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Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur

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South Darfur, Sudan



Seventh Quarterly Report 1st January – 31st March, 2012

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROGRAM SUMMARY	
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Country Director	Senior Program Officer	Start Date	May 31, 2011
House No. 19/1, Block No. 13	45 SW Ankeny Street	End Date	July 31, 2012
Riyadh, Khartoum, Sudan	Portland, Oregon 97204 USA	Report Date	April 30, 2012
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1. Overview

Security

The Seventh Quarter, January-March 2012, saw continued violence in Darfur. Fighting was reported between government and rebel forces as well as between different tribes in South and North Darfur. The kidnapping of an international staff member, a UK citizen, in broad daylight in Nyala in early March served as a stark reminder that the threat of kidnapping remains high. In this particular incident, the kidnappers achieved their objective by carjacking the vehicle of the person in question. Activities were hindered this quarter by public demonstrations in Nyala as a result of the replacement of the South Darfur Wali (Governor) by a new incumbent, which led to movement restrictions to IDP camps and the Abga Rajel area. The security of the people of Darfur and international aid agencies remains unpredictable and the curfew continues from 5 pm to 8.30 am. This quarter, the programme has continued to focus on Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserief camps and the Abga Rajel rural area targeting IDPs and host community for delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services, and livelihood activities.

Program Implementation

During this Seventh Quarter, MCS implemented WASH, Agriculture and Food Security (AFS), and Economic Recovery and Market System (ERMS) activities in three IDP camps including Dereige, Sakaly, Elserief camps and in the Abga Rajel rural area.

The WASH sector is implementing water, hygiene, sanitation and capacity building activities in the IDP camps and the Abga Rajel rural area.

The project is committed to improving access to safe drinking water and increased access to sanitation facilities through promotion of hygiene and creating more participation of communities by conducting capacity building training courses and workshops. Additionally, the project is encouraging the use of environmentally friendly construction practices and the monitoring of water tables and ground water usage around IDP settlements. The MCS WASH project will continue its efforts to empower the communities by ensuring full participation of communities and community groups in design, decision-making, and management of project activities. The WASH and agriculture and food security activities are integrated to ensure water availability and sustainability in the demonstration gardens and in the household vegetable farms.

From the 17 to 24 of April 2012¹, MCS conducted a KAP survey in the three IDP camps (Dereige, Sakaly and Elserief). The survey aimed to evaluate the progress and impact of the program.

¹ The Survey participants are 3% of the population in the three camps for 310 households (including 171 households in Dereige, 56 in Sakaly, and 83 in Elserief).

2. Program Accomplishments

Sector 1: WASH

Sub-sector 1.1: Water Supply

Seven motorized water systems are in use in Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserief camps and have pumped approximately 505 cubic meters of chlorinated water per day for 50,178 IDPs. The number of motorized systems was reduced from eight to seven this quarter as a result of low productivity of one borehole in Dereige IDP camp.

As of April 2012, an assessment by project staff revealed that on average there is 13.6 litres of water available per person per day in the three camps. The fast moving spare parts initiative for hand pumps has been functional in Abga Rajel east committee. This has been managed by three people and supervised by the umbrella committee. The spare parts will be located in the center to serve the near-by villages and the community which will be used to *replace old spare parts*. However, in Dereige camp during March 2012, the ground-water levels in the two boreholes were low due to the lack of rain water, but the water levels in the well inside the camp is still very deep (45.91m).

Water analysis by project staff has revealed that 96% of samples collected from water points and water containers (jerry cans) showed on average, adequate levels of chlorine. The FRC samples collected from the household water storage containers (clay pots)



showed that an average of 68% of the samples had low levels of chlorine (0.0-0.1 mg/l) due to inadequate cleanliness and maintenance of the household water storage containers (clay pots) especially in Dereige and Elserief camps. Therefore, the levels of chlorine in the water transportation containers (jerry cans) was improved during this quarter due to intensified public cleaning campaigns of jerry cans at the water points. MCS also replaced old jerry cans for vulnerable households during this quarter to avoid the use of highly contaminated and damaged jerrycans. MCS will continue to focus on promoting adequate water management practices at the household level especially the cleaning and disinfection of household's clay pots.

Sub-sector 1.2: Sanitation

During this quarter, MCS focused on the construction of new latrines, permanent latrines in public institutions, and bathing facilities and rehabilitation of household latrines. MCS trained communities on slab production and distributed hand washing facilities in schools where latrines have been completed and in use. The community hygiene promoters identified the households that required latrine rehabilitation or new latrines by conducting home to home visits. MCS provided construction materials for the latrines and the community participated by digging the pits and by building the latrine superstructure.



Sub-sector 1.3: Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene promotion volunteers have been trained and are promoting improved hygiene practices targeting IDPs, especially vulnerable households. Beneficiaries have received information on safe water use and storage, sanitation, and hygiene through home to



home visits, water dialogues, and storage and jerry can cleaning campaigns. Also MCS focused on community trainings (proper waste management, acute watery diarrhoea, and CHAST and PHAST for school teachers and pupils) to encourage behavioural changes in health and hygiene and improve skills for operation and maintenance of all project services.

Sub-sector 1.4: Environmental Health

Four trainings were organized on proper solid waste management for forty women in the IDP camps. The sessions aimed to increase environmental pollution and protection awareness and empower women groups to take the lead and mobilize the community to participate in general cleaning campaigns. MCS supported them with cleaning tools and rented donkey carts (14 in Dereige camp, seven in Sakaly camp, and eight in Elserif camp) to improve public garbage collection and disposal.

Sector 2: Agriculture and Food Security

Sub-sector 2.1: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

During the past quarter, MCS continued implementing the agriculture and food security activities which aim to improve access to agriculture and increase food security outputs for the conflict affected populations in South Darfur. The main activities include: local seed production through seed multiplication; preservation and storage; seed vouchers and seed fairs; vegetable production; establishment of demonstration gardens; and, training of farmers in vegetable gardening and tree planting. The activities also include training of selected community members as community based extension workers and training on waste recycling. The activities are being implemented in the three camps of Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserif plus the Abga Rajel rural areas.



The program activities continued with the training of farmers in vegetable production and drip irrigation. In the past quarter MCS trained a total of 300 beneficiaries (197 females and 103 males) from Abga Rajel in six two-day training sessions. The trainings were conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Horticulture Department. The training enhanced the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries in improved vegetable production practices and small scale bucket drip irrigation. The trained beneficiaries are being

supported with vegetable production kits including vegetable seeds, hand tools, and

irrigation kits. The training of 300 beneficiaries brings the combined total to 799, out of the original target of 800 beneficiaries.

During the quarter, MCS also established three vegetable and tree nursery demonstration gardens in Elserif camp, Abga Rajel East, and Abga Rajel West to be used as demonstration and training sites for the surrounding farming communities.



Community members harvesting green vegetables from the demo garden at Elserif Camp

The demo gardens are demonstrating a range of different technologies including agronomic practices for the different vegetable crops, bucket drip irrigation, vegetable and tree nursery management, and soil fertility and water management.

MCS conducted training for 50 Community-based Extension Workers (CBEWs) selected from the three camps of Dereige, Sakaly and Elserif plus Abga Rajel rural areas. The CBEWs were selected from their own communities and included 37 males and 13 females. The CBEWs were trained on extension methodologies and are to provide extension services to their communities. The CBEWs will be equipped with kits to be able to establish their own demonstration sites. The training was facilitated by the Head of Extension Department of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

MCS selected thirty seed producers including five females from the Abga Rajel area and trained them on seed multiplication. The training enhanced the farmers' knowledge on seed production including seed selection, agronomic practices, and post-harvest handling and storage. The trained seed producer will be the source of local seed in the future.

MCS also conducted farmer training on seed storage and preservation for 100 farmers (31males and 69 females) in the two camps of Elserif and Sakaly. The training equipped farmers with knowledge on the economical value of farmers storing their produce, the different storage pests and their control, the different storage methods, and the different seed treatment methods. The training was conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Directorate of Plant Protection.



Farmer training on vegetable gardening/tree planting was also conducted for forty farmers (20 males and 20 females) in Elserif camp. The training mainly focused on vegetable and tree nursery management including vegetable/tree nursery establishment and management, nursery records and record keeping, plus marketing of vegetable/tree nursery seedlings. The training was conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Horticulture Department.

Sector 3: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)

Sub-sector 3.1: Economic Asset Development

During the past quarter, MCS continued with the implementation of Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) activities which are aimed at improving business skills and



income generation opportunities for vulnerable households. The activities included training of beneficiaries in vocational skills in carpentry, blacksmithing, mobile repair and maintenance; and, business skills training for entrepreneurs. The activities are being implemented in the three camps of Deriege, Sakaly and Elserif camps plus Abga Rajel rural areas.

The three vocational training courses for fifty male beneficiaries including twenty beneficiaries in carpentry, 15 beneficiaries in blacksmithing at the Nyala Technical School, and 15 beneficiaries in mobile repair and maintenance at the Nyala Technical College were completed at the end of February and all 50 trainees graduated after three months of training. At graduation, MC Scotland equipped the trainees with tool kits in their respective courses and will support the trainees on how to use their acquired knowledge and skills to improve on the quality of their products to establish/develop their businesses or search for employment.

During the quarter, MCS also identified and selected 21 participants to be trained in the next batch of vocational skills training on mobile repair and maintenance scheduled for the next quarter.



MCS conducted eight-day entrepreneurship training for 50 facilitators (44 males and 6 females) at Nyala University. The training was conducted in order to build the capacity of the communities to be able to conduct business skills trainings for the rest of the entrepreneurs. The training was facilitated by two trainers from The University of Nyala who also provided the Arabic translated copies of the ILO training modules of Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and Grow and Improve Your Business (GIYB) manuals which were used during the training.

MCS also conducted eight five-day business skills training sessions for 280 entrepreneurs of whom 182 were females. Sixteen of the trained facilitators were utilized in facilitating the training of the entrepreneurs in business skills. The trainings were conducted to enhance the entrepreneurs' business skills. Interested entrepreneurs were vegetable growers and local youth and women artisans engaged in micro and small enterprises who were selected for business skills training. The selection of the entrepreneurs from the three camps of Dereige, Sakaly and Elserif plus Abga Rajel areas targeted people already engaged in running small businesses and was mainly based on their interest of acquiring more business skills. The selection was done by the community leaders and MCS verified the selected entrepreneurs.

Sub-sector 3.2: Temporary Employment

For temporary employment, MCS' staff selected three camp coordinators (one in each camp) to supervise the community volunteers and follow up in the implementation of WASH activities in Dereige, Sakaly and Elserif camps. Additionally, MCS' staff selected one camp coordinator for AFS/ERMS activities to monitor the demonstration garden activities in Elserif camp. As part of the cash-for-work, 37 men were selected and trained in latrine slab production in Dereige and Sakaly camps and in Abga Rajel East and West.

3. Cross-cutting Issues

a. Environment

MCS' staff considered the protection and conservation of natural resources during the design and implementation of the program activities. The team used environmentally friendly materials in the construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, the rehabilitation of water sources, and demonstration gardens. The team encouraged IDP community members to plant trees and vegetables near the water sources (hand-pumps and tap stands) using stagnant water. The team also ensured water protection to avoid contamination from human waste by promoting adequate disposal of human faeces in the sanitation facilities and proper waste management.

b. Gender

MCS' staff members promoted gender representation by advising the communities to select leadership groups with equal participation of women and men for managing

WASH, AFS, and ERMS programs. MCS staff members involved and trained women and men in the program activities. MCS targets women and youth (boys and girls) especially to encourage them to participate in problem solving and decision making.

c. Capacity Building

MCS involved the IDP communities and the beneficiaries in the rural areas to independently work and manage the program activities to ensure program sustainability and long-term impact. MCS' staff members continue discussing and delegating program activities with the beneficiaries under the technical supervision and continuous training of MCS' staff.

MCS' staff continued providing capacity building to beneficiaries. For example, MCS staff conducted the following trainings: solid waste management for 40 women; on CHAST & PHAST for 28 hygiene promoters; CHAST and PHAST for 40 teachers and 52 pupils; Acute Watery Diarrhoea education for 138 women; 62 people trained on water management in the three camps; and 30 people trained as hand pump mechanics in the Abga Rajel area.

4. Transition or Exit Strategy

MCS' staff continued negotiations with the IDP communities on exit strategies that were initiated in October 2011. MCS has yet to finalize an agreement with each of the three IDP communities due to recent rapid inflation and water depletion. These factors affect the monthly fees that can be charged for public WASH services (including access to safe water and hygiene and sanitation services).

5. Coordination

For the WASH sector, MCS' staff coordinated with WES/UNICEF for the WASH program exit strategy and the implementation of program standards. And with the South Darfur State Ministry of Health and WHO for facilitation of the AWD and vector control trainings. In the AFS and ERMS sectors, MCS' staff coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Horticulture Department, FAO, WFP, Nyala University, Nyala Technical College, and Nyala Technical School.

MCS' staff sent weekly and monthly updates to WES, UNICEF, OCHA, and HAC. MCS staff participated in the bi-weekly camp meetings and organized periodical meetings with the beneficiaries to evaluate and strength program activities and to discuss program development.

6. Challenges

- Poor security resulted in inaccessibility to IDP camps especially during the riots in Nyala Town.
- Low levels of ground-water in Dereige camp due to ground-water seasonal variance.
- The waiver for seeds from OFDA was given at the end of the winter season thus no winter crops were planted.

Baseline data – 7 Quarter Data											
Locations and Number of People per Location:		Dereige 28,514		Sakaly 7906		Elsereif 13,758		AR East 746		AR West 4,952	
Sector 1:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)										
Objective:	Conflict Affected populations have increased access to quality water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices	Baseline	7QR	Baseline	7QR	Baseline	7QR	Baseline	7QR	Baseline	7QR
N. of Beneficiaries Targeted:	74,690										
N. of Direct Beneficiaries Targeted:	50,178										
Sub-Sector Name:	Environmental Health										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted</i>	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of vector-borne disease environmental control activities implemented</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number of bathing facilities completed</i>	Q6- 0	0	Q6 - 0	210	Q6 - 0	0	200	0	103	0
Sub-Sector Name:	Water Supply										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and percent of households water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100 ml</i>	Q6-5703 100%	73% 4163	Q6-1581 100%	87% 1375	Q6-2752 100%	87% 2394	0	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Average water usage of target population in litres per person per day prior to and after interventions</i>	8.2	9.25	7.5	15.5	6.3	16.2	15	0	20	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l</i>	15	15 100%	4 60%	4 100%	15 70%	13 91%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sub-Sector Name:	Sanitation										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standard</i>	207 36%	4676 66.3	130 35%	1265 80%	100 80%	1954 71%	84 42%	0	0	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use</i>	513 89%	5133 94%	242 20%	1502 95%	213 48%	2532 92%	95%	0	90%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste appropriately</i>	570- 10%	1141 20%	242 20%	933 59%	1376 5%	1459 53%	0	0	0	0
Sub-Sector Name:	Hygiene Promotion / Behaviors										
Indicator 1:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices</i>	6%	19960 70%	7%	6087 77%	4%	9218 67%	54%	0	67%	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage</i>	Q6-87.5%	16396 57.%	Q6-87%	4902 62%	Q6-86%	9218 67%	21%	0	20%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion</i>	0	11 73%	2	4 100%	1	12 75%	0	0	0	0
Sector 2:	Agriculture and Food Security (AFS)										
Main Objective:	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved access to agriculture and food security outputs</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	23,000										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	17,400										
Sub-Sector Name:	Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs										
Indicator 1:	<i>(Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems /agricultural input for beneficiary families</i>	33% More than 3 months	-	100% More than 3 months	-	33% More than 3 months	-	0% More than 3 months	-	0% More than 3 months	-

Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities</i>	350	-	150	-	0	-	600	-	600	-
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Vegetable Production and drip irrigation</i>	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	150	0-	1-
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Seed multiplication</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	15
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Community-based Extension Workers</i>	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Seed Storage and Preservation</i>	0	-	0	50	0	50	0	-	0	-
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Vegetable gardening/tree planting</i>	-	-	0	-	0	40	0	-	0	-
Sector 3:	<i>Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)</i>										
Main Objective:	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved economic asset and market development and restoration and microfinance</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	7,720										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	7,055										
Sub-Sector Name:	<i>Economic Asset Development</i>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of people utilizing economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Carpentry</i>	0	6	0	7	0	2	0	2	0	3
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Blacksmith</i>	0	7	0	8	0	1	0	2	0	2
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Mobile repair and maintenance</i>	0	5	0	5	0	5	-	0	-	0
Sub-Sector Name:	<i>Temporary Employment</i>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW)</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Average USD amount per person earned through the Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities</i>	5 SDG	0	24.5 SDG	0	13 SDG	14 SDG	21 SDG	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of women employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities</i>	(88) 91%	0	(30) 52%		(29) 50%	30 SDG 75%	(4) 25%	0	0	0