

|                                   |   |                                 |                              |              |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Requesting Organization :</b>  | Mines Advisory Group  |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Allocation Type :</b>          | 2nd Round Standard Allocation   |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Primary Cluster</b>            | <b>Sub Cluster</b>  | <b>Percentage</b>               |                              |              |
| PROTECTION                        | Mine Action   | 100.00                          |                              |              |
|                                   |   | <b>100</b>                      |                              |              |
| <b>Project Title :</b>            | Humanitarian mine action for increased protection of target communities and humanitarian actors   |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Allocation Type Category :</b> | Frontline services  |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>OPS Details</b>                |   |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Project Code :</b>             | SSD-17/P-HR-RL/102697   | <b>Fund Project Code :</b>      | SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/P/INGO/6604 |              |
| <b>Cluster :</b>                  | Protection  | <b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b> | 850,000.00                   |              |
| <b>Planned project duration :</b> | 9 months  | <b>Priority:</b>                |                              |              |
| <b>Planned Start Date :</b>       | 01/08/2017  | <b>Planned End Date :</b>       | 30/04/2018                   |              |
| <b>Actual Start Date:</b>         | 01/08/2017  | <b>Actual End Date:</b>         | 30/04/2018                   |              |
| <b>Project Summary :</b>          | <p>MAG will enhance the protection environment through the deployment of two mine action teams. The function of both teams will be to reduce the threat of explosive hazards on humanitarian workers and vulnerable communities. This will be achieved through Risk Education, survey and clearance of explosive hazards. Risk Education and clearance tasks will be prioritized in order to expedite the delivery of humanitarian aid and access to humanitarian services.</p> <p>Mine Action Integrated Protection Mobile Team (IPMT): The first team will be integrated into the IPMT. Comprised of one international Technical Field Manager (TFM) and one national Deminer Team Leader (DTL), the team will join the IPMT for six months starting 1 August 2017. Prior to an IPMT mission, the team will provide bespoke maps of hazardous areas (HAs) in targeted locations and risk education to humanitarian staff supporting and implementing the mission. During assessment missions, the mine action IPMT will gather data from local populations and humanitarian staff as to the presence of hazards and their impact on humanitarian activity and on the local communities. It will also carry out further threat assessments and will report previously unknown hazards to the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) for inclusion in the database of hazardous areas to be prioritised for clearance. Risk education sessions will be provided to at-risk communities in the locations targeted by the IPMT, in order to increase beneficiaries' capacity to recognize and report hazards and to cope with the threat posed by unexploded ordnance until these are removed</p> <p>Mine Action Team (MAT): The second team will be a mobile Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Risk Education team that will include one TFM, one DTL, one deputy DDTL, four Deminers, one Community Liaison Team Leader (CLTL), two CL Officers (CLOs), one medic and one driver. This team, which will be ready for operations by end of August, will focus on SSHF priority counties across Central Equatoria for a nine month period. It will remove unexploded ordnance as tasked by UNMAS in locations prioritised by the humanitarian community. The team is highly flexible and able to maintain full mobility at short notice throughout the rainy season. It will focus on areas in Central Equatoria state that are highly contaminated, in particular, Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya, where the humanitarian community requires unimpeded access to tackle protection needs (Yei and Kajo-Keji), displacement (all four counties), cholera outbreak (Terekeka) and critical food insecurity (Lainya and Kajo-Keji). The team will have the capacity to carry out spot-tasks to remove and destroy unexploded ordnance and perform basic battle area clearance. During their mobilisation the team will gather data from the population on unknown contamination and report them to IMSMA for clearance prioritization while providing risk education to these communities. This intervention will ensure humanitarian actors gain increased unimpeded access to priority areas and thus will contribute to an accelerated emergency response, mitigate the risk of injury and death to humanitarian workers and the local population, and improve access of at-risk beneficiaries to much needed humanitarian services.</p> |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>     |   |                                 |                              |              |
| <b>Men</b>                        | <b>Women</b>  | <b>Boys</b>                     | <b>Girls</b>                 | <b>Total</b> |
| 1,474                             | 1,574   | 1,350                           | 1,350                        | 5,748        |

**Other Beneficiaries :**

| Beneficiary name            | Men | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Internally Displaced People | 475 | 505   | 580  | 580   | 2,140 |
| Aid Agencies                | 375 | 375   | 0    | 0     | 750   |
| People in Host Communities  | 405 | 435   | 420  | 420   | 1,680 |
| Refugee Returnees           | 219 | 259   | 350  | 350   | 1,178 |

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

MAG expects to reach 28,740 indirect beneficiaries through risk education sessions and messaging both through the work carried out by IPMT and by the MAT in Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya counties in Central Equatoria. This total is reached by using the average family size in South Sudan as a marker for the impact of risk education activities. MAG teams encourage direct beneficiaries to share the knowledge and informative literature acquired with family members and members of their communities to maximise outreach. To ensure the breadth of the impact of MAG risk education, both the IPMT and MAT will endeavour to place posters carrying life-saving messages in locations widely used by the local populations, with particular attention to facilities, locations and infrastructure used by children, women and the elderly. Community

**Catchment Population:**

The mine action IPMT will be deployed to any region in the country as per needs identified by the Protection cluster whereas the MAT will focus on four counties in Central Equatoria: Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya. In addition, the MAT may be tasked by UNMAS to respond to other locations where the presence of explosive hazards is impeding the delivery of humanitarian aid or inhibiting access to humanitarian services. Moreover, MAG's community liaison capacity within the MAT will aim to reach communities within a radius of 50km from the site of technical operations.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

As per the SSHF allocation strategy, MAG's deployment of a mine action component of the IPMT and of a mobile MAT will contribute to increased safety of humanitarian actors, improve cluster and inter-cluster collaboration and accelerate humanitarian operations carried out in response to the three identified priorities (cholera outbreak, IDP protection needs and malnutrition). In particular, the capacity of the MAT to remove and destroy unexploded ordnance that inhibits humanitarian activity will directly mitigate threats to humanitarian workers. The construction of the teams directly addresses the need for teams that are flexible, light and able to operate under a variety of circumstances and at short notice throughout the wet season.

The survey and assessment component of the teams will allow humanitarian actors to safely deploy to locations in need of life-saving services and in this regard MAG will actively contribute to increasing the speed with which the IPMT can deploy and save lives. The flexibility of MAG's teams will help respond to needs identified by the local community or other agencies as and when they arise. Moreover, understanding where contamination is present and the impact that it is having on local populations will help prioritize interventions to support communities

Risk Education of humanitarian workers will allow them to enter contaminated areas with an improved capacity to recognize and avoid risks, mitigating the dangers associated with rapid deployments. As such, the improved understanding of the risks will allow humanitarian interventions to take place and address the needs of local populations without putting staff in undue risk. Meanwhile the provision of risk education to local populations will ensure that vulnerable communities and humanitarian workers gain the knowledge necessary to deal safely with the danger posed by unexploded ordnance until the threat is removed, while accessing resources and services more safely.

The deployment of a MAT to tackle explosive hazard contamination in Central Equatoria and in particular in the prioritised counties of Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya will reduce restrictions to humanitarian activity through enabling access to affected communities by protection services. To increase the protection of local communities and IDPs in priority locations and their capacity to access basic services, as well as food and water, MAG will work to reduce the risk posed by unexploded ordnance to humanitarian activity and beneficiaries. MAG's teams will closely collaborate with the humanitarian community to ensure clearance is prioritised to guarantee safe access to water sources, shelter, agricultural land and infrastructure such as schools and clinics for targeted communities. By contributing to removing obstacles inhibiting humanitarian activities, MAG will also contribute to accelerating the pace of the humanitarian response in these priority counties.

**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            |
|-------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Paul Gimson | Country Director | Paul.gimson@maginternational.org | +211 91 236 1490 |

**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan has contaminated vast swathes of land with explosive hazards which inhibit the delivery of humanitarian aid and impede safe movement throughout the country. The ongoing and protracted conflict in South Sudan has led to a wide-scale humanitarian crisis that requires a concerted humanitarian response. However, decades of war have left a legacy of explosive hazard contamination - such as unexploded air-dropped bombs, cluster bomb units, landmines and small arms ammunition - that contributes to restricting movement both of humanitarian actors delivering emergency services, and of beneficiaries seeking to access them.

UNMAS estimates that some 91,315,430m<sup>2</sup> of land in South Sudan is contaminated by explosive hazards, with about 150 new hazardous areas reported each month. As of June 2017, there are 676 open hazards in the country. In particular, the priority counties of Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya that MAG seeks to target have a combined total of 106 known hazards spread over 2,158,482m<sup>2</sup> – numbers that are likely to increase as MAG begins working in the area gathering data about contamination. There is a direct relationship between the level of contamination, reflecting the intensity of the conflict in the area, and the humanitarian needs of communities.

The survey, clearance and risk education capacity of the mine action IPMT and MAT will prove a double benefit in the humanitarian context. An improved understanding of where the threats posed by unexploded ordnance are, how to recognize and react to threats and the clearance of threats identified as impeding a humanitarian response will allow humanitarian actors better flexibility in responding rapidly to needs throughout South Sudan. The provision of risk education to local communities and clearance capacity, including that responding to spot tasks by the MAT, will also improve the security of at risk South Sudanese, allowing greater freedom to access humanitarian services.

## **2. Needs assessment**

UNMAS has reported widespread explosive hazard contamination in South Sudan covering some 91,315,430m<sup>2</sup> of land. As of June 2017, there are 676 open hazards in the country. Among the SSHF priority counties, contamination has been recorded in Terekeka where 47 HAs cover 1,420,101m<sup>2</sup>, Yei where 47 hazards cover 609,956m<sup>2</sup>, Lainya where 10 HAs cover 107,825m<sup>2</sup> and Kajo-Keji where 7 HAs cover 20,600m<sup>2</sup>. However, a thorough nationwide survey has not been completed, with the result that much of the contamination is not recorded or understood. To this end, UNMAS reports that on average about 150 new HAs are identified each month. MAG will target contamination in the priority counties of Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya where an IRNA published by OCHA in December 2016 and a recent update published by UNICEF in April 2017, outlined the same widespread needs prioritised by the protection cluster in terms of protection in Kajo-Keji and Yei: displacement in all four counties, cholera outbreak in Terekeka and malnutrition at IPC 4 in Kajo-Keji and Lainya.

Both the mine action IPMT and the MAT will have integrated community liaison capacity. Such a capacity enhances the ability to conduct assessments and surveys throughout South Sudan and enable MAG to gather new, valuable data from the targeted communities about as yet unknown contamination. The information will help update the IMSMA database in which all contamination is logged and then prioritised for clearance by UNMAS. Information, data and maps on current and new hazards will be shared widely. An added benefit of the collaboration of mine action with cluster partners, will ensure that the needs identified by cluster partners, both in terms of their operations and the humanitarian needs of local populations, will also be taken into account when compiling prioritisation for clearance. The improved understanding of the scale and impact of contamination will ensure that the humanitarian community better understands and analyses the impact of unexploded ordnance on local communities, how this impact affects their needs and how humanitarian actors can best respond to these needs.

In addition to improving the understanding of the contamination in South Sudan, particularly the priority areas of operation of humanitarian workers, MAG's clearance and risk education capacity will improve the security of humanitarian actors and local populations. Since January 2017, 26 people have been reported injured in these areas and six people killed. These numbers are likely underreported owing to the remoteness of some hazardous areas, poor communication and no institutionalized means of recording casualties. Moreover, the majority of reported victims have been children. Risk education will increase the capacity of individuals, both humanitarian workers and locals, to cope with this risk posed by unexploded ordnance until the dangerous items are removed. This will allow local communities to better access humanitarian services safely, as well as the mobility of the humanitarian response. The mine action IPMT and MAT will also have the capacity to respond to clearance requirements when needed in order to allow humanitarian work to proceed unimpeded and with reduced risk.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries of this project are women, girls, boys and men from IDP, host and refugee returnee communities, as well as vulnerable groups. As outlined in the needs assessment and humanitarian context sections, the project targets beneficiaries whose safety is under threat due to the presence of explosive hazards which hinder their freedom of movement or their right to access life-saving emergency response in safety and dignity. The project will also directly assist the humanitarian community, which will benefit from integrated planning of assessment and response missions, unimpeded access to vulnerable communities and increased knowledge of risk education safety messaging. Through risk education sessions, IPMT will reach 200 men; 300 women; 350 boys; and 350 girls in the communities targeted by the IPMT. IPMT will also deliver risk education sessions to 150 men and 150 women from the humanitarian community and will train a total of 90 Community Focal Points (CFPs) in the priority locations targeted during the IPMT missions undertaken. The MAT will reach 800 men; 800 women; 1,000 boys; and 1,000 girls through the delivery of risk education sessions in target communities in the four targeted priority counties (Terekeka, Yei, Kajo-Keji and Lainya) and to communities within a 50km radius from the areas of operations. The team will also train a total of 108 CFPs in the communities targeted. The MAT will also deliver risk education sessions to 225 men and 225 women from the humanitarian community. Communities reached will include IDPs, vulnerable people and host communities. Indirect beneficiaries of risk education activities by the mine action IPMT are estimated at 7,635 and for the MAT at 20,460

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

The unanticipated scale of the cholera, food insecurity and IDP emergencies has opened new priority areas across South Sudan. The project addresses the need for integrated rapid assessments of, and integrated rapid responses to, protection needs in the priority counties identified by the SSHF in the allocation strategy. The project also aims to reduce the risk of death and injury that unexploded ordnance across South Sudan still poses to vulnerable communities. MAG will achieve this by integrating a mine action capacity in the IPMT and by deploying a mobile MAT to remove the threat of unexploded ordnance in at-risk priority locations.

By deploying teams that will assess, report, map and remove the threat of unexploded ordnance MAG will address to threat to the security of vulnerable communities across South Sudan and the ability of humanitarian actors to gain unimpeded access to locations in need of life-saving services. In this regard, MAG will actively contribute to increasing the ability of the humanitarian actors to save lives. By delivering risk education messaging, MAG also ensures that vulnerable communities and humanitarian workers gain the necessary knowledge to properly deal with the danger posed by unexploded ordnance until the threat is removed. Overall, through this intervention, MAG will be contributing to accelerating the pace of the humanitarian response in priority counties.

## **5. Complementarity**

MAG is eager to combine its current work in South Sudan, which focusses on the longer-term needs of communities to reclaim land in order to access services and reduce insecurity, with rapid support to humanitarian actors working in priority areas and seeking to gain access to beneficiaries. Through rapid response work, MAG seeks to improve ties and collaboration with the humanitarian community and to better respond to the needs of the humanitarian community with its rapid response work. Whether by implementing rapid response, support to IPMT or clearance activities, MAG always works towards the goal of removing all contamination from South Sudan and increasing the capacity of humanitarian actors and beneficiaries to cope with the risk that this contamination poses while it still exists.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

Reduce the impact of explosive hazards to enhance the protection of vulnerable communities and facilitate the safe delivery of humanitarian aid

## PROTECTION

| Cluster objectives   | Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives  | Percentage of activities |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| 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 | 50                       |
| Individuals' right to freedom of movement and to live in safety and dignity is enhanced.   | SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats | 50                       |

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** MAG's deployment of mine action component of the IPMT and MAT will support the capacity of the IPMT to deliver timely integrated assessments and response to current emergencies, and will increase the capacity of the wider humanitarian community to deliver aid in safety and of beneficiaries to access that aid. This intervention will accelerate the humanitarian response and increase the protection of at-risk and vulnerable communities and therefore falls within the HRP strategic objectives by actively contributing to the alleviation of the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection, and by increasing the capacity of at-risk communities to cope with significant threats.

### Outcome 1

Conduct technical and non-technical survey to identify explosive hazards in locations prioritized by the Protection Cluster and SSHF partners

#### Output 1.1

##### Description

Integration of mine action staff on IPMT

##### Assumptions & Risks

Risk: access constraints due to conflict, political or security issues;

Assumption: the security situation allows for safe access to communities

Risk: political instability in priority locations impede implementation of activities

Assumption: operations are moved to different priority areas

Risk: Ethnic violence endangers safety of teams in priority areas

Assumption: MAG is able to interchange staff within teams to ensure they are deployed to areas where they are not exposed to the risk of ethnic violence

##### Indicators

| Code            | Cluster    | Indicator  | End cycle beneficiaries |       |      |       | End cycle |
|-----------------|------------|--|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
|                 |            |  | Men                     | Women | Boys | Girls | Target    |
| Indicator 1.1.1 | PROTECTION | Number of missions undertaken by the mine action IPMTs |                         |       |      |       | 9         |

**Means of Verification :** Debriefings produced; response plan records; minutes from meetings with clusters

|                 |            |   |  |  |  |  |   |
|-----------------|------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Indicator 1.1.2 | PROTECTION | Number of debriefing sessions to the protection cluster from integrated mobile protection teams |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|-----------------|------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|

**Means of Verification :** Minutes of the Protection cluster meetings

##### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

Prior to each of 9 IPMT mission, MAG staff shares mine action resources to assess impact of explosive hazards on humanitarian activity and communities in targeted locations

#### Activity 1.1.2

After each mission, one MAG staff member from the mine action IPMT produces analysis of assessment and one staff member works to integrate mine action in the planning of response

#### Activity 1.1.3

The team will share findings and recommendations in debriefing meetings to the protection cluster

#### Output 1.2

##### Description

Technical and non-technical survey

##### Assumptions & Risks

| Indicators   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
|--|------------|---|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| Code   | Cluster    | Indicator   | End cycle beneficiaries |       |      |       | End cycle |
|  |            |   | Men                     | Women | Boys | Girls | Target    |
| Indicator 1.2.1  | PROTECTION | Number of Hazardous Areas surveyed                                      |                         |       |      |       | 12        |
| <b>Means of Verification</b> : IMSMA   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activities</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activity 1.2.1</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| During each mission the GMAAT gathers data from the community and humanitarian actors about presence of hazards and surveys areas reported to confirm their status. The team will report all HAs surveyed to UNMAS for inclusion in the IMSMA database.  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Outcome 2</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Remove explosive hazards that pose a threat to human security and impede the delivery of humanitarian aid (Please note: the target below does not include small arms ammunition (SAA), although MAG expects to destroy any SAA discovered)   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Output 2.1</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Description</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| One MAT is deployed and HAs reduced  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <p>Risk: access constraints due to conflict or security issues;<br/> Assumption: the security situation allows for safe access to communities<br/> Risk: weather impedes MAT road access to priority areas<br/> Assumption: alternative mode of transport is organized for MAT<br/> Risk: political instability in priority locations impede implementation of activities<br/> Assumption: operations are moved to different priority areas<br/> Risk: Ethnic violence endangers safety of teams in priority areas<br/> Assumption: MAG is able to interchange staff within teams to ensure they are deployed to areas where they are not exposed to the risk of ethnic violence</p> |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Indicators   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Code   | Cluster    | Indicator   | End cycle beneficiaries |       |      |       | End cycle |
|  |            |   | Men                     | Women | Boys | Girls | Target    |
| Indicator 2.1.1  | PROTECTION | Sqm of land cleared from contamination                                  |                         |       |      |       | 315,000   |
| <b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily reports to UNMAS and included in IMSMA database   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Indicator 2.1.2  | PROTECTION | Number of spot tasks responded to                                       |                         |       |      |       | 200       |
| <b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily reports UNMAS; IMSMA database   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Indicator 2.1.3  | PROTECTION | Number of Explosive Remnants of War and small arms ammunition destroyed |                         |       |      |       | 300       |
| <b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily reports to UNMAS; IMSMA database  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activities</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activity 2.1.1</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out.   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activity 2.1.2</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Activity 2.1.3</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Outcome 3</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Enhance the ability of conflict affected communities and humanitarian staff to mitigate explosive risk   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Output 3.1</b>  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Description</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| Risk Education trains vulnerable populations and humanitarian workers to recognise and report explosive hazards  |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |
| <b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>   |            |   |                         |       |      |       |           |

Risk: access constraints due to conflict or security issues;  
 Assumption: the security situation allows for safe access to communities  
 Risk: weather impedes MAT road access to priority areas  
 Assumption: alternative mode of transport is organized for MAT  
 Risk: political instability in priority locations impede implementation of activities  
 Assumption: operations are moved to different priority areas  
 Risk: Ethnic violence endangers safety of teams in priority areas  
 Assumption: MAG is able to interchange staff within teams to ensure they are deployed to areas where they are not exposed to the risk of ethnic violence

#### Indicators

| Code            | Cluster    | Indicator                                   | End cycle beneficiaries |       |       |       | End cycle |
|-----------------|------------|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
|                 |            |   | Men                     | Women | Boys  | Girls | Target    |
| Indicator 3.1.1 | PROTECTION | Number of people who receive Risk Education | 1,375                   | 1,475 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 5,550     |

**Means of Verification** : Attendance registers; daily reports to UNMAS; IMSMA database

|                 |            |                        |  |  |  |  |     |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Indicator 3.1.2 | PROTECTION | Number of CFPs trained |  |  |  |  | 198 |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|

**Means of Verification** : Attendance registers

|                 |            |                                   |  |  |  |  |     |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|
| Indicator 3.1.3 | PROTECTION | Number of Risk Education sessions |  |  |  |  | 315 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|

**Means of Verification** : IMSMA

#### Activities

##### Activity 3.1.1

The Mine Action IPMT will deliver 90 risk education sessions to 1,200 people (300 women, 200 men, 350 girls and 350 boys) and 300 humanitarian workers.

The MAT will provide 225 risk education sessions to 450 humanitarian workers and 3,600 people in the local population (800 women, 800 men, 1,000 girls and 1,000 boys).

##### Activity 3.1.2

The Mine Action IPMT will train 90 CFPs.

The MAT will train 108 CFPs in the communities targeted. Training will include: implementing local marking of hazards, support community in recognizing and reporting hazards and providing RE refresher meetings for the community.

##### Activity 3.1.3

RE sessions carried out are reported to UNMAS for inclusion in the IMSMA reporting database

##### Additional Targets :

#### M & R

##### Monitoring & Reporting plan

Strict reporting requirements are in place for mine action teams operating in South Sudan and both mine action IPMT and MAT will be required to report daily to UNMAS on survey, clearance and risk education activities. The data will be collected by the DTL and CLTL and passed on to the TFM who will in turn communicate it to the Technical Operations Manager (TOM) in Juba for transmission to UNMAS. MAG TOM and Programme Officer will analyse the data thoroughly to ensure that any under or over performance is identified and implementation is adjusted to achieve proposed targets. Internal and external quality assurance monitoring will be carried out as per MAG SOPs and National Technical Standards and Guidelines on the clearance and risk education work of the MAT. Clearance and risk education data will be shared with UNMAS and entered into the IMSMA database.

Given MAG will not have the time or resources to carry out a thorough baseline assessment under this grant, indicators set for this project have been based on previous experience and lessons learnt from similar interventions. MAG will also regularly report to CHF as required and will produce means of verification per each activity as stated in this proposal. The wealth of information produced by the IPMT team pre and post mission will be shared as required with other partners across clusters in order to maximise the impact of this project. MAG recognizes that, specifically, the activities of the Community Focal Points (CFPs) trained in marking and reporting will be problematic to monitor once MAG staff leave the area. However, the quality and quantity of reports provided by CFPs to MAG or other contractors, will indicate the impact of the training. Moreover, MAG will collect and disseminate the contact details of CFPs with other mine action providers active in areas where CFPs have been trained in order to ensure the continuity of reporting and expedite responses to requests from local communities for clearance.

#### Workplan

| Activitydescription  | Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|  |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Activity 1.1.1: Prior to each of 9 IPMT mission, MAG staff shares mine action resources to assess impact of explosive hazards on humanitarian activity and communities in targeted locations       | 2017 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X  | X  | X  |
|  | 2018 | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Activity 1.1.2: After each mission, one MAG staff member from the mine action IPMT produces analysis of assessment and one staff member works to integrate mine action in the planning of response | 2017 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X | X | X  | X  | X  |
|  | 2018 | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |

|  |      |   |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|--|------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 1.1.3: The team will share findings and recommendations in debriefing meetings to the protection cluster  | 2017 |   |   |   |   |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
|  | 2018 | X |   |   |   |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.1: The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out. | 2017 |   |   |   |   |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
|  | 2018 | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.2: The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks  | 2017 |   |   |   |   |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
|  | 2018 | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Activity 2.1.3: The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities   | 2017 |   |   |   |   |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
|  | 2018 | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |   |

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

Both the mine action IPMT and MAT will benefit from a strong community liaison capacity to guide relations with stakeholders and beneficiaries throughout the various stages of implementation. In the case of IPMT in particular, mine action activities will take into account any further requirements as agreed with cluster partners. As a point of entry to any community where MAG has not worked previously, teams will carry out meetings with village leaders, during which an initial community map will be created identifying any potentially contaminated areas and providing a starting point to discuss needs relating to mines and unexploded ordnance. These meetings can help identify other target groups that need to be consulted for further information and further cross-referencing can be done through repeating similar activities with them, for example women-only focus group discussions.

When implementing survey activities, including explosive ordnance disposal spot task reporting, teams will use mapping to identify land owners/users in potentially contaminated areas that will be followed up on through key informant or household interviews to gather more detailed information for reporting purposes. When carrying out CL activities, teams typically draw on community fora that already exist, for example youth and women’s groups, as a means to gather data in a way that will not be intrusive. As per MAG’s SOPs, information gathering activities should recognise the negative impact of over-surveying communities and, where information already exists, this will be used as a starting point.

In terms of ensuring that different groups have the opportunity to benefit from MAG’s activities, MAG’s participatory data collection approach ensures that a range of perspectives are taken into account and that appropriate interventions are planned according to needs as expressed by a range of beneficiaries. The principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence are also embedded in all activities implemented by MAG in South Sudan. MAG is committed to a “do no harm” approach that guarantees its actions will not contribute to further the conflict. MAG does not take sides in disputes or political positions and respects the culture and social structures of the communities where activities are carried out. Any demining activity or risk education session must be approved by relevant local authorities before implementation.

The Demining Team Leader and team members will be responsible for liaising with the community before, during and after clearance. Pre-clearance Activities: Prior to the commencement of clearance on any given site, teams will carry out pre-clearance impact monitoring with relevant stakeholders through community and household interviews. This data gathering will ensure clearance has been prioritised appropriately and will provide the baseline from which to measure impact. Pre-clearance liaison activities will also ensure the community is informed on key details of the clearance such as the expected length of the clearance, the support technical teams may require, CASEVAC and other practical information. Pre-clearance liaison activities also give the opportunity to answer questions and concerns put forward by the community.

Essential liaison will be maintained throughout the clearance process. The team will liaise with community members to ensure the area is avoided where possible and that mine signs and minefield pickets are not removed or vandalised. These activities will also help identify any further risk education needs and update contamination information where relevant. Where suspension of MAG demining operations is necessary, the community will be informed of the decision and the reasons behind it. Post-clearance Activities: Post-clearance, meetings will be held with key stakeholders in the community to ensure the community is fully aware that hazards have been eliminated, increasing potential for the land to be used.

**Implementation Plan**

MAG will directly implement all stages of this intervention. Supervision at programme management level will be provided by MAG’s Juba office where a Programme Officer, and Country Director will support planning and implementation by attending coordination meetings along with implementing staff as needed and by supporting communication amongst cluster and inter-cluster partners. The implementing staff will also benefit from further support based in MAG’s Juba office in the areas of finance, HR, operations, fleet management and from one fully dedicated logistics officer who will oversee and directly support the needs of the teams prior, during and post deployment. As per the included organogram, work carried out by the implementing staff in the IPMT and MAT is directly overseen and managed by MAG’s South Sudan Technical Operations Manager who ultimately reports to the Country Director.

The Technical Operations Manager will work with the teams’ Technical Field Managers (TFMs) to outline implementation. In turn, TFMs will head their respective teams and will plan, oversee and supervise the work of the deminers and the community liaison capacity. A third TFM will be hired for six months to provide rotational cover. A deputy demining team leader will also be hired to provide rotational cover to the DTL in the IPMT and MAT. The IPMT TFM and Demining TL will be fully involved in IPMT planning meetings and will liaise directly with mission partners before, during and after missions, especially in the areas of security, assessment and reporting. The TFM in the MAT will also maintain close communication with cluster and inter-cluster partners to map humanitarian actors’ needs for clearance in the areas targeted within Central Equatoria, and together with MAG’s Technical Operations Manager will liaise with UNMAS to prioritize tasking. MAG has strict SOPs that its staff follows in the implementation of demining and CL activities, some of which are mentioned in the ‘accountability to affected populations’ section. MAG will liaise with the community and local authorities through the cluster or directly as needed to ensure its intervention has community approval and impact is maximised. MAG’s teams will take active part in any advocacy action such as meetings with the ICWG or other inter-cluster mechanisms.



**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

| Name of the organization  | Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale   |
|---|---|
| CINA  | MPT collaboration - planning of assessments and response to accelerate, support or enable delivery of emergency services/aid  |
| NP  | MPT collaboration - planning of assessments and response to accelerate, support or enable delivery of emergency services/aid  |
| INTERSOS  | MPT collaboration - planning of assessments and response to accelerate, support or enable delivery of emergency services/aid  |
| Organizations working or wishing to work in Kajo-Keji; Terekeka; Lainya and Yei | MAG will coordinate with national and international organizations to ensure clearance is prioritised in a manner that will accelerate humanitarian response   |
| Organizations working or wishing to work in areas targeted by IPMT              | MAG will coordinate with national and international organizations in loco or wishing to begin operations in areas targeted by the IPMT in order to ensure clearance is prioritised in a manner that will accelerate humanitarian response |

**Environment Marker Of The Project****Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality by ensuring the full participation of all sections of the communities targeted prior and during implementation of mine action activities. MAG works with the full support of the communities in each geographical areas of intervention. Our Community Liaison capacity helps ensure that all members of a community, regardless of gender and age, have a say in the way interventions are structured and prioritised in their area. In practice, this sees our Community Liaison teams organise group meetings with community leaders and then with men, women, children and the elderly. This is done in order to guarantee that each group has the space and the chance to freely discuss the often different risks and restrictions they face due to explosives contamination. MAG promotes the participation of women and girls in all aspects of the project, particularly women as decision-makers in development groups and as beneficiaries of activities. MAG recognises that contamination affects women and men differently and that targeted interventions can make a real and lasting difference to the status of women. This participatory approach ensures that a gender-aware and balanced intervention is implemented, one that allows men, women, boys and girls to resume their often different activities in safety, in an environment that is free from contamination. These may be accessing emergency response services, cultivating the land, fetching water from far away boreholes, tending animals, accessing markets for provisions or trading, play, collecting firewood etc.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

As outlined in the 'accountability to affected populations' section, MAG is committed to a "do no harm" approach which guarantees that its action will not contribute to furthering the conflict. MAG does not take side in disputes or political positions and respects the culture and social structures of the communities where activities are carried out. Any demining activity or risk education session must be approved by relevant local authorities before implementation. Furthermore, MAG will recruit a gender-balanced CL capacity within the MAT to ensure the needs, priorities and expectations of women are catered for in our mine action interventions. The needs of MAG female staff are catered for at all sites including remote camping locations. All MAG mine action teams are trained to recognise and report protection issues such as GBV or CP violations and HIV/AIDS. The MAT will be accompanied by a medic equipped with PEP kits. MAG will liaise within the IPMT and with cluster partners to prioritize analysis, search and response missions of the IPMT, as well as clearance and risk education activities of the MAT, in order to ensure that equal and impartial access to assistance and services is provided to all affected groups. By removing and reducing the threat posed by explosive hazards in priority areas, MAG seeks to create an enabling environment for increased humanitarian activity and increased access to aid for the vulnerable and most in need. MAG will also ensure that knowledge of how to manage the threat of explosive hazards, how to recognize them and report them remains in the community through the training of community focal point (CFPs). CFPs will be able to support the community through refresher meetings and gatherings in recognizing and reporting new hazards and reducing the risk of accidents caused by unexploded ordnance

**Country Specific Information****Safety and Security**

Security in Yei, Kajo-keji, Lainya and Terekeka remains volatile with many areas abandoned by civilians and inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to the ongoing conflict between SPLA and SPLA-IO or ethnic violence often spurred by cattle raiding. Road safety remains an issue across many areas in South Sudan, especially during the wet season when number of available roads decreases and incidents of banditry increase on the available routes. Prior to implementing any operations, MAG relies on its Juba-based security manager to compile a security assessment of the areas to be targeted following MAG's strict SOPs. As outlined in the implementation plan, aside from attending security briefings available through humanitarian partners and other mechanisms, MAG will carry out reconnaissance trips to the areas selected in order to plan operations, scout possible sites for the tented camps, or possible compounds to be shared with other humanitarian actors and will take into account risks and plan mitigation strategies to minimize the possibility of any security incidents taking place. MAG is currently able to deploy the team to Terekeka and as needed will begin working in Yei where access can be gained to the county via road and/or air. From Yei MAG will send out advance security reconnaissance staff to assess the situation in Kajo-keji and Lainya counties. MAG has also factored in the possibility of swapping deminers as needed in between its teams to ensure that staff is only deployed to areas where they are not subjected to the risk of ethnic violence due to their origin.

**Access**



MAG has been working in Sudan since 2004 and in South Sudan since 2011 and has in depth knowledge of the context in which it operates. In this project, the IPMT will collaborate closely with the cluster mechanism to plan and implement assessment and response missions in terms of access and transport and will be able to rely on the support of our Juba operations base and office in between deployments. Our staff are highly competent in setting up tented camps which normally function as a base to our field operations. The MAT will be highly mobile and fully self-sufficient with deminers and CL capacity covering drivers' positions. Given the logistical challenges posed by the wet season in terms of road access to many locations in Central Equatoria, aside from using its versatile fleet of Toyota land-cruisers, MAG has also budgeted for movements to take place by air and for possible rental of vehicle in the location of destination. These arrangements ensure that mitigation strategies are in place as needed whether due to the weather or the conflict certain areas become inaccessible. MAG has also factored in the capacity to swap deminers as needed in between its teams to ensure that staff is only deployed to areas where they are not subjected to the risk of ethnic violence due to their origin. As outlined in the security and safety section, MAG will also rely on its security manager and security mechanisms functioning in South Sudan in order to carry out ongoing assessments of areas to be targeted.

## BUDGET

| Code                                      | Budget Line Description   | D / S | Quantity | Unit cost | Duration Recurrence | % charged to CHF | Total Cost |
|---|---|-------|----------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------|
| <b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b> |   |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.1                                       | International Support Staff @18%  | S     | 1        | 42,334.57 | 9                   | 18.00            | 68,582.00  |
|   | <i>Country Director charged to CHF @18% \$8167.28 for 9 months = \$13231<br/> Country Finance Manager charged to CHF @18% \$6607.40 for 9months = \$10704<br/> Security Manager charged to CHF @18% \$5576.54 for 9 months = \$9034<br/> Operations Base Manager charged to CHF @18% \$5653.7 for 9 months = \$9159<br/> Programme Officer charged to CHF @18% \$5035.80 for 9 months = \$8158<br/> HR Manager charged to CHF @18% \$5869.75 for 9 months = \$9509<br/> Logistics Manager charged to CHF @18% \$5424.07 for 9 months = \$8787</i>   |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.2                                       | International Direct Staff @ 18%  | D     | 1        | 21,556.79 | 9                   | 18.00            | 34,922.00  |
|   | <i>Includes Technical Operations Manager (TOM) in charge of supervising and managing all MAG technical operations charged to CHF @18% at \$11,962.34 for 9 months totalling \$19379<br/> Technical Field Manager Team Leader (TFM-TL) who oversees quality assurance across MAG's technical operations charged to CHF at 18% at \$9594.44 for 9 months totalling \$15543</i>  |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.3                                       | National Support Staff @ 18%  | S     | 1        | 20,858.65 | 9                   | 18.00            | 33,791.01  |
|   | <i>Include: HR administrator charged at 18% \$1,186.41 for 9 months = \$1,922<br/> Admin Officer charged at 18% \$1522.22 for 9 months = \$2466<br/> Finance Assistant charged at 18% \$776.47 for 9 months = \$1258<br/> Country Finance Officer charged at 18% \$1,186.41 for 9 months = \$1922<br/> Weekday Radio Operator charged at 18% \$1,186.41 for 9 months = \$1922<br/> Weekend Radio Operator charged at 18% \$776.54 for 9 months = \$1258<br/> Logistics Assistant (x2) charged at 18% \$776.54 for 9 months = \$1258<br/> Driver (x3) Juba support drivers charged at 18% \$514.60 for 9 months = \$2501<br/> Cleaner (x4) for Juba office and ops base charged at 18% \$514.66 for 9 months = \$3335<br/> Vehicle Fleet Mechanic (x5) charged at 18% \$776.79 for 9 months = \$6292<br/> Vehicle Fleet Manager charged at 18% \$1,186.41 for 9 months = \$1922<br/> Logistics Coordinator charged at 18% \$1522.22 for 9 months = \$2466<br/> Store Keeper charged at 18% \$776.54 for 9 months = \$1258<br/> General Labourer charged at 18% \$514.19 for 9 months = \$833<br/> Operations Administrator charged at 18% \$1,186.41 for 9 months = \$1922</i> |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.4                                       | National Direct Staff @ 18%   | D     | 1        | 4,532.10  | 9                   | 18.00            | 7,342.00   |
|   | <i>Include: Community Liaison Manager to oversee CL activities and build capacity of teams charged at 18% at \$2640.12 for 9 months = \$4277<br/> Senior Medic to oversee Medics activities and build capacity charged at 18% at \$1891.97 for 9 months = \$3065</i>  |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.5                                       | TFM GMAAT   | D     | 1        | 8,749.33  | 6                   | 100.00           | 52,495.98  |
|   | <i>The GMAAT international TFM will oversee, organize and supervise project implementation charged at 100% to CHF for 6 months</i>  |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.6                                       | TFM EOD/RE  | D     | 1        | 8,749.50  | 9                   | 100.00           | 78,745.50  |
|   | <i>The EOD/RE international TFM will oversee, organize and supervise project implementation at 100% to CHF for 8 months</i>   |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.7                                       | Deminer Team Leader GMAAT   | D     | 1        | 2,063.84  | 6                   | 100.00           | 12,383.04  |
|   | <i>The Team Leader will have a strong RE/CL background and will support the TFM in the GMAAT work withing the mobile protection team. Charged at 100% of CHF</i>  |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |
| 1.8                                       | Deminer Team Leader EOD/RE team   | D     | 1        | 1,897.23  | 9                   | 100.00           | 17,075.07  |
|   | <i>The TL will oversees team structure and supervise implementation of clearance activities, charged at 100% of CHF</i>   |       |          |           |                     |                  |            |

|  |  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
|--|--|---|---|----------|---|--------|-------------------|
| 1.9  | Deputy Deminer Team Leader   | D | 1 | 1,612.89 | 9 | 100.00 | 14,516.01         |
|  | <i>The DTL will support the TL in overseeing clearance activities and will provide rotational cover to TLs in both GMAAT and EOD/RE charged at 100% of CHF</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.10                                       | Deminers   | D | 4 | 1,487.75 | 9 | 100.00 | 53,559.00         |
|  | <i>Deminers will implement clearance activities such as spot taks, BAC, TS etc.. And will double up as driver. They are charged at 100% to CHF</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.11                                       | Community Liaison Team Leader  | D | 1 | 1,891.56 | 9 | 100.00 | 17,024.04         |
|  | <i>The CL TL will oversee, plan and implement RE activities in the field and are charged at 100%</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.12                                       | Community Liaison Officers   | D | 2 | 1,396.62 | 9 | 100.00 | 25,139.16         |
|  | <i>The 2 CL Assistants will implement RE activities in the field and will double up as drivers. They are charged at 100%</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.13                                       | Driver   | D | 1 | 1,333.45 | 9 | 100.00 | 12,001.05         |
|  | <i>One driver will be assigned to the field ambulance staffed by the medic and is charged at 100% to CHF</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.14                                       | Medic  | D | 1 | 1,482.12 | 9 | 100.00 | 13,339.08         |
|  | <i>As per our SOPs, we require one medic to present during clearance activities. Charged at 100% to CHF</i>  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.15                                       | Casual Labour Guards   | D | 3 | 250.00   | 9 | 100.00 | 6,750.00          |
|  | <i>Hired in the field, they will support the deminers' camp charged at 100% to CHF</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.16                                       | Casual Labour Cleaners   | D | 2 | 250.00   | 9 | 100.00 | 4,500.00          |
|  | <i>Hired in the field, they will support the deminers' camp charged at 100% to CHF</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.17                                       | TFM Rotational cover   | D | 1 | 8,749.34 | 6 | 100.00 | 52,496.04         |
|  | <i>TFM to provide rotational cover to GMAAT and EOD/RE charged at 100% to CHF for 6 months</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.18                                       | Logistics Assistant  | D | 1 | 776.78   | 9 | 100.00 | 6,991.02          |
|  | <i>Will oversee logistics and procurement needs of both GMAAT and EOD/RE team</i>  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 1.19                                       | GMAAT and EOD/RE subtotals   | D | 1 | 0.00     | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00              |
|  | <i>Staff &amp; Other Personnel Costs total \$390,215 for EOD/RE and \$121,438 for GMAAT</i>  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
|  | <b>Section Total</b>   |   |   |          |   |        | <b>511,652.00</b> |
| <b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b> |  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 2.1  | Field Consumables GMAAT  | D | 1 | 2,188.17 | 6 | 100.00 | 13,129.02         |
|  | <i>Field consumables include production of RE materials and printing of RE materials such as leaflets, posters and flyers; as well as tents, uniforms, camping equipment and items that need to be procured while in the field. Charged at 100% to CHF.</i>  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 2.2  | Field Consumables EOD/RE   | D | 1 | 4,914.78 | 9 | 100.00 | 44,233.02         |
|  | <i>Field consumables include production of RE materials and printing of RE materials such as leaflets, posters and flyers, tents, uniforms, camping equipment and items that need to be procured while in the field. Charged at 100% to CHF.</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
|  | <b>Section Total</b>   |   |   |          |   |        | <b>57,362.04</b>  |
| <b>3. Equipment</b>                        |  |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 3.1  | Field Equipment  | D | 1 | 8,000.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 8,000.00          |
|  | <i>This includes Portable Solar Energy systems to ensure the EOD/RE team and GMAAT are independent in remote areas where there is no access to electricity or generators. It is charged at 100% to CHF for a total of \$7,500 and a portable fridge for the tented camp of the EOD/RE team at \$500.</i> |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 3.2  | Technical Equipment for EOD/RE team  | D | 1 | 5,701.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 5,701.00          |
|  | <i>This is required to carry out clearance operations by the EOD/RE team. Charged at 100% to CHF. Large loop metal detector for clearance activities \$5,000 and mini shrike exploder for disposal of UXO \$701.</i>   |   |   |          |   |        |                   |
| 3.3  | Communications Equipment   | D | 1 | 5,965.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 5,965.00          |

|  |   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
|--|---|----|---|-----------|---|--------|------------------|
|  | <i>This will complement MAG's available equipment and will assigned to the deployed teams. Charged at 100% to CHF. VSAT at £2965 and data allowance necessary to meet daily reporting requirements to UNMAS at \$3,000</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 3.4  | EOD/RE and GMAAT subtotals for Equipment  | D  | 1 | 0.00      | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00             |
|  | <i>EOD/RE \$27,031 and GMAAT \$4,780</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
|  | <b>Section Total</b>  |    |   |           |   |        | <b>19,666.00</b> |
| <b>4. Contractual Services</b>                     |   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| NA   | NA  | NA | 0 | 0.00      | 0 | 0      | 0.00             |
|  | NA  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
|  | <b>Section Total</b>  |    |   |           |   |        | <b>0.00</b>      |
| <b>5. Travel</b>                                   |   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.1  | Local Flights   | D  | 1 | 3,111.11  | 9 | 100.00 | 27,999.99        |
|  | <i>In country operational flights for the EOD/RE team to deploy to area or operations as needed are charged at 100% to CHF</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.2  | Visas and permits   | D  | 1 | 4,240.00  | 1 | 100.00 | 4,240.00         |
|  | <i>This will help MAG meet the costs of securing entry and working visas for the international staff hired under GMAAT and EOD/RE charged at 100% to CHF. A</i>   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.3  | Vehicle Rental  | D  | 3 | 800.00    | 9 | 100.00 | 21,600.00        |
|  | <i>This line covers costs to rent vehicles in remote operational locations where the EOD/RE team may need to be flown in if the security situation does not allow for the roads to be used. The cost is charged at 100% to CHF.</i>                               |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.4  | Vehicle Running Costs   | D  | 1 | 2,550.00  | 9 | 100.00 | 22,950.00        |
|  | <i>Covers cost of running three vehicles in the field in terms of fuel, repairs, spare parts and insurance</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.5  | Travel related costs subtotals for GMAAT and EOD/RE   | D  | 0 | 0.00      | 0 | 0.00   | 0.00             |
|  | <i>Costs under this budget line for EOD/RE are \$64,271 and GMAAT \$1,719</i>   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 5.6  |   |    | 0 | 0.00      | 0 | 0.00   | 0.00             |
|  | Section Total   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
|  |   |    |   |           |   |        | <b>76,789.99</b> |
| <b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>     |   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| NA   | NA  | NA | 0 | 0.00      | 0 | 0      | 0.00             |
|  | NA  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
|  | <b>Section Total</b>  |    |   |           |   |        | <b>0.00</b>      |
| <b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b> |   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 7.1  | Office Rent & Running Costs   | S  | 1 | 69,051.99 | 9 | 18.00  | 111,864.22       |
|  | <i>Office Rent , Office Utilities - Office Maintenance , Office Consumables , Office Communications, legal fees, equipment insurance, support vehicle fuel, spare parts for support vehicles, repairs and maintenance. These costs are charged at 18% to CHF.</i> |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 7.2  | Subscriptions and memberships   | D  | 1 | 4,140.00  | 1 | 100.00 | 4,140.00         |
|  | <i>Subscription to NGO forum, NMAA, RSS</i>   |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 7.3  | Bank Charges  | S  | 1 | 3,035.97  | 9 | 18.00  | 4,918.27         |
|  | <i>Covers bank charges to maintain MAG bank account and related services</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 7.4  | Equipment Freight   | D  | 1 | 8,000.00  | 1 | 100.00 | 8,000.00         |
|  | <i>Covers cost of freight for procured equipment</i>  |    |   |           |   |        |                  |
| 7.5  | General Operating & Other Direct Costs subtotals  | D  | 1 | 0.00      | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00             |

|                                | EOD/RE \$124,717 and GMAAT \$2,860 = 127,577     |   |       |      |       |       |  |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-------|------|-------|-------|--|
|                                | <b>Section Total</b>                             |   |       |      |       |       | <b>128,922.49</b>  |
| <b>SubTotal</b>                |  | 43.00   |       |      |       |       | <b>794,392.52</b>  |
| Direct                         |  |   |       |      |       |       | 575,237.02   |
| Support                        |  |   |       |      |       |       | 219,155.50   |
| <b>PSC Cost</b>                |  |   |       |      |       |       |  |
| PSC Cost Percent               |  |   |       |      |       |       | 7.00   |
| PSC Amount                     |  |   |       |      |       |       | 55,607.48  |
| <b>Total Cost</b>              |  |   |       |      |       |       | <b>850,000.00</b>  |
| <b>Project Locations</b>       |  |   |       |      |       |       |  |
| Location                       | Estimated percentage of budget for each location | Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location |       |      |       |       | Activity Name  |
|                                |  | Men   | Women | Boys | Girls | Total |  |
| Jonglei -> Akobo               | 18   | 395   | 495   | 350  | 350   | 1,590 | Activity 1.1.1 : Prior to each of 9 IMPT mission, MAG staff shares mine action resources to assess impact of explosive hazards on humanitarian activity and communities in targeted locations<br>Activity 1.1.2 : After each mission, one MAG staff member from the mine action IPMT produces analysis of assessment and one staff member works to integrate mine action in the planning of response<br>Activity 1.1.3 : The team will share findings and recommendations in debriefing meetings to the protection cluster |
| Central Equatoria -> Kajo-Keji | 20   | 300   | 290   | 280  | 280   | 1,150 | Activity 2.1.1 : The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out.<br>Activity 2.1.2 : The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks<br>Activity 2.1.3 : The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities   |
| Central Equatoria -> Lainya    | 21   | 205   | 215   | 205  | 205   | 830   | Activity 2.1.1 : The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out.<br>Activity 2.1.2 : The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks<br>Activity 2.1.3 : The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities   |
| Central Equatoria -> Terekeka  | 20   | 205   | 205   | 140  | 140   | 690   | Activity 2.1.1 : The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out.<br>Activity 2.1.2 : The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks<br>Activity 2.1.3 : The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities   |

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| Central Equatoria -> Yei | 21 | 369 | 369 | 375 | 375 | 1,488 | Activity 2.1.1 : The Team will carry out threat assessment and threat reduction (ie EOD spot tasks, clearance, technical survey (TS) and non-technical survey (NTS)) and will report on a daily basis to UNMAS on all operations carried out.<br>Activity 2.1.2 : The Team will respond to 100% of spot-tasks reported and aims to carry out 135 spot-tasks<br>Activity 2.1.3 : The Team will remove and destroy all UXO found while carrying out all clearance activities |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|

| Documents                    |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Category Name                | Document Description                     |
| Project Supporting Documents | CHF workplan Final.xlsx                  |
| Project Supporting Documents | MAG Organogram CHF.docx                  |
| Project Supporting Documents | UPDATED MAG_CHF workplan.xlsx            |
| Project Supporting Documents | UPDATED MAG-CHF Organogram.docx          |
| Project Supporting Documents | UPDATED MAG_CHF workplan_with benef.xlsx |