

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Danish De-mining Group				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st 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>	Emergency response survey, clearance and risk education for famine affected populations in southern Unity				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/P-HR-RL/103030	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/P/INGO/5086		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Protection	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	400,000.00		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	9 months	<b>Priority:</b>	Not Applicable		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/04/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/04/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The aim of the proposed project is to increase the ability of Leer's famine and conflict affected population to move freely, safely and in dignity, including when attempting to access humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>DDG will deploy mobile survey, clearance and risk education capacities that will be roving across Leer County (specific areas of intervention to be determined through survey) to enhance safety and freedom of movement across Leer County, prioritising tasks which will support the overall famine response in the area. Capacity on the ground will consist of one combined roving Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Risk Education (RE) team. These respective activities are further elaborated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTS – to target and prioritise clearance according to humanitarian need, survey will be conducted using a mixture of key informant interviews and household questionnaires held with the local population and authorities. NTS will determine the likely locations and density of ERW contamination in target locations, whilst assessing the impact of these hazards on famine affected populations in any given location</li> <li>• EOD – once NTS has determined the nature of the threat, technical capacities within the team will be deployed to remove and destroy identified hazards</li> <li>• RE – the team will contain a small capacity to deliver risk messaging raising awareness about how to recognise dangerous items, as well as associated safe practices that should be followed, and high risk behaviour that should be avoided in relation to ERW.</li> </ul> <p>These activities will be conducted primarily to benefit 8,000 famine and conflict affected people in Leer County, with a special emphasis on vulnerable individuals attempting to access humanitarian services being delivered under the Southern Unity famine response. To this end, key stakeholders with whom DDG will coordinate / provide support include identified partners that have committed to delivering static or mobile interventions in Leer, namely the 14 non-mine action partners that have been identified in the latest Southern Unity Response Matrix (circulated on 29 March 2017 by UNOCHA). Combined with survey activities described above, information on planned activities gathered from these partners will be used to target EOD and RE according to the greatest humanitarian needs.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,800	8,000
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	960	1,280	1,920	2,240	6,400
People in Host Communities	240	320	480	560	1,600
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					

Whilst direct beneficiaries of the project will be individuals living in or using areas contaminated by ERW, more broadly the catchment population for this project will consist of two elements:

a) Up to 48,481 people estimated to benefit from planned famine response interventions in Leer County: famine response planning discussions have indicated that a number of intervention (particularly static) sites are likely to create a 'pull factor' drawing people into service delivery points from different parts of the county. Whilst no accidents have been recorded so far, those transiting through contaminated areas are at risk of ERW-related injury or death. These risks will increase with the ongoing scale-up of the response. It is therefore expected that at least a substantial proportion of those moving across the county will indirectly benefit from survey, clearance and RE activities, even if they do not live exactly within the contaminated area. Given the highly mobile nature of the general population – as a result of increased service delivery in Leer – all sites where clearance or RE is delivered can be considered a potential access route for all beneficiaries of the famine response in Leer

b) Up to 14 non-mine action humanitarian agencies supporting the famine response in Leer County: it is expected that humanitarian agencies supporting the famine response will benefit from the activities detailed in the project summary. As outlined above, DDG will be providing a cross-cutting service supporting all humanitarian activities by ensuring that beneficiaries of the multisector response can be accessed in a protective environment. As with other Protection Cluster activities planned under the response, mine action support to be provided under the project can be considered a protection mainstreaming activities that will be targeted to benefit other sectors.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

This project will primarily meet criteria detailed in the allocation strategy in the following ways:

- Locations (paras 5, 11) – The DDG team will be targeting the highest priority location according to the strategy (Leer)
- Preparing ground for priority / frontline activities (para 6) - mine action is an essential forerunner to FSL, Nutrition, Health and WASH frontline projects, to ensure that these activities can be conducted in a protective environment
- Impact across clusters, cross-cluster collaboration and synergies (para 6) – mine action activities to be implemented under the project will place protection of the beneficiary populations at the centre of the multisector famine response, by rendering service delivery points safe. Also ensures that activities such as food distributions – which will draw very large numbers of people into single, potentially contaminated areas – do no harm
- CERF (para 8a) – as per the CERF lifesaving criteria (a key element of the allocation strategy), priority will also be given to hazards that obstruct safe access to water, schools, and other socio-economic assets (as highlighted in the CERF lifesaving criteria, p. 10). DDG will achieve this through data mapping and prioritization processes outlined in this concept note
- Activities (para 8a) – planned activities will consist of primarily survey and clearance (tier 1 activities). Approximately 5% of the budget will also be allocated for RE activities that will involve delivery of safety message that can prevent accidents particularly in those areas that cannot be prioritised for survey / clearance during the initial dry season emergency response phase (April - May / June).

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
DANIDA	5,222.00
	<b>5,222.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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William Maina	Operations Manager	ta2ddgsudan@drc.dk	+211 914888217
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Despite a relative lull in fighting during the first half of 2016, populations in Leer have been offered little time to recover from the devastating conflict to which it was subjected in 2015. The county has been host to grave human violations, rampant insecurity and the complete decline of agricultural production and local markets. The proposed DDG response will aim to enhance the protective environment for some of the most vulnerable populations in the county, in the face of the following threats posed within the current context:

- Famine has been declared in Leer county which has been named in the Integrated Food Security Phase classification (IPC) 5. REACH perception data gathered in February 2017 indicate that the majority of people in northern and central Leer are missing at least two of the following: presence of food, functioning markets, access to agricultural markets or access to agricultural land (attached as Annex A in the 'Documents' tab). Due to the last years of conflicts, access to markets and agricultural land is likely to be hampered by contamination of ERW and any humanitarian response will be subject to the same risks of ERW contamination.
- ERW contamination is likely to remain substantial: REACH 'Area of Knowledge' perception data gathered across Leer County in January 2017 indicated that in 57% settlements surveyed the majority of people believed there to be mines and / or ERW in their local area. The 2016 mine action emergency response Unity in July – in which 1,432 items were removed and destroyed – was significantly inhibited by insecurity in 2016 with all mine action partners relocating from the location completely in July 2016, and are only gradually returning at time of writing. With an opportunity to continue survey and clearance in the area, the number of hazards removed so far, as well as the resurgence of conflict in the latter half of 2016, indicate that the ERW threat to Leer's population continues to be substantial, exacerbated by increasing population movement as IDPs move access humanitarian assistance at key service delivery points largely focused on central and northern Leer. In DDGs previous deployment to Leer from March – June 2016, DDG identified 71 Hazardous Areas which signifies the high level of contamination.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Accurate survey and needs assessment data specifically relating to mine action needs is limited due to the recent resurgence of conflict in Leer. NTS data gathered during the project itself will serve as an up-to-date mapping exercise to identify and immediately remove high priority hazards. Whilst NTS data gathered during DDG's 2016 operations may not reflect an accurate picture of current contamination levels or locations, conflict trends captured through NTS indicating the whereabouts of remaining ERW from fighting in 2015 will be referred to as part of DDG's baseline dataset.

In addition to specific information regarding the location and extent of ERW contamination, DDG will draw on multisector information shared during the famine response planning process, to ensure that DDG can render service points safe for staff and beneficiaries through EOD, and enable safe movement through contaminated areas through RE. Data to be used will include WFP's Central and Southern Unity Delivery Cycle Plan, which indicates that 78,631 people are expected to travel to WFP food drop / distribution sites that will be reached under this allocation, including Padeah, Leer, Thonyor and Rubkuay. This figure includes 14,105 children under 5. Given the intensity of recent fighting in and around these areas, these individuals may be exposed ERW contamination as they move around these locations. Similarly, DDG will draw on UNOCHA's partner database for the famine response, which tentatively indicates that so far 11 non-mine action partners could deliver lifesaving assistance in Leer County under the southern Unity response.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The activities outlined in this proposal will primarily target 8,000 IDPs and host community members living across Leer County.

Despite distribution of life-saving food assistance for populations facing famine conditions have been purposely de-centralised to limit large scale movements, it is expected that people will be drawn towards the distribution sites creating additional risk factors with respect to explosive hazards spread across these areas. Populations will often be moving through less familiar areas with little understanding or awareness of the hazards posed by ERW contamination.

DDG will target these populations with RE, improving their knowledge of the explosive hazards they can encounter, and at the same time collect evidence for clearance tasks. RE will be delivered based on analysis of specific needs of women, men, boys and girls. Furthermore DDG will, through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), identify the major service delivery points which will be a primary target for clearance responses. In doing this DDG will take put emphasis on employing both female and male staff and scheduling the KIIs at appropriate times and locations (eg. DDG has previous experience that afternoon sessions are appropriate for inclusion of women, when lunch food has been cooked and dinner is not being prepared yet) to ensure inclusion of the perspectives of women, men, boys and girls.

This project has broadly been designed to directly benefit the multisector response currently being coordinated for the county. The intervention will be delivered as a protection mainstreaming effort, designed to target survey, clearance and RE towards areas to which large population movements are expected, as well as ensuring beneficiaries are able to safely access water points, schools, health facilities and other socio-economic assets being supported / rehabilitated by agencies on the ground. In doing so, DDG will ensure that beneficiaries of other partners are not at undue risk when accessing services. Additionally, as required DDG plans to train humanitarian staff directly through Risk Education sessions, particularly where teams are highly mobile and likely to be passing through contaminated areas.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

The previous and recent conflicts in and around Leer has created substantial ERW contamination which hampers freedom of movement for the population and inhibits humanitarian response to the famine declared in the area. DDG will be based in Leer Town, providing a roving survey, clearance and risk education (RE) response across Leer County. Consequently, SSHF funds will be used to fill a crucial gap in lifesaving operations facilitating the famine response.

In line with allocation strategy criteria (para 8b), the proposed project can be implemented immediately; Drawing on the logistical setup established prior to the project start date, DDG will make use of an existing vehicle and other assets already on the ground in Leer and Bentiu (the latter connected to Leer by a 3 hour drive that is confirmed as safe currently). A reconnaissance mission to DDG's former base in Leer Town (from which staff were relocated after insecurity in July 2016) was undertaken during 16-18 March, with plans to preposition the team prior to 1 April using funds from another donor. Once the project starts, DDG's capacity on the ground will be fully roving across Leer county, capable of responding immediately to call outs from local civilians and humanitarian partners.

DDG's mode of delivery will also ensure that the team systematically prioritises the most urgent humanitarian threats at any given point in the project. At the Juba level, DDG will draw on several layers of mapping data to prioritise survey, clearance and RE, including planned service delivery locations (UNOCHA), recent perception data regarding possible contamination (REACH), and exact locations of items cleared in 2016 (UNMAS / IMSMA). Liaison in the field regarding humanitarian priorities will be conducted by an international Technical Field Manager (TFM) dedicated to the project. In doing so, DDG will combine existing datasets with a knowledgeable, experienced team able to regularly garner up-to-date priorities for survey and clearance as the famine response develops.

DDG will ensure that the team is constantly deployed by rotating individual staff members on stand-down rather than standing down the whole team at once. This way it is ensured that emergency clearance capacity is available in Leer to the largest extent possible.

In case the security situation in Leer deteriorates to a level where evacuation of the team is required, DDG will, together with UNMAS, assess and re-deploy the team to other area(s) of Unity state where humanitarian partners require facilitation of their work.

## **5. Complementarity**

DDG will not be implementing any other projects in Leer County during the proposed SSHF implementation period. However, the DDG response will be complementary to general protection activities planned by parent organisation DRC to be undertaken simultaneously during the project. DDG vehicle movements will at times include a protection monitoring staff member, with teams sharing information daily on protection concerns and suspected ERW risks as relevant. In doing so, DRC general protection staff will help to inform where DDG prioritises its response, based on identification of particularly vulnerable households / individuals that may urgently require survey, clearance or RE support. Given the different types of access to information that DRC/DDG generally experiences, such joint teams have also led to rapid information sharing for immediate action, for example DDG staff sharing information with DRC regarding military occupation of education facilities, or DRC staff informing DDG teams of dangerous items found in the course of their work.

DDG's response in Leer falls in line with an overall countrywide strategy of supporting safety and free movement in immediate post-conflict settings. DDG was able to immediately deploy to Leer following easing of insecurity after fighting in 2015; the proposed project builds on an overall commitment to continue restoring safety amongst the civilian population in the county when security allows, given the level of vulnerability experienced in the face of multiple threats to human security. Similarly, DDG has posted two teams further north serving Mayom, Unity State – another location which requires targeted clearance to assist recovery and safe returns in an area that was devastated by conflict during 2014-15.

DDG's proposed activities under this project will also form part of an overall mine action response across famine-affected counties of Unity State, coordinated by UNMAS. Other partners have been identified and will provide coverage across Mayendit and Koch counties, with SSHF to fund an identified capacity gap within Leer County. Combined, the mine action sub-cluster will have partners in place to ensure that all emergency clearance or RE needs can be met immediately upon request / identification, and that services delivered across other sectors can be accessed in a protective environment.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

To increase the ability of Leer's famine and conflict affected population to move freely, safely and in dignity, including when attempting to access humanitarian assistance.

PROTECTION							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
Individuals' right to freedom of movement and to live in safety and dignity is enhanced.		SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable			95		
Prevention-oriented programming is implemented in counties that are heavily affected by conflict or displacement, and communities are assisted to maintain their coping capacities		SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats			5		
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> CO3: Individuals' right to freedom of movement and to live in safety and dignity is enhanced / SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable (95%)</p> <p>EOD activities will reduce the level of exposure to ERW that Leer's vulnerable populations currently face. DDG will conduct rapid survey assessments of suspected hazardous areas (HAs), removing the highest priority threats within the project period. These survey activities will identify where clearance activities can be most beneficial to freedom of movement safety and dignity; DDG staff on the ground will lead initial liaison and key informant interviews identifying major service delivery points that may require a clearance response to ensure that the rights and dignity of vulnerable individuals attempting to access services can be protected. In this respect, SSHF partners awarded funding to support the famine response will be key points of contact at the field level. DDG is also currently using existing datasets to plan general priority areas (currently focused around central and northern Leer County), with survey to be conducted during the project further defining these priorities towards more exact geographical locations.</p> <p>CO1: Prevention oriented programming is implemented in counties that are heavily affected by conflict or displacement, and communities are assisted to maintain their coping capacities / SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats (5%)</p> <p>RE 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. RE 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 initial dry season window, these activities will be particularly essential in areas where ERW threats cannot be removed immediately.</p> <p>As with activities supporting CO3, RE 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 ERW. DDG has recent experience delivering such programmes to humanitarian partners in Melut and Bentiu during 2016. In line with DDG's approach to RE generally, these sessions will be tailored to address the specific concerns and typical movements / behaviour of humanitarian staff.</p>							
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Famine and conflict affected populations are exposed to less risk from ERW in settlements and on transit routes (including humanitarian service delivery points).							
<b>Output 1.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Survey is used to identify and map out physical security threats posed by hazards, contributing to improved coordination of mine action activities supporting the famine response.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security allows for team deployments to affected areas.</li> <li>• Travel by road and/or boat remains permissible throughout the project period.</li> <li>• Continued cooperation and dialogue with state/county authorities and village leaders</li> <li>• Same or higher level of contamination, as when DDG was previously deployed to Leer between February - July 2016, is encountered. The target of 65 HAs is set based on this experience.</li> </ul>							
<b>Indicators</b>							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Target</b>
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of Hazardous Areas surveyed					65
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Operational reports submitted to the NMAA / UNMAS, DDG internal database, IMSMA reports submitted to UNMAS							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Technical Survey (TS) procedures, including engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by national technical standards and guidelines (NTSG) and will ensure that survey (ie. output 1.1) is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by mines or ERW, based on recent conflict trends, and analysis on gender and age specific requirements in the target location. This activity will utilise secondary source data to feed into where DDG conducts survey directly, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.							
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							

Conduct meetings with key informants at the county and village level to further verify the likelihood of contamination in target locations. This activity further narrows down the likely location of ERW threats from general desk research trends, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.

**Activity 1.1.4**

Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific Hazardous Areas (HAs) at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men, women, boys and girls. This activity will be conducted in at least 65 separate locations, at sites where desk review and key informant interviews have indicated (or confirmed through physical evidence) that the location is contaminated with ERW.

**Activity 1.1.5**

Submit hazard reports to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities. This activity does not directly contribute to achievement of survey in 65 locations, but ensures that survey feeds into national-level information management on hazards cleared, in turn assisting future coordination of mine action activities in target areas. In the case of Leer, this is particularly important given the lack of information regarding recently created ERW contamination.

**Output 1.2**

**Description**

EOD team is deployed to high priority hazard locations, removing and destroying items that pose a direct threat to the physical safety and freedom of movement of IDPs and host communities residing in Leer County.

**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

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	Number of Explosive Remnants of War and small arms ammunition destroyed					600

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

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**

Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that clearance (ie, output 1.2) is conducted safely, effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.

**Activity 1.2.2**

Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items. This activity will directly contribute to the target of 600 items removed and destroyed.

**Outcome 2**

Famine and conflict affected populations are able to safely manage risks posed by ERW, in areas where a clearance response has not yet removed the threat.

**Output 2.1**

**Description**

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

**Assumptions & Risks**

- IDP and host community members are willing to participate in RE sessions.
- Identified target groups live in areas that are accessible / safe enough for DDG to deploy teams.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of 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

**Activities**

**Activity 2.1.1**

Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on RE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that survey is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.

**Activity 2.1.2**

Conduct analysis of NTS and Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey data, identifying groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination who should be targeted for tailored RE delivery, including distinct perspectives held among; women, men, boys, girls and the elderly. This activity will assess whether RE is required in any given location, as well as any requirements to make sure output 2.1 effectively achieves its intended outcome.

**Activity 2.1.3**

Deliver RE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required. This activity will directly contribute to the achievement of indicator 2.1.1.

**Activity 2.1.4**

Deliver RE sessions to staff from humanitarian organisations deployed in the area, applying messaging tailored specifically towards these individuals.

**Additional Targets :**

**M & R**

**Monitoring & Reporting plan**

DRC/DDG endeavours to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. 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.

To inform project management and decision-making, the following forms are used daily by field staff, with quality checks provided by information management staff in DDG’s Juba office:

- NTS forms – as per national standards, records of NTS must be submitted to the NMAA/UNMAS immediately after survey has been conducted in any given location. All information submitted is recorded in the nationally-managed Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. Forms are completed by the field team, with quality assurance (QA) provided by the international TFM and Operations Manager.
- Hazard report forms – a separate form must also be submitted to the NMAA/UNMAS immediately after an item has been removed for destruction. Forms are completed by the field team, with quality assurance (QA) provided by the international TFM and Operations Manager.
- MRE weekly reports – a compilation of MRE sessions and beneficiaries (including gender and IDP/refugee disaggregation) must be submitted to UNMAS at the end of each week. These records are first drafted from individual field locations. Forms are completed by the field team, with quality assurance (QA) provided by the national RE TFM and Programme Support Officer.
- DDG Internal database – all data recorded above is compiled in an overall “master sheet” illustrating this information in terms of progress against agreed donor targets. This includes disaggregating information on beneficiaries beyond national requirements, eg. monthly breakdowns, which enables DDG to better course correct or identify specific challenges within the lifetime of a project. The database is compiled and managed by the Programme Support Officer.
- Baseline / endline data – as acknowledged in the “Needs assessment” section, baseline data on the contamination problem across Leer County remains inaccurate and limited in scope, given recent insecurity. Secondary source data from REACH and UNOCHA (as detailed in the “Grant Request Justification” section will be used at the desk review stage, as an initial indicator of where vulnerable populations will be located. As such, desk review and NTS forms completed routinely throughout the project period (the latter being completed usually daily) will form the basis for identifying the scale of the problem, as the roving team moves from location to location. Beyond the use of these forms, this data will be mapped out by DDG’s Juba-based Senior M&E Officer using GIS software to indicate where suspected or confirmed hazards are located in relation to key sites of humanitarian importance, eg. humanitarian service delivery sites, water points, schools, roads, markets and health and educational facilities. In doing so, DDG will be able to prioritise clearance of dangerous items according to their likely humanitarian impact on the civilian population. Similarly, this mapping data will be used as a means of indicating the effectiveness of humanitarian mine action at the end of the project.

In line with SSHF requirements, DDG will submit interim progress and final narrative / financial reports to indicate progress against agreed targets, and results achieved through SSHF support. Notable findings feeding into task prioritisation and indicating the outcomes resulting from DDG’s activities will be communicated to SSHF through these reports, in addition to providing the basis for shaping DDG’s approach and future priorities and target locations.

**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 Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Technical Survey (TS) procedures, including engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by national technical standards and guidelines (NTSG) and will ensure that survey (ie. output 1.1) is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.	2017				X								
Activity 1.1.2: Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by mines or ERW, based on recent conflict trends, and analysis on gender and age specific requirements in the target location. This activity will utilise secondary source data to feed into where DDG conducts survey directly, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.	2017				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. This activity further narrows down the likely location of ERW threats from general desk research trends, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific Hazardous Areas (HAs) at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men, women, boys and girls. This activity will be conducted in at least 65 separate locations, at sites where desk review and key informant interviews have indicated (or confirmed through physical evidence) that the location is contaminated with ERW.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.5: Submit hazard reports to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities. This activity does not directly contribute to achievement of survey in 65 locations, but ensures that survey feeds into national-level information management on hazards cleared, in turn assisting future coordination of mine action activities in target areas. In the case of Leer, this is particularly important given the lack of information regarding recently created ERW contamination.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that clearance (ie, output 1.2) is conducted safely, effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.	2017				X								
Activity 1.2.2: Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items. This activity will directly contribute to the target of 600 items removed and destroyed.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Activity 2.1.1: Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on RE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that survey is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.	2017				X									
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct analysis of NTS and Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey data, identifying groups likely to be affected by mine/ERW contamination who should be targeted for tailored RE delivery, including distinct perspectives held among; women, men, boys, girls and the elderly. This activity will assess whether RE is required in any given location, as well as any requirements to make sure output 2.1 effectively achieves its intended outcome.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.3: Deliver RE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required. This activity will directly contribute to the achievement of indicator 2.1.1.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.4: Deliver RE sessions to staff from humanitarian organisations deployed in the area, applying messaging tailored specifically towards these individuals.	2017				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, DRC / DDG 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 – NTS / 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. 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 MEL 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 staff conducting NTS will be trained in strategies 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.

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

The project will be implemented by DDG staff only, without support from sub-partners. Given the need for close monitoring of the security situation on the ground, as well as coordination with other partners engaged in the famine response, DDG has dedicated one international TFM to directly supervise national staff implementing the project, who will be responsible for daily field management of the project and regular engagement / planning with partners delivering services under other sectors.

The team will be operational throughout the project, to ensure that emergency response coverage is available across the County during the implementation period. To ensure that DDG can achieve this whilst providing the necessary leave periods in line with organizational policy, the team will include two medics and two drivers; as both staff positions are required for DDG to operate in line with national technical standards and guidelines, this team structure will allow leave periods as necessary, whilst maintaining an operational team at any given point in the project period.

As mentioned in the 'Grant Request Justification' section, DDG has undertaken reconnaissance activities to prepare the ground for immediate deployment. Based on the assessment undertaken by three staff that will form part of the SSHF-funded team (including the TFM), necessary vehicles, spare parts and camp running materials are being prepositioned in Leer via road / through prearranged UNHAS cargo flights. In line with DDG's implementation plan, the team will therefore be deployed by 1 April.

### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

### 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

DDG will ensure that activities, especially Non Technical Survey (NTS) and Risk Education (RE), are conducted in a manner that allows the team to identify and cater to gender-specific needs. Community engagement begins by disseminating information on DDG objectives and services via county/payam officials and traditional leaders at the village level, with DDG clearly stating its intent to gather the perspectives of women, men, boys and girls and those with special needs.

DDG ensures that the RE and NTS is carried out by teams with both male and female staff, and that all staff conducting NTS and RE are trained in strategies (eg. timing/location of sessions, gender balanced teams) ensuring that less represented groups can also participate in DDG activities and inform programming.

### **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 a number of options available ranging from open survey in public spaces, to destruction of survey information; If necessary, where information is deemed extremely sensitive, information gathered can 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:

Staff conducting survey under SSHF 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 RE activities. To this end, the following strategies are employed: 1) Gender-balanced RE teams; 2) Timing and planning of NTS and RE 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 tasks.

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 RE), mine action activities form part of the protection framework (see Sphere Guidance Note 3, <http://bit.ly/1Tvt1xy>).

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

Training of technical staff according to minimum Standard Operating Procedures, and regular quality assurance of participatory learning and engagement methods by the dedicated TFM will ensure that DDG offers target beneficiaries equal rights to access mine action support, across age, gender, ethnicity, or any other demographic group.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

Despite recent conflict in 2016, the security context in Leer County is not currently considered prohibitive to humanitarian operations. Recent reports obtained by DDG staff regarding security incidents in the area have been limited to low-level conflict such as cattle raiding in which humanitarian staff are not directly targeted. Nonetheless, it should be noted that DDG's experience in the area highlights the persistent volatility of the operating context in Leer, with DDG last closing operations following the sudden eruption of politically-driven conflict during the July 2016 crisis. The existence of a 'fault line' separating government and opposition troops across the county presents the distinct possibility that this could happen once again during the project period.

For the above reason, DDG has ensured that the international TFM will be responsible for coordinating with other implementing partners in Leer and key security contacts in Unity State (including DRC's NGO Safety Advisor in Bentiu) on a daily basis. Additionally, under the proposed DDG has budgeted for emergency flight costs in the event a relocation of staff is required, with the flexibility to use these costs for other charter flights (eg, freight costs) should this be unnecessary.

#### **Access**

DDG's previous experience in Leer County suggests that the team will be able to access target villages and beneficiaries with few obstacles. Having utilised military and political actors as key informants during previous NTS activities in Leer, DDG has established a neutral reputation that allows teams to move freely between government and opposition areas. At the village level, DDG will be able to draw on previous key informants, including traditional leaders, and in some cases military actors who have been directly involved in conducting artillery campaigns. In this respect, DDG always clearly briefs such actors on the neutral and impartial nature of its work, with all questioning focused on indicators identifying humanitarian priorities irrespective of political affiliation. To maintain a reputation rooted in these principles, DDG may choose to prioritise tasks in a manner that ensures a balanced response across government and opposition areas as far as possible.

### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Operations Manager	D	1	7,556.00	9	11.11	7,555.24
	<i>Responsible for oversight and technical management of the project</i>						
1.2	Technical Field Manager	D	1	6,602.00	9	100.00	59,418.00

	<i>Provides some day to day monitoring and quality assurance in field locations. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.3	Programme Support Officer	S	1	6,431.00	9	11.11	6,430.36
	<i>Responsible for support on reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and output tracking. Costs include salary, insurance and per diem allowance.</i>						
1.4	Team Leader (EOD)	D	1	1,119.30	9	100.00	10,073.70
	<i>Responsible for direct management of field staff and leading EOD tasks</i>						
1.5	Team Leader (RE)	D	1	634.20	9	100.00	5,707.80
	<i>Responsible for managing day-to-day RE field activities</i>						
1.6	Deputy Team Leader (EOD)	D	1	819.00	9	100.00	7,371.00
	<i>Deputy to Team Leader, with additional administrative / reporting responsibilities relating to team management</i>						
1.7	EOD Operators	D	5	659.40	9	100.00	29,673.00
	<i>Technical staff, responsible for performing EOD operations</i>						
1.8	Medic	D	2	820.00	9	100.00	14,760.00
	<i>Responsible for managing safety in the field, and trained to lead on CASEVACs (casualty evacuations)</i>						
1.9	Driver	D	2	556.00	9	100.00	10,008.00
	<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>						
1.10	RE Assistants	D	2	479.85	9	100.00	8,637.30
	<i>Locally hired staff that will support RE delivery, coordinated by the Team Leader.</i>						
1.11	Casual labour	D	4	388.00	9	100.00	13,968.00
	<i>Locally hired staff that will camp running and basic maintenance, eg. cleaners, cooks, guards</i>						
1.12	Juba support national staff salary costs	S	1	37,383.18	1	100.00	37,383.18
	<i>Costs for national support functions based in Juba, including roles that provide a direct benefit to SSHF grant management and execution</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>210,985.58</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Camp running costs	D	1	6,754.11	9	100.00	60,786.99
	<i>Field consumables used by teams when operational. Includes costs for electricity, water, paper, bulbs, generator fuel and generator maintenance costs. Also includes development of campsite (temporary) accommodation, payment of rent and other rental costs associated with the camp</i>						
2.2	EOD materials	D	1	505.00	8	100.00	4,040.00
	<i>Supplies used for technical activities under EOD, including sandbombs, paint, ropes, signage, medical / CASEVAC items and explosives as applicable</i>						
2.3	RE materials	D	200	5.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Supplies used for technical activities under RE, including pamphlets, posters, survey tools and session aids as applicable</i>						
2.4	Freight / charter flight	D	1	9,000.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Costs for chartering supplies to field base in Bentiu, for transport by car to Leer. It should be noted that DDG cannot make use of the Logs Cluster transport from Rumbek, as all supplies are procured / stored in Juba, and cannot be transported to Rumbek due to insecurity on the roads. DDG also requests flexibility to use these costs for an evacuation flight if needed.</i>						

2.5	Satellite / Mobile phone air time	D	1	250.00	9	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>Costs for maintaining routine / emergency communications in the field</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>77,076.99</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Communications equipment	D	1	2,550.00	1	100.00	2,550.00
	<i>Costs for mobile / satellite phone/HF radio sets and GPS handsets</i>						
3.2	Visibility	D	6	155.00	1	100.00	930.00
	<i>Costs of visibility items, eg. vehicle flags &amp; stickers ensuring staff safety during road movements, and uniforms</i>						
3.3	Laptops	D	3	1,200.00	1	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Required for Team Leader and TFM reporting to Juba HQ and UNMAS on field operations</i>						
3.4	Internet set up (hardware)	D	1	10,000.00	1	90.00	9,000.00
	<i>Costs for hardware for internet connection - required for reporting of hazards and activities to UNMAS / NMAA</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>16,080.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Personnel flights	D	66	275.00	1	100.00	18,150.00
	<i>Flights to / from Field locations - may vary based on security, and subsequently the routes required to reach Leer</i>						
5.2	Vehicle fuel, running and repair costs	D	2	2,526.67	9	90.00	40,932.05
	<i>Payments made to run and maintain vehicles during the project period, including servicing, spare, parts, fuel, oils, etc.</i>						
5.3	Deployment flight for International TFM	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Deployment flight for TFM, who will be a new member of staff hired as a dedicated capacity to this project</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>61,082.05</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Internet subscription	D	1	650.00	9	90.00	5,265.00
	<i>Monthly subscription costs for internet connection - required for reporting of hazards and activities to UNMAS / NMAA</i>						
7.2	Liability insurance	S	1	1,141.00	1	100.00	1,141.00
	<i>Insurance covering all staff working with / in the proximity of explosives</i>						
7.3	Bank and transfer fees	S	1	2,201.16	1	100.00	2,201.16
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>8,607.16</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			309.00				<b>373,831.78</b>
Direct							326,676.08
Support							47,155.70
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							26,168.22
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>400,000.00</b>

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Leer	100	1,200	1,600	2,400	2,800	8,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on Non-Technical Survey (NTS) and Technical Survey (TS) procedures, including engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by national technical standards and guidelines (NTSG) and will ensure that survey (ie. output 1.1) is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Desk research identifying areas likely to be heavily affected by mines or ERW, based on recent conflict trends, and analysis on gender and age specific requirements in the target location. This activity will utilise secondary source data to feed into where DDG conducts survey directly, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.</p> <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. This activity further narrows down the likely location of ERW threats from general desk research trends, to enable identification of the 65 locations that require survey.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct NTS to obtain information regarding specific Hazardous Areas (HAs) at prioritised locations, including the impact of contamination in relation to men, women, boys and girls. This activity will be conducted in at least 65 separate locations, at sites where desk review and key informant interviews have indicated (or confirmed through physical evidence) that the location is contaminated with ERW.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Submit hazard reports to the National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and UNMAS regarding activities undertaken, including any information regarding cleared and remaining hazards, and the risks they pose to physical safety and freedom of movement for women, men, boys and girls within IDP and host communities. This activity does not directly contribute to achievement of survey in 65 locations, but ensures that survey feeds into national-level information management on hazards cleared, in turn assisting future coordination of mine action activities in target areas. In the case of Leer, this is particularly important given the lack of information regarding recently created ERW contamination.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on EOD procedures. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that clearance (ie, output 1.2) is conducted safely, effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Deployment of technical capacity to remove and destroy dangerous items. This activity will directly contribute to the target of 600 items removed and destroyed.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct refresher training for DDG staff on RE delivery, including key messaging, participatory learning methods and engagement strategies aimed at securing participation across different age and gender groups. This activity is required by NTSG and will ensure that survey is conducted effectively, and in compliance with the national standard.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Conduct analysis of NTS and Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey data, identifying groups likely to be affected by</p>

mine/ERW contamination who should be targeted for tailored RE delivery, including distinct perspectives held among; women, men, boys, girls and the elderly. This activity will assess whether RE is required in any given location, as well as any requirements to make sure output 2.1 effectively achieves its intended outcome.

Activity 2.1.3 : Deliver RE sessions to at-risk groups within IDP and host communities, applying tailored approaches to engage women, men boys, girls and the elderly as required. This activity will directly contribute to the achievement of indicator 2.1.1.

Activity 2.1.4 : Deliver RE sessions to staff from humanitarian organisations deployed in the area, applying messaging tailored specifically towards these individuals.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex A_Reach_ssd_map_famine_unity_compositefoodsecurityindicators_2 2feb2017.pdf