

Requesting Organization :	Danish De-mining Group				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Mine Action	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Roving response to urgent mine- and ERW-related needs in the Greater Upper Nile region.				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/MA/89223/R	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/P/INGO/755		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US\$:	400,000.00		
Planned project duration :	10 months	Priority:	1		
Planned Start Date :	15/02/2016	Planned End Date :	30/11/2016		
Actual Start Date:	15/02/2016	Actual End Date:	30/11/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>This project will provide additional capacity to DDG's emergency response programming, designed to respond to dangerous items that are exacerbating the devastating impact of recent conflict across the South Sudan, with a particular focus on the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) region.</p> <p>Over a nine and a half-month period DDG will deploy two Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) primarily to remove hazardous items left behind from intense fighting across the GUN region, with each team to be operational and funded by CHF for a total of seven months within this period. MTTs will consist of a technical capacity qualified to conduct clearance of dangerous items, along with a small Community Liaison (CL) capacity in support to conduct non-technical survey (NTS) and mine risk education (MRE) activities. Using this approach will enable DDG to provide a targeted technical response informed by data gathered from within affected communities, whilst maintaining a capacity to raise awareness regarding mine- and ERW-related risks where hazards remain.</p> <p>Team structures will remain flexible to operate as highly mobile roving capacities within and outside of GUN as required. Combined with its projects running concurrently in this time, DDG plans to address some of the highest priority explosive hazards currently threatening the safe and dignified movement of already vulnerable populations in the region.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,800	8,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	600	800	1,200	1,400	4,000
People in Host Communities	600	800	1,200	1,400	4,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

This project will feed into delivery of two of the Protection Cluster Objectives (COs), as outlined in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. Explanation of how activities will support these objectives can be found below:

CO1: The safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals is improved through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming to address threats and vulnerabilities.

DDG will prioritise the removal of dangerous items in areas commonly used by IDPs or local populations, as well as identifying opportunities for facilitating humanitarian access where feasible. In adopting this approach, DDG will maximise the impact of survey and clearance activities on the safe movement of civilians across GUN.

During the project period NTS, involving close liaison with community members to identify suspected threats, will form the basis for prioritising explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) / battle area clearance (BAC) task locations according to the greatest levels of need. In line with the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, survey activities undertaken in support of this objective will enable a tailored response capable of identifying the distinct safety concerns and needs of women, men, boys, girls and the elderly. Where mine / ERW contamination is found to have an impact on a particular age or gender group, this data will be used to ensure that DDG's clearance benefits communities on an impartial and non-discriminatory basis. Given the need to strengthen mine action data available for operational areas across GUN, DDG will share any notable findings in relation to gender- and age- specific mine- / ERW- related needs within specific target locations.

CO3: Individuals are supported to achieve solutions and freedom of movement; coping strategies and protection capacities of individuals, communities and local actors are strengthened.

As an additional function supporting the technical capacity within the MTT, MRE delivery in this period will enhance the physical safety and reduce psychological concerns held by people living in affected areas, by equipping them with lifesaving mine / ERW awareness and behavioural practices. Where NTS activities indicate the existence of distinct threats to different age, gender or any other demographic groups, DDG's response will be targeted to maximise the benefits felt from EOD, BAC and MRE activities across all demographic groups.

Ultimately viewing its mine action activities (including MRE) as protection concerns, DDG continues to develop its community-driven, inclusive approach in close consultation with Protection staff within DRC. DDG is experienced in a host of different methods to deliver MRE messaging, including most recently the use of child-friendly messaging and a training of trainers (ToT) approach with school teachers in Panyijar County, Unity State under a 2015 UNOPS-funded project. All of DDG's CL staff are trained to time and conduct survey and MRE activities in a manner that will extend the reach of survey activities to social groups that are traditionally less accessible, including women, children and the elderly.

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
Ben McCabe	Programme Officer	pso-ddgssudan@drc.dk	+211 92 40 66 578
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Mine action activities are urgently needed across South Sudan to support the country's transition to peace and civilian protection, including in areas of the GUN region that have most recently experienced intense conflict. The proposed project activities will fill an outstanding gap in DDG's operational plans for the first half of 2016, with the most significant operational needs identified within Jonglei State, to form part of the broader emergency in the GUN region. DDG aims to provide a coordinated and comprehensive mine action response across the region, the importance of which has been underlined through mine action's inclusion in South Sudan's recently brokered peace agreement (<http://bit.ly/1TCv3fs>, Chapter II, 2.4.8, p. 22). Including the roving capacity that will be deployed under this proposed project, DDG plans a response tailored to the situation in the GUN region, which can be characterised as follows:

Across all ten states of South Sudan, Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile hold the first, second and third largest IDP populations respectively (2016 HNO, p. 2): as part of parent organization Danish Refugee Council (DRC) DDG's core mandate dictates that its operations should be targeted towards the needs of particularly vulnerable IDPs and returnees wherever possible. With displaced populations within GUN accounting for over 80% of the 1.66 million IDPs across South Sudan (2016 HNO, p. 2), DDG plans to provide a coordinated response to the emergency across all three states in the GUN region, alleviating the burden amongst already vulnerable populations that are exposed to mine-/ERW-related risks.

Unity and Jonglei States have the first and second highest proportions of identified hazardous areas (HAs) that have not yet received a technical response (IMSMA data as of 15 December 2015, obtained from the UN Mine Action Service / UNMAS): as detailed further in this proposal, very limited windows exist in Jonglei for ground transport and mine action operations, which may account for a relatively high number of identified hazards that have not yet been cleared. During the project period, DDG will deploy teams within these optimal operational periods, responding to the highest priority threats amongst these locations (as determined by their impact on nearby populations), whilst identifying new contamination to be removed.

Despite the substantial number of dangerous items within its territory, a lower proportion of Jonglei's residents have received MRE than in any other state in the GUN region (IMSMA Monthly Report, November 2015; Statistical Year Book for Southern Sudan, 2010): given the logistical constraints mentioned above, delivering MRE to populations that are not afforded a response to known hazards is absolutely essential. DDG will be deploying an MRE capacity in support of technical survey and clearance activities, to ensure that communities are able to manage and avoid local risks, in areas that cannot be reached during the project period, or where existing mine-/ERW threats have not yet been identified.

Over 75% of GUN's inhabitants rely on the land: during the project period Battle Area Clearance (BAC) will be conducted over larger areas that are contaminated with ERW. In an area where the majority of households rely on agricultural activity for sustenance, ensuring that land is safe will enable improved access to natural resources and farming land; this potential is actively considered as a routine part of DDG's NTS, and operational planning and prioritisation processes.

For the purposes of this project, DDG will deploy a roving response to assist IDP and host communities located across GUN wherever possible. Within this region, the rationale for placing a stronger focus on specific target locations are detailed in the 'Description of beneficiaries' section.

2. Needs assessment

As recognised in the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), recent conflict has significantly impeded the ability of humanitarian partners to gather reliable baseline data regarding people in need (2016 HNO, p. 25). DDG is committed to supporting the mine action sector as a whole in this respect, by building on the currently limited dataset regarding the location of mines and ERW, and the manner in which they negatively impact displaced populations and host communities. DDG already holds substantial experience in systematically gathering detailed information in South Sudan regarding mine-/ERW-related issues; in 2013, DDG undertook systematic NTS to feed into the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) / UNMAS endorsed Landmine Impact and Route Assessment Surveys. Throughout 2012-14, DDG South Sudan identified 535 new suspected hazardous areas in total. Within the context of this project, the following survey activities are planned:

- Non-technical survey (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).

NTS will be the principal means of building on data that currently exists regarding gender-specific mine action needs in GUN. Whilst data remains limited, casualty figures recorded in the region to date indicate that adult men remain the most susceptible to mine- / ERW- related accidents, representing 67% of all recorded casualties where gender-specific data was available. It should be noted however, that whilst men may feature higher as casualties in mine-/ERW- affected areas, focusing on women and children during NTS and MRE will be essential; unique roles such as collecting firewood or fetching water mean that surveying women and children allows DDG to access different types of contamination data. Similarly, a focus on women and children during MRE will further assist DDG in understanding and adapting its approach to distinct behavioural patterns and attitudes across gender and age.

- Technical survey (TS): DDG will deploy its technical capacity to suspected hazardous areas that have not yet received a clearance response, to further define these areas towards known/physical evidence of contamination. In some cases, this technical capacity will then remove the item, but DDG will also coordinate with UNMAS to arrange deployment of the UN Mission in South Sudan's mechanical clearance team, which will follow up with full clearance activities where mined areas need to be covered quickly. Similarly, during individual EOD spot tasks, DDG's technical capacity will always 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.

DDG will be drawing on its data gathering activities across the GUN region during the project period, utilising data collection planned in Unity and Upper Nile to inform deployment of the roving MTTs in these states. NTS and TS / clearance activities undertaken by DDG across all three states in the GUN region will strengthen the pool of data available to prioritise and coordinate mine action activities across areas of South Sudan that have been most heavily affected by recent conflict.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The activities outlined in this proposal will primarily target 8,000 IDPs and host community members living across GUN. However, specific areas of interest are detailed below; each holds distinct beneficiary profiles that will support achievement of the 2016 Protection Cluster Objectives in different ways:

Akobo County, Jonglei – the county holds some of the highest levels of need with respect to health, food security and livelihoods and protection (as indicated in the 2016 HNO, p. 9), and remains more accessible than northwestern counties of Jonglei that continue to hold more substantial risks of intense conflict. Whilst the number of known hazards in Akobo represent a relatively small proportion of total recorded mine / ERW contamination in Jonglei State, the impact of those hazards that have been identified will be significant; a total of 173,300 people have been identified as in need of protection services, including mine action. In Jonglei, these figures are only surpassed by Uror and Ayod – counties that present far greater security challenges for mine action operations as they have continued to act as a staging ground for clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA-in Opposition (SPLA-IO) throughout 2015 (see Protection Trends in South Sudan No. 5, April – June 2015, p. v).

Pibor County, Jonglei – in contrast, recorded hazards across Pibor county represent nearly half of all known hazards across Jonglei State. Whilst numbers of people in need, as well as the proportion of the population reliant on agriculture (50%) are both substantially lower, the number of hazards that have been identified across the county indicate a clear overall threat to physical safety, fear of injury or death, and freedom of movement. Vast swampland areas situated across parts of the county also restrict the ability to respond to these hazards to a single period within the year, during upcoming dry season months falling within the proposed project period. DDG plans to seize this opportunity to identify and remove threats to the civilian population, in what is currently identified as the most heavily mine-/ERW-contaminated county in Jonglei (IMSMA data as of 15 December 2015, obtained from UNMAS). Wherever possible, DDG will aim to target individuals within the community of 4,179 IDPs located across the county (figure registered by IOM to date, with larger numbers expected: <http://iomsouthsudan.org/tracking/dtm>).

Melut County, Upper Nile – whilst open hazards in Melut represent just 13% of the total requiring a response across Upper Nile State, DDG has received evidence indicating a recent spike in contamination as a result of recent fighting. Colleagues based in DDG's parent organisation DRC have requested technical support from DDG to address contamination within humanitarian living spaces and areas of operation within Melut Town, including physical evidence of contamination. UNMAS has recognised the need for an urgent response, deploying an initial assessment team to the area in January 2015; DDG proposes to respond to the most immediate identified needs across Melut, primarily with the aim of assisting humanitarian service delivery, with a special focus on support to DRC's Protection Team working in the area. Where required, MRE training to humanitarian staff members will be provided, enabling these individuals to operate safely, and pass safety messages on to local populations as a routine element forming part of their protection activities.

Given the protection needs among the target population that have been identified under the 2016 HNO, during NTS DDG will gather basic data regarding broader protection concerns, with a view to passing on relevant findings to protection staff within DRC, or where relevant other agencies planning to conduct protection activities in the area. Further details on this data collection can be found in the 'Protection Mainstreaming' section.

4. Grant Request Justification

DDG is not currently operational in GUN, but plans to deploy survey and clearance capacities across Unity and Upper Nile States as of January 2016. Planned activities include emergency response clearance, survey and MRE teams in Unity under CHF 2015 Reserve Allocation #4, and a survey and MRE capacity in Upper Nile State that will form part of a broader DRC/DDG multi-sector project including Protection, FSL, Shelter and non-food item (NFI) distribution activities. Combined, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States represent the region that has been most heavily affected by conflict since December 2013, whilst experiencing some of the largest challenges in terms of access, and subsequently collection of comprehensive data informing deployment of resources. Adding the proposed activities to DDG's scope of operations will enable a coordinated emergency mine action response capacity to operate concurrently across all three states to assess (in consultation with UNMAS) in the first half of 2016, with additional flexibility included under this project to avoid non-operational periods, allowing teams to work at full capacity in conditions where they can target the largest priorities with respect to mine/ERW survey and clearance.

Under the proposed project, both teams will be fully operational during 4 months of the planned timeframe for activities in southern Unity under CHF 2015 Reserve Allocation #4, in addition to a further two months at the end of 2016 when rainfall is expected to be lower. During the rainy season, team stand down periods (required under national labour law) will be staggered to ensure that DDG has one team deployed during the heaviest rains of the wet season; additional flexibility has been worked into this project by allowing for teams to split off into separate, highly mobile EOD teams that can operate efficiently even when weather and terrain conditions prohibit more static operations such as BAC.

It is likely that the technical response currently planned for Unity and Upper Nile in the first half of 2016 will not be able to address the significant clearance and MRE needs that are expected across the two states. Heavy rains and shifting soil during the wet season also carries risks of mine/ERW contamination moving (ultimately demanding resurvey of the area). Where required, this project will enable DDG to respond to higher priority threats in these two states that are considered too great to leave until after the rainy season. As the staging ground for the majority of SPLA / SPLA-IO fighting since December 2013, the clearance needs in Unity and Upper Nile are expected to be substantial; dedicating part of the MTT's time to clearance of items identified during survey activities will have a high impact and ensure that highest priority threats to civilian movement and protection are removed.

Whilst the focus will remain in GUN during the project period, if prioritised HAs become inaccessible during rainy season months or due to security constraints, the MTTs will be relocated to support CHF-funded activities elsewhere in South Sudan. Relocation will always be undertaken in close consultation with UNMAS (as the agency responsible for mine action tasking in South Sudan), and may include areas such as the Equatorias where security / climatic conditions and high numbers of recorded hazards present strong possibilities for efficient operations.

5. Complementarity

DDG is currently deploying two mobile EOD teams and one larger MTT, in areas considered safer for mine action operations (currently working in Yei). The MTT is capable of working to clear large battle areas containing ERW contamination across land that could otherwise act as safe passage or farming land for local populations; conversely the EOD teams are deployed as smaller, mobile teams that identify and clear individual items of mines/ERW to address high priority threats. Similarly, planned activities in Unity and Upper Nile will involve the deployment of smaller (and therefore less costly) teams that can identify and/or respond to individual items; their highly mobile structures are better suited to these insecure contexts, minimising the risk to staff and community members targeted during survey by limiting the duration, visibility and size of DDG's presence in any one location

This project will fill the current gap in DDG's scope of operations across the GUN region. Recognising the variance in levels of security across the three states that comprise GUN, in Jonglei DDG will adopt a dual-purpose team structure that reflects the current security situation in Jonglei; Pibor and Akobo counties experience higher levels of security than DDG's planned areas of operation in Unity and Upper Nile, whilst nonetheless holding some potential for resurgence of SPLA/SPLA-IO clashes in during the project period. To reflect distinctions between security contexts, DDG will deploy three unique types of survey/clearance/MRE capacities across South Sudan, each tailored to the current security and operating contexts to which they will be deployed.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The objectives of this project are directly aligned with Protection Cluster objectives under the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP):

1. Exposure of vulnerable women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities to risks of injury and death is reduced through the removal of mines and ERW, increasing opportunities for safety, dignity and freedom of movement. Relates to Cluster Objective (CO) 1
2. Women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities are supported to better recognise and understand mine-/ERW-related threats, strengthening capacities to avoid risks of injury and death posed by explosive hazards amongst these groups. Relates to Cluster Objective (CO) 3.

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	80
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	20
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : 2016 CO1: The safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals is improved through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming to address threats and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>BAC and EOD activities will reduce the level of exposure to mines and ERW that IDPs and host communities currently face. DDG will conduct rapid survey assessments of suspected HAs, 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 GUN region.</p> <p>DDG will gather data separately from women and children due to the information and priorities that they hold respectively. The presence of hazards affects the lives of women and men in distinct ways; capturing these distinctions will enable DDG to identify as many dangerous items as possible (by capturing those typically encountered by women, men or children respectively)., as well as enabling DDG to address the full range of vulnerabilities to mine- / ERW- related injury or death within any given community.</p> <p>Where applicable, clearance of dangerous items will be prioritised if they are presenting challenges for CHF partners and other humanitarian service delivery and movement; DDG has already begun dialogue with a number of partners (including Mercy Corps, World Relief and UNIDO) under CHF 2015 Reserve Allocation #4 regarding potential support in field locations, and plans to initiate a similar dialogue with successful CHF / other partners working across GUN, with the ability to target teams towards their operations where necessary.</p> <p>2016 CO3: Individuals are supported to achieve solutions and freedom of movement; coping strategies and protection capacities of individuals, communities and local actors are strengthened.</p> <p>MRE will be conducted primarily to support the work of the technical activities mentioned above, strengthening the ability of target groups to manage those risks that are not yet identified or provided with a response within the project period. MRE delivery will increase the capacity of target groups to recognise and avoid risks posed by mines and ERW in sites where they currently reside, as well as across future transit routes and home locations. Given the short timeframe of the project, these activities will be particularly essential in areas where ERW threats cannot be removed immediately.</p> <p>When MRE teams conduct house-to-house inquiries, DDG has found that men, women and children within a family will often provide different answers to the same questions about mine / ERW threats. MRE sessions that follow will be undertaken in a manner / setting (mixed or segregated, as appropriate) that enables teams to convey messages appropriately according to different perspectives on mine / ERW threats; in South Sudan, tailored examples used by DDG teams to deliver key MRE messaging often focus around the daily routines and responsibilities held by women, men and children. Whilst there may be some variance across locations / ethnic groups, examples include household chores such as fetching firewood or water for women, and playing in areas that are not frequented by adults for children.</p> <p>As with activities supporting CO1, MRE will be delivered to humanitarian organisations to avoid undue harm to staff who are working in areas that are suspected to be heavily contaminated with mines and ERW. DDG is in the process of developing a training programme for DRC staff in Melut to be delivered during February-March 2016, in addition to plans to make these MRE sessions available for other humanitarian agencies working in the area. In line with DDG's approach to MRE generally, these sessions will be tailored to address the specific concerns and typical movements / behaviour of humanitarian staff.</p>		
Outcome 1		
DDG's survey activities inform effective allocation of EOD and BAC capacities, targeting IDPs and other communities most adversely affected by mines / ERW, and contributing to improved datasets at the national level regarding contamination in target areas.		
Output 1.1		
Description		
NTS and TS is used to identify and map out physical security threats posed by HAs, contributing to improved coordination of mine action activities, informed by a more comprehensive dataset regarding the mine/ERW problem at the national level.		
Assumptions & Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security allows for team deployments to 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 1.1.1		
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on NTS and TS procedures, including engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.		
Activity 1.1.2		
Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by mines or ERW, based on recent conflict trends.		
Activity 1.1.3		

Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of contamination in target locations.

Activity 1.1.4

Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men women, boys and girls

Activity 1.1.5

Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.

Activity 1.1.6

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, freedom of movement and socio-economic opportunities for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities.

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					200

Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database

Outcome 2

DDG's EOD and BAC activities reduce the risks to physical safety and freedom of movement currently posed by high priority, individual items of mine and/or ERW contamination.

Output 2.1

Description

MTTs are deployed to high priority HA locations, conducting EOD and BAC to remove and destroy items that pose a direct threat to the physical safety and freedom of movement of IDPs and host communities residing in target areas.

Assumptions & Risks

- Security allows for team deployments to 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 EOD and BAC procedures.

Activity 2.1.2

Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	MINE ACTION	Frontline services # Explosive Remnants of War and small arms ammunitions destroyed					5,000

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 mines and ERW.

Output 3.1

Description

MRE sessions are delivered within IDP and host communities to promote greater awareness and safer practices in relation to mine- and ERW-related risks within target locations

Assumptions & Risks

- 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

Collect NTS and KAP survey data, identifying target groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination that should be targeted for tailored MRE delivery, including distinct perspectives held amongst, women, men boys, girls, and the elderly.

Activity 3.1.3

Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	MINE ACTION	Frontline services # people who receive Risk Education	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,800	8,000

Means of Verification : operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DRC/DDG endeavours to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. DRC/DDG's monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of MEL into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of MEL staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) transparency with processes, progress and results.

The monitoring and reporting (M&R) plan for this project will be in line with the 2016 MEL Strategy for DRC/DDG in South Sudan, which includes: 1) Ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out MEL activities: DRC/DDG's senior programme team includes an experienced MEL and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all MEL 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, Programme Support Officer and submitted to CHF in a timely manner. DDG strives for transparency in its MEL processes and makes all findings available to key stakeholders, including CHF.

In line with CHF requirements, DDG will submit interim progress and final narrative / financial reports to indicate progress against agreed targets, and results achieved through CHF support. Notable findings feeding into task prioritisation and indicating the outcomes resulting from DDG's activities will be communicated to CHF through these reports, in addition to providing the basis for shaping DDG's approach and future priorities within target locations beyond this project's timeframe, and feeding into nationally/UNMAS-managed datasets regarding the scale and location of mine / ERW contamination in areas visited by the teams (see 'Needs assessment' section).

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 and TS procedures, including engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups.	2016	X										
Activity 1.1.2: Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by mines or ERW, based on recent conflict trends.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of contamination in target locations.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men women, boys and girls	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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 the risks they pose to physical safety, freedom of movement and socio-economic opportunities for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD and BAC procedures.	2016	X												
Activity 2.1.2: Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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: Collect NTS and KAP survey data, identifying target groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination that should be targeted for tailored MRE delivery, including distinct perspectives held amongst, women, men boys, girls, and the elderly.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.3: Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	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 support function for this project, to ensure that channels for beneficiary dialogue and feedback are used as the basis for prioritising technical 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 (M&E) 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 CL staff operating in the project period will have been trained in NTS, including strategies for ensuring that less represented groups (eg. 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. See the 'Protection mainstreaming' section (point 2) for further details.

Design, monitoring and evaluation – the ability to involve local communities in the design process is limited, as DDG teams are not yet operational in the target areas. 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 the GUN region in collaboration with DRC Protection teams, with Juba-based staff currently working to mobilise funding for these activities, and continuing to do so throughout 2016.

The technical capacity in each MTT will consist of a Team Leader, a Deputy Team Leader, four operators and a medic, as well as drivers supporting team movements (and, in the unlikely event one is required, CASEVACs) . Each MTT will be able to act as a BAC capacity, performing static clearance activities across larger, clearly defined battle areas (identified through NTS or directly tasked from UNMAS) that can be implemented in relatively secure locations. For less secure locations, the teams will adopt a more flexible, mobile approach that can limit staff exposure to security risks. At these locations, one MTT will split its technical capacity into two separate EOD sub-teams (with the Deputy Team leader managing day-to-day operations of one of the sub-teams). During these periods, sub-teams will work within the same villages to ensure that they can be both supported by their respective MTT medic. At the beginning of the project period, both MTTs will be accredited to demine breach lanes as a TS function, for follow up from mechanical clearance teams that will be available from UNMISS/UNMAS during the project's timeframe.

Each MTT will also contain a small CL capacity consisting of a CL Supervisor and three CL Officers. These staff members will be trained in both NTS data collection and MRE delivery, working in support of the follow-up technical capacity, gathering information from communities to target technical survey and clearance activities towards areas that hold the highest likelihood of high priority and ERW contamination. Inclusion of these CL activities represents the best value for money possible, enabling DDG to mitigate risks wherever a technical response is not provided, as well as ensuring that specialised technical staff are only deployed to areas where there is significant need for clearance.

Team deployment planning will remain flexible and dependent on rolling security and logistical assessments (including weather forecasts), with the aim of remaining operational and clearing as many high priority hazards within the given timeframe as possible. With the height of the rainy season due to last from June up to September, DDG will stagger team stand down periods from mid-June, up to the end of September. Both teams will then continue to work simultaneously in October, until the end of November. All related costs outlined in the project budget will only be charged to CHF during periods of activity, (ie. depending on updated weather predictions, one MTT will be stood down during 16 June – 13 August, and the other team during 8 August – 8 October).

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.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
CHF-funded and other humanitarian partners operating concurrently in target locations	DDG has committed to supporting overall CHF project delivery wherever feasible, as a means of maximising the benefit to CHF through its funding allocation. Upon the communication of final decisions for this round of funding, DDG will coordinate with other successful partners, to encourage information sharing and requests for clearance or MRE support. As DDG aims to gather some limited data regarding protection concerns (including gender-specific threats to civilian populations) and data collectors will allow for survey respondents to elaborate on non-mine or ERW related threats should they wish to do so; any information concerning people with specific needs, including men, women, children and the elderly at risk of violence or other threats to health, safety and dignity (eg. crime, lack of economic opportunities, HIV/AIDS), will be passed on to humanitarian actors within or nearby the area in question. DDG will maintain a dialogue with humanitarian partners to inform how teams are prioritised during the project period, wherever relevant drawing on existing relationships between DRC and those partners as a channel for information sharing regarding possible threats. DDG has successfully supported DRC operations in Melut previously in 2015, removing and destroying dangerous items found at DRC's compound within the town. Following identification of further contamination in the area surrounding the humanitarian hub in December 2015, initial indications suggest that ERW are posing substantial risks to DRC staff and beneficiaries. Unless other, higher priority needs for support to humanitarian actors are identified, DDG will include MRE delivery during planned support under this project, to ensure teams are able to avoid further hazards as they are identified, as well as creating the possibility for safety messaging to be passed on by DRC staff to their target communities as part of routine activities undertaken by the Protection Teams.
CHF-funded partners operating concurrently in southern Unity State	As explained in the related proposal, DDG will aim to coordinate with successful applicants under the 2015 CHF Reserve Allocation #4, with the aim of removing barriers to humanitarian access and threats to physical safety being experienced by implementing partners. As MTT staff may be deployed to Unity where target areas become inaccessible, this coordination also has the potential to direct support provided under this project. In doing so, DDG plans to support the overall emergency response effort supported by CHF during the project period. To this end, further discussions are scheduled to take place in January 2016 with Mercy Corps, UNIDO and World Relief.

Environment Marker Of The Project

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 limited data on gender-specific needs and considerations regarding mine and ERW contamination currently exist for South Sudan, DDG's NTS and baseline assessment data collection during the project period will assist teams and country programme management in building a stronger understanding of gender issues concerning mine action emergency response needs in the target counties. DDG will make this data available to the NMAA / UNMAS as necessary. Relevant data gathering activities proposed during the project period are summarised below:

- NTS – strategies are employed to ensure wide participation, and an accurate and comprehensive dataset, whilst ensuring MTT operators can be targeted towards the needs of all groups. CL staff members are trained in engagement strategies for conducting key informant interviews and household questionnaires comprising NTS (see logframe activities); methods taught to CL staff include timing and locating sessions in a manner that will maximise the range of participation in DDG's survey activities (as outlined in the 'Protection mainstreaming' section (point 2). As mentioned in the 'Accountability to affected populations' section, DDG targets both men and women for survey in the recognition that doing so allows for a more comprehensive and effective dataset with respect to prioritising follow-up support to address identified needs
- Knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) data gathering – as noted under activity 3.1.3 in the logframe, MRE teams will gather data regarding levels of awareness and behaviours / attitudes towards mines and ERW that may leave groups, such as women or children, exposed to explosive risks in specific locations or during particular types of activity that are typically distinct to the gender or age of the survey respondent. Collecting this information will enable DDG to determine what practical examples may be useful for effectively delivering MRE messages. Combined with post-session data gathering, teams will collect information to determine whether MRE has benefitted women, men or children; if distinctions between gender or age are found, DDG's MRE Technical Field Manager will work with the teams to amend operational planning during the project period, to ensure teams are deployed to target the most at-risk groups, and to tailor messaging as necessary
- Gender-balanced teams – to enable achievement of the above, DDG will ensure that each four-person CL unit within an MTT is comprised of at least one woman and one man, ensuring survey respondents across gender are comfortable sharing information, as well as conducting interviews in culturally-appropriate settings where women, men and children respectively are most likely to feel at ease.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming is an integral component of all DRC/DDG activities across the board; drawing on its parent organisation DRC's extensive protection experience in South Sudan, DDG is continually developing its programming to ensure alignment with the Sphere Protection Principles. Examples are provided below:

1. Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions:

Recognising the inherently sensitive nature of mine action data collection, DDG will keep the following options available: 1) open survey in public spaces – generally preferred as the random nature of this approach limits opportunities for activities to be predicted and monitored closely by outside actors.; 2) Non-public meetings – usually preferable where the risk to DDG staff is too high conducting data collection in open spaces; 3) omission of profiling information in survey forms, to reduce the potential for targeted violence / persecution resulting from survey participation; 4) Destruction of survey information – in some cases where information is extremely sensitive, information gathered will be sent to DRC/DDG's HQ Office in Juba for central management, with all hard copy records in field locations destroyed.

2. Ensure people's access to impartial assistance – in proportion to need and without discrimination:

CL staff deployed under CHF funding will be trained in strategies that ensure broad participation on an impartial basis. DDG's mine action programming ensures that all affected populations can comfortably participate in survey and MRE activities. To this end, the following strategies are employed: 1) Gender-balanced CL teams; 2) Timing and planning of NTS and MRE sessions to account for the distinct schedules and movements of different demographic groups, including women, children, and IDPs; 3) Gender- and age- sensitive prioritisation of EOD and BAC tasks – where NTS data determines that specific hazards are having a particular impact on men, women, children, the elderly, IDPs, etc. exclusively, these considerations will be factored into DDG's internal prioritisation processes.

3. Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion:

By dealing with threats to civilian safety and movement (through survey and clearance), or in other cases, helping people to avoid those threats (through MRE), mine action activities form part of the protection framework (see Sphere Guidance Note 3, <http://bit.ly/1Tvt1xy>). Guided by protection principles, DDG considers the potential for facilitating safe returns as part of the routine planning process feeding into its mine action operations in South Sudan.

4. Assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse:

Training of CL and technical staff according to minimum Standard Operating Procedures, and regular quality assurance of participatory learning and engagement methods by roving Technical Field Managers, ensures that DDG offers target beneficiaries equal rights to access mine action support, across age, gender, ethnicity, or any other demographic group.

NTS tools will capture some information on protection and other humanitarian needs / concerns held amongst the target population; from an operational perspective, this enables teams to prioritise their activities towards those groups that are most concerned or are deemed to be most vulnerable to mine-/ERW-related risks. Additionally, however, gathering such data allows DDG to maximise the benefits of its activities by supporting target beneficiaries to claim their rights to access services provided by other humanitarian agencies (or if appropriate, local institutions) holding the relevant expertise. This will include identification of people with specific needs or entire communities that lack basic services or fall outside the reach of humanitarian intervention in the target area, to be followed up by more detailed needs assessment from

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

With security improving in recent months, DDG expects challenges arising from SPLA / SPLA-IO clashes to be relatively low. Nonetheless, DDG's operational plan is designed to mitigate the following potential risks whilst operating in target areas:

Conflict and localised violence: the principal security risks in areas of operations will emerge from inter/intra communal violence over familial disputes or resources (eg. livestock). Despite speculation earlier in the year regarding the possibility of government-launched attacks opposition areas located across Jonglei, the likelihood of this happening during the project period current appears to be relatively low. Nonetheless, given the highly fluid nature of the security situation across the GUN region as a whole, DRC/DDG's Juba-based Safety Advisor will undertake ongoing security assessments determining the feasibility of operating in any given location of interest, using information sourced from the UN, other international NGOs, and other security contacts within other agencies operating locally (eg. International Medical Corps in Jonglei, DRC in Upper Nile)

Criminality: criminal incidents are fairly rare, with one petty theft targeting humanitarian staff formally recorded in Akobo / Pibor in the past five years. For all planned target locations under this project, the fragile economic context in South Sudan has the potential to increase the rate of violent crime, as can already be observed in Central Equatoria where DDG teams are currently operational. As with other DDG operating areas, information sharing with other agencies will be crucial in this respect, and security protocols will remain in place to avoid undue exposure of staff to potential theft or criminal acts.

Tribal and ethnic dynamics: as with other locations, tribal tensions and family disputes are potentially a serious threat to national staff working in target areas. Recruitment processes will factor in the potential risks to staff from particular ethnic groups (eg. Dinka, Ugandan in Jonglei) to minimise the risks that staff will be exposed to targeted attacks, and to enable teams to move freely across working locations during the project period.

Political conflict – whilst the direction of the broader, highly fragile ongoing peace process remains a concern for operations across the country, in particular Pibor remains an area that DDG will be monitoring closely. Significant unrest, and in some cases acts of violence and robbery have been reported amongst former members of the recently disbanded Cobra Faction as well as elements within the county that are dissatisfied with the newly appointed County Governor. The arrival of Governor Baba Medan remains a controversial appointment, which could threaten to exacerbate tensions and risks of violence, primarily between Murle and Lekuangle populations.

Access

Whilst DDG is not currently operational in Jonglei, the current programming model used by DDG South Sudan will enable the programme to access new areas of operation for DDG across GUN immediately and to deliver its services to vulnerable groups without discrimination. The following elements of DDG's approach will enable project teams to effectively target mine action resources towards particularly at-risk groups in need of support:

Operational plan: DDG's operational model will remain highly flexible to maintain the ability to respond to an unpredictable rainy season due to commence within the project period, as well as reflecting the potential for a negative shift in the security context in Jonglei. Teams will only be operational (and the project will only be charged to CHF) during optimal operational months, with teams standing down during the heaviest parts of the rainy season. Phasing activities across the year will enable DDG to avoid the peak of the rainy season where there are limited opportunities for efficient operations and many prioritised areas across GUN will be completely inaccessible.

As all roads in Jonglei are only accessible for use during specific periods within the dry season, DDG's operational plan is also designed to address any high priority hazards (particularly those in swampland areas of Pibor county) as early as possible, recognising that they are likely to become completely inaccessible as the wet season intensifies.

DDG's roving response model: DDG currently deploys three roving clearance teams across South Sudan, operating out of a light relocatable camp than can easily be dismantled and transported to new locations as priorities shift. Further to this, DDG will be implementing a more mobile emergency response model in southern Unity under CHF Reserve Allocation #4, consisting of a light staff structure and local arrangements made with partner NGOs (most notably International Rescue Committee, who provide accommodation and share transportation with DDG staff). In designing these tailored, mobile operations models suited to the different levels of security encountered across South Sudan, DDG has already invested in a programming model that is highly suited to expansion to new areas of operation. Combined with targeted engagement strategies, once project staff have undergone training in the first week of the project, DDG will be operational immediately.

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 Technical Field Manager	D	1	6,525.00	7	50%	22,837.50
	<i>Provides some day to day monitoring and quality assurance in field locations. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.2	DDG Programme Support Officer	S	1	5,585.00	7	40%	15,669.28
	<i>Responsible for support on reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and output tracking. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.3	Contribution to DRC/DDG international support staff costs, Juba	S	1	7,947.00	1	100%	7,947.00
	<i>Allocation towards support functions based in the Juba HQ Office. Includes roles that provide a direct benefit to CHF grant management and execution, eg. Finance Manager, Grants Manager.</i>						
1.4	DDG HQ specialist and technical support	S	1	9,886.00	1	100%	9,886.00
	<i>Allocation towards specialised support provided by DDG HQ, to support programme quality management and safety, including support from DDG's mine action Global Specialist Lead, MRE Adviser and Roving Medical Coordinator.</i>						
1.5	Team Leaders (MTT)	D	2	700.00	7	100%	9,800.00
	<i>Two positions in total, responsible for managing field operations conducted by the MTTs.</i>						
1.6	Deputy Team Leaders (MTT)	D	2	685.00	7	100%	9,590.00
	<i>Deputy Team Leaders within the MTTs, acting as Team Leaders whenever a single MTT is split into two smaller sub-teams.</i>						
1.7	MTT Operators	D	8	715.00	7	100%	40,040.00
	<i>Technical staff, responsible for performing EOD and BAC operations.</i>						
1.8	Medics	D	2	726.00	7	100%	10,164.00
	<i>Responsible for managing safety in the field, and trained to lead on CASEVACs (casualty evacuations).</i>						
1.9	Team Leaders (CL)	D	2	490.00	7	100%	6,860.00
	<i>Responsible for managing day-to-day NTS and MRE field activities.</i>						
1.10	Casual staff	D	6	400.00	7	100%	16,800.00
	<i>Includes costs for field camp cooks and cleaners, in addition to casual staff hired from within beneficiary communities on an ad hoc basis to support CL team data collection where required.</i>						
1.11	Contribution to DRC/DDG national support staff costs, Juba	S	1	10,568.00	1	100%	10,568.00

	<i>Allocation towards support functions based in the Juba HQ Office. Includes roles that provide a direct benefit to CHF grant management and execution - national Finance Manager, national HR Manager, national Administration Manager. Procurement Officer, 2 x office cleaners, 2 x office drivers.</i>						
1.12	International staff insurance	D	1	4,663.00	1	100%	4,663.00
	<i>Insurance covering international staff listed above. Costs are allocated proportionally where a share of any given staff member is allocated to this project.</i>						
1.13	International staff expenses	D	1	11,173.00	1	100%	11,173.00
	<i>Includes training and R&R costs.</i>						
1.14	National staff expenses	D	1	59,021.00	1	100%	59,021.00
	<i>Includes staff insurance and per diems.</i>						
1.15	MTT Site Supervisor	D	1	1,705.00	7	45%	5,370.75
	<i>Responsible for managing quality assurance with respect to demining / EOD / BAC SOPs. This role will be present throughout technical survey activities as an much-needed layer of oversight quality management, but may be relocated to other project activities as needed (reflected in the proportion of this staff member's salary allocated to CHF).</i>						
1.16	Drivers	D	2	509.00	7	100%	7,126.00
	<i>Responsible for day-to-day field movements and acts as the ambulance driver, on stand by at task control points in case of emergency.</i>						
	Section Total						247,515.53
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Camp running costs	D	1	7,012.00	7	100%	49,084.00
	<i>Field consumables used by teams when operational. Includes costs for electricity, water, paper, bulbs, generator fuel and generator maintenance costs.</i>						
2.2	CL team materials	D	200	5.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Printing costs for NTS survey tools, and pamphlets / posters for MRE.</i>						
2.3	BAC marking materials	D	1	400.00	1	100%	400.00
	<i>Supplies used to to demarcate hazardous areas during BAC operations. Includes ropes, pickets, paints and warning signs.</i>						
2.4	EOD spot task materials	D	1	800.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>Supplies specifically used during EOD operations. Includes sandbags and paint.</i>						
2.5	Explosives	D	1	700.00	7	100%	4,900.00
	<i>Used for demolition of dangerous items.</i>						
2.6	Satellite phone air time	D	1	400.00	7	100%	2,800.00
	<i>Credit for Thurayas used for emergency field communications.</i>						
2.7	Mobile phone air time	D	1	80.00	7	100%	560.00
	<i>Credit for phones used for routine communications between field teams, supervisors and the Juba support office.</i>						
	Section Total						59,544.00
Equipment							
3.1	Mobile phones	D	4	50.00	1	100%	200.00
	<i>Required by each team leader to maintain communications with each other, the field-based TFM and the Operations Manager in Juba. Essential for maintaining compliance with DDG Safety and Security SOPs.</i>						
3.2	Stickers / flags for vehicles	D	6	50.00	1	100%	300.00
	<i>Required to ensure staff safety during road movements.</i>						
3.3	Uniforms	D	19	100.00	1	100%	1,900.00
	<i>For MTT and CL team staff.</i>						
3.4	Medical kit	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00

	<i>First aid supplies required for MTT / CL Team ops</i>						
	Section Total						3,400.00
Travel							
5.1	Field team flights	D	17	300.00	1	100%	5,100.00
	<i>Flights to and from Juba, at the beginning and end of MTT and CL team deployments</i>						
5.2	Vehicle maintenance and repair	D	1	6,300.00	1	100%	6,300.00
	<i>Payments made to maintain hired vehicles during the project period.</i>						
5.3	Vehicle fuel and oil	D	1	24,255.26	1	100%	24,255.26
	<i>For Landcruisers (the principal mode of transport that will be used).</i>						
5.4	Contribution to Juba vehicle fuel and maintenance	S	1	3,132.00	1	100%	3,132.00
	<i>Contribution to costs of Juba vehicle running costs.</i>						
	Section Total						38,787.26
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Contribution to Juba office costs	S	1	21,800.00	1	100%	21,800.00
	<i>Includes contributions to Juba office rental costs, generator fuel and maintenance, drinking water, office stationery, consumables (eg. bulbs, paper), NGO Forum registration and internet.</i>						
7.2	Liability insurance	D	1	1,484.00	1	100%	1,484.00
	<i>For all operators handling explosives.</i>						
7.3	HQ Audit costs	D	1	1,300.99	1	100%	1,300.99
	<i>Direct audit of the project at the HQ level (conducted routinely from Copenhagen for all projects)</i>						
	Section Total						24,584.99
SubTotal			292.00				373,831.78
Direct							304,829.50
Support							69,002.28
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							26,168.22
Total Cost							400,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							400,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei	50						<p>Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of contamination in target locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men women, boys and girls</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</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 the risks they pose to physical safety, freedom of movement and socio-economic opportunities for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Collect NTS and KAP survey data, identifying target groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination that should be targeted for tailored MRE delivery, including distinct perspectives held amongst, women, men boys, girls, and the elderly.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required.</p>
Upper Nile	50						<p>Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of contamination in target locations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific HAs at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men women, boys and girls</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conduct TS to verify the presence of dangerous items at hazard locations.</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 the risks they pose to physical safety, freedom of movement and socio-economic opportunities for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : Collect NTS and KAP survey data, identifying target groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination that should be targeted for tailored MRE delivery, including distinct perspectives held amongst, women, men boys, girls, and the elderly.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Deliver MRE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required.</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
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