

Requesting Organization :	International Organization for Migration				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	CCCM IDP Tracking and Monitoring				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/CCCM/UN/518		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	599,978.96		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2015	Planned End Date :	31/01/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2015	Actual End Date:	29/02/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>Through its role as CCCM Cluster Coordinator, IOM will continue to address lifesaving needs of IDPs in South Sudan by tracking, monitoring and reporting their location, movement and needs through an expanded County Focal Point (CFP) coordination structure. Although large influxes have been reported in Protection of Civilian (PoCs) sites, large numbers of affected families are staying outside PoCs. The CFP coordination structure monitors displacement trends and reports back to facilitate provision of lifesaving services through the Cluster's primary monitoring tool, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which gathers baseline information on multi-sectorial issues and displacement trends and monitors counties with likelihood of displacement in camps/camp-like settings.</p> <p>This project focuses on enabling the Cluster to maintain and expand coverage through the CFP coordination structure and the DTM, to cover counties in conflict states, reach displaced populations in spontaneous settlements and host communities and provide updates on living conditions. The project will be implemented through partners with presence and capacity to conduct assessment in those areas where previously no CCCM coordination structures were in place, or no IDP assessments have been regularly conducted. These CCCM partners are invited to join the Cluster. Where basic services or site management is urgently needed, IOM will reach out through the Cluster to service providers and partners. The needs of women, girls, men and boys will be addressed throughout planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Through the DTM and regular site monitoring, needs and gaps will be reported and shared including disaggregated data by age and sex (0-4y, 5-11y, 12-17y, 18-59y and 60+y). Particular attention will be paid to women and girls regarding protection concerns within camp settings. Relevant consultations will be made with the Protection cluster and gender based violence sub-cluster to enhance responses.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	74,928	74,928	149,856	168,588	468,300
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	74,928	74,928	149,856	168,588	468,300
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

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 CCCM Cluster; 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 a variety of displacement sites, and the provision of durable solutions when possible. 2) DTM exercises, including profiling, carried out in displacement sites as needed to facilitate the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response, and where applicable site management. This will be accomplished through directly implementing a system of maintaining and expanding displacement monitoring/data collection structures outside of the PoCs, expanding the cluster coordination structure at county levels with the aim of informing the humanitarian community on the conditions of IDPs, and working to mitigate further risks in their protection and health. At county level, the primary activity is to gather multi-sectorial issues and analyze movement of population towards a more targeted planning and provision of services. The project will sustain and expand DTM exercises across 25 counties in support of this objective, thus expanding and enhancing a comprehensive system to collect, analyze and disseminate key information on IDPs in order to ensure that their needs are highlighted and addressed. 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 “traffic light system” indicators or triggers for determining type and scale response in all IDP sites, while working with different Clusters and actors to promote protection and health and identify durable solutions, where possible.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Karl Baker	CCCM Coordinator	kbaker@iom.int	+211 928067215
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Since January 2015, CCCM partners in conflict affected states reported continued rapidly rising displacement due to fighting between Government and Opposition forces. IDPs are fleeing to spontaneous settlements, host and alternative communities, camp-like settings and PoCs. 1.54 million people are estimated to be internally displaced – approximately 166,142 in the PoCs, meaning the majority are displaced outside protected sites. Fluidity of movement is increasing in conflict states. New and secondary displacements have been reported in host communities and spontaneous settlements. In situations where IDPs are integrated with the host community, partners report humanitarian needs increasing for both host communities and IDPs as communities run low on already scarce resources, putting pressure on both groups. In some places this has manifested in increased tensions between populations and resentment from host communities towards IDPs. The continuous movement of IDPs living near frontlines has strained the ability of NGOs to respond as it means they must be constantly mobile to be able to address needs. The areas in which the project wishes to expand have seen increased displacement and/or tensions between communities, necessitating increased monitoring in order to give partners a better chance to respond to needs. Jonglei State received a significant influx of over 60,000 IDPs in March/April 2015 as a result of conflict in areas such as in Akobo, Motot, Fangak, Old Fangak and movements from Upper Nile. In Bor POC, IDPs departed – the population dropped from 2,722 in Oct 2014 to 2,374 in Mar 2015. Attempts at assisted relocation for IDP residents of Bor PoC stalled due to lack of support from the Government. In Lakes State, violence has drastically intensified since December 2013. Although Lakes has not experienced the same magnitude of displacement as Greater Upper Nile, as of early May 2015 over 130,000 individuals are estimated to be displaced across the State, over half of whom coming predominantly from Jonglei State and concentrated in Mingkaman (Awerial County), the largest spontaneous IDP settlement (over 70,000 registered individuals) in South Sudan. Bentiu PoC in Unity State received over 20,000 new arrivals between March-April in 2015, following a departure of several thousand. Consistent fighting in Malakal, Upper Nile State has sparked the arrival of around 4,500 people in the PoC, mainly from Malakal town and surrounding counties. Many more are in hiding in sites across the State. Changes in the conflict are often reflected in fighting inside the POC, which can compromise humanitarian access and provision of services. Gaps in other sectors directly impact CCCM, especially in terms of population movement related to food distributions. Major gaps in CCCM since 2015 include resources for camp management, communicating with communities and infrastructure in sites (including road maintenance) across the various IDP sites. This affects allocation of humanitarian resources, which can have detrimental effects to populations in need. The security situation in all conflict states limits partners’ ability to respond, especially outside of PoC sites. In difficult security situations, staff are often pulled out – such as in Melut in May 2015 - limiting capacity. Humanitarian access is shrinking. Insecurity on roads is increasing, putting further logistical constraints on moving human and material resources to remote reach areas.

2. Needs assessment

Since January 2015, CCCM partners in conflict affected states reported continued rapidly rising displacement due to fighting between Government and Opposition forces. IDPs are fleeing to spontaneous settlements, host and alternative communities, camp-like settings and PoCs. 1.54 million people are estimated to be internally displaced – approximately 166,142 in the PoCs, meaning the majority are displaced outside protected sites. The areas in which the project wishes to expand have seen increased displacement and/or tensions between communities, necessitating increased monitoring in order to give partners a better chance to respond to needs. Jonglei State received a significant influx of over 60,000 IDPs in March/April 2015 as a result of conflict in areas such as in Akobo, Motot, Fangak, Old Fangak and movements from Upper Nile. In Bor POC, IDPs departed – the population dropped from 2,722 in Oct 2014 to 2,374 in Mar 2015. Attempts at assisted relocation for IDP residents of Bor PoC stalled due to lack of support from the Government. In Lakes State, violence has drastically intensified since December 2013. Although Lakes has not experienced the same magnitude of displacement as Greater Upper Nile, as of early May 2015 over 130,000 individuals are estimated to be displaced across the State, over half of whom coming predominantly from Jonglei State and concentrated in Mingkaman (Aerial County), the largest spontaneous IDP settlement (over 70,000 registered individuals) in South Sudan. Bentiu PoC in Unity State received over 20,000 new arrivals between March-April in 2015, following a departure of several thousand.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

For this project, IOM will address the needs of IDPs living outside of the PoCs in South Sudan. IOM will assist all demographic groups, from all ethnicities and of all ages. This project targets 468,300 IDPs overall: 243,516 women of which 168,588 are girls; 224,784 men of which 149,856 are boys. 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 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 continues through the Inter Cluster Working Group. Further coordination with partners is made to avoid duplication of responses and ensure that partners are capable of implementing in target locations.

Consultations with beneficiaries are vitally important to CCCM activities. Through County Focal Points' use of the DTM tools, the community (men, women, boys and girls of all conditions) will be approached to identify critical sector needs, and assess gaps in services. The CFPs will be trained to focus on prioritizing groups with special needs such as women, children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, persons with disabilities and minorities in implementing assessment/DTM activities, and working to ensure their needs are advocated for during reporting, or through State and county level coordination. Within displacement sites, men and boys face reduced social opportunities, unemployment, or forced recruitment that may lead to anger, frustration, and/or violence. Women and children also face acute protection risks, such as SGBV, that have been factored. Thus, protection and GBV indicators are mainstreamed and integrated into the DTM forms that will be used to collect information on the ground. CFPs have and will continue to receive training on proper referral of sensitive cases. The CFPs are trained to discreetly refer the case to a specific Protection actor in the site. Where referral systems are not in place, such as host communities or spontaneous settlements, referrals will be made to the Protection Cluster lead at the state or national level.

4. Grant Request Justification

As the crisis in South Sudan continues, fluidity of movement is still apparent in conflict states. Displacements have peaked so far this year from April until June 2015 as new and secondary displacements were reported as a result of escalating conflict in Upper Nile and Unity. To date OCHA and DTM estimates 1.6 million South Sudanese have been displaced internally across South Sudan. Significant influxes and recurrent movement of IDPs have been reported in PoCs in Unity and Malakal, but even larger displacements are occurring across the county in host communities and spontaneous settlements in southern since the beginning of 2015. The continuous movement of IDPs living near frontlines will place a strain on host community coping mechanisms and any already limited basic services. In order to get an accurate figure on reported displacements and needs required for targeted assessments (i.e. IRNAs) and responses, site level actors were necessary to verify reported displacements, and address the increasing needs for displaced people. The CCCM Cluster identified counties in conflict prone states to add to the CCCM coordination structure, and thus expand its coverage to allow for reporting on IDPs in areas where little or no services/response had been provided. Thus, IOM proposed enlisting support from agencies with static presence and strong capacity in various counties that reported displacement, or were historical displacement sites in conflict prone states. The selected partners serving as County Focal Points, informed the overall humanitarian response on critical needs and gaps captured through use of DTM tools across 20 counties. Information gathered was reported through various response forums, such as the state ICWG, national ICWG, Cluster meetings, CCCM site/state meetings and within the site management committee meetings, etc to improve responsive. CFPs in counties such as Abie As the conflict and humanitarian conditions worsen, continued displacement is anticipated, making the CFP program crucial for displacement tracking and verification, but also reporting on critical needs and gaps of the displaced to better inform response initiatives among humanitarian partners at county, State and National level.

5. Complementarity

Comment on harmonization o DTM and OCHA:

In June 2015, OCHA and CCCM/DTM began a joint initiative to streamline reporting of IDP numbers by IDP sites in order to produce updated and verifiable figures on displacement across the country. County Focal points are expected to update a list of IDP sites in their county (existing and new sites) reported on by various sources. When no CFP is present in a county with potential displacement, OCHA's Deep Field Coordination System (DFCC) or other agency focal points (i.e. UNHCR implementing partners) will be responsible for collecting IDP data. All information collected will be sent to the CCCM information management unit, a function directly supported by IOM's DTM team. The data on the displacement site is compiled and shared with OCHA for dissemination.

Comment on engaging REACH

Monthly Information and data collected from CFP DTM forms will also be shared with REACH to generate various analysis and visualization info products. The info products will be shared with humanitarian partners through the IOM DTM website to help better inform sector interventions. In addition, raw data is able to be downloaded from the DTM, permitting other partners to perform their own analysis.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Through this project IOM aims to ensure the efficient and immediate delivery of multi-sectoral, life-saving response in camp and camp-like settings through the CCCM Cluster.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
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	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	50
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	SO 2: Protect the rights of the most vulnerable people, including their freedom of movement	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : 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 CCCM Cluster; 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 a variety of displacement sites, and the provision of durable solutions when possible. 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. It will do this through directly implementing a system of maintaining and expanding structures outside of the PoCs, expanding the cluster structure at county levels with the aim of informing the humanitarian community on the conditions of IDPs and working to mitigate further risks in their protection and health. At county level, the primary activity is to gather multi-sectorial issues and analyze movement of population towards a more targeted planning and provision of services. The project will support DTM exercises carried out in support of this objective, with the results used to facilitate strong humanitarian response including through better management of sites for the benefit of those residing there.

Outcome 1

IDP needs, movement and conditions are reported and addressed in newly displaced areas and counties

Output 1.1

Description

County Focal Points structure are maintained and expanded to ensure coordination and facilitation of IDP needs

Assumptions & Risks

The greatest risk faced is inaccessibility of areas of intervention. Sites located in Unity and Upper Nile States are often caught between front lines and under constant threat of insecurity. In areas outside of PoCs the situation is often worse. The continuous movement of IDPs living near frontlines has strained partners' ability to respond as it means they must constantly be mobile and operate in highly insecure areas, where access is often limited, to be able to address needs.

Seasonal flooding will hinder access to populations and complicate service delivery in host communities.

Logistics and movement across country is a consistent challenge. Logistics are dependent on procurement, seasonality, access, and even staffing. The project depends on all aspects related to logistics to be functioning at good and functional capacity.

It is assumed that seasonality will not impede project activities. Activities implemented are dependent on not being inhibited by rain and flooding.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Vulnerability Analyses, IDPs Demographics Information, Site profiles, Case details of Incidences of Displacements: Monitor and report displacement trends in counties with camp and camp-like settings through use of DTM and other assessment tools.

Activity 1.1.2

Carry out data collection, analyses, and sharing of information products including reports generate from DTM: Identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant county level partners, or clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed.

Activity 1.1.3

Regular and consistent reporting to Mission, Donors and Clusters, as required.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of counties covered with CCCM coordination structure					20
Means of Verification : County Focal Points Reports; DTM reports and website							
Indicator 1.1.2	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of new counties monitored of DTM					5
Means of Verification : County Focal Points Reports; DTM reports and website							
Indicator 1.1.3	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	[Frontline services] # of information products on IDPs disseminated (disaggregated by type)					6

Means of Verification : # of DTM Reports and site profiles published (on DTM website) [5 Monthly DTM Reports; 100 DTM site profiles displayed on DTM website – map app]														
Indicator 1.1.4	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	% of targeted counties covered by DTM									80			
Means of Verification : Site reports, DTM tracking, Weekly/monthly reporting														
Indicator 1.1.5	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT	# of displacement tracking and monitoring (DTM) data/information reported									125			
Means of Verification : DTM reports and site profiles.														
Additional Targets :														
M & R														
Monitoring & Reporting plan														
<p>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 secondee to the CCCM cluster.</p>														
Workplan														
	Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Activity 1.1.1: Vulnerability Analyses, IDPs Demographics Information, Site profiles, Case details of Incidences of Displacements: Monitor and report displacement trends in counties with camp and camp-like settings through use of DTM and other assessment tools.	2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X											
	Activity 1.1.2: Carry out data collection, analyses, and sharing of information products including reports generate from DTM: Identify and immediately refer gaps in assistance to relevant county level partners, or clusters, following up to ensure needs are addressed.	2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X											
	Activity 1.1.3: Regular and consistent reporting to Mission, Donors and Clusters, as required.	2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X											
OTHER INFO														
Accountability to Affected Populations														
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>														
Implementation Plan														

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:

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

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

IOM will ensure that the needs of women, girls, boys and men of different ages are addressed during planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. As CCCM cluster lead, IOM will ensure gender analysis informs all activities in this project such as assessments and monitoring of needs and gaps through having a gender specialist analyse interventions, and coordinating with the Protection Cluster and Sub-Clusters. IDP tracking will include disaggregated data which will assist service providers to ascertain targeted, relevant responses. When monitoring displacement trends and conditions, the DTM includes GBV indicators that serve as a referral system for actors and help tailor their planning and responses in sites hosting IDPs. IOM will continue to strengthen its partnership with the Protection cluster and GBV sub-cluster in establishing referral mechanisms, site management gender checklists, security and safety measures and Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) from the national to the site levels. IOM will ensure the participation and involvement with all groups of the camp community, including women and girls, during site planning and relocation and under the Do No Harm principles.

Protection Mainstreaming

This CHF project will contribute to addressing lifesaving needs through camp coordination and camp management, in line with the aims and objectives of the CCCM Cluster. This CHF supported intervention is consistent with the basic humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality. The project will support the delivery of current essential lifesaving services to continue protecting the lives of the most vulnerable groups in the escalating conflict in South Sudan, particularly women, and children in the emergency situation. This project operates with the understanding that activities will take into account equity principles that promote the protection of women and girls. This CCCM project also take into consideration cross-cutting issues, and at all stages of the project cycle, CCCM practitioners work with experts from Health and, WASH, amongst others, to ensure that programming is effective, targeted and making the most of key resources and staff for the benefit of IDPs. This multi-sector approach is only possible due to the emphasis IOM places on working directly with partners to ensure effective communication and interventions. This reduces overlap and duplication and provides resources where needed the most.

Gender mainstreaming will be further addressed by partnering with the GBV sub-cluster in enhancing GBV risk indicators in the DTM assessments. To further address and improve the response to gender issues in displacement sites, the CCCM Cluster will continue to implement its gender minimum requirements to ensure that humanitarian assistance is equitable, and that the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men of all ages, abilities, and ethnicity are identified, profiled and addressed. The proposed strategy will likewise aim to strengthen field-level collaboration between the CCCM and Protection Clusters, with a focus on incorporating protection (especially as related to GBV) into CCCM tools.

The following are minimum gender requirements for CCCM:

- Increase women's participation and involvement in decision making through establishment and support of women's committees and; by ensuring representation of women in camp leadership structures;
- In coordination with relevant clusters and service providers harmonize vulnerability criteria, and the sharing of information to identify and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable: in coordination with relevant clusters and in particular Protection Cluster, develop guidance for identifying, and assisting vulnerable groups;
- Implement the GBV checklist for site management to ensure that GBV responses are identified and integrated in the planning, maintenance and closure of IDP sites; Advocate to relevant clusters and service providers to ensure that vulnerability criteria is applied to all distribution processes (including food, shelter, NFIs), and that there is clear procedures/processes for assistance.
- Ensure gender analysis informs all activities in CCCM setting; all assessments profile gender trends, issues and concerns, all data and population movement tracking include disaggregated data. And by ensuring that multi-sectorial response in displacement sites includes measures to mitigate protection risks including gender based violence.
- Support the feedback mechanisms, including for the prevention of exploitation and abuse (PSEA).
- Mainstream GBV prevention and mitigation into CCCM responses

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Violent conflict remains a concern for project implementation in South Sudan, including fighting between non-state actors and SPLA as well as inter-communal violence. These factors present a constant threat to the security of staff, particularly in staff heavy projects such as CCCM.

Specifically, the situation in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei are areas of concern for security that are currently targeted in this project. It is anticipated that security will remain highly volatile in areas where displacement is most likely to happen.

To mitigate these risks, IOM is a member of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) which includes local field structures as well as tailored protocols for South Sudan, and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team. IOM is a permanent member of the SMT which provides recommendations and consultation on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representative of the SRSG, and the UN in New York. Furthermore, staff in the field undergo a series of security trainings and are properly equipped with personal protective equipment and communication devices. While our operations require staff to often enter into insecure areas, IOM does its best to ensure that all staff have the proper knowledge, training and equipment to ensure their safety. Lastly, IOM follows UNDSS protocols for including security clearance and convoy travel for vehicles.

Access

Humanitarian access is currently possible to all areas targeted by this project. In order to address sporadic incidents of insecurity, a comprehensive and flexible security strategy is in place and provides for a tailored response to insecure conditions. In case humanitarian access is not possible, IOM will be flexible to reconsider and reprioritize areas of implementation for Rapid Response Teams and County Focal Points.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	CCCM Programme Officer	D	1	20,000.00	6	25%	30,000.00
	<i>1 X P3/4</i>						
1.2	Resource Management Officer (Grants Management)	D	1	16,000.00	6	20%	19,200.00
	<i>1 X P3</i>						
1.3	International Support Staff	S	4	14,000.00	6	5%	16,800.00
	<i>4 X P2 Project will be charged 5% of the total Intl support staff costs for this project.</i>						
1.4	National Support Staff	S	6	2,300.00	6	5%	4,140.00
	<i>6X G4. Project will be charged 5% of the total Ntl support staff costs for this project</i>						
	Section Total						70,140.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Support to County Focal Points	D	20	4,600.00	5	100%	460,000.00
	<i>County focal point contracts. 20 X 4600 each per month</i>						
	Section Total						460,000.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	G1: Office rent and common cost	S	1	110,000.00	6	2%	11,088.00
	<i>Rent, garbage, cleaning, electricity, water etc</i>						
7.2	G2: Security and shared radio room costs	S	1	112,500.00	6	2%	13,500.00
	<i>Security contract costs and radio room costs for UN. This project will only be charged 2 % of these entire costs.</i>						
7.3	G3: Vehicle Running Costs (shared costs 65/35)	s	1	200,000.00	6	1%	6,000.00

<i>Fuel, maintenance , repairs, insurance etc. Project will only be charged 05% of the entire costs.</i>			
Section Total			30,588.00
SubTotal	35.00		560,728.00
Direct			509,200.00
Support			51,528.00
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7%
PSC Amount			39,250.96
Total Cost			599,978.96
Grand Total CHF Cost			599,978.96

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei	20						
Lakes	20						
Unity	30						
Upper Nile	30						

Documents

Category Name	Document Description