

Requesting Organization :	Nonviolent Peaceforce				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Gender Based Violence as subsidiary clusters	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Provision of enhanced protection response in Rubkona County, Unity State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/P/INGO/778		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	250,078.26		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	31/07/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>The overarching aim of this project is to increase the safety and security of civilians in the Bentiu PoC site and the immediate vicinity. This will be achieved through a combination of short-term protection activities, including proactive presence and protective accompaniments and patrols, that will be complimented by more sustainable activities such as capacity building and community engagement. These longer term activities will promote participation and mobilization, raise awareness of key issues and establish/strengthen community-based protection mechanisms. The various needs presented by beneficiaries will be addressed through a tailored approach to protection 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 the protection of civilians from violence, including conflict related and gender based violence.</p> <p>All project activities will be carried out following in-depth context analysis and protection assessments which will maximise community participation. Regular meetings and capacity building activities will seek to engage the whole community in project activities and support the establishment and development of community networks in order 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 the community to come together to improve local protection mechanisms and to widen support networks. Direct protection activities such as proactive presence and protective patrols and accompaniments will seek to deter violence and improve the safety of the most vulnerable community members.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	4,776	12,631	1,912	8,360	27,679
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	4,538	12,000	1,829	7,930	26,297
People in Host Communities	238	631	83	430	1,382
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project directly aligns with the twin allocation strategy objectives of 'ensuring communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats' and 'saving lives and alleviating suffering through safe access to services'. The first is achieved through direct protection activities and capacity building efforts which seek to prevent physical and sexual violence against civilians and support the development of local protection mechanisms and enhance local conflict resolution efforts. The second objective is supported through proactive presence, protective accompaniments, referrals and presence activities done in conjunction with partners which have a particular focus on ensuring safe access to services and the freedom of movement of local populations.

The project directly addresses two of the strategy's identified 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.

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
James Avery	Programme Development Manager	Javery@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	0915 270 130
Florington Aseervatham	Country Director	Aflorington@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	0924 067 766

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Bentiu has been an epicenter of the conflict, changing hands multiple times over the past year, and experiencing direct warfare more frequently than most other areas of the country. As a result, the number of IDPs in the Bentiu PoC site has increased ten-fold in 2014, with an estimated 43,718 IDPs staying in six separate PoCs in the Bentiu UNMISS base as of December 2014. Current developments have led to a total number of verified IDPs in the Bentiu PoCs of 129,339 (IOM, Nov. 2015). In line with this massive increase in population, protection issues have multiplied exponentially. Severe overcrowding, inter-clan conflict, political divides, youth gang rivalry and violence, criminality, and an upsurge in GBV incidents have led to a overall increase in the level of violence in the PoC. Amongst the frustrated and idle population, violent fights are frequent, and several mob killings have occurred.

Outside of the PoC, protection issues are also significant. Women and girls are at particularly high risk of sexual violence, child recruitment is prevalent, and abductions and killings are commonplace. The escalation of fighting in Unity State and resulting displacement has had serious implications for women and girls. New arrivals into the Bentiu POC site reported horrific accounts of seeing women and girls raped, abducted, killed and burned, with most sexual violence happening while the population fled. In fact, testimonies gathered for the UNMISS human rights report suggest that at least 172 women and girls had been abducted by late May, while at least an additional 79 were subjected to sexual violence including gang-rape.

2. Needs assessment

No specific needs assessment has been conducted for this project. This is in part due to the ongoing nature of programming in the PoC and the security situation outside the PoC perimeter. It is expected that a full assessment and strategy will be produced within the first 3 months of the project to embark upon programming in Bentiu town.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The principal beneficiaries of this project are conflict affected civilians who are threatened by or vulnerable to violence. Due to the volatility of the security situation in Bentiu and surrounding areas and the frequently reported cases of targeted attacks against civilians the project will seek to reduce the vulnerability and threat such communities face. The beneficiary population for this project comprises mainly of vulnerable IDP's residing in the Bentiu PoC site with activities taking place both inside the camp and externally. A key trend witnessed by NP is that 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 have to 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 the most vulnerable members of communities as a means to supporting their capacities for self-protection. In addition, NP will seek to support conflict resolution efforts within the community that may arise as a result of the overcrowded conditions within the camp and competition over scarce resources. A key beneficiary group throughout the project will include vulnerable members of the conflict affected populations, who face elevated levels threats of violence, including women and girls, members of certain sub-ethnic groups and youth. NP will also actively engage with perpetrators in order to prevent violence. When needed, NP will also support vulnerable beneficiaries experiencing prohibitory restrictions on access life-saving aid. This includes: unaccompanied and separated minors, the elderly and disabled who find it difficult to access vital aid and services. 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 long established relationships with key local actors in Bentiu including community leaders and representatives from different displaced populations, which enables effective protection programming through regular coordination.

4. Grant Request Justification

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 key protection actor with a unique 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: direct protection, child protection, women's participation and protection and protection mainstreaming. Specific examples of relevant experience in South Sudan include: • 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 GBV 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

This project will build upon a substantial body of programming focusing around violence prevention, direct protection and conflict mitigation by NP in South Sudan. Due to the pressing needs of the population in Bentiu the project will incorporate key elements of NP's 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: • 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

To increase the safety and security of civilians in Rubkona County, Unity State

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	20
CO3: Individuals are supported to achieve solutions and freedom of movement; coping strategies and protection capacities of individuals, communities and local actors are strengthened	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	30
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project directly aligns with all protection cluster objectives through a multifaceted approach combining direct protection, response and capacity building elements. 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. 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.</p>		
Outcome 1		
Reduction in the number of women, men and children vulnerable to violence including GBV, exploitation and neglect		
Output 1.1		
Description		
Provision of direct protection, response and conflict mitigation activities in communities to increase the safety and security of local populations.		
Assumptions & Risks		
<p>Assumption: Direct protection activities such as proactive presence and protective patrols deter violence and increase the safety and security of civilians through the use of conscious visibility. Conscious visibility of international and national actors can deter perpetrators from committing violence and encourage non-violent forms of conflict mediation in two ways. Firstly, such actors can expose violent activities, enacting social mechanisms for sanctioning violent behaviours and encouraging non-violent alternatives. Secondly, international actors are linked to, and can trigger, formal mechanisms of deterrence, which bring about justice or consequences for perpetrators actions thereby preventing violence.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Activities		
Activity 1.1.1		
Carry out regular assessments to identify high-risk areas and factors exposing civilians to conflict, violence and GBV.		
Activity 1.1.2		
Provision of protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats .		
Activity 1.1.3		
Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas or situations.		
Activity 1.1.4		
Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring		
Activity 1.1.5		
Conduct conflict mitigation and dialogue facilitation activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.		
Activity 1.1.6		
Provide protection mainstreaming support at distributions and registrations.		
Activity 1.1.7		
Facilitate referrals and support safe access to services for individuals requiring additional support.		
Indicators		

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of protection assessments conducted in the targeted locations					6
Means of Verification : Assessment reports and field reports.							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	(Frontline services) # of protection accompaniments conducted in the targeted locations					80
Means of Verification : Field Reports and activity reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of protection monitoring visits or safety audits in the targeted locations					6
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of persons with specific needs (disabled, elderly, chronically ill) who receive targeted support/assistance	1,000	2,500	750	750	5,000
Means of Verification : Field reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of people with specific needs (disabled, elderly, chronically ill) referred to other sectors for assistance/support services	24	60	18	18	120
Means of Verification : field reports, case management notes							
Outcome 2							
Strengthen the protective capacity and promote the peaceful co-existence of communities							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Support the development of community based protection and conflict mitigation mechanisms							
Assumptions & Risks							
Assumption: Increased knowledge on the means of preventing violence and promoting security leads to community mobilization and collective action around these issues. Subsequently, the participation and collective mobilization of local actors presents a more effective and sustainable means of improving community security, peace-building and GBV prevention and response efforts. Risk: Community based protection mechanisms require considerable amounts of training and ongoing mentoring to ensure effectiveness. In addition to a willingness by the community to engage with such structures.							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Conduct training workshops for community members and local organizations on protection and conflict resolution.							
Activity 2.1.2							
Hold regular security meetings with community members to improve local strategies for protection and violence prevention.							
Activity 2.1.3							
Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations.							
Activity 2.1.4							
Engage in timely and effective rumor control to prevent unnecessary displacement and reduce communal tensions.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of individuals trained in conflict mitigation/ resolution skills	90	90	0	0	180
Means of Verification : Training attendance lists, training feedback, activity and field reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of organizations (both protection and non-protection) trained by HRP partners on protection, including mainstreaming, referrals and inclusion					4
Means of Verification : Training attendance sheets, field and activity reports							
Indicator 2.1.3	PROTECTION	# of community protection meetings held during project period					6
Means of Verification : Field and activity reports							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

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.

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 community consultations and key informant interviews will seek to guide implementation and provide an avenue for feedback and accountability to beneficiaries. The results of the formative evaluation will provide key information for the project planning and review process and on-going improvement of the project. The summative project evaluation will utilise a community-based and participatory approach which also seeks to develop local capacity and ownership of the project in the long-term. Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected through regular focus group discussions to understand communities' perceptions of, and experiences with, their own security to inform programming activities at different field sites, provide consistent and standardized data to the purposes of M&E and reporting. It will consist of a range of group activities such as in-depth discussions, voting exercises, proportional piling and participatory mapping. In addition to FGDs the projects summative evaluation will include tools such as key informant interviews, case studies and short surveys to map and measure change effectively.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Carry out regular assessments to identify high-risk areas and factors exposing civilians to conflict, violence and GBV.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats .	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.3: Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas or situations.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct conflict mitigation and dialogue facilitation activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.6: Provide protection mainstreaming support at distributions and registrations.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.7: Facilitate referrals and support safe access to services for individuals requiring additional support.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.1: Conduct training workshops for community members and local organizations on protection and conflict resolution.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.2: Hold regular security meetings with community members to improve local strategies for protection and violence prevention.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.4: Engage in timely and effective rumor control to prevent unnecessary displacement and reduce communal tensions.	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiaries will play a pivotal role in the planning, implementation and evaluation stages of this project. Initially, all activities will adhere to the four key guiding principles to minimise any potential harm, ensure strict operating procedures for staff and accountability .

- Ensure the physical safety of the survivor and those who assist them.
- Guarantee confidentiality at every stage of the case management process.
- Respect the wishes, the rights, and the dignity of the survivor.
- Ensure non-discrimination.

Prior to implementation, all staff engaged in the project will have to undergo rigorous training on appropriate protection techniques, community engagement and conflict mediation in South Sudan to ensure accountability and adherence to the above principles. In the immediate stages of the project, all teams will carry out community sensitisation activities to 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. This will later be enhanced through ongoing community engagement activities which will seek to strengthen community ownership over the projects activities and objectives.

The projects planning stages will draw heavily upon beneficiary's experiences of security, safety and risks through consultation to identify key areas of programming. Activities such as community meetings, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and participatory risk/institutional mapping will help to identify the most pertinent security issues and available support networks within the community. This will promote community involvement in coming up with effective context relevant protection strategies. The 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 assist with community engagement activities and promoting buy-in.

Regular meetings and outreach activities 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 order to integrate do no harm principles within the project the teams will carry out detailed analysis of the local context and conflict dynamics to ensure all activities are suitable and do not heighten risks of participating beneficiaries. Specific measures will be taken to ensure the physical safety of women and girls participating in the project including rapid risk assessments conducted on a case-by-case basis, case management plans and follow up procedures for survivors. These will be crucial to ensure that immediate risks to the beneficiary's security is alleviated and any ongoing protection concerns are highlighted and addressed.

Finally, to ensure effective safeguarding of sensitive and confidential data, 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.

Implementation Plan

Subpartners: The project will be directly implemented by NP- there are no sub-partners.

Supervision/Reporting Lines/Distribution of Labor Project activities are carried out collaboratively by field teams who live and work in the affected communities. Field teams are composed of a Team Leader (TL), International Protection Officers (IPOs), and National Protection Officers (NPOs). IPOs and NPOs report to the TL. While field teams utilize a collaborative model of decision-making and programming, the TL has overall responsibility for management and supervision for the team at field level, and is the ultimate decision-maker on the ground. Specifically, TLs carry out oversight for programming, finance, security, reporting and logistics. TLs 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.

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 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. NPs 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 actors. During 2015 a high turnover of finance staff at NP hampered efforts to provide timely and accurate reporting. For 2016 two new full time staff have been hired, new financial management systems and training has been provided to ensure this does not repeat in 2016.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
International Rescue Committee	Referral of GBV cases for psycho-social and other post-incident support services
Medecins Sans Frontieres	Referral of beneficiaries with acute medical conditions and for post-incident medical care for GBV survivors.
UNFPA	Referral of GBV cases for post-incident support services
IOM	Coordinate on camp management planning and decision making

UNPOL	Coordinate on all pressing protection matters and crime
UNICEF	Coordinate closely on child protection cases in Bentiu
UNHCR	Coordinate with UNHCR as protection cluster lead, on pertinent protection needs and concerns as they arise in Bentiu

Environment Marker Of The Project

B: Medium environmental impact 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 project's primary focus on violence prevention including GBV, 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 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. In order to bring about a sustainable change which prevents violence and specifically GBV and promotes peaceful relations within communities the project is required to address key social conditions which perpetuate and normalise gender inequities and violence. Men and boys play a key role within this process as their dominant position in society, masculine identity and relationships with women often mean they are the perpetrators of violence and, knowingly or otherwise, participate in reinforcing harmful social norms. In these terms, men can act as the 'gatekeepers' to changing conditions for women, either supporting – or placing obstacles in the way of activities aimed at promoting violence reduction, gender equality and greater participation of women in society. Therefore to ensure all project activities are successfully completed and receive sufficient community buy-in they will all require some engagement and active participation of men and boys. Specific components such as awareness raising, positive messaging and capacity building which directly seek to address harmful socio-cultural norms, promote gender equity and prevent violence against women and girls will all include strategies and targets for engaging men and boys. Illustrating the positive output of their contribution to peace-building and protection for themselves, their families and community is a key entry point for engaging with men and will be accompanied by regular forums for discussion and engagement such as sports and events for youth. In addition, an emphasis on the role of men as the protector of the family and in society may not only engage them in a positive way but also weaken the more aggressive masculine identity that often hampers constructive dialogue concerning women's role in society, women's rights and women's participation in general.

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.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Within the UN premises in Bentiu (PoC), NP operates under relative safety - generally speaking the staff is not a primary target for hostilities. Yet, the PoC site is highly unpredictable and volatile, with the potential of high level of tension amongst the IDPs that sometimes spill over in violent clashes. Incidents that occur on a regular basis inside the PoC include murder, assaults, sexual violence, civil unrest, mob violence, robbery, threats and harassment. However, these incidents rarely affect NPs ability to operate freely inside the PoC. While staff members are well cognisant of the high risks working within the site, they also have well-established relationships with all key stakeholders, which enable them to work freely and safely. Particularly important, is the good relationships with the youth (including gangs) that NP has as they are often are considered the primary source of violence, abuse and insecurity within the site. NPs safety and security is also ensured due to well-established relationships with local community structures such as with the community leaders of the High Committee and Block Committees, as well as with members of the Community Watch Groups. Movement in the PoC is generally only restricted by the curfew between 7am and 7pm.

While there has been a palpable improvement the last couple of months regarding the security context of the vicinity of the PoC, safety and security concerns does indeed hamper NPs ability to operate outside the PoC. This particularly relates to the bush areas - and especially east of the PoC, where the bush is much thicker - to which many female IDPs are leaving on a daily basis to pursue livelihood activities. The NP team themselves face a medium risk of being attacked by armed actors in this bush areas. With regards to the provision of firewood accompaniments for women, or patrolling in the bush, there is a myriad concerns over security and other challenges that need constant consideration and assessment. The threat posed by the looming presence of soldiers around the POC is constant, and attacks on civilians are recurrent. There is no sign of a decrease in the frequency of such attacks. The response from armed actors when encountering presence of humanitarians in the bush is considered highly erratic. Furthermore, the risk of being caught up in fighting between warring actors or cattle-raiders, or being hit by crossfire, is also a prevalent although at this stage low risk.

On the other hand, during daytime in the open areas of the main roads as well as in Rubkona and Bentiu town, NP suffers from a very low risk of insecurity. It is assessed that in these areas, NPs ability to implement its project plans is not hampered by any factors of insecurity.

Access

There are currently no restriction issues regarding access inside or in the vicinity of the PoC that are considered to impede project implementation.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	International Protection Officers	D	3	3,000.00	6	100%	54,000.00
	<i>International Protection Officers (IPO) are responsible for the direct implementation of the project in each field location. IPO's also play a key role in supporting National Protection Officers in their work.</i>						
1.2	National Protection Officers	D	4	1,000.00	6	100%	24,000.00
	<i>National Protection Officers are responsible for direct implementation of the project in each field location. They play a key role in establishing and strengthening relationships with communities, promoting mobilisation, carrying out capacity building activities and translation.</i>						
1.3	Security Guard	D	1	600.00	6	100%	3,600.00
	<i>Security guards are essential for staff security and safety.</i>						
1.4	Human Resource Manager	S	1	3,000.00	6	20%	3,600.00
	<i>The HR Manager will play a key role in the recruitment, hiring, contract and leave allowances for all staff on the project.</i>						
1.5	Finance Manager	S	1	4,750.00	6	20%	5,700.00
	<i>The finance manager will play a pivotal role in the effective financial management of the project overall including reporting, expenditure etc.</i>						
1.6	Logistics Manager	S	1	3,750.00	6	20%	4,500.00
	<i>The logistics manager will play a pivotal role in ensuring the required equipment and supplies for the project are provided in a timely and effective manner.</i>						
1.7	Monitoring & Evaluation Advisor	S	1	3,750.00	6	20%	4,500.00
	<i>The Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor will oversee the M&E components of the project and ensure they are on track and that all staff are aware of the requirements of the project.</i>						
1.8	Country Director	S	1	6,600.00	6	10%	3,960.00
	<i>The Country Director will play a key strategic oversight role of the project, finances and staff.</i>						
1.9	Fringe Benefits - International Field Staff	D	1	2,700.00	6	100%	16,200.00
	<i>Fringe benefits for international field staff for Bentiu includes: Medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary. 30% of total net salaries.</i>						
1.10	Fringe Benefits - National Field Staff	D	1	1,200.00	6	100%	7,200.00

	<i>Fringe benefits for national staff includes: Medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance</i>						
1.11	Fringe Benefits - Support Staff	S	1	1,668.00	6	100%	10,008.00
	<i>Fringe benefits for international support staff includes: Medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary</i>						
	Section Total						137,268.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	UNHAS Cargo (per Kg)	D	2000	3.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Cargo shipping costs based on current UNHAS pricing of \$3 per kg. Estimated 2000kg required for project</i>						
2.2	Charter flight and landing fee	D	1	5,300.00	1	100%	5,300.00
	<i>A charter flight plus landing fee has been included to transport essential project items and equipment to the field location.</i>						
2.3	Field Consumables	D	1	400.00	6	100%	2,400.00
	<i>Field consumables such as water and emergency supplies necessary for teams to carry out their activities.</i>						
2.4	Office supplies	D	1	100.00	6	100%	600.00
	<i>Includes: stationary supplies necessary for programming.</i>						
2.5	First Aid & Medical Equipment	D	1	800.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>Includes: pharmaceuticals, first aid kits and other medical supplies necessary for programming.</i>						
	Section Total						15,100.00
Equipment							
3.1	Office Furniture	D	1	2,500.00	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Chairs, desks and cabinets for field office space in Bentiu town within the new IOM hub.</i>						
3.2	Safari Tent	D	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
	<i>Due to the limited space in the humanitarian hub, NP would use the tent as an office space for its staff.</i>						
3.3	Office Equipment	D	1	2,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>This includes: printer, fans, whiteboards, kettle and stove among other items.</i>						
3.4	Thuraya Satellite Phone	D	4	1,300.00	1	100%	5,200.00
	<i>Satellite phones are essential communication for staff in the field.</i>						
3.5	VHF Radios	D	4	1,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>Due the frequency of travel in Bentiu and externally, radios are required for programming and security purposed.</i>						
3.6	GPS Units	D	3	300.00	1	100%	900.00
	<i>GPS location units have been increasingly important in security for the team travelling outside the PoC on patrols and in tracking and re-locating identified at risk communities.</i>						
3.7	GPS Credit	D	1	200.00	6	100%	1,200.00
	<i>GPS credit ensures the continued function of the GPS units</i>						
3.8	Visibility Materials	D	150	15.00	1	100%	2,250.00
	<i>T-shirts, Utility vests and hats are essential for ensuring the visibility and safety of NP staff when operating in high risk locations.</i>						
3.9	Whistles / Torches	D	1	15.00	40	100%	600.00
	<i>Whistles and torches are essential to the safety of staff while operating in the field.</i>						
3.10	Laptop	D	2	1,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00

	<i>A laptop is required for the team to complete reporting and work associated with the project.</i>							
	Section Total							25,650.00
Travel								
5.1	Domestic Flights	D	30	200.0 0	1	100%	6,000.00	
	<i>UNHAS domestic flights are essential for field staff to access locations.</i>							
5.2	Visa Fees	D	3	100.0 0	1	100%	300.00	
	<i>All international staff will require a 6 month visa while operating in the country.</i>							
5.3	Fuel Costs	D	1	500.0 0	6	100%	3,000.00	
	<i>Fuel will be required so that staff are able to travel out in the car and on motoribikes.</i>							
5.4	Vehicle Maintenance	D	1	200.0 0	6	100%	1,200.00	
	<i>Essential vehicle maintenance costs are required for the duration of the project</i>							
	Section Total							10,500.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Office & Staff Accommodation Rental - Juba	S	1	153,0 00.00	1	10%	15,300.00	
	<i>Office space and staff accommodation is essential for undertaking the project.</i>							
7.2	Office Utilities	S	1	54,00 0.00	1	5%	2,700.00	
	<i>To cover utility costs in HQ office.</i>							
7.3	Security Measures - Juba	S	1	2,000 .00	1	100%	2,000.00	
	<i>Due to higher levels of insecurity in Juba recently, NP would like to include an additional razor wire and mirrors on its office space to prevent potential break-ins.</i>							
7.4	Communication Costs	D	1	500.0 0	6	100%	3,000.00	
	<i>To cover all communication costs essential for the function of the project.</i>							
7.5	Community Training Workshop and community meeting Costs	D	6	1,000 .00	1	100%	6,000.00	
	<i>To cover room hire, refreshments and supplies related to undertaking effective trainings</i>							
7.6	Staff Accommodation Costs - Bentiu	D	3	600.0 0	6	100%	10,800.00	
	<i>To stay in Bentiu hub each staff is required to pay \$600 per month</i>							
7.7	Staff food allowance - Bentiu	D	3	300.0 0	6	100%	5,400.00	
	<i>Each staff member is offered a stipend to cover food in the Bentiu humanitarian hub canteen as food is limited.</i>							
	Section Total							45,200.00
SubTotal			2,239.00				233,718.00	
Direct							181,450.00	
Support							52,268.00	
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent							7%	
PSC Amount							16,360.26	
Total Cost							250,078.26	
Grand Total CHF Cost							250,078.26	

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Rubkona	100	4,776	12,631	1,912	8,360	27,679	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Carry out regular assessments to identify high-risk areas and factors exposing civilians to conflict, violence and GBV.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats .</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas or situations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Conduct conflict mitigation and dialogue facilitation activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Provide protection mainstreaming support at distributions and registrations.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7 : Facilitate referrals and support safe access to services for individuals requiring additional support.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct training workshops for community members and local organizations on protection and conflict resolution.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Hold regular security meetings with community members to improve local strategies for protection and violence prevention.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Engage in timely and effective rumor control to prevent unnecessary displacement and reduce communal tensions.</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description