

Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council				
Allocation Type :	Standard Allocation 1 (Jan 2017)				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
Protection	Mine action	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Enhancing Security and Stability of At Risk Populations Through Mine Action and Conflict Mediation Activities.				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SOM-17/3485/SA1 2017/Prot/INGO/4678		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	636,196.50		
Planned project duration :	8 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2017	Planned End Date :	30/11/2017		
Actual Start Date:	10/04/2017	Actual End Date:	10/12/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The goals of this project are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance security by reducing at-risk, illicitly proliferated, or indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war • Increase civilian security by protecting lives and property • Enhance stability and security of the communities through conflict management and resolution <p>Overarching project goals will be supported through the following project objectives in Sool and Sanaag: Destruction of stockpiles of surplus, obsolete, explosive ordnance reported during the project period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance/destruction of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) • Improvement of knowledge regarding risk of mines and other ERW among at-risk groups for protection. • Enhancement of the Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium (PRSC), SMAC Somaliland Mine Action Consortium capacity to coordinate mine action (MA) activities • Capacity building of the EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) police teams in Somaliland to assure continued quality and accountability • Reinforcing social cohesion through the creation of a platform for dialogue (trust building) between communities/groups, and peace-building through engagement and ownership enabled by the provision of peace dividends. 				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
4,205	4,604	5,482	3,789	18,080	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
People in Host Communities	4,205	4,604	5,482	3,789	18,080
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

As assessments are required at the beginning of the intervention, DDG has the Sool population from statistics from UNFPA 2014, wherein the population is an estimated 327 428 and those DDG is assisting from Sanaag at 95 804.

Indirect beneficiaries for all mine action (MA) outputs are all of the members of a community where the interventions take place, due to non-viable and out of date data, DDG could not calculate this, also within the region, it is noted that many UXO's and mines will be at the border, which were laid by the Somali/Ethiopian military and along these borders there are not a big population, so as an estimate on number of average interventions to take place through 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Multi-task (EOD/MTT) teams over a period of 6 months an estimated 6 400 of indirect beneficiaries are considered. Women= 1597; men = 1598 ; girls = 1475; boys = 1730 ;

Armed Violence Reduction activities will be carried out within the communities of high incidence of conflict, as this information still needs to be collected during the intervention assessment, thus, taking into account timeline and community average numbers and working in 4 communities DDG estimates it as 16 647.

Women = 4051; men = 4155; girls = 3940; boys = 4501.

Mine Risk Education activities will target men, women and children in areas where clearance will occur and in the locations where DDG will carry out AVR activities. The surveys will target an estimated number of 10 800 is considered – women, 3007; men, 2696; girls, 2177; and boys, 2920. DDG will prioritise women and children due to their particular vulnerabilities. Children are often the majority of casualties of ERW/UXO, women are more exposed to risks because they are the ones who usually go fetch water or firewood.

Catchment Population:

The population of the region of Sool and southern Sanaag (districts to be identified).

Link with allocation strategy :

The integrated SHF-CERF approach has led to funding being available to the Protection Cluster, and as such, the Explosive Hazards, as a sub-cluster of the Protection umbrella, is permitted to contribute to the protracted drought emergency which is exacerbating the existing humanitarian needs.

While Mine Action stakeholders are generally not considered as actors of the emergency response, DDG believes that our experience within the intervention location, our reputation, and our unique ability to provide both Mine Action and Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) activities, concedes to the overall objective of this call, and ensuring that 'protection' is the principal element of DDG actions in this project.

Under 'protection', DDG 's activities fall under the broad actions of the following objectives;

- Clearance of unconventional routes that pastoralists are having to use as a consequence of drought and evading the conflict
- Social cohesion of affected communities, IDP settlements, where pastoral dropouts settle
- Increased resourcing of Explosive Hazard partners in MRE (Mine Risk Education) and mine and UXO (unexploded ordnance) clearance on frequented routes

Within the SHF specificities, DDG will implement their specific requirement of:

- Mobilisation of EH (explosive hazard) teams in affected regions with a focus MRE and mine and UXO clearance on frequented routes.

Although, DDG is considered a MA actor, it also brings to the intervention our security and stability experience. DDG will also carry out conflict management activities, dialogue platforms for the communities/groups, an all-inclusive fora, as well, as the sustainable action of capacity building a State body to continue clearance activities. For DDG creating more peaceful and just societies doesn't come with only eliminating the instruments for conflict and violence, but also

DDG is a known and respected organisation in both regions to all the stakeholder involved (making this intervention slightly less complicated than other areas). Having this capacity, allows DDG to intervene in these unstable areas, in which this drought will aggravate the already volatile sub-clan situation. The limited natural resources can be catalysts for conflict, albeit not the real root causes. This intervention also complements DDG's past work in the region, in 2016, which supported representative and responsive local governance and the resolution and mitigation of conflicts, focusing on promoting internal solutions, and seeking to support and build capacity of Somali-owned organisations and structures.

Consequently, DDG believes that our proposal covers the wants of the explosive hazard requirement, but adds the component more known under 'protection' of conflict mitigation. DDG, as a unique mine actor in Somalia, is able to give the cross cutting action proposed that corresponds to the call.

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
Eliab Mulili	Protection Manager	e.mulili@drcsomalia.org	+25261252289
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Stability gains made since 2013 are most vulnerable to continued low-intensity clashes, periodic terrorist attacks and flashpoints for possible large-scale armed conflict; thus the contested territorial provinces between Puntland and Somaliland, Sool and Sanaag, are among the remaining top locations for large-scale armed conflict to re-emerge (UNISOM, 2014). Divided loyalties of residents to Somaliland, Puntland, and the Khatumo Administration and delays in the 2016/2017 elections have exacerbated tensions. Meanwhile, new insurgent groups, DAECH, Galgala militia, Sheikh Mohamed Atam's militia have emerged close to the disputed border areas, and Al Shabaab activity has increased. Competition over scarce resources have increased with recent Yemeni returnees to the area, adding yet another layer of tension. Mine Action (MA) activities could play a precursory role to much needed development support. There is limited international MA presence in Sool and none in Sanaag, yet EOD is critical for reducing the negative and destabilising repercussions of potential armed conflict. Identification and destruction reduces the likelihood that munitions are armed used in manufacturing improvised explosive devices (IEDs), while minimising the risk of unplanned explosions. The absence of a national MA survey and a historic lack of coordinated MA interventions has left little to base operational plans. Mine and ERW clearance will ultimately protect lives and property from the indiscriminate harm presented by their presence and the potential they present for refurbishing IEDs. The local economy in Sool and Sanaag is based on animal husbandry, reflecting 60% of the GDP, due to their frequent movement, pastoralists (the main IDP's) have good local knowledge on areas contaminated, but are also the primary victims. Perspectives of women and men, boys and girls, as well as other marginalised groups are targeted by DDG as per UNDP's 2015 Human Development Report, which explains the importance of income and women's empowerment for human development. Human security and development are mutually supportive. The Somali police explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) response teams, need to be capacity built and equipped. Improved local police EOD capacity supports the Federal Government of Somalia's (FGS) approach to explosive hazard management as per the Badbaado Plan and is detailed in the Heegan Plan; it also assists the FGS' efforts towards its Ottawa and Oslo convention obligations and is in line with the New Deal for Somalia Compact. Clan conflict in the 2 regions is an unremitting constant, made up primarily of the Dhulbahante clan and its many sub clans. Clashes are due to resources and now more due to political allegiances, aggravated by the different political parties. The 2016 Somali elections and the voter registration in Somaliland has seen an increase in protests and violence. Sool saw the arrival of pastoralists in March 2016 as the 2015 El Nino impact was already being felt. Numbers have increased over the months, and the local authorities started requesting assistance from the INGO's. Information received showed that the pastoralists were traveling to the Ethiopian border, but similar conditions there rendered this group to return to water holes along the route to the border. While the situation has become critical, it has been difficult for actors to unite and get actual figures, and the nature of pastoralists also sees many moving on. As the IDP's are from the same sub clans, reports on these conflicts are sub clan ones. A long-standing violent clash of two sub clans, which resulted in many deaths, was officially reconciled through Elder mediation in July 2016, in the last months this fragile agreement between the Baarsame and Qayaat sub-clans appears to be precarious. Resource conflict is on the increase and due to water sources, again the Elders intervened to stop the standoff between the sub clans of the Ali-Geri and Barkad.

2. Needs assessment

As stated, viable data for contamination patterns is limited and as such a survey will be done once the project is underway, for MA projects this is done doing a desk review of information from the MA regional bodies, UNMAS and contamination data from IMSMA, the international data base and other sources. It will also require field visits to generate interviews and FGD's with local communities. DDG proposes to undertake an NTS and TS after the teams have had the training, from information correlated, start a survey. Norwegian People's Aid has been working doing NTS' in parts of the Sool region, and DDG will collaborate with them on location and type so as to dispose. It is known that during the Ethiopian war, a number of mines were left at the border, and this will also be investigated.

For the AVR component, DDG will examine the areas of high conflict, receiving information from the local authorities and the relevant security providers, the Elders and the communities. The areas chosen will need to be accessible in regards to the security situation, and also have the want from the inhabitants for DDG to intervene. As DDG's work is recognized in both regions from past interventions, from the 1990's to date, the opportunity to carry out activities in most areas is good.

In MA and AVR, specifically conflict mitigation, there are no specific target groups per se, as the population as a whole suffers the consequences of insecurity brought about by clan conflict and ERW and UXO contamination. Different contexts and countries have different groups affected. One could say that pastoralists are the primary victims in the MA component, however, farmers are at risk and due to dispersal and timeframe, and any individual could be a target. Within the AVR component, here again, the population as a whole suffers, however, security reports have shown that it is young, late teens to mid-twenties, unemployed males that are the most likely victims of the violence. DDG concentrates on drivers, and in this case, the drought has worsened a delicate balance of use of resources, thus, the methodology of the approach will allow DDG, with the committee and the Elders, to find certain solutions using dialogue as the first step.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are the populations at risk from conflict, here DDG will evaluate where the highest incidents occur and depending on security and accessibility, work in those locations.

For MA the beneficiaries are connected to where there is contamination.

In general it is the whole of a community that benefits from MA and AVR activities.

4. Grant Request Justification

The intervention as per the Explosive Hazard cluster's strategy is precise, reacting to the 'Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of IEDs, mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced'. DDG's mine action approach will work with the community to identify and remove contamination, our MRE awareness workshops and sessions will be targeted and importance placed on the communities to report suspected explosive hazards. DDG's capacity building of the EOD police teams will ensure a sustainability and further promotes the cluster policy of 'Capacity Development', in which the State can address and react to the concerns and problems themselves. This action is also in line with the Country strategy plans.

DDG's intervention also supports 3 pillars of the Protection cluster's strategy response;

1. Clearance of unconventional routes that pastoralists are having to use as a consequence of drought and evading the conflict.
2. Social cohesion of affected communities, IDP settlements, where pastoral dropouts settle.
3. Increased resourcing of Explosive Hazard partners in MRE and mine and UXO clearance on frequented routes.

Pillar 2 will be tackled by DDG's methods on conflict management education, using peace dividends as a tangible marker in assisting to the needs of the targeted population/group.

Pillar 3 has already been explained as we will capacity build and equip the police EOD teams.

All in all DDG's proposal does cover the objectives of the response, working with clearance, awareness trainings of the population affected and other stakeholders, the mediation tools to improve recognition of drivers and actions to be taken before they reach a conflictual stage, and the coaching and mentoring of the State associated bodies, so as to continue and maintain the force to ensure the safety and security of its population.

5. Complementarity

DDG has implemented mine action activities in Somaliland since 1999, in South-Central Somalia since 2007, and in Puntland since 2009, clearing more than 11,000 mines and 130,000 items of ERW, and delivering MRE to more than 400,000 persons. DDG has implemented Community and District Safety activities in Somaliland since May 2008 and in Puntland and South-Central Somalia since May 2010 under its Armed Violence Reduction Framework. Currently DDG has a total of 8 field offices and the DRC a total of 12 field offices throughout Somalia, providing DDG a unique and comprehensive access to otherwise inaccessible areas. Due to its extended presence, proven ability to apply a conflict-sensitive approach, and documented impact of interventions, DDG and DRC are very well respected and trusted by local communities, local partners, government authorities and other national and international actors in the region. DDG will ensure collaboration with the responsible state agencies in all its activities, the local authorities and specifically with the communities. This approach has allowed DDG to enter areas in South Central where other actors are unable, as it has been specifically requested by the community, as news of DDG's activities and interventions have been broadcast via social media networks, Somali TV and radio as well as word of mouth.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To improve human security by addressing ERW(Explosive Remnants of War)/mine contamination and enhance the stability of communities impacted by the drought through conflict management and resolution.

Protection							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
To improve protective environment for IDPs and other vulnerable groups in particular through enhanced protection interventions to support durable solutions for IDPs		Somalia HRP 2017			100		
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : DDG MA activities follow the Explosive Hazards sub cluster objectives, and DDG also ensures that our activities complement the country's strategies as proposed in the Badaabo and Heegan plans.</p> <p>The clusters objectives are;</p> <p>Thematic Area 1: Land Release, Stockpile Destruction and Risk Education (Risks to individuals and the socio-economic impacts of IEDs, mines and ERW, including cluster munitions, are reduced) and Thematic Area 2: Capacity Development (Somalia has the capacity to conduct and manage the national explosive hazards management programme to an internationally recognized standard and to address emergency response as well as residual threats.</p> <p>The intervention DDG proposes covers thematic 1 through the MRE and clearance activities and thematic 2 through the capacity building of the EOD police teams and the sharing of the survey data to consolidate past figures, and improve the viability of data collection, thus better coordination in future actions in regards to explosive hazards in the 2 regions.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Improved physical safety and stabilization in targeted communities, enabling socio-economic development and reconstruction							
Output 1.1							
Description							
<p>1.1. Villages surveyed through Non-Technical Surveys (NTS); The term "Non-technical Survey" describes a process used to determine the contamination status of a particular area of land based on the presence or absence of pre-determined 'hazard indicators' which may be directly observed by the surveyor, documented in minefield or minefield clearance records, or reported through interview with local informants.</p> <p>1.2. EOD callouts responded to; Callouts describe the process of persons/institutions contacting EOD/MTT teams with information about the presence of potential ERW threat (being unexploded (UXO) or abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO)), and the subsequent deployment of the EOD team to respond to the threat through destruction, removal or confirmation of an item not being a threat.</p> <p>1.3. 100% of ERW/mine reported is destroyed; the destruction of the UXO/AXO by the EOD team.</p> <p>1.4. Land released through Battle Area Clearance (BAC). BAC consists of sweeping an area, either the surface (including buildings and armoured fighting vehicles (AFV)), or subsurface, removing ERW and destroying any UXO/AXO found</p>							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>That the security situation in selected intervention areas does not deteriorate to the point of no access, thus no implementation. External influences do not significantly disrupt implementation.</p> <p>That the community consent and participate in the intervention activities</p> <p>That the national MA centres collaborate and work with the defined activities and coordinate with each other and their sub offices.</p> <p>That the Ministry of Intelligence /Security (MIS) authorises permission to work and accepts the proposal methodology.</p> <p>That the district authorities accept and assist in the participation and mobilisation of the communities in targeted areas.</p> <p>Suitable candidates (specifically minority, women and youth) are available for positions/roles in regards to capacity and attitude to MA.</p> <p>Clan conflict dynamics do not change significantly.</p> <p>Possible deterioration of the security environment due to conflicts between armed groups</p> <p>Undermining the active involvement of the most vulnerable groups (i.e women, youth and minority clans)</p> <p>Clan jealousy/clan competition over project resources</p> <p>Project inadvertently fuels violence or division</p> <p>Community leaders not willing to support/accept the project or distrust DDG</p> <p>Fraud / corruption by programme staff, partners or key stakeholders</p> <p>Community members (especially community leaders) demand economic benefits for cooperation</p>							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Protection	Number of villages surveyed					125
Means of Verification : DDG daily team operations reports; DDG monthly statistics; sitreps and committee meeting minutes							
Indicator 1.1.2	Protection	Number of callouts responses (people contacting EOD/MTT teams about an ERW threat and having a response)					78
Means of Verification : DDG daily team operations reports; DDG monthly statistics; sitreps and committee meeting minutes							
Indicator 1.1.3	Protection	% of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) destroyed (unexploded ordnance/abandon ordnance)					100
Means of Verification : DDG daily team operations reports; DDG monthly statistics; sitreps Information Management System for Mine Action reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	Protection	Number of sqm released					85,000
Means of Verification : DDG daily team operations reports; DDG monthly statistics; sitreps IMSMA reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services					26,000

Means of Verification : Sitreps, activity reports, monthly data collection							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Procurement of mine action equipment and mine risk education materials. This includes having a technical advisor determining, based on specific contextual threats, the appropriate education materials that can be used to ensure behavioral change in the target populations.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Conduct a Training of Trainers (TOT) on mine risk awareness training for DDG EOD Multi-task Teams/Mine Risk Education team and federal (FGS) Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams – approx. 15 EOD police and 5 DDG team; 6x DDG MRE team members and regional body volunteers 15.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Assess the abilities of the EOD Police teams and plan accordingly for future capacity building and the activity needs.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Re-assess and confirm selection of target areas with local authorities/elders and regional bodies							
Activity 1.1.5							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Conduct Community Liaison (CL)/ Non Technical Surveys and EOD/mine activities – community liaison (CL) actively inform communities DDG will work in about MRE and the project objectives and goals – gather info on contamination and conflict; EOD and CL/MRE teams conduct technical and non-technical surveys respectively so as to map out contamination; Multi task teams conduct disposal of ERW and mines.							
Activity 1.1.6							
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness							
Report results to Somaliland Mine Action Consortium/Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium/Somali Explosive Management Authority and United Nations Mine Action Standards on a monthly basis so as to update information sites and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).							
Outcome 2							
Strengthened regional and national management of MA resources to respond and coordinate actions							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Mine action data and reports submitted to Somali Explosive Management Authority (SEMA) /United Nations Mine Action service (UNMAS) for inclusion in shareable, country-wide data set; Conflict analysis for Somalia is updated based on contamination maps produced showing mine/ERW/IED contamination locations;							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>That the security situation in selected intervention areas does not deteriorate to the point of no access, thus no implementation. External influences do not significantly disrupt implementation. That the community consent and participate in the intervention activities That the national MA centres collaborate and work with the defined activities and coordinate with each other and their sub offices. That the Ministry of Intelligence /Security (MIS) authorises permission to work and accepts the proposal methodology. That the district authorities accept and assist in the participation and mobilisation of the communities in targeted areas. Suitable candidates (specifically minority, women and youth) are available for positions/roles in regards to capacity and attitude to MA. Clan conflict dynamics do not change significantly. Possible deterioration of the security environment due to conflicts between armed groups Undermining the active involvement of the most vulnerable groups (i.e women, youth and minority clans) Clan jealousy/clan competition over project resources Project inadvertently fuels violence or division Community leaders not willing to support/accept the project or distrust DDG Fraud / corruption by programme staff, partners or key stakeholders Community members (especially community leaders) demand economic benefits for cooperation</p>							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	Protection	Percentage(%) of new DDG Non-Technical Surveys and Technical Surveys/EOD/Battle Area Clearance task reports in IMSMA and shared with relevant regional and federal authorities					100
Means of Verification : DDG operational reports; SEMA operational documentation; Coordination meeting minutes; IMSMA database reports; IMSMA generated maps; National/regional work -plan							
Indicator 2.1.2	Protection	Percentage(%) of project areas have updated IMSMA generated maps;					100
Means of Verification : IMSMA database reports; IMSMA generated maps;							

Indicator 2.1.3	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services						26,000
Means of Verification : Activity reports, sitreps and data collection monthly								
Activities								
Activity 2.1.1								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Re-assess and confirm selection of target areas with Somaliland Mine Action Centre and Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium. National authorities are responsible for the safety of their territory and lead on Mine Action tasking to be conducted, including coordination of targeting areas for clearance by Mine Action operators.								
Activity 2.1.2								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Conduct NTS and technical survey activities at start of intervention after desk review and info from district/local authorities and the regional mine action bodies. Number dependent primary and secondary data sources.								
Activity 2.1.3								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Submit reports to SEMA and regional bodies/UNMAS on a monthly basis and with the State associated Ministries.								
Activity 2.1.4								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Support SEMA/SMAC/PRSC in the analysis and quality management process of information								
Activity 2.1.5								
Standard Activity : Not Selected								
Participate in regular coordination meetings with SEMA, regional mine action centers, UNMAS, and other operators – weekly/monthly								
Outcome 3								
Clan leaders, backed by other civic actors (women, youth, business and religious leaders) are better able to manage societal relations by both reinvigorating and building upon their traditional management structures, with special emphasis given to the social cohesion among the conflicting clan members to further reduce armed conflict.								
Output 3.1								
Description								
A more effective civil society engagement towards the achievement of peace building; Communities are supported to recognize or re-establish a shared and common vision and value; Conflict resolution through the use of traditional mechanisms combined with modern conflict resolution methods further reduces armed conflict and social discord.								
Assumptions & Risks								
Local communities are willing to engage with DDG and the government; Stability is maintained and allows for staff and community members to travel within the region; Security and political situation continues to permit public meetings, open discussion; Natural competition between social structure does not outweigh interest in collaboration.								
Indicators								
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle	
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target	
Indicator 3.1.1	Protection	Percentage increase of conflicts solved by local conflict resolution mechanisms					10	
Means of Verification : Focus Group, discussion notes, security provider data, committee and Elder information								
Indicator 3.1.2	Protection	Number of activities per target area can be directly linked back to views and involvement from women, youth and/or minorities					1	
Means of Verification : Activity records; sitreps; Focus Group, discussion notes, committee and Elder meeting minutes								
Indicator 3.1.3	Protection	Percentage increase in the number of women, young people and minority representatives that are now part of these conflict resolution taskforces					20	
Means of Verification : committee and Elder meeting minutes ; committee and Elder discussions, FGD's								
Indicator 3.1.4	Protection	Number of direct beneficiaries attending conflict resolution training sessions.					140	
Means of Verification : Activity records; sitreps; participation lists								
Indicator 3.1.5	Protection	Number of dialogue meetings about community needs;					16	
Means of Verification : Activity records; sitreps; participation lists								
Indicator 3.1.6	Protection	Number of Needs endorsed by local of administrations					6	
Means of Verification : Discussion notes, committee and Elder meeting minutes								
Indicator 3.1.7	Protection	Amount dispersed in peace dividends (grants).					40,000	
Means of Verification : Activity records; sitreps; bank statements								

Indicator 3.1.8	Protection	Number of people reached by campaigns conducted to inform communities on available services						26,000
Means of Verification : sitreps, activity reports and data monthly collection								
Activities								
Activity 3.1.1								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Mapping of critical mass in the community based on 4 selected communities, to identify key agents for change. Workshops with 103 participants, for 3 days in the 4 communities.								
Activity 3.1.2								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Community dialogue planning process for the conflict resolution task force and the decision on the community priorities for the peace dividends (grants) in 4 communities and 3 to 4 meetings in each.								
Activity 3.1.3								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Selection of representatives from different clans and segments of the community to be a part of the conflict resolution mechanism. 2 meetings, with 90 participants, in each of the 4 communities.								
Activity 3.1.4								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Participatory Conflict Analysis in 4 communities								
Activity 3.1.5								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Training communities in community based conflict resolution mechanisms – committees+ elders/religious leaders, individuals of peace committees, CSO's – 2 major workshops at different intervals in each of the 4 communities, refreshers may be needed.								
Activity 3.1.6								
Standard Activity : Mine Action Awareness								
Support the community to resolve unresolved and imminent conflicts. A grant of 2000 has been allocated for two interventions in the four sites. They are used as an emergency buffer in pressing cases. These funds can be use to bring out external mediators to solve a particularly complex issue, to support victims assistance and care or to take a particular conflict mediation out of a particular environment.								
Additional Targets :								

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DDG has an established monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for Mine Action and Small Arms Light Weapons. The M&E system provides feedback that allows for responsive programming decision to be made in line with evolving and changing beneficiary needs. This approach provides opportunities for lessons learnt to be incorporated into programme and operational strategic action within the life cycle of the project.

DDG includes project monitoring and evaluation at the very core of its project design. Within the M&E framework, DDG uses various methods and combines different data collection tools to offset biases, allow contribution to be further explored, and to provide quantifiable measures of certain performance indicators. Baseline and endline reports and other relevant data collected during project implementation will be shared with SEMA and other relevant stakeholders.

In the first tier, DDG will use participatory methods during the NTS/TS, needs assessments, and stakeholder mapping. The second tier of the system is the 'Activity Tracker', which consolidates data gathered through three elements: activity records, the consolidated database, and the target tracker. The third tier of the system is the 'Outcome Assessment', which consolidates data gathered through two elements: knowledge, attitudes and practice (KAP) surveys and outcome tracking. The fourth tier of the system is the 'Impact Assessment', which consolidates data gathered through two elements: the baseline assessment and the end-line assessments.

For the AVR component - through lessons learned from past country-wide projects and following the evaluations done an updated M&E framework will be developed by DDG's regional M&E adviser which will combine qualitative and quantitative indicators. DDG will combine different data collection tools to offset biases. As DDG has already worked in the region, data has been collected that can be compared. During the project start a baseline will be conducted, the baseline and the related end line will act as the overall umbrella to measure change at the higher level. DDG will also implement various mechanisms and methods to measure outcome such as: perception assessments, outcome tracking (i.e. easily quantifiable interviews with follow-up observation to challenge responses) and It will also look into the results achieved through social cohesion and collective action propagated through community structures from the past evaluation in the Sool region.

All programmes have embedded M&E staff tasked to collect and disseminate data with managers. Through the proved success of capacity building and supporting task forces/committees to do their own monitoring, DDG will continue this process. DDG believes that by letting the committees develop their own M&E plans increases ownership and sustainability.

DDG's structure will also offer safeguards in terms of cross-checking and oversight of data collection and use. There will be continuous oversight and QA, this again relates to the M&E framework where tools for tracking findings throughout implementation and quality assurance have been developed to allow easy analysis, not just through qualitative findings, which are often lost or forgotten in notebooks. Lastly DDG will of course work with any evaluation agent, third party monitor nominated.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procurement of mine action equipment and mine risk education materials. This includes having a technical advisor determining, based on specific contextual threats, the appropriate education materials that can be used to ensure behavioral change in the target populations.	2017				X	X							
Activity 1.1.2: Conduct a Training of Trainers (TOT) on mine risk awareness training for DDG EOD Multi-task Teams/Mine Risk Education team and federal (FGS) Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams – approx. 15 EOD police and 5 DDG team; 6x DDG MRE team members and regional body volunteers 15.	2017				X	X							
Activity 1.1.3: Assess the abilities of the EOD Police teams and plan accordingly for future capacity building and the activity needs.	2017				X	X	X				X	X	
Activity 1.1.4: Re-assess and confirm selection of target areas with local authorities/elders and regional bodies	2017				X	X							
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct Community Liaison (CL)/ Non Technical Surveys and EOD/mine activities – community liaison (CL) actively inform communities DDG will work in about MRE and the project objectives and goals – gather info on contamination and conflict; EOD and CL/MRE teams conduct technical and non-technical surveys respectively so as to map out contamination; Multi task teams conduct disposal of ERW and mines.	2017						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 1.1.6: Report results to Somaliland Mine Action Consortium/Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium/Somali Explosive Management Authority and United Nations Mine Action Standards on a monthly basis so as to update information sites and the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA).	2017						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.1: Re-assess and confirm selection of target areas with Somaliland Mine Action Centre and Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium. National authorities are responsible for the safety of their territory and lead on Mine Action tasking to be conducted, including coordination of targeting areas for clearance by Mine Action operators.	2017						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct NTS and technical survey activities at start of intervention after desk review and info from district/local authorities and the regional mine action bodies. Number dependent primary and secondary data sources.	2017						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.3: Submit reports to SEMA and regional bodies/UNMAS on a monthly basis and with the State associated Ministries.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.4: Support SEMA/SMAC/PRSC in the analysis and quality management process of information	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.5: Participate in regular coordination meetings with SEMA, regional mine action centers, UNMAS, and other operators – weekly/monthly	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 3.1.1: Mapping of critical mass in the community based on 4 selected communities, to identify key agents for change. Workshops with 103 participants, for 3 days in the 4 communities.	2017				X	X							

Activity 3.1.2: Community dialogue planning process for the conflict resolution task force and the decision on the community priorities for the peace dividends (grants) in 4 communities and 3 to 4 meetings in each.	2017					X									
Activity 3.1.3: Selection of representatives from different clans and segments of the community to be a part of the conflict resolution mechanism. 2 meetings, with 90 participants, in each of the 4 communities.	2017					X	X								
Activity 3.1.4: Participatory Conflict Analysis in 4 communities	2017						X								
Activity 3.1.5: Training communities in community based conflict resolution mechanisms – committees+ elders/religious leaders, individuals of peace committees, CSO's – 2 major workshops at different intervals in each of the 4 communities, refreshers may be needed.	2017						X	X		X	X				
Activity 3.1.6: Support the community to resolve unresolved and imminent conflicts. A grant of 2000 has been allocated for two interventions in the four sites. They are used as an emergency buffer in pressing cases. These funds can be used to bring out external mediators to solve a particularly complex issue, to support victims assistance and care or to take a particular conflict mediation out of a particular environment.	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Also discussed in the implementation plan, DDG's approach is always bottom up. Our MA goals are reached through discussion with the different civil society group, Elders and local authorities. The concept of our approach requires that the local community is aware of the work to be done and to inform of possible contamination, this can only be enacted if a mutual trust has been formed and this is accomplished via the MTT's and the MRE CL's.

Our AVR actions, with conflict resolution are based again on the population being a part of the process, wherein voted in individuals from the communities lead the actions on behalf of the whole community to ensure a safer more secure environment.

Our EOD and AVR teams all receive the appropriate training through DDG experts. The Somali EOD team has received refresher training every year and DDG makes an effort to ensure that local capacities and motivation are awarded and provide further trainings to raise the specialist levels. For those selected from the local communities DDG ensures a transparent and competitive process in selection and delivers the appropriate training as per the international standards required.

All project objectives and goals are shared with local inhabitants to State and as is the process with the associated regional and State mine actors.

Implementation Plan

The objective is to improve human security by focusing on addressing ERW contamination and conflict management. The threat of ERW and hazardous areas need to be verified through non-technical and technical surveys. Before entering to work in a zone, the DDG teams will present the actions to local authorities and traditional committees, which will spread to the rest of the inhabitants. DDG works to support and strengthen the institutions responsible for mine action coordination and response, namely SEMA (The Somali Explosive Management Authority), the principal entity and the regional mine action centres, SMAC and PMAC, including an assessment of their police EOD response teams, wherein for future projects, capacity and development can be enhanced. The planning and coordination capacity of the regional MA bodies will be augmented, as DDG will provide viable information, which will assist authorities in allocating MA resources and capacity to the areas where it is required the most. DDG will deploy Multi-Task Teams (MTTs) which will be able to conduct TS, EOD, mine and BAC activities (consisting of 1 DDG permanent and 2 EOD police teams – the DDG team is composed of an expat Operations Manager, the national deputy operations manager, the team leader, 2 operators and 2 paramedics and can be split to work as two, or the second team to monitor the EOD police teams). Village-by-village approaches will be used (security and access permitting), to clarify the contamination situation through TS, and to conduct EOD on any UXO that are identified. MTT's are established based on community and clan sensitivities, and allows DDG immediate delivery of services linked to building trust. DDG's existing approach of Community Driven Development will be used to engage with the communities, that increases the effectiveness of appeals in regards to ERW whereabouts. The EOD police teams will work under DDG direction and trainings will be given. DDG will performance evaluate these police teams for their eventual participation, and will receive a top up/stipend. The MRE teams (comprising of 1 team leader, 1 project officer and 4 facilitators) work with the MTT's in a joint action, ensuring dissemination of information in their community liaison (CL) functions, from the NTS to target awareness campaigns, taking into account gender, age and occupation of their target audiences. Information from these teams will also allow the AVR team (comprised of 1 team leader, 1 project officers and 4 facilitators), for conflict mediation and resolution (CM), to enter. DDG is well known in AVR in these regions. Critical mapping, which involves charting and identifying the most influential representatives of the community from various social orders and groups. This method uses focus group discussions and informant interviews to identify these individuals. Selecting an inclusive group, DDG will work with these individuals to address community safety and conflict management education. DDG's approach strengthens the traditional mediation mechanisms, using trainings to allow the community members to address the root causes. Due to the drought situation and its 2016 experience in the regions, the visual impact of MA and MRE as actions under an emergency drought response appeal, could lead to problems with the communities if DDG does not include 'peace dividends' under the AVR component. These are used for the needs faced by the communities due to the drought (assessment required and the priorities of the Elders and committees addressed, thus each intervention could be different) and would focus on water trucking, borehole rehabilitation, shelter materials, eventual livelihood materials i.e. farm tools, seeds, livestock. The committee will be assisted in identifying the priorities. The mediation of these resource conflicts and DDG interaction to assist in their resolution requires these peace dividends. Involvement of other INGO actors will also be crucial.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

Environment Marker Of The Project

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The non-technical survey element of DDG's proposed project includes information collection on gender and diversity in relation to mine action in order to ensure a systematic approach, based on current statistics and data. The UNDP's 2015 Human Development Report, explains the importance of income and women's empowerment for human development (work and human development are synergistic), which DDG is directly promoting in this proposal by hiring MTT members from the target communities, including both women and men. Gender equality in the work place remains an abstract idea until people can witness concrete examples. Since employment of women enhances their social and economic financial position, such employment is also an instrument of durable socio-economic change. DDG's project actively seeks the distinct perspectives of both sexes, as well as from different age groups and other demographic characteristics, in order to be able to prescribe an intervention that is both relevant and likely to create the intended outcomes. DDG's project will not only include women but will actively seek to strengthen their position as change agents and drivers of socio-economic solutions for local communities (and beyond).

Protection Mainstreaming

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

DDG has mainstreamed security policies and protocols, which are regularly revised and reinforced. Safety and security staff are employed at site level, with the technical hub at capital level and with regional-level oversight. All areas of Somalia remain dangerous for NGOs to operate, which is why DDG has significantly invested in safety risk management structures that emphasize deterrence and protection. Risk management of staff and operational safety is governed under the DDG Standard Operating Procedures and relevant International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). Also DDG's grass-root level participatory approaches has allowed entry into areas in Somalia where other actors were denied. Lastly, the robustness of DDG Somalia's M&E system has been noted as "...an exemplary singularity in the humanitarian/development sector in Somalia and provides strong foundations for evidence-based, adaptive programme designs" (Altai Consulting 2016 evaluation). The system is designed to allow for responsive programming decision to be made in line with evolving and changing beneficiary needs, newly attained information and lessons learnt, within the life cycle of the project. M&E findings will be shared with all relevant stakeholders.

Access

Despite improved access to many former conflict areas, continued adaptation of the MO of armed militia has led to a security situation that is difficult to predict. The regions of Sool and Togdheer continue to have intra-clan conflicts, and Puntland continues to be unpredictable and volatile given the existing conflicts between various sub-clans, political, administrative and insurgent groups which are dominated by a complex interplay of competing interests and historical enmity. The highest risk will be to staff: expatriates who run the risk of kidnap for ransom and national staff being targeted for who they work for. The primary risk assessed recently, for both staff groups, is collateral damage from violent incidents. Risk, in general, has significant challenges to activities; however, DDG has mainstreamed security policies and protocols that are revised and reinforced on a regular basis and identifies and addresses threat specifics. Safety and security staff are employed at site level, with the technical hub being at capital level, with regional-level oversight. DDG notes that it has reduced certain risks with its grass-root level participatory approaches in its interventions and is well recognized and accepted in the Sool and Sanaag regions. Three decades of work in the country have led to a certain rapport and understanding and in many areas, DDG is requested to intervene by communities, local authorities and civil society groups.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Country Director(13.5%)	S	1	7,545.00	8	13.50	8,148.60
	<i>Provides leadership for the technical unit comprising a pool of specialized advisors with a clear responsibility to ensure technical soundness as well as weave cross-cutting issues into the program design. Total salary including benefits are \$ 7,545 and SHF will contribute 13.5% of the cost and balance will be contributed by Danish Demining Group and other donors.</i>						
1.2	Heads of Logistics 11.5%	S	1	6,972.00	8	11.50	6,414.24
	<i>Will provide oversight support to the logistics sector of the project. Will support the team in ensuring compliance, rules and regulations, as well as adherence to local government laws, regulations and procedures. Will also provide timely technical support to the implementing team for them to ensure the programme is implemented as per donor guidelines. Total salary including benefits are \$ 55,776 and SHF will contribute 11.5%. Balance will be contributed by DRC and other donors..Standard rate for Head of Logistics is \$ 6,972 which includes basic salary and benefits. 11.5% is budgeted for CHF, DRC/DDG and other donors contribute the balance.</i>						
1.3	Operations EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) Manager (100%)	D	1	7,243.00	8	100.00	57,944.00
	<i>Full time Operations EOD - Explosive Ordnance Disposal - Manager provides overall and specific technical guidance/support and supervision of the mine action activities as per international standards that are obligatory requirement. Quality monitoring, assessment of country reporting mechanism, assessment and future capacity building for the explosive ordnance disposal police teams, compliance to the international mine standards/guidelines and those the the country, reporting, Coordination with the explosive hazards cluster and the Somali Explosive Management Authority and a donor liaison. The standard salary is \$ 7,243 which includes the basic salary and benefits. Total salary is SHF cost and will contribute 100% of the cost.</i>						
1.4	Total Expat staff Insurance 3.13%	s	4	9,041.00	8	3.13	9,055.47

	<i>Accident, and medical insurance, along with R&R as per the Danish Demining Group's 'Staff Wellness' policy.</i>						
1.5	Deputy EOD Operations Manager (100%)	D	1	1,654.00	8	100.00	13,232.00
	<i>Full time Deputy Operations EOD - Explosive Ordnance Disposal -Manager provides overall and specific technical guidance/support and supervision of the explosive ordnance disposal teams and the mine risk education. Will collaborate with the armed violence reduction teams to ensure full coverage and cohesion. Local authority liaison and updater, reporting and meeting organiser at local level. The standard salary is \$ 1,654 which includes the basic salary and benefits. Total salary is provided by SHF.</i>						
1.6	Team Leaders mine risk education -MRE/armed violence reduction -AVR/explosive ordnance disposal -EOD X 3 - 100%	D	3	978.00	8	100.00	23,472.00
	<i>Full time team leaders to guide field activities, to support and supervise aspects at site level, to coordinate and finalise reporting, budgets and interact with field level authorities and committees. 1 for each activity to ensure quality and implementation due to short timeline as intervention in two regions, so are the main supervisors of teams.</i>						
1.7	Finance Finance Officer (15%)	S	1	1,213.00	8	15.00	1,455.60
	<i>The finance officer is based in Hargeisa, and is responsible for the day to day finance activities - verification of financial documents and compliance issues, make payments, recording of daily transactions and maintaining of cash books and bank statements. Standard rate for the finance officer is \$ 1,213 which includes basic salary and benefits. 15% of the staff salary for 8 months including basic salary and benefits are budgeted for under SHF and DDG/DRC and other donors contribute 85%.</i>						
1.8	Logistic/Procurement Officer (15%)	S	1	1,213.00	8	15.00	1,455.60
	<i>The Logistics/Procurement Officer is to arrange the travel requirements for the project staff and ensure that procurement is timely, functional and effective and in accordance with stipulated policies. Standard rate is \$ 1,213 which includes basic salary and benefits. SHF will contribute 15% and DDG and other donors will contribute the balance.</i>						
1.9	HR Officer (15%)	S	1	1,213.00	8	15.00	1,455.60
	<i>HR officer is to enact and adhere to HR polices ensuring fair recruitment processes; that staff follow the regulations in terms of attendance, leave management, performance appraisals etc, medical issues, contracts and salary. SHF will contribute 15% of the salary and the balance will be paid by DDG and other donors.</i>						
1.10	AVR - Armed Violence Reduction Coordinator (100%)	D	1	1,520.00	8	100.00	12,160.00
	<i>Specific to the AVR component to correctly implement AVR methodology which is contextual and locational. The AVR component will be split in two to cover the communities required in the intervention so as to achieve the objectives as per the intervention. The coordinator has overall responsibility for the implementation in regards to quality and pertinance. The coordinator will work with the team leaders and officers to ensure project objectives are acheived.</i>						
1.11	2 Project Officers AVR - Armed Violence Reduction and MRE - Mine Risk Education (100%)	D	2	1,078.00	8	100.00	17,248.00
	<i>Trained staff from past projects and are known at regional level, thus know the context. These staff are generally from the region thus making certain implementation goals easier as acceptance is their from the population. They are needed to work hand in hand with the facilitators to introduce the objectives, while supervising the work and reach of the AVR/MRE trainings/awareness. This includes day to day implementation of the project activities including data recording, community mobilisation, training of the community committees, daily monitoring of conflict and rmannts of war, promotion of the awareness, liaising with community leaders and local authorities. Monthly salaries are 1,078 USD. and budgeted under SHF they will devote 100% of their time to this project.</i>						
1.12	8 Facilitators armed violence reduction/mine risk education (100%)	D	8	680.00	8	100.00	43,520.00
	<i>These positions are part of direct operations - they comprise of trained DDG staff from past projects that are known at regional level, thus know the context. These staff are generally from the region thus making certain implementation goals easier. They are needed to work hand in hand with the facilitators to introduce the objectives, while supervising the work and reach of the AVR/MA trainings/awareness.</i>						
1.13	2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Paramedics(100%)	D	2	680.00	8	100.00	10,880.00
	<i>As above - these posts are part of direct operations and are required to target the population in the activities of the project. They are employed directly from the region, thus an acceptance and reach.</i>						
1.14	2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operartors (100%)	D	2	680.00	8	100.00	10,880.00
	<i>This position part of direct operations. Within MA action there are certain international standards that require to be met, thus this staff specifically trained. To be able to implement correctly and within the guidelines thus conforming to the international standards. The AVR component needs to be split in two to cover the communities required in the intervention to achieve the objectives as per the intervention</i>						
1.15	Ambulance Driver (100%)	D	1	620.85	8	100.00	4,966.80

	<i>This position is necessary for the operating the ambulance and following the SOP of the evac plan if needed.</i>						
1.16	Cook/Cleaner/Watchmen - 7 (100%)	S	7	432.00	8	100.00	24,192.00
	<p><i>The costs are not covered by PSC. The cook/watchmen/cleaners will directly relate to this project as they will support the MMT/ EOD teams in the field during deployments. These positions are necessary for cleaning , cooking and security for the (Multi Task Teams) MTT teams they like the paramedics will move around with the team in the non-technical surveys. The International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) provide guidance on the standards of Demining operations, including levels of medical support, support teams (drivers, guards and cooks) and evacuation guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>From UNMAS/UNOPS Somalia reference Statement of Work in Somalia.</i></p> <p><i>Minimum staff requirements for MTT team states that:</i></p> <p><i>“The Contractor should deploy a suitably qualified and experienced staff member capable of supervising disposals requiring IMAS level 3. The teams must be capable of up to month-long deployments away from any operations base.</i></p> <p><i>All Somali staff members should be vetted by local authorities. Each MTT shall consist of as a minimum (minimum 2 female staff in each team):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 x team leader trained to IMAS EOD level 2; <input type="checkbox"/> 4 x operators trained to IMAS EOD level 1; <input type="checkbox"/> 1 x suitably trained and experienced EOD/ Survey team medic <input type="checkbox"/> 1 x risk education facilitator <input type="checkbox"/> 1 x licensed driver with verified experience <input type="checkbox"/> 1 x cook <input type="checkbox"/> 4 x watch guards <p><i>All training delivery for the teams (and therefore readiness for full Operational Accreditation) should be completed before the seventh week of the Operations phase.”</i></p>						
1.17	Project supervision and monitoring	S	20	606.00	8	12.50	12,120.00
	<p><i>Mine Action requires quality control mechanisms - this is a % of having this carried out and is part of the international standards of MA. Also includes visits by AVR and MRE to support the overall regional response in each component. Covers visits and % of salary. Lessons learned reports as a result assists in focusing direction of projects in the long term and for sustainability. SHF covered the salary for 20 days a total of 12 120 USD out of a total 15 200 USD</i></p> <p><i>Mine Action requires quality control mechanisms - this is a % of having this carried out and is part of the international standards of MA. Also includes visits by AVR and MRE to support the overall regional response in each component. Covers visits and % of salary. Lessons learned reports as a result assists in focusing direction of projects in the long term and for sustainability. SHF covered the salary for 20 days a total of 12 120 USD out of a total 15 200 USD</i></p>						
1.18	Technical support Danish Demining Group	D	1	9,090.00	1	100.00	9,090.00
	<p><i>HQ level support for technical feedback and new standards for MA - mine action/AVR - armed violence reduction and MRE mine risk education - specific support given by HQ / regional for EOD - explosive ordnance disposal activities - visit included with associated costs. Specifically relevant to Somalia as embargo has led to finding different explosive conductor, in this case thermite. SHF will cover salary for days in country, DDG and other donors the rest of the field costs. A total of 11 665 USD and SHF covers 9090 USD.</i></p>						
1.19	Head of HR/Administration 11.5%	S	1	6,972.00	8	11.50	6,414.24
	<p><i>Will provide oversight support to the HR and Admin sector of the project .Will support the team in ensuring compliance, rules and regulations, as well as adherence to local government laws, regulations and procedures. Will also provide timely technical support to the implementing team for them to ensure the programme is implemented as per donor guidelines. Total salary including benefits are \$ 55,776 and SHF will contribute 11.5%. Balance will be contributed by DRC and other donors. Standard rate for Head of HR and Administration is \$ 6,972 which includes basic salary and benefits. 11.5% is budgeted for CHF, DRC/DDG and other donors contribute the balance.</i></p>						
	Section Total						274,104.15
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Legal and administrative services/charges	D	1	2,870.00	1	100.00	2,870.00
	<p><i>This cost is a contribution to DDG legal annual registration fees, HR and local policies consultancy fees etc. The registration fees i.e. at the ministry of planning in 3 locations, but more so the fees to be charged by Somaliland and Puntland for MA - mine action work, around 1500/2 000 USD fees for certificate to be allowed to conduct activities. Other departments will also get involved requiring us to register - SHF will contribute 30% to this. It also includes our annual cost contribution to legal advisory of policies - HR incl. tax, legal etc. Advertisement for new recruitments, subscription of news papers.</i></p>						
2.2	Local staff Capacity Building	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<p><i>This cost a contribution to DDG staff training on donor guidelines and specific project rules and other orientations for new staff on DRC/DDG policies and procedures. A forfeit amount that is put on all our budgets for the capacity building of national staff whether support or programme - either for in-house training's or external and international</i></p>						
2.3	Freight - international and local	D	1	42,000.00	1	100.00	42,000.00

	<i>International freight and local transport (includes customs costs) this is international freight for the EOD equipment and explosives and is worked out at HQ level - due to timeline - air freight from Europe. Also country transport plus charges. 40 000 USD for international freight including import of EOD/explosives and local transport at 2000 USD, for cargo transport within Puntland/Somaliland. Considering explosives will be transported one takes into account fees required here by the military escorting - to date these process are not as yet known.</i>						
2.4	Rental vehicles	D	3	1,800.00	7	100.00	37,800.00
	<i>Covers rental for vehicles used in the activities, wherein 2 ambulances for the EOD/MRE teams (EOD/MTT - Multi Task Teams require to have an ambulance stationed at all times near to where activities are carried out) and 1 for AVR. DDG is contributing 1 vehicle for this project funded by other DDG donors.</i>						
2.5	Critical Mapping of Community	D	1	4,405.00	1	100.00	4,405.00
	<i>Are a series of meetings in chosen locations to establish those individuals of influence. Will take 3 days - renting of a venue for those to visit. Meetings with local authorities. Refreshments and stationary required for 90 participants.</i>						
2.6	Community Planning Meetings	D	1	6,720.00	1	100.00	6,720.00
	<i>90 participants - Information sharing with communities in selected sites about project objectives and goals. Estimated 4 in each site (4) - this is community and authority buy in a pre-requisite to accomplish successfully.</i>						
2.7	Selection of Community Representatives	D	1	3,360.00	1	100.00	3,360.00
	<i>90 participants -Meetings and forums to vote in a selection of community chosen individuals to lead the committee that will assist in conflict mediation. 8 meetings to be held at the 4 selected sites.</i>						
2.8	Conflict Resoulution Mechanism Training	D	1	20,000.00	1	100.00	20,000.00
	<i>35 participants. Training with refreshments and venue and stationary, over 5 days in 4 selected sites - the chosen and newly established committee and those of the community/local authorities that which to participate.</i>						
2.9	Supporting Unresolved Conflicts	D	2	1,000.00	4	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>An estimation based on past experiences in the regions - an amount to be used to assist in resolving unsettled or imminent conflicts when the project first begins. 8000 USD has been noted in 2 sites but this is goverened by the community and their needs and priorities.</i>						
2.10	Peace Dividends	D	4	10,000.00	1	100.00	40,000.00
	<i>A lump-sum of 40 000 USD for 4 arrears used in assisting resolutions brought about by conflict - can be used for water trucking, seed purchase and tools or security control points/lighting. Contracts will be made locally and supervised technically by DDG. The amount used will be reported accordingly to the donor at each reporting period.</i>						
2.11	Training Explosive Ordnance Disposal 2/3 and Mine Risk Education	D	1	25,626.00	1	100.00	25,626.00
	<i>A 30 days training hosting 3 consultants and training of approx. 28 participants - in pure explosive hazard activities and risk education included for that team and the Police teams. All associated costs as noted in the BoQ. EOD training is highly specialized and to comply with UNMAS, AMAS and IMSMA standards.</i>						
2.12	Assessment of surveillance mechanism	D	1	2,010.00	1	100.00	2,010.00
	<i>AAan activity that requires discussions and meetings with local authroities, mine action actors and the communities approximate 90 participant. Costs as per the BoQ stated.</i>						
2.13	Establish surveillance system at community level	D	1	3,360.00	1	100.00	3,360.00
	<i>Putting in place a simple system of surveillance for communities to identify risk and call upon the correct security providers to deal with said risk. Capacity building and assessment of State EOD teams will take place and a link with this activity and their training, approximate 90 participants . Costs as per the BoQ.</i>						
2.14	Gender in Mine Action	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>A lumpsum required by DDG for gender inclusion in projects of mine action - 1500 USD.</i>						
2.15	Visibility and Accountability Items	D	1	3,851.00	1	100.00	3,851.00
	<i>Visibility during programme implementation to ensure appropriate visibility of the donor and DDG. The funds will be used for banners at the awareness sessions and also for t-shirts and scarves.</i>						

2.16	Explosives Stores rental	D	3	300.00	7	100.00	6,300.00
	<i>This budget is for rental of 3 stores in the field for safe storage of the explosive devices to be used for the project implementation. 100% of this budget will be covered by SHF</i>						
	Section Total						209,802.00
Equipment							
3.1	Equipments - Specialized Equipment& Computer and IT	D	1	52,480.00	1	100.00	52,480.00
	<p><i>These equipments are all for the project activities and for use in capacity building the EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) police teams and for the MRE/AVR teams necessary for the implementation of the project, they mainly consist of specialised equipment for the EOD/MTT teams, IT equipment and communication. Part of the project is supporting the country level EOD, and as such DDG will be transferring certain equipment to these State teams after assessment on needs. We have also included explosives here that are required for disposal. Minelab F3 detectors -Large loop detectors - Visor - Ballistic Apron - Equipment bag - Trowel (excavation) - Prodder/tripwire feeler -Leatherman - Major Trauma kit -Tablets - GPS unit - Mobile phones -Digital camera - Motorola VHF handsetBattery charger handset -Spare batteries VHF -Megaphones - Sat phones -GPS trackers -GPS subscription -Galvanometer and thermite. Thermite was calculated based on the (g) costs of Thermite plus the costs for administrative and permit costs in Somalia. Costs were cross-referenced with UNMAS and DDG's HQ.MOSS lumpsum amount to cover any security needs of team .Due to the sensitive nature of the materials being handled, it would be required to strengthen the safety/storage facilities. That would vary from site to site.</i></p> <p><i>An average 40kg of thermite is needed to ignite a buried mine. 100g of the chemicals needed to produce thermite costs around USD 30. The costs were based on around 20Kg of the chemicals needed to produce thermite, plus USD 4000 to cover the administrative and legal fees of bringing those chemicals into Somalia. Those prices were validated by the Mine Action Group and Halo who are also working on demining in Somalia as well as our headquarters. The Mine Action Global Technical lead in Headquarters is supporting this process in order to ensure the correct purchase and handling of these chemical components.</i></p> <p><i>The technical specifications for all items provided in the BOQ and more detailed document named"Metal Detectors_Catalogue 2005 ",Large-loop detectors änd Minelab F3 uploaded for additional information.</i></p>						
3.2	Furnitures and fixtures-Furniture/repairs for the site offices and guesthouses	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<p><i>An amount to cover guesthouse and office furniture and repairs. S 1 500 USD for purchasing of new guesthouse or office furniture and or repairs to said accommodation – DDG will need to rent possibly 2 structures so as to carry out actions in Sool and Sanaag, this is just a small contribution in an 8mth project. DDG sees items such as tables and chairs and sheets etc. An estimation, usual amount for DDG projects at 2000 USD.</i></p>						
	Section Total						53,980.00
Travel							
5.1	Travel, training etc national/expat	D	1	19,830.00	1	100.00	19,830.00
	<p><i>Costs for technical staff during project monitoring trips who are not based in the project targeted location and other local staff attending project related meetings outside their duty stations such as project kick off meetings, quarterly meetings and any other trips related to the project and or training of said project staff. This cost caninclude accommodation, airport charges, UNHAS & other local flight costs and per diems. For technical staff visits that are from the DDG Somalia pool but their salaries not paid by this project ie AVR manager/advisor Somalia; M&E coordinator; visits of the EOD manager/deputy manager to Mogadishu to see SEMA (Somali Explosive Management Authority), in Somaliland to see SMAC (Somali Mine Action Consortium) and the ministry of defence, and in Puntland to see PRSC (Puntland Risk Solutions Consortium) and corresponding ministries. As a disputed region these visits need to be punctual so as not to arose political discontent. All national staff save the cook/cleaner and watchmen are involved in kick off and midterm reviews. As a short project these meetings will be needed so all can have a say and will also be done via the senior managers on a two week basis. DDG intends to make sure there is a cohesiveness to the components to have maximum impact. So 24 staff directly accounted for here.</i></p> <p>"</p>						
	Section Total						19,830.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office	S	1	3,600.00	7	50.50	12,726.00
	<i>This budget is forfield offices contribution covered under the project implementation. 100% is charged to SHF for Sool and Sanaag rentals with associated explosive store, also 100% for storage of SHF explosives in store in Hargeisa. 19% allocation to Hargeisa office support.</i>						
7.2	Water, electricity and other utilities	S	1	1,527.00	7	60.25	6,440.12
	<i>As per the above, the Sool and Sannag premises will be covere totally and Hargeisa a 19 % allocation as covered by other budgets, balance to be met by other donors and DDG. 100% covered by SHF except Hargeisa at 19%. Due to 1 month training rentals are on a 7 mth basis and not 8 mths.</i>						
7.3	Office supplies	S	3	210.00	8	45.00	2,268.00

	<i>This includes the routine office supplies requirements, stationaries etc. the expense is cost shared among donors. 45% is budgeted to CHF over the 8 mths. Balance charged to other donors and again will be split as per the above, with emphasis on Sool and Sanaag. This cost covers office stationary, the monthly average cost per office balance to be met by DDG and other donors.</i>						
7.4	Communication	S	2	1,045.00	7	35.00	5,120.50
	<i>This will be contribution of internet, scratch cards and post-paid call charges, as per DDG communication policy to the staff involved in the project implementation. Monthly average cost is 1000 USD per site - includes internet connection, dongles, mobile scratch charge, post paid. SHF will contribute a % of this cost the remaining balance will be covered by DDG and other donors. The regions are quite volatile thus assurance that staff have phone and credit is vital. Internet based on 7mths as per rental in Sool and Sanaag.</i>						
7.5	Bank charges	D	1	8,204.28	1	100.00	8,204.28
	<i>The bank cost includes of charges of money transfers from headquarters in Denmark to the field offices and from field offices to field locations. . Cost at 1.5% of transferal amount to Country. The amount expected to be transferred to the country is the total budget less indirect cost and expats salary and insurance. Therefore USD 546,951.67 x 1.5% = 8204.28</i>						
7.6	Safety Costs - non contracted Danish Demining Group staff	S	1	15,680.00	1	13.40	2,101.12
	<i>This covers non DDG safety costs i.e. SPU - special police unit required for expatriate movement and MOSS compliance to improve the security of DDG premises, specifically as certain premises will have a explosives store. Obligatory in Puntland and Somaliland. 13% covered by SHF and DDG and other donors will contribute to ensure quality supervision if increase required.</i>						
	Section Total						36,860.02
	SubTotal			95.00			594,576.17
	Direct						495,209.08
	Support						99,367.09
	PSC Cost						
	PSC Cost Percent						7.00
	PSC Amount						41,620.33
	Total Cost						636,196.50
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Sanaag -> Laasqoray -> Buraan	30	420	460	548	378	1,806	
Sool -> Laas Caanood -> Laas Caanood	70	3,785	4,144	4,934	3,411	16,274	
Documents							
Category Name	Document Description						
Project Supporting Documents	Organisations_Expertise.pdf						
Project Supporting Documents	ACRONYM LIST.docx						
Project Supporting Documents	Metal Detectors_Catalogue 2005.pdf						
Project Supporting Documents	Large-loop detectors.pdf						
Project Supporting Documents	Minelab F3.pdf						
Budget Documents	BudgetReport - revised.xls						
Budget Documents	BudgetReport - revised 6.2.2017.xls						
Budget Documents	Revised Budget Narrative and Budget 14.02.2017.xls						
Budget Documents	Revised Budget - DDG 22.02.2017.xls						

Budget Documents	DRC PROTECTION 24.02.2017.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG PROTECTION Budget REVISED- 08032017.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget REVISED- 17032017.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget REVISED- 21032017.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget REVISED- 22032017- Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget REVISED- 23032017- Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget 24032017- Revised Final.xlsx
Budget Documents	DDG MRE AVR Budget 27032017- Revised Final.xlsx
Grant Agreement	HC signed GA for DRC 4678.pdf