Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:
This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and co-coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CRP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted into OPS.

CHF Reserve No.	14/R/516
Date Received:	
CRP Project	☒ Yes ☐ No
Focal point:	

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	**Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)**
Project Title:	**Project title: Provision of Mobile & Enhanced Protection Response** [CRP Project title: Reducing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security of Civilians in South Sudan]
Project Code (if CRP project):	**SSD-14/P-HR-RL/61020**
Cluster/Sector:	**Protection**

Geographic areas of implementation (list State, County and if possible Payam. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state):	State	%	County, Payam
	Country-wide for mobile response	40	
	Unity State	30	Koch, Guit, Mayom
	Lakes	30	Rumbek North, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East

Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	IDPs, Host Communities, Returnees
Total project budget:	**6,989,625**
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	**2,394,507**
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	Yes ☒ *(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column in of the budget sheet)* No ☐ *(if no, indicate if additional funding will be sought to complement the CHF Reserve in section II/B)*
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	**12 months** 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	121,000 Women: 54,500 Men: 15,000 Girls: 27,500 Boys: 24,000
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	N/A

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People affected by the current crisis can be broadly categorized as being located in three settings: POC sites (where UNMISS provides physical protection and facilitates humanitarian assistance); settlements such as Mingkaman; and 'hard to reach' areas often with transient populations. There is also a refugee caseload.

Although more than 60 initial rapid needs assessments (IRNAs) have been conducted, in many cases response in hard to reach areas has been delayed and/or incomplete, or in some cases absent. The time lag between assessments, commitment to respond, and actual response has often been significant. All affected people have equal rights to protection and assistance however in practice a smaller number (those in POC sites and some settlements) have received a disproportionately higher level of support as compared to a much larger number of people facing life-threatening risks in hard to reach areas.

The Area Rapid Response Model aims to strengthen a coordinated approach to conducting multi-sectoral assessments and emergency response in targeted hard to reach areas. It aims to empower those who can contribute most to achieving results to be able to do so under a collective mode of results oriented planning, action, and monitoring. The model aims to engender more predictable action, and to reinforce requirements and accountability for clear and visible plans, concerted attention to overcoming practical impediments to carrying out such plans, and clear and visible tracking of progress against plans. There is residual capability dispersed across operational organisations which can be better utilised through strengthened coordination and targeted investments, extending reach on the ground.

The nature of the crisis with fluid conflict and front lines, as well as by changes in conditions due to weather, means that there may be numerous scenarios which may require a variable combination of (A) <u>centrally deployed mobile services</u> and (B) <u>strengthened capacity on the ground for sustainable response</u>. For the purposes of describing the model, two stylised and simplified scenarios are outlined:

Scenario 1
In these hard to reach areas there are no organisations on the ground with established presence and sufficient capacity to provide the required level of response across the prioritised sectors (FSL, Health, NFI/ES, Nutrition, Protection, WASH). The objective of the model, in the first instance, is to provide mobile services to establish temporary capacity for assessment and response during time bound periods. Mobile teams will be deployed with the requisite information and tools, personnel, supplies and logistical support to assess and assist the population found in the target location, before withdrawal. (If the deployment verifies that conditions are viable, information obtained may support planning for establishing and strengthening sustained presence on the ground).

Scenario 2
In these hard to reach areas there may be one or more organisations already on the ground with established presence and ongoing operations. This is the preferred scenario, where the objective of the model is to strengthen presence and capacity on the ground and expand reach within the potential catchment area. 'First provider' organisations with an established presence on the ground, or capable of establishing themselves, will be identified, potentially two organisations in each hard to reach area which between them can have the capacity to act as first providers across all of the prioritised sectors (FSL, Health, NFI/ES, Nutrition, Protection, WASH). (Periodic deployment of mobile teams when needed can support the consolidation and expansion of operations by first providers in the viable catchment area).

List of assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population:
1. South Sudan Protection Cluster, Protection Trends March 2014
2. South Sudan Protection Cluster, Protection Trends May 2014

The crisis in South Sudan is a protection crisis. The fighting that erupted in Juba in December 2013 and escalated to a shocking scope and scale within a matter of weeks. In the 7th month, 1.5 million people have fled from their homes and thousands have been killed and injured. The war creates a cycle of primary and secondary violence, the primary violence comes as a result of the war and the secondary violence – exposing one self to personal risk to reach food and other basic needs, increased domestic and sexual violence, competition over resources, increased intra-communal fighting. As the war continues, the social fabric that protects individuals in society deteriorates.

While there have been tens of IRNAs completed, it is the two Protection Trends papers that have been cited as the key assessments supporting the application. The IRNA process provides a surface look at protection needs in a geographically narrow location, while the Protection Trends papers outline the protection issues across the country and perhaps most importantly presents the trends and trajectory or the protection crisis highlighting the critical needs that call for dedicated protection programming as a component of the ARRM.

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[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.

This proposal is submitted by invitation, following pre-selection by the ICWG, to offer mobile services and act as 'first provider' for the Protection cluster.

As described in Section A , the majority of conflict affected people in South Sudan are located in hard to reach areas where the conditions are challenging and the context is fluid. At it's foundation the context is a protection crisis with civilians experiencing intense and directed levels of physical violence. To this end, NP has been scaling up protection response capacity including the standing up of a mobile protection team. The funding for the mobile team was initially provided through OFDA's Rapid Response Fund (RRF), which is short term funding intended to serve an immediate gap or as a bridge to longer term funding if the need is continuing. The CHF Reserve funding will allow for the NP Mobile Protection to continue to operate as the RRF period is ending and will allow for the mobile team to increase for 6 to 10 people. In addition the CHF reserve will allow for NP's protection programing in northern Lakes state to both continue and scale up into southern Unity State where the intensifying food shortage is pushing IDPs out of southern Unity into the highly volatile Lakes State. The project was submitted through the reserve allocation rather than the standard as a result of needs and response planning and strategizing together with the Protection Clusters as to the most efficient way to fund and mobilize the most effective protection programming possible.

NP is one of the largest protection agencies in South Sudan. As a highly flexible and adaptable organization, NP has been able to remain operational throughout the duration of the crisis, functioning in hard to reach locations. NP's interactive security model allows for the NP field teams to remain in situ longer therefore NP has a low evacuation rate. NP is the only agency that focuses entirely on physical protection and direct violence reduction and therefore has a particular expertise that is value added in complex conflict environments.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives
Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

This project will contribute to the following cluster priorities through the implementation of direct violence reduction and protection programming in concert with supporting and enhancing community based resiliency by working with and through conflict affected civilians. The project includes general protection, child protection and the prevention and protection from sexual violence.

- Protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs, host communities, and migrants.
- Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated, unaccompanied or missing children and family tracing, reunification and/or alternative care.
- Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.
- Promote psychosocial well-being of children and GBV survivors through a community-based approach

ii) Project Objective
State the objective/s of this CHF project. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The overarching objective of NP's CRP project is to facilitate enhanced protection and prevention for men, women, boys and girls affected by violent conflict and emergencies and to strengthen local capacity and resilience to survive and thrive during emergencies. This project is a combination of direct protection programming, enhancing civilian capacity for self-protection and improving the humanitarian community's protective capacity.

The specific objectives for this project proposal that will contribute to the aforementioned overarching objectives are:
1. Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence
2. Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls.
3. Increase the capacity of communities to protect themselves and engage in nonviolent conflict
4. Improved protection mainstreaming in emergency response and man-made disasters

This project includes a scale up of the Mobile Protection Response Team and the scale up of protection response for the southern Unity/northern Lakes State corridor.

iii) Proposed Activities
Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it).** There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective. List the main activities and results 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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

This project intends to enhance the safety and security of civilians in conflict-affected areas. The strategy is to implement activities that fall under the four major objectives of direct protection: general protection, child protection, the protection and prevention of sexual and gender based violence and protection mainstreaming. This strategy, implemented in other affected communities around the country has resulted in being able to deter threats and reduce violence and to strengthen local capacity for self-protection and violence prevention.

The project will be implemented in the southern Unity and northern Lakes state corridor, while the enhanced mobile team will serve the country at large.

Direct protection activities are drawn from the tool-kit of unarmed civilian peacekeeping and include protective accompaniment, strategic presence, patrolling, rumour control, shuttle diplomacy and facilitated dialogue. It involves leveraging the position of NP as a nonpartisan party, through the presence of international actors working to illustrate political costs and benefits of decisions

that affect the safety and security of civilians. Providing protective physical presence deters would-be perpetrators from actualizing on threats or intended attacks. It is a highly organized and strategic process that involves risk analysis, relationship building, intervention planning, community organization and security planning. The provision of direct protection reduces incidents of direct violence saving lives and reducing physical harm. Feeling and being safer helps to increase the confidence of conflict affected civilians to engage in regular livelihood and basic needs activities. Reducing violent incidents helps to interrupt the cycle of revenge violence, which ultimately contributes to stabilization. NP has been implementing this manner of direct protection throughout the heavily affected conflict areas, in some of the most extreme situations of direct violence such as the attack on the Bor PoC, with measurable success. Unarmed civilian protection serves as the foundation for all aspects of NP's thematic protection work which is then augmented by technical specializations such as child protection, prevention of sexual violence, women's participation in peace and security and protection mainstreaming. Whenever possible NP teams work with conflict affected individuals and communities to develop sustainable local protection and violence reduction interventions. Given the nature and ferocity of violence that civilians are experience at this time, a significant amount of work is dedicated to providing urgent protection in acute emergencies.

Objective 1: Deter threats and reduce incidents of violence

Activity 1.1	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring
Activity 1.2	Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats
Activity 1.3	Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions
Activity 1.4	Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas, arteries, civilian installations
Activity 1.5	Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent
Activity 1.6	Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 1	Location	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
	Northern Lakes/Southern Unity Response	5000	1000	2000	2000	10,000
	Country Wide Mobile	12000	5000	6500	6500	30,000
	Koch	3000	1000	1500	1500	7,000
	Estimated Totals	**20,000**	**7,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**47,000**

Objective 2: **Decrease incidents of sexualized and gender based violence affecting men, women, boys and girls**

Activity 2.1	Support for existing Women's Peacekeeping Teams including coaching WPTs on risk and security analysis, developing intervention and self-protection strategies. (The WPTs are groups of local women committed to taking leadership roles in peace and security. The more actively women participate in these issues, the safer communities become)
Activity 2.2	Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit (e.g. from settlement area to water points, woods, markets etc) strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment such as distribution points, shower areas, near organized forces and port at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, near army barracks etc
Activity 2.3	Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing women together with authorities (civil and organized forces where possible), humanitarian and UN actors to share security issues and co-plan responses
Activity 2.4	Engagement with local authorities and organized forces (whoever is in control of area) to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on IHL and Cessation of Hostilities commitments as they related to sexual violence to facilitate commitment to hold perpetrators accountable
Activity 2.5	Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources, safer food and water collection strategies
Activity 2.6	Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wishes and services are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice

Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 2	Location	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
	Northern Lakes Response	2,500		1,000		3,500
	Country Wide Mobile	8,000		2,000		10,000
	Koch	3000		500		3,500
	Estimated Totals	**13,500**		**3,500**		**17,000**

Objective 3: Increase the safety and security of children affected by violent conflict						
Activity 3.1	Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children					
Activity 3.2	Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system					
Activity 3.3	Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)					
Activity 3.4	Monitor and report on grave violations against children					
Activity 3.5	Facilitate the prevention of family separation					
Activity 3.6	Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children					
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 3	**Location**	**Women**	**Men**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Total**
	Northern Lakes Response			3000	3000	6000
	Country Wide Mobile			3000	3000	6000
	Koch			2000	2000	4000
	Estimated Totals			**8,000**	**8,000**	**16,000**

Objective 4: Improved protection mainstreaming and direct protection support to humanitarian aid distributions						
Activity 4.1	Provide technical advice for material aid and food distribution on protection mainstreaming and do no harm					
Activity 4.2	Provide direct protection support for distributions					
Activity 4.3	Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning where needed					
Activity 4.4	Produce and circulate Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessments and in-depth protection assessments to inform humanitarian response					
Beneficiaries for Activities Under Objective 4	**Location**	**Women**	**Men**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Total**
	Northern Lakes Response	*4,000*	*1000*	*1000*	*1000*	*7,000*
	Country Wide Mobile	*12,000*	*5000*	*2000*	*2000*	*21,000*
	Koch	*5000*	*2000*	*3000*	*3000*	*13,000*
	Estimated Totals	**21,000**	**8000**	**6000**	**6000**	*41,000*

iv). Cross Cutting Issues
Briefly describe how crosscutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

The conflict in South Sudan is complex with the meta story of the civil war being comprised of countless layers and components of other conflicts. They are economic, political, cultural, tribal and deeply gendered. Violent conflict impacts men, women, boys and girls differently and has particular impact on the elderly and disabled. Able-bodied men and boys are serving as combatants in the various armed groups and force and experience trauma and physical injuries. The majority of people displaced in this violence are women and children When displaced, they face grave protection concerns, in addition to the challenges posed by their reduced access to food and shelter. To address these concerns activities in this project are designed to include those most directly affected in decision making and active participation in increasing community security. 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 that are rampant and increasing Women and both boy and girl children who are dealing with the increased poverty and lack of basic needs that is consistently associated with displacement are at an elevated risk for taking on dangerous coping strategies including trading sex for food, shelter and transport. Commodifed sex of this nature is rarely practiced safely and contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDs and other STIs. Women, boys and girls who are abducted are also at elevated risk of sexual violence, which also can result in the spread of HIV/AIDs. Reducing conflict related violence these locations, will help reduce the risk of an increase in the spread of HIV/AIDs in the affected areas.

v) Expected Result/s
Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

It is expected that this project will result in a decreased incidents of conflict related violence and increased security for civilians in the project areas. For the purpose of this project, conflict related violence refers to inter and intra communal violence as well as civil-military violence. It is expected that that women and girls in the project area will report decreased incidents of sexual and gender based violence and an increased sense of personal security. It is expected that children will experience an improved protective environment.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age. Add as many indicators as relevant to measure your project results. Ensure these indicators will be measurable during the project implementation.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
Performance indicators			
		A: Mobile Teams	
	1.	# of Mobile Teams established and functional	1 (one Mobile Team of 10 people who will be deployed in various permutations and combinations depending on needs – i.e. 2 people to one area, 4people to another
	2.	Average time between ICWG Operations Group highlighting the gap and assessment team on the ground	1 week (dependent on availability of air assets and coordination/availability of other service providers)

	3.	Average time between decision to respond and response team on the ground	3 days
	4.	# of locations to which a mobile response team has been deployed	60
	5.	Average duration of deployment on the ground	10 days
	6.	# of ARRM responses leading to permanent NGO presence in the area	3
	7.	# of emergency-affected individuals whose immediate needs are met through the ARRM (Mobile teams)	5000
	B: Strengthening on ground capacity		
	8.	# of new staff recruited and deployed to scale-up activities	20
	9.	# of new locations reached	30
	10.	# of additional logistic assets procured/deployed to scale-up the response (quad bikes)	2
	11.	# of emergency-affected individuals whose immediate needs are met through the scale-up activities	2000
Response indicators			
	12.	Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes	2000
	13.	# of identified and registered separated / unaccompanied children reunited with their families or alternative care arrangements assured	500
	14.	# of released children reunited with their families and communities	200 (dependent on release)
	15.	# of outreach initiatives providing life saving information conducted	50
	16.	# of people supported through protective accompaniment and proactive patrolling	47,000
	17.	% of women reporting improved sense of security	30%
	18.	# of protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations	2 static, 1 mobile team of 10 that will deploy in various configurations therefore number of teams will vary as needed
	19.	Total # of info/data/analysis products developed and shared with relevant stakeholder and protection cluster	10
	20.	# of GBV survivors referred to police and legal aid services	20 (most locations do not have either police or legal aid services)
	21.	# of GBV survivors referred to health services	100
	22.	# of dignity kits distributed to beneficiaries	0
	23.	# of women participating in WPTs as a measure of self and community protections	60
	24.	# of accompaniments provided	500
	25.	# of protection and interventions strategies	1000
	26.	# of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider	30

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 Area Rapid Response Model builds on important existing practices and established coordination architecture, including the ICWG, individual clusters with coordinators and co-coordinators and pipeline managers / pipeline lead agencies, under the leadership of the HC supported by the HCT.

The ICWG is accountable to the HC/HCT for the implementation of the model. OCHA is tasked to ensure that this and other ongoing initiatives (including the ECHO funded EP&R initiative; the OFDA funded RRF through IOM; and ongoing coordinated response in hard to reach areas by FAO/UNICEF/WFP) are closely coordinated so that the maximum number of people in need can be reached. Overviews of progress and challenges will be a priority agenda item at ICWG meetings. In addition, a smaller Operational Working Group of the ICWG will meet frequently with representation of the six prioritised clusters as well as the Logistics Cluster. Other organisations such as ICRC and MSF will ideally be part of these meetings to ensure synergy with their ongoing operations. Donors may participate in order to enhance coherence between operations and financial flows.

ICWG Operational Working Group meetings will be focused on concrete planning, on following up on practical requirements for delivery of assistance on the ground, and on tracking of progress against previously established plans. The outputs of these

meetings will be planning and reporting documents, to be made visible to all stakeholders. The Operational Working Group will produce updates on financial requirements, for donor information and coordination.

Organisations providing mobile services and organisations acting as first providers on the ground will have sight of ICWG planning processes and outputs, including information related to supplies and logistical support through pipeline managers and the Logistics Cluster. The ICWG operational working group will establish the schedule and composition of cross sectoral mobile deployments in line with priorities for response, calling upon the participation of organisations pre-funded to provide mobile services. Similarly the ICWG operational working group will maintain close liaison with organisations pre-funded to be first providers on the ground, ensuring linkages to mobile deployments as may be required.

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. Due to the ethnic aspect of the current conflict, NP is working predominantly with international protection officers.

NP's field teams are deployed in areas, which are largely underserved by protection actors, dealing with the impact of the civil war and facing extraordinary levels of person 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 throughout the country in both government and opposition controlled areas and with beneficiary communities from the various sides of the conflict, 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.

viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan
Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:
1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met.
2. Indicate what are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)[2].

NP carries out 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. As a result, much of the information that 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.

E. Total funding secured for the CRP project	
Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CRP .	
Source/donor and date (month, year)	**Amount** (USD)
UNHCR	1,700,000
UNICEF	700,000
DFID	900,000
CHF 2014 First Round	750,000

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[2] CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF rAllocation ID: 14/R/516 **CRP Code:** SSD-14/P-HR-RL/61020	**Project title: Provision of Mobile & Enhanced Protection Response** *[CRP Project title: Reducing Violence and Increasing the Safety and Security of Civilians in South Sudan]*		*Organisation: Nonviolent Peaceforce*

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		**Indicator of progress**	**Means of Verification**	*Assumptions and Risks*
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	**What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?**	*What are the key indicators related to the achievement of Cluster Priority activities?*	*What are the sources of information on these indicators?*	
CHF project Objective	*What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project?*	*What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved?*	*What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?*	*What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?*
Outcome 1	*Men, women, boys and girls experience increased personal security.*	*% of people reporting increased sense of security* *% of people reporting increased capacity for self or community protection* *Civilians engaging in "normal life" activities – moving outside of protected areas, gathering water/firewood, planting, going to market*	*Personal perceptions of security interviews, observable indicators survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews*	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.1	The protective environment becomes more predictable and stabilized through the provision of direct protection activities.	# of people supported through protective accompaniment and proactive patrolling # of protection teams deployed in disasters and emergencies, and other vulnerable locations Community members benefit from CDR//Community Based Protection (CBP) methodologies to resolve disputes # of outreach initiatives providing life saving information conducted # of additional logistic assets procured/deployed to scale-up the response (quad bikes) # of new staff recruited and deployed to scale-up activities # of emergency affected individuals have their immediate needs met through the scale up # of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship.
Activity 1.1.1	Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring			
Activity 1.1.2	Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats			
Activity 1.1.3	Engage in timely and effective rumour control and de-escalation of tensions			
Activity 1.1.4	Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas, arteries, civilian installations			
Activity 1.1.5	Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent			
Activity 1.1.6	Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergencies			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	*Assumptions and Risks*
Output 1.2	Incidents of sexual and gender based violence are decreased.	# of women participating in WPTs as a measure of self and community protections # of accompaniments provided # of protection and interventions strategies # of GBV survivors referred to police and legal aid services # of GBV survivors referred to health services # of women participating in WPTs as a measure of self and community protections # of accompaniments provided # of protection and interventions strategies	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship
Activity 1.2.1	Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit (e.g. from settlement area to water points, woods, markets etc) strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment such as distribution points, shower areas, near organized forces and port at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, near army barracks etc			
Activity 1.2.2	Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing women together with authorities (civil and organized forces where possible), humanitarian and UN actors to share security issues and co-plan responses			
Activity 1.2.3	Engagement with local authorities and organized forces (whoever is in control of area) to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on IHL and Cessation of Hostilities commitments as they related to sexual violence to facilitate commitment to hold perpetrators accountable			
Activity 1.2.4	Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources, safer food and water collection strategies			
Activity 1.2.5	Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wishes and services are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	*Assumptions and Risks*
Output 1.3	Services for children in conflict affected communities are improve	# of MRM incidents decreased # of children reunified with families	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship
Activity 1.3.1	Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children			
Activity 1.3.2	Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system			
Activity 1.3.2	Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)			
Activity 1.3.2	Monitor and report on grave violations against children			
Activity 1.3.2	Facilitate the prevention of family separation			
Activity 1.3.2	Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	*Assumptions and Risks*
Outcome 2	Humanitarian responses are safer and do not exacerbate conflict	% of agencies reporting increased understanding of protection # of protection mainstreaming tools integrated into non-protection agencies	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship
Output 2.1	Improved protection mainstreaming and direct protection support to humanitarian aid distributions	# of violent incidents during distributions decrease # of distributions interrupted or cancelled due to confusion/violence decrease # of pre-distribution planning sessions done in partnership between NP and service provider # of Mobile Teams established and functional Average time between ICWG Operations Group highlighting the gap and assessment team on the ground Average time between decision to respond and response team on the ground # of locations to which a mobile response team has been deployed Average duration of deployment on the ground # of ARRM responses leading to permanent NGO presence in the area # of emergency-affected individuals whose immediate needs are met through the ARRM (Mobile teams) # of new locations reached	Field Reports, Monthly Reports, photos, focus group discussions, key informant interviews	If the project areas are consistently engulfed in active conflict it will make implementing challenging both through the risks to staff but also because it will mean that the civilian population will move away. To mitigate this risk, the programme implementation will be flexible in terms of locations –if the population moves, the NP team will move with them. Independent relationships with authorities (both civil and forces) are essential for independent access and therefore ability to implement programing. NP teams are trained in access negotiations and prioritize this process as an ongoing activity for the duration of the project. Gaining and keeping the trust of the affected communities is necessary for project implementation. NP teams are trained in developing and maintain acceptance strategies and positions on nonpartisanship
Activity 2.1.1	Provide technical advice for material aid and food distribution on protection mainstreaming and do no harm			
Activity 2.1.2	Provide direct protection support for distributions			
Activity 2.1.3	Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning where needed			
Activity 2.2.4	Produce and circulate Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessments and in-depth protection assessments to inform humanitarian response			

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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date:	July 1, 214	Project end date:	June 30, 2014

Activities	Q3/2014			Q4/2014			Q1/2015			Q2/2015		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Activity 1 Provide proactive, protective presence where threats and incidents of violence are occurring	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2 Provide protective accompaniment to vulnerable groups and individuals when they are facing elevated threats	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3 Provide regular deterrent patrols in vulnerable communities, facilitating the participation of other protection actors in high risk areas, arteries, civilian installations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 4 Conduct shuttle diplomacy and facilitate dialogue in urgent conflict situations to prevent	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 5 Facilitate protective environment for delivery of humanitarian aid in the event of emergency	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 6 Provide accompaniment specifically for women at risk of rape, in transit (e.g. from settlement area to water points, woods, markets etc) strategic protection/deterrent presence in areas where women and girls specifically are vulnerable to sexual assault and harassment such as distribution points, shower areas, near organized forces and port at areas where women are most vulnerable such as boreholes, women's farms, river, near army barracks etc	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 7 Women's Community Security Meetings – bringing women together with authorities (civil and organized forces where possible), humanitarian and UN actors to share security issues and co-plan responses	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 8 Engagement with local authorities and organized forces (whoever is in control of area) to raise concern about sexual violence, sensitize on IHL and Cessation of Hostilities commitments as they related to sexual violence to facilitate commitment to hold perpetrators accountable	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 9 Identify high-risk areas and factors exposing women and girls specifically to increased risk in sexual violence in the emergency and collaboratively strengthen/set up prevention strategies including safe access to fuel resources, safer food and water collection strategies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 10 Accompany sexual and GBV survivors to access post-incident support services and facilitate access to justice where survivor wishes and services are available to engage with the police to facilitate improved access to justice	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 11 Identification, Registration, documentation and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 12 Facilitate safe alternative care for unaccompanied, separated and orphaned children through facilitating community foster system	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 13 Protection of children through prevention of recruitment and use of children by armed forces/armed group through community awareness raising, facilitating dialogue with armed actors, supporting local protection strategies and providing direct protection (Accompaniment, presence etc.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 14 Monitor and report on grave violations against children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 15 Facilitate the prevention of family separation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 16 Protection and prevention of sexual violence on children	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 17 Provide technical advice for material aid and food distribution on protection mainstreaming and do no harm	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 18 Provide direct protection support for distributions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 19 Coordinate with non-protection actors on response planning and site planning where needed	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

Reviewer		Justification/clarification/recommendations
Function/Title:	Cluster Coordinator or co-coordinator	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Function/Title:	State-level focal point	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Function/Title:	CHF Technical Secretariat	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Function/Title:		
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : ☐ Yes ☐ No	
<mark>PRT Recommendation</mark>, DATE:		
Names	Organisation:	Title	Key points:

Grant recommended : 1. ☐ Yes with no further revision 2. ☐ Yes subject to revision (TS to confirm revision) 3. ☐ Yes subject to revision (PRT to confirm revision) 4. ☐ Not recommended		