

Requesting Organization :	Danish De-mining Group				
Allocation Type :	Reserve allocation 4				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
MINE ACTION		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Mine action emergency response support to internally displaced people (IDPs), host communities and humanitarian actors in southern Unity State.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-15/MA/72423/R	Fund Project Code :	SSD-15/HSS10/RA4/MA/INGO/664		
Cluster :	Mine Action (MA)	Project Budget in US\$:	197,884.48		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	Low (L)		
Planned Start Date :	13/01/2016	Planned End Date :	12/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	13/01/2016	Actual End Date:	12/07/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>Throughout the entirety of the proposed project period, DDG will deploy two Community Liaison (CL) teams to deliver Mine Risk Education (MRE) sessions within IDP and host communities, that will enable them to recognise the physical characteristics and risks associated with explosive remnants of war (ERW), whilst equipping them with the safe behaviours required to avoid personal injury or loss of life. Throughout their deployment, these CL teams will also undertake Non-Technical Survey (NTS), engaging host and IDP community members to gather information on the location of ERW contamination, and the resulting impact to nearby populations. NTS activities conducted in the first half of the project period will ensure that DDG deploys its technical capacity to remove and destroy the highest priority threats, ie. those deemed to pose the greatest risks local communities and / or humanitarian actors operating in those areas.</p> <p>During the second half of the project period, DDG will deploy a roving technical team to high priority hazardous areas (HAs) to confirm the presence of and remove ERW. All HAs identified in this time will be marked and reported to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), with removal and destruction of dangerous items to be undertaken in accordance with South Sudan's national technical standards and guidelines (NTSG).</p> <p>In summary, this project will focus on the removal of high priority threats to prevent future suffering caused by ERW, strengthening capacities amongst target groups to deal with those threats that remain within their communities, as well as facilitating overall delivery of other humanitarian activities across the target region. Further details of activities broken down according to Cluster priorities and objectives can be found below.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	2,000	2,650	3,950	4,600	13,200
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,400	1,855	2,765	3,220	9,240
People in Host Communities	600	795	1,185	1,380	3,960
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
N/A					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

This project will feed into delivery of the Protection Cluster and Mine Action sub-cluster objectives, as outlined in the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan. Explanation of how activities will support Cluster / sub-cluster objectives can be found below:

Protection Cluster objective 1: IDPs and conflict-affected populations facing protection risks and threats are provided with timely protection response and prevention services

[Mine Action sub-cluster objective 1: Enable life-saving humanitarian operations through survey and clearance of ERW including landmines]

DDG will identify two humanitarian agencies operating in southern Unity during the project period for survey, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and MRE support. Survey of HAs and removal of dangerous items may include warehouses, compounds, distribution sites and schools. Similarly, where possible DDG will aim to provide MRE to humanitarian staff to ensure their safety during deployment across southern Unity, providing them with the necessary contacts for reporting hazardous items to the NMAA/UNMAS. In doing so, DDG activities will contribute to the delivery of lifesaving assistance delivered by other agencies. DDG will aim to respond to requests primarily from other CHF partners working in the area during the project period, to facilitate the overall delivery of emergency response efforts during the project timeframe.

Protection Cluster Objective 2: Protection needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected people are identified through effective protection monitoring, reporting and response, including promoting safe movement and durable solutions

[Mine Action sub-cluster objective 2: Contribute to the protection and free and safe movement of civilians]

DDG will prioritise the removal of dangerous items in areas commonly used by IDPs or local populations, to maximise the impact its EOD activities have on the safe movement of civilians across southern Unity. During the project period NTS, involving close liaison with community members to identify suspected threats, will form the basis for prioritising EOD task locations according to the greatest levels of need.

Protection Cluster Objective 3: Ensure vulnerable people affected by violence have the skills, opportunities and positive coping strategies required to return into their communities in safety and dignity

[Mine Action sub-cluster objective 2: Contribute to the protection and free and safe movement of civilians]

MRE delivery in this period will also enhance the physical safety and reduce psychological concerns held by people living in affected areas, by equipping them with lifesaving ERW awareness and behavioural practices. Where NTS activities indicate the existence of distinct threats to different age or gender groups, the technical response will be targeted to maximise the benefits felt from EOD activities across all demographic groups

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
DANIDA	735,294.00
SIDA	233,847.00
	969,141.00

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Due to the resurgence of intense fighting in May 2015, southern Unity State is in urgent need of Mine Action emergency response activities; the mine action sub-cluster currently recognises Panyijar, Mayendit, Koch and Leer counties as priority locations for EOD and MRE to support the protection, and free and safe movement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and civilians within host communities. Across southern Unity, Mine Action has been limited since the conflict began in December 2013. Whilst the threat from explosive remnants of war (ERW) is expected to be substantial, limited data on the nature and extent of contamination in the area prohibits an effective response to the problem. The rationale for DDG's intervention in the project's target locations is outlined below:

Target counties

Fighting taking place from May 2015 to date has led to expectations that ERW contamination will be significant in all of the sub-cluster target counties mentioned above. Whilst significant ERW contamination is believed to exist in Leer and Koch counties, these two counties are envisioned to be too insecure for humanitarian actors to conduct operations at this stage. Conversely, Panyijar is now experiencing relatively low levels of violence since SPLA and SPLA-IO hostilities commenced in the region in May 2015. With an existing base in Ganyiel, as well as significant numbers of IDPs now seeking refuge in the county, Panyijar will provide the initial base of operations for expanding further into less secure areas of southern Unity, given the possibility for DDG to immediately deploy teams to the area, and the likelihood that many of the IDP target population there will eventually be returning to ERW-affected areas further north (including Leer and Koch) that are likely to be heavily contaminated, with no prospect of survey, EOD or MRE activities being delivered in those areas until the security situation changes.

Protection Cluster objective 1: IDPs and conflict-affected populations facing protection risks and threats are provided with timely protection response and prevention services

Targeted support to humanitarian actors will increase the availability and reach of humanitarian assistance in southern Unity more broadly. With humanitarian operators in the region already under threat from ongoing violence in the region, DDG's targeted support to map and remove ERW presenting obstacles to their work will help to reduce risks to their physical safety, and delivery of humanitarian support in the area.

Protection Cluster Objective 2: Protection needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected people are identified through effective protection monitoring, reporting and response, including promoting safe movement and durable solutions

EOD activities are urgently required to reduce the level of exposure to ERW that IDPs and host communities currently face. DDG will conduct rapid survey assessments of suspected HAs, with the aim of preventing casualties by removing the highest priority threats within the project period. Details of all other HAs will be recorded and submitted to the NMAA and UNMAS, strengthening their ability to coordinate the Mine Action response in the region.

Protection Cluster Objective 3: Ensure vulnerable people affected by violence have the skills, opportunities and positive coping strategies required to return into their communities in safety and dignity

MRE is needed to increase the capacity of target groups to recognise and avoid risks posed by ERW in sites where they currently reside, as well as across future transit routes and home locations. Given the short timeframe of the project, this will be essential in areas where ERW threats cannot be removed immediately.

2. Needs assessment

As mentioned above, survey and needs assessment specifically relating to Mine Action needs has been very limited in southern Unity to date. However, given recent fighting and a strong likelihood of ERW contamination from previous conflict in the area, the threat level is expected to be high for civilians living within contaminated areas and humanitarian operators using routes with suspected ERW contamination to deliver reach their target beneficiary groups. Non-technical and technical survey to be undertaken during the project period will serve as an initial mapping exercise to identify high priority HAs within the target counties. Planned survey activities will achieve the following with respect to needs assessments in the region:

- NTS: to be undertaken throughout the whole project period, CL teams will utilise a combination of key informant interviews and household questionnaires to identify where ERW contamination may be located, validating this information through visual confirmation. As these teams are non-technical, they will then pass this information on to DDG's Operations Manager, as well as the NMAA/UNMAS, to enable a response from a qualified EOD technician. Crucially, these CL teams will gather information on the proximity of the threat to nearby residents, as well as the effects these dangerous items have on their freedom of movement and access to resources (eg. water points, schools, health facilities). This will enable DDG to prioritise its technical capacity towards the greatest levels of need during the project timeframe
- Technical survey (TS): when responding to specific ERW locations identified by the CL teams, DDG's technical team will then search for other ERW in the vicinity of the item, following procedures outlined in South Sudan's national technical standards and guidelines. This process helps to ensure that HAs reported to the NMAA/UNMAS contain as much information as possible on the extent of contamination within any given location.

Lower priority HAs that cannot be cleared within the project period will be recorded at the national level by the NMAA/UNMAS as 'open hazards' that require a response as soon as possible. In doing so, the survey activities outlined above will act as an initial needs assessment, contributing to an improved picture of the extent, location and effects of ERW contamination in target locations across southern Unity.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The activities described in this proposal will target 13,200 people living in Panyijar and Mayendit counties, including 9,240 IDPs and an additional 3,960 residents from host communities. Conflict across southern Unity since May 2015 has been particularly intense in Leer and Koch counties, leading to reports from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the area of food sources being deliberately targeted by SPLA troops, driving many civilians into relatively safer areas in the region such as Panyijar county. At least 18,000 IDPs have arrived in Nyal, Panyijar county since late August, with the total number displaced to the area since the recent hostilities now estimated to be 78,000 ; whilst these populations have relocated to the area in search of safety and security, recent fighting in Nyal, as well as previous conflict there, means that there are substantial risks of ERW contamination in the town and surrounding area. DDG's survey and EOD activities will be targeted to prevent casualties in current areas of refuge from the conflict, whilst MRE delivery will equip these communities with knowledge and safe practices that will be essential for avoiding ERW threats once they return to home locations, including areas such as Leer and Koch, where security continues to prevent the deployment of teams that can identify and remove dangerous items. Whilst greater numbers have fled to Panyijar given its relative security and greater accessibility travelling by foot, the UN reports that civilians have also fled to Mayendit county during the recent surge of violence ; total IDP populations for Panyijar and Mayendit are now estimated at 100,257 and 3,200 respectively. Nonetheless, given that fighting has been sustained in northern parts of Mayendit county since May 2015, DDG expects to find substantial numbers of ERW posing risks to host communities and IDPs alike. Consequently, whilst survey, EOD and MRE activities in Panyijar will be targeted to focus on IDPs, heavy ERW contamination and a lower IDP population in Mayendit will demand a more balanced approach, delivering support across both IDP and host communities.

To ensure that this data can be gathered, DDG's mine action programming model is designed to ensure that all affected populations are able to comfortably participate in survey and MRE activities, with a special emphasis on ensuring engagement from women and children. To this end, the following strategies are employed:

- Gender-balanced MRE teams
- Timing and planning of MRE sessions
- Gender-sensitive prioritisation of EOD tasks.

4. Grant Request Justification

With an existing base of operations delivering MRE in Ganyiel, Panyijar county, DDG is uniquely positioned to deliver Mine Action emergency response activities in southern Unity. As DDG's CL capacity is already deployed to the region, teams will be able to provide an immediate response to the protection needs that ERW-affected communities currently face in the region.

Whilst this project represents a relatively small investment, it will serve as a substantial contribution to the development of a coordinated Mine Action response addressing the fall-out from recent conflict across southern Unity state. With a limited Mine Action presence in the region currently, survey activities conducted during the project period will not only help to prioritise DDG's technical capacity, but will also significantly assist the broader Mine Action sector's response in this area by feeding into the nationally-owned dataset regarding the nature of ERW contamination in southern Unity.

5. Complementarity

DDG currently deploys three larger Multi-Task Teams conducting clearance and survey activities in areas experiencing higher levels of security compared to southern Unity (currently three teams are deployed in Yei, Central Equatoria State, ranging from five to eleven staff members per team). These larger teams are able to conduct more static Mine Action operations, designed to systematically locate and remove as much ERW as possible across this area of operation. In contrast, highly mobile, smaller teams proposed under this project will enable to deploy to areas of heightened insecurity, where some of the needs for EOD and MRE are greatest. Given the levels of vulnerability that populations are already facing in southern Unity, removal of ERW that threatens physical safety, support to increase coping strategies around ERW, and targeted support enabling a more effective humanitarian response in the region will alleviate the number of safety and livelihood challenges faced by IDP and host community populations in these areas.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The objectives of the project are to:

1. Improve access to timely and quality humanitarian assistance in areas affected by ERW
2. Improve the safety and dignity of vulnerable IDP and host community members, through the removal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination and delivery of MRE to strengthen capacities to manage these risks.

MINE ACTION									
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities				
2015 SSO 1: Enable life-saving Humanitarian operations through survey and clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) including landmines		SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need			20				
2015 SSO 2: Contribute to the protection and free and safe movement of civilians		SO 2: Protect the rights of the most vulnerable people, including their freedom of movement			80				
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : SRP Mine Action Objective 1: Enable life-saving humanitarian operations through survey and clearance of ERW including landmines</p> <p>Targeted support to humanitarian actors will increase the availability and reach of humanitarian assistance in southern Unity more broadly. With humanitarian operators in the region already under threat from ongoing violence in the region, DDG's targeted support to map and remove ERW presenting obstacles to their work will help to reduce risks to their physical safety, and delivery of humanitarian support in the area.</p> <p>SRP Mine Action Objective Contribute to the protection and free and safe movement of civilians</p> <p>EOD activities will reduce the level of exposure to ERW that IDPs and host communities currently face. DDG will conduct rapid survey assessments of suspected HAs, with the aim of preventing casualties by removing the highest priority threats within the project period. Details of all other HAs will be recorded and submitted to the NMAA and UNMAS, strengthening their ability to coordinate the Mine Action response in the region.</p> <p>MRE will increase the capacity of target groups to recognise and avoid risks posed by ERW in sites where they currently reside, as well as across future transit routes and home locations. Given the short timeframe of the project, this will be essential in areas where ERW threats cannot be removed immediately.</p>									
Outcome 1									
DDG's targeted support to humanitarian actors increases the availability and reach of other humanitarian assistance in southern Unity State.									
Output 1.1									
Description									
Transit routes and infrastructure are surveyed and cleared by DDG's technical team, facilitating the timely, effective and safe delivery of humanitarian assistance by other actors working in southern Unity.									
Assumptions & Risks									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian agencies continue to be able to operate in target locations Continued cooperation and dialogue with humanitarian agencies operating in target locations Security allows for DDG teams to operate at these locations ERW contamination levels are low enough for DDG to clear the threat at any given site within the project timeframe 									
Activities									
Activity 1.1.1									
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS, TS and EOD procedures.									
Activity 1.1.2									
Conduct meetings with humanitarian agencies working in southern Unity to prioritise key locations with respect to humanitarian access and service delivery, including warehouses, compounds, distribution sites and/or schools.									
Activity 1.1.3									
Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.									
Activity 1.1.4									
Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.									
Activity 1.1.5									
Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.									
Activity 1.1.6									
Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and their significance to the delivery of humanitarian operations.									
Indicators									
					End cycle beneficiaries		End cycle		
Code	Cluster	Indicator			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	MINE ACTION	# of prioritization meetings held with humanitarian agencies							2
Means of Verification : Meeting minutes									
Indicator 1.1.2	MINE ACTION	# of humanitarian agencies supported by DDG's EOD teams							2
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS									

Indicator 1.1.3	MINE ACTION	# of suspected HAs in key humanitarian locations / transit routes surveyed through DDG's NTS/TS capacity						10
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS								
Indicator 1.1.4	MINE ACTION	[Frontline services] # of locations where humanitarian agencies operate survey/cleared						10
Means of Verification : Operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS								
Outcome 2								
DDG's survey and EOD activities reduce the risks to physical safety and freedom of movement currently faced by IDPs and host communities living in ERW-affected areas.								
Output 2.1								
Description								
NTS and TS is used to identify and map out physical security threats posed by HAs, contributing to an improved coordination of Mine Action activities in southern Unity State informed by a more comprehensive dataset regarding the ERW problem at the national level.								
Assumptions & Risks								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security allows for team deployments to ERW-affected areas. • Travel by road and/or boat remains permissible throughout the project period. • Continued cooperation and dialogue with state/county authorities and village leaders 								
Activities								
Activity 2.1.1								
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS and TS procedures.								
Activity 2.1.2								
Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by ERW, based on recent conflict trends.								
Activity 2.1.3								
Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of ERW contamination in target locations.								
Activity 2.1.4								
Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.								
Activity 2.1.5								
Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.								
Activity 2.1.6								
Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement within IDP and host communities.								
Indicators								
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle	
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target	
Indicator 2.1.1	MINE ACTION	# of non-technical and technical surveys completed					45	
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database								
Indicator 2.1.2	MINE ACTION	[Frontline services] # of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) destroyed through the clearance process					35	
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database								
Indicator 2.1.3	MINE ACTION	[Frontline services] New hazardous areas surveyed and recorded in IMSMA					45	
Means of Verification : IMSMA reports submitted to UNMAS								
Output 2.2								
Description								
EOD teams are deployed to high priority HA locations, removing and destroying ERW that poses a direct threat to the physical safety and freedom of movement of IDPs and host communities residing in southern Unity State.								
Assumptions & Risks								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security allows for team deployments to ERW-affected areas. • Travel by road and/or boat remains permissible throughout the project period. • Continued cooperation and dialogue with state/county authorities and village leaders 								
Activities								
Activity 2.2.1								
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures.								
Activity 2.2.2								
Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.								
Indicators								

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle							
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target							
Indicator 2.2.1	MINE ACTION	# of EOD spot tasks completed					45							
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database														
Indicator 2.2.2	MINE ACTION	[Frontline services] # of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) destroyed through the clearance process					35							
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database														
Outcome 3														
DDG's MRE delivery increases the capacity of target groups to recognize and avoid risks posed by ERW.														
Output 3.1														
Description														
MRE sessions are delivered within IDP and host communities to promote greater awareness and safer practices in relation to ERW-related risks within target locations														
Assumptions & Risks														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP and host community members are willing to participate in MRE sessions. Identified target groups live in areas that are accessible / safe enough for DDG to deploy teams. 														
Activities														
Activity 3.1.1														
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on MRE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.														
Activity 3.1.2														
Conduct NTS, identifying target groups likely to be affected by ERW contamination.														
Activity 3.1.3														
Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities.														
Indicators														
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle							
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target							
Indicator 3.1.1	MINE ACTION	# of non-technical surveys completed					45							
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database														
Indicator 3.1.2	MINE ACTION	# of women, men, boys and girls receiving MRE					13,200							
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database														
Indicator 3.1.3	MINE ACTION	[Frontline services] [MRE] # 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)	2,000	2,650	3,950	4,600	13,200							
Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database														
Additional Targets :														
M & R														
Monitoring & Reporting plan														
Danish Refugee Council/Danish Demining Group (DRC/DDG) endeavours to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. DRC's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of M&E into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of M&E staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) Transparency with processes, progress and results. The M&E plan for this project will be in line with the 2015 M&E Strategy for DRC-DDG in South Sudan, which includes: 1. Ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out M&E activities: DRC/DDG's senior programme team includes an experienced M&E and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all M&E activities for the programme. 2. Regular and systematic indicator performance tracking: Monthly indicator performance tracking of this project will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan and that no beneficiary is left behind as a result of falling short of the DDG's output commitments. All contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed by the field teams with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Emergency Coordinator and submitted to CHF in a timely manner. DRC strives for transparency in its monitoring and evaluation processes and makes all findings available to key stakeholders, including CHF.														
Workplan														
Activitydescription		Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS, TS and EOD procedures.		2016	X											

Activity 1.1.2: Conduct meetings with humanitarian agencies working in southern Unity to prioritise key locations with respect to humanitarian access and service delivery, including warehouses, compounds, distribution sites and/or schools.	2016	X																	
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.	2016				X	X	X	X											
Activity 1.1.5: Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.	2016				X	X	X	X											
Activity 1.1.6: Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and their significance to the delivery of humanitarian operations.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.1.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS and TS procedures.	2016	X																	
Activity 2.1.2: Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by ERW, based on recent conflict trends.	2016	X																	
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of ERW contamination in target locations.	2016	X																	
Activity 2.1.4: Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.1.5: Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.	2016				X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.1.6: Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement within IDP and host communities.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.2.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures.	2016	X																	
Activity 2.2.2: Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.	2016				X	X	X	X											
Activity 3.1.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on MRE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.	2016	X																	
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct NTS, identifying target groups likely to be affected by ERW contamination.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 3.1.3: Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

As a founding member of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Alliance, Danish Refugee Council / Danish Demining Group strives to ensure its interventions remain accountable to affected populations. The project will aim to address the five Commitments to AAP in the following ways:

Leadership/governance – non-technical survey / community liaison activities have been incorporated as a core component of project, to ensure that channels for beneficiary dialogue and feedback are used as the basis for prioritising activities and target populations, in addition to being the principal mechanism for collecting data to monitor and evaluate project activities

Transparency – throughout the project, community engagement will always begin by disseminating information on DDG's objectives and services offered via county/payam officials and traditional leaders at the village level. This dialogue continues throughout the period in which teams operate in any given area. Where demolition of items may be required, communities will be consulted and duly informed of these plans to ensure this process is conducted in a manner that is sensitive to views of nearby residents.

Feedback and complaints – follow-up data collected routinely as part of the monitoring and evaluation cycle will allow space to determine beneficiary satisfaction with project activities and the manner in which they were conducted, including distinct perspectives held by women, men, boys and girls.

Participation – all Community Liaison teams operating in the project period will have been trained in non-technical survey, including strategies for ensuring that less represented groups (ie. women / children / people with disabilities) can also participate in DDG's activities. This is partly driven by the recognition that full participation will enable DDG to gather more comprehensive and accurate information regarding the impact of ERW contamination and its clearance.

Design, monitoring and evaluation – the ability to involve local communities in the design process is limited, as DDG teams in the region are only operating in Ganyiel, Panyijar county currently. Nonetheless, affected populations will be engaged continuously throughout the project period itself, with their feedback contributing to the design of future interventions in the region following on from this project.

Implementation Plan

DDG will implement this project directly and without the support or assistance of other implementing partners. During the project period, DDG's data collection activities will aim to feed into the development of a joint strategy for delivering emergency response assistance across southern Unity in collaboration with DRC Protection teams, with Juba-based staff working to mobilise funding for these activities during the first half of 2016.

DDG will identify personnel who have worked as CL Officers for DDG under previous projects that have since been discontinued. Given the relatively short time frame for the project, this approach will ensure a timely and efficient recruitment process, also minimizing the time needed to train recruits given their prior knowledge of DDG's standards and CL methodologies. Similarly, staff members comprising the technical team will be sourced from within DDG's existing pool of technical staff, with new recruits being allocated to larger teams under other projects. Doing so will minimize the risk that any given team, CHF-funded or elsewhere, is unable to perform against project targets in a timely manner.

Two CL teams will be operational under throughout the project period, each consisting of one CL Team Leader and two CL Officers. The roving technical capacity will consist of one EOD / TS Operator and a medic, to be deployed during the second half of the project period only, once CL teams have identified potential hazard locations during NTS. The teams will implement project activities under the direct supervision of two roving Technical Field Managers (TFMs) responsible for monitoring day-to-day EOD and MRE activities respectively. The TFMs will be supervised by a Juba-based Operations Manager who will be regularly deployed to the field to provide quality assurance (QA) and oversight of the project. Depending on security arrangements, UNMAS staff may also visit accessible locations to undertake QA of the teams during the project period.

Given the highly fluid nature of the security situation in southern Unity State, DRC/DDG's Juba-based Safety Advisor will undertake ongoing security assessments determining the feasibility of operating in any given location, using information sourced from the UN, other international NGOs, and other local security contacts.

Activity, spending, procurement and HR plans will be developed collaboratively by field- and Juba-based staff upon commencement of the project and with support and regular monitoring from Juba-based staff. Monthly review meetings will be held between the representatives from the implementing team and Juba support functions to ensure the project activities and spending is on-track and that necessary adjustments are proactively identified and addressed. In addition, all contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed with support from the Finance Manager and Programme Support Officer.

DDG currently receives funding to support operations in Agok, Ganyiel, Yei, and Budi from DANIDA and SIDA. Recruitment is currently underway to deploy an additional MRE team in Bentiu.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
International Rescue Committee	One DDG MRE team is currently based out of IRC's compound in Ganyiel; this will serve as the base of operations of the project, given the relative security experienced in the town, as well as DDG's existing knowledge of the area and relationships with other humanitarian operators working there
CHF-funded partners operating concurrently in southern Unity State	Where feasible, DDG will aim to coordinate with successful applicants under CHF Standard Allocation #4, with the aim of removing barriers to humanitarian access and threats to physical safety being experienced by implementing partners. In doing so, DDG plans to support the overall emergency response effort supported by CHF during the project period.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

As existing data on gender-specific needs and considerations regarding ERW contamination does not currently exist for southern Unity, DDG's non-technical survey and baseline assessment data collection during the project period will help teams and county programme management with a stronger understanding of gender issues concerning mine action emergency response needs in the region. DDG will make this data available to the NMAA / UNMAS as necessary. Relevant data gathering activities proposed during the project period are summarised below:

- Non-technical survey – strategies are employed to ensure wide participation, to ensure an accurate and comprehensive dataset, whilst ensuring EOD operators can be targeted towards the needs of all groups
- Post-intervention data gathering – data will be gathered to ascertain the positive (and where relevant negative) effects of EOD activities on different gender and age groups

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection will be mainstreamed into all programming in line with Danish Refugee Council/DDG's (DRC/DDG) approach, and specific attention given to vulnerable individuals/groups, including people with special needs, women, children, elderly and at-risk youth. Protection Mainstreaming is an integral component of all DRC/DDG activities across the board. Through the project period, DDG will aim to respond to requests from other partners working in target area during the project period (including Protection staff working within DRC), to facilitate the overall delivery of emergency response efforts towards the most vulnerable. Sharing information with actors in this way will enable a more coordinated delivery of vital protection services.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Panyijar: whilst the county appears to have avoided the same extent of sustained violence and insecurity compared to other counties, DDG still expects to find substantial contamination, as well as need for MRE; humanitarian operators are reporting civilians from other counties to have fled to Panyijar during the recent wave of attacks. As highly transient populations will be more vulnerable to unknown ERW hazards in the region, the relative stability experienced there means it serves as a logical starting point at the beginning of the project period, as teams will be able to immediately start activities.

Mayendit: the county remains a focus of intense fighting as part of a three-pronged attack launched by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in May 2015, targeting SPLA in Opposition (SPLA-IO) strongholds in the county, as well as those in neighbouring Koch, Leer and Panyijar counties. Whilst humanitarian operations are still limited in northern parts of the county, the security situation in southern Mayendit will allow DDG to conduct limited operations, with the possibility for expansion to the rest of the county depending on the security situation throughout the proposed project period.

Leer and Koch: as indicated in the Protection Cluster's Flash Update on southern and Central Unity, for September and October 2015, Leer and Koch are envisioned to be too insecure for humanitarian operators to conduct operations at this stage. Given evacuations of the last two international humanitarian agencies in Leer at the beginning of October, and the fact that both sides appear to pushing back and forth across both counties, a substantial change in the security situation would be required before DDG intervention becomes viable in these areas. However, proposed activities in Panyijar and Mayendit during the project period will serve as a starting point for longer term expansion to address substantial protection needs across Southern Unity, should the conflict subside later on.

Access

DDG will maintain a highly flexible approach to team deployment within southern Unity, to maximize the ability of teams to reach prioritised hazard locations and target groups. As long as security permits (determined by regular security assessments conducted by the Safety Advisor), travel by road using shared vehicles with NGOs operating in the area (primarily IRC) will be the principal mode of transport used by all teams. However, in cases where routes by land are found to be inefficient due to poor security or conditions of the roads, the project has been budgeted to allow teams the flexibility to use boats. Where security allows teams to do so, boats can also be used to travel through swamp areas, or to reach communities at island locations that are only accessible using this mode of transport. This may prove to be an effective option in areas surrounding Nyal, where significant numbers of IDPs are reported to have fled to island locations. All travel planning during the project period will be highly dependent upon the security situation at the time, with thorough and up-to-date risk assessments forming the basis for determining the routes and modes of transport used.

Given DDG's existing operational presence in Panyijar, access to local populations in the county is expected to be strong. In any given location, DDG routinely works to mitigate risks of restricted access to target communities by ensuring buy-in and cooperation from officials and leaders at the State, county and village levels. Whilst DDG's experience in Mayendit county to date is more limited, it is expected that this approach will facilitate expansion of operations to the area during the project period. It should also be noted that the security context in northern Mayendit currently prevents humanitarian operations in northern parts of the county; DDG will continue to monitor the area, sourcing relevant information on the security situation via its own security staff, the Protection Cluster and other partners, with the aim of deploying teams to all parts of the county should the security context improve in the north.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	DDG Operations Manager	S	1	9,884.00	6	15%	8,895.60
	<i>Responsible for project oversight, monitoring and quality assurance. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.2	DDG Technical Field Manager	S	1	8,798.00	6	15%	7,918.20
	<i>Provides some day to day monitoring and quality assurance in field locations. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.3	DDG Programme Support Officer	S	1	7,550.00	6	15%	6,795.00
	<i>Responsible for support on reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and output tracking. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.4	Contribution to roving Finance Manager, Juba	S	1	5,900.00	1	100%	5,900.00
	<i>Provides financial oversight and support to all programme grants, including the proposed project. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.5	Contribution to Grants Manager, Juba	S	1	5,500.00	1	100%	5,500.00
	<i>Manages the portfolio and coordinates administration of all programme grants, including the proposed project. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.6	Support from DDG Programme and Operations Coordinator (HQ Based)	S	1	2,299.00	1	100%	2,299.00
1.7	Support from DDG Technical Mine Action Secretariat	S	1	2,799.00	1	100%	2,799.00
1.8	National Technical Field Manager - MRE	D	1	2,600.00	6	100%	15,600.00

	<i>Dedicated technical capacity dedicated to designing and managing the project.</i>						
1.9	CL Team Leaders x 2	D	2	675.0 0	6	100%	8,100.00
1.10	CL Officers x 4	D	4	490.0 0	6	100%	11,760.00
1.11	Technical Operator	D	1	705.0 0	6	100%	4,230.00
	<i>EOD / TS technician</i>						
1.12	Medic	D	1	715.0 0	6	100%	4,290.00
	<i>Also part of the technical team</i>						
1.13	Cook	D	2	394.0 0	6	100%	4,728.00
1.14	Driver	D	1	502.0 0	6	100%	3,012.00
	<i>Driver of vehicle shared with IRC or other partner org</i>						
1.15	Contribution to Finance Officer, Juba	S	1	1,621 .56	1	100%	1,621.56
1.16	Contribution to HR & Administration Officer, Juba	S	1	1,368 .13	1	100%	1,368.13
1.17	Contribution to Procurement Officer, Juba	S	1	1,531 .56	1	100%	1,531.56
	Section Total						96,348.05
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Printing of materials	D	500	5.00	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>MRE posters/pamphlets & survey tools</i>						
2.2	Field base consumables	D	1	998.0 0	6	100%	5,988.00
	<i>Electricity, water, field generator fuel and maintenance</i>						
2.3	Staff Camp Welfare & Recreation	S	1	85.00	6	100%	510.00
2.4	Generator	D	1	20,00 0.00	1	100%	20,000.00
	<i>In-kind contribution to IRC in lieu of rent</i>						
	Section Total						28,998.00
Travel							
5.1	Food allowance for field staff when deployed	D	11	13.50	180	100%	26,730.00
5.2	Vehicle purchase/rental, fuel, repair and maintenance	D	1	4,050 .00	6	100%	24,300.00
	<i>This may include rental or purchase of cars/boats as the situation demands</i>						
	Section Total						51,030.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	MRE Refresher training	D	1	550.0 0	1	100%	550.00

7.2	Contribution to generator fuel, Juba	S	1	7,000.00	1	34%	2,380.00
7.3	Office equipment and supplies	D	1	393.00	6	100%	2,358.00
7.4	Contribution to Juba office supplies	S	1	2,500.00	1	44%	1,100.00
7.5	Liability insurance	D	1	487.36	1	100%	487.36
7.6	Visibility	D	1	487.36	1	100%	487.36
7.7	Uniforms	D	12	100.00	1	100%	1,200.00
	Section Total						8,562.72
SubTotal				555.00			184,938.77
Direct							136,320.72
Support							48,618.05
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							12,945.71
Total Cost							197,884.48
Total Audit Cost							1,978.84
Grand Total CHF Cost							199,863.32

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Mayendit	40	800	1,060	1,580	1,840	5,280	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS, TS and EOD procedures.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct meetings with humanitarian agencies working in southern Unity to prioritise key locations with respect to humanitarian access and service delivery, including warehouses, compounds, distribution sites and/or schools.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and their significance to the delivery of humanitarian operations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS and TS procedures.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by ERW, based on recent conflict trends.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of ERW contamination in target locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6 : Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement within IDP and host communities.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on MRE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct NTS, identifying target groups likely to be affected by ERW contamination.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities.</p>

Unity -> Panyijiar	60	1,200	1,590	2,370	2,760	7,920	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS, TS and EOD procedures.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct meetings with humanitarian agencies working in southern Unity to prioritise key locations with respect to humanitarian access and service delivery, including warehouses, compounds, distribution sites and/or schools.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and their significance to the delivery of humanitarian operations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS and TS procedures.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by ERW, based on recent conflict trends.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of ERW contamination in target locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6 : Submit hazard reports to the NMAA and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement within IDP and host communities.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Deployment of EOD technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on MRE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct NTS, identifying target groups likely to be affected by ERW contamination.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities.</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description