



National Units for Mine Action and Development Organization (NUMAD)

Building 42, Block 4, Alsafa street, Nasser Extension, Khartoum, Sudan

NUMAD Final Narrative Report

Project Title: Humanitarian Land Release in Sudan- RVC in South Kordofan State (Sector 2)

Grant number: SUD/UNMAS/22353/2020/004/02

Project Duration: (4 months)

Reporting Period: 1st January 2021- 30th April 2021

Overview:

This is the final narrative report of the grant project Humanitarian Land Release in Sudan- RVC in South Kordofan state to conduct land release operations.

During the reporting period NUMAD has carries out the following activities:

1. Mobilization phase

The grant support agreement (GSA) was signed on 30th December 2020 between NUMAD and UNOPS to start land release activities.

Upon signature, NUMAD recruited 61 project staff including one Technical Field Manager (TFM), one Mine Detection Dogs (MDD) Site Supervisor, 5 Team Leaders (TL), 3 Paramedics, 3 Community Liaison Officers (CLOs), 14 deminers, 12 drivers, 6 dog handlers, 7 support staff (cooks, guards and cleaners) and 9 managerial staff. All project vehicles and equipment were maintained and repaired and project materials were purchased as well.

NUMAD conducted refresher training to one road/route verification clearance (RVC) team on 17th January 2021 and the team was accredited on 1st February 2021. The machine/ or Grader was accredited on 6th February 2021.

2. Deployment phase

The NUMAD TFM submitted the implementation plan (IP) to NMAC on 10th February 2021 for the task SU-589 and the IP was approved on 13th February 2021.

The NUMAD RVC team was deployed to task location in Delami on 13th February 2021 to start land release activities on the road from Kadber to Sarafaya (20 km). The RCV team started road/route verification and clearance on the road on 16th February 2021.

During the month of February the RVC team cleared a total of 8.4 km of road in length and 8 meters wide. NUMAD Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) delivered community liaison activities

to the local communities in villages of Delami, Kadber, Sarafaya and Alseraif through liaison meetings with local communities in the markets, along the road, at schools, in mosques and churches to share information about the mine and ERW threat in these areas. The CLO covered a total of 463 people including 155 men, 112 women, 96 boys and 100 girls. The total project beneficiaries estimated at 739 people (287 men, 195 women, 110 boys and 147 girls).

In March 2021, the machine entered operations on 18/03/2021. The total area cleared manually was 3,550 square meters using Mine Lab detectors while an area of 5,900 sqm was cleared through MDD. The total area released was 11km in length * 8 meter wide. The clearance of the road from Kadber to Sarafaya was completed during the reporting period. The total direct beneficiaries who benefited from clearance were 1,378 people including 199 men, 400 women, 399 boys and 380 girls, whereas indirect beneficiaries were 581 people (157 men, 119 women, 184 boys and 121 girls) including people covered during community liaison activities (346 person). As a sustained capacity building of the local population, NUMAD CLOs trained 50 people as volunteer/focal points in community liaison activities (25 people from Kadber village and 25 from Delami) to report any new hazards or mines or ERW accidents in future.

In April 2021, NUMAD TFM submitted implementation plan (IP) to NMAC on 17th April 2021 for the task SU-993 to conduct clearance of the road from Sarafaya to Umbrebeyta (15.6 km). During the reporting period RVC team completed the road and cleared 600 meters in length * 8 meters wide manually in high threat areas of the road and 15,000 meters in length * 8 meters wide were cancelled in low threat areas of the road.

The NUMAD CLOs conducted community liaison activities in villages of Kadber, Delami, Alseraif, Sarafaya and Umbrebeyta and covered a total of 2,720 people as direct beneficiaries including 720 people in Kadber (97 men, 191 women, 158 boys and 173 girls) , 366 in Sarafaya (115 men, 72 women, 81 boys and 97 girls) , 723 in Delami (202 men, 106 women, 188 boys and 173 girls), 289 in Alseraif (64 men, 70 women, 74 boys and 81 girls) and 622 people in Umbrebeyta village (253 men, 169 women, 96 boys and 104 girls), while 961 people as indirect beneficiaries including 219 people in Kadber (50 men, 39 women, 40 boys and 90 girls), 300 in Delami (69 men, 47 women, 90 boys and 86 girls), 86 in Alseraif (34 men, 24 women, 12 boys and 16 girls), 172 in Sarafaya (32 men, 50 women, 40 boys and 50 girls)and 184 people in Umbrebeyta village (55 men, 46 women, 50 boys and 33 girls).

During project timeline, NUMAD RVC team received 3 external quality Assurance (QQA) visits at task locations from NUMAD, NMAC and UNMAS while NUMAD TFM conducted 9 internal QA inspection checks and filled QA forms.

3. Demobilization phase

The RVCT team was demobilized on 10th May 2021 after the completion of the two roads and handed over the local community. NUMAD TFM submitted the completion report to the NMAC and UNMAD making the end of the project.

Primary Achievements

During the reporting period, NUMAD RVCT team has made the following achievements:

- NUMAD recruited 61 project staff. One RVCT team was trained and accredited by NMAC and then deployed to Delami locality in South Kordofan state to conduct road/route verification and clearance on the tasked roads.

- NUMAD RVC team completed two tasks SU-589 and SU-993 on two roads:
 - a. Kadber to Sarafaya - 20 km.
 - b. Sarafaya to Umbremeyta- 15.6 km.
- A total of 35.6 km of road in length and 8 meters wide were released to the local community to facilitate access to their daily livelihoods activities such as agriculture, grazing, house construction for settlement as well as trading.
- The estimated direct beneficiaries of the project were 4,837 people (1,217 men, 1,203 women, 1,092 boys and 1,108 girls) in the villages of Delami, Kadber, Sarafaya, Alseraif and Umberembeyta, whereas indirect beneficiaries were 2,005 people (552 men, 839 women, 759 boys and 496 girls) including people covered through community liaison activities and interviews conducted by NUMAD CLOs.
- The NUMAD CLOs conducted training to 50 people from local communities in community liaison activities to work as focal points to report any new hazards or mine /ERW accidents after NUMAD leaves the area. The trained people were 25 persons from Delami and 25 from Kadber village.
- NUMAD has subjected to three (3) external quality assurance (QA) inspection visits conducted by NMAC, UNMAS and NUMAD whereas 9 internal QA inspections was carried out by NUMAD TFM to RVC team.
- No items of explosive hazards were found during land release activities.
- Total population in the project area was estimated at 35,024 people including 23,000 people in Delami, 2,442 in Kadber, 1,075 in Sarafaya, 1,207 in Alseraif and 7,300 people in Umbrembeyta village.
- Total beneficiaries covered in this project were 6,842 people (4,837 persons as direct beneficiaries and 2,005 people's indirect beneficiaries).

Logical Framework

The Project Logical Framework was built based on the desired impact and outcome shared and presented in the CFP documents, in addition NUMAD has developed more outcome, outputs and activities as below;

Project Impact: Impact of explosive hazards significantly reduced to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development				
Result	Indicator	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Project Outcome:1 landmines/ ERW contaminated land and routes used productively;	1.1 36.6 % of routes/ roads opened used productively.	- 100% routes/ roads opened used for free movement and delivery of humanitarian assistance	- Photos - Structured report, - Reports by humanitarian Agencies	- All opened routes/ roads used, - Security situation allows, - No major blockages such broken bridges and big water streams
Output 1: Prioritized routes/roads are surveyed and cleared;	1.1 36.6 Km of routes/ roads surveyed, released and opened	- 100 Km of routes/ roads surveyed,	- IMSMA Daily Report, - IMSMA Monthly Report - Task Completion Document	- Security levels will be conducive for operations, - Task Management in place, - Weather condition and health situation remain favorable for land release operations,
	1.2 36.6 Km of routes/ roads released and opened	- 100 Km of routes/ roads released and opened up,	- UNOPS required reports, - Project Ad-hoc reports.	
Activities that lead to Output 1: 1. Submit technical implementation plan in response to tasking orders to NMAC; 2. Provide security (include; security escorts where required) for the deployment of the team/s & other personnel. 3. Deploy the team/s to task site; 4. Conduct Non-Technical survey and community liaison along the routes/roads; 5. Conduct technical survey and verification along the routes/roads; 6. Remove and dispose of hazardous items through clearance;				
Output 2: Released routes/roads are opened up for use, and formally handed over to the local communities and authorities;	2.1 36.6 % of route/road tasks given in response to the request from humanitarian/ development actors as well as communities.	- 100% of tasks issued in response to requests from humanitarian/ development actors as well as communities.	- IMSMA Monthly Report - Task Completion Document - UNOPS required reports, - Project Ad-hoc reports.	- Security levels will be conducive for operations, - Task Management in place, - Weather condition and health situation remain favorable for land release operations,
	2.2 2 routes/ roads surveyed and cleared	- 5 Routes surveyed, cleared and opened,		
	2.3 35,024 people from local communities in Delami locality and surrounding villages of South Kordofan state were formally handed over the released routes/roads.	- 50 communities formally handed over released routes/roads disaggregated by locality and state.		
Activities that lead to Output 2: 1. Conduct land handover ceremony; 2. Submit completion report and update information management systems.				
Result	Indicator	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions

Project Outcome:2 The capacity of the national actors and local communities in mine action is enhanced;	2.1 100 % of project teams enhanced in mine action, 2.2 19.8 % of local affected-communities engaged effectively in mine action through this project.	- %100 of project teams enhanced in mine action, - %100 of local affected communities engaged effectively in mine action through this project.	- Photos - Structured report, - Reports by humanitarian Mine Action Agencies	- Funds available to maintain trained mine action capacity, - Political, security, weather and health situations allow,
Output 1: Trained mine action capacity are effectively deployed and engaged with local affected communities in mine action;	1.1 One RVC team trained, and accredited by NMAC and deployed operation- al, 1.2 2,005 people of local communities engaged actively in mine action through CL.	- One RVC team trained and accredited by NMAC, - 50 communities engaged actively in mine action through CL, reporting feedback on intervention.	- Accreditation Certificate, - IMSMA Reports, - Technical Reports,	- Political, security, weather and health situations allow,
Activities that lead to Output 3: 1. Conduct refresher trainings (demining, ALS, community liaison, survey, etc) for the project teams accreditation. 2. Conduct quality assurance inspections on the teams; 3. Deploy the team/s to task site; 4. Distribute hotline numbers and actively engage affected communities for reporting on mine action and feedback.				
Output 2: Pre and Post Intervention/ Post-Demining Impact Assessment conducted, recorded and reported to NMAC, UNMAS- Sudan and relevant authorities;	2.1 N/A 2.2 N/A.	- 20 of pre/post intervention assessment (PDIA) conducted, - 20 of pre/post intervention assessment recorded & reported.	- IMSMA Reports, - Technical Reports, - Assessment Reports, - Photos,	- Political, security, weather and health situations allow,
Activities that lead to Output 2: 1. Coordinate and consult with UNMAS- Sudan and NMAC on pre- & post- intervention survey design, methods and schedule, 2. Conduct pre- and post- intervention survey (including; Post LR/ Demining Impact Assessment), 3. Review and submit the survey completion reports to NMAC, UNMAS- Sudan; and update information management systems.				
Output 3: All quality inspection conducted, properly recorded and reported to NMAC and shared with UNMAS- Sudan	3.1 3 QA inspection conducted, properly recorded and reported by the teams, 3.2 9 QA reports submitted to NMAC & share with UNMAS - Sudan.	- 4 QA inspection conducted, properly recorded and reported by the teams, - 40 QA reports recorded and submitted to NMAC & share with UNMAS - Sudan.	- IMSMA Reports, - Technical Reports,	- Political, security, weather and health situations allow,
Activities that lead to Output 3: 1. Deploy QA inspector to the team/s to task site; 2. Conduct QA inspection on the team task site to assess the level of compliance to the national, international standards and SOPs; 3. Submit completed QA reports to NMAC, shared findings with UNMAS- Sudan, and update information management systems.				

Challenges

- The delay in the payments requested.
- Shortage of fuel and purchased at high cost from parallel markets. The price of one drum of diesel fuel was purchased at SDG 80,000 (USD 213.9 at the exchange rate of \$ 274)
- The high cost of spare parts and commodities in the markets.
- The high increase in the price of commodities and materials.
- Bad road conditions due to the terrain of the area sometimes resulted in mechanical breakdown of project vehicles and the machine (Grader) which considerably hampered the operations.
- High increase in temperature negatively impacted the daily working hours of the project team at task sites.