

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
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation	
Cluster Priority Activities 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. 	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round Priority 1. Northern Border States Priority 2. Equatorias

SECTION II

Project details		
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.		
Requesting Organization		Project Location(s)-
Mines Advisory Group		State % <i>County/ies (include payam when possible)</i>
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code	Unity 100% all counties (security permitting)
SSD-14/MA/60591	2A	
CAP Project Title <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i>		
Integrated approach to Humanitarian Mine Action and Physical Security and Stockpile Management impacting longer term peace, stability and development access in South Sudan		
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$7,504,097	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal US\$ 214,046
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$3,134,844	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)
	direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	5,628	36,000
Girls:	8,442	54,000
Men:	5,628	36,000
Boys:	8,442	54,000
Total:	28,140	180,000
Targeted population: conflict affected host communities, IDPs, and other at risk individuals		CHF Project Duration
Implementing Partner/s N/A		Indicate number of months: 6 months Start date: (1 February - 31 July 2014)
Contact details Organization's Country Office		Contact details Organization's HQ
Organization's Address	MAG South Sudan Juba Na Bari Residential Area Juba	Organization's Address MAG Suite 3A, South Central, 11 Peter Street Manchester, M2 5QR
Project Focal Person	Derek Kendall-Smith TOMSouthSudan@maginternational.org +211955875637	Desk officer Homera Cheema homera.cheema@maginternational.org Tel: +44 (0)161 236 4311
Country Director	Llewelyn Jones Llewelyn.Jones@maginternational.org	Finance Officer Emma Fowler Emma.Fowler@maginternational.org Tel: +44 (0)161 236 4311
Finance Officer	Umar Ali Umar.Ali@maginternational.org Tel: + 211 912 168 786	
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	Muhammad Salim, PO.SouthSudan@maginternational.org , Tel: + 211 912 147 984	

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

Against the backdrop of existing humanitarian issues, including extreme poverty and food insecurity², the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated sharply since 15 December 2013 as a result of political power struggle and the resultant fighting between different elements of South Sudan Armed forces. The violence initially erupted in the capital city of Juba and quickly spread to other areas, affecting six of the country's ten states and forcing nearly 200,000 people to flee their homes³, including some 70,000 seeking shelter in UN peacekeeping bases around the country. The conflict has further added to an existing landmine and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) threat in the country where there are already 636 known hazardous areas, with many more areas being discovered. This contamination increases the risks of death or injury to those travelling through hazardous areas. Those displaced by conflict are often seen as particularly vulnerable to these as they often have to travel through unfamiliar areas with limited knowledge of hazardous locations while seeking refuge. This situation is equally concerning for humanitarian aid workers as it restricts access and can also potentially put humanitarian workers at risk.

This risk is particularly relevant for Unity State, where, prior to the current fighting, security conditions and poor communications restricted access, thus limiting the ability to collect information on contaminated areas. In August 2013 OCHA reported that 'Unity remains a hotspot of humanitarian concern' and 'the presence of landmines and inter-communal fighting also makes it difficult to reach communities in need'. The current crisis has resulted in large swathes of migration to and from Unity State. So far 32,000 are stranded at Ragat border and other refugees have crossed into South Kordofan in Sudan⁴. Large numbers of displaced people are concentrated in the counties of Bentiu (8,000) and Pariang (2,500). Current and increasing landmine and ERW contamination is therefore a deadly risk to moving populations, exacerbating an already critical humanitarian situation, characterized by food insecurity, instability and restrictions on humanitarian access.

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.

This project will provide rapid and effective emergency responses in humanitarian 'hot spots' and within most vulnerable areas of Unity State. The continued threat from landmines and ERW, the reported re-mining, and the increased population movement due to the current crisis emphasizes the need for HMA activities in the area. MAG will deploy capacity within project locations consistent with the 2013 vulnerability map and in line with the recently launched Humanitarian Response Plan to address critical HMA needs covering maximum counties of the state (security permitting). Since a limited mine action capacity was deployed in Unity in the past and in the wake of current crisis UNMAS has specifically expressed a desire for MA teams to be deployed in the Unity State to respond to emergent needs. Given the severe access challenges that the rainy season imposes on large parts of Unity, this proposed project will see teams deployed from early 2014 during the dry season, in order to mitigate any impact on operations.

This project will have added value by;

- Focusing on 'humanitarian hot spot' location/ provision of emergency responses in Unity State which have experienced recent conflict, high rates of IDPs/returnees and/or high levels of landmine/ERW.
- Enhancing sustainability through the provision of risk reduction education, provided to communities and humanitarian partners, the training of community level focal points.
- Continuing capacity currently funded under CHF to ensure cost-effectiveness and operational efficiency.
- Linking with other cluster strategies: MAG's responsive approach will have wider impact on the ability of other humanitarian organisations to conduct their emergency activities within safer environments and ensure quick access to communities in need, and/or encourage integrated HMA/development interventions where little or no response has taken place to date.

Specifically, the CHF activities will be complemented by survey findings and the collection of baseline information to support future intervention and wider programming in the target area.

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.

This project will contribute to CAP 2014+ Mine Action Cluster Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, specifically by; **facilitating free and safe movement for civilians and humanitarian actors through clearance of landmines and ERW; and reducing the risk of injury from landmines and ERW through mine risk education.** The project will also support the objectives of the Crisis Response Plan (compiled by OCHA).

The continued deployment of two Community Liaison (CL) teams, supported by one emergency Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team, will focus on high priority areas within Unity State to provide urgently required and flexible responses in identified

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 The Millennium Development Goal Monitor estimated that poverty rates in the country remain as high as 90% with literacy rates as low as 27%.

³ UNOCHA, South Sudan Crisis, Situation report as of 1 January 2014, Report number 6

⁴ *ibid.*

temporary settlement and areas of high population movement due to the current crisis.

Two four-person CL teams, currently responding to emergency tasking in Juba and previously within the Northern border areas will continue to conduct survey activities, generate Hazardous Area (HA) reports, provide emergency risk education and, where possible, identify and train available Community Focal Points (CFPs). With the increase in violence in the area and the subsequent increase in population movement, the CL teams will focus the delivery of RE in areas of high IDP congregation. This will include delivery of sessions in IDP camps, transport hubs, in local schools and community buildings. The proposed methodology is designed to address the priority needs of communities through a comprehensive emergency RE intervention in an effort to immediately reduce the physical threat amongst targeted populations. In addition, one Emergency Response EOD team will be deployed from March for a four-month period, in tandem with the CL teams, responding to identified EOD spot tasks, providing technical/further non-technical surveys and conduct Battle Area Clearance (BAC).

CFPs and child Peer-to-Peer training will continue, and refresher training to CFPs already trained under 2013 CHF funding will be provided, contributing to the sustainability of the intervention. Lessons learnt and best practices will be applied in the continued implementation of these activities in the target counties of Unity State. Given the size of the region, the prevailing security environment, and the transient nature of IDP populations, MAG's CL teams on the ground are unable to reach all ERW-impacted communities in need of assistance. The CFPs trained under this grant will therefore strengthen the CL capacity by providing local reporting systems and a durable capacity for RE delivery amongst communities who may not otherwise have access to this information.

MAG acknowledges the added value in coordinating closely with wider humanitarian/development partners to support increased human security and enable greater socio-economic impact. MAG will therefore, upon the request from UN Agencies, INGOs and NGOs, organize tailored RE sessions for their staff members ensuring that they have sufficient knowledge of contaminated/potentially contaminated areas in Unity State and know about safety measures while operating in landmine and ERW affected areas. MAG will also provide RE leaflets to operators for dissemination in their project areas which are beyond the reach of MAG teams under this action. This will ensure a wide distribution of RE messaging to at risk groups.

The emergency clearance, survey and RE activities implemented as part of this project will support communities, refugees, IDPs and returnees alike, impacted by the presence of landmines and ERW; recognizing that these activities are crucial in facilitating a safer and effective wider humanitarian response in South Sudan.

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 kickstart/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The key objective of this project is: **To reduce the threat from landmines and ERW through the provision of survey, clearance and emergency risk education interventions implemented in areas of insecurity and in response to high priority humanitarian need.**

This objective links to mine action cluster objectives 1, 2 and 3, and the following cluster objectives:

- Strengthen the management and operational capacities of national mine action counterparts to deal with emergency aspects of landmine and ERW contamination
- Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW, and facilitate the reintegration of landmine survivors and people with disabilities through mine reduction education and survivor assistance
- Facilitate free and safe movement for civilians and humanitarian actors through clearance of mines and ERW

This is in line with MAG's 2014 CAP objective; **to reduce the risk of death and injury and facilitate safe and free movement of humanitarian operations and increase development access through the clearance of landmines/ERW and targeted MRE.**

The project will support the needs of the recently launched Emergency Response Plan and contribute to overall CAP output indicators and targets, specifically referenced in MAG's 2014 CAP project submission.

This is part of a wider initiative complementing 2014 CAP strategic objectives, MA cluster strategies and UN OCHA Emergency Response Plan (Jan – March 2014) in South Sudan. This project will further link MAG's wider programming, particularly in support of the collection of baseline data within the Northern border States area which is needed to assist operators, and the NMAA and UNMAS, to identify priority areas and better gauge the contribution that mine action makes within the wider humanitarian sector.

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).

Due to the recent upsurge of violence in the area, MAG will conduct an initial review of the situation in Unity State in order to examine the operating environment and assess the humanitarian need. This assessment will provide an overview of the security situation and resulting operating constraints as well as provide information on IDP movements and needs. MAG will continue to monitor the security and the humanitarian situation throughout the project period and will deploy teams accordingly⁵.

⁵ All targets are based on the assumption MAG is able to operate in the project area. Collective and individual targets are subject to change following the initial assessment.

Following a two-week refresher period, MAG will deploy two four-person national CL team, consisting of a Team Leader, two CL assistants and a driver per team for a six-month period. With oversight from an international Community Liaison Manager (CLM) (funded by another donor) the two CL teams will provide emergency RE to communities at risk from landmine and ERW contamination. The teams will also continue to map areas and collect information on suspected contaminated areas in order to respond to specific needs and build a better picture of the landmine/ERW situation especially within areas affected by current crisis and where little or no HMA/development interventions have taken place to date. Collecting this information on areas of contamination is particularly pertinent at a time when many people are fleeing the current conflict and travelling across potentially contaminated areas with little or no knowledge of the risks. Mapping the suspected contaminated areas will help inform the emergency RE sessions and help IDPs, refugees and other at-risk population to move safely around the region.

Operational areas and intervention will be categorised and prioritised in terms of HA confirmation and emergency response requirements. A MAG team will aim to respond within 6 weeks; where this is not possible a full report and recommendation will be passed on to another MAG team or mine action operator with capacity to respond.

In response to Non-Technical Survey (NTS) findings and standard operational tasking, MAG plans to deploy an Emergency Response EOD team with the capacity to conduct EOD spot tasks, technical/further NTS and CL as well as BAC. This team will be already trained and able to redeploy immediately for four months within the project period. This flexible approach will allow MAG to provide rapid and effective emergency responses to CL team findings.

The CL and Emergency Response EOD teams will operate within areas of highest vulnerability (category 5, 4 and 3) and implement activities in response to overlapping vulnerabilities especially in areas affected from current crisis. Specifically the implementation of emergency survey, clearance and risk education within areas for temporary resettlement and/or for displaced and/or other at-risk populations. The emergency response will be implemented in accordance with a thorough needs-based analysis of the overlapping humanitarian priorities attributed to the different locations. Locations ranked in accordance with highest vulnerabilities across Unity State will be prioritized for interventions and in accordance with overlapping high priority humanitarian needs related to IDPs, refugees, humanitarian access, incidents, food security, floods and population. This will be addressed through a holistic response focused on the delivery of targeted RE to support the needs of communities affected by the current humanitarian crisis, as well as the collection of HA reports and an emergency EOD response to support safer humanitarian access to communities in need. These responsive approaches will also have wider impact on the ability of other humanitarian organisations to conduct their emergency activities within safer environments.

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

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

- Increased community safety and security amongst IDPs and other vulnerable populations, including women and children, through the provision of targeted RE activities, CFP training and child peer-to-peer training and the removal of landmines/ERW through EOD and minefield/BAC
- Reduced risk posed by landmines and ERW amongst UN/NGO staff providing vital humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations in target areas through the provision of tailored RE and increased awareness and understanding of landmines and ERW to further mitigate risks.

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 logframe.

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)
xx	1.	Total direct beneficiaries benefitting from clearance activities	6,300 individual
		– Women	1260
		– Girls	1890
		– Men	1260
		– Boys	1890
X	2.	# of metres squared of hazardous areas including dangerous areas (DA), suspected hazardous areas (SHA) and minefields (MF) released to local communities or cancelled following effective Land Release principles,	28,000 m ² of land released through visual inspection
X	3.	# of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) destroyed through the clearance process	700 items of ERW found and destroyed
	4.	# of EOD spot tasks completed	70 EOD spot tasks completed
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)	21,840 individuals reached through risk education
		– Women	4368
		– Girls	6552

		- Men	4368
		- Boys	6552
	6.	# of HA reports generated and referred to MAG technical teams or reported to UNMAS in IMSMA format	80 HA reports generated and recorded
X	7.	# of Peer-to-peer educators trained to provide Mine Risk Education	Up to 80 CFPs reached through training and/or refresher training
		- Females	30
		- Male	50
	8.	Risk Reduction Education delivered to wider humanitarian /development actors	100% of requests responded to (50 staff members of humanitarian organizations/UN Agencies/Government bodies)
	9.	% of RE beneficiaries demonstrating increased awareness of the risks posed by landmines and ERW (including SALW)	85%

vi). 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.

Gender: Wider support from the Gender Mine Action Programme (GMAP) within wider project implementation in South Sudan will enable MAG to increase organisational capacity and programming effectiveness with respect to gender mainstreaming. 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 the input of both men and women within the implementation of the project activities.

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. In training women as CFPs MAG is able to provide tools for women to provide their peers mutual support and the 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 effects 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. 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, where possible, 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. MAG works under the umbrella of the 5 Mine Action Pillars⁶ working towards the prevention of accidents with landmines and ERW and 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 and wider partners.

Protection: MAG 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 RE activities implemented as part of this project will provide communities with a way to take responsibility for their own safety and security, particularly amongst vulnerable and marginalised groups, such as women and children and refugees, IDPs and returnees. MAG will continue to participate in the national level Protection Cluster which provides a platform for information sharing and communicating wider humanitarian needs with wider

protection agencies.

Cross cutting issues also apply to Child Protection and the recognition that 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 a Code of Conduct which specifies the responsibility of all staff around behaviour and dealing directly with children on entering employment with MAG. MAG recognises that the effects of contamination affects children differently to adults 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. Peer-to-Peer training can provide children with an increased sense of worth, and a feeling of use and importance in their community. These activities will be implemented where possible and will be educational, but also child friendly, providing participants with opportunities to interact with other children and learn how to protect themselves and their peers.

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.

MAG as the key implementer of this project has good operational knowledge and experience within the proposed project area of Unity State. This enables MAG to provide rapid and effective emergency responses within areas of insecurity through its understanding of the context and already strengthened relationships with local authorities and communities. The proposed project will build on these relationships developed through CHF 2013 and wider donor funding.

The teams will be overseen by an international CLM and Technical Field Manager (TFM), 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 with a clear demarcation of geographic area. This will ensure that the operations are logistically cost effective and ease the management burden by deploying in the same area. The continuation of operations in all target areas will largely depend on security conditions and thus an in-built mechanism of relocating teams to other areas in the country is recommended to ensure that minimum operations days are lost in case of any arising security situation. MAG's Technical Operations Manager (TOM) will closely monitor geographical deployment and ensure activities are prioritised in accordance with mine action cluster strategies.

As a number of the possible project locations are relatively remote and may not be able to be served by MAG's established operations bases, temporary camps will be established in collaboration with wider humanitarian partners which may allow some complementary access to support services⁷. By operating out of temporary camps, travel time and fuel consumption can be significantly reduced, ensuring value for money by maximizing the amount of time dedicated to achieving the project objectives. If MAG is unable to access an area by road, then it 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 collaborations will be discussed and agreed upon on a case by case basis.

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)⁸.

Project achievement will be measured in accordance will lessons learnt and previous implemented activities which will serve as a baseline for the activities implemented as part of this project. This will determine when results have been achieved, where cross cutting issues (such as gender and protection) have been addressed.

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 Country Director is responsible for the overall management of the programme, with the Technical Operations Manager assuming management and oversight of all operational activities. The Programme Officer will continually monitor project progress with support from the HQ Desk Officer and ensures mid-term and final narrative and financial reports are submitted to UNDP/CHF secretariat in a timely and quality manner. The Finance Manager is responsible for monitoring and 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

⁷The establishment of camps will depend of the security situation in the area. All MAG's functions in South Sudan are governed by comprehensive security Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which provide a policy framework relating to security and threat levels in the programme.

⁸CHF 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.

overall responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation of progress against project objectives and targets set. In addition, MAG's TOMs report directly to the UNMAS. In this way UNMAS collate all information related to HMA activities and can effectively coordinate a wider response.

The Team Leaders will provide daily activity reports of all the teams' activities and send weekly reports to the Community Liaison Manager, Technical Field Manager, Technical Operations Manager, and to UNMAS. The teams will also send monthly narrative report to MAG's Programme Officer who maintains/updates separate Project Performance Table (PPT) for each grant and also feeds the data into the overall programme monthly report. Once approved/reviewed by PO/TOM, the CLM and TFM will submit the monthly report to UNMAS as well. Periodically, Case Studies will be written by the Team Leader of CL teams and will include interviews with beneficiaries and photographic evidence of the impact.

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 Leaders, or by the CLM and TFM. 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.

An internal evaluation of the project's effectiveness will be conducted to ensure that performance in terms of deliverables (product) and process (inputs, activities, outputs) is achieved against stated objectives. This will be managed by a team of expert management staff, supported by operational support staff and logistical and strategic support from MAG's headquarters in Manchester, UK. MAG HQ uses its International Development and Evaluation (IDET) team to analyse and assess the progress of MAG country programs and projects and to provide support and assistance in the implementation of their recommendations. This team consists of the organization's most experienced technical advisors. Terms of reference for the IDET team include assessing and advising on the following issues: human resources, capacity building and training needs, technical competency, review of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), use or suitability of new technology, productivity, finance and administration, new opportunities, fundraising and profile, value for money, partnerships and coordination and management.

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)
Act for Peace / AusAID (01 July 2013 – 30 June 2014)	320,212
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (01 July 2012 – 01 June 2013)*	1,101,409
U.S Department of State (WRA) (01 September 2013 – 31 August 2014)	1,242,107
UK Department for International Development (DFID) (01 February 2011 – 31 January 2014)*	907,239
Stichting Vluchteling (01 April 2013 – 31 May 2014)	335,246
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	320,465
Pledges for the CAP project	

* These are multi-year projects but the budget presented here is only for 2013-2014

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-14/MA/605910		Project title: Integrated approach to Humanitarian Mine Action and Physical Security and Stockpile Management impacting longer term peace, stability and development access in South Sudan	Organisation: Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs ⁹	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities) <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land released through spot tasks, Battle Area Clearance and Survey activities Number of humanitarian workers receiving MRE training Number of individuals targeted through Mine Risk Education, including IDPs, returnees and resident populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Assurance meetings MAG monthly technical and CL reports Donor reporting Regular M&E field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security levels in unity State permit operational deployments Weather conditions will be consistent with expected norms UNMAS and other international coordination bodies remain operational throughout South Sudan. MAG maintains positive working relations with local community and authorities. Humanitarian actors are able to deploy to targeted communities
CHF project Objective	<p>To reduce the threat from landmines and ERW through the provision of survey, clearance and risk education interventions implemented in areas of insecurity and in response to high priority humanitarian need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28,140 individuals living in areas of insecurity benefit from reduced threat of mine/ERW contamination 100% of beneficiaries located in areas of high priority humanitarian need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily/monthly CL reports MAG technical operational reports QA reports Pre- and post-MRE assessments IMSMA reports Baseline and impact survey 	<p>Assumption: Security levels in unity State permit operational deployments Risk: Breakdown in security increases threat to MAG staff and forces suspension of activities</p> <p>Assumption: Weather conditions will be consistent with expected norms Risk: An early onset of the rainy season restricts access to operational areas</p>

⁹ All targets are based on the assumption MAG is able to operate in the project area. Due to the changing operating environment associated with emergency response activities in areas of ongoing conflict, collective and individual targets are subject to change based on needs and security assessments,

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs ⁹		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1	Increased community safety and security 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 and the removal of mines/ERW through EOD and minefield/battle area clearance (BAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21,840 beneficiaries of RE sessions demonstrate improved knowledge of mine/ERW threat¹⁰ • 80 communities benefit from established CFPs • 6,300 individuals benefit from improved physical security as a result of clearance activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily/monthly CL reports • QA reports • Pre- and post-MRE assessments • IMSMA reports • Baseline and impact survey 	<p>Assumption: UNMAS and other international coordination bodies remain operational throughout South Sudan.</p> <p>Risk: UN and other international bodies cease to operate in South Sudan</p> <p>Assumption: MAG maintains positive working relations with local community and authorities.</p> <p>Risk: Deterioration of relations with communities/local authorities impact on activities conducted.</p>
Output 1.1	Increased knowledge and understanding of the threat posed by mine/ERW contamination within impacted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21,840 individuals reached through Risk Education • 85% of RE beneficiaries demonstrate improved awareness of risks posed by landmines and ERW • 80 HA reports generated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily, weekly and monthly MAG CL reports • Pre- and post- MRE assessments • HA reports submitted to UNMAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security levels in unity State permit operational deployments • An early onset of the rainy season does not restrict access to operational areas • MAG continues gaining access to at risk communities, and they are willing to participate in RE training
Activity 1.1.1	Two CL teams receive refresher training and deploy to prioritised operational areas			
Activity 1.1.2	Delivery of Risk Education to targeted communities			
Activity 1.1.3	CL Teams collate data on contamination and generate Hazardous Area (HA) reports			
Output 1.2	Improved sustainable capacity of beneficiary populations to manage risk within their community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 CFPs reached through training or refresher training • The trained CFPs demonstrate improved capacity to manage risk and are able to appropriately report any hazard in their surroundings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily, weekly and monthly MAG CL reports • Activity reports submitted to UNMAS • CFP register/training records • Pre- and post- training evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable individuals are identified for CFP training • Trained CFPs continue to impart knowledge/information within their locality • Previously trained CFPs are available for refresher training
Activity 1.2.1	Identification and establishment of CFPs			
Activity 1.2.2	Delivery of refresher training to CFPs established in 2013			
Output 1.3	Reduced physical threat to vulnerable populations through the removal and destruction of mines/ERW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28,000m² of land released through visual inspection • 70 EOD spot tasks completed • 700 items of ERW removed and destroyed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily, weekly and monthly MAG operational reports • IMSMA reports • QA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security levels in unity State permit operational deployments • An early onset of the rainy season does not restrict access to operational areas • The EOD team receives sufficient HA reports/UNMAS tasking orders
Activity 1.3.1	Recruitment, training and deployment of one Emergency response EOD team			
Activity 1.3.2	Ongoing response to HA reports generated by CL teams			
Activity 1.3.3	Land release through EOD spot tasks, BAC and technical survey			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs ⁹		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 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 and increased awareness and understanding of landmines and ERW to further mitigate risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of trained humanitarian workers adopt safety measures whilst operating in potentially contaminated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop attendance lists Post training session surveys Other NGO/agency reports 	Assumption: Humanitarian actors are able to deploy to targeted communities Risk: Other factors (security, climatic conditions) restrict humanitarian deployments Assumption: Trained humanitarian staff fully engage with RE training and retain information Risk: MAG does not receive requests for training from NGOs/agencies
Output 2.1	Humanitarian actors have improved knowledge of the threat posed by mines/ERW, and on how to recognize and manage this risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 NGO/agency/government staff members receive tailored RE 100% of trainees equipped with appropriate safety strategies to support humanitarian deployments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop agendas Workshop attendance register CLM training records Pre- and post- training evaluation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAG receives requests for RE from other agencies/NGOs
Activity 2.1.1	Delivery of RE to humanitarian actors operational in target regions			
Activity 2.1.2	Conduct pre- and post-training surveys to assess effectiveness of messaging			

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:	01 February 2014	Project end date:	31 July 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: Mobilization of CL Teams and refresher training		X										
Activity 2: RE education to targeted communities			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 3: Collate data and generate HA reports			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 4: Identification and establishment of CFPs			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 5: Deliver refresher training to CFPs established in 2013			X	X								
Activity 6: Recruitment, training and deployment of EOD team				X								
Activity 7: EOD team response to HA reports generated by CL teams				X	X	X	X					
Activity 8: Land release through EOD spot tasks, BAC and Technical Survey				X	X	X	X					
Activity 9: Delivery of RE to humanitarian actors operational in target region			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 10: Conduct pre- and post-training surveys to assess effectiveness of messaging			X	X	X	X	X					