

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Protection
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities	Cluster Geographic Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to survivors of GBV and improve prevention. Reunify separated, unaccompanied and abducted children with their families; release children and youth from armed forces and groups; and provide psycho-social services to emergency-affected children. Monitor and reduce the adverse effects of displacement and humanitarian emergencies on the civilian population. 	Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes States

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
UNHCR	
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/P-HR-RL/46372	
CAP Project Title	1) Jonglei State 100% (Pibor, Waat and Duk Padiat).
Protection monitoring and assistance to IDPs and returnees in South Sudan	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured
US\$ 15,415,227	US\$ 399,998	US\$ 0

Direct Beneficiaries	Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women: 3000	50,000
Men: 2000	Catchment Population (if applicable)
Girls: 2500	
Boys: 2500	

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
NVPF (373,830 USD)	Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/15/12
	End Date (mm/dd/yy): 12/31/12

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person: Mark Kirya	e-mail desk officer: KOUTANG@unhcr.org
Email & Tel: KIRYA@unhcr.org	e-mail finance officer: FAMY@unhcr.org
e-mail Assistant Representative (Operations): VUKOVIC@unhcr.org	Address:
e-mail finance officer: DEGEFUM@unhcr.org	UNHCR HQ, Geneva
Address: UNHCR Juba, Ministries Road, Buluk Area,	

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

Emerging from a conflict situation, South Sudan continues to experience insecurity in addition to political and social tensions. This frequently results in localized violent inter/intra ethnic conflicts resulting in sexual violence towards women and abductions of women and children. Clashes between the various armed groups/forces and armed groups/forces and civilians are continuing to generate new incidences of internal displacement and are affecting men, women, boys and girls differently. For example, male youths have expressed concerns about, inter alia, child recruitment, particularly for separated/unaccompanied children whilst female youth expressed that what they regard as a state of lawlessness has left them exposed to sexual and physical assault, including rape, by the men in their community (Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), April 2011, Norlamwell Payam, Rubkona County, Unity State).

Other forms of gender-based violence include early marriage and intimate partner violence and have as a root cause cultural norms and beliefs. The correlations between bride wealth, early marriages and the phenomenon of cattle raiding are continuing to cause widespread communal instability affecting in particular women and girls. GBV response to areas of conflict and high return has been limited as only a few actors with limited resources are working in this sector.

In Jonglei state, there is significant concern that the emergency protection and prevention response will be slow, ad hoc, uncoordinated and grossly understaffed. An audit of staff deployment for the Jonglei emergency response plan illustrates the shortfall in protection programming dramatically with a total of 9 full-time protection workers on the ground in Pibor – the area considered the best served at this time.

While some actors are drafting plans for peace conferences and workshops, context analysis suggests that expensive investment in piecemeal conferences at this time would not be money well spent. Effective peacebuilding in this complex environment will require careful planning, high calibre analysis, slow and careful trust building (and re-building in the case of pre-existing efforts) and perhaps most critically at this juncture, appropriate sequencing. Such efforts also do not address the most immediate concerns: stabilization, de-escalation of tensions and rumor control to reduce the likelihood of the continuation of the cycle of violence that particularly targets civilians.

This project proposal will help filling the gap for timely information and interventions towards the displaced population while addressing the immediate needs of groups or individuals with specific needs in the community.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

The deployment of Emergency Protection Teams in Jonglei State is considered as a 'life saving' protection response in a key 'hot spot' area. It is in line with the cluster objectives as described in the 2012 CAP and the priorities for this CHF allocation. More concretely, it focuses on two of the three Protection cluster objectives of the 2012 CAP: (1) Monitor and reduce the adverse effects of displacement and humanitarian emergencies on the civilian population and (2) Provide support to survivors of GBV and improve prevention.

UNHCR's internal reserves are being called upon to move the project forward. CHF funds are imperative to guarantee the continuation of these activities.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

The activities framed under this proposal will enhance and strengthen protection for at-risk population by helping to identify, refer and facilitate the response to human rights violations and reduce and respond to gender-based violence which will contribute to one of the over-arching priorities stated on the 2012 South Sudan Consolidated.

UNHCR and its partner will focus on the identification of protection challenges and the identification of persons with special needs. The teams will conduct interventions to address the problems identified, such as ensuring the physical safety of return convoys, establishing immediate referrals for survivors of gender-based violence, and family tracing. UNHCR will ensure that the most vulnerable families are not marginalized or confronted with overwhelming risks at the initial stages of return and displacement. UNHCR will coordinate and supervise activities through regular, dialogue and

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

confidence building with returnees IDPs and local communities, on-site visits and verification of reports to ensure effectiveness of assistance.

Stakeholders will be better informed about human rights and protection concerns and gaps in communities, and will be better equipped to respond to those concerns and gaps because of the information gathered, analyzed, and disseminated by UNHCR and their partners. At the same time, People of Concern will be able to identify and prioritize their own protection concerns and propose responses, resulting in the communities' and, in particular women's, empowerment.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

Increase the safety and security of vulnerable civilians in the flashpoints of Pibor, Waat and Duk Padiat (Jonglei State) by:

- Deter threats of immediate violence on the civilian populations.
- Reduce the impact of violent attacks on the civilian population should it occur.
- Build the capacity of vulnerable civilians to protect themselves.
- Facilitate the provision of specialized support services to affected civilians as necessary.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

UNHCR and its protection partner will deploy protection teams, particularly in the flashpoints of Pibor, Waat and Duk Padiat. Protection by presence is proven to be one of the most effective methods to prevent or at least reduce the risk of further violence, and mitigating the impact of violence on the civilian population should it re-occur. The following activities will be implemented:

- Undertake continuous advocacy on protection concerns, including rights to assistance and accountability with GoSS, local political leaders, religious leaders, White Army and youth leaders, etc. to minimize and mitigate the impact of displacement. Advocate for the preservation of safe corridors for unhindered movement of displaced civilians.
- Establish a proactive protective presence and provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups as they emerge from the "bush" and make their way into populated areas.
- Facilitate the mutual commitment from aggressing parties to mutually agree to not attack non-combatants with a particular focus on women, children and the elderly, by engaging with all sides and utilizing the influence of actors that could dissuade such tactic.
- Support preparation for the disarmament process through consultations and information-sharing with both the community and the SPLA.
- Act as civilian monitor to disarmament process when/where it occurs.
- Create civilian safe zones and facilitate the commitment and buy-in of force protection actors to support the protection of these spaces in the event of an attack.
- Alert civilians of the location and function of civilian safe zones
- Conduct Community Security Strategy workshops for local leaders and community members with relevant skills. The trainings will result in the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and contingency plans that would reduce the impact of an attack.
- Provide ongoing follow-up support to ensure the identified security strategies are implemented, and that the communities are aware and able to utilize such strategies.
- Facilitate relationships with and between traditional, county, state and SPLA leadership that can be utilized to provide security
- Train and support female members of the community to prevent, monitor and report instances of GBV.
- Train and support male and female community members to engage in child protection work.
- Identify services available for vulnerable individuals.
- Refer and track the cases of vulnerable individuals
- Accompany vulnerable individuals to access services when necessary (such as transporting sick or injured individuals to health care providers).
- Follow up with service providers and vulnerable civilians to ensure available services are provided
- Engage in timely and effective rumor control.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

UNHCR is an impartial organization, offering protection and assistance to refugees, IDPs, returnees and others on the basis of their needs and irrespective of their race, religion, political opinion or gender. In all of its activities, UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. Particular attention is also paid to environmental issues and on mitigating the adverse consequences of large refugee influxes on host countries.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

- IDPs are safe in areas of displacement by following up on the protection concerns raised during Rapid Needs Assessments, and referring particular issues to the appropriate actor, the protection environment should be improved for girls, women, boys and men.
- Specific protection concerns of children and women are addressed.
- Gaps in assistance to PSNs are addressed.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Beneficiaries receiving protection advice and administrative/legal assistance (on return/(re)integration, service schemes and procedures, land and property matters or other rights)	2,000
2	Beneficiaries receiving/having access to GBV response services in one or more sector: psycho-social, health, justice, security	500
3	Response plans developed that incorporate community protection strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building	1

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

The activities describe above will be implemented by NVPF partner in coordination with UNHCR field office Bor. Protection and Programme Unit at Juba Representative office will have a support and oversight role.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

UNHCR progress is monitored regularly, and timely corrective action is taken where required. Project monitoring is based on periodic reviews of implementation, to ensure that it is in keeping with initial plans and includes both financial and performance monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and reporting by UNHCR staff is done through the reports and observations of the implementing partners and on regular personal observations and ongoing assessment by UNHCR (e.g., through on the spot visits to project sites, desk assessments, etc) and the comparison of achievements and related financial expenditures with objectives.

Monitoring activities are carried out at various levels by implementing agencies, the UNHCR Branch Office in Juba, as well as Sub Offices. Regular situation reports are submitted by the Sub Offices to UNHCR Branch Office Juba, who in turn submit a comprehensive progress report to UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva.

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
There are not funds committed for the activities cover under this proposal.	0

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/P-HR-RL/46372	Project title: Protection monitoring and assistance to IDPs and returnees in South Sudan	Organisation: UNHCR	
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <p>Increase the safety and security of vulnerable civilians in the flashpoints of Pibor, Waat and Duk Padiat (Jonglei State)</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people who report feeling secure within Duk Padiet, Watt and Pibor 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focal group discussion, interviews and monitoring assessments carryout by NVPF and UNHCR. 	
<p>Specific Project Objective/s: <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deter threats of immediate violence on the civilian populations. - Reduce the impact of violent attacks on the civilian population should it occur. - Build the capacity of vulnerable civilians to protect themselves. - Facilitate the provision of specialized support services to affected civilians as necessary. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of conflict incident occurred. • # of threats reported by civilian population. • # of affected people following inter communal conflict. • # of deaths during conflict incidents reported. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partner reports • Reports from local authorities and join assessment teams 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption: UNHCR and its IP have access to areas of conflict/displacement. • Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainy season will hamper access to PoC. - Escalation of the conflict will impede or delay the implementation of the project.
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <i>Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Workpackages), leading to the specific objective/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs are safe in areas of displacement by following up on the protection concerns raised during Rapid Needs Assessments, and referring particular issues to the appropriate actor, the protection environment should be improved for girls, 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # protective accompaniments carried out per month • # of incidents of demobilization monitoring 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partner reports • Reports from local authorities and join assessment teams • Attendance sheets 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumption: UNHCR and its IP have access to areas of conflict/displacement.

<p>women, boys and men.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific protection concerns of children and women are addressed. • Gaps in assistance to PSNs are addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Community Protection Teams formed • # of CPT trainings held • # of reports of GBV received • # of individuals with relevant skills identified • # of responses by state duty bearers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rainy season will hamper access to PoC. - Escalation of the conflict will impede or delay the implementation of the project
<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Workpackages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <p>1. Provide protective presence and accompaniment for vulnerable groups: Activity 1.1: Establish and monitor protected civilian safe-zones Activity 1.2: Provide protective accompaniment and active encouragement for local activists working for accountability, rights protection and peace building. Activity 1.3: Build working relationships with SPLA and local government authorities who are involved in the disarmament process and subsequently facilitate the team's presence as a civilian observers and monitors to the disarmament process. Activity 1.4: Provide rumor control services, traveling to communities to verify information and share information to prevent unnecessary displacement and to de-escalate tensions.</p> <p>2. Facilitate confidence building and trust between state duty bearers and civilians. Activity 2.1: Ensure that the affected communities are fully aware of and are accessing services available to them , and follow up to ensure they are provided with such services Activity 2.2: Engage and provide monitoring to the SPLA and other security actors to encourage them to appropriately address civilian protection needs Activity 2.3: Accompany civilians to the police to report incidents of violence Activity 2.4: Accompany police and other state duty bearers to communities to respond to protection needs</p>	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <p>UNHCR and its Partner will deploy twelve international and eighteen national staff members in order to implement this project. The staff will be deployed in three teams, in each of the three tribal areas. Having a team in each of the three tribal areas will be essential for having a non-partisan presence, rumors control, verification of information and to act as a built in conflict early warning/early response mechanism.</p> <p>The remoteness of the locations in Jonglei, the poor roads and communications make it a challenging location in which to implement programming. Duk Padiet is particularly remote. The teams will access programme sites with hardtop land cruisers, motorbike and on foot. Communication equipment will be essential. Thuraya phones, radios and mobile phone will be procured. Team members will be provided with their own tents, and with the equipment essential to their wellbeing and their safety and security. They will also be provided</p>		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <p>SPLA, local government and other stake holder willing to cooperate. SPLA and local government allow UNHCR and implementing partner to observe and implement this project. Travelling to communities affected is permitted and accessible.</p>

<p>3. Establish and support community protection mechanisms Activity 3.1: Identify community members with skills relevant to protection programming Activity 3.2: Train and support female members of the community to monitor and report instances of GBV Activity 3.3: Train and support male and female community members to engage in community owned protection mechanisms through the establishment of Community Protection Teams</p> <p>4. Support conflict affected communities living in remote locations in accessing services for broader protection needs Activity 4.1: Engage with all parties (including the affected communities, armed groups, military, local government and chiefs) as non-partisan civilian peacekeepers to ensure their voices are heard and their needs and agendas are taken into account in conflict mitigation and protection interventions Activity 4.2: Link affected and vulnerable civilians with colleagues in other sectors, particularly shelter, food, medical and psychosocial care. Several thousand of the affected civilians remain outside of the main town areas and thus are likely to be overlooked in the provision of these services. NP's protection teams would be mobile and access the more rural areas to ensure these civilians are reached</p>	<p>with their own food and water supplies as availability in the market place are very limited. These supplies will be transported to the project sites by road when possible and by UNHAS air cargo.</p>		
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PROJECT WORK PLAN															
This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.															
Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1. Provide protective presence and accompaniment for vulnerable groups:															
Activity 1.1: Establish and monitor protected civilian safe-zones			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2: Provide protective accompaniment and active encouragement for local activists working for accountability, rights protection and peacebuilding			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.3: Build working relationships with SPLA and local government authorities who are involved in the disarmament process and subsequently facilitate the team's presence as a civilian observers and monitors to the disarmament process.			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.4: Provide rumour control services, travelling to communities to verify information and share information to prevent unnecessary displacement and to de-escalate tensions			X	X	X	X	X								
2. Facilitate confidence building and trust between state duty bearers and civilians															
Activity 2.1: Ensure that the affected communities are fully aware of and are accessing services available to them , and follow up to ensure they are provided with such services			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.2: Engage and provide monitoring to the SPLA and other security actors to encourage them to appropriately address civilian protection needs			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.3: Accompany civilians to the police to report incidents of violence			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.4: Accompany police and other state duty bearers to communities to respond to needs			X	X	X	X	X								
3. To establish and support community protection mechanisms															
Activity 3.1: Identify community members with skills relevant to protection programming			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 3.2: Train & support female members of the community to monitor & report instances of GBV			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 3.3: Train and support male and female community members to engage in community owned protection mechanisms through the establishment of Community Protection Teams			X	X	X	X	X								
4. Support conflict affected communities living in remote locations in accessing services for broader protection needs															
Activity 4.1: Engage with all parties (including the affected communities, armed groups, military, local government and chiefs) as non-partisan civilian peacekeepers to ensure their voices are heard and their needs and agendas are taken into account in conflict mitigation and protection interventions			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 4.2: Link affected and vulnerable civilians with colleagues in other sectors, particularly shelter, food, medical and psychosocial care. Several thousand of the affected civilians remain outside of the main town areas and thus are likely to be overlooked in the provision of these services. NP's protection teams would be mobile and access the more rural areas to ensure these civilians are reached.			X	X	X	X	X								