

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid		
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation		
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
PROTECTION	Mine Action	100.00	
		<b>100</b>	
<b>Project Title :</b>	Saving lives, improving humanitarian access and building community resilience through Humanitarian Mine Action		
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services		
<b>OPS Details</b>			
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/MA/89259/R	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/P/INGO/3719
<b>Cluster :</b>	Protection	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	650,000.17
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	10 months	<b>Priority:</b>	1
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/07/2017
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/07/2017
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>In South Sudan insecurity and lack of protection are caused by complex and interlinked factors, including on-going fighting between the government and opposition forces, abuses by armed actors and criminality fuelled by a prevalence of small arms. This in combination with acute economic shocks and a staggering rate of food insecurity continues to force hundreds of thousands from their homes and into unknown territory. The many years of civil war have resulted in extensive contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). According to the most recent IMSMA data, the states having by far the highest numbers of ERW are Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. These states also see a high number of people moving through them in search of food and a safe haven. The contamination further impacts negatively on the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver much needed assistance.</p> <p>DCA will deploy a roving/mobile Multi Task Team (MTT) and a Risk Education (RE)/Community Liaison (CL) team. The MTT will be responsible for non-technical surveys, emergency clearance of temporary relocation sites and return areas, clearance of other hazardous areas, including minefield and battle areas, and handing over cleared land to the beneficiaries. The RE/CL team will provide support to the MTT by gathering information from the beneficiaries to ensure community involvement in identifying and prioritising tasks for clearance and to ensure that communities are kept informed of the work being carried out. Experience shows that provision of RE in at-risk communities present an avenue for dialogue in addition to furthering community members coming forward with information about threats in an area. Further, Community Focal Points will be trained to disseminate and maintain community knowledge of safe behaviour and through them the project will be able to obtain additional information on ERW contamination. The RE/CL team will also provide ERW Safety Briefings to humanitarian personnel in field locations to ensure their safe operations in contaminated areas. RE activities will focus on both ERW and SALW risk awareness – for the latter purpose, DCA will build synergy with another DCA Mine Action project funded by the Dutch MFA.</p> <p>The MTT consists of one international Technical Advisor, 1 national Team Leader, 12 Searchers, 2 Medics and 2 Ambulance Drivers. To support the MTT as well as to conduct independent Risk Education activities is a Risk Education (RE)/Community Liaison (CL) team consisting of 1 Team Leader, 3 Assistants and 1 Driver in addition to locally hired cooks and guards. The team will be supported by DCA technical and operational staff in Juba.</p> <p>The roving MTT is trained in EOD spot tasks, Battle Area Clearance (BAC), Manual Mine Clearance (MMC) and Non-Technical Survey (NTS), thus providing for flexibility both geographically and in terms of registration and completion of tasks. The RE/CL team provides a best practice approach to ensuring that vulnerable communities, including IDPs and returnees, are involved at all steps of the project such as planning, implementation and monitoring. The DCA teams will provide generate Hazardous Area Reports; carry out Battle Area Clearance (BAC), Manual Mine Clearance EOD Spot Task Clearance, Non-Technical Surveys (NTS) and Risk Education.</p> <p>The MTT will prioritise the emergency clearance of ERW from areas, which have seen recent fighting, and areas, which have high concentrations of returnees and IDPs. Further, the team will prioritise and support clearance of areas where humanitarian organisations require access and are planning to work.</p> <p>Operations will be coordinated with UNMAS/NMAA and are foreseen to be implemented predominantly in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States, moving according to identified needs, and as tasked, provided that road and security conditions allow safe deployments.</p>		
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	10,000

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Aid Agencies	50	50	0	0	100
Internally Displaced People	950	650	1,000	650	3,250
People in Host Communities	1,000	650	1,000	650	3,300
Refugee Returnees	1,000	650	1,000	700	3,350

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

People getting access to safe land through EOD spot task clearance and MMC/BAC. Estimated target 10,000

**Catchment Population:**

**Link with allocation strategy :**

This project will enable life-saving humanitarian operations and reduce the risk of death and injury through survey and clearance of ERW in areas with the most critical needs including temporary settlement areas and relocation and return areas to ensure that vulnerable populations have save access to land and to support the scale up of other humanitarian services. Clearance activities are designed in a highly flexible manner to ensure prompt adaptability in line with prioritised areas and to ensure rapid and on-going response under volatile and fluid circumstances. The project will furthermore provide live-saving Risk Education to with the most vulnerable groups, including IDPs and returnees.

**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

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Flemming Hulmose Nielsen	DCA HMA Programme Manager	fhni@dca.dk	+211 912 340 210
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Many years of civil war have resulted in extensive contamination from landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), which continue to pose a humanitarian threat to the civilian population in South Sudan, compounding other insecurity issues, including food insecurity. Several communities have lived with the threat of ERW for many years, but casualty rates remain high. The socio-economic effect of landmines, especially, was severe, as landmines were often used on major routes, inside villages, near wells and across arable land, limiting freedom of movement and constraining farming, cattle grazing as well as inter-community trading. Returning populations are also susceptible to this threat as they are often not familiar with the threat of ERWs or of the areas they are returning to or passing through on the way. The removal of mines and ERW will therefore contribute to the process of minimizing insecurity, improving access to resources, and securing protection of access to basic rights.

The current conflict in South Sudan, which kicked off in December 2013, has littered swathes of land, access routes and buildings with unexploded ordnance (UXO). This new contamination adds to the numbers of explosive remnants of war (ERW), which were laid out during the course of the prolonged Sudanese Civil War, and further compounds the threats the safety and livelihoods of individuals and communities and prevents humanitarian actors from providing much needed assistance. Close to eight million people in South Sudan live in counties where there are ERW, potentially adding further injury to a highly traumatised population. Despite a peace agreement being signed in August 2015, an estimated 1.66 million South Sudanese (of whom 50% are thought to be children) remain internally displaced. Adding to this is a comprehensive economic crisis, which are leaving many South Sudanese struggling to maintain their livelihoods, thus driving some to engage in illicit and sometimes outright dangerous activities. 2016 has seen a flare up in violence in many areas, which were previously less affected by the December 2013 conflict, thus adding further to the contamination of ERW.

Numerous areas are difficult for humanitarian actors to reach and the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in these areas are among the most desperate for assistance. The on-going conflict has created battle areas with high risks of explosive hazards and there is an urgent need for battlefield/ERW clearance and Risk Education, in these areas to protect the civilian population from further harm. Many IDPs are not familiar with the threat of ERW in the areas, which they are passing through or have sought refuge in. Further, many returnees to the areas, which have seen recent fighting, do not have updated or accurate knowledge of the potential for newly placed explosive hazards.

Adding to the threats posed to civilians and overall development by ERW, the decades of conflict have resulted in South Sudan having one of the most armed population of any state in the world and small arms and light weapons (SALW) are readily available throughout the country. SALW are often handled by civilians or security forces who have received little or poor training; many small arms are in the hands of children and young people who are either tasked with protecting their herds or communities or (sometimes forcibly) recruited into the ranks of armed state and non-state actors. Although there is no data collected on SALW accidents in South Sudan, the number of SALW casualties is considered to be in the thousands annually.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Needs are greatest in areas with the highest confirmed ERW contamination and areas with large IDP populations and/or returnees. Based on previous needs assessments undertaken by DCA and other Mine Action organisations in areas, which have seen recent violence or fighting, risks from ERW are present in Eastern and Central Equatoria, and Jonglei. The main target groups will vary depending on the types of contamination, gender, main livelihood activities etc. DCA will, where ever possible, focus on areas where there is an intersection between the humanitarian need and our prior experience and knowledge of working in the state and with the authorities.

DCA always works in close collaboration with the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) who overall determine Mine Action priority areas. DCA also coordinates with relevant clusters and working groups and collaborates with its in-country partners to determine whether there are any gaps.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries include the most vulnerable communities, including IDPs, returnees and host communities, in conflict affected parts of Jonglei, Central and Eastern Equatoria States. The RE/CL capacity will carry out rapid needs assessments and identify contaminated areas and most at-risk groups. Once these groups have been identified they will also benefit from tailored RE interventions. DCA will train Community Focal Points to ensure that safety messages are embedded in the communities, thus strengthening the resilience of the communities. DCA will continue to exchange information with these humanitarian organisations to ensure the DCA teams are targeting the most vulnerable, at-risk and at-need communities.

Based on IMSMA data and needs assessments undertaken by DCA, other Mine Action stakeholders as well as other protection partners, the primary target groups include vulnerable populations and groups who are directly at-risk. The primary target groups are likely to include: Children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), potential returnees, new returnees, people who are living in contaminated areas, people moving to the contaminated area for economic reasons, and people who are at-risk due to their livelihood strategy (e.g. scrap metal collectors). As the main ERW casualties are men and boys (IMSMA data), DCA will target slightly larger proportions of these two groups.

The project is sensitive to the fact that age, gender, self-image and means of livelihood influence how people and communities are put and are putting themselves at risk; hence, activities will be adaptable to the different beneficiaries, contexts and types of threats.

Direct beneficiaries of RE (direct sessions, safety briefings, Community Focal Points and community meetings) will be captured during the direct implementation of activities and data will be disaggregated according to age and sex in line with DCA SS RE SOP and reported using IMSMA templates. Indirect beneficiaries of RE will not be captured. Indirect beneficiaries of EOD spot task clearance, BAC and MMC are calculated using the formula of an average of 50 beneficiaries per spot task.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

Because of repeated conflict, the true extent of ERW contamination in South Sudan is unknown. According to the most recent IMSMA data from South Sudan, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei have by far the most contaminated areas; however, as larger areas of the Greater Upper Nile region become accessible it is expected that a greater number of hazardous areas will be confirmed in especially Northern Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States. By the end of 2014, 311 areas were suspected to be contaminated with land mines and 108 areas suspected to be contaminated with cluster munitions. New suspected areas continue to be identified, and in this context, the use of RE/CL teams interacting with the local beneficiary population is integral to ensuring that all tasks known to the community are cleared before the teams move on.

By August 2016 communities are still highly affected by armed violence and new contamination has occurred in areas, which saw fighting between government and opposition aligned forces in July 2016. Given the continuing volatility and continuous shifting in terms of conflict and insecurity, DCA will employ a flexible approach to ensure that the most at-risk and vulnerable communities are reached when and if possible. The MTT and RE teams will focus activities on previous and recent conflict affected areas. These include areas affected by the December 2013 conflict, areas that were relatively unaffected by the December 2013 conflict but are heavily contaminated following the long Sudanese civil war, areas which have seen recent conflict (i.e. conflict following the signing of the August 2015 peace agreement), areas with large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as areas affected by the July 2016 flare-up. Funded by another donor, DCA recently deployed an Emergency RE team to areas of Jonglei State, which have seen little Mine Action. The DCA team interviewed IDPs, host communities and humanitarian workers and received reports about contamination, including areas from which IDPs had fled. The roving Multi-Task Team in this proposed project will further investigate these reports of contamination and will be able to clear dangerous items found.

Given the continuing volatility and continuous shifting in terms of conflict and insecurity, DCA will employ a highly flexible approach to ensure that the most at-risk and vulnerable communities are reached when possible. The DCA teams will focus their activities on previous and recent conflict affected areas. This include areas affected by the December 2013 conflict, areas that were relatively unaffected by the December 2013 conflict but are heavily contaminated following the long Sudanese civil war, areas which have seen recent conflict i.e. conflict following the signing of the August 2015 peace agreement including areas affected by the July 2016 conflict, in addition to areas with large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and areas to which large numbers of returnees are expected.

### 5. Complementarity

This proposal complements the efforts of other mine action operators and development partners in South Sudan, as well as other DCA activities; the Japanese Government and UNICEF efforts to include RE in the school curriculum; the US funded Weapons Removal and Abatement supporting EOD clearance and risk education; the Danida funded MTT and EOD teams, and Welt Ohne Minen, a Swiss private fund supporting mine risk education.

DCA's work in South Sudan is carried out in conjunction with its broader development and humanitarian response work, which is carried out through a network of partner organisations and civil society actors across South Sudan. This adds value by providing a ready-made network of local actors that enable reach and access to some of the most difficult areas to reach in the country.

A separate Dutch-funded DCA project, in partnership with BBC Media Action, will complement Risk Education under this project with RE radio broadcasting. This will provide engagement and influence (with risk education) well beyond where our field teams will physically reach.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

To save lives, improve humanitarian access and build community resilience through the survey and clearance of explosive hazards and risk education

## PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: The safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals is improved through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming to address threats and vulnerabilities	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	50
CO3: Individuals are supported to achieve solutions and freedom of movement; coping strategies and protection capacities of individuals, communities and local actors are strengthened	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	50

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** DCA will contribute to Cluster Objectives as well as the HRP 2016 Strategic Objectives through the reduction of risks associated with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) through the physical clearance of ERW including minefield and battle area clearance, through the surveying of hazardous areas and roads, through Risk Education to increase the knowledge of safe behaviour in ERW affected areas, through the training of Community Focal Points and through the provision of ERW safety briefings to humanitarian personnel. These activities combined will contribute to the process of minimizing insecurity, improving safe access to services and resources and securing the protection of the most vulnerable communities. Thereby, DCA will support vulnerable populations affected by conflict in South Sudan and contribute to saving lives and increasing community capacity to cope with and protect themselves against ERW.

### Outcome 1

Risks to life and the threat of injury in recent conflict affected areas and temporary resettlement and return areas are reduced, through survey and clearance of ERW

#### Output 1.1

##### Description

Hazardous Areas are cleared and released in accordance with National Standards to the benefit of vulnerable communities

##### Assumptions & Risks

The security and road conditions permit DCAs team to access contaminated areas

Activities
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>
DCA team will conduct Non-Technical Survey (NTS) as required and based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA (Hazardous areas are not necessarily covering a payam - they are in specific geographical locations tasked by UNMAS).
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>
DCA team will destroy Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Small arms ammunition (SAA)
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>
DCA team will conduct emergency EOD Spot Task Clearance as required and routine EOD Spot Task Clearance based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>
DCA team will clear and hand over minefield/Battle Areas as required and based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b>
Conducting pre and post clearance impact surveys

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	MINE ACTION	Frontline services # Hazardous Areas surveyed					20
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily reports, IMSMA reports, photos							
Indicator 1.1.2	MINE ACTION	Frontline services # Explosive Remnants of War and small arms ammunitions destroyed					2,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily reports, IMSMA reports, photos							
Indicator 1.1.3	MINE ACTION	# EOD spot tasks conducted - including emergency call outs					200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : IMSMA reports, daily reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	MINE ACTION	# of Minefield/BAC cleared; Sq.m. Minefield/BAC cleared and handed over (10.000 - 80.000 m2)					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : IMSMA reports, Daily reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	MINE ACTION	# of pre- and post-clearance impact surveys					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Pre and post impact reports							

**Outcome 2**

Vulnerable groups, including IDPs, returnees and other beneficiaries at increased risk, have improved knowledge of safe behaviour in ERW and SALW contaminated areas

**Output 2.1**

**Description**

Awareness of safe behaviour among vulnerable groups, especially IDPs and returnees, in ERW and SALW contaminated areas is increased through Risk Education.

**Assumptions & Risks**

The security and road conditions permit DCAs team to access contaminated areas. Communities and local authorities are willing to cooperate with DCA on the project.

Activities
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>
Community Liaison and Risk Education targeting identified vulnerable groups
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>
Delivery of ERW Safety Briefings to Humanitarian (UN and NGO) personnel
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>
Identification and training of Community Focal Points

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	MINE ACTION	Frontline services # people who receive Risk Education	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	10,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Pre and post RE reports, daily reports, quality assurance reports, RE session documentation.							
Indicator 2.1.2	MINE ACTION	# non Mine Action humanitarian personnel (UN and NGO) who receive safety briefings					60
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Session reports, photos							
Indicator 2.1.3	MINE ACTION	# Community Focal Points trained					80

**Means of Verification** : Daily reports, training reports, CFP monitoring reports

**Additional Targets :**

**M & R**

**Monitoring & Reporting plan**

All DCA teams are subject to rigid monitoring in line with DCA South Sudan Standard Operating Procedures, which are in turn in compliance with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the National Technical Standards and Guidelines for Mine Action in the Republic of South Sudan (NTSGs). Each team will undergo regular Quality Assurance (QA) and monitoring visits. Externally, UNMAS will conduct QA and oversee the annual reaccreditation of the teams.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by DCA directly in the field, using internal quality assurance checklists in accordance with DCA SS SOPs, NTSGs and IMAS with the assistance of International Technical Advisors. The monitoring schedule will be at least one visit a month per activity conducted: NTS, EOD, BAC, MMC and RE. Further, the MTT TA will do 10% daily QA on ground cleared as per DCA SS SOPs. Further, the DCA Senior Medic will conduct QA on Casualty Evacuation Procedures once a month.

The monitoring includes standardisation of activities, and collection of information for progress assessment, including pre- and post-clearance impact assessments for clearance operations, rapid needs assessments for community liaison and risk education in addition to pre and post questionnaires for RE activities. The information gleaned will be analysed and used both for reporting and continual adjustments to activities, implementation methodology and overall programme implementation plan as needed.

The reporting plan comprises the following: Daily and Weekly reporting (for both MTT and RE teams) using IMSMA templates; Monthly reporting to DCA HQ through an updated Project Output Tracker and narrative reports; Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual reporting to CHF and other donors as per requirements; End-of-project reporting to CHF, other donors and HQ.

Assessments and reports are made available to relevant clusters and partners.

DCA HMA Management (Programme Manager and Operations Manager) are ultimately responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on activities. HMA Management oversees and supports DCA field staff, ensures timely delivery and revises operations/work plans as needed to reach targets. DCA HMA management oversees procurement and financial systems and accesses technical backstopping and QA support from its HQ.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: DCA team will conduct Non-Technical Survey (NTS) as required and based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA (Hazardous areas are not necessarily covering a payam - they are in specific geographical locations tasked by UNMAS).	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.2: DCA team will destroy Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and Small arms ammunition (SAA)	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.3: DCA team will conduct emergency EOD Spot Task Clearance as required and routine EOD Spot Task Clearance based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: DCA team will clear and hand over minefield/Battle Areas as required and based on tasking from UNMAS/NMAA	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.5: Conducting pre and post clearance impact surveys	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.1: Community Liaison and Risk Education targeting identified vulnerable groups	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.2: Delivery of ERW Safety Briefings to Humanitarian (UN and NGO) personnel	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.3: Identification and training of Community Focal Points	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

DCA is certified to HAP standards and have complaint mechanisms in place both centrally and in South Sudan. Community Liaison is key to the way we work, and through regular meetings and interactions with local communities, DCA is able to respond to the needs of different age and gender groups in a effective and timely manner.

In South Sudan, where local communities are the target group, institutional capacity of the community will be enhanced through the establishment of Community Focal Points among key community members in most at risk areas. In South Sudan, through constant contact with survey and clearance teams, the community will be afforded direct influence on clearance tasking. Information from communities will be used by the national coordination mechanism (NMAA) to shape survey and clearance tasking. Further feedback and influence on the programme will be ensured through follow-up visits and monitoring by DCA community liaison officers. As the Community Focal Points are representatives of the community itself, the target group will be equipped to adopt appropriate and safe behaviour in front of explosive hazards for the longer term.

**Implementation Plan**

The proposed DCA team structure provides for maximum flexibility and adaptability. By deploying a full Multi Task Team (MTT) DCA is able to conduct the full range of clearance activities relevant to the needs among vulnerable communities, including BAC, MMC and EOD spot tasks. The team structure and deployment plan allow for continuous EOD operations throughout the full project period. Further, by having a full RE/CL capacity DCA can apply a flexible approach to risk education and community liaison, e.g. by keeping a community liaison capacity attached to the MTT while the remainder of the RE team can continue with RE activities. As such, DCA will undertake on-going liaison and RE among the local communities throughout clearance activities in order to ensure that all tasks known to the community are cleared before the DCA teams move on. The DCA team structure allows for more cost efficient clearance operations, taking into account the difficult operational environments in terms of insecurity, poor infrastructure and climatic challenges with extended rainy seasons, by seeking to avoid the redeployment of teams to the same areas again and again. The RE/CL team will undertake both ERW and SALW (small arms and light weapons) risk education: As part of their community liaison efforts, the team will establish what the main threats to the safety and security of the local communities are, and adapt and target RE activities accordingly. DCA is already experienced in including safety awareness related to small arms and light weapons in its risk education activities and knows how to handle such a sensitive issue in an appropriate manner. Risk Education activities will run in parallel with a separate, complimentary project with BBC Media Action. The project is aiming to change attitudes and impart knowledge on safe behaviours around ERW and SALW t DCA is not pushing for disarmament campaigns but rather will support communities in keeping themselves and, especially, their children safe, e.g. by raising awareness of safe handling and keeping of arms and disseminate safety messages around what to do and not to do in case of small arms fire. DCA will endeavor to create synergy between the projects to ensure that urban and other populated areas, including temporary settlements, with large numbers of vulnerable persons, including POCs and refugee camps, with safety messaging even if roads are impassable due to insecurity or rain. By working with community focal points who are embedded in the communities when DCA's teams are operational and remain when the DCA teams move on, DCA will put in place a monitoring and reporting system to ensure quality and sustainability of delivery – particularly in areas with large numbers of IDPs and returnees. DCA will coordinate with all relevant humanitarian actors, including other clusters, to ensure that clearance and risk education activities are done on a prioritised and needs driven basis in addition to supporting the safe delivery of other humanitarian and development projects. DCA has a number of national and international NGO partners that it supports in-country. In addition, DCA supports its counterparts in the ACT Alliance and their respective in-country partners. All these stakeholders will be engaged to ensure the continuous targeting and adaptation of Mine Action activities to address the needs of the most vulnerable beneficiaries as well as the safety needs of non Mine Action NGOs.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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**Environment Marker Of The Project**

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

The DCA teams, as part of the DCA Humanitarian Accountability Principle (HAP) certification, will ensure that all sex and age groups from targeted communities are addressed and heard during all Min Action activities, including community liaison, non-technical surveys, identification of hazardous areas and risk education. The RE/CL capacity will gender-balanced, ensuring that men and women (including young men and young women) in the community can be spoken to separately, if needed, and the specific needs, risks and priorities associated with gender roles in the community can be addressed. The RE/CL capacity has been trained in child friendly and child safeguarding techniques to ensure that the team can engage appropriately with both boys and girls and share safety messages in proper and efficient ways. Both male and female Community Focal Points will be selected for training and supported to pass on safety messaging to the identified target groups. All beneficiary data will be disaggregated by age and sex for the purpose of accurate reporting and needs driven project adaptations. As IMSMA data and DCA data demonstrate, the main at-risk groups when it comes to ERW accidents are men and boys for what reason the project will target them to a slightly higher degree. However, women and girls are important target groups as well as they undertake specific activities that might put them at risk, especially if having relocated or fled to an area, which is unknown to them.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

The proposed project areas are dependent upon the security situation not deteriorating to such levels where activities become impossible to carry out without risking or incurring serious danger to DCA staff. The DCA Operations Manager and the DCA Security Focal Point continuously monitor the security situation and liaises closely with the UN, other NGOs and local authorities. In the case, that renewed fighting or other insecurity and environmental factors prevent the team from deploying to the prioritised areas, DCA will identify other priority areas on the basis of humanitarian needs and in close consultation with UNMAS and NMAA. The security situation in the proposed areas of operation is identified as fluid and unpredictable, especially after the recent conflict in July 2016. Political and economic instability in addition to crime, banditry and inter- and intra-community tensions present the major causes of insecurity, which may affect the safety and security of the teams. Humanitarian Mine Action teams tend to suffer high levels of incidents owing to the fact that they are highly mobile and move in many areas over short periods of time. To address this DCA has put into place a detailed risk assessment and travel planning system, which is an integral part of all operational planning and deployments. Prior to arriving in and once inside task locations, DCA's community engagement and acceptance strategy is central to moving and operating in a safe manner. DCA believes that detailed planning, access to information from all our sources and the careful assessment and links with the NGO and other security fora such as UNDSS will mitigate the risks substantially. At the same time, DCA operations are planned with a number of different task areas in mind allowing the teams to be able to move to a new area should the security situation change while on a particular task. DCA maintains comprehensive security management plans; including hibernation/relocation/evacuation plans and ensures that all Mine Action staff receive basic security training. DCA collaborates closely with its local partners who have compounds in most of the proposed project locations; as such, DCA sets up operational camps within secure walled compounds and hires guards from the local community in addition to maintaining open communication with local authorities. If no local partner is present in the operational area, DCA usually requests local authorities for support in identifying/providing a secure campsite or collocates with other INGOs in the area. DCA is acutely aware of the necessity for conflict-sensitive programming, particularly when working in the current environment. DCA understands that in such constantly changing contexts, risks have to be considered at every point of programming, implementation, and monitoring. In light of the precarious current socio-political and economic situation in all the proposed project locations, DCA continuously assesses the implications of its actions, be they positive or negative, and keeps a continuously updated risk management system in place. DCA distinguishes between risk management and conflict-sensitivity: Risk management is a systematic approach to setting the best course of action under uncertainty by identifying, assessing, understanding, making decisions on and communicating about risk issues. Risk Management includes balancing risk and opportunity and, as such, for DCA involves a continuous assessment of programmatic, contextual and institutional risks. DCA further works in a conflict-sensitive manner by constantly and actively seeking to 1) minimise negative impacts on the programme (risk management) as well as the negative impact of the programme on the context, while 2) maximising the positive impacts of the programme on the context. DCA has been working in all the proposed locations (Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria).

#### Access

DCA is developing several implementation plans based on security and access, in order to switch teams around to quickly reduce time lost as a result. DCA will operate from camps/compounds and move throughout the operational areas by vehicle. Initial movements into the operational area will be by convoy. DCA has operated in the proposed areas of operation in the past and have established good working relationship with the local authorities as well as trained CFPs/local volunteers who are able to facilitate safe access. DCA has an extensive information network building on e.g. our in-country partners and the broader ACT Alliance partner network who are able to support the provision of timely and triangulated information on access and restrictions.

Following the July 2016 conflict, large portions of Central Equatoria continue to be very volatile for what reason DCA will initially endeavor to work in areas around Juba, which have seen recent fighting, and push towards Eastern Equatoria as soon as security permits or Jonglei State as soon as dry season allows for access beyond Bor towards Pibor, Akobo and Northern Jonglei.

#### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Operations Manager	S	1	7,105.05	2	100.00	14,210.10
	<i>Responsible for overall operations activities in the field within the DCA South Sudan Programme. Ensuring clearance is conducted in accordance with the clearance plan and DCA Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). In-country responsible for security.</i>						
1.2	Programme Manager	S	1	6,960.40	2	100.00	13,920.80
	<i>Responsible for the overall management of the DCA HMA activities</i>						
1.3	Finance & Prolog Managers (50 % each)	S	2	7,278.34	1	100.00	14,556.68
	<i>Responsibles for the overall logistics and finance management related to the HMA activities</i>						
1.4	Technical Adviser, MTT	D	1	6,186.61	10	100.00	61,866.10
	<i>Responsible for the day to day deployment of MTT team and activities in the field within the DCA South Sudan</i>						
1.5	Technical Adviser, AVR	S	1	6,411.79	2	100.00	12,823.58
	<i>Responsible for the day to day deployment of CL capacity and activities in the field within the DCA South Sudan</i>						
1.6	Medical Coordinator	D	1	5,892.01	1	100.00	5,892.01
	<i>DCA Medical consultant responsible for assessment and training of medical staff</i>						
1.7	Deputy Team Leaders, MTT	D	1	468.56	10	100.00	4,685.60



	<i>Deputy Team Leader MTT</i>						
1.8	Team Member, MTT	D	12	391.39	10	100.00	46,966.80
	<i>Conduct MTT clearance as directed by the Technical Advisor and Deputy Team Leader.</i>						
1.9	Team Leaders RE/CL	D	1	468.56	10	100.00	4,685.60
	<i>Responsible for CL activities including NTS and RE</i>						
1.10	National Medical Coordinator/Doctor	D	1	665.63	2	100.00	1,331.26
	<i>Overall responsible to ensure efficient medical support in case of accidents during clearance operations and responsible for maintaining hygiene practices to the team members and the ambulance</i>						
1.11	Medic/Nurse	D	2	468.56	10	100.00	9,371.20
	<i>Ensuring efficient medical support in case of accidents during clearance operations and responsible for maintaining hygiene practices to the team members and the ambulance</i>						
1.12	Field Driver	D	10	391.39	3	100.00	11,741.70
	<i>Transport and maintaining the ambulance / team vehicle including readiness in emergency situations, and transporting team members to and from work site to office.</i>						
1.13	Casual Labour	D	6	108.58	8	100.00	5,211.84
	<i>Maintenance of camp etc.</i>						
1.14	Administrative Support and OPS Office local staff	S	1	14,135.95	2	100.00	28,271.90
	<i>Staff in the Juba office to support the operations : 100% - 1 Radio Ops, 1 NRE Officer, 1 Ops Assistant ; 50% - 1 HR/Admin Officer, 1 Finance Coordinator, 2 Finance Officers, 2 Finance Assistants, 2 Cleaners, 1 Procurement and IT Officer, 1 Logistician, 1 Logistics Assistant, 1 Fleet and compound Officer</i>						
1.15	Indemnities, Social Security etc.	D	1	20,004.05	1	100.00	20,004.05
	<i>Social insurance for national staff to be paid into the Social Security Fund as required by South Sudan Law.</i>						
1.16	Medical care	D	252	50.00	1	100.00	12,600.00
	<i>Medical care as per DCA national staff handbook, national staff</i>						
1.17	Field allowance national staff	D	23	250.00	10	100.00	57,500.00
	<i>Food for national staff while working/camping</i>						
1.18	Team Member, CL	D	3	391.39	10	100.00	11,741.70
	<i>In charge of CL activities including NTS and RE</i>						
1.19	International Staff Insurances	D	1	299.68	38	100.00	11,387.84
	<i>Insurances covering the Ops staff</i>						
1.20	Local staff insurances	D	1	54.43	262	100.00	14,260.66
	<i>Insurances covering the Local staff</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>363,029.42</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Team Expendables (RE/CL)	D	10	1,725.00	1	100.00	17,250.00
	<i>Drinking water, soap, toilet paper and other necessities for the team as well as minor items needed for operations</i>						
2.2	Team Expendables (MTT)	D	10	3,046.15	1	100.00	30,461.50
	<i>Drinking water, soap, toilet paper and other necessities for the team as well as minor items needed for operations</i>						
2.3	Materials (CL)	D	10	600.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Print and audio materials used for CL and RE</i>						
2.4	Medical supplies	D	10	300.00	1	100.00	3,000.00

	<i>resupplies for medics bags</i>						
2.5	Uniform package, Field Personnel	D	1	300.00	25	100.00	7,500.00
	<i>work clothes for field staff, MTT</i>						
2.6	Clothing kit package	D	1	524.59	1	100.00	524.59
	<i>work clothes for TA</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>64,736.09</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Vehicle, rental	D	3	2,710.29	3	100.00	24,392.61
	<i>3 vehicles are rented from a private company for 3 months before we received 3 new vehicles</i>						
5.2	Fuel (Field vehicles)	D	5	1,208.84	10	100.00	60,442.00
	<i>For transport/field operations</i>						
5.3	Maintenance (Field vehicles)	D	2	600.00	10	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>All the needed items for maintaining a functional vehicle according to the DCA rules about servicing, repairing etc</i>						
5.4	International flights staff - Contract-related	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Leave flight for TA</i>						
5.5	International flights staff (incl. Accommodation)	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Deployment of Medical Coordinator</i>						
5.6	In country travel, transport	D	5	400.00	3	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>transport of personnel and monitoring</i>						
5.7	In country travel, Accommodation	D	1	150.00	3	100.00	450.00
	<i>in connection with transport of personnel and monitoring</i>						
5.8	R & R	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>As per DCA guidelines for South Sudan</i>						
5.9	Field accommodation	D	1	550.00	2	100.00	1,100.00
	<i>for instances where camping is not possible</i>						
5.10	Visas and residence permits	D	1	1,100.00	1	100.00	1,100.00
	<i>As per South Sudan requirements</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>117,484.61</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Equipment repair	D	10	300.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Regular repair and maintenance of equipment</i>						
7.2	Office expendables	S	2	2,166.67	1	100.00	4,333.34
	<i>expandables for running the office/reporting</i>						
7.3	Office rent	S	2	6,000.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Juba Office</i>						
7.4	Office utilities (electricity, water, etc.)	S	2	1,500.00	1	100.00	3,000.00

	<i>Juba Office</i>						
7.5	Office and housing maintenance	S	2	1,333.33	1	100.00	2,666.66
	<i>Juba Office and GH</i>						
7.6	Fuel (Office and administration vehicles)	S	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Vehicles in Juba, Generator</i>						
7.7	Maintenance (Office and administration vehicles)	S	2	800.00	1	100.00	1,600.00
	<i>All the needed items for maintaining a functional vehicle and generators in Juba according to the DCA rules about servicing, repairing etc</i>						
7.8	Insurance (Office and administration vehicles)	S	2	180.00	1	100.00	360.00
	<i>Insurance required</i>						
7.9	Registration (Office and administration vehicles)	S	2	16.67	1	100.00	33.34
	<i>Local registration</i>						
7.10	Housing rent (incl. Utilities)	S	2	5,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Rent of houses and utilities related to it for the expatriates in Juba</i>						
7.11	Phone communication office	S	1	800.00	1	100.00	800.00
	<i>Communication for the office staff</i>						
7.12	Internet connection office	S	1	3,200.00	1	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>Internet connection for the office</i>						
7.13	Legal services/fees	S	2	800.00	1	100.00	1,600.00
	<i>Legal advisor advising on administration and labour law issues</i>						
7.14	Security company	S	1	4,833.33	1	100.00	4,833.33
	<i>Juba Office and guesthouse security company</i>						
7.15	IT Support (in-country)	S	2	1,200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Support for the IT maintenance on laptop, network</i>						
7.16	Satellite phone communication	D	10	50.00	3	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Communication required as per DCA SOPs</i>						
7.17	Phone communication field	D	10	200.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Communication required as per DCA SOPs</i>						
7.18	Internet connection field	D	10	80.00	3	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>For communication and reporting</i>						

7.19	Bank charges	D	10	350.00	1	100.00	3,500.00
	<i>bank fee on transfers</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>62,226.67</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			459.00				<b>607,476.79</b>
Direct							473,867.06
Support							133,609.73
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							42,523.38
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>650,000.17</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>650,000.17</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria -> Kapoeta South	10	300	200	300	200	1,000	
Eastern Equatoria -> Magwi	10	200	200	200	200	800	
Eastern Equatoria -> Torit	10	100	100	100	100	400	
Jonglei -> Akobo	5	200	200	200	200	800	
Jonglei -> Ayod	5	200	200	200	200	800	
Jonglei -> Duk	5	200	200	200	200	800	
Jonglei -> Fangak	5	200		200		400	
Jonglei -> Pibor	5	200	100	200	100	600	
Jonglei -> Twic East	10	200	100	200	100	600	
Jonglei -> Uror	5	200	100	200	100	600	
Central Equatoria -> Juba	15	500	300	500	300	1,600	
Central Equatoria -> Yei	15	500	300	500	300	1,600	
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name				Document Description			
Budget Documents				Budget_CHF_2017.pdf			