

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	Mine Action
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First 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

Provision of emergency survey and clearance to areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees, IDPs and/or high levels of landmine/ERW and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected communities.

Reduction of the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of community liaison and/or targeted mine risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

- i) Upper Nile,
- ii) Unity,
- iii) Warrap ,
- iv) NBeG,
- v) WBeG,
- vi) Jonglei.

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 (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)	
Mines Advisory Group (MAG)	State	%
Project CAP Code	County	
SSD-13/MA/55355/5746	Upper Nile	40
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)	Unity	60
Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action supporting peace, stability and, humanitarian and development access in South Sudan		
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	
US\$ 5,094,636	US\$ 205,000	
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	
US\$ 2,588,657	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)	

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:	6000	27,745
Girls:	9000	55,275
Men:	6000	9,441
Boys:	9000	55,275

Indirect Beneficiaries

Catchment Population (if applicable)

Returnees, IDPs and other at risk communities in Upper Nile and

Total:	30000	147,736
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Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts) Not applicable

Contact details Organization's Country Office
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Organization's Address	MAG South Sudan Juba Na Bari Residential Area Juba
Project Focal Person	Irina Ulmasova, CD.SouthSudan@maginternational.org , Tel: + 211 912 179 155
Country Director	Irina Ulmasova, CD.SouthSudan@maginternational.org , Tel: + 211 912 179 155
Finance Officer	Umar Ali, FM.SouthSudan@maginternational.org Tel: +211 912 168 786

Unity States.

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date) Indicate number of months: 7.5 months (15 Feb – 30 September)
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Contact details Organization's HQ
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Organization's Address	MAG 68 Sackville street Manchester M13NJ UK
Desk officer	Lauren Cobham Lauren.Cobham@maginternational.org Tel: +44 (0)161 236 4311
Finance Officer	Emma Fowler Emma.Fowler@maginternational.org Tel: +44 (0)161 236 4311

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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

A year after gaining its independence in July 2011, the country is confronted with major political and socio-economic challenges. Inter-communal violence, rebellions by militia groups and localised conflicts over land and natural resources are adding on factors to the conflict with high pressure of mass arrival of returnees from Sudan and elsewhere in Africa. The already precarious situation is further exacerbated by Mines and cluster munitions; widely used throughout the war. Record of landmines is hardly available, making it challenging to define the extent of landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination throughout South Sudan. However, a Landmine Impact Survey carried out from 2006 to 2009 indicated that landmine and ERW contamination was present to varying degrees throughout the country, with the greatest degree of contamination in the Equatoria states. Military clashes between the South Sudan and Sudan armies in 2012 significantly increased threats of landmines in the northern border areas, posing a serious danger to returnees, IDPs, settled communities as well as aid organizations². UN data shows that continuous action in the coming years is needed to address over 700 hazardous areas and minefields across the country. Re-mining activities of non-state armed actors operating in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states pose additional threats. Statistics further show that Between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012, 109 casualties from landmines and ERW were recorded, with the actual number likely to be higher due to under-reporting³. Returnees and displaced people moving across South Sudan are especially at risk, as they are often unaware of the dangers of landmine and ERW contamination.

During 2011 and 2012 the threat of landmines and ERW has increased in the northern border states of Unity and Upper Nile as conflict has erupted between opposing Government forces, as well as numerous rebel activities and offensives in Upper Nile State and localised conflict in other Northern border States. There have also been incidences of re-mining by various armed non-State Actors (NSAs) which poses the immediate risk of death and injury to local populations as well as returnees. MAG recognises that Landmine and ERW can also be easily manipulated and reused, increasing the risk of illicit weapons proliferation and future instability, which poses a threat to longer term peace. High levels of landmine and ERW contamination continue to block access to vital land used for resettlement and livelihood activities, as well as other crucial resources and services such as schools and healthcare centres. These blockages also restrict access by humanitarian and development actors to vulnerable communities. This is particularly problematic in the northern border States where access to IDPs and returnees has been impeded.

In the context of returning populations, with an estimated 126,000 individuals returning to South Sudan in 2012, the presence of landmines and ERW can put thousands of lives at risk and severely impact on wider humanitarian interventions. As more and more people return to South Sudan following independence, and without local knowledge of recent histories, they are likely to be involved in unsafe behaviour and take unnecessary risks. According to OCHA Sudan figures, over 172,000 refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile States in Sudan are based in several IDP camps in Upper Nile and Unity. These large scale population movements need to be facilitated with vital risk education in order to reduce the threat of death and injury from contamination, and protect them from risk until they eventually return to their homes in North Sudan.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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.

The wide reaching levels of contamination covering all 10 States in the country has resulted in a dilution of expensive mine action assets and resources. It is therefore vital that survey and clearance activities are complemented with urgent Risk Education (RE) activities for at-risk populations to mitigate the dangers posed by dangerous items. RE activities not only reduce the immediate risk of death and injury through contamination, but also enable returnees, IDPs and settled communities to rebuild their lives by conducting livelihood activities and other day-to-day functions safer. Through over 7 years of experience in South Sudan, MAG has developed a deep understanding of how the effects of contamination affect men and women differently and the need for targeted mine action interventions to encompass differing needs.

The Community Liaison (CL) teams funded through this project will be deployed to Upper Nile State and Unity State to conduct crucial RE activities within identified Counties. They will inform vulnerable populations of the prevailing threat of contamination, improve their knowledge and understanding of the threat from landmines and ERW, and provide relevant risk reduction strategies that will influence safe behaviour change and support the safer movement of returnees. They will also inform them about the negative impacts of high levels of gun ownership, and encourage them to store guns in safe ways and keep them out of reach of children. The setting up of community chosen 'gun free zones' will also be encouraged.

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.

² Landmine Impact Survey (2010)

³ UNMAS, IMSMA Monthly Report (July 2012)

The project also adds value as;

- Currently MAG has no activities in the proposed areas. However, the recently concluded activities of almost the same nature will provide a launching pad for the proposed project. Having worked in the area, MAG is fully aware of the local dynamics and have had good relationship with local authorities. The organization can build on these relationships for the proposed project. Besides, the team whose contracts with MAG are just finished due to closure of the grant can be recalled for the proposed project. This will not only give a quick start to the project but will have far more benefiting effect on penetrating into the target areas as they are mostly locals from the area and are well aware of the local conditions.
- MAG has been active member of cluster system in the country and has built good working relationships with key stakeholders; DDG is one among them. Under the proposed project this working relationship can pay off as MAG will work in partnership with DDG where MAG will be responsible for community liaison, generating HAs where DDG will make sure that any such requests from MAG is appropriately responded to. DDG will also coordinate logistical arrangements for the teams deployment under the proposed project which will have significant effect on lowering project cost as well.
- MAG will be active in the geographical priority areas- *This project will target priority areas (i) Unity States and (ii) Upper Nile*
- The project demonstrates good value for money and low indirect costs – *a large amount of knowledge and resources will be retained with the redeployment of the CL teams which ultimately adds value to the delivery of this project. Lessons learnt from the previous grant will be utilised, for example, less beneficiary numbers will ensure the team can spend more time with each beneficiary and that follow up visits can be carried out to monitor the Community Focal Points (CFPs) and child Peer-to-Peer Educators and offer assistance if necessary. Based on contextual knowledge and experience, the teams will continue supporting the community with their gun free zones.*

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

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

This project will directly contribute to the cluster priority activity 2 identified in by the mine action sector in Section I, namely to **reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of community liaison and targeted mine risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of returnees and high levels of landmine/ERW**

Continued support for this project and the deployment of two CL teams will allow MAG to maintain a focus on providing an urgently required and flexible response to RE needs amongst returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable communities in the identified target area for a period of 7 months. CFPs and child Peer-to-Peer training will contribute to the sustainability of the intervention in the longer term and therefore have multiplier effect through knowledge retention and dissemination.

ii) Project Objective

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

Reduction of the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW, as well as high community gun ownership, through the provision of community liaison and/or targeted risk education interventions in areas experiencing recent conflict, high rates of, returnees, IDPs and with high levels of landmine/ERW

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).

Following a one week mobilisation and 2 week refresher training period, MAG will deploy two CL teams (50% female) to Upper Nile and Unity for a 7 month period (five fully operational months). The team will provide targeted RE to at-risk populations (including the negative aspects of high community gun ownership and keeping guns close to children), conduct training for CFPs and child Peer-to-Peer educators, gather information regarding new Hazardous Areas (HAs) and collect landmine, ERW and Small Arms accident information to support effective coordination, tasking and planning for future interventions.

1. Landmines, ERW and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) RE delivery: MAG will focus areas of high return/movement in Upper Nile and Unity and provide RE messages that inform returnees, IDPs and other at risk communities of the threat of landmine and ERW contamination, as well as the dangers of high community gun ownership among the population and risk reduction strategies (including keeping guns out of reach of children and storing them unloaded). Risk and information needs can often vary, based on gender, age, and occupation and these issues will be carefully considered when developing RE plans. Based on current estimates and based on lessons learnt from previous interventions, MAG aims to reach 30,000 beneficiaries during the project period (at least 6,000 women, 6,000 men and 18,000 boy and girls)

2. Community Focal Points (CFPs): MAG will identify and train 100 CFPs within areas high numbers of return and high contamination to encourage sustainability of the project outcomes. They will be trained to disseminate risk education messages at the community level. The CL team will endeavor to revisit them periodically to ensure they have all the resources and assistance they need to function well. Where possible, other key stakeholders including teachers and health workers, who have access to wider audiences, will be trained as well. Women will be actively targeted as potential CFPs, enabling them to disseminate safety messages to their peers and their children. MAG will also train CFPs amongst the humanitarian community in target areas, ensuring that humanitarian partners are able to replicate messages to their colleagues and their own beneficiaries. CFPs will then have

capacity to deliver basic RE messaging and identify and report HAs to relevant agencies/authorities.

3. MRE delivery to UN agencies/NGOs: Upon request to provide MRE to staff or beneficiaries, MAG will respond quickly, coordinating with UN agencies and NGOs, to maximise the impact of humanitarian and development projects in the region. 100% of requests from humanitarian partners will be responded to.

5. Collection of Accident Reports: During community visits, the CL teams will collect landmine/ERW accident information. This disaggregated by age and gender, and submitted to UNMAS in Juba to enable more effective coordination, tasking, and provision of victim assistance in the area.

6. Collection of HA reports: The project is MRE focussed but still activities will be conducted to collect some HA reports. In order to do this, the CL teams will gather information regarding new HAs and will submit these to DDG who has EOD capacity within the geographical area. If DDG is unable to respond to the reported HA in a timely fashion, it will be reported to UNMAS for follow up activities.

7. Peer-to-peer training: CL teams will also provide targeted training specifically to 200 children, who will then be able to spread safety messages to other children in their communities. It is estimated that each child trained will be able to share knowledge with at least 10 other children.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

All MAG's HMA activities are carried out in accordance with International Mine Action standards (IMAS), including the UN Gender Guidelines for Mine Action Programmes. Wider support from the Gender Mine Action Programme (GMAP) alongside other project activities in South Sudan will enable MAG to increase organisational capacity and programming effectiveness within both MAG and OSIL from 2013 with respect to gender mainstreaming and compliance to UN Resolution 1325⁴.

Gender: MAG recognises gender as an important cross-cutting theme within its HMA interventions; important to both successful mine action and sustainable development activities and encouraging greater impact as a result of project intervention. Contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (specifically #3), the project will promote gender equality by providing employment opportunities, making land safe for use and ensuring their input in clearance prioritisation process through CL teams. MAG recognises that the effects of contamination affect women and men differently and that targeted HMA interventions can make a real and lasting difference to the status of women in a post conflict context. In South Sudan, women are forced to take risks by walking through potentially contaminated areas when conducting daily chores such as collecting firewood, accessing water resources for washing and collecting water and conducting home gardening. This project will deploy gender-balanced CL teams (50% female) in order to better reach women in communities as well as utilise methodologies tailored to the specific vulnerabilities of men, women, boys and girls. This enables MAG to promote the participation of women, particularly as decision-makers in development groups and as beneficiaries of activities. In IDP camps, women are often more at risk of violence than they would be in their normal locations. Making women CFPs will improve their importance in the community and will encourage men to respect them. The women CFPs will be able to give their peers mutual support and a possible means to report any issues of their concern. MAG will also collect sex and age disaggregated data (SADD), to ensure that women, as well as men, young and old are given the opportunity to participate in and benefit from community meetings, RE sessions and the reporting of HAs.

Environment: Mines and ERW can cause environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and water pollution; clearance removes threats to environmental wellbeing and allows for establishment of sustainable land use and safe water supplies. MAG understands that several of the components of mine action are inherently dangerous and pose threats to the environment as well as personnel. However, by ensuring that MAG teams are well trained, that safe work practices are applied in accordance with SOPs, IMAS and NTSGs, and that due consideration is given to environmental impact, the level of risk to personnel and the environment can be greatly minimised by the development and implementation of work practices that minimise unnecessary detrimental impact on the environment. MAG South Sudan has established environmental management SOPs which are adhered to.

Disability: MAG does not discriminate on the grounds of gender, disability, race or religion and seeks to offer opportunities to those who have been seriously disadvantaged by armed conflict; as such MAG sets an example to other organisations and bodies. Within programmes, MAG provides employment opportunities for people with disabilities in both technical and support roles.

MAG also recognises that disabled persons may be affected by contamination differently and this will be reflected by their needs. The proposed activities of this project take measures to address the specific needs of disabled and other vulnerable persons. MAG has developed tools to ensure that all members of target communities are represented during baseline surveys, including disabled individuals, and the needs of the community are heard and valued. MAG's CL teams also use methodologies tailored to the specific vulnerabilities of the target audience and will recorded data related to People with Disabilities (PWD) who are beneficiaries of this project's activities.

⁴ UN Security Council, "Resolution 1325", http://www.un.org/events/res_1325e.pdf

MAG works under the umbrella of the 5 Mine Action Pillars⁵ working towards the prevention of accidents with landmines and ERW and as a result reducing the outcome of disability. Furthermore, MAG plays an active role in the reporting of mine and ERW accidents which have resulted in disability, referring landmine and ERW survivors to relevant victim assistance agencies. MAG maintains a close working relationship with Handicap International in South Sudan. Country wide statistics on PWD are not yet available⁶ however MAG has access to the most recent Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey conducted in Juba country that was implemented to highlight the current KAP that limit engagement with PWDs and the ability of PWDs to participate in civic activities.

Protection: Collaborates closely with wider humanitarian agencies to encourage the safe reporting of contaminated areas, impeding the implementation of activities and provides RE to NGO staff. The SALW RE activities will provide communities with a way to take responsibility for their safety and the safety of their children. The negative aspects of high community gun ownership will be explained and responsible gun storage will be encouraged, as will be keeping guns away from children.

Child Protection: Children in emergencies are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. In an emergency or crisis children can become vulnerable when they are part of a displaced or traumatised population with a dependence on aid interventions or protection by outsiders. All of MAG's international staff sign the Code of Conduct which specifies the responsibility of all staff around behaviour and the protection of children on entering employment with MAG. MAG recognises that the effects of contamination affects children differently to men and that key messages and actions must be tailored to suit specific requirements in order to ensure success. It is essential that the rights and needs of children participating in the process are protected at all times. In IDP camps, children often have little to do, and lose their self confidence and understood place in the world. The Peer-to-Peer training will give the selected children and increased sense of worth, and a feeling of use and importance in their community. The activities will be educational, but also fun and will provide all the participants with a way to escape their daily troubles, interact and play with other children and learn how to protect themselves and their peers.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

1. Increased safety amongst returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations, including women and children, through the provision of targeted RE activities, CFP training and child peer-to-peer training.
2. Reduced risk posed by landmines and ERW amongst UN/NGO staff providing vital humanitarian assistance to returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations in target areas through the provision of RE an increased awareness and understanding of landmines and ERW to further mitigate risks.
3. Increased knowledge and understanding regarding the risks posed by landmines/ERW and high community gun ownership amongst the target groups of this project in Unity and Upper Nile and other target areas.
4. Strengthen coordination with DDG for logistical facilitation and EOD with a high impact on safety and security of local population.

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)
4	1.	Number of individuals reached through targeted Mine and ERW Risk Education messaging including at-risk populations and humanitarian aid workers	30,000: 20 % Women (aged 18-65) 20% men (aged 18-65) 30% girls (aged 5-17),30% boys (aged 5-17)
4	2.	Number of individuals reached through targeted SALW Risk Education included in overall RE beneficiary target	200 (included within figures above)
6	3.	Number of CFPs trained to provide onward Risk Education in their own communities	100
	4.	HA areas recorded by CL team for DDG/UNMAS EOD follow up	100
4	5.	MRE beneficiaries demonstrating increased awareness of the risks posed by landmines and ERW (MRE survey conducted weekly)	85%
	6.	Requests for RE from humanitarian partners responded to	100% (at least 10)

⁵ http://www.mineaction.org/section.asp?s=what_is_mine_action

⁶ Information received through communication with the HI Director in South Sudan.

6	7.	Number of child Peer-to-Peer educators trained to provide onward Risk education to other children	200
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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.

MAG will be the key implementor of this project. MAG recently concluded CL and RE activities in the proposed target areas and much can be built on this experience for the proposed project. The recently concluded projects⁷ provide opportunity to deploy trained and UN accredited staff quickly which MAG anticipates will have a positive impact on project achievements in terms of response time and quality. Furthermore, the initial assessments already conducted on the needs in the areas will add value to this project and directly feed into the implementation and operational planning of this project.

MAG will deploy two teams to implement the project in the proposed states. Both the teams will be managed by one CLM and ongoing refresher training will be provided as required during the project period to ensure that the highest possible standards are maintained. Teams will be simultaneously deployed in one state with clear demarcation of geographic area in the same state. This will ensure that the operations are logistically cost effective and ease the management burden of both the teams by one CLM by deploying in the same area. Also as part of contingency planning, MAG strategizes that activities in Unity State are conducted at the start of the project prior to deployment to Upper Nile as accessibility within this state is comparatively more difficult during the rainy season. MAG's Technical Operations Manager (TOM) has developed operational cycle management for the proposed project ensuring that the teams not only receive their stand down but are able to achieve the anticipated objectives as well, while remaining operational in the field for maximum possible period. Accordingly, teams will undertake their stand down periods with different intervals, meaning that operations will continue throughout the project life.

MAG will be implementing the project directly. As part of the internal Quality Assurance mechanisms, the MRE activities as well as all other activities carried out as part of this project will be constantly assessed in order to derive the impact the project has on the target beneficiaries. As the target area off this project is relatively remote and cannot be served by MAG's established operations bases, temporary camps will be established in collaboration with humanitarian partners active in the area which may allow access to some support services. The team will then operate out of these temporary camps, significantly reducing the amount of travel time for the CL team and increasing the amount of time dedicated to reaching the project objectives. If MAG is unable to access an area by road, then MAG will request a coordinated response support from UN to travel by UN flights, and receive logistical support at the task location by other mine action partners such as DDG.

With regards to special child protection activities (RE and SALW RE to children and the training of child Peer-to-Peer educators) MAG worked closely with Intersos and Save the Children in previous projects. The CL team will endeavor to do the same in this project where appropriate. Both Intersos and Save the Children have issued formal requests for MAG to work with them further in the target areas for this project. Lessons learnt from the previous project included the need for follow up visits with CFPs and Peer-to-Peer educators. Without such follow up visits, it is impossible for MAG to monitor the impact of the activities and also assist the volunteers with any problems they may be experiencing. The number of beneficiaries for this project has therefore been reduced from the previous CHF funded project to enable the CL team to conduct such return visits, to gauge the impact of the training, and to assist and encourage the volunteers.

Another lesson learnt from the previous project was that it was found that training with Peer-to-Peer educators should take place with no more than 10 at one time. Large scale training projects meant that not enough individual support could be given to each child to ensure they understood all the messages and activities properly. In this project, 10 children will be trained within each intervention - again, this is why beneficiary numbers are lower than during the previous project.

In addition, lessons learnt from another recent MAG project showed that the SALW RE sessions were more effective if smaller numbers of people were invited to attend. Therefore the number of participants in these sessions has also been lowered, and time for follow-up visits to these participants has also been allotted.

Finally, where possible, the CL team will work with groups of community volunteers already established by other NGOs, like hygiene volunteers or community policing volunteers. This worked well in the previous project and will thus be repeated.

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

⁷ MAG activities concluded in these areas 31 December 2012 and 31 January 2013.

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)⁸.

MAG's approach to Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation at an organisational level ensures that its strategies are in keeping with its vision and values; development of MAG's Strategic Direction is a formally controlled process within the organisation's International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) accredited management system. MAG UK Headquarters and MAG's International Development and Evaluation Team (IDET) will support overall programme management. This will involve programme wide evaluation assessments to measure effectiveness and provide lessons that will enable continual improvement of performance.

Quality control is an integral part of all MAG projects. The CD is responsible for the overall management of the project. The Programme Officer will continually monitor project progress with support from the HQ Desk Officer. The Finance Manager is responsible for monitoring managing all financial elements of the project. A Project Performance table will be developed through a participatory process with key stakeholders and managed by a team of expert operational and management staff who monitor project efficiency and activities against the outputs through a structured weekly and monthly reporting process. MAG will assumed overall responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation of progress against project objectives and targets set. In addition, MAG's Technical Operations Manager reports directly to the UNMAS. In this way UNMAS collate all information related to HMA activities and can effectively coordinate a wider response.

In South Sudan, MAG has invested in Impact Monitoring (IM) to enable the programme to be socially accountable in all aspects of project planning, better measure the impact of its interventions, identify lessons learnt and assist with prioritising tasks in regions. MAG is not only concerned with the removal of mines and ERW and the amount of land released but also the impact of HMA activities on wider humanitarian and development goals;

The CL Team Leader will provide daily activity reports of all the team's activities and send weekly reports to the Community Liaison Manager, Technical Operations Manager, and to UNMAS. Monthly narrative of all the team's activities will also be sent to the TOM and to UNMAS. Periodically, Case Studies will be written by the Team Leader of Community Liaison Manager, and will include interviews with beneficiaries and photographic evidence of the CL team at work and the impact. The TOM will act.

1.

Internal QAs will be conducted on a monthly basis to ensure the risk education sessions are of a high standard. These will either be conducted by the Team Leader, or by the Community Liaison Manager. Once a week, pre and post MRE surveys will be conducted, to gauge the increase in knowledge of the community as a direct result of the MAG MRE session. In addition, UNMAS will conduct external QA visits whenever possible.

Robust evaluation of the project's effectiveness will be conducted to ensure that process (inputs, activities, outputs) and performance is achieved against stated objectives. Internal monthly progress updates and donor reports will assess progress in relation to project timescales, expenditure, impact, and activities, in conjunction with IM data (to ascertain the extent to which project activities have contributed to key cross cutting issues, as identified in section iv), and will be monitored and prepared by the Programme Officer with support from the HQ Desk Officer. This will enable the effectiveness of MAG's approach to be better measures and provide lessons that will enable continual improvement and can be shared more widely within the mine action sector and with other relevant stakeholders.

E. 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)
Act for Peace (01 July 2012 – 30 June 2013)	341,692.53
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (01 July 2012 – 01 July 2016)	4,003,000
U.S Department of State (WRA) (01 July 2012 – 31 August 2013)	1,246,388
UK Department for International Development (DFID) (01 February 2011 – 31 July 2013)	576,000

⁸ 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:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/MA/55355/5746		Project title: Integrated Humanitarian Mine Action supporting peace, stability and, humanitarian and development access in South Sudan		Organisation: Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Overall Objective	Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the risk of death and injury from landmines and ERW through the provision of lifesaving targeted mine risk education/CL interventions in areas of high threats of contamination, experiencing conflict and high returnees 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals reached through mines risk education including at risk people, IDPs and returnees. No. of on the job training provided to humanitarian workers of UN Agencies/NGOs land released through mine action activities either by MAG or other development partner for productive purposes 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Assurance meetings MAG's monthly reports MAG's case studies Reports to donor Regular field visits 	
Purpose	CHF Project Objective: To create conditions for safe movement by reducing threats posed by landmines and ERWs for at risk communities, IDPS and returnees in Unity and Upper Nile counties of South Sudan	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of individuals received life saving MRE No. of HAs recorded/reported CFPs trained Child peer-to-peer training imparted. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Impact monitoring reports pre and post MRE assessments Reports to Donors Reports of UN Agencies/Other NGOs 	Assumptions & risks: The security conditions in project areas does deteriorate further forcing partial or complete halt of operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the upcoming rainy season does not linger on than expected No high turn over of trained staff
Results	Results - Outcomes (intangible): Promotion of safe behaviours with an increasing and multiplier effect on overall safety and knowledge retention among men, women and children.	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> %age beneficiaries demonstrate an increased understanding of risks following MRE # of humanitarian agencies adopt safety measures while operating in areas of high risks of contamination. %age CFPs and trained children can articulate MRE messages effectively X m2 land directly or indirectly released through project interventions is productively utilized by locals with an increase household income. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact monitoring Progress reports Pre and post assessments baseline and impact survey for land clearance activities. 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security conditions allows operations Rainy seasons does not linger on than expected. DDG/UNMAS can timely respond to HAs reports The Trained CFPs/Children continue to impart the knowledge to fellow women and children in their locality
	Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased safety amongst returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations, including women and children, through the provision of targeted RE activities, CFP training and child peer-to-peer training. Reduced risk posed by landmines and ERW amongst 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 individuals provided with life saving MRE 100 CFPs trained to provide onward Risk Education in their own communities 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAG's CL reports MAG case studies Beneficiaires interviews 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities continue to participate in project activities. communities are supportive of women participation in project

	<p>UN/NGO staff providing vital humanitarian assistance to returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable populations in target areas through the provision of RE an increased awareness and understanding of landmines and ERW to further mitigate risks.</p> <p>3. Increased knowledge and understanding regarding the risks posed by landmines/ERW and high community gun ownership amongst the target groups of this project in Unity and Upper Nile and other target areas.</p> <p>4. Strengthen coordination with DDG for logistical facilitation and EOD with a high impact on safety and security of local population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 Number of child Peer-to-Peer educators trained to provide onward Risk education to other children. • 100% Requests for RE from humanitarian partners responded to • 85% MRE beneficiaries showing increased awareness of the risks posed by landmines and UXOs • 200 of individuals reached through targeted SALW Risk Education included in overall RE beneficiary target <p>100 HAs recorded by CL team for DDG/UNMAS EOD follow up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact monitoring reports 	<p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable women and children are identified for CFP and child peer-to-peer training • weather and security conditions in target counties allow to continue operations
	<p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Hiring/induction/training of CL team</p> <p>1.2 Liason with village chiefs and other community stakeholders</p> <p>1.3 Identification of at risk population and delivery of MRE sessions</p> <p>1.4 Identification and training of CFPs</p> <p>1.5 Identification and training of Children through peer-to-peer approach</p> <p>1.6 Implement the MAG Impact Assessment (MIA) tools</p> <p>1.7 Conduct pre and post assessments with direct beneficiaries</p> <p>2.1 Sharing of information in Cluster meetings so that UN Agencies/NGOs can come up with request for MRE</p> <p>2.2 Respond to urgent requests for MRE for UN/NGOs working in target areas.</p> <p>3.1 Identify areas/communities with high gun ownership</p> <p>3.2 organize sessions with communities/groups for increased knowledge and understanding regarding</p> <p>3.3 Implement MAG Impact Assessment (MIA) Tool</p> <p>3.4 Conduct pre/post MRE survey with beneficiaries</p> <p>4.1 Development of understanding with DDG on logistical support for teams deployment</p> <p>4.2 Identification and recording of HAs by CL team</p> <p>4.3 Sharing and follow up of shared HAs.</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources (as per budget) • Equipments outlined in budget • Financial resources (presented in budget as separate sheet) 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less staff turn over and MAG's trained staff continue to work • Communities continue to work and participate in project activities. • communities are supportive of women and children participation in the project activities. • weather and security conditions remain feasible.

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.

Activities	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Activity 1: Mobilization of Team and refresher training	X												
Activity 2: Coordination with DGG for logistics and team deployment in the target states	X												
Activity 3: Establishment of effective liaison with community stakeholders through CL teams		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 4: MRE education to Returnees, IDPs and at risk communities			X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 5: Identification and training of CFPs within target communities			X	X	X	X							
Activity 6: Recording HAs and sharing with DGG/UNMAS for clearance			X	X	X	X							
Activity 7: Identification of potential children for peer to peer education and their training				X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 8: Requests for RE from humanitarian partners responded to			X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 9: Survey on effectiveness of RE messages conducted			X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 10: Monitoring and reporting			X	X	X	X	X	X					