

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 assistance and support to survivors of gender-based violence and improve prevention Reunify separated unaccompanied and abducted children with their families; release children and youth from armed forces and groups. 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

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)
Nonviolent Peace force South Sudan	Jonglei State: teams based in Pibor, Waat and Duk Padiat and serving the surrounding areas.
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/P-HR-RL/46571	
CAP Project Title	
Improving child protection and preventing incidences of GBV in conflict- affected areas of border states and Western Equatoria	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Sources Secured
US\$ 1,465,703	US\$ 397,590	US\$

Direct Beneficiaries	Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women: 2500	54,000
Men: 1500	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)
N/A	Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 04/01/2012
	End Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/31/2013

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person: Brenda Floors	e-mail desk officer: sdeleon@nonviolentpeaceforce.org
Email & Tel: bfloors@nonviolentpeaceforce.org , 0911970051	e-mail finance officer: epringot@nonviolentpeaceforce.org
e-mail country director: teasthom@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	Address: Rue Belliard 205, Bruxelles 1040, Belgique
e-mail finance officer: financenpss@nonviolentpeaceforce.org	

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

On 4th January 2012, the Government of South Sudan declared the state of Jonglei a disaster zone as a result of massive tribal clashes that occurred in late December and early January. While there is a long history of violent and brutal conflict between the Lou Nuer and Murle tribes, the situation escalated significantly in 2011, culminating in a dramatic series of attacks carried out by an estimated 5000 Lou Nuer and Dinka combatants who marched to Pibor town in an apparent retaliation attack in which they killed, wounded, and abducted Murle women and children whilst burning down entire villages enroute. The combatants are resurgence of the "White Army" and according to their communiqué; their intention is to eradicate the entire Murle tribe in order to finally solve the problems in Jonglei. While the exact death toll has yet to be verified, it is a clear that hundreds have been killed and wounded. The UN is reporting that 120,000 displaced people are in need of urgent humanitarian aid. In the first day alone of registration of missing children in Pibor, over 100 children were reported as presumed abducted or dead. In the weeks following the attacks in Pibor and surrounding area, the cycle of violence has continued throughout the state.

The intensity and brutality of the violence is alarming. Women, children and the elderly are being targeted. Victims of the violence in December and January from all three tribes were evacuated to the Juba Teaching Hospital with dramatic trauma wounds. Examples of patients in the hospital include two infants who had been found lying with their dead mothers with their skulls cut open by knife blows and a four-year old girl found with her abdomen slit open and her intestines exposed. In addition to injury and death, abduction is a key marker of the conflict in Jonglei. One woman, whom NP interviewed on an assessment mission in Pibor, reported having been abducted from Pibor and forcibly marched to Akobo with her three children (she was later, inexplicably released with one of her children, while the other two were retained by her abductors). She estimated that there were approximately 300 abducted children in the group that she was in, but at least a third of them were killed along the way as they were unable to keep up the pace. The same woman also shared having seen tens of women abductees in her immediate group and was an eye witness to the killing of three of them who were considered non-compliant.

The tensions in Jonglei remain high, reprisal attacks are continuing in all tribal areas and the White Army is reportedly regrouping and preparing to launch new attacks. The government is launching a compulsory civilian disarmament, a process that if not managed carefully will seriously raise the risks of increasing civilian vulnerabilities, increasing potential for further attacks on civilians, furthering mistrust towards to the government and interrupting livelihoods, education and food security.

Indicators suggest that tensions will remain high and violence a constant in Jonglei state in the coming year. The parties involved have shown little substantive commitment to ceasing the violence, the state and national government are not unified in their approach and the humanitarian crisis will worsen with further conflict and the approaching rainy season.

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

Nonviolent Peaceforce has three field teams in Jonglei state, serving Pibor, Watt and Duk Padiat working to reduce the level of violence in these flash points in each of three tribal areas. While the current teams have the capacity for general protection, the need for focused child protection and GBV protection and prevention programming is pressing. Women and children are consistently targeted for abduction and injury in the attacks, families are separated during displacement. Hundreds of children have been registered as separated or unaccompanied in the larger areas such as Pibor town however insufficient resources have been invested in programme implementation outside of the main town areas. The NP teams will be responsible for implementing direct protection programming within the target town areas in addition to the surrounding rural areas. This proposal will see child protection and GBV specialists deployed to the same areas to implement specialized cp and gbv protection and prevention programming in these areas most affected by violence.

The South Sudan Protection Cluster has stated that one of its objectives is to improve prevention of gender-based violence in Jonglei. NP's GBV programming uniquely focuses on protection and prevention strategies for gender based violence. Where post-incident response is required, NP accompanies victims through the referral pathway systems however the primary focus of NP's protection work is prevention. The activities in this project will help encourage women's participation in community security mechanisms, supporting women to take leading roles in improving their own security and the safety of their families. Much of current GBV protection programming focuses on legal awareness raising and environmental adaptations such as the provision of lights. NP takes GBV protection and prevention programming further by drawing women directly into active roles in community protection and providing direct protective presence for women and children at times of serious vulnerability. Some examples of this programming including helping women identify safe spaces and influencing other protection actors to commit to protecting those spaces in the event of direct attack. Drawing from experiences in other active conflict zones, NP will work with the women in each of the three tribal areas to focus on relationship building between them to facilitate their role as agents of sustainable solutions.

In addition to direct protection, NP will provide Family Tracing and Reunification services and direct protection support to the most vulnerable of the separated and unaccompanied children, NP teams will utilize their trusted community relationships and non-

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.

partisan presence in the 3 tribal areas to facilitate the release of abducted children and women. NP has developed expertise in preventing abductions and negotiating the return of abductees by armed groups in the height of active conflict in both Sri Lanka and the Philippines.

In accordance with its methodology, which is explained in more detail in the section entitled "Implementation Mechanisms"; NP relies heavily upon its national staff who are recruited from the region in which the team works. These national staff members provide a crucial link between NP's international civilian peacekeepers and the communities in which they work. NP is uniquely positioned as a protection actor in fluid conflict contexts. As a community based protection organization, utilizing an interactive, relationship based security strategy, NP's security threshold is higher than most other organizations which allows NP's protection teams to remain in insecure environments in ways that many other organizations are unable to do so positioning NP as the most effective actor in rumour control, in de-escalation of tension and direct, influence based protection.

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

This project is specifically about direct protection – the immediate mitigation of the impact of violent conflict and the increase of safety and security of women and children in Jonglei state. While the protection sector covers a wide range of activities, NP's protection work is sharply focused on the direct protection of civilians at risk of immediate harm. In contributing to direct protection and stability, NP's work will support the implementation of the broader range of humanitarian activities.

ii) Objective

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

To facilitate the reunification of families separated by violence, to reduce the impact of direct violence on women and children, to prevent new abductions and to facilitate the return of abducted women and children.

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.

Activity 1: Family Tracing and Reunification

Location(s): Duk Padiat and Watt (Save the Children has been working on FTR in Pibor, NP will support existing process)

Direct Beneficiaries: 1000

- Identify and train partners to conduct registrations for unaccompanied, separated and missing children in Watt and Duk Padiat.
- Ensure form for rapid registration, missing children and reunification are available.
- Together with local partners, develop strategies for different FTR purposes (separated, unaccompanied, missing, abducted and orphaned children)
- Set up FTR points in villages for returnees
- Engage in tracing activities
- Provide protective accompaniment and follow-up for reunification

Activity 2: Direct protection of women and children at risk of conflict related violence

Location(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor

Direct Beneficiaries: 6000

- Coordinate with partners for emergency evacuation of children and vulnerable women to safe locations in the event of violence
- Protective accompaniment to safe locations for women and children
- Protective presence at safe locations
- Coordinate with state, UN and INGO partners to garner commitment to protection of safe spaces in the event of violent attacks
- Increase the monitoring and reporting presence in remote, underserved areas for various violations and advocate with various groups for the protection of children and women
- Form community protection teams and facilitate simple, implementable conflict early warning/early response mechanisms that can be utilized for immediate effect
- Protective accompaniment for displaced women and children to return home
- Negotiate agreements from community leaders to limit scope of violence to combatants, leaving women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable outside of the violent conflict
- NP will carry out risk assessments in IDP and refugee camps and other vulnerable areas. These include information collection on such topics as the types and extent of GBV in the area, who is most vulnerable, types of perpetrators/motives (crime, military violence, etc.), which sections of the camp/area are safe and which are dangerous, Factors that contribute to an area being safe/dangerous (e.g., lighting, types of people living in the area, population density, military presence), Community attitudes about GBV issues; Survivor needs, Current policies and procedures in place for preventing/addressing GBV, the extent to which they are implemented, and their efficacy.
- Develop recommendations for reducing GBV in each of the 3 field sites, and support implementation of those recommendations-following the risk assessments, NP will work with women community members/local women's groups to address the identified issues. For example, women/girls are often particularly vulnerable while travelling to collect water or reach food distribution points. NP can work with women community members/local women's groups to advocate to other

humanitarian sectors to build boreholes that are closer to the camp or relocate the food distribution point;

Activity 3: Prevent further abductions and facilitate the return of abducted women and children

Location(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor

Direct Beneficiaries: 4500

- Establish relationships with chiefs, local government and age set leaders in each of the three areas to lay the groundwork for negotiating release of abductees
- Facilitate confidence building between vulnerable or marginalized groups and state duty bearers
- Develop and implement community protection strategies which focus on the protection of non-combatants, i.e. women and children
- Facilitate local capacity building for violence reduction through the implementation of Community Protection Trainings
- Training of Trainers for Community Protection Trainings
- Form Community Protection Teams and where possible Women’s Peacekeeping Teams

Activity 4: Advocacy and Coordination

Locations(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor

Direct Beneficiaries: 15,000

- Provide CP and GBV information to high level actors engaged in the peace process in Jonglei
- Direct protection messaging, with a focus on women and children through the media (radio)
- Grave rights violations and reporting through the MRM mechanisms
- Mapping of partners for relevant health, psychosocial and livelihood support
- Provide verified information to relevant state and non-state service providers from the target areas
- Advocate for and act as coordination focal point for service provision, particularly in the more underserved areas such as Duk Padiat

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The recent violence in Jonglei has prompted the widespread displacement of more than 120,000 people. The majority of those displaced are women and children, who fled the violence, leaving the men behind to protect their property and fight. When displaced, these women and children face grave protection concerns, in addition to the challenges posed by their reduced access to food and shelter. To address these concerns this project has been designed to focus its activities specifically upon women and children. By providing support to whole communities to consider the specific protection issues faced by these groups, and increasing the security of the region in general, women and children are much less likely to displace, and therefore to face the protection and food insecurity concerns which have previously beset them.

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.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Children/youth (minors) released from armed forces and groups	20% of current abductees released
2	Identified and registered (separated/unaccompanied) children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	1000 women and children
3	Beneficiaries receiving/having access to GBV protection and prevention services/ Beneficiaries receiving protection advice and administrative/legal assistance (on return/(re)integration, service schemes and procedures, land and property matters or other rights)	2000 women
4	Response plans developed that incorporate community protection strategies to reduce violence and promote peacebuilding	6 response plans
5	Response plans developed that include a conflict analysis/sensitivity strategy to reduce violence and promote peacebuilding	6 response plans

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.

Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) is an international NGO which specializes in the protection of civilians and the prevention of violence. NP’s methodology of unarmed civilian peacekeeping is a relationship based methodology, whereby local and international protection

officers utilize influence, deterrence and proactive engagement to reduce violence and increase the safety and security of civilians. This includes the premise that no party to a conflict wants to be observed whilst carrying out rights abuses. Consequently, the presence of non-partisan actors within a conflict zone serves to reduce tensions in the short term. This immediate reduction in tension can be used to create a space for dialogue to take place.

NP's field teams are comprised of both national and international staff, who play different but equally important roles. The international staff provide an aspect of international deterrence, and bring an element of impartiality to NP's intervention in any conflict. The national staff play a key role by bridging the gap between the team and the local community. In addition, they provide local contextual knowledge and translation skills. Every effort is made to ensure that the national staff are drawn from the local area, and are representative of the ethnic and religious mix of the region.

NP's field teams are deployed in areas which are largely underserved by the international community and which are at risk of violence. The teams of unarmed civilian peacekeepers live and work in rural communities, where they build strong and trusting relationships with key decision-makers, such as community leaders, local government representatives and the security services. These relationships can be leveraged to influence the decisions made by those individuals in order to avoid violence, or to address when it occurs.

Impartiality, both in word and deed, is crucial to the acceptance of NP's teams by any community. To this end, NP has deployed field teams in the three tribal areas, of Waat, Duk Padiat and Pibor focusing on general civilian protection monitoring, direct protection for those at risk of immediate violence, rumour control, de-escalation of tensions and working with other national and international protection actors to increase the immediate safety and security of civilians.

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

Monitoring plan

NP carries out extensive monitoring in order to evaluate the efficacy of its projects, writing detailed reports on both a weekly and a monthly basis. In this action, NP will track its progress against both the indicators and the beneficiary numbers set out above. At the end of each month, the team leaders will compile a list of beneficiaries of each activity carried out, and will plan the following month's activities with a view to achieving the targets which have been set. It is important to note that the target region is extremely rural, and there is very little verified data available, for example upon populations of payams. As a result, much of the information which the team will collect and will use to monitor its work will be anecdotal. However, NP's field teams undertake to verify all information to the greatest possible extent before using it to monitor any project.

Field Reports: Each field activity & intervention is documented in a field activity report which includes disaggregated beneficiary numbers, descriptions of activity/intervention, immediate result and follow-up required.

Weekly Reports: Each of the 3 field teams will compile a weekly report that will include a Context Analysis section where incidents of violence are recorded allowing for trends to be monitored and analyzed.

Monthly Reports: Will provide an overall accounting of the month's activities, a compilation of beneficiary information, a synthesized context analysis, a review of challenges, successes and lessons learned.

Observable Indicators: Observable indicator data will be collected monthly in order to ascertain the impact of the presence of NP programming on perceived and actual security concerns. Indicators will be developed in situ and will be appropriate to each community, they will include such things as: # of people seen in public spaces after dark, market opening and closing hours, children going to school, women moving freely through the community etc.

Key Informant Interviews: Key informant interviews will be conducted quarterly to measure the perceptions and opinions of the community regarding the quality and impact of NP's programming.

Focus Group Discussions: Focus group discussion will be conducted quarterly to measure the perceptions and opinions of the community regarding the quality and impact of NP's programming.

Final Project Evaluation: At the end of the project, NP will conduct an internal evaluation of the efficacy and impact of the project.

Reporting plan

For this 12 month action, it is proposed that NP will provide narrative reports to the donor on a quarterly basis. If the donor provides a preferred reporting template this will be used, if not, NP will use the standard NP reporting template. The final report will be submitted no later than one month after the end of the grant period. Reporting will be carried out against the indicators and the beneficiary numbers set out above. Financial reporting will be as per donor requirements as it relates to tranche disbursements.

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)
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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/CSSS/46580	Project title: Protecting Women and Children Affected by Violent Conflict in South Sudan	Organisation: Nonviolent Peaceforce	
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased violence and increased safety and security for women and children in Jonglei State. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved perceptions of security Decreased incidents of violence targeting women and children Improved freedom of movement for women and children Improved community commitment to civilian protection 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>The sources of information for these indicators will be community members, local authorities, traditional leaders, conflict actors, NP field reports, weekly, monthly and quarterly reports.</p>	
<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"> To facilitate the reunification of families separated by violence, to reduce the impact of direct violence on women and children, to prevent new abductions and to facilitate the return of abducted women and children. 	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Response plans developed that include a conflict analysis/ sensitivity strategy to reduce violence and promote peace building Response plans developed that incorporate community protection strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building Identified and registered (separated/unaccompanied) children reunited 	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sources are from the NP implementation team, the community members, chiefs, local government authorities and the police. Collection methods will be initial baseline assessment, field reports, key informant interviews and focus group discussions Sources are from the NP implementation team, the community members, chiefs, local government authorities and the police. 	<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> <p><i>Factors and conditions not under direct control:</i> Decreasing security context interrupts programme implementation, rains/weather impeding programme implementation, illness and disease.</p> <p>Necessary to achieve objectives: acceptance</p>

	<p>with their families or alternative care arrangements assured</p> <p>4. Children/youth (minors) released from armed forces and groups</p>	<p>Collection methods will be initial baseline assessment, field reports, key informant interviews and focus group discussions</p> <p>3. Sources are families and children themselves, social workers, agency partners working on FTR, community leaders and local authorities. Collection method will be field reports, FTR database submissions, FTR documentation, key informant interviews and FGD.</p> <p>4. Sources are families and children themselves, social workers, agency partners working on FTR, community leaders and local authorities. Collection method will be field reports, FTR database submissions, FTR documentation, key informant interviews and FGD.</p>	<p>by the community, government, local authorities, conflict parties. Sufficient human and financial resources.</p> <p>Risks to be considered: given that Jonglei is a challenging security environment, the most significant risk is insecurity. NP will employ its interactive security model to establish trusting, non-partisan relationships, employ an early warning/early response system between the 3 teams working in each of the 3 tribal areas and ensure rigorous context analysis.</p>
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (<u>grouped in Workpackages</u>), leading to the specific objective/s: • Outputs: decrease in abductions, return of abducted women and children, decreased incidents of conflict related violence towards women and children, improved service provider coordination, increased number of implemented response plans, increased number of women taking active role in community protection, improved civilian protection responses from state duty bearers • Outcomes: improved perceptions of personal security, civilians feel more confident to participate in public life, perpetrators of violence feel unwilling to attack women and children, men have improved respect for the role women can play in public life, state duty bearers feel an increased sense of commitment to civilian protection 	<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"> • Joint protection assessments or monitoring missions carried out with reports completed (with sex and age disaggregated data, and particular reference to vulnerable groups) (also consider: 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct beneficiaries, community members, traditional leaderships, local authorities, field reports, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observable indicator reporting 	<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"> • Acceptance by conflict actors, community members, government • Coordination with other service providers • Human and financial resources • Accessibility to programme implementation areas

	<p>Number of joint conflict assessments, including strategic early warning assessments, produced)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries receiving protection advice and administrative/legal assistance (on return/(re)integration, service schemes and procedures, land and property matters or other rights) • Response plans developed that include a conflict analysis/ sensitivity strategy to reduce violence and promote peace building • Response plans developed that incorporate community protection strategies to reduce violence and promote peace building • Identified and registered (separated/unaccompanied) children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured • Children/youth (minors) released from armed forces and groups • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely tranche disbursements • Timely reporting • Appropriately skilled staff
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<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (<u>grouped in Workpackages</u>) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i> Activity 1: Family Tracing and Reunification Location(s): Duk Padiat and Watt (Save the Children has been working on FTR in Pibor, NP will support existing process) Direct Beneficiaries: 1000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and train partners to conduct registrations for unaccompanied, separated and missing children in Watt and Duk Padiat. Ensure form for rapid registration, missing children and reunification are available. Together with local partners, develop strategies for different FTR purposes (separated, unaccompanied, missing, abducted and orphaned children) Set up FTR points in villages for returnees Engage in tracing activities Provide protective accompaniment and follow-up for reunification <p>Activity 2: Direct protection of women and children at risk of conflict related violence Location(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor Direct Beneficiaries: 6000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with partners for emergency evacuation of children and vulnerable women to safe locations in the event of violence Protective accompaniment to safe locations for women and children Protective presence at safe locations Coordinate with state, UN and INGO partners to garner commitment to protection of safe spaces in the event of violent attacks Increase the monitoring and reporting presence in remote, underserved areas for various violations and advocate with various groups for the protection of children and women Form community protection teams and facilitate simple, implementable conflict early warning/early response mechanisms that can be utilized for immediate effect Protective accompaniment for displaced women and children to return home Negotiate agreements from community leaders to limit scope of violence to combatants, leaving women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable outside of the violent conflict NP will carry out risk assessments in IDP and refugee camps and other vulnerable areas. These include information collection on such topics as the types and extent of GBV in the area, who is most vulnerable, types of perpetrators/motives (crime, military violence, etc.), which sections of the camp/area are safe and which are dangerous, Factors that contribute to an area being safe/dangerous (e.g., lighting, types of people living in the area, population density, military presence), Community attitudes about GBV issues; Survivor needs, Current policies and procedures in place for preventing/addressing GBV, the extent to which they are implemented, and their efficacy. Develop recommendations for reducing GBV in each of the 3 field sites, and support implementation of those recommendations-following the risk assessments, NP will work with women community members/local women's groups to address the identified issues. For example, women/girls are often particularly vulnerable while travelling to collect water or reach food distribution points. NP can work with women community members/local women's groups to advocate to other humanitarian sectors to build boreholes that are closer to the camp or relocate the food distribution point; 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc. ?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full-time national and international protection officers, Satellite phones Laptop computers Motorbikes and/or quads Hardtop landcruisers or equivalent given the remote locations and exceptionally challenging road conditions Base camp equipment (e.g. safari tents, basic furniture, waterfiltration, safety and security equipment) Consumables (water filtrations, purification, basic office supplies, food etc) 		<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><i>Pre-conditions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely disbursement of funds Procurement of goods Recruitment and training of staff Approvals/acceptance of local government Conditions outside of direct control: Basic level of security or window of sufficient security to enter communities Accessibility due to weather
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<p>Activity 3: Prevent further abductions and facilitate the return of abducted women and children Location(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor Direct Beneficiaries: 4500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish relationships with chiefs, local government and age set leaders in each of the three areas to lay the groundwork for negotiating release of abductees • Facilitate confidence building between vulnerable or marginalized groups and state duty bearers • Develop and implement community protection strategies which focus on the protection of non-combatants, i.e. women and children • Facilitate local capacity building for violence reduction through the implementation of Community Protection Trainings • Training of Trainers for Community Protection Trainings • Form Community Protection Teams and where possible Women’s Peacekeeping Teams <p>Activity 4: Advocacy and Coordination Locations(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor Direct Beneficiaries: 15,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide CP and GBV information to high level actors engaged in the peace process in Jonglei • Direct protection messaging, with a focus on women and children through the media (radio) • Grave rights violations and reporting through the MRM mechanisms • Mapping of partners for relevant health, psychosocial and livelihood support • Provide verified information to relevant state and non-state service providers from the target areas • Advocate for and act as coordination focal point for service provision, particularly in the more underserved areas such as Duk Padiat 			
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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.

	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
Result 1: Family Tracing and Reunification															
Activity (1.1) Identify and train partners to conduct registrations for unaccompanied, separated and missing children in Watt and Duk Padiat.					X	X	X	x							
Activity (1.2) Ensure form for rapid registration, missing children and reunification are available.								X	X	x	x	x	x	x	X
Activity (1.3) Together with local partners, develop strategies for different FTR purposes (separated, unaccompanied, missing, abducted and orphaned children)					X	X	X	X	X						
Activity (1.4) Set up FTR points in villages for returnees					X	X	X	X	X						
Activity (1.5) Engage in tracing activities					X	X	X	X	X	x	x	x	x	X	X
Activity (1.6) Provide protective accompaniment and follow-up for reunification					X	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	X	x
Result 2: Direct protection of women and children at risk of conflict related violence Location(s): Duk Padiat, Watt and Pibor					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Activity (2.1) Coordinate with partners for emergency evacuation of children and vulnerable women to safe locations in the event of violence					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity (2.2) Protective accompaniment to safe locations for women and children					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X
Activity (2.3) Protective presence at safe locations					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity (2.4) Coordinate with state, UN and INGO partners to garner commitment to protection of safe spaces in the event of violent attacks					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity (2.5) Increase the monitoring and reporting presence in remote, underserved areas for various violations and advocate with various groups for the protection of children and women					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity (2.6) Form community protection teams and facilitate simple, implementable conflict early warning/early response mechanisms that can be utilized for immediate effect							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	
Activity (2.7) Protective accompaniment for displaced women and children to return home					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity (2.8) Negotiate agreements from community leaders to limit scope of violence to combatants, leaving women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable outside of the violent conflict					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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.

	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
Activity (2.9) Risk assessments in IDP and refugee camps and other vulnerable areas.(continuing with newly emerging areas as needed)					x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x
Activity (2.10) Develop recommendations for reducing GBV in each of the 3 field sites, and support implementation of those recommendations-following the risk assessments											x	x		x	x
Result 3: Prevent further abductions and facilitate the return of abducted women and children															
Activity (3.1) Establish relationships with chiefs, local government and age set leaders in each of the three areas to lay the groundwork for negotiating release of abductees															
Activity (3.2) Facilitate confidence building between vulnerable or marginalized groups and state duty bearers															
Activity (3.3) Develop and implement community protection strategies which focus on the protection of non-combatants, i.e. women and children															
Activity (3.4) Facilitate local capacity building for violence reduction through the implementation of Community Protection Trainings															
Activity (3.5) Training of Trainers for Community Protection Trainings															
Activity (3.6) Form Community Protection Teams and where possible Women's Peacekeeping Teams															
Result 4: Advocacy and Coordination															
Activity (4.1) Provide CP and GBV information to high level actors engaged in the peace process in Jonglei															
Activity (4.2) Direct protection messaging, with a focus on women and children through the media (radio)															
Activity (4.3) Grave rights violations and reporting through the MRM mechanisms															
Activity (4.4) Mapping of partners for relevant health, psychosocial and livelihood support															
Activity (4.5) Provide verified information to relevant state and non-state service providers from the target areas															
Activity (4.6) Advocate for and act as coordination focal point for service provision, particularly in the more underserved areas such as Duk Padiat															

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%