

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

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 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 proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it 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. 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. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	MINE ACTION
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities	Cluster Geographic Priorities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide emergency survey and clearance to areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities. To reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of community liaison/targeted mine risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates or returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW. 	Northern border areas along with Jonglei.

Project details

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

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)	
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/MA/46100/5125	
CAP Project Title	Upper Nile and Jonglei (100%)
Land release and clearance in greater Equatoria and greater Upper Nile Regions, and capacity building of SSMAA.	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured
US \$7,614,444	US\$ 295 000 (out of a total project proposal \$386,383)	US\$ 6.2 million

Direct Beneficiaries 60,000		Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women:	12,000	94,700 expected indirect beneficiaries based on the population in NPA's expected target areas.
Men:	12,000	Catchment Population (if applicable)
Girls:	18,000	N/A
Boys:	18,000	

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
Not Applicable	Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 04/01/12
	End Date (mm/dd/yy): 05/31/12

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person: Acting PM Vanessa Finson	e-mail desk officer rka@npaid.org

Email & Tel: vanessaf@npaid.org, +211 (0) 956 733 435

e-mail country director: janl@npaid.org

e-mail finance officer: mikalj@npaid.org

Address: NPA South Sudan Office
Off airport road, Juba

e-mail finance officer:

Address: Storgata 33 A
0028 Oslo, Norway

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

Following the successful independence of South Sudan on July 9th 2011, many challenges remain ahead whilst the newest nation in the world battles to surmount the grim human development statistics and widespread problems. Massive population movements have compounded issues prevalent in this region such as food insecurity and conflict. The separation of Sudan into two countries has resulted in more than 364,000 returnees travelling home to South Sudan since October 2010. The 456 conflict incidents that were reported in 2011, resulted in 330,065 conflict related internally displaced persons (IDPs) in South Sudan as of November 2011. With the north/south transition period due to end in on April 8th, 2012, and the status of South Sudanese still residing in Sudan remaining uncertain, UNHCR estimates that the number of returnees will continue to rise throughout 2012. UN OCHA has reported that South Sudan will face continued and concurrent humanitarian challenges in 2012, including inter-tribal conflict displacements, unrest due to government austerity measures, cross border conflict, food insecurity, and more returns expected from Sudan. It is clear that there is currently insufficient humanitarian capacity to effectively manage the scale of the ongoing emergencies in South Sudan, and therefore a well-coordinated response amongst all humanitarian actors is required.

Compounding all of these issues, are the landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war (ERW) that continue to scatter the landscape and disrupt primary access routes following the longest civil war in Africa. In 2011 the UN reported evidence of rebel militia groups allegedly relaying landmines along the border states.

There are varying gender disaggregated risks associated with ERW contamination; women are the main bearers of household activities in South Sudan, and therefore are often the ones who walk into unknown, and potentially high risk areas, in search of water and/or firewood. According to the IMSMA there are 160 hazardous areas in Jonglei and Upper Nile however many new dangerous areas are found every year, as populations move. Coupled with this, stockpiles of munitions including small arms ammunition, and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) poses an immediate danger to the lives of communities in these areas, but also, could be potentially re-used by rebel militia groups. Therefore, both mine clearance, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal, remain high priorities in securing a safer and more stable future South Sudan.

OCHA has continuously highlighted that contamination from landmines (including re-mining) and UXO from inter-tribal conflicts has a debilitating impact on the activities of humanitarian partners, resulting in decreased access, and/or slower responses. With UNHCR expecting a worst case scenario of 500,000 returnees travelling from Sudan back to South Sudan, following the end of the transition agreement on April 8th 2012, with the onset of the rainy season from May, those who pass through the Upper Nile on their way, may have to remain over the course of the rainy season.

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.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

NPA has been active in South Sudan since 1986, and has, in addition to a Mine Action Programme, a variety of other programme components in various parts of the country, thus offering a clear link between the implementation of mine action and humanitarian projects. Through a long history in South Sudan, and a community led approach, NPA has a solid information network which ensures that issues such as potential insecurity, is communicated and results in minimum disruption to operations.

NPA will aim to meet all cluster priorities, including the following:

- Support interventions that are on-going: This project proposes to support an already existing intervention, and will result in NPA being able to stay operational in the border areas and Jonglei until the onset of the rainy season in May. NPA was requested by the UNMACC to retain its BAC and EOD teams in the area in order to complete tasks originally tasked to MineTech International. The teams however, were upon previous request from the UNMACC already moving to Pagak, and have therefore require additional funds to return to Maban county upon completing operations in Pagak. The UNMACC anticipate that with the growing IDP population in the region, and the greater knowledge of risk; the need to survey areas or to remove on explosive objects within the area will increase.
- Target hot spot areas (Upper Nile & Jonglei)
- Are in accordance with the strategic aims of the cluster: NPA will be supporting the aims of the mine action cluster though land release and survey, and removal of dangerous items. In particular NPA will be supporting the opening up of humanitarian access in areas experiencing high rates of returnees and IDPs, thus making areas safer for local populations and the humanitarian community. NPA is the only operator with an EOD capacity in the region able to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of the local population and the incoming returnees and refugees. NPA is currently clearing the entrance to the only medical facility being run by MSF in Bunje, Maban County. Moreover, given the flood of new IDPs to the area, new water sources are desperately needed, to this end, NPA has been able to provide secure access to the rivers, areas that previously have stood idle due to the mine threat.
- Demonstrate low indirect costs as a proportion of direct costs: The project has 10 % of indirect costs, and therefore is good value for money.
- Demonstrate the most 'value for money' relative to the project budget: The project will take place during the last window of opportunity for mine action activities in this region, and after May mine action activities will not be possible until October. As NPA are already operational in this area, it is the best value for money for NPA to remain operational as long as possible over April and May, ensuring that humanitarian mine action operations supporting IDPs, returnees and humanitarian actors can be maximized in the time available.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

CHF Funding will be used to fund operations in the Upper Nile and Jonglei from April through May 2012. NPA will conduct landmine clearance of identified mined areas; perform survey of hazardous areas and Explosive Ordnance Disposal of objects. In particular these activities will be undertaken in close coordination with the UNMACC, and according the prevailing humanitarian needs on the ground.

NPA will be supporting the aims of the mine action cluster though land release and survey, and removal of dangerous items. In particular NPA will be supporting the opening up of humanitarian access in areas experiencing high rates of returnees and IDPs, thus making areas safer for local populations and the humanitarian community. NPA is currently the only operator with an EOD capacity in the region able to respond to the urgent humanitarian needs of the local population and the incoming returnees and refugees.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

Reduction in the risks posed by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons through humanitarian focused survey and clearance operations in conflict affected areas of Upper Nile and Jonglei.

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.

Survey is conducted by an accredited, mobile survey team. Their initial function is as a reconnaissance capacity where information of a suspected area, or known hazardous area is gathered from all available sources, normally civilians living in the area. The information is adapted during field observations and then recorded clearly and accurately on IMSMA Confirmed Hazardous Areas reports and submitted to the UNMACC. Concurrent to this, the team conducts Impact Assessment of the area; identifying the needs of the community, and thus, ensuring that clearance efforts are concentrated in areas of identified potential and positive impact, and in accordance with the humanitarian needs.

Mine clearance is conducted by Manual Deminers, Mechanical assets (Mine Wolf machines) and Mine Detection Dogs (MDDs), or a combination of all. Where machines are used, they are then followed up by visual inspection and then depending on whether the area is considered to be a high or low threat area, a further 10% verification or quality control is conducted by either manual deminers or MDDs. Technical survey can also be conducted mechanically whereby if no mines are found, only visual follow up is required after the machine.

Following all survey and clearance activities, areas undergo Quality Assurance by the UNMACC, after which the area can be

handed back to the community, or organization.

Impact Assessment is done at all stages, in order to collect socio economic data pre, during and post clearance.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

- 1) **Gender.** Currently NPA employs 23 % female staff. This includes two female demining teams, female mechanics, drivers and a machine operator. Generally a male dominated sector, NPA strives to ensure that women receive employment and training in Mine Action. Furthermore, existing survey teams have a mix of male/female staff to ensure that when it is cultural appropriate, NPA female staff can engage with female community members, ensuring that both men and women have their voice heard.
- 2) **Environment.** NPA's main objective on environment is to "do no harm". This means not affecting the environment more than absolutely necessary and strict procedures are set out in NPA's SOP to maintain this. NPA operational camps reduce their impact by digging garbage pits and latrines and Mine Action removes harmful toxic explosives from the ground which has a positive environmental impact.
- 3) **HIV / AIDS.** NPA recognize that deminers, due to their regular mobility, are at high risk and NPA has included 'HIV/AIDS and gender' training for its employees as a standard part of the introductory courses. NPA is committed to maintaining a safe, healthy and non-discriminatory work environment for all employees and does not tolerate discrimination on any grounds, including HIV status, suspected or real. As an example of this, identified HIV positive staff are receiving antiretroviral treatment, and in case a change of position is needed, positions have been offered. Information to the local communities during setup of operational bases includes informing about HIV / AIDS, and making them aware of NPAs Code of Conduct. This contributes to altering the power balance in the locals favor.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

- Reduction in the immediate threat from landmines and UXO amongst returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors.
- Increased access to vulnerable communities and populations resulting in improved humanitarian response and further opportunities for socio-economic activities.
- Increased amount of safe land available for use by returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors following survey, clearance and land release activities.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities	60,000
2	Total indirect beneficiaries	94,700. The population in target areas.
3	Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the number of destroyed ERW.	140,000 m2 will be released to the local communities 200 items of ERW will be destroyed & survey will be done in the whole area of the Upper Nile, covering 80,000 km2
4		
5		

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.

NPA will implement this project directly with its own staff and assets currently on the ground in the Upper Nile, responding to urgent humanitarian needs as the only EOD capacity in the area. These activities will be conducted with 1 mini MineWolf machine, 2 Kasspir Mine Protected Vehicles, two EOD/BAC teams, 1 survey Team, 1 manual/mechanical team and MDD assets.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

The NPA field teams report daily findings and hazardous areas cleared or surveyed to the NPA Radio room by the means of Codan HF radio, Mobiles or satellite phones. The information is then compiled in the NPA Tech Base. Daily finding reports are compiled and sent to the UNMACC which upon prioritization tasks NPA for clearance.

Internal monitoring is led by the Senior Technical Adviser (STA), who takes on the responsibility for the quality of the operational work in the programme. The STA is supported by a Quality Assurance (QA) Officer who is a South Sudanese national.

External monitoring is conducted by UNMACC who have implemented a very thorough external monitoring system. A Quality Assurance report must be submitted to the UNMACC QA office once every thirty six days that a task is open.

E. Committed fundingPlease add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
UNOPS funding for operations in Upper Nile January 2012-April 2012	USD 600 000
NMFA January 1 st 2012-December 31 st 2012	USD 2,542,372
GFFO January 1 st 2012-December 31 st 2012	USD 715,000
Dutch MFA January 1 st -June 30 th	USD 390,000
US DoS August 1 st 2011- July 31 st 2012	USD 450 000
Telethon January 1 st 2012-December 31 st 2013	USD 1,016,949
DDG funding operational MW in Uganda December 1 st 2011-August 31 st 2012	USD 704,140
START funding capacity building of SSMAA January 1 st 2012-December 31 st 2012	USD 858,000

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: <u>SSD-12/MA/46100/5125</u>		Land release and Clearance in Greater Equatoria, Great Upper Nile Regions and Capacity Building of SSMAA	Organisation: <u>.Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)</u>
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <p>Mines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons no longer expose civilians to unacceptable risk or prevent economic, social and political development.</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <p>Free movement of the population, IDP's, refugees and NGO's providing aid in the area</p> <p>A reduction in incidents/accidents</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>Information will be collected through the NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, through community interviews and close coordination with stakeholders in the area, including the UNMACC</p>	
<p>Specific Project Objective/s: <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i></p> <p>Reduction in the risks posed by landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive weapons through humanitarian focused survey and clearance operations in conflict affected areas of Upper Nile and Jonglei.</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities</p> <p>Total indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the number of destroyed ERW.</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries are measured through NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, which measures impact, pre, during and post clearance</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are measured through community based interviews and the collection of data from other stakeholders in the area</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous released areas is recorded daily and reported to the UNMACC</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i></p> <p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not begin sooner than anticipated</p>
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Workpackages), leading to the specific objective/s: 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p>

<p>Reduction in the immediate threat from landmines, cluster sub munitions and ERW amongst returnees, IDPS's, settled communities and humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Increased access to vulnerable communities and populations resulting in improved humanitarian response and further opportunities for socio-economic activities.</p> <p>Increased amount of safer land available for use by returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors following survey, clearance and land release activities.</p>	<p>Total direct beneficiaries - number of people directly benefitting from demining activities</p> <p>Total Indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>Meters squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities, including the number of destroyed ERW.</p>	<p>Information will be collected through the NPAs Impact Assessment methodology, through community interviews and close coordination with stakeholders in the area, including the UNMACC. All reporting will be reviewed, this includes internal NPA reporting, field repots, partner reports, UNMACC reports and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not begin sooner than anticipated</p>
<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Workpackages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <p>1 Team will deploy and conduct survey in areas tasked by the UNMACC</p> <p>1 Manual/Mechanical Team will conduct mine clearance attached to the Mini MineWolf</p> <p>2 Teams will conduct EOD</p> <p>1 MDD Team will conduct verification</p> <p>Impact Assessment will be conducted, which includes collecting information from the community through a participatory approach.</p>	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <p>Assets used for the operations in the Upper Nile are 1 Mini Minewolf, 2 Kasspir Mine Protected Vehicles, 1 Mine Detection Dog Team, 1 Manual Team/Mechanical Team & IA advisors as well as associated vehicles, trucks and equipment.</p>	<p>The NPA field teams report daily findings and hazardous areas cleared or surveyed to the NPA Radio room by the means of Codan HF radio, Mobiles or satellite phones. The information is then compiled in the NPA Tech Base. Daily finding reports are compiled and sent to the UNMACC which upon prioritization tasks NPA for clearance.</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> <p>Funding must be secured</p> <p>The security situation must not deteriorate significantly</p> <p>The rainy season does not begin sooner than anticipated</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.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Result 1- Reduction in the immediate threat from landmines, cluster sub munitions and ERW amongst returnees, IDPS's, settled communities and humanitarian actors.				x	x										
Survey and land clearance (Mechanical/Manual/MDD)				x	x										
				x	x										
Result 2- Increased access to vulnerable communities and populations resulting in improved humanitarian response and further opportunities for socio-economic activities.				x	x										
EOD Spot tasks, demolitions and handover of cleared areas				x	x										
				x	x										
Result 3 Increased amount of safer land available for use by returnees, IDPs, settled communities, and humanitarian actors following survey, clearance and land release activities.				x	x										
Impact Assessment will be done throughout documenting and reporting on clearance				x	x										
				x	x										
				x	x										

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%