

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

PROTECTION

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

Emergency response (general):

- i) Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response.
- ii) Enhance capacity and training of frontline responders (police, health workers, community networks etc.), relevant for both GBV and child protection
- iii) Coordination with UNMISS and UNISFA on Protection of Civilians initiatives

GBV

- iv) Direct support and response services to GBV survivors, including immediate medical and psychosocial care (incl. PEP kits)
- v) GBV emergency response teams (establish, train)
- vi) Special Protection Units

Child Protection

- vii) Prevention and response to unaccompanied and separated children Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR); Provision of temporary care arrangement for boys and girls.
- viii) Protection assistance to Children Associated with Armed Group and Armed Forces
- ix) Recreational and psycho-social support for children and community affected by emergency

HLP

- x) Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land
- xi) Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights.
- xii) Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources

Cross Cutting

- xiii) Mainstreaming HIV in intervention planning/implementation
- xiv) Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns
- xv) Continued support for populations in displacement

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

1. Jonglei (all counties)
2. Warrap (all counties)
3. NBeG (all counties)
4. Unity (all counties)
5. Upper Nile (all counties)
6. Central Equatoria State (Juba)
7. Abye

SECTION II

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

Requesting Organization		Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State	
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		State	County/ies (include payam when possible)
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code	NBeG	100%
SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55144/R/5834	2a	Aweil Centre (Aweil Town), Aweil East (Buothyar, Wanyjok), Aweil North (Ariath, Gok Machar, Jaac, Chalek, Jar Akol, Warlang, Garam), Aweil West (Nyamlel, Arroyo) & Aweil South (Barmayen & Malek-alel)	
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)		Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	
Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)		US\$ 196,599	
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$ 3,472,150.00	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate	
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$ 1,832,983		

the amount under column i of the budget sheet)

Indirect Beneficiaries

Members of returnee, IDP and host communities who will benefit from the project activities aimed at direct beneficiaries. This includes members of households of direct beneficiaries, as well as residents of communities where activities are implemented.

Catchment Population (if applicable)

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Three months (1 Oct 1 to 31 Dec 2013)

Contact details Organization's HQ

Organization's Address	Norwegian Refugee Council PO Box 6758 St. Olavs plass, 0130 Oslo NORWAY
Desk officer	Carina Vedvik Hansen, carina.vedvik.hansen@nrc.no, +47 95 75 22 71
Finance Officer	Andreas Bjørbak Alnæs, andreas.alnaes@nrc.no, +47 906 57 685

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	1657	24000
Girls:		
Men:	2443	26000
Boys:		
Total:	4100	50000

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

Contact details Organization's Country Office

Organization's Address	Norwegian Refugee Council, South Sudan Tongping Area, Juba
Project Focal Person	Mohammed Khan, Mohammed.khan@nrc.no, +211 912 760 451
Programme Director	Joyce Kago joyce.kago@nrc.no, +211 956 588 658
Finance Manager	Shoaib Mohammed, Shoaib.mohammed@nrc.no, +211 954 322 207

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) is one of the states with the highest rate of return, with 460,412 returnees since 2007 (Source: IOM, January 2013). Since the beginning of 2013, the number of spontaneous returnees to the state have increased, due to a range of factors i.e. limited funding for organized returns, increased conflict in border regions, particularly Darfur and South Kordofan, opening of new border passages etc. Returnees continue to face risks to their physical safety and human dignity during movement, transit and (re)integration. Upon arrival in NBeG, most returnees live in temporary settlements for months as they await allocation of land for permanent residential settlement by customary and government authorities. The delays in allocation of land for residential purposes, coupled with very limited allocation of agricultural land for cultivation and grazing of animals, acts as a major obstacle to their (re-) integration. Returnees are compelled to share the agricultural and grazing land of host communities and this can lead to potential conflict over scarce resource, as well as social discrimination. Approximately 50% of returnee households are headed by women who are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, due to their inherent marginalization or exclusion. Many returnees have weak links with their original communities in rural areas due to the length of displacement, or they wish to settle in (semi) urban areas, however, government authorities are unwilling to allocate lands to them in such areas. NBeG is also among the states impacted by annual flooding, which results in widespread internal displacement as vulnerable households seek shelter and protection in highland areas. In addition, since late 2012 approximately 25,000 conflict-affected IDPs have fled border regions and sought protection in Aweil North & Aweil East, where they face dire conditions and are still awaiting allocation of land (OCHA Bulletin, June 2013). Overall, the ability of people affected by return and displacement to claim their rights related to land & property (L&P) and civil documentation is quite limited in NBeG.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

Aside from UNHCR, there are no other actors in NBeG working to address the widespread access to land challenges faced by returnees and displaced persons throughout the state, or supporting vulnerable returnees and displaced persons in securing civil status documentation. NRC possesses niche expertise on land & property (L&P) and civil status documentation (CSD). Through its seven ICLA centres located in four counties as well as mobile services to areas of high return or recent displacement, NRC's ICLA project will provide tangible assistance to vulnerable beneficiaries through provision of information, counseling and legal assistance on L&P and CSD. Information will be provided on an individual and group basis, in order to increase awareness of L&P and CSD rights, as well as procedural requirements. Counseling will take into account the particular circumstances of beneficiaries, and provide them with realistic options that meet their needs, including referral to appropriate actors. Given the limited degree to which beneficiaries access formal courts to resolve their disputes, NRC will continue to provide training and technical legal assistance to customary justice actors adjudicating L&P matters, coupled with procedural training on Collaborative Dispute Resolution mechanisms to enable them to resolve conflicts over land and natural resources in a peaceful and lawful manner. NRC will also continue to partner with OCHA to conduct IRNAs whenever fresh displacements or returns occur and respond accordingly, and with UNHCR to conduct joint monitoring and follow-up missions with respect to the multiple sites throughout NBeG where access to land challenges persist. NRC will also continue to take a leadership role with respect to addressing access to land challenges on a more systemic basis through the newly formed Reintegration Theme Group, advocating for more timely land allocation and strengthening of land administration systems in NBeG. Finally, NRC will continue to engage with the Directorate of Nationality, Passport and Immigration to ensure access to CSD for vulnerable beneficiaries who reside outside of Aweil Town. While the majority of beneficiaries of assistance through this project will be new clients in different geographic areas, some beneficiaries from the CHF First Round allocation will continue to be served, i.e. unresolved counseling and legal assistance cases, those groups benefiting from ongoing follow-up missions where access to land challenges persist, and those customary justice actors who will be supported following earlier provision of collaborated dispute resolution training to them. In addition, Protection Cluster coordination activities will continue from Round 1. NRC is presently trying to secure alternative funding through DFID to continue and to expand its ICLA activities for 2014.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

The project in question will contribute to the achievement of five Cluster's priorities:

- 1) Priority No. 1 - **Emergency Response**: Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response.
The following activities will contribute to the achievement of Priority No. 1:
 - Participation in OCHA-led IRNAs whenever fresh returns or displacements occur in order to identify vulnerable persons and gaps in the allocation of residential and agricultural land, and contribution to joint assessment reports compiled by OCHA, as well as provision of updates to OCHA on responses undertaken.
 - Development of Protection Cluster Contingency Plans for January to June 2014
- 2) Priority No. 2 - **HLP**: Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land.
The following activities will contribute to the achievement of Priority No. 2:
 - Participation in joint assessments and monitoring missions with UNHCR to identify progress and gaps in the allocation of residential and agricultural land for returnees and conflict or flood induced IDPs, and compilation of joint reports.

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

- Provision of counseling and legal assistance on housing, land and property for returnees, IDPs, and host communities, with a particular focus on women.
- Provision of technical legal assistance to customary justice actors adjudicating housing, land and property matters.
- Provision of group-based information dissemination/awareness raising activities on housing, land and property rights and procedures, including street dramas, community sensitization meetings, information campaigns and radio shows, with a particular focus on women's access to land.
- Systemic advocacy activities with state (Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, County Commissioners, County and payam authorities etc.) and traditional authorities on timely allocation of land, and strengthening existing systems for land administration.

3) Priority No. 3 - **HLP**: Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights.

The following activities will contribute to the achievement of Priority No. 3:

- Capacity building trainings with state and traditional authorities, as well as persons of influence within returnee, IDP and host communities, including women and youth, on housing, land and property rights and procedures.

4) Priority No. 4 - **HLP**: Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources.

The following activities will contribute to the achievement of Priority No. 4:

- Capacity building trainings with state and traditional authorities, as well as persons of influence within returnee, IDP and host communities, including women, on Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) methodologies to resolve conflict arising over land and/or natural resources

5) Priority No. 5 – **Cross Cutting**: Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns.

The following activities will contribute to the achievement of Priority No. 5:

- Provision of counseling and legal assistance on civil status documentation for vulnerable returnees and IDPs, with a particular focus on women.
- Provision of financial assistance to a limited number of vulnerable returnees and IDPs in securing civil status documentation, with a particular focus on women heads of households.
- Provision of group-based information dissemination/awareness raising activities on civil status documentation, including street dramas, community sensitization meetings, information campaigns and radio shows.
- Capacity building trainings in various counties with state and traditional authorities, as well as persons of influence within returnee and IDP communities, including women and youth, on civil status documentation.
- Advocacy with the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration on relaxing procedural requirements for securing civil status documentation, and extension of civil documentation processing services to the counties.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The project aims to assist returnees, IDPs and host communities, and particularly vulnerable individuals within those communities, to achieve durable solutions in relation to housing, land and property rights and civil status documentation. The project interventions will cover the period from October 1 to December 31, 2013. Mostly, ICLA will work with returnees and IDPs. Host communities will also be targeted where interventions are aimed at reducing tensions between returnees/ IDPs and host communities. Specifically, through the provision of information, counselling and legal assistance the project will work to ensure that returnees and IDPs achieve security of tenure with respect to land, and that vulnerable returnees and IDPs are able to access civil status documentation, which will in turn enable them to access rights and services. The project will also aim to mitigate or prevent conflicts related to land and natural resources by building the capacity of customary justice actors, and state authorities, to resolve such disputes through Collaborative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, thereby preventing further displacement. Furthermore, through training, technical assistance and advocacy the project will work with relevant authorities to create conditions conducive to the realization of housing, land and property and civil documentation rights. The project will give particular attention to women and address their disadvantaged position in achieving their housing, land and property and civic documentation related rights. The project also aims to support and coordinate the efforts of protection partners in NBeG through leadership of the Protection Cluster.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

All ICLA activities will target adults, and will respond to existing and newly emerging needs throughout the five counties in NBeG.

1. Monitoring & Coordination Activities

- Participation in at least 3 OCHA-led IRNAs (joint assessments or monitoring missions) whenever fresh returns or displacements occur in order to identify vulnerable persons and gaps in the allocation of residential and agricultural land, and contribution to joint assessment/mission reports compiled by OCHA, as well as provision of updates to OCHA on responses undertaken.
- Participation in at least 12 independent or joint (with UNHCR) follow-up missions to identify progress and gaps in the allocation of residential and agricultural land by relevant authorities for returnees and conflict or flood induced IDPs, and compilation of independent or joint reports.
- Chairing of monthly Protection Cluster meetings in NBeG, as well as coordination of assessments and emergency response by protection partners.
- Development of Protection Cluster Contingency Plans for January to June 2014, and submission to OCHA for inter-cluster compilation.

2. Information and/or counseling on housing, land and property and civil status documentation

Provision of information and/or counseling on housing, land and property and civil status documentation to target beneficiaries through one-on-one counseling at ICLA centres (seven centres in four counties – Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil West and Aweil Centre), and/or through mobile counseling immediately following group-based information activities. Counseling will take into account the particular circumstances of the beneficiary and provide him/her with realistic options to address his or her needs, including referral to relevant actors where necessary. Group-based information activities will include street dramas, community sensitization meetings, information campaigns, and radio shows. With the exception of radio shows, information products (printed leaflets) on housing, land and property and civil documentation rights will be disseminated at all group-based information events. The group-based information activities related to land will primarily focus on the dissemination of messages on the rights of women to own and inherit land, whereas group-based information activities related to civil documentation will focus on the importance of civil documentation for accessing rights and services, legal eligibility criteria, procedural requirements for securing civil documentation, as well as barriers faced by women in securing civil documentation.

Direct Beneficiaries: Housing, Land & Property activities:

100 individuals (at least 40% women) receive counseling
150 individuals (at least 40% women) participating in street drama (1 event)
130 individuals (at least 40% women) participating in community sensitization meetings (2 events)
1500 (at least 40% women) participating in information campaigns (2 events)
2 radio shows

Civil status documentation activities:

100 individuals (at least 60% women) receive counseling (and financial assistance, see Activity No. 4 below)
150 individuals (at least 40% women) participating in street drama (1 event)
130 individuals (at least 40% women) participating in community sensitization meetings (2 events)
1500 individuals (at least 40% women) participating in information campaigns (2 event)
2 radio shows

3. Direct legal assistance to beneficiaries on housing, land and property issues

Provision of direct legal assistance to beneficiaries on housing, land and property issues in NBeG. Following the provision of counseling, if it is deemed necessary, beneficiaries will be referred to ICLA's Land & Property officers, who will provide them with more in-depth legal advice and/or advocate on their behalf with relevant state or customary authorities, thereby ensuring that their needs are addressed and they are able to achieve security of tenure. Engagement with state or customary authorities may involve provision of technical legal assistance to these authorities in order to ensure that their decisions conform with constitutional and statutory requirements. Particular attention will be given to women beneficiaries, who often face barriers in the realization of their rights.

Direct Beneficiaries: 20 individuals (at least 8 women) receive direct legal assistance on housing, land and property

4. Direct legal and/or financial assistance to beneficiaries on civil status documentation

The vast majority of beneficiaries in NBeG meet the eligibility criteria established in the Nationality Act and are therefore not subject to any legal barriers with respect to securing civil documentation. However, there are bound to be beneficiaries with more complex cases which will require legal assistance. Up to this point, ICLA has not come across such complex cases in NBeG, however, if they do arise ICLA will provide legal assistance to the beneficiaries. Legal assistance may entail direct advocacy with the Directorate of Nationality, Passport and Immigration (DPNI), drafting a formal legal opinion and submitting it to DNPI on behalf of the beneficiary, and/or pursuing the matter through the formal courts or political channels if a favorable outcome is not reached through the Directorate.

Following the provision of counseling and/or direct legal assistance, ICLA will also provide financial assistance in securing civil status documentation to beneficiary who meet established vulnerability criteria, with a particular focus on women heads of households, who often face economic barriers in securing civil documentation.

Direct Beneficiaries: No specific target for direct legal assistance on civil status documentation

100 individuals (at least 60% women) receive financial assistance on civil documentation (and counseling on civil documentation, see Activity No. 2 above)

5. Capacity building of relevant state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, on housing, land and property.

Provision of land and property training to state authorities (at the payam and county level), customary justice actors, and persons of influence within returnee, IDP and host communities, including women and youth, on housing, land and property rights and procedures. If deemed necessary, a separate women only training on housing, land and property rights will be held.

Direct Beneficiaries: 60 individuals (2 training with 30 participants each, at least 33% women)

6. Capacity building of relevant state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, on civil status documentation

Provision of civil status documentation training in various counties to state and traditional authorities, as well as persons of influence within returnee and IDP communities, including women and youth, emphasizing the importance of civil documentation for accessing rights and services, legal eligibility criteria, and procedural requirements for securing civil documentation

Direct Beneficiaries: at least 180 (6 trainings with 30 participants each, at least 33% women)

7. Capacity building to relevant state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, on collaborative dispute resolution.

Provision of Collaborative Dispute Resolution (CDR) training to state and traditional authorities, as well as persons of influence within returnee, IDP and host communities, including women and youth, to enable them to resolve conflicts over land and/or natural resources through peaceful means. Training will be followed up by support meetings to be held with some of the training participants – primarily the customary justice actors, i.e. local chiefs who are involved in decision-making, and government authorities – to determine the impact of the CDR training, i.e. the number of community members who benefitted from their use of CDR

methodologies to resolve disputes over access to land and / or natural resources.

Direct Beneficiaries: 60 (2 trainings with 30 participants each, at least 33% women)

60 (4 follow-up support meetings with 15 participants each, at least 20% women; the first two follow-up support meetings will be conducted with beneficiaries who received CDR training under CHF Round 1 i.e. in September 2013, while the second two follow-up support meetings will be conducted with beneficiaries who received CDR training under CHF Round 2, i.e. October to December, 2013)

8. Systemic Advocacy on housing, land and property and civil documentation

- Systemic advocacy activities on housing, land and property issues with state and traditional authorities on timely allocation of land, and strengthening existing systems for land administration. Advocacy efforts will focus on the following state institutions and actors: the NBeG Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, State Land Commission, County Commissioners, County and payam authorities. ICLA's efforts in this regard will be channeled through the newly formed Reintegration Theme Group.

- Systemic advocacy activities on civil status documentation will be conducted in collaboration with UNHCR, and will be directed to the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration. The aim of advocacy will be encourage DNPI to relax the procedural requirements for securing civil status documentation, and extension of civil documentation processing services to the counties.

- Advocacy may take the form of meetings with relevant authorities, technical legal assistance, and/or writing and dissemination of position papers documenting challenges faced by beneficiaries and proposing solutions to those challenges.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

The project will build on the results of an NRC research study conducted during the last quarter of 2012 on women's access to land in South Sudan, which is presently being finalized. The findings of this research will be shared with government authorities, humanitarian partners and other relevant stakeholders through a formal dissemination event to be held in the fourth quarter of 2013. The findings of the research will also inform the ICLA project's activities on women's access to land e.g. counseling & legal assistance, awareness raising through group based information activities, and advocacy with relevant state and customary authorities. It is clear that around 50% of returnee households are headed by women who are particularly vulnerable to social and legal discrimination, due to restrictive cultural norms which serve to marginalize women and limit their participation in the 'public' sphere. For returnee and IDP women headed households, the ability to register land in their own names is limited by customary authorities who are often reluctant to recognize women's statutory and constitutional rights to own and inherit land, which they view as an exclusively male privilege. With respect to civil documentation, women headed household face economic barriers i.e. their ability to pay the administrative fees involved in securing civil status documentation is quite limited as they often live in poverty due to limited economic opportunities.

Thus, women's participation is envisioned in all activities under this project, and in many instances the thematic focus of activities is on raising awareness of barriers faced by women in accessing land and property, and civil status documentation e.g. street dramas, community sensitization meetings, information campaigns and radio shows. Moreover, all information products (leaflets, posters, t-shirts) will include messaging on barriers faced by women. Finally, where ICLA provides financial assistance with respect to the administrative fees one must pay to secure civil status documentation, women headed households will be prioritized for such material assistance.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

Through the CHF funding, the project aims at achieving the following results:

- 1) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs and their needs are regularly identified in assessment reports, land allocation by relevant authorities for these large groups of returnees/IDPs is advanced through regular follow-up, and Protection Cluster contingency plans are developed
- 2) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs/host community members enjoy security of tenure
- 3) Increased awareness of land & property rights and responsibilities among state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders
- 4) Increased awareness and use of CDR methodologies by traditional authorities to resolve disputes over land or natural resources
- 5) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs secure civil status documentation (Nationality Certificates)
- 6) Increased awareness of civil status documentation rights and responsibilities among state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders
- 7) Systemic barriers faced by vulnerable beneficiaries in realizing their land & property rights, or in accessing civil status documentation, are addressed

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X-2	1.	No. of joint protection assessments or monitoring missions carried out with reports completed	3 (OCHA-led)
	2.	No. of independent or joint follow-up missions to monitor and advocate for allocation of land	12 (independent or jointly with UNHCR)
X-3	3.	No. of response plans including conflict analysis / sensitivity strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building	1 (Protection Cluster Contingency Plan)
X-6	4.	No. of beneficiaries receiving information on civil status documentation	Overall target: 1780 Women: 712 Men: 1068

			<p>Street drama: No. of beneficiaries: 150 Women: 60 Men: 90</p> <p>Community sensitization: No. of beneficiaries: 130 Women: 52 Men: 78</p> <p>Information campaign: No. of beneficiaries: 1500 Women: 600 Men: 900</p>
	5.	No. of radio shows on civil documentation	2
	6.	No. beneficiaries receiving training on civil status documentation	No. of beneficiaries: 180 Women: 60 Men: 120
X-7	7.	No. of beneficiaries of protection and assistance to civil status documentation	Counseling & Financial Assistance: No. of beneficiaries: 100 Women: 60 Men: 40
X-8	8.	No. of beneficiaries receiving information about equal access to land and land & property rights through counselling, information campaigns, community sensitization	<p>Overall target: 1730 Women: 712 Men: 1018</p> <p>Counseling: No. of beneficiaries: 100 Women: 60 Men: 40</p> <p>Community sensitization: No. of beneficiaries: 130 Women: 52 Men: 78</p> <p>Information campaign: No. of beneficiaries: 1500 Women: 600 Men: 900</p>
	9.	No. of beneficiaries receiving information on land and property through street dramas	Street drama: No. of beneficiaries: 150 Women: 60 Men: 90
	10.	No. of radio shows on land and property	2
	11.	No. beneficiaries receiving training on land and property rights	No. of beneficiaries: 60 Women: 20 Men: 40
X-9	12.	No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance on access to land	No. of beneficiaries: 20 individuals Women: 8 Men: 12
X-10	13.	No. of chiefs of communities trained in CDR methodologies	No. of beneficiaries: 20 individuals Women: 0 Men: 20
	14.	No. of government authorities and community leaders trained in CDR methodologies	No. of beneficiaries: 40 Women: 20 Men: 20
	15.	No. of beneficiaries receiving follow up support on CDR methodologies	No. of beneficiaries: 60 Women: 8 Men: 52
X-11	16.	No. of community members who benefitted from the use of CDR methodologies to solve disputes over access to land and / or natural resources	No. of beneficiaries: 20 Women: 5 Men: 15
	17.	No. of advocacy initiatives (e.g. meetings with relevant authorities, provision of technical legal assistance, and/or writing and dissemination of advocacy publications) on barriers faced by vulnerable beneficiaries in accessing land	3

& property or civil documentation

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

The project will be implemented directly by NRC's ICLA staff in NBeG, including one expatriate Project Manager. All staff for the project have already been recruited during CHF First Round Allocation in 2013, and they will directly implement all information, counseling & legal assistance activities. The project will benefit from lessons learned during implementation of the First Round Allocation in the areas of interest. ICLA will participate in OCHA-led IRNAs in order to identify vulnerable persons and gaps in the allocation of land, and contribute to joint assessment reports compiled by OCHA, as well as provision of updates to OCHA on responses undertaken. ICLA will also participate in joint assessments and monitoring missions with UNHCR to identify progress and gaps in the allocation of land for returnees and IDPs, and contribute to joint reports. ICLA's Project Manager will continue to chair the monthly Protection Cluster (PC) meetings in NBeG, including coordination of assessments and emergency response by protection partners. As PC Lead, ICLA will benefit from referrals by humanitarian partners of land and property and civil documentation cases. In terms of systemic advocacy on land and property issues, ICLA will engage – through the Reintegration Theme Group – with government and traditional authorities on timely allocation of land, and strengthening existing systems for land administration. With respect to civil status documentation, ICLA will collaborate with UNHCR, and direct its advocacy efforts towards the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration. Finally, ICLA will update its referral database for NBeG in order to facilitate timely and responsive service provision during counseling activities.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)².

Progress in terms of implementation of activities and achievement of results will be monitored through internal weekly and monthly reports submitted by ICLA staff to the ICLA Project Manager, training reports and beneficiary participation lists, as well as monthly reports submitted to national Protection Cluster by NRC which track progress on agreed output indicators. Regular field visits will be conducted by the ICLA Project Manager, and outcome level indicators will be assessed by the M&E Officer through pre and post training tests and client satisfaction surveys with randomly selected beneficiaries. Given that this is a three month project, a final narrative and financial report will be provided to the donor in accordance with agreed timelines. To allow for end of year financial verification routinely undertaken by NRC's Head Office at the start of each new year, the final narrative and financial report will be provided to the donor 60 (sixty) days from the end of the project.

D. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
NMFA (January 2013 - December 2013)	941,355
UNHCR Pillar II	181,628
UNHCR Pillar IV	300,000
CHF Round 1	410,000
Pledges for the CAP project	
N/A	N/A

² CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55144/R/5834		Project title: Information Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	Organisation: Norwegian Refugee Council
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Emergency Response: Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response. 2) HLP: Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land. 3) HLP: Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights. 4) HLP: Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources. 5) Cross Cutting: Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vulnerable persons and their needs are identified through protection assessments 2) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs/host communities are informed and assisted on access to land and property 3) Capacity of formal and traditional authorities to contribute to the realization of land and property rights is strengthened 4) Capacity of formal and traditional authorities to resolve conflicts over land and natural resources through CDR mechanisms is strengthened 5a) Capacity of formal and traditional authorities to contribute to the realization of civil status documentation rights is strengthened 5b) Vulnerable IDPs and returnees are informed and assisted in accessing civil status documentation 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>OCHA IRNA reports, UNHCR/NRC joint or independent assessment reports, ICLA client and activity records, beneficiary feedback through NRC M&E mechanisms</p>

Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To identify vulnerable returnees/ IDPs and their needs through protection assessments, and undertake appropriate responses 2) To assist vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host community members to achieve durable solutions in relation to land and property rights (i.e. security of tenure) 3) To mitigate or prevent conflicts related to land or natural resources by building the capacity of customary justice actors, and state authorities, to resolve such disputes through CDR mechanisms 4) To assist vulnerable returnees and IDPs to access civil status documentation thereby enabling them to access rights and services 5) To contribute to an environment conducive to the realization of land and property rights, and access to civil status documentation 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>• What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assessment reports identify the number of vulnerable returnees/IDPs and their needs, and appropriate responses are undertaken 2) Vulnerable beneficiaries achieve security of tenure through project activities 3) Disputes over land or natural resources are resolved through peaceful means using CDR methodologies 4) Vulnerable beneficiaries secure civil status documentation through project activities 5) Advocacy initiatives contribute to realization of land & property rights, and access to civil status documentation 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</i></p> <p>OCHA IRNA reports, joint or independent assessment reports, ICLA client and activity records, minutes of advocacy meetings, advocacy publications</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is assumed the most beneficiaries will be able to afford to pay administrative fees in order to access civil status documentation following provision of counseling and/or legal assistance, since the project will only provide financial assistance in this regard to 100 vulnerable beneficiaries - Appropriately skilled staff are recruited in a timely fashion and retention rates remain stable - Adverse weather conditions do not prevent access to beneficiaries - Political stability and favourable security environment prevails in NBeG so that access to beneficiaries is still possible - Public institutions and actors dealing with land & property, and civil status documentation, are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to facilitate realisation of rights - Formal and customary justice actors are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to facilitate realisation of rights related to land & property, and civil status documentation - Land disputes can be handled without adverse political implications
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): <i>State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs and their needs are regularly identified in assessment reports, land allocation by relevant authorities for these large groups of returnees/IDPs is advanced through regular follow-up, and Protection Cluster contingency plans are developed 2) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs/host community members enjoy security of tenure 3) Increased awareness of land & property rights and responsibilities among state and 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) % of assessment reports which identify number of beneficiaries and their needs, and % of these large groups of returnees/IDPs for whom land is allocated by relevant authorities, and Protection Cluster contingency plan is completed 2) % of vulnerable returnees/IDPs/host community members who report exercising land & property rights after receiving counselling, or who are able to exercise land & property rights after receiving legal assistance 3) % of state and traditional authorities, and community leaders, who accurately identify 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and follow-up mission reports • Protection Cluster Contingency Plan • Client surveys in counselling cases • ICLA counselling and legal assistance case/ database records • Government land registry or nationality documentation records • Pre- and post-test records • ICLA CDR follow up records • ICLA records in respect of advocacy initiatives and outcomes 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is assumed the most beneficiaries will be able to afford to pay administrative fees in order to access civil status documentation following provision of counseling and/or legal assistance, since the project will only provide financial assistance in this regard to 100 vulnerable beneficiaries - Appropriately skilled staff are recruited in a timely fashion and retention rates remain stable

<p>traditional authorities, as well as community leaders</p> <p>4) Increased awareness and use of CDR methodologies by traditional authorities to resolve disputes over land or natural resources</p> <p>5) Vulnerable returnees/IDPs secure civil status documentation (Nationality Certificates)</p> <p>6) Increased awareness of civil status documentation rights and responsibilities among state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders</p> <p>7) Systemic barriers faced by vulnerable beneficiaries in realizing their land & property rights, or in accessing civil status documentation, are addressed</p>	<p>land & property rights and responsibilities after training</p> <p>4a) % of traditional authorities who competently identify CDR methodologies after training</p> <p>4b) % of traditional authorities who demonstrate application of knowledge/ skills gained in CDR training to resolve disputes over land or natural resources</p> <p>5) % of returnees/IDPs who report obtaining a civil status document after receiving counselling, or who are able to access a civil document after receiving legal assistance</p> <p>6) % of state and traditional authorities, and community leaders, who accurately identify civil documentation rights and responsibilities after training</p> <p>7) % of advocacy initiatives that contribute to elimination of systemic barriers faced by vulnerable beneficiaries in realizing their land & property rights, or in accessing civil status documentation</p>		<p>- Adverse weather conditions do not prevent access to beneficiaries</p> <p>- Political stability and favourable security environment prevails in NBeG so that access to beneficiaries is still possible</p> <p>- Public institutions and actors dealing with land & property, and civil status documentation, are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to facilitate realisation of rights</p> <p>- Formal and customary justice actors are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to facilitate realisation of rights related to land & property, and civil status documentation</p> <p>- Land disputes can be handled without adverse political implications</p>
<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</i></p> <p>1) Assessments are conducted to identify vulnerable beneficiaries and their needs, follow-up missions are conducted to monitor and advocate for allocation of land, and contingency plans are developed</p> <p>2) Vulnerable beneficiaries receive information, counselling and legal assistance on land & property rights and how to exercise them</p> <p>3) State and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, are trained on land & property rights and responsibilities</p> <p>4) State and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, are trained and supported on CDR methodologies</p> <p>5) Vulnerable beneficiaries receive assistance in resolving disputes over land and/or natural resources through the use of CDR methodologies</p> <p>6) Vulnerable beneficiaries receive information, counselling and legal assistance on civil status documentation, its importance and procedural requirements</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i></p> <p>1a) No. of joint protection assessments or monitoring missions carried out with reports completed Target: 3 (OCHA-led)</p> <p>1b) No. of independent or joint follow-up missions to monitor and advocate for allocation of land Target: 12 (independent or jointly with UNHCR)</p> <p>1c) No. of response plans including conflict analysis / sensitivity strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building Target: 1 (Protection Cluster Contingency Plan)</p> <p>2a) No. of beneficiaries receiving information about equal access to land and land & property rights through counselling, information campaigns, community sensitization Overall target: 1730 Women: 712 Men: 1018</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of joint protection assessments and follow-up missions • Protection Cluster Contingency Plan • ICLA group information session records • ICLA training participant records • ICLA counselling and legal assistance case/ database records • ICLA CDR follow up session records • ICLA records in respect of advocacy initiatives 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <p>- It is assumed the most beneficiaries will be able to afford to pay administrative fees in order to access civil status documentation following provision of counseling and/or legal assistance, since the project will only provide financial assistance in this regard to 100 vulnerable beneficiaries</p> <p>- Appropriately skilled staff are recruited in a timely fashion and retention rates remain stable</p> <p>- Adverse weather conditions do not prevent access to beneficiaries</p> <p>- Political stability and favourable security environment prevails in NBeG so that access to beneficiaries is still possible</p> <p>- Public institutions and actors dealing with land & property, and civil status documentation, are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to facilitate realisation of rights</p> <p>- Formal and customary justice actors are willing and able to cooperate with NRC and to</p>

	<p>7) State and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, are trained on civil documentation rights and responsibilities</p> <p>8) Advocacy is conducted in respect of barriers faced by vulnerable beneficiaries in accessing land & property or civil status documentation</p>	<p><i>Counseling:</i> No. of beneficiaries: 100 Women: 60 Men: 40</p> <p><i>Community sensitization:</i> No. of beneficiaries: 130 Women: 52 Men: 78</p> <p><i>Information campaign:</i> No. of beneficiaries: 1500 Women: 600 Men: 900</p> <p>2b) No. of beneficiaries receiving information on land and property through street dramas <i>Street Dramas:</i> No. of beneficiaries: 150 Women: 60 Men: 90</p> <p>2c) No. of radio shows on land and property Target: 2</p> <p>2d) No. of beneficiaries receiving assistance on access to land No. of beneficiaries: 20 individuals Women: 8 Men: 12</p> <p>3) No. beneficiaries receiving training on land and property rights No. of beneficiaries: 60 Women: 20 Men: 40</p> <p>4a) No. of chiefs of communities trained in CDR methodologies No. of beneficiaries: 20 individuals Women: 0 Men: 20</p> <p>4b) No. of government authorities and community leaders trained in CDR methodologies No. of beneficiaries: 40 Women: 20 Men: 20</p> <p>4c) No. of beneficiaries receiving follow up support on CDR methodologies No. of beneficiaries: 60 Women: 8 Men: 52</p> <p>5) No. of community members who benefitted from the use of CDR methodologies to solve disputes over access to land and / or natural resources No. of beneficiaries: 20</p>		<p>facilitate realisation of rights related to land & property, and civil status documentation</p> <p>- Land disputes can be handled without adverse political implications</p>
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<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</i></p>	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</i></p>		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regular assessments, and follow up missions to address identified needs 2) Information and/or counselling to beneficiaries on land & property or civil status documentation 3) Legal or financial assistance to beneficiaries on land & property and civil status documentation 4) Capacity building with relevant state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, on land & property 5) Capacity building with traditional and other relevant authorities, as well as community leaders, on CDR methodologies, and support in implementing CDR methodologies 6) Capacity building with relevant state and traditional authorities, as well as community leaders, on civil status documentation 7) Advocacy activities related to land & property, and civil status documentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2 Land Property Officers (100%) Project Manager (30%) 2) 5 Information Counselling Officers (80%) Information and Counselling Supervisor (80%) 2 Training Officers (20%) Training supervisor (20%) M&E Officer (30%) Project Manager (5%) 3) 2 Land & Property Officers (40%) 5 Information Counselling Officers (20%) Information and Counselling Supervisor (20%) Assistant Project Coordinator (30%) M&E Officer (10%) Project Manager (5%) 4) 2 Land & Property Officers (30%) Assistant Project Coordinator (30%) M&E Officer (15%) Project Manager (5%) 5) 2 Land & Property Officers (30%) Assistant Project Coordinator (30%) M&E Officer (15%) Project Manager (5%) 6) 2 Training Officers (80%) Training supervisor (80%) M&E Officer (20%) Project Manager (10%) 7) Project Manager (40 %) Assistant Project Coordinator (10%) M&E Officer (10%) <p>- For the overall activities there will be a need of support staff as follows: drivers (2), transport assistant (1), guards (2), HR officer (1) and cleaner (1).</p> <p>- Flights, accommodation & per diem for staff</p> <p>- Field visits will require 2 vehicles & 5 motorbikes.</p> <p>- Materials, supplies & printing for training and group-based information activities</p> <p>- Visibility items (t-shirts)</p> <p>- Air time for staff</p> <p>- Office supplies & stationary</p> <p>- Rent for ICLA centres & NRC office, including cleaning, maintenance and repair costs</p>		<p>- Timely transfer of funds from the Juba-based Directorate of Nationality, Passports & Immigration to its NBeG counterpart in order to ensure civil documentation case processing at the county-level</p> <p>- Timely transfer of funds from CHF to NRC</p>

PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Project start date: 1 October 2013 **Project end date:** 31 December 2013

Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1) Protection assessments and follow-up missions				X	X	X									
2) Information and/or counseling				X	X	X									
a) Counseling on land & property rights				X	X	X									
b) Counseling on civil status documentation				X	X	X									
c) Information Campaigns					X	X									
d) Community Meetings				X	X										
e) Street Dramas				X	X										
f) Radio Shows					X	X									
3) Direct legal assistance to beneficiaries on land & property				X	X	X									
4) Direct legal or financial assistance to beneficiaries on civil status documentation				X	X	X									
5) Capacity building of state and traditional authorities, and community leaders, on land & property rights (L&P Trainings)				X											
6) Capacity building of traditional and other relevant authorities on collaborative dispute resolution and support in implementing CDR mechanisms (CDR Trainings)					X										
7) Capacity building of state and traditional authorities, and community leaders, on civil status documentation (Nationality Trainings)				X	X										
8) Advocacy activities				X	X	X									
9) Ongoing M&E activities (internal weekly and monthly reports, training reports, pre and post training tests, beneficiary participation lists, client satisfaction surveys, monthly reports to Protection Cluster, regular field visits to ICLA centres, and final narrative and financial report in accordance with agreed timelines).				X	X	X									