

Project Proposal

Organization	SALF (Standard Action Liaison Focus)					
Project Title	Support to GBV survivors and response to protection needs of conflict affected population in Fangak County of Jonglei State.					
Fund Code	SSD-15/SA1/P/NGO/235					
Primary Cluster	PROTECTION	Secondary Cluster	Gender Based Violence as subsidiary clusters			
Project Allocation	1st Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type				
Project budget in US\$	121,783.03	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/72907	OPS Budget	0.00		
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker			
Project Summary	This project is targeting conflict displaced communities and host community of Fangak county in Jonglei state. The project will be implemented in 6 months and will provide life saving services to 1045 men, 5045 women, 1000 boys and 2000 girls who are at high risk of gender based violence, death ,injury and diseases like HIV/Aids as a result of violence. The project budget is 121,783.03 USD.					
Direct beneficiaries		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	Beneficiary Summary	1045	5045	1000	2000	9,090
	Total beneficiaries include the following:					
	Internally Displaced People	500	4000	500	1500	6500
	People in Host Communities	500	1000	500	500	2500
	Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	30	30	0	0	60
	Aid Agencies	15	15	0	0	30
Indirect Beneficiaries	4000 (1000 men ,2000 women, 500 boys , 500 girls) host community members of kolanyang payam of pigli county. These are very close neighbours of Fangak county , who share services like schools ,hospitals ,water and grazing blocks with each other. They will indirectly benefit from awareness campaigns.	Catchment Population	The population is comprised of host community and IDPS. There are more women and children than men because most men have migrated in support to their direct links to the conflict. The population is comprised of pastoralists but do also practice fishing and crop farming in small scale			
Link with the Allocation Strategy	The project aims at protecting the rights of the most vulnerable, including freedom of movement; improving self-reliance and coping capacities by strengthening local protection mechanisms and provision of life skills This project also seeks to coordinate with other multi-sectoral actors operating in Fangak county through conducting regular meetings for information sharing and also through partner demonstrations of practical strategies to integrate protection mainstreaming in their activities for the purpose of saving lives and alleviating suffering . The project intends to utilize the dry season through implementing most activities in the first and second quarters , an example is SALF will be prepositioning supplies like dignity kits in January 2015. Some of the life threatening needs it seeks to address include, case management, life-saving psychosocial support, increasing access to health services and HIV/Aids prevention					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners		Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)				
Organization focal point contact details	Name	Title	Phone	Email		
	Lony Ruot Kok	President	+211955411371	salfnets@yahoo.com		
	Florence Paul	Programs Manager	+211955699189	florencepk.paul797@gmail.com		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Humanitarian context analysis. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented	There are more women than men displaced due to the December 2013 political crisis in South Sudan (53,492 Females and 36,373 males) . As of June 2014 , there were a total of 46000 male and female IDPS in Fangak County (IRNA May 2014). Fangak RRC figures and MSF report of June 2014 estimated Fangak payams IDP figures as; Barbuoi payam 26,000, Juaibor payam 3,000, Pulita payam 15,000, Old Fangak payam 13,000, Manajang payam 4,700, Paguir payam 19,089 . However as of December 12th 2014 , according to OCHA Situation Report No.66 fighting persisted in Fangak County , Jonglei State with reports indicating that people continued to flee the violence to different locations. As of 8 December, an estimated 43,200 people were displaced in Old Fangak town. Of these, an estimated 25,000 were newly-displaced from the areas of New Fangak and Pigi/Canal, with reports of continued arrivals. These IDPs have occupied schools, churches and hospitals and majority live with the host communities. Fangak is considered a frontline area for the crisis .There is high presence of Militia in this county who has occupied schools, a decision deliberately aimed at deterring boys and girls from continued schooling in favour of boys and young men forced recruitment into the militia groups.(SALF Assessment June 2014) . There are critical protection issues, women, men, girls and boys do not feel safe and their movement is restricted. The huge caseload poses challenges to service providers in regards to population access to timely and quality services at amenities like schools, health centers, markets and water points . This has led to partners continued re-programming to save more lives. For example access to services by adult and child survivors of rape cannot wait. Despite all the available international and national legal instruments aimed at protecting the rights of women, little has been done to ensure dignity of women and girls. There are strong cultural and social norms in this area which places women and girls at vulnerable situations. Women hold fears of sexual assault and rape for their daughters if they send them to collect firewood and water (SALF Focus Group Discussions 2014) , because if they report it ,nothing much is done to address sexual violence, the traditional leaders view it as a family issue addressed at a family level and no legal solutions are pursued. There is a general lack of local supplies in the market, because of restrictions of river transport . This has affected population access to basic needs and NGO operations on ground, have since then attracted high administrative costs , in Fangak , the main challenge is access to fuel for movement , since the movement is only possible by River Nile .
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. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)	Based on the on the above humanitarian context , it is clear that men, women , boys and girls have critical protection needs. SALF intends to urgently address these needs as per the IASC guidelines for GVB interventions in Humanitarian settings. Notably, as a result of school closure ,there is widespread trauma among boys and young men who do not want to be recruited leading to emotional stress. There is need to have life-saving psychosocial support services to support these boys and men in healing. Most police officers have joined the militia and thus the collapse of the rule of law and local protection systems. Men and women do not feel safe anymore. Women and girls in particular live in fear and do not feel safe to collect water and firewood because River Nile is controlled by the militia and women and girls are at risk of sexual assaults when fetching water from this main source. There is need to enhance coordination with local authority , frontline service providers other NGO sectors and chiefs to mainstream multi-sector protection mechanisms and to constitute protection support teams to serve as watch teams for women , girls and boys and young men. These teams should constitute males and females to be oriented on protective emergency response for both adult and child survivors. SALF assessment, June 2014 reported cases of rape of women and girls en route to and from collecting WFP food rations , fetching water and collecting firewood, chores considered as female roles in Nuer customs and traditions. There is need to scale up case management and strengthen referral systems. Due to the high IDP population , essential services like health, psychosocial support and access to pre and post rape kits is overstretched. There is need to establish more psychosocial centers and GBV survivor friendly spaces to serve the affected population. HIV Aids prevalence is at 1.3 % in Jonglei state according to South Sudan Household Survey (SSHHS) of 2010 and the Behavioural Monitoring Survey (BMS) of 2008. The presence of militia in schools where IDPS have taken shelter coupled with limited lighting at night may put women and girls , men and boys at a higher risk of sexual abuse resulting to new HIV/AIDS infections. There is need to equip community based protection networks with skills on conducting life-saving messaging on SGBV and HIV Aids. Due to the political

crisis, schools remain closed in Fangak county . School going age children and youth are idle. This further aggravates the problem of forced recruitment and early/forced marriages of boys and girls. This project will coordinate with other clusters including the education partners to promote advocacy on re opening of schools for both girls and boys as a way of protecting children and preventing early and forced marriages. There is need to conduct Sensitization of girls and boys .men and women on life skills and SGBV through dramas to increase awareness among the beneficiaries. There are conflict and environmental issues arising from IDP overcrowding. This includes conflict over scarce resources like water and poor waste management. This project intends to create awareness on peace and peaceful co existence and also good practices of waste management in order to reduce conflict, entrench resilience and promote livelihood recovery. Female headed households, widows, disabled and the elderly men and women are at risk of adopting negative coping mechanisms for livelihood and access to basic needs, this include trading of food rations for sex by men, transactional sex by women and subjecting children to child labour. SALF will conduct awareness on links between transactional sex and GBV and will conduct meetings with actors including local authorities on ground on mainstreaming livelihood activities in response plans and ensuring that IDPS get access to resources like for cultivation .

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The total target of beneficiaries is 9090 broken down as (500 adult men, 500 young men ,1500 adolescent girls and 4000 women) from IDP community and (500 adult men, 500 young men, 1000 women and 1000 adolescent girls) from host community. There are a total of 45 male and 45 female frontline service providers benefiting from service delivery orientation skills and protection mechanisms of civilians. The target beneficiaries are IDPS who fled the conflict in Bentiu and Malakal together with their host community in Fangak county. The beneficiaries live in 3 payams namely Manajang , Mareang and Old fangak with the host community.

4. Grant Request Justification.

According to county severity scores of HNO , Fangak county scores 0.60 With a severity class of 3. It has a caseload of 46000IDPS who are faced with life threatening situations like violence, injury , drought and disease. Due to conflict the protection mechanisms have not only collapsed but also the caseload is the highest ever recorded since the onset of the conflict. SALF has been operating in Fangak County since the year 2000. It understands the dynamics of the county and the needs of the target group. SALF has the capacity of responding to protection needs of both the host community and the IDPS. It has assets and competent staff who are trained to handle protection emergencies. SALF has implemented CHF funded project of 2013/2014 that targeted 2500 beneficiaries and now urgently needs CHF funding for 2015 to address the needs of the huge caseload.

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

This CHF funding is necessary to ensure that the needs of the caseload presented are addressed in line with the IASC standards for GBV interventions. In 2013/2014 SALF responded to the needs of only 2500 men and women in Fangak , this funding will address the needs of new 9090 beneficiaries in three payams of Mareang, old Fangak and manajang. SALF 's CHF funding is small for the presented caseload and leaves out more than 14,000 people in need from 3 payams of Fangak county without support. To address this funding gap , SALF will continue fundraising and at the moment we are in the final stages of signing an MOU with UNFPA/INTERSOS for the project "strengthening of local protection systems ".to cover the payams which will not be covered by CHF funding (Pulita,paquir and Barbuol), amounting to 62,000USD in the first quarter of 2015. This will address the needs of a total of 6000 conflict affected IDPS and host community . This project will run for 6 months because the funding available is small and we expect changes of context by July 2015 with a possibility of IDPS returnign back to their homes.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**Overall project objective**

To Increase access and improve provision of quality, timely, safe, age appropriate and gender sensitive GBV response and prevention services for 9090 IDPS and Host communities by December 2015

Logical Framework details for PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
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	100

Outcome 1	increased access to safe , quality and timely services	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	men, boys women and girls receiving improved protection	Assumption that beneficiaries would use the services provided Assumption that other service providers especially in the health sector will be in a position to respond to GBV -health related cases like rape and HIV/Aids testing in Mareang payam Assumption that the beneficiaries target number remain constant. There is the risk of further displacement from Old Fangak into deep villages There is the risk of new IDP arrivals from New Fangak and actors on ground with limited resources will be overwhelmed. There is a risk of the military base extending to Old Fangak posing more serious protection issues.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of frontline police service providers trained on GBV response in crisis settings, who demonstrate increased knowledge based on pre- and post-evaluation	16	17			33
		Means of Verification: Monitoring and evaluation reports					
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of GBV survivors referred to psychosocial services	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090
		Means of Verification: CBPN reports , M&E reports					
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] % of GBV survivors receiving psychosocial response receive services in line with standards for quality care	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090
		Means of Verification: Counsellors reports, M&E reports					
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of dignity kits distributed to beneficiaries		5000		1000	6000
		Means of Verification: Distribution sign up sheets and M&E reports					
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of GBV survivors referred to health services	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090
		Means of Verification: Counsellors reports, CBPN reports and M&E reports					
Indicator 1.1.6	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of GBV survivors referred to police and legal aid services	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090
		Means of Verification: monitoring reports					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Facilitate protective emergency response of 3 SALF counselors and 15 male and 15 female community based protection Network team to conduct case identification, reporting and documentation for both adult and child survivors and provide feedback for GBV information management system.
Activity 1.1.2	Conduct focus group discussions at household level on psychosocial support, family support and social protection for SGBV child and adult survivors
Activity 1.1.3	. Establish 3 safe psycho social support centers among the IDP and host population one each in mareang, Old fangak and Manajang payams of Fangak County to be managed by SALF and its counselors.
Activity 1.1.4	Distribute Dignity kits to 2000 women and 500 girls provided by the pipeline (UNFPA.)

Activity 1.1.5	Conduct case management for child and adult survivors using appropriate tools in the three payams
Activity 1.1.6	Establish and create awareness on GBV referral pathways and follow up on survivors in 3 payams

Outcome 2	Increased response and protection of beneficiaries	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	increased action plans adopted by stakeholders and community to protect beneficiaries	Assumption that the beneficiaries and stakeholders (IDP leaders, Host community leaders, NGO partners , men and women) would implement the action plans Assumption that the action plans developed would get the attention of the policy makers That all partners involved would commit time and other resources to the implementation of action plans. There is a risk of the military bosses not attending the meetings There is a risk of a slow response from the policy makers on key issues because of the current divisions

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of protection reports and advocacy initiatives undertaken					20
		Means of Verification: monitoring reports					
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of protection by presence activities carried out by protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations					6
		Means of Verification: meeting minutes , monitoring and evaluation reports					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Conduct monthly meetings with front line service providers, chiefs and community based protection Network to discuss protection issues, monitoring and action plans
Activity 2.1.2	Conduct needs assessments in Fangak on the protection needs of men , women, boys and girls from both IDPs and host community

Outcome 3	Enhanced protection mainstreaming at county level	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 3.1	Actors with awareness on means and methods of protection mainstreaming	The assumption that partners will attend meetings on a regular basis Assumption that partners would be open and committed to incorporating protection mainstreaming into their activities Assumption that partners would apply the knowledge gained and will share success stories for the purposes of learning. There is a risk of partners not attending meetings due to focus on IDPS who are integrated and living in far away various bomas and payams with host communities

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of protection by presence activities carried out by protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations					30
		Means of Verification: Meeting minutes, monitoring and evaluation report					

Activities

Activity 3.1.1	Conduct monthly meetings with cluster partners at the county, state and national level to coordinate protection mainstreaming activities (Livelihoods, NFIS, WASH, Nutrition) and jointly advocate human rights
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Outcome 4	Increased response among host community and IDPS on prevention of SGBV	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 4.1	Improved access to life saving information	Assumption that the IDPS and host community will use the life skills and knowledge imparted on them Assumption that IDPS integrated into the community who have access to farming land maintain it. There is a risk of some IDPS preferring not to engage in livelihood activities because WFP provides free food rations

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 4.1.1	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of beneficiaries reached with behaviour change messages on GBV and available services in emergency settings	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090
		Means of Verification: photos, awareness campaign reports					
Indicator 4.1.2	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] % of development and other actors prioritising livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people					6
		Means of Verification: meeting minutes and monitoring reports					
Indicator 4.1.3	PROTECTION	[Frontline services] # of resolved disputes through CDR/Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes					20

Means of Verification: Monitoring and evaluation reports and photos

Activities

Activity 4.1.1	Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns through dramas on HIV/AIDS and SGBV prevention and response
Activity 4.1.2	Support the Food Security and Livelihood partners and agriculture extensions officers at the county to Conduct household mentoring of beneficiaries on livelihood activities through house to house visits to reduce transactional sex ,save lives and improve livelihoods .
Activity 4.1.3	Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns in churches, markets and schools on resource related conflicts including environment (waste management) and pomote peaceful co-existence among IDPS and host community

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 Facilitate protective emergency response of 3 SALF counselors and 15 male and 15 female community based protection Network team to conduct case identification, reporting and documentation for both adult and child survivors and provide feedback for GBV information management system.	2015	X	X										
Activity 1.1.2 Conduct focus group discussions at household level on psychosocial support, family support and social protection for SGBV child and adult survivors	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3 . Establish 3 safe psycho social support centers among the IDP and host population one each in mareang, Old fangak and Manajang payams of Fangak County to be managed by SALF and its counselors.	2015		X										
Activity 1.1.4 Distribute Dignity kits to 2000 women and 500 girls provided by the pipeline (UNFPA.)	2015		X										
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct monthly meetings with front line service providers, chiefs and community based protection Network to discuss protection issues, monitoring and action plans	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.1 Conduct monthly meetings with cluster partners at the county, state and national level to coordinate protection mainstreaming activities (Livelihoods, NFIS, WASH, Nutrition) and jointly advocate human rights	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.1.1 Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns through dramas on HIV/AIDS and SGBV prevention and response	2015	X		X		X							
Activity 1.1.5 Conduct case management for child and adult survivors using appropriate tools in the three payams	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.6 Establish and create awareness on GBV referral pathways and follow up on survivors in 3 payams	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.2 Conduct needs assessments in Fangak on the protection needs of men , women, boys and girls from both IDPs and host community	2015		X										
Activity 4.1.2 Support the Food Security and Livelihood partners and agriculture extensions officers at the county to Conduct household mentoring of beneficiaries on livelihood activities through house to house visits to reduce transactional sex ,save lives and improve livelihoods .	2015	X		X		X							
Activity 4.1.3 Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns in churches, markets and schools on resource related conflicts including environment (waste management) and pomote peaceful co-existence among IDPS and host community	2015	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

Monitoring and evaluation constitute an integral component of this project. SALF will employ its internal M&E tools to monitor the project. Participatory and evaluation methods are to be applied simultaneously to get feedback on the implemented activities, objectives as well the outcomes. Tools to be used include field visits, one on one interviews with project beneficiaries (direct and indirect), public discussions, interviews with county and state officials as well as reflecting on the project activities. Data gathered, which mainly include but not limited to monthly activity and progress reports are to be compiled, analyzed and reported within the organization to manage the said project and also to be kept for future reference and guidance on lessons learnt. A final evaluation shall be carried upon project completion to ascertain its effectiveness in achieving the overall goal, objectives and purpose. Data received will add value to GBV information management system. The reporting format to be used for this project shall be adopted from the donor. It shall be submitted regularly as required. Financial reporting on the project activities shall also be shared with the donor and cluster members if need be. Key to risk mitigation is coordination internally as SALF and externally with

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 .

other partners. SALF field coordinator is in charge of reporting activity progress in the field including security and safety of staff. In the event that IDPS get further displaced and move to the bomas within the county/project area, SALF will swiftly adjust to the new locations and continue delivering services . In the event that IDPS are further displaced and move outside the project area, discussions will be held by the Protection cluster SALF and CHF to find appropriate solutions. In case there will be New IDP arrivals, they will be treated with the dignity they deserve and discussions with local leaders on settling them will be prioritized. SALF will conduct an assessment and participate in other inter- agency assessments to establish their needs and respond accordingly. SALF is currently sourcing for more funds with support from UNFPA to ensure that every IDP can access services and feel safe. A Plan of establishing a protection of civilian site is underway by OCHA In case the fighting in New Fangak escalates to an extent of pushing IDPS who are close to New Fangak and the military base to Old Fangak. The County commissioner who chairs all the county security meetings will be engaged as an entry point to ensure that the military bosses cooperate in meetings aimed at discussing protection issues . In case partners experience slow response from policy makers or inaction then advocacy will be pushed through the Protection cluster at the state and juba levels and also through UNOCHA. SALF has budgeted for boat fuel for movement along the river to reach the IDP locations , partner will benefit from this transport while attending coordination meetings on Protection mainstreaming. Partners who will be committed on the meeting dates can send their staff representatives to the meetings. Clear communication has to be made by both IDP leaders and host community leaders on the importance of livelihood activities in the protection of IDPS. The host community in Fangak has been kind enough to make IDPS feel at home through provision of land for cultivation, hand tools and grazing area, therefore the planned coordination with partners will also help in promoting positive coping mechanism among the IDPS. It will ensure equity and fair allocation of livelihood resources between IDPS and their hosts. Host community will be advised against asking for sexual favours from female headed households, widows and other vulnerable in exchange of a piece of land for cultivation or child labour among IDP children commonly practiced by the host community.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

SALF has a culture of involving both men and women in conducting needs assessment . This way beneficiaries are able to prioritize their needs and define approaches for meeting them. Full involvement and consultations with local leaders and existing county frontline service providers will ensure that valuable opinions and decisions are made for the success of the project. SALF will be employing participatory methods in the activities so that the emergency affected men; women; girl; boy; to understand the whole process of the project; touching on the key areas like, targets ,objectives and the expectations by the end of the project implementation; this will be done during meetings with beneficiaries. Another way to ensure accountability will be to conduct participatory monitoring using participatory tools like focus group discussions and interviews and sharing project progress with beneficiaries

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

SALF intends to directly implement Protection interventions of 2015 by employing the experience of its qualified and well trained staff as well as its existing organization resources and facilities. SALF will rely on its previous experience in the implementation of similar Protection interventions. SALF has worked previously with UNFPA, ministry of Gender, child and social welfare and CHF in the Protection sector. Therefore the organization has credible experience and capacity to respond to the needs of men, women, boys and girls in crisis . SALF will continue to work with UNFPA as a technical partner in support of the overall GBV programming .Notwithstanding, is the importance of consultation and participation local leaders and beneficiaries to assist in the implementation and monitoring of the planned activities. The organization will liaise continuously with community leaders in the planning, implementation and monitoring phases of the project. SALF intends to bring on board actors on ground to work together to promote protection mainstreaming. SALF recognizes the importance of pursuing its humanitarian goals by complying with the existing guidelines as well as meeting the minimum requirements of acceptable International Humanitarian principles. This is the only way it can meet the needs of the vulnerable that will ensure it creates greater and lasting impact in the society. SALF will enhance and promote the visibility of CHF supported project by ensuring all material and equipment used in the project are branded with the donors' name. Branding shall also be made manifest by acknowledging the support of CHF funded project in meetings and gatherings.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. Solidarity	They implement WASH projects and they will support awareness on waste management and scale up safety for women as far as access to water is concerned.
2. Christian Mission Aid (CMA)	They manage the county health centres, PHCCUs and will support case management of rape and access to HIV/AIDS services
3. Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA)	They are in charge with food distribution at the county and we will need their support to protect women and girls from sexual exploitation and harassment during food distributions . This was identified as an issue by SALF in July 2014.
4. Nile Hope	They implement Nutrition projects and will assist in ensuring that vulnerable women and children are protected from exploitation
5. Food For the Hungry (FH)	Collaboration with this organization will ensure that advocacy against forced recruitment of boyd inot the militia will be achieved as well as advocacy on re-opening of schools.
6. Hold The child	This organization implements child protection, education and nutrition programs , coordination with hold the child will ensure protection mainstreaming is achieved.
7. Ministry of Gender, child and social welfare	The ministry is responsible for policy making, their links at the county level adn the state will ensure that advocacy programs on protection are considered

Environmental Marker Code

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Code

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Children and women constitute the biggest number of the beneficiaries in this project however ,the needs analysis has highlighted protection needs of women and men, boys and girls. The activities are designed to meet the needs presented as gender roles of both women and men through equal participation and implementation of the project based on the fact that SGBV does not occur to a specific sex and gender sensitivity is about considerations of roles of both males and females Both male and female leaders from the host community and the IDPS will participate in the decision making processes to ensure provision of equal opportunities and critical services to men and women to address rape, trauma and access to health care. Participatory monitoring and implementation of the project will be conducted by the target group to ensure views of both sexes are captured and incorporated

Protection Mainstreaming

As describe in the background and highlighted in the activities ,this project is keen to ensure that the affected populations live safe and dignified lives. It will conduct meetings with partners on ground on possible avenues and mechanisms of protection mainstreaming . SALF as a protection partner will lead in this to ensure increased knowledge among local partners on protection mainstreaming.

Safety and Security

Fangak county is considered an SPLM/O area and shelling occasionally occurs between the warring forces in New Fangak and neighboring piggi county. New Fangak is a military base .Other Payams of the county are generally safe.

Access

Fangak county can be accessed by river through Malakal town, but at the moment the river transport is insecure especially between panyikang and Pigi county towards New Fangak. There are operational airstrips in old Fangak and Juiabor .Aid workers can access the location but security clearance has to be provided by both parties of the conflict. UNHAS does not fly to Fangak county and partners depend on air charters to access the area. The Commissioner and the Relief and Rehabilitation coordinator facilitate the work of NGOs and links them with the local authorities. In accessing the beneficiaries , this long -established collaboration will be maintained.

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	Executive director	S	1	3000	6	10.00%	1,800.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
	The position is categorized as senior management and attracts a monthly pay of 3,000USD charged as a percentage to all projects in the organization,he has overall oversight of projects and supervisory roles on management staff,10% of his time will be charged to this project									
1.2	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	2300	6	10.00%	1,380.00	690.00	690.00	1,380.00
	The position is under senior level management,it attracts a monthly pay of 2,300USD including a 10% tax,the position is charged with overall projects monitoring in the organization,10% of her time will be charged to this project.She will be conducting monitoring and evaluation of the project.									
1.3	Finance and admin Director	S	1	2300	6	10.00%	1,380.00	690.00	690.00	1,380.00
	The position is under senior level management,it attracts a monthly pay of 2,300USD including a 10% tax,the position is charged with overall funds management in the organization and supervisory role in the finance, admin and logistics department ,10% of his time will be charged to this project.									
1.4	Protection officer	S	1	1000	6	100.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00

	The position is categorized under junior management and he has control and management of the project at the field level, the position attracts a monthly pay of 1,000 USD including 10% tax and its charged 100% of his time to the project									
1.5	Field coordinator	D	1	800	6	10.00%	480.00	240.00	240.00	480.00
	The position is field -based and is under junior management and attracts a monthly pay of 800 USD including tax and performs admin, financial and staff safety and security roles in the organization. 10% of his time will be charged to this project									
1.6	Boat driver	D	1	300	6	100.00%	1,800.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
	The position sits in the field office and coordinates logistical and staff safety roles in the field office, it attracts a monthly pay of 300 USD, 100% of his time is dedicated to this project									
1.7	Counsellors	D	3	700	6	100.00%	12,600.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	12,600.00
	The positions are field based and they work at the psychosocial support centers. Each attracts a monthly pay of 800 USD. 100% of their time will be dedicated to this project.									
Section Total							25,440.00	12,720.00	12,720.00	25,440.00

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 Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q1	Q2	
2.1	Flight charter cost share for dignity kits- and staff movement Juba to Fangak	D	2	3000	1	100.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
	The cost for chartering a cargo craft 6.5 ton ferrying dignity kits from Juba to Fangak will cost 11128 USD ,estimates from previous charter experience in the same region.SALF will cost share this with the actors on ground and would contribute USD ,this is the only available transport means in the region due to the current security situation.									
2.2	Needs assesment costs	D	10	40	7	100.00%	2,800.00	2,800.00	0.00	2,800.00
	Refreshments and meals while Conducting needs assessments in Fangak on protection needs of men ,women,boys and girls from both IDPs and host community ,(8 Community mobilizers and two SALF staff)10 pax *40 USD *4 Days									
2.3	Boat fuel	D	1	1500	6	100.00%	9,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	9,000.00
	Boat fuel while transporting and distributing dignity kits targeting 5000women and 1000 girls six 250 barrels each costing 1500USD the cost has risen due to unavailability of the product The boat fuel is also needed for project movement across the three payams and project monitoring. Monthly budget for fuel is 2500 USD									
2.4	Mobilizers perdiem during distribution	D	10	40	10	100.00%	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	Meals and refreshments to mobilizers while transporting and distributing dignity kits targeting 5000women and 1000girls. @ 10 USD For 10 days * 30 staff									
2.5	Establishing psycho-social centre	D	3	3000	1	100.00%	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00
	Construction and support of 3 psycho-social centres among the IDP and host population in Fangak Using locally available materials it is estimated to each cost USD 3000									
2.6	Focus Group Discussions on psychosocial support, family support and social protection for AGBV child and adult survivors	D	30	7	30	100.00%	6,300.00	3,150.00	3,150.00	6,300.00
	Refreshments during FGDs of 15 men and 15 women CBPN (@ 5 usd*30 days *30 pax									
2.7	Monthly meetings costs	D	30	5	6	100.00%	900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00
	Conduct monthly meetings with cluster partners and front line service providers, chiefs in at state levels to coordinate protection mainstreaming activities (WASH, Livelihood, Education) and jointly advocate for girls and boys rights. 30 pax @5usd									
2.8	Facilitate protective emergency response of 3 SALF counselors and 15 male and 15 female community based protection Network team to conduct case identification, reporting and documentation for both adult and child survivors and provide feedback for GBV information management system.	D	30	7	30	100.00%	6,300.00	3,150.00	3,150.00	6,300.00
	Refreshment and printing of tools during case identification ,reporting and documentation									
2.9	Awareness campaigns-drama costs	D	30	10	3	100.00%	900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00
	Drama actors refreshments during awareness campaigns through rehearsing and conducting quarterly dramas on SGBV and HIV/AIDs prevention.(30pax*10 usd* 3 quarters)									
2.10	Support the Food Security and Livelihood partners and agriculture extensions officers at the county to Conduct household mentoring of beneficiaries on livelihood activities through house to house visits to reduce transactional sex ,save lives and improve livelihoods .	D	5	10	40	100.00%	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
	Transport of 5 pax@ 10 for 30 days									
2.11	Hire PA systems cost	D	1	200	3	100.00%	600.00	0.00	600.00	600.00
	Hire of PA system during quarterly campaigns in markets, churches and schools on environment sensitizing on waste management. @ USD 200 a day									
2.12	meetings with frontline sevice providers and CBPN	D	30	5	6	100.00%	900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00
	Conduct monthly meetings with front line service providers, chiefs and community based protection Network to discuss protection issues, monitoring and action plans,targeting 30 participants from the three payams.									
2.13	case management and follow up	D	3	800	6	100.00%	14,400.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	14,400.00
	Conduct case management for child and adult survivors using appropriate tools in the three Payams.Reproduction and distribution of tools,the monthly costs will be USD 500 per month per payam catering for their emergency boat transport to health centers and facilitating follow up of survivors. 3payams@800USD*6 months									
2.14	Awareness on Refferall pathways and follow up	D	3	500	6	100.00%	9,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	9,000.00
	Establish and create awareness on GBV referral pathways and follow up in the 3 payams through public campaigns one in each payam. Refreshment during campaigns on importance of using referral pathways. Boat fuel during follow up of survivors at 3 payams @500 USD *6 months									
Section Total							72,100.00	43,650.00	28,450.00	72,100.00

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	Total Cost	2015	Quarterly Total
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						CHF / ERF	Q1	Q2		
3.1	Thuraya Units	D	88	20	1	100.00%	1,760.00	880.00	880.00	1,760.00
	For loading the thuraya phone,previous purchases ensured costs accurately estimated									
	Section Total						1,760.00	880.00	880.00	1,760.00

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	Flight charter	D	1	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Costs will be charged on cost shares as in line 2.1 while transporting supplies to the field									
5.2	Per diem M&E officer	D	1	40	42	100.00%	1,680.00	840.00	840.00	1,680.00
	The M&E Officer will visit the field for 42 days and will receive a daily per diem of 40 USD									
5.3	Project officer and admin officer feeding	D	2	300	6	100.00%	3,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
	The personnel will each receive 15USD Per month to cater for their feeding while in the field									
5.4	M&E officer accommodation	D	1	30	42	100.00%	1,260.00	0.00	1,260.00	1,260.00
	She will receive 30USD per day for the 42 days stay in the field									
	Section Total						6,540.00	2,640.00	3,900.00	6,540.00

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	Office rental	S	1	800	6	30.00%	1,440.00	720.00	720.00	1,440.00
	Juba office rent is at 800 USD and 30% is charged to this project									
7.2	Field office maintenance	D	1	350	6	100.00%	2,100.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	2,100.00
	Running costs for Fangak office is charged 100% to the project and is at 350 USD Per month									
7.3	Stationery	S	1	150	6	50.00%	450.00	225.00	225.00	450.00
	Writing materials for the trainings and field office charged 50% to the project at a monthly cost of 150									
7.4	Coordination and communication	S	1	200	6	50.00%	600.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
	Airtime and other coordination costs charged at a monthly charge of 200USD and charged 50% to this project									
7.5	Computer repairs and maintenance	S	1	150	6	50.00%	450.00	225.00	225.00	450.00
	Repair costs per month stands at USD 150 and 50% of this costs will be charged to this project									
7.6	Internet subscriptions	S	1	700	6	30.00%	1,260.00	630.00	630.00	1,260.00
	Monthly costs stands at USD 700,The project will cover 30% of this charge									
7.7	Fuel and lubricants	S	1	300	6	30.00%	540.00	270.00	270.00	540.00
	Monthly costs are at USD 300 for Juba vehicle from previous estimates and 30% of this will be charged to the project									
7.8	Vehicle maintenance and service	S	1	500	6	30.00%	900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00
	Monthly costs are 500 for the vehicles in Juba and 30% of this cost will be charged into this project									
7.9	Boat maintenance	D	1	150	6	100.00%	900.00	450.00	450.00	900.00
	Field boat service and maintenance monthly cost is 150,this will be charged100% Into this project									
7.10	Bank charges	D	1	3733	1	100.00%	3,733.00	1,867.00	1,866.00	3,733.00
	SALF banker charges 0.75% for transfers and 1.5% cash withdrawal charges(0.75% * 166,000 and 1.5% * 166,000)									
	Section Total						12,373.00	6,187.00	6,186.00	12,373.00

Sub Total Direct Cost		118,213.00
Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)		2%
Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)		1%
PSC Amount		2,364.26

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015	Total

Q1	Q2	
1,182.13	1,182.13	2,364.26

Total Fund Project Cost

120,577.26

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Fangak	100	1045	5045	1000	2000	9090	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Facilitate protective emergency response of 3 SALF counselors and 15 male and 15 female community based protection Network team to conduct case identification, reporting and documentation for both adult and child survivors and provide feedback for GBV information management system.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct focus group discussions at household level on psychosocial support, family support and social protection for SGBV child and adult survivors</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : . Establish 3 safe psycho social support centers among the IDP and host population one each in mareang, Old fangak and Manajang payams of Fangak County to be managed by SALF and its counselors.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Distribute Dignity kits to 2000 women and 500 girls provided by the pipeline (UNFPA.)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conduct case management for child and adult survivors using appropriate tools in the three payams</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Establish and create awareness on GBV referral pathways and follow up on survivors in 3 payams</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct monthly meetings with front line service providers, chiefs and community based protection Network to discuss protection issues, monitoring and action plans</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Conduct needs assessments in Fangak on the protection needs of men , women, boys and girls from both IDPs and host community</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1 : Conduct monthly meetings with cluster partners at the county, state and national level to coordinate protection mainstreaming activities (Livelihoods, NFIS, WASH, Nutrition) and jointly advocate human rights</p> <p>Activity 4.1.1 : Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns through dramas on HIV/AIDS and SGBV prevention and response</p>

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**Document Description**

1. 16052014 IRNA New Fangak final.pdf
2. NEED ASSESSMENT REPORT - FANGAK COUNTY..pdf
3. final.pdf

