

Requesting Organization :	IsraAID				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Gender Based Violence as subsidiary clusters	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	GBV Emergency Response Plan for Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/P-HR-RL/104022	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/P/INGO/5235		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US\$:	200,364.56		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2017	Planned End Date :	30/09/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/04/2017	Actual End Date:	30/09/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The Project's ultimate goal is to ensure that the displaced and host communities affected by the recent hostilities and subsequent displacement and trauma in Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya including GBV survivors, 1) have access to, and receive comprehensive, gender-sensitive, survivor-centered, life-saving psychosocial, case management and referral services; 2) rebuild social cohesion and community-based support mechanisms; and 3) are prevented from further harm. To reach this ultimate goal, the project will seek the following outcome: Enhanced life-saving and survivor-centered prevention and response protection services of quality available to/and visible to vulnerable communities affected by the recent conflicts, with a particular focus on GBV survivors.</p> <p>Note: the project will take place in 6 payams of Mundri West and East from April through September (e.g. Lozoh, Witto, Kotobi, Bangalo Mundri Town and Lui). IsraAID is also applying for support to fill-up the response gap in two other highly affected counties, Yei and Lainya.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	742	1,484	2,226	2,968	7,420
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	74	11	60	40	185
Internally Displaced People	167	368	542	732	1,809
People in Host Communities	501	1,105	1,624	2,196	5,426
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
<p>In most cases we estimate the multiplier effect of this project of being 5 for community members (estimation is made according to the demographic composition of households as well as community and family structures) and of 20 for service providers. In this case we have reduced the outreach multiplier by 75% to reflect that many residents have been displaced and will be difficult to reach.</p>					
Catchment Population:					
The project should benefit the entire communities targeted who should be able to benefit from, and access, improved available services.					
Link with allocation strategy :					

First, the project will ensure the availability of, and access to, life-saving, survivor-centered psychosocial and case management services of quality to affected communities, with a particular focus on GBV survivors, through 1) training of psychosocial in the affected areas Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya; and 2) establishment of effective, safe, ethical referral mechanisms. In parallel, the project will ensure that affected communities have access to information (e.g. negative consequences of GBV, services available/referral pathway, rights etc.) and can safely access services available to them. Thus, the project intends to save lives and alleviate sufferings in the most in need, and fully reflect the second objective of the protection cluster to ensure the protection response services are available in all counties heavily affected by displacement and conflict.

In addition, the project will work with communities to (re) build community-based prevention mechanisms and ensure a safer environment for all, especially women, children, the elderly, and people with disability – who were particularly affected by the shocks of conflict, displacement and crisis. Thus, the project will ensure that communities are capable and prepared to address threats and vulnerabilities, while maximizing existing positive coping mechanisms, in accordance with the Protection Cluster's first strategic objective as well as HRP's third objective, supporting at-risk communities are able to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats.

The projects will take place in Mundri East/West, Yei and Lainya – three priority areas identified by the Fund's overarching strategy where humanitarian needs and protection concerns have significantly increased in 2017.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
MAYA, Mundri	National NGO	103,560.00
		103,560.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
UNICEF however this funding is not guaranteed and ends at the end of March	87,300.00
CHF this funding ends at the end of March as well	80,028.49
	167,328.49

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

In July 2016, heavy fighting broke in Juba claiming the lives of hundreds of civilians, and displacing tens of thousands of vulnerable individuals already affected by years of violence, displacement and distress. The ripple effects of this ongoing conflict further coupled with the economic destabilization exacerbated the risks and occurrence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Women and girls are deliberately targeted; rape is used as a weapon of war; and domestic violence has significantly increased due to trauma, displacement, and on-going violence. In addition, trust and cohesion among the population have significantly been affected by the on-going violence. Services, service providers and infrastructures have considerably been weakened – further increasing the vulnerability of affected populations – especially women, children, people with disability, and the elderly.

The ongoing tensions since July 2016 have been coincided with intense violence against civilians – including women and children – as a by-product of clashes between armed forces and various pockets of opposition and deliberate targeting based on ethnicity – including an increased number of rapes.

In addition, Mundri East/West, Lainya and Yei Counties have continuously been subject to violence and displacement since June 2015 and intensified since July 2016. The recent hostilities further exacerbated the humanitarian needs and protection concerns. Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya are locations where emergency thresholds continue to be breached with regard to levels of displacement, food insecurity, malnutrition, protection concerns and disease, thus they have been identified as priority locations.

2. Needs assessment

Lainya:

A Protection Cluster took the lead in coordinating a needs assessment in Lainya, February 2017, in which IsraAid partner SSUHA took part (see attached under documents).

The assessment findings indicated that after the July, 2016 conflicts in Juba, around September to December 2016 Lainya experienced grave human rights violations, sexual violence, killing, forced displacement, and disappearances of young men. Around 75% of people have fled the area but vulnerable persons remain and are traumatized after having witnessed human rights violations and abuses and expressions of living in fear.

In all areas visited during the assessment (Lainya town, Limbe, Kenyi, Loka and Longwile) gender based violence, including rape, reportedly occurred at the onset of the conflict in July. All age groups were susceptible to the violence: elderly women and young girls were allegedly among people who were raped. Gender-based violence has continued to occur after July, with incidents of sexual violence reportedly occurring weeks before the assessment mission. Women face high risk of sexual violence when they go to collect food for their children. The biggest challenge to responding to the needs of survivors is that health facilities have not been functional because of the insecurity, and GBV actors have not had access to the area to provide services. Humanitarians have recently supported the reopening of one of the health facilities in Lainya, which could allow for GBV service providers to put referral systems in place to assist survivors. Lainya has been relatively calm since January and services are highly needed.

Yei:

According to a survey conducted at the end of November, 2016 in Juba with Yei IDPs, it was found that due to insecurity there was no access to basic services and food in Yei town due to ongoing conflict in the outskirts and surrounding areas of Yei town. This was also supported by recent discussions with VfC and SSUHA two of IsraAid partners on the ground whom also participated in the recent assessment with have expressed that there is still no access to basic GBV services in Yei town and that surrounding location are currently inaccessible due to insecurity. Unfortunately, the details of this assessment are still not shared as it has just been conducted and the reports have not yet been compiled.

Mundri East/West:

IsraAID has been operating in Greater Mundri since 2015 training and accompanying its national partners – especially MAYA – in its efforts to design and implement effective protection programs in communities affected by ongoing conflict, displacement and distress. IsraAID conducted a series of needs assessments (i.e. initial assessment in September 2015, protection mapping in January 2016 and IRNA in March 2016, see attached under documents)

By October 2015, 31,818 individuals were displaced within Mundri West, and 42,151 in Mundri East. It is estimated that similar figures are applicable as a result of the recent tensions which further exacerbated vulnerability factors. The most affected groups are children, women, disabled and elderly people. Vulnerability factors for women and girls are particularly high due to uncontrolled levels of violence, displacement, very limited access to basic services, significant trauma and fear. Traditional community-based support mechanisms were dramatically affected by the conflict and displacement.

A referral pathway was developed before the crisis as a result of a multisectoral training organized by IsraAID in June but it needs to be adjusted to the emergency situation as the crisis has dramatically changed the service provision landscape:

- Case management services remain limited because health services are not available
- Most service providers are scattered due to the volatility of the situation
- Most of the women and girls lack hygiene supplies, especially sanitary pads

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are those whom receive training from IsraAid directly (e.g. service providers and community focal points). Additionally, weekly outreach activities and weekly group activates community members are reached through key messages are also indicated as direct beneficiaries. In most cases we estimate the effect of indirect beneficiaries of this project of being 5 for community members (estimation is made according to the demographic composition of households as well as community and family structures) and of 20 for service providers. In this case we have reduced the outreach multiplier by 75% to reflect that many residents have been displaced and will be difficult to reach.

The catchment area is defined here as the entire communities whom should be able to benefit from, and access, improved available services.

Mundri East/West

- 50 Service providers (MAYA, Psychosocial Personnel, Social Workers, Gender Directorate) 60% of whom should be women;
- 120 Community Focal Points: 60% of whom should be women;
- 2,100 Community members reach through outreach activities which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys;
- 4,620 participate in weekly group activities (e.g. Woman and Youth Groups, etc.), which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys.

Lainya

- 25 Service providers (SSUHA, Social Workers, Yei River County Gender Directorate) 60% of whom should be women;
- 20 Community Focal Points: 60% of whom should be women;
- 560 Community members reach through outreach activities which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys;
- 840 participate in weekly group activities (e.g. Woman and Youth Groups, etc.), which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys.

Yei

- 25 Service providers 25 (VoC, Social Workers, Yei River County Gender Directorate) 60% of whom should be women;
- 20 Community Focal Points: 60% of whom should be women;
- 560 Community members reach through outreach activities which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys;
- 840 participate in weekly group activities (e.g. Woman and Youth Groups, etc.), which are roughly 20% woman, 10% men, 40% girls and 30% boys.

4. Grant Request Justification

First, the project will ensure the availability of, and access to, life-saving, survivor-centered psychosocial and case management services of quality to affected communities, with a particular focus on GBV survivors, through 1) training of psychosocial respondents in the affected areas in Mundri East and West, Lainya and Yei; and 2) establishment of effective, safe, ethical referral mechanisms. In parallel, the project will ensure that affected communities have access to information (e.g. negative consequences of GBV, services available/referral pathway, rights etc.) and can safely access services available to them. Thus, the project intends to save lives and alleviate sufferings through safe access to services with dignity, and fully reflect the second objective of the protection cluster to ensure the availability of, and safe and free access to quality protection response services.

In addition, the project will work with communities to (re)build community-based prevention mechanisms and ensure a safer environment for all, especially women, children, the elderly, and people with disability – who were particularly affected by the shocks of conflict, displacement and crisis. Thus, the project will ensure that communities are capable and prepared to address threats and vulnerabilities, while maximizing existing positive coping mechanisms, in accordance with the Protection Cluster's first strategic objective as well as HRP's second objective.

The projects will take place in Mundri East/West, Yei and Lainya – four priority areas identified by the Fund's overarching strategy where humanitarian needs and protection concerns have significantly increased as a result of continual conflict and economic crisis.

It should also be noted that the sub-cluster has asked IsraAid to work in Mundri to support the national partner on an exceptional basis because the national NGO (MAYA) is the only partner on the ground who can deliver front-line services, and they have the capacity to do so, but for technical reasons are not eligible at this time for funding through the HRP alone. IsraAID has been operating in Greater Mundri since 2015 training and accompanying its national partners – especially MAYA – in its efforts to design and implement effective protection programs in communities affected by ongoing conflict, economic hardship, displacement and distress.

At the moment there is no other option available but to use pass through funding to Maya Mundri to ensure basic life-saving service provision in Mundri East and West. Additionally, there are no other service providers in this area providing frontline services. All proposed pass through funding is also in line with Tier 1, life saving activities, such as providing training to frontline service providers to ensure safe referrals and guiding principles. The pass through is being suggested on an exceptional, one-time basis and there is the plan for the national NGO to apply for HRP for 2018.

Without pass through funding, the result will be a lack of basic services for the IDP population in Mundri East and West.

In all four locations (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei) there are almost no caseworkers in these locations where there is high need. Yei, and Lainya only have government social workers, which are frequently not available because they have fled due to conflict or are not paid. Humanitarian service is the only realistic option for these populations who have experienced high levels of GBV, particularly sexual violence. As mentioned above, MAYA, the one national NGO in the grant is the only qualified GBV service provider operational in the greater Mundri.

5. Complementarity

IsraAid is co-chairing the GBV working group in CES, which is under the GBV sub cluster, thus ensuring that activities are not duplicating in Yei, and Lainya. IsraAid also is in coordination with GBV actors in CES and taking the lead in reporting updates on GBV activities in CES to the GBV sub cluster.

Mundri East/ West

Maya is running co-chairing the protection (GBV) coordination group, thus they are ensuring activities do not overlap. Maya is also leading the service mapping and referral pathway-updating it quarterly. Additionally, In Mundri, IsraAID and MAYA are the only protection (GBV) actors operating. IsraAID and MAYA continuously cooperate with authorities on the ground as well as other national and international organizations operating in the area in other sectors of activities (e.g. health, WASH). IsraAid also has some training and community activities planned under UNICEF's budget in Yei that would complement CHF's funding.

Yei

VfC is currently operating in Yei providing some basic GBV services and multisectoral training with police and social workers but are lacking adequate support to reach all the needs. IsraAid has discussed and identified that they would like IsraAids accompaniment in community outreach and capacity development on PSS support to deliver services with adhering to minimum standard of care. IsraAid also has some training and community activities planned under UNICEF's budget in Yei that would complement CHF's funding.

Lainya:

SSUHA is currently operating in Lainya providing some basic health services but are lacking adequate support to reach all the needs. IsraAid has provided CMR training in the past with SSUHA (3 months ago). SSUHA has also identified that they would welcome accompaniment and capacity development on community outreach activities and training on GBV and PSS support to deliver services with adhering to minimum standard of care. IsraAid also has some training and community activities planned under UNICEF's budget in Yei that would complement CHF's funding.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The Project's ultimate goal is to ensure that the displaced and host communities affected by the ongoing and recent hostilities and subsequent displacement and trauma in Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya including GBV survivors, 1) have access to, and receive comprehensive, gender-sensitive, survivor-centered, life-saving psychosocial, case management and referral services; 2) rebuild social cohesion and community-based prevention and support mechanisms; and 3) are prevented from further harm.

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Prevention-oriented programming is implemented in counties that are heavily affected by conflict or displacement, and communities are assisted to maintain their coping capacities	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	10
Protection response services are available in all counties that are heavily affected by conflict or displacement.	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	60
Prevention-oriented programming is implemented in counties that are heavily affected by conflict or displacement, and communities are assisted to maintain their coping capacities	SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable	30

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : First, the project will ensure the availability of, and access to, life-saving, survivor-centered psychosocial and case management services of quality to affected communities, with a particular focus on GBV survivors, through 1) training of psychosocial in the affected areas Greater Mundri, Yei and Lainya; and 2) establishment of effective, safe, ethical referral mechanisms. In parallel, the project will ensure that affected communities have access to information (e.g. negative consequences of GBV, services available/referral pathway, rights etc.) and can safely access services available to them. Thus, the project intends to save lives and alleviate sufferings in the most in need, and fully reflect the second objective of the protection cluster to ensure the protection response services are available in all counties heavily affected by displacement and conflict.

In addition, the project will work with communities to (re) build community-based prevention mechanisms and ensure a safer environment for all, especially women, children, the elderly, and people with disability – who were particularly affected by the shocks of conflict, displacement and crisis. Thus, the project will ensure that communities are capable and prepared to address threats and vulnerabilities, while maximizing existing positive coping mechanisms, in accordance with the Protection Cluster’s first strategic objective as well as HRP’s third objective, supporting at-risk communities are able to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats.

The projects will take place in Mundri East/West, Yei and Lainya – three priority areas identified by the Fund’s overarching strategy where humanitarian needs and protection concerns have significantly increased in 2017.

Outcome 1

Enhanced community-based prevention protection mechanisms and services available to affected communities, especially GBV survivors.

Output 1.1

Description

Selected Community-Based Protection Focal Points and social workers trained in prevention, role of focal points in communities, and community-based prevention mechanisms.

Assumptions & Risks

Identified Risk and Mitigation Strategies:

- **Security Challenges** – South Sudan remains a fragile and volatile environment. Security developments and political dynamics should be constantly monitored by IsraAID’s team in cooperation with national partners and security focal points. A thorough risk assessment and mitigation strategy should be attached to each activity. IsraAID’s staff has been trained in risk assessment and mitigation strategy.
- **Economic Instability** – Economic volatility has created huge inflation that has significantly and negatively impacted the stability of the country, further fueling cycles of violence and in some locations contributed to famine. In addition, it may also affect budgetary planning. Economic and political developments should therefore be constantly monitored and budget planned accordingly and realistically (e.g. monitoring the bank exchange rates).
- **Community Resistance** – Communities may be resistant to new programs, especially if unknown individuals and/or organizations lead them. IsraAID has been working in the communities of Mundri East and West for several years and has developed solid relationships with leaders and members, as well as with national partners. Additionally, IsraAID has been coordinating with the CES Gender directorate. IsraAid always makes sure to include beneficiaries and national partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of any project, to ensure local ownership and sustainability, even in emergency response programs. IsraAID’s staff has been fully trained in culturally sensitive program design, protection mainstreaming and Accountability for Affected Persons principles to avoid creating further harm in communities.
- **Managing Expectations** – The communities affected by the ongoing conflict and economic hardship are facing gigantic humanitarian needs. It is crucial that program managers/officers, together with community leaders and national partners on the ground, identify a realistic and concrete scope of activities and objectives. Expectations should be managed from the onset and community leaders should be included into the design and implementation of the project to be able to explain the goals and limitations of the activities to their communities.
- **Isolated Nature of Protection Programming** – It is often difficult for protection officers to implement protection activities in communities facing urgent humanitarian needs such as health, food security and shelter. People may be reluctant to attend community outreach activities, for instance, when they could spend their time looking for food instead. Likewise, it is harmful to develop case management mechanisms when basic health services are not in place. Therefore, it is fundamental that the project fully coordinates with other sectorial actors, especially health actors as well as food security, NFI, and WASH partners, and advocate for a comprehensive and coordinated response. IsraAID is striving to build strong linkages between health and protection programming to be able to deliver a comprehensive response package to vulnerable populations, including GBV survivors, and avoid creating more harm in the communities.
- **Access Constraints** - IsraAid plans to redirect the funding if access is lost to one or more of the delivery areas. Due to the fluid environment in South Sudan IsraAid is committed to ensure and contribute to life-saving outcomes even if one location in the project cannot operate. The project has been designed so that if access is lost in one area, the activities can continue in the other three service areas (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei). The capacity development and technical support that IsraAid is capable of providing can be implemented and/or modified (based on the capacity of national partners and community focal points) in the other three locations. Additionally, IsraAid and its partners can shift to remote/mobile options for case management and training.

Indicators

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of frontline actors trained on GBV guiding principles and safe referrals					185
Means of Verification : Attendance lists; weekly table of activities; checklists and assessment of knowledge and practice of focal points; pre- and post-program FGD with focal points and beneficiaries.							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points							
Activity 1.1.2							
Training of 25 social workers in prevention - Lainya							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Effective and trusted community-based prevention mechanisms in place to reduce threats and vulnerabilities - with a particular focus on GBV - and utilizing existing positive coping mechanisms							
Assumptions & Risks							
Risks (and mitigation strategies) include:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Challenges – South Sudan remains a fragile and volatile environment. Security developments and political dynamics should be constantly monitored by IsraAID’s team in cooperation with national partners and security focal points. A thorough risk assessment and mitigation strategy should be attached to each activity. IsraAID’s staff has been trained in risk assessment and mitigation strategy. • Economic Instability – Economic volatility has created huge inflation that has significantly and negatively impacted the stability of the country, further fueling cycles of violence and in some locations contributed to famine. In addition, it may also affect budgetary planning. Economic and political developments should therefore be constantly monitored and budget planned accordingly and realistically (e.g. monitoring the bank exchange rates). • Community Resistance – Communities may be resistant to new programs, especially if unknown individuals and/or organizations lead them. IsraAID has been working in the communities of Mundri East and West for several years and has developed solid relationships with leaders and members, as well as with national partners. Additionally, IsraAID has been coordinating with the CES Gender directorate. IsraAid always makes sure to include beneficiaries and national partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of any project, to ensure local ownership and sustainability, even in emergency response programs. IsraAID’s staff has been fully trained in culturally sensitive program design, protection mainstreaming and Accountability for Affected Persons principles to avoid creating further harm in communities. • Managing Expectations – The communities affected by the ongoing conflict and economic hardship are facing gigantic humanitarian needs. It is crucial that program managers/officers, together with community leaders and national partners on the ground, identify a realistic and concrete scope of activities and objectives. Expectations should be managed from the onset and community leaders should be included into the design and implementation of the project to be able to explain the goals and limitations of the activities to their communities. • Isolated Nature of Protection Programming – It is often difficult for protection officers to implement protection activities in communities facing urgent humanitarian needs such as health, food security and shelter. People may be reluctant to attend community outreach activities, for instance, when they could spend their time looking for food instead. Likewise, it is harmful to develop case management mechanisms when basic health services are not in place. Therefore, it is fundamental that the project fully coordinates with other sectorial actors, especially health actors as well as food security, NFI, and WASH partners, and advocate for a comprehensive and coordinated response. IsraAID is striving to build strong linkages between health and protection programming to be able to deliver a comprehensive response package to vulnerable populations, including GBV survivors, and avoid creating more harm in the communities. • Access Constraints - IsraAid plans to redirect the funding if access is lost to one or more of the delivery areas. Due to the fluid environment in South Sudan IsraAid is committed to ensure and contribute to life-saving outcomes even if one location in the project cannot operate. The project has been designed so that if access is lost in one area, the activities can continue in the other three service areas (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei). The capacity development and technical support that IsraAid is capable of providing can be implemented and/or modified (based on the capacity of national partners and community focal points) in the other three locations. Additionally, IsraAid and its partners can shift to remote/mobile options for case management and training. 							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	Number of individuals reached with messages on GBV prevention and services	322	644	966	1,288	3,220
Means of Verification : Data collection sheet, weekly table of activities, FGD guidelines for community members and red/blue cards knowledge assessment game (pre- and post- activity)							
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	Number of functional women and girls safe spaces (inside and outside PoCs)					8
Means of Verification : Weekly report of activities, FGD with beneficiaries, weekly attendance sheet, list of topics discussed in women groups.							
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	Number of safety audits conducted (inside and outside of PoCs)					2
Means of Verification : Safety audits documents filled up (Yei, Lainya)							

Indicator 1.2.4	PROTECTION	Number of community members engaged in community dialogue activities	1,680	2,520			4,200
Means of Verification : Attendance of woman and youth groups.							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small- medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members							
Activity 1.2.2							
Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention)							
Activity 1.2.3							
Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members							
Activity 1.2.4							
Safety audits through FGD conducted and findings shared with other protection actors and clusters- Yei & Lainya (2)							
Outcome 2							
Enhanced safe response mechanisms and services available to affected communities, especially GBV survivors							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Psychosocial Personnel and selected community-based focal points trained in protection response, with a particular focus on GBV, Psychological First Aid (PFA) (for all), survivor-centered case management in emergency (including ethical referrals and use of site-based referral pathways)							
Assumptions & Risks							
Risk and mitigation strategies							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Challenges – South Sudan remains a fragile and volatile environment. Security developments and political dynamics should be constantly monitored by IsraAID’s team in cooperation with national partners and security focal points. A thorough risk assessment and mitigation strategy should be attached to each activity. IsraAID’s staff has been trained in risk assessment and mitigation strategy. • Economic Instability – Economic volatility has created huge inflation that has significantly and negatively impacted the stability of the country, further fueling cycles of violence and in some locations contributed to famine. In addition, it may also affect budgetary planning. Economic and political developments should therefore be constantly monitored and budget planned accordingly and realistically (e.g. monitoring the bank exchange rates). • Community Resistance – Communities may be resistant to new programs, especially if unknown individuals and/or organizations lead them. IsraAID has been working in the communities of Mundri East and West for several years and has developed solid relationships with leaders and members, as well as with national partners. Additionally, IsraAID has been coordinating with the CES Gender directorate. IsraAid always makes sure to include beneficiaries and national partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of any project, to ensure local ownership and sustainability, even in emergency response programs. IsraAID’s staff has been fully trained in culturally sensitive program design, protection mainstreaming and Accountability for Affected Persons principles to avoid creating further harm in communities. • Managing Expectations – The communities affected by the ongoing conflict and economic hardship are facing gigantic humanitarian needs. It is crucial that program managers/officers, together with community leaders and national partners on the ground, identify a realistic and concrete scope of activities and objectives. Expectations should be managed from the onset and community leaders should be included into the design and implementation of the project to be able to explain the goals and limitations of the activities to their communities. • Isolated Nature of Protection Programming – It is often difficult for protection officers to implement protection activities in communities facing urgent humanitarian needs such as health, food security and shelter. People may be reluctant to attend community outreach activities, for instance, when they could spend their time looking for food instead. Likewise, it is harmful to develop case management mechanisms when basic health services are not in place. Therefore, it is fundamental that the project fully coordinates with other sectorial actors, especially health actors as well as food security, NFI, and WASH partners, and advocate for a comprehensive and coordinated response. IsraAID is striving to build strong linkages between health and protection programming to be able to deliver a comprehensive response package to vulnerable populations, including GBV survivors, and avoid creating more harm in the communities. • Access Constraints - IsraAid plans to redirect the funding if access is lost to one or more of the delivery areas. Due to the fluid environment in South Sudan IsraAid is committed to ensure and contribute to life-saving outcomes even if one location in the project cannot operate. The project has been designed so that if access is lost in one area, the activities can continue in the other three service areas (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei). The capacity development and technical support that IsraAid is capable of providing can be implemented and/or modified (based on the capacity of national partners and community focal points) in the other three locations. Additionally, IsraAid and its partners can shift to remote/mobile options for case management and training. 							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of frontline actors trained on GBV guiding principles and safe referrals					100
Means of Verification : Attendance sheets, checklists for service providers, guidelines for FGD with service providers and pre-post-program case-based scenario simulation to assess knowledge and practice.							
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of frontline psycho -social service providers trained on GBV response in crisis settings					25

Means of Verification : Attendance sheets, checklists for service providers, guidelines for FGD with service providers and pre-post-program case-based scenario simulation to assess knowledge and practice.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Training for 25 service providers on case management (in emergency) including finalization of pathway

Activity 2.1.2

Review simulations on case management for Mundri East/West and Yei for 75 service providers

Activity 2.1.3

Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants

Activity 2.1.4

Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response)

Activity 2.1.5

Training of 25 service providers in MHPSS (including PFA)

Output 2.2

Description

Effective and trusted client-centered response mechanisms strengthened, including case management services (with particular emphasis on referrals to psychosocial services) and psychosocial support (including PFA, and other community-based psychosocial support mechanisms) that respect minimum standards of care to GBV survivors and their communities.

Assumptions & Risks

Risk and mitigation strategies

- Security Challenges – South Sudan remains a fragile and volatile environment. Security developments and political dynamics should be constantly monitored by IsraAID’s team in cooperation with national partners and security focal points. A thorough risk assessment and mitigation strategy should be attached to each activity. IsraAID’s staff has been trained in risk assessment and mitigation strategy.
- Economic Instability – Economic volatility has created huge inflation that has significantly and negatively impacted the stability of the country, further fueling cycles of violence and in some locations contributed to famine. In addition, it may also affect budgetary planning. Economic and political developments should therefore be constantly monitored and budget planned accordingly and realistically (e.g. monitoring the bank exchange rates).
- Community Resistance – Communities may be resistant to new programs, especially if unknown individuals and/or organizations lead them. IsraAID has been working in the communities of Mundri East and West for several years and has developed solid relationships with leaders and members, as well as with national partners. Additionally, IsraAID has been coordinating with the CES Gender directorate. IsraAid always makes sure to include beneficiaries and national partners in the design, implementation and evaluation of any project, to ensure local ownership and sustainability, even in emergency response programs. IsraAID’s staff has been fully trained in culturally sensitive program design, protection mainstreaming and Accountability for Affected Persons principles to avoid creating further harm in communities.
- Managing Expectations – The communities affected by the ongoing conflict and economic hardship are facing gigantic humanitarian needs. It is crucial that program managers/officers, together with community leaders and national partners on the ground, identify a realistic and concrete scope of activities and objectives. Expectations should be managed from the onset and community leaders should be included into the design and implementation of the project to be able to explain the goals and limitations of the activities to their communities.
- Isolated Nature of Protection Programming – It is often difficult for protection officers to implement protection activities in communities facing urgent humanitarian needs such as health, food security and shelter. People may be reluctant to attend community outreach activities, for instance, when they could spend their time looking for food instead. Likewise, it is harmful to develop case management mechanisms when basic health services are not in place. Therefore, it is fundamental that the project fully coordinates with other sectorial actors, especially health actors as well as food security, NFI, and WASH partners, and advocate for a comprehensive and coordinated response. IsraAID is striving to build strong linkages between health and protection programming to be able to deliver a comprehensive response package to vulnerable populations, including GBV survivors, and avoid creating more harm in the communities.
- Access Constraints - IsraAid plans to redirect the funding if access is lost to one or more of the delivery areas. Due to the fluid environment in South Sudan IsraAid is committed to ensure and contribute to life-saving outcomes even if one location in the project cannot operate. The project has been designed so that if access is lost in one area, the activities can continue in the other three service areas (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei). The capacity development and technical support that IsraAid is capable of providing can be implemented and/or modified (based on the capacity of national partners and community focal points) in the other three locations. Additionally, IsraAid and its partners can shift to remote/mobile options for case management and training.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	PROTECTION	Number of new or updated referral pathways					8

Means of Verification : Site-based Referral pathways filled in form and the checklist for service providers

Indicator 2.2.2	PROTECTION	Number of GBV survivors receiving case management services	0	0	0	0	0
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Means of Verification : IsraAid can provide a increased number of survivors accessing at least one service as however it is felt that ethically, we recommended not to identify a specific target numbers of survivors. Confidential Data collection form.

Indicator 2.2.3	PROTECTION	Number of functional women and girls safe spaces (inside and outside PoCs)					8
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Means of Verification : Weekly report of activities, FGD with beneficiaries, weekly attendance sheet, list of topics discussed in women groups.

Activities

Activity 2.2.1

Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3)

Activity 2.2.2

Case management

Activity 2.2.3

Psychosocial support (including PFA)

Activity 2.2.4

Identification of safe places for women

Activity 2.2.5

Home visits

Activity 2.2.6

Monthly coordination meetings (18)

Additional Targets : For outcome 1, output 1, additional indicators include:

- At least 70% of increase in knowledge and practice of focal points.

For outcome 2, output 1, additional indicators include:

- At least 40% increase in knowledge and practice of service providers;

- At least 80% of trained services applying minimum standards of care for working with GBV survivors.

For outcome 2, output 2, additional indicators include:

- At least 1 PSS activity organized in each affected location weekly (including home visits);

- At least 80% of sample community members satisfied with PSS services at the end of program

Note: here we also revise the indicator "increased access to GBV services".

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring Strategy: Focus group discussions (FDGs) will be organized at the beginning of the project (second week of April) to further understand baseline, at mid-term to monitor the progress of the project (second week of June) and at the end of the project (last week of September) to evaluate impact. FGD outcomes will be documented into IsraAID's FGD tools and shared with stakeholders. IsraAID has developed and tested a series of monitoring and evaluation tools that were endorsed by UNICEF and that enable us to assess the knowledge and perceptions of communities, as well as knowledge and practice of service providers and focal points. All IsraAID's programmatic staffs as well as partners have been comprehensively trained on the utilization and analysis of such tools. The tools are available in hard and soft copies to all stakeholders.

Reporting Strategy: IsraAID and its partners fill-up weekly table reports of activities (narrative) that can be shared with CHF whenever needed (i.e. weekly, bi-weekly, monthly or quarterly). In addition, IsraAID and its partners fill in a data collection excel sheet on a weekly basis that present all disaggregated data per activity and location (this can also be shared at any time) and bi-weekly IsraAid's managers compile all data gathered from the field into one template which is then checked for quality assurance monthly by the program director. Finally, IsraAID's county director will provide a mid-term (end of June) and final narrative report (October) compiling, evaluating and analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data from the weekly table of activities and data collection sheet. The final report will also include an evaluation analysis. Please see attached document indicating when and whom is responsible for reporting within IsraAid program team.

All IsraAID's staff and partners have been involved in the development of the logical framework and M&E strategy of this project, and will therefore be able to implement and report accordingly. One IsraAID staff will be appointed to collect, review and systemize all reports from partners and other staff, on a weekly basis, for CHF activities in each location.

In addition, the 5Ws will be completed on a monthly basis as HRP partner which is also shared with the PC. Finally, IsraAID and partners will provide bi-weekly updates (including safety audits conducted) at GBV Sub-Cluster, Protection Cluster, Urban Actors Meeting and State GBV Working Groups. IsraAid is responsible for updating the GBV SC as the co-chairs for CES GBV working group.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.2: Training of 25 social workers in prevention - Lainnya	2017					X							
Activity 1.2.1: Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small- medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.2.2: Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.2.3: Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.2.4: Safety audits through FGD conducted and findings shared with other protection actors and clusters- Yei & Lainnya (2)	2017				X	X							
Activity 2.1.1: Training for 25 service providers on case management (in emergency) including finalization of pathway	2017							X					
Activity 2.1.2: Review simulations on case management for Mundri East/West and Yei for 75 service providers	2017								X				
Activity 2.1.3: Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.4: Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response)	2017				X		X		X				
Activity 2.1.5: Training of 25 service providers in MHPSS (including PFA)	2017							X					
Activity 2.2.1: Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.2: Case management	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.3: Psychosocial support (including PFA)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.4: Identification of safe places for women	2017					X	X		X				
Activity 2.2.5: Home visits	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.6: Monthly coordination meetings (18)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

All above-mentioned activities are implemented in accordance with a thorough needs assessment in consultation with community leaders and representatives. Throughout the project, IsraAID will continue to organize consultative meetings with community representatives on a regular basis to ensure inclusiveness, accountability, local ownership and sustainability. In addition, IsraAID will organize mid-term monitoring FGD to assess the perception of the programs by beneficiaries and analyze intermediate targets as well as final FGD to evaluate actual outcomes and outputs. Finally, at the end of the program, IsraAID organizes a discussion with both its staff and a sample of beneficiaries to analyze the evaluation and identify best practices, lessons learned, challenges and remaining gaps for knowledge management and reporting purposes.

Throughout its programs, IsraAID has placed a particular emphasis on IASC AAP principles. It continuously trained its own staff as well as national partners on those principles and how to incorporate them into activities.

IsraAID makes sure to include community members, service providers and other beneficiaries throughout the project cycle, from needs assessment to evaluation, by organizing regular FGD and consultation meetings in the communities (on a bi-weekly basis) and briefings with service providers and partners. Those discussions and briefings provide a platform of dialogue for feedback mechanisms from the beneficiaries. They offer a unique opportunity to discuss challenges, gaps and explore solutions in a participatory manner. For sensitive requests and/or complaints, beneficiaries are also informed that they can directly contact (by phone, email or at the office) a specifically identified staff, not associated with the project. IsraAID has placed a particular emphasis on accountability to affected individuals with disability, ensuring their full participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks of the project. IsraAID has a series of practical and user-friendly tools and checklists that all staff are required to use both at management and at the field/community level to ensure sustainability, local ownership, do-no-harm and effective implementation of program. Tools are all available to all in hard and soft copies.

IsraAID's staff has been fully trained in culturally-sensitive program design, protection mainstreaming and Accountability to Affected Persons principles to avoid creating harm in communities.

Implementation Plan

In Mundri, IsraAID will pass through parts of the funding to MAYA and will continue to provide on-going and on-the-job technical support to MAYA's staff. MAYA particularly needs training and technical support in case management, program design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation and budgeting for non-profit. IsraAID will therefore attach advisors to MAYA, throughout the project, who will provide on-the-job training and support to MAYA's management staff and social workers and will monitor the implementation of activities.

MAYA fills up the table report of activities on a weekly basis, together with the data collection sheet – that it then shares with IsraAID's focal person who is in charge of reviewing, systemizing and commenting on the information. IsraAID's advisors, together with MAYA, are then responsible for identifying best practices, challenges and gaps, and exploring effective solutions and action points for improvement.

Allocation of roles:

- Social workers/community mobilizers collect data from the field (using the field reporting form) that they share on a weekly basis with MAYA's program manager;
- MAYA's program manager is then responsible for compiling and systemizing the information into the weekly table of activity and excel data collection form, and sharing with IsraAID's advisor and field coordinator;
- IsraAID's field coordinator reviews, systemize information, and compares it with actual targets;
- The advisor is in charge of addressing professional gaps and challenges, discussing with MAYA team and organizing training sessions and/or professional briefings accordingly;
- MAYA managers, together with social workers, are responsible for organizing pre- mid- and final monitoring and evaluation FGD with beneficiaries, in accordance with the M&E strategy developed together with IsraAID's advisor. The advisor is in charge of providing technical support on M&E;
- MAYA's finance officer and programs managers, together with IsraAID, have developed a concrete and realistic budget. Program and finance managers, together with IsraAID's advisors, will develop a monthly cash focus based on the activity workplan. This monthly budget plan will be monitored on a weekly basis by the program manager, who will make sure that all weekly expenditures are incorporated into the weekly expense report template. IsraAID provides technical support in the process. MAYA's finance officer shares the consolidated expense report on a monthly basis with IsraAID, who is in charge of supervising budget expenditures versus budget plan.

In Mundri, IsraAID and MAYA have excellent relationships with the government authorities, religious institutions and community structures, which allow for an effective and sustainable implementation of the program.

IsraAID's Emergency Protection Manager, together with the social and health workers of IsraAID's national partners (VfC, SSUHA, IPCS), has allocated themselves to specific areas of operations. All social and health workers are responsible for collecting information from the field using the field reporting form, and sharing with the Emergency Protection Manager on a weekly basis – who is then in charge of filling up both the weekly table of activities and the data collection sheet. Staff meetings are organized every Monday with all staff to ensure smooth coordination between programs and operations, and among programs themselves. Every Tuesday, IsraAID organizes a comprehensive professional briefing on protection with its staff and partners (if they are able to attend).

IsraAID also organizes regular one-to-one meetings with other partners operating in the area, and leads the GBV State Working Group to maximize cooperation.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Mundri Active Youth Association (MAYA)	MAYA has been IsraAID's partner since 2015 in Mundri East/West. IsraAID has been comprehensively training MAYA's social workers, management staff and community mobilizers and has been accompanying them in their efforts to design, implement and evaluate sustainable and impact-oriented protection prevention and response activities and services.
The South Sudan Health Association (SSUHA)	IsraAid started their partnership with SSUHA in 2016 with trainings on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) in Lainya County. IsraAID is continuing their partnership with SSUHA to strengthen their capacity in GBV prevention and response programming. Thus, the rationale is to accompany SSUHA in its effort to become a strong GBV partner and be able to independently design and implement its own GBV response programs in the near future

State Ministry of Education, Gender and Social Welfare, Directorate of Gender, Jubek State & Yei River State	The Directorate of Gender has been IsraAID's partner since 2011. IsraAID has been comprehensively training and providing continuous technical support to its social workers. All activities are therefore implemented in full cooperation with the Ministry's social workers in Jubek and Yei River states (former CES).
Voice for Change (VfC)	IsraAID is partnering with VfC to strengthen their capacity in GBV prevention and response programming. In coordination with VfC and UNICEF (also funding partner) a need to receive more training on emergency GBV prevention and response programming has been identified. Thus, the rationale is to accompany VfC in its effort to become a strong GBV partner and be able to independently design and implement its own GBV response programs in the near future.
<u>Environment Marker Of The Project</u>	
<u>Gender Marker Of The Project</u>	
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	
<u>Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code</u>	
<p>The project fully embraces a gender sensitive approach. A gender analysis was included in the situational analysis, need assessment and risk assessment. All Community- and Professional-Based Focus Groups (as well as formal and informal discussions/interviews) before, throughout and after the completion of the project include a proportionate and representative number of men, women, boys and girls. Each category is fully represented in the decision-making process related to each component of the project. The activities also make sure to target a proportionate and representative number of men, women, boys and girls – addressing the specific needs of each category. Even in women groups' activities, men are consulted, invited, and updated so that they can also benefit from the fruits of the activities. When some activities only target women and girls, such as distribution of dignity kits, the Project's staff makes sure to fully brief men on the nature of the distribution and involve when needed and feasible.</p>	
<u>Protection Mainstreaming</u>	
<p>IsraAID has developed protection mainstreaming training modules (1-2 days) for both its own staff across sectors (health, protection and education) and for its national partners. Protection Mainstreaming is one of IsraAID's core implementing principles. IsraAID ensures protection mainstreaming by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training staff and national partners • Conducting regular protection mapping to identify and be able to decrease threats and vulnerabilities, as well as identify and maximize positive coping mechanisms in order to mitigate negative impacts on safety and dignity of the beneficiaries including sharing safety audits conducted with all relevant actors and sub-clusters. • Developing, based on protection mapping, protection risk analysis and protection mainstreaming plans, with concrete mitigation measures and strategies • Conducting regular monitoring and evaluation exercises (FGD, consultative meetings and interviews with key informants) to assess the perceptions of the community towards the program and analyze the effectiveness of the mainstreaming activities on the protection environment • Collect best practices, lessons learned, challenges and recommendations (in IsraAID's knowledge management matrix) to inform future humanitarian interventions <p>All tools are available to all staff and partners in hard and soft copies.</p>	
<u>Country Specific Information</u>	
<u>Safety and Security</u>	
<p>In Greater Mundri, the situation has stabilized in the first quarter of 2017 but surrounding areas and outskirts (e.g. Lui) still remain risky. Transportation to and out of Mundri remains a challenge due to insecurity in the surrounding counties. The security situation in both Yei and Lainya are similar to Mundri in that in the town centers (Yei town, Lainya town and Kenye payam) are relatively secure but on the periphery of these areas the security situation is still very tense and challenging.</p> <p>IsraAID's staff has been trained in risk assessments and mitigation strategies - with a particular emphasis on security and risk management. IsraAID's staff uses a series of security checklists, tools and protocols that enable them to identify threats and vulnerabilities related to each activity and each location, and report accordingly to risk management.</p> <p>IsraAID benefits from a vast network of community mechanisms, government officials, religious structures and other stakeholders that enable the organization to have access to timely and accurate security information, and develop relevant mitigation and response strategies accordingly.</p>	
<u>Access</u>	

Movement from Juba to Mundri is currently hampered as it is not safe to travel by road but flights have resumed with Mission Aviation Flights (MAF). Some trade vehicles are starting to travel by road. IsraAid does not yet recommend or approve its staff to travel by road but will be monitoring the security situation closely throughout the implementation period.

Within Greater Mundri, movement has slowly scaled but staff and communities are still monitoring the security situation. All areas or accessible except for Lui where sporadic fighting is ongoing. In all other locations activities have fully resumed (e.g. case management, home visits, weekly woman groups, outreach activities, etc.).

Currently, the is only access in Yei County is in Yei town with the possibility of a few mobile sites. Additionally, Lainya County is accessible via flight to Yei and a subsequent vehicle to Lainya town. Within Lainya County both Lainya town and Kenye payam are accessible but local authorities (chiefs, etc.) are in current access negotiations with local security forces to broaden the reach of humanitarians.

As indicated in the logical frame under risk and mitigations, IsraAid plans to redirect the funding if access is lost to one or more of the delivery areas. Due to the fluid environment in South Sudan IsraAid is committed to ensure and contribute to life-saving outcomes even if one location in the project cannot operate. The project has been designed so that if access is lost in one area, the activities can continue in the other three service areas (Mundri East, Mundri West, Lainya and Yei). The capacity development and technical support that IsraAid is capable of providing can be implemented and/or modified (based on the capacity of national partners and community focal points) in the other three locations. Additionally, IsraAid and its partners can shift to remote/mobile options for case management and training if health clinics do start operate mobility but a reallocation will be needed.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Case Management Advisor for Mundri	D	1	4,500.00	2	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Technical support provided to national partner on case management/case supervision. Salary includes organizational costs (tax fees, insurance).</i>						
1.2	15% Contribution to Programs Director	S	1	7,300.00	6	15.00	6,570.00
	<i>This includes salary and accommodation/food allowances (all organizational costs) PD will be supporting will contribute to data collection, reporting and monitoring and evaluation</i>						
1.3	10% Contribution to Capacity Development Manager	S	1	1,808.00	6	10.00	1,084.80
	<i>Will contribute designing and implementing trainings with SP and partners</i>						
1.4	15% Contribution to Finance Manager	S	1	1,698.00	6	15.00	1,528.20
	<i>Finance Manager will arrange all financial transactions and ensure timely financial reporting.</i>						
1.5	10% Contribution to Admin and Logistics support	S	1	781.00	6	10.00	468.60
	<i>Logistics will contribute to purchase and procurement of supplies and provide support to national partner in this respect</i>						
	Section Total						18,651.60
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Weekly community outreach in Yei and Lainya	D	2	200.00	5	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Refreshment and communication materials</i>						
2.2	Weekly women/youth group in Yei and Lainya	D	2	200.00	5	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Refreshment and communication materials</i>						
2.3	Rent of hall/fuel for GBV package training for 5 days in Yei and Lainya	D	2	150.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>2 5-day training for a total of 50 service providers (25 Yei and 25 Lainya)</i>						
2.4	Food and refreshment for 50 participants for GBV training in Yei and Lainya	D	50	10.00	5	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>2 5-day training for a total of 50 service providers (25 Yei and 25 Lainya)</i>						
2.5	Material support for focal points	D	40	20.00	4	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>Focal points receive material support for the benefit of their communities on a monthly basis in Yei and Lainya</i>						
2.6	IEC Materials for 40 focal points in Yei and Lainya	D	40	20.00	1	100.00	800.00
	<i>e.g. T.shirts for focal points with key messages, etc.</i>						
2.7	Leaflets/referral pathways printed with pictures	D	1000	6.00	1	100.00	6,000.00

	<i>Printing of 1000 leaflets cards with services</i>						
2.8	Rent of hall/fuel for training for 25 service providers on case management (in emergency) including finalization of pathway	D	1	150.00	5	100.00	750.00
	<i>1 5 day training for 25 service providers in Lainya</i>						
2.9	Food and refreshment for 25 participants for case management training in Lainya	D	25	10.00	5	100.00	1,250.00
	<i>1 5 day training for 25 service providers in Lainya</i>						
2.10	Rent of hall/fuel for Training for 25 service providers on MHPSS	D	1	150.00	5	100.00	750.00
	<i>1 5 day training for 25 service providers in Yei</i>						
2.11	Food and refreshments for training for 25 service providers on MHPSS	D	25	10.00	5	100.00	1,250.00
	<i>1 5 day training for 25 service providers in Yei</i>						
2.12	Food and refreshment for 2 3-day training for 40 community focal points in Yei and Lainya	D	40	10.00	12	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>Initial 3-day training in each location followed by follow-up review training in each location for for 40 focal points (20 Yei and 20 Lainya)</i>						
2.13	Rent of hall/fuel for 2 3-day trainings for 40 community focal points in Yei and Lainya	D	1	150.00	12	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Initial 3-day training in each location followed by follow-up review training for in each location 40 focal points (20 Yei and 20 Lainya)</i>						
2.14	IEC Materials for WGFS, and WG	D	2	750.00	2	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Woman and Girl Friendly Spaces, and income activities for women/youth group</i>						
2.15	Refreshments and communication materials for monthly coordination meetings in Yei and Lainya	D	50	3.00	6	100.00	900.00
	<i>Monthly coordination meeting each location</i>						
2.16	Rent for hall for monthly coordination meeting in Yei and Lainya	D	2	150.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Monthly coordination meeting in each location</i>						
	Section Total						34,300.00
Equipment							
3.1	Thuraya	D	1	1,285.00	1	100.00	1,285.00
	<i>1 for Yei</i>						
	Section Total						1,285.00
Travel							
5.1	Flights from Juba to Mundri, Yei and Lainya	D	3	550.00	6	100.00	9,900.00
	<i>18 round trip tickets (1 person a month to each location (3) for 6 months)</i>						
5.2	Car hire for supporting implementation of activities in in Lainya and Yei	D	1	100.00	120	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Car hire for 20 days/month to support running of activities in Yei and Lainya for 6 months (Including for case management purposes)</i>						
	Section Total						21,900.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Rent of hall/fuel for GBV training (include CM) for 5 days	D	2	150.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>2 5-day training for a total of 50 service providers - by MAYA</i>						
6.2	Food and refreshment for 50 participants for GBV training in Yei and Lainya	D	50	10.00	5	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>2 5-day training for a total of 50 service providers - by MAYA</i>						
6.3	Rent of hall/fuel for 50 participants for review simulation of Case Management	D	2	150.00	1	100.00	300.00

	<i>2 1 day review simulation of case management</i>						
6.4	Food and refreshment for 50 participant review simulation of case Management	D	50	10.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>2 1 day review simulation of case management</i>						
6.5	Hire of 2 vehicles to cover Mundri East/West	D	2	80.00	120	100.00	19,200.00
	<i>Hire of 2 vehicles at 80 usd/day (6 payams as wide distance) for 20 days/months for 6 months (1 vehicle per county covering 3 payams each) by MAYA, Mundri (including for case management purposes, and given the vast area covered)</i>						
6.6	Fuel for 3 motorbikes for hard to reach areas	D	3	150.00	6	100.00	2,700.00
	<i>For case management, follow-up, home visits, emergency etc by MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.7	Food and refreshment for 3-day training for 120 community focal point	D	120	10.00	3	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Review training for 120 focal points</i>						
6.8	Training Hall/fuel for 3-day training for 120 community focal point	D	1	150.00	3	100.00	450.00
	<i>Review training for 120 focal points</i>						
6.9	Communication and Security (airtime, internet and Thuraya	D	1	700.00	6	100.00	4,200.00
	<i>700 usd/month for internet access, 160 usd for Thuraya credit and 115usd for communication</i>						
6.10	Contribution to Salaries for 12 social workers	S	1	1,500.00	6	80.00	7,200.00
	<i>Contribution to monthly salaries for 12 social workers by MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.11	Contribution to executive director, finance and programs coordinator	S	1	2,500.00	6	30.00	4,500.00
	<i>For MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.12	Contribution to monthly Office rent and fuel	S	1	500.00	6	60.00	1,800.00
	<i>For MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.13	Contribution to office supplies including supplies for case management	D	1	150.00	6	100.00	900.00
	<i>This includes purchase of A4 papers, case management files, flip charts, cartage, pens, notebooks for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.14	Supplies for trainings	D	2	150.00	1	100.00	300.00
	<i>This includes purchase of 50 notebooks and pencils and certificates, 8 flip charts paper for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.15	Transportation and accommodation allowance for 50 service providers to attend training in town	D	50	20.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>GBV (case management) Training</i>						
6.16	Monthly community support for focal points (120)	D	120	17.00	6	100.00	12,240.00
	<i>Focal points receive material support for the benefit of their communities on a monthly basis for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.17	Refreshment for 1 weekly outreach activities in 6 locations	D	600	1.00	22	100.00	13,200.00
	<i>100 people reached per week per location (6) = 600 people reached per week for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.18	Refreshment for weekly women/youth adolescent groups activities in 8 locations	D	240	2.00	22	100.00	10,560.00
	<i>30 women/youth per group in 8 locations / week for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.19	Materials for women/youth groups	D	6	1,500.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Depending on each community, women/youth group decide the seed materials they want to receive to produce and sell items (e.g. beads, bed sheets, baskets, etc.) for MAYA, Mundri</i>						
6.20	Flight ticket Juba Mundri	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
	<i>3 Maya Staff round trip</i>						
6.21	Refreshment for 30 participants for monthly coordination meeting in Mundri	D	30	2.00	6	100.00	360.00
	<i>1 day coordination meeting one a month</i>						

6.22	Rent of hall/fuel for monthly coordination meeting	D	1	150.00	6	100.00	900.00
	1 day coordination meeting once a month						
	Section Total						103,560.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Communication/Security (internet, airtime and Thuraya)	S	1	1,200.00	6	70.00	5,040.00
7.2	Bank Fees	D	1	150.00	6	100.00	900.00
7.3	10% of Office Rent	S	1	2,700.00	6	10.00	1,620.00
	Section Total						7,560.00
SubTotal			2,583.00				187,256.60
Direct							157,445.00
Support							29,811.60
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							13,107.96
Total Cost							200,364.56

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Western Equatoria -> Mundri East	25	231	462	693	924	2,310	Activity 1.1.1 : Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points Activity 1.2.1 : Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small-medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members Activity 1.2.2 : Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention) Activity 1.2.3 : Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members Activity 2.1.2 : Review simulations on case management for Mundri East/West and Yei for 75 service providers Activity 2.1.3 : Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants Activity 2.1.4 : Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response) Activity 2.2.1 : Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3) Activity 2.2.2 : Case management Activity 2.2.3 : Psychosocial support (including PFA) Activity 2.2.5 : Home visits Activity 2.2.6 : Monthly coordination meetings (18)

Western Equatoria -> Mundri West	25	231	462	693	924	2,310	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small-medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Review simulations on case management for Mundri East/West and Yei for 75 service providers</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Case management</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 : Psychosocial support (including PFA)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 : Home visits</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 : Monthly coordination meetings (18)</p>
Central Equatoria -> Lainya	25	140	280	420	560	1,400	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Training of 25 social workers in prevention - Lainya</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small-medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Safety audits through FGD conducted and findings shared with other protection actors and clusters- Yei & Lainya (2)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Training for 25 service providers on case management (in emergency) including finalization of pathway</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5 : Training of 25 service providers in MHPSS (including PFA)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Case management</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 : Psychosocial support (including PFA)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 : Identification of safe places for women</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 : Home visits</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 : Monthly coordination meetings (18)</p>

Central Equatoria -> Yei	25	140	280	420	560	1,400	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Training of 160 community focal points and ongoing weekly technical support to focal points</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Weekly outreach activities in communities (awareness-raising through lectures, dramas, theaters, music, small-medium- and large-scale events) reaching a total of 3,220 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Home visits in communities (including discussion on prevention)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Women and youth groups (which includes three components: discussion group, awareness-raising and vocational training/income-generating activities) reaching 4,200 community members</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Safety audits through FGD conducted and findings shared with other protection actors and clusters- Yei & Lainya (2)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Review simulations on case management for Mundri East/West and Yei for 75 service providers</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Continued technical support to all service providers and other participants</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Training of 100 individuals on basic GBV (includes response)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Development of site-based referral pathways (through service mapping, continuing update and coordination among service providers); (3)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Case management</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 : Psychosocial support (including PFA)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 : Identification of safe places for women</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 : Home visits</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 : Monthly coordination meetings (18)</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Reporting Mechanism and Duration (1).docx
Project Supporting Documents	Lainya Assessment 2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	IsraAID_Protection_MundriWES_ProtectionMapping_Jan2016.pdf