

Requesting Organization :	GOAL			
Allocation Type :	2018 – SHF 2nd Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Provision of Food Security and Livelihoods Support for Conflict Affected populations in kutum and Al-Waha Localities, North Darfur State – Sudan.			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/FSL/INGO/8803	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	400,000.00	
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>The project will target 18,263 direct beneficiaries comprising of IDPs, rural under served communities, nomadic pastoralists and host communities experiencing protracted crisis. With this proposed FSL intervention under this action, activities will complement the ongoing Health and Nutrition as well as WASH interventions, holistically addressing the ongoing critical situation in Kutum and Al Waha localities.</p> <p>The project's overall objective is to improve household food and livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable populations in target areas. With SHF funding, the project aims to contribute to an improvement in food and livelihoods security for IDPs, poor and marginalized women, men and children in North Darfur State, using an integrated approach, covering the sectors of health and nutrition, WASH and women's empowerment.</p> <p>The proposed activities under this action will address access to food sources which will impact on both food insecurity and thus dietary uptake. The FSL approach adopted by GOAL for North Darfur recognizes that food security cannot be treated as a basic need, separate from wider livelihoods considerations. Households may go hungry in order to preserve seed, tools, animals or other assets. GOAL is thus proposing the interventions below, which will strengthen the resilience and adaptability of vulnerable households.</p> <p>Improving access to food sources and food availability will be provided by increasing access to locally adaptable improved crop seeds and varieties through the implementation of seed voucher and fairs as an alternative seed distribution approach (seed fairs have been acknowledged as one of the best mechanisms to assist farmers in emergency and early recovery situations, such as currently in North Darfur). These inputs will be utilized in micro gardens, group gardens and on staple and cash crop farms (micro gardens are particularly beneficial in Kutum where women can be at serious risk if they leave the confines of the IDP camps). Besides, vegetable seeds for micro gardens will be distributed to vulnerable households attending nutrition supplementary feedings programmes. This activity enables families at risk or suffering from malnutrition to increase their food intake and their nutritional diversity, both of which play a role in the prevention of malnutrition, whilst not requiring access to land or significant water availability. This is particularly appropriate in this context in camps and towns in Darfur where both land and water availability are limited, but malnutrition still prevalent.</p> <p>In Darfur, it is noted that for many households livestock plays an important role in promoting food security by diversifying food sources and providing a potential source of cash income. The importance of small ruminants in improving food security among women and children is especially great. Therefore, GOAL proposes to distribute small ruminants (goats) as well as chickens to target communities. GOAL will also work with vulnerable and disempowered women to provide training, support and mobilisation in livelihoods diversification and income generation through implementation of Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLAs).</p> <p>In North Darfur, because of recurrent drought and high demand for firewood, foliage coverage is poor. GOAL will work with the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Forestry to plan tree seedlings (for sheds/fruit tree) in targeted areas and around water yards. GOAL will work with the community to establish 6 Nursery sites located in strategic locations.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
7,428	7,731	1,521	1,584	18,264

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	5,095	5,303	1,044	1,087	12,529
People in Host Communities	2,333	2,428	477	497	5,735

Indirect Beneficiaries :

70,527. These are the total number of the population in the target areas who will indirectly benefit from overarching activities such as nursery sites, environmental rehabilitation, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) training.

Catchment Population:

181,671 individuals. This is equivalent to the overall population that live in the locations where the FSL activities will be implemented

Link with allocation strategy :

Proposed activities are in line with the Cluster Objective: Strengthen the livelihoods of long-term IDPs and aligned with the Strategic Objectives of the 2018 HRP (used as the basis for the SHF 2nd allocation) Outcome 2: Protracted Displacement: Displaced Population, refugees, returnees, and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access to essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance. The project links to the 2018 SHF guiding principles of area-based approaches (North Darfur), multi-sectorality (nutrition, WASH, and health), and ensuring value for money. However, as per guidelines for the allocation, a separate proposal is being submitted by GOAL for WASH, health and nutrition interventions for the same locality and thus, ensure a holistic approach. Proposed activities will focus on seeds and input provision; small ruminant distribution; Community Animal Health Workers training (CAHWs); environmental rehabilitation through establishing nursery sites and provision of seedlings; and access to finance through Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA). With complimentary donor funding from other sources, GOAL is currently implementing health and nutrition, WASH and women empowerment activities in the same target areas. Furthermore, all health facilities that GOAL support in the target areas are putting in place the Early Warning Response Systems. GOAL also has trained and established team on the ground under Health, WASH and Nutrition Sector who are conducting Mass MUAC screening, EPI campaign and wide range of hygiene promotion activities in the target areas and thus, completing and maximizing the impact of the activities proposed under this action.

The proposed activities will take place in Kutum and Al Waha Localities - priority areas for humanitarian support according to the 2018 humanitarian requirements. GOAL is the only INGO providing nutrition, WASH & health interventions in these areas. Overall, the proposed interventions are aiming at improving household food and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable populations in Sudan while contributing towards the humanitarian-development nexus.

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
Jen Williams	Country Director	jwilliams@sd.goal.ie	+249 912163531
Dawit Beyene	Assistant Country Director - Programmes	dbeyene@sd.goal.ie	+249 012178109

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

While the unilateral ceasefires have enabled a general improvement in the security situation across Darfur, humanitarian needs continue. Humanitarian needs in 2018 have increased by one million people due to the South Sudanese refugee influx, diseases outbreaks, food insecurity and malnutrition. The conflicts in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile have resulted in widespread displacement. In 2018, 1.8 million IDPs in Darfur need humanitarian assistance. (SHF allocation strategy paper - Sudan, 2nd Allocation, 2018,). According to the January 2018 FEWS NET, North Darfur where Kutum and Al Waha localities are located may begin to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food security. The prolonged conflict in Darfur has crippled the life of the people, rural incomes, destroyed food production and degraded rural infrastructure and assets, which as a result severely affected the livelihoods of the people and thus triggered a serious humanitarian crisis. As per the Mass MUAC screening conducted in Kutum in November 2017, the GAM and SAM rate stands at 12.2 and 1.4, respectively.

Ceasefires by the Government of Sudan and most armed groups have continued to result in significantly less conflict and related displacement in Darfur. A reduction in inter-communal tensions and related displacement in the area has also been reported. The relatively improved security conditions in some parts of Darfur have also encouraged the return of refugees and IDPs.

According to Sudan Outlook report, between February and May 2018, households in most areas will begin to exhaust their food stocks and households will shift to market purchases as their main source of food. During this time, staple food supply will increase seasonally. In addition, households will supplement their income with adapting negative coping mechanisms such as the collection and sale of firewood, increased sales of livestock, and nonagricultural labor. As a result, most areas of Sudan particularly in North Darfur will continue to face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity. However, poor households in the areas of Kassala, North Kordofan, and North Darfur are the worst affected by the poor 2017 rainy season performance and will continue to face large livelihood protection deficits and moderate food consumption gaps and will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) – and hence, the situation calls for various FSL intervention to curve the trend.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Sudan government, the monthly inflation rate has increased from 34.61 percent in August to 35.13 percent in September. Sudan's inflation rate has been steadily increasing over the past and increases in prices for non-staple foods and non-food items are reducing the purchasing power of the poor households.

The recent lifting of wheat subsidies and devaluation of the Sudanese currency has led to significant price increases for key food and non-food items. Prices for key staple foods, such as locally produced sorghum and imported wheat, increased on average by 35 percent between December and January. According to the Sudan's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), inflation in Sudan increased sharply from 25 percent in December 2017 to 52 percent in January 2018.

GOAL has been responding to the emergency in North Darfur since 2003, and the context under which GOAL operates in North Darfur remains the same. The localities are characterized by insignificant to zero investment in infrastructure development; low presence/deployment of qualified civil servants in Agriculture, WASH, Health and Nutrition sectors; continued conflict and tension between communities, and armed forces; and disconnect or low levels of collaboration between locality and state line ministries. GOAL continues to provide essential lifesaving services based on needs and identified gaps in Kutum.

2. Needs assessment

In 2017, despite some gains on attaining relative peace and increased humanitarian access, Darfur continues to face a complex humanitarian emergency caused by two main factors: conflict – leading to wide-scale population displacement, and poor governance, insufficient basic services as well as weak rule of law; and adverse climatic and socio-cultural conditions – leading to crisis levels of food insecurity, critical malnutrition, and fragile social cohesion. The large scale and long-term nature of displacement with unmatched economic opportunities, has exposed people to major hardship and uncertainty. Therefore, the humanitarian and security situation in Kutum remains fragile and unpredictable.

The protracted Darfur crisis has resulted in the abandonment of land and traditional coping strategies. In 2012, more than half of the people were dependent on food aid as a means of survival. The 2016 MICS showing 85.1% of the population depending on food bought from the market, this may not necessarily mean that they had enough food available but could instead be linked to the reduction of food aid available through WFP and own food production in general. In 2018, Kutum locality remain a priority locality for humanitarian intervention.

Food security and economic challenges are expected to intensify as the lean season, which typically starts in May, approached. This year, the lean season is expected to start earlier than usual and be more severe than usual. Intensified monitoring of the situation required.

According to 2017 pre-harvest crop survey in North Darfur, major constraints to crop production and diversification are due to lack of inputs and farm labors, pests infestations, poor soil fertility, erratic rains and flash flood coupled with inter-clan conflicts. The survey has recommended for provision of inputs, field training and extension services

Findings from the SMOA and WFP comprehensive food security assessment carried out showed that the highest percentage of food insecure households is found in North and West Darfur (23 percent each), compared to 11 percent of the households in South Darfur.

Moreover, about one-third of households in both North and West Darfur were vulnerable to food insecurity at the time of the survey. WFP has conducted extensive surveying, assessing food security and household economy among displaced persons and the general population, which shows elevated food insecurity, due to the increased cost of living and localized failure of the agricultural season. This will lead to an increased need for food assistance among (i) populations already receiving assistance as household food gap has increased; and (ii) additional populations i.e. residents impacted by localized agricultural failure, previously food secure IDPs that no longer receiving general food assistance, and the most vulnerable segment of the general population, country-wide.

Darfur farmers severely face lack of technological options, poor support services such as agricultural and livestock extension service, research and credit schemes. Agriculture and livestock research institutions are weak and underfunded with weak planning capacity, as a result, many of the issues facing the sector needs attention for development. Therefore, GOAL Proposes to distribute improved seeds and inputs to small holder farmers; improved small ruminants (Goats) as well as chickens to target communities. GOAL will also work with vulnerable and disempowered women to provide training, support and mobilisation in livelihoods diversification and income generation through implementation of Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLAs).

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The proposed project targets conflict affected vulnerable men, women, children and people with special needs, along with IDPs who are living in crowded settings where the likelihood of disease outbreak is therefore high and no alternative FSL options are available. The actual targeting process will be closely coordinated with Bureau of Agriculture, Community Leaders, Village Development Committee, and GOAL community process teams. Under this action, GOAL aims to reach the following direct and indirect beneficiaries.

1. Direct Beneficiaries: 18,264 beneficiaries, this includes:

- Seeds and inputs (seed fair): 900 HHs X 6 average family size = 5,400
- Livestock (Distribution of Improved goats): 200 HHs X 6 average family size = 1,200
- Poultry Farm (Distribution of improved chickens): 50HHsX 6 average family size= 300
- Strengthen Animal Health Services/establishment/Training of CAHWs: 20 CAHWs X 6 average family size =120
- Tree planting/Distributing of seedling (fruits/sheds/: 1,850 HHs X 6 average family size= 11,100
- Nursery site/Seedlings producers: 24 X 6 average family size = 144

2. Indirect Beneficiaries: 70,527 persons. These are the total population living in the 10-targeted villages including the two IDP camps who will indirectly benefit from the establishment of CAHWs system, Nursery site and environmental rehabilitation activities etc

3. Out of the total direct beneficiaries 69% of them are IDPs, while the remaining 31% are conflict affected communities;

4. Grant Request Justification

GOAL remains wholly committed to maintaining its long-established presence in North Darfur and providing Integrated FSL (under this SHF grant) and Health & nutrition, WASH and Women empowerment activities (through alternative grants) to maintain the well-being and dignity of the conflict-affected communities in which GOAL works. The prevailing poor FSL situation as well as the existing weak health system and limited capacity for line-ministries to deliver FSL interventions and quality health/Nutrition services in Kutum and Al Waha locality has made Kutum a top priority locality for FSL, Health, Nutrition, WASH and Protection humanitarian interventions. Kutum has been a stronghold for armed groups for so long and GOAL is the only international NGOs providing health and nutrition services in the locality.

GOAL will assist vulnerable communities with seeds and input provision, environmental rehabilitation, livestock distribution, and community animal health workers training in 10 villages: Kassab IDP camps, Fata borno IDP camp, Umlyona, Corgae, Tongulat, Kutum town, Damarat El sheik, Mesri, Almanara, and Dawa.

As part of integrated approach using alternative funding, GOAL will implement life-saving treatment of malnutrition through OTPs integrated within PHC programming and activities, in line with the priority of the nutrition sector. Additionally, GOAL's nutrition programing in the target area have a strong preventive component (NIPP) that target mothers of malnourished children, PLW, and fathers from the same households, as well as other influential groups/people in the community, who influence many of the decisions related to the family care practices. Although a nutrition specific project, NIPP also partly addresses livelihood, WASH and health issues, in an attempt to holistically address key causes of malnutrition – the proposed FSL activities under this action will maximize impact and expedite changes in the lives of target communities. Combined with ongoing Health, Nutrition, WASH, and Women Empowerment activities, the proposed intervention will ensure the provision of a complete package of essential services for food insecure communities as well as for both severe and moderate malnutrition cases in line with sector priorities.

It is largely recognized by all stakeholders that GOAL remains the only INGO health-nutrition care provider in Kutum and Al Waha for communities affected by this protracted crisis. GOAL has confirmed funding from other donors to support activities in Kutum from May onwards – However, there are still funding gaps to design and deliver essential FSL intervention. Therefore, SHF funding is critical to support life-saving interventions provided by GOAL in this high priority area starting from April/May 2018. GOAL has a long-established presence in this area, is currently delivering key health, nutrition and WASH services, has built up key relationships with local communities, local authorities, State line ministries and other relevant stakeholders and is therefore ideally placed to continue the provision of these services.

5. Complementarity

GOAL follows a multi-sectorial approach that relies on complimentary multi-donor funding to ensure comprehensive coverage, addressing a broad range of critical humanitarian needs that exist in North Darfur, including health, nutrition, WASH, and women empowerment. The proposed intervention will enhance peaceful coexistence between the IDP and host communities; and could also be used as an entry point to facilitate more integration where by it opens more opportunity for the IDPs to access some key natural resources such as access to farm land, pasture land etc.

To address the high rates of MAM, GOAL has been implementing the NIPP approach, directly tackling the underlying behavioral causes of undernutrition in children under 5 and PLWs. In North Darfur, NIPP was implemented to improve nutritional outcomes of moderately malnourished children and malnourished PLW in geographical areas not supported by WFP Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding programmes. It takes a household-level sustainable approach to malnutrition and morbidity reduction through behavior change. The proposed FSL intervention under this action will complement ongoing Health, Nutrition, and WASH intervention in the area.

GOAL consistently participate in cluster and various coordination meetings at the federal, state and locality levels to share learnings, best practices, and harmonize approaches. GOAL will endeavor to share the outcomes of this intervention and lessons to be learned under this action with relevant partners and sectors as appropriate.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To improve household food security and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable populations in Kutum & Al Waha localities in North Darfur.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Strengthen the livelihoods of long-term IDPs	Outcome 2: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access to essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : In line with cluster objectives, the project will continue to contribute to improve household food security and livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable populations in North Darfur. The project is designed to deliver high impact essential FSL interventions such as seeds and input distribution, livestock distribution, environment rehabilitation, capacity building and access to finance for small holder farmers through VSLA. Activities aimed at providing essential services for immediate needs will be provided while at the same time building communities resilience which in turn ultimately contributing to humanitarian development nexus.

Outcome 1

Increased diversity and productivity of food crops for targeted households

Output 1.1

Description

Provision of farm inputs and livestock to 1,150 farmers

Assumptions & Risks

1. Continued safe humanitarian access by GOAL staff to areas of operation is essential to ensure quality monitoring and supervision, therefore to carry out the activities.
2. Continued cooperation and support of authorities for humanitarian interventions:
 - a) Receipt of security clearance to transport FSL supplies and movement in areas which are deemed to have unpredictable insecurity.
3. Continued support of UN agencies and Cluster/sectors
 - a) UNOCHA support for overall coordination and liaising with other humanitarian actors.
 - b) UNDSS support on security monitoring and analysis.
 - c) UNAMID support to joint travel and logistics arrangements for monitoring visits by international staff.
 - d) UNFPA support in terms of provision of clean delivery kits and RH supplies according to funding availability.
 - e) Provision of twice weekly WFP helicopter services to access Kutum town.
4. Continued availability of staff as the GOAL program depends on the availability of quality national and international staff.
5. Continued donor support as GOAL's integrated, multi-sector Programme is dependent on the continuing support of international donors.

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 livelihoods restoring agriculture and livestock inputs/services, trainings, and kits. (HRP 2018)	564	586			1,150

Means of Verification : FSL progress report/Post Distribution report

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of target beneficiaries reporting own production of household food					1,150
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Means of Verification : baseline/end line survey/PDM/Progress report

Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of households trained, assisted with input and managed to grow diverse crops and vegetables					920
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Means of Verification : Post harvest assessment/PDM/FSL progress report

Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of households trained, assisted with input and managed to keep their livestock as source of nutrition and income					920
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Means of Verification : Post Distribution Monitoring/FSL Progress Report

Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of household who report consumption of at least 3 meals a day as a result of FSL intervention					920
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Means of Verification : Post Harvest/MICS

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

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

Distribution of Seeds and Inputs.
 This event will be conducted once in project period as per the seasonal calendar through seed fair approach. Accordingly, seeds, seedlings & tool vouchers will be distributed to a total of 900 target HH farmers. The total value of the voucher per household will be 1500SDG. Cash crop and vegetable seeds such as sesame, sorghum, millet, onions, okra and tools such as hoe, shovel etc will be provided at the fair at a low price.
 In addition to provision of seeds and input, this intervention will have far reaching impact in terms of creating linkage between farmers and seed vendors and stimulating local economies.

Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Identify and train Community Extension Workers:							
There will be 10 community extension workers identified and trained to provide on-going technical support and also be the link between the farmers and the program.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Provision of extension sessions for the targeted small farmers:							
The targeted farmers will participate in various sessions whereby they will be orientated on best agricultural practices. The sessions will mainly be on seeds & seedlings variety, cultivation of land, use of compost fertilizer, inter cropping, crop rotation... etc. These sessions will be conducted at the village level where in each session there will be a group of farmers attending. Sessions will be organized before, during and after the rainy seasons.							
Activity 1.1.4							
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.)							
Distribution of local species goats. These animals will be sourced locally. Restocking with local animals has proved the most successful approach as such animals are accustomed to the local condition, with no risk of introducing new diseases. Providing locally available animals will also leave overall stocking density on the rangeland unchanged, since it entails re-distributing the same livestock to poorer households within the same area, while the local economy also benefits. The goats are generally manageable for pastoral households and are readily available in the local market. The selection variety will be determined by the ministry of animal resources, North Darfur to ensure the suitability and adaptability to the target locations/villages. This will be done under the supervision of the veterinary service providers. Vaccination will be conducted before distribution to ensure the animals are fit. Supplementary feed and vaccination component will be provided to the beneficiaries as a package. GOAL will also work with the community leaders to identify and target a total of 200 IDPs and conflict affected and food insecure households in host communities and IDP camps. A deliberate effort will be exerted to identify those families with SAM children admitted in OTP or MAM children enrolled in NIPP program and , with elderly/female/child headed households as well as households with chronically sick family members. Training will be delivered to target beneficiaries on best practices of animal husbandry. As per the FSL cluster recommendation, as well as relevance to the context, the program will provide each of the target households with 3 local species female goats of productive age. The program will also facilitate vaccination services upon distribution. The trained community extension workers will continue to provide on-going technical support. This intervention will aim to contribute to food/nutrition security at the household level as well as provide alternate source of income.							
Targeting and distribution: GOAL will work with Village Development Committee (VDC) in areas where they area already established and functional. If the VDC are not available, GOAL will work the Ministry of social welfare and community leaders to form a VDC consisting of community leaders, influential community members (such as teachers, health workers, religious leaders etc.) as selected by community members. A close effort will be made to ensure that gender representation is observed in the composition of VDC members. And then, GOAL will work with the VDC to identify 200 households to benefit from the first and second phase distribution. The first 100 households will receive 3 local species female goats per family directly from GOAL in the first phase of distribution and this group will make commitment with the VDC to pass on the first generation to the remaining 100 households. The commitment will be between among the first phase beneficiaries, VDC and the second phase beneficiary. This means each beneficiary from the second phase is tied with specific households from the first phase.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Conduct Pre/Post Harvest Assessment.							
In addition to the Pre/post harvest assessment, GOAL will conduct Post Distribution Assessment (PDM) to monitor and ensure best use of input delivered and capture the performance of the interventions.							
Outcome 2							
Target households have increased cash income and increased diversity of their cash income sources.							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Provision of income generating activities to 900 households							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of targeted households whose livelihoods assets were built, restored, or maintained with improved HFCS. (HRP 2018).					900
Means of Verification : Post Distribution Monitoring Report/PDM/FSL Progress report (Target include # of HH reached through Poultry farm, livestock distribution, Community Animal Health /CAHWs/ Training and Seedling producers, VSLA)							
Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of target beneficiaries who have increased household income as a result of GOAL's intervention					720

Means of Verification : PDM/MICS/end line survey

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Provision of veterinary (i.e. vaccination and treatment) and livestock inputs and services (eg. animal feed, watering, trainings, community awareness session etc.)

Train and Establish 20 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).

CAHWs will be identified from each of the 10 target communities (1 male and 1 female) and will be going through a detailed pre-service training. Upon successful completion of the training, CAHWs will be provided with start up CAHWs kit. The project will target both Kutum & Al Waha localities. In Al Waha where FAO already established CAHWs network, the project will provide refresher training. For villages in Al Waha and Kutum locality & rural areas where FAO does not have network, the project will identify and train CAHWs to have the capacity to provide basic services to pastoralists in rural villages. These CAHWs will have accessibility in the remote locations targeted by distribution of goats and chicken to support the health of the animals.

Activity 2.1.2

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

Establish 6 Nursery Site:

GOAL will work with ministry of Agriculture to establish 6 Nursery Site. The Nursery Site will be managed by a group of 4 members (totaling 24). The Group members will be provided with detailed training, ongoing on the job support and start up seedlings. The group members will supply community member, schools etc. with variety of seedlings for a fee.

At initial stage GOAL will procure 6000 seedlings for distribution in the IDP camps. This will boost the initial start up capital of the nursery site as well as rehabilitate the environment in the IDP camps. In the nutrition sector where we have the NIPP activities, GOAL distributes seedlings to mothers of children with malnutrition for use in the micro-gardens at the household level. Through this project, we would like to scale up the activity which has been a success as it is also supported by the local authorities since the population is able to access seedlings locally. In addition, this intervention was previously funded by CHF under FSL project in 2013 whereby the established nurseries are still functional but are now in need of rehabilitation.

Activity 2.1.3

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.)

GOAL will establish 30 VSLA groups and train them on VSLA approach. The members of these groups will be the beneficiaries of various FSL interventions under this action. Three VSLA will be formed in each the 10 targeted villages /locations. The VSLA committees will be trained and will be assisted and followed up for 9 months. The trained VSLA members will cascade the training to other VSLA members. GOAL aims to reach a total of 900 HHs through 30 VSLA groups.

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.)

Support households to establish poultry farm at household level.

GOAL will train 50 households on poultry farming and provide them with improved chickens. The chicken are the cross breed type and will be sourced locally. The chicken are generally manageable as they are available in the local areas. The target households will receive capacity building on best practices of chicken keeping. The selection variety of the chicken will be determined by the ministry of animal resources, North Darfur to ensure the suitability and adaptability to the target locations/villages. This will be done under the supervision of the poultry specialists. Vaccination will be conducted before distribution to ensure the animals are fit. The project will train the beneficiaries on how to treat and feed the chicken. Feeding equipment (both for food and water) will be distributed. The project will distribute approximately 6 chickens per household hence the managing will not require a complex management system

Outcome 3

Target households rehabilitated the environment through tree planting, especially in the IDP camps

Output 3.1

Description

3000 households engaged in environmental rehabilitation activities

Assumptions & Risks

1. Continued safe humanitarian access by GOAL staff to areas of operation is essential to ensure quality monitoring and supervision, therefore to carry out the activities.
2. Continued cooperation and support of authorities for humanitarian interventions:
 - a) Receipt of security clearance to transport FSL supplies and movement in areas which are deemed to have unpredictable insecurity.
3. Continued support of UN agencies and Cluster/sectors
 - a) UNOCHA support for overall coordination and liaising with other humanitarian actors.
 - b) UNDSS support on security monitoring and analysis.
 - c) UNAMID support to joint travel and logistics arrangements for monitoring visits by international staff.
 - d) UNFPA support in terms of provision of clean delivery kits and RH supplies according to funding availability.
 - e) Provision of twice weekly WFP helicopter services to access Kutum town.
4. Continued availability of staff as the GOAL program depends on the availability of quality national and international staff.
5. Continued donor support as GOAL's integrated, multi-sector Programme is dependent on the continuing support of international donors.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	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)	1,470	1,530			3,000
Means of Verification : PDM (the targets are the 3000 households engaged in tree planting in the IDP camps)							
Indicator 3.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of Nursery Site established and functioning					6
Means of Verification : PDM/FSL Progress report							
Activities							
Activity 3.1.1							
Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)							
Establishment of 6 Nursery Sites. GOAL will support community in 6 villages to establish nursery sites. GOAL will provide start up seeds, training, ongoing monitoring and other inputs to ensure that the nursery sites meet standards.							
Activity 3.1.2							
Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)							
Seedling production. The six Nursery sites will produce various seedlings for distribution to communities and others for a fee							
Activity 3.1.3							
Standard Activity : Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. trainings, community awareness session etc.)							
Distribution of Seedlings to IDPs. GOAL will procure and distribute 6000 seedlings to 3000 households in the two IDP camps.							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Field program teams are responsible for the day to day data collection and data entry onto respective databases. This data is submitted to the MEAL and respective Technical Coordinators at Khartoum level for analysis, reporting, identification of needs, ensuring that all interventions are up to acceptable standards through regular monitoring visits to facilities and intervention groups. Sector coordination meetings for staff from the project sites are held on a regular basis in El Fasher and Kutum. The forum is used for technical discussions to ensure consistency in terms of guidelines and protocols followed across all projects, and to review project progress.

Programme Coordinators will travel to the field on a quarterly basis at a minimum with oversight and scrutiny from international staff who also travel to the field when feasible. Quarterly workshops are held regionally to build skills, review programs and plan / re-design activities. Program coordinators are responsible for ensuring regular day-to-day monitoring is conducted and teams are supported. With the existing improved access to the field, in 2018 GOAL will increase the frequency of supportive monitoring field visits to the field by senior international staff. GOAL will undertake internal monitoring including:

- Quarterly & monthly monitoring visits of on-going activities to collect data and report on progress of all key activities, indicators, targets
- Weekly Sector update meeting/report on activities
- Monthly program team meetings at Khartoum coordination level
- Monthly Sector progress reports on activities including analysis and explanations for results and trends
- Senior Management Meetings held on a bi-monthly basis in Kutum.
- Quarterly review meeting for evaluations/assessments recommendations where action plan agreed and followed.
- Quarterly and final reports submitted to SHF
- Regular grant management meetings to ensure periodic review of both programmatic and financial progress.
- Regular site visits and reports by the program coordination team, detailed trip reports produced which include action points and outline responsibilities for action.
- Conduct post distribution monitoring (PDM) after the distribution of livestock and farm inputs

Monitoring responsibilities lie with the project office in North Darfur, country office in Khartoum, and global HQ in Dublin. Specific responsibilities are assigned to different individuals across GOAL Sudan and GOAL HQ (project-specific, management, technical etc.).

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of Seeds and Inputs. This event will be conducted once in project period as per the seasonal calendar through seed fair approach. Accordingly, seeds, seedlings & tool vouchers will be distributed to a total of 900 target HH farmers. The total value of the voucher per household will be 1500SDG. Cash crop and vegetable seeds such as sesame, sorghum, millet, onions, okra and tools such as hoe, shovel etc will be provided at the fair at a low price. In addition to provision of seeds and input, this intervention will have far reaching impact in terms of creating linkage between farmers and seed vendors and stimulating local economies.	2018					X	X	X					
	2019												

Activity 1.1.2: Identify and train Community Extension Workers:	2018				X								
There will be 10 community extension workers identified and trained to provide on-going technical support and also be the link between the farmers and the program.	2019												
Activity 1.1.3: Provision of extension sessions for the targeted small farmers:	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The targeted farmers will participate in various sessions whereby they will be orientated on best agricultural practices. The sessions will mainly be on seeds & seedlings variety, cultivation of land, use of compost fertilizer, inter cropping, crop rotation... etc. These sessions will be conducted at the village level where in each session there will be a group of farmers attending. Sessions will be organized before, during and after the rainy seasons.	2019	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of local species goats.	2018				X	X	X						
These animals will be sourced locally. Restocking with local animals has proved the most successful approach as such animals are accustomed to the local condition, with no risk of introducing new diseases. Providing locally available animals will also leave overall stocking density on the rangeland unchanged, since it entails re-distributing the same livestock to poorer households within the same area, while the local economy also benefits. The goats are generally manageable for pastoral households and are readily available in the local market. The selection variety will be determined by the ministry of animal resources, North Darfur to ensure the suitability and adaptability to the target locations/villages. This will be done under the supervision of the veterinary service providers. Vaccination will be conducted before distribution to ensure the animals are fit. Supplementary feed and vaccination component will be provided to the beneficiaries as a package. GOAL will also work with the community leaders to identify and target a total of 200 IDPs and conflict affected and food insecure households in host communities and IDP camps. A deliberate effort will be exerted to identify those families with SAM children admitted in OTP or MAM children enrolled in NIPP program and , with elderly/female/child headed households as well as households with chronically sick family members. Training will be delivered to target beneficiaries on best practices of animal husbandry. As per the FSL cluster recommendation, as well as relevance to the context, the program will provide each of the target households with 3 local species female goats of productive age. The program will also facilitate vaccination services upon distribution. The trained community extension workers will continue to provide on-going technical support. This intervention will aim to contribute to food/nutrition security at the household level as well as provide alternate source of income.	2019												
Targeting and distribution: GOAL will work with Village Development Committee (VDC) in areas where they area already established and functional. If the VDC are not available, GOAL will work the Ministry of social welfare and community leaders to form a VDC consisting of community leaders, influential community members (such as teachers, health workers, religious leaders etc.) as selected by community members. A close effort will be made to ensure that gender representation is observed in the composition of VDC members. And then, GOAL will work with the VDC to identify 200 households to benefit from the first and second phase distribution. The first 100 households will receive 3 local species female goats per family directly from GOAL in the first phase of distribution and this group will make commitment with the VDC to pass on the first generation to the remaining 100 households. The commitment will be between among the first phase beneficiaries, VDC and the second phase beneficiary. This means each beneficiary from the second phase is tied with specific households from the first phase.													
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct Pre/Post Harvest Assessment.	2018			X									
In addition to the Pre/post harvest assessment, GOAL will conduct Post Distribution Assessment (PDM) to monitor and ensure best use of input delivered and capture the performance of the interventions.	2019	X	X										
Activity 2.1.1: Train and Establish 20 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs).	2018				X	X	X						
CAHWs will be identified from each of the 10 target communities (1 male and 1 female) and will be going through a detailed pre-service training. Upon successful completion of the training, CAHWs will be provided with start up CAHWs kit. The project will target both Kutum & Al Waha localities. In Al Waha where FAO already established CAHWs network, the project will provide refresher training. For villages in Al Waha and Kutum locality & rural areas where FAO does not have network, the project will identify and train CAHWs to have the capacity to provide basic services to pastoralists in rural villages. These CAHWs will have accessibility in the remote locations targeted by distribution of goats and chicken to support the health of the animals.	2019												

<p>Activity 2.1.2: Establish 6 Nursery Site: GOAL will work with ministry of Agriculture to establish 6 Nursery Site. The Nursery Site will be managed by a group of 4 members (totaling 24). The Group members will be provided with detailed training, ongoing on the job support and start up seedlings. The group members will supply community member, schools etc. with variety of seedlings for a fee. At initial stage GOAL will procure 6000 seedlings for distribution in the IDP camps. This will boost the initial start up capital of the nursery site as well as rehabilitate the environment in the IDP camps. In the nutrition sector where we have the NIPP activities, GOAL distributes seedlings to mothers of children with malnutrition for use in the micro-gardens at the household level. Through this project, we would like to scale up the activity which has been a success as it is also supported by the local authorities since the population is able to access seedlings locally. In addition, this intervention was previously funded by CHF under FSL project in 2013 whereby the established nurseries are still functional but are now in need of rehabilitation.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X		
	2019												
<p>Activity 2.1.3: GOAL will establish 30 VSLA groups and train them on VSLA approach. The members of these groups will be the beneficiaries of various FSL interventions under this action. Three VSLA will be formed in each the 10 targeted villages /locations. The VSLA committees will be trained and will be assisted and followed up for 9 months. The trained VSLA members will cascade the training to other VSLA members. GOAL aims to reach a total of 900 HHs through 30 VSLA groups.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X	X									
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Establishment of 6 Nursery Sites. GOAL will support community in 6 villages to establish nursery sites. GOAL will provide start up seeds, training, ongoing monitoring and other inputs to ensure that the nursery sites meet standards.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X			
	2019												
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Seedling production. The six Nursery sites will produce various seedlings for distribution to communities and others for a fee</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X		
	2019	X											
<p>Activity 3.1.3: Distribution of Seedlings to IDPs. GOAL will procure and distribute 6000 seedlings to 3000 households in the two IDP camps.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X		
	2019												

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

GOAL ensures that affected populations are engaged at all levels of the project cycle and that consultation is an ongoing process. GOAL considers it of paramount importance that beneficiaries have access to information about their entitlements, have access to GOAL's Code of Conduct and are able to provide feedback on programs. GOAL is a member of the Core Humanitarian Standards Alliance. GOAL has a robust Accountability Framework, a Complaint Response Mechanism, and Information Sharing Guidelines; whereby the staff at all levels have received training on the guidelines and the processes involved. A complaint response mechanism is operational in GOAL's areas of operation and established for all beneficiaries to be able to provide complaints or feedback. Beneficiaries are informed of this mechanism, and entitlement posters will be printed and displayed at health facilities, and GOAL's Code of Conduct will be provided and explained. The CRM includes contact numbers in each location where beneficiaries can make complaints or provide feedback.

GOAL has a Community Processes (CP) team which focuses on interacting with communities and discussing in detail the services that GOAL provides. In turn, the CP team also relays community comments and complaints about GOAL services to GOAL team. The CP team works jointly with technical teams, local authorities and community members to raise community awareness and collect views to ensure that services are provided in an equal and fair manner. Routine collection of beneficiary feedback is done through periodic focus group discussions and participatory rural appraisals, in which community members are separated by age and gender and take into consideration other factors that might inhibit free flow of communication. This process has been a central feature of the monitoring system, as it has increased emphasis on closing the 'feedback loop', for example through trend analysis and the review of lessons learned that feed into the program planning process.

GOAL has also initiated comment boxes at all clinics and have re-established monthly Head of Clinics meetings where community feedback is garnered. In addition, the Community Processes team receives a monthly report from established community committees and will help them in developing their sustainability plans to strengthen community ownership. The CP team will also carry out bi-annual stakeholder consultation meetings to document communities' feedback and views on current programs, share new ideas and address any changes needed. These stakeholder consultation meetings are an open platform that allow women and men to have their voice into future proposals.

Implementation Plan

The proposed food security intervention has been designed to meet the most critical needs of conflict affected populations in Kutum who include poor households and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Particular focus will be placed on meeting the most immediate needs of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the effects of the protracted conflict. Among others, GOAL proposes to improve food security through provision of livestock, seeds & seedlings and extension services to the conflict affected populations. The proposed intervention will complement ongoing humanitarian response and longer-term GOAL interventions and fill critical response gaps in new locations due to the widespread effects of the conflict. GOAL will continue working with the line ministries particularly the ministry of Agriculture and ministry of Livestock to provide assistance and an avenue of sustainability of the livelihood interventions. Pre and Post-harvest training will be conducted to the small-scale beneficiary farmers in order to improve on their crop productivity. Trainings on animal husbandry will also be carried out to populations who will be benefitting from the re-stocking intervention. GOAL will build the capacity and work with the extension workers who will be providing extension services to both the farmers and the restocked households.

GOAL head office is in Khartoum and implements its programs primarily from its operational base in Kutum with support from its office in El Fasher. A Field/Area Coordinator will closely manage the activities in Kutum, and monitor the overall humanitarian situation in the area, including political and security context. He will also be responsible for monitoring project expenditure against approved budget, as well as compliance with GOAL logistic and financial policies and procedures. Monthly sector coordination meetings allow staff to discuss technical issues, ensure consistency in terms of guidelines and protocols and review progress.

At HQ level in Dublin Ireland, the technical advisor for food security, global M&E advisor, Programme Quality Advisor, and Operations Manager will monitor the country level progress as well as make in-country visit the country to provide technical support and monitor the programs.

GOAL actively participates in the food security and livelihoods cluster coordination meetings at Locality Level, State level and Federal level and through this meeting GOAL shares updates and receives guidance from sector leads and the relevant ministries. Through this forum, GOAL learns from and coordinates with other humanitarian partners within the implementation area. GOAL will attend weekly coordination meetings at SMOH level in Kutum. GOAL has a Programme Liaison Officer, based in El Fasher who facilitates dialogue with all sectors' representatives.

GOAL's operations in North Darfur are highly collaborated with Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) with whom GOAL liaises at all levels, and to whom GOAL submits regular interim reports and technical agreements.

GOAL has a strong Monitoring and Evaluation systems and process in place. The MEAL team and sector coordinators along with the rest of the team hold a grant opening meeting where the work plan and the procurement plan will be reviewed as a team before actual implementation starts. The team also hold grant close out meetings 2 months in advance to ensure that all compliance issues are followed through and the deliverable are met within the agreed timeframe. Program management and implementation tools such as detailed costed work plan, indicators performance tracking sheet; Monitoring, Assessment and evaluation plans are in place and followed through during the project period.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

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

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Females constitute approximately 51% of the population in Kutum/Al Waha, which is the the proposed area of intervention. Traditionally, women play an important role in agriculture and livelihood activities. The project will ensure that both men and women's communication networks are in place, and there are no cultural barriers which could affect the participatory processes required to develop a meaningful gender-based approach for the project. The project will provide for increasing women's access and control of natural resources, including water and land for agricultural purposes, through enhanced technical capacities, active leadership and participation. To this end, effective mechanisms are already established with the various community networks, building the capacities of both men's and women's groups, and the project will help strengthen their future expansion and long term development. Ensuring that the community-based activities consider the cultural difference in the roles of men and women, and use different approaches to equitably reach both genders. The project will uphold creating gender awareness with both women and men in the communities where GOAL is working via community processes teams and mainstreaming of gender in all activities Both women and men will be consulted about location and/or appropriateness of all services in the community planned and review of current acceptability undertaken on periodic basis. GOAL will ensure all activity locations are accessible through identification and tackling barriers of access to the different groups of the community. GOAL consistently ensures that the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data in all GOAL interventions keeping in mind the involvement of all groups of the community at all stages of project planning, implementation and monitoring.

Protection Mainstreaming

The protracted conflict in North Darfur has had a direct negative impact on the local economy and reduced households' income and purchasing power. Female-headed households (FHH) have been especially affected. The project will carry out a range of activities that will address protection-related issues for women and girls under this sector. For instance, vulnerable female-headed households will be prioritized for assistance. To avoid the advancement or exacerbation of domestic violence, men will actively be included in participatory discussions on the selection of female-headed households. GOAL has trained staff on GOAL Protection Policy and tools and conducted Risk Assessment and Protection Audits in GOAL Sudan programs annually. Protection mainstreaming actions recommended by GOAL's Risk Self-Assessment Tool have been integrated into, reported against and budgeted. For example, under health sector in kutum, all midwives and medical assistants with whom GOAL works with, have signed up to GOAL's policy of not participating/carrying out Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and ensure all beneficiaries have access to treatment and support in the clinical management of rape, in liaison with UNFPA. The same is true for all water committee. GOAL works with WES and water committees to ensure that members composition represent fair gender balance and all members of the water committees are trained on protection and awareness are raised about how to identify the needs of vulnerable groups of the community and address them

GOAL Sudan incorporates protection in every aspect of programming. For GOAL Sudan, mainstreaming in protection is crucial both internally and externally to ensure that extremely vulnerable groups including children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly are able to access services and are protected from both intentional and unintentional harm. GOAL has ensured that all staff and partners have been made aware of protection issues through training, and protection mainstreaming tools have been used in programming and internally to ensure the safety of the extremely vulnerable groups. Protection focal points have been identified in Kutum and Khartoum Country Office, and there have been visits and on-going remote support from the Global Protection Advisor. Through the mainstreaming tools, GOAL has been able to look closely at its programs and identify any elements that could potentially cause harm to extremely vulnerable groups and eliminate these risks (risks can include dangerous equipment and program environment).

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Significant gains have been made as a result of unilateral ceasefires which has enabled a general improvement in the security situation across Darfur. For the majority of 2016 and 2017, GOAL's operational areas in Kutum and Al waha have seen relative peace and in general, the overall security situation has improved in Kutum and Al waha locality. In Kutum, overall there were 4 abductions in 2015, and none recorded in 2016 and 2017. Linked to the above security incidents and in line with GOAL's strategy of strengthening community acceptance, GOAL conducted a stakeholder-wide consultation meeting with Al waha and Kutum locality community leaders and decision makers. Both sides committed to increasing coordination and building communities' sense of ownership with the representatives of the two localities committing to providing greater protection to GOAL staff and facilitating their work.

GOAL has now resumed expatriate visits to Kutum which aim at building the capacity of the staff and at the locality departments. Arrangements are undertaken with UNDSS/UNAMID to provide security support, and field visits are arranged with armed escort. GOAL has initiated discussion with OCHA and UNAMID regarding the possibility of increasing the frequency and average length of stay for expats in Kutum for supportive monitoring visits to all PHCs in 2018. GOAL has a Security Analysis Register (including risk and threat analysis) which is updated regularly and informs GOAL's Darfur-specific Safety, Security and Evacuation Plan (SSEP), which is made available upon request. SSEP includes crisis response procedures, expatriate and local staff pre-deployment security briefing, standard operating procedures, field vehicle movement and use of local transportation, communications protocols, incident reporting and contingency plans. Policies are made available for all staff and are overseen by the Country Director. In-country staff will, be made aware of the prevailing security situation, perceived changes to that situation, and any decisions taken as a consequence. GOAL is committed to upholding its duty of caution and in the event of any security incidence that could result in putting staff at risk, GOAL will evacuate field staff and relocate them to a safe area. GOAL is committed to maintaining open and transparent communications with SHF at all times, particularly during any security incidence and/or staff evacuation that could result in a change in management or operational approach.

Access

GOAL has full access to proposed project locations and will be responsible for direct implementation, post distribution surveys and community feedback. GOAL has been operational in Kutum since 2004 with a field team which has been proficient in implementation of activities due to years of intensive skills building. Whilst Kutum remains a remote and often insecure part of North Darfur, GOAL teams on the ground have been able to keep all essential and lifesaving activities running throughout.

Remote management plans are in place that allow support from senior staff and regular monitoring and support visits are undertaken by the strong team of national project managers and coordinators that routinely assess quality and performance utilizing robust project management tools.

International staff senior management positions are counter parted where feasible and visits are made into field whenever possible. For example, during 2016/17, GOAL initiated expatriate visits to Kutum in March and December. An ECHO, DFID and SHF representative and several expatriate Senior staff from GOAL Head Office (GOAL HQ Programme Quality Advisor, GOAL Global Security Advisor and GOAL Regional Director) and GOAL Sudan (Country Director, Head of Programme and Health Coordinator) participated in various visits. Khartoum based staff regularly travel to ELF for liaison and support visits and it is anticipated with a more stable situation the number of these visits will be enhanced. Furthermore, with the ongoing disarmament and some security measures taken by government, security conditions have improved evidently. For instance no major security incidents occurred in in El Fasher and there have been less incidents in Kutum. GOAL plans to increase the frequency of international staffs monitoring visit to Kutum in 2018.

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 - Assistant Country Director Systems	D	1	3,775.22	12	42.00	19,027.11
	<i>An Assistant Country Director Systems (ACDS), based in Khartoum, will spend on average 42% of his time on this program . ACDS assists the country director in running the operations of GOAL Sudan including HR, IT, Logistics, Procurement and Donor compliance. The Costs allocated include salary, accommodation, insurance, flights and visa.</i>						
1.2	FSL Direct Program Staff	D	4	784.22	12	100.00	37,642.56
	<i>Four Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) staff will be allocated 100% to this grant; 1 FSL coordinator, 1 FSL manager and 2 FSL Officers. The salary includes all associated costs for social insurance, tax , bonus, transport etc.</i>						

1.3	Support Staff	D	19	1,146 .00	12	1.00	2,612.88
	<i>19 National support staff are charged an average of 1% of their time to the SHF grant ; Cleaner (4) Finance assistant (1) , Finance Officer (1), HR & Admin officer (1), IT-Officer (1) Log officer (3) Logistics Manager (1) Medical Storekeeper (1), NFI Storekeeper (1) Procurement & Logistics Assistant (1), Program Liasion Manager (1) ,Radio Operator(1) Safety & Community Liasion Manager(1) Store keeper (1) . The salary includes all associated costs for social insurance, tax , bonus, transport etc.</i>						
	Section Total						59,282.55
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Seed Fair	D	10	807.8 8	1	100.00	8,078.80
	<i>Seed fair will be organized targeting 10 villages total 900 beneficiaries seed activities budget will include Design and printing of 450 vouchers for 10 villages at \$51.75 per village, Training on seed vouchers and fair for GOAL staffs and VDCs in 10 villages at \$287.50 per village , HH targeting and registration in 10 villages at unit price of \$230 per village , Sensitization and advertising in 10 villages at unit price of \$17.25 per village, seed quality testing in 10 villages at \$17.25 per village, 3 banners at \$28.75 per banner, Incentives for local community (2 representatives from each village = 20 persons) at unit cost of \$17.25 per person ,incentives for 5 representatives from locality agricultural and admin office at unit cost of \$17.25 per person, per diem for 10 GOAL staff for 2 days conducting the seed fairs at unit cost of \$11.50 per person per day and casual labor costs for 10 people at unit cost of \$14.35 per person, materials and equipment for seed fair events (weigh scales, tents, calculators, clipboards, stamps, chairs etc) for 10 villages at unit cost fo \$115 per village . SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity in 10 Villages with an average cost of \$807.88 per village. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity in 10 Villages with an average cost of \$807.88 per village.</i>						
2.2	Distribution of Seed Fair Vouchers	D	900	86.25	1	100.00	77,625.00
	<i>Distribution of vouchers for 900 households. Each household will get 5 vouchers with a total value of \$86.25, The 5 vouchers will have different SDG value the household to choose and buy from seed fair at a low price. the fair might include seeds, seedlings, tool and cash crop seeds such as sesame, sorghum etc. to encourage the re-introduction of these crops. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the seed fair activity.</i>						
2.3	Establish and support 6 seed nursery sites	D	6	5,462 .50	1	100.00	32,775.00
	<i>This activity includes: 200 plastic bags for six nursery site (1200 bags in total) at unit cost of \$8.625 per bag, rehabilitate/establish 6 nursery sites including fencing and shed at unit cost of \$2300 per nursery site, providing start up assorted seeds for 6 nursery site at unit cost of \$575 per nursery site and agricultural nursery inputs (assorted tools, soils etc) for 6 Nursery site at unit cost of \$862.50 per nursery site. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity at an average unit cost \$5462.50 for 6 Nursery sites.</i>						
2.4	Distribution of Tree/Fruit Seedlings	D	3000	1.44	2	100.00	8,640.00
	<i>Procure 3000 tree/fruit seedlings from the nursery site for distribution targeting 3000 households. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>						
2.5	Distribution of small ruminants/goats	D	330	342.2 1	1	100.00	112,929.30
	<i>This activity includes distribution of improved female goats (3 goats X 100 households) , distribution of improved 30 male goats and start up feeds. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>						
2.6	Distribution of improved chickens	D	300	20.70	1	100.00	6,210.00
	<i>This activity includes distribution of 300 improved chickens in 5 targeted villages for egg production and general purpose, veterinary services upon distribution, farm equipment for feeding and poultry feed (startup). SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>						
2.7	VSLA establishment and running costs	D	30	74.70	1	100.00	2,241.00
	<i>GOAL will stablish 30 VSLA groups from 10 communities (3 groups per community) and provide materials (VSLA boxes, registration books, participants cash books, stamp logs, calculators etc.) and support running costs. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of 30 VSLA at unit cost of \$74.70 per VSLA.</i>						
2.8	Training for Community Extension Workers	D	10	110.1 1	2	100.00	2,202.20
	<i>10 community extension workers will be identified and trained on agriculture and livestock modules, two training for 5 days each at unit cost of \$110.11 per day. Trainings costs include transport, refreshments, fatur, accommodation and facilitator fees. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>						
2.9	Provision of extension sessions for smallholder farmersg	D	10	396.7 5	1	100.00	3,967.50
	<i>Extension sessions will be provided to the targeted smallholder farmers from 10 communities 8 session (each session 4 hours) for 8 months at unit cost of \$396.75 per communities . Session costs include refreshments and banners. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>						
2.10	Community Trainings	D	8	9.53	74	100.00	5,641.76

	<i>GOAL has a plan to provide two training for the community - one Training for community nursery management team/committee for 3 days which will involve 24 community participants (4 from each of the 6 seed nursery sites) and Provision of training on poultry farming for 50 community participants for 5 days .SHF will cover the total cost at an average cost \$9.53 per person for 74 participant for 8 days .</i>							
2.11	Training of community animal health workers (CAHW)	D	20	545.68	1	100.00	10,913.60	
	<i>Training of community animal health workers (CAHW) will involve 2 CAHW from each of the target villages (1 female and 1 male from each of the 10 villages), 20 Participants will receive 15 days training. Trainings costs include transport, refreshments, fatur, accommodation, facilitator fees and CAHW start up kits, totally with an estimated unit cost of \$545.68 per CAHW. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity.</i>							
2.12	VSLA training	D	70	85.71	1	100.00	5,999.70	
	<i>2 participants from each VSLA (60 participants) and 10 extension agents will receive 5 days intensive training. Those who are trained plus the extension agents will cascade the knowledge to the rest of the members. Trainings costs include transport, refreshments, fatur, accommodation, facilitator fees, stationary and manuals, with an average unit cost \$85.71 per participant for 15days . SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity.</i>							
2.13	Community Extension worker Incentive	D	10	57.50	12	100.00	6,900.00	
	<i>10 community extension worker will work as volunteers and receive monthly incentives for 12months. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>							
	Section Total						284,123.86	
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	Domestic Air Travel	D	17	364.71	1	100.00	6,200.07	
	<i>Due to the security conditions and the distance between Khartoum and Kutum it is necessary for conducting close monitoring and supervision visits that necessitates travelling by air. The flight cost \$600 from Khartoum to Kutum return and \$200 from El Fasher to Kutum. During the year staff will be taking flights to enable them to monitor and supervise the projects. We are budgeting to make a total of 4 flights between Khartoum and Kutum which is \$2400 and 13 flight from Elfshir to Kutum \$3,800 , the average flight cost for 17 flight is USD419 .</i>							
5.2	Joint follow up/on site support to farmers	D	10	46.00	7	100.00	3,220.00	
	<i>Joint follow up/on site support to farmers will be conducted by the locality agri office, extension workers and staffs . Technical program staff will visit the 10 communities and it is planned 1 visit per month will be completed over 7 months. Costs vehicle rental and perdiem. SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity</i>							
5.3	Local Travel & Per Diems	D	5	20.13	10	100.00	1,006.50	
	<i>Staff are paid a perdiem when they travel out of the office on overnight trips. This is approx. \$50 for meals, plus accommodation cost and any transport costs. The staff either use public transport or we hire rental vehicles for movement in Kutum due to the high risk of car jackings. To maximize field visits in locations where access and security clearance for staff travel is difficult, to be assessed by internal security - overnight trips are organized. The technical team from Khartoum when visiting also receive perdiems. The budget for the year for travel and perdiem for 5 staff for 2 trips for 5days is \$1006 of which 100% has been charged to this grant, the purpose of travel is monitoring and supervising the project</i>							
5.4	Program Vehicle Hire	D	22	151.59	1	100.00	3,334.98	
	<i>The road transport will be required to carry for seed fair ,to transport seedlings to the communities/distribution, Transportation of Goat and other Essential Supplies to the community in average we will hire 22 vehicle in average it cost \$151.59 . SHF will cover the cost.</i>							
	Section Total						13,761.55	
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 Running Costs - Head Office	D	1	10,343.81	12	4.00	4,965.03
	<i>GOAL's head office is in Khartoum. The total estimated running cost of this office for 12 months is \$10343.81. This includes rent, utilities and repair, communications and IT, stationary and consumable items, security, professional fees, insurance and other costs. 4% of these costs have been charged to this grant.</i>						
7.2	Office Running Costs - El Fasher	D	1	1,767.00	12	5.00	1,060.20
	<i>El Fasher is one of GOALs field offices in North Darfur. The total estimated running cost of this office is \$1,767.0. for 12 months. The major costs are rent and storage, communications and supplies, stationery and consumable items, security and bank charges. Professional fees, insurance etc. are all charged to Khartoum. 5% of the costs have been charged to this project</i>						
7.3	Office Running Costs - Kutum	D	1	5,970.00	12	5.00	3,582.00
	<i>Kutum is one of GOALs field offices in North Darfur. The total estimated running cost of this office is \$5,970. for 12 months. The major costs are rent and storage, communications and supplies, stationery and consumable items, security and bank charges. Professional fees, insurance etc. are all charged to Khartoum. 5% of the costs have been charged to this project</i>						
7.4	Vehicle Running Costs - Head Office	D	1	1,306.00	12	14.00	2,194.08
	<i>There are 4 cars in use in Khartoum to facilitate office movement. Total vehicle running costs for 12 months is estimated at \$1306. Costs include fuel, insurance , repairs & maintenance. 14% of the costs have been charged to this project.</i>						
7.5	M&E Activities	D	1	4,862.51	1	100.00	4,862.51
	<i>This activity includes 1 Pre and post harvest assessment for 10 villages includes cost of (Vehicle rent, Stationary ,Incentives for 30 data collectors,report and data analysis, Accomodation,Perdiem for localities, Refreshment for 4 days) at unit price of \$174 per village , Post distribution monitoring of livestock farm inputs (Incentives for 30 data collectors, perdiem , refreshment , stationary for 5 days) at unit cost of \$67.34 per 30 participants and documentation of key project activities such as the seed fair distribution by consultant at a cost of \$1,100 . SHF FSL will cover 100% of the costs of the activity.</i>						
	Section Total						16,663.82
SubTotal				4,787.00			373,831.78
Direct							373,831.78
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							26,168.22
Total Cost							400,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
North Darfur -> Kutum	100	7,428	7,731	1,521	1,584	18,264	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of Seeds and Inputs. This event will be conducted once in project period as per the seasonal calendar through seed fair approach. Acc...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Identify and train Community Extension Workers:</p> <p>There will be 10 community extension workers identified and trained to provide on-going technica...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Provision of extension sessions for the targeted small farmers:</p> <p>The targeted farmers will participate in various sessions whereby they will be o...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of local species goats. These animals will be sourced locally. Restocking with local animals has proved the most successful approach a...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Conduct Pre/Post Harvest Assessment.</p> <p>In addition to the Pre/post harvest assessment, GOAL will conduct Post Distribution Assessment (PDM) to mon...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Train and Establish 20 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). CAHWs will be identified from each of the 10 target communities (1 male and 1 femal...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Establish 6 Nursery Site: GOAL will work with ministry of Agriculture to establish 6 Nursery Site. The Nursery Site will be managed by a group of 4...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: GOAL will establish 30 VSLA groups and train them on VSLA approach. The members of these groups will be the beneficiaries of various FSL intervention...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Support households to establish poultry farm at household level. GOAL will train 50 households on poultry farming and provide them with improved ch...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Establishment of 6 Nursery Sites. GOAL will support community in 6 villages to establish nursery sites. GOAL will provide start up seeds, training,...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Seedling production. The six Nursery sites will produce various seedlings for distribution to communities and others for a fee</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Distribution of Seedlings to IDPs. GOAL will procure and distribute 6000 seedlings to 3000 households in the two IDP camps.</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	GOAL 8803 TRC.1.xlsx
Technical Review	ProjectProposal GOAL FSLinput-20March2018.doc