

South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Mine Action
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
Cluster priority activities will seek to address CAP 2014+ Mine Action Cluster Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate free and safe movement for civilians and humanitarian actors through clearance of landmines and ERW. Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW, and facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities through mine risk education and survivor assistance. 	Priority 1. Northern Border States and Jonglei. Priority 2. Equatorias As informed by email of 30 December 2013 and 04 January 2014

SECTION II

Project details																			
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.																			
Requesting Organization																			
Danish Demining Group (DDG)																			
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code																		
SSD-14/MA/60673	2a																		
CAP Project Title <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i>																			
Enhancing physical security through community-based humanitarian mine action and weapons and stockpile management.																			
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$2,320,272																		
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$1,274,074																		
Direct Beneficiaries <i>(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)</i>																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</th> <th>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys:</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>400,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP	Women:	15,000	100,000	Girls:	15,000	100,000	Men:	15,000	100,000	Boys:	15,000	100,000	Total:	60,000	400,000
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Girls:	15,000	100,000																	
Men:	15,000	100,000																	
Boys:	15,000	100,000																	
Total:	60,000	400,000																	
Targeted population: IDPs, Returnees, Host communities, Refugees																			
Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts) N/A																			
Project Location(s)																			
State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)																	
Upper Nile	50	Maban, Malakal, Luakpiny/Nasir																	
Unity	50	Throughout Unity state, but with likely emphasis on Pariang, Mayom, Rubkona and Abiemnhom counties																	
Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$426,190																		
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>																			
Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)																			
DDG's Humanitarian Mine Action program will focus on scaling up its Emergency EOD and Risk Education activities in Upper Nile State (Maban, Malakal, and Luakpiny/ Nasir) and in Unity State, where the ERW contamination levels are expected to be very high. The combined population of the three counties in Upper Nile is estimated to be 381,500; the population of Unity is estimated at 586,000, of which 317,700 are in the specific counties identified above.																			
Given recent fighting and renewed displacement, the focus on Emergency EOD and Risk Education will benefit most of the target population by immediately removing the threat and creating safer conditions for humanitarian access and population movements (returns).																			
CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)																			
Indicate number of months: 5.5months (13 January – 30 June 2014)																			

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Hai Supiri Road, Hai Supiri, Juba
Project Focal Person	<i>JulianHocken, DDG Head of Programme, pmddgsudan@drc.dk + 211 (0) 927 727 937</i>
Country Director	<i>Heather Blackwell, drc.ssudan@drc.dk + 211 (0) 911 205 432</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Robert Moore, financemanager.juba@drc-ssudan.org+211 (0) 954859111</i>
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Tina Mason, grants.manager@drc-ssudan.org+211 (0) 954356733</i>

Contact details Organization'sHQ	
Organization's Address	10 Borgergade, Copenhagen 1300, Denmark
Desk Officer, DDG	<i>Maria Kristensen, maria.kristensen@drc.dk + 45 3373 5118</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Mia Groot, mia.groot@drc.dk</i>

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

Since fighting began on December 15, the UN estimates that more than 1,000 people have died and at least 194,000 have been displaced. On January 2, President Kiir declared a state of emergency in the states of Jonglei and Unity, but not in Upper Nile, making Mine Action operations here more viable. Latest reports out of Unity State assert that the northern counties, where fighting has been fierce, are firmly in government hands, while Bentiu itself remains under control of opposition forces. The government of South Sudan is expected to begin operations to reassert full control in Unity state shortly.

Sustained and heavy fighting in Upper Nile state during the second half of December, not least in and around Malakal, leaves an urgent need for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and Risk Education in this state – as also reflected in UNMAS' classification of Upper Nile and Unity as high priority areas.

DDG proposes to scale up its current operations in Upper Nile and Unity with focus on Emergency EOD and Risk Education and specifically in and around the identified counties. Activities will include risk education sessions and the categorization and disposal of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) which will open access and movement for both public and humanitarian actors.

Even before the current crisis, UNMAS data showed a significant land mine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) problem in Upper Nile and Unity, resulting from decades of armed conflict with the north, including recent skirmishes where Sudan has conducted cluster munition strikes against communities in South Sudan. There have been almost 1,500 known mine/ERW casualties in Upper Nile State; formal data for Unity state has not been sourced, but there is anecdotal evidence of civilian involvement in ERW accidents there also. Moreover, Upper Nile and Unity had experienced a massive influx of Sudanese refugees which had put extreme pressure on already scant resources.

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.

In Upper Nile state, DDG has been carrying out emergency UXO clearance activities in Maban and Melut Counties since March 2013 with CHF assistance. To date the project has had even more of an impact than was originally anticipated, with high levels of UXO contamination being reported and a high threat perception from local communities. In Unity state DDG was active between November 2012 and May 2013 (in Mayom and Abiemnhom counties), when seasonal conditions permitted, and found similarly high levels of contamination, pre-dating the latest episodes of fighting.

Throughout South Sudan, there is an imperative need for accurate information gathering to gain a clear picture of how mine/UXO contamination is affecting populations. DDG recently began non-technical survey operations in Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states in order to identify areas that require Mine Action interventions. The survey and simultaneous clearance of the ERW threat, as well as assessments of roads, has helped open up access to areas that in the past have been or are suspected of being contaminated ERW, allowing humanitarian actors to carry out lifesaving work. DDG proposes to include this in the scope of work for this project as a secondary function to the removal of UXO, as and where it is safe and appropriate to do so.

As a unit of the Danish Refugee Council, DDG has access to the extensive logistical and administrative support bases set up by DRC in Maban and Ajuong Thok (Pariang county) from where it manages large refugee camps and thus allows DDG to operate in these areas with a high degree of efficiency. It has also allowed DDG to assist other Mine Action agencies in the area with the delivery and storage of supplies, a service that DDG will continue to offer should the grant be awarded. DDG has secured funding for a large part of this project, with most administrative and support costs being covered by SIDA. DDG will require additional operational funding from CHF.

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.

These CHF funded EOD and Risk Education teams will provide an emergency UXO clearance capacity to host communities, refugees and humanitarian actors, as well as accurately surveying and mapping roads and villages in which they are working (as security and access allow).

¹To 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.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CAP project (one specific geographical area, one set of activities or kick-start/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

Project Objective: To support the emergency humanitarian response in South Sudan with EOD and Risk Education in Upper Nile and Unity states.

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

The Danish Demining Group (DDG) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) are well-positioned to respond to the current emergency in South Sudan. Part of this response is the present proposal to provide EOD and Risk Education in Upper Nile and Unity states. In Upper Nile state, DDG will work in Maban, Malakal and Luakpiny/Nasir counties, and throughout Unity state as tasked by UNMAS, but with an emphasis on the northern counties of Pariang, Mayom, Rubkona and Abiemnhom where fighting and displacement of civilian populations has been most serious.

Two EOD teams are already operational in Upper Nile state (funded by a separate CHF grant) and with this proposed CHF grant, DDG will increase the capacity to four EOD and two Risk Education teams operating here, which will include 1 Technical Field Manager, 4 Team Leaders, 8 Deminers, 4 Medics and 4 Drivers. This will allow maximum coverage of the area and also the ability to expand from Upper Nile state across the border into Jonglei state. The same set-up of 2 EOD and 2 MRE teams is proposed for Unity, also supported by a Technical Field Manager.

Activity 1: Refresher Training: The teams will deploy from DDG's logistics base at Wau as soon as the security situation permits transit. The intervening time will be used for a brief period of refresher training, and attending to the normal schedule of UNMAS re-accreditation, if this is available. Neither activity will cause delay in deployment of the required assets to Upper Nile and Unity.

Activity 2: Liaison with Local Authorities: the local authorities at the County and Payam level will be contacted in order to introduce DDG and explain DDG's intended activities in the area. This will be an opportunity for the County and Payam authorities (some of whom may be assumed to have been displaced to UN bases in Malakal, Bentiu and Pariang to identify any areas of high priority within their territory that require EOD.

Activity 3: EOD: The teams will respond to all reports of UXOs or other ERW encountered by displaced persons, refugees, humanitarian actors or host communities in its area of operations.

Activity 4: Survey: The teams will map and record all mine and UXO contamination, all routes used and all villages encountered, and will also report road conditions, population figures, and socio economic conditions (as security and access permit).

Activity 5: Mine Risk Education: in each state, the two Mine Risk Education teams will focus on supporting the work of the EOD teams as they move throughout the identified counties, providing emergency Risk Education to affected populations.

Activity 6: Reporting: The teams will submit the following IMSMA reports to UNMAS detailing their work: Hazard Reports, Hazard Survey Reports and Route Assessment Reports. Internal statistics will be logged in DDG's Operations Database.

Activity 7: Impact Monitoring: DDG has already undertaken a Baseline Survey in Maban County and will follow up with an Impact Assessment towards the end of the project.

Activity 8: Demobilization: The last 2 weeks of this project shall be used for demobilization by barge and/or road from the areas of operation to either of DDG's main bases in Wau or Juba.

iv) Expected Result(s)/Outcome(s)

Briefly describe the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

Result 1: 200 Hazardous Areas (equally divided between the two states) will be cleared or cancelled, resulting in safer communities in Upper Nile and Unity. These HAs will be reported to DDG by UNMAS or other humanitarian partners, or will be generated by DDG survey activities.

Result 2: 200km of previously un-surveyed roads (equally divided between the two states) will be surveyed and mapped, thus opening the un-contaminated roads up for humanitarian access.

Result 3: 60 villages will be surveyed, mapped and reported to UNMAS and the National Mine Action Authority, thereby allowing UNMAS and the NMAA to develop a clearer picture of ERW contamination and task scarce assets in a more efficient manner (as security and access allow).

Result 4: 20,000 people will benefit from emergency Risk Education sessions, resulting in a lower likelihood of mine/ERW accidents and casualties.

v) List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. Use a reasonable and measurable number of indicators and ensure that to the most possible extent chosen indicators are 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. Ensure these indicators are further used in the log frame.

SOI (X)	#	Standard 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	1.	Total Direct Beneficiaries – number of people benefitting	40,000 individuals

		directly from demining activities	
		- Women	10,000
		- Girls	10,000
		- Men	10,000
		- Boys	10,000
X	2.	# of Kilometers of routes surveyed, cleared or verified	-200 kilometers
X	3.	# of hazardous areas cleared or cancelled and released to communities.	-200 hazardous areas cleared or cancelled
X	4.	# of new hazardous areas surveyed and recorded	-60 new hazardous areas not already on IMSMA surveyed, mapped, and recorded to UNMAS/NMAA
X	5.	# of individuals reached through Mine Risk Education and the Landmine Safety Project including at-risk populations (e.g., refugees, IDPs, displaced) and humanitarian aid workers (e.g. UN and NGO personnel).	20,000 individuals
		- Women	5000
		- Girls	5000
		- Men	5000
		- Boys	5000

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Humanitarian Accountability Partnership: As part of the Danish Refugee Council, DDG is a HAP certified organization meaning it strives to be accountable to all stakeholders (with an emphasis on accountability to beneficiaries) through transparency, provision of information in appropriate forms to all stakeholders and through beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

Gender: Understanding that gender roles within South Sudan result in different land use and travel patterns across genders DDG strives to ensure that all genders and age groups participate fully and benefit from DDG activities. Impact monitoring teams take care to gather gender specific information to ensure that DDG understands to the greatest extent possible the impact that both the threat of mines and UXO and the mitigation activities carried out have across the whole spectrum of society.

Environment: In 2013, DDG carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment of its work for SIDA, who co funds this project. The EIA findings determine the steps DDG takes to mitigate the direct environmental impact of the work that DDG undertakes and to advocate for wherever possible the implementation of environmentally sensitive practices post clearance.

vii) 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.

DDG will directly implement the work under this proposal. The EOD teams are already trained and will be transferred to Upper Nile and Unity states to address the areas mentioned in this proposal. Day to day management in each will be provided by an international Technical Field Manager or by the EOD Team Leader as necessary. In Upper Nile DDG will seek to continue local logistical and administrative support from the DRC base in Maban (which includes excellent workshop facilities), and will set up a secondary operating base in Malakal. In Unity DDG will utilize DRC's existing base at Ajuong Thok (Pariang County) and will set up a secondary base at Bentiu. Wherever possible DDG will attempt to share compounds with other agencies, in particular DRC, and will continue to extend the offer of logistical support to other mine action agencies that require it.

viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)².

Activity reports are sent to UNMAS on a daily basis and are supported by IMSMA Hazard, Survey and Route Assessment Reports submitted to UNMAS on completion of each task. UNMAS will monitor the standard of DDG's work through external Quality Assurance Assessments performed randomly and DDG will also carry out its own internal quality management in accordance with NTSG. All operational statistics are also captured in DDG's Operations Database, and data is compared with UNMAS to ensure that both parties correct any reporting errors.

DDG will submit regular financial reports to UNDP as per its compliance obligations on a quarterly basis. DDG will also submit narrative reports, including photos and stories on beneficiaries, to the M & R Specialist and CHF Secretariat. A final narrative report will be submitted.

DDG will monitor the socio economic impact of its work by utilizing its own methodologies and dedicated Monitoring & Evaluation

²CHF 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.

unit in South Sudan. Baseline Surveys were carried out before the start of demining operations using a mixture of household questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. All data is disaggregated for age and gender. By following up these baseline survey with Impact Assessments sometime after the completion of demining activities DDG can measure the impact of its work.

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)
Government of Sweden – SIDA (January 2014 – June 2014)	US\$1,274,074
Pledges for the CAP project	

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. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: <u>SSD-14/MA/60673</u>		Project title: <u>Enhancing physical security through community-based humanitarian mine action and weapons and stockpile management.</u>		Organisation: <u>Danish Demining Group (DDG)</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities) Facilitate free and safe movement for civilians and humanitarian actors through clearance of landmines and ERW. Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW, and facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities through mine risk education and survivor assistance.	Threat of mines and ERW is not a major barrier to population movements and humanitarian operations Casualty rates reduce in areas of EOD operations Reporting of mines/ERW increases among communities, which have received MRE.	IMSMA Database statistics and records on accidents and contaminated areas Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports ICBL Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition reports		
CHF project Objective Objective 1: To provide a flexible and highly responsive EOD capability in areas of high risk to refugees, host communities and humanitarian actors in order to reduce the threat of injury or death through ERW accidents and to minimize the impact of ERW on the delivery of humanitarian services to vulnerable populations. Objective 2: To facilitate the work of humanitarian partners by accurately surveying and mapping roads and villages encountered and establishing accurately the threat, real or perceived, of mines and ERW.	EOD Survey teams are actively engaged in high priority mine action tasks in Upper Nile and Unity states People moving with confidence in areas previously contaminated	DDG reports to UNMAS/NMAA Records of humanitarian coordination meetings, situation reports	Security environment Access to communities (affected by weather, security)	
Outcome 1 200 Hazardous Areas will be cleared or cancelled, resulting in safer communities in Upper Nile and Unity states. These HAs will be reported to DDG by UNMAS or other humanitarian partners, or will be generated by DDG survey activities	Percentage of task order (as received from UNMAS) cleared and completed	Statistics from IMSMA database Clearance records (DDG operational database) Pre and post household survey	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)	
Output 1.1 At least 200 items of ERW are identified and destroyed	Number of ERW destroyed through the clearance process	Statistics from IMSMA database EOD clearance records (DDG operational database)	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)	
Activity 1.1.1	Refresher Training: The teams may require a short period of refresher training, and in some cases to renew their accreditation with UNMAS according to the normal schedule.			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Activity 1.1.2	Liaison with Local Authorities: The local authorities at the County and Payam level will be contacted in order to introduce DDG and explain DDG's intended activities in the area. UNMAS will also be contacted to coordinate tasking for each county			
Activity 1.1.3	EOD of identified tasks: The team will respond to all reports of UXOs or other ERW encountered by refugees, humanitarian actors or host communities in its area of operations.			
Activity 1.1.4	The team will submit the following IMSMA reports to UNMAS: Hazard & Survey Report Forms. Internal statistics will be logged in DDG's Operations Database.			
Output 1.2	At least 40,000 women, men, girls, and boys directly benefit from DDG's demining activities	Total Direct Beneficiaries – number of people benefitting directly from demining activities	Statistics from IMSMA database Survey records of villages with EOD callouts (DDG operational database)	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Activity 1.2.1	Baseline study to be conducted in a representative sample size of the villages			
Activity 1.2.2	Post-clearance impact assessments to be conducted in same areas and results compared to baseline study to determine beneficiaries			
Outcome 2	Increased access of humanitarian actors to communities resulting from the opening of 200km of surveyed roads	Kilometers of surveyed roads recorded, mapped, and reported to humanitarian actors operating in the area Number of communities on surveyed roads that are deemed accessible	Statistics from IMSMA database Survey records of roads (DDG operational database) Population data for communities living in areas connecting via suspected hazardous roads Records of important locations (e.g. refugee camps) on the stretch of surveyed land	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Output 2.1	200 Kilometers of routes surveyed	Kilometers of roads surveyed	Statistics from IMSMA database Survey records of roads (DDG operational database)	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Activity 2.1.1	The local authorities at the County and Payam level will be contacted in order to introduce DDG and explain DDG's intended activities in the area. UNMAS will also be contacted to provide a task order for each county			
Activity 2.1.2	The team will map and record all routes used and encountered, and will also report road conditions, population figures, and socio economic conditions.			
Activity 2.1.3	The team will submit the following IMSMA reports to UNMAS: Route Assessment Reports. Internal statistics will be logged in DDG's Operations Database.			
Outcome 3	UNMAS and the NMAA have a clearer picture of ERW contamination and can task scarce assets in a more efficient manner based on the survey, mapping and reporting on 60 villages to UNMAS and the NMAA	Number of villages surveyed Community information about threats has been collated, confirmed and distributed	Statistics from IMSMA database Survey records of villages (DDG operational database) Impact form signed by Community representatives	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Output 3.1	60 new hazardous are surveyed and recorded	New hazardous areas not already on IMSMA surveyed, mapped, and reported to UNMAS/NMAA	Statistics from IMSMA database Survey records of roads (DDG operational database)	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Activity 3.1.1	The local authorities at the County and Payam level will be contacted in order to introduce DDG and explain DDG's intended activities in the area. UNMAS will also be contacted to provide a task order for each county			
Activity 3.1.2	The team will map and record all mine and UXO contamination, all routes used and all villages encountered, and will also report road conditions, population figures, and socio economic conditions.			
Activity 3.1.3	The team will submit the following IMSMA reports to UNMAS: Hazard & Survey Report Forms. Internal statistics will be logged in DDG's Operations Database.			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 4	Knowledge among communities about the risk of mines/ERW is increased, and the rate of accidents and casualties from mines/ERW is reduced.	Casualty/Accident rates Knowledge of the risk posed by mines/ERW	Statistics from IMSMA database (accident and casualty data) DDG Impact Monitoring reports MRE beneficiary statistics (DDG operational database) ICBL annual Landmine Monitor and Cluster Munition Monitor reports	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Output 4.1	20,000 women, men, girls, and boys receive emergency Risk Education sessions.	Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) who attend MRE sessions	Statistics from IMSMA database MRE beneficiary statistics (DDG operational database)	Security environment Weather (challenge of operating in the wet season)
Activity 4.1.1	Refresher Training: The teams may require a short period of refresher training, and in some cases to renew their accreditation with UNMAS according to the normal schedule.			
Activity 4.1.1	Liaison with Local Authorities: The local authorities at the County and Payam level will be contacted in order to introduce DDG and explain DDG's intended activities in the area. UNMAS will also be contacted to coordinate tasking for each county			
Activity 4.1.1	In each state, the two Mine Risk Education teams will focus on supporting the work of the EOD teams as they move throughout the listed counties, providing emergency Risk Education to affected populations.			
Activity 4.1.1	The team will submit the following IMSMA reports to UNMAS: MRE Report Forms. Internal statistics will be logged in DDG's Operations Database.			

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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date:	13/01/2014	Project end date:	30/06/2014
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1: Refresher Training	X											
Activity 2: Liaison with Local Authorities	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3: EOD		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4: Survey		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 5: Mine Risk Education		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 5: Reporting		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 6: Impact Monitoring						X						
Activity 7: Demobilization						X						

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