

Requesting Organization :	Nonviolent Peaceforce				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Rapid Mobile Protection Response to Priority Areas of South Sudan				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/P-HR-RL/103154	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/P/INGO/6452		
Cluster :	Protection	Project Budget in US\$:	299,998.58		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2017	Planned End Date :	31/01/2018		
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2017	Actual End Date:	31/01/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>In response to the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, NP is proposing to intervene to alleviate suffering and increase the safety and security of disaster affected and vulnerable communities in South Sudan. The project has two key objectives: 1) to reduce the number of women, men and children vulnerable to violence, including GBV, exploitation and neglect; 2) to strengthen the protective capacity of communities and promote peaceful coexistence; and 3) to improve protection information and analysis to feed and support the Protection Cluster advocacy.</p> <p>In coordination with the protection cluster, NP proposes to conduct mobile response interventions to provide protection emergency services to priority locations. Two teams of three staff will be deployed as part of larger integrated protection teams gathering staff from partner agencies to conduct at least 12 missions (6 missions per team).</p> <p>The complexity of the operating environment requires an approach that is suitable for the context in the project target locations. Therefore, three types of mission will be carried out. First, robust protection context analysis and needs assessments will inform NP's activities. Assessment reports will also provide timely analysis of protection issues and recommendations to the protection cluster and other agencies, with the overall goal of increasing the protection footprint across South Sudan as well as mainstreaming protection activities across the country's humanitarian response. Second, NP, as part of an integrated team, will respond directly to the most pressing general protection, child protection and GBV concerns. Specifically, NP will conduct direct protection activities – protective accompaniment, proactive presence, patrols, referrals – with capacity development of communities in conflict prevention, mitigation and early warning/early response. Third, NP, still as part of an integrated team, will conduct mobile response missions to offer surge capacity to partners already on the ground.</p> <p>Each of the activities is designed to best respond to the immediate protection needs of civilians, while supporting the resilience, adaptive capacity and recovery of communities from conflict and insecurity. Whenever possible tools – including assessment tools developed in consultation with the protection cluster – and activities are designed with the aim of using or supporting existing community-based protection mechanisms. The project will utilize Unarmed Civilian Protection (UCP), an innovative, evidence-based methodology with a demonstrated track record of reducing violence against civilians all over the world, including South Sudan. UCP combines a variety of strategies to create the social space and structures needed for people to transform their own conflicts and advocate for their security. Throughout the mobile response, NP will coordinate closely with the protection cluster and other agencies as a broader contribution to the overall protection of beneficiaries.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	150	730	210	270	1,360
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
People in Host Communities	30	146	42	54	272
Internally Displaced People	120	584	168	216	1,088
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					

Link with allocation strategy :

The project aligns with the allocation strategy as it directly addresses the protection crisis in South Sudan through the implementation of urgent and life-saving activities.

Activities aimed at saving lives and alleviating the suffering of those most in need (HRP Strategic Objective 1) will be carried out by a qualified and flexible mobile team in counties with major protection concerns. On the one hand, the project is geared at preventing acute, direct violence against vulnerable civilians, particularly in displacement settings and next to frontlines. 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. Furthermore, the project improves access to life-saving humanitarian services, particularly for the most vulnerable, who are often unable to access humanitarian aid due to factors such as discrimination or an inability to travel. The activities to support improved access include direct protection support at distributions and registrations and protection assessments to inform advocacy efforts (cluster level) with regards to the protection needs of vulnerable individuals in the project locations.

Additionally, project activities will aim at supporting communities most at risk to sustain their coping capacities (HRP Strategic Objective 3). This will be achieved through adapting existing training modules to the mobile response context with the aim of building the protective capacities of communities. The project will work on supporting to equip community members with the skills and abilities necessary for self-protection. Given the nature of the mobile missions the team will develop shorter and less resource-intensive workshops that focus on key tools that are relevant to the specific populations to be targeted, notably to transient populations that are more often than not on the move. These include recognizing the different types of violence, identifying the various stages of conflict and implementing mitigating measures. Furthermore, the project will incorporate rudimentary Early Warning Early Response (EWER) strategies, which will focus on basic risk-mapping activities, communal contingency planning exercises (routes to follow, identifying plans for vulnerable individuals and preparation of simple quick run bags) as well as incorporating child protection elements into the EWER mechanisms. This includes messaging that is as elementary as ensuring that young children know both their parents' names as well as family name in case of separation.

Specifically, the project addresses the following protection priority response activities: a) General Protection through protection assessments, information sharing and activities aimed at responding to protection needs, including patrols and protective presence, referrals, community outreach, identification and targeted assistance to vulnerable persons such as a) protective accompaniments; b) GBV prevention and response through accompaniments and referrals of survivors, community outreach and integration of prevention measures in other cluster interventions (the GBV activities will be carried out in coordination with and to support INTERSOS who are the lead GBV partner of this mobile mission response); and c) Child Protection by reporting children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) through the MRM in support to CINA (the CP partner within the integrated teams), and in line with applicable standards from CP sub-cluster on reporting CAAFAG.

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
Eleanor Johnston	Senior Programme Development Manager	ejohnston@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	0915723535
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

South Sudan became independent in 2011 but drifted into civil war in December 2013 after a political power struggle broke out between President Kiir and his former deputy Riek Machar, with the president accusing Machar of attempting a coup. Up until July 2016, South Sudan had been making cautious steps towards the implementation of the August 2015 peace agreement. The return of First Vice President Dr. Riek Machar in April 2016 was followed by the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU). However, clashes erupted in Juba in early July 2016 between opposition and government forces, leading to renewed conflict and violence across many parts of the country. Continued instability, restricted humanitarian space and access and population displacement all contribute to the prolonged suffering of many South Sudanese. By May 2017, there were 2 million IDPs and a further 1.9 million South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers living outside of the country. Long term political instability, a lack of accountability and financial mismanagement has led to the failure of state mandated institutions to protect South Sudanese civilians.

The situation in South Sudan is a protection crisis. The deliberate targeting of civilians, widespread human rights abuses, forced recruitment (including of children) and the destruction of civilian property and infrastructure are urgent protection issues. The levels of violence against civilians perpetrated by armed actors, including GBV, have reached a critical and devastating level. The 2017 HRP estimates that 7.1 million civilians are in need of protection services. The situation has created a cycle of primary violence, as a direct result of the conflict, and of secondary violence, resulting from people's exposure to risks while attempting to access food and other basic needs. The secondary violence includes GBV and already existing historical intra-communal and inter-communal fighting, notably in the form of retaliation killings and cattle raiding, exacerbated due to competition over limited resources. The increased number of people at a risk of starvation compounds this situation.

Despite the resolution of heads of state at the IGAD summit in mid-June to discuss revitalization of the 2015 peace agreement, fighting continues in many parts of the country. There has been a recent escalation of government offensives, notably in Jonglei, Upper Nile State and Western Bahr el Ghazal, pushing SPLA-iO toward border areas; as well as conflict in the Equatorias, where the security situation has severely deteriorated. Additionally, inter-communal tensions and violence have been common, notably in Lakes and Jonglei. This makes a flexible, mobile protection response critical at this time.

2. Needs assessment

Continued instability, restricted humanitarian space and access as well as population displacement all contribute to the prolonged suffering of many South Sudanese communities. Long term political instability, a lack of accountability and financial mismanagement has led to the failure of state mandated institutions to protect South Sudanese civilians. Gaps in humanitarian presence and assistance leave armed actors to target civilians with impunity. Furthermore, gaps leave civilians at risk of secondary violence as they move through high risk areas to access markets and/or food and material aid distributions. Levels of food insecurity together with the location and availability of aid and services continues to create pull factors for civilians. There is a significant need for further investment by the humanitarian community in mobile response missions to areas that are in need of support and services. On several occasions, the deterioration of the security context in some areas of the country has forced NP to modify its response to protection needs. From responding to needs through a static presence NP has shifted to responding through mobile missions to avoid having to systematically evacuate when conflict was erupting in the vicinity of the teams' operational base. NP has been successful in conducting mobile response missions to these areas responding flexibly and adaptively to the ever-changing context, re-entering the target areas to continue programming rapidly. NP is aware that there is the possibility that mobile response missions may adversely affect our "trust factor" both with communities and authorities on the ground. In addition, pre-planning and information gathering prior to deployment is challenging. In areas without network and where few people have thurayas on the ground, getting real time information about the situation can be an issue. NP often has to rely on hearsay, rumors and extrapolation from loose indicators. In order to mitigate this possibility, NP works tirelessly to ensure trust is built quickly and effectively in the short term. This is achieved by managing expectations, clear and open communication with communities, leaders and authorities, and keeping promises made.

NP has had several successes in building trust quickly in mobile response missions and has played a major role in Inter-Cluster Response Missions helping partners identify and prioritize vulnerable individuals, analysing the areas where (ICRM) distribution sites are being set up for protection concerns, participating in negotiations with local authorities about distributions being weapons-free zones, etc. NP was also successful in providing technical assistance in the form of training and agreement making for inter-cluster response missions (i.e. helping partners think through the impact of and commitments to hiring casual laborers, introducing protection as a cross-cutting component, identifying the activities and indicators that might put communities at risk, etc.). For the ICRMs, NP is the preferred protection partner for the missions, providing NP with a strong experience when it comes to identifying health, NFI, FSL, Nutrition and WASH programming related protection concerns and cooperating with implementing agencies. The Protection Cluster has requested NP to continue working on protection mainstreaming during these missions as well as making recommendations about the modality of the service delivery and distribution so that the Protection Cluster can advocate at the ICWG.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the proposed project are conflict-affected civilians most vulnerable due to direct violence. This includes IDPs who have been forced to flee their homes and travel/live in insecure environments; individuals vulnerable to elevated levels of violence, including women and girls, certain sub-ethnic groups and youth; individuals targeted or subsumed by communal conflict; IDP and host communities experiencing escalated tensions as well as individuals vulnerable to forced recruitment. Overall, 1,360 individuals will directly benefit from the project (approximately 500 from persons who receive targeted support/assistance, 60 persons referred to other sectors for assistance/support services, 200 individuals trained in protection and conflict mitigation/ resolution skills from protection meetings; 600 community members engaged in community dialogue activities). The project's second set of primary beneficiaries are those vulnerable subsets of the conflict-affected populations experiencing restrictions on access to life-saving aid. This includes displaced communities whose access to aid is hindered by ethnic discrimination, UASC and minority ethnic groups who are frequently overlooked at distributions, elderly and disabled individuals and civilians who would need to travel through unsafe areas in order to access support and services. Whilst carrying out mobile response missions, NP will identify beneficiaries most in need on a continuous basis through patrols and reports from community members and key stakeholders (local authorities, traditional chiefs, religious leaders and community-based protection groups' leaders). Based on these reports, NP will go and assess the situation of those indicated as vulnerable and verify their levels of vulnerability (girls and boys at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children; persons with serious health conditions; persons with special physical protection needs; women-headed households; older persons; women at risk; persons with disabilities).

4. Grant Request Justification

The conflict dynamics in South Sudan require a flexible, innovative response from the protection cluster. With acute crises unfolding in disparate parts of the country, the Integrated Protection Mobile Team (IPMT) will serve as a way to conduct context analysis and needs assessments, respond rapidly and provide surge capacity in areas where a static presence is not feasible, and in situations where a fast-initial response is needed.

NP will form part of the IPMT and deploy into areas prioritized in coordination with the protection cluster. The first priority for NP in each deployment will be to conduct assessments to understand protection needs of affected populations, examine the key protection risks and provide a protection lens to ensure conflict sensitivity in the design of interventions. Assessments will harness a number of methodologies, adapted to the context and duration of each mission, such as KIs, observation and FGDs with key groups, taking into account age, gender and diversity of the population. Where the situation is particularly volatile, the team will also rely on informal engagements with community members, always ensuring triangulation of information and sources. In keeping with the integrated nature of the team, findings will incorporate information and analysis from other IPMT members. Reports will be used to inform the overall humanitarian response in each area, ensure adherence to 'do no harm' principles and advocate for response to the most pressing issues. Assessments will inform the design of NP's activities in each site. During assessments, NP initiates and develops relationships with communities, building trust and rapport enabling the conduct of activities tailored to the needs and demands.

There is a strong need for programming focused on addressing immediate protection concerns, while also facilitating capacity building and coordinating protection mainstreaming. The project activities will seek to support local protection and coping mechanisms that have been weakened or fractured as a result of the ongoing conflict. Protection mainstreaming is also key – working with other partners, NP critically analyses movement pathways, push and pull factors, displacement patterns, and the context on the ground to mitigate risk for those most at need. NP also identifies persons with specific needs in order to prioritize them in accessing services. The IPMT may also be deployed to provide protection mainstreaming support during interventions by other sectors in areas where there is a need for a strong protection focus, such as during food distributions or in parallel with the ICRMs, keeping in focus the need to avoid duplication.

Mindful of the need to facilitate medium to long-term interventions, it is anticipated that the integrated team can coordinate with partners planning to set-up a static presence in the mission locations. Where feasible, this will involve coordination on the ground and may involve basic protection mainstreaming training for staff. The presence of partners on the ground and the duration of missions will dictate such activities. Alternatively, facilitating such interventions may be limited to sharing information and/or assessment reports and conducting debriefing and advocacy meetings in Juba to the protection cluster, and to the ICWG through the protection cluster coordinators or by the IPMT itself.

NP has significant experience implementing mobile response protection activities, having conducted 9 mobile response missions in 2017 alone. This included support to ICRMs, bilateral support to distribution partners and independent missions where NP has successfully responded to the needs of civilians in the most insecure areas of South Sudan. NP's Protection Officers experienced in mobile missions are ready to deploy at short notice with the support of existing technical advisory capacity. Both IPMT's are expected to undertake at least 1 mission for 2 weeks per month on average.

5. Complementarity

The situation facing women and girls in many areas is critical. In collaboration with the GBV lead partner on the IPMT, NP's focus will be on direct protection for women facing immediate threat as a GBV prevention mechanism. Such activities will be tailored to the vulnerabilities women experience in each location, but can include accompaniment, patrolling, protective presence and securing spaces for daily activities, such as firewood collection. Such activities can often result in survivors being identified/reported, whom NP can then liaise with the GBV lead partner to ensure access to CMR services, for example. NP will also support, as needed, any of the GBV response activities provided by the lead partner.

Utilising NP's expertise in child protection, NP will also work closely with the CP lead partner to provide technical support in their activities and collaborate on a number of activities. As the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) in all project locations is high, many children are highly vulnerable to child recruitment by armed actors. NP has significant experience in child protection activities, and using this experience, will tailor activities to suit each context. These may include the establishment and strengthening of referral pathways, provision of protective accompaniment and supporting in the monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children (MRM). Activities targeted at reducing the vulnerability of youth to forced recruitment include conducting risk mapping workshops through which youth can better understand when and/or where they are at most risk of forced recruitment and how to mitigate these risks.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To alleviate suffering and increase the safety and security of disaster affected and vulnerable communities in South Sudan.

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
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	50
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	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed project aligns with the above specified objectives through a multi-pronged approach that combines protection assessment and direct protection with capacity-building elements. Assessments will determine and report on protection profiles of affected populations and sites, assess general protection risks and provide analysis to ensure conflict sensitivity. This contributes to the above objectives by informing and advocating with the humanitarian response on how to save lives and alleviate suffering whilst ensuring people can access services with safety and dignity. Direct protection activities that focus on proactive presence and patrolling in high risk areas contribute to freedom of movement for civilians through deterrence of violent acts, as well as accompaniments and protection mainstreaming to ensure vulnerable civilians can safely access life-saving humanitarian services and support. Through capacity-building efforts, including early warning early response (EWER) and protection training, community resilience and coping strategies will be enhanced. Conflict mitigation activities will also be implemented to facilitate dialogue and foster nonviolent mechanisms for addressing disputes, of which also contribute to increased resilience of at-risk communities and strengthened systems for coping with conflict and violence.

Outcome 1

Reduced number of women, men and children vulnerable to protection threats, in particular violence including GBV, exploitation and neglect.

Output 1.1

Description

Immediate threats of violence against general population reduced/removed in high risk areas through protection assessment, monitoring and support activities.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption: Direct protection activities informed by in-depth assessments increase the immediate safety of civilians.

Risks: Lack of Partners on the ground/on the mission to respond to protection needs of beneficiaries; failure to attain community buy-in and acceptance to project activities and objectives (low attendance during project activities; lack of engagement of community members with project; mistrust from and disagreements with community leaders).

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of vulnerable persons who receive targeted support/assistance					500
Means of Verification : Activity Reports; Weekly Reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of vulnerable persons referred to other sectors for assistance/support services					60
Means of Verification : Activity Reports; Weekly Reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Number of protective accompaniment initiatives coordinated and monitored by protection actors					30
Means of Verification : Activity Reports; Weekly Reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	Number of protection assessment reports produced and disseminated.					12

Means of Verification : Assessment Reports; Weekly Reports.							
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	Number of missions undertaken by the integrated protection mobile teams					12
Means of Verification : IPMT joint mission reports							
Indicator 1.1.6	PROTECTION	Number of debriefing sessions to the protection cluster from integrated mobile protection teams					4
Means of Verification : Minutes of the Protection cluster meetings							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Provide protective accompaniments for threatened or at risk individuals and groups to prevent the likelihood of violence occurring.							
<p>This activity is centered upon facilitating access and improving demand for post-incident services for threatened or at risk individuals and groups. These groups will be provided support by NP male and female staff to access vital services through accompaniments. Accompaniments will help promote use of services by addressing structural barriers to access, such as lack of transport, financial limitations etc. Accompaniment of survivors within referral will be based on fully informed decision and expressed consent from the survivor and/or from family (depending on the situation).</p>							
Activity 1.1.2							
Conduct proactive deterrent patrolling, and protective presence in identified high risk areas.							
<p>Patrols conducted by teams seek to mitigate elevated threats of violence against women in 3-4 high risk locations in a community and provide useful contextual information through observations and discussions with local populations. The planning and execution of patrol activities is heavily dependent on the contextual realities and threats faced by populations. NP teams work together with the local community to identify risks and mitigation activities to ensure that the process and efficacy of protective patrolling is understood and to help build local capacity for proactive risk mitigation. Deterrent patrolling and presence activities will make up a part of the overall work plan. Each activity will be planned according to identified need. As such, NP staff conducting the activity will be a mixture of national and international staff, although this depends on the specifics of each situation – level of risk, contextual dynamics, etc.</p>							
Activity 1.1.3							
Mainstream protection through advice and support to other humanitarian agencies.							
<p>To ensure adherence to the protection principles outlined in the sphere standards and the new Global Protection Cluster Toolkit on Protection Mainstreaming. NP will coordinate closely with agencies conducting distributions in project locations. Planning sessions will help prevent any negative consequences resulting from the delivery of food or material aid and include briefings on local security and context, mapping out the distribution sites to minimize potential harm and planning the support to be provided.</p>							
Activity 1.1.4							
Provide direct protection support at distributions and assist in the prioritization of vulnerable persons.							
<p>NP will provide direct protection assistance to support vulnerable groups, dissipate tensions and ensure crowd control to reduce the likelihood of violence and disruption. NP coordinates with distribution partners by ensuring that local leaders are informed beforehand to avoid misunderstandings at the various distribution centers. NP also ensures protection is provided to the civilians as well as identifying the most vulnerable individuals and prioritizing them. There are four key elements to the work of NP during registrations and distributions including: 1) Crowd control activities: staff will be situated at key points to manage the queues and prevent people from jumping the line and reduce any tensions should they arise; 2) Messaging/translation: Staff will use megaphones and other means to communicate messages partners to crowds and help people understand how the system is working to reduce confusions or tensions resulting from potentially long waiting times; 3) Identification & prioritization of vulnerable individuals: during registration and distribution exercises NP will seek to identify, prioritize and support six categories of vulnerable individuals: unaccompanied minors, heavily pregnant women, lactating mothers with newborn babies, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and those persons whom are sick or injured.</p>							
Activity 1.1.5							
Facilitate referrals and support safe and dignified access to services for individuals requiring additional support.							
<p>Referrals center on facilitating safe access to and improving demand for post-incident services. Referrals are survivor-centered and NP does not impose on survivors to access these services, however survivors are provided information on all the available services that provide the immediate support they need and can make informed decisions. NP, for example, would not recommend a service on a referral pathway if it presented a great risk of violence or GBV in accessing this service. NP also knows that referral pathways are subject to change based on the services available, however, from experience, NP is certain that referral pathway coordination is critical to saving lives in all areas - especially those too insecure for static NGO presence.</p>							
Activity 1.1.6							
Monitor and report on grave violations against children.							
<p>In instances where grave violations against children's rights are witnessed, teams will submit MRM reports as specified within the MRM field Manual (2014). As noted throughout this proposal, child recruitment by armed actors as well as other grave violations against children are commonplace in each project area. As a result, NP will conduct MRM reporting to ensure accountability for perpetrators in the long term. NP teams complete MRM forms that are submitted to NP's Programs Department for review and then finally submitted to UNICEF for inclusion in the global MRM system. In 2017 to date, NP has submitted 11 MRM reports and has been recognized for its contribution and commitment to reporting consistently within the system.</p>							
Activity 1.1.7							

Undertake protection assessments to assess, determine and report on protection profiles of affected populations and sites, assess general protection risks and provide robust protection analysis to ensure conflict sensitivity and to inform response across clusters.

NP will produce protection assessments reports – all key to effective protection programming. The reports will be utilized as an important advocacy tool on the national level for encouraging other agencies to respond to needs in the project locations. NP will utilize participatory knowledge building processes within communities to ensure responsive and beneficiary-led analysis and programming. These assessment exercises will focus on key issues the communities are facing such as community security, gender relations, child protection issues and vulnerabilities which will prove critical for ensuring effective protection programming. NP will coordinate with the other integrated team partners to split the assessment themes to avoid duplication and overlapping. NP takes note to ensure that all assessments shared with external partners containing sensitive information that might bring harm to civilians are treated with high security measures and assurances from receiving partners that the information will not be shared otherwise NP and other NGOs are also part of the Protection Cluster process of improving the information management systems within the cluster. Once these mechanisms are strengthened it will allow for more efficient and timely sharing of information which will ensure more comprehensive and coordinated reporting of protection trends around the country.

Outcome 2

Strengthened protective capacity for increased safety and security in communities.

Output 2.1

Description

Community members actively participating in capacity-building, violence-prevention and conflict mitigation efforts.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption

- Changes in knowledge and skills improves how the communities respond to security issues.
- Community coping strategies will be identified and strengthened.

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.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of community protection meetings facilitated.					12
Means of Verification : Activity Reports; Weekly Reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of individuals trained in protection and conflict mitigation/ resolution skills.					200
Means of Verification : Activity Reports; Weekly Reports							
Indicator 2.1.3	PROTECTION	Number of early warning/early response workshops conducted.					6
Means of Verification : Training Reports; Weekly Reports.							
Indicator 2.1.4	PROTECTION	Number of community members engaged in community dialogue activities	300	300			600

Means of Verification : Meeting Report, Weekly Report

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Conduct early warning and early response (EWER) assessments and trainings in high-risk communities (community-based contingency planning). Early warning and response systems in conflict affected areas can have significant benefits for mitigating risks in communities which are sited in high risk and insecure locations. Initial assessments will seek to identify current coping strategies and understand the adaptive capacities of communities through a participatory exploration process. In many cases, traditional coping strategies will be enhanced through trainings which focus on building communication pathways across communities for early warning, identification of safe evacuation routes, providing lists of essential items and support to vulnerable individuals in case of forced displacement. Supporting traditional coping strategies is a way that NP ensures that lifesaving mechanisms are maintained and communities are better able to appreciate their indigenous methodologies when responding to violence and conflict. All of which seek to mitigate the threats and impact of potential forced displacement on communities.

NP will aim at conducting as many EWER workshops as possible. However, based on our experience, NP believe 6 is a reasonable target as it is not always feasible to conduct EWER workshops, notably due to the sensitivity of this activity. Furthermore, sometimes due other protection concerns and the security situation other activities will be prioritized.

Activity 2.1.2

Facilitate community protection meetings between beneficiaries, local authorities, security actors and humanitarian actors.

NP will utilise these forums to increase the representative voice of communities to advocate for stronger state support or humanitarian aid and services where necessary. The meetings are facilitated by NP based on need and demand by the communities to ensure that the relevant stakeholders, of all genders, are invited to participate. In many cases these meetings have 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.

Activity 2.1.3

Conduct capacity building workshops for community members to strengthen local capacities for violence prevention, protection and response. Training communities is crucial to foster the capacity to prevent and respond to violence and mitigate conflicts. Capacity building activities conducted by NP are mainly participatory and involve the active interaction of participants and the facilitators to ensure that appropriate and relevant skills are imparted and there is sharing and learning. NPSS is committed to establishing community-based protection mechanisms that are fully supported by the community as the most sustainable and effective way mitigating protection risks. Capacity building workshops for community members on violence prevention, protection and response are based on a specifically designed training manual that is tailored to the specificities of each project locations. People know the threats they face, know their areas and what resources are available to them—much better than we do. NP's role is to initiate and facilitate the process of reflection, planning and discussion within the community. NP helps community members ask themselves questions regarding their own protection strategies. Participants will discuss, exchange ideas, come up with their own answers and make their plan for the future.

Activity 2.1.4

Conduct conflict mitigation, dialogue facilitation and rumor control activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.

As NP prioritises community engagement, and relationship building, this means the team will focus on ensuring they have robust interactions with key stakeholders such as chiefs and women's groups, as well as individual community members who the team encounters during patrols. Where appropriate, the team can conduct community dialogue activities, leveraging these relationships to ensure community buy-in and also to ensure that there is a need for the type of dialogue activities that the team plans to facilitate. Community dialogue activities can include NP facilitating dialogue between two groups/people/communities, conflict mitigation and rumour control sessions/meetings all aimed at reducing the likelihood of violence occurring. The type of activity, and/or whether they are of benefit at all, varies based on the context. When deciding whether to conduct such activities, and what type, the team will always be adaptable and flexible, responding to the needs of the community and the prevailing conflict dynamics, mindful of the utility in the short to mid-term that such activities would serve.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Consistent monitoring will ensure effective oversight of the project. The monitoring process will be conducted both at field and Juba level and will be led by NP staff, but include inputs from key stakeholders and community members. Detailed internal weekly reports which include context overviews, beneficiary information, activity and meeting logs, as well as any additional project information will be compiled on a weekly basis and shared with Juba-based staff. Qualitative and quantitative data will be extracted from these weekly reports and will feed in to NP's internal project monitor (PM) to measure progress against set objectives and work plan, as well as to capture key challenges and lessons learnt. Senior management and M&E staff will provide ongoing feedback to the field team on progress towards indicators and targets achieved to help guide implementation. The data captured in the PM will be analyzed for external reporting. Specifically, NP will complete 5Ws reporting on a monthly basis, as well as provide feedback to the Protection Cluster on context and activities during regular meetings and ad hoc meetings when returning from field missions. The team will also complete quarterly reporting to CHF and submit a final report. In addition to these, NP will write one mission report for every mission carried out during the project.

On-going evaluation of activities carried out will be done through informal feedback from project beneficiaries. The project evaluation process will seek to verify NP's contribution to the IPMT. The evaluation process will provide an impartial and systematic examination of the overall project objective, intended to draw lessons to improve implementation and enhance accountability, identify best practices and improve tools and approaches for future protection mobile responses. This will be done through the debrief sessions by the IPMT.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Provide protective accompaniments for threatened or at risk individuals and groups to prevent the likelihood of violence occurring. This activity is centered upon facilitating access and improving demand for post-incident services for threatened or at risk individuals and groups. These groups will be provided support by NP male and female staff to access vital services through accompaniments. Accompaniments will help promote use of services by addressing structural barriers to access, such as lack of transport, financial limitations etc. Accompaniment of survivors within referral will be based on fully informed decision and expressed consent from the survivor and/or from family (depending on the situation).	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Conduct proactive deterrent patrolling, and protective presence in identified high risk areas. Patrols conducted by teams seek to mitigate elevated threats of violence against women in 3-4 high risk locations in a community and provide useful contextual information through observations and discussions with local populations. The planning and execution of patrol activities is heavily dependent on the contextual realities and threats faced by populations. NP teams work together with the local community to identify risks and mitigation activities to ensure that the process and efficacy of protective patrolling is understood and to help build local capacity for proactive risk mitigation. Deterrent patrolling and presence activities will make up a part of the overall work plan. Each activity will be planned according to identified need. As such, NP staff conducting the activity will be a mixture of national and international staff, although this depends on the specifics of each situation – level of risk, contextual dynamics, etc.	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											

<p>Activity 1.1.3: Mainstream protection through advice and support to other humanitarian agencies.</p> <p>To ensure adherence to the protection principles outlined in the sphere standards and the new Global Protection Cluster Toolkit on Protection Mainstreaming. NP will coordinate closely with agencies conducting distributions in project locations. Planning sessions will help prevent any negative consequences resulting from the delivery of food or material aid and include briefings on local security and context, mapping out the distribution sites to minimize potential harm and planning the support to be provided.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Provide direct protection support at distributions and assist in the prioritization of vulnerable persons.</p> <p>NP will provide direct protection assistance to support vulnerable groups, dissipate tensions and ensure crowd control to reduce the likelihood of violence and disruption. NP coordinates with distribution partners by ensuring that local leaders are informed beforehand to avoid misunderstandings at the various distribution centers. NP also ensures protection is provided to the civilians as well as identifying the most vulnerable individuals and prioritizing them. There are four key elements to the work of NP during registrations and distributions including: 1) Crowd control activities: staff will be situated at key points to manage the queues and prevent people from jumping the line and reduce any tensions should they arise; 2) Messaging/translation: Staff will use megaphones and other means to communicate messages partners to crowds and help people understand how the system is working to reduce confusions or tensions resulting from potentially long waiting times; 3) Identification & prioritization of vulnerable individuals: during registration and distribution exercises NP will seek to identify, prioritize and support six categories of vulnerable individuals: unaccompanied minors, heavily pregnant women, lactating mothers with new-born babies, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and those persons whom are sick or injured.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Facilitate referrals and support safe and dignified access to services for individuals requiring additional support.</p> <p>Referrals center on facilitating safe access to and improving demand for post-incident services. Referrals are survivor-centered and NP does not impose on survivors to access these services, however survivors are provided information on all the available services that provide the immediate support they need and can make informed decisions. NP, for example, would not recommend a service on a referral pathway if it presented a great risk of violence or GBV in accessing this service. NP also knows that referral pathways are subject to change based on the services available, however, from experience, NP is certain that referral pathway coordination is critical to saving lives in all areas - especially those too insecure for static NGO presence.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Monitor and report on grave violations against children.</p> <p>In instances where grave violations against children's rights are witnessed, teams will submit MRM reports as specified within the MRM field Manual (2014). As noted throughout this proposal, child recruitment by armed actors as well as other grave violations against children are commonplace in each project area. As a result, NP will conduct MRM reporting to ensure accountability for perpetrators in the long term. NP teams complete MRM forms that are submitted to NP's Programs Department for review and then finally submitted to UNICEF for inclusion in the global MRM system. In 2017 to date, NP has submitted 11 MRM reports and has been recognized for its contribution and commitment to reporting consistently within the system.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.7: Undertake protection assessments to assess, determine and report on protection profiles of affected populations and sites, assess general protection risks and provide robust protection analysis to ensure conflict sensitivity and to inform response across clusters.</p> <p>NP will produce protection assessments reports – all key to effective protection programming. The reports will be utilized as an important advocacy tool on the national level for encouraging other agencies to respond to needs in the project locations. NP will utilize participatory knowledge building processes within communities to ensure responsive and beneficiary-led analysis and programming. These assessment exercises will focus on key issues the communities are facing such as community security, gender relations, child protection issues and vulnerabilities which will prove critical for ensuring effective protection programming. NP will coordinate with the other integrated team partners to split the assessment themes to avoid duplication and overlapping. NP takes note to ensure that all assessments shared with external partners containing sensitive information that might bring harm to civilians are treated with high security measures and assurances from receiving partners that the information will not be shared otherwise NP and other NGOs are also part of the Protection Cluster process of improving the information management systems within the cluster. Once these mechanisms are strengthened it will allow for more efficient and timely sharing of information which will ensure more comprehensive and coordinated reporting of protection trends around the country.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X	X

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct early warning and early response (EWER) assessments and trainings in high-risk communities (community-based contingency planning). Early warning and response systems in conflict affected areas can have significant benefits for mitigating risks in communities which are sited in high risk and insecure locations. Initial assessments will seek to identify current coping strategies and understand the adaptive capacities of communities through a participatory exploration process. In many cases, traditional coping strategies will be enhanced through trainings which focus on building communication pathways across communities for early warning, identification of safe evacuation routes, providing lists of essential items and support to vulnerable individuals in case of forced displacement. Supporting traditional coping strategies is a way that NP ensures that lifesaving mechanisms are maintained and communities are better able to appreciate their indigenous methodologies when responding to violence and conflict. All of which seek to mitigate the threats and impact of potential forced displacement on communities.</p> <p>NP will aim at conducting as many EWER workshops as possible. However, based on our experience, NP believe 6 is a reasonable target as it is not always feasible to conduct EWER workshops, notably due to the sensitivity of this activity. Furthermore, sometimes due other protection concerns and the security situation other activities will be prioritized.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Facilitate community protection meetings between beneficiaries, local authorities, security actors and humanitarian actors.</p> <p>NP will utilise these forums to increase the representative voice of communities to advocate for stronger state support or humanitarian aid and services where necessary. The meetings are facilitated by NP based on need and demand by the communities to ensure that the relevant stakeholders, of all genders, are invited to participate. In many cases these meetings have 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.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Conduct capacity building workshops for community members to strengthen local capacities for violence prevention, protection and response. Training communities is crucial to foster the capacity to prevent and respond to violence and mitigate conflicts. Capacity building activities conducted by NP are mainly participatory and involve the active interaction of participants and the facilitators to ensure that appropriate and relevant skills are imparted and there is sharing and learning. NPSS is committed to establishing community-based protection mechanisms that are fully supported by the community as the most sustainable and effective way mitigating protection risks. Capacity building workshops for community members on violence prevention, protection and response are based on a specifically designed training manual that is tailored to the specificities of each project locations. People know the threats they face, know their areas and what resources are available to them—much better than we do. NP's role is to initiate and facilitate the process of reflection, planning and discussion within the community. NP helps community members ask themselves questions regarding their own protection strategies. Participants will discuss, exchange ideas, come up with their own answers and make their plan for the future.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Conduct conflict mitigation, dialogue facilitation and rumor control activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.</p> <p>As NP prioritises community engagement, and relationship building, this means the team will focus on ensuring they have robust interactions with key stakeholders such as chiefs and women's groups, as well as individual community members who the team encounters during patrols. Where appropriate, the team can conduct community dialogue activities, leveraging these relationships to ensure community buy-in and also to ensure that there is a need for the type of dialogue activities that the team plans to facilitate. Community dialogue activities can include NP facilitating dialogue between two groups/people/communities, conflict mitigation and rumour control sessions/meetings all aimed at reducing the likelihood of violence occurring. The type of activity, and/or whether they are of benefit at all, varies based on the context. When deciding whether to conduct such activities, and what type, the team will always be adaptable and flexible, responding to the needs of the community and the prevailing conflict dynamics, mindful of the utility in the short to mid-term that such activities would serve.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
OTHER INFO													
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>													

NP will utilize a community-focused approach to ensure full participation of beneficiaries to maximize sustainability and impact. Community engagement will promote local ownership and commitment to outcomes through regular dialogue, participatory planning and implementation. This will ensure that activities are credible, beneficiary-led and tailored to the context. All activities will adhere to the key protection principles to: ensure the physical safety of beneficiaries and those who assist them; respect the wishes, rights and dignity of beneficiaries; and ensure non-discrimination and equal access to services for all beneficiaries. All staff will be required to undergo or have already undergone mission preparedness training prior to deployment, which will ensure accountability and adherence to the above principles. Project planning will draw heavily upon beneficiary's experiences of security, safety and risks through consultation to identify key areas of programming. When the team moves into any new community, staff will carry out community sensitization activities to introduce NP and the project to community members, local leaders and government officials. 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, as well as allow the team to build rapport and relationships with key stakeholders. Regular meetings and outreach activities will provide a necessary feedback loop for beneficiaries regarding project activities. 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 team 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. 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.

Implementation Plan

The project will have 2 mobile response teams ready to be deployed on the ground to implement the project activities. Ideally, following a week of preparation and briefing, teams will be deployed in the field for two weeks and will then have one week to debrief and conduct advocacy work. However, the timeframe of the missions will depend on the context and needs and could be extended when necessary. Each team will comprise of a Team Leader (TL), an International Protection Officer (IPO) and a National Protection Officers (NPO). TLs will be responsible for planning, coordinating and conducting field missions. In addition, a roving Safety Security Officer will be responsible for assessing and monitoring security in project locations and negotiating access when needed. IPOs and NPOs will implement the activities of the project and report to their respective TL. While the team will utilize a collaborative model of decision-making and programming, the TL in each team will have overall responsibility for management and supervision at field level, and will be the ultimate decision-maker on the ground, managing programming, finance, reporting and logistics. The TLs will report to the Area Programme Manager (APM) who will be responsible for overseeing the project, participating in cluster meetings and all Juba level meetings specific to the mobile response project and update the cluster on project developments while the teams are deployed. The APM is also responsible for ensuring that all teams have the necessary programmatic, financial, security and logistical support from Juba-level. The APM will report to the Senior Program Manager (SPM) and liaise with the programme development team to ensure successful programme implementation and effective monitoring and evaluation. For financial management, TLs will devise monthly field site budgets based on the grant budget, which will be approved by the Programmes and Finance departments in Juba. Budget monitors will be produced on a monthly basis to track spending against the grant. In addition, financial reports will be given in-depth reviews before submission to ensure accuracy. In order to maximize impact and prevent duplications of activities, NP will coordinate closely with humanitarian and development partners to share information and ensure a joint, multi-sector response to the needs of beneficiaries in all project locations. In many cases, NP's direct protection and protection mainstreaming programming inherently complements the work of many other partners: reducing the potential for violence at distributions, facilitating safe access to services and providing direct referrals and accompaniments where necessary. NP participates in the protection, child protection and GBV protection sub-clusters as well as a number of working groups including the - Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
CINA	Child Protection by reporting children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) through the MRM in support to CINA (the CP partner within the integrated teams), and in line with applicable standards from CP sub-cluster on reporting CAAFAG.
INTERSOS	coordination with and to support INTERSOS who are the lead GBV partner of this mobile mission response

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

NP commits to promoting gender equality throughout its programming, including mainstreaming gender considerations and GBV prevention and response mechanisms into all project activities. Recruitment of equal numbers of both male and female staff members within project teams helps to ensure that programs are appropriate to gender-specific needs, culture and context. This extends to maintaining an equal balance of male and female staff members within NP support structures at the Juba level. NP also has strict organizational policies on gender equality and GBV that all staff must adhere to. Throughout implementation, 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. All needs assessments undertaken during the project are therefore gender and age disaggregated. Specifically within the proposed project activities, NP will ensure balanced representation and participation by women, girls, boys and men in all activities. The project necessarily incorporates and addresses women and girls' needs into the planning and implementation of direct protection and GBV prevention activities. Activities aimed specifically at women and girls will highlight key issues such as women's rights, gender roles and participation, and will also seek to disseminate vital information to the community on available support services for survivors. Mixed gender activities such as small group discussions, community meetings and trainings will all seek to provoke discussion around women's rights and non-violent means of communication and dispute resolution, which can catalyse positive behavioural change. NP will also specifically engage and encourage active participation of men and boys. 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. Encouraging men and boys to understand women's rights, reconsider certain harmful attitudes and understand their responsibility to protect and reshape their relationships with women and girls in the process can ensure men become effective agents of change in the community. Therefore, the project also contributes to addressing key societal conditions, which perpetuate and normalize gender inequities and violence against women and girls.

Protection Mainstreaming

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 actors" ensures that the beneficiaries remain the central participants in all of NP's programming, and promotes their self-protection capacities. Activities such as creating safe for 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. 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. 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

Access

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Team Leader	D	2	4,550.00	6	100.00	54,600.00
	<i>2 Team Leaders will be responsible for all planning and implementation in the field under the supervision of the Area Program Manager (Project Leader). They will directly supervise international and national staff of their team. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.2	International Protection Officers	D	2	3,900.00	6	100.00	46,800.00
	<i>2 International Protection Officers (IPOs) will be responsible for the direct implementation of the project in the field locations. IPOs will also play a key role in supporting national staff in their work. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.3	National Protection Officers	D	2	1,300.00	6	100.00	15,600.00
	<i>2 National Protection Officers (NPOs) will be responsible for direct implementation of the project in the field locations. They will play a key role in establishing and strengthening relationships with communities, mobilizing, carrying out capacity building activities and translation. National staff drawn from the local community are particularly useful in supporting context and conflict analysis and in uncovering social dynamics which prove vital for responsive and relevant programming. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.</i>						
1.4	Area Programme Manager	D	1	5,200.00	6	25.00	7,800.00

	<i>The Area Program Manager, based in Juba with travel to field locations, will be responsible for overseeing all programming, coordination and managing administrative tasks and financial processes. Also responsible for assisting in the recruitment of staff and providing guidance to field staff. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.5	Project Finance Assistant	D	1	1,560.00	6	20.00	1,872.00
	<i>Responsible for reviewing and approving purchase requests; assisting in preparation of financial reports; assisting in the preparation of payment orders. Also in charge record-keeping and disbursements of cash for field operations. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.</i>						
1.6	Programme Development Officer	S	1	3,900.00	6	20.00	4,680.00
	<i>The Program Development Officer will ensure effective management of the grant. Responsible for ensuring project compliance with CHF rules and regulations; quality and timely submission of narrative and financial reports; smooth communication between CHF and NP during the project (attending meetings, responding to emails in a timely manner). The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.7	Logistics Manager	S	1	4,875.00	6	25.00	7,312.50
	<i>The Logistics Manager will oversee the logistics department to ensure that the required equipment and supplies for the project are provided in a timely and effective manner. Responsible for booking domestic flights and ensuring timely deployment of field in the staff; ensuring compliance with internal and external logistics procedures, including managing requests for quotations. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.</i>						
1.8	Finance Manager	S	1	5,850.00	6	20.00	7,020.00
	<i>Responsible for ensuring project's financial soundness; ensuring compliance with internal and external financial procedures; reviewing and approving purchase requests; preparing financial reports; preparing payment orders. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.9	Human Resources Officer	S	1	4,680.00	6	25.00	7,020.00
	<i>Responsible for recruiting project staff; ensuring compliance with HR internal procedures; ensuring compliance with South Sudan recruitment policies; ensuring visa and work permit acquisition. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.</i>						
1.10	Casual Labor	D	1	5.00	360	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>NP will hire Casual Laborers to assist with cooking, cleaning and translation as needed. One laborer will be paid 5 USD per day and it is anticipated that they will be needed for approximately 360 days.</i>						
1.11	M&E Officer	S	1	1,300.00	6	25.00	1,950.00
	<i>Responsible for monitoring progress of indicators against target and ensuring rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the project. In charge of preparing assessments tools (FGD and KII tools etc) and supporting field team in their assessments. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, NSSF, workers compensation cover and monthly communication allowance.</i>						
1.12	Safety and Security Officer (Roving)	D	1	3,900.00	6	100.00	23,400.00
	<i>Responsible for assessing and monitoring security in project locations; negotiating access to project locations. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
1.13	Safety and Security Adviser	S	1	5,200.00	6	20.00	6,240.00
	<i>Responsible for all project staff security; coordinating with security staff from partner agencies (including preparing the MOU to be signed between partner agencies) and calling for meetings; linking with DSS; approving deployment of staff in the field; and attending all security-related meetings held at the Juba level. The unit cost indicated includes such benefits as medical insurance, workers compensation cover, medical and psychological assessments and support if necessary.</i>						
	Section Total						186,094.50
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Field Consumables	D	5	100.00	6	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Field consumables, such as water and food, necessary for areas where team cannot easily access supplies. The cost of field consumables is estimated at \$100 per month.</i>						
2.2	Stationary and Printing Supplies	D	1	400.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Stationary supplies necessary for implementation of activities, including Staff ID cards, procuring pens and notebooks, ink cartridges, etc. Estimated at \$500 per month for the project duration.</i>						
2.3	Trauma and Medical Kits	D	2	430.00	1	100.00	860.00
	<i>Includes pharmaceuticals, first aid kits and other medical supplies necessary for the health and safety and field staff while on mission.</i>						

2.4	Fuel	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Fuel is required for vehicles transporting the project team around Juba when not in deployment. This will be essential for team members to coordinate with Juba partners, the cluster and conduct required advocacy work.</i>						
	Section Total						9,260.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Camping Equipment and Bedding	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Includes tents, mattresses, mosquito nets, utensils and cooking materials, flashlights, buckets and other camping materials required for field staff traveling on their missions.</i>						
3.2	Laptop Computers	D	3	1,300.00	1	100.00	3,900.00
	<i>Laptop computers are essential for field staff to complete the reporting and work requirements for the project, including for preparing for missions and formulating reports/conducting advocacy whilst in Juba.</i>						
3.3	Satellite Phones and Spares	D	2	1,500.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Satellite phones are essential for communication between field staff and Juba support positions, including the Safety and Security Advisor. This is particularly important when operating in remote and insecure locations, as will be the case in this project.</i>						
3.4	VHF Radios	D	2	800.00	1	100.00	1,600.00
	<i>Radios are essential for communication between field staff when on deployment, to ensure the safety and security of staff, but also to keep team members informed on movements and updates to plans whilst operating in the field.</i>						
3.5	Equipment Repair and Maintenance	D	1	300.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Equipment repair and maintenance costs are required to ensure all equipment is properly functioning for the field team.</i>						
3.6	Cargo	D	100	3.00	12	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Cargo is required to ship consumables and program equipment.</i>						
	Section Total						16,900.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Visa and Work Permit Fees (International Project Staff)	D	3	700.00	1	100.00	2,100.00
	<i>All International Staff require a visa and work permit while operating in the country.</i>						
5.2	Local Transportation Costs	D	1	500.00	6	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Local transportation costs include the hiring of boats, vehicles and motorbikes while in field locations. This cost is estimated to be 500 USD per month.</i>						
	Section Total						5,100.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Community Workshops, Meetings	D	24	200.00	1	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>Includes refreshments, room hire, stationary materials and equipment.</i>						
7.2	Assessments	D	12	200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Includes refreshments and stationary materials.</i>						

7.3	Field Accommodation	D	4	250.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
<i>Accommodation costs for staff during field missions, including room rental/camping in existing compound.</i>							
7.4	Juba Office and Accommodation Rental	S	1	33,000.00	6	10.00	19,800.00
<i>Office space and staff accommodation is essential for undertaking the project. 10% of the total monthly amount is attributed, allocated according to the proportion of project staff that will require accommodation and office space whilst in Juba between deployments.</i>							
7.5	Juba Office and Accommodation Utilities and Security	S	1	11,330.00	6	10.00	6,798.00
<i>To cover utility and security costs for Juba office and accommodation. 10% of the total monthly amount.</i>							
7.6	Security Materials/Contingency	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
<i>Includes costs for necessary security materials for Juba and the field, and any evacuation costs that may be necessary if the security situation deteriorates in Juba or the field sites.</i>							
7.7	Juba Vehicle Costs (Licensing, Registration, Insurance)	S	1	4,800.00	6	10.00	2,880.00
<i>Juba vehicle costs, including licensing, registration and insurance, are essential for undertaking the project, particularly as project staff will be operating from Juba between deployments. 10% of the monthly cost will be attributed to the project.</i>							
7.8	Banking Fees	D	1	500.00	6	100.00	3,000.00
<i>Due to the operational environment, banking fees are a necessary operational cost. All transactions within South Sudan are now charged at \$30 each. It is estimated that transactions resulting from the grant will amount to \$500 per month.</i>							
7.9	Communications Costs	D	1	1,890.00	6	100.00	11,340.00
<i>To cover all communication costs essential for the function of the project.</i>							
Section Total							63,018.00
SubTotal			184.00				280,372.50
Direct							216,672.00
Support							63,700.50
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,626.08
Total Cost							299,998.58
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria -> Torit	50	75	365	105	135	680	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Provide protective accompaniments for threatened or at risk individuals and groups to prevent the likelihood of violence occurring.</p> <p>This activity is centered upon facilitating access and improving demand for post-incident services for threatened or at risk individuals and groups. These groups will be provided support by NP male and female staff to access vital services through accompaniments. Accompaniments will help promote use of services by addressing structural barriers to access, such as lack of transport, financial limitations etc. Accompaniment of survivors within referral will be based on fully informed decision and expressed consent from the survivor and/or from family (depending on the situation).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct proactive deterrent patrolling, and protective presence in identified high risk areas.</p>

Patrols conducted by teams seek to mitigate elevated threats of violence against women in 3-4 high risk locations in a community and provide useful contextual information through observations and discussions with local populations. The planning and execution of patrol activities is heavily dependent on the contextual realities and threats faced by populations. NP teams work together with the local community to identify risks and mitigation activities to ensure that the process and efficacy of protective patrolling is understood and to help build local capacity for proactive risk mitigation. Deterrent patrolling and presence activities will make up a part of the overall work plan. Each activity will be planned according to identified need. As such, NP staff conducting the activity will be a mixture of national and international staff, although this depends on the specifics of each situation – level of risk, contextual dynamics, etc.

Activity 1.1.3 : Mainstream protection through advice and support to other humanitarian agencies.

To ensure adherence to the protection principles outlined in the sphere standards and the new Global Protection Cluster Toolkit on Protection Mainstreaming. NP will coordinate closely with agencies conducting distributions in project locations. Planning sessions will help prevent any negative consequences resulting from the delivery of food or material aid and include briefings on local security and context, mapping out the distribution sites to minimize potential harm and planning the support to be provided.

Activity 1.1.4 : Provide direct protection support at distributions and assist in the prioritization of vulnerable persons.

NP will provide direct protection assistance to support vulnerable groups, dissipate tensions and ensure crowd control to reduce the likelihood of violence and disruption. NP coordinates with distribution partners by ensuring that local leaders are informed beforehand to avoid misunderstandings at the various distribution centers. NP also ensures protection is provided to the civilians as well as identifying the most vulnerable individuals and prioritizing them. There are four key elements to the work of NP during registrations and distributions including: 1) Crowd control activities: staff will be situated at key points to manage the queues and prevent people from jumping the line and reduce any tensions should they arise; 2) Messaging/translation: Staff will use megaphones and other means to communicate messages partners to crowds and help people understand how the system is working to reduce confusions or tensions resulting from potentially long waiting times; 3) Identification & prioritization of vulnerable individuals: during registration and distribution exercises NP will seek to identify, prioritize and support six categories of vulnerable individuals: unaccompanied minors, heavily pregnant women, lactating mothers with newborn babies, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and those persons whom are sick or injured.

Activity 1.1.5 : Facilitate referrals and support safe and dignified access to services for individuals requiring additional support.

Referrals center on facilitating safe access to and improving demand for post-incident services. Referrals are survivor-centered and NP does not impose on survivors to access these services, however survivors are provided information on all the available services that provide the immediate support they need and can make informed decisions. NP, for example, would not recommend a service on a referral pathway if it presented a great risk of violence or GBV in

accessing this service. NP also knows that referral pathways are subject to change based on the services available, however, from experience, NP is certain that referral pathway coordination is critical to saving lives in all areas - especially those too insecure for static NGO presence.

Activity 1.1.6 : Monitor and report on grave violations against children.

In instances where grave violations against children's rights are witnessed, teams will submit MRM reports as specified within the MRM field Manual (2014). As noted throughout this proposal, child recruitment by armed actors as well as other grave violations against children are commonplace in each project area. As a result, NP will conduct MRM reporting to ensure accountability for perpetrators in the long term. NP teams complete MRM forms that are submitted to NP's Programs Department for review and then finally submitted to UNICEF for inclusion in the global MRM system. In 2017 to date, NP has submitted 11 MRM reports and has been recognized for its contribution and commitment to reporting consistently within the system.

Activity 1.1.7 : Undertake protection assessments to assess, determine and report on protection profiles of affected populations and sites, assess general protection risks and provide robust protection analysis to ensure conflict sensitivity and to inform response across clusters.

NP will produce protection assessments reports – all key to effective protection programming. The reports will be utilized as an important advocacy tool on the national level for encouraging other agencies to respond to needs in the project locations.

NP will utilize participatory knowledge building processes within communities to ensure responsive and beneficiary-led analysis and programming. These assessment exercises will focus on key issues the communities are facing such as community security, gender relations, child protection issues and vulnerabilities which will prove critical for ensuring effective protection programming. NP will coordinate with the other integrated team partners to split the assessment themes to avoid duplication and overlapping. NP takes note to ensure that all assessments shared with external partners containing sensitive information that might bring harm to civilians are treated with high security measures and assurances from receiving partners that the information will not be shared otherwise NP and other NGOs are also part of the Protection Cluster process of improving the information management systems within the cluster. Once these mechanisms are strengthened it will allow for more efficient and timely sharing of information which will ensure more comprehensive and coordinated reporting of protection trends around the country.

Activity 2.1.1 : Conduct early warning and early response (EWER) assessments and trainings in high-risk communities (community-based contingency planning). Early warning and response systems in conflict affected areas can have significant benefits for mitigating risks in communities which are sited in high risk and insecure locations. Initial assessments will seek to identify current coping strategies and understand the adaptive capacities of communities through a participatory exploration process. In many cases, traditional coping strategies will be enhanced through trainings which focus on building communication pathways across communities for early warning, identification of safe evacuation routes, providing lists of essential items and support to vulnerable

individuals in case of forced displacement. Supporting traditional coping strategies is a way that NP ensures that lifesaving mechanisms are maintained and communities are better able to appreciate their indigenous methodologies when responding to violence and conflict. All of which seek to mitigate the threats and impact of potential forced displacement on communities. NP will aim at conducting as many EWER workshops as possible. However, based on our experience, NP believe 6 is a reasonable target as it is not always feasible to conduct EWER workshops, notably due to the sensitivity of this activity. Furthermore, sometimes due other protection concerns and the security situation other activities will be prioritized.

Activity 2.1.2 : Facilitate community protection meetings between beneficiaries, local authorities, security actors and humanitarian actors.

NP will utilise these forums to increase the representative voice of communities to advocate for stronger state support or humanitarian aid and services where necessary. The meetings are facilitated by NP based on need and demand by the communities to ensure that the relevant stakeholders, of all genders, are invited to participate. In many cases these meetings have 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.

Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct capacity building workshops for community members to strengthen local capacities for violence prevention, protection and response. Training communities is crucial to foster the capacity to prevent and respond to violence and mitigate conflicts. Capacity building activities conducted by NP are mainly participatory and involve the active interaction of participants and the facilitators to ensure that appropriate and relevant skills are imparted and there is sharing and learning. NPSS is committed to establishing community-based protection mechanisms that are fully supported by the community as the most sustainable and effective way mitigating protection risks. Capacity building workshops for community members on violence prevention, protection and response are based on a specifically designed training manual that is tailored to the specificities of each project locations. People know the threats they face, know their areas and what resources are available to them—much better than we do. NP's role is to initiate and facilitate the process of reflection, planning and discussion within the community. NP helps community members ask themselves questions regarding their own protection strategies. Participants will discuss, exchange ideas, come up with their own answers and make their plan for the future.

Activity 2.1.4 : Conduct conflict mitigation, dialogue facilitation and rumor control activities to reduce tensions and prevent violence in communities.

As NP prioritises community engagement, and relationship building, this means the team will focus on ensuring they have robust interactions with key stakeholders such as chiefs and women's groups, as well as individual community members who the team encounters during patrols. Where appropriate, the team can conduct community dialogue activities, leveraging these relationships to ensure community buy-in and also to ensure that there is a need for the type of dialogue activities that the team plans to facilitate. Community dialogue activities can include NP facilitating dialogue between two groups/people/communities, conflict

								mitigation and rumour control sessions/meetings all aimed at reducing the likelihood of violence occurring. The type of activity, and/or whether they are of benefit at all, varies based on the context. When deciding whether to conduct such activities, and what type, the team will always be adaptable and flexible, responding to the needs of the community and the prevailing conflict dynamics, mindful of the utility in the short to mid-term that such activities would serve.
Central Equatoria -> Yei	50	75	365	105	135	680	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Provide protective accompaniments for threatened or at risk individuals and groups to prevent the likelihood of violence occurring.</p> <p>This activity is centered upon facilitating access and improving demand for post-incident services for threatened or at risk individuals and groups. These groups will be provided support by NP male and female staff to access vital services through accompaniments. Accompaniments will help promote use of services by addressing structural barriers to access, such as lack of transport, financial limitations etc. Accompaniment of survivors within referral will be based on fully informed decision and expressed consent from the survivor and/or from family (depending on the situation).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct proactive deterrent patrolling, and protective presence in identified high risk areas.</p> <p>Patrols conducted by teams seek to mitigate elevated threats of violence against women in 3-4 high risk locations in a community and provide useful contextual information through observations and discussions with local populations. The planning and execution of patrol activities is heavily dependent on the contextual realities and threats faced by populations. NP teams work together with the local community to identify risks and mitigation activities to ensure that the process and efficacy of protective patrolling is understood and to help build local capacity for proactive risk mitigation. Deterrent patrolling and presence activities will make up a part of the overall work plan. Each activity will be planned according to identified need. As such, NP staff conducting the activity will be a mixture of national and international staff, although this depends on the specifics of each situation – level of risk, contextual dynamics, etc.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Mainstream protection through advice and support to other humanitarian agencies.</p> <p>To ensure adherence to the protection principles outlined in the sphere standards and the new Global Protection Cluster Toolkit on Protection Mainstreaming. NP will coordinate closely with agencies conducting distributions in project locations. Planning sessions will help prevent any negative consequences resulting from the delivery of food or material aid and include briefings on local security and context, mapping out the distribution sites to minimize potential harm and planning the support to be provided.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide direct protection support at distributions and assist in the prioritization of vulnerable persons.</p> <p>NP will provide direct protection assistance to support vulnerable groups, dissipate tensions and ensure crowd control to reduce the likelihood of violence and disruption. NP coordinates with distribution partners by ensuring that local leaders are informed beforehand to avoid misunderstandings at the various distribution centers. NP also ensures protection is provided to the civilians as well as identifying the most vulnerable individuals and prioritizing them. There are four key elements to the work of NP</p>	

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Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	SSHF_Propsal_Draft3_NP_27July2017.doc
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