

Project Proposal

Organization	NPP (Nonviolent Peaceforce)																																														
Project Title	Reducing Violence and Mitigating Risk for Civilians Affected by Violent Conflict in South Sudan																																														
Fund Code	SSD-15/SA1/P/INGO/157																																														
Primary Cluster	PROTECTION	Secondary Cluster	None																																												
Project Allocation	1st Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type																																													
Project budget in US\$	433,901.05	Planned project duration	6 months																																												
Planned Start Date	01/01/2015	Planned End Date	30/06/2015																																												
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/P-HR-RL/72507	OPS Budget	0.00																																											
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																																												
Project Summary	<p>The proposed project seeks to improve the safety and security and reduce the risk of violence to vulnerable civilians in Rubkona and Nyirol Counties, two of the most conflict affected areas in South Sudan. With both areas expected to see high levels of fighting during dry season, protection needs will become more severe. Existing patterns of violence- specifically sexual violence, abductions and attacks outside the Bentiu PoC; sexual violence and communal conflict inside the PoC: attacks on IDPs displacing to safer locations and trying to access basic needs as they travel through insecure areas; and outbreaks of communal conflicts in displacement settings- are expected to escalate in the target areas. The proposed project seeks to reduce direct violence against civilians through three primary strategies. First, the project provides direct protection to deter immediate threats of violence towards civilians while they are in or traveling through insecure areas. Secondly, the project reduces civilians need to travel through insecure areas by improving access to basic services and protection mainstreaming. Thirdly, the project prevents outbreaks of violence in displacement settings through rumor control and CBR dispute resolution. The protection mainstreaming component also enhances civilians access to basic lifesaving services Protection response services- including GBV referral, case management and FTR-reduce the impact of violence on survivors and UASC. Approximately 25% of the project is GBV specific, 15% is child protection specific, and 60% of the project falls under general protection cluster priorities.</p>																																														
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>13000</td> <td>44500</td> <td>21500</td> <td>25000</td> <td>104,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>12000</td> <td>40000</td> <td>20000</td> <td>20000</td> <td>92000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>1000</td> <td>4500</td> <td>1500</td> <td>5000</td> <td>12000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td> <td>0</td> <td>5000</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children under 5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>9000</td> <td>11000</td> <td>20000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	13000	44500	21500	25000	104,000	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Internally Displaced People	12000	40000	20000	20000	92000	People in Host Communities	1000	4500	1500	5000	12000	Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	5000	0	0	5000	Children under 5	0	0	9000	11000	20000
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population																																														
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>Links with Strategic Objectives The project directly links to the allocation strategy's objective of "protecting the rights of the most vulnerable, including freedom of movement." The project is primarily geared at preventing acute, direct violence against vulnerable civilians, particularly in displacement settings. Project activities have a particular focus on ensuring that conflict-affected populations can move safely and freely, especially through the provision of direct protection in high-risk areas. Additionally, through its protection mainstreaming component, the project improves access to life-saving humanitarian services, particularly for the most vulnerable, who are often unable to access humanitarian aid due to such factors as discrimination or an inability to travel. Links with identified drivers of humanitarian need The project directly addresses two of the strategy's four identified main underlying drivers of humanitarian need, namely conflict and death/injury/disease. It mitigates the impact of the macro-level conflict and prevents death/injury amongst the civilian population by a) reducing the risk that civilians will be the victim of violence through direct protection and b) increasing the number of civilians that are able to safely access life-saving services through its protection mainstreaming component. Additionally, the project prevents outbreaks of communal conflict that precipitate from the macro-level conflict context, particularly in displacement settings where there is a high risk of frequent community-level violence due to the breakdown of social structures, lack of resources and the conglomeration of disparate populations makes The project also indirectly addresses the other two identified drivers of humanitarian need- malnutrition and food/livelihoods insecurity by a) improving access to humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable, and b) preventing displacement through rumor control and inter-communal dispute resolution. Rigorous prioritization of life threatening needs In line with the strategy's emphasis on rigorous prioritization of projects that address life threatening-needs in areas directly affected by conflict, the project focuses on deterring immediate threats of violence to civilians and improving the most vulnerable civilians' access to lifesaving services in two of the most highly conflicted areas of the country- Rubkona and Nyirol Counties. Amongst all of South Sudan's 78 Counties, Rubkona has the highest severity of needs score (.74). Currently, Nyirol County has the 14th highest severity of needs score, with a relative severity class score of 3. However, there is a strong possibility that Nyirol's severity of needs will further increase given that it is expected to have a disproportionately high level of conflict in the coming months. Dry Season The project takes advantage of dry season, as it will allow NP to cover broader geographic areas, which more practically will result in NP being able to provide direct protection in higher-risk and more remote areas where there is significant civilian movement, such as along displacement routes. NP's unique methodology, which requires field teams to build positive relationships and acceptance with all relevant conflict actors and maintain strict nonpartisanship, allows it to operate at a lower security threshold than most other humanitarian actors. As a result, NP's movements are significantly less restricted than most other agencies, and thus that it can reach civilians and locations when most others cannot. For example, NP has been one of the only humanitarian actors to operate outside of the Bentiu PoC on a regular basis. NP's Waat-based field team has been operating throughout Nyirol County since 2012. Thus, NP already has acceptance amongst the key stakeholders is positioned to be able to respond immediately to areas in Nyirol County that may not be accessible to other actors. NP can initiate programming immediately.</p>																																														
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)																																														
Organization focal point contact details	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Phone</th> <th>Email</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tiffany Easthom</td> <td>Country Director</td> <td>+211912566843</td> <td>teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James Avery</td> <td>Programme Officer</td> <td>+211914736933</td> <td>javery@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lisa Fuller</td> <td>Senior Programme Development Manager</td> <td>+211911970051</td> <td>lfuller@nonviolentpeaceforce.org</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Name	Title	Phone	Email	Tiffany Easthom	Country Director	+211912566843	teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	James Avery	Programme Officer	+211914736933	javery@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	Lisa Fuller	Senior Programme Development Manager	+211911970051	lfuller@nonviolentpeaceforce.org																										
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Humanitarian context

analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented

Rubkona County Bentiu has been one of the epicenters of the conflict, changing hands multiple times and experiencing direct warfare more frequently than most other areas of the country. As a result, the number of IDPs in the Bentiu PoC has increased ten-fold since March 2014, with over 43,000 IDPs currently living in the UNMISS base. In line with this massive increase in population, protection issues have multiplied exponentially. Severe overcrowding, clan conflict, political divides and flooding have led to and an overall increase in the level of violence inside the PoC. Amongst the frustrated and idle population, violent fights are frequent, and several mob killings have occurred. According to the Stimson Center report, "women inside the UNMISS POC site in Bentiu reported risks of sexual violence inside the camp" (Nov 2014). Outside of the PoC, protection issues are even more rampant. Throughout the past several months, there has been a consistent pattern of IDPs being attacked, abducted, sexually assaulted and even killed outside of the Bentiu PoC. The Stimson Center found that outside PoC perimeters and on the routes to town "women have reported killings, beatings, abductions and rape." While most IDPs try to limit their movement outside the PoC as a result of insecurity, significant numbers do leave the PoC on a daily basis to access basic needs. A June 2014 IRC report confirmed that the "risks of violence against women and girls remains high when women leave to collect food, water, firewood and materials to build shelter." Going into dry season, it is expected that attacks in Rubkona with intensity and become even more frequent, and thus the humanitarian situation will only continue to decline. Nyirol County As the heartland of the White Army and an area of strategic interest, northern Jonglei has seen frequent clashes throughout the civil war. As a result, there has been massive displacement of the civilian population. Already, the level of sexual violence has increased sharply- likely the result of the militarization of the area that has occurred since the civil war started. Existing inter-clan conflict has also been militarized, making the cycle of revenge attacks all the more deadly. 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. Predictions indicate that a rapid and severe further deterioration in the humanitarian situation is likely imminent. Northern Jonglei is expected to see some of the highest levels of fighting in the country during dry season, and as of late November, a significant uptwining in violence had already begun. On 4th December, UNMISS reported that the "hostilities represent the most

sustained fighting to have taken place between the main parties since May" (Radio Tamazuj, "Most Sustained Fighting Since May: UN", 4/12/14) Waat and Lankien have been a catchment area for IDPs coming from all directions, including Pigi/Canal, Uror, Malakal, and Nasir since the beginning of the war. With the new wave of fighting, more influxes of IDPs from a variety of tribes and areas has already begun, and associated ethnic tensions are quickly emerging. While Nyirol County is predominantly Nuer area, it now hosts displaced Shiluk, Anyuok, Dinka and Mabanese populations, in addition to Nuer IDPs. This tribal mix, combined with the depletion of resources, limited service provision, the fragmentation traditional leadership structures, and the cumulative effects trauma, makes Nyirol County a potential powder keg for communal violence. Further, there have been a substantial number of reports of IDPs being raped, assaulted and even killed along the routes being used to enter Lankien and surrounding areas.

2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries are: 1) Civilians who are most vulnerable to direct violence. These include IDPs staying in the Bentiu PoC who must travel outside to access basic needs such as food, water and firewood, which predominately tend to be women and girls; individuals inside the PoC who are vulnerable to violence, including women and girls who are most vulnerable to SGBV, and boys and men who are more likely to be targeted or subsumed by communal conflict in the PoC; UASC, displaced and host communities experiencing escalated tensions in Nyirol County; IDPs fleeing conflict and traveling through insecure areas in order to reach safer locations; and boys and men who are vulnerable to recruitment. 2) Vulnerable subsets of the conflict affected populations experiencing prohibitory restrictions on access life-saving aid. This includes: displaced communities in Nyirol county whose access to aid is hindered by tribal/ethnic discrimination, UASC, minority ethnic groups who can easily be overlooked in the distribution of aid, elderly and disabled who may not be able to reach distributions, and civilians who would need to travel through unsafe areas in order to access aid. As NP's teams live and work in the communities with which they work and contain both local and international staff, they are closely in touch with the dynamics and intricacies of the context, facilitating the ability to identify beneficiaries most in need on a constant basis. NP has established and maintains relationships with key local actors including community leaders, government authorities, women leaders, and representatives from different displaced populations and community members more generally. It is through coordination with these actors that NP is able to identify even the most disaffected individuals and groups, and patterns of civilian movement.

4. Grant Request Justification.

Direct Protection The prevalence of violence in the target areas creates an obvious need for direct protection to deter immediate threats of violence, including SGBV, and facilitate freedom of movement. The project therefore has a heavy direct protection component. CBR The high incidence of communal violence and potential for its escalation demonstrates the need for immediate and effective dispute resolution mechanisms, especially because traditional protection structures have largely broken down due to conflict and displacement. The CBR component of the project facilitates immediate response to when an incident or rumor threatens to quickly escalate into an outbreak of communal conflict. Through rumor control, shuttle diplomacy, and facilitation of dialogue, NP will be positioned to substantially reduce the level of communal conflict in both project implementation sites. GBV Response Services Survivors of GBV risk stigmatization, ostracization, punishment for adultery and being forced to marry the perpetrator. Such risks significantly hinder survivors' access to GBV response services. NP's protection work, which requires constant community engagement and trust-building, means that GBV survivors turn to NP for help. NP is therefore frequently plays the role of referring survivors for case management services when they are available (Bentiu), or providing case management services directly, including referrals and accompaniments to health care when no other GBV protection actor is present. Protection Mainstreaming There is an acute and urgent need for improved protection mainstreaming support in South Sudan's humanitarian response. This need is most prominently demonstrated by the persistent protection issues that have affected civilians when they attempt to access aid. Women especially often must travel through insecure areas in order to obtain food and other basic services, and have been subjected to a great deal of violence- especially sexual violence in the process. Such cases demonstrate the acute need for protection advocacy, to ensure that aid is provided in locations and in such a manner that do not put civilians at further risk. The project addresses this need through direct engagement with material aid providers, as well as through advocacy and the distribution of protection reports. Distributions themselves have been punctuated by a high degree of violence. Desperate civilians wait in line for hours at distributions; as a result, fights break out frequently and vulnerable civilians struggle to access the aid safely, if at all (e.g., Radio Tamazuj, "Five People Faint During Bentiu Food Distribution" <https://radiotamazuj.org/en/article/five-people-faint-during-bentiu-food-distribution>). Through pre-distribution planning sessions with material aid providers and protection mainstreaming support/protective presence during distributions, the project is able to mitigate such violence. Needs Assessment NP's Mobile Response Team carried out a mission to Lankien in Nov. 2014, supporting NP's Waat-based field team to carry out an extensive needs assessment for the recent influx of IDPs. As a standard practice, NP's Rubkona and Nyirol teams conduct regular Community Violence Surveys (CVSs) which measure incidence of violence and changes in perceptions of security/associated protection needs. The contextual analysis and identified needs describe above incorporate the results of the needs assessment and CVSs. CVSs will continue to be carried out to assess changes in protection needs and adapt programming accordingly.

5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.

NP has had a permanent presence and has been implementing protection programming in Rubkona and Nyirol Counties since 2012, providing it with a solid contextual understanding in both locations. While the team in Nyirol has thus far focused primarily on building local capacity for self protection, the proposed project will allow NP to initiate emergency response programming in response to the recent massive influxes of IDPs. In Bentiu, the proposed project will allow NP to adjust its ongoing emergency response activities to the fluid context, addressing the most acute protection needs. It will also allow for additional focus on protection for freedom of movement, particularly in regards to IDPs leaving the PoC to access their basic needs.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to improve the safety and security and reduce the risk of violence for highly conflict-affected and vulnerable civilians in Rubkona and Nyirol Counties.

Logical Framework details for PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: IDPs and conflict-affected people facing protection risks and threats are provided with timely protection response and prevention services	SO 2: Protect the rights of the most vulnerable people, including their freedom of movement	70
2015 SSO 2: Protection needs of the most vulnerable IDPs and conflict-affected people are identified through effective protection monitoring, reporting and response, including promoting safe movement and durable solutions	SO 2: Protect the rights of the most vulnerable people, including their freedom of movement	30

Outcome 1	Reduction in the number of civilians vulnerable to direct violence, including SGBV	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Provision of direct protection for civilians vulnerable to direct violence	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.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of protection by presence activities carried out by protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations					500
		Means of Verification: Community violence surveys which measure b) actual incidence of violence and b) perceptions of security; observable indicators survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews					
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	% of beneficiaries receiving direct protection services who report an increased sense of security					75
		Means of Verification: Community violence surveys; field reports; interviews with key informants; FGD					

Activities	
Activity 1.1.1	Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats, e.g., women gathering firewood/water/food in insecure areas, IDPs as they displace to safer areas, etc.
Activity 1.1.2	Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas
Activity 1.1.3	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring

Output 1.2	Provision of protection mainstreaming support in scenarios where civilians are at high risk of violence.	Close coordination with material aid providers is a prerequisite for improving protection mainstreaming. Assisted by the Protection Cluster, NP has established relationships with numerous organizations providing aid, and has worked closely with them in various locations throughout South Sudan to provide life-saving protection mainstreaming support. If and when NP is unable to support material aid providers, issues can be referred to the protection cluster for additional follow up.
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Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of protection reports and advocacy initiatives undertaken					20
Means of Verification:		Reports from/interviews with humanitarian actors who have been provided with NP protection reports and advocacy initiatives to measure their response(s) to issues raised.					
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	# of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider					15
Means of Verification:		field reports; key informant interviews					
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	# of distributions provided with protection support					15
Means of Verification:		reports from humanitarian partners; field reports; photographs					

Activities	
Activity 1.2.1	Produce and distribute briefing notes for the donor and diplomat community on life-threatening, and urgent protection issues, including specific recommendations to address those issues.
Activity 1.2.2	Produce flash reports that quickly inform the humanitarian community when sudden or unexpected incidents require immediate response (sudden influx of new arrivals, large movement of IDPs, drastic escalation in tensions, etc.).
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct advocacy on acute protection issues that require high-level decision-making and/or an urgent coordinated response
Activity 1.2.4	Provide protection support prior to, during and immediately following aid distributions. This includes working with agencies prior to the distribution to ensure that the layout of the distribution is set up in such a way as to minimize the risk of violence as much as possible; intervening to de-escalate tensions, prevent violence and identify vulnerable individuals.
Activity 1.2.5	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

Outcome 2	Outbreaks of communal violence prevented in displacement settings	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Inter-communal disputes resolved through community-based protection methodologies	Gaining and keeping the trust of affected communities and conflict stakeholders is necessary for project implementation. Prior to deployment, NP field staff are trained in developing and maintaining acceptance strategies and positions on non-partisanship. There is a risk that distributions are interrupted or cancelled due to violence or other reasons, in such occasions tensions may increase within the community.

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of resolved disputes through CDR/Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes					60
Means of Verification:		Interviews with key informants; data from protection actors; community violence surveys					

Activities	
Activity 2.1.1	Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent revenge attacks and de-escalate tensions
Activity 2.1.2	Engage in timely and effective rumour control to prevent unnecessary displacement and reduce communal tensions
Activity 2.1.3	Provide accompaniment and safe space for parties in conflict safely engage in dialogue

Outcome 3	Provision of protection response services	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 3.1	Access to protection response services facilitated for GBV survivors	GBV survivors will be willing to utilize services despite stigmatization

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of GBV survivors referred to health services	0	100	0	100	200

Means of Verification:		Data from health service provider					
Indicator 3.1.2	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of GBV survivors referred to psychosocial services	0	25	0	25	50
Means of Verification:		Reports from psychosocial service provider; field reports					

Activities

Activity 3.1.1	Emergency case management for GBV survivors, which includes accompaniment, referral and follow up to medical service providers who can test, treat and educate GBV survivors on HIV/AIDS risk. (Nyiröl County)
Activity 3.1.2	Refer GBV survivors to case management services, when available and follow as necessary to ensure referral is successful (Rubkona)
Activity 3.1.3	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 (Nyiröl)
Activity 3.1.4	Community outreach to local leaders, women's groups, women leaders, and other community members to ensure widespread community understanding of GBV response services. Outreach strategy includes messaging that confidentiality will be ensured and the importance of seeking post-incident support in order to overcome stigma that often prevents survivors from seeking treatment.
Activity 3.1.5	Intake consultations- when a survivor approaches NP or is referred to NP for response services, NP will conduct an initial consultation to determine the survivor's needs and discuss services and options available to the survivor

Output 3.2	Provision of FTR and case management services for UASC	There is a risk of reuniting UASC with abusive families or into unsafe areas. Thus, careful risk analysis and follow-up case management is crucial for all FTR cases.
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Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.2.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Child Protection] # of identified and registered separated / unaccompanied children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured			1500	1500	3000
Means of Verification:		CP IMS; field reports, case management reports					

Activities

Activity 3.2.1	Identification, registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children (Rubkona)
Activity 3.2.2	Case management services for UASC (Rubkona)

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1.1 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats, e.g., women gathering firewood/water/food in insecure areas, IDPs as they displace to safer areas, etc.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.2 Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent revenge attacks and de-escalate tensions	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.2 Engage in timely and effective rumour control to prevent unnecessary displacement and reduce communal tensions	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.1 Produce and distribute briefing notes for the donor and diplomat community on life-threatening, and urgent protection issues, including specific recommendations to address those issues.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.2 Produce flash reports that quickly inform the humanitarian community when sudden or unexpected incidents require immediate response (sudden influx of new arrivals, large movement of IDPs, drastic escalation in tensions, etc.).	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.1 Emergency case management for GBV survivors, which includes accompaniment, referral and follow up to medical service providers who can test, treat and educate GBV survivors on HIV/AIDS risk. (Nyiröl County)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.2 Refer GBV survivors to case management services, when available and follow as necessary to ensure referral is successful (Rubkona)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.3 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 (Nyiröl)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct advocacy on acute protection issues that require high-level decision-making and/or an urgent coordinated response	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.4 Provide protection support prior to, during and immediately following aid distributions. This includes working with agencies prior to the distribution to ensure that the layout of the distribution is set up in such a way as to minimize the risk of violence as much as possible; intervening to de-escalate tensions, prevent violence and identify vulnerable individuals.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.2.1 Identification, registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children (Rubkona)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.2.2 Case management services for UASC (Rubkona)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						

Activity 2.1.3 Provide accompaniment and safe space for parties in conflict safely engage in dialogue	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X												
Activity 1.2.5 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	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X												
Activity 3.1.4 Community outreach to local leaders, women's groups, women leaders, and other community members to ensure widespread community understanding of GBV response services. Outreach strategy includes messaging that confidentiality will be ensured and the importance of seeking post-incident support in order to overcome stigma that often prevents survivors from seeking treatment.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X												

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan:

Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .

To measure outcome 1, NP will carry out randomized community violence surveys at implementation sites. These will measure the actual incidences of violence within communities and also individuals' perceptions of security. By comparing results at baseline, midterm and end line, the data will measure any change in the rates of violence/perceptions of violence in communities attributable to NP's protection activities. Results from the surveys will be triangulated with qualitative data provided by key informant interviews, focus group discussions and field team observations through weekly reporting. To measure the efficacy of protection mainstreaming activities, reports from humanitarian partners and field teams will be analyzed to confirm successful implementation as well as the effectiveness of advocacy/ support activities to partners. In particular these will seek to reflect that protection concerns have been adopted during aid distributions. For outcome 2, NP will seek to measure the impact of activities through key informant interviews, data from protection actors and through community violence surveys. These will highlight the effectiveness of activities to prevent the escalation of violence and also the frequency at which tools for dispute resolution and mediation have been employed. The results gathered will also provide 1 supplementary information which could enhance the Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies and ensure improved inter-communal relations. Outcome 3 has two components - firstly to provide access to protection response services for GBV survivors and secondly, providing family tracing and reunification and case management services for unaccompanied and separated children. To ensure GBV survivors access appropriate health/ psycho-social services, the number of referrals will be reported. To measure progress for FTR, the total number of registered UASC reunited with their family or provided alternative care arrangements will be recorded. The team will also provide follow up and monitoring for cases where necessary. Field implementation teams will be responsible for collecting and reporting on a weekly basis. Weekly reports will record progress against project indicators and will include up to date contextual information to support real time planning and decision-making. The program development team in Juba will be responsible for recording, collating and analyzing all data on a monthly as well as reporting as necessary.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

Overview The nature of NP's work inherently requires a constant feedback cycle with the beneficiary community and affected population. NP's community-centered approach to protection, which necessitates adherence to the principle of primacy of local actors, means that NP is in constantly engaging in proactive, transparent, non-partisan relationship building and communication with the beneficiary community- including local leaders, women leaders, youth, children and community members. On a daily basis, field teams engage in consultations with the affected population about security and protection issues, and collaboratively plan protection responses with the beneficiaries. Mechanisms for Overall Project Accountability to Affected Population In regards to the overall project, community violence surveys are designed to ensure accountability to the affected population. Conducted every three months, community violence surveys serve as a needs assessment and baseline at the commencement of the project, with serve as a macro-level feedback mechanism at the project midterm, and finally assess overall successes, challenges and lessons learned at the conclusion of the project so that future project implementation can be improved based on the affected population's feedback. The surveys also enable beneficiaries to provide feedback on NP's overall work, including providing complaints. Mechanisms for Ongoing Accountability for Specific Activities Direct protection and CBP activities are necessarily planned and implemented in collaboration with the beneficiary community; specifically, prior to providing protective presence, accompaniment and patrols, or facilitating dialogue, NP holds discussions with the specific beneficiaries to collaboratively develop direct protection/CBP strategies help address their acute protection needs and mitigate conflicts. In these discussions, NP always ensures that beneficiaries are aware of any potential risks and limitations to the activities. After direct protection and CBP activities are carried out, NP again seeks feedback from the beneficiaries so that strategies can be modified according to their needs. Such practices are not only necessary to ensure accountability to the affected population, they are also essential to being able to carrying out the activities in the first place, as the beneficiaries are key participants in the implementation of such activities. In regards to protection mainstreaming activities: advocacy, flash reports, and briefing notes are all designed enhance accountability to the affected population, not only for NP's operations, but also for humanitarian actors, diplomats and donors. Because NP spends more time in consultation with the affected population, these activities serve to provide other actors with information about the needs and perceptions of the community that they might otherwise be unable to access. Likewise, protection mainstreaming support at distributions includes obtaining feedback from the community on how the distribution is planned and carried out and providing relevant feedback to material aid providers. GBV response activities are carried out with the full understanding and consent of survivors, and with strict confidentiality. NP only refers and manages cases after holding consultations with survivors about the referral/case management, and obtaining their consent. Do No Harm The project's methodology necessitates constant re-evaluation of the context and conflict analysis, including through daily engagement with local stakeholders and beneficiaries, in order to ensure that project implementation is in line with Do No Harm, enhancing local capacity for the promotion of peace and protecting against any activities that could exacerbate tensions.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

Subpartners The project will be directly implemented by NP- there are no sub-partners. Supervision/Reporting Lines/Distribution of Labor Project activities are carried out collaboratively by field teams who live and work in the affected communities. Field teams are composed of a Team Leader (TL), International Protection Officers (IPOs), and National Protection Officers (NPOs). IPOs and NPOs report to the TL. While field teams utilize a collaborative model of decision-making and programming, the TL has overall responsibility for management and supervision for the team at field level, and is the ultimate decision-maker on the ground. Specifically, TLs carry out oversight for programming, finance, security, reporting and logistics. TLs also act as the primary liaison between their teams and headquarters support staff, including operations, finance and security managers. TLs report to Area Coordinators, each of whom are responsible for overseeing project implementation in 3-4 field sites, and for ensuring that their field teams have the necessary programmatic, financial and security and logistical support. Area Coordinators report to the Senior Program Manager (SPM), who is responsible for overseeing overall program implementation in NP's 13 field sites in South Sudan. The SPM reports to the Country Director, who carries overall responsibility for NP's South Sudan country program. Financial Management Each field team has a finance focal point who carries out financial administration at the field level, and is overseen by the TL. TLs create monthly field site budgets based on the relevant grant budget(s). The field site budgets are approved by the Senior Program Manager and Senior Finance Manager in Juba to ensure proper oversight. Budget monitors are produced on a monthly basis to track spending against the grant. Coordination with humanitarian partners In order to maximize impact and avoid duplication, NP coordinates closely with humanitarian partners. In most cases, NP's niche direct protection and protection mainstreaming programming inherently complements the work of many other humanitarian partners: facilitating safe access to services provided by other humanitarian partners, and complementing protection response programming carried out by other protection partners. In Rubkona, NP refers GBV cases to IRC, the GBV protection focal point, as long as consent is obtained from the survivor. GBV prevention and response services are also coordinated with UNFPA and the GBV subcluster in Rubkona. As there are no other GBV protection partners in Waat/Lankien, NP carries out GBV case management directly, accompanying and referring survivors to services as relevant. At Juba level, NP engages in constant coordination as an active participant in the Protection Cluster, the GBV subcluster and the child protection subcluster. Coordination with stakeholders In order to affect durable violence reduction, NP carries out strategic engagement with stakeholders on an ongoing basis. Relationships have already been established with community and traditional leaders, and their participation is integral to project design and implementation, as they are positioned to generate social consensus and bottom-up solutions within their communities. NP has established relationships with government and military authorities in Rubkona and Nyirol Counties, which it leverages to promote sustainable civilian protection as appropriate. See the "Accountability to Affected Population" section for detailed information on coordination with the beneficiary community. Sustainability Lessons learned and best practices are extracted through documentation, monitoring and evaluation will be shared with stakeholders and will contribute to further improvement of protection programming in South Sudan. The CBP component of the project also improves the long-term security of target communities by enhancing, locally owned protection systems.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. IRC	NP refers SGBV survivors for protection response services; NP and IRC coordinate SGBV prevention inside and outside the PoC, as the organization's approaches complement and enhance each other.
2. WFP and GAA	NP provides protection mainstreaming support at food distributions at the Bentiu PoC.
3. UNICEF	NP coordinates closely with UNICEF in Rubkona on all child protection activities
4. UNHCR	NP coordinates with UNHCR as Rubkona as protection cluster co-leads
5. Save the Children	Child protection cases are referred to Save the Children in Nyirol
6. MSF	NP refers/accompanies SGBV survivors to MSF in Nyirol, and refers other cases for medical treatment to MSF in both Nyirol and Rubkona
7. UNFPA	NP coordinates with UNFPA on GBV response and prevention services, especially in regards to information sharing on GBV trends and protection strategies to address them.

Environmental Marker Code A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Code 2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code	The project's focus on GBV prevention, especially as it results to freedom of movement and access to aid, address one of the most prominent barriers to gender equality within the current context. The project necessarily incorporates women and girls' needs into the planning and implementation of direct protection, GBV prevention, and GBV response activities. NP also ensures the active participation of women in all CBR/community dispute resolution activities, not only for the purposes of gender equality, but because empirically women are "more likely to find alternatives to violence in resolving conflicts," and thus violence prevention initiatives that incorporate women are more successful than those that do not (Goldstein, How Gender Shapes the War System, p.42). Reflexively, however, such a process also empowers women and therefore promotes gender equality. Additionally, NP's participatory M&E system is designed to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data to inform project design, adapt implementation methods, and evaluate differential impact on women, men, boys and girls.
Protection Mainstreaming	Prioritization of Safety, Dignity and Self-Protection Capacities All project activities are designed to protect civilians and reduce violence, and thus inherently prioritize their safety. NP's "primacy of local conflict actors" modus operandi ensures that the beneficiaries remain as the central participants in all of NP's programming, and promotes their self-protection capacities. Activities such as creating safe space for conflict actors to engage in dialogue, or conducting strategic/protective accompaniments for civilians to access authorities or security actors, are prime examples of this methodology. Such an approach prioritizes the dignity of beneficiaries, treating them as partners in implementation. Such programming necessitates that, at a minimum, beneficiaries voices are respected, if not amplified. Equal/Impartial Access to Services The proposed programming is designed to enable equal and impartial access to services. Vulnerable subsets of the community, such as women having to travel long-distances, older persons or persons with disabilities who are less able to protect themselves, minority ethnic groups who can easily be overlooked in other types of aid are the starting point of specifically tailored activities. NP also engages with community leadership and advocates for the inclusion of the concerns of these groups, or when possible representatives of these groups to be included in leadership structures. The protection mainstreaming component of the program helps to support vulnerable groups in obtaining meaningful access to assistance and services provided by other actors. Consideration of Do No Harm NP carries out in-depth context analysis and community consultations about the impact and potential effect of our work, prior to and throughout program implementation. International, national, and local national staff are involved in the analyses, and relevant actors are regularly consulted. This means that the implementers are finely tuned to the context, its changing dynamics, the interplay of relationships, and adapt activities to actively avoid causing harm – not just what NP might think causes harm, but harm as defined by the communities we work with as well. Field staff are trained in protection mainstreaming, and NP's Juba-based Protection Mainstreaming advisor provides oversight for protection mainstreaming programming, as well as the implementation of Do No Harm principles in NP's own work. Do No Harm- Environmental Impact Other than the minimal unavoidable environmental impact created by ground and air travel, the project does not have a negative environmental impact. However, the project does have a significant positive environmental impact because it prevents displacement, which is an essential prerequisite for communities to be able to engage in sustainable livelihoods that are less likely to damage the environment. Additionally, recently IDPs in PoCs have engaged in such practices as burning suitcases and personal items because they have not felt safe to go outside to access firewood. The project includes accompaniment and patrols to facilitate the ability of IDPs in PoCs to be able to safely access firewood, therefore having a positive environmental impact.
Safety and Security	Rubkona Rubkona has seen some of the most intense and sustained fighting in the conflict so far, and normal ground warfare is likely to resume during dry season. However, the UNMISS base/POC is expected to remain relatively secure throughout the project implementation period, as it has for the duration of the conflict. Nyirol NP's field office is located in Waat, which thus far has not been the site of direct fighting. There risk of the town being attacked is relatively low because it holds little strategic military value. Lankien has also remained secure over the last several months, and is not expected to be the site of fighting in the coming months. Staff Security-Overview NP works under the principle that in order to keep others safe, it first must ensure its own security. NP's Safety and Security Manager oversees the creation, monitoring and updating of comprehensive standard operating procedures, contingency plans and security protocols in close collaboration with field teams. NP's primary methodology for staff and organizational security centers around acceptance; that is, field teams build positive relationships the local stakeholders-both armed and unarmed- and engage with them regularly. Such a strategy not only mitigates the risk of any party inflicting harm on NP, in most cases it motivates actors to take a proactive interest in NP's security. NP's work requires field teams to consult conflict stakeholders on a daily basis, which keeps them constantly updated on risks and warning signs. Information is inputted into a standardized security tracking form to systematically identify and analyze early warning signs. NP also participates in the NGO security forum. Staff Security-Rubkona NP operates from the UNMISS base in Rubkona, allowing it to incorporate relevant UNMISS base security protocols. When fighting starts in close proximity to the base, NP utilizes the UNMISS bunkers. The field team has a hibernation kit that allows it to function for three weeks without access to outside supplies. In regards to operating outside of the base, NP has strong acceptance with military and government officials, and conflict parties on both sides. NP regularly utilizes these relationships to obtain information about the security situation and to determine whether it is safe to operate outside of the base on any given day. In the unlikely scenario that fighting started while NP staff were outside the base, NP has two identified locations that can provide temporary shelter. The most likely scenario for a full evacuation from Rubkona is an attack or a credible threat of an imminent attack on the UNMISS base. NP has three established evacuation options for its Rubkona team: UNMISS flight, charter flight, and ground transport to Yida. In regards to the charter flight option, NP has established relationships with military authorities in Juba which is used to obtain clearance from the Juba side, and the team in Bentiu has relationships with armed actors on both sides of the conflict which facilitate ground clearance from the Bentiu side. NP has twice carried out successful partial evacuations of non-essential Rubkona staff via UNMISS flight. Staff Security- Nyirol NP would potentially need to evacuate if ground fighting does occur in close proximity to NP's base in Waat. If the ground fighting emerges from the south, the team would relocate to Lankien, where it has already made arrangements with MSF to temporarily stay in its compound. If ground fighting reaches Lankien first, NP would evacuate via air directly from Waat. NP has the capacity and relationships necessary to charter a flight to Waat for evacuation if necessary. Through its previous programming in Nyirol, NP has set up community based early warning/early response systems, which, in addition to enhancing communities' ability to keep themselves safe, also feed security information back to the team about potential security threats.
Access	NP's Rubkona and Nyirol teams have already obtained access to the project implementation sites, including permission and acceptance from authorities and conflict actors. A deterioration in the security situation would be the most likely reason that access could be restricted during the project implementation period. However, NP's previously described interactive security model allows field teams to remain in situ longer than most, and thus NP has been able to remain operational in areas affected by direct fighting, including Rubkona and Nyirol Counties, throughout the duration of the conflict with a low evacuation rate. The front line in Rubkona is currently outside of Bentiu town, and security analysis suggests that it is unlikely to move closer to Bentiu in the coming months, NP thus expects to be able to continue to implement programming both inside and outside of the base during project period. When ground fighting is in close proximity to the UNMISS base or Bentiu town, NP temporarily suspends its work outside of the base, but continues implementation in the PoC. NP has been able to stay on-the-ground in Rubkona since January 2014 and has implemented programming uninterrupted since that time. Should a field team need to evacuate, it would likely be able to return within a short period of time: when field teams have evacuated in the past, they have usually returned to their field site within a few days. NP's emphasis on maintaining acceptance from authorities and conflict stakeholders generally facilitates a great deal of access, even as compared to other humanitarian actors. NP actively pursues a non-partisan position, assessing the impact of all actions and engagements undertaken on the perception of the organization by stakeholders and beneficiaries and constantly adjusting to maintain acceptance. In both Rubkona and Nyirol, NP has positive established relationships with community leaders, government authorities, military officials and armed actors which it leverages as necessary to facilitate access for program implementation.

BUDGET

1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total	
								Q1	Q2		
1.1	Team Leaders	D	1.84	4900	6	100.00%	54,096.00	27,048.00		27,048.00	54,096.00
	Team Leaders lead field teams in the implementation of project. Gross salary, including insurance, visa costs and fringe benefits. 1 in Rubkona for 6 months and 1 in Nyirol for 5 months										
1.2	International Protection Officers	D	3.84	4200	6	100.00%	96,768.00	48,384.00		48,384.00	96,768.00
	IPOs are international members of field teams that implement the project. Gross salary, including insurance, visa costs and fringe benefits. 2 in Rubkona and 1 in Nyirol for 6 months, and 1 in Nyirol for 5 months										
1.3	National Protection Officers	D	9	1300	6	100.00%	70,200.00	35,100.00		35,100.00	70,200.00
	NPOs are national members of field teams that implement the project. Gross salary, including insurance, taxes and fringe benefits. 4 in Rubkona and 5 in Nyirol										
1.4	Security guards	D	2	900	6	100.00%	10,800.00	5,400.00		5,400.00	10,800.00
	for field office and field staff accommodation. Gross salary, including insurance, taxes and fringe benefits. Nyirol										
1.5	Caretakers	D	2	900	6	100.00%	10,800.00	5,400.00		5,400.00	10,800.00
	for field office and field staff accommodation. Gross salary, including insurance, taxes and fringe benefits. Nyirol										
1.6	Field Logistics Coordinator	S	1	5250	6	10.00%	3,150.00	1,575.00		1,575.00	3,150.00
	Coordinators logistics for project implementation; Gross salary, including insurance, visa costs and fringe benefits. Responsible for logistical implementation and oversight in both Rubkona and Nyirol. Travels between Juba and Rubkona/Nyirol.										
	Section Total						245,814.00	122,907.00		122,907.00	245,814.00

2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit	Unit	Duration	Percent	Total	2015	Quarterly
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		D / S	Quantity	Cost	Duration	Charged to CHF / ERF	Cost	2015		Total
								Q1	Q2	
2.1	Office supplies for field offices	D	2	900	6	100.00%	10,800.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	10,800.00
	Per field site, per month. Rubkona and Nyirol									
2.2	Food and Water	D	2	1181	6	100.00%	14,172.00	7,086.00	7,086.00	14,172.00
	For field trips and field activities; Rubkona and Nyirol. Per field site per month									
2.3	Cargo	D	2	200	6	100.00%	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
	to transport supplies and equipment to each field site (Nyirol and Rubkona)									
	Section Total						27,372.00	13,686.00	13,686.00	27,372.00

3 Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0.00

4 Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0.00

5 Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
5.1	Domestic flights	D	56	200	1	100.00%	11,200.00	5,600.00	5,600.00	11,200.00
	for staff to travel from juba to field sites; Relocatable members of field teams operating in acute emergencies are provided with R&amp;amp;amp;R every 3 months, and have one short break in Juba between each R&amp;amp;amp;R; additionally, area coordinators and the Senior Program Manager travel to/from field sites approximately once every 2 months to provide programmatic oversight									
5.2	Vehicle and generator operating costs	D	2	2000	6	100.00%	24,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00
	for field vehicles- fuel and maintenance. Rubkona and Nyirol									
	Section Total						35,200.00	17,600.00	17,600.00	35,200.00

6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0.00

7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
7.1	Field communication costs	D	2	1600	6	100.00%	19,200.00	9,600.00	9,600.00	19,200.00
	Sat phone, mobile phone and internet communications costs per field site per month; Rubkona and Nyirol									
7.2	Office rental	S	1	40000	6	10.00%	24,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	24,000.00
	for Juba office									
7.3	Field staff accommodation- for field staff staying in bentiu poc	D	4	20	180	100.00%	14,400.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	14,400.00
	per person/per day in Rubkona									
7.4	Utilities	S	1	1002	6	100.00%	6,012.00	3,006.00	3,006.00	6,012.00
	For juba office, per month									
7.5	Monitoring and Evaluation Costs	D	1	1750	6	100.00%	10,500.00	5,250.00	5,250.00	10,500.00
	Includes relevant portion of Program Officer's salary (as the Program Officer is responsible for managing M and E processes), travel and basic office supply costs needed to carry out M and E)									
7.6	Advocacy activity costs	D	1	2000	6	100.00%	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
	Includes relevant portion of Country Director and Senior Program Manager's salary (as the Country Director and Senior Program Manager are primarily responsible for carrying out advocacy), as well as travel and basic office supply costs needed to carry out advocacy									
7.7	Case Management	D	1	1167	6	100.00%	7,002.00	3,501.00	3,501.00	7,002.00
	Includes supplies (such as medicine, clothes, baby food) and other direct costs associated with emergency case management, depending on the needs of the beneficiary.									
	Section Total						93,114.00	46,557.00	46,557.00	93,114.00

Sub Total Direct Cost		401,500.00
Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)		7%
Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)		1%

PSC Amount							28,105.00	
Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		Total					
	Q1	Q2						
	14,052.50	14,052.50	28,105.00					
Total Fund Project Cost							429,605.00	
Project Locations								
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location		Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Nyirol	50						0	
Unity -> Rubkona	50						0	
Project Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)								
DOCUMENTS								

