

# Project Proposal

Organization	IOM (International Organization for Migration)																																								
Project Title	Providing life-saving interventions to IDPs in camps and camp-like settlements through CCCM interventions																																								
Fund Code	SSD-15/SA1/CCCM/UN/394																																								
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Primary cluster</b></td> <td><b>Sub cluster</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>			<b>Primary cluster</b>	<b>Sub cluster</b>	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	None																																		
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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	None																																								
Project Allocation	1st Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type	Frontline services																																						
Project budget in US\$	1,999,999.97	Planned project duration	12 months																																						
Planned Start Date	01/01/2015	Planned End Date	30/06/2015																																						
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/CSS/72414	OPS Budget	0.00																																					
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																																						
Project Summary	<p>IOM, through its role as CCCM Cluster co-coordinator, will continue to address life-saving needs of IDPs in South Sudan by expanding cluster coverage, responding to new displacements, improving and upgrading basic services in sites, and finally, supporting the overall humanitarian response. Through this project IOM will address the cluster's overall objective of improving the living conditions inside IDP sites and facilitate the immediate and targeted delivery of services to the displaced population.</p> <p>IOM will continue to support emergency life-saving interventions of the wider humanitarian community through the maintenance, and operation of humanitarian hubs in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor, and in the expansion of Malakal humanitarian hub.</p> <p>Cluster coverage will be expanded through partners who are able to carry out assessments and monitor the displacement conditions in counties where there are no CCCM coordination structures in place or no IDP assessment of any kind having been conducted. The cluster's primary monitoring tool, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) will be utilized to gather baseline information on multi-sectorial issues and trends on displacement and monitor 25 new counties with camps and camp-like settings and where there is likelihood of displacement because of the ongoing conflict, flood/natural disaster or cattle-raiding.</p> <p>To immediately address needs and gaps and monitor areas where new displacement is reported, the cluster will draw on Rapid Response teams (RRTs) to strengthen response capacity. The CCCM RRT will ensure quick deployments of experts in identified areas with new displacement and in need of camp management and camp coordination. IOM will facilitate and utilize RRT operations as the cluster anticipates increases in displacement, this mechanism will be able to also support current coordination structures in the other states that will need additional capacity to respond to increasing needs inside the IDP sites.</p> <p>Throughout the project, the needs of women, girls, men and boys of all ages will be addressed all throughout the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the activities. Through the DTM and regular site monitoring, needs and gaps will be reported and shared with partners and all stakeholders including disaggregated data (0-4 years, 5-11 years, 12-17 years, 18-59 years and 60 above). Particular attention regarding needs will be paid to women and girls who also have to contend with GBV and protection concerns within camp settings. Relevant consultations will be made with the Protection cluster and GBV sub-cluster, particularly in site development, site management and the DTM, to enhance IOM's response to address the special needs of the IDP population.</p>																																								
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>150180</td> <td>202638</td> <td>202338</td> <td>194844</td> <td>750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>50000</td> <td>67500</td> <td>67500</td> <td>65000</td> <td>250000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>99880</td> <td>134838</td> <td>134838</td> <td>129844</td> <td>499400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>250</td> <td>250</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	150180	202638	202338	194844	750,000	<b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b>						People in Host Communities	50000	67500	67500	65000	250000	Internally Displaced People	99880	134838	134838	129844	499400	Other	250	250	0	0	500
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Indirect Beneficiaries	The 250,000 host communities will be indirect beneficiaries to basic services that have already been established in PoCs		Catchment Population																																						
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>This project will contribute to the SRP 2015 objective of saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need. This project will contribute directly to the following objectives of the cluster:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Camp coordination and camp management structures in place and expanded outside of the PoCs to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services to displaced people in displacement sites, and provision of durable solutions when possible.</li> <li>2) DTM, exercises, including registration and profiling carried out in displacement sites, as needed, to facilitate site management, and the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response in displacement sites.</li> <li>3) Humanitarian hubs maintained and expansion of humanitarian hub in Malakal</li> <li>4) Overall living conditions in IDP sites improved through site development and expansion.</li> </ol> <p>As the displaced population continues to be at risk in the coming year, IOM will continue to support the overall humanitarian community to facilitate access to services and improve living conditions for the IDP population. IOM will continue to advocate for establishing sector-specific standards in all IDP sites while working with different clusters and actors to promote protection and health and identify durable solutions, where possible</p>																																								
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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1. Humanitarian context analysis..

Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented

Since the onset of the crisis, over 102,000 (as of November 2014) people have sought protection within UNMISS bases in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites. 12 months after the crisis IDPs are still residing in the PoCs and safe returns are not possible to most as insecurity is still looming and even escalating in some areas. In 2014 1.4 million people were displaced and living in host communities in South Sudan (OCHA). These IDPs rely entirely on the resources of already vulnerable host communities coping with already very poor basic infrastructure. This figure represents one third of the total estimated population of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, which have been worst affected by displacement. The Cluster estimates that 1,950,000 individuals will be internally displaced in 2015, 1.5 million of which will be in need of CCCM assistance (HNO 2014 projected analysis). Humanitarian access will remain an issue due to ongoing fighting and harassment of humanitarian workers. Based on this analysis and the current population at the PoCs and trends, CCCM Cluster estimates that the total number of IDPs in UNMISS PoC sites will increase to 140,000 in 2015. Even as most contingency plans by different clusters and humanitarian actors are underway to anticipate this caseload for provision of services, additional land is most needed to host the influx of IDPs who will seek safety in the UNMISS bases.

	<p>In October, the IOM DTM reported that 48% of the displaced populations are living in spontaneous settlements or open spaces and 32% in host communities. As displacement becomes more protracted, up to date and relevant information on IDP movement and trends and increasing needs is crucial to fill in the gaps in response and aid the humanitarian community in planning and targeting their assistance in areas with limited access. Pockets of new displacements are foreseen in 2015 and based on the cluster's response in 2014, quick deployments of CCCM rapid response experts will be essential to immediately facilitate life-saving interventions, establish coordination structures, and share information on needs and gaps to all CCCM stakeholders and plan temporary shelter solutions to displaced families.</p> <p>Humanitarian actors responding to the crisis in South Sudan require a safe place to live and work. IOM administers humanitarian hubs, shared accommodation and work sites, adjacent to or within IDP sites. These hubs provide sectioned accommodation for women and men, communication services, security and office space to over 400 humanitarian workers. These hubs are currently at capacity and are in need of expansion or improvement. It is predicted that further influxes into IDP sites will strain the capacity of the current hubs and that expansion and improvements will be necessary. The presence of humanitarian hubs in Malakal, Bor, Bentiu has provided safe access to workers to provide life-saving interventions to PoCs and areas outside of the PoCs. The establishment, maintenance and improvement work on the hubs has been costly. Fuel for generators, staffing, sanitation and the site work are examples of common costs necessary to run the space. Upper Nile is considered as one of the most affected state where over 17,000 IDPs are residing in Malakal PoC and where services have been established to further support humanitarian operations in Melut, Dethoma and other counties. Currently, Malakal hub is hosting 17 organizations and is over the 200 worker capacity, hosting 227 individuals. As the Malakal hub management agency, IOM will seek to carry out its expansion to improve the facilities and provide a safer workspace and accommodation for up to 250 humanitarian workers in Upper Nile.</p>
<p><b>2. Needs assessment.</b> Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	<p>The CCCM Cluster prioritized activities through assessments and reports from the field, and through consultations with the humanitarian and beneficiary communities. Needs and gaps are identified through coordination with partners and findings are presented in cluster meetings. Based on these findings, the cluster identifies priority locations and activities that the cluster can support and carry out. Coordination with other sectors was and harmonization of the cluster strategy was carried out through the Inter-cluster working group (ICWG). Further coordination with partners is made to avoid duplication of responses and to ensure that partners are capable of implementing in target locations. The needs have been identified and explained in the description of beneficiaries below.</p> <p>The number of beneficiaries has been calculated through the IOM DTM biometric process. This analysis has been proven to be effective at estimating the numbers of people in protection of civilian sites. Biometric captures certain categories of vulnerabilities (including female headed households/disabilities/unaccompanied minors or elders). The information calculated is disaggregated by age and sex. This data serves as a baseline for all organizations operating in camps and camp like settings and informs needs assessments that inform the provision of assistance against SPHERE standards that IOM holds itself accountable to. This process is paramount for detailing gaps and mobilizing resources for meeting these standards for the benefit of IDPs. All of these assessments and tools capture specifically the gender associated needs which are described below.</p>
<p><b>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</b></p>	<p>IOM will assist all demographic groups, from all ethnicities and of all ages. For CCCM, IOM will address the needs of all of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in spontaneous settlements, PoCs, collective centers and host communities within South Sudan. The cluster will focus on prioritizing groups with special needs such as women, children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, persons with disabilities and minorities in implementing CCCM activities inside displacement sites. Women and children have particular protection needs. To provide for this vulnerable group CCCM will work with Health/Wash/Protection clusters to make sure that the correct provisions are made: These provisions include segregated latrines and shower units in sites, the provision of water points located across camps (preventing women from leaving protection areas where they may be at risk). CCCM also will ensure that family units are kept together in sites as incidence of violence against women and children occur frequently when more than one family unit are living together. To provide further protection to women and children, CCCM and working in coordination with the WASH cluster to provide household latrines where possible and where space allows. Household latrines are provided and shared between two family units. This reduces the need for women and girls to leave the safety of their immediate community to use latrines/showers where they may be prone to abuse. Mainstreaming of protection, health and shelter concerns are taken into consideration from the planning and set up of the sites. With regards to men and boys specifically, their main concerns in protection sites are the lack of social opportunities, unemployment, or even forced recruitment that may lead to feelings of anger, frustration, and/or violence. These elements are directly related to GBV and other abuses. To mitigate this, CCCM are working directly with the protection cluster to work directly with communities and promote psychosocial awareness in Protection sites.</p> <p>IOM will likewise assist humanitarian workers (international and national) who will reside in the essential humanitarian hubs in Malakal, Bor and Bentiu.</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries will be carried out through partner and cluster assessments and reports from the field, and through consultations with the humanitarian and beneficiary communities. Needs and gaps are identified through coordination with partners and findings are presented in cluster meetings. Based on these findings, the cluster identifies priority locations and activities that the cluster can support and carry out. Coordination with other sectors and harmonization of the cluster strategy was carried out through the Inter-cluster working group (ICWG). Further coordination with partners is made to avoid duplication of responses and to ensure that partners are capable of implementing in target locations.</p> <p>Consultations with beneficiaries is vitally important to CCCM activities. Opportunities for the community (men, women, boys and girls of all conditions) to engage and have a voice with camp management and to express their needs are provided through their participation in camp committees. Consultations take place through camp committees, IOM also works with other partners (Internews) who focus on communications with communities (CwC). CwC is very much part of CCCM strategies at national and sub national levels. The Internews model is a 5 star approach that is followed closely.</p>
<p><b>4. Grant Request Justification.</b></p>	<p>While the cluster framework was already well established in South Sudan prior to the crisis, the CCCM cluster was not activated in country until 25 December 2013, as a result of the wide scale displacement triggered by the crisis. Consequently, there was a need to immediately set up the CCCM cluster coordination structure while also rolling out CCCM operations and response. IOM together with UNHCR and ACTED as NGO co-coordinator led the establishment of the cluster and its coordination structures in 10 states where there are identified camps and camp-like settings. IOM is the focal point for Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr Gazal states which lead all camp management and camp coordination activities working with all state and site level actors to address the increasing needs for the displaced families. Recently, IOM has assumed leadership in Tongping PoC to help decongest the site and relocate the IDPs and all humanitarian services to Juba PoC 3. Through the Displacement Tracking Matrix, IOM helped increase CCCM coverage through monitoring the displacement conditions in areas and provide baseline information on multi-sectorial issues and needs of the displaced population. As provider of last resort, IOM led and carried out the site development (preparation, improvement and expansion) of the PoCs in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal to decongest sites and mitigate further risks in protection, health and sanitation affecting 70,000 persons. As the CCCM Cluster was responsible for the humanitarian hub, IOM through its emergency funding established and improved the humanitarian hubs in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal which allowed access to all service providers. Currently, the hub provides basic facilities and safe access, workspace and accommodation to over 500 staff.</p> <p>IOM's in country operational capacity of over 328 national and international staff and presence of sub-offices in all priority locations (Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity) will allow IOM to continue a more efficient delivery of services in the areas. IOM will likewise continue to draw from its institutional expertise on CCCM and DTM and will work alongside the HCT and the overall humanitarian community to provide access to services to all the displaced population in South Sudan. IOM recently undertook an evaluation of IOM's coordination role of the CCCM Cluster between January and early October 2014. The following highlights IOM's strengths related to coordination amongst the humanitarian community. According to respondents: According to the assessment, over 80% of respondents considered the general leadership, inclusion of humanitarian partners, and coordination with cluster partners good or very good. Over 70% rated information flow between Juba and the field, information sharing, preparedness and contingency planning and advocacy on behalf of cluster and partners as good or very good. Over 90% considered the technical expertise and technical support good or very good.</p>
<p><b>5. Complementarity.</b> Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.</p>	<p>The CHF allocation will complement the ongoing CCCM activities in all IDP sites including priorities that are set by the cluster for 2015. It will allow the cluster to further expand coverage according to the latest estimates and projected needs, and address gaps through additional expertise. Furthermore, it will allow the cluster to monitor displacement trends and movement in areas where displacement is most likely to occur complementing the cluster objectives for 2015. As IOM has established humanitarian hubs in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, this funding will allow maintenance for the three hubs and expansion in Malakal and contribute to continuous access of services for IDPs.</p>
<p><b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b></p>	
<p><b>Overall project objective</b></p>	<p>IOM will ensure the efficient and immediate delivery of multi-sectoral, life-saving response in camp and camp-like settings through the CCCM Cluster.</p>
<p><b>Logical Framework details for CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT</b></p>	
<p><b>Cluster objectives</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives</b></p> <p><b>Percentage of activities</b></p>
<p>2015 SSO1: Camp coordination and camp management structures in place and expanded inside and outside the PoC sites to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services, improve living conditions to displaced people in displacement sites, and provide durable solutions when possible</p>	<p>SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need</p> <p>90</p>
<p>2015 SSO2: Displacement tracking monitoring, registration and profiling carried out in displacement sites, as needed, to facilitate site management, and delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response in displacement sites</p>	<p>SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need</p> <p>10</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p>	<p>CCCM needs and gaps are reported and addressed in new displacement sites and new counties where there is no CCCM coordination structure.</p>
<p><b>Code</b></p>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.1</b></p>	<p>Capacity to assess needs and coordinate with stakeholders is enhanced and expanded through deployment of RRTs</p>

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of IDPs registered	74940	101169	101169	97422	374700
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> DTM reports Registration reports					
Indicator 1.1.2	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	#of sites assessed by CCCM RRTs					25
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> CCCM reports DTM reports Site reports					

**Activities**

Activity 1.1.1	Identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed
Activity 1.1.2	Ensure coordination with the cluster and relevant stakeholders for the benefit of IDPs particularly the most vulnerable in the populations (women and girls)
Activity 1.1.3	DTM assessment and registration is conducted in new displaced area
Activity 1.1.4	Ensure coordination with affected communities and relevant stakeholders.

**Outcome 2** Emergency life-saving interventions of the wider humanitarian community are supported, through the running and improvement of humanitarian hubs in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor, and through expansion of Malakal Hub

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Hubs in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor are maintained and Malakal Hub expanded	

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of humanitarian workers accommodated in the humanitarian hubs per month.					500
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Hub reports					
Indicator 2.1.2	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of hubs expanded					1
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Hub Reports					
Indicator 2.1.3	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of humanitarian hubs established/maintained					3
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Hub reports					

**Activities**

Activity 2.1.1	Daily hub management of humanitarian hubs
Activity 2.1.2	Regular maintenance of facilities
Activity 2.1.3	Procurement of additional containers for expansion of Malakal hub

**Outcome 3** Humanitarian assistance is improved through expanded CCCM presence (through county focal points and DTM Monitoring)

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
<b>Output 3.1</b>	Expand CCCM structure coverage through county focal points and DTM monitoring	

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.1.1	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of DTM reports and Site profile generators published					150
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>					
Indicator 3.1.2	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of counties with CCCM coordination structures in place					25
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>					
Indicator 3.1.3	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of new counties monitored through the DTM					25
		<b>Means of Verification:</b>					
Indicator 3.1.4	CAMP COORDINATION AND	# of new CCCM partners at county level					10

CAMP MANAGEMENT

Means of Verification:

Activities

Activity 3.1.1	Carry out DTM assessments in newly identified counties taking key vulnerabilities of men, women, boys and girls into priority
Activity 3.1.2	Identify new partners at county level
Activity 3.1.3	Identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed particularly relating to vulnerable populations such as women and girls.
Activity 3.1.4	Monitor and Report displacement trends in counties with camp/camp-like settings

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 2.1.1 Daily hub management of humanitarian hubs	2015	X	X	X									
Activity 2.1.2 Regular maintenance of facilities	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.3 Procurement of additional containers for expansion of Malakal hub	2015	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.1 Identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.2 Ensure coordination with the cluster and relevant stakeholders for the benefit of IDPs particularly the most vulnerable in the populations (women and girls)	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3 DTM assessment and registration is conducted in new displaced area	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.1 Carry out DTM assessments in newly identified counties taking key vulnerabilities of men, women, boys and girls into priority	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.2 Identify new partners at county level	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.3 identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed particularly relating to vulnerable populations such as women and girls.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.1.4 Monitor and Report displacement trends in counties with camp/camp-like settings	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.4 Ensure coordination with affected communities and relevant stakeholders.	2015	X	X	X	X	X	X						

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan:

Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project.

The proposed activities implemented by IOM will be monitored directly by the IOM sub-offices while supported in Juba by key technical and administration staff, with technical support from the IOM CCCM team in Juba. The office in Juba provides overall financial management and oversight of the activities. Weekly internal reporting is provided by the Bentiu office and is technically reviewed by the CCCM Programme coordinator based in Juba. Over the course of implementation, field visits will be conducted in order to monitor project activities against the targets stated within the proposal. Internal reporting, monitoring and evaluation will take note of all constraints or impediments to activities in order to undertake a regular evaluation of project goals and implementing strategies. Project updates will be reported in IOM publications that are distributed to IOM Geneva, donors and any other concerned stakeholders. A final narrative and financial report will be produced at the end of the project, in compliance with the CHF standards and requirements. Finally, all M&E activities will be run through and facilitated through the CHF Monitoring and Evaluation seconded to the CCCM cluster.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

This project will ensure that community participation and engagement is integrated in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project. IOM will ensure that in IDP sites women and men from the displaced community participate in camp management activities through camp coordination committees and through community participation/volunteering activities that are common place. IOM will ensure that the interventions are relevant to the displaced population and the population's capacity to engage in the overall response efforts is increased. The capacity of community volunteers and outreach workers is increased through the provision of workshops and training opportunities which enables effective learning opportunities. These opportunities are provided in line with other key clusters and organizations providing specialized projects.

This component will allow information flow between humanitarian partners and IDP communities reducing the risk of miscommunication and ensuring that information is regularly shared between the two stakeholders. The cluster will continue to advocate for community mobilization support teams to strengthen CCCM communication activities at the state level while also providing community mobilization support at the county and state level as the need is identified. The cluster will also continue to collaborate with partners and the Protection cluster in addressing the needs and protection concerns of displaced populations, management of displacement caseload and with UNMISS under their remit of Protection of Civilians and as camp administrator.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

The project will be implemented through IOM's role as cluster co-coordinator and provider of last resort to continually improve living conditions in all IDP sites and facilitate access to service providers to the displaced population. As lead, IOM will have oversight together with UNHCR and ACTED on cluster activities in the 10 states where the displaced population are residing in PoCs, spontaneous settlements and collective centers. In host communities where IDPs are seeking refuge with relatives and friends, the DTM will collect information on the living conditions and share this information with all CCCM partners and stakeholders.

The cluster has identified and prioritized 25 counties where County Focal Points should be established. From the Cluster SRP, these counties are prioritized according to the following:

- Counties with camps and camp-like settings;
- Counties where no IDPs are reported but the cluster forecast displacement in the future;
- Counties where OCHA is reporting displacement;
- Counties with likelihood of displacement because of flooding/natural disaster;
- Counties with likelihood of displacement because of cattle raiding.

The cluster will engage partners who have presence in these areas and are willing and able to carry out monitoring of displacements through the DTM. IOM will sub-contract these partners to pay for a dedicated staff including transport costs to assess these areas and provide regular reports. All reports will be shared widely with CCCM partners and stakeholders. Should site management be required for some sites, the County Focal Point will coordinate with the national cluster to help establish this structure.

Through this allocation, the CCCM will be able to establish a Rapid Response Team where three RRT officers will be stationed in IOM, UNHCR and ACTED. When new displacements are reported RRTs will be deployed for assessment and monitoring. Should camp management and camp coordination structures be established, RRTs will coordinate with stakeholders and partners to facilitate access for service provision. Reports will be compiled based on information collected through the DTM, including CCCM Site Reports, and will be shared widely with all partners and stakeholders.

IOM will continue to provide maintenance and management of humanitarian hubs in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal through dedicated Hub managers that are already deployed in the areas. Through CHF, IOM will augment the running costs for the three hubs. Hub managers will report to IOM sub-offices in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal.





7.6	Office Supplies - Malakal	s	1	2500	6	20.07%	3,010.50	1,505.25	1,505.25	3,010.50
	General office running supplies in Malakal									
7.7	Vehicle running cost - Bentiu	s	1	3500	3	20.00%	2,100.00	2,100.00	0.00	2,100.00
	Fuel and maintenance costs Bentiu									
7.8	Communications - Bentiu	s	1	3500	3	20.00%	2,100.00	2,100.00	0.00	2,100.00
	Internet, phones, radios, sat phones - Bentiu									
7.9	Office Supplies - Bentiu	s	1	1000	3	23.75%	712.50	660.00	0.00	660.00
	General office running supplies in Bentiu									
7.10	Office Common Costs	s	1	107500	6	3.47%	22,381.50	11,190.75	11,190.75	22,381.50
	These are office common costs including properties insurance, garbage, water, fuel/electricity, cleaning staff, and Rent. The lumpsum stated is the predicted cost for 2015 based on 2014 calculations. This project through CHF will only be charged 3.47% of the costs.									
7.11	Security & Shared Radio Room Costs	s	1	112500	6	3.41%	23,017.50	11,542.50	11,542.50	23,085.00
	Warriors and agency shared radio room costs. This lump sum is based on calculations from 2014. This lump sum cost is based on costs from the main Juba office and sub offices. CHF for this project will only be charged 3.41 of the overall costs.									
7.12	CoG Heavy Machinery in Malakal	s	1	45000	6	3.25%	8,775.00	4,387.50	4,387.50	8,775.00
	Associated costs for heavy machinery									
7.13	CoG costs - Light Vehicles	s	1	65000	6	3.25%	12,675.00	6,337.50	6,337.50	12,675.00
	Associated costs for light vehicles									
7.14	Hub running costs - Malakal	D	1	107000	3	50.00%	160,500.00	0.00	0.00	
	fuel/generator costs/maintenance and pre-fab repairs/land maintenance & repairs, garbage, cleaning services. Hub administration including support staff									
7.15	Hub running costs - Bentiu	D	1	123000	3	50.00%	184,500.00	0.00	0.00	
	fuel/generator costs/maintenance and pre-fab repairs/land maintenance & repairs, garbage, cleaning services. Hub administration including support staff									
7.16	Hub running costs - Bor	D	1	40000	3	50.00%	60,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	fuel/generator costs/maintenance and pre-fab repairs/land maintenance & repairs, garbage, cleaning services. Hub administration including support staff									
	<b>Section Total</b>						497,870.85	53,406.60	39,479.25	92,885.85

**Sub Total Direct Cost** 1,869,158.85

**Indirect Programme Support Cost** PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

**Audit Cost** (For NGO, in percent)

**PSC Amount** 130,841.12

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	<b>2015</b>		<b>Total</b>
	Q1	Q2	
	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Total Fund Project Cost** 1,999,999.97

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei	29					0	
Lakes	4					0	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1					0	
Unity	11					0	
Upper Nile -> Malakal	51					0	
Warrap	1					0	
Western Equatoria	1					0	
Central Equatoria	2					0	

**Project Locations** (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

**DOCUMENTS**

