

Project Proposal

Organization	NPP (Nonviolent Peaceforce)					
Project Title	Provision of Enhanced Protection Response in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile, South Sudan					
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/P/INGO/649					
Cluster	Primary cluster		Sub cluster			
	PROTECTION		Child Protection in Emergencies			
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation		Allocation Category Type	Frontline services		
Project budget in US\$	192,672.60		Planned project duration	6 months		
Planned Start Date	01/09/2015		Planned End Date	29/02/2016		
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/P-HR-RL/72507/R		OPS Budget	0.00	
	OPS Project Ranking			OPS Gender Marker		
Project Summary	<p>The overarching objective of this project is to increase the safety and security of civilians in Wau Shilluk, and specifically to prevent and respond to child protection concerns and incidents of SGBV within the community. This will be achieved through a combination of short-term protection activities e.g. presence, accompaniments, case management and longer term capacity building and community engagement to: promote participation and mobilization, raise awareness of key issues and establish/strengthen community-based protection mechanisms. The multitude of needs presented by different beneficiaries will be addressed through a tailored approach to protection and prevention, and include individual needs assessments, case management and follow up support. The identification and provision of support to particularly vulnerable community members will be a priority throughout the project, specifically where this relates to ensuring access to vital services and aid.</p> <p>All project activities will be carried out following in-depth context and protection assessments which will seek to maximise community participation. Regular meetings and capacity building activities will seek to engage the whole community in project activities and support network building to strengthen local mechanisms for prevention and response. By providing support to existing community structures the project will also seek to create safe spaces for women and girls to come together and to widen the support networks available to survivors of SGBV. Direct protection activities such as proactive presence, patrols and accompaniments will seek to deter violence and improve the safety of the most vulnerable community members. Due to the lack of humanitarian agencies in Wau Shilluk a key component of the project will focus on case management and the development of referral mechanisms to ensure appropriate care for vulnerable children and access to post-incident support services for SGBV survivors.</p>					
Direct beneficiaries		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	Beneficiary Summary	7100	15140	9070	9115	40,425
	Total beneficiaries include the following:					
	People in Host Communities	6035	12869	7710	7748	34362
	Internally Displaced People	1065	2271	1360	1367	6063
Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population				N/A	
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project directly aligns with 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 physical and sexual 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.</p> <p>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. The two primary components of the project focusing on primarily SGBV prevention/ response and child protection directly contribute to the specific objectives outlined by the protection cluster. Utilizing NPs unique programming methodology the project will seek to balance prevention activities such as protective presence with capacity building activities which will seek to widen support networks and community based protection mechanisms. With the widespread nature of family separation in Upper Nile, the child protection component will ensure appropriate case management and support services.</p>					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)					
Organization focal point contact details	Name	Title	Phone	Email		
	Tiffany Easthom	Country Director	0912 566 843	Teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org		
	James Avery	Senior Program Development Manager	0914 736 933	Javery@nonviolentpeaceforce.org		

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Humanitarian context analysis..

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

Wau Shilluk - On December 24 2013, there was an influx of Shilluk IDPs from Malakal into Wau Shilluk. The IDPs sought refuge following the outbreak of armed conflict in Malakal town. Many IDPs fled without their belongings and were separated from family members. Current estimates from humanitarian actors on the ground in Malakal, put the IDP population Wau Shilluk at 40,000. This is in addition to host community population of approximately 6000. IDPs are living in public buildings (including schools and churches), in makeshift shelters or have been absorbed by the host community. This has reportedly resulted in tensions between the host community and the IDPs and has placed considerable pressure on the already limited resources of the host community in Wau Shilluk. Wau Shilluk is 12km upriver from Malakal and has an extremely limited presence of humanitarian actors and critical protection needs. The majority of the population is comprised of women, children and the elderly. Compared to Malakal PoC, which has five organizations undertaking protection programming for 26,000 people, Wau Shilluk, 12km upriver from Malakal, has only a limited presence of humanitarians in general and protection actors in particular.

SGBV - The political and ethnic dimensions of the civil war in South Sudan have led to targeted physical and sexual violence against women and girls due to their perceived affiliations on either side of the conflict. In areas where civil war related violence overlaps with inter-communal violence, women and girls face even greater threats to their safety and security as these divisions multiply. Prevailing social norms which existed prior to the war that impede women's rights, fail to challenge the male dominated status quo and contribute to a culture of impunity have been significantly exacerbated by the divisions brought about by the conflict. In the projects chosen location, the lack of awareness and underlying stigma surrounding SGBV has combined with the breakdown of both formal and informal social protection mechanisms making it very difficult for survivors to report access post-incident services or justice in a safe and dignified manner. On 13 May 2015, Nonviolent Peaceforce in South Sudan (NPSS) conducted a protection assessment of Wau Shilluk. Whilst reporting rates are low, informal interviews and focus group discussions conducted by the NPSS team revealed high rates of SGBV perpetrated against female IDPs. The large number of female-headed households and a large number of women living without shelter, females IDPs particularly vulnerable to SGBV. In addition there are very limited livelihood opportunities in Wau Shilluk, which assessments in South Sudan have consistently found, increases the risk of SGBV. Due to the lack of humanitarian agencies post-incident support services are limited, requiring the establishment of functional referral systems where possible.

Child Protection - There is a large population of children in Wau Shilluk. As discussed above, when the IDP population in Wau Shilluk fled Malakal town, many families were separated. This has resulted in a large, but unverified, number of separated and / or unaccompanied minors. The lack of livelihood opportunities, shelter and services place children, particularly unaccompanied minors, at high risk of exploitation, sexual and physical abuse and abducted. In February of this year, UNICEF estimated that hundreds of Shilluk boys were abducted from Wau Shilluk by Johnson Olony's forces, who at the time were aligned to the Government of South Sudan. There is currently only one child protection actor working in Wau Shilluk. The vulnerability of children in Wau Shilluk and the high rates

	of separation mean that this a critical protection gap.
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)	On 13 May 2015, Nonviolent Peaceforce in South Sudan (NPSS) conducted a protection assessment of Wau Shilluk. Whilst reporting rates are low, informal interviews and focus group discussions conducted by the NPSS team revealed high rates of SGBV perpetrated against female IDPs. The large number of female-headed households and a large number of women living without shelter, females IDPs particularly vulnerable to SGBV. In addition there are very limited livelihood opportunities in Wau Shilluk, which assessments in South Sudan have consistently found, increases the risk of SGBV. Due to the lack of humanitarian agencies post-incident support services are limited, requiring the establishment of functional referral systems where possible. Child Protection - There is a large population of children both boys and girls in Wau Shilluk. As discussed above, when the IDP population in Wau Shilluk fled Malakal town, many families were separated. This has resulted in a large, but unverified, number of separated and / or unaccompanied minors. The lack of livelihood opportunities, shelter and services place children, particularly unaccompanied minors, at high risk of exploitation, sexual and physical abuse and abducted. In February of this year, UNICEF estimated that hundreds of Shilluk boys were abducted from Wau Shilluk by Johnson Olony's forces, who at the time were aligned to the Government of South Sudan. There is currently only one child protection actor working in Wau Shilluk. The vulnerability of children in Wau Shilluk and the high rates of separation mean that this a critical protection gap.
3. Description Of Beneficiaries	<p>The principal beneficiaries of this project are conflict affected civilians who are threatened by or vulnerable to violence. Due to the nature of SGBV in South Sudan and the identified needs in Wau Shilluk, women and children will be specifically targeted for support by this project. The beneficiary population of Wau Shilluk will include host community members and vulnerable IDPs who have fled recent fighting elsewhere in Upper Nile. In many cases the need to access vital services and provisions can lead to greater vulnerabilities among IDP populations. Therefore the project will seek to support those who travel through conflict affected areas or in remote locations to access basic needs such as food, water and firewood, these predominately tend to be women and girls. The community focused approach adopted by NP will seek wide community engagement but will specifically encourage participation by women and girls as a means to supporting their capacities for self-protection. Depending on the situation inside the community NP will also seek to resolve disputes and reduce tensions that often arise as a result of IDPs and host communities living in close quarters and sharing scarce resources.</p> <p>A key beneficiary group throughout the project will include vulnerable subsets of the conflict affected populations experiencing prohibitory restrictions on access life-saving aid. This includes: displaced communities in Malakal County, 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.</p>
4. Grant Request Justification.	<p>Nonviolent Peaceforce is the largest protection actor in South Sudan and has been operating in the country since 2011, at present it has 1 mobile protection response team and 9 static field sites established in six states including Upper Nile. As a single-sector protection actor with a niche community focused approach to increasing the safety and security of civilians NP has both the appropriate organizational capacity and structure to undertake this project successfully. NP's programming is centered on four central thematic areas including: direct protection, child protection, women's participation and protection and protection mainstreaming.</p> <p>Specific examples of relevant experience in South Sudan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012, when sexual violence was one of most serious concerns in Pibor County, NP began providing protective accompaniment for women in high-risk locations such as boreholes and the women's collective farm. In the first month of implementation the cases of reported rates dropped from more than 20 to 0. Since the outbreak of the civil war, NP has been providing specific accompaniment for women and girls moving out of the PoC areas and in other conflict affected locations with significant success. • Since 2011, NP has facilitated the establishment and operationalization of twelve Women's Peacekeeping Teams (WPTs) across the country. WPTs, which generally consist of 15-30 women from a particular community, are trained, coached, and accompanied to set up and implementing community-level violence prevention and peace building systems. The WPTs successes have ranged from successfully advocating for accountability from both the military and the police, to effectively negotiating with armed cattle keepers to cancel planned attacks and engage in dialogue. Most recently, in Waat, Jonglei State, the IDP and the host community women have joined their WPTs to facilitate nonviolent conflict resolution for IDP/host resource conflict. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the chiefs' court now refers cases to the WPT for resolution and follow-up, demonstrating an unusual level of recognition and respect for the role of women in peace and security issues. • NP established a Juba PoC field team in December 2013 and a Bentiu PoC field team in January 2015, and has continued to implement civilian protection and violence prevention programming in both sites to date. In both locations, NP has been able to substantially reduce the level of SGBV outside the PoCs through a combination of initiatives, including accompaniment for those most at risk, patrols in vulnerable areas and sustained advocacy to UNMISS, the diplomatic community and other humanitarian actors.
5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.	<p>This project will build upon a substantial body of programming focusing around GBV prevention/response and child protection by NP in South Sudan. Due to the pressing needs of the population in Wau Shilluk the project itself will incorporate key elements of NPs emergency response programming and fuse it with more long term capacity building to develop/strengthen community based protection mechanisms. Specific examples of similar programming include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pibor - In 2012, when sexual violence was one of most serious concerns in Pibor County, NP began providing protective accompaniment for women in high-risk locations such as boreholes and the women's collective farm. In the first month of implementation the cases of reported rates dropped from more than 20 to 0. Since the outbreak of the civil war, NP has been providing specific accompaniment for women and girls moving out of the PoC areas and in other conflict affected locations with significant success. • WPTs - Since 2011, NP has facilitated the establishment and operationalization of twelve Women's Peacekeeping Teams (WPTs) across the country. WPTs, which generally consist of 15-30 women from a particular community, are trained, coached, and accompanied to set up and implementing community-level violence prevention and peace building systems. The WPTs successes have ranged from successfully advocating for accountability from both the military and the police, to effectively negotiating with armed cattle keepers to cancel planned attacks and engage in dialogue. Most recently, in Waat, Jonglei State, the IDP and the host community women have joined their WPTs to facilitate nonviolent conflict resolution for IDP/host resource conflict. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, the chiefs' court now refers cases to the WPT for resolution and follow-up, demonstrating an unusual level of recognition and respect for the role of women in peace and security issues. • NP established a Juba PoC field team in December 2013 and a Bentiu PoC field team in January 2015, and has continued to implement civilian protection and violence prevention programming in both sites to date. In both locations, NP has been able to substantially reduce the level of SGBV outside the PoCs through a combination of initiatives, including accompaniment for those most at risk, patrols in vulnerable areas and sustained advocacy to UNMISS, the diplomatic community and other humanitarian actors.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK							
Overall project objective		Increase the safety and security of civilians affected by violent conflict in Upper Nile					
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 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need		40			
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		60			
Outcome 1	Reduction in the number of women, men and children vulnerable to violence including SGBV, exploitation and neglect						
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks					
Output 1.1	Provision of direct protection to civilians vulnerable to violence and SGBV	Risk: Violence forces programme staff to evacuate field locations. Mitigation: Ongoing context, conflict and early warning analysis will seek to identify key trends in wider security situation. Regular coordination and communication with NP security manager, UN security, humanitarian agencies and trusted stakeholders in local communities will ensure teams have significant time to evacuate. In the case of evacuation, pre-planning will ensure assets and project documentation are secure. In all cases, secure fall-back locations will be identified and evacuation plans drawn up to ensure withdrawal is temporary.					
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries			End-Cycle Target	
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	*** Revised indicator *** [Frontline services] # of targeted communities with protection-by-presence activities undertaken					2

	Means of Verification:	Field reports, activity reports						
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	% of beneficiaries receiving direct protection services who report an increased sense of security disaggregated by sex.						40
	Means of Verification:	Community security surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews						
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	# key preventative activities that mitigate against GBV conducted						120
	Means of Verification:	field reports, activity reports						

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.
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.
Activity 1.1.4	Carry out regular assessments to identify high-risk areas and factors exposing men, women, boys and girls to violence/SGBV

Output 1.2	Access to support services for vulnerable boys and girls and SGBV survivors provided	Risk: Mistrust or lack of acceptance at community level makes programming impossible. Mitigation: NP will ensure positive community relations from the start of the project. In all cases, proactive, transparent, non-partisan relationship building with communities will help prevent any misconceptions about the project and deliverables and will promote understanding of the key aims/objectives of the project.
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Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	***Revised indicator***[Frontline] [Gender-based violence] # GBV survivors who have received support services (CMR/health, PSS, case management)	0	45	0	45	90
	Means of Verification:	Field reports and case management notes					
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	# of referral pathways made operational or updated for GBV survivors					4
	Means of Verification:	Field reports, assessment reports					
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	***Revised indicator***[Frontline services] # of communities/administrative areas with a functional referral system for protection services for children at a community level					2
	Means of Verification:	Child Protection Reports					
Indicator 1.2.4	PROTECTION	***Revised indicator***[Frontline] [Child Protection]# of children and adolescents who have received critical protection services (data disaggregated by service)			50	50	100
	Means of Verification:	Child Protection report					

Activities

Activity 1.2.1	Assess and identify new/existing referral pathways to services for vulnerable boys and girls and SGBV survivors.
Activity 1.2.2	Provide appropriate case management, referral and follow-up services for boys and girls and SGBV survivors.
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct advocacy in response to identified gaps in humanitarian services where necessary.

Outcome 2	Community based protection mechanisms for GBV prevention & response established & utilized by survivors	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Establishment / strengthening of community based protection mechanisms	Risk:Community based protection mechanisms require considerable amounts of training and ongoing mentoring to ensure effectiveness. With SGBV survivors, confidentiality is key especially due to the stigmatisation. Mitigation: NP will ensure rigorous training, mentoring and follow up to ensure all SOPs for supporting survivors are met by CBPM.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	*** Old indicator *** [Frontline services] [Gender-based violence] # of beneficiaries reached with behaviour change messages on GBV and available services in emergency settings	40	40	20	20	120
	Means of Verification:	Field, training, activity reports					
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	# of community protection meetings held during project period.					12
	Means of Verification:	Field reports, meeting minutes and notes					
Indicator 2.1.3	PROTECTION	# of cases referred through community based protection mechanisms to appropriate services					30
	Means of Verification:	field reports, case management notes					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Conduct training workshops for community members on SGBV prevention and response
Activity 2.1.2	Hold regular protection & security meetings with community members to improve prevention & response to SGBV
Activity 2.1.3	# of cases referred through community based protection mechanisms disaggregated by sex and age

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
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
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.											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.											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 1.1.3 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring.											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 1.2.1 Assess and identify new/existing referral pathways to services for vulnerable boys and girls and SGBV survivors.											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 1.2.2 Provide appropriate case management, referral and follow-up services for boys and girls and SGBV survivors.											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 2.1.1 Conduct training workshops for community members on SGBV prevention and response											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 2.1.2 Hold regular protection & security meetings with community members to improve prevention & response to SGBV											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 1.1.4 Carry out regular assessments to identify high-risk areas and factors exposing men, women, boys and girls to violence/SGBV											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct advocacy in response to identified gaps in humanitarian services where necessary.											X	X	X	X
		X	X											
Activity 2.1.3 # of cases referred through community based protection mechanisms disaggregated by sex and age											X	X	X	X
		X	X											

M & R DETAILS

<p>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 .</p>	<p>To ensure effective oversight of the project, consistent monitoring and evaluation will play an integral role in the overall project management cycle. The monitoring process will be conducted both at field and HQ level and will be led by NP staff, but include input from key stakeholders and beneficiary communities. Detailed field reports which include context overviews, beneficiary information, activity and meeting logs as well as any additional project information will be collected on a weekly basis. Utilising NPs internal project monitoring matrix (PMM), this information will be input at HQ level to measure progress against set objectives and work plan, as well as to capture key challenges and lessons learnt. On a regular basis the data captured in the PMM will be analysed for internal and donor reports and will feed into NPs internal project planning and review process. All information captured at field level will be verified through regular field visits conducted by programme officers and management.</p> <p>The project evaluation process will seek to verify NPs contribution to the safety and security of communities, both in the short and long term. Formative, mainly qualitative assessment activities including participatory risk mapping exercises, community consultations and key informant interviews will seek to guide implementation and provide an indication of community perceptions of the projects impact. The results of the formative evaluation will provide key information for the project planning and review process and ongoing improvement of the project. The summative project evaluation will utilise a mixed methods approach which seeks to illustrate NPs contribution to community safety and protection. Community security surveys will seek to identify protection risks, vulnerabilities and respondent's perceptions of security over time. By comparing results at baseline and end line, the results of the surveys will highlight any change positive or negative on respondent's security. To measure wider trends in the security situation during the project period, field teams will regularly collect primary and secondary data in each location on actual incidence of violence through incident tracking logs. Finally, both community violence surveys and incidents logs will be triangulated with results from focus group discussions, key information interviews and structured observations to provide a richer analysis of the projects impact.</p> <p>A central element of the projects implementation includes ensuring confidentiality of beneficiaries and case data. To ensure this all project staff will be trained in effective information management. This will highlight the importance of data security in reporting and case management activities, removing names and key identifiers from reports, password protecting all field reports and secure storage and disposal of confidential data. Hard-copy files will be stored in field locations for no-longer than 14 days, in which time all relevant information will be inputted into a secure database with paper files disposed of. Regular information management audits will ensure NPs standard operating procedures related to data protection are adhered to. In instances where community groups are engaged in activities which require some form of information management, NP teams will again provide training to ensure data protection is assured.</p>
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OTHER INFORMATION

<p>Accountability to Affected Populations</p>	<p>Beneficiaries will play a pivotal role in the design, implementation and evaluation stages of this project. Initially all staff will be provided compulsory training on the basics of accountability to beneficiaries prior to implementation. Sensitization activities will appraise all community members, local leaders and officials about the work of Nonviolent Peaceforce, the intended aims of the project and to assess key protection issues. The projects planning stages will draw heavily upon beneficiary's experiences of security, safety and risks to identify key areas of programming. Activities such as community meetings, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and participatory risk-mapping will help to identify the most pertinent security related information within the community. In addition these will ensure community participation and input into effective, context relevant protection strategies. This beneficiary led assessment process will be supported by independent contextual analysis conducted by the team which will focus on community hierarchies and decision making structures, gender relations and social capital which will help to integrate community participation and mobilization in the implementation stages of the project.</p> <p>Regular meetings and outreach activities during the projects implementation will provide a necessary feedback loop for beneficiaries regarding project activities/approaches. These will be recorded and reviewed periodically throughout the project-cycle to ensure programming is relevant and beneficiary focused at all stages. In addition, as with all NP locations, post boxes will be located at the project site to allow for anonymous feedback and complaints from beneficiaries or staff, which will be reviewed by Team leaders regularly. Capacity building and support provided to community groups will also be a central feature of the projects implementation stage. These will combine elements of classroom, interactive and experiential learning, whereby knowledge gained in training workshops is strengthened through regular mentoring sessions, meetings and joint prevention and response activities with community groups. Long term engagement in this way ensures greater community involvement and ownership of project activities. Capacity building and awareness raising activities also seek to maximize community participation and self-mobilization. In many cases participating individuals and groups can influence positive social change and play a key role in monitoring violence, raising awareness of GBV, conducting referrals and basic prevention activities such as proactive patrols.</p> <p>In order to integrate do no harm principles within the project the teams will carry out detailed of the local context and conflict dynamics. Working in close coordination with humanitarian partners will ensure that the food and items provided do not negatively interact with the situation on the ground. Specific measures will be taken to ensure the physical safety of women and girls participating in the project including individual risk assessments conducted on a case-by-case basis. Due to the stigmatization of SGBV within South Sudan, teams will ensure discretion and confidentiality at all times while providing support to survivors. In addition, regular follow-up and monitoring activities will ensure that immediate risk to the beneficiaries safety are mitigated and any ongoing protection concerns are highlighted and addressed.</p>
<p>Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.</p>	<p>Subpartners: The project will be directly implemented by NP- there are no sub-partners.</p> <p>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 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) and liaise with the programme development team to ensure successful programme implementation, grants management and M&E functions.</p> <p>Financial Management Each field team has an appointed member who carries out financial administration at the field level, and is overseen by the TL. TLs create monthly field site budgets</p>

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. In addition, financial reports are given in-depth reviews before submission to ensure accuracy.

Coordination with humanitarian partners

NP is an active participant in the protection cluster system both at the national and state levels. In addition, NP is also the protection focal agency in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Jonglei states and the child protection focal agency in Unity, Jonglei and Central Equatoria states. Being a member of the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) for the national Protection Cluster, NP participates in the child protection and GBV protection sub-clusters as well as a number of working groups including the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) working group and the MRM - Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism.

Coordination

At field level NP seeks to maintain strong coordination functions with humanitarian partners through regular meetings, dissemination of briefing reports, joint planning sessions and participation in inter-agency assessments. These allow teams to raise awareness of pertinent protection needs in each locality and discuss joint implementation and response plans where necessary. In most cases, NP's direct protection and protection mainstreaming programming inherently complements the work of many other humanitarian partners: reducing the potential for violence at distributions, facilitating safe access to services and providing direct referrals and accompaniments where necessary. NP's strong links with both beneficiary communities and humanitarian agencies enables greater dialogue through the establishment of joint meetings, workshops and local level advocacy. In many cases this has resulted in a greater understanding of the needs, motives and actions on both sides and provided beneficiaries with improved clarity and understanding regarding service provision, while facilitating strengthened responses from humanitarian agencies on the ground. In addition to the coordination carried out with humanitarian agencies, teams will seek to build collaborative relationships with local

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. International Medical Corps	IMC are a health agency who provide clinical management or rape (CMR) in Malakal / Wau Shilluk and we will refer appropriate cases and coordinate to prevent SGBV.
2. World Vision	World Vision have previously worked in Wau Shilluk providing child protection and psycho-social services. NP will work closely with WV to identify child protection issues, refer cases and support psycho-social services.
3. HDC	HDC currently has protection monitors based in Wau Shilluk who NP will work closely with to understand pressing protection concerns in the community, identify protection cases and build relationships with the community.

Environmental Marker Code

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Code

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project's primary focus on GBV prevention, especially as it results to freedom of movement and access to aid, addresses 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 principal of ensuring the "primacy of local conflict actors" 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.

Safety and Security

The security situation in Malakal County is unstable. Control of Malakal town has changed hands numerous times over the last two months between Government forces and Johnson Olony's opposition aligned forces. However, in Wau Shilluk the security situation is reportedly stable. This was able to be confirmed by the NP team when we conducted an assessment in Wau Shilluk on 14 May 2015. Since then there have been no reports of attacks by either government or opposition forces against Wau Shilluk.

Between 3 – 5 August, UNDSS will carry out a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) in Wau Shilluk which is likely to provide clearance for agencies to land in Wau Shilluk.

NP has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which apply to all teams. In Wau Shilluk we will conduct our own security assessments in order to ensure we have appropriate hibernation plans and evacuation plans (which will include multiple hibernation locations and evacuation options). Our staff will be provided with telecommunications equipment, including VHF radios and Thurayas and will use our extensive network in Upper Nile State to constantly monitor the security situation and to ensure our team is aware of any changes in the operating environment. The team will also communicate regularly with our security team in Juba. Our team will use radios and thurayas to ensure staff are in contact with 'base' in Wau Shilluk when on mission.

Access

As stated above, between 3 – 5 August, UNDSS will carry out a Security Risk Assessment (SRA) in Wau Shilluk which is likely to provide clearance for agencies to land in Wau Shilluk. OCHA have indicated an Interagency Rapids Needs Assessment (IRNA) will be conducted shortly after the SRA has been completed and regular flights are likely to follow.

Alternatively, we will negotiate to access Wau Shilluk via road and river.

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	Team Leader	D	1	3500	6	100.00%	21,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	21,000.00
	The team leader will manage direct implementation in field sites and provide general oversight over HR, logistics and programming for all field staff under their supervision.										
1.2	International Protection Officer (IPO)	D	1	3000	6	100.00%	18,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	18,000.00
	The IPO's will be responsible for direct project implementation at field locations and support to NPO's where necessary.										
1.3	National Protection Officer	D	3	800	6	100.00%	14,400.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	14,400.00
	The NPO's will be responsible for on the ground project implementation, community engagement, mobilisation and capacity building activities.										
1.4	Caretaker	D	2	200	6	100.00%	2,400.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	2,400.00
	Caretakers will prepare food and clean all areas for work and living.										
1.5	Security guard	D	2	200	6	100.00%	2,400.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	2,400.00

	The security guard ensures safety and security of safety of staff and assets in each field location.										
1.6	Senior Programme Manager (SPM)	S	1	4750	6	20.00%	5,700.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	5,700.00
	The SPM will ensure oversight of the project in terms of grants management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. The budgeted amount includes additional rest and recuperation expenses, insurance and medical coverage.										
1.7	Programme Officer	D	1	3000	6	50.00%	9,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	9,000.00
	The programme officer will be the focal point for the management of the project and therefore the % is higher than for other support posts. Their role will include donor liaison and reporting, monitoring and evaluation, project review and organisation of assessments as well as regular travel to the field.										
1.8	Finance Officer	S	1	1000	6	20.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
	The Finance officer will support the implementation of the project by overseeing all financial management and budgeting matters.										
1.9	Logistics Officer	S	1	1000	6	20.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
	The logistic officer will ensure all necessary equipment, supplies and vehicles are provided for at the field level to guarantee successful project implementation.										
1.10	Fringe Benefits - International Staff @ 30%	S	1	2777.5	6	100.00%	16,665.00	5,555.00	5,555.00	5,555.00	16,665.00
	Fringe benefits for International staff includes: Medical insurance, workers compensation cover, rest and recuperation allowances, monthly communication allowance, optional PSS support.										
1.11	Fringe Benefits - National Staff @ 20%	S	1	720	6	100.00%	4,320.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	1,440.00	4,320.00
	Fringe benefits for national staff includes: Medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.										
1.12	Safety & Security Advisor	S	1	4000	6	20.00%	4,800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	4,800.00
	A safety and security advisor is an essential role with this project as it is operating in an isolated area with a highly fluid security situation.										
	Section Total						101,085.00	33,695.00	33,695.00	33,695.00	101,085.00
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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
2.1	Cargo/Shipping (UNHAS)	D	2000	3	1	100.00%	6,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
	Cargo shipping costs based on current UNHAS pricing of \$3 per kg. Estimated 2000kg required for project.										
2.2	Field Consumables	D	1	800	6	100.00%	4,800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	4,800.00
	Field consumables such as food, water and emergency supplies necessary for teams to carry out their activities.										
2.3	Office supplies & equipment	D	1	600	6	100.00%	3,600.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	3,600.00
	Including stationary, office furniture & equipment.										
2.4	First Aid and Medical supplies	D	1	400	1	100.00%	400.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	400.00
	Medical supplies and equipment necessary for carrying out project activities.										
2.5	Printing / signage and associated materials	D	1	200	6	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
	This will include printing of training materials, promotional materials and community protection messaging/ signage on prominent protection issues.										
2.6	Community Protection Materials	D	1	200	6	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
	This will include items such as whistles, torches, flags, plastic sheets and other equipment for community groups to carry out protection related activities.										
	Section Total						17,200.00	5,800.00	5,800.00	5,600.00	17,200.00
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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
3.1	Camping equipment & bedding	D	1	3000	1	100.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
	Camping equipment and bedding required for staff accommodation and sleeping. Costs based on recent quotations.										
3.2	Rain gear	D	1	2000	1	100.00%	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
	Rain gear necessary for the upcoming rainy season.										
3.3	Cell Phones	D	2	50	1	100.00%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
	2 x cell phone for staff communication. Costs based on recent quotations.										
3.4	Visibility Materials & volunteer supplies	D	60	20	1	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
	Visibility materials are essential in ensuring the effectiveness of NPs work. Costs based on recent quotations. Community volunteers engaged in the project such as Women protection teams will be provided T-shirts whilst carrying out their activities.										
3.5	Laptop	D	2	1000	1	100.00%	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00
	Laptop required for reporting and project management activities. Costs based on recent quotations.										
	Section Total						8,300.00	4,500.00	2,400.00	1,400.00	8,300.00
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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
5.1	International Flights (return)	D	2	1250	1	100.00%	2,500.00	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00	2,500.00
	Return international flights for start and end of contracts for 3 x international staff. Costs based on average recent quotations.										

5.2	Domestic flights	D	30	200	1	100.00%	6,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Domestic flights based on average current requirement for field staff. Costs are up to date UNHAS prices for one way flight.											
5.3	Visa Fees	S	3	100	1	100.00%	300.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	300.00
Visa fees fixed at current prices and cover all international staff for project period.											
5.4	Field Travel costs	D	1	1000	6	100.00%	6,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Filed travel costs required for boat and vehicle hire to reach outlying areas.											
Section Total							14,800.00	5,350.00	4,100.00	5,350.00	14,800.00

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
Section Total							0.00	0	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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
7.1	Staff accommodation - Wau Shilluk	S	1	1000	6	100.00%	6,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
\$1000 per month to cover accommodation/ compound space rental in Wau Shilluk											
7.2	Office / Accommodation rental costs (Juba)	S	1	162000	1	10.00%	16,200.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	16,200.00
Rental costs to cover office and staff accommodation costs in Juba.											
7.3	Utilities	S	1	54000	1	5.00%	2,700.00	900.00	900.00	900.00	2,700.00
To cover utility costs in HQ office.											
7.4	Emergency Case Management Costs	D	1	200	6	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
These costs will be incurred for cases where the provision of food, shelter or transportation is vital in the case management process.											
7.5	Community Training Wokrsshops	D	1	1000	6	100.00%	6,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00
Community training workshops will provide capacity building activities on protection, prevention and response to SGBV and child protection in project locations.											
7.6	Community Protection Meetings	D	1	200	6	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
Community protetion meetings seek to provide a participatory forum for discussion of key proteccion issues with community members. NP will also seek to include humanitarian and UN agencies in these meetings so that critical issues of service provision and access can be discussed openly with the community.											
7.7	Communication Costs	D	1	400	6	100.00%	2,400.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	2,400.00
Running costs for sat phones, internet and radio's in field site and at HQ.											
7.8	Focus group discussions / Community protection planning workshps	D	1	200	6	100.00%	1,200.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	1,200.00
FGD's and planning workshops provide a forum for community engagement and ownership over project activities. They wil stimualte engagement and ensure activities are sustainabale.											
Section Total							36,900.00	12,300.00	12,300.00	12,300.00	36,900.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 178,285.00

Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent) 1%

PSC Amount 12,479.95

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		2016	Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	4,159.95	4,160.00	4,160.00	12,479.95

Total Fund Project Cost 190,764.95

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Upper Nile -> Malakal	100					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

