

## South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against CRP 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](mailto:chfsouthsudan@un.org)

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, 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 CRP 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 second stage 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:

<b>CRP Cluster</b>	<b>Protection</b>
<p><b>CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 Second Round Standard Allocation</b></p> <p>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 CRP 2014.</p>	
<p><b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs, host communities, and migrants.</li> <li>• Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated, unaccompanied or missing children and family tracing, reunification and/or alternative care.</li> <li>• Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.</li> <li>• Promote psychosocial well-being of children and GBV survivors through a community-based approach</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b></p> <p>Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes and Central Equatoria</p>

### SECTION II

<p><b>Project details</b></p> <p>The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.</p>																			
<p><b>Requesting Organization</b></p> <p>Nonviolent Peaceforce</p>	<p><b>Project Location(s)</b> - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>%</th> <th>County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>25</td> <td>Ulang and Nassir</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>25</td> <td>Panyijar, Mayendit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>25</td> <td>Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>25</td> <td>Rumbek Center, Rumbek North, Rumbek East, Yirol East</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Upper Nile	25	Ulang and Nassir	Unity	25	Panyijar, Mayendit	Jonglei	25	Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo	Lakes	25	Rumbek Center, Rumbek North, Rumbek East, Yirol East			
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<p><b>CRP Project Title</b> (please write exact name as in the CRP)</p> <p>Reducing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security of Civilians in South Sudan</p>																			
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<p><b>Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)</b></p>																			
<p><b>Targeted population:</b></p> <p>IDPs, Returnees, Host communities,</p>	<p><b>CHF Project Duration</b> (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)</p>																		
<p><b>Implementing Partner/s</b> (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Indicate number of months: 6 months</p> <p><b>1 August 2014 – 31 January 2015</b></p>																		

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Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Nelly Arkangelo, +211 919 695 167</i> <i>narkangelo@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</i>

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## 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<sup>1</sup>

South Sudan is in the grips of a protection crisis. The civil war in South Sudan is about to enter its 7<sup>th</sup> month. To date 1.3 million people of fled their homes, thousands have been killed and maimed. The threat of a humanitarian catastrophe is looming, with indicators that South Sudan could be facing the worst famine in Africa in contemporary history. While the entire country has been affected to varying degrees, certain areas have been engulfed in violent conflict and are bearing the brunt of the impact, most specifically Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States where ongoing fighting has resulted in widespread destruction, displacement and targeted civilian violence.

Various locations within Upper Nile have been repeatedly fought over throughout the conflict, as strategic targets where access to oil fields, critical supply routes and international borders. The civilian population has moved repeatedly as Malakal has changed hands and various groups experience changing threats to their person security. The town of Malakal is, at the time of writing, essentially empty of civilians with a population of approximately 19,000 IDPs living within the PoC area. Although services and population density have improved since January with the move into the new PoC area, there continues to be concerning reports of violence and ongoing protection issues. It has been reported by health care partners to the GBV sub-cluster that sexual and gender violence is a key concern, indicating that the protection response is not sufficient enough to address prevention and protection of survivors facing ongoing threats. According to the Protection Cluster Trends Analysis, the repeated shifting of the population within the PoC areas has resulted in entrenched grouping who feel trapped and are unable to seek protection elsewhere resulting in high levels of tension and frequent outbreaks of violence. This has been particularly true in the Malakal PoC area throughout. Recent weeks have been marked by increased brutality in hot spots around the country, with reports of rape, extrajudicial killings, beatings and torture. The Child Protection sub-cluster has indicated that the case load for child protection in both Malakal and Melut is high and the current response leaves a gap that need to be closed to ensure the safety and security of the conflict affected children. Conditions outside of the PoC area in both Malakal and Melut continue to be dangerous with a significant presence of armed actors constantly in the area. At the time of writing, fighting in and around Renk is causing ongoing instability, insecurity and displacement.

Upper Nile has been is one of the areas within the country that continues to be exposed to violent conflict. The instability caused by the heavy fighting that plagued the state interrupted significant the emergency humanitarian response. Agencies were forced to evacuate and/or to keep their staff number low to meet security requirements. During the fighting key civilian installations were destroyed including medical clinics, the market and hundreds of family homes. Humanitarian compounds and warehouses were widely looted, stripping the remote state of its prepositioned humanitarian supplies. This project proposal is to place two NP protection teams – one to serve the Renk – Malakal corridor and one to serve the Sobat Corridor to include Ulang and Nasir counties to the Ethiopian border. in both Malakal and Melut where the protection cluster, GBV sub-cluster and CP sub-cluster have all reported ongoing gaps in the protection programming.

To the south of Upper Nile, Jonglei state has also been engulfed by the destruction of the war. Northern Jonglei continues to be a contested area, with clashes and struggles for territory. As the heartland of the White Army, northern Jonglei is an area of strategic interest which makes it dangerous for the civilians living within. It is a hard to reach area that further complicates the humanitarian conditions for the civilians living within. The area is food insecure and there are strictly limited health care services. Of grave concern are the reports of significant recruitment of children and youth as armed combatants who are being taken to training camps in Padiang. Additionally, there are increasing cases of sexual violence where in some locations, the local authorities have come forward to raise concerns about sexual violence.

## 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.

### Northern Jonglei/Upper Nile

There is a critical gap in protection programme implementation in Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei states. Both states are geographically large, logistically challenging and have been engulfed by the conflict. Active fighting continues in both areas most notably for Upper Nile, along the Malakal-Renk corridor and the Sobat corridor from Ulang and Nasir into Ethiopia. Northern Jonglei has seen ongoing clashes throughout the conflict with strategic areas along the border with Upper Nile and Ethiopia being most directly affected. There has been significant conflict displacement in these areas, with civilians retreating from advancing or moving forces resulting in displacement and at times secondary displacement. There is a full range of protection issues impacting men, women, boys and girls, including forced recruitment, use of child soldiers, sexual violence, family separation, harassment, maiming and killings. The conflict context in northern Jonglei is further exacerbated by inter-family or inter-clan violence, which has claimed tens of lives have been lost in recent weeks when a lull in the external conflict in the area, opened the space for a return to intra-communal violence. NP has implementing protection programming in northern Jonglei since 2012 and has conducted some cross-border and assessment work into Upper Nile. Consultations with the Protection Cluster, the GBV sub-cluster and CP sub-cluster indicates that there is a concerning dearth of direct protection programming in these heavily affected areas. NP's protection project in this proposal will address general protection, child protection and the prevention of sexual and gender based violence. The project areas continue to be

### Northern Lakes State/Rumbek

As the conflict continues into its 7<sup>th</sup> month, the impact of war is seeping into areas that were previously considered unaffected. Lakes State, essentially a tribally homogenous state, has not suffered any of the civil war battles of yet, only dealing with small skirmishes that have occurred with troops moving from Jonglei, through Lakes to other locations. While the direct war damage has been limited, the state has been heavily affected by the conflict through the movement of IDPs into Lakes. While the IDP movement and response in Aerial County is well recognized, the emerging concern is Rumbek town and the northern corridor leading into southern Unity. As food insecurity increases in the southern Unity counties, civilians are beginning to move south into Lakes State.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

In the first 2 weeks of June, 5000 -7000 civilians, primarily from Panyijar and Leer Counties, Unity State have crossed into Lakes State, converging in an area called Amongpingy outside of Rumbek town in Rumbek Centre. There are also pockets of IDPs arriving into Yirol East and Rumbek North from Mayendit. This movement of Nuer people into Dinka territory in the politically and ethnically charged context of the civil war has the potential to be seriously destabilizing and the protection vulnerabilities between the two groups are high. It is likely that these arrivals are only the beginning of what could be tens of thousands of people forced to move because of food shortages. The government is pushing for rapid food distribution to encourage the IDPs to return into Unity. The response has not yet started and regardless of whether it is a rapid distribution and return, or a longer stay, any provision of food and other services will pull people out of southern Unity. This new IDP flow is layering onto an existing, condition of intra-tribal violent conflict. Armed inter-tribe conflict is common in Lakes State, claiming hundreds of lives every year. Particular to the area where the IDPS have arrived is the conflict between the Rup and Kuei clans. Since early 2013, the conflict between the Rup and the Kuei clans has resulted in the death of more than 200 people in Rumbek Centre. The conflict is yet unresolved and fighting between these groups has continued on into June.

NP's protection work is drawn from the tools and strategies of unarmed civilian peacekeeping and protection and is implemented through a highly adaptable, flexible and nonpartisan lens. NP's working model includes an interactive security methodology that allows NP to remain in situ and to adapt to rapidly changing security conditions that generally results in minimal interruptions to programme. Implementation.

The CHF contribution to this project is essential. This funding will allow for improved and enhanced protection programming in critical locations with increasing protection needs in addition to facilitating the establishment of protection programming in the Sobat corridor, an area that is heavily affected by the conflict but is completely underserved by protection actors.

### 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 will contribute to the following cluster priorities through the implementation of direct violence reduction and protection programming in concert with supporting and enhancing community based resiliency by working with and through conflict affected civilians. The project includes general protection, child protection and the prevention and protection from sexual violence.

- Protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs, host communities, and migrants.
- Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated, unaccompanied or missing children and family tracing, reunification and/or alternative care.
- Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.
- Promote psychosocial well-being of children and GBV survivors through a community-based approach.

#### ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CRP 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 CRP 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 and engage in nonviolent conflict
4. Improved protection mainstreaming in emergency response and man-made disasters

The geographic areas southern Unity, northern Lakes, Upper Nile and northern Jonglei were identified. This project will primarily support the scale up and enhancement of existing work in Lakes and northern Jonglei, and will kickstart robust protection presence in southern Unity and Upper Nile.

#### 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).

This project intends to enhance the safety and security of civilians in conflict-affected areas. The strategy is to implement activities that fall under the four major objectives of direct protection: general protection, child protection, the protection and prevention of sexual and gender based violence and protection mainstreaming. This strategy, implemented in other affected communities around the country has resulted in being able to deter threats and reduce violence and to strengthen local capacity for self-protection and violence prevention.

The project will be implemented in three corridors where protection needs are high, the presence of protection actors is limited and there are known conflict affected and displaced communities facing direct threat to physical security. The four corridors of

the project area are

- 1) Sobat Corridor: From Ulang to Madiang at the Ethiopian border. The team will base out of Ulang, moving along the corridor.
- 2) Northeastern Jonglei: A triangular areas with Nyirol at the north, Ayod on the west and Akobo on the east. The team will operate out of a base in Waat, the center of the triangle.
- 3) Southern Unity – Northern Lakes: From Panyijar and Mayendit in Unity through Rumbek North, Rumbek Center, Rumbek East and Yirol East. The team will operate from a base in Rumbek while being flexible for implementation through the corridor.

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. It involves leveraging the position of NP as a nonpartisan party, through the presence of international actors working to illustrate political costs and benefits of decisions that affect the safety and security of civilians. Providing protective physical presence deters would-be perpetrators from actualizing on threats or intended attacks. It is a highly organized and strategic process that involves risk analysis, relationship building, intervention planning, community organization and security planning. The provision of direct protection reduces incidents of direct violence saving lives and reducing physical harm. Feeling and being safer helps to increase the confidence of conflict affected civilians to engage in regular livelihood and basic needs activities. Reducing violent incidents helps to interrupt the cycle of revenge violence, which ultimately contributes to stabilization. NP has been implementing this manner of direct protection throughout the heavily affected conflict areas, in some of the most extreme situations of direct violence such as the attack on the Bor PoC, with measurable success. Unarmed civilian protection serves as the foundation for all aspects of NP's thematic protection work which is then augmented by technical specializations such as child protection, prevention of sexual violence, women's participation in peace and security and protection mainstreaming. Whenever possible NP teams work with conflict affected individuals and communities to develop sustainable local protection and violence reduction interventions. Given the nature and ferocity of violence that civilians are experience at this time, a significant amount of work is dedicated to providing urgent protection in acute emergencies

**Objective 1: Civilian security is improved**

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 actors in high risk areas, arteries, civilian installations					
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	<b>Location</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Sobat Corridor	7000	4000	2000	2000	15,000
	North eastern Jonglei Triangle	7000	4000	2000	2000	15,000
	Southern Unity – Northern Rumbek Corridor	8000	6000	3000	3000	20,000
	<b>Estimated Totals</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

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

Activity 2.1	Support for existing Women's Peacekeeping Teams (Rumbek & Waat) including coaching WPTs on risk and security analysis, developing intervention and self-protection strategies. (The WPTs are groups of local women committed to taking leadership roles in peace and security. The more actively women participate in these issues, the safer communities become)					
Activity 2.2	Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit (e.g. from settlement area to water points, woods, markets etc) strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment such as distribution points, shower areas, near organized forces and port at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, near army barracks etc					
Activity 2.3	Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing women together with authorities (civil and organized forces where possible), humanitarian and UN actors to share security issues and co-plan responses					
Activity 2.4	Engagement with local authorities and organized forces (whoever is in control of area) to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on IHL and Cessation of Hostilities commitments as they related to sexual violence to facilitate commitment to hold perpetrators accountable					
Activity 2.5	Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources, safer food and water collection strategies					
Activity 2.6	Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wishes and services are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice					
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 2	<b>Location</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>

	Sobat Corridor	3000		1500	500	5000
	North eastern Jonglei Triangle	3000		1500	500	5000
	Southern Unity – Northern Lakes Corridor	5500		2000	500	8000
	<b>Estimated Totals</b>	<b>11,500</b>		<b>5,000</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>18,000</b>

**Objective 3: Increase the safety and security of children affected by violent conflict**

Activity 3.1	Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children
Activity 3.2	Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system
Activity 3.3	Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)
Activity 3.4	Monitor and report on grave violations against children
Activity 3.5	Facilitate the prevention of family separation
Activity 3.6	Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children
Activity 3.7	Establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and community level psychosocial support for conflict affected children

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 3	<b>Location</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Sobat Corridor			4000	4000	8000
	North eastern Jonglei Triangle			1000	1000	2000
	Southern Unity – Northern Lakes Corridor			6000	6000	12000
	<b>Estimated Totals</b>			<b>11,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>

**Objective 4: Improved protection mainstreaming and direct protection support to humanitarian aid distributions**

Activity 4.1	Provide direct protection support for distributions
Activity 4.2	Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning where needed
Activity 4.3	

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 4	<b>Location</b>					
	Renk – Malakal Corridor					
	Sobat Corridor	8,000	3000	2000	2000	15,000
	North eastern Jonglei Triangle	8,000	3000	2000	2000	15,000
	Southern Unity – Northern Lakes Corridor	10,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	20,000
<b>Estimated Totals</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	

Provide technical support

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.

**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.	Total # of info/data/analysis products developed and shared with relevant stakeholder and protection cluster	10
X	2.	Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes	2000
X	3.	# of identified and registered separated / unaccompanied children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	500
X	4.	# of released children reunited with their families and communities	200 (dependent on release)
X	5.	# of protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations	2 static, 1 mobile team of 10

X	6.	# of outreach initiatives providing life-saving information conducted	50
X	7.	# of people supported through protective accompaniment and proactive patrolling	60,000
X	8.	% of women reporting improved sense of security	30%
	9.	# of people supported through protective accompaniment and proactive patrolling	2000
	10.	# of protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations	60
	11.	# of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider	40
	12.	% of distributions interrupted or cancelled due to confusion/violence decrease	30%
	13.	% of violent incidents during distributions decrease	30%
	14.	% of agencies reporting increased understanding of protection	30%
	15.	# of protection mainstreaming tools integrated into non-protection agencies	10 tools
	16.	% of MRM incidents decreased	25%

#### vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The conflict in South Sudan is complex with the meta story of the civil war being comprised of countless layers and components of other conflicts. 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 and boys are serving as combatants in the various armed groups and force and experience trauma and physical injuries. The majority of people displaced in this violence are women and children. When displaced, they 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 that are rampant and increasing. 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 for taking on dangerous coping strategies including trading sex for food, shelter and transport. 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 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. Due to the ethnic aspect of the current conflict, NP is working predominantly with international protection officers.

NP's field teams are deployed in areas, which are largely underserved by protection actors, dealing with the impact of the civil war and facing extraordinary levels of person 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 throughout the country in both government and opposition controlled areas and with beneficiary communities from the various sides of the conflict, 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)<sup>2</sup>.

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 that 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 CRP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CRP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
UNHCR	1,700,000
UNICEF	700,000
DFID	900,000
CHF 2014 First Round	750,000
<b>Pledges for the CRP project</b>	

<sup>2</sup> 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:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

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./CRP Code: <b>SSD-14/P-HR-RL/61020</b>	Project title: <b>Reducing Violence &amp; Increasing the Safety of Civilians in South Sudan</b>	Organisation: <b>Nonviolent Peaceforce</b>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b>	<p><i>Protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs, host communities, and migrants.</i></p> <p><i>Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated, unaccompanied or missing children and family tracing, reunification and/or alternative care.</i></p> <p><i>Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.</i></p> <p>Promote psychosocial well-being of children and GBV survivors through a community-based approach</p>			<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship</p>
<b>CHF project Objective</b>	Civilian security is improved in conflict-affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of <i>civilians</i> reporting increased sense of security</li> <li>• # of <i>children</i> reunited with families or in safe care arrangements</li> <li>• % of <i>women</i> reporting decreased incidents of sexual violence</li> </ul> <p>observable indicators of normal activities such as markets, garden planting, schools operating</p>	<i>Personal perceptions of security interviews, observable indicators survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews</i>	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities G(both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship.</p>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Civilians experience increased sense of personal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of people reporting increased sense of security</li> <li>• % of people reporting increased capacity for self or community protection</li> <li>• Civilians engaging in “normal life” activities – moving outside of protected areas, gathering water/firewood, planting, going to market</li> </ul>	Personal perceptions of security interviews, observable indicators survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship.</p>
<b>Output 1.1</b>	The protective environment becomes more predictable and stabilized through the provision of direct protection activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of people supported through protective accompaniment and proactive patrolling</li> <li>• # of protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations</li> </ul> <p>Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of outreach initiatives providing life saving information conducted</li> </ul>	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship.</p>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring.			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats			
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>	Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions			
<b>Activity 1.1.5</b>	Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas, arteries, civilian installations			
<b>Activity 1.1.6</b>	Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations			
<b>Activity 1.1.7</b>	Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies.			
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Incidents of sexual and gender based violence are decreased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of women participating in WPTs as a measure of self and community protections</li> <li>• # of accompaniments provided</li> <li>• # of protection and interventions strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews</li> </ul>	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
				Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>	Support for existing WPTs (Rumbek and Waat) including coaching on risk and security analysis, developing intervention and self-protection strategies.			
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>	Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit, strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassments.			
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>	Women's Community Security Meetings			
<b>Activity 1.2.4</b>	Engage with local authorities and organized forces, to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on UHL, Cessation of Hostilities commitments are they relate to aforementioned.			
<b>Activity 1.2.5</b>	Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up preventions strategies			
<b>Activity 1.2.6</b>	Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wants and services are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice.			
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Children affected by armed conflict are safer		Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship</p>
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Services for children in conflict affected communities are improved	# of MRM incidents decreased ## of identified and registered separated / unaccompanied children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	<p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship</p>
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>	Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children			
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>	Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system			
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>	Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)			
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b>	Monitor and report on grave violations against children			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Activity 2.1.5</b>	Facilitate the prevention of family separation		
<b>Activity 2.1.6</b>	Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children		
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Humanitarian responses are safer and do not exacerbate conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of agencies reporting increased understanding of protection</li> <li>• # of protection mainstreaming tools integrated into non-protection agencies</li> </ul>	<p>Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews</p> <p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programming. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship</p>
<b>Output 3.1</b>	Improved protection mainstreaming and direct protection support to humanitarian aid distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of violent incidents during distributions decrease</li> <li>• % of distributions interrupted or cancelled due to confusion/violence decrease</li> <li>• # of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider</li> </ul>	<p>Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews</p> <p>If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them.</p> <p>Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programming. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project.</p> <p>Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship</p>
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b>	Provide technical advice for material aid and food distribution on protection mainstreaming and do no harm		
<b>Activity 3.1.2</b>	Provide direct protection support distributions		
<b>Activity 3.1.3</b>	Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning as needed		

## 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.)

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>1 August 2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>31 January 2015</b>
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Activities	Q2	Q3/2014			Q4/2014			Q1/2015			Q2/2015	
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Activity 1 <i>threats and reduce incidents of violence</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.2 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.3 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.4 <i>Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.6 <i>Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations.</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.7 <i>Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the even of emergencies.</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Support for existing WPTs (Rumbek and Waat) including coaching on risk and security analysis, developing intervention and self-protection strategies,			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit, strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassments.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Women's Community Security Meetings			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Engage with local authorities and organized forces, to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on UHL, Cessation of Hostilities commitments are they relate to aforementioned.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up preventions strategies.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wishes and service are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice.			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Monitor and report on grave violations against children			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Facilitate the prevention of family separation			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and community level psychosocial support for conflict affected children			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Provide technical advice for material aid and food distribution on protection ainstreaing and do no hard			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Provide direct protection support distributions			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning as needed.												

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