

Requesting Organization :	International Organization for Migration		
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES		100.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Provide timely information services to support the humanitarian response to conflict and displacement		
Allocation Type Category :	Logs and CCS		
OPS Details			
Project Code :	SSD-17/CSS/103938	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/CCS/UN/6463
Cluster :	Coordination and Common Services (CCS)	Project Budget in US\$:	250,000.00
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	Not Applicable
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2017	Planned End Date :	31/01/2018
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2017	Actual End Date:	31/01/2018
Project Summary :	<p>IOM maintains the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which is the largest displacement tracking and monitoring mechanism in the country. DTM provides critical, regular updates on movement trends, the needs of vulnerable populations in displacement sites to enable targeted, multi-sectoral humanitarian response. The standard DTM Rapid Response comprises the below components, package deployed will be tailored to the specific displacement scenario according to Inter- Cluster Working Group (ICWG) needs and direction.</p> <p>Population Head Count – In a rapid onset displacement event, a rapid population head count constitutes the best solution to obtain population estimates. Initially (days 1 through 3) this will consist of shelter-to-shelter population head count using standard methodology such as interviewing the Head of Household to determine how many people slept in the shelter during the previous night. Population Head Count can also capture key demographic information as required to include disaggregated data on sex, age and vulnerability information.</p> <p>Site Assessment – Based on the IOM standardized rapid Multi-Sectorial Site Assessment Tool, the DTM Rapid Response team will collect quantitative and qualitative multisector information at the displacement site, including general population demographic data, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Protection, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) through direct observation and focus group discussions. Site assessments take place following the initial population head count, days 3 through 5 by the team of trained enumerators.</p> <p>Flow Monitoring - Based on the standardized (IOM/REACH/ICWG) Flow Monitoring Tool for South Sudan, the DTM Rapid Response team will establish flow monitoring points at major points of exit/entry to the site to record key information on IDPs entering/exiting the site, points of origin/destination, disaggregated data by sex, age and vulnerability, how long IDPs intend to stay at the site/point of destination and main reasons for entering/exiting the site. In the event of several main access points at the site, IOM will train, monitor and compensate IDPs to conduct flow monitoring while collaborating with and training the Camp Management Agency to eventually handover supervision of flow monitoring activities. Flow monitoring will be established by day 3 and remain under IOM operational monitoring through day 14 of the mission.</p> <p>Intentions Survey – Based on the standardized (IOM/REACH/ICWG) Intentions Survey Tool for South Sudan, the DTM Rapid Response team will conduct a rapid intentions survey of the population using a sample size with at least a 90% confidence level and a margin of error of 2.5% as per the sample size calculator (attached). The intention survey will be conducted at the individual IDP level and focus on establishing the general intention of the population to remain or exit the site, reasons for staying/leaving, mode/cost of transport to point of intended destination, etc. Similar to all tools, the Intentions Survey can be contextualized to best fit the information needs of the ICWG and frontline response agencies. The Intentions Survey will be conducted from day 7 through 10.</p> <p>Information sharing – Three mission reports will be produced as a result of the three DTM Rapid Response missions. IOM teams will use electronic Kobo Collect platforms, featuring all tools, on mobile phones to instantly store data and upload to the centralized IOM DTM website once internet connectivity is available. If internet connectivity is not readily available, which is often the case in deep field rapid response missions, IOM enumerators will find other ways (text message/voice call over satphone, etc.) to transfer data to IOM DTM Juba in order for all data to be uploaded immediately. IOM data protection and governance principles, plus ethical and confidentiality practice will be integrated in the data collection</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
41	0	0	0	41

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Aid Agencies	41	0	0	0	41

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Indirect beneficiaries of this project are conflict affected and displaced populations in areas targeted by rapid assessment teams, who are subsequently identified to receive humanitarian services.

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

This project is aligned with the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) Second Standard Allocation (SA2) allocation strategy to support humanitarian response partners to provide lifesaving services in the most severely affected areas. In particular, in areas hosting large numbers of newly displaced populations as a result of intensified fighting, in northern Jonglei and Upper Nile. The information provided by DTM is critical for planning and response to new displacement; the DTM Rapid Response approach will provide humanitarian response partners with timely access to information to ensure that targeted, coordinated assistance is able to reach the highest most number of the most vulnerable people with limited funding.

This project is also aligned with the SSHA SA2 strategy to address protection needs, including by providing access to disaggregated data to support protection partners to undertake protection analysis. Populations with specific vulnerabilities (physical disabilities, individuals made vulnerable due to gender or age) are considered and targeted with assistance to meet specific needs, using methodologies that ensure access and prevent harassment.

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
Jon Baker	DTM Programme Manager	jbaker@iom.int	+211.928.067.215
Claire Lyster	Programme Support Coordinator	clyster@iom.int	+211928067356

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

More than one year after the renewal of fighting in the capital of South Sudan, through the first half of 2017, humanitarian needs in South Sudan have rapidly escalated, reaching unprecedented levels. The conflict has spread to previously secure areas, causing the wide-spread destruction of property and infrastructure and creating large-scale displacement in Greater Equatoria (Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Magwi, Torit and Yei). At the same time, a worsening of the conflict in already conflict-affected, vulnerable areas has led to further large-scale displacement in Unity (including Koch, Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar), Upper Nile (including Pagak, Fashoda) in northern and central Jonglei (Ayod, Nyirol and Akobo) and in Western Bahr el Gazal (Wau).

The period has also witnessed a worsening of the conflict, with the level of violence – including deliberate targeting of civilians – comparable to the worst incidents of the conflict in the Greater Upper Nile area between 2014 and 2015. There is growing documentation of murder and rape perpetrated against civilians by parties to the conflict. Indeed, the characteristics of this type of violence has seen senior diplomats and members of the international community increasingly referring to the potential for genocide in the country (Human Rights Watch, 2016)

The number of individuals displaced has reached record levels, with nearly 4 million people uprooted by the end of May 2017 including more than 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) within South Sudan and more than 1.9 million people had fled the country as refugees. More than 224,000 IDPs are seeking refuge at existing Protection of Civilian Sites (PoC) in Bentiu, Unity; Malakal, Upper Nile; Juba, Central Equatoria, and Wau (WBeG). Humanitarian partners are providing lifesaving humanitarian response to around 200,000 IDPs seeking shelter in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. However, the majority of IDPs are outside displacement sites in areas inaccessible to static humanitarian presence.

The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan was developed in the final quarter of 2016, prioritised to address the needs of 5.8 million people with a funding requirement of \$1.6 billion. As at June, 2017 the 2017 HRP was only 48 per cent funded. Further complicating prioritization by humanitarian response partners, catastrophic food insecurity and the intensification of conflict has created new needs that require urgent interventions.

2. Needs assessment

Across South Sudan, displacement trends are dynamic. Ongoing conflict has driven massive numbers of people to seek protection outside of South Sudan, with 488,500 South Sudanese leaving the country in the first half of 2017 (UNHCR June, 2017). The fluidity of movement, particularly in border areas, has created new displacement sites close to border areas in Upper Nile, including a reported 30,000 people displaced in Jikmir county. More recently on 3 July, SPLA forces were reported as moving from the vicinity of Guel Gek and overrunning positions in Mathiang. The fighting in Mathiang is believed to have continued over the next week, causing significant displacement. As of 10 July as many as 5,000 people were reported to have moved to the Pagak area as a consequence of the fighting. Many of those individuals are reported as remaining in the Pagak area rather than moving to refugee sites in Ethiopia. It is likely that displaced groups will remain in the area as they attempt to gauge the extent of the operations and possibly making a return to parts of Longochuk and Maiwut. Similarly ongoing conflict in the Greater Equatorias has seen hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese cross the border into Uganda in the first half of 2017, with new displacement sites located close to border areas. Displaced populations in border areas may move back and forth across the border to continue to access their land, while others may choose to remain in South Sudan not to become refugees, including the most vulnerable for e.g. the disabled or elderly. Other displaced populations, such as those around Abrouc will use displacement sites close to border areas as transit locations, assessing services and security across the borders before determining whether they will move on or not. At the same time the intensification of violence in areas such as like Raja have created new waves of internally displaced people, with new displacement sites located between Wau and Raja, while other displaced populations have moved towards Wau South. Inaccessibility particularly during the rainy season is compounding issues faced by displaced populations, in some instances creating trapped populations including in Fangak, Jonglei state. SPLA operations in northern Jongeli have cut off key transit routes into safer areas including in Ethiopia and Sudan, leaving very vulnerable people stranded.

New displacement sites have been, and will likely continue to be established in areas, which have been critically underserved by humanitarian assistance since the start of the crisis. Currently, Most available data on crisis affected populations is based on the conditions and needs inside Protection of Civilian (POC) sites, with a lack of information regarding the needs of displaced persons in host communities and settlements. To address the growing needs of those forced to flee their homes and the host communities that receive them, humanitarian response actors require a comprehensive understanding of the number, location and needs of displaced people and vulnerable populations. The DTM will provide humanitarian actors with critical and real-time information on IDPs and returnees to support timely and targeted humanitarian response.

The protracted nature of the conflict and pre-existing vulnerabilities means that populations in these areas have already exhausted traditional coping mechanisms. The lack of humanitarian services in these areas also means there is also a critical lack of information available for humanitarian response partners. Continued high levels of displacement, together with rapidly expanding humanitarian needs in new displacement locations require timely identification of vulnerable populations and their needs, in order to ensure coordinated efforts of all humanitarian actors and enable agencies to deliver targeted emergency response.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

IOM will deploy three DTM Rapid Response missions over a six-month period to provide a strong evidence base for targeted multi-sector humanitarian action. DTM is demand-driven and customer-centric in nature and therefore aims to provide the most critical information required by frontline responders in a timely manner. IOM DTM team is providing baseline information of the humanitarian needs, displaced population figures, and the population flow trend for the humanitarian actors to plan for the assistance. The humanitarian partners include UN agencies, INGO/NGO, local authorities. DTM regularly attends and participates in the ICWG. DTM presents a quarterly workplan, containing proposed geographic interventions and respective activity scopes, for discussion, potential modification and agreement by the ICWG. DTM also regularly presents key findings on biometric registration, intentions surveys, Village Assessment Surveys (VAS), flow monitoring and site assessments to the ICWG and partners. Regular reports are disseminated via the DTM email address and all reports are uploaded to the DTM website. DTM also shares data through a website platform and portal, and provides all humanitarian response partners and early recovery stakeholders with essential quantitative and qualitative information on IDPs (movement trends, intentions and needs).

4. Grant Request Justification

As the crisis continues to spread to new areas and humanitarian needs rapidly increase, it is becoming increasingly important to address the highest priority needs, effectively. To ensure a coordinated response key partners from the Protection, Health, WASH, Nutrition, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), and Emergency Shelter/NFI cluster require rapid access to information for planning and delivery of targeted humanitarian services. DTM information improves the effectiveness of humanitarian actors to meet the emergency and protection needs of affected populations by providing information necessary to make evidence-based decisions about the target groups, priorities and types of assistance that are appropriate for the evolving needs of newly displaced populations. Rapid assessments at the onset of displacement are particularly critical given the fluidity of population movement in and around areas of displacement, where newly displaced populations are often without access to essential health, WASH and other essential services.

DTM gathers and analyses information on displacement dynamics and mobility patterns, and the numbers, demographics /profiles and needs of affected populations. By providing a holistic picture of displacement dynamics and trends, DTM will support targeted and integrated humanitarian responses and improves decision making for humanitarian response partners and affected populations. DTM shares data through a website platform and portal, and provides all humanitarian response partners with essential quantitative and qualitative information on displaced populations (movement trends, intentions and needs) and displacement sites (multi-sectorial service assessments). This will give humanitarian partners at the national and local level an accurate picture of displacement and needs, to plan appropriate response.

In recognition of the critical role of timely information on displacement plays for the wider humanitarian community, during 2017 IOM DTM will work with the CCS sector to provide access to information that is vital to the provision of timely and integrated humanitarian assistance. IOM works closely with other partners, primarily through the ICWG, to identify priority locations for DTM Rapid Response Missions. All DTM Rapid Response missions will be endorsed by the ICWG, before conducting the exercise.

IOM has recently conducted several DTM Rapid Response missions to Aburoc, Kajo Keji, Terekeka, Old Fangkak, Mundri, Yambio, Rimenze and other locations at the request of the ICWG/partners and in close collaboration with key stakeholders on the ground to conduct the population head count, multi-sectoral site assessment, and rapid population flow monitoring. The mission successfully provided the base-line information of the sites for the humanitarian partners to plan and implement the appropriate assistances based on the population's needs.

The contribution from SSHF will allow DTM Rapid Response Teams to undertake three missions over a six-month period to provide a strong evidence base for targeted multi-sector humanitarian response.

5. Complementarity

IOM is responsible for the biometric registration and mobility mapping of IDPs through the DTM, a common humanitarian tool to monitor displacement trends and movements. Throughout 2014/15, DTM provided quantitative data analysis to strengthen the humanitarian response in side PoC sites, in 2016 IOM increased its presence outside of PoCs to provide timely and contextualized analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. During 2017 and to better reflect the comprehensive nature of DTM activities and the relevance of regular, accurate information across the humanitarian response IOM has recently established DTM as its own thematic unit within the Mission.

IOM's full suite of DTM (comprising Mobility Tracking (site verification and site profiles); Flow Monitoring (Movement Trend Tracking and Flow Monitoring Points); Registration (Paper and Biometric); and Surveys (Village Assessment Surveys), is currently funded through, USAID/OFDA, DFID, ECHO, Swiss Government and the Government of Japan. This project fills a critical gap in the availability of timely information available to humanitarian response partners, immediately following displacement.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To obtain, analyze, and disseminate critical information of rapid onset of displacement to humanitarian actors.

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Ensure optimally principled, efficient and effective humanitarian response	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	40
Enable humanitarians to deliver despite the challenges	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	30
Enable humanitarians to deliver despite the challenges	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	30

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : DTM rapid response missions are strongly aligned with the objective of the CCS Cluster in terms of providing timely and relevant information on rapid onset displacement to drive targeted humanitarian response. To maximize impact, rapid response missions will be directly prioritized and directed by ICWG partners and collect critical information on a multi-sectorial scale. DTM recently launched a satisfaction survey for humanitarian partners in order to identify useful aspects of DTM information and those that require some improvement. The results of this survey will help enhance the overall usefulness, quality, form and frequency of DTM information for rapid response missions which directly aligns with the objective of the CCS Cluster.

Outcome 1

Humanitarian response is better targeted based on the needs, intentions and mobility trends of Internally Displaced Persons

Output 1.1

Description

Humanitarian community has access to timely and relevant information for decision-making and target humanitarian programming

Assumptions & Risks

The output is dependent on that no security concern will hinder IOM from accessing the areas of displacement.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	% of humanitarian actors surveyed reporting that they used DTM to inform response					75

Means of Verification : Survey monkey circulated to humanitarian response partners

Indicator 1.1.2	COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES	Number of rapid response missions conducted to support delivery of assistance by frontline partners					3
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Means of Verification : DTM reports

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries

Activity 1.1.2

Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters.

Activity 1.1.3

Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area

Activity 1.1.4

Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement

Activity 1.1.5

Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

All activities proposed within this project will be implemented within the framework of the cluster system in South Sudan and in line with the 2017 South Sudan HRP. IOMs Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aims to improve the quality and integrity of program delivery, ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of affected populations, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. IOM South Sudan has well established internal structures to monitor the progress of projects through data collection, analysis, reporting and feedback. Through these processes progress against project deliverables is monitored and challenges identified

IOM and other partners collect a significant amount of information from crisis affected communities. IOM is in the process of strengthening monitoring of DTM activities, including developing a monitoring tool to gather information directly from beneficiaries during DTM exercises to improve DTM responses and ensure that IOM is held accountable to affected populations.

Regular updates on progress will be provided to ICWG, HCT and other relevant information sharing platforms.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries	2017								X	X			X
	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters.	2017								X	X			X
	2018												
Activity 1.1.3: Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area	2017								X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.4: Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement	2017								X	X			X
	2018												
Activity 1.1.5: Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions	2017									X	X		
	2018	X											

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

IOM addresses Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) through encouraging feedback and monitoring and evaluation processes. DTM is designed to capture the needs of affected populations, in particular the most vulnerable. Where possible, information campaigns are organized in local language before each exercise to brief all stakeholders on the methodology and aim of the exercises, and include community members and community leaders from the affected population. In addition, the DTM includes sensitization about processes, which informs beneficiaries about the reasons for exercises, the type of information that will be collected from them and how it will be used. This mechanism also allows beneficiaries to question the activity or the process. Beneficiary comments are incorporated in the design of new tools. For example, bearing in mind the traumatic nature of displacement, all forms are designed to be easy to understand with simple, short answers. Complaints desks are also available during all of the exercises, and community leaders can also contact the DTM assistant to inform him/her of any complaints on the part of the affected population. Beneficiary groups are also engaged in the DTM activities either as enumerators or to assist in organising the activities, further ensuring AAP.

Implementation Plan

IOM is a part of the CCS Cluster and actively coordinates with other clusters through ICWG. IOM DTM responses will be coordinated through the ICWG according to prioritized needs. IOM rapid response teams will be responsible for undertaking data collection in coordination with other humanitarian partners who have mobilized to respond immediately following displacement. Once the information and data is collected, it is immediately sent to IOM head office in Juba for processing. Data entry, processing and analysis will be undertaken and monitored through the production of statistics which will be measured against established performance standards.

The DTM structure includes Registration Assistants, Technical support teams at field and Juba level and field level senior staff At Juba level, a DTM Programme Coordinator coordinates DTM responses across South Sudan, as well implementing quality controls and context adaptation of tools.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ICWG / OCHA	Identification and response
Other relevant clusters, WASH, Health, Protection, NFI/Shelter, and FSL cluster and their partner organizations	Information gathering and response
Individual partner organizations of each cluster in this rapid response.	Information gathering and response

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

DTM assessments integrate specific gender considerations and analysis; gender and age disaggregated data is collected to assist service providers and protection partners to provide targeted and responsive programming. Gender and age data categories are standardized throughout DTM information collection tools including population head count, intention surveys and movement trend tracking. Where possible, DTM ensures equal representation of both female and male team members in data collection teams.

Protection Mainstreaming

The safety and dignity of beneficiaries is the primary concern of this project, which seeks to collect information about beneficiaries' needs in a manner that is informed, sensitive and seeks to respond as rapidly as possible to their needs without causing further trauma or stress. IOM DTM collects vital information on the vulnerabilities of beneficiaries and shares this information with protection partners. Vulnerability constitutes a standard questionnaire component of all DTM activities including movement trend tracking and intention surveys. IOM is able to collect protection-related information by location. DTM collaborates with protection partners on-the-ground to identify and ensure vulnerable population members are expedited during DTM exercises. For example, to ensure full coverage of populations, during exercises DTM roving teams also conduct registration of vulnerable population members at their households as opposed to having them travel to the registration site. As a result partners are able to provide equal and impartial assistance to populations with specific vulnerabilities (physical disabilities, individuals made vulnerable due to gender or age). In particular, beneficiaries with greater vulnerability such as unaccompanied children, malnourished children, female-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, elderly people and those suffering from disability are given priority status and their needs will be immediately communicated to the appropriate partners, who are able respond with additional, targeted assistance.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Violent conflict remains a concern for project implementation in South Sudan. To mitigate 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 (SMT). 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. At all times IOM follows the guidelines and requirements set out by UNDSS. In line with UNDSS requirements, IOM staff in the field undergo a series of security trainings and are properly equipped with personal protective equipment and communication devices.

IOM ensures that Security Risk Assessments are conducted and a security analysis is done prior to assessments. The nature of this project requires IOM DTM teams to work in remote locations, teams receive detailed information on the security situation before being deployed and remain in constant contact with IOMs Security Support Unit throughout the duration of the deployment. In particular, IOM considers the unique risks faced by national staff of certain tribal groups when traveling and undertaking rapid assessment missions. IOM coordinates with other agencies and organizations' security focal point before and during every rapid mission as the rapid missions deploy.

Access

Access issues are likely to continue to be a challenge for IOM and other humanitarian agencies IOM will continue to advocate alongside other agencies and clusters for humanitarian access and safety in delivering aid to communities in need. By continuing to operate on a needs-basis, IOM intends to demonstrate the impartial, neutral manner in which it delivers assistance, thus limiting the opportunities for parties to the conflict to deny access.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Programme Manager (DTM)	D	1	22,000.00	6	20.00	26,400.00
	<i>International P-4, Project Manager</i>						
1.2	DTM Reporting Officer	D	1	9,000.00	6	100.00	54,000.00
	<i>International P1, Juba based with travel.</i>						
1.3	International Support staff	S	2	16,000.00	6	5.00	9,600.00
	<i>2 internationals consisting of Programme support staff and Finance. Only 5% of the salary is allocated to this project</i>						
1.4	Senior Operations Assistant (DTM)	D	1	2,800.00	6	20.00	3,360.00
	<i>National staff, G6, Juba based with travel</i>						
1.5	Operations Assistant	D	2	2,300.00	6	100.00	27,600.00
	<i>National staff, G4 x 2, Juba based with travel</i>						
1.6	Data Entry Clerk	D	3	2,000.00	6	100.00	36,000.00
	<i>National staff, G3 x 3, Juba based with travel</i>						
1.7	National Support staff	s	6	2,800.00	6	10.00	10,080.00

	<i>National staff G5 x5 staff. National support staff consist of Finance, HR, IT, Procurement and Logistics and Security Staff. Only 10% of the salary is allocated to this project</i>						
	Section Total						167,040.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Materials for DTM Activities	D	1	4,985.00	1	100.00	4,985.00
	<i>Lump sum for stationaries, clipboards, writing utensils, clickers, etc for DTM activities such as flow monitoring, intention surveys, population head counts and multisectoral assessments</i>						
	Section Total						4,985.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Phones for electronic Kobo Collect	D	3	160.00	1	100.00	480.00
	<i>To electronically collect information on Pop Headcount/flow monitoring/intentions surveys/multisectorial assessments.</i>						
	Section Total						480.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Vehicle Rental	D	3	200.00	14	100.00	8,400.00
	<i>Rental of vehicles for 14 days for 3 missions</i>						
	Section Total						8,400.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Ticket	D	5	550.00	3	100.00	8,250.00
	<i>Domestic - estimated number of trips based on previous experience and projected estimates. Based on UNHAS flight costs. 3 trips for 5 staff</i>						
5.2	DSA	D	15	91.00	14	100.00	19,110.00
	<i>Domestic - estimated number of trips based on previous experience and projected estimates. Five staff for 3 missions with 14 days for each mission.</i>						
	Section Total						27,360.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent, Maintenance, Utilities and Other Common Costs	S	1	140,000.00	6	1.00	8,400.00
	<i>Shared costs are directly linked to the project implementation, based on well-justified, reasonable and fair allocation system. Rent, cleaning, water, electricity. Project only charged 1% of entire costs for the mission</i>						
7.2	Communication Costs	S	1	40,000.00	6	1.00	2,400.00
	<i>Standard communication costs and supplies for use by project staff. This project only charged 1% of yearly cost.</i>						
7.3	Security & Shared Radio Room Costs	S	1	160,000.00	6	1.00	9,600.00
	<i>Security contract costs and common radio costs, WFP radio room, Warrior Security, charged 1% of entire costs for mission of yearly cost.</i>						
7.4	Other Office Costs	S	1	82,997.66	6	1.00	4,979.86

	<i>Cleaning, water, electricity, UNMISS stress counseling, water, sewage, garbage. Project charge 1% of costs</i>							
	Section Total						25,379.86	
SubTotal		47.00					233,644.86	
Direct							188,585.00	
Support							45,059.86	
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent							7.00	
PSC Amount							16,355.14	
Total Cost							250,000.00	
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	20	41					41	Activity 1.1.1 : Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries Activity 1.1.2 : Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters. Activity 1.1.3 : Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area Activity 1.1.4 : Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement Activity 1.1.5 : Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions
Jonglei	20							Activity 1.1.1 : Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries Activity 1.1.2 : Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters. Activity 1.1.3 : Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area Activity 1.1.4 : Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement Activity 1.1.5 : Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions
Unity	20							Activity 1.1.1 : Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries Activity 1.1.2 : Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters. Activity 1.1.3 : Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area Activity 1.1.4 : Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement Activity 1.1.5 : Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions

Upper Nile	20					<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions</p>
Central Equatoria	20					<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Population head count: Conduct rapid population head counts of IDPs to provide information on number of beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Site assessment: Conduct rapid multi-sectoral site assessment to provide the information to the partners of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, food security and livelihoods (FSL), and Shelter and Non-Food Items (S/NFI) clusters.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Flow monitoring: Conduct a rapid flow monitoring to provide information on population movement trend in the area</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Intention survey: Conduct intention surveys to provide information on IDP's intention on future movement</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Information dissemination: Provide report on collected data from the rapid missions</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description