	Project Proposal

Requesting Organization :	United Nations Children's Fund		
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation		

Primary Cluster	**Sub Cluster**	**Percentage**	
PROTECTION	Child Protection in Emergencies		100.00
		100	

Project Title :	Respond to critical Child Protection issues (including family separation, psychosocial distress and risks related to Explosive Remnants of War) through delivery of lifesaving services
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services

OPS Details

Project Code :		**Fund Project Code :**	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/P/UN/3635
Cluster :		**Project Budget in US$:**	369,267.70
Planned project duration :	5 months	**Priority:**	
Planned Start Date :	15/09/2016	**Planned End Date :**	15/02/2017
Actual Start Date:	15/09/2016	**Actual End Date:**	15/02/2017

Project Summary :	By 15th February 2017, 9,250 children and 6,000 caregivers (mainly women headed of household) will directly benefit directly from this emergency project in priority locations in Upper Nile (Wau Shilluk), Easter Equatoria (Magwi), Jonglei (Fangak) and Lakes (Awerial).
	4,250 children (2,125 girls and 2,125 boys) will be provided with dedicated psychosocial care. Within this target, 250 children (125 boys and 125 girls) will be also assisted with timely family tracing and reunification services and other 400 children (200 boys and 200 girls) will be supported with integrated case management services, including referrals to other needed services.
	1000 caregivers will be reached through programmes offering psychosocial care and/or supporting parental skills.
	5,000 conflict-affected children and 5,000 vulnerable caregivers (1,000 males and 4,000 females) will be reached with life-saving messages and supportive messages in order to strengthen community protective mechanisms and mitigate the risk to possibly incur further harm.
	Through partnerships, the following services will be provided: 1. Identification, registration, family tracing and reunification (FTR) services, and temporary care placements for separated, unaccompanied, and missing girls and boys; 2. Individual case management, community psychosocial support (PSS), and referral services when needed; 3. Monitoring and reporting of the general child protection situation and participation in specific Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), where appropriate; 4. Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse, and risks associated to explosive remnants of war, ERW (including mines and UXOs), through awareness raising on lifesaving messages; 5. Provide capacity building (training, coaching, and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver rapid FTR services, community based psychosocial support, and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards; 6. Coordination with other relevant partners to inform broader service delivery, including through regular engagement with cluster mechanisms and the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).
	UNICEF will also transport and preposition emergency, age-appropriate child protection supplies and deploy Child Protection staff in partner locations to continuously provide coaching, mentoring, and coordination of child protection response and, where necessary, directly implement FTR activities including through its Rapid Response Mechanism. UNICEF will continue to oversee and arrange air transport for family reunifications and, throughout the project, will support partners to link with other services and sectors (including Education, WASH, Nutrition, and Health), drawing on both UNICEF's other programme sections and its broader network of partners through the various clusters. In addition to partners supported directly through this programme, UNICEF will continue to provide information and technical support to other partners and the broader Protection Cluster to ensure continuity of service delivery and promote the sharing of good practices and lessons learned, in particular through the dedicated technical forums (including the PSS Task Force, the FTR Working Group, the CAAFAG Working Group, and the MRM Technical Working Group).

Direct beneficiaries :

Men	**Women**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**

1,000	5,000	4,625	4,625	15,250

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	700	3,500	3,600	3,600	11,400
People in Host Communities	300	1,500	1,025	1,025	3,850

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Families of unaccompanied and separated children will benefit through successful family tracing and reunification.

Catchment Population:

Population in displacement sites in Wau Shilluk (Upper Nile), Awerial (Lakes), Magwi (Eastern Equatoria) and Fangak (Jonglei)

Link with allocation strategy :

The project significantly contributes to the first HRP strategic objective "The safety and dignity of vulnerable individuals is improved through prevention programming and protection mainstreaming to address threats and vulnerabilities." An integrated package of prevention and response critical Child Protection services will be delivered to protect the life of boys and girls, promote their psychosocial wellbeing, and strengthen or re-establish community protective and support structures. This project will also support the Child Protection Sub Cluster to consolidate more durable community-based strategies, especially in psychosocial support and in cooperation with the Education sector. Synergies with other relevant sectors will take place through integrated awareness raising events (in collaboration with Health, WASH, Nutrition, etc.) and promoting the knowledge and application of child protection referral pathways, where more actors and service providers are operating.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US$
WOCO	National NGO	45,000.00
CDOT	National NGO	45,000.00
GSS	National NGO	100,000.00
CAO	National NGO	40,000.00
		230,000.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Vedasto Nsanzugwanko	Chief of Child Protection	vnsanzugwanko@unicef.org	+2110925330863
Silvia Finaurini	Child Protection (PSS) Specialist	sfinaurini@unicef.org	+211922407140

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

As of August 2016, close to 1.7 million South Sudanese (with 53.4% estimated to be children) are believed to be internally displaced. Within the prevalent deterioration of the socio-politic stability, the economic situation, and the general safety, children and women-headed households are among the most vulnerable, as they often have limited access to livelihood assets, limited community protective networks, and are often targets of brutal violence (including killings, abductions, physical and sexual violence, forced recruitment, looting, robbery, and denial of access to basic services).

Children in particular continue to be deliberately targeted within the widespread conflict in South Sudan. The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM), reporting on the six grave child rights violations, documented in the first six months 393 incidents (301 verified; 92 unverified), affecting a total of 8,630 children (54% boys; 43% girls; 3% sex unknown). Most of the documented incidents were reported in the Greater Upper Nile region and in Western Bahr el Ghazal.

Being forced to flee their home, children and their mothers experience uncertainty and loss, and are at high risk of greater distress (including incurring in dysfunctional copying mechanisms), due to the constant day-to-day struggle for survival and the persistent fear of an imminent threat to their safety. During the fighting and consequent displacement, boy and girl survivors face significant protection risks, determined by the loss, or weakening, of key protective and supportive structures (such as primary caregivers care). Displacement is in fact one of the main factors leading to family separation; unaccompanied and separated children are increasingly more exposed to abuses and violations (including forced recruitment, sexual violence, early marriage, and child labour, among others).

As of August 2016, over 40,000 South Sudanese children have been separated from their families across the region, including over 13,487 who have been registered as separated, unaccompanied, or missing within the country. Multiple displacements, grave child rights violations, and increasing food insecurity continue to separate children from their families. Each time fighting has resumed, children have had to flee without a moment's notice, often fleeing with relatives, neighbours, or even strangers. Separated girls are at particular risk of sexual violence including sexual exploitation, and boys are at higher risk of being forcibly recruited into armed groups and forces. Furthermore, renewed safety threats and the loss of family members, property, social networks and daily routine (such as attending school) jeopardise children's resilience and greatly increase the likelihood to experience prolonged psychosocial distress and more severe forms of mental disorders.

At the end of 2015, UNICEF estimated that over 876,000 children were affected by psychosocial distress; in the face of the worsening of the general situation for children, the number of children facing psychosocial distress is likely to be higher and increase further. The failure in meeting critical safety and basic needs also overstretches caregivers' coping skills, which ultimately affects the capacity of adults (both parents and community members) to protect and take care for their children.

2. Needs assessment

In the second half of 2016, the situation of boys and girls in South Sudan remains critical and in need of urgent action. The general level of increased insecurity and the spikes of violence and incidents across the country worsened further the already dire living conditions of the conflict-affected children and their caregivers. Over the last months, multiple agencies' reports and inter-agency assessments documented a worrisome deterioration of conditions of child population living in areas directly affected by renewed conflict (such as Magwi in Eastern Equatoria State) or displacement stemmed by violence, fighting, and fear of imminent attack (such as Awerial County in Lakes, Fangak in Jonglei and Wau Shilluk in Upper Nile).

While reports highlight specific threats, child rights violations, and concerns in each targeted area, some common scenarios, including the impact of war on children, can be recognised as cross-cutting issues to be urgently tackled within the comprehensive child protection response.

The continued tensions, eruption of new conflicts, and widespread insecurity are cause of multiple displacements, affecting mostly children and women, among the most vulnerable groups. The displaced population is reluctant to return to their home-place, due to the persistent feeling of unsafety and fear of further attacks. This causes the population to stay scattered and for traditional community structures to remain disrupted. Due to displacement, children and their families are forced to survive in the bush and to cope with prolonged deprivation of basic needs (including health care, shelter, food, etc.) and increasing emotional distress. Moreover, as displacement occurs, more cases of unaccompanied, separated, and missing children are identified; without a timely intervention, these boys and girls are exposed to higher protection threats and safety risks.

The current FTR caseload is composed of 13,487 children, of whom 60% are separated children, 25% unaccompanied, and 15% missing. 8,916 are still active cases in need of urgent intervention. Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) services are considered of primary importance, along with the creation of safe spaces (not only in the form of stand-alone centres, but also as community-based spaces and mobile services) to offer boys, girls, and caregivers the opportunity to receive psychosocial support, recover from the negative experiences, re-establish positive supportive networks, and regain trust and self-confidence.

While timely assistance is required to the child population heavily affected by the conflict, prevention is also considered a complementary action, in order to keep boys and girls safe, adequately care for, and mitigate risks of further harm.
Mine Risk Education (MRE) will be integrated into other sectors and community groups will be trained in order to raise awareness on the danger of landmines and ERW, particularly in areas affected by old and more recent conflict. The awareness raising conducted so far with target communities has demonstrated increased knowledge and adoptions of safe behaviours, mitigating the risk of harm and unintended injuries related to ERW and landmines, affecting in most cases boys and girls. MRE messages will be passed through leaflets and banners with explanations of the terminologies with local languages pertaining ERW and Landmines and their difference to the local people. Adolescents and youth will be also engaged as active promoters for behavioral change within their communities.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

This project will mainly focus on conflict-affected girls, boys and vulnerable caregivers (mainly women-headed households) in IDP and host communities. 4 National NGOs are their staff/volunteers will be also mentored and trained throughout the implementation period.

4. Grant Request Justification

This grant is requested in order to scale up the current CP response in Mangwi (Eastern Equatoria), Wau Shilluk (Upper Nile), Awerial (Lakes), Fangak (Jonglei) and Wau (Western Bahr el Gazal), in line with the inter-cluster agreement of identified priority locations. UNICEF will sub-grant part of the CHF funding to 4 national NGOs and will ensure that delivered services are in line with international quality standards and according to the humanitarian principles of do no harm, inclusion, child participation, and accountability to the affected population. Through continued capacity building, mentorship, regular monitoring visits, on-the-job training of partners, UNICEF will support and closely collaborate with the identified organisations, including providing direct implementation of services, based on specific needs.

None of the identified partners (WOCO, CAO, GSS, and CDOT) are part of the HRP, although their contribution is critical to the CP response due to their exclusive presence in priority locations (respectively, Wau Shilluk, Fangak, Awerial, and Magwi). Furthermore, the contribution of UNICEF to all partners remains critical to carry out key programmatic components, including facilitating reunification of unaccompanied and separated children and providing psychosocial support and other recreational activities (through provision of supplies).

UNICEF continues to play a crucial technical leadership role for psychosocial interventions and family tracing and reunification services. In PSS, significant improvements have been achieved with the transition towards a community-based approach (which has reached over 60% of the overall PSS provision, of which 80% is delivered by UNICEF and partners) and a more systematic integration of CP and PSS in schools (such as the recent emergency response in Wau and Juba).

In FTR, the reunification rate climbed up to 42.5%. The significant progress accomplished in FTR is due in large part to increased emphasis on FTR case management processes, supporting organisations to initiate and use offline case management tracking tools in addition to RapidFTR, increased onsite technical support, and improved inter-agency and inter-state tracing referrals and networking. Over 20 agencies, fifteen of which are directly supported by UNICEF, are registering new children each week, including children recently separated as well as children and families who may not have had access to FTR services previously. Within the continued efforts to ensure that partners are supported and services delivered with quality, UNICEF recently deployed a consultant for one and an half month in Nyal (Unity). During that period, the number of FTR follow-ups jumped from 43 in mid-May to 367 by mid-July, and the number of reunifications doubled with 37 reunifications recorded in May and 81 documented in July. The UNICEF consultant and the UNIDO team also developed and piloted some quality and accountability cards with approximately 30 families.

Since the beginning of 2016, UNICEF and its partners reached over 160,000 boys, girls, women and men with sensitization on child protection relevant topics and life-saving messages, including over 70,000 on ERW related risks, of which 80% were children. This programme will allow scaling up the awareness raising action and other prevention activities, producing, as a main impact, an increase of safe behaviors, reinforcement of positive copying skills and, ultimately, the consolidation of a protective and supportive living environment for children.

5. Complementarity

UNICEF is actively supporting FTR national coordination through regular technical support to the lead agency, FTR networking among active FTR agencies, and supporting several family reunifications. UNICEF currently funds over 11 FTR and PSS partners (approximately 80% of all FTR implementation) and currently extends technical guidance and support to all agencies providing FTR and community-based PSS services. Additionally, this project will complement the work already being implemented by the CP Sub Cluster in the response to and prevention of critical CP concerns and will supplement the technical support, quality assurance, and monitoring efforts provided by the CPSC.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Conflict-affected boys and girls and their caregivers are supported and empowered through critical child protection services, including rapid family tracing and reunification, dedicated psychosocial care, and prevention against injures, abuses and violations.

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO2: Quality protection response services are available and can be accessed safely and freely	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : FTR services are considered a lifesaving intervention, necessary to promote the highest level of care and protection for children by placing them back in the care of their immediate families. This project aims to ensure that this service is available by equipping national organisations with the knowledge, skills and resources to implement appropriate FTR activities (and where this is not possible, directly implementing). It also seeks to progressively improve the quality of these services, building on the lessons learned in 2015. This includes providing technical support to implement the recommendations of the quality assessments undertaken by UNICEF and partners and rolling out the quality framework through the sub-cluster's situation and response monitoring initiative.
Overall, this project will contribute towards increased protection and psychosocial wellbeing of boys and girls affected by and/or at high risk of protection concerns. Through timely dedicated assistance and the creation of more supportive and protective environment (also through prevention activity and life-saving messages), children and caregivers increase their resilience and capacity to cope with adversity.

Outcome 1

Conflict-affected children, children at risk or affected by protection concerns, including all identified unaccompanied and separated girls and boys, are provided with quality support to ensure safety and appropriate care including psychosocial support, locate their families, and be reunified with their primary permanent caregivers and referred to other needed services

Output 1.1

Description

Registration and family tracing undertaken (including through partners) in targeted communities for 250 unaccompanied and separated girls and boys

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions include: availability of safe air travel options for timely family reunification; accessibility of locations for family reunification; local partners are able to operate safely and effectively in remote locations, taking into account security situation and capacity of organisation; organisations cooperate in an efficient manner for successful family tracing and verification; timely procurement and distribution of supplies; and approval of local authorities for transferring children from one location to another for family reunification purposes.

Risks: Fluctuating security situation and instability; challenging operational environment, particularly during rainy season; limited organisational capacity in terms of human and operational capacity in remote locations; government and other local authorities may not approve various aspects of conducting family tracing and reunification, particularly moving children from one location to another (e.g., moving children from government-controlled areas to opposition areas, which is where the parents are); limited community support for transferring children in extremely vulnerable situations (e.g., children in contact or conflict with the law, children experiencing abuse, etc).

To mitigate these risks, UNICEF plans to offer significant onsite, on-the-job training to promote increased capacity, and is actively improving government and local authority relations and communication systems to ease national reunifications across state and county lines. Additionally, through UNICEF-supported community-based PSS initiatives, more parents, teachers, faith-based leaders, and other community groups are taking greater interest and playing a more active role in promoting the safety and care of children in particularly vulnerable situations.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Identify, register and conduct family tracing and reunification services for new unaccompanied, separated and missing children

Activity 1.1.2

Deploy Child Protection staff in the emergency locations for continuous coaching, mentoring and coordination of FTR and the broader child protection response; or directly implement FTR services where necessary.

Activity 1.1.3

Continue tracing of unaccompanied, separated and missing girls and boys; where necessary, ensure temporary care placements and other emergency support (FTR services).

Activity 1.1.4

Oversee and arrange reunification, including booking and coordinating flights with UNHAS

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of UASC and missing children registered			125	125	250
Means of Verification : National CPIMS							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of UASC cases who receive follow-up visits			125	125	250
Means of Verification : CPIMS database							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of UASC and missing children for whom active family-tracing is initiated			125	125	250
Means of Verification : CPIMS database							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of UASC reunited with their parents or primary caregivers, or placed in alternative care			125	125	250
Means of Verification : CPIMS database							

Output 1.2

Description

Provision (including through partners) of dedicated quality psychosocial care to 4,250 displaced boys and girls, including 400 children supported with integrated case management services and/or referrals based on the needs and available services. 1,000 caregivers (mainly women-headed of households) are also provided with psychosocial support and/or with parental supportive programmes. 10,000 community members, including 5,000 caregivers (1,000 males and 4,000 females) and 5,000 children (2,500 boys and 2,500 girls) well be reached with supportive and prevention messages.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption: Suitable, non-distressed community actors are available and willing to be trained to provide ongoing support

Risks: Fluctuating security situation and instability; challenging operational environment, particularly during rainy season; limited organisational capacity in terms of human and operational capacity in remote locations and in transitioning from centre-based PSS to more organic community-based PSS; unfavourable community interest and perceptions of child protection and care

To mitigate these risks, UNICEF plans to continue offering essential onsite and remote technical support to increase organisations' and communities' capacity. A new PSS curriculum, developed by UNICEF and consultants for the South Sudanese context, has been finalised and rolled out in 2015, which promotes utilisation of local knowledge, materials, and community groups in playing a more hands-on role in promoting the safety and care of children. UNICEF, as lead of the PSS Task Force, will continue to promote the utilisation of this curriculum and community-based strategy among members of the PSS Task Force and direct partners.

At the beginning of June 2016 the Ministry of General Education and Instruction officially launched the Life Skills and Peacebuilding Education Materials which include the Mine Risk Education Teachers Guide, project accomplished in partnership with UNICEF. The aim of the guide on School based is to reduce causalities associated with landmines and explosive remnants of war with a focus on school children where activities seek to achieve the aim of causality reduction through a comprehensive, well-integrated and multi-faceted educational approach, through the formal inclusion of mine risk education as a part of the curriculum educating them on the dangers of landmines.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age)

Activity 1.2.2

Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues.

Activity 1.2.3

Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards

Activity 1.2.4

Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of children reached with community-based PSS			2,125	2,125	4,250
Means of Verification : 5Ws database, biweekly and monthly reports from partners							
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of children reached with integrated case management services					400
Means of Verification : 5Ws database, biweekly and monthly reports from partners							
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	frontline services: # of caregivers reached through programmes offering psychosocial care and/or supporting parental skills					1,000
Means of Verification : 5Ws database, biweekly and monthly reports from partners.							
Indicator 1.2.4	PROTECTION	Frontline services # of boys, girls, women and men reached with life-saving and supportive messages.					10,000
Means of Verification : 5Ws database, biweekly and monthly reports from partners.							

Additional Targets : 4 National NGOs are their staff/volunteers will be also mentored and trained throughout the implementation period, for a total of 50 people.

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

UNICEF will report on CHF indicators and financial progress regularly, through the required quarterly and final reports, submitted to the SSHF TS and ensuring partners and UNICEF are successfully completing project activities and reaching all targets.

UNICEF and partners are reporting to the CP Sub Cluster through the national data collection and reporting tool, 5W.

UNICEF also developed internal standardised quality indicators in collaboration with partners to measure quantitative and qualitative results, based on child and participant feedback, direct observations, facilitated debriefings, spot checks, and data entered into the RapidFTR system and 5Ws matrix (e.g., attendance lists, FTR case management forms, etc.). These indicators focus on the entire FTR and PSS process, promoting clear results and safe and ethical programming.
Partners report weekly, monthly, and quarterly to the CPSC, FTR Working Group, the PSS task Force and UNICEF on FTR and PSS progress. Additionally, the FTR weekly caseload summary promotes transparency regarding how partners are progressing in terms of registrations, follow-ups, reunifications, and case closures.
Daily attendance sheets from delivered trainings and the psychosocial services targeting children and caregivers will be collected and cross-checked regularly. Pictures will be also included in narrative reports, to document accomplished activities.

Review meetings will be conducted at national and field level with implementing partners' programme and management staff, in order to track progress and early identify bottle necks or impediments to the achievement of established results. Such a continued joint review will ensure that timely action can be undertaken to overcome challenges.

UNICEF field visits also allow for on the ground spot checks, observation, and feedback from staff and community members to determine quality of programming, technical understanding and knowledge gaps, and future capacity development needs in collaboration with partners.

Community feedback is considered crucial within the monitoring activities and is a requirement within each signed contract with partners. A number of children and adults are expected to be regularly consulted by the implementing NGO to collect feedback (including suggestions of ways to improve delivered services) throughout the implementation of the project. Similar activities is carried out by UNICEF during the multiple panned monitoring and support missions in the 4 areas of implementation. Outcomes from such community consultancies will be included in the reports to the SSHF TS.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identify, register and conduct family tracing and reunification services for new unaccompanied, separated and missing children	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.2: Deploy Child Protection staff in the emergency locations for continuous coaching, mentoring and coordination of FTR and the broader child protection response; or directly implement FTR services where necessary.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.3: Continue tracing of unaccompanied, separated and missing girls and boys; where necessary, ensure temporary care placements and other emergency support (FTR services).	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.4: Oversee and arrange reunification, including booking and coordinating flights with UNHAS	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.2.1: Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age)	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.2.2: Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.2.3: Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.2.4: Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

In order to ensure greater accountability to affected populations, UNICEF will utilise a new situation and response monitoring tool, which will be rolled out in 2016 based on the work done with the CPSC in 2015. Additionally, as part of the UNICEF Child Protection programme quality evaluation finalised in 2015, UNICEF and its partners are increasing the use of standardised quality indicators and child and family participation in 2016 to meet identified, unique needs in ways that resonate with diverse, local populations. Through child involvement in weekly PSS activity schedules and family feedback on FTR, UNICEF will be able to enhance programming to ensure it fits with the needs identified by various local groups.

Implementation Plan

UNICEF will support national NGOs on both FTR and PSS and will deploy technical capacity in field locations to mentor and monitor programming. Four national partners will receive sub-grants and capacity development support from UNICEF, with three focusing on FTR and all four also integrating community- and centre-based PSS and life-saving prevention and supportive messaging. With this funding, UNICEF will fund an FTR/PSS Specialist to assist with capacity development plans for partners and FTR/PSS national coordination as well as a national Child Protection staff to provide on the job training for partners to ensure quality services. Capacity for quality FTR and PSS implementation is low given that these are relatively new fields within South Sudan, and as access to quality education has been limited for many due to ongoing tensions and conflict. Thus, UNICEF has found that on the job coaching is necessary to ensure genuine FTR cases are identified and properly documented and that teams have structured schedules that promote systematic case management (i.e., follow-ups, family tracing, adult/child verification, and reunification). Without this direct support, family tracing efforts are negatively impacted, with incomplete or inaccurate data making family tracing impossible, and PSS would continue being delivered with inadequate quality in stand-alone centre, detached from the surrounding community. In terms of FTR and PSS coordination, UNICEF provides funding and technical support to Save the Children for FTR Coordination, and UNICEF leads the PSS Task Force. As a result, UNICEF works closely with all agencies implementing FTR and PSS activities and will thus continue that technical guidance role.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
WOCO	FTR, PSS and supportive and prevention awareness in Wau Shilluk (Upper Nile). WOCO is a well-trained local partner in Wau Shilluk, with access to both Malakal PoC and WS county. WOCO performance has been so far very good and the great asset of a comprehensive quality CP programming (including all core components FTR, PSS, MRE and also GBV).
CDOT	FTR, PSS and supportive and prevention awareness in Magwi (Eastern Equatoria State). Well trained local partner with capacity to access Magwi county. Selected as one of few CP National NGO operating in the area. The support to this NGO is in line with the broader strategy to keep supporting and building national capacity.
GSS	PSS and supportive and prevention awareness in Awerial (Lakes). GSS has been selected as one promising National NGO. Their main expertise is psychosocial programming. Their performance has been constantly effective and remarkable progresses and remarks were achieved in the community-based strategy and the work with adolescents. GSS support to family tracing and reunification will be limited to referrals and prevention activities, aimed at mitigating the risk of further family separation. This was decided acknowledging the presence of CINA NNGO, who has been trained on FTR and is part of the FTR WG, covering Awerial County with documentation, tracing and reunification services.
CAO	FTR, PSS and supportive and prevention awareness in Fangak (Jonglei). CAO has been selected as one of the few National NGOs with presence in Fangak and promising potential to achieve results with quality. UNICEF will provide close technical guidance, mentorship and monitoring to CAO and will have frequent/extensive presence on the ground, in order to ensure that services are delivered as per work-plan and quality requirements.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

UNICEF child protection programmes are designed to reach girls, boys and vulnerable caregivers (especially women headed-of households), who are most at risk of, or who have experienced violence, abuse, exploitation, or neglect. Beneficiaries include 50 per cent girls and 50 per cent boys, and programme activities are specifically designed to assess and meet the unique needs of both girls and boys and their caregivers to ensure the most appropriate care and child friendly services. While girls and boys may share some negative consequences of separation, there are also specific risks unique to the children based on their sex. For example, girls are more likely to face forced marriage, sexual violence, exploitation, and abuse, whilst boys often face coerced or forced recruitment into armed groups, child rights violations when in contact or conflict with the law, arbitrary detention, and difficulties in foster care placement due to societal perceptions about male youth. Thus, UNICEF utilizes local and national advocacy, parental support for temporary caregivers, routine monitoring visits, and other community based mechanisms to prevent abuse and neglect and intervene to reduce girls' and boys' vulnerability; and, through onsite coaching and mentoring, seeks to ensure that partners are aware of the gender specific risks to the children they are working with. UNICEF also collects and analyses data disaggregated by sex and age to track trends and modify programming as often as necessary.

Protection Mainstreaming

UNICEF aims to ensure that unique groups, including persons with disabilities, within local populations are able to access specialised services. UNICEF ensure adherence to IASC Gender, GBV, Disability, and Child Protection guidelines to promote dignified, safe access to a variety of services. Through the MRM, agencies report on grave violations, and the child protection actors are encouraged to prevent such violations through awareness messaging and greater community-based PSS interventions aiming to promote safe spaces and communities. Additionally, use of the new sub-cluster protection monitoring tool will allow for awareness of various protection risks and concrete ways to mitigate such risks in a systematic manner.

In order to ensure prevention of HIV infection and promote access to HIV-related health services, child sexual assault identified through FTR and PSS interventions are referred to GBV and health partners to ensure access to post-exposure prophylaxis to prevent the likelihood of HIV infection. Additionally, UASC cases deemed at greater risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, which is linked to HIV infection, are prioritised for family tracing and reunification to reduce overall protection risks associated with family separation. The PSS curriculum endorsed by the PSS Task Force integrates HIV prevention and safe, healthy relationships throughout the life skills sections targeting adolescent girls and boys.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

All selected locations are currently relatively stable with regular access; however, UNICEF closely monitors locations and remains vigilant should the security situation deteriorate

Access

GSS, CAO and WOCO are already implementing in their designated locations.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrance	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Contribution to NOB for onsite coaching and mentoring and direct implementation	D	2	7,185.00	3	100.00	43,110.00
	To provide onsite coaching and mentoring for national NGO FTR partners and direct implementation as needed (2 staff for 3 months). Intensive technical support (including continued mentorship and guidance) and regular monitoring and supervision will be ensured in more at-risk areas, such as Fangak. This county reports historical poor service delivery, mostly due to weak capacity of implementing actors and operational challenges. Therefore UNICEF intends to dedicate closer support to the selected NGO partner, in order to achieve a successful programming.						
	Section Total						**43,110.00**
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Reunification flights	D	40	1,000.00	1	100.00	40,000.00
	Cost recovery for UNHAS flights for child and accompanying adult per family reunification. Each reunification costs at least 750$, considering one way for the child and a round-trip for the accompanying adult. However reunifications may cost more, depending on whether there is a stop-over in Juba and is done by helicopter (whose cost is 275$). Therefore, this overall figure can support a number of reunification from 25-50.						
	Section Total						**40,000.00**
Travel							
5.1	Technical support missions	D	15	1,000.00	1	100.00	15,000.00
	To provide onsite technical support for national NGO FTR and PSS partners and direct implementation as needed to ensure identified UASC benefit from follow-up (temporary care monitoring) visits, active family tracing, and post-reunification monitoring visits and that psychosocial care and case management is delivered in line with minim quality requirements. 3 or 4 follow ups visit and/or capacity building opportunities will be conducted for WOCO, CDOT and GSS and 5 for CAO. Capacity building is among key priorities of such missions; on-the-job training are provided and joint review meetings and spot checks allow a timely identification of criticalities and actions for improvements.						
	Section Total						**15,000.00**
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Contribution to partnership with WOCO in Wau Shilluk	D	1	45,000.00	1	100.00	45,000.00
	To facilitate national NGO implementation of quality, life-saving child protection (FTR) services Upper Nile (Wau Shilluk), including operational, human resources, training, and local transport costs. Activities include: FTR identification, documentation, provision of interim care for UAC, monitoring visits, family tracing, child and adult verification prior to reunification, family reunification, and reintegration follow-up visits – PSS provision of dedicated psychosocial care to boys, girls and their caregivers through community-based and centre-based services, strengthening community mechanism to support and protect children and increase community awareness on protective and prevention practices.						
6.2	Contribution to partnership with CDOT in Magwi County	D	1	45,000.00	1	100.00	45,000.00

	To facilitate national NGO implementation of quality, life-saving child protection (FTR) services Easter Equatoria State (Magwi), including operational, human resources, training, and local transport costs. Activities include: FTR identification, documentation, provision of interim care for UAC, monitoring visits, family tracing, child and adult verification prior to reunification, family reunification, and reintegration follow-up visits – PSS provision of dedicated psychosocial care to boys, girls and their caregivers through community-based and centre-based services, strengthening community mechanism to support and protect children and increase community awareness on protective and prevention practices.						
6.3	Contribution to partnership with GSS in Awerial County	D	1	100,000.00	1	100.00	100,000.00
	To facilitate national NGO implementation of quality, life-saving child protection services in Lakes (Awerial), including operational, human resources, training, and local transport costs. Activities include: Case management and referral for FTR services, PSS provision of dedicated psychosocial care to boys, girls and their caregivers through community-based and centre-based services, strengthening community mechanism to support and protect children and increase community awareness on protective and prevention practices. GSS support to family tracing and reunification will be mainly through referrals and prevention activities, aimed at mitigating the risk of further family separation. This was decided acknowledging the presence of CINA NNGO, who has been trained on FTR and is part of the FTR WG, covering Awerial County with documentation, tracing and reunification services.						
6.4	Contribution to partnership with CAO in Ayod and Fangak County	D	1	40,000.00	1	100.00	40,000.00
	To facilitate national NGO implementation of quality, life-saving child protection (FTR) services in Jonglei (Fangak), including operational, human resources, training, and local transport costs. Activities include: FTR identification, documentation, provision of interim care for UAC, monitoring visits, family tracing, child and adult verification prior to reunification, family reunification, and reintegration follow-up visits – PSS provision of dedicated psychosocial care to boys, girls and their caregivers through community-based and centre-based services, strengthening community mechanism to support and protect children and increase community awareness on protective and prevention practices.						
	Section Total						**230,000.00**

General Operating and Other Direct Costs

7.1	Support to Field Office ICT	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	To ensure access to the RapidFTR platform for monitoring case documentation quality and case management progress						
7.2	Support to Field Office transport	D	1	7,000.00	1	100.00	7,000.00
	To promote partner support and monitoring visits of UNICEF field-based Child Protection Focal Points within each state						
	Section Total						**17,000.00**

SubTotal		63.00		**345,110.00**
Direct				345,110.00
Support				

PSC Cost

PSC Cost Percent		7.00
PSC Amount		24,157.70
Total Cost		**369,267.70**
Grand Total CHF Cost		**369,267.70**

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria -> Magwi	25	200	1,100	1,100	1,100	3,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify, register and conduct family tracing and reunification services for new unaccompanied, separated and missing children Activity 1.1.2 : Deploy Child Protection staff in the emergency locations for continuous coaching, mentoring and coordination of FTR and the broader child protection response; or directly implement FTR services where necessary. Activity 1.1.3 : Continue tracing of unaccompanied, separated and missing girls and boys; where necessary, ensure temporary care placements and other emergency support (FTR services). Activity 1.1.4 : Oversee and arrange reunification, including booking and coordinating flights with UNHAS Activity 1.2.1 : Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age) Activity 1.2.2 : Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues. Activity 1.2.3 : Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards Activity 1.2.4 : Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages.
Jonglei -> Fangak	25	250	1,100	1,050	1,050	3,450	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify, register and conduct family tracing and reunification services for new unaccompanied, separated and missing children Activity 1.1.2 : Deploy Child Protection staff in the emergency locations for continuous coaching, mentoring and coordination of FTR and the broader child protection response; or directly implement FTR services where necessary. Activity 1.1.3 : Continue tracing of unaccompanied, separated and missing girls and boys; where necessary, ensure temporary care placements and other emergency support (FTR services). Activity 1.1.4 : Oversee and arrange reunification, including booking and coordinating flights with UNHAS Activity 1.2.1 : Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age) Activity 1.2.2 : Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues. Activity 1.2.3 : Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards Activity 1.2.4 : Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages.

| Lakes -> Awerial | 25 | 300 | 1,700 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 4,700 | Activity 1.2.1 : Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age)
Activity 1.2.2 : Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues.
Activity 1.2.3 : Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards
Activity 1.2.4 : Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages. |
| Upper Nile -> Malakal | 25 | 250 | 1,100 | 1,125 | 1,125 | 3,600 | Activity 1.1.1 : Identify, register and conduct family tracing and reunification services for new unaccompanied, separated and missing children
Activity 1.1.2 : Deploy Child Protection staff in the emergency locations for continuous coaching, mentoring and coordination of FTR and the broader child protection response; or directly implement FTR services where necessary.
Activity 1.1.3 : Continue tracing of unaccompanied, separated and missing girls and boys; where necessary, ensure temporary care placements and other emergency support (FTR services).
Activity 1.1.4 : Oversee and arrange reunification, including booking and coordinating flights with UNHAS
Activity 1.2.1 : Continue to provide dedicated psychosocial support to children and caregivers, while strengthening supportive community networks (data is disaggregated by, location, sex and age)
Activity 1.2.2 : Provide integrated case management services to conflict-affected boys and girls and children at risk or affected by child protection issues.
Activity 1.2.3 : Provide capacity building (training, coaching and mentoring) support to community partners to deliver community based psychosocial support and quality dedicated care, in line with minimum standards
Activity 1.2.4 : Support good practices and prevent family separation, violence, exploitation, abuse and risks associated to mines, UXOs and remnants of war, through awareness raising on life saving messages. |

Documents

Category Name	Document Description