

Requesting Organization :	Standard Action Liaison Focus				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Gender Based Violence as subsidiary clusters	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Protection of GBV survivors and conflict affected population in Fangak county				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/P/NGO/748		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	120,001.54		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/01/2016	Planned End Date :	30/06/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/01/2016	Actual End Date:	30/06/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>This project is targeting conflict displaced communities and host community of Fangak county in Jonglei state who are at high risk of gender based violence, death, injury and life threatening diseases like HIV/Aids, STIs and reproductive health related illnesses aggravated due to violence. : The core of this project is to ensure prevention of protection risks and to provide timely response services to men, women, boys and girls affected by shocks. The target population is 5,400 broken down as 500 boys and 1000 girls, 3400 women 500 men. The project will be implemented in 6 months and is costed at a budget of 120,030 USD. SALF will implement this project directly in Fangak county in collaboration with the target population, the administration in Fangak county and partners on ground to achieve maximum project results. The project will be implemented in the three payams namely old Fangak, Mareang (Toch) and Keew . It is expected that by the end of the project period the target population will feel more safe ,have dignity, more access to services and will be in a better position to make informed choices as far as behaviour change is concerned.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	500	3,400	500	1,000	5,400
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	250	2,250	300	500	3,300
People in Host Communities	200	1,100	200	500	2,000
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	50	50	0	0	100
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
2500 (500 men ,1000 women, 500 boys , 500 girls) host community members of kolanyang payam of piggi county. These are very close neighbours of Fangak county , who share services like schools ,hospitals ,water and grazing blocks with each other. They will indirectly benefit from awareness campaigns and access to social amenities.					
Catchment Population:					
It is a dense population comprised of host community and IDPS from the Nuer ethnic group who are pastoralists but do also practice fishing and crop farming in small scale. The IDPS are from various clans emerging from as far as Bentiu and Malakal united together by strong cultural ties .					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project aims at providing life -saving GBV prevention and response . In a nut shell it is aimed at protecting the rights of the most vulnerable men, women, boys and girls , including freedom of movement; improving self-reliance and coping capacities through prevention of protection risks and scaling up response services to survivors of GBV.

This project also seeks to coordinate with other multi-sectoral actors operating in Fangak county through continuation of regular coordination meetings to ensure effective and coordinated response and entrench protection mainstreaming among partners on ground.

The project intends to utilize the dry season through implementing most activities in the first and second quarters , an example is SALF will be pre- positioning supplies like dignity kits in January 2016. Some of the life saving services to scale up this year include, case management, life-saving psycho social support, increasing access to health services and HIV/Aids prevention.

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
Florence Paul	Programs Manager	florencepk.paul797@gmail.com	211955699189
Lony Ruot Kok	President	salfnets@yahoo.com	211955411371
Pius Munene	Finance Director	pijunesh@gmail.com	211955428380

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Majority of IDPS in Fangak county have been integrated into the host community. The case load has however increased from 2015 figures attributed to IDP Population reluctance to return to their homes despite the August 2015 signed peace deal aimed at ending the political crisis in South Sudan and the continuing violence in upper Nile and unity states. Peace according to the population is yet to consolidate .A total of 93,540 conflict affected men and women live in Fangak County this are IDPs and Host community (Protection Cluster figures, October 2015). Majority of these are women and children. IRNA report , keew payam June 2015 estimated IDP figures as; 3,000 Pulita payam 15,000,Old Fangak payam ,,13,000 Manajang payam 4,700 Paguir payam 19,089. IRNA report , October 2015 New Fangak county estimated IDPS in New Fangak and wicmuon boma an area which has been a military base for close to two years as 19,092 (4781 men, 6579 women 3291 boys 3331 girls) .

As of December 30th 2015 minimal Violence has been reported .However, human rights violations and grave abuses on women and children continue in the county due to active hostilities in Upper Nile and Unity States with reportedly high figures of forced recruitment of young men and boys into the militia to go fight in Upper Nile and Unity states (SALF assessment 2015). The political environment pose uncertainty for IDPS especially with the confusion of creation of states and administrative areas by both warring parties. While Peace is imminent , its achievement remains a long process according to the IDPS.

There are strong cultural and social norms in this area which places women and girls at vulnerable situations. Women hold fears of sexual assault and rape for their daughters if they send them to collect firewood and water (SALF Focus Group Discussions 2015) , because if they report it , their girls risk facing stigma and may not attract suitors for marriage.The prolonged conflict has had negative impact on human rights especially the rights of women ,boys and girls. Protection mechanisms were broken leaving the population at risk of protection threats like restricted movement and with conflict going on in Unity and Upper Nile, Forceful recruitment of young men is rampant

There is a general lack of local supplies in the market, because of the conflict and high inflation . This has affected population access to basic needs and NGO operations on ground, have since then attracted high administrative costs , in Fangak , the main challenge is access to fuel for movement , since the movement is only possible by River Nile .The population continue to rely heavily on NGOs to provide basic needs and essential services

2. Needs assessment

Protection threats in Fangak county have been catalyzed by the December 2013 conflict. Other factors like the economy and destruction of social infrastructure has played a role in the broken protection systems and livelihoods. Protracted economic crisis has been worsened by the recent devaluation of the south Sudanese currency posing risks for the population with a relatively high risk of women and girls trading sex for basic needs. Livelihoods have been destabilized and men who are the main breadwinners unable to provide for their families. The health Centre, schools, and other social amenities were completely destroyed in New Fangak and has left men, women, boys, girls, disabled, elderly more vulnerable to protection risks and threats and congestion in old Fangak.

Apart from lack of basic needs and access to services, there is widespread trauma among boys and young men who had been forcefully recruited into the militia. Women and girls in particular live in fear and do not feel safe to collect water and firewood because of the presence of the militia. Women and girls also risk rape (SALF Assessment 2015). There is need to liaise with partners to ensure girls, women, boys and men access health, psychosocial and social services. There is need to enhance coordination with local authority, frontline service providers and chiefs to restore broken local protection mechanisms and orient them on protective emergency response for both adult and child survivors. Much focus should be placed on preventing more harm to beneficiaries and responding to the different needs of survivors.

There is need to prevent SGBV to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. There is also need to coordinate with nutrition partners to ensure people living with HIV receive nutritional information to prevent opportunistic diseases. HIV Aids prevalence is at 1.3% in Jonglei state according to South Sudan Household Survey (SSHHS) of 2010 and the Behavioural Monitoring Survey (BMS) of 2008. The presence of militia in schools where IDPS have taken shelter coupled with limited lighting at night may put women and girls, men and boys at a higher risk of sexual abuse resulting to new HIV/AIDS infections. There is need to equip frontline service providers and community based protection networks with skills on conducting awareness on GBV, Psychosocial support and HIV Aids. Nuer culture and customs undermines the dignity of women and girls. This aggravates the problem of early/forced marriages of boys and girls. SALF will coordinate with other clusters including the education partners to promote advocacy and involvement of men in protection and equal treatment for both girls and boys. There is need to provide dignity kits for women and girls and to conduct Sensitization on SGBV and life skills.

Environmental issues and conflict arise out of IDP congestion like deforestation for fuel. This project intends to create awareness on peace and peaceful co existence and also good practices of waste management and afforestation even though funding for it is limited.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project targets both direct and indirect beneficiaries who are conflict affected and displaced of all ages. The total direct beneficiaries are 5400 (500 men, 3400 women, 500 boys, 1000 girls). The host community figures are (200 men, 1100 women, 250 boys and 500 girls). The IDPS figures are (250 men, 2250 women, 300 boys, 500 girls). 100 (50 men and 50 women) frontline service providers are targeted in the 3 payams. There are estimated 4000 (2000 women, 1000 men, 500 boys and 500 girls) from Kolanyang payam of neighbouring Pigi county bordering New Fangak. These are very close neighbours of Fangak county, who share social amenities like schools, hospitals, water and grazing blocks with each other. They will indirectly benefit from awareness campaigns designed in this project.

4. Grant Request Justification

According to HNO and protection cluster figures 2015, Fangak county has a caseload of 163,200 people in need of protection services. These people are faced with life threatening situations like violence, injury, drought and disease. The Protection Cluster has considered the county as among those in need of prevention and response services due to the huge case load of IDPS. Due to conflict the protection mechanisms have not only collapsed but also the caseload is the highest ever recorded since the onset of the conflict. SALF has been operating in Fangak County since the year 2000. It understands the dynamics of the county and the needs of the target group. SALF has the capacity of responding to protection needs of both the host community and the IDPS. It has assets and competent staff who are trained to handle protection emergencies. SALF has implemented CHF funded project of 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 and now urgently needs CHF funding for 2016 to address the needs of the huge caseload. Further more, CHF funding is necessary to ensure that the needs of the caseload presented are addressed in line with the IASC standards for GBV interventions. In 2014/2015 SALF responded to the needs of only 9090 men and women in Fangak, this funding will address the needs of new 5400 beneficiaries in three payams of Pulita (Keew), old Fangak and Mareang (Toch).

5. Complementarity

This CHF funding is necessary to ensure that the needs of the caseload presented are addressed in line with the IASC standards for GBV interventions. In 2015 SALF responded to the needs of only 9090 men and women in Fangak, this funding will address the needs of new 5400 beneficiaries in three payams of Keew, old Fangak and Mareang (Toch).

SALF's CHF funding is too small to cater for the presented caseload and leaves out more than 20,000 people in need from other payams of Fangak county without support. To address this funding gap, SALF will continue fundraising for these needs. Currently UNFPA is funding caseloads in payams not addressed by CHF funding for the project "strengthening of local protection systems" amounting to 70,000 USD in the first quarter of 2016. This will address the needs of a total of 6000 conflict affected IDPS and host community and places emphasis on protecting women as well as strengthening their sources of livelihoods. CHF does not fund integration of livelihood activities in GBV programming in the longer term.

This project will run for 6 months because the funding available is small and we expect changes of context by July 2016 with a possibility of IDPS returning back to their homes in light of the signed peace agreement.

SALF is also sourcing for funding externally to implement more durable solutions to the problem of GBV beyond the emergencies.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To Increase access and improve provision of quality, timely, safe, age appropriate and gender sensitive GBV prevention and response services for 5400 IDPS and Host communities by December 2016

PROTECTION							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
CO1: The safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals is improved through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming to address threats and vulnerabilities		HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity			50		
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			50		
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project activities are designed in line with Strategy tier one of prevention and response..SALF intends to increase availability and improve provision of quality, timely, safe, age appropriate and gender sensitive GBV response and prevention services .</p> <p>Other activities aim at the reduction of risks of GBV in the provision of multi-sectoral response to the affected population though life saving messaging and coordination of multi sector protection mainstreaming activities. SALF is a protection Partner in Fangak county and would ensure that meetings are held to support partners in protection mainstreaming.</p> <p>Coordination with other partners would ensure among other results that vulnerable females and males within affected populations have received skill and knowledge-building opportunities, including life skills.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Increased access to safe , quality and timely services							
Output 1.1							
Description							
Men, boys women and girls receiving quick and improved protection services							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>Assumption that beneficiaries would use the services provided</p> <p>Assumption that other service providers especially in the health sector will be in a position to respond to GBV -health related cases like rape and HIV/Aids testing</p> <p>Assumption that the beneficiaries target number remain constant.</p> <p>There is the risk of further displacement if peace does not consolidate</p>							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Identify vulnerable women and girls and distribute Dignity kits to 500 women and 500 girls provided by the core pipeline							
Activity 1.1.2							
Equip 3 women centers with print outs of case management tools ,PSS tools ,communication materials and equipment to effectively offer services in confidentiality.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Conduct case management for adult and child survivors in the 3 payams using appropriate tools.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Provide psychosocial support services to adult and child survivors in the 3 payams							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	(Frontline services) # of dignity kits distributed to beneficiaries					1,000
Means of Verification : Distribution List,M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) established/maintained					3
Means of Verification : Photos,M&E reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	"# of GBV survivors receiving case management services					108
Means of Verification : M&E reports, Social workers weekly reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	# of GBV survivors receiving PSS/PFA services					5,400
Means of Verification : Social workers weekly reports, M&E reports							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Increased capacity among frontline service providers to deliver quality and timely services							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>The trained frontline service providers will use the knowledge acquired</p> <p>The beneficiaries would be willing to cooperate with the frontline service providers in the prevention and response to GBV.</p> <p>There is a risk of trained female frontline service providers being too busy with domestic chores as opposed to using the acquired knowledge</p>							

Activities
Activity 1.2.1
Conduct trainings in the 3 locations of a total of 40 male and 40 females who are CBPNs from IDPS, and host communities on PFA
Activity 1.2.2
Conduct orientations in 3 locations of 20 male and 20 female CBPNs on GBV in emergency response for adult and child survivors.
Activity 1.2.3
Conduct training of 30 female and 30 male frontline service providers on community based psychosocial support

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of GBV service providers trained on PSS	40	40			80
Means of Verification : Training reports, M&E reports , Photos							
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # people trained on GBV in emergencies using GBV Minimum Standards	20	20	0	0	40
Means of Verification : Training reports, M&E reports, Photos							
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of caregivers reached with community-based PSS	30	30			60
Means of Verification :							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring and evaluation constitute an integral component of this project. The log frame established for this project simplifies the M&R task for the organization. SALF will employ its internal M&E tools to monitor the project bearing in mind the critical involvement of both male and female beneficiaries. For this reason, Participatory monitoring and evaluation methods are to be applied simultaneously to get feedback on the implemented activities, objectives as well the outcomes.

SALF monitoring and evaluation officer will work closely with the field staff including the protection officer to document progress. M&E tools to be used include field visits, one on one interviews with project beneficiaries (direct and indirect), public discussions, Focus group discussions, interviews with boma, payam, county and state officials as well as reflecting on the project activities. Data gathered, which mainly include key persons and beneficiary feedback will be used to gauge progress and will be used to generate monthly activity report and progress reports. Information from beneficiaries, [partners and staff will be analyzed and reported within the organization to manage the said project and also to be kept for future reference and guidance on lessons learnt. Data received will add value to GBV information management system

SALF will provide full support to the protection cluster monitoring team during the mid term and final evaluation conducted on the project to ascertain its effectiveness in achieving the overall purpose, objectives and outcomes.

The reporting format to be used for this project shall be adopted from the GBV sub cluster and the GMS . It shall be submitted regularly as required alongside related reports like the" 5Ws". and FTS . Financial reporting on the project activities shall also be shared with the donor and cluster members if need be.

Key to risk mitigation is coordination internally as SALF and externally with other partners. SALF field coordinator is in charge of reporting activity progress in the field including security and safety of staff. In the event that IDPS get further displaced and move to the bomas within the county/project area, SALF will swiftly adjust to the new locations and continue delivering critical services .similarly in the unlikely event that IDPS are further displaced and move outside the project area, discussions will be held by the Protection cluster SALF and CHF to find appropriate solutions. In case there will be New IDP arrivals, they will be treated with the dignity they deserve and discussions with key local leaders and partners on ground about settling them will be a top priority

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identify vulnerable women and girls and distribute Dignity kits to 500 women and 500 girls provided by the core pipeline	2016		X										
Activity 1.1.2: Equip 3 women centers with print outs of case management tools ,PSS tools ,communication materials and equipment to effectively offer services in confidentiality.	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct case management for adult and child survivors in the 3 payams using appropriate tools.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.4: Provide psychosocial support services to adult and child survivors in the 3 payams	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.1: Conduct trainings in the 3 locations of a total of 40 male and 40 females who are CBPNs from IDPS, and host communities on PFA	2016	X	X										
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct orientations in 3 locations of 20 male and 20 female CBPNs on GBV in emergency response for adult and child survivors.	2016	X	X										

OTHER INFO**Accountability to Affected Populations**

SALF has an organizational culture of involving both men and women during needs assessments. This way beneficiaries are able to prioritize their needs and define approaches for meeting them. Full involvement and consultations with key local leaders and existing county frontline service providers will ensure that valuable opinions and decisions are made for the success of the project. SALF will be employing participatory methods in the activities so that the emergency affected men; women; boys; girls, understand the whole project process ; touching on the key areas like, targets ,objectives and the expectations by the end of the project implementation; this will be done during meetings with beneficiaries.

Accountability will be achieved during monitoring and evaluation whereby participatory monitoring using participatory tools like focus group discussions and interviews will be employed . Project progress will be communicated to beneficiaries through their leaders.

Implementation Plan

SALF intends to directly implement Protection activities with close collaboration of actors on ground and key leaders of the beneficiary groups. It will make use of the experience of its qualified and well trained staff as well as its existing organization resources and facilities. Accurate timing is key given that the project area is prone to floods which may hamper movement. SALF will make use of its previous experience in the implementation of similar Protection interventions. Notably, SALF has worked previously with UNFPA, ministry of Gender, child and social welfare and CHF in the Protection sector, therefore the organization has credible experience and capacity to respond to the needs of men, women, boys and girls affected by shocks. Notwithstanding, is the importance of consultation and participation of local leaders and beneficiaries to participate in the implementation of the planned activities. The organization will liaise continuously with community leaders in the planning, implementation and monitoring phases of the project. As a protection partner, the organization intends to bring on board actors on ground to work together to promote protection mainstreaming as a cross cutting issue through meetings and use of practical examples and demonstrations.

SALF recognizes the importance of pursuing its humanitarian goals by complying with the existing internationally accepted standard guidelines as well as the minimum requirements of International Humanitarian principles including IASC and SOP for Gender based Violence Prevention ,Protection and Response in South Sudan. Thus, SALF will continue to work with UNFPA as a technical partner in support of the overall GBV programming including this emergency project to achieve all the stipulated objectives.

SALF will enhance and promote the visibility of CHF supported project by ensuring all material and equipment used in the project are branded with the donors' name and Logo. Branding shall also be manifested by acknowledging the support of CHF funded project in meetings and gatherings.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Solidarites'	They implement WASH projects and they will support privacy and safety of WASH facilities for men and women , provide appropriate washing facilities for menstruating women , help restore dignity of women and girls and set an example on implementation of protection mainstreaming in WASH.
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)	They manage the county health centres, PHCCUs and we will work together in case management including CMR, access to HIV/AIDS services and referrals
Norwegian Peoples' Aid (NPA)	They work with WFP and are in charge of food distribution at the county and we will need their support to implement "meaningful access" meaning protecting pregnant women ,disabled women and girls from sexual exploitation and harassment during food distributions . This was identified as an issue by SALF in previous interventions.
Nile Hope	They implement Nutrition programs and provide life saving services like ensuring the protection of pregnant women and children from malnutrition which can aggravate the situation especially of the people living with HIV/AIDS.Thus working together will ease the campaign against HIV/Aids and other life threatening diseases
Food For The Hungry (FH)	This organization will come in handy during advocacy campaigns against early/forced child marriages through the keep all children in school campaign.
Hold The Child	This organization implements child protection activities. We will work together in providing service to children survivors of GBV
Ministry of Gender Child and Social welfare	The ministry is responsible for policy making, their links at the county level and the state will ensure that advocacy programs on protection are considered

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The protection needs of women and men, boys and girls have been given prime consideration in this project process as given by IASC guidelines on gender. The activities are designed to meet gender needs presented on this document of both women and men through equal participation and implementation of the project. Male champions are critical in implementing GBV interventions because of the fact that SGBV does not occur to a specific sex. It is about considerations of roles of both males and females. Both male and female leaders from the host community and the IDPS will participate in the decision making processes to ensure provision of equal gender opportunities and critical services to address rape, trauma and access to health care. Participatory monitoring and implementation of the project will be conducted by the target group to ensure views of both sexes are captured and incorporated

Protection Mainstreaming

The role of SALF as a protection partner is to set good examples to other partners on ground on protection mainstreaming such as Impartial assistance, survivors support and violence prevention. This runs across other non-protection projects of the organization like FSL and WASH. The project activities are set to give priority to safety and dignity of men, women boys and girls and prevent negative coping strategies. Through regular coordination meetings, partners on ground will be encouraged to report and share protection concerns for swift and coordinated response. SALF social workers have been well trained to work with utmost confidentiality and protect privacy of survivors. This is a virtue which the organization strives to sell to other partners on ground in order to reduce ethnic violence.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Fangak county is considered a very volatile SPLM IO area, however, since the signing of the peace deal in August 2015, there has been little violence reported in this county therefore it is considered generally safe for humanitarian assistance. SALF field coordinator is well trained on safety and security. He is in charge of security of SALF staff and Assets and reports security concerns to the Juba office on a daily basis.

Access

Fangak county can be accessed by river through Malakal town, but at the moment the river transport is insecure especially between panyikang and Pigi county towards New Fangak. There are operational airstrips in old Fangak, keew, Toch and Juiabor. Humanitarian workers can access the location by UNHAS without trouble. However UNHAS does not fly to keew and Juiabor bomas and partners depend on air charters to access the area. The County authorities and the Relief and Rehabilitation coordinator have an open door policy to NGOs and have always been happy to facilitate the work of NGOs and link them with the local authorities to identify and access relevant beneficiaries. The long-established trust and collaboration with administration and beneficiaries will be maintained by SALF

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Protection officer	D	1	1,200.00	6	100%	7,200.00
	<i>The staff manages the project at field level, he is responsible for the project implementation and supervision of social workers and CBPNs, he earns a monthly salary of USD 1,200, this project is charged 100% of his time.</i>						
1.2	Field admin officer	S	1	1,400.00	6	30%	2,520.00
	<i>The staff is charged with finance, clerical and administration duties at field level, coordinating with the finance director for control and management of project funds, he earns a monthly salary of USD 1400, this project will be charged 30% of his time.</i>						
1.3	Field coordinator	S	1	800.00	6	30%	1,440.00
	<i>This staff liaises with project officers, field admin, M&E, coordinating all field activities, he works with local administration offices and assist the field staff in coordinating with Juba office, the staff earns a monthly salary of USD 800, this project is charged 300% of his time.</i>						
1.4	Social workers	D	3	700.00	6	100%	12,600.00
	<i>The social workers are based at the women centers and work hand in hand with the protection officer, CBPNs, local authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of the project, they directly link the beneficiaries with donor support, they earn a monthly salary of USD 700, this project is charged 100% of their time.</i>						
	Section Total						23,760.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Boat hire charges while transporting and distributing dignity kits in Payams and Bomas outside Old Fangak centre.	D	1	2,000.00	2	100%	4,000.00
	<i>The dignity kits so received will be distributed in the Payams and Bomas for an estimate two days with each day charged at USD 2,000 for boat hires, fuels This cost is apportioned 100% to the project.</i>						
2.2	Transport for mobilizers during beneficiary registration and distribution of dignity kits	D	15	5.00	12	100%	900.00
	<i>There will be 20 community mobilizers who will be involved in the sensitization of how to use the kits, registration and distribution of the kits to women and girls, each will incur a daily cost of USD 5 for 12 days, this will be 100% charged to the project.</i>						
2.3	Support 3 women centers with materials to effectively offer GBV services.	D	3	2,133.00	1	100%	6,399.00
	<i>3 centers will be adequately supported and equipped with necessary tools (Refreshments during PSS sessions for 6 months, 150 plastic chairs, 10 tables, assorted print outs of PSS and case Mgt tools.) and supported throughout the project period to provide PSS and case management for a unit cost of USD 3,500. This cost is 100% charged to the project.</i>						

2.4	Facilitate the trainings and orientation of front line service providers from IDPs and host community on PFA. (refreshments,hall hire and hire of chairs)	D	80	45.00	5	100%	18,000.00
<i>5 days Trainings on 3 different locations of CBPNs on PFA drawn from host community and IDPs,there will be a total of 80 ppts for the training each incurring a daily cost of USD 45 This cost is 100% charged to the project</i>							
2.5	Facilitate the training and orientation of CBPNs on GBV in emergency response for adult and child survivors. (Refreshments and hall hires)	D	40	45.00	6	100%	10,800.00
<i>6 days trainings in 3 different locations targeting 40 CBPNs from IDPs and host community trained on protection response and each drawing a daily cost of USD 45 for three days each quarter,This cost is 100% charged to the project</i>							
2.6	Conduct case management and follow up for child and adult survivors using appropriate tools in 3 different locations,reproduction and distribution of tools,emergency boat transport facilitation and follow up of SGBV survivors.	D	1	450.00	12	100%	5,400.00
<i>Social worker transport in 3 locations during case management and follow up on SGBV survivors conducted twice a month at a monthly cost of USD 450,the cost are 100% charged to the project.</i>							
2.7	Provide psychosocial support services to adult and child survivors in 3 locations	D	1	450.00	12	100%	5,400.00
<i>Follow up on PSS by CBPNs and referrals, CBPNs transport, boat fuel for survivors referrals and follow up .The monthly charge is USD 450 per location,this will be done twice a month ,the cost is 100% charged to the project.</i>							
2.8	Incentives for CBPNs in Fangak County	D	10	5.00	120	100%	6,000.00
<i>10 CBPNs will be engaged to work with the protection officer and social workers implementing PFA and community based PSS,each will be incurring a USD 5 charge per day worked which is 100% charged to the project.</i>							
2.9	Facilitate and support the training on psychosocial support to frontline service providers inFangak County.	D	60	45.00	6	100%	16,200.00
<i>60 frontline service providers (20 per location) will be trained and oriented on community Based PSS for six days training at a daily cost of USD 45 catering for refreshments Lunch and transport,this will be charged 100% to this project</i>							
Section Total							73,099.00
Travel							
5.1	Per diem .M&E Officer	D	1	100.00	21	100%	2,100.00
<i>The Monitoring and evaluation officer will visit the County twice within the period,she will have a 100 USD per Diem per day which is 100% charged to the project,she will visit for a total of 21 days within the project period</i>							
5.2	M&E officer accomodation	D	1	35.00	21	100%	735.00
<i>The monitoring and evaluation officer will be accommodated in the field at a daily cost of USD 40 within the period she will be in the field,this cost is 100% charged to the project.</i>							
5.3	Air tickets for Staff travel	D	5	400.00	2	100%	4,000.00
<i>Protection Officer , 3 Social workers and M&E officer staff will be booked on UNHAS in and out of project area during project life return ticket of 400 USD each charged 100% on the project</i>							
Section Total							6,835.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office rental	S	1	1,000.00	6	20%	1,200.00
<i>SALF's Juba head offices rental cost is at USD 1,000 monthly,this project is charged 20% of this cost</i>							
7.2	Field office maintenance	D	1	750.00	6	45%	2,025.00
<i>The Fangak field office bases are supported at a monthly cost of USD 750,This cost is distributed within SALF's running projects,45% of this cost is thus charged to this project</i>							
7.3	Stationery	S	1	800.00	6	20%	960.00
<i>Stationery costs during trainings and Field office stationery charges are at a Monthly cost of USD 800,this project is charged 20% of this cost.</i>							
7.4	Coordination and communication	S	1	800.00	6	15%	720.00
<i>Coordination and communication from Juba and to the field bases is at a Monthly cost of USD 800,this project will be charged 15% of this cost.</i>							
7.5	Computer repairs and maintenance	S	1	800.00	6	10%	480.00
<i>Maintenance and repairs to equipments,computers and accessories at a monthly charge of USD 800,the project is charged 10% of this cost during the entire project period.</i>							
7.6	Internet subscriptions	S	1	900.00	6	25%	1,350.00

	<i>Internet subscriptions are at a monthly cost of USD 900, The project is charged 25% of this charge for ease flow of communication</i>						
7.7	Fuels and lubricants	S	1	600.00	6	10%	360.00
	<i>Fuels and lubricants to Motor vehicles are at a monthly cost of USD 550, this project is charged 15% of this cost during the project phase.</i>						
7.8	Bank charges	D	1	2,420.00	1	100%	2,420.00
	<i>Bank transfer charges, withdrawal and swift charges are at 0.75% for transfers and 2% for cash withdrawal, estimated at 2,420 during the entire project period.</i>						
	Section Total						9,515.00
SubTotal			232.00				113,209.00
Direct							104,179.00
Support							9,030.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							6%
PSC Amount							6,792.54
Total Cost							120,001.54
Grand Total CHF Cost							120,001.54
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Fangak	100	166	1,133	166	333	1,798	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify vulnerable women and girls and distribute Dignity kits to 500 women and 500 girls provided by the core pipeline Activity 1.1.2 : Equip 3 women centers with print outs of case management tools ,PSS tools ,communication materials and equipment to effectively offer services in confidentiality. Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct case management for adult and child survivors in the 3 payams using appropriate tools. Activity 1.1.4 : Provide psychosocial support services to adult and child survivors in the 3 payams Activity 1.2.1 : Conduct trainings in the 3 locations of a total of 40 male and 40 females who are CBPNs from IDPS, and host communities on PFA Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct orientations in 3 locations of 20 male and 20 female CBPNs on GBV in emergency response for adult and child survivors.
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Project Supporting Documents				aug2015.pdf			
Project Supporting Documents				IRNA Final Version Report for Keew of Fangag County 16 to 18 June 2015.docx			