South Sudan
2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal
for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in <u>two stages</u> to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the <u>first stage</u>, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the <u>second stage</u> projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Protection

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation
This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
Emergency response (general): i) Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response. ii) Community protection networks; conflict reduction and early warning systems. iii) Enhance capacity and training of frontline responders (police, health workers, community networks etc.), relevant for both GBV and child protection iv) Coordination with UNMISS and UNISFA on Protection of Civilians initiatives **GBV** v) Direct support and response services to GBV survivors, including immediate medical and psychosocial care (incl. PEP kits) vi) GBV emergency response teams (establish, train) vii) Special Protection Units **Child Protection** viii) Prevention and response to unaccompanied and separated children Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR); Provision of temporary care arrangement for boys and girls. ix) Protection assistance to Children Associated with Armed Group and Armed Forces x) Recreational and psycho-social support for children and community affected by emergency **HLP** xi) Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land. xii) Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights. xiii) Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources **Cross Cutting** xiv) Mainstreaming HIV in intervention planning/implementation xv) Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns xvi) Continued support for populations in displacement	i) Upper Nile ii) Lakes iii) Jonglei iv) Unity v) Warrap vi) NBeG vii) Central Equatoria

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

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, and County (or counties) where <u>CHF activities</u> will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)		

Nonviolent Peaceforce	State	%	County
	Lakes	60	Rumbek East, Rumbek Central, Cuibet, Yirol East
Project CAP Code			
SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55127/14100	Warrap	40	Twic County – Abyei Area

CAP Project Title *(please write exact name as in the CAP)*			
Decreasing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security of Civilians Affected by Violent Conflict in South Sudan			

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US$4,050,000	**Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal**	US$419,052
Total funding secured for the CAP project *(to date)*	US$2,510,000	**Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?** Yes ☐ No ☒ *(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)*

Direct Beneficiaries *(Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)*

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	8120	73 030
Girls:	1480	47,500
Men:	4660	25 830
Boys:	1480	20 200
Total:	**15740**	**166,560**

Indirect Beneficiaries

94,440

Catchment Population (if applicable)

N/A

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

N/A

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 7: March – September, 2013

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Nonviolent Peaceforce
Project Focal Person	*Sarah Godding, sgodding@nonviolentpeaceforce.org, 0913036059*
Country Director	*Tiffany Easthom, teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org, 092713544*
Finance Officer	*Grandy Chikweza, gchikweza@nonviolentpeaceforce.org, 0927359709*

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	205 Rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium
Desk officer	*Shirley de Leon, sdeleon@nonviolentpeaceforce.org,*
Finance Officer	*Dorota Maciag, dmaciag@nonviolentpeaceforce.org,*

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population[1]

This proposal addresses protection response in two states, Lakes (Yirol East, Cuibet, Rumbek East and Rumbek Central) and Warrap (Twic County – Abyei Area). Both of these locations are experiencing conditions of elevated tension and violent conflict that is affecting the physical security of civilians.

Lakes

Lakes State experiences some of the highest level of intra and inter-community violence in the country. The recent outbreak of violent conflict this month has served as a reminder to the humanitarian community, that Lakes is a significant flashpoint for armed violence that frequently is overlooked and under resourced. The clashes in Rumbek Central this month have left at least 25 dead and more than 50 people injured, and at least 442 households affected by looting.[2] The SPLA has become actively involved using heavy weaponry and civil society activists are reporting incidents of civil-military violence rape, harassment and looting. The full scope of the impact including displacement is yet to be calculated as the inter-agency assessment is ongoing at time of writing. This fighting has come just weeks shortly after violent clashes in Cuibet county has left 10 dead and clashes in Yirol East have left 7 dead.. The violence and instability experienced within the state, is compounded by Lakes State being part of the Wunlit triangle of inter-state conflict with Warrap and Unity states where a cycle of raids and revenge attacks keeps the area unstable. The government has ordered a forced disarmament exercise in the three counties of Rumbek East, Rumbek Central and Cuibet raising concerns about the potential risks to civilian safety particularly given the statement made by Lakes State Minister for Information, Charles Badiri Mayen: "We must disarm all armed civilian by all cost". At the time of writing, it has been reported by OCHA that no effort has reached the fighting sections **Kuei** (clans of *Amothnohm, Monytic & Nyang*) and **Rupp** (clans of *Beier, Panyoun, Joth, Dhiei & Bor*) to reconcile them and civil society activists are reporting civil-military conflict resulting from the increased SPLA presence in the conflict area, including rape, harassment and looting. The situation remains tense, unstable and the need for direct protection and violence reduction is high.

Warrap – Abyei Administrative Area

In the North-South negotiations that took place in regards to South Sudan's independence, Abyei "proved to be the most difficult part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to implement, more difficult, even than the determination of the rest of the North-South boundary or the division of oil revenues."[3] Political and military actors from both south and north have instigated, manipulated and exacerbated tribal conflict between the Dinka and Misseriya in order to further their own political and economic objectives. The dry season migration is currently underway, bringing millions of cattle and thousands of Misseriya into contact with the Dinka who are currently actively returning to the area after the 2011 military conflict resulted in large scale displacement. The location and implementation plan for the buffer zone intended to keep the tribes from coming into direct contact, was negotiated by the parties, including the senior leadership of the Misseriya was not communicated to the bottom level leaders, the mandups who are the cattle leaders actually on the ground during the migration. The senior leadership is not present in AAA. Based on the current trend observed by the NP team on the ground, it is expected that an increasing number of migratory groups will try to enter the buffer zone, either because they are unaware of it or because they simply find it unfeasible to divert their migration route. The two mandups who have already encountered the buffer zone have said that they cannot divert the migration route (called morhals) because they would cross into other migratory groups' *morhals,* thus causing intra-tribal conflic*t,* and because there simply is not enough grass outside the buffer zone (even if there is an adequate water supply) for all groups to divert. Even if only a minority of the mandups/migratory groups enter the buffer zone- intentionally or unintentionally- there would be an increased likelihood of conflict if expectations are not met. The migration is happening in conjunction with the accelerated return of Dinka IDPs. Approximately 1500 returned on January 22 alone and are moving into the border areas, tensions are rising and the likelihood of clashes is rising. There are frustrations being expressed on both sides. The newly returned IDPs are expressing frustration that there are fewer services and structures in Abyei than they were led to believe and that an increased presence of Misseriya will further stress limited resources.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

Lakes

The current escalation of violence in Lakes State will not easily end. The dry season is predictably marked by an increase in violent conflict. Looking at the severity of the current violence, the cycle of revenge attacks can be expected to escalate throughout the coming months. There are an insufficient number of actors working on direct physical protection and violence reduction in Lakes State. NP has had a protection team in Lakes state for the past year implementing a successful violence reduction programme in the counties of Yirol West and Yirol East. As a protection NGO, NP conducted emergency response services for this underserved area where inter- and intra-tribal violence cause instability and insecurity. In addition to responding to violent conflicts in Yirol Town, outlying payams and cattle camps in the county, NP staff prevented incidences of violence by providing protective accompaniment, strategic presence, facilitating dialogue between conflicting parties, such as chiefs and cattle camp youth, as well as monitoring peace conferences and providing technical advice on negotiations. The NP team also facilitated the establishment of a Weapons Free Zone in Yirol Town, quantitatively reducing incidences and severity of violent conflict. NP has been receiving requests from civilians and local government actors to respond to the current conflict in Rumbek Central and Rumbek East, based on the success

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[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.

[2] Minutes of Emergency Humanitarian Meeting, Rumbek, Lakes State, January 22

[3] Douglas H. Johnson, "The Road Back from Abyei" 14 January 2011. Johnson is an academic specializing in Sudan/South Sudan politics and conflict, and was a member of the Abyei Boundaries Committee, which was tasked with determining the tribal boundaries within Abyei.

of the current programming. In addition, NP through its protection project in Pibor County in Jonglei has developed experience in providing civilian protection programming during forced disarmament engagements, a response capacity which will be essential in the current context in Lakes State. The NP team is positioned, experienced and able to respond immediately however the current funding for their presence in Lakes state has come to an end. A successful CHF bid will allow the NP protection team to respond immediately to provide direct protective presence, accompaniment and implement violence reduction strategies. This project will allow for a 6-month rapid response for the emergent situation.

Warrap – Twic County, Abyei Area
NP has a field team operational in the Abyei Administrative Area implementing protection programming in this highly sensitive area engaging in shuttle diplomacy, facilitated dialogue, community security meetings, women's security meetings, mapping of migration, implementing communication strategies for mitigation of conflict related to migration and is providing technical protection of civilian advice for UNIFSA. The arrival of the Misseriya is coinciding with a new wave of Dinka IDPs returning into AAA. Tensions are rising rapidly; there are increased incidents of violence, demonstrations of strength and an insufficient number of protection actors to respond to the situation. The NP project currently funded by UNHCR Pillar IV is currently experiencing a shortfall and is insufficient for completing the project. The funding from the CHF will allow the protection team to remain in situ for the duration of the migration season, implementing conflict mitigation and violence reduction programming in this highly sensitive area. There is a dearth of direct protection programming in AAA in general and the primary actors engaging in the protection of civilians is UNIFSA which is an exclusively military engagement. NP's programming in AAA provides for increased civilian actors on the protection landscape.

C. Project Description (For <u>CHF Component</u> only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives
Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

This project is specifically about direct protection – the reduction of violence experienced by civilians, the mitigation of the impact of violent conflict and the increase of safety and security of men, women, boys and girls affected by violent conflict in both locations. While the protection sector covers a wide range of activities, NP's protection work is sharply focused on the direct protection of civilians at risk of immediate harm. In contributing to direct protection and stability, NP's work will support the implementation of the broader range of humanitarian activities.

This programming in this proposal, for both locations Lakes and Warrap- Twic County -Abyei Area states, will serve the following humanitarian priorities as outlined in the CHF Policy Paper:

i) *Protect people affected by crisis by mitigating the effects of violations related to violence or displacement. Improving child protection and combating gender-based violence will be key priorities.*
ii) *Support returns in a voluntary, safe and sustainable manner.*
iii) *Increase resilience of households suffering from recurrent shocks that make people vulnerable to food insecurity. (NOTE: there is a direct correlation between violent conflict and food insecurity. Reducing violence and increasing safety and security for civilians builds resilience against food insecurity)*

Nonviolent Peaceforce is currently implementing protection programming in 6 states working to reduce violence and increase the safety and security of civilians affected by violent conflict. NP provides a unique protection presence in challenging environments and due to implementing through an interactive security model and a solutions-focused, flexible and adaptable implementation style, NP is able to remain in situ when many other agencies are not. Effective protection requires boots on the ground, a notable characteristic of NP's operational model. This visible and physical commitment to reaching communities at risk results in high levels of trust from the beneficiary communities, a condition that facilitates better protection programming and increased security.

ii) Project Objective
State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The overarching objective of this project is to reduce violence and increase the safety and security of men, women, boys and girls affected by violent conflict in the project areas.

For the purpose of this proposal, the specific objectives drawn from the aforementioned broad objectives that are appropriate the contexts of Lakes and Warrap (Twic County – Abyei Area) are

Objective 1: deter threats and reduce impact to immediate violence on the civilian population

Objective 2: decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls

Objective 3: facilitate the safe return and reintegration of women, girl and boy children from abduction & prevention of abduction

Objective 4: increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves and engage in nonviolent conflict resolution

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 <u>direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).</u>

Objective 1: Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence	
Activity 1.1	Provide proactive, protective presence in project locations
Activity 1.2	Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats
Activity 1.3	Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions
Activity 1.4	Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other

	protection actors such as SSPS, SPLA and local government
Activity 1.5	Establish emergency phone tree response system in vulnerable communities where mobile signal is available
Activity 1.6	Shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogues

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 1	• Direct beneficiaries: 200 people per month provided with direct protective services
	    ○ **Lakes:** Total direct beneficiaries: 500*6 = 3000
	    ○ **Abyei:** Total direct beneficiaries 800*4 = 3200

Objective 2: **Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls**	
Activity 2.1	Formation and support of Women's Peacekeeping Teams, including training on GBV awareness, GBV emergency response and community protection
Activity 2.2	Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river etc
Activity 2.3	Personal security trainings for women and specific women's security meetings in affected areas
Activity 2.4	Awareness raising with local authorities, SPLA, SSPS and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 2	Direct beneficiaries: 200 people per month • **Lakes**: Total direct beneficiaries: 500*6 = 3000 • **Abyei**: Total direct beneficiaries: 300*4 = 1200
Objective 3: **Facilitate the safe return and reintegration of women, girl and boy children from abduction & prevention of abduction**	
Activity 3.1	Form and train Child Protection Emergency Response Teams
Activity 3.2	Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR)
Activity 3.3	Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction.
Activity 3.4	Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 3	Direct beneficiaries: 100 people per month • **Lakes:** Total direct beneficiaries: 800
Objective 4: **increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves and engage in non-violent conflict resolution**	
Activity 4.1	Facilitate the formation and ongoing function of Community Security Actors' Working Groups in affected communities bringing together traditional leaders, government authorities, SSPS and the SPLA
Activity 4.2	Facilitate the formation and function of Women's Community Security Working Group to bring forward security concerns specific to women and to create space for response and prevention strategies
Activity 4.3	Establish and support the functioning of Weapons Free Zones
Activity 4.4	Implement Community Protection Team Training: Introduction to Community Protection Training: introduces participants to nonviolent community protection and the work required to participate in a CPT.
Activity 4.5	CPT Training of Trainers Workshop- participants will be selected from those attending the introduction training based on their commitment and capacity. Following the training, the participants will be expected to train CPTs from their payam (see next activity).
Activity 4.6	Conduct individualized coaching sessions for trainers; trainers will give practice trainings and NP will provide feedback.
Activity 4.7	Community CPT Trainings: NP will provide logistical and technical support for the new trainers who have completed the ToT programme listed above, as they train the to-be CPT from their payam on community protection strategies and apply them to their communities. The new trainers will work together with other community leaders to identify payams and bomas where ongoing trainings will be held and will then work to identify the participants to be trainees from these communities;
Activity 4.8	NP will initially accompany and support the CPTs as they carry out their activities. NP will assist them to develop strategies on the ground, respond to challenges and introduce them to key actors.
Activity 4.9	Link CPTs to state level government partners. The CPTs will be able to coordinate with the Technical Team to activate county and state level assistance should a security situation arise that cannot be addressed at the inter-communal level.
Activity 4.10	Conflict Early Warning/Early Response Training - training, community response plan development and implementation
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 4	Direct beneficiaries: 100 people per month • **Lakes:** Total direct beneficiaries: 400 * 6 = 2400 • **Abyei:** Total direct beneficiaries: 300 * 4 = 1200

iv). Cross Cutting Issues
Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

The conflicts in the project areas are multi-faceted - they are economic, political, cultural, tribal and deeply gendered. Violent conflict impacts men, women, boys and girls differently and has particular impact on the elderly and disabled. Able bodied men are typically involved in the fighting as combatants and experience trauma and physical injuries. The majority of people displaced in this violence are women and children When displaced, these women and children face grave protection concerns, in addition to the challenges posed by their reduced access to food and shelter. To address these concerns activities in this project are designed to include those most directly affected in decision making and active participation in increasing community security. By providing support to whole communities to consider the specific protection issues faced by these groups, and increasing the security of the region in general, women and children are much less likely to displace, and therefore to face the protection and food insecurity concerns which have previously beset them. Women and both boy and girl children who are dealing with the increased poverty and lack of basic needs that is consistently associated with displacement are at an elevated risk of sexual coercion. Commodifed sex of this nature is rarely practiced safely and contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDs and other STIs. Women, boys and girls who are abducted are also at elevated risk of sexual violence, which also can result in the spread of HIV/AIDs. Reducing conflict related violence in both of these locations, will help reduce the risk of an increase in the spread of HIV/AIDs in the affected areas.

v) Expected Result/s

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

It is expected that this project will result in a decreased incidents of conflict related violence and increased security for civilians in the project areas. For the purpose of this project, conflict related violence refers to inter and intra communal violence as well as civil-military violence. It is expected that that communities in the project area will report an increased sense of security and measurable indicators will include things like the ability to obtain water and firewood is not impeded by fear, that women feel comfortable to market and tend crops, leading to improved food security. Some families have reported that they keep their children out of school, especially girl children for fear of abduction. It is expected that increased security combined with the active presence of Women's Peacekeeping Teams will contribute to an increased presence of children, particularly girl children in school.

Based on the results of the current It is expected that through this project, there will be reduced incidents of harassment and abused conducted by members of the military and an increased incident of discipline meted out for perpetrators. There will be strong emphasis on facilitating the active commitment of state duty bearers, particularly the SPLA and SSPS to prioritize the protection of civilians both through refraining from harassment and abuse and by proactively engaging in protection, particularly in the coming months when the dry season conflict will reach its height. It is expected that there will be an increase in the number of abducted women, boys and girls being able to return to their families and a decrease in new abductions as a result of improved community based security protocol and improved state protection

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	Protection, "Do no harm", conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners (Protection Cluster members), communities or government actors	# of people trained **Community Members**: 640 **Men**: 300 **Women**: 340
X	2.	Response plans including conflict analysis / sensitivity strategy to reduce violence and promote peace building	**# of response plans:** 10
X	3.	Frontline service providers trained on GBV response in crisis settings, who demonstrate increased knowledge based on pre- and post-evaluation	**% of trainees demonstrating increased knowledge** **Men:** 30% **Women:** 50%
	4.	Civilians experiencing increased sense of personal security	**% of respondents reporting normalized behavior (sending kids to school, tending crops, being out after dark etc)** **Men:** 30% **Women** 60%
X	5.	Identified and registered (separated / unaccompanied) children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	**# of children reunited/in-care** **Children:** 200 **Boys:** 100 **Girls:** 100
X	6.	Released children reunited with their families and communities	**# of children** **Children:**100 **Boys:** 50 **Girls:** 50

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.

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) is an international NGO which specializes in the protection of civilians and the prevention of violence. NP's methodology of unarmed civilian peacekeeping is a relationship based methodology, whereby local and international protection officers utilize influence, deterrence and proactive engagement to reduce violence and increase the safety and security of civilians. This includes the premise that no party to a conflict wants to be observed whilst carrying out rights abuses. Consequently, the presence of non-partisan actors within a conflict zone serves to reduce tensions in the short term. This immediate reduction in tension can be used to create a space for dialogue to take place.

NP's field teams are comprised of both national and international staff, who play different but equally important roles. The international staff provide an aspect of international deterrence, and bring an element of impartiality to NP's intervention in any conflict. The national staff play a key role by bridging the gap between the team and the local community. In addition, they provide local contextual knowledge and translation skills. Every effort is made to ensure that the national staff are drawn from the local area, and are representative of the ethnic and religious mix of the region.

This project will see the formation of Women's Peacekeeping Teams and Community Protection Teams. Forming community based mechanisms such as these is an effort to ensure sustainability of violence reduction in affected areas. This methodology has been utilized in other countries and in other areas of South Sudan to measurable success. The medium to long term goal for these mechanisms is to facilitate their transition into self-sustaining community based organizations that will outlast the presence of the international agencies.

NP's field teams are deployed in areas which are largely underserved by the international community and which are at risk of violence. The teams of unarmed civilian peacekeepers live and work in rural communities, where they build strong and trusting

relationships with key decision-makers, such as community leaders, local government representatives and the security services. These relationships can be leveraged to influence the decisions made by those individuals in order to avoid violence, or to address when it occurs.

Impartiality, both in word and deed, is crucial to the acceptance of NP's teams by any community. To this end, NP has deployed field teams in the three major tribal areas, of Waat, Bor and Pibor focusing on general civilian protection monitoring, direct protection for those at risk of immediate violence, rumour control, de-escalation of tensions and working with other national and international protection actors to increase the immediate safety and security of civilians.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:
1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)[4].

NP carries out extensive monitoring in order to evaluate the efficacy of its projects, writing detailed reports on both a weekly and a monthly basis. In this action, NP will track its progress against both the indicators and the beneficiary numbers set out above. At the end of each month, the team leaders will compile a list of beneficiaries of each activity carried out, and will plan the following month's activities with a view to achieving the targets which have been set. As a result, much of the information which the team will collect and will use to monitor its work will be anecdotal. However, NP's field teams undertake to verify all information to the greatest possible extent before using it to monitor any project.

To be measured	Method/Tool	Periodicity
Activities have been conducted	Activity Reports completed for each activity, photos, participant list, and weekly reports from field teams submitted to Programme Manager summarizes all activities. Weekly reports summarized in monthly report.	Per activity/weekly/monthly
Results have been achieved	Pre/post training tests, key informant interviews, training evaluations, follow-up interviews, focus group discussion	Per activity, Monthly , quarterly
Cross-cutting issues have been addressed	Data collection, context analysis, consultations with other sectors regarding interlinked cross-cutting issues, analyzing trends	Monthly
Project objectives have been met	Final project report, collecting quantitative and qualitative data	End of project

Reporting plan

For this action, it is proposed that NP will report quarterly. The interim report will be submitted at the end of the first quarter, and the final report will be submitted no later than one month after the end of the grant period. Reporting will be carried out against the indicators and the beneficiary numbers set out above.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project	
Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.	
Source/donor and date (month, year)	**Amount** (USD)
DFID	$500,000
UNICEF	$1,100,000
UNHCR	$600,000
Humanity United	$200,000
United States Institute of Peace	$110,000

[4] CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55127/14100	**Project title:** Decreasing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security of Civilians Affected by Violent Conflict in South Sudan	**Organisation:** Nonviolent Peaceforce

	Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: *What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:*	**Indicators of progress:** *What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?*	**How indicators will be measured:** *What are the sources of information on these indicators?*	
Overall Objective	• Assist and protect refugees and host communities. • Protect people affected by crisis by mitigating the effects of violations related to violence or displacement. Improving child protection and combating gender-based violence. • Support returns in a voluntary, safe and sustainable manner. • Increase resilience of households suffering from recurrent shocks that make people vulnerable to food insecurity	• # of total beneficiaries with breakdown • # of response plans developed that incorporate community protection strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building • # of identified and registered children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured with breakdown • # of indirect beneficiaries • # of protection/ "Do no harm"/ conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners, communities, or government actors • # of children/youth released from armed forces and groups	• Final project report, collecting quantitative and qualitative data	

		Indicators of progress:	How indicators will be measured:	Assumptions & risks:
Purpose	**CHF Project Objective:** *What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?* **Objective 1**: Deter threats and reduce impact to immediate violence on the civilian population **Objective 2**: Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls **Objective 3**: Facilitate the safe return and reintegration of women, girl and boy children from abduction & prevention of abduction **Objective 4**: Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves and engage in nonviolent conflict resolution	**Indicators of progress:** *What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative* • An active presence of Women's Peacekeeping Teams • A reduction in incidents of harassment and abused • An increase in reintegration cases reported • Communities actively engaged in protection mechanisms	**How indicators will be measured:** *What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?* • Data collection, • Context analysis, • Consultations with other sectors regarding interlinked cross-cutting issues, • Analyzing trends on a monthly basis	**Assumptions & risks:** *What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?* • Deterioration in the security situation results in evacuation of international and national staff • International support for peace process engagement falters • Referendum vote on southern independence results in renewed south-south conflict
Results	**Results - Outcomes (intangible):** *State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.* • Community's perception of security has increased • Community Security knowledge has increased	**Indicators of progress:** *What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?* • Increased # of services provided to GBV victims • Increased # of GBV cases reported and reported to service providers • Increased # of reunifications • Community members are comfortable walking around after dark • The distance community members plant their farms from the village has increased • Children are being sent to school	**How indicators will be measured:** *What are the sources of information on these indicators?* • Pre/post training tests, • Key informant interviews, Training evaluations, • Follow-up interviews, • Focus group discussion, • Community observation, • Surveys	**Assumptions & risks:** *What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?* • Deterioration in the security situation results in evacuation of international and national staff • International support for peace process engagement falters • Referendum vote on southern independence results in renewed south-south conflict
	Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): *List the products, goods and services (__grouped per areas of work__) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.* Objective 1: 1. Proactive, protective presence is provided in project locations, especially	**Indicators of progress:** *What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.* • # of rumour verifications completed	**How indicators will be measured:** *What are the sources of information on these indicators?* • Activity Reports completed for each activity, photos, participant list, and weekly reports from field teams submitted to Programme Manager summarizes all activities. • Weekly reports summarized in	**Assumptions & risks:** *What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?* • Deterioration in the security situation results in evacuation of international and national

to vulnerable groups and individuals, also through patrols 2. Timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions are provided 3. Emergency phone tree response systems in vulnerable communities are established and functional, where mobile signal is available 4. Shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogues Objective 2: 1. Beneficiaries reached with behavior change messages through interpersonal communication campaigns and outreach activities on GBV related issues and available services in emergency settings. 2. GBV survivors reporting who are referred to relevant response services in line with their needs and requests Objective 3: 1. 2 Child Protection Emergency Response Teams are deployed 2. 120 people trained in FTR demonstrate increased knowledge 3. One community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction is drafted and implemented 4. 200 separated, unaccompanied children are identified, registered and assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities 5. 100 children associated with armed forces and groups identified, released and assisted to reintegrate into their families and communities	• % of respondents reporting normalized behavior (sending kids to school, tending crops, being out after dark etc) Men: 30% Women 60% • # of facilitated dialogues conducted • # of deterrent patrols deployed, with breakdown by background of protection actors (# from SSPS, # from SPLA, # from local government…) • # of emergency phone tree response systems established • # of beneficiaries reached with behavior change messages, with breakdown • # of beneficiaries referred, with breakdown • # Child Protection Emergency Response Teams established and fully functional • # of FTR trainings held • # of participants to FTR trainings, 2.3 with breakdown % of participants to FTR trainings who show increased knowledge based on pre- and post- training evaluation, with breakdown • # of community security planning drafted and implemented to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction • # of identified and registered (separated / unaccompanied) children reunited/in-care, with breakdown • # of released children reunited with their families, with	monthly report.	staff • International support for peace process engagement falters Referendum vote on southern independence results in renewed south-south conflict

Objective 4: 1. Community Security Actors' Working Groups bringing together traditional leaders, government authorities, SSPS and the SPLA are fully functional in affected communities 2. One Women's Community Security Working Group is established and facilitated to bring forward security concerns specific to women and to create space for response and prevention strategies 3. 1 weapons Free Zones are established and supported 4. 640 participants to CPT trainings have increased their knowledge. 5. 20 new trainers are holding CPT trainings in their payams, with support and coaching from NP 6. CPTs are able to coordinate with the Technical Team to activate county and state level assistance, should a security situation arise that cannot be addressed at the inter-communal level. 7. Trainees have increased their knowledge of Conflict Early Warning / Early Response 8. Ten Conflict Early Warning / Early Response plans are implemented	breakdown - # of children receiving reintegration support, with breakdown - # of Community Security Actors' Working Groups meetings are held - # of Community Security Actors' Working Groups meetings' participants, with breakdown - # of Women's Community Security Working Group meetings' participants, with breakdown - # of weapons free zones established - # of Community Protection Team trainings held - # of participants, with breakdown - % of participants who demonstrate increased knowledge based on pre- and post-training evaluation, with breakdown - # of participants who are trained to become trainers, with breakdown - # of new trainers who are coached by NP, with breakdown - # of new trainers are using the acquired skills to train CPTs in their payams, with breakdown - # of CPTs able to coordinate with the Technical Team to activate county and state level assistance - # of Conflict Early Warning / Response Trainings held - # of participants trained in Conflict Early Warning / Early Response, with breakdown - % of participants trained in Conflict Early Warning / Early Response who demonstrate	

		increased knowledge based on pre- and post-training evaluations, with breakdown • # of Conflict Early Warning / Early Response plan drafted and implemented		
	Activities: *List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.* Objective 1: 1. Provide proactive, protective presence in project locations 2. Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats 3. Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions 4. Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors such as SSPS, SPLA and local government 5. Establish emergency phone tree response system in vulnerable communities where mobile signal is available 6. Shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogues Objective 2: 1. Formation and support of Women's Peacekeeping Teams, including training on GBV awareness, GBV emergency response and community protection 2. Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river etc. 3. Personal security trainings for women and specific women's security meetings in affected areas 4. Awareness raising with local authorities, SPLA, SSPS and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators	**Inputs:** *What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?* • Abyei- 2 international staff 2 national staff 1 driver 1 vehicle • Lakes- 2 international staff 2 national staff 1 driver 1 vehicle		**Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:** *What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?* • Deterioration in the security situation results in evacuation of international and national staff • International support for peace process engagement falters • Referendum vote on southern independence results in renewed south-south conflict

Objective 3: 1. Form and train Child Protection Emergency Response Teams 2. Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR) 3. Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction 4. 200 identified and registered (separated / unaccompanied) children are reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured 5. 100 children released from armed forces and groups are reunited with their families and communities 6. Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families Objective 4 1. Facilitate the formation and on-going function of Community Security Actors' Working Groups in affected communities, bringing together traditional leaders, government authorities, SSPS and the SPLA 2. Facilitate the formation and function of Women's Community Security Working Group to bring forward security concerns specific to women and to create space for response and prevention strategies 3. Establish and support the functioning of Weapons Free Zones 4. Implement Community Protection Team Training 5. CPT Training of Trainers and individualized coaching. 6. Facilitation of community CPT Trainings by new trainers 7. Link CPTs to state level government partners. 8. Conflict Early Warning/Early Response Training 9. Conflict Early Warning/Early Response community response plan development and implementation			

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	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Provide proactive, protective presence in project locations		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors such as SSPS, SPLA and local government		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Establish emergency phone tree response system in vulnerable communities where mobile signal is available		x	x										
Shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogues		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Formation and support of Women's Peacekeeping Teams, including training on GBV awareness, GBV emergency response and community protection			x	x	X	x							
Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river etc.		x	x	x	x	x	X	x					
Personal security trainings for women and specific women's security meetings in affected areas			x	x	x	X							
Awareness raising with local authorities, SPLA, SSPS and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators			x	x	x	X							
Form and train Child Protection Emergency Response Teams		x	X										
Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR)		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction.			x	x	x	X	X						
Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Facilitate the formation and on-going function of Community Security Actors' Working Groups in affected communities bringing together traditional leaders, government authorities, SSPS and the SPLA		x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Facilitate the formation and function of Women's Community Security Working Group to bring forward security concerns specific to women and to create space for response and prevention strategies		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Establish and support the functioning of Weapons Free Zones			x	x	x	x	X	X					
Implement Community Protection Team Training: Introduction to Community Protection Training: introduces participants to nonviolent community protection and the work required to participate in a CPT.			x	x	x	x	X	X					
CPT Training of Trainers Workshop- participants will be selected from those attending the introduction training based on their commitment and capacity. Following the training, the participants will be expected to train CPTs from their payam (see next activity).		X	x	x	x	x							
Conduct individualized coaching sessions for trainers; trainers will give practice trainings and NP will provide feedback.		X	x	x	x	X							
Community CPT Trainings: NP will provide logistical and technical support for the new trainers who have completed the ToT programme listed above, as they train the to-be CPT from their payam on community protection strategies and apply them to their communities. The new trainers will work together with other community leaders to identify payams and bomas where on-going trainings will be held and will then work to identify the participants to be trainees from these communities.		X	x	x	x	x							
NP will initially accompany and support the CPTs as they carry out their activities. NP will assist them to develop strategies on the ground, respond to challenges and introduce them to key actors.		X	x	x	x	x							
Link CPTs to state level government partners. The CPTs will be able to coordinate with the Technical Team to activate county and state level assistance should a security situation arise that cannot be			x	X	x	x	x						

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	Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014		
addressed at the inter-communal level.															
Conflict Early Warning/Early Response Training - training, community response plan development and implementation				x	x	x	x	X							