

South Sudan

2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Protection
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 Second Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities

1. Monitoring and reducing the adverse effects of displacement and humanitarian emergencies on the civilian population;
2. Providing support to survivors of GBV and improved prevention; and
3. The reunification of separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families, as well as the release of children and youth from armed forces/groups and associated psycho-social services to emergency-affected children.

IN ADDITION, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE POLICY PAPER, PROJECTS WITH THE MOST LIKELY POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS WILL HAVE A HIGH PRIORITY AND HEAVY EMPHASIS ON PROTECTION ORIENTED EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Cluster Geographic Priorities

Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal as well as Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state)
CRADA (Christian Recovery and Development agency)	Jonglei State:
Project CAP Code	Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor/Boma County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams)
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)	
Care and psychological support to victimized children in post conflict in Jonglei State	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Secured Funding
\$330,000	US\$251,534	US\$50,000

Direct Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to CHF request)		Indirect Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to the CHF)	
Women:	3*500	40,000	
Men:	2*000	Catchment Population (if applicable)	
Girls:	8*000	Pibor 148,475 and Pochalla 66201 = 214676 (2008 Census)	
Boys:	7*500		
Total:	21,000		

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	CHF Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting date will be Allocation approval date)
	Indicate number of months: 6 months

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person JOHNSON RUACH DE JALGHTEAH Email & Tel: 955010032 e-mail country director: jruachdela@yahoo.com e-mail finance officer: crada_sudan2003@yahoo.co.uk Address: Tongpiny Nabari, Juba South Sudan	e-mail desk officer e-mail finance officer Address:

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

The beginning of 2012 came with increased tribal cleansing leaving thousands of people homeless. Jonglei state has been the scene of protracted violence that has left children, women and the environment in a perilous state. The humanitarian situation is alarming as resources at hand have been squeezed and humanitarian agencies operating in the area have been over-stretched. The situation requires more interventions as children and women are becoming increasingly vulnerable. In the month of April seven children have been abducted in Pochalla county by Murle. Later on efforts were made to trace where they are. Voluntary meetings with local community leaders have been conducted and the team with the support from local community and the community of Pibor are identifying where such children are. In the month of May to July two children got missing including two men and two women shot dead by unknown person, which later on expected to be Murle. It is expected that such children have been abducted again by Murle of Pibor county. Some of such cases have been happening without reported to the relevant authority as communication has not been simple in coordinating security matters within the county as insecurity has deteriorated in the first 4 months of the year in Pochalla county, coupled by the Ethiopia rebel running away from Ethiopia to Pochalla County in search for protection and Murle community of Pibor terrorizing the community of Pochalla.

In the months of July to August the county of Pochalla have heavily been hit by a flood that left thousands of local people displaced from their villages causing humanitarian catastrophes in the area mostly children and lactated mothers. The town also lack even a single public toilet, letting a total of 99% of the community living in the area have only access to an open air defecation. With the presence of flood affected population in the area the condition of the sanitation in the area is worsen thus affected risk an environment for child development. The attitude of toilet use among majority of host communities, and mostly children during this crisis becomes challenging, very low and its consideration is paramount; as most of affected and the host have not been exposed to the practice of using sanitation facilities and knowledge of hygiene awareness. Schools, some of which have been turned into sleeping places by the flood affected population making it harder for children to have access to facilities. Pochalla and Boma are ones of the counties that have not been benefiting from any child protection activities since memorial. The area has several cases of abuses snakes from abduction, child labour, early marriage as so more making children have little hope of whom they wanted to be in the future. Case of abduction of children are made possible by being idle, running after goats or fetching firewood and water, rape among young girls becomes an activities of the day as girls are not sent to school. Lack of safe drinking water was mentioned by IDPs and the host communities as the most worrying problem in the affected locations especially in Pochalla. Widespread acute watery diarrhoea was reported by several sections in the areas affected by the flood. Cases of suspected trachoma among young children and elderly people were reported by the local people and although there was no reported guinea worm case identified by assessment team, it is evident that endemic in some parts of the areas may pose danger to the affected and the host communities particular in the absence of hygiene and sanitation services. Guinea Worm is endemic in many parts of the country. Overall, 98% of global Guinea Worm cases are in South Sudan, where Pochalla and Boma stand at risk since majority of cases occurring in the adjacent counties of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North and most of the vulnerable groups become children and mothers. Kala-azar also continues to spike, with 12,000 cases reported so far. The need for provision of child friendly space environment, learning facilities and psycho-social support activities are noted as a critical component of the response to child protection response mechanism as the people in Pochalla and Boma face low levels of protection services in the counties, which do not come close to meeting global standards, leaves communities completely vulnerable, with no cushion to absorb conflict affected and social and violence affected population in emergency situation.

As mentioned above, the demands on the ground have over-stretched the existing resource capacities especially on child protection activities and services bringing pressure to the host communities and conflict weary population therefore creating a high demand for humanitarian intervention. Around 2000 individual of which 33% of the total are children, have been affected in Pochalla and Pibor/Boma County according to a report by the local authority in the area. Providing child protection in Pochalla and Boma presents a unique humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable children. There is a lot of violation of Human rights especially when it comes to children who are used most of the time to launch attacks. Or involved in army activities or through inter-tribal conflict, have affected most children since parents live in fear of attacks every minute. The total number of 90% of children, both boys and girls, in South Sudan and most in particular in Pibor/Boma and Pochalla suffers tremendous psychological trauma due to the increase in armed, social and economic violence.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

Violent conflict is also a direct cause of some of the most serious protection challenges facing children. During inter-tribal cattle raids common in Jonglei, for example, children are frequently abducted. In Jonglei alone, 450 children have been abducted during raids between the Murle and Lou Nuer communities since February 2011 (OCHA reporting).

The inter-tribal conflicts between the tribes of Murle, Dinka Bor, Anyuak and Lou Nuer have contributed tremendously to the increased insecurity and child abduction and among others. there is a need for the abducted children and women to be traced and taken back to their original places, be provided with psychological support and livelihood support to the displaced and removed youth from the army in order to create economic sustainability to the disarmed and displaced groups. These vulnerable groups of children need to be provided with child friendly space, tracing and reunification as well as providing psycho-social activities. CRADA prioritizes child protection since the future of this Nation depends on well being of children. The fund from CHF will be used in

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

mobilizing communities for prevention and response to child protection concerns. Total people affected across the county will receive direct training or be involved in community level workshops and consultations. Of those, at least half will be women. In addition, the communications campaign will reach up to 50,000 men, women 60,000 children.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core cluster priorities

The main priority in this project is to mitigate the effects of violence on the civilian population especially children by way of targeted and coordinated interventions with particular reference to vulnerable groups. The funding will help bring back the lost hope to vulnerable group that is boys and girls and their families in the affected payams of Pibor and Pochalla counties

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

1. Building the capacity of children service providers in order to effectively fight child abductions and protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation in Jonglei State at the end of March, 2013
2. Reunify separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families; release children and youth from armed forces and groups; provide psycho-social services to emergency-affected children
3. Reduction in the frequency and impact of humanitarian emergencies in Jonglei State through enhancing the capacities of local authority, Church leaders and local communities to prevent and address conflicts and child abduction in particular
4. Improve monitoring, reporting and follow-up action to protect security and rights of 21,000 boys and girls in specific armed conflicts, care and support through integrated and sustainable community based child protection programme
5. Increasing the level of awareness among parents, teachers, children, policymakers, implementers, FBOs, government officials and Civil Society Organizations.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

1. Conduct child protection assessments of affected and at-risk populations by age and gender desegregation in Pochalla and Pibor Counties.
2. Consultative meetings with the authority and army officials.
3. Mobilise the community to identify at least 200 service providers stakeholders from existing community groups that can be supported to prevent and response to child protection concerns in the payams of Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams)
4. Develop and disseminate quality information, communication and education materials on child protection and human rights, ie t-shirts, banners, posters, etc
5. Train 200 persons including teachers, youth and women representatives, social workers, community leaders, lobby groups in conflict prevention, analysis, dialogue and mediation in Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams)
6. Establish 9 child friendly spaces in 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor Counties and equip them with recreational and life skill education activities
7. Conduct Family tracing and reunification of 200 separated, unaccompanied and abducted children in the 9 payams of Pibor and Pochalla counties
8. Provide interim care arrangement in form of foster care and psychosocial services for separated and unaccompanied children
9. Provide communications equipment(e.g. thuraya phones) to peace committees in the targeted 9 payams to allow timely communication and effectively contribute to the community leaders and lobby groups in prevention and addressing child abduction with other stakeholders in the state
10. Provide 2 psycho-social support trainings to identified community support groups in the targeted 9 payams in Pochalla and Pibor counties
11. Provide psychosocial support activities and referral and services for the survivors for GBV in the 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor Counties;
12. Organise continued monitoring, reporting and evaluation system.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

- The local community leader/lobby groups will be given additional training on peace-building on top of their skills to engage the community in conflict resolution.
- Women and girls participation will be promoted to ensure that, their input, needs and interests are put into consideration at all times. In reporting the progress, CRADA will make sure that beneficiaries are disaggregated to compare how both men and women are benefiting from the project.
- HIV/AIDS is increasingly becoming one of the biggest threats that are slowly drawing back the gains many countries in sub-Saharan Africa has achieved for long period of time. CRADA has been implementing HIV/AIDS awareness activities in Pochalla County from 2009 to present with integration of such activities into all CRADA projects as a cross cutting theme. CRADA has put it as a policy to integrate HIV/AIDS awareness in key projects. Local water Committees will be

best avenues to propagate HIV/AIDS awareness to the communities.

This project will take advantage of organized groups to create awareness and public education on environment protection. Community members will be encouraged to plant trees especially during rainy seasons and around water points.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period.

Crada expected to reunite separated, unaccompanied and 21,000 abducted, armed flood and conflict and affected children with their families and release children and youth from armed forces and groups and to provide psycho-social services to emergency-affected children through referral services for the survivors for GBV Jonglei State' s Pochalla and Pibor (Boma) by March 2013

List below no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (annexed).

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	% of identified and registered children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	At least 50% of the registered children have been reunited with their family and supported
2	Number of identified children and youth released from the army and assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities	At least 40% of the abducted and registered children have been reunited with their families and are reintegrated into community and assisted
3	Number of children affected by emergencies that receive psycho-social support and services	At least 40% of the war/conflict affected children have access to psycho-social support and services
4	Number of children are withdrawn from army	20% of the child soldiers have been integrated into community life and have access to learning facilities at the school
5	number of friendly spaces provided benefited the beneficiaries	At least 50% of the targeted children have access to and benefited from the child friendly space

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

CRADA being an organization which has established many networks in various counties in south Sudan, JONGLEI STATE inclusive. It has many community volunteerers on the ground at almost all Counties who can make this Humanitarian project becomes a reality and of great success. This is topped up by the organization qualified and hands on staff with lots of experience and dedication of the past projects handled by the organization. CRADA has been contracted by different Donors to help communities in Jonglei state to access and advocate for human rights, and mobilization of women and children in the state. Furthermore it enjoys positive working relationships with the Jonglei state Government. The protection also do the followings in contributing toward achieving these objectives

Peace building as protection:

- In order to prevent these protection challenges and reduce their impact, peace building activities can play a central role in preventing and resolving violent disputes. A key aspect of the response of donors and NGOs should therefore be to both support reconciliation agreements in Jonglei, and to positively influence the behavior of groups susceptible to violence – particularly unemployed youth – through targeted messaging campaigns and other constructive youth mobilizing activities.

- CRADA is currently implementing a UTO (United Thanks Offering) funded project which draws on the unique role of COMMUNITY leaders to mediate disputes throughout Jonglei State and to use their networks to undertake a grassroots messaging campaign aimed to curb incentives for violence. The momentum gained should be capitalized upon through linking these grassroots mediation efforts with more formal peace processes at state and national levels. Strategic communications activities aimed at potential spoilers should continue to raise awareness of reconciliation agreements to consolidate them and positively influence the choices of local communities. Taken together with projects designed to address root causes of conflict over the longer term these approaches would promote the establishment of sustainable peace across the state. Again CRADA has been working with the community in Pochalla. CRADA has been supporting 7 health facilities providing public health, nutrition and HIV/ AIDs awareness creation as well as WASH activities within the area. CRADA has also been providing emergency NFI to the community in Boma; thus putting CRADA on a flat form to deliver the intended project to the people affected by this crisis. All these are featured in CRADA overall peace building objective to making Jonglei State safe, secure and inhabitable for children and mothers.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

CRADA applies participatory approach in monitoring and Evaluation system. Sufficient sum of fund is allocated to ensure effective monitoring and documentation of success stories, challenges and lessons learned during project implementation. Monitoring is conducted as an integral part of the project implementation and includes taking into consideration the project objectives, activities and outcomes. Monitoring is conducted through periodic field visits, reflections, discussions and interviews with beneficiaries, County officials and other relevant departments. Joint assessment is encouraged and could be done by the donor – CHF official representatives, CRADA and government officials to ensure that the project contributes to the main objective, government development plan and donors programme. CRADA will adopt a generalized checklist to be used as monitoring tool. At the end of the project an evaluation will be undertaken to assess whether the project achieved its overall objectives and purpose.

Reporting of monitoring is expected to be done through monthly activity and progress reports. CRADA will adopt any reporting format developed and provided by CHF. The progress reports submitted to CHF will also contain financial reporting as would be required by CHF. If need be, the progress reports will be shared with protection or child protection sub-cluster members. CRADA will promote the visibility of CHF's support of the project by ensuring that all the materials and equipments procured by the funds bears both donor and CRADA's logo and a written statement "Supported by CHF". CRADA will also acknowledge the contribution in all events and meetings supported by the same funds.

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
UTO (United Thanks Offering) Vermont Diocese, Vermont USA	50,000

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-12/P-HR-RL/45983	Project title: CARE AND PSCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT TO VITIMIZED CHILDREN IN POST CONFLICT IN JONGLEI STATE	Organisation: CRADA	
Overall Objective: The reunification of separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families, as well as the release of children and youth from armed forces/groups and associated psycho-social services to emergency-affected children	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of children and youth reunited with their families and relatives in the targeted areas. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register or list of reunified children by CRADA; Statistics from UN organizations/CSOs in the area. Reports from respective local authorities. Visitation and Interviews with beneficiaries 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Building the capacity of children service providers in order to effectively fight child abductions and protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation in Jonglei State at the end of March, 2013 Reunify separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families; release children and youth from armed forces and groups; provide psycho-social services to emergency-affected children Enhance the capacities of local authority, Church leaders and local communities to prevent and address conflicts and child abduction in particular Improve monitoring, reporting and follow-up action to protect security and rights of 21,000 boys and girls in specific armed conflicts, care and support through integrated and sustainable community based child protection programme. Increasing the level of awareness among parents, teachers, children, policymakers, implementers, FBOs, government officials and Civil Society Organizations. 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. care providers trained and supported to respond to issues of child protection in Pochalla and Pibor Counties. % of the registered child soldiers and youth reunited with their family and supported to integrate. % of the children abductees reunited with their families and are reintegrated into community and assisted. % reduction of reported cases of child protection and violent conflict in Jonglei State No. children and youth receiving protection and life-skills services through integrated and sustainable community initiatives implemented and supporting boys and girls. % of child protection service providers are able to identify articulate and respond to child protection issues. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records from local authority CRADA end of project evaluation report Post-project baseline survey report South Sudan Annual livelihood Survey UN/CSO report Government statistics 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security remains stable Weather is conducive Abductors and Parents cooperate with the local authorities Political situation remains calm.
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200 Materials developed and disseminated. 200 children released from the army, supported and integrated into the community 200 children and youth reunified with their families and relatives 200 care providers and other stakeholders receive trainings skills on child protection. 9 child friendly spaces set up and operational 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of materials developed and disseminated No. Children released from the army ad reintegrate into the community No. of children and youth reunified with their families and relatives. No. of service providers and other stakeholders provided with skills on child protection. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of the materials CRADA records and report Registration records Training lists, time table and handouts Evaluation report from independent evaluators 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents cooperate Weather is conducive Security remains stable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of child friendly spaces set up and functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional child friendly spaces • Records from the army 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers are cooperative
<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct child protection assessments of affected and at-risk populations by age and gender desegregation in Pochalla and Pibor Counties. 2. Consultative meetings with the authority and army officials. 3. Mobilise the community to identify at least 200 service providers stakeholders from existing community groups that can be supported to prevent and response to child protection concerns in the payams of Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams) 4. Develop and disseminate quality information, communication and education materials on child protection and human rights, ie t-shirts, banners, posters, etc 5. Train 200 persons including teachers, youth and women representatives, social workers, community leaders, lobby groups in conflict prevention, analysis, dialogue and mediation in Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams) 6. Establish 9 child friendly spaces in 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor Counties and equip them with recreational and life skill education activities 7. Conduct Family tracing and reunification of 200 separated, unaccompanied and abducted children in the 9 payams of Pibor and Pochalla counties 8. Provide interim care arrangement in form of foster care and psychosocial services for separated and unaccompanied children 9. Provide communications equipment(e.g. thuraya phones) to peace committees in the targeted 9 payams to allow timely communication and effectively contribute to the community leaders and lobby groups in prevention and addressing child abduction with other stakeholders in the state 10. Provide 2 psycho-social support trainings to identified community support groups in the targeted 9 payams in Pochalla and Pibor counties 11. Provide psychosocial support activities and referral and services for the survivors for GBV in the 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor 	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resources and finances – Staff and consultants • Stationeries and computer accessories • Vehicle and vehicle maintenance • Generators and maintenance • Communication equipments and units • Air flights and accommodations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Copies CRADA Assessment reports •Minutes and photos of the meetings with stakeholders •Field visit/Interview with the community and beneficiaries; •Copies of ICE materials. •Training workshop reports with lists of participant. •Monitoring and evaluation reports. •Tracing data records from paya administrators from project location •Progress and financial reports 	<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security remains stable • Weather is conducive • Parents and abductees cooperate with the authorities • authority cooperates and give their full support • Teachers cooperate • abducted accept to go back to their original homes

Counties; 12. Organise continued monitoring, reporting and evaluation system.			
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PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).

The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activities	Q3/2012			Q4/2012			Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
1. Conduct child protection assessments of affected and at-risk populations by age and gender desegregation in Pochalla and Pibor Counties		X													
2. Identify at least 200 stakeholders and duty bearers, existing community groups that can be supported to prevent and response to child protection concerns in the payams of Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams)		X	x												
3. Train 200 persons including teachers, youth and women representatives, social workers, community leaders, lobby groups in conflict prevention, analysis, dialogue and mediation in Pochalla County (Ajwara, Ojongbai, Oboth, Pochalla and Otalo Payams) and Pibor County (Boma, Labarab, Kasongor and Churi payams)					x	x	x	xx	xx						
4. Establish 9 child friendly spaces in 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor Counties and equip them with recreational and life skill education activities					x	x									
5. Conduct Family tracing and reunification of 200 separated, unaccompanied and abducted children in the 9 payams of Pibor and Pochalla counties					x	x	x	x	X						
6. Provide interim care arrangement in form of foster care and psychosocial services for separated and unaccompanied children						x	x	x	X						
7. Provide communications equipment(e.g. thuraya phones) to peace committees in the targeted 9 payams to allow timely communication and effectively contribute to the community leaders and lobby groups in prevention and addressing child abduction with other stakeholders in the state (<i>The counties where this project will be implemented has no any network coverage, the 9 thurayas will be used to coordinate with the local authorities and CRADA county coordinator to monitor and follow up on the child abduction, tracing and FTR activities in a timely and effective manner</i>)					X	x									
8. Provide 2 psycho-social support trainings to identified community support groups in the targeted 9 payams in Pochalla and Pibor counties					x	x	x	x							
9. Provide psychosocial support activities and referral and services for the survivors for GBV in the 9 targeted payams of Pochalla and Pibor Counties					x	x	x	x	X						
10. Monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing activities					x	x	x	x	X	X	X				
11. Submission of the monthly report to the cluster lead					x	x	x	x	X						
12. Submission of the final (activities, monitoring and evaluation report to the cluster)									x	x	x				

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%

