

Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Improving provision of protection assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and contribute to a protective environment in South Sudan.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/P-HR-RL/89108	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/P/INGO/3653		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US\$:	200,000.00		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	1		
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2016	Planned End Date :	28/02/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2016	Actual End Date:	28/02/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>More than two years into the conflict, the population of South Sudan who have gone through appalling violations of humanitarian and human rights laws continues to require protection assistance. Given the conflict's dynamic and non-linear trajectory, those needs change over time and across geographical locations.</p> <p>Inside the Malakal (PoC) site where services have substantially improved, Melut IDP settlements where few actors are offering resource constrained services in the wake of increasing number of people being displaced into these settlements, other constraints continue to plague efforts to meet minimum standards. The prolonged displacement has aggravated stress and trauma, exacerbated the suffering of the more vulnerable segments of the population (e.g. children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.). It has weakened the community's social coping mechanisms. Outside the PoC, in places such as Wau Shilluk, the population is even more vulnerable due to the absence of the protective presence of United Nations (UN) personnel and the services of NGOs, but also due to the lack of information about their plight.</p> <p>Therefore, for a protection program to be responsive, its activities must be continually informed of the changes in the context, inform and coordinated and draw upon the programs of other actors plus involve and engage members of the conflict affected communities.</p> <p>Two other major considerations inform the country protection strategy of Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in South Sudan: the need to prioritize for assistance the most vulnerable persons among the population referred to as Persons With Specific Needs (PWSN), such as elderly, women, and children at risk, or persons with disabilities and the increasing need to cater to populations outside the PoC sites of the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS).</p> <p>Given these considerations, DRC proposes to undertake protection activities in order to save lives, alleviate suffering and contribute to a protective environment in South Sudan Upper Nile State.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	80	560	170	365	1,175
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	65	500	155	280	1,000
Other	15	60	15	85	175
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

The entire affected population at the POC in Malakal and spontaneous settlement in Wau Shilluk, as well as the POC and spontaneous settlements in Melut will be indirect beneficiaries of all protection activities under the project for these areas. The displaced population total 80,616 individuals broken down into:

Melut POC and Spontaneous Settlements: 27,464 (IOM-DTM as of April 2016)
 Malakal POC: 32,719 (IOM-DTM as of June 2016)
 Wau Shilluk: 20,433 (IOM-DTM as of January 2016)

Catchment Population:

The total of the displaced and host populations in the areas of Melut and Malakal where the project team will conduct protection activities will comprise the catchment population. The rationale for this is that at least for one protection activity, i.e. protection monitoring, the project team will not confine themselves to protection issues faced by the displaced population alone. Since the safety and security of both the host and displaced population are usually intertwined, both will benefit from this activity.

As of the latest available data from the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, the displaced population in Melut and Malakal is 80,616 individuals.

However, there are no available host population figures for Melut and Wau Shilluk, the latest census having been conducted in 2008 which has since been superseded by events that led to fundamental changes in the population figures.

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed project aims to improve provision of protection assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and contribute to a protective environment in South Sudan. DRC will target population in Melut IDP settlements, those inside PoC Malakal and those outside. The current context requires a program that pays equal attention to the populations inside and outside the PoC. DRC's outreach missions, conducted this year, confirm that: 1) a substantial proportion of the affected population, many of whom fall under one or more of the UNHCR's vulnerability criteria, did not run to the POC for safety but stayed behind the frontline; 2) members of some of the IDP households who sought shelter at PoC took advantage of the relative calm as well as the dry season to go back to their payams while other members of the family stayed behind at the PoC. Furthermore, unlike in past conflicts where Melut served as safe hub for displaced persons, recent conflict dynamics have made beneficiaries in this location more vulnerable, and the country gradually become a conflict frontline. DRC plans to scale up protection monitoring to these sites to ensure that persons needing protection assistance are identified and appropriate assistance is provided in a timely manner.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Isaac Ndolo	DRC-DDG South Sudan Grants Manager	grants.manager@drc-ssudan.org	+211924065570
Hilde Bergsma	DRC-DDG South Sudan Deputy Country Director- Programmes	head.programme@drc-ssudan.org	+211914122714
Rickard Hartmann	DRC-DDG South Sudan Country Director	drc.ssudan@drc.dk	+211914835510

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Following over twenty months of fighting in South Sudan, the peace agreement signed in August 2015 has failed to make significant contributions to consolidating peace across the country. Adding to the precariousness of peace process, on 2 October 2015 the President of South Sudan issued an administrative decree that divided South Sudan's ten states into twenty-eight, something which has further exacerbated tensions. Nowhere is this development more evident than in Upper Nile State, where DRC-DDG currently carries out protection activities supporting IDPs in Malakal PoC, Melut PoC, and spontaneous IDP settlements in Melut. These developments among others have and will continue to create complications in gaining humanitarian space and safe access to persons in need. The recent in Juba in July 2016, the exit from the country of the former First Vice President Dr. Riek Machar and political realignments have led to recurrence of fighting in the Greater Upper Nile State and other parts of the country considered previously stable.

IDP coping mechanisms have largely eroded during the prolonged conflict and the humanitarian caseload that DRC-DDG supports is currently not reducing in size. Therefore, through 2016 in Melut and Malakal IDP sites, DRC-DDG will be delivering services to an expanding caseload with decreasing resources and will do so in an often insecure environment. Large-scale encampment will unfortunately continue in Malakal and Melut, thus service-delivery will and must continue with the camp unit as an intervention focal point. Earnest efforts by humanitarian agencies have produced substantial improvements in the conditions inside the PoC, particularly as to facilities. However, resource and other constraints continue to plague humanitarian agencies as they struggle to meet minimum standards. The more vulnerable segments of the population (e.g. pregnant and lactating mothers, victims of rape, people with disabilities, elderly at risk, etc.) still face problems in accessing services and facilities. Prolonged displacement has resulted in aggravated stress, grief, and trauma among the population. The communities' own systems for social support and strategies for self-protection have been disrupted and the stabilizing influence of community leaders has weakened. This has contributed to escalations of interpersonal violence, Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and other destructive behaviors. Youth gangs preying on other IDPs have also emerged.

2. Needs assessment

Throughout 2014 and 2015, the prospects for return have been grim for the majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) living in the UNMISS PoC site, spontaneous settlements and collective centers in Melut county and in the UNMISS Malakal PoC. The affected populations have exhibited high levels of stress, grief and trauma as a result of being exposed to extreme violence which has occurred during the conflict. The violence included targeted attacks on hospitals, schools and places of worship, looting, damage to property, widespread criminality, sexual and gender based violence, and otherwise violent intra and inter-communal conflicts.

The conflict and additional influx of displaced populations are expected to continue in the last quarter of 2016 and early 2017. Combined with economic downfall, poor living conditions, inter-communal tensions, growing food insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities, it is anticipated that displaced individuals in Melut, Malakal and surrounding counties will become increasingly prone to engaging in damaging coping strategies, risk taking and destructive behavior, thus threatening themselves and other IDPs.

This conflict has had a multiplier effect on pre-existing protection risks and threats, exacerbating vulnerabilities and the impact of earlier conflicts on communities and individuals. The most vulnerable have suffered the most from the violence, fueled by cultural and social attitudes that create an environment that is unsafe for civilians, especially women and children. The physical environments within the IDP sites add to the challenges facing people with specific needs (PWSN) in accessing basic services.

Since June 2016, DRC has noted an increase in tension and movement among the IDP population, as discussions around the 28 states continued culminating in the July 2016 fighting in Juba. The prevailing political atmosphere has continued to cause insecurity for the population in Malakal and Melut and surrounding areas. With no signs of significant peace programs being rolled out by the transitional government, this issue remains a major hurdle to peace and stability. Though Malakal and Melut currently experience no full blown military encounters, there is a possibility of resumption of fighting in the Greater Upper Nile States when the rain seasons subsides. This is likely to create new influxes depending on conditions and the extent of fighting in locations particularly in Upper Nile, Unity or even Northern Jonglei. Currently, the spontaneous settlements in Melut host 27,464 people (IOM IDPs demographics, April 2016) while Malakal hosts 32,719 (IOM-DTM as of June 2016) IDPs all in the UNMISS compound. The neighboring Wau Shilluk has a needy population of 20,433 people (IOM-DTM as of January 2016). These numbers continue to rise. In Melut, all IDP sites continue to receive new arrivals. However, registration and verification of new arrivals by registration partner stopped in April 2016. INGOs report increased strain on resources due to increase of population. An estimated 4,000 individuals (new arrivals) have not been verified or registered. These new arrival are highly exposed to vulnerability risks such as SGBV. For instance, in August 2016 alone, DRC protection monitors in Melut identified six (6) new SGBV cases of which two survivors needed urgent medical attention.

Under these conditions, DRC believes it is essential to ensure the continuation of protection monitoring and service provision.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

From the wider scope, the project will benefit the entire communities in the target counties. More specifically, identified persons with special needs will benefit from protection assistance. These will include the more vulnerable segments of the population (e.g. pregnant and lactating mothers, victims of rape, people with disabilities, elderly at risk, etc).

4. Grant Request Justification

The need for information is obvious in the counties outside the PoC and across the frontline where agencies have no presence. In these areas, the protection outreach missions serve as mobile protection centers. The areas where these outreach missions are conducted are at times reachable by day trips from DRC's base, whereas some target areas require one or more nights in the field for the protection team. In either case, the information is processed once the team returns to its base and either it is used as a basis for DRC to provide the response or fed into the referral pathway or as an advocacy tool to generate improved response from other humanitarian assistance providers. A specific example of the last would be threats against women who leave the PoC to gather in the bush firewood for cooking are referred to the UNMISS to inform the armed protection patrols of Force Protection Units.

A systematic and structured methodology in generating information about the protection needs of the population is lacking. As protection monitoring looks at the protective environment, DRC's monitoring activities are designed to draw out the following protection issues through the operation of static and mobile protection desks (protection outreach missions).

In addition, a separate and as a stand-alone set of monitoring activities will be screening of and maintenance of an actionable database on PWSN (vulnerability screenings at arrival registrations, at large scale distributions, or general camp-wide surveys). These protection issues will either reflected in the protection staff's daily monitoring report, incident reports, intake forms, referral forms, monthly protection reports, ad hoc reports, and PWSN database.

Depending on the protection issue generated by the monitoring activities, the range of services in response to these issues will include both immediate and longer-term activities ranging from prevention, interventions, advocacy, and policy development to programming at all levels.

Community participation

Recognizing the need for accountability to and participation by the beneficiary communities in the program pursuant to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines on Accountability to Affected Populations, the DRC engages existing social structures of the community and elicits their active participation in identifying and addressing protection concerns. More importantly, the members of the communities have the deepest knowledge and understanding of their context and needs. Their inputs are indispensable to any program that seeks to address those needs.

Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming

Protection activities are built around addressing issues on gender equality, and age and diversity mainstreaming. The screening and provision of assistance to PWSNs are designed to address access and inclusivity issues of persons who are differently abled or fall under one of the categories for vulnerability. Protection is at the core of all humanitarian efforts, DRC will mainstream protection into the work of agencies engaged in other crucial humanitarian interventions (Water And Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Food Security and Livelihood

5. Complementarity

In Malakal, the DRC and HDC, at the suggestion of UNHCR, have agreed to allocate area responsibilities between themselves in order to avoid duplication and maximize the impact of their respective interventions. Within the POC, the DRC is responsible for general protection activities in all the blocks of Sector 1, 4 blocks in Sector 2, and all the blocks in Sector 4 while HDC assumed responsibility for 2 blocks in Sector 2, and 4 blocks in Sector 3. Outside the POC, DRC provides general protection services in Wau Shilluk whereas HDC provides the same in Malakal town. In this regard, there is geographical complementarity between DRC and HDC. On the other hand, DRC refers any child protection and GBV incidents with NP thus providing the element of thematic complementarity between the two organizations. With UNICEF, DRC refers child protection cases that enter its protection desks in the various camps. On CMR and PSS for SGBV cases, DRC collaborates with MSF and IMC respectively by referring cases that emerge from its protection monitoring activities. DRC also mans protection desks for PWSN during food distribution.

In Melut where the DRC chairs the Protection Working Group, HDC and NP do not have a presence but DRC, for purposes of complementarity and synergy, collaborates with other actors who do have a presence. On child protection, DRC collaborates with the Mobile Theatre Team (MTT), a national NGO, on child protection and mine risk education. DRC assists the MTT in operating the child protection desk during NFI and general food distributions as well as providing logistical support on family reunification cases. On SGBV response, DRC collaborates with MSF which provides CMR while DRC provides psycho-social support to survivors. DRC and MSF also partner in providing increased access to hygiene materials for girls and women, as well as key health and hygiene messages. In this and other interventions, the DRC not only achieves complementarity but, at least in the case of MTT, contributes to the capacity building of national NGOs. DRC nonetheless leverages its role as chair of the protection working group by inviting other non-protection actors (GOAL for food distribution, World Vision for WASH, DRC for camp management) in order to mainstream protection with these sectors. DRC also operates PWSN desks during food distribution conducted by GOAL.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Improved provision of protection assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and contribute to a protective environment in South Sudan.

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO2: Quality protection response services are available and can be accessed safely and freely	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed activities fits into the protection cluster strategy of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of disasters, viz:

- a) protection monitoring identifies protection concerns which assists DRC and other partners in providing the appropriate response thus contributing to alleviating human suffering;
- b) identification of and provision of assistance to people with specific needs (PWSNs) or the more vulnerable members of the population thus contributing to efforts to save lives or alleviate human suffering;
- c) training on psycho-social first air to outreach workers and members of the population on suicide or attempted suicide cases will contribute to efforts to save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reducing the social impact of the emergency;
- d) sensitization and awareness activities among community stakeholders will contribute to efforts to generate greater respect for gender rights, reduce instances of sexual exploitation and abuse, and thereby save lives, alleviate human suffering, and reduce the social and economic impact of the emergency, and;
- e) sensitization and awareness activities by way of focus group discussions with community structures on conflict management will contribute to efforts to reduce communal tension and reduce the social impact of the emergency.

Outcome 1

Protection environment for population affected by conflict, including persons with special needs is improved through enhanced access to services and resources

Output 1.1

Description

Protection needs of the population inside and outside the POC are identified and appropriate assistance/referral offered to PWSNs

Assumptions & Risks

Access to target location will be possible.
Environmental hazards do not adversely affect movement of monitoring teams.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Protection Monitoring Melut and Malakal: Protection monitoring visits or safety audits will be carried out in Melut-POC, Melut spontaneous settlements (Dethoma 1 and 2, Koradar, Malek New Paloich School), Malakal-POC, and Wau-Shilluk spontaneous settlement.

Activity 1.1.2

Provision of Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) and Referral. Individual Protection Assistance is geared towards helping reduce vulnerability – even if at basic level for people with specific needs (PWSNs) Melut (Poc and spontaneous settlement)and Malakal (PoC and Wau Shilluk).

Activity 1.1.3

Community Based PSS Malakal PoC: In response to increased suicide and attempted suicide cases in the PoC, train Outreach workers and committee members on Community-based Psychosocial first aid support.

Activity 1.1.4

Community sensitization and awareness creation through focus group discussions, targeting community based protection networks comprising of leaders, women, men, boys, and girls.

Activity 1.1.5

Conflict Management sensitization and awareness creation: Focus group discussions on conflict management will target various community structures in the Malakal POC and Wau Shilluk.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of protection monitoring visits or safety audits in the targeted locations					120
Means of Verification : Monitoring reports, minutes of protection cluster meetings, and work plans.							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of persons with specific needs (disabled, elderly, chronically ill) who receive targeted support/assistance	75	500	120	305	1,000
Means of Verification : Distribution lists, PWSN database, procurement documents, etc.							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of caregivers reached with community-based PSS	20	60			80
Means of Verification : Participants' list and minutes of sessions.							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	(Frontline services) # of women, girls, boys and men at risk of GBV reached through community-based protection networks	0	50	0	20	70
Means of Verification : Participant list, attendance sheet, session materials, and session reports.							
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	Number of people sensitized on conflict management					25
Means of Verification : List of participants; attendance sheets							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

1. Monitoring Plans

DRC endeavors to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. DRC's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of M&E into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of M&E staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) transparency with processes, progress and results. The M&E plan for this program will be in line with the 2015 M&E Strategy for DRC in South Sudan, which includes: 1. Ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out M&E activities: DRC's senior program team includes an experienced M&E and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all M&E activities for the program. One national M&E Officer has been included in this program budget and will be present in the field to carry out day-to-day monitoring activities and evaluations in collaboration with the M&E coordinator; 2. Regular and systematic indicator performance tracking: Monthly indicator performance tracking of this program will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan and that no beneficiary is left behind as a result of falling short of DRC's output commitments. All contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed by the Malakal and Melut based teams with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Program Coordinator and submitted to CHF in a timely manner. DRC strives for transparency in its monitoring and evaluation processes and will make all findings available to key stakeholders, including CHF.

For the activities proposed in this proposal monitoring will also include post distribution monitoring, through verification of names of beneficiaries on the distribution lists and the received items, service satisfaction of the beneficiaries, tracing of beneficiaries and household verification, visual check on the CRI at household level, cross checking of items for sale in the local markets and feedback mechanism, all standard in DRC programming.

2. Evaluation Plans

In order to measure the extent to which the program outcomes indicators performed as compared to the baseline, the M&E model consider annual/mid program evaluation. These evaluations will consider the indicators as captured in baseline including protection concern, Person With Specific Needs benefited, referral mechanism and protection mainstreaming. Findings and recommendations of these evaluations will be further incorporated into future DRC programming.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Protection Monitoring Melut and Malakal: Protection monitoring visits or safety audits will be carried out in Melut-POC, Melut spontaneous settlements (Dethoma 1 and 2, Koradar, Malek New Paloich School), Malakal-POC, and Wau-Shilluk spontaneous settlement.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) and Referral. Individual Protection Assistance is geared towards helping reduce vulnerability – even if at basic level for people with specific needs (PWSNs) Melut (Poc and spontaneous settlement)and Malakal (PoC and Wau Shilluk).	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.3: Community Based PSS Malakal PoC: In response to increased suicide and attempted suicide cases in the PoC, train Outreach workers and committee members on Community-based Psychosocial first aid support.	2016												X
	2017	X	X										

Activity 1.1.4: Community sensitization and awareness creation through focus group discussions, targeting community based protection networks comprising of leaders, women, men, boys, and girls.	2016									X	X		
	2017												
Activity 1.1.5: Conflict Management sensitization and awareness creation: Focus group discussions on conflict management will target various community structures in the Malakal POC and Wau Shilluk.	2016										X		
	2017												

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Recognizing the need for accountability to and participation by the beneficiary communities in the program pursuant to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines on Accountability to Affected Populations, the DRC engages existing social structures of the community and elicits their active participation in identifying and addressing protection concerns. More importantly, the members of the communities have the deepest knowledge and understanding of their context and needs. Their inputs are indispensable to any program that seeks to address those needs.

Implementation Plan

At the inception of the project, the grants manager and technical coordinator will conduct a workshop meeting with the project teams involved in the field to level off on the financial parameters and reporting of the project, as well as to revisit and prepare a more detailed work plan and procurement plan. Monthly monitoring of the project will be conducted to ensure its progress and to enable the team to immediately address any internal challenges that may arise. For external challenges, this will also be immediately addressed as well as brought to the attention of the CHF's project oversight team.

In focus group discussions with representatives of the affected population, feedback will also be generated on the impact of the project for purposes of identifying opportunities for adjustments.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Protection Cluster	The DRC is co-lead of the Protection Cluster in Malakal as well as Chair of the Protection Working Group in Melut. This role puts it in a position to coordinate and collaborate with all protection actors in Malakal and Melut.
HDC	The HDC and DRC has, upon the suggestion of UNHCR, allocated among themselves certain sections of the Malakal POC for general protection activities. Outside the POC, HDC is responsible for general protection activities in Malakal town whereas the DRC is responsible for Wau Shilluk.
NP	NP provides protection accompaniment outside the POC. Thus, for protection concerns of IDPs outside the Malakal POC and requiring protection accompaniment, the DRC refers such concerns to the NP.
UNHCR	For assistance to persons with specific needs (PWSNs), the DRC has an ongoing partnership with UNHCR to tap into their pipeline to provide Core Relief Items to households of PWSNs in Melut (POC and spontaneous settlements) and Malakal (POC and Wau Shilluk).
UNICEF	For child protection concerns in Malakal (POC and Wau Shilluk) that come to the attention of the DRC's protection monitoring staff, these concerns are referred to the UNICEF.
MTT	For child protection concerns in Melut (POC and spontaneous settlements) that come to the attention of the DRC's protection monitoring staff, these concerns are jointly addressed by the DRC and MTT.
MSF	For CMR to SGBV cases in both Melut (POC and spontaneous settlements) and Malakal (POC and Wau Shilluk), these concerns are referred to the MSF.
IMC	For psychosocial response to SGBV cases in Malakal (POC and Wau Shilluk), these are referred to the IMC.
HI	For provision of mobility devices to persons with disabilities, the DRC collaborates with HI by providing the latter with its database of PWDs whereas the latter provides the mobility devices.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The communities' own systems for social support and strategies for self-protection have been disrupted and the stabilizing influence of community leaders has weakened. This has contributed to escalations of interpersonal violence, Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and other destructive behaviors. This project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality in the following ways. 1) DRC will ensure that community groups have good representation of women to ensure that their protection concerns are sufficiently addressed. Attention will be devoted to community based groups representing the more vulnerable members, e.g. women's groups, and groups to represent interests of the elderly and people with disabilities. To improve both the accountability and responsiveness of protection and other humanitarian services to beneficiary communities, there is a need to engage community representatives and other stakeholders, particularly the vulnerable groups in taking part in identifying and addressing protection concerns in their communities. Community based groups serve the function of coping mechanism for conflict affected communities, within and outside the PoC.

2) A greater number of target beneficiaries will be women and girls

3) A proper referral mechanisms, which will include referrals of SGBV victims for necessary assistance, will ensure that vulnerable women get the necessary medical and psychosocial support in a timely manner.

Protection Mainstreaming

The project team will adhere to the following protection mainstreaming principles: first, prioritizing the safety and dignity of the affected population and avoiding doing harm; second, ensuring meaningful access to members of the affected population; third, observing accountability, and; fourth, ensuring community participation and empowerment.

The design of the project is such that the identification of the beneficiaries, the timing and location of service delivery, and other aspects of implementation will be conducted in a manner that does not jeopardize the safety of the population. On ensuring meaningful access, the core activity of assistance to PWSN ensures that the more vulnerable members of the affected population are given assistance by prioritizing them as beneficiaries. Prior to, during, and post-implementation, constant and repeated dialogues will be conducted with the population to ensure that they are given an opportunity to inform the project as well as generate feedback from them thus providing the project the element accountability and community participation and empowerment.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

While INGOs are currently not a direct target of the conflict in South Sudan, there is a possibility of being caught in cross-fire or shelling, especially when operating in or near the frontline of the conflict in Upper Nile state. Furthermore, risks and threats are extremely varied in the South Sudan context and the operating environments are remote and sometimes inaccessible. The proliferation, easy access and use of small arms and weapons held by the population and duty bearers regularly exacerbate conflict situations.

The DRC risk assessment is regularly reviewed and mitigating measures are adapted and implemented to reflect the threats faced by the staff. The following list is not exhaustive but gives examples of site specific SOPs that are in place in Melut; the risk management system is supported by as DRC's Country Safety Adviser.

The following site specific SOPs are in place in Melut:

- Medevac procedures
- Relocation, evacuation and hibernation strategies
- Personal security measures and staff preparedness
- Vehicle and staff field movement procedures
- Communication procedures
- Incident reporting procedures
- Local safety rules

Access

Access to the Malakal POC is generally available, except during instances such as the one that occurred on 18 February when uniformed armed elements broke into the POC and communal violence broke out. Occasionally, the river crossing from Malakal to Wau Shilluk is also closed. Melut, on the other hand, enjoys lesser restrictions on its movements around the various spontaneous settlements (Dethoma 1, Dethoma 2, Koradar, Malek, New Paloich School) and the POC.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Expat Program Staff - Malakal - Protection Manager	D	1	6,832.18	3	100.00	20,496.54
1.2	Expat Program Staff - Melut - Protection Manager	D	1	6,832.18	3	100.00	20,496.54
1.3	Expat Support Staff - Juba - Quality Management Advisor	S	1	7,670.14	1	100.00	7,670.14
1.4	National Program Staff - Malakal - Protection Assistants	D	7	670.00	2	100.00	9,380.00
1.5	National Program Staff - Malakal - Protection Outreach Workers	D	10	400.00	2	100.00	8,000.00

1.6	National Program Staff - Malakal - Protection Officer	D	2	1,900.00	2	100.00	7,600.00
1.7	National Program Staff - Melut - Protection Assistants	D	7	650.00	2	100.00	9,100.00
1.8	National Program Staff - Melut - Protection Officer	D	3	1,500.00	2	100.00	9,000.00
1.9	National Program Staff - Melut - SGBV outreach workers	D	8	395.00	2	100.00	6,320.00
1.10	National Program Staff - Melut - SGBV officer	D	1	1,350.00	2	100.00	2,700.00
1.11	National Program Staff Melut - SGBV Assistants	D	3	660.00	2	100.00	3,960.00
1.12	National Support Staff - Juba - HR Manager	S	1	2,900.00	1	100.00	2,900.00
Section Total							107,623.22
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Malakal - Training on identification and referral	D	160	6.00	1	100.00	960.00
2.2	Malakal - Conflict Management Training	D	20	6.00	1	100.00	120.00
2.3	Malakal - Support of PWSNs (laas, dress, trousers, sandals...)	D	600	60.00	1	100.00	36,000.00
2.4	Malakal - Training on community based psychosocial support	D	120	6.00	1	100.00	720.00
2.5	Malakal - Identification of PWSNs - casual workers	D	10	4.00	1	100.00	40.00
2.6	Malakal - Focus Group Discussion on PSEA	D	6	50.00	1	100.00	300.00
2.7	Melut - Conflict Management Training	D	20	6.00	1	100.00	120.00
2.8	Melut - Support of PWSNs (laas, dress, trousers, sandals...)	D	150	60.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
2.9	Melut - Training on identification and referral	D	160	6.00	1	100.00	960.00
2.10	Melut - Training on community based psychosocial support	D	120	6.00	1	100.00	720.00
2.11	Melut - Identification of PWSNs - casual workers	D	10	4.00	1	100.00	40.00

2.12	Melut - Focus Group Discussion on PSEA	D	6	50.00	1	100.00	300.00
2.13	Malakal - Protection Monitoring	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
2.14	Melut - Protection Monitoring	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
2.15	Malakal - Airtime - community mobilisation	D	6	125.00	1	100.00	750.00
2.16	Melut - Airtime - community mobilisation	D	6	125.00	1	100.00	750.00
Section Total							53,780.00
Equipment							
3.1	Airtime for Thuraya	D	6	100.00	1	100.00	600.00
3.2	Security and Safety	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
Section Total							2,100.00
Travel							
5.1	In Country Flights - Malakal	D	6	275.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
5.2	Vehicle Fuel & Running Costs - Malakal	D	1	2,138.00	1	100.00	2,138.00
5.3	In Country Flights - Melut	D	6	275.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
5.4	Vehicle Fuel & Running Costs - Melut	D	1	2,138.00	1	100.00	2,138.00
Section Total							7,576.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Local Administration - Malakal	D	1	5,800.00	1	100.00	5,800.00
	<i>Office and compound rent/maintenance, Utilities, Office Supplies, Communication Costs, Legal and Administrative charges, Bank fees & Cash facilitator fees (for detailed breakdown see Annex 2)</i>						
7.2	Local Administration - Melut	D	1	5,800.00	1	100.00	5,800.00
	<i>Office and compound rent/maintenance, Utilities, Office Supplies, Communication Costs, Legal and Administrative charges, Bank fees & Cash facilitator fees (for detailed breakdown see Annex 2)</i>						
7.3	Local Administration - Juba	D	1	3,436.67	1	100.00	3,436.67
	<i>Office and compound rent/maintenance, Utilities, Office Supplies, Communication Costs, Legal and Administrative charges, Bank fees & Cash facilitator fees (for detailed breakdown see Annex 2)</i>						
7.4	Bank Charges	S	1	800.00	1	100.00	800.00

	Section Total						15,836.67
SubTotal		1,466.00					186,915.89
Direct							175,545.75
Support							11,370.14
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							13,084.11
Total Cost							200,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							200,000.00

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Malakal	50	40	290	100	175	605	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Protection Monitoring Melut and Malakal: Protection monitoring visits or safety audits will be carried out in Melut-POC, Melut spontaneous settlements (Dethoma 1 and 2, Koradar, Malek New Paloich School), Malakal-POC, and Wau-Shilluk spontaneous settlement.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) and Referral. Individual Protection Assistance is geared towards helping reduce vulnerability – even if at basic level for people with specific needs (PWSNs) Melut (Poc and spontaneous settlement)and Malakal (PoC and Wau Shilluk).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Community Based PSS Malakal PoC: In response to increased suicide and attempted suicide cases in the PoC, train Outreach workers and committee members on Community-based Psychosocial first aid support.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Community sensitization and awareness creation through focus group discussions, targeting community based protection networks comprising of leaders, women, men, boys, and girls.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conflict Management sensitization and awareness creation: Focus group discussions on conflict management will target various community structures in the Malakal POC and Wau Shilluk.</p>

Upper Nile -> Melut	50	40	270	70	190	570	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Protection Monitoring Melut and Malakal: Protection monitoring visits or safety audits will be carried out in Melut-POC, Melut spontaneous settlements (Dethoma 1 and 2, Koradar, Malek New Paloich School), Malakal-POC, and Wau-Shilluk spontaneous settlement.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) and Referral. Individual Protection Assistance is geared towards helping reduce vulnerability – even if at basic level for people with specific needs (PWSNs) Melut (Poc and spontaneous settlement)and Malakal (PoC and Wau Shilluk).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Community sensitization and awareness creation through focus group discussions, targeting community based protection networks comprising of leaders, women, men, boys, and girls.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conflict Management sensitization and awareness creation: Focus group discussions on conflict management will target various community structures in the Malakal POC and Wau Shilluk.</p>
---------------------	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----	--

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	Annex 2- CHF Protection - breakdown of operating costs.xls