




TGH Cash initiatives in Sudan

September 2017



-  In Sudan, markets can be considered as functional
Using cash based intervention allows:
-  Injecting cash at local level contributes to boost local economy and local suppliers
-  also easing the acceptance of newly arrived people among the communities

I- TGH Overview

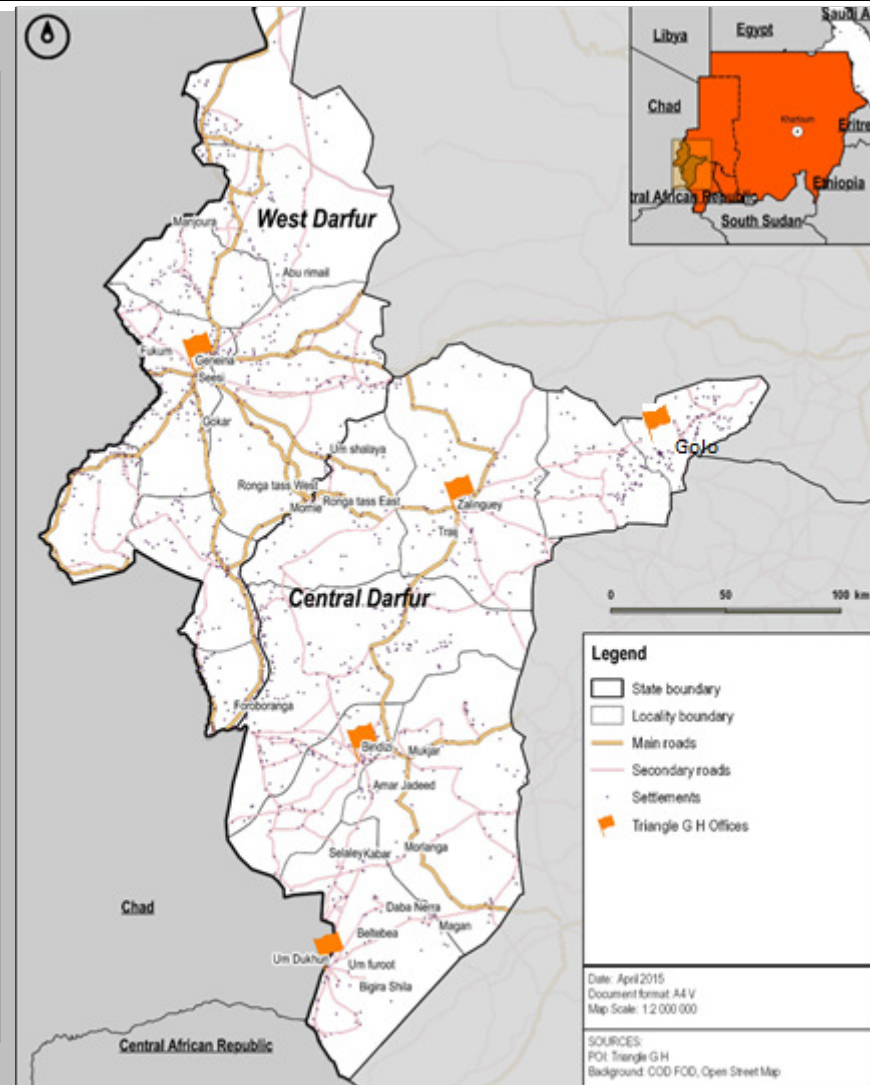


- NGO founded in 1994
- Currently working in 11 countries in Africa, Asia and Middle East
- Sectors of intervention:
 - Emergency
 - Rehabilitation
 - Development
- Areas of expertise : WASH, Food security, NFIs & Shelters, Education and Protection

TGH Overview in Sudan



- Presence in Darfur since 2004
- Programs in WASH, FSL, Education and NFIs/Shelters
- Last French INGO in Sudan
- Combination of emergency and development actions

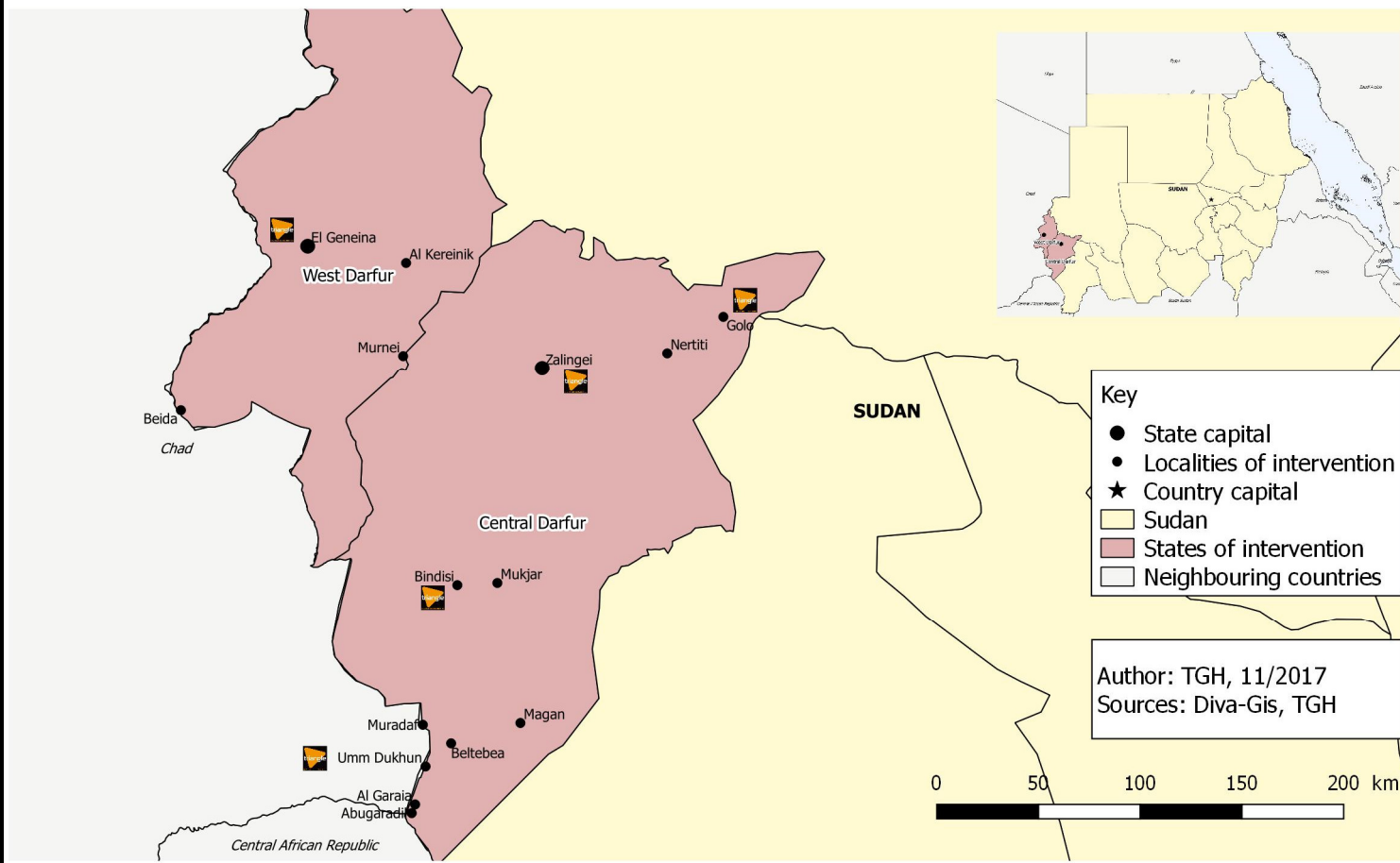


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TGH Overview in Sudan



TGH localities of intervention in Central and West Darfur



I- TGH Conditional Cash



**Towards improved food security and
livelihoods within conflict affected
communities of Central Darfur**

*Bindizi, Bindizi locality, Central Darfur
State of Sudan*

January 2015 – December 2017



TGH Conditional Cash



FSL activities: Cash for work

- Since 2015, TGH is working on a Cash-based program in Bindizi in Central Darfur.
- Very vulnerable HH have benefited from a cash-for-work assistance, participating in activities in the tree nursery of Bindizi
- TGH is re-establishing livelihoods activities in Bindizi

Why Cash for work?



Conditional cash transfer : the recipient works in the tree nursery

- It avoids negative coping strategies (eating seeds or selling assets or livestock)
- It helps recover livelihoods and contribute to poverty alleviation
- It allows training people on plantation, cultivation, seedlings management etc.

TGH Cash Experiences: Establishment of a Tree Nursery in Bindizi 2015



TGH Cash Experiences: Cash for work in a Tree Nursery in Bindizi December 2015



MoA Nursery Supervisor monitors the seedling cultivation with Cash for work Beneficiaries
Dec.2015



TGH Cash Experiences: Cash for work in Tree Nursery in Bindizi June 2016



Cash for work Beneficiaries sorting germinated from non germinated seedlings. June.2016



TGH Cash Experiences: Cash for work in a Tree Nursery in Bindizi March 2017



Banana new small seedlings production March.2017



II- TGH Cash vouchers



Supporting Non Food Items needs of
conflict affected newly arrived
people



Muradaf & Hajer Obeid
Um Dukhun locality, Central Darfur State of
Sudan



May 2017 – September 2017

TGH Cash Vouchers



NFIs activities: Cash Vouchers

- In 2017 TGH organized two fairs in Ajer Obeid and Muradaf in Central Darfur (Um Dukhun Locality) using Cash Vouchers.
- Cash Vouchers have a global specific value (715 SDG)
- Vouchers were exchanged with pre-selected suppliers brought in the villages with their items in the organized fair.

Why a fair?



It allows beneficiaries

- ❖ To obtain goods of their choices directly from the local markets
- ❖ Not to receive items they already have or don't use
- ❖ To address their immediate basic needs
- ❖ To cover their short and long term essential non-food items needs

Preparation of the fair



Before the Fair

- Collection of vulnerable HH lists
- Verification HH per HH
- Estimation of the quantity of items needed
- Selection of suppliers: 3 criteria: Quality of items, Prices, Availability
- Distribution of plastic vouchers of different values
- Information about items prices
- Briefing of daily workers
- Coordination with HAC and National Security

Before the fair



Creation of a fair committee

Seeking of **community leadership** and in a concern for **conflict mitigation**, TGH created Fair committee composed of Sheiks. Their roles:

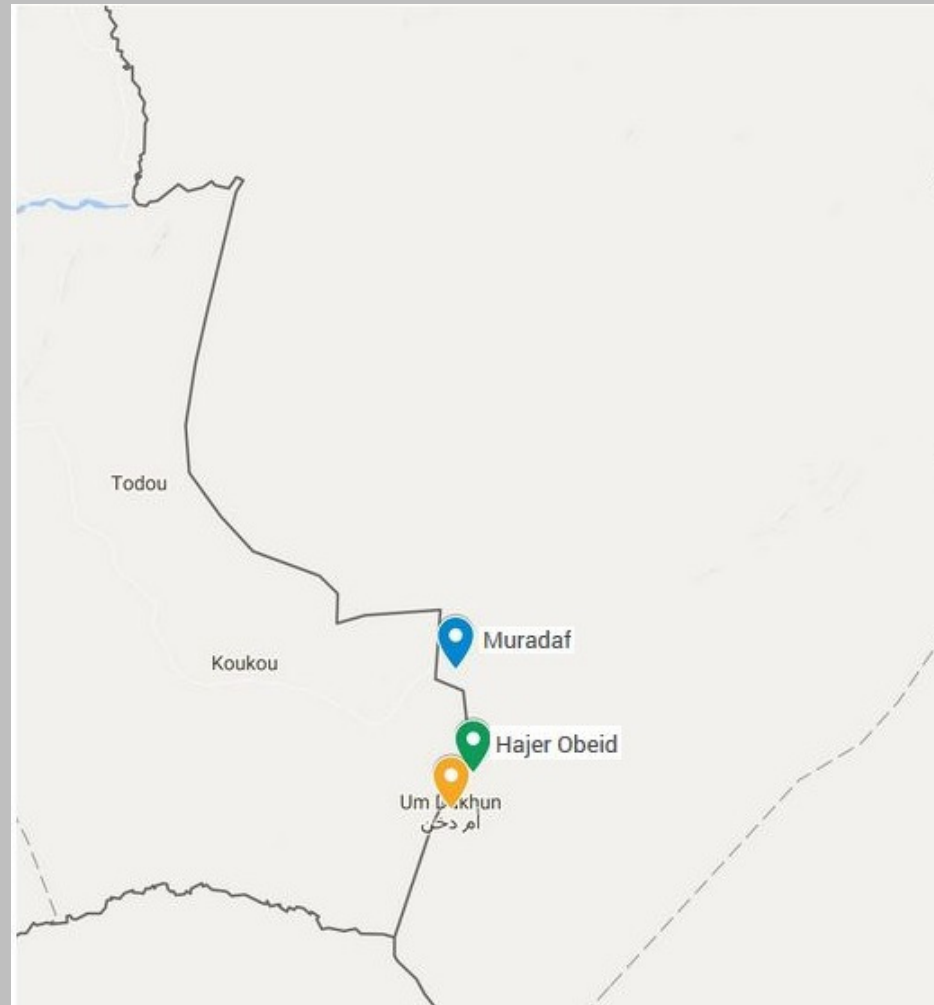
- Contributing to the whole process by preparing and supervising the event.
- Selecting the area of the fair
- Scheduling for each Sheikh when to come to the fair with their beneficiaries

During and after the fair



- Downloading of the truck and counting of items for each suppliers and signature of supplier follow up Tools
- Preparation of the area with (delimitation, banner displaying maximum item prices)
- Set up of a complain desk
- Sheikh coming with their people at the entrance according to the schedule communicated before the fair. Vouchers are checked
- At the exit, the material purchased checked
- After the fair all remaining items counted by TGH and suppliers / FU tool
- Recount of the vouchers by TGH teams and comparison with the sales records of each supplier
- Supplier immediately paid in Khartoum by bank transfer for security reasons

TGH NFIs fair's location



1- Ajer Obeid

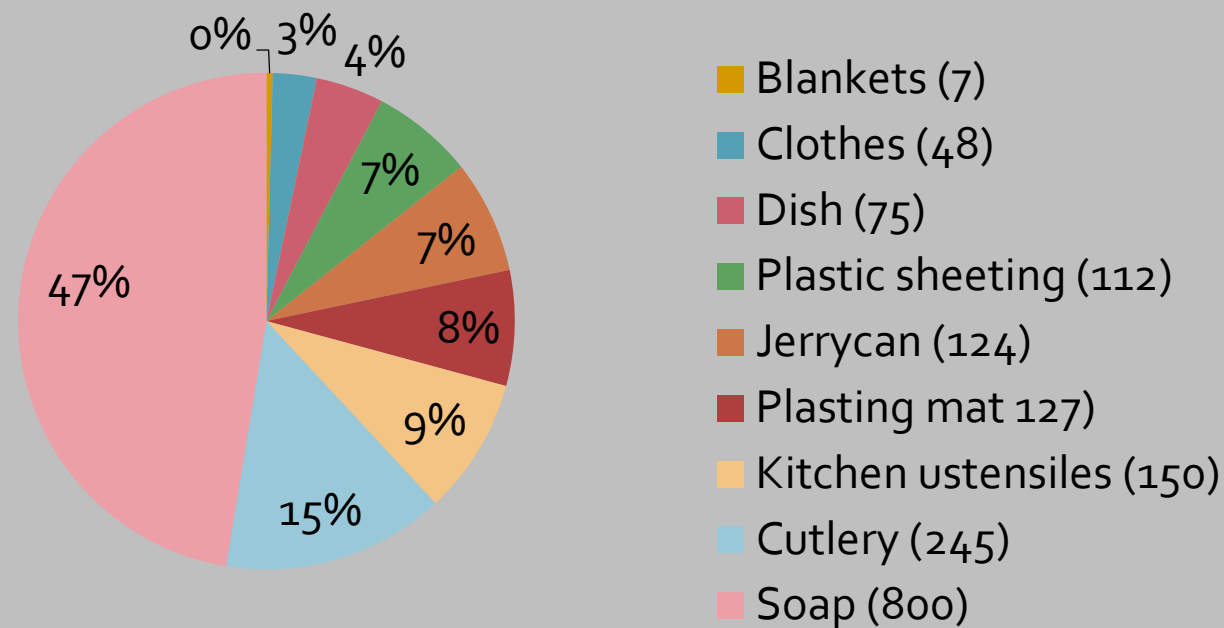


- 735 Returnees arrived from Chad since July 2016
- They never received any support up to the fair
- 147 HH targeted by the fair organized the 10/05/17

Items sold in Ajer Obeid



Items sold



Number of beneficiaries : 147 households

Ajer Obeid Fair



Ajer Obeid Fair

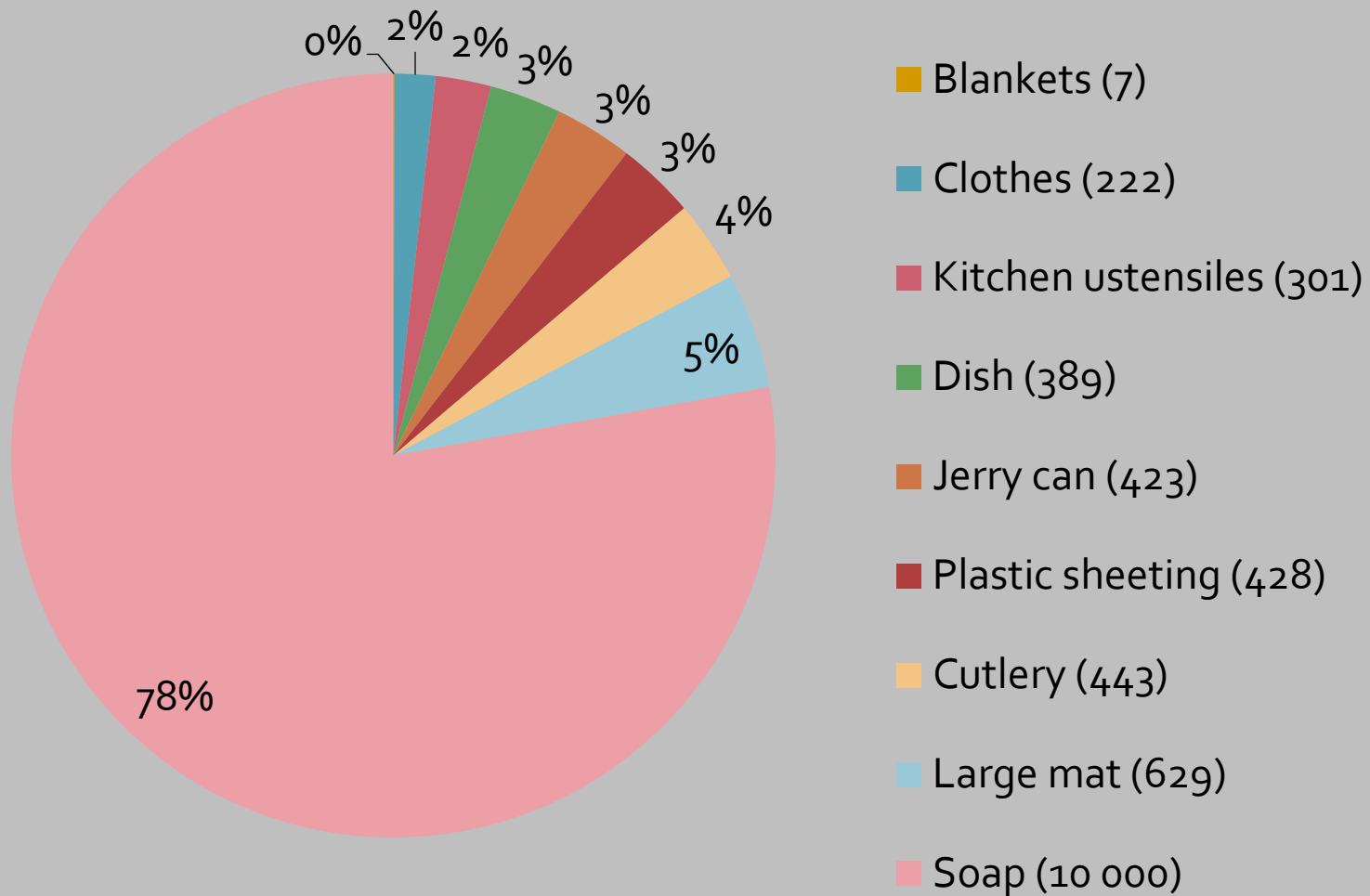


2 – Muradaf Fair



- 7849 returned individuals settled in Muradaf area since 2015
- Conflicts triggered twice in the area (in May and June 2017), leading part of the population to move, forcing the fair to be postponed twice
- Rainy season also entailed frequent movements for cultivation
- From 23/7/17 to 25/7/17

Items sold in Muradaf



Number of beneficiaries : 594 households

Muradaf Fair



Cooking set stand

Muradaf Fair



Plastic sheeting selling

Challenges



- Temporary degradation of security context in Um Dukhun
- Missing items, mostly because of non-respect of contract regarding items to be brought by some suppliers
- Sending back the truck to Um Dukhun on time and the loading of the truck every evening / morning for the following day
- Missing households because of conflicts and rainy season

Lessons learnt



Positive points

- Good for local economy
- Suppliers very satisfied
- Beneficiaries selected themselves their items, leading to their higher satisfaction
- No security problem has been faced, thanks to strong preparation

Negative points

- As prices are higher than in Khartoum, HH have access to a smaller quantity of items than through direct distribution
- Logistic procedure and organization are heavy
- Fair success is directly linked with market availability
- Suppliers are not always respecting signed contracts

In the future



- ❑ To mix direct distribution and fair
- ❑ To train and sensitize suppliers
- ❑ To take more into consideration women specific needs
- ❑ To improve templates and follow up forms