

South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Protection				
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation					
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SECTION II

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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:	26,500	50,500
Girls:	22,000	64,875
Men:	21,500	18,750
Boys:	21,000	54,875
Total:	91,000	189,000

Targeted population:
Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host communities, Refugees

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

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Munuki Block A, Juba, CES, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	<i>Nelly Arkangelo,</i> <i>narkangelo@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</i> <i>Programme Officer, +211 919 695 167</i>
Country Director	<i>Tiffany Easthom,</i> <i>teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</i> <i>Country Director, +211 912 566 843</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Grandy Chikweza,</i> <i>gchikweza@nonviolentpeaceforce.org,</i> <i>+211 927 359 709</i>
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Nelly Arkangelo,</i> <i>narkangelo@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</i> <i>Programme Officer, +211 919 695 167</i>

Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)

Component 1 * 4 = 364,000

Component 2 * 50 = 5000

Total = 369,000

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

Indicate number of months: 3 months protection activities in specific areas and 6 months for stand by team (1 Jan – 30 Jun 2014)

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Rue Belliard, 205, Brussels, Belgium 1040
Desk officer	<i>Maria Hernandez,</i> <i>mhernandez@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</i> <i>+32 49 371 0197</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Olivier Delannoy,</i> <i>odelannoy@nonviolentpeaceforce.org,</i> <i>+32 2 648 0076</i>

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 population¹

This proposal has two distinct components. The first component is proposed protection programming in Lakes State and the second component is proposed protection mainstreaming programming. Each section will address these two separate components under headline titles indicating area of focus.

With the outbreak of violence in Juba on December 15th that has rapidly spread throughout the country, the landscape of South Sudan has shifted into an emergency context affected at least 7 out of the 10 states, either through direct fighting or through the movement of IDPs into safer areas. The sudden movement of what is now estimated to be more than 200,000 people has resulted in the need for a large scale humanitarian response.

IDP Response – Lakes State

While there has yet to be fighting between opposition and pro-government forces in Lakes State, the state has none-the-less been heavily affected by the current conflict. Lakes' southeastern county of Awerial has, according to the RRC office has received more than 75,000 persons who have displaced from Jonglei State. While the actual number of IDPs at this time has yet to be confirmed, the numbers of arrivals are currently being estimated to be between ten and twelve thousand per day, a figure calculated based on the number of boats arriving each day bringing civilians across the Nile who are fleeing the fighting. According to the findings of the IRNA team who visited the area on December 31, 2013, there is a risk of protracted displacement. Most people interviewed expressed interest to return to their homes in Bor county, however given the ongoing insecurity this is currently not possible. Others are moving out of Awerial to Juba or locations outside of the country however the bulk of the IDP population appears to be, at this time, static creating a humanitarian emergency

The IDPs are currently concentrated in the town of Minkamaan, causing an immense strain on the host community. The RRC has proposed to move the IDPs to another location across the main road however lack of services, primarily water will inhibit this ove. While the conflict between government and opposition forces, at the time of writing, has not crossed the river into Lakes State, Bor Town is less than 30 kms away and the area remains vulnerable so long as the conflict continues. The RRC County Coordinator shared with the IRNA tea that visited the area on January 2, 2014, that they are expecting the population to reach 150,000.

While unrelated to the current conflict, Awerial county itself has experienced significant internal conflict in the past months, intra-tribal conflict affected 954 individuals and resulted in the destruction of 82 homes. The conflict tensions continued on into October and threatened to spill over into Rumbek town.² There is a concern that this sudden influx of IDPs could serve as a conflict driver to

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 IRNA Yolokal IDPs Awerial County, October 3, 2013

the existing fragilities. The need for the spectrum of basic services is evident as is the need for protection support. While systematic enumeration of the population has yet to be conducted, the government and aid workers estimate that 50-60% of the population are children and the majority of the balance are women. The presence of child headed households, separated and unaccompanied children was detected indicating the need for a robust child protection response. Additionally the presence of young men and the proximity to a thousands of armed actors suggests that the risk for sexual and gender based violence and forced recruitment is high calling for the presence of strong, community focused, hands-on general protection programming.

IDP Response – Central Equatoria

Within the 2 UN bases in Juba, there are approximately 40,000 IDPs sheltering in cramped and physically challenging conditions where they are sheltering from the ongoing fighting and insecurity. There are new arrivals to both locations arriving daily as the fighting moves around the country displacing people, sending them seeking safety in various locations including Juba. With both government and opposition forces potentially vying for control for the capital it is likely that the displacement will go on at least for the coming weeks and months. Should the situation stabilize, the scope of looting and the destruction or property may inhibit the return/decongestion process furthering the need for an adequate response strategy. The initial population of the PoC The populations within the bases are in need of the full range of basic services including protection without which they are at risk of serious vulnerabilities to safety, security, health and dignity. The situation is further complicated by the ethnic aspect to this conflict that has brought Dinka and Nuer people in conflict with each other. This characteristic has spilled over into the camps themselves and when Dinka and Nuer have encountered each other in the camps it has escalated quickly and would have resulted in violence if not for the intervention of security and protection actors.

IDP Response – Western Equatoria

In the first week of January, due to a series of defections within the SPLA, the corridor that least from Mundri, Western Equatoria into Rokon, just inside the Central Equatoria border. Reports are coming in of serious displacement, looting, destruction of property and family separation. At the time of writing cases of Nuer women being either held and threatened by SPLA or hidden by community members to keep them safe are being reported to NP. As Western Equatoria has been largely stable since 2011, there are very few international NGOs with presence in this area therefore the scope of need is as of yet unknown. There is concern that there are SPLA companies without commanders in the area at this time which is contributing to ongoing insecurity.

Protection Mainstreaming

Whether man-made or natural, disasters result in a broad set of needs that range from emergency life saving services to psychosocial and family tracing and reunification support. While often what is most obvious are the urgent basic needs such as water, shelter and food what can be less obvious but no less important for survival and dignity is protection. Protection is a cross-cutting issue in the provision of humanitarian aid. While all sectors have to varying degree some familiarity and consideration of protection concerns, their expertise as a whole is the sector they represent, i.e. water and sanitation, and the majority of resources therefore go into that particular service provided. There are two distinct aspects of protection in humanitarian responses, the direct physical protection needs for survivors trying to access services who may be facing coercion, sexual violence physical violence, extortion, discrimination or may be too weak or inexperienced, as in the case of child headed households, to effectively access support. The other aspect is the role that humanitarian aid can play as a conflict driver, exacerbating existing fragilities and at times furthering the cause of conflict parties. Through coordination, collaboration and shared experience, protection can be mainstreamed across sectors and factored from the first step of all humanitarian responses.

As emergencies arise through each year in South Sudan, humanitarian responses are a constant. The dangers to civilians have been significant and unfortunately there have been some incidents that have resulted in injuries and fatalities. There is both a need and the opportunity in South Sudan to advance protection mainstreaming. The ISWG has recognized the need for protection mainstreaming and the importance of protection actors working with all of the clusters to collectively improve the safety and security of civilians affected by disasters.

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.

IDP Response – Juba and Lakes. (Juba response refers to both UN House and Tong Ping as well as Juba town.)

Between Juba and Lakes State there are, at the time of writing, an estimated more than 110,000 internally displaced persons in need of support. Given the circumstances of rapid displacement in extreme conflict, families have been separated, children are without family members, people have been injured, killed and assaulted, and civilians have lost their homes and livelihoods. The protection needs are massive and continue to grow with every new phase of the conflict. NP has remained active in South Sudan through the start up of this civil war. With field teams operational in 5 states, including Lakes and Central Equatoria (Juba), NP is operational and able to adapt programing as the situation unfolds. The particular protection needs in these settings are serious and require a robust, proven, hands-on, creative protection engagement such as NP has been proven to provide. NP is operational in both Lakes and Juba and would not experience a delay

Protection Mainstreaming

While it is widely accepted that protection mainstreaming is needed in South Sudan, implementation requires resources. Mainstreaming is a force multiplier and will enable all sectors to enhance the protective environment and improve risk mitigation. One of the most significant gaps in the humanitarian response in Jonglei has been protection mainstreaming; incidents directly related to the response have resulted in two deaths, at least 3 sexual assaults, harassment, physical beating, gunshot wounds and humanitarian workers themselves have been exposed to undue risk. While protection actors were active in all locations and the other sectors made efforts to incorporate protection concerns, the absence of dedicated protection mainstreaming staff has been

clear. To enable effective, consistent country and sector wide protection mainstreaming there needs to be dedicated human resources and technical expertise. Currently there is technical expertise available, however no dedicated human resources, as all protection actors are also engaged in their stand-alone protection programming. NP's experience in the Jonglei response has made clear that as all staff are already engaged in their primary implementation role, the protection mainstreaming efforts have been limited. However, the work that has been done has resulted in positive impact and is indicative of future success for this project. NP's unique role as the only organization 100% focused on the direct protection of civilians, means that it is ideally situated to take on the explicit role of protection mainstreaming. Dedicated personnel implementing this process will ensure a collaborative, consultative process that has the buy-in of all sectors.

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 man-made or natural disasters. 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.

The NP "stand-by team" is deployed for 6 months and will carry out protection activities for at least 3 months. The "stand-by team" is a proactive team that is meant to implement protection activities mainly presence, rumour control, tension de-escalation, child protection and intervention during their deployment period and is instrumental in observing trends and analyzing the likelihood of tension escalation in different operational areas for early warning signs. The team will continue its presence on the ground beyond the initial 3 months possibly through other contributory funding sources, as it remains imperative for NP to maintain continuity and have an experienced team on the ground due to the fluidity of the security context.

This project will support the following Protection Cluster priorities:

- CO1: Scale up protection monitoring, advocacy and response to the rise in violence and the increase in IDPs to respond to the increased protection concerns;
- CO2: Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis; and
- CO3: Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GB

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CAP project (one specific geographical area, one set of activities or kickstart/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The overarching objective of NP's CAP project is to facilitate enhanced protection and prevention for men, women, boys and girls affected by violent conflict and emergencies and to strengthen local capacity and resilience to survive and thrive during emergencies. This project is a combination of direct protection programming, enhancing civilian capacity for self-protection and improving the humanitarian community's protective capacity.

The specific objectives for this project proposal that will contribute to the aforementioned overarching objectives are:

1. Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence
2. Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls.
3. Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves
4. Improved protection mainstreaming in emergency response

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

Component One: The strategy for component one is a combination of direct protection to deter threats and reduce immediate violence and to strengthen local capacity for self-protection and violence prevention. Direct protection activities are drawn from the tool-kit of unarmed civilian peacekeeping and include protective accompaniment, strategic presence, patrolling, rumour control, shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogue..

Objective 1: Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence

Activity 1.1	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring
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 and community security actors
Activity 1.5	Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent
Activity 1.6	Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct beneficiaries: 40,000 (10000 boys, 10000 girls, 10000 women and 10000 men)
Objective 2: Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls	
Activity 2.1	Formation of 2 Women's Peacekeeping Teams,
Activity 2.2	Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, etc
Activity 2.3	Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing together women, civil authorities, humanitarian and security actors (UNMISS, UNPOL etc) to improve confidence and address immediate security issues
Activity 2.4	Awareness raising with local authorities and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators
Activity 2.5	Identify high-risk areas and factors driving GBV in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources
Activity 2.6	Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 2	Direct beneficiaries: 10 000 (6000 women, 2000 girls, 1000 men, 1000, boys)
Objective 3: Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves and engage in non-violent conflict resolution	
Activity 3.1	Facilitate the formation of Community Leadership committee and facilitate regular meetings
Activity 3.2	Community Security meetings
Activity 3.3	Formation of phone trees
Activity 3.4	Protection desk/information source
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 3	Direct beneficiaries: 40,000 (10000 men, 10000 women, 10000 girls, 10000 boys)
Component Two: The protection mainstreaming component of the project intends to improve the protective capacity and efficacy of humanitarian responses.	
Objective 4: Improved protection mainstreaming in emergency response to natural and manmade crisis	
Activity 4.1	Assess current level of base level of protection mainstreaming and collect existing material.
Activity 4.2	Provide protection mainstreaming support during emergency responses
Activity 4.3	Implement protection mainstreaming training and develop SOPs with clusters at national level
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 4	Direct beneficiaries: 1000 humanitarian workers (500 men, 500 women)

iv) Expected Result(s)/Outcome(s)

Briefly describe 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. With the implementation of component 2, Protection Mainstreaming, it is also expected that that protection capacity of humanitarian actors will be improved and thereby civilians will experience improved personal security in humanitarian emergencies.

v) List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. Use a reasonable and measurable number of indicators and ensure that to the most possible extent chosen indicators are 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. Ensure these indicators are further used in the logframe.

SOI (X)	#	Standard 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	1000 beneficiaries trained (500 men and 500 women)
X	2.	Deployment of protection teams in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations	200 deployments (number will be dependent on context) Beneficiaries: 19000 (2000 men, 7000 women, 5000 girls,

			5000 boys)
X	3.	Life-saving information is communicated to affected populations through messaging and outreach initiatives	500 outreach initiatives Beneficiaries: 24000 (7000 men, 7000 women, 5000 boys, 5000 girls)
X	4.	Protection advocacy is informed by up-to-date information and data derived from ongoing protection work, and supported by in-depth analysis products	200 advocacy initiatives Beneficiaries: 24500 (6000 men, 3500 women, 8000 girls, 7000 boys)
x	5.	Community-based dispute resolution (CDR)/Community Based Protection (CBP) mechanisms are established, with trained leadership	9 mechanisms established Beneficiaries: 1000 (500 men, 500 women)
X	6.	Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes	150 resolved disputes Beneficiaries: 8000 (2000 men, 2000 women, 2000 girls, 2000 boys)
	7.	# of protective presence and accompaniments conducted	300 protective presence/accompaniments Beneficiaries: 13,500 (3500 men, 6000 women, 2000 girls, 2000 boys)

vi). 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. Commodified 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.

vii) 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 bring support, coaching and mentoring to the Women's Peacekeeping Teams and Community Protection Teams formed in the first phase of Lakes State programming. 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.

viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)³.

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.

1. Activities are documented by the completion of Field Reports, which are collected and submitted to management on a monthly basis. Documentation of more complex activities such as peace conferences, dialogues and trainings also includes such things as attendance sheets, participant evaluations, photos and training reports. Field teams are required to report on a monthly basis the totality of the activities completed, analysis of the efficacy of the programming for the month and demonstrating assessment of progress towards project objective.
2. Formal updates to management are provided on a monthly basis however programme management provides oversight to the field teams on a daily basis, checking in and providing guidance and technical advice. Quantitative and qualitative data is collected monthly. Component Two of the project has the development of a baseline as the first activity for the strategy.
3. Data is analyzed by programme management with technical expertise in the programming area. The data is analyzed both in the context of the local context and is then fed into the meta analysis of the broader context. The trajectory of the context is studied monthly and the continued appropriateness of the programming is considered, changes/adjustments are proposed as considered appropriate.

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)
DFID	500,000
FCO	350,000
UNICEF	700,000
Humanity United	300,000
Pledges for the CAP project	
UNHCR	800,000
UNICEF	300,000

³ 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. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-14/P-HR-RL/61020	Project title: Reducing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security for Civilians in South Sudan	Organisation: <u>Nonviolent Peaceforce</u>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	<p>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up protection monitoring, advocacy and response to the rise in violence and the increase in IDPs to respond to the increased protection concerns; Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis; and Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GB 	<p><i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians report increased sense of personal security and are able to move freely within Juba without fear of intimidation Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p><i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews Personal security perception questionnaires Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviours Reports of incidents Focus group discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to project areas is consistent Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible Beneficiary community accepts NP NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position
CHF project Objective	<p><i>What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls. Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves Improved protection mainstreaming in emergency response 	<p><i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians report increased sense of personal security and are able to move freely within Juba without fear of intimidation Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p><i>What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews Personal security perception questionnaires Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviours Reports of incidents Focus group discussions 	<p><i>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?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to project areas is consistent Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible Beneficiary community accepts NP NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1	<p>What change will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries?</p> <p>Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence</p>	<p>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilians report increased sense of personal security and are able to move freely within Juba without fear of intimidation • Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence • Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires • Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions 	<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP • NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position
Output 1.1	<p>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilians report increased sense of personal security and are able to move freely within Juba without fear of intimidation • Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence • Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, "Do No Harm", conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners (Protection Cluster members), communities or government actors • Deployment of protection teams in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations • Life-saving information is communicated to affected populations through messaging and outreach initiatives • Protection advocacy is informed by up-to-date information and data derived from on-going protection work, and supported by in-depth analysis products • Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes • protective presence and accompaniments conducted • standby protection team established and deployed 	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires • Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions 	<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP • NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position
Activity 1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the key activity to be carried out for achieving output 1.1 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring 			
Activity 1.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the key activity to be carried out for achieving output 1.1 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats 			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Activity 1.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions 			
Activity 1.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection and community security actors 			
Activity 1.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent 			
Activity 1.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies 			
Activity 1.1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a stand by protection team 			
Outcome 2	<p>Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls</p>	<p><i>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access to medical services facilitated Advocacy conducted Capacity development supported Participation of community in SGBV prevention and response enabled and sustained Safety and security for SGBV survivors provided 	<p><i>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews Personal security perception questionnaires Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors Reports of incidents Focus group discussions <p><i>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?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to project areas is consistent Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible Beneficiary community accepts NP NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position 	
Output 2.1	<p><i>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women work together and take on leadership roles in their communities egarding security and violence reduction Incidents of sexual and gender based violence are reduced Civilians in conflict affected areas feel safer from incidents 	<p><i>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output?</i></p> <p><i>Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection, "Do No Harm", conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners (Protection Cluster members), communities or government actors Deployment of protection teams in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations Life-saving information is communicated to affected populations through messaging and outreach initiatives Protection advocacy is informed by up-to-date information and data derived from on-going protection work, and supported by in-depth analysis products Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes protective presence and accompaniments conducted 	<p><i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews Personal security perception questionnaires Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors Reports of incidents Focus group discussions 	<p><i>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?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to project areas is consistent Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible Beneficiary community accepts NP NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position
Activity 2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of 2 Women's Peacekeeping Teams, 			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Activity 2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, etc 			
Activity 2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing together women, civil authorities, humanitarian and security actors (UNMISS, UNPOL etc) to improve confidence and address immediate security issues 			
Activity 2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising with local authorities and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators 			
Activity 2.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify high-risk areas and factors driving GBV in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources 			
Activity 2.1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice 			
Output 2.2				
Activity 2.2.1				
Activity 2.2.2				
Outcome 3	<p>Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves</p>	<p><i>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p><i>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews Personal security perception questionnaires Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors Reports of incidents Focus group discussions 	<p><i>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?</i></p> <p>Access to project areas is consistent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible Beneficiary community accepts NP NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 3.1	<p>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilians are aware of steps taken when facing violence • Incidents of reported violence are reduced 	<p>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, "Do No Harm", conflict sensitivity trainings targeting humanitarian partners (Protection Cluster members), communities or government actors • Deployment of protection teams in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations • Life-saving information is communicated to affected populations through messaging and outreach initiatives • Protection advocacy is informed by up-to-date information and data derived from on-going protection work, and supported by in-depth analysis products • Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes • protective presence and accompaniments conducted 	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews • Personal security perception questionnaires • Observable indicators changes in trends and behaviors • Reports of incidents • Focus group discussions 	<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to project areas is consistent • Security risks are managed to ensure programme implementation is possible • Beneficiary community accepts NP • NP is able to maintain nonpartisan position
Activity 3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the formation of Community Leadership committee and facilitate regular meetings 			
Activity 3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Security meetings 			
Activity 3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of phone trees 			
Activity 3.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection desk/information source 			

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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date:	01st January 2014	Project end date:	30th June 2014
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring	x	x	x									
Activity 2 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats	x	x	x									
Activity 3 Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions	x	x	x									
Activity 4 Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection and community security actors	x	x	x									
Activity 5 Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent	x	x	x									
Activity 6 Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies	x	x	x									
Activity 7 Formation of 2 Women's Peacekeeping Teams,	x	x	x									
Activity 8 Provide protective presence at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, etc	x	x	x									
Activity 9 Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing together women, civil authorities, humanitarian and security actors (UNMISS, UNPOL etc) to improve confidence and address immediate security issues	x	x	x									
Activity 10 Awareness raising with local authorities and traditional leaders about GBV and the legal responsibility of the state in prevention and punishment of perpetrators	x	x	x									
Activity 11 Identify high-risk areas and factors driving GBV in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources	x	x	x									
Activity 12 Accompany GBV survivors to access services and to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice	x	x	x									
Activity 13 Facilitate the formation of Community Leadership committee and facilitate regular meetings	x	x	x									
Activity 14 Community Security meetings	x	x	x									
Activity 15 Formation of phone trees	x	x	x									
Activity 16 Protection desk/information source	x	x	x									
Activity 17 Establishment of protection standby team	x	x	x	x	x	x						

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