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 Second 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

Emergency response (general):
i) Rapid protection assessments to identify vulnerable persons and risks/gaps for response.
ii) Enhance capacity and training of frontline responders (police, health workers, community networks etc.), relevant for both GBV and child protection
iii) Coordination with UNMISS and UNISFA on Protection of Civilians initiatives

GBV
iv) Direct support and response services to GBV survivors, including immediate medical and psychosocial care (incl. PEP kits)
v) GBV emergency response teams (establish, train)
vi) Special Protection Units

Child Protection
vii) Prevention and response to unaccompanied and separated children Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR); Provision of temporary care arrangement for boys and girls.
viii) Protection assistance to Children Associated with Armed Group and Armed Forces
ix) Recreational and psycho-social support for children and community affected by emergency

HLP
x) Assist populations affected by displacement, incl. returnees and host communities, on access to land
xi) Capacity development of formal and traditional authorities on land and property rights.
xii) Collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms to solve conflicts among communities and/or individuals over access to land and/or natural resources

Cross Cutting
xiii) Mainstreaming HIV in intervention planning/implementation
xiv) Targeted support for civil status documentation focused on persons with specific needs from conflict impacted populations and emergency returns
xv) Continued support for populations in displacement

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

1. Jonglei (all counties)
2. Warrap (all counties)
3. NBeG (all counties)
4. Unity (all counties)
5. Upper Nile (all counties)
6. Central Equatoria State (Juba)
7. Abyei

SECTION II

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 (payams when possible) 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/ies (include payam when possible)
Project CAP Code	**CAP Gender Code**	Unity	70	Pariang, Abiemnohm and Mayom
SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55127/R/14100	2a	Jonglei	30	Pibor, Uror and Bor
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$ 337,711
Total funding secured for the CAP project *(to date)*	US$3,259,328	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded	

(including in-kind)? Yes X 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:	**10,350**	**73 030**
Girls:	6,275	47,500
Men:	8,300	25 830
Boys:	6275	20 200
Total:	31,200	166,560

Indirect Beneficiaries

156,000 (direct beneficiaries * average family size 5)

Catchment Population (if applicable)

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)
6 months (1 Oct 2013 to 31 Mar 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office

Organization's Address	Munuki Block A, Juba, S outh Sudan
Project Focal Person	Asha Asokan, +211921 259 279, aasokan@nonviolentpeaceforce.org
Country Director	Tiffany Easthom, + 211 912 566 843
Finance Officer	Grandy Chikweza, +211 927 359 709

Contact details Organization's HQ

Organization's Address	205 Rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium
Desk officer	Shirley DeLeon, sdeleon@nonviolentpeaceforce.org
Finance Officer	Dorota Maciag, dmaciag@nonviolentpeaceforce.org

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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 is for programming in two states: Unity and Jonglei.

Unity State

Northern Unity State is one of the most unstable areas in South Sudan where violence is prevalent and significantly impacting men, women, boys and girls. Unity is proximate to a disputed border where the civil war in neighbouring Sudan, entering its third year has resulted in cross border bombings, ground incursions and the arrival of more than 72,000 refugees, 70% of whom are under the age of 18 and 66% of the households are female headed.[2] Unity State has received the second largest number of returnees from Sudan with nearly 300,000 people having come to re-settle. The three northern counties of Pariang, Mayom and Abiemnohm experience a heavy presence of armed actors, both state and non-state, with the SPLA, armed South Sudanese militia groups, armed youth/cattle keepers and the fluctuating presence of rebel groups from Sudan, JEM and SPLM-N, who come into the state to re-supply and recruit as far south as Bentiu. This instability caused by conflict and displacement has resulted in civilians in both the host and refugee communities experiencing high levels of personal violence such as civil-military conflict, extortion, under-age recruitment by non-state armed actors and alarmingly high rates of sexual violence. Inter-communal violence, particularly in Mayom and Abiemnohm has caused significant damage this year, for example the inter-tribal clash in May resulted in the death of 21 people, including 8 police officers in Mayom. In July local chiefs and the Guit county commissioner confirmed a group of 20 armed men from Mayom on 14 July murdered two brothers in Pariang county before a deadly revenge attack on Manga, which left a woman and three children burned in a house While it has been reported in the media that the rebel group, the South Sudan Liberation Army (SSLA), has been disarmed, in person verification has observed that the SSLA is present in their base in Mayom county with heavy weaponry openly visible. The national political crisis threatens further instability as Unity is the home state to the now former Vice President, Riek Machar and popular opinion seems to not support President Kiir's decision. In July, fighting in South Kordofan has escalated which is likely to tax the already fragile relationship between Sudan and South Sudan, as Khartoum accuses Juba of supporting insurgents operating on Sudanese soil and using the South's territory as retreat bases. In Unity State's Lake Jawin area, aerial bombing by the SAF in late June and July reportedly displaced over 7,000 people. Other IDPs had fled from clashes between SPLA and rebel militia groups which began in mid-April. Tens of thousands of people may have also been displaced within Mayom County. Territorial disputes, cross-border tensions, economic isolation, development deficits and a still tenuous North-South relationship also fuel instability, each one compounding the next amid a rapidly evolving post-independence environment

Jonglei

Jonglei State is experiencing a politically induced protection emergency that has been steadily worsening since early 2012. Following the intertribal fighting that culminated in the White Army attack and subsequent revenge attacks in December 2011/January 2012, a government led disarmament campaign was implemented across the state. While the disarmament campaign was implemented with relative "ease" in the Dinka and Nuer areas of the state, disarmament in the Murle areas was violent - civilians were beaten, killed, tortured, children were tortured in front of their parents, raped, and properties were destroyed in the process. As this level of violence carried on for months, civilians began to retreat from the urban areas where the SPLA were based. This displacement coincided with the flooding of 2012, which resulted in increased food insecurity as crops were abandoned and civilians were pushed into the bush, where the rivers were too high to fish. In response to this violence, the former militia group leader David Yau Yau who had previously taken an amnesty agreement in 2011, returned to Pibor County from Khartoum announcing on the radio that he and his men had returned to protect the Murle from state sponsored violence. Yau Yau and his men began engaging in small scale fights with the SPLA which in turn led to the SPLA launching a counter-insurgency campaign in the name of national security accompanied by a strategy of collective punishment which has only served to drive the civilians further away from state controlled areas. The group known simply as the Yau Yaus has reconstituted as the South Sudan Democratic Army (SSDA) and is showing signs of being well funded, organized and strategic. In July, the situation further deteriorated when several thousand armed youth, primarily Lou Nuer, marched in columns into Pibor County to raid cattle and to "do the job the SPLA isn't able to"[3] While the Lou Nuer combatants have been fighting in Pibor County, they have left the central Lou area undefended, armed Murle youth have taken the opportunity to stage small scale raids and attacks in the Lou areas where cattle are being stolen, women and children are being killed and villages are displacing.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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.

This project proposes programming that serves two of the overarching strategic objective outlined in the CHF Policy Paper in two of the flashpoint states:

Unity State

Funding and therefore programming for northern Unity State is almost exclusively for the refugee community and in 2013 the refugee funding itself has been significantly reduced, causing a contraction in protection programming in the camps and the elimination of programming to facilitate violence reduction in host community/refugee community relationships in Yida. The host/community refugee community relationship in and around Yida is of particular importance given the level of violence that has occurred this year, that culminated in armed violence between the groups, the displacement of approximately 7000 people within Yida refugee camp and the temporary movement of approximately 3000 people out of Yida, back towards SK. In July, NP facilitated

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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] Yida Weekly Refuge Population Report, Week of 28 July, 2013 http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=26&country=251

[3] Interview Notes: Lou Nuer Youth, Waat, Nyirol County, July 2013

a refugee community/host community conference that has come on the heels of intensive work with both communities to bring about the will and interest for such engagements. The conference output is a written agreement, the success of which depends on being able to develop an implementation plan, a communication strategy, a monitoring and violations response and accompaniment of the process of dealing with spoilers.

 In addition, UNICEF, the primary funding agency for child protection, is also experiencing a contraction in funding available for critical child protection programming in this area.   There are significant gaps in protection programming in the Abiemnohm, Mayom and Pariang particularly in gender based violence protection and prevention, child protection and host community/refugee community conflict mitigation. There is currently no significant programming for gender based violence protection and prevention programming outside of Yida. For example in June a 16 year old, a survivor of serious sexual violence and torture, was brought into Yida refugee camp for services but was turned away as she was not a refugee. In Mayom County, NP has received multiple sexual violence cases in 2013 including two reported incidents of gang rape involving girl children and in one of the cases the perpetrators were alleged to be SPLA soldiers. Children are heavily affected by intercommunal violence, recruitment into armed groups, separation from families, physical and sexual violence, lack of basic services and coercsion. Nonviolent Peaceforce is the only INGO with a full time presence in Mayom County, from where the team also services Abiemnohm. NP also has a team in Pariang and in Yida as the only child protection partner and the only agency that has been programming specifically to the needs of the host/community. Contractions in both UNHCR and UNICEF funding have resulted in a draw- down of protective services in these high needs area. This CHF funding will allow critical GBV protection and prevention programming, child protection and refugee/host community violence reduction and protection programming in Mayom, Pariang and Abiemnohm counties to be implemented.

Jonglei
In May, the situation for civilian safety deteriorated further due to the impact of the insurgency and counter insurgency campaign and a spate of looting and physical violence meted on civilians by some SPLA soldiers in the town areas of Pibor County. This resulted in the near wholesale displacement of the civilians, with tens of thousands retreating into the bush for safety from violence. In this process families have been separated and men, women, boys and girls have been living with no shelter, limited food, no medical care. NP has been working in Jonglei since March 2012 when three emergency field teams were deployed in response to the violence and large-scale displacement that occurred late 2011 and early 2012. To provide sustainable protection NP has had three strategic field teams in the major tribal regions of Jonglei; Bor, Pibor and Waat to develop relationships with each tribe and provide protection services equally. Since May, the Pibor team has become a mobile emergency response team. The mobile team has been the key protection actor on most of the assessments in both state and non-state areas of Pibor county and implementing protection programming in deep field locations. There are significant child protection needs in Jonglei State and a massive gap between needs and implementing partners reaching the remote, insecure locations that NP is implementing in. This CHF funding will allow for child protection specialists to be embedded in NP's Jonglei Emergency team to mitigate the impact of the child protection gap in the emergency response.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities
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 Unity and Jonglei states, will serve the following humanitarian priorities as outlined in the CHF Policy Paper:

1. *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*
2. * assist and protect refugees and host communities.*
3. *Maintain frontline services in hotspot areas until other delivery, regulatory, and funding mechanisms are in place, linking short-term action to longer-term goals.*
4. *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)*
5. *Improve the operating environment by monitoring interference in humanitarian action, advocating with the state and military authorities, and building state capacity.*

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. 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 Unity and Jonglei States are

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

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

Objective 3:   Facilitate violence reduction and increased security between host community and refugee community

Objective 4:   Improve safety and security of children in emergency flash point areas

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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

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	Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in emergency locations

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 1	• Direct beneficiaries: 200 people per month provided with direct protective services
	   o **Unity State:** Total direct beneficiaries: 500*6 = 3000
	   o **Jonglei:** Total direct beneficiaries 3000*6 = 18,000
	     Total direct project beneficiaries: 21,000

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, near army barracks 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
Activity 2.5	Develop and disseminate referral pathway illustrating services available to GBV survivors
Activity 2.6	Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 2	Direct beneficiaries: 200 people per month • **Unity State**: Total direct beneficiaries: 500*6 = 3000 ***Total direct project beneficiaries: 3,000***
*Objective 3: f*aciliate violence reduction and increased security between host community and refugee community	
Activity 3.1	Facilitate the development of a specific , implementable agreement to ensure the violence reduction agreement between host and refugee community in Yida
Activity 3.2	Provide technical support to the Host-Refugee Joint Committee for conflict resolution and mitigation
Activity 3.3	Facilitate strategy to communicate HRJC agreements to community members
Activity 3.4	Provide protective presence, rumour control and de-escalation for breaches of agreements. Work with HRJC to ensure spoilers are engaged with agreements hold.

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 3	Direct beneficiaries: 100 people per month
	    Unity: Total direct beneficiaries: 500 * 6 = 3000
	     Total Project Direct Beneficiaries: 3000

Objective 4: Improve safety and security of children in emergency flash point areas	
Activity 4.1	Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR)
Activity 4.2	Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families
Activity 4.3	Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction of boys and girls.
Activity 4.4	Facilitate protective care arrangements for UASC in remote, emergency settings
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 4	Direct beneficiaries: 100 people per month • **Jonglei:** Total direct beneficiaries: 500 * 6 = 3000 • **Unity:** Total direct beneficiaries: 300 * 4 = 1200 ***Total Project Direct Beneficiaries: 4200***

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 100 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 women and girls in the project area will report decreased incidents of sexual and gender based violence and an increased sense of personal security. It is expected that children will experience an improved protective environment.

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.	Identified and registered separated / unaccompanied children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	# of children reunited/ in care 250 boys 250 girls
X	2.	Beneficiaries reached with behaviour change messages through interpersonal communication campaigns and outreach activities on GBV related issues and available services in emergency settings	# of direct beneficiaries 1000 women 750 girls 750 boy 500 men
X	3.	GBV survivors reporting who are referred to relevant response services (legal, health, psychosocial, shelter and other available services) in line with their needs and requests	% of reporting beneficiaries reported referred Men 75% Women 90% Boys 90% Girls 90%
	4.	Incidents of violence between host community and refugee community members reduced	% of incidents reported 75% reduction
X	5.	Response plans including conflict analysis / sensitivity strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building	5 response plans
	6.	Women actively participating in peace and security through WPT mechanism	100 women

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.

D. 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)
FCO	$200,000
UNICEF	$1,400,000
UNHCR	$800,000
Humanity United	$200,000
United States Institute of Peace	$110,000
OFDA	$300,000
CHF	$480,000

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[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:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/P-HR-RL/55127/R/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:*
 1. 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
 2. assist and protect refugees and host communities.
 3. Maintain frontline services in hotspot areas until other delivery, regulatory, and funding mechanisms are in place, linking short-term action to longer-term goals.
 4. 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)
 5. Improve the operating environment by monitoring interference in humanitarian action, advocating with the state and military authorities, and building state capacity. | **Indicators of progress:** *What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?*
 • Programming implemented in conflicted affected areas as indicated in project proposal
 • Civilians report increased sense of personal security
 • Humanitarian services are delivered in affected areas with a conflict sensitivity lens | **How indicators will be measured:** *What are the sources of information on these indicators?*
 • Key informant interviews
 • Personal security perception questionnaires,
 • Observable indicators - changes in trends and behaviours
 • Reports of incidents
 • Focus group discussions | |
| **Overall Objective** | | | | |

	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: D*ecrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls **Objective 3**: Facilitate violence reduction and increased security between host community and refugee community **Objective 4**: Improve safety and security of children in emergency flash point areas	Indicators of progress: • *What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative* • Incidents of reported violence are reduced • Civilians report increased sense of personal security • Refugee community/host community agreement implemented • Decreased incidents of violence between host community and refugee community over same period last year • Protective environment for conflicted affected children improved to suite the circumstances such as the provision of foster care	How indicators will be measured: *What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?* • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires, • Observable indicators - changes in trends and behaviours • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions • Photos	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?* • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP in the community • NP able to maintain nonpartisan position
Purpose				
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.* • Women work together and take on leadership roles in their communities regarding security and violence reduction • Incidents of sexual and gender based violence are reduced • Civilians in conflict affected area feel safer from incidents • Families separated by conflict are reunited	Indicators of progress: *What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?* • Women express increased confidence and sense of security • Incidents of conflict related violence reduced • Incidents of reported sexual and gender based violence are reduced • Unaccompanied and separated children are registered	How indicators will be measured: *What are the sources of information on these indicators?* • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires, • Observable indicators - changes in trends and behaviours • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions • Photos	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?* • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP in the community • NP able to maintain nonpartisan position
	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.* • Women are trained in human rights, child protection in emergencies and conflict mapping • Children separated from their families are registered •	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 trainings conducted • # of participants attending trainings • # of protective patrols conducted • coordination of humanitarian response with • # of families reunited • quality of reporting of sexual and gender based violence improveds •	How indicators will be measured: *What are the sources of information on these indicators?* • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires, • Observable indicators - changes in trends and behaviours • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions • Photos	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?* • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP in the community NP able to maintain

Activities: *List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.* 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 Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in emergency locations 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, near army barracks 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 Activity 2.5 Develop and disseminate referral pathway illustrating services available to GBV survivors Activity 2.6 Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police Activity 3.1 Facilitate the development of a specific , implementable agreement to ensure the violence reduction agreement between host and refugee community in Yida Activity 3.2 Provide technical support to the Host-Refugee Joint Committee for conflict resolution and mitigation	**Inputs:** *What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?* • Field based protection officers (Unity State – 3 internationals and 6 nationals and Jonglei State – 2 internationals and 4 nationals) • Training materials • Travel to and from field locations • Communication equipment – sat phones, mobile phones,		**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?* • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP in the community • NP able to maintain nonpartisan position

Activity 3.3 Facilitate strategy to communicate HRJC agreements to community members Activity 3.4 Provide protective presence, rumour control and de-escalation for breaches of agreements. Work with HRJC to ensure spoilers are engaged with agreements hold. Activity 4.1 Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR) Activity 4.2 Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families Activity 4.3 Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction of boys and girls. Activity 4.4 Facilitate protective care arrangements for UASC in remote, emergency settings			

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.

Project start date:	1 October 2013	Project end date:	31 March 2014

Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Activity 1.1 Provide proactive, protective presence in project locations				x	x	x	x	x	x						
Activity 1.2 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats				x	x	x	x	x	x						
Activity 1.3 Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 1.4 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						
Activity 1.5 Establish emergency phone tree response system in vulnerable communities where mobile signal is available				x	x	X									
Activity 1.6 Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in emergency locations				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 2.1 Formation and support of Women's Peacekeeping Teams, including training on GBV awareness, GBV emergency response and community protection				x	x	x									
Activity 2.2 Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, near army barracks etc				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 2.3 Personal security trainings for women and specific women's security meetings in affected areas							x	x	X						
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				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 2.5 Develop and disseminate referral pathway illustrating services available to GBV survivors					x	X									
Activity 2.6 Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 3.1 Facilitate the development of a specific , implementable agreement to ensure the violence reduction agreement between host and refugee community in Yida				x	x										
Activity 3.2 Provide technical support to the Host-Refugee Joint Committee for conflict resolution and mitigation				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 3.3 Facilitate strategy to communicate HRJC agreements to community members					x	X									
Activity 3.4 Provide protective presence, rumour control and de-escalation for breaches of agreements. Work with HRJC to ensure spoilers are engaged with agreements hold.				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 4.1 Family Tracing and Reunification Training (FTR)				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 4.2 Provide reintegration support for boys and girls returning to their families				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 4.3 Community security planning to reduce vulnerabilities to abduction of boys and girls.				x	x	x	x	x	X						
Activity 4.4 Facilitate protective care arrangements for UASC in remote, emergency settings				x	x	x	x	x	x						