

Requesting Organization :	Mercy Corps Scotland	
Allocation Type :	2018 – SHF 2nd Round Standard Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Provision of lifesaving emergency food security and livelihood support to the IDPs and vulnerable host communities in East Jebel Marra, South Darfur - Deribat (Envelope 1)	
Allocation Type Category :	Core pipelines	

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/FSL/INGO/8037
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	250,000.06
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2018	Planned End Date :	30/04/2019
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2018	Actual End Date:	30/04/2019

Project Summary :	<p>In line with the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) Allocation Strategy Paper 2018, this project aims to mitigate against the deteriorating food security and protect the livelihood assets of an estimated 27,560 IDPs and vulnerable members of the host community in East Jebel Marra (EJM), South Darfur state (SDS). EJM is currently experiencing a Crisis (IPC 3) food security situation. MC proposes a combination of livelihood interventions, including but not limited to the distribution of agricultural inputs; income generating activities (IGA) for female-headed households and youth; combined with a longer-term approach incorporating cash assistance through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) and small startup cash grants, coupled with business development trainings and market linkages building. These interventions are aimed at providing emergency lifesaving food security assistance, strengthening the targeted communities' resilience and protecting their existing livelihood assets, to pave the way forward for the early recovery of these communities and complement current programming funded by the SHF Emergency Fund and OFDA.</p> <p>The project aims to address the critical Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) needs in Deribat administrative unit, EJM among IDPs and vulnerable host community members, targeting 27,560 direct beneficiaries in 12 villages. The targeted 12 villages include: Taiba, Turgengy, Arookoom, Fodana, Daba Naira, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Korny, Sorrow, Ghorbal and Jurto. The most vulnerable households are already suffering from a lack of food stocks due to reduced crop production (reduced land cultivated due to insecurity leading to low yields), diminishing food stocks, and a decreased ability to purchase food due to increased market prices. This has forced affected households to sell productive assets, take loans, reduce meal frequency and quality, and resort to begging to cope with the prevailing food insecurity.</p> <p>Within these extremely vulnerable communities, particular attention will be given to the following households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Headed by women as the only breadwinner for the family; - Those with pregnant women and lactating mothers; - Those with children under the age of five and/or malnourished children; and - Those with disabilities or elderly household members. <p>This project is designed to provide cost-effective coverage through expertise and cost sharing during the overlapping period with MC's ongoing WASH project funded by the SHF 2017 - Reserve for Emergencies. Furthermore, this project is part of MC's strategic FSL and WASH integrated programming in SDS which aims to enhance the resilience of conflict affected populations and reduce their dependency on external humanitarian aid by providing support to sustain communities for the long-term.</p>
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Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
9,286	9,939	3,059	5,276	27,560	

Other Beneficiaries :						
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
People in Host Communities	432	468	144	156	1,200	
Internally Displaced People	8,854	9,471	2,915	5,120	26,360	

Indirect Beneficiaries :

An estimated 78,922 persons 27,560 of the total population of surrounding villages of the 12 targeted villages are the indirect beneficiaries.

Catchment Population:

An estimated 156,520 of the total population of surrounding villages of the target villages will be the catchment population of the project.

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed intervention follows the strategic positioning guiding both the first and second round SHF 2018 allocations and supports the three outcomes of the 2017 Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan: 1) populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock, 2) displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance, and 3) vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience. Additionally, the project design also reflects the overall aim of the multi-year humanitarian strategy, to protect the lives, security and integrity, as well as the fundamental wellbeing and dignity, of people affected by emergencies, including conflict. The proposed intervention aims to reduce the vulnerabilities and build the resilience of the targeted population by directly increasing the household food production and consumption, contributing to enhanced nutritional status, and indirectly strengthening livestock.

Furthermore, the proposed activities strategically link this emergency response to Mercy Corps' (MC's) ongoing resilience and development programming in South Darfur State (SDS), which aims to contribute to a gradual reduction of the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance. The intervention is also shaped by the continuous process of ensuring Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). Active engagement of the community and government at the local level during the project lifespan increases the participation and ownership of local stakeholders, combined with the continued and demonstrated engagement of relevant line ministries to guarantee context-relevant implementation.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
ALBHEER	National NGO	20,000.00
		20,000.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Wasana Punyasena	Program Development Specialist	wpunyasena@mc-scotland.org	+249 91 213 9978
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

East Jebel Marra (EJM) has remained largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors since 2010 due to insecurity and Government restrictions. However, the recent introduction of new HAC directives has seen improvements in access to hard to reach conflict-affected communities. Following the armed clashes that erupted between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Darfuri-based rebel group, the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), in January 2016, more than 29,000 persons were displaced from Jebel Marra locations to IDP camps in Kass, Mershing, Manawashei, Otash and El Malam and other gathering sites. The Deribat administrative unit was among the worst conflict affected area and witnessed heavy armed fighting during the peak of the conflict. The remaining populations in the areas of armed conflict moved and stayed in hiding inside the mountains and would move back and forth between the mountains and the main towns whenever calm was restored. Populations in EJM are highly mobile whenever there is armed conflict and it is difficult to differentiate between the displaced and returnees.

The latest displacement in 2017 was triggered by poor food security and a general lack of services in EJM locality due to the conflict. In addition, the poor agricultural harvest in 2017, irregular rainfall, and the outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) in August 2017 placed additional stress on the limited means of livelihoods. The influx of IDPs displaced by the conflict has placed the host community under severe pressure as they are forced to share their limited resources and services with the new arrivals. A September 2017 report from UN OCHA estimates that 105,000 people require urgent humanitarian assistance in EJM. A September 2017 report from UNICEF estimates that 18,013 children in EJM require urgent nutrition services. The situation is aggravated by the fact that many of the rural areas in EJM are vastly underdeveloped and suffer from long years of neglect and a chronic lack of social services and infrastructure. Additionally, the situation is further compounded by the movement of returnees into the area, who encouraged by the recent improvement in the security situation in areas of EJM, are beginning to return to their villages and towns. Factors such as these have contributed to a food security crisis for the targeted population. The food security of new IDPs in EJM locality is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as continued displacement limits their access to land for cultivation and to seasonal agriculture.

2. Needs assessment

The proposed project has taken into consideration the above-mentioned humanitarian context. The needs of the targeted populations were assessed utilizing both primary and secondary data derived from the following sources:

1. The analysis of the interagency assessment report findings, needs, and gaps identified and recommendations. The assessment was carried out from the 10 to 15 September 2017 in Jabra, Deribat and Kidineer areas in East Jebel Marra (EJM). The targeted areas were made recently accessible to humanitarian actors. The results indicated that approximately 105,000 people residing in 46 villages are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. The assessment estimated that 18,013 children require urgent nutritional services. According to UNICEF, poor health awareness and hygiene practices, lack of health and nutrition services, poverty and the high cost of healthcare are affecting the nutrition of children.

2. According to the FEWS Net 2018 update for Sudan, communities in EJM continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes and this trend looks set to continue in the upcoming months. In December 2017, the Government of Sudan announced the devaluation of the Sudanese Pound from 6.7 to 18 SDG/USD, followed by the announcement in early January of the removal of subsidies for wheat and wheat flour. Together, these have contributed to significant increases in prices for staple foods, including domestically produced sorghum and millet by approximately 10-20 percent since November. Prices for wheat flour and bread more than doubled in some markets in December. These changes in the macroeconomic of the country are likely to result in further increases in staple food prices and reduce poor households' ability to access food from markets.

3. In addition, in January 2018 MC completed direct consultations with community members and local leaders in Deribat. These community consultations confirmed the pressing need for seeds and tools, to enhance the income sources and improve the managerial capacities of young people and women. Efforts will be made to provide beneficiaries with seeds, simple agricultural tools and capacity building activities to enhance sustainability, community ownership and enhance community resilience.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

MC plans to target 27,560 beneficiaries in the following 12 villages in the Deribat administrative unit: Taiba, Turgengy, Arookoom, Fodana, Daba Naira, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Korny, Sorrow, Ghorbal and Jurto. In line with the sector priorities and the emergency needs on the ground, targeted beneficiaries are vulnerable populations affected by the conflict, including recent IDPs and vulnerable host communities. Please see below for a full breakdown of the village populations:

Taiba: 2,000 individuals

Turgengy: 2,500 individuals

Arookoom: 1,250 individuals

Fodana: 3,280 individuals

Daba Naira: 3,780 individuals

Njartanga: 2,250 individuals

Kery: 1,200 individuals

Wiri: 1,500 individuals

Korny: 3,500 individuals

Sorrow: 2,800 individuals

Ghorbal: 1,500 individuals

Jurto: 2,000 individuals Please see below for a full breakdown of the village populations:

Taiba: 2,000 individuals

Turgengy: 2,500 individuals

Arookoom: 1,250 individuals

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Sorrow: 2,800 individuals

Ghorbal: 1,500 individuals

Jurto: 2,000 individuals

The selection of beneficiaries will be performed with due consideration to 'Do No Harm' principles, ensuring fair representation of different vulnerable groups. MC will select beneficiaries for this intervention with the participation of community members, while giving consideration to any conflict sensitivities. The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries will be shared with communities and there will be opportunities to raise concerns or complaints. During the selection process, MC will encourage communities to give priority to female headed households (HH); HH with pregnant women and lactating mothers; HH with children under the age of five, particularly those who are malnourished; and HH with people with disabilities and with elderly people. Additionally, respecting the geographic demographics, MC will ensure gender balanced targeting of beneficiaries in the planned activities.

4. Grant Request Justification

This proposal is being requested given the needs highlighted in the above assessments and the gaps identified by MC's teams on the ground. The cumulative effect of armed conflict in East Jebel Marra (EJM) has significantly impacted the food security and livelihood opportunities of the targeted population. Since the intensity of armed conflict subsided in Deribat in mid-2016, MC negotiated with authorities to access these areas to address the needs of affected communities. MC was successful in negotiating access, however, due to the spillover effects of the conflict in neighboring areas of central Jebel Marra, during September and October 2016, the accessibility of the area was compromised. In December 2016, MC was again given permission to access these areas, and promptly in January 2017 sent a team to assess the needs of these communities.

Under MC's OFDA funded program "Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur," MC has been operating in Deribat since August 2017, providing WASH services to five villages (Allo, Jorto, Taringa, Owa Mustafa, and Bomboni villages) targeting 45,055 people and can move quickly to respond to the larger identified humanitarian needs. MC is also currently implementing a SHF Emergency Reserve funded WASH response targeting an estimated 39,974 beneficiaries in 12 villages in Deribat, Leiba and Jawa localities

5. Complementarity

The proposed intervention complements MC's ongoing resilience building programming in the area, through a FSL and WASH integrated response, focused on the addressing the immediate daily FSL and WASH needs of the affected population, with a three-pronged perspective to provide short-term, mid-term and long-term solutions to reduce the needs and vulnerabilities of the target population and build their resilience. MC expects that this intervention will contribute to the continuation of dividends of humanitarian assistance under SHF funding, as well as the recovery and durable solutions-focused USAID funding in the area. This will entail moving away from emergency programs targeting specific populations with life-saving assistance, to area-based programs where government partners and local authorities need to be involved in the fields of health, education, and nutrition, as well as the delivery of basic services like WASH and infrastructure.

MC is currently operational in ten villages in East Jebel Marra (EJM) through two ongoing projects funded by the SHF (SUD17/HSD20/RE/WASH/INGO/7622) and OFDA (Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur) addressing the gaps in WASH, FSL, nutrition and other recovery interventions. This enables the proposed project to deliver its interventions in a cost-effective and efficient manner while building synergies with each partner's ongoing programming efforts, thus extending the dividends in a sustained manner. Furthermore, the partnership blends diverse expertise in FSL/WASH programming, peacebuilding efforts, and conflict and gender-sensitive programming approaches. MC represents one of the leading agencies in resilience building and early recovery programming in the area, particularly in FSL and WASH. MC provides one-off support of agriculture inputs for extremely vulnerable households in El Serif camp and 15 villages of Um Goniya administrative unit to improve their food security. In addition, MC is currently implementing several other complementary programs: 18-month peace building program funded by the DPCSF; and a two-year WASH and FSL integrated program funded by the Coca-Cola Africa Foundation 'Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN) 2020' initiative for SDS and SKS. Furthermore, MC expects that this intervention will contribute to the continuation of dividends of its ongoing FSL, WASH, resilience and early recovery programming in the area. In addition, this intervention will also focus on building synergy and complementarity with ongoing interventions of other sectors and partners, especially the ongoing food assistance by WFP, and complement MC's proposed WASH response under current funding call.

During the design of this project, MC coordinated the selection of targeted localities, villages, populations, as well as proposed activities with OCHA, the FSL sector, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF), and state HAC SDS, to avoid any potential overlap and duplication, and to achieve the best possible synergy of activities, as well as with potential funding proposals submitted by other humanitarian actors under current funding allocation. MC is aware that enhancing community resilience is a multidimensional, integrated and coordinated process that begins with an early recovery approach. It uses humanitarian mechanisms to gradually turn the dividends of humanitarian action into sustainable crisis recovery and development opportunities. The long-term sustainability of returns will depend upon improved security, the provision of basic services, and livelihoods opportunities in targeted areas, and well planned government-owned initiatives. Furthermore, MC's partnership with ALBHEER will also provide cost-effective coverage to all targeted villages in SDS, where both MC and ALBHEER will provide coverage to their respective localities of the state. This approach will provide wider coverage as well as reach more of the newly displaced IDPs in these areas.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The primary objective of this project is to reduce acute household food insecurity and improve the livelihoods of newly displaced populations and extremely vulnerable host communities affected by conflict in East Jebel Marra (EJM) locality. The food security of the proposed target communities is Crisis (IPC stage 3). The MC is aware from its FSL programming experience the influx of IDPs creates an increased demand in access to farming land which can lead to disputes and tension between IDPs and the host community. In addition, the limited livelihood options for IDPs can force them to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as cutting the frequency of meals, borrowing, and begging, creating protection concerns for women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and harassment. The proposed project will assure integrated support and improve accessibility and availability of food for conflict affected communities, especially during the lean period. It will also provide livelihood opportunities to improve the economic well being of the targeted population, increase their means to supplement the household dietary needs, as well as a create a source of income. The project will also reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among vulnerable community members.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Address immediate humanitarian needs by providing food assistance and livelihoods support, and build the capacity of targeted people to cope with future shocks and stresses through disaster mitigation measures		Outcome 1: LIFESAVING: Populations affected by natural or manmade disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock	100				
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives: The proposed project will directly contribute to the SHF strategic priorities for the 2018 Second Standard Allocation. It will address the immediate needs of the targeted communities through the provision of emergency life-saving assistance, while also increasing their resilience. The participatory design of the project will encourage community ownership and ensure sustainability by creating a foundation for the future recovery programming. Income-generating activities (IGAs) will provide a longer-term approach through a cash assistance component for women's groups and unemployed youth using village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) and extensive market-oriented training.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the project design aligns with the overall objective of the Multi-year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019 (MYHS). All of the activities under the program aim to save lives, reduce the needs and vulnerabilities, and build resilience of the targeted beneficiaries by directly increasing their household food production and consumption. The nutritional status of the household will also be strengthened from the increase in access to diverse diets. The project strategically links this response to ongoing resilience and development programming in EJM, thus contributing to gradually reducing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>The project's interventions aim at directly increasing production and access to food, contributing to enhanced nutritional status, and directly strengthening non-livestock based livelihoods. These interventions will be complementary in contributing to achieving both SO1 and SO2. The project will focus on saving the lives of the affected population through interventions aimed at reducing acute food insecurity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds and tools for rainy season planting); - Provision of cash assistance for the most vulnerable women, especially lactating mothers through a VSLA methodology; - Income generation for youth by providing start-up grants to help them promote their financial capabilities to secure their food; - Provision of fuel-efficient stoves/FAO mud stove modalities which reduce firewood consumption, to support returnees cooking food, reducing smoke inhalation, and reducing firewood consumption and trips for collection. This activity will also mitigate against the protections risks women and girls experience while collecting firewood. It will also support environmental preservation by reducing deforestation in the area. 							
Outcome 1							
27,560 seriously affected population (including 15,215 females and 12,345 males) of EJM locality, Deribat administrative unit in SDS have overall reduced acute food insecurity.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
27,560 residents of EJM locality, Deribat administrative unit in SDS (including 15,215 females and 12,345 males) can produce sufficient agricultural output to meet their immediate household food security needs.							
Assumptions & Risks							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace prevails in the area and humanitarian access remains possible. - The community is willing to devote time and invest their efforts in the program. - The agricultural inputs are supplied and distributed in the field well in time of planting seasons. - Local government authorities are supportive of the project. 							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of targeted people received life-saving emergency agriculture and livestock/veterinary inputs, extension services, trainings, and kits with improved household food consumption score [HFCS]*. (HRP 2018)	0	3,000			3,000
Means of Verification : Monthly progress and monthly reports. Field visit reports. Distribution list Photographs.							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of targeted people received livelihoods restoring agriculture and livestock inputs/services, trainings, and kits. (HRP 2018)	0	3,000			3,000
Means of Verification : Monthly field monitoring and project progress reports Household interviews and post-distribution monitoring reports Beneficiary training attendance lists							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)							

Provision of vegetable seeds to 3000 females for rainy season cultivation:

The main livelihood activity of the targeted beneficiaries is rain-fed farming. The lack of access to quality seeds and simple farming tools is a significant barrier for IDPs to engage in productive agricultural activities, as these are items which are often lost during displacement.

As part of the community consultations undertaken by MC, the targeted female beneficiaries requested to be supported with improved, fast maturing vegetable and fruit seeds including sorghum, potato, okra, onion, watermelon, beans (Egyptian bean and Turmose), garlic and onion seeds. Providing the beneficiaries with the much-needed seeds will allow them to engage in their own agricultural production and reduce the dependency on external assistance. MC will provide seeds to 3000 females who have access to land (at least a jubraka).

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)

Provision of agricultural hand-tools for 3000 women:

During community consultations, a theme that emerged among the female participants was the need for basic agricultural hand tools, as increasing their access to such tools will increase their ability to engage in productive agricultural activities. MC will provide these 3000 women (who shall also be recipients of seeds) with a set of simple toolkits, each kit consisting of two tools: local hoe (krank quiy) and an axe. MC expects that provision of seeds with the above-mentioned needed tools and the required agriculture training, will enable these beneficiaries to improve their agricultural outputs and ultimately their food security.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)

Provision of customized agronomy ToT training sessions for 600 women:

Provision of 12 customized agronomy ToT training sessions to 600 women (or 20 percent of the total number of women in the project) from the 12 selected villages (recipient of seeds) on vegetable production. The number of women selected from each village to participate in the training will be in proportion to the size of the population of each village. The training will focus on compost making and will be conducted based on the cluster approach. The training topics include; the uses and advantages of compost and the making of compost. Twelve rounds of two-day training sessions will occur and with 50 women participating in each round. This training will provide the women the necessary skills to train other women in their community. MC, in coordination with the MoAF, will also provide these beneficiaries with customized in-field training sessions to enable them to properly plan their farms to optimize the harvest from limited land.

Outcome 2

27,560 residents of EJM locality, Deribat administrative unit in SDS (including 15215 females and 12345 males) have longer term economic prosperity.

Output 2.1

Description

27,560 residents of EJM locality, Deribat administrative unit in SDS (including 15215 females and 12345 males), have improved and sustainable livelihood and are able to produce sufficient income for their households to feed themselves throughout the year.

Assumptions & Risks

- The communities are willing and able to invest their time, and are open to adopting sustainable and positive coping mechanisms.
- The security environment remains calm.
- The government is supportive of the project.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of people with increased capacity and resilience building agriculture, livestock, natural resource management-based livelihoods and start-up kits [resilience-building]. (HRP 2018)	0	240			240

Means of Verification : Training reports and attendance lists

- Household interviews
- VSLA database
- Photographs

Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of targeted people received life-saving emergency agriculture and livestock/veterinary inputs, extension services, trainings, and kits with improved household food consumption score [HFCS]*. (HRP 2018)	0	240			240
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Means of Verification : Monthly progress and monitoring reports

- Field visit reports
- Training reports
- Attendance lists
- Photographs

Indicator 2.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of women trained with increased capacities on utilising fuel efficient stoves (FES) and Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE). (HRP 2018).		500			500
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Means of Verification : Attendance lists

- Training reports
- Monthly reports

Indicator 2.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of people with increased capacity and resilience building agriculture, livestock, natural resource management-based livelihoods and start-up kits [resilience-building]. (HRP 2018)	100	0			100
<p>Means of Verification : Training reports Attendance lists Grant disbursement records.</p>							
<p>Activities</p>							
<p>Activity 2.1.1</p>							
<p>Standard Activity : Provision of emergency livelihood start-up activities (eg. agrifood processing, restocking, fisheries, establishment of VSLA, multi-purpose cash programming etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness sessions etc.)</p>							
<p>Establish 12 VSLA groups for vulnerable women and build their capacity on VSLA methodology and small-scale business / enterprise development skills:</p> <p>During the community consultations with female participants, including pregnant and lactating mothers, MC explored the available livelihood options for household income generation, and the basic supply chain principles vital for the continued existence of a small-scale business. Almost all the female participants reported that their livelihood needs could be addressed in small-scale enterprises. Poor access to financial services was highlighted as the main barrier to this. Additionally, obtaining the sizable funds required to set up a small-scale enterprise through a normal VSLAs methodology is challenging. The approach of providing startup cash grants through VSLA methodology mitigates this issue. MC will establish 12 VSLAs, each group consisting of 20 members with similar interests and mutual trust. MC will build the capacity of the VSLAs through a five-day training package on VSLA methodology and small-scale enterprise development.</p> <p>Based on MC's successful implementation experience of establishing and training similar VSLA groups both in South Darfur State (SDS) and South Kordofan State (SKS), MC has developed an updated context-specific training module. This five-full day training covers both VSLA methodology as well as small-scale business/enterprise development and management. The successful completion of this training enables the participants to successfully kick-start the VSLA. The community management of the VSLAs is then strengthened through the routine mentoring provided by MC and the practical experience of engaging in the day-to-day management and financial activities of the VSLA. To enable these groups to function properly and effectively with the transparency and accountability to their members, MC regularly and rigorously monitors these groups focusing on the strong exit strategy, to embed this approach of accountability and transparency in their sustainable functionality. MC aims to successfully establish and train these 12 VSLA groups in a five-month period. The initial community meetings and mobilization will be carried out during the beneficiary identification and activity targeting at the outset of the project. This effective and time efficient approach will guide the entire process of project implementation.</p>							
<p>Activity 2.1.2</p>							
<p>Standard Activity : Provision of emergency livelihood start-up activities (eg. agrifood processing, restocking, fisheries, establishment of VSLA, multi-purpose cash programming etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness sessions etc.)</p>							
<p>Provision of start-up cash grants to 240 members of VSLA groups:</p> <p>Potential small-scale enterprise options were explored in the community consultations undertaken by MC. Potential enterprises discussed included small tuck shops, tea selling, cookies and bread making, handicrafts, sewing machines for tailoring, ice cream selling, simple food processing and households obtaining a small deep freezer to sell ice. MC used this opportunity under the community consultation to determine the amount of the cash grant and it was agreed with the community that 130 USD was an appropriate amount as they can accommodate any of the aforementioned ideas.</p> <p>Once agreed on the start-up grant amount, MC then discussed with the beneficiaries the details of the dividends of administering the start-up grants through VSLAs, and explained the following outcomes based on MC's previous successful project implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VSLA members can avail and utilize these start-up cash grants several times (by acquiring it through VSLA methodology) if these cash grants are funded by VSLAs. 2. Their money will be safely deposited with the VSLAs in the VSLA bank accounts. 3. The grants can be accessed when they are needed, i.e. when the new entrepreneur is ready to setup her small-scale new enterprise. This extends the multiple benefits and dividends of these cash grants during and beyond the project lifecycle. 4. VSLA members can apply and acquire cash grants from the VSLA, the amount of which depends on the needs regarding the setup of the new small-scale enterprise. 5. These cash grants will generate a revolving capital for their VSLA which other community members can also access by joining the VSLA. Once/if the VSLA is dissolved the members will get their principal amount (i.e. cash grant) as well as interest through the VSLA service charges, creating a twofold benefit for participants. <p>Based on the favorable feedback from the community about the cash grants, MC will disburse startup cash grants of 130 USD per each member of 12 groups. This translates into directly improving the food security and livelihoods of their family members. MC will expand every effort in monitoring the progress of this activity on a real-time basis and will continuously share the updates with the FSL sector and OCHA.</p> <p>To implement this monitoring at the grassroots level, MC will engage 28 community-based independent monitors (salaried community volunteers) to rigorously monitor the progress of the VSLAs work, the cash disbursements, collection of monthly installments, maintenance of books and cash registers, and report back to MC on a weekly basis. Each monitor will be tasked to monitor and report the progress of the two VSLA groups. For this purpose, MC will provide these volunteers with specialized and simplified tools to collect and record data. The volunteers will also be trained on data collection methods and MC will establish a database to keep these records.</p>							
<p>Activity 2.1.3</p>							
<p>Standard Activity : Provision of emergency livelihood start-up activities (eg. agrifood processing, restocking, fisheries, establishment of VSLA, multi-purpose cash programming etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness sessions etc.)</p>							

Training and support of 500 women on the production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES)/FAO mud stove modality, mass production of FES and training to support an additional 40 women on handicrafts:

During the interagency needs assessment, it emerged that firewood is the main source of fuel for households. The household dependency on firewood collection leads to deforestation and can increase the protection risks for women and girls. Furthermore, this conventional firewood stove uses two times more wood and also produces a large amount of smoke.

From previous program implementation, MC found that building women's groups capacity on producing FES from locally available materials (FAO mud stove modality) reduces firewood consumption by 40%. By providing an environmentally friendly alternative to the community, MC will reduce the time spent collecting firewood in nearby hills/forests, reduce smoke consumption, increase environmental preservation, and moreover address protection concerns by mitigating risks for women.

Furthermore, MC will replicate its successful experience of FES training implemented under one of its recently completed projects and will support ALBHEER (its local partner) to train 50 women as master trainers who will then further train (through internships and by demonstration) 500 women from their respective communities to produce FES from locally available materials. Under this approach, a total of 550 women will be trained and be actively involved in producing FES in their respective communities. This activity will be implemented by ALBHEER, MC's local partner, while MC with the technical expertise of FAO, will support ALBHEER's efforts, and also monitor (PDM) the progress of FES production and their usage. It is envisioned that by the end of the project a minimum of 50 percent of target beneficiaries will have switched to the environmentally friendly FES. In addition, MC's local partner ALBHEER will also support 40 women who are currently engaged in handicraft activities to improve their knowledge on handicrafts to the extent that their production can compete in the local markets of Deribat, Mershing and Nyala. ALBHEER will hire three local community trainers to train the selected women and provide them with materials to start production after training.

Activity 2.1.4

Standard Activity : Provision of emergency livelihood start-up activities (eg. agrifood processing, restocking, fisheries, establishment of VSLA, multi-purpose cash programming etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness sessions etc.)

Provision of start-up cash grants and technical support through training on small business to 100 youth in the targeted area to improve their income.

During the community consultations, MC recorded that many of the male IDP youth have previous work experience or engaged in small-scale enterprises before their displacement including carpentry, petty trade, roadside vendors, etc. However, they currently lack capital to re-engage in these activities. To address the gap in access to financial services, MC will provide start-up cash grants of 200 USD amount and enterprise training to 100 male youth between the ages of 18-24 years. The training will be around small business management using MC's well-established guidelines and training manual 'Savings and Credit with Business Skills Development'. Following successful completion of the training, the youth will then be provided with a cash grant which will assist them in establishing viable businesses.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring and Reporting:

Robust and participatory monitoring will be a constant activity throughout the life of the project and will be conducted by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Officer (a full-time post designed to cater to the MEL needs of this project), supported by MC and ALBHEER's MEL team. The monitoring of the project's progress will be based on a detailed work plan which outlines the timeframe to realize each activity and its respective outputs. This robust and participatory monitoring system (in addition to ALBHEER's internal MEL system) will enable MC to ensure that the project is being implemented according to plan, and if necessary, MC, in consultation with ALBHEER and communities, will take corrective measures to achieve project results. The reported monitoring and progress data will be checked against the sector-specific indicators and project deliverables and verified on a regular monthly basis. The progress will be shared during the FSL sector coordination meetings and closely coordinated with OCHA, MoFA, and HAC both at the state and federal level to avoid any duplication/overlap of activities. Regular monthly field visits and unannounced spot checks to all project sites will be carried out by the MEL officer with the participation of community members to document progress and ensure the project is implemented as planned. Additionally, MC will discuss and coordinate with the sector and UNOCHA the implementation progress, challenges, lessons learned and best practices to maintain the project's effectiveness and cost efficacy.

Reporting:

MC will comply with the SHF reporting requirements and will provide SHF with the regular monthly progress updates. The following is the frequency of monitoring and reporting activities: a monthly field visit to all project sites; submission of the monthly report from ALBHEER, the local partner; and the monthly coordination meeting with FSL sector and OCHA. Project updates will be based on SMART sector standard indicators (included in the log frame) to ensure project progress and performance reports on relevance, sustainability, impact, effectiveness, and efficiency – how well interventions complement each other.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM):

MC views PDM as tool to gain real-time and robust analysis of the project's tailored designed interventions, as well as the means to measure the effectiveness, efficacy, and appropriateness of the intervention. MC from the outset of the distribution of the agricultural and other inputs will start monthly PDM. The dedicated MEL team will be tasked with this responsibility and they will also coordinate with the FSL sector and UNOCHA for monitoring visits. Furthermore, MC under the sector guidance will develop the specialized tool for PDM, which MC will also share with ALBHEER, who will complete and report back to MC on a regular monthly basis. MC will share the PDM findings with the FSL sector and UNOCHA, and through these entities gain a wider audience for information sharing, as well as to promote best practices and avoid design shortfalls if any are found. Additionally, MC will advise ALBHEER to include this PDM routine in its internal MEL system in addition to its existing PDM practices.

Evaluation:

Each of project's target location will have the pre-and post-harvest assessments which will include important parameters such as the availability of arable land, soil strata, and irrigation sources, as well as an environmental profile to determine the effectiveness and the targeted communities' response to the project interventions.

Financial monitoring:

MC, with the participation of ALBHEER, will carry out regular monthly financial monitoring through 'Budget versus Actuals' to ensure expenditures are justified and complaint with SHF-FMU requirements and to avoid unnecessary under/overspending in the approved budgets, including the partners' individual budgets.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Provision of vegetable seeds to 3000 females for rainy season cultivation: The main livelihood activity of the targeted beneficiaries is rain-fed farming. The lack of access to quality seeds and simple farming tools is a significant barrier for IDPs to engage in productive agricultural activities, as these are items which are often lost during displacement. As part of the community consultations undertaken by MC, the targeted female beneficiaries requested to be supported with improved, fast maturing vegetable and fruit seeds including sorghum, potato, okra, onion, watermelon, beans (Egyptian bean and Turmose), garlic and onion seeds. Providing the beneficiaries with the much-needed seeds will allow them to engage in their own agricultural production and reduce the dependency on external assistance. MC will provide seeds to 3000 females who have access to land (at least a jubraka).	2018					X	X	X	X				
	2019												
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of agricultural hand-tools for 3000 women: During community consultations, a theme that emerged among the female participants was the need for basic agricultural hand tools, as increasing their access to such tools will increase their ability to engage in productive agricultural activities. MC will provide these 3000 women (who shall also be recipients of seeds) with a set of simple toolkits, each kit consisting of two tools: local hoe (krank quiy) and an axe. MC expects that provision of seeds with the above-mentioned needed tools and the required agriculture training, will enable these beneficiaries to improve their agricultural outputs and ultimately their food security.	2018					X	X	X	X				
	2019												

Activity 1.1.3: Provision of customized agronomy ToT training sessions for 600 women:	2018							X	X	X	X		
Provision of 12 customized agronomy ToT training sessions to 600 women (or 20 percent of the total number of women in the project) from the 12 selected villages (recipient of seeds) on vegetable production. The number of women selected from each village to participate in the training will be in proportion to the size of the population of each village. The training will focus on compost making and will be conducted based on the cluster approach. The training topics include; the uses and advantages of compost and the making of compost. Twelve rounds of two-day training sessions will occur and with 50 women participating in each round. This training will provide the women the necessary skills to train other women in their community. MC, in coordination with the MoAF, will also provide these beneficiaries with customized in-field training sessions to enable them to properly plan their farms to optimize the harvest from limited land.	2019												
Activity 2.1.1: Establish 12 VSLA groups for vulnerable women and build their capacity on VSLA methodology and small-scale business / enterprise development skills:	2018				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>During the community consultations with female participants, including pregnant and lactating mothers, MC explored the available livelihood options for household income generation, and the basic supply chain principles vital for the continued existence of a small-scale business. Almost all the female participants reported that their livelihood needs could be addressed in small-scale enterprises. Poor access to financial services was highlighted as the main barrier to this. Additionally, obtaining the sizable funds required to set up a small-scale enterprise through a normal VSLAs methodology is challenging. The approach of providing startup cash grants through VSLA methodology mitigates this issue. MC will establish 12 VSLAs, each group consisting of 20 members with similar interests and mutual trust. MC will build the capacity of the VSLAs through a five-day training package on VSLA methodology and small-scale enterprise development.</p> <p>Based on MC's successful implementation experience of establishing and training similar VSLA groups both in South Darfur State (SDS) and South Kordofan State (SKS), MC has developed an updated context-specific training module. This five-full day training covers both VSLA methodology as well as small-scale business/enterprise development and management. The successful completion of this training enables the participants to successfully kick-start the VSLA. The community management of the VSLAs is then strengthened through the routine mentoring provided by MC and the practical experience of engaging in the day-to-day management and financial activities of the VSLA. To enable these groups to function properly and effectively with the transparency and accountability to their members, MC regularly and rigorously monitors these groups focusing on the strong exit strategy, to embed this approach of accountability and transparency in their sustainable functionality. MC aims to successfully establish and train these 12 VSLA groups in a five-month period. The initial community meetings and mobilization will be carried out during the beneficiary identification and activity targeting at the outset of the project. This effective and time efficient approach will guide the entire process of project implementation.</p>	2019	X											

Activity 2.1.2: Provision of start-up cash grants to 240 members of VSLA groups:	2018								X	X	X	X	X
<p>Potential small-scale enterprise options were explored in the community consultations undertaken by MC. Potential enterprises discussed included small tuck shops, tea selling, cookies and bread making, handicrafts, sewing machines for tailoring, ice cream selling, simple food processing and households obtaining a small deep freezer to sell ice. MC used this opportunity under the community consultation to determine the amount of the cash grant and it was agreed with the community that 130 USD was an appropriate amount as they can accommodate any of the aforementioned ideas.</p> <p>Once agreed on the start-up grant amount, MC then discussed with the beneficiaries the details of the dividends of administering the start-up grants through VSLAs, and explained the following outcomes based on MC's previous successful project implementation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VSLA members can avail and utilize these start-up cash grants several times (by acquiring it through VSLA methodology) if these cash grants are funded by VSLAs. 2. Their money will be safely deposited with the VSLAs in the VSLA bank accounts. 3. The grants can be accessed when they are needed, i.e. when the new entrepreneur is ready to setup her small-scale new enterprise. This extends the multiple benefits and dividends of these cash grants during and beyond the project lifecycle. 4. VSLA members can apply and acquire cash grants from the VSLA, the amount of which depends on the needs regarding the setup of the new small-scale enterprise. 5. These cash grants will generate a revolving capital for their VSLA which other community members can also access by joining the VSLA. Once/if the VSLA is dissolved the members will get their principal amount (i.e. cash grant) as well as interest through the VSLA service charges, creating a twofold benefit for participants. <p>Based on the favorable feedback from the community about the cash grants, MC will disburse startup cash grants of 130 USD per each member of 12 groups. This translates into directly improving the food security and livelihoods of their family members. MC will expand every effort in monitoring the progress of this activity on a real-time basis and will continuously share the updates with the FSL sector and OCHA.</p> <p>To implement this monitoring at the grassroots level, MC will engage 28 community-based independent monitors (salaried community volunteers) to rigorously monitor the progress of the VSLAs work, the cash disbursements, collection of monthly installments, maintenance of books and cash registers, and report back to MC on a weekly basis. Each monitor will be tasked to monitor and report the progress of the two VSLA groups. For this purpose, MC will provide these volunteers with specialized and simplified tools to collect and record data. The volunteers will also be trained on data collection methods and MC will establish a database to keep these records.</p>	2019												

<p>Activity 2.1.3: Training and support of 500 women on the production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES)/FAO mud stove modality, mass production of FES and training to support an additional 40 women on handicrafts:</p> <p>During the interagency needs assessment, it emerged that firewood is the main source of fuel for households. The household dependency on firewood collection leads to deforestation and can increase the protection risks for women and girls. Furthermore, this conventional firewood stove uses two times more wood and also produces a large amount of smoke.</p> <p>From previous program implementation, MC found that building women's groups capacity on producing FES from locally available materials (FAO mud stove modality) reduces firewood consumption by 40%. By providing an environmentally friendly alternative to the community, MC will reduce the time spent collecting firewood in nearby hills/forests, reduce smoke consumption, increase environmental preservation, and moreover address protection concerns by mitigating risks for women.</p> <p>Furthermore, MC will replicate its successful experience of FES training implemented under one of its recently completed projects and will support ALBHEER (its local partner) to train 50 women as master trainers who will then further train (through internships and by demonstration) 500 women from their respective communities to produce FES from locally available materials. Under this approach, a total of 550 women will be trained and be actively involved in producing FES in their respective communities. This activity will be implemented by ALBHEER, MC's local partner, while MC with the technical expertise of FAO, will support ALBHEER's efforts, and also monitor (PDM) the progress of FES production and their usage. It is envisioned that by the end of the project a minimum of 50 percent of target beneficiaries will have switched to the environmentally friendly FES. In addition, MC's local partner ALBHEER will also support 40 women who are currently engaged in handicraft activities to improve their knowledge on handicrafts to the extent that their production can compete in the local markets of Deribat, Mershing and Nyala. ALBHEER will hire three local community trainers to train the selected women and provide them with materials to start production after training.</p>	2018								X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X										
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Provision of start-up cash grants and technical support through training on small business to 100 youth in the targeted area to improve their income.</p> <p>During the community consultations, MC recorded that many of the male IDP youth have previous work experience or engaged in small-scale enterprises before their displacement including carpentry, petty trade, roadside vendors, etc. However, they currently lack capital to re-engage in these activities. To address the gap in access to financial services, MC will provide start-up cash grants of 200 USD amount and enterprise training to 100 male youth between the ages of 18-24 years. The training will be around small business management using MC's well-established guidelines and training manual 'Savings and Credit with Business Skills Development'. Following successful completion of the training, the youth will then be provided with a cash grant which will assist them in establishing viable businesses.</p>	2018								X	X	X	X	
	2019	X	X										
OTHER INFO													
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>													

MC, with the active participation of partners, places the issue of accountability at the core of this project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. Ensuring relevant, quality and timely programming and interventions reflects this commitment. MC and its partners view communities as leading the solutions for the humanitarian issues they face, and thus are regarded as key stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

Accordingly, communities have been involved in all stages of project design including needs assessments, identification of priority activities, and selection of affected areas and vulnerable beneficiaries. The following are examples of concrete community involvement in different stages of the project design and implementation: consultation with the community on beneficiary selection as well as the selection of the locations for targeted livelihoods activities; active involvement of community during hygiene promotion campaigns and other implementation activities; and strong involvement during the PDM process. To ensure full participation of targeted communities in the implementation of the project, at the outset of the award, MC and its partners will conduct a community participatory planning exercise with the targeted communities and locations to confirm the type of interventions required to implement all project activities and to ensure that project deliverables are approved and accepted by the community. MC will strictly adhere to the FSL sector's SoPs for program implementation and work to promote best practices. Furthermore, the beneficiaries will be briefed at the outset of the program through community meetings about the activities of the project and the quantity and quality of inputs which will be provided.

In line with the monthly monitoring assessments which will be conducted, MC will also hold periodic joint review meetings with the affected communities to share information about the project's progress and also address any unforeseen concerns in a timely manner. During the project's implementation, MC will ensure transparency in documenting and transferring project inputs to the community as stipulated in the Technical Agreement.

Throughout project implementation, MC will establish a community complaint mechanism and place a complaint and suggestion box at each village (preferably with the locality office or with the VSLAs), where the community members have the opportunity to record their concerns/issues. MC will assign focal points from each organization, MC MEL officer, where the community members have the opportunity again to voice their concerns/issues and be able to hear back responses and explanations for their issues. In the case of receiving any complaint/concern/issue by the beneficiaries, MC will promptly call an ad hoc meeting at the state level, invite the key stakeholders, to deliberate the issue and take needed corrective measure accordingly, and if needed will be followed by the follow-up tripartite meeting with the sector and OCHA at state level. These meetings will be properly documented and the minutes will be shared among all the stakeholders. Furthermore, the updated status of beneficiary complaints will be an agenda item for MC's regular internal monthly meetings.

Implementation Plan

MC will directly implement the project activities with the targeted communities with a particular focus on women and youth. MC will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), the FSL sector, OCHA, and HAC to ensure that there is no overlap in terms of project beneficiaries or site selection. MC will carry out a general feasibility assessment at the onset of the project to determine the scope of the activities and resources required.

The MC project team will be led by the Senior Program Officer – FSL, supported by two program officers: Program Officer – FSL and Program Officer – M&E and Reporting. The program team will be supported by the operations and finance teams based in Nyala - South Darfur.

MC will actively engage the community in the development of the work plan ensuring that consideration is given to the timing of the agricultural season. Data collection at all levels and reporting will be carried out with community participation and MC will provide designed templates, tools, and formats for this. For this purpose, MC will use a blend of award winning adaptive management tools used in the Syria response and which have proved to be very effective.

The continuous consultation with beneficiaries on project design, implementation and evaluation will be a priority so that the targeted communities have ownership of the process and engage in managing the FSL services to ensure sustainability. MC adheres to SPHERE standards and the FSL sector guidelines to provide adequate and durable FSL services for women and men and people with special needs. MC will use environmentally friendly materials and design to respect gender considerations. MC will carry out community participatory planning at the onset of the project to determine the scope of activities and resources required. The project staff will supervise the identification and verification of vulnerable beneficiaries with the active participation of community-based VSLAs and follow-up ongoing activities until its completion phase to ensure quality programming, and that gender, protection, environment, needs of special groups, and sustainability issues are taken into consideration. MC promotes equal access and participation of women, people living with disabilities (PWD), children, the elderly, and vulnerable people with special needs.

Furthermore, MC will ensure the proper visibility as per the SHF guidelines and the sector's minimum requirement, therefore, each activity will have a suitable visibility product such a signpost, banner during training, etc.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
FSL Sector, UNOCHA, UNFAO, Humanitarian Aid Commission, The Ministry of Agriculture- South Darfur State	Technical support, coordination and progress reporting to avoid the overlap and duplication of activities among the sector implementing partners., Coordination and progress reporting to avoid overlap and duplication of activities among multi-sector implementing partners., Technical support, coordination and progress reporting to avoid the overlap and duplication of activities among the sector implementing partners., Technical support, coordination and information sharing. , Technical support, coordination and information sharing.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Throughout the proposed project's technical design (including the needs assessment, data collection and reporting, activity implementation, service delivery and beneficiary feedback), the project promotes equal access and participation of women (especially in female-headed households and families with disabled male heads), children and the elderly. MC, along with its partners and in collaboration with targeted beneficiaries, analyzed the different needs of women/girls and men/boys in the assessments conducted and integrated these needs in the planned activities and outcomes.

MC also recognizes that women and men respond differently, have different roles and power dynamics in Sudanese society, and bring different priorities and issues to strategy and programming (design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). MC has considered the cultural context and norms in the design of this proposal. A cultural norm in Sudan involves men and boys being served their meal first, with women and girls consuming the remaining food. The household food insecurity means that female family members do not have adequate portions for their meals, leading to malnutrition and deficiencies of essential nutritional elements. Additionally, women in the targeted communities assume the double burden of care giving for their families, while also trying to generate an income. A lack of safe and lucrative livelihoods opportunities not only increases women's economic dependence on others, but can also elevate their vulnerability to violence. MC is aware that introducing livelihoods programs into humanitarian contexts without considering the gender and cultural norms can create backlash and inadvertently heighten the risk of violence against female participants. Considering this, MC is working to improve women's income, nutrition and their vulnerabilities to gender based violence, while also taking into account the cultural sensitivities around household decision making.

During the design of this proposal, MC has referred to the Global Protection Cluster's "Guidelines for integrating gender-based violence interventions in humanitarian action". The proposed project will ensure that both women and men have equitable access to and control over resources, decision making and benefits at all stages of project including the planning, implementation and evaluation phases. Consultation with women will be mandatory for the location and site selection for the distribution of agricultural inputs and beneficiary selection criteria. Additionally, the project will also contribute to gender awareness raising among community members during the training sessions that will be conducted under this activity. Both female and male involvement will be ensured and the active participation of women will be a focus throughout community-based activities considering the cultural differences in the roles of women and men in Sudan. The use of a differentiated and tailored approach will ensure that project is inclusive for all genders based on their needs, roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, MC will hire a gender-balanced team for the implementation of this project and advise the same to its local partner organization. Finally, MC has a gender focal point based in the Nyala Office in South Darfur and all MC team members have received gender awareness training. All data collected as part of the monitoring and evaluation process will also be disaggregated by age and sex

Protection Mainstreaming

MC and its partners actively seek out opportunities for interventions to ensure that vulnerable populations such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities have equal access to humanitarian assistance programs and participation in program design and implementation. Additionally, MC promotes international standards in the program implementation/activities to protect the different needs and rights of the most vulnerable segments of communities and minority groups. MC will closely work with ALBHEER and community leaders to raise the awareness of the rights and special needs of vulnerable groups while accessing the services provided under this project, and will exert the necessary efforts to mainstream protection issues throughout the implementation process. MC will ensure that all activities are carried out by qualified staff to ensure the safety and dignity of target beneficiaries. Additionally, MC will hold a one-day protection training for its team members prior to the launch activities. As part of this, MC will ensure that there is an appropriate referral mechanism in place should any child protection or gender based violence concerns be identified or reported during the project. Furthermore, MC will adhere to the appropriate data protection standards to ensure that the confidentiality and privacy of beneficiaries are respected. The majority of the proposed beneficiaries are IDPs displaced by conflict and may experience challenges accessing formal identification documents. MC will ensure that a lack of documentation (ID cards etc.) does not exclude any individuals from participating in the project and wherever possible, will assist beneficiaries in obtaining necessary documents. MC will pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. Furthermore, MC, with the consultation of respective communities, will ensure the equal representation of these vulnerable groups in beneficiary selection. MC will also liaise with the local authorities to ensure the protection of beneficiaries at distribution sites and the vulnerabilities will be considered in the planning and implementation of the distribution process. Finally, a complaints feedback mechanism will be established with a view to improving programming, assisting in understanding beneficiary and community perceptions, promoting beneficiary empowerment and assisting in the early detection of problems such as targeting, misconduct - including sexual exploitation and abuse, food diversion and fraud.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Similar to the rest of conflict-affected areas in Sudan, the security situation in South Darfur is unpredictable and can be volatile, particularly with the demobilization efforts of rebel groups. To ensure the safety and security of its staff and smooth uninterrupted implementation of project activities, MC has updated security and safety plans in place to prevent and respond to threats. MC works closely with UN agencies, local partner organizations, and stakeholders to share security information, coordination, and joint security emergency response including evacuation and relocation. Furthermore, MC has strong community networks at the locality level and in their respective work areas. MC also has a well-established field office and a strong community network in Nyala for many years which can be instrumental in ensuring the safety and security of staff and project assets, as well as the overall coordination hub for activities. Additionally, MC will instruct field staff to take the requisite UNDSS field security training, and will closely coordinate with UNDSS and OCHA.

Access

MC has been active in SDS since 2009 implementing WASH, FSL, and early recovery programs targeting IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities. MC has equally been an active member of the WASH and FSL sectors at the state and Khartoum levels since 2009. Accessibility and a well-established presence have been the driving criteria in the selection of local partners. Through robust programming and quality program implementation, MC has become well respected and trusted by communities as well as other stakeholders. In addition, MC has been able to implement integrated WASH, FSL, health and nutrition programs in South Darfur for many years and its efforts registered notable contributions in improving the lives of vulnerable populations. This has increased their acceptance and accessibility to the hard to reach communities. The targeted areas are currently accessible and MC does not expect any challenges of securing travel permits to implement in their respective localities. Furthermore, MC has a good working relationship with HAC and the authorities and travel permit requests have never been rejected so far.

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	International Staff	S	4	6,000.00	12	4.00	11,520.00
	<p><i>International Staff salary and Benefits Country Director @ \$8,500 Provides general management support to the program including donor and government representation, staff management, strategic planning and liaison with MC offices in the region and the US and UK. 2% of the total salary is charged to this project. Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager @ \$6,500 This position is responsible for the overall monitoring, reporting and documentation of the MC portfolio. 2% of the total salary is charged to this project. Development Program and Reporting Officer @ \$5,000 Works with the Head of Programs, Program team and M&E department in backstopping and supporting program activities through regular donor report writing, correspondence and follow up with donors and stakeholders, coordination with cluster partners, and M&E activities. This position will also include support program management. 3% of the total salary will be charged to this grant</i></p> <p><i>Communications Officer @ \$4,000</i></p> <p><i>This position is responsible for the overall communication, outreach and coordination of the program with key stakeholders. 2% of the total salary is charged to this project.</i></p>						
1.2	National Staff - Khartoum	S	8	1,725.00	12	4.00	6,624.00
	<p><i>Eight support staff provides country and field wide support to all projects in fleet management, procurement, security, and other general support activities required in the implementation process of the project activities.</i></p> <p><i>Eight staff @ \$1,725 @ 12 months. 2% to this grant.</i></p> <p><i>1) Finance Manager @ \$2,838.50</i></p> <p><i>2) Roaming Compliance Manager @ \$2,262.10</i></p> <p><i>3) Assistance Finance Manager @ \$1,867.20</i></p> <p><i>4) Finance & Sub grants Officer @ \$1450.30</i></p> <p><i>5) HR and Administration Manager @ \$2,237</i></p> <p><i>6) Logistics and Procurement Officer @ \$1,352.40</i></p> <p><i>7) Cleaner @ \$791</i></p> <p><i>8) Driver @ \$910.20</i></p>						
1.3	National Staff - Nyala	S	11	648.45	12	4.30	3,680.60
	<p><i>Eleven support staff provides country and field wide support to all projects in fleet management, procurement, security, and other general support activities required in the implementation process of the project activities.</i></p> <p><i>Eleven staff @ \$648.45@12 months. 2% to this grant.</i></p> <p><i>1) Field Finance Manager @ \$1277</i></p> <p><i>2) Finance and Sub grants Manager @ \$657</i></p> <p><i>3) Admin and HR Manager @ \$768</i></p> <p><i>4) Logistics and Procurement Officer @ \$946</i></p> <p><i>5) 4 Guards @ \$1985</i></p> <p><i>6) 2 Cleaners @ \$1000</i></p> <p><i>7) Driver @ \$500</i></p>						
1.4	National Staff - Nyala Program Staff	D	2	550.00	12	100.00	13,200.00
	<p><i>FSL program staff: 2 national program staff are charged 100% to this project.</i></p> <p><i>These staff will be responsible for work plans, reporting, project implementation and program compliance. To ensure the achievement of program results, they will stay for the project period.</i></p> <p><i>Project Officer @ \$600 (salary and benefits) with 100% charged to this grant</i></p> <p><i>M&E officer @ \$500 (salary and benefits) with 100% charged to this grant</i></p>						
	Section Total						35,024.60
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Provision of seeds to 3000 women for rainy season cultivation	D	1	3,000.00	21	100.00	63,000.00
	<p><i>MC under this activity will provide 3000 females who have access to land (at least a Jubraka), with following improved fast maturing seeds: 50 grams of tomato seed for \$7, 2kg bean seed (kabkaby) for \$5, and 2kg of bean (Turmos) seeds for \$5 and 7kg of sorghum seed for \$3.50</i></p> <p><i>The cost per seeds package includes: seeds \$20.50, distribution cost per package \$0.50 Quantity = 3000 women , unit cost \$21 ,Duration 1,</i></p> <p><i>The total cost per each seed package is \$21 x 3000 female total cost of \$63,000</i></p>						
2.2	Provision of 3000 sets of hand tools to women who received seeds	D	1	3,000.00	10	100.00	30,000.00
	<p><i>MC under this activity will provide 3000 sets of hand tools (consisting of 2 pc of assorted tools), The hand tools set cost includes: each set will consist of hoe and ax for \$10 , Quantity =3,000 women , Duration 10,</i></p> <p><i>Total cost of \$30,000</i></p>						

2.3	Provision of 12 customized agronomy ToT training sessions (to 600 women / recipient of seeds) for vegetable production	D	12	289.91	1	100.00	3,478.92
	<i>A total of 12 training sessions will be provided. The training cost per each session includes: cash incentive for the facilitator from the Ministry of Agriculture, training materials and handouts refreshments and in-field transportation. The total cost per each in-field training sessions is \$289.91 Total cost = \$3,479.28.</i>						
2.4	Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM), regular monthly PDM visits of agriculture inputs, i.e. vegetable seeds and assorted tools	D	4	750.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>The costs estimated for 4 PDMs includes facilitator fee, data entry fee, stationary and transportation of facilitator for each trip to the project locations. The cost is \$750. The total cost for the 4 trips is \$3,000.</i>						
2.5	Establish 12 VSLA groups for women and build their capacity on VSLA methodology and small-scale business/enterprise development skills	D	12	200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>MC, with the active participation of the community, will develop strong selection criteria to select around 240 women from the targeted area to form 12 VSLA groups. The cost of the establishment of these groups includes: stationary and materials for 240 participants at \$5 = \$1200 and refreshments for 240 participants at \$240 x 5 days = \$1200 Total establishment cost is \$2400.</i>						
2.6	Provision of startup cash grants to the members of 12 VSLA groups via VSLA funded startup cash grants	D	240	130.00	1	100.00	31,200.00
	<i>Based on this favorable feedback from the community, MC will disburse startup cash grants per each member of 12 groups (240 members). The unit cost of \$130 reflects the amount of start-up cash grant to each VSLA member. Total will be \$ 31,200.</i>						
2.7	Provision of startup cash grants to 100 male youth to enhance their small businesses	D	100	200.00	1	100.00	20,000.00
	<i>Provision of start-up cash grants to 100 youth in the targeted area to improve their incomes. After completion of the training, MC will disburse start-up cash grants of \$200 to each participant. Quantity 100 male , Duration 1, total cost Total of 100 participants x \$200= \$20,000</i>						
2.8	Train 100 male youth on small business management	D	100	39.90	1	100.00	3,990.00
	<i>Provision technical support through training on small business to 100 youth in the targeted areas. The training cost for each participant includes: facilitator fees \$10., stationary and photocopying \$ 2 and training materials \$12 and refreshments for participant \$100, Quantity 100 male, duration 1, unit cost \$39.9 Total cost for 100 participants is \$3,990.</i>						
	Section Total						157,068.92
3. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Local Travel Airfare & Per diem & Travel Expenses	D	8	400.00	1	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>The \$400 unit cost include airfare with domestic travel between target locations for the implementation for the activities and to attend the monthly coordination meetings.</i>						
	Section Total						3,200.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Training of 50 women master trainer on the production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES)/FAO mud stove modality	D	1	1,375.00	1	100.00	1,375.00

	<i>Al bheer local partner will to train 50 women as master trainers who will then further train (through internships and by demonstration) 500 women from their respective communities to produce FES from locally available materials. By this approach, in total 550 women will be trained who will be actively involved in producing FES in their respective communities. The master training cost for each participant is \$ 27.5 and includes: cash incentive for the facilitator \$ 10, refreshment \$10 and training materials is \$7.5 Total training cost is \$1, 375 (\$50 per day x for 5 days); stationary and materials for 80 participants \$400.00 (\$5.00 per each participant), and refreshments 50 participants \$750.00 (\$3 per day x for 5 days x for 50 participants). Total training cost is 1, 375</i>							
6.2	Training of and supporting of 500 women on the production of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES)/FAO mud stove modality and mass production of FES	D	1	8,188.00	1	100.00	8,188.00	
	<i>Albheer local partner to train 500 women (through internships and by demonstration) from their respective communities to produce FES from locally available materials. By this approach, in total 550 women will be trained who will be actively involved in producing FES in their respective communities. The training cost includes: cash incentive for 50 women trainers - \$2500 (\$50 per each master trainer to train 10 women internees x for 50 master trainers); materials for 500 women internees - \$1,000 (\$2 per each internee) materials for mass production \$4688 Total training cost is \$8,188</i>							
6.3	Training of and supporting of 40 young women on the production of handcraft	D	1	4,840.00	1	100.00	4,840.00	
	<i>The training cost of 40 participants on handicrafts includes: cash incentive for 2 trainers - \$300 (\$150 per each trainer to train 20 women); materials for 40 women internees - \$113.5, materials and tools for 40 women.</i>							
6.4	ALBHEER Staff	D	10	321.04	1	100.00	3,210.40	
	<i>Al bheer local partner staff: One Project officer One M&E One Admin Assistant One Finance Assistant</i>							
6.5	ALBHEER operation running cost	D	1	200.00	10	100.00	2,000.00	
	<i>Operational and general cost with unit cost of \$200</i>							
6.6	PSC Amount	D	1	1,400.20	1	100.00	1,400.20	
	<i>Local partner PSC amount 7%</i>							
	Section Total						21,013.60	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs								
7.1	Vehicle operating & maintenance - Khartoum	S	1	3,000.00	12	1.00	360.00	
	<i>This cost is required to provide transportation services for direct implementation of project activities and support functions both in field and at country office. 1% of estimated vehicles running costs (rent, fuel, repair and maintenance, insurance) is charged to this grant.</i>							
7.2	Communication, stationery and other costs - Khartoum	S	1	3,500.00	12	1.00	420.00	
	<i>This cost for INTERNET, mobile calls and stationery needed for implementation. 1% will be charged to this grant.</i>							
7.3	Utilities and supplies - Khartoum office	S	1	4,000.00	12	1.00	480.00	
	<i>The utilities, supplies, equipment, maintenance, and other general running costs for MC country office Khartoum. 1% will be charged to this grant.</i>							
7.4	Vehicle Rent - Nyala	D	1	2,600.00	6	100.00	15,600.00	
	<i>Vehicle rent exclusively for 6 months of program activities.</i>							
7.5	Vehicle operating & maintenance - Nyala	S	2	3,000.00	12	2.00	1,440.00	
	<i>This cost is required to provide transportation services for direct implementation of project activities and support functions both in field and at the country office. 1% of estimated vehicles running costs (rent, fuel, repair and maintenance, insurance) is charged to this grant.</i>							
7.6	Communication, stationery and other costs - Nyala	S	1	3,405.00	12	2.00	817.20	
	<i>This cost for internet, mobile calls and stationery needed for implementation. 1% will be charged to this grant.</i>							
7.7	Utilities and supplies - Nyala	S	1	4,000.00	12	2.00	960.00	

	<i>The utilities, supplies, equipment, maintenance, and other general running costs for the MC country office in Nyala. 1% will be charged to this grant</i>			
	Section Total			20,077.20
SubTotal		526.00		236,384.32
Direct				210,082.52
Support				26,301.80
PSC Cost				
PSC Cost Percent				5.76
PSC Amount				13,615.74
Total Cost				250,000.06

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
South Darfur -> East Jebel Marra	100	9,286	9,939	3,059	5,276	27,560	

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	MCS 8037 TRC.1.xlsx
Technical Review	3-MCS_8037-FSLinput.doc