

Requesting Organization :	Triangle Génération Humanitaire			
Allocation Type :	2018 – SHF 2nd Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Community based approach to enhance access to effective education, sustainable livelihood and durable solution for water, hygiene and sanitation in returnee's villages (Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Abougaradil) under envelope 5.			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/RRR/INGO/8368	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	520,000.00	
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>Since 2015, Um Dukhun locality in Central Darfur has been witnessing unprecedented influxes of returnees mostly coming from Chad that represent one of the highest numbers of returnees in Sudan in 2016 (106,432 returnees in Central Darfur in July 2017 according to IOM DTM dashboard). The locality presents a complex context in terms of displacement and mixed population movements with on the one hand continuous return movements ongoing for years and on the other hand frequent new displacements (which happen on a local scale, due to phenomena such as small tribe clashes for example) that add to protracted displacement situations. Displacement in Um Dukhun took place mainly in 2003 and in 2013, due to tribal conflict and fighting between Salamat and Misseriya groups. Additional displacements were observed between May and July 2017 (an estimated 3,997 individuals fled their villages of origin) following intense clashes between Salamat and Misseriya. Some returns began in the locality in 2015 and 2016, intensified in 2017 and are still ongoing and expected to continue in 2018. For those who had taken refuge in neighboring Chad, the alleged reason for return are the closing of the camps near the border and their transfer inland into Chad combined with the tripartite agreement between Chad, Sudan and UNHCR regarding the voluntary return of Sudanese refugees. The overall improvement of the security situation in the area is also a pull factor for people to return to their village of origin.</p> <p>Various shortcomings were observed in 2017 in return sites: dire gaps in availability of WASH services, Education facilities and Livelihoods' opportunities. These observations led to the intervention of the RRR sector and several national and international partners, including TGH, in 3 returnees' villages in 2017: Beltebei, Magan and Garaia. Partners have agreed to pursue their action throughout 2018 using an inclusive approach in order to plan a coherent and strong exit strategy. This project will also include small interventions in Abougaradil village, a returnees' village where the community has already shown a will to permanently stay in the village and to strongly contribute to the enhancement of the proposed services.</p> <p>To reinforce the foundations for more durable solutions that have been implemented from 2017 in the 3 sites of return, TGH proposes to establish sustainable water points with water committees who will be able to manage WASH services after the end of the project. The action will be completed with a locally managed spare parts store in order to reduce dependency on humanitarian actors. Construction of latrines and hygiene promotion with the involvement of communities will ensure a complete WASH intervention to fully mitigate health risks. In terms of livelihood, TGH will introduce new and durable opportunities, mainly focusing on strengthening farmers' livelihoods. The development of income generating activities (IGAs) aims at creating new and sustainable sources of income. Several kinds of IGAs will be developed in the scope of the project based on local opportunities. Finally, regarding education, TGH will continue to improve the learning environment through additional trainings for teachers, distribution of student kits in order to partially relieve families of the burden of school expenses, encouraging therefore enrollment of children, and organizing WASH in school activities. The development of IGA within the school for the Parents and Teachers Associations (PTAs) will be a sustainable solution to raise some money to cover volunteer teachers' salaries or other school expenses. All of the four targeted schools have active PTAs that play a strong role within the schools.</p> <p>The response is considering both humanitarian immediate needs and medium to longer-term elements necessary to allow people considering a permanent return.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total

3,566	3,941	5,443	5,820	18,770
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Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
People in Host Communities	713	788	1,088	1,164	3,753
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	2,853	3,153	4,355	4,656	15,017

Indirect Beneficiaries :

There are no indirect beneficiaries as the whole population of the 4 targeted villages is included in the direct beneficiaries counting. Indeed, WASH activities do not target individuals but aim at improving the global situation in terms of access to safe water, enhancement of sanitation services, improvement of hygiene practices and access to livelihood opportunities that will increase the availability of transportation means or good quality seeds in the market ; which is why the whole population of the targeted villages is included.

Catchment Population:

The specificity of the area is that there are many small settlements close to the 4 targeted villages, which means many people from surrounding villages will benefit from the overall improvement of the situation. This can be estimated to be a minimum of 41,625 inhabitants (based on estimations from HAC, IOM and TGH direct field observations).

Link with allocation strategy :

In adequacy with Sudan 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan RRR strategy, TGH is presenting an area-based and multi sectoral project in Um Dukhun locality.

The proposed intervention is following all three strategic outcomes of the 2017-2019 Multi-year humanitarian strategy, as this project in its wholeness aims at offering timely assistance to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters in the aftermath of the shock and allowing displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities to meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance, and with a specific objective in FSL aiming at improving nutrition status and increasing the resilience of vulnerable residents in the targeted area.

In adequacy with the RRR approach in Sudan, TGH implements a multi-sectorial approach which links strategic objectives under the various plans ranging from national plans, to 2017-2019 MY Humanitarian Strategy (MY HS), Darfur Development Strategy (DDS), Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as well as contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The WASH and education outcomes fit under Output 3 ("Basic services improved and accessible") of the RRR sector in Sudan. Indeed, TGH participates in the rehabilitation and improvement of structures and basic services while integrating Line Ministries and communities in the implementation of sustainable facilities. Besides, the hereby presented intervention aiming at improving children wellbeing by providing them with enhanced Education environment enters in synergy with the Child Act adopted by the Government of Sudan in 2010 in order to better cooperate with the relevant authorities. FSL activities come under Output 4 ("Livelihoods and income-generating opportunities strengthened") of RRR sector as TGH is durably supporting livelihoods.

Projects under envelope 5 are requested to reinforce results achieved under year 1 of the project while addressing remaining vulnerabilities and providing early recovery opportunities to conflict-affected people identified in the 3 villages of Um Dukhun locality that have been prioritized under the last allocation process and the new one that has been added to this year's allocation, based on partners' recommendations.

TGH is a long-term established partner with permanent staff and warehouse in Um Dukhun locality. The INGO has long experience and knowledge of communities. Since 2006, TGH teams have been implementing relief and early recovery interventions in the sectors of WASH, Shelter/NFI and FSL in the area. TGH has also started implementing education activities in Sudan in 2017. Moreover, TGH is a partner of the RRR sector and raised the awareness of humanitarian stakeholders on the returnee crisis of UMD since its onset in 2015 in coordination with the RRR Sector Coordinator in Khartoum.

Within the 3 Sectors in the hereby intervention, TGH will pursue the activities implemented within the last project funded by SHF for 2017-2018. As these activities have met success, TGH will continue its work on durable solutions for the 3 aimed sites of returns and expands its intervention in a new area, Abugaradil, with the same goal of improving people's situation and resilience.

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 :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

First waves of displacements happened in UMD locality during 2003 crisis and secondly in 2013-2014 caused by inter-tribal conflicts that flared up between Salamat, Misseriya and Teisha. The situation led to the displacement of all Salamat from UMD town, Abugaradil area as well as Kubbum area in South Darfur. They left these areas for various settlements in UMD and Mukjar localities and Chad. In Chad, displaced Salamat people mostly settled either in Abu Gadam camp or in informal settlements in its surroundings. Misseriya and other minority tribes also left the same areas to settle in UMD camps, in 11 villages surrounding UMD town in South Darfur and Chad. Reportedly, returns witnessed by TGH teams since 2015 are ascribed to the improvement of security in UMD locality and bad living conditions in displacement. In spite of periodic small-scale clashes, the security situation improved following the signature of a truce between Salamat and Misseriya tribes on 06/2014. The phased out of humanitarian aid in Chad and the tripartite agreement between UNHCR and governments of Chad and Sudan participated in these movements of return. The closure of Abu Gadam camp by Chadian government was also mentioned as a reason for return. Indeed, people were proposed to be transferred to a camp located 100 km westward, or to move back to Sudan.

The first significant movement of return in 2015 was concentrated in Moradaf and its surroundings. Afterwards, other villages recorded arrivals of returnees throughout 2016. Parts of the returnees do not have the capacities to return to their place of origin but have got closer from them for security or economic reason.

Villages targeted under this allocation process are the ones with an important population of returnees which have been targeted under year 1 of the RRR intervention: Garaia, Beltebei and Magan. The population figures calculated by HAC, IOM, RRR Inter-Agency mission and TGH in 2016 / beginning of 2017 were overestimated. Indeed, new IOM verifications carried out in September 2017 and FGD as well as direct field observations carried on by TGH throughout the year allowed establishing new figures. In Garaia, there are 671HH (3,355 individuals), in Beltebei 582HH (2,910 individuals), in Magan 294HH (1,470 individuals) and in Abougaradil 2,207HH (11,035 individuals). Partners have decided, based on observations of needs and important proportion of returnees, to include Abougaradil. In the 3 villages previously targeted, partners have successfully made progress towards reaching durable solutions for returnees. TGH in particular has supported three schools with school supplies and kits for teachers and students as well as trainings for teachers. Regarding water access, Garaia is already benefiting from a sustainable source of water thanks to the water yard implemented in 2017, while Beltebei rely on 2 Emergency Water Systems (EWS) and Magan on one EWS. To initiate an improvement in income opportunities, TGH has distributed tools and provided trainings to 3,104 HH for the 2017 rainy season. Out of them, the 563 most vulnerable HH lacking seeds also received cereals seeds. Vegetable seeds for winter season cultivation were distributed at the end of November 2017. For each season, some farmers were selected to be trained on seeds propagation in order to provide them with the ability to have a sustainable access to seeds. Seeds propagation will also benefit the rest of the communities through an enhanced access to good quality seeds on the market. In year 2, community involvement and reinforcement of skills will be the focus of all partners to reach durable solutions.

2. Needs assessment

- Oct. 2017: assess. in Abougaradil
- Nov. 2017: Age, Gender and Diversity mainstreaming assessment in Beltebei, Magan and Garaia
- Feb. 2018: multiple FGD during two weeks in the targeted villages. They included meetings with community leaders, key informants and women and men members of the community.
- Feb. 2018: school assessments

Abougaradil and Garaia are covered in sustainable water as TGH is finishing the construction of 2 MWYs, with respectively a water availability of 5,44L/P/D and 11,92L/P/D. In Magan and Beltebei, safe water sources are only emergency ones which need to be made more durable in order to reduce dependency on humanitarian actors. This will also improve the coverage of the population to reach the standard of 12L/P/D of safe and sustainable water (as there is currently approximately 18 L/P/D of safe water in each village but coming from EWS, which are not sustainable). Moreover, the community is lacking skills and material support to be able to be in charge of the water points itself on the long-term. Open defecation is still observed in the 4 villages, due to a lack of latrines and/or of awareness on the dangers of water contamination on health.

FGD conveyed that communities are still lacking livelihood opportunities. The community systematically raised the issue of the lack of transportation means, to go to other villages (Um Dukhun for market day or to receive health treatment) or to transport the harvest to the houses for storage and to the market for selling). Some HH remain without land and capacities to cultivate which means that other sources of income have to be found. To cope with this lack of income, communities revealed in FGD that they adopt negative coping strategies, such as withdrawing some of their children from school, home medication rather than going to the doctor's etc. This illustrates the importance of such livelihood activities, in particular in the context of inflation. Following the decision of the GoS in January 2018 to raise the custom rate of the US dollar in order to halt the plummeting pound on the black market, Sudan observed high inflation rates for all commodities, from 50 to 300% increase depending on sources of information. Increasing livelihood will allow HH to cope with this inflation.

Regarding education, trainings or refreshment trainings for teachers are necessary to improve the learning quality. The distribution of stationeries for children, teachers and schools was perceived as a great success by communities in Magan, Beltebei and Garaia during year 1 of the project. MoE participates in the enhancement of school environment by providing some supplies and curriculum books but usually only has the means to cover one grade or 2 per school. Thus, it still represents consequent expense for some families, whose children have not been supported yet and the kits distributed during year 1 are only designed to last one year. All 4 targeted schools have active PTAs. Their lack of income is an obstacle to the efficient fulfillment of their roles. Due to budget limitations, in 2017 TGH was not able to implement WASH in schools activities in the targeted villages. Bad sanitation and hygiene practices are observed in the 4 villages and school is known to be a place where changes happen. All these gaps have led to important school drop-out rates, with parents not able to afford sending their children to school and the schools' situation not being attractive enough for children to want to be enrolled again. In Abougaradil school, there are 320 students (147 boys and 173 girls) and 8 teachers (all volunteers; 6 men and 2 women). In Garaia school, there are 360 students (169 boys and 191 girls) and 4 teachers (volunteers, 2 men and 2 women). In Beltebei school, there are 140 students (69 boys and 71 girls) and 2 volunteer teachers (both men). In Magan school, there are 124 students (98 boys and 26 girls) as well as 3 teachers (1 MoE man and 2 women volunteers).

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

18,770 individuals (3,566 men, 3,941 women, 5,443 boys and 5,820 girls) will be directly targeted in the 4 returnees' areas of Um Dukhun locality which are prioritized under this envelope. Returnees, IDPs and host communities are groups targeted simultaneously, not based on their status but based on their vulnerability (UNHCR criteria). The vulnerability criteria used by TGH are the following ones: UASC (unaccompanied or separated children), women at risk (unmarried, divorced, widowed, survivor of GBV...), elderly, single-parent headed household (especially women), persons with serious medical conditions (chronically ill, or physically or mentally disabled). Considering the prevalence of returnees in the area though, and the high levels of vulnerability found among this population (due to their repeated displacements and absence of humanitarian support during their displacement, as well as an important lapse of time for some of them between their date of return and the beginning of the RRR intervention in the targeted villages), the majority of beneficiaries will be returnees.

The 18,770 individuals will benefit from the activities under Outcome 1 (enhanced access to WASH services) because, as explained above, WASH activities cannot target people on an individual basis.

Regarding the FSL sector, 200HH will benefit from an increase in their income through improved cereals cultivation and production selling. TGH received a letter from MoAARI and Um Dukhun local authorities to express their gratitude with the seeds distributed under year 1. Beneficiaries were amazed with the difference between improved and local seeds because the improved variety matures very quickly and even with low and fluctuating rainfall it enables to have a bigger production than local variety. Many farmers said they kept a small amount of improved seeds to grow them in May, which will allow them to harvest in September (impossible with local variety seeds), thus covering part of the lean period where they will be able to sell production at a high price and to increase their purchasing power. TGH intends to renew this activity in order to allow more beneficiaries to follow this scheme and to increase their purchasing power. Additionally, 100 HH will have access to transportation means through activity 1.2.2. Moreover, 400 women will be targeted by a home gardening activity. Saving groups will target the same beneficiaries for more synergies and a longer term impact. A total of 3,500 individuals (700HH) will directly benefit from TGH intervention in the FSL sector.

The education activities are targeting all people linked by far or not to schools. Indeed, students (944), teachers (17) but also PTA members (55) will be targeted by the intervention. In total, this represents 1,016 individuals.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed intervention has been designed according to the needs observed on the field by TGH in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries. TGH's strategy includes a strong LRRD component. Not only has the organization addressed the vulnerable HH's urgent needs under year 1 of RRR intervention, but it will now empower people and community through a participative approach based on capacity building and durable solutions. This is the key to a sustainable impact of the action and to the restoration of people's self-reliance. The shift from the emergency provision of basic services to more durable solutions is achieved through the inclusion of local actors (WES, water committees, MoAARI, PTAs, MoE...).

TGH has been involved in the implementation of year 1 of RRR intervention in Um Dukhun locality. TGH was the only actor in the targeted villages to intervene in the WASH and education sectors while the FSL sector was covered by TGH and CRS. If durable solutions are to be implemented in continuation to what has already been done, TGH is the most relevant actor to put this into place. TGH wants to underline its attachment to applying do no harm principles in its actions. Tensions between returnees and host communities on the management and use of resources are still underlying due to the strong impact of massive arrivals on resources that were already scarce. The proposed action will avoid worsening these tensions and, when possible, decreasing them. The main step towards that goal is to target returnees and host communities regardless of their status. For example, water points will benefit both populations.

By giving a specific focus on vulnerable HH (disabled or chronically ill people, pregnant or lactating women, UASC, elderly, woman-headed HH...) marginalized by their forced displacement and loss of productive assets, and by providing them with an enhanced access to basic services, the action will contribute to promote equal opportunities. Many HH being female-headed, the activities directed to them will be a direct contribution to gender balance and women empowerment.

In response to the needs observed, TGH will build sustainable water points, create and / or support water committees, reinforce hygiene and sanitation situation through the construction of latrines and the implementation of locally-led hygiene promotion and build a spare part store in Garaia to ensure a better access to spare parts in the area, key factor for a sustainable access to safe water. In continuation with the distribution of seeds and tools under year 1, TGH will distribute improved cereals seeds and tools to farmers who remain untargeted and encourage the formation of farmer associations to share agricultural practices and increase the production and selling of seeds in the villages. The sustainability is ensured through propagation trainings and the advantages of the improved seeds variety, as detailed in activities section. Moreover, the activity will increase the availability improved seeds for all the community that will gain access to low price and good quality seeds. Transportation means will be provided to allow the development of economic exchanges (sustainability of this activity is explained in activity section). Specific home-gardening activity will be implemented to overcome lack of income for vulnerable HH not in capacity to cultivate. Loan and fund groups will be implemented in Abougaradil (other villages are covered by CRS) to reinforce community capacity building and to ensure safety nets to the beneficiaries. In regards with education, TGH will answer the needs in terms of material support (school supplies, see in activity section why this is considered as essential according to TGH and what exit strategy is planned), trainings (of teachers and PTAs) and school management (through the development of IGAs for PTAs to be able to fulfill their roles). To create synergies with Outcome 1, TGH will implement WASH in school activities.

5. Complementarity

TGH has a strong knowledge of the context as it is present in CD since 2005 and ensures solid complementarities between the hereby project and other interventions. In Um Dukhun locality, to ensure a multi-sectorial assistance, TGH is currently implementing a IES/NFI project with cash-based components under RRF (OFDA fund managed by IOM). With the WASH component of the hereby presented intervention, this will allow restoring minimal human dignity, basic primary needs and protection from the elements for vulnerable recently returned population while galvanizing the local economy to reach mid to long-term impacts on resilience of beneficiaries. TGH has an ECHO project starting on the 01/04/18, under which it will enhance access to WASH services, NFIs and emergency shelters to nearly 50,000 conflict-affected individuals. ECHO project includes both emergency and early recovery actions. Alongside, TGH is currently applying for an OFDA grant for a WASH intervention in Um Dukhun which will, if secured, complement the hereby-proposed action in the second half of 2018. Noteworthy is that TGH, with the support of UNICEF, intervened in 5 schools in Um Dukhun town (around IDPs areas) in September 2017 through the distribution of teachers and students' kits as well as school equipment. This illustrates TGH's willingness and capacity to provide integrated multi-sectorial responses.

Synergies are also created thanks to the coordination with other actors. TGH's long-time presence and recognized recent work in the area guarantees good relations with local authorities and governmental entities. WES, MoAARI and MoE will be engaged in all activities related to their sector. By organising bilateral meetings, conducting phone and email conversations and by being active in INGO forums and cluster meetings both at federal and state level, TGH strongly contributes to the coordination between all stakeholders. Prior to the design of this project, TGH coordinated with the RRR sector and actors present in Um Dukhun to identify gaps, avoid overlaps and create synergies. This was mainly achieved during a meeting at Khartoum level on the 12th of February 2018. TGH will, as much as possible, rely on the Community Based Centres built by UNDP to promote their appropriation by communities. IRDS said, during the RRR meeting in KRT on the 12/02, that community centres should act as a nucleus for the communities and should now be operationalized. TGH found the idea interesting and, once the project and its activities have been validated, will discuss which ones can be implemented in the community centres. Email coordination with IRDS confirmed this.

For example, by conducting trainings in such places, this will participate in community strengthening and stabilization through the operationalization of the centres. In 2017, the construction of Transitional Shelters and the provision of technical trainings by SORC has enhanced the recent returnees' basic living conditions and provide them protection from the elements, enabling the basic conditions for a dignified permanent return. During year 2 of RRR, SORC should focus on two sectors: livelihood on the one hand and life skills for communities to build shelters in an environmentally friendly manner on the other. Finally, CRS action focusing on Savings and Internal Lending Committee groups will be an inspiring example for TGH to implement its loan and saving groups for beneficiaries of IGAs. Both projects will be in synergy in the livelihood sector. IMC is active in Um Dukhun and Garaia with clinics operating. Medical data are often exchanged in order to identify WASH related needs. Current field level coordination of needs assessments and operations will continue throughout the project, combining resources for joint missions. The RRR coordinator employed by TGH will be in charge of checking the absence of gaps, avoiding overlaps in beneficiaries' selection and ensuring a do no harm approach.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To continue strengthening economic self-reliance and food security whilst building on the foundations for durable solutions and self-resilience of population in areas of returns in Um Dukhun locality (Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Abougaradil) to ensure sustainable and dignified returns.

RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Addressing the immediate needs of both IDPs and returnees, and host communities and responding to underlying vulnerabilities by contributing to the five UNDAF outcomes.	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	50
Addressing the immediate needs of both IDPs and returnees, and host communities and responding to underlying vulnerabilities by contributing to the five UNDAF outcomes.	Outcome 3: NUTRITION AND RESILIENCE: Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Emergency life-saving assistance has been provided under year 1 of the RRR intervention. However, some groups of population in Garaia, Beltebei and Magan as well as most part of the population in Abougaradil (due to the absence of intervention in this village in 2017 by RRR sector) still need support to meet their most basic needs and access essential basic services. This will be achieved through inclusive and multi-sectorial approach in the hereby presented project in order to ensure dependency reduction of the populations on humanitarian assistance. The FSL intervention planned by TGH will mainly participate in the improvement of beneficiaries' incomes but it will also allow them to reach a better nutrition status. Indeed, the cereals seeds distribution and home gardening activities will supply the market with good quality and diversified food. TGH received a letter from MoAARI and Um Dukhun local authorities to express their gratitude with the seeds distributed under year 1. Beneficiaries were amazed with the difference between improved and local seeds because the improved variety matures very quickly and even with low and fluctuating rainfall it enables to have a bigger production than local variety. Many farmers said they kept a small amount of improved cereals seeds to grow them in May, which will allow them to harvest in September (impossible with local variety seeds), thus covering part of the lean period where they will be able to sell production at a high price and to increase their purchasing power. TGH intends to renew this activity in order to allow more beneficiaries to follow this scheme and to increase their purchasing power.

Outcome 1

Strengthening communities' capacities in self-managing WASH and education services while improving their income opportunities to favor self-sufficiency and resilience

Output 1.1

Description

Populations in Beltebei, Garaia, Magan and Abougaradil get durable access to WASH basic services which are community-managed

In the first phase of project implementation, TGH has built one WY in Garaia and 1 EWS in Magan. In both villages, TGH created and trained water committees for a more sustainable approach and reinforcement of community skills.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities and Water Committees members remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017 (all documents are ready to start the new one but the process cannot be launched so early before the termination of the current TA)
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities.

Risks:

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations, bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- Collapse of Water Committee, difficulties on fees' collection, difficulties on replacing big spare parts in the future.
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries' already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

Environmental risks:

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if the recharge of shallow aquifers is compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION	Number of targeted returnees with improved access to basic services*, facilities and/or communal assets in prioritised return areas. (HRP 2018)					4,500

Means of Verification : Please note that on GMS, the breakdown of beneficiaries per sex/age cannot be filled (only the "total" cell is opened). The 4,500 beneficiaries include 855 men, 945 women, 1,304 boys and 1,396 girls.

Activity reports
Procurement contracts
Handover documents
TGH WASH monthly follow up tool
Lists of beneficiaries
Pictures of activities

Indicator 1.1.2	RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION	Number of services/facilities and/or communal assets which are properly managed at community or local authority level. (HRP 2018)					5
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Means of Verification : This includes 4 water points (one in each village) managed by trained water committees as well as one spare parts store in Garaia managed by the community.

Activity reports
Procurement contracts
Handover documents
TGH WASH monthly follow up tool
Lists of beneficiaries
Pictures of activities

Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of sanitation facilities at institution and/or community level constructed and/or rehabilitated by using CATS and/or CLTS approach					28
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Means of Verification : Activity reports
Procurement contracts
Handover documents
Lists of beneficiaries
Pictures of activities

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : Construction, rehabilitation and/or upgrading of water sources and/or system (eg. handpump, water taps, hafir, solar panel, water tank etc.) at institution and/or community level

Drilling of a borehole in Beltebei and Magan to install a Mini Water Yard

In Beltebei, 3 emergency water systems have been established by TGH between 2015 and 2016. Two are still working. Their running costs are covered by TGH. These two EWS have a maximum production capacity of 54000L/D. In Beltebei, water availability is rather low so the EWS do not quite reach this daily theoretical production of 54,000L. The last EWS had to be dismantled because of the lack of water during the dry season. However, a recent technical discussion held on the 20th of February with WES which drilled two boreholes and installed two hand pumps under a Near East foundation project implemented in the past months clarified the possibility of building a Mini Water Yard of 27m³. As the two EWS installed by TGH were installed on wells, there are no existing boreholes. Consequently, TGH will have to drill a new borehole before building this new MWY in Beltebei.

In Magan, TGH established an emergency water system under RRR previous grant with covered well, which is composed of 2 bladders of 13 500 liters each. TGH conducted pumping tests from the current well of the emergency water system and observed that the capacity of the water point is too low for it to be upgraded. Since the emergency water system is a temporary solution, TGH is willing to find durable solution in terms of water in Magan by building a Mini Water Yard.

Therefore, TGH will dig a borehole in Magan and establish a Mini Water Yard with a tank of 27m³ to replace the emergency water system. The intervention will benefit to a maximum of 2,250 individuals by providing them with 12L/P/D of safe water (if the water yield is sufficient for the water tank to be completely filled in one day). Noteworthy is that there are only 1,470 individuals in Magan, which means that even if the water yield is low it will be sufficient to cover the needs of the whole population of Magan village.

In Garaia, TGH already built a Mini Water Yard under RRR previous grant as well as in Abougaradil under ECHO grant. Both are operational. The MWY in Garaia has a water yield of 5m³/h. It produces 40,000L/D and covers the needs in terms of water of the whole population of Garaia (or, according to the standard, 3,333 individuals have access to 12L/P/D of safe drinking water). Thus, needs in water supply in Garaia are covered. In Abougaradil, the MWY has a capacity of 60,000L/D (water yield of 7,5m³ per hour), providing 12L/P/D to 5,000 individuals. Many people from surrounding villages, and even from Chad, are coming to Abougaradil to take water which is why the ratio safe water / person can appear as low. Beltebei and Magan were prioritized by feedback from RRR sector after field missions, since safe and sustainable water is not available at the moment in these two villages, whereas Abougaradil already has a MWY built by TGH under ECHO funding.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Establish WASH committee at community and/or institution level

In the frame of the establishment of the two Mini Water yards (Activity 1.1.1), TGH will organize a Focus Group Discussion with the members of the already existing Water Committees in Magan and Beltebei (WC currently in charge of the operation of the EWS), community leaders and community representatives to discuss the efficiency of the WC, the involvement of its members, their attendance and any other matter related to the functioning of the WC. If community leaders and representatives highlight malfunctioning in the WC, it will be renewed. WC members will also be asked if they wish to continue to be part of the committee. TGH will encourage the inclusion of women. While gender balanced water committees cannot be imposed and the selection of the committee remains responsibility of the community, it will be recommended to include women in the committee and for women to take roles of leadership, such as the treasurer or secretary role and not exclusively as hygiene promoters.

The activity will also include the water committees of Abougaradil and Garaia, who have already been formed and trained. This project will aim at reinforcing their knowledge and ensure the good functioning of the cost recovery system (CRS), crucial for the sustainability of the water access. One session will be held in presence of the already trained Water committee of Garaia and Abougaradil (under ECHO and SHF 2017-2018 project) and newly Water committee trained in Magan and Beltebei (under the hereby project) and WES to share good practices, lesson learnt and challenges. This session will take place in neutral environment in TGH Um Dukhun office to avoid any tribal tensions and respect the do no harm approach. This initiative will also strengthen the link between the communities from different tribes by working together and knowing each other and participate to the peace building project other INGOs are implementing in the area.

TGH, based on its long-term experience in terms of CRS, will provide technical and managerial training on the implementation and follow-up of cost-recovery systems to guarantee the sustainability of the new facility to the four WC. To ensure smooth transition, TGH will follow-up the water committees and provide technical and organizational counselling. TGH will provide spare part to the water committee and running costs such as fuel and oil to run to Water point after the facility is built and will stay as back up during the first months of the handover of the water yard to make sure the CRS and the technical functioning of the water point are working well and take corrective actions if necessary.

TGH will link the water committees with the spare part store proposed in the activity 1.1.5 in order to ensure the efficiency of TGH integrated action.

TGH long experiences in terms of WASH intervention reveals that the hygiene key promoters (Activity 1.1.4) and water committee should be linked and work together since the beginning of the process. Indeed, if the Hygiene key promoters are disconnected from the water committee and the link occurs only at the moment of the handover and progressive withdrawal of TGH, the solidarity and connection between them will not be strong enough to work out and to be a sustainable solution.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Construction and/or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (eg. latrines, bath shelter, etc) at institution and/or community level by using CATS and/or CLTS approach

Construction of VIP latrines

Between 2015 and 2018, TGH distributed latrines for most of the household in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Abougaradil under RRF (OFDA funds managed by IOM), ECHO and SHF projects. Near East Foundation recently distributed 110 HH latrines in Magan but informed TGH of remaining gaps in terms of sanitation, which are being covered by TGH under the 2017-2018 SHF RRR grant. Therefore, TGH will not propose HH latrines within the hereby project. However, to strengthen hygiene good practices and complement the activity 1.1.4, TGH will build one block of 4 VIP latrines in the market (as there is none) and one block of 4 latrines near the water yard TGH will be establishing under the project in Magan. Indeed, excessive practices of open defecation were observed in Magan during TGH assessments. TGH is building HH latrine under the 2017-2018 SHF project and the open defecation will be reduced. However, installing VIP latrines in key places of the village, along with the hygiene promotion activity (Activity 1.1.4) will improve hygiene and sanitation situation of Magan. In particular, limiting open defecation near the new water point will ensure water contamination is avoided.

According to the SPHERE standards, the distance of 50m between water sources and housings will be respected. Noteworthy is that the standard in Sudan is established by the Sudan WASH Policy (2010) to be 30m but TGH respects the international standards.

In Abougaradil, for the same reason of avoiding water contamination, TGH proposes to build one block of 4VIP latrines near the MWY it built in 2017 under ECHO grant. Moreover, there are no latrines near the market and one block of 4 VIP latrines is needed.

Similarly, gaps were observed in Garaia and Beltebei. One bloc of 4 VIP latrines will be built near the water point in Garaia and one block of 4 near the water point in Beltebei. There is no market in these villages but TGH will built one block of 4 VIP latrines near the spare parts store in Garaia to ensure all the community has access to sanitation facilities in good condition.

In FGD conducted in all villages, communities conveyed the idea that they were willing to contribute to any activity. TGH will organize with the community turns for each volunteer, so that not always the same persons are working. TGH will ask the suppliers to train them on easy tasks that they can reuse later on (such as brick making and wall building for example). However, based on TGH previous experiences, community participation is often impeded by work constraints: as many people are farmers, they spend most of their days cultivating, which makes it difficult for them to spare some time to participate. That is why TGH has nevertheless budgeted labour force for this activity. TGH will integrate a clause in the contract with the supplier underlining that the supplier will have to integrate and train a few community members. To reassure suppliers that the work will be done as well as with skilled workers, members with previous experience and in need of capacity building will be selected.

To be noted that TGH does not plan on implementing CATS/CLTS approach for several reasons:

The one year period of this project is not favorable for such long-term approach;

In previous interventions in these villages, TGH has used direct distribution for latrines so changing the modality might create tensions, with recently returned HH not understanding this change, which might put TGH staff at insecurity and threaten the project's outcome;

Finally, TGH always adopts an in-between approach, where direct distribution is adopted but community is integrated in the construction (in particular in digging activities; and under this project in construction works with the supplier as well).

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awareness activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)

TGH will recruit and train 10 hygiene key promoters in each village (40 HKP in total). They will be selected based on their motivation and, if possible, on their previous experience as HKP in the implementation of past TGH hygiene activities. TGH will encourage the participation of women. They will be trained or receive refreshment training and will be supported with some material to spread messages in school, community centers, water points etc... The training will focus on explaining the HKP what is at stake, to give them knowledge on PHAST approach, how to mobilize the community, the different topics and methodologies etc.

TGH will pay them for 10 months (376 SDG per month). The most committed HKP will be integrated and part of the water committees and paid by the cost recovery system generated by the water points. The Hygiene key promotor less committed will be evaluated according to the number of days of absence during the training and the planned sessions as well as according to the motivation and commitment during the sessions. The integration within the water committees will also be based on volunteering. This will strengthen the relationship between the water committee and the hygiene key promoters and ensure the creation of strong synergies between all the activities of this project, to ensure a more sustainable impact.

As mentioned above, during a RRR meeting in Khartoum, UNDP/IRDS mentioned that year 2 of the project will focus on operationalization of the community centres they built in 2017-2018. For that, they proposed to other partners to implement activities in the centres to strengthen community appropriation. TGH has exchanged an email with IRDS to check that this option was still doable. IRDS is planning on handing over the community centres to the community but has trained focal point persons on how to manage the community centres' resources and how to create schedules and coordinate various activities. The contacts of the focal point persons will be shared with TGH. During the project implementation, TGH will coordinate on the dates of this activity with IRDS to be able to conduct them in the community centres when IRDS is not conducting activities there. IRDS also confirmed that the centres are quite big and that several small activities could be implemented at the same time.

Activity 1.1.5

Standard Activity : Support the operation and management of existing water sources/system

Creation of a spare part store in Garaia

The main challenge faced by the community in rural area, where Water points with WC have been established is the difficulty to access to spare parts. Most of the time, because of the lack of spare parts in remote villages, water system repairation cannot be accomplished when needed. The scarcity of income generated from the CRS can also generate some problem to buy costly spare parts.

In order to support the WC and create income generating activities, TGH will create a spare part store, and provide spare parts in the store to launch the process. After the construction of the store and the provision of an initial stock of spare parts, TGH will provide training to the WC. The training will last 3 weeks. The first 5 days will be dedicated to the organization of the rotations and the role of everybody in the spare part store. The involvement of the community in the decision of role repartition is crucial to make this intervention a durable success. During FGD, communities showed great knowledge on the roles and responsibilities of WC and some members were eager to participate. FGD showed that community members could not contribute in terms of cash but that they could contribute in terms of volunteering hours. TGH will particularly sensitize them on this point to ensure long-term impacts of the activity.

One theoretical phase will last 5 days and be organized after the construction of the store and the provision of spare part. It will include accountancy, storekeeping, finance and commercial topics. In addition, TGH will train Garaia WC regarding the operation and management of Water points and HP including an important component of preventive maintenance activities.

One practical phase will be implemented during 5 days and consist in selling spare parts, fill the book, save money, speaking and dealing with suppliers in UMD (where Garaia spare part store will restock after the initial stock has been used).

After the training, TGH will hand over the spare part store to WC Garaia WC. This training will strengthen the knowledge of skilled individuals and create a positive dynamic in the area. Other villages could solicit the WC to make repairation and maintenance if any issue occurs. TGH will also facilitate the link between UMD suppliers and the WC of Garaia to ensure the supply of spare parts from this market. The WC will explore also Chad market to complete and diversify the supply if needed.

The first procurement of spare parts will include:

- HP spare parts: riser pipe, connecting rod, cylinder, chain, handle assembly and axel bearing, spout, stand assembly, diverse set of nuts, plunger rod, valve;
- HP India Mark II Standard and special tools;
- Generator spare parts for WY: spare parts for SDMO, Perkins and FG Wilson generators, fuel pump, piston, fuel pipe, bearing, engine oil and grease, etc.;
- Electrical materials: circuit breakers, overload, electrical cable, splicing kit, control panel, Splicing kit etc.;
- Water fittings: socket, tee connectors, taps, adaptors, GI pipes, GI ball valve, flexible hose, etc.;
- Water treatment materials: chlorine powder HTH 70%, pool tester, consumables tablets.
- The exhaustive list of items to be provided will be finalized with the WC of Garaia

The handover to Garaia WC will be done in the middle of the project in order to keep TGH as back up and to make sure corrective action will be taken in case dysfunctions or misuses of the spare part store are identified.

TGH implemented a successful project under EU Grant in 2014-2016 including a component related to spare part stores. Storekeeper of UMD and Bindizi will be involved in the training to share lessons learnt, challenges and solutions.

Since other villages have water facilities around, the store will respond to a local need and create a dynamic and strong relationship between the member of different community by generating wealth and activities in this remote area.

Output 1.2

Description

Returnees, IDPs and host communities of Garaia, Beltebei, Abougaradil and Magan get access to durable livelihood opportunities

In the first phase of project implementation, TGH distributed cereal and vegetable seeds, as well as agricultural tools to vulnerable farmers to help them increase their production. TGH also trained vegetable seeds propagators, in order to improve the availability and the price of seeds in Magan and Garaia.

The second phase of the project will mainly focus on strengthening farmers' livelihoods and will target Garaia, Abougaradil, Magan and Beltebei villages. The development of income generating activities (IGAs) aims at creating new and sustainable sources of income. Several kinds of IGAs will be developed in the scope of the project to reach the output.

TGH plans to create farmer associations for improved cereal seeds multiplication and selling. TGH will distribute improved cereal seeds, as improved variety matures very quickly and even with low and fluctuating rainfall it enables to have a bigger production than local variety. This activity will guarantee the availability of improved cereal seeds in the village and enhance the access to improved and low price seeds to more farmers. Every year, farmer associations will produce enough improved seeds to sell most of the production - that will benefit to the whole village – and keep some for the following year. Transportation means will be provided to allow the development of economic exchanges (sustainability of this activity is explained in activity section), decrease the strenuousness of the work, will allow increasing the quantity of production transported and allow the community to get an easier and safest access to cultivation areas and thus to income as well as to services (water points, medical services, community centers...). This activity does not require a long time close follow-up and the transportations means TGH plans to distribute are durable equipment and will last several years. Specific home-gardening activity will provide an improved access to a various range of vegetables to the community. It will help diversifying the diet of the population and encourage the consumption of fresh vegetables at home. Beneficiaries will be trained on seeds multiplication (to ensure the availability of seeds for the following year without purchasing new seeds), vegetable harvest techniques and marketability). TGH already supported farmers in the development of seeds propagation IGAs in Bindizi locality under EuropeAid grant. Beneficiaries' feedbacks were positive and highlighted that they were able to both sell the harvest and keep part of the production for their own consumption. Bindizi experience shows that this activity can generate income.

All three activities will benefit to the whole community while generating income for the beneficiaries.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017 (all documents are ready to start the new one but the process cannot be launched so early before the termination of the current TA)
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities.

Risks:

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations, bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries' already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

Environmental risks:

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if the recharge of shallow aquifers is compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION	Number of vulnerable host/nomadic communities self-reliant through access to sustainable livelihoods. (HRP 2018)					700

Means of Verification : Activity reports

- Lists of beneficiaries / distribution list
- Trainings attendance list
- PDM
- Pictures of activities

Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of targeted people received livelihoods restoring agriculture and livestock inputs/services, trainings, and kits. (HRP 2018)	180	420			600
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Means of Verification : Activity reports

- Lists of beneficiaries / distribution list
- Trainings attendance list
- PDM
- Pictures of activities

Indicator 1.2.3	RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION	Number of targeted communities with rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chains. (HRP 2018)					200
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Means of Verification : Activity reports

- Lists of beneficiaries / distribution list
- Trainings attendance list
- PDM
- Pictures of activities

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

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

Production and selling of improved seeds

Cultivation and harvest monitoring visits highlighted that improved seeds distributed during phase 1 of the project as well as the provided training helped improving the production per land unit. TGH received positive feedback from the community, as the villages registered new returnee HHs at the end of 2017 with no access to land.

For the second phase of the project, TGH plans to create and support two groups of 25 farmers in each village (Garaia, Magan, Beltebei & Abougaradil) to ensure constant availability and access to low price improved cereal seeds to the community. Farmers being part of these associations will be selected according to specific criteria (capacity to cultivate and UNHCR vulnerability criteria). Farmer groups will foster the spreading of good agricultural practices and technical knowledge among the farmers and to allow the sharing of tools and labor work. Each farmer in each group will be provided with 7 kg of cereal seeds (millet, sorghum, sesame...) and agricultural tools. Farmer associations will be asked to provide the land to create the farm (as communities told TGH during FGD that land was available and they were willing to contribute), land protection and labor work. The distribution of improved cereal seeds and tools during phase 1 helped increasing the production compared to local varieties. TGH intends to renew this activity in order to allow more beneficiaries to follow this scheme and to increase their purchasing power. With this increase, it means that beneficiaries will be able to purchase by themselves additional quantities of seeds for the following years and that they will have money to repair their tools if needed.

TGH will also provide a small shop in the market for each farmer group where they will be able to sell the harvest. As the small shop will be built in local materials, TGH will request the help of the farmer groups in this construction. This will increase the appropriation of the project by beneficiaries. TGH considered renting small shops rather than building them, but it would add another challenge for the farmer groups after the end of the project. Moreover, as there is no market in Garaia and Beltebei, it would not have been possible to rent a shop in those two villages anyway. This will promote in each village the development of a local market, which is completely absent in Garaia and Beltebei, and lacking dynamism in Magan and Abougaradil. Local populations will be able to directly purchase the farmers' production, rather than going to Um Dukhun to purchase cereals that were produced in their own village. As Um Dukhun is difficult to access during rainy season, promoting local markets is an excellent means to allow all community members to have access to food. Moreover, access will be easier for vulnerable people, who sometimes depend on other people going to Um Dukhun to bring them back requested items.

All of farmer association members will benefit from trainings on improved cereal seeds propagation (cultivation, harvest, storage), seed management and marketability. The trainings will include a sensitization on Community Based Organization (CBO) and basic rules and regulations in terms of governance. Capacity building through local actors ensures a longer-term impact of the skills and knowledge transfers. The propagation training is another way of ensuring sustainability of this action: it will not be necessary for beneficiaries to purchase as much seeds the following year.

Two field days will be organized for the community to see the crops, share knowledge, explain the functioning of the common farm and promote the use of improved seeds in the villages. This activity includes a small number of beneficiaries, but it is expected that through the community field days, knowledge and skills will be spread, ensuring the sustainability of the action.

Activity 1.2.2

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.)

Development of transportation means

During the different focus group discussions conducted by TGH team in the four villages, the community systematically raised the issue of the lack of transportation means, either to go to other villages (and especially in Um Dukhun for market day or to receive health treatment) or to transport the harvest from the field to the houses for storage and to the market for selling. Community members during these FGD highlighted how much of a handicap this lack of transportation means represents. People who have no money for transportation either walk distances, or adopt negative coping strategies such as not going to the doctor's, which is why an IGA based on transportation means appeared as an appropriate solution.

The introduction of transportation means in the villages, such as donkeys and donkey carts or wheelbarrows will decrease the strenuousness of the work, will allow increasing the quantity of production transported and allow the community to get an easier and safest access to cultivation areas and thus to income as well as to services (water points, medical services, community centres...).

Vulnerable groups and individuals will receive donkeys and donkey carts or wheelbarrows that they will rent to other community members. The activity will generate incomes for the targeted groups while improving the living conditions in the villages. 50 donkeys and donkey carts and 50 wheelbarrows will be distributed in the scope of the project. Through the rental service, vulnerable beneficiaries will receive a regular income.

In order to involve more beneficiaries in this activity, each donkey and donkey cart or each wheelbarrow will have to be shared by 10HH. Each group of HH will be trained on the management of the IGA (how to distribute among the group members and manage their income), and TGH will help the communities to establish a fixed and fair price for the individuals who want to rent the transportation means.

The sustainability of this activity stems from the money the groups will be able to make from renting their transportation means to other HH. This money will allow the groups to repair the carts or wheelbarrows if needed and, once the IGA allows them to save more money, they will be able to purchase additional transportation means to allow the IGA to grow in size.

Also, the transportations means TGH plans to distribute are durable equipment and should last several years. A donkey cart should last at least ten years while a wheelbarrow can perform for about five years if well maintained and stored, with very low reparation costs.

Activity 1.2.3

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.)

Home gardening

Women are usually in charge of home gardening activities and have knowledge in small-scale vegetable seeds cultivation. 400 women will be supported in Garaia, Magan and Abougaradil through the distribution of seeds and small materials). Vegetables do not require too much water for irrigation, but it has been assessed that the water sources such as open wells are available and close enough for beneficiaries to take water for the cultivation from such sources. Beltebei is not targeted because, due to the water scarcity in the village, the implementation of such activity is not possible. The WASH intervention in Beltebei proposed in this project will increase the availability of water in the village and should allow the introduction of vegetable cultivation in the near future. Once the Mini Water Yard will be constructed, TGH will consider suggesting this activity to other donors.

They will be encouraged to grow some specific types of vegetables in order to improve the diet diversity through a nutrition-sensitive approach.

Training on cultivation technics, harvest and storage will be organized in each village to increase the productivity and therefore the impact of the material support to be provided. The training will also include a topic on vegetable seeds multiplication to ensure seeds availability to the beneficiaries from one cultivation season to another (no need to purchase new seeds for the coming years to continue the activity).

In addition to the creation of new sources of income for the beneficiary women, this activity will provide an improved access to a various range of vegetables to the community. It will help diversifying the diet of the population and encourage the consumption of fresh vegetables at home.

Activity 1.2.4

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.)

Community capacity building

To enhance community resilience and allow people to develop their activities, this activity plans to create saving groups in the targeted villages. A saving group is a self-managed group composed of 15 to 25 members implementing different kinds of business who save money together. The money saved by the group can be used either to grant loan to one or several members, lent as credit to earn additional income, saved in case of emergency situations or invested to develop the members' businesses.

Volunteer people that benefitted from the above listed IGAs will be gathered to create saving groups. Such groups aim at sharing the money earned thanks to the IGAs and create a common fund that can benefit to all of the members to invest in their IGA. Saving groups also ensure all their members a safety net: if one of the members is failing managing its IGA, or is facing temporary trouble, it can rely on the other members to feed the common fund.

A special training will be provided to each group to allow the members to use small personal incomes to finance more important purchase and to allow the group to grant a loan to one of the members. This training will be conducted by an external consultant with expertise on the matter. Saving groups members will be trained on:

- group organization
- funds management
- credit, loan and repayment
- accountability

These are the main training topics, However the detailed modalities of the training will be elaborated by the selected consultant. TGH will implement a close and regular follow-up of the saving groups after the training in order to identify any obstacle or difficulty saving groups members' could face and to help them finding appropriate solutions. The members will be encouraged to organize regular meetings and discuss the management of the funds, potential loans and investments.

Two saving groups will be created in Abougaradil. Indeed, after coordinating with CRS, TGH realized CRS is targeting Beltebei, Garaia and Magan with SILC activities, so by targeting Abougaradil TGH allows complementarity of the activities. The creation of saving groups is particularly relevant in remote areas, with limited access to banks and financial institutions. Moreover, the members that will be selected to be part of the groups are people with irregular income and difficulty to save money. Joining a saving group will increase their resilience to external shocks and secure their situation.

The beneficiaries in each village will be called for FGDs by TGH to explain them the training programs and objectives, then they will be grouped to get the training purpose. After end of the training TGH will facilitate the formation of the beneficiaries groups and then the external trainer will provide the trainings to them.

This is a pilot activity that TGH wishes to develop within the scope of the project. Year 2 of the RRR grant aims at finding durable solution, and the creation of saving groups will ensure the communities a better access to production means and livelihood opportunities while providing them a secured environment through the diversification of the members' activities.

Noteworthy is that TGH has implemented similar activities in Nepal, and the FSL technical and monitoring evaluation expert based in HQ has been monitoring the project in Nepal and will do likewise for this project.

Output 1.3

Description

Students and teachers in Garaia, Abougaradil, Beltebei and Magan get access to an improved learning environment

Students and teachers in Garaia, Abougaradil, Beltebei and Magan get access to an improved learning environment

In the first phase of project implementation, TGH organized hygiene promotion sessions in schools in order to reinforce the impacts of the WASH activities. Students kits, teachers kits and school equipments were also distributed to ensure a safe, dignified and adequate learning environment. 3 mass events to promote school enrollment were conducted. TGH, in collaboration with MoE, trained teachers (MoE teachers and volunteers) to improve their knowledge on curriculum and pedagogic methods.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities and PTA members remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017 (all documents are ready to start the new one but the process cannot be launched so early before the termination of the current TA)
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities.

Risks:

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations, bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- Collapse of PTAs, difficulties on fees' collection or creation of income from IGA.
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries' already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

Environmental risks:

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if the recharge of shallow aquifers is compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	EDUCATION	Number of targeted children and adolescents benefiting from teaching, learning, and recreational materials. (HRP 2018)			483	461	944
Means of Verification : Activity reports School attendance TGH tool Lists of beneficiaries Pictures of activities							
Indicator 1.3.2	EDUCATION	Number of gender sensitive latrines constructed in learning spaces					12
Means of Verification : Activity reports Procurement contracts Handover documents Pictures of activities							
Indicator 1.3.3	RECOVERY, RETURNS AND REINTEGRATION	Number of services/facilities and/or communal assets which are properly managed at community or local authority level. (HRP 2018)					4

Means of Verification : This indicator refers to the 4 schools which will be properly managed by well trained PTAs
 Activity reports
 Attendance to training sheet
 Pictures of activities

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Standard Activity : Conduct training for teachers and PTA

Training for Teachers

During the first phase of the project, TGH and MoE trained 28 volunteer teachers in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Um Dukhun in order to improve the learning environment and strengthen their knowledge (sciences, languages, pedagogic methods). The second phase of the project will aim at strengthening their knowledge through the organization of refreshment trainings. This refreshment training will also benefit to the 8 teachers from Abougaradil school (all volunteers, 2 women and 6 men), who did not benefit from the first round of training (but this will not be a problem because they will be able to learn from the lessons learnt and challenges faced by the other teachers, so they will not be lacking knowledge compared to the other teachers). This refreshment training will last 3 days.

A second training with advanced modules on sciences, languages and child-friendly pedagogic methods will also be organized. This training will target the four schools of the villages of intervention. In total, 17 teachers will be trained: 8 from Abougaradil school (2 women and 6 men, all volunteers), 4 from Garaia school (all volunteers, 2 men and 2 women), 3 from Magan school (1 MoE teacher and 2 women volunteers) and 2 from Beltebei school (2 men, all volunteers). This training will last 3 days to allow the teachers to go deeply into the new modules.

Local representatives of MoE will be in charge of designing and delivering the training, with TGH support.

At the end of the training, all the teachers will receive a teacher kit whose content is detailed in Annex 1 and is based on UNICEF standards.

Activity 1.3.2

Standard Activity : Provision of teaching, learning and recreational materials for student and teacher

The purchase of stationeries represents a heavy expense for families, in addition to the payment of school fees. Within the scope of this project, TGH proposes to help PTAs developing IGAs in order to lower school fees, which will in the future allow parents to spend the money they used to spend for school fees on stationeries for their children, underlining that direct distribution of students kits will not be needed anymore after this project (see Activity 1.3.3). In the meantime, TGH plans to distribute student kits to the pupils of the four targeted schools for 2018-2019 school year until PTAs start raising some money. According to TGH, this in-kind distribution is necessary for this additional year because the kits distributed in 2017-2018 under RRR project were designed to last one year (in terms of number of notebooks, stationeries, etc). Enrollment rates are very weak and families are still struggling with the costs of schools, as illustrated by the fact that the number of enrolled students decreased compared to 2017. Paradoxically, families met during assessments and FGD conveyed the idea that the support provided by TGH in 2017-2018 is what enabled families to keep their children at school. Without this intervention, drop-out rates would today be even more worrying. TGH is planning on distributing such kits for one more year in order to ensure enrolled students still have the capacity to come to school. TGH has planned an exit strategy for this activity, so that kits do not need to be repeatedly distributed: the following years, the IGAs implemented by PTA (activity 1.3.3) will allow school fees to be lower, so families will be able to purchase school stationeries for their children.

The content of the kits is detailed in Annex 1 and is based on the UNICEF standard. One kit is designed to last one school year.

During the first implementation phase of the project, Garaia, Magan and Beltebei schools received small equipment (blackboards, plastic mats, plastic sheeting, steel barrel, chairs, and desks). The school of Abougaradil has been integrated in the intervention area for the second phase of the project and will also benefit from small equipment.

Activity 1.3.3

Standard Activity : Conduct training for teachers and PTA

Income generating activities for PTAs

In Central Darfur, and especially in Um Dukhun locality, the MoE lacks capacities to train sufficient number of teachers. Therefore, most of the schools of the area rely on volunteer teachers to teach the children of the village.

Volunteer teachers generally receive a salary, paid by the student parents. The average of school fees in Um Dukhun locality is around 30 SDG per child and per month. This amount represents an important financial charge for the parents and is the main cause of school drop-out in the area.

The development of Income Generative Activities within the school would be a sustainable solution to raise some money to cover volunteer teachers' salaries. Once the PTAs are able to cover the volunteers' salaries with the income generated by the IGAs, this will decrease the school fees for families, who will then be able to spend money on stationeries for their children. That is why after 2019, students kits direct distribution will not be needed anymore, as explained in Activity 1.3.2. All of the four targeted schools have active PTAs and play a strong role within the school. In Abougaradil, the PTA is composed of 13 members (2 women and 11 men), in Magan there are 12 members (2 women and 10 men), in Beltebei 15 members and in Garaia 15.

This activity aims at training the four PTAs on IGA management and providing them material support to start an income generating activity. The specificities of each IGA will be discussed with the PTAs and communities, but taking into account the local context, most IGAs will be oriented towards agriculture. During the focus group discussion conducted in February 2018 with community leaders and Sheikhs, community members showed great enthusiasm for such activity, and explained TGH team that they already have available land for farm cultivation. In the case where the chosen IGA is an agricultural one, the PTA will decide whether the production from this farm would then be sold in the market (to increase the school's revenue and thus decrease the school fees for families) or used to feed the children in school. Previous TGH experience in other countries has illustrated that it is too ambitious, at least at the beginning of such initiative, to aim at both reducing school fees and feeding children at school with one farming IGA.

In the other schools, other activities have been mentioned, such as the provision of donkeys and donkey carts to fetch water as well as the provision of sewing machine to sew Jelabya and sell it or uniforms for the students.

TGH will pay close attention to the community based approach and let the PTAs of each school choose the 2 IGAs most adapted for them according to the local context, the availability of items, and the knowledge of the members of the PTAs etc.

At the beginning of the project, TGH will conduct additional focus group discussion to determine with the community what could be feasible, and how to organize the PTAs to carry out the IGAs. A clear distribution of the roles and responsibilities for all the members will be established between the community and organizational assistance will be provided by TGH to ensure the sustainability of the IGA. According to previous TGH development project related to IGAs, the selection should be done in advance at the beginning of the project and start immediately after the material is selected and transported, in order for TGH to keep as back up for the first months of the implementation of the IGAs to be able to monitor, manage the different actors, give additional material if needed etc.

Noteworthy is that TGH has implemented similar activities in Central African Republic, and the education technical and monitoring evaluation expert based in HQ has been monitoring the project in CAR and will do likewise for this project. TGH has already designed several training documents as well as monitoring and follow-up tools specific to this type of activities.

Activity 1.3.4

Standard Activity : Construction/ rehabilitation of gender sensitive latrines in school/learning spaces

Access to sanitation facilities is one of the conditions to create an adequate learning environment for students and teachers.

- Abougaradil: the 320 students of Abougaradil school (147 boys and 173 girls) and 8 teachers will benefit from the construction of 2 blocks of 4 latrines near the school.

- Garaia: TGH will build 1 block of 4 latrines to cover the needs of the 360 students of the school (169 boys and 191 girls), as TGH already planned to build one block of 4 latrines in Garaia school under RRR previous grant.

In Beltebei, one block of four latrines already exists and covers the needs of the 145 students of the school (75 boys and 70 girls).

In Magan, the MoE is responsible of the school infrastructure.

TGH will carefully see to respect SPHERE standards in each school (1 latrine for 30 girls and 1 latrine for 60 boys).

In Abougaradil, Garaia, Beltebei and Magan schools, TGH will build two handwashing facilities which will be located near the latrines. This activity will be linked with IGAs for PTAs (activity 1.3.3) especially for the PTAs who will receive means of transportation to fetch water and provide water for the handwashing facilities on daily basis. Indeed, TGH observed during the implementation of previous project that the provision of handwashing facilities is convenient and necessary, especially to apply the concept of hygiene promotion received. However, it has been observed in other schools in West and Central Darfur that, too often, the handwashing facilities remain empty because the PTAs face many challenges to provide water in school on a daily basis (price of water, distance to water point). The transportation IGAs coupled with the provision of facilities will increase hygiene practices among the schools.

Access to latrines and handwashing facilities within the schools will reduce the risks of diseases linked to open defecation and will contribute to the adoption of good hygiene practice among the children.

In FGD conducted in all villages, communities conveyed the idea that they were willing to contribute to any activity. TGH will organize with the community turns to work on the construction of latrines for each volunteer, so that not always the same persons are working. TGH will ask the suppliers to train them on easy tasks that they can reuse later on (such as brick making and wall building for example). However, based on TGH previous experiences, community participation is often impeded by work constraints: as many people are farmers, they spend most of their days cultivating, which makes it difficult for them to spare some time to participate. That is why TGH has nevertheless budgeted labour force for this activity. TGH will integrate a clause in the contract with the supplier underlining that the supplier will have to integrate and train a few community members. To reassure suppliers that the work will be done as well as with skilled workers, members with previous experience and in need of capacity building will be selected.

To be noted that TGH does not plan on implementing CATS/CLTS approach for several reasons:

The one year period of this project is not favorable for such long-term approach;

In previous interventions in these villages, TGH has used direct distribution for latrines so changing the modality might create tensions, with recently returned HH not understanding this change, which might put TGH staff at insecurity and threaten the project's outcome;

Finally, TGH always adopts an in-between approach, where direct distribution is adopted but community is integrated in the construction (in particular in digging activities; and under this project in construction works with the supplier as well).

Activity 1.3.5

Standard Activity : Conduct awareness sessions for students in school/learning spaces

The HKPs selected in each village will also regularly intervene in the schools to deliver key messages on hygiene good practices. Indeed, children are usually very sensitive to key messages. When at home, they will repeat the key messages they learnt at school and spread the messages among their relatives.

HKPs will be in charge of the organization of at least 3 sessions on each of the four targeted schools (Garaia, Abougaradil, Magan and Beltebei) on different topics: water collection and storage, jerrycan cleaning, handwashing, personal hygiene, etc. Soap distribution in each school will support the hygiene promotion sessions. Each student will receive 6 soaps, that covers individual needs for 6 months, that is to say until the PTAs are able to generate an income and to provide the schools with soaps for students to be able to properly wash their hands, completing the benefits of the handwashing facilities presented in Activity 1.3.4.

As mentioned above, during a RRR meeting in Khartoum, UNDP/IRDS mentioned that year 2 of the project will focus on operationalization of the community centres they built in 2017-2018. For that, they proposed to other partners to implement activities in the centres to strengthen community appropriation. TGH has exchanged an email with IRDS to check that this option was still doable. IRDS is planning on handing over the community centres to the community but has trained focal point persons on how to manage the community centres' resources and how to create schedules and coordinate various activities. The contacts of the focal point persons will be shared with TGH. During the project implementation, TGH will coordinate on the dates of this activity with IRDS to be able to conduct them in the community centres when IRDS is not conducting activities there. IRDS also confirmed that the centres are quite big and that several small activities could be implemented at the same time.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

TGH monitors program activities using a large range of reporting tools and at different levels of verification, which allows to appraise the situation in various terms, logistics, administrative, HR but also technical, via notably follow-up tools. TGH has designed and implemented tools to monitor project achievements on a monthly basis. Monthly and annual planning established in each sector also enable the correct and timely implementation of activities while reinforcing the empowerment of field teams.

Daily exchanges between Khartoum coordination team, the roving team and field based staff are done through usual communication means (phone, email, skype...) and the use of monthly reporting and monitoring tools.

Prior to the implementation of TGH activities on-site, TGH field based-staff submit an Activity Action plan with detailed description of the activity implementation plan, staff, means and budget allocated to the activity, which is validated by Program Management team in Khartoum to ensure that the activity is planned according to the selection criteria, standards and resources as described in the project.

Specific tools have been established to monitor recurrent situations: population movements follow-up (FU), assessment of situation in new areas template and the household-level rapid need assessment.

Tools are compiled and reviewed by the program coordination team every month, then sent to TGH HQ where the sector technical referents review them for decision making and eventual corrections.

WASH monitoring is operated through several field data collection tools, including bacteriological tests, localization and state of water sources, update of water yield through frequentation survey, average quantity of safe and unsafe water per person according to locations and in compliance with humanitarian standards, groundwater monitoring for main water points in areas of intervention and hygiene and sanitation indicators will be followed.

FSL tools commonly used by TGH are Cereal and vegetable cultivation Monitoring Tools, Pre-Harvest Survey, Monthly FU Tool (rainfall and market prices).

In the education sector, TGH monitors attendance to training and to school. In 2017 TGH developed a new tool teachers are currently familiar with. TGH settled a monitoring mechanism on monthly bases to identified the percentage of drop out and reasons behind it.

Transversal monitoring tools such as training tools, activity reports, pictures and beneficiary lists including sex-age disaggregated data, status and vulnerability data are also used by TGH team to gather information.

Thanks to its national staffs, partners and bases in situ direct implementation and monitoring are possible. Frequent visits of roving team and expatriates from Khartoum are also organised.

TGH HQ takes part in the monitoring via regular field visits (technical cells, Desk) and monitoring based on field data shared with TGH HQ. It allows supporting TGH teams on the field by ensuring the respect of implementation quality and humanitarian standards. TGH finance department monitors and checks the expenses related to this project and support the quality of the financial reporting.

Moreover, phone updates, meeting minutes, updates on progress made for the response to Um Dukhun returnees will be reported by the Um Dukhun RRR Coordinator in Darfur on the basis agreed following to discussions between TGH, SHF and RRR.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Drilling of a borehole in Beltebei and Magan to install a Mini Water Yard</p> <p>In Beltebei, 3 emergency water systems have been established by TGH between 2015 and 2016. Two are still working. Their running costs are covered by TGH. These two EWS have a maximum production capacity of 54000L/D. In Beltebei, water availability is rather low so the EWS do not quite reach this daily theoretical production of 54,000L. The last EWS had to be dismantled because of the lack of water during the dry season. However, a recent technical discussion held on the 20th of February with WES which drilled two boreholes and installed two hand pumps under a Near East foundation project implemented in the past months clarified the possibility of building a Mini Water Yard of 27m3. As the two EWS installed by TGH were installed on wells, there are no existing boreholes. Consequently, TGH will have to drill a new borehole before building this new MWY in Beltebei.</p> <p>In Magan, TGH established an emergency water system under RRR previous grant with covered well, which is composed of 2 bladders of 13 500 liters each. TGH conducted pumping tests from the current well of the emergency water system and observed that the capacity of the water point is too low for it to be upgraded. Since the emergency water system is a temporary solution, TGH is willing to find durable solution in terms of water in Magan by building a Mini Water Yard.</p> <p>Therefore, TGH will dig a borehole in Magan and establish a Mini Water Yard with a tank of 27m3 to replace the emergency water system. The intervention will benefit to a maximum of 2,250 individuals by providing them with 12L/P/D of safe water (if the water yield is sufficient for the water tank to be completely filled in one day). Noteworthy is that there are only 1,470 individuals in Magan, which means that even if the water yield is low it will be sufficient to cover the needs of the whole population of Magan village.</p> <p>In Garaia, TGH already built a Mini Water Yard under RRR previous grant as well as in Abougaradil under ECHO grant. Both are operational. The MWY in Garaia has a water yield of 5m3/h. It produces 40,000L/D and covers the needs in terms of water of the whole population of Garaia (or, according to the standard, 3,333 individuals have access to 12L/P/D of safe drinking water). Thus, needs in water supply in Garaia are covered. In Abougaradil, the MWY has a capacity of 60,000L/D (water yield of 7,5m3 per hour), providing 12L/P/D to 5,000 individuals. Many people from surrounding villages, and even from Chad, are coming to Abougaradil to take water which is why the ratio safe water / person can appear as low. Beltebei and Magan were prioritized by feedback from RRR sector after field missions, since safe and sustainable water is not available at the moment in these two villages, whereas Abougaradil already has a MWY built by TGH under ECHO funding.</p>	2018					X	X				X	X	X
	2019												

<p>Activity 1.1.3: Construction of VIP latrines</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2018, TGH distributed latrines for most of the household in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Abougaradil under RRF (OFDA funds managed by IOM), ECHO and SHF projects. Near East Foundation recently distributed 110 HH latrines in Magan but informed TGH of remaining gaps in terms of sanitation, which are being covered by TGH under the 2017-2018 SHF RRR grant. Therefore, TGH will not propose HH latrines within the hereby project. However, to strengthen hygiene good practices and complement the activity 1.1.4, TGH will build one block of 4 VIP latrines in the market (as there is none) and one block of 4 latrines near the water yard TGH will be establishing under the project in Magan. Indeed, excessive practices of open defecation were observed in Magan during TGH assessments. TGH is building HH latrine under the 2017-2018 SHF project and the open defecation will be reduced. However, installing VIP latrines in key places of the village, along with the hygiene promotion activity (Activity 1.1.4) will improve hygiene and sanitation situation of Magan. In particular, limiting open defecation near the new water point will ensure water contamination is avoided. According to the SPHERE standards, the distance of 50m between water sources and housings will be respected. Noteworthy is that the standard in Sudan is established by the Sudan WASH Policy (2010) to be 30m but TGH respects the international standards.</p> <p>In Abougaradil, for the same reason of avoiding water contamination, TGH proposes to build one block of 4VIP latrines near the MWY it built in 2017 under ECHO grant. Moreover, there are no latrines near the market and one block of 4 VIP latrines is needed.</p> <p>Similarly, gaps were observed in Garaia and Beltebei. One bloc of 4 VIP latrines will be built near the water point in Garaia and one block of 4 near the water point in Beltebei. There is no market in these villages but TGH will built one block of 4 VIP latrines near the spare parts store in Garaia to ensure all the community has access to sanitation facilities in good condition.</p> <p>In FGD conducted in all villages, communities conveyed the idea that they were willing to contribute to any activity. TGH will organize with the community turns for each volunteer, so that not always the same persons are working. TGH will ask the suppliers to train them on easy tasks that they can reuse later on (such as brick making and wall building for example). However, based on TGH previous experiences, community participation is often impeded by work constraints: as many people are farmers, they spend most of their days cultivating, which makes it difficult for them to spare some time to participate. That is why TGH has nevertheless budgeted labour force for this activity. TGH will integrate a clause in the contract with the supplier underlining that the supplier will have to integrate and train a few community members. To reassure suppliers that the work will be done as well as with skilled workers, members with previous experience and in need of capacity building will be selected.</p> <p>To be noted that TGH does not plan on implementing CATS/CLTS approach for several reasons: The one year period of this project is not favorable for such long-term approach; In previous interventions in these villages, TGH has used direct distribution for latrines so changing the modality might create tensions, with recently returned HH not understanding this change, which might put TGH staff at insecurity and threaten the project's outcome; Finally, TGH always adopts an in-between approach, where direct distribution is adopted but community is integrated in the construction (in particular in digging activities; and under this project in construction works with the supplier as well).</p>	2018								X	X	X	X
	2019											

<p>Activity 1.1.4: TGH will recruit and train 10 hygiene key promoters in each village (40 HKP in total). They will be selected based on their motivation and, if possible, on their previous experience as HKP in the implementation of past TGH hygiene activities. TGH will encourage the participation of women. They will be trained or receive refreshment training and will be supported with some material to spread messages in school, community centers, water points etc... The training will focus on explaining the HKP what is at stake, to give them knowledge on PHAST approach, how to mobilize the community, the different topics and methodologies etc.</p> <p>TGH will pay them for 10 months (376 SDG per month). The most committed HKP will be integrated and part of the water committees and paid by the cost recovery system generated by the water points. The Hygiene key promotor less committed will be evaluated according to the number of days of absence during the training and the planned sessions as well as according to the motivation and commitment during the sessions. The integration within the water committees will also be based on volunteering. This will strengthen the relationship between the water committee and the hygiene key promoters and ensure the creation of strong synergies between all the activities of this project, to ensure a more sustainable impact.</p> <p>As mentioned above, during a RRR meeting in Khartoum, UNDP/IRDS mentioned that year 2 of the project will focus on operationalization of the community centres they built in 2017-2018. For that, they proposed to other partners to implement activities in the centres to strengthen community appropriation. TGH has exchanged an email with IRDS to check that this option was still doable. IRDS is planning on handing over the community centres to the community but has trained focal point persons on how to manage the community centres' resources and how to create schedules and coordinate various activities. The contacts of the focal point persons will be shared with TGH. During the project implementation, TGH will coordinate on the dates of this activity with IRDS to be able to conduct them in the community centres when IRDS is not conducting activities there. IRDS also confirmed that the centres are quite big and that several small activities could be implemented at the same time.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X	X	X								

<p>Activity 1.1.5: Creation of a spare part store in Garaia</p> <p>The main challenge faced by the community in rural area, where Water points with WC have been established is the difficulty to access to spare parts. Most of the time, because of the lack of spare parts in remote villages, water system reparation cannot be accomplished when needed. The scarcity of income generated from the CRS can also generate some problem to buy costly spare parts.</p> <p>In order to support the WC and create income generating activities, TGH will create a spare part store, and provide spare parts in the store to launch the process. After the construction of the store and the provision of an initial stock of spare parts, TGH will provide training to the WC. The training will last 3 weeks. The first 5 days will be dedicated to the organization of the rotations and the role of everybody in the spare part store. The involvement of the community in the decision of role repartition is crucial to make this intervention a durable success. During FGD, communities showed great knowledge on the roles and responsibilities of WC and some members were eager to participate. FGD showed that community members could not contribute in terms of cash but that they could contribute in terms of volunteering hours. TGH will particularly sensitize them on this point to ensure long-term impacts of the activity.</p> <p>One theoretical phase will last 5 days and be organized after the construction of the store and the provision of spare part. It will include accountancy, storekeeping, finance and commercial topics. In addition, TGH will train Garaia WC regarding the operation and management of Water points and HP including an important component of preventive maintenance activities.</p> <p>One practical phase will be implemented during 5 days and consist in selling spare parts, fill the book, save money, speaking and dealing with suppliers in UMD (where Garaia spare part store will restock after the initial stock has been used).</p> <p>After the training, TGH will hand over the spare part store to WC Garaia WC. This training will strengthen the knowledge of skilled individuals and create a positive dynamic in the area. Other villages could solicit the WC to make reparation and maintenance if any issue occurs. TGH will also facilitate the link between UMD suppliers and the WC of Garaia to ensure the supply of spare parts from this market. The WC will explore also Chad market to complete and diversify the supply if needed.</p> <p>The first procurement of spare parts will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP spare parts: riser pipe, connecting rod, cylinder, chain, handle assembly and axel bearing, spout, stand assembly, diverse set of nuts, plunger rod, valve; - HP India Mark II Standard and special tools; - Generator spare parts for WY: spare parts for SDMO, Perkins and FG Wilson generators, fuel pump, piston, fuel pipe, bearing, engine oil and grease, etc.; - Electrical materials: circuit breakers, overload, electrical cable, splicing kit, control panel, Splicing kit etc.; - Water fittings: socket, tee connectors, taps, adaptors, GI pipes, GI ball valve, flexible hose, etc.; - Water treatment materials: chlorine powder HTH 70%, pool tester, consumables tablets. - The exhaustive list of items to be provided will be finalized with the WC of Garaia <p>The handover to Garaia WC will be done in the middle of the project in order to keep TGH as back up and to make sure corrective action will be taken in case dysfunctions or misuses of the spare part store are identified.</p> <p>TGH implemented a successful project under EU Grant in 2014-2016 including a component related to spare part stores. Storekeeper of UMD and Bindizi will be involved in the training to share lessons learnt, challenges and solutions.</p> <p>Since other villages have water facilities around, the store will respond to a local need and create a dynamic and strong relationship between the member of different community by generating wealth and activities in this remote area.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X		X
	2019	X		X								

<p>Activity 1.2.1: Production and selling of improved seeds</p> <p>Cultivation and harvest monitoring visits highlighted that improved seeds distributed during phase 1 of the project as well as the provided training helped improving the production per land unit. TGH received positive feedback from the community, as the villages registered new returnee HHs at the end of 2017 with no access to land.</p> <p>For the second phase of the project, TGH plans to create and support two groups of 25 farmers in each village (Garaia, Magan, Beltebei & Abougaradil) to ensure constant availability and access to low price improved cereal seeds to the community. Farmers being part of these associations will be selected according to specific criteria (capacity to cultivate and UNHCR vulnerability criteria). Farmer groups will foster the spreading of good agricultural practices and technical knowledge among the farmers and to allow the sharing of tools and labor work. Each farmer in each group will be provided with 7 kg of cereal seeds (millet, sorghum, sesame...) and agricultural tools. Farmer associations will be asked to provide the land to create the farm (as communities told TGH during FGD that land was available and they were willing to contribute), land protection and labor work. The distribution of improved cereal seeds and tools during phase 1 helped increasing the production compared to local varieties. TGH intends to renew this activity in order to allow more beneficiaries to follow this scheme and to increase their purchasing power. With this increase, it means that beneficiaries will be able to purchase by themselves additional quantities of seeds for the following years and that they will have money to repair their tools if needed.</p> <p>TGH will also provide a small shop in the market for each farmer group where they will be able to sell the harvest. As the small shop will be built in local materials, TGH will request the help of the farmer groups in this construction. This will increase the appropriation of the project by beneficiaries. TGH considered renting small shops rather than building them, but it would add another challenge for the farmer groups after the end of the project. Moreover, as there is no market in Garaia and Beltebei, it would not have been possible to rent a shop in those two villages anyway. This will promote in each village the development of a local market, which is completely absent in Garaia and Beltebei, and lacking dynamism in Magan and Abougaradil. Local populations will be able to directly purchase the farmers' production, rather than going to Um Dukhun to purchase cereals that were produced in their own village. As Um Dukhun is difficult to access during rainy season, promoting local markets is an excellent means to allow all community members to have access to food. Moreover, access will be easier for vulnerable people, who sometimes depend on other people going to Um Dukhun to bring them back requested items.</p> <p>All of farmer association members will benefit from trainings on improved cereal seeds propagation (cultivation, harvest, storage), seed management and marketability. The trainings will include a sensitization on Community Based Organization (CBO) and basic rules and regulations in terms of governance. Capacity building through local actors ensures a longer-term impact of the skills and knowledge transfers. The propagation training is another way of ensuring sustainability of this action: it will not be necessary for beneficiaries to purchase as much seeds the following year.</p> <p>Two field days will be organized for the community to see the crops, share knowledge, explain the functioning of the common farm and promote the use of improved seeds in the villages. This activity includes a small number of beneficiaries, but it is expected that through the community field days, knowledge and skills will be spread, ensuring the sustainability of the action.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2019											

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Development of transportation means</p> <p>During the different focus group discussions conducted by TGH team in the four villages, the community systematically raised the issue of the lack of transportation means, either to go to other villages (and especially in Um Dukhun for market day or to receive health treatment) or to transport the harvest from the field to the houses for storage and to the market for selling. Community members during these FGD highlighted how much of a handicap this lack of transportation means represents. People who have no money for transportation either walk distances, or adopt negative coping strategies such as not going to the doctor's, which is why an IGA based on transportation means appeared as an appropriate solution.</p> <p>The introduction of transportation means in the villages, such as donkeys and donkey carts or wheelbarrows will decrease the strenuousness of the work, will allow increasing the quantity of production transported and allow the community to get an easier and safest access to cultivation areas and thus to income as well as to services (water points, medical services, community centres...).</p> <p>Vulnerable groups and individuals will receive donkeys and donkey carts or wheelbarrows that they will rent to other community members. The activity will generate incomes for the targeted groups while improving the living conditions in the villages. 50 donkeys and donkey carts and 50 wheelbarrows will be distributed in the scope of the project. Through the rental service, vulnerable beneficiaries will receive a regular income.</p> <p>In order to involve more beneficiaries in this activity, each donkey and donkey cart or each wheelbarrow will have to be shared by 10HH. Each group of HH will be trained on the management of the IGA (how to distribute among the group members and manage their income), and TGH will help the communities to establish a fixed and fair price for the individuals who want to rent the transportation means.</p> <p>The sustainability of this activity stems from the money the groups will be able to make from renting their transportation means to other HH. This money will allow the groups to repair the carts or wheelbarrows if needed and, once the IGA allows them to save more money, they will be able to purchase additional transportation means to allow the IGA to grow in size.</p> <p>Also, the transportations means TGH plans to distribute are durable equipment and should last several years. A donkey cart should last at least ten years while a wheelbarrow can perform for about five years if well maintained and stored, with very low reparation costs.</p>	2018								X	X		
	2019											
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Home gardening</p> <p>Women are usually in charge of home gardening activities and have knowledge in small-scale vegetable seeds cultivation. 400 women will be supported in Garaia, Magan and Abougaradil through the distribution of seeds and small materials). Vegetables do not require too much water for irrigation, but it has been assessed that the water sources such as open wells are available and close enough for beneficiaries to take water for the cultivation from such sources. Beltebei is not targeted because, due to the water scarcity in the village, the implementation of such activity is not possible. The WASH intervention in Beltebei proposed in this project will increase the availability of water in the village and should allow the introduction of vegetable cultivation in the near future. Once the Mini Water Yard will be constructed, TGH will consider suggesting this activity to other donors. They will be encouraged to grow some specific types of vegetables in order to improve the diet diversity through a nutrition-sensitive approach.</p> <p>Training on cultivation technics, harvest and storage will be organized in each village to increase the productivity and therefore the impact of the material support to be provided. The training will also include a topic on vegetable seeds multiplication to ensure seeds availability to the beneficiaries from one cultivation season to another (no need to purchase new seeds for the coming years to continue the activity).</p> <p>In addition to the creation of new sources of income for the beneficiary women, this activity will provide an improved access to a various range of vegetables to the community. It will help diversifying the diet of the population and encourage the consumption of fresh vegetables at home.</p>	2018									X	X	
	2019	X	X									

<p>Activity 1.2.4: Community capacity building</p> <p>To enhance community resilience and allow people to develop their activities, this activity plans to create saving groups in the targeted villages. A saving group is a self-managed group composed of 15 to 25 members implementing different kinds of business who save money together. The money saved by the group can be used either to grant loan to one or several members, lent as credit to earn additional income, saved in case of emergency situations or invested to develop the members' businesses.</p> <p>Volunteer people that benefitted from the above listed IGAs will be gathered to create saving groups. Such groups aim at sharing the money earned thanks to the IGAs and create a common fund that can benefit to all of the members to invest in their IGA. Saving groups also ensure all their members a safety net: if one of the members is failing managing its IGA, or is facing temporary trouble, it can rely on the other members to feed the common fund.</p> <p>A special training will be provided to each group to allow the members to use small personal incomes to finance more important purchase and to allow the group to grant a loan to one of the members. This training will be conducted by an external consultant with expertise on the matter. Saving groups members will be trained on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - group organization - funds management - credit, loan and repayment - accountability <p>These are the main training topics, However the detailed modalities of the training will be elaborated by the selected consultant. TGH will implement a close and regular follow-up of the saving groups after the training in order to identify any obstacle or difficulty saving groups members' could face and to help them finding appropriate solutions. The members will be encouraged to organize regular meetings and discuss the management of the funds, potential loans and investments.</p> <p>Two saving groups will be created in Abougaradil. Indeed, after coordinating with CRS, TGH realized CRS is targeting Beltebei, Garaia and Magan with SILC activities, so by targeting Abougaradil TGH allows complementarity of the activities. The creation of saving groups is particularly relevant in remote areas, with limited access to banks and financial institutions. Moreover, the members that will be selected to be part of the groups are people with irregular income and difficulty to save money. Joining a saving group will increase their resilience to external shocks and secure their situation.</p> <p>The beneficiaries in each village will be called for FGDs by TGH to explain them the training programs and objectives, then they will be grouped to get the training purpose. After end of the training TGH will facilitate the formation of the beneficiaries groups and then the external trainer will provide the trainings to them.</p> <p>This is a pilot activity that TGH wishes to develop within the scope of the project. Year 2 of the RRR grant aims at finding durable solution, and the creation of saving groups will ensure the communities a better access to production means and livelihood opportunities while providing them a secured environment through the diversification of the members' activities.</p> <p>Noteworthy is that TGH has implemented similar activities in Nepal, and the FSL technical and monitoring evaluation expert based in HQ has been monitoring the project in Nepal and will do likewise for this project.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X	X	X								

<p>Activity 1.3.1: Training for Teachers</p> <p>During the first phase of the project, TGH and MoE trained 28 volunteer teachers in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Um Dukhun in order to improve the learning environment and strengthen their knowledge (sciences, languages, pedagogic methods). The second phase of the project will aim at strengthening their knowledge through the organization of refreshment trainings. This refreshment training will also benefit to the 8 teachers from Abougaradil school (all volunteers, 2 women and 6 men), who did not benefit from the first round of training (but this will not be a problem because they will be able to learn from the lessons learnt and challenges faced by the other teachers, so they will not be lacking knowledge compared to the other teachers). This refreshment training will last 3 days.</p> <p>A second training with advanced modules on sciences, languages and child-friendly pedagogic methods will also be organized. This training will target the four schools of the villages of intervention. In total, 17 teachers will be trained: 8 from Abougaradil school (2 women and 6 men, all volunteers), 4 from Garaia school (all volunteers, 2 men and 2 women), 3 from Magan school (1 MoE teacher and 2 women volunteers) and 2 from Beltebei school (2 men, all volunteers). This training will last 3 days to allow the teachers to go deeply into the new modules.</p> <p>Local representatives of MoE will be in charge of designing and delivering the training, with TGH support.</p> <p>At the end of the training, all the teachers will receive a teacher kit whose content is detailed in Annex 1 and is based on UNICEF standards.</p>	2018											X
<p>Activity 1.3.2: The purchase of stationeries represents a heavy expense for families, in addition to the payment of school fees. Within the scope of this project, TGH proposes to help PTAs developing IGAs in order to lower school fees, which will in the future allow parents to spend the money they used to spend for school fees on stationeries for their children, underlining that direct distribution of students kits will not be needed anymore after this project (see Activity 1.3.3). In the meantime, TGH plans to distribute student kits to the pupils of the four targeted schools for 2018-2019 school year until PTAs start raising some money. According to TGH, this in-kind distribution is necessary for this additional year because the kits distributed in 2017-2018 under RRR project were designed to last one year (in terms of number of notebooks, stationeries, etc). Enrollment rates are very weak and families are still struggling with the costs of schools, as illustrated by the fact that the number of enrolled students decreased compared to 2017. Paradoxically, families met during assessments and FGD conveyed the idea that the support provided by TGH in 2017-2018 is what enabled families to keep their children at school. Without this intervention, drop-out rates would today be even more worrying. TGH is planning on distributing such kits for one more year in order to ensure enrolled students still have the capacity to come to school. TGH has planned an exit strategy for this activity, so that kits do not need to be repeatedly distributed: the following years, the IGAs implemented by PTA (activity 1.3.3) will allow school fees to be lower, so families will be able to purchase school stationeries for their children.</p> <p>The content of the kits is detailed in Annex 1 and is based on the UNICEF standard. One kit is designed to last one school year.</p> <p>During the first implementation phase of the project, Garaia, Magan and Beltebei schools received small equipment (blackboards, plastic mats, plastic sheeting, steel barrel, chairs, and desks). The school of Abougaradil has been integrated in the intervention area for the second phase of the project and will also benefit from small equipment.</p>	2018					X	X					
	2019											

<p>Activity 1.3.3: Income generating activities for PTAs</p> <p>In Central Darfur, and especially in Um Dukhun locality, the MoE lacks capacities to train sufficient number of teachers. Therefore, most of the schools of the area rely on volunteer teachers to teach the children of the village. Volunteer teachers generally receive a salary, paid by the student parents. The average of school fees in Um Dukhun locality is around 30 SDG per child and per month. This amount represents an important financial charge for the parents and is the main cause of school drop-out in the area.</p> <p>The development of Income Generative Activities within the school would be a sustainable solution to raise some money to cover volunteer teachers' salaries. Once the PTAs are able to cover the volunteers' salaries with the income generated by the IGAs, this will decrease the school fees for families, who will then be able to spend money on stationeries for their children. That is why after 2019, students kits direct distribution will not be needed anymore, as explained in Activity 1.3.2. All of the four targeted schools have active PTAs and play a strong role within the school. In Abougaradil, the PTA is composed of 13 members (2 women and 11 men), in Magan there are 12 members (2 women and 10 men), in Beltebei 15 members and in Garaia 15.</p> <p>This activity aims at training the four PTAs on IGA management and providing them material support to start an income generating activity. The specificities of each IGA will be discussed with the PTAs and communities, but taking into account the local context, most IGAs will be oriented towards agriculture. During the focus group discussion conducted in February 2018 with community leaders and Sheikhs, community members showed great enthusiasm for such activity, and explained TGH team that they already have available land for farm cultivation. In the case where the chosen IGA is an agricultural one, the PTA will decide whether the production from this farm would then be sold in the market (to increase the school's revenue and thus decrease the school fees for families) or used to feed the children in school. Previous TGH experience in other countries has illustrated that it is too ambitious, at least at the beginning of such initiative, to aim at both reducing school fees and feeding children at school with one farming IGA. In the other schools, other activities have been mentioned, such as the provision of donkeys and donkey carts to fetch water as well as the provision of sewing machine to sew Jelabya and sell it or uniforms for the students. TGH will pay close attention to the community based approach and let the PTAs of each school choose the 2 IGAs most adapted for them according to the local context, the availability of items, and the knowledge of the members of the PTAs etc.</p> <p>At the beginning of the project, TGH will conduct additional focus group discussion to determine with the community what could be feasible, and how to organize the PTAs to carry out the IGAs. A clear distribution of the roles and responsibilities for all the members will be established between the community and organizational assistance will be provided by TGH to ensure the sustainability of the IGA. According to previous TGH development project related to IGAs, the selection should be done in advance at the beginning of the project and start immediately after the material is selected and transported, in order for TGH to keep as back up for the first months of the implementation of the IGAs to be able to monitor, manage the different actors, give additional material if needed etc.</p> <p>Noteworthy is that TGH has implemented similar activities in Central African Republic, and the education technical and monitoring evaluation expert based in HQ has been monitoring the project in CAR and will do likewise for this project. TGH has already designed several training documents as well as monitoring and follow-up tools specific to this type of activities.</p>	2018									X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X	X	X								

<p>Activity 1.3.4: Access to sanitation facilities is one of the conditions to create an adequate learning environment for students and teachers.</p> <p>- Abougaradil: the 320 students of Abougaradil school (147 boys and 173 girls) and 8 teachers will benefit from the construction of 2 blocks of 4 latrines near the school.</p> <p>- Garaia: TGH will build 1 block of 4 latrines to cover the needs of the 360 students of the school (169 boys and 191 girls), as TGH already planned to build one block of 4 latrines in Garaia school under RRR previous grant.</p> <p>In Beltebei, one block of four latrines already exists and covers the needs of the 145 students of the school (75 boys and 70 girls). In Magan, the MoE is responsible of the school infrastructure.</p> <p>TGH will carefully see to respect SPHERE standards in each school (1 latrine for 30 girls and 1 latrine for 60 boys).</p> <p>In Abougaradil, Garaia, Beltebei and Magan schools, TGH will build two handwashing facilities which will be located near the latrines. This activity will be linked with IGAs for PTAs (activity 1.3.3) especially for the PTAs who will receive means of transportation to fetch water and provide water for the handwashing facilities on daily basis. Indeed, TGH observed during the implementation of previous project that the provision of handwashing facilities is convenient and necessary, especially to apply the concept of hygiene promotion received. However, it has been observed in other schools in West and Central Darfur that, too often, the handwashing facilities remain empty because the PTAs face many challenges to provide water in school on a daily basis (price of water, distance to water point). The transportation IGAs coupled with the provision of facilities will increase hygiene practices among the schools.</p> <p>Access to latrines and handwashing facilities within the schools will reduce the risks of diseases linked to open defecation and will contribute to the adoption of good hygiene practice among the children.</p> <p>In FGD conducted in all villages, communities conveyed the idea that they were willing to contribute to any activity. TGH will organize with the community turns to work on the construction of latrines for each volunteer, so that not always the same persons are working. TGH will ask the suppliers to train them on easy tasks that they can reuse later on (such as brick making and wall building for example). However, based on TGH previous experiences, community participation is often impeded by work constraints: as many people are farmers, they spend most of their days cultivating, which makes it difficult for them to spare some time to participate. That is why TGH has nevertheless budgeted labour force for this activity. TGH will integrate a clause in the contract with the supplier underlining that the supplier will have to integrate and train a few community members. To reassure suppliers that the work will be done as well as with skilled workers, members with previous experience and in need of capacity building will be selected.</p> <p>To be noted that TGH does not plan on implementing CATS/CLTS approach for several reasons: The one year period of this project is not favorable for such long-term approach; In previous interventions in these villages, TGH has used direct distribution for latrines so changing the modality might create tensions, with recently returned HH not understanding this change, which might put TGH staff at insecurity and threaten the project's outcome; Finally, TGH always adopts an in-between approach, where direct distribution is adopted but community is integrated in the construction (in particular in digging activities; and under this project in construction works with the supplier as well).</p>	2018																		X	X	X
	2019	X	X																		

<p>Activity 1.3.5: The HKPs selected in each village will also regularly intervene in the schools to deliver key messages on hygiene good practices. Indeed, children are usually very sensitive to key messages. When at home, they will repeat the key messages they learnt at school and spread the messages among their relatives.</p> <p>HKPs will be in charge of the organization of at least 3 sessions on each of the four targeted schools (Garaia, Abougaradil, Magan and Beltebei) on different topics: water collection and storage, jerrycan cleaning, handwashing, personal hygiene, etc. Soap distribution in each school will support the hygiene promotion sessions. Each student will receive 6 soaps, that covers individual needs for 6 months, that is to say until the PTAs are able to generate an income and to provide the schools with soaps for students to be able to properly wash their hands, completing the benefits of the handwashing facilities presented in Activity 1.3.4.</p> <p>As mentioned above, during a RRR meeting in Khartoum, UNDP/IRDS mentioned that year 2 of the project will focus on operationalization of the community centres they built in 2017-2018. For that, they proposed to other partners to implement activities in the centres to strengthen community appropriation. TGH has exchanged an email with IRDS to check that this option was still doable. IRDS is planning on handing over the community centres to the community but has trained focal point persons on how to manage the community centres' resources and how to create schedules and coordinate various activities. The contacts of the focal point persons will be shared with TGH. During the project implementation, TGH will coordinate on the dates of this activity with IRDS to be able to conduct them in the community centres when IRDS is not conducting activities there. IRDS also confirmed that the centres are quite big and that several small activities could be implemented at the same time.</p>	2018																		X	X
	2019		X																	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiaries and affected populations are involved in the different stages of the project, from needs assessment, to project design and implementation. In complementarity of its continuous presence in the targeted areas, TGH has continued to organize FGD and assessments with communities, separating men, women and youth when deemed necessary because of sensitive subjects, as well as meetings with relevant stakeholders (WES, MoAARI, local representatives of the MoE, HAC, Sheikhs, community leaders) to collect needs and beneficiaries' recommendations on the most adequate activities. TGH included all groups of community during the implementation of year 1 of the RRR project and the INGO explained to communities that their involvement during year 2 will have to be even more important, in order to help the communities to become more self-sufficient and for the activities to have a great value-for-money and a long-lasting impact. Communities' suggestions were consequently taken into account when designing this project. In terms of community's direct participation in the activities, this will be achieved through the different structures and organizations involved. In the WASH sector, this can be illustrated by the local management of water (water committees, spare parts store) and hygiene promotion (HKP) that will be put into place throughout the project. In the education sector, this will be achieved through the involvement of PTAs and teachers. Following a bottom-up approach, all relevant stakeholders will be involved at each step of the project, from decision-making processes to concrete implementation. This will enable community feedback simultaneously to the project implementation, facilitating the revision of an activity if a community member suggests it and the proposition is relevant.

TGH also puts in place mechanisms to enable beneficiaries and affected populations to provide feedback and complaints. At the beginning of the project implementation, TGH will organize a meeting with leaders and other relevant stakeholders to present the activities and explain that community complaints and advices are necessary to improve them. TGH will present to the beneficiaries the different ways to communicate their issues (special complaints during distribution, direct contact with TGH staff, visit to TGH office, etc.). For example, a mail box will be installed for the beneficiaries to give their feedback and recommendations on activities. This box enables them to communicate anonymously and will be regularly checked in order to modify the activities if deemed necessary. When a complaint is addressed to TGH, it is acknowledged by the Base Manager who provides the necessary information to the affected population to ensure their comprehension of TGH operations, prioritization criteria and operational or budget limitations. According to the relevance of the concerns addressed by the community to the Base Managers and Program team in the field, these can also be analyzed in further details and considered in activities planning.

Mechanisms to ensure adequate information sharing and communication with communities and affected populations have already been mentioned above and include meetings with affected populations, Sheikhs or other community leaders and more importantly, availability of TGH staff.

Do No Harm principles are respected in the proposed project because no group of population is left apart, whether they are young people, women, disabled... Moreover, beneficiaries are targeted based on strict, transparent and well explained vulnerability criteria and not based on status (IDP, returnee, host). This contributes in mitigating the possible existing tensions between the host community and other groups, with the former sometimes accusing the latter of stealing their resources.

Implementation Plan

If TGH is usually working in partnership with national NGO Al Massar, it will not be the case through the hereby proposed intervention as TGH has already other projects in Central Darfur scheduled for 2018 with Al Massar, and intends not too exceed the operational capacity of the partnership. Relevant governmental entities are systematically involved. In this situation, it will be the WES, MoAARI, MoE and HAC.

TGH has adapted its HR and management capacities to administrative impediments and worsening security conditions to maintain its operational capacities and ensure direct implementation and supervision of operations in Darfur. All activities will be implemented through the teams already in place in Um Dukhun and Khartoum, who have long experience in emergency response and early recovery projects.

TGH Um Dukhun team is composed of a Base manager and his deputy, a logistic team, a FSL team, a WASH team, a RRR Coordination manager and a Community mobilizer. Noteworthy is that TGH Zalingei base is also key for good coordination as it is in the capital of the state. In Khartoum, the coordination team is composed of 3 permanent expatriate positions (Country Director, Head of Programs and Support Service Coordinator), 2 punctual expatriate positions (Grants Manager, Logistics advisor) and 8 national positions to support Program, Logistic, Administration and Human Resources departments. Moreover, TGH has 3 senior flying staffs in the FSL and WASH sector. Daily exchanges between Khartoum coordination team, roving team and field based staff are done through usual communication means (through phone, email, skype) and the use of a monthly based reporting and monitoring tools, as mentioned earlier in this document.

Team coordination meetings organized by the Country Director in Khartoum and by Um Dukhun Base manager facilitate context and security analysis, tasks prioritization and collective awareness on operations and challenges. Moreover, HQ team provides direct general support to the Sudan mission and more specifically in grants management, administrative and procurement procedures supervision and security management. The WASH, FSL and education technical experts provide technical support to harmonize strategy and improve the quality of operations in these sectors, as well as validate the technical options developed in the project. Coordination and exchanges are strengthened thanks to regular field visits from HQ staff (desk, finance, technical referents).

To ensure the good implementation of the project, TGH coordinates with humanitarian stakeholders and authorities to maximize efficiency and impact, to avoid duplication and to promote the sustainability of the project achievements. At national level, TGH is an active member of the INGO Forum and the FSL, ES&NFI, WASH and Education sector meetings as well as Cash Working Group. TGH maintains coordination with INGOs working in the same areas, especially through the RRR sector meetings, additional meetings and / or email and phone conversations. Coordination mechanisms with HAC local and federal level are also established. Notably, TGH shares with the HAC quarterly and yearly reports giving updates on implemented activities. This coordination is necessary to ensure access to field and beneficiaries. Coordination at state level is also TGH's priority. In Zalingei, close coordination with HAC state commissioner is ensured in terms of programming and authorizations. The Base Manager participates in the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) meetings, the sector meetings, security meetings and the INGO forum meetings. Bilateral meetings are regularly held with main humanitarian actors and line ministries (WES, MoAARI, MoE) regarding new emergencies and population movements.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
HAC,WES,OCHA,UNDP,IMC,SORC,CRS	<p>Locality HAC representatives are closely associated with implementation and monitoring of all humanitarian interventions conducted in Um Dukhun. Ongoing effective coordination shall continue with HAC at locality and state level to facilitate access and project implementation. Locality WES representatives are involved in all WASH assessments conducted, including in the recommendations of WASH technical options. All TGH WASH activities are conducted in coordination with WES. General coordination of operations in Central Darfur through HCT meetings and specific meetings in Zalingei. Coordination for inter-agency assessment missions. TGH will share with OCHA need assessments and distribution reports. In 2017, under RRR project, UNDP has created and supported community centres in order to reinforce protection mechanisms. It has also established / reactivated community-based protection structures/networks through Community Based Conflict Resolution Mechanisms. TGH will, as much as possible, rely on those structures to promote their appropriation by communities. This will participate in community strengthening and stabilization through the operationalization of the centres. INGO based in Um Dukhun along with TGH. IMC is already active in Moradaf and Garaia with clinics operating. Medical data are often exchanged. Current field level coordination of needs assessments and operations will continue throughout the project, combining resources for joint missions. All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination meeting at Um Dukhun level on the specific returnee situation, in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps. SORC (NNGO) developed its presence in Um Dukhun area throughout 2017 under RRR project. During year 2 of RRR, the NNGO should focus on livelihood and life skills for communities to build shelters in an environment friendly manner. All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination meeting at Um Dukhun level on the specific returnee situation, in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps. CRS and TGH activities in the livelihood sector during 2017 were complementary in 2017 as CRS focused on animal care whilst TGH focused on vegetable and cereals livelihood. Nutrition and SILK activities implemented in 2017 will continue for year 2 of RRR project. all NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination meeting at Um Dukhun level on the specific returnee situation, in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.</p>

Environment Marker Of The Project

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Returnees are characterized by a large proportion of women, children and elderly, since many men were involved in fighting and have been victims of the conflict. TGH always focuses on gender balanced activities in all steps of its projects. During needs assessments, TGH takes into consideration women and girls' point of view through separated focus group discussions to allow them to have their voices heard.

Throughout project implementation, TGH always promotes mixed water committees. While gender balanced water committees cannot be imposed and the selection of the committee remains responsibility of the community, it will be recommended to have a minimum of 30% women in the committee and for women to take roles of leadership, such as the treasurer or secretary role and not exclusively as hygiene promoters. In the livelihood activities, TGH proposes to carry out diverse activities for women such as: home gardening and other IGAs adapted to their conditions (home gardening for example reduces the risks of GBV they are exposed when they go away to cultivate land). In Education activities, training of teachers/volunteers will be opened to both men and women, but TGH will make strong advocacy to involve women in the MoE training. TGH will promote school for girls, as the number of girls at school is always lower than the number of boys. Besides, within TGH's Shelter/NFI/WASH/FSL interventions, households encompassing Persons With Special Needs (PWSN, TGH/UNHCR's criteria) are often prioritized among overall conflict or disaster affected population in addition to prior need-based specific selection criteria. A majority of single women, women headed households, pregnant women and lactating women are prioritized.

In terms of WASH, in particular in schools to sensitize children on the importance of gender balance and respect, TGH is always intending to respect the common standard for latrine constructions. Nevertheless, in specific contexts where needs are significant, infrastructures scarce and humanitarian funding are insufficient to cover all needs and respecting standards; TGH strives to reach results as close as possible to the standards. Whether funding and context allow gender-separated sanitation facilities or not, in both cases TGH ensures latrines respect the privacy and dignity of beneficiaries with doors that can be locked from the inside. This is also in line with TGH's protection policy. Hygiene promotion sessions in schools will also be organized for boys and girls together and separately for touchy subjects in order to make communication easier for girls.

Assessments illustrated that women and girls are the members of the family responsible for collecting water, putting them at risk of GBV. The construction and running of new water supply facilities in the returnees' villages will particularly reduce women journey to fetch water and thus contribute to reducing risks of GVB.

Last but not least, all assessment tools, monitoring tools and FU tools used by TGH (including the numbers of reached beneficiaries) have disaggregated numbers by age and sex (SADD).

By taking into account gender, age and diversity issues in all of its projects, TGH also participates in the development of a fairer society, factor renowned to increase the mid and long term impacts of early recovery and development actions.

Protection Mainstreaming

As already mentioned, the hereby-proposed action is focusing on returnees in Um Dukhun locality, who received no or little humanitarian assistance since their return until 2017, inducing high proportion of vulnerable individuals. Enabling them a safe and dignified access to basic services is part of the protection of life and safety principle. Other underlying principles in TGH's approach to protection mainstreaming are participation (of communities and local actors), non-discrimination (directly linked with the previous principle), partnership (with NNGO and humanitarian stakeholders in general) and capacity building (through the multiplication of adapted and relevant trainings). In regards with non-discrimination, TGH's do no harm approach is strongly considered within this presented project: the INGO, with the aim of avoiding tensions between returnees and host community, avoids exposing both groups to further harm by non-discrimination of one group of people in need over another. Selection of beneficiaries is thus based on needs and vulnerability criteria and not on status. The vulnerability criteria adopted by TGH are those adopted by the UNHCR, and include: Pregnant and Lactating Women, single-headed HH (especially women-headed HH), elderly, people with disabilities or chronic diseases, infants and young children, unaccompanied minor, and any other Person With Special Needs.

TGH activities linked with water supply provision will target individuals without any distinction and prioritization. Nevertheless, TGH Hygiene and Sanitation activities will focus mainly on most vulnerable and exposed groups such as children, women-headed HH, elderly etc. Protection of those persons, considered as more vulnerable / at risk is thus part of TGH crucial concerns. The home gardening activity will allow beneficiaries to avoid long trips to field to cultivate and the provision of transportation means will make them less vulnerable to attacks when going out of the village than if they were walking.

TGH has made considerable progress in 2017 by hiring a Community Participation Manager (CPM), whose role is to ensure "that all segments of targeted communities have access to services on a non-discriminatory basis". He has been a strong asset in TGH's protection mainstreaming strategy during the year. For instance, he conducted several FGDs with men, women and children (in separate groups) to discuss protection issues (no recreational activities for pupils, lack of water access in schools, distance of water points, exclusion of women from community meetings...). This was completed by field visits. His role is also to facilitate, promote and monitor the communities' participation throughout all the projects funded under this Allocation, as part of TGH and other RRR partners' strategy of accountability towards affected people. The programming principles of the RRR approach achieved through this position are "Participation, accountability and transparency" as well as "human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment" to address the root causes of inequalities and discrimination. Consequently, he ensures that activities are accountable to people and respond to gender inequalities and the specific needs of women, girls and vulnerable populations. On top of that, the CPM conducted a training for TGH Um Dukhun staff on community participation in September 2017 to discuss the aim and importance of community participation. The training also included a section about how to determine commonly with the communities the processes aiming at enhancing their participation in the implementation of the project. along with a Khartoum-based staff, he also recently participated in a 3 days training on "Age, Gender and Disability", which was organized by RedR UK. Mainstreaming knowledge and such cross-cutting issues within TGH staff is key to ensuring protection mainstreaming within the organisation's projects.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Security level in TGH areas of intervention in Darfur has improved. Return of populations to Um Dukhun locality reflects this relative security improvement. However it remains subject to unexpected evolutions and temporary events that can impact implementation of activities on the field. Among these evolutions, new waves of displacement, conflicts over the use of land and resources (usually linked to new arrivals, since it increases the human pressure on such resources) or tribal questions, clashes between farmers and pastoralists, tensions between IDPs and host community, armed groups' greediness... Peaks of violence continue to define the local conflict between Salamat and Misseryia Tribes in Central Darfur, and particularly in Um Dukhun area. For example, between May and July 2017, conflicts between those two tribes displaced 3,997 individuals in Um Dukhun locality. Because of these events, access to program areas, even for national staffs, has been hindered for a few days during that period. Moreover, the abduction of a Swiss aid worker in El Fasher (North Darfur) between October and November 2017, even if not in the areas of implementation, gives an insight into the continuous security threats in Darfur.

At Khartoum level, social disturbances have been taking place since the beginning of 2018 in order to protest against the massive inflation, following the GoS' decision to raise the custom rate of the Dollar in a bid to halt the plummeting of the Sudanese Pound at the black market. Even though the situation has not returned to normal yet, demonstrations have remained peaceful. Further events are likely to happen in the coming months but should not impact TGH capacity to work in Sudan.

In spite of all these issues, security rules adopted by TGH are mechanisms which have prevented TGH to be the victim of any incident. The inclusion of both returnees and host communities in the action is essential to the respect of the do no harm approach and the security of TGH field teams. The highest risk faced by TGH teams on ground remains car-jacking and material theft organized by criminal groups operating in Darfur. Arms dissemination increases the level of violent attacks among the population and potentially towards NGOs employees. To mitigate this risk, car rental is the preferred option. When valuable items or important stocks are transferred to the field, guards are systematically deployed to ensure the safety of goods. The long presence of the organization in the area and its efficient implementation of projects have resulted in a good acceptance locally, who would not purposefully target TGH staff, offices or goods. TGH approach seeks the consent of main local actors and communities as well as good relationships. The INGO and its national field-based staff are well known by the communities in the presented project areas. Moreover, most field-based staffs are from the areas of intervention, strengthening their acceptance by population.

TGH applies the following mitigation measures to minimize the security risks identified:

- Continuous follow-up of security context by TGH base managers and Head of Mission from local sources, staff in place, local authorities, police and UNDSS, clearance from Head of Mission and authorities before any field missions.
- Safety and Security measures applied in TGH compounds and during movements.
- Rental of vehicles for displacements in rural areas so as to limit carjacking risk of INGO vehicles.
- Police guarding of compounds/stores particularly during reception of valuable items in TGH stores.
- Limitation of the number of days of international staff in high risk areas in the field.
- Additional measures (temporary suspension of field movements, hibernation, non-local staff evacuation) in case of security deterioration;

Access

TGH has been implementing programs since 2004 in West Darfur (El Geneina area) and particularly since 2005 in Central Darfur. The INGO has been continuously implementing on-site programs since then in major towns of its localities of intervention as well as in surrounding rural and remote villages.

National staffs based in Um Dukhun access Beltebei (15 km northeast), Garaia (30 km south), Abougaradil (35 km south) and Magan (60 km northeast) easily by road. International and international staffs based in Khartoum access the locality via UNHAS flights. Following the first year of RRR allocation, TGH is already implementing WASH, education and FSL activities in Magan, Beltebei and Garaia. Abougaradil has been targeted by TGH in 2017 by WASH and NFI activities, so TGH teams are familiar with the place and its inhabitants. Access is easily granted by local authorities and the communities are welcoming. TGH has had no administrative impediments in 2017 to access those 4 villages. However, in 2017, TGH had difficulties accessing villages between April and July due to security situation (conflict between Salamat and Misseryia tribes). Access to field was hindered for a few days.

The main risks that could hinder access linked to the hereby presented project are:

- Major risk of non-access concerns Garaia during the peak of the rainy season (as experienced by TGH in former interventions). The area can remain inaccessible during several weeks due to valleys flooded in the way to the village. For the other villages, the issue is similar but to a lesser extent. Note that the project's workplan has been designed taking into account this constraint.
- Revival of recent conflicts between Salamat and Misseryia tribes, the increase of competition over scarce natural resources and cohabitation of different groups. Security risks mitigation measures will be applied as explained in section related to Security.
- Delay in receiving SHF installment for carrying out the procurement in a timely manner, as Um Dukhun locality is expected to be inaccessible for truck by road in June due to the rainy season.

The main strengths favoring accessibility in the area are:

- Ongoing TGH valid Technical Agreement for Central Darfur for the period June 2017-May 2018. Procedures for new Technical Agreements 2018-2019 will be launched in advance and TGH does not expect particular issue for their approval as the renewal has never been refused so far.
- Solid communication and coordination with HAC at local level in Um Dukhun locality as well as with HAC in Zalingei level;
- Solid communication with traditional leaders of different ethnic groups in place and acceptance of TGH by different community groups;
- "Do no harm" approach including in the project strategy the inclusion of different tribes, as well as individuals based on their vulnerability and not on their status (refugee-returnee, IDP-returnee, host community...);
- Current access of TGH staff to the 4 returnee villages targeted.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Head of Program(Expat)	S	1	5,122.00	12	8.33	5,119.95
	<i>International staff. Will supervise all project activities (staff management, technical follow up and reports, coordination with other stakeholders and procurement). Experienced international staff. Knowledge in participatory methodology and Project development. In charge of intermediary and final report. 8.33 % charged to SHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary , benefits: life and medical insurance, per diem, (visa, transport, R&R).</i>						

1.2	Technical monitoring and evaluation (expat)	S	1	6,403.00	12	8.33	6,400.44
	<i>International staff. Will evaluate and manage the monitoring of WASH/FSL and education projects. Experienced international staff. Knowledge in participatory methodology and Project development. In charge with the head of program of intermediary and final report. 8,33 % charged to SHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, perdiem, (visa, transport, R&R).</i>						
1.3	Base Manager (Zalingei / Umd dukhum)	S	2	957.00	12	16.66	3,826.47
	<i>2 National staffs. Skilled senior staff providing general coordination at field level (both technical and administratively). Great experience of emergency situation and security management. 16.79 % charged to CHF (equivalent to 2 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.4	Cleaner/ Cook (Umd Dukhum/ Zalingei/ Khartoum)	S	5	185.68	12	16.66	1,856.06
	<i>5 National staff. 15.23 % charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 2 months per staff over 12 months)unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.5	Community mobilizer (Umd Dukhum)	S	2	345.60	12	25.00	2,073.60
	<i>2 National staff. Permanent staff based in Umd Dukhum. Will mobilize the community for activities (trainings, distributions and monitoring activities),25% to CHF Total budget (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance,Eid bonus)</i>						
1.6	Flying FSL Coordinator	S	1	1,153.00	12	8.33	1,152.54
	<i>National staff.Skilled senior staff in charge of planning activities at base level, provide technical support to FSL staff in base and responsible of the quality of the implementation of FSL activities in the field. 8.33% charged to SHF Total Budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months)unit cost includes salary , and benefits (travel allowance, medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.7	Food security & livelihood Supervisor	S	1	454.45	12	83.33	4,544.32
	<i>National staff in charge of planning, monitoring, following up, supervising, and supporting Food Security & Livelihood activities. 83.33% charged to SHF Total Budget (equivalent to 10 month over 12 months)unit cost includes salary and benefits (travel allowance, medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.8	Food security & livelihood technician	S	2	396.80	12	75.00	7,142.40
	<i>National staff responsible of the execution of daily activities according the FSL planning and collecting data with supervision of FSL Manager.83.33% charged to SHF Total Budget (equivalent to 10 month over 12 months)unit cost includes salary and benefits(medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.9	Flying WASH Coordinator	S	1	1,408.56	12	8.33	1,408.00
	<i>National Staff. General project coordinator. Mobilizes WASH managers in the field for activities implementation, coordinates and reports and assists the Head of program. Great experience of emergency situation.8.33% charged to CHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus).</i>						
1.10	WASH officer / HP Officer	S	1	358.40	12	25.00	1,075.20
	<i>National Staff. Ensures implementation of hygiene promotion activities in emergency settings, as well as follow-up, monitoring and KAP surveys. 25% charged to SHF (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits</i>						
1.11	WASH technician/ HP Technician	S	2	332.80	12	25.00	1,996.80
	<i>2 National staff.Daily follow-up of activities implementation at field level.25% charged to SHF (equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.12	Flying Deputy WASH Coordinator	S	1	934.40	12	8.33	934.03
	<i>National staff. Skilled senior staff providing training and post-training support, as well general supervision of the WASH action. 8.33 % charged to SHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.13	WASH Manager	S	1	755.20	12	25.00	2,265.60
	<i>National Staff.Will manage the activities implementation on Golo. Great experience of emergency 25% charged to CHF (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.14	WASH Supervisor	S	2	518.40	12	25.00	3,110.40
	<i>National staff. Direct implementation and Supervision of all project activities at field level. 25% charged to SHF (equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salaryand benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.15	Coordination Manager	D	1	1,024.00	12	83.33	10,239.59

	<i>National Staff, the Um Dukhun Coordinator will coordinate the response for the returnees in Um Dukhun locality, 100% charged to SHF Budget, this position is not included in the calculation of Human resources rate.</i>						
1.16	Education officer	S	1	597.76	12	66.67	4,782.32
	<i>National staff. Skilled staff providing training and post-training support, as well general supervision of the Education action.83,33% charged to SHF (equivalent to 10 months over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.17	Head of mission (expat)	S	1	5,763.00	12	8.33	5,760.69
	<i>Triangle GH representative in the country and ensures local and national coordination 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months).Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, per diem, (visa, transport, R&R).</i>						
1.18	Support services coordinator (expat)	S	1	5,123.00	12	8.33	5,120.95
	<i>International staff. Will manage the finance, HR and logistics departement. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months).Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, per diem, (visa, transport, R&R).</i>						
1.19	Logistic coordinator (Flying)	S	1	1,453.00	12	8.33	1,452.42
	<i>National staff. Coordinates all logistic teams. charged 8.33% to SHF Total Budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary = and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.20	Logistic deputy / sup (Khartoum)	S	2	512.00	12	8.33	1,023.59
	<i>National staff. in charge of purchase and logistics procedures form Khartoum. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits(medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.21	Logistic Manager (Umd dukhum)	S	1	716.80	12	25.00	2,150.40
	<i>National staff.In charge of all procurement process through internal procedures. Support to all logistic issue at base level (Stock keeping, purchaser, maintenance of equipment, etc.). 25% to SHF Total budget(equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.22	Logistic Technician / Officer (Umd dukhum)	S	2	312.32	12	25.00	1,873.92
	<i>National staff.In charge of Direct implementation and supervision of all project activities at field level.Experience in the sector and geographical area(Management of stocks, maintenance of equipment, etc.) 25 % charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.23	Driver(Khartoum)	S	1	263.68	12	8.33	263.57
	<i>National staff. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1month over 12 months) unit cost includes salary and benefits 43,5 USD (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.24	Watchmen (Umd Dukhum / zalingei / khartoum)	S	10	268.90	12	16.66	5,375.85
	<i>12 National staffs. 16.66% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 2 months per staff over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.25	Deputy base manager (Umd dukhum / Zalingei)	S	2	659.20	12	20.83	3,295.47
	<i>2 National staff.In charge of all administrative and financial duties at filed level (accountancy, financial reporting, compliance to procédures mainly). 19.96% charged to SHF (equivalent to 2.5 months over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.26	HR Coordinator (Khartoum)	S	1	1,527.03	12	8.33	1,526.42
	<i>National staff.In charge of recruitment, staffs evaluation, and all human resources matters. 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months) . Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus) representing</i>						
1.27	Finance Coordinator (Khartoum)	S	1	1,438.72	12	8.33	1,438.14
	<i>National staff.In charge of budget monitoring and supervision of field expenditures. 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus) .</i>						
1.28	Capital Administrator & Liaison officer (Khartoum)	S	2	456.50	12	8.33	912.63
	<i>1 National staff in charge of accountancy, ordering invoices and supporting documents, bank reconciliation, petty cash monitoring. 18.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
	<i>1 National staff, in charge of HAC porcedures and flight booking (Technical agreement, Visa, evaluation...). 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months) . Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
	Section Total						88,121.77
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Installation of a MWY in Beltebei & Magan	D	2	45,000.00	1	100.00	90,000.00

	Refers to material purchase from Khartoum and Zalingei for implementation of 1 Mini Water Yard and 4 distribution points. Metallic elevated tank size 27 m3 (250 000 sdg*2), submersible pumps 2 inches (45 000 sdg*2) , riser pipe (2500 for one pc sdg*2), transmission pipeline HDPE (17 000sdg 4 distribution points); 1 SDMO generator set 16KV with dynamo (100 000 sdg), 1 chinase generator 18 horse power set with dynamo (36000 sdg); electrical cable (18 000 sdg*2), splicy kit (2500 for one pc sd*2g), control panel (6000 sdg*2), tapstand fittings (15000 sdg*5) , cement (170 for one bag 3400 for ton sdg*2), iron angle (580 sdg per one 4), wire (50 sdg for one kg sdg*4), window (2100sdg*2), door (3000sdg*2), zinc sheet (750 six meter sdg*2) visibility (1500 sdg*2). The material selected is high quality to insure sustainability of the water point. The above costs and quantities refer to 1 MWY, so everything has been multiplied by 2 as TGH will build 2 MWY							
2.2	Geophysical survey + borehole drilling + chemical test	D	2	12,50 1.21	1	100.00	25,002.42	
	<i>This line includes the contract with a drilling company for one borehole drilling (311 778 000 SDG - including 80 000 sdg in case of negative result-), geophysical survey (60 000 SDG), and chemical test (20 000 SDG);</i>							
2.3	Running costs of 1 EWS for 9 months and 2 MWY for 3 months	D	1	350.0 0	12	100.00	4,200.00	
	<i>Includes the running costs for 9 month of EWS (Belteibei) until the completion of the Water yard in this locality and the running costs of the 2 MWY established under the project until hand over to the water committee. It refers to the cost of fuel, oil, maintenance (rlocal material for the roof, rehabilitation of fencing to avoid animals coming close to the water point etc) , operator cost (salary of the operator))</i>							
2.4	Material for water quality and quantity monitoring	D	1	4,467 .13	1	100.00	4,467.13	
	<i>This line includes the purchase of bacteriological and physico-chemical analysis equipments and H2S tests, to proceed to regular bacteriological tests in water points. It also refers to equipment and furnitures for laboratory (cupboard, table, chair, stationaries, gas, bunsen burner, methanol, etc.). It also includes to the purchase of a water level meter and the cost of daily workers to conduct frequentation surveys in the water points.</i>							
2.5	Training and evaluation of Water Committees on O&M and CRS	D	4	552.0 0	1	100.00	2,208.00	
	<i>Includes the cost of the training for all Water Committes as well as refreshment training. This includes also the sesion of all the Water committees in TGH Um Dukhun Office including the transportation of all individuals from their villages to Um Dukhun.</i>							
2.6	Construction of VIP latrines	D	7	2,128 .27	1	100.00	14,897.89	
	<i>Refers to all construction cost of VIP latrine hight quality. Including cement (unit cost 200 SDG), red bricks (unt cost 500 SDG), iron bar 12 mm 12 mm (unit cost 170 SDG) Sand (unit price 6,5 SDG), Gravel (unit price 8 SDG), zink sheet 16ft (unit cost 300SDG), squire pipe 8x4cm (unit cost 260 SDG), zink bolt (unit cost50 SDG per kg), iron doors (800 SDG per pieces), Digging cost (300 SDG per m3), labor costs (20 000 SDG), painting (1500 SDG), ventilated pipe PVC (unit cost 700 SDG) etc.</i>							
2.7	HKP Training & incentives	D	40	15.25	10	100.00	6,100.00	
	<i>This lines include all the costs related to the training of Hygiene promotors (stationaries, team meals, transportation, HAC & WES incentives). This lines also includes the Hygiene key promoter incentives. They will be given 376 SDG per months. This has been calculated based on 45 SDG per day.</i>							
2.8	Toolboxes for HKP	D	40	70.01	1	100.00	2,800.40	
	<i>This lines includes pictures to make the hygiene promotion more pro-active, buckets, soaps, toothbrush, Jerrycan, hand washing facilities and other items Hygiene key promoter should request to make more efficient the hygiene promotion session.</i>							
2.9	Construction of spare part supply store and spare part allocation in Garaia / Training and eval	D	1	24,45 3.72	1	100.00	24,453.72	
	<i>This line includes the purchase of construction materials for the building of a spare part store for the Wateer committee (cement, sand, gravels, bricks, iron bars, iron door, zink sheet, etc.) as well as the labor costs. It also includes the purchase of an entire stock of spare parts. Construction of the spare part store: 219 380 SDG ; spare parts items(Water fitting, Water treatment,Mechanic material, electrical material, Hand pump and Water Yard spare parts) 500 000 SDG. Includes the cost of the training for all Water Committes as well as refreshment training. This includes also the sesion of all the Water committees in TGH Um Dukhu Office including the transportation of all individuals from their villages to Um Dukhun.</i>							
2.10	Local field implementation costs and car rental for WASH activities	D	1	12,76 3.24	1	100.00	12,763.24	
	<i>Includes all local implementation costs such as incentives, team meal, Car rental, follow up of the hygiene key promotors and EWS, etc. The car rental is the only prices which can differ from one season to the other. During the rainy season, it costs 1 500 SDG per day and during the dry season 1 000 SDG</i>							
2.11	Provision of cereal seeds & tools for groups of farmers	D	1	3,318 .44	1	100.00	3,318.44	
	<i>In the activity aiming at generating income for farmers through cereal cultivation, 200HH in total will receive 7 kg of seeds. There are 2 groups of 25 farmers per village, and 4 different villages are targeted. Each farmer will receive 5kg of millet (Ashana, which is an improved variety)+ 2 kg of sesame OR 5 kg of sorghum + 2 kg of sesame. The unit price of 1kg is the same for the different varieties of cereals and it is 30 SDG, based on prices collected by TGH FSL teams on the field in February 2018. Each farmer targeted by Activity 1.1.1 will receive a set of 4 tools, composed of: Jarraia 60 SDG Hoe 70 SDG Shovel 130 SDG Kanasa 50 SDG Total price of one set of tools: 310 SDG</i>							
2.12	Trainings on improved cereal seeds propagation (cultivation, harvest, storage), seed management and marketability	D	1	79.77	12	100.00	957.24	

	<i>This line includes the training that will be organized by TGH on seeds propagation. The lumpsum for one day is estimated to 2 500 SDG according to the raise of fuel prices and other items. It includes, per diem for staff(70 SDG per day) Daily workers to help organizing the training (200 SDG per day), Banner (500 SDG), Stationnaries (250 SDG) incentives (200 SDG per day person per day) and the cost of the training itself with visibility and small material to carry it out. The training will focus on cultivation, harvest and storage as well as seed management and marketability. 3 days per village are required.</i>							
2.13	Field days for communities	D	1	47.86	2	100.00	95.72	
	<i>The lumpsum for one day is estimated to 2 500 SDG according to the raise of fuel prices and other items. It includes, per diem for staff(70 SDG per day) Daily workers to help organizing the training (200 SDG per day), banner (500 SDG), Stationnaries (250 SDG) incentives (200 SDG per day person per day) and the cost of the training itself with visibility and small material to carry it out</i>							
2.14	Rent a small shop	D	8	6.38	6	100.00	306.24	
	<i>To enable the groups of farmers to have a place where they can marketize and sell their production, TGH will rent/build a shop for each farmer group (8 shops in total because 2 groups in each targeted village, and there are 4 villages). The average renting price of a shop for one month in February 2018 was 200SDG</i>							
2.15	Distribution of donkey and donkey carts	D	50	510.53	1	100.00	25,526.50	
	<i>The unit price of a donkey is 3000 SDG in Um Dukhun and for a donkey cart it is 13000 SDG in Um Dukhun (prices of February 2018)</i>							
2.16	Distribution of wheelbarrows	D	50	47.86	1	100.00	2,393.00	
	<i>Wheelbarrows are a good alternative for donkey and donkey carts to be used as a transportation means. They are less expensive, but less things can be carried on them. The unit cost of a wheelbarrow is 1500SDG</i>							
2.17	Home gardening seeds and material	D	400	76.57	1	100.00	30,628.00	
	<i>This includes the 100 g of vegetable seeds FSL beneficiaries will receive. The last prices collected by TGH team is 45 SDG per kilo. Since TGH will target 400 household with 100 g of seeds, 40 kilos will be distributed in total. This line includes soil trucking cost to help farmers make their home garden on the first stage of the project. The estimated price is 20 SDG per beneficiaries. Eventually, some stones will be provided for shaping the home garden: 8 SDG per m3.</i>							
2.18	Home gardening training	D	1	79.77	8	100.00	638.16	
	<i>This line includes the training that will be organized by TGH on home gardening activity. The lumpsum for one day is estimated to 2 500 SDG according to the raise of fuel prices and other items. It includes, per diem for staff(70 SDG per day) Daily workers to help organizing the training (200 SDG per day), Banner (500 SDG), Stationnaries (250 SDG) incentives (200 SDG per day person per day) and the cost of the training itself with visibility and small material to carry it out. The hereby project plan 1 training of 2 days in each targeted village on soil creation, vegetables cultivation and propagation.</i>							
2.19	Training for saving groups	D	1	79.77	10	100.00	797.70	
	<i>This line includes all the costs related to the training of the 80 members of the saving groups: 5000 SDG for the hiring of an external consultant to deliver the training, HAC incentives (200 SDG*10 days) and MoA incentives (200 SDG*10 days), stationaries (pens, notebook, flipchart, and other costs... for 3000 SDG), team meals, communication costs, visibility for the event.</i>							
2.20	Local field implementation costs and car rental for FSL activities	D	1	7,381.62	1	100.00	7,381.62	
	<i>Includes all local implementation costs such as incentives, team meal, Car rental, follow up of cereals and vegetables cultivation, etc. The car rental is the only prices which can differ from one season to the other. During the rainy season, it costs 1 500 SDG per day and during the dry season 1 000 SDG</i>							
2.21	Training of teachers	D	1	2,753.99	1	100.00	2,753.99	
	<i>As recommended by the Education Cluster in Sudan, teachers training costs 14\$ per teacher per day. The refreshment training will include 36 teachers (28 trained during year 1 of RRR and 8 new teachers of Abougaradil school) during three days (1512\$) and the second training will only target the 17 teachers of the 4 targeted schools during three days (840\$). Other costs of training include stationeries (flipchart, pen, training certificates... for 1000 SDG), refreshments for participants and meals for teams and authorities, MoE incentives (200 DG * 6 days) and HAC incentives (200 SDG * 6 days)</i>							
2.22	Provision of students & teachers kits	D	1	7,747.93	1	100.00	7,747.93	
	<i>As recommended by the Education Cluster in Sudan, the teacher's kit value is 92\$. Annex 1 presents all the items of the kit. There are 20 teachers who are targeted. The content of the kit is based on Education Unicef Kits (including exercise book, pens, sharpener, pencils, school bag... list of all items is presented in Annex 1). The unit cost of the kit is 6,54 USD</i>							
2.23	Provision of small equipment for Abougaradil school	D	1	693.90	1	100.00	693.90	
	<i>Refers to basic and necessary material needed to improve teaching conditions in the school (plastic mat, plastic sheeting, black boards...) . Definition of precise needs for the school will be made with the community, through FGD and involvement of school members (PTAs and Teachers) : Unit cost estimated per school, based on TGH previous experience and needs assessment conducted in February 2018 : 695 \$</i>							
2.24	Training for PTAs on IGAs and provision of start-up kit	D	8	1,627.31	1	100.00	13,018.48	

	<i>This line includes all the costs related to the training: HAC incentives (200 SDG*10 days) and MoE incentives (200 SDG*10 days), stationaries (pens, notebooks, flipchart, document printing, and other costs... for 6000 SDG), communication costs, team meals, visibility for the event. The purchase of IGA starting kits is also included in the budget line. As the type of IGA developed in the four schools will be determined with the PTAs and communities, the cost of the starting kits has been estimated. This estimation is based on the cost of: farm rental for 10 months, provision of seeds and tools, purchase of donkeys and donkey carts, sewing machines.</i>						
2.25	Construction of latrines in school	D	3	2,128.27	1	100.00	6,384.81
	<i>This line includes the construction of 3 blocs of 4 latrines (one in Garaia school and two in Abougaradil school). Includes the costs of bricks, sand and gravel, cement bags 50 kg, iron bars 12 mm, sauire iron pipes, windows and doors, zink sheeting, digging costs, visibility and labour costs. The price is based on previous VIP latrines done by TGH.</i>						
2.26	Provision of handwashing facilities in schools	D	1	2,240.20	1	100.00	2,240.20
	<i>Each school will receive 2 handwashing facilities (capacity of 2000 liters each). The unit price is the last estimated price collected by TGH logistic team in January 2018.</i>						
2.27	Distribution of soaps in school / Hygiene promotion sessions in schools	D	1	2,340.23	1	100.00	2,340.23
	<i>8 SDG per soap is the price collected by UMD logistic team in February 2018. All pupils (944) in the 4 targeted schools will be targeted for a duration of 6 months (1 soap per month). Refers to costs of hygiene promotion in school. In total, TGH will conduct 4 sessions of hygiene promotion in the 4 schools targeted (1 session per school). The cost includes material for activities of hygiene promotion (soaps, loudspeakers, stationnaries, communication costs, team meal, car rental)</i>						
2.28	Local field implementation costs and car rental for education activities	D	1	7,381.62	1	100.00	7,381.62
	<i>This line includes all the costs related to activities implementation (team meals, Thuraya and phone credits, HAC & line ministries incentives, stationaries, documents printing, etc.).</i>						
2.29	Transport/ freight	D	1	15,360.00	1	100.00	15,360.00
	<i>This line includes the transportation costs for material transportation from Khartoum to Umd Dukhum. The way of one trip has been recently established to 3840 USD with the transporters. TGH is planning on requiring 2 trips for WASH activities, 1 for FSL and one for education materials.</i>						
	Section Total						316,856.58
3. Equipment							
3.1	Computer Laptop	D	1	960.00	1	100.00	960.00
	<i>One computer will be needed to implement the activities of the project. The computer will be given to the permanent staffs in Umd dukhum</i>						
3.2	Tonnens	D	1	1,792.00	1	100.00	1,792.00
	<i>2 tonners (price around 896 USD according to the last assessment done by TGH Logistic team. the printer and tonners will be installed in TGH Golo office.</i>						
3.3	Equipements for bases (Umd Dukhum/ Khartoum)	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>Lumpsum for participation to the cost for equip bases with small equipment (3 desk, 2 table, 6 chair, 1 metalic cupboard,3 regulator, barber wire for security and bamboo screen etc.)</i>						
	Section Total						5,252.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	WFP Flight	D	45	400.00	1	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>Refers to flying staffs travels (Head of Mision, Head of Program, flying and permanent staff based inUmd dukhum) from Khartoum to the base for monitoring and support. Also regular travels for field based staffs for coordination meeting. One flight from Khartoum to Zalingei (300\$). International team has to pass by Zalingei to be able to reach Umd dukhum after obtaining travel permit. From Zalingei to Umd dukhum (100 \$). So average 400 \$ per flight.</i>						
5.2	Local transportation	D	1	40.01	40	100.00	1,600.40
	<i>Refers to rental of cars, tuk tuk and other local transportation for staff during the project.</i>						
5.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	D	1	2,408.00	1	100.00	2,408.00

	<i>Refers to costs induced by the coming of a technical monitoring and evaluation expert (experienced HQ staff) in order to closely monitor projects (per diem 300 \$, meal , local transport, lodging , flight, additional cost)</i>							
	Section Total							22,008.40
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	Car rental for support at base level (Umd Dukhum; zalingei, khartoum)	S	1	1,595 .41	12	25.00	4,786.23	
	<i>Includes the rental costs of car for base evaluated around 1200 SDG per day</i>							
7.2	Gazoline for generator & car (Zalingei,Umd dukhum; Khartoum)	S	1	2,233 .57	12	25.00	6,700.71	
	<i>Lumpsum/month. Contribution to the purchase of diesel fuel for the generators and cars.</i>							
7.3	Maintenance of car and generator (Zalingei, Umd dukhum; khartoum)	S	1	1,914 .49	12	25.00	5,743.47	
	<i>Lumpsum/month. refers to the reparation and maintenance works on TGH cars of 25% SHF budget (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months). The price are based on the market price.</i>							
7.4	Communication costs (phone, Internet etc) all bases	S	1	1,595 .41	12	25.00	4,786.23	
	<i>Lumpsum/month. For internet, mobile and landline communications related to the project especially in the field.25% of SHF budget (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months)</i>							
7.5	Communication costs V-sat all bases	S	1	957.2 4	12	25.00	2,871.72	
	<i>Lumpsum per month equivalent to 3 months allocated to the hereby SHF project</i>							
7.6	Office / House rental (Khartoum/Zalingei/Umd dukhum)	S	1	4,296 .43	12	25.00	12,889.29	
	<i>Includes the prices of the rental Guest house and office of Khartoum (3870 USD per months) for 2 months, Zalingei (160 USD per months) for 3 months and Umd dukhum (778 USD per months) for 6 months.</i>							
7.7	Base running costs (including water, garbage, electricity, reparation, etc.) (KRT, ZAL, UMD)	S	1	3,059 .44	12	25.00	9,178.32	
	<i>Includes 3 months of Khartoum, Zalingei and Umd dukhum running cost (include water garbage , electricity, reparation etc)</i>							
7.8	Office Stationnaries and supplies all bases	S	1	1,595 .53	12	25.00	4,786.59	
	<i>Lumpsum per month equivalent to 3 months allocated to the hereby SHF project</i>							
7.9	Visibility	S	1	2,000 .00	1	100.00	2,000.00	
	<i>Includes costs of visibility material and website maintenance for SHF visibility.</i>							
	Section Total							53,742.56
SubTotal			740.00				485,981.31	
Direct							354,356.57	
Support							131,624.74	
PSC Cost								
PSC Cost Percent							7.00	
PSC Amount							34,018.69	
Total Cost							520,000.00	

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Central Darfur -> Umm Dukhun	100	3,566	3,941	5,443	5,820	18,770	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Drilling of a borehole in Beltebei and Magan to install a Mini Water Yard</p> <p>In Beltebei, 3 emergency water systems have been established by TGH be...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: In the frame of the establishment of the two Mini Water yards (Activity 1.1.1), TGH will organize a Focus Group Discussion with the members of the al...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Construction of VIP latrines</p> <p>Between 2015 and 2018, TGH distributed latrines for most of the household in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Abougaradi...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: TGH will recruit and train 10 hygiene key promoters in each village (40 HKP in total). They will be selected based on their motivation and, if possib...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Creation of a spare part store in Garaia</p> <p>The main challenge faced by the community in rural area, where Water points with WC have been establish...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Production and selling of improved seeds</p> <p>Cultivation and harvest monitoring visits highlighted that improved seeds distributed during phase 1 of...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Development of transportation means</p> <p>During the different focus group discussions conducted by TGH team in the four villages, the community syste...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Home gardening</p> <p>Women are usually in charge of home gardening activities and have knowledge in small-scale vegetable seeds cultivation. 400 women...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Community capacity building</p> <p>To enhance community resilience and allow people to develop their activities, this activity plans to create saving ...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Training for Teachers</p> <p>During the first phase of the project, TGH and MoE trained 28 volunteer teachers in Garaia, Beltebei, Magan and Um Dukhun...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: The purchase of stationaries represents a heavy expense for families, in addition to the payment of school fees. Within the scope of this project, TG...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Income generating activities for PTAs</p> <p>In Central Darfur, and especially in Um Dukhun locality, the MoE lacks capacities to train sufficient num...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Access to sanitation facilities is one of the conditions to create an adequate learning environment for students and teachers.</p> <p>- Abougaradil: the 3...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5: The HKPs selected in each village will also regularly intervene in the schools to deliver key messages on hygiene good practices. Indeed, children ar...</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	2017_2019_Multiyear_RRR_UMD_action_plan_final.XLSX
Budget Documents	TGH - 8368 RRR TRC.1.xlsx
Technical Review	TGH_8368_revised_ELE.doc