



## QUARTERLY REPORT

**Project Name:** South Darfur Emergency Assistance and Recovery Project (SDEARP)

**Country:** Sudan

**Agreement Number:** AID-OFDA-G-14-00157

**Reporting Period:** 01/30/2015- 03/31/2015

## OVERVIEW

### Operating Context

The security situation became very tense at the beginning of the quarter; especially before the election which took place in April. Tribal divides and conflict spread in locations like Kass and Gereida as a result of the political polarization. Aid agencies became a target of the political polarization; for example UNAMID were attacked by armed groups and the government was not responsive to the attacks and some officials in Kass demanded UNAMID’s exit from the town. Rural areas become less accessible during April and early May, 2015. The government became sensitive to any activities related to community mobilization or assessments as they worried that these events may affect the result of the election or the community attitude. This kind of resistance negatively affected implementation and caused the postponement of community mobilization activities and beneficiary selection, especially as related to ERMS-affiliated activities. Health facilities were also less accessible as the CARE team was not allowed to visit some of these facilities for a period of four weeks due to the security concerns. Moreover, the MOH closed the CARE health clinic for a period of one week due to a disagreement between HAC, SMoH and CARE. The reason behind the disagreement was a letter circulated to all INGOs from HAC requiring that any communication to line ministries should pass through HAC, including staff requests. CARE followed these instructions but the SMoH ignored CARE’s request of staff provision and subsequently sent a close request. The problem was solved and the CARE team effectively managed these challenges and the rate of progress maintained and increased compared to the previous quarters. CARE is planning to conduct a final review session in early July 2015 to develop a modified work plan covering the remaining months of the project period and to discuss lessons learned. The plan will focus on achieving targets and discussing outstanding issues and how to overcome them.

### Project Progress Summary

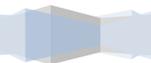
CARE continued the provision of life-saving activities including health, nutrition, and WASH activities and made very good progress. Some changes were made including the replacement of one health facility which was inaccessible for security reasons. CARE prepared a contingency plan for the rainy season, especially for the WASH and health sectors. CARE participated effectively to conduct a mass measles vaccination campaign covering Kass locality.

## SECTOR 1: AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY (AFS)

***Objective: To enhance the capacity of IDP, host and rural farmers among targeted vulnerable communities, to address acute food insecurity and promote sustainable livelihoods.***

### **Meetings and orientation events to the VDCs and sub-committees**

During the reporting period, CARE conducted four orientation sessions with VDCs in both Kass and Gereida in order to improve community participation. During these sessions, issues related to community mobilization, participation, and management of interventions were discussed. The total number of participants was 44, including 16 women.





**Subsector: Livestock**

**Identify and train camp-based Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and establish a drug revolving fund system**

CARE, through the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MoARF), trained 10 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW), including 4 women. The training took place over 10 days and was provided by SMOARF trainers. The trainees received a package of instruction which included clinical symptoms of diseases and the treatment of injuries. Following the training, CARE provided the newly trained CAHWs with a tool kit and linked them to FAO, which in turn provided them with vaccines. CARE also provided a supplemental drug supply which was funded by the Dutch Government. OFDA money was not used to procure any drugs and all medical supplies were provided from external sources. The newly trained CAHWs conducted a vaccination campaign in both Kass and Gereida, which reached 4,819 livestock, with a total number of beneficiaries 3,482 households, 603 of which were women-headed households.

**Establish 3 CAHW networking groups, one each in Kass, Gereida and Alsalam localities**

During the quarter, CARE confirmed the need to establish a third network to include the newly-trained CAHWs. This activity will take place during the next reporting period.

**Subsector: Improving Agricultural Production/Food Security**

**Establish 2 Community Agriculture Extension Centers (CAECs) in Kass and Gereida IDP camps**

The construction of Gereida CAEC was completed in April 2015 and the center was equipped with all necessary items including shovels, hand tools, and manuals. CARE trained 6 community workers who were already working through the newly-constructed center to provide farmers with agriculture services. The second center in Kass is in the final stages of construction and will be completed by the end of July, 2015. The reason for the delay was related to land issues within the camp. CARE had to shift the location to Jamiza village so it will serve both the Kass and the village community.

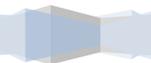
**Subsector: Irrigation**

**Continue the provision of drip irrigation systems to 300 farmers in Kass and Gereida**

A total of 117 families have received irrigation systems. Due to deflation of the Sudanese Pound and a significant increase in the price of the irrigation kits, only 190 were able to be procured. An unexpected delay in Kass was caused by the lack of adequate space provided by beneficiaries to install the drip irrigation system. 16 irrigations schemes were installed in the Kass camp setting and 30 were installed in the rural area surrounding Kass. An additional 43 will be installed in rural area. In Gareida, 71 kits were installed in the IDP camp. An additional 30 will be installed in the Gareida camp and 43 in rural Kass during the next quarter. Families who received from assistance planted okra, tomatoes, and radishes. The productivity results will be shared in the next report.

**SECTOR 2: ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND MARKET SYSTEMS (ERMS)**

***Objective: To improve the livelihoods of IDPs and returnees through micro-credit (VSLAs), market rehabilitation and market facilitation, with a focus on women and girls.***





**Subsector: Microfinance**

**Support 100 existing VSL groups with business training for income diversification**

During the reporting period, CARE trained 28 VSL groups consisting of 560 people, 65 of whom were men. These groups received trainings on business, Selection, Planning, and Management (SPM) of business. The follow-up monitoring visits showed that 20 groups have already started viable small trades and report increases in starting capital.

**Establish 50 new VSL groups**

CARE continued working closely with VSLs to increase women’s engagement in business. During the reporting period and with the support of the partner Great Family Organization (GFO), an additional 20 new groups were established and received VSL tools kits such as a saving box, pass books, stamps, locks, and stationery and these groups included 400 women. The trained Community Based Trainers (CBTs) continued to provide ongoing support to ensure sustainability of the groups.

**Training to partners’ staff and VSL members.**

In order to improve partner performance to properly follow up with the VSL groups, CARE trained an additional 6 staff from GFO in VSL methodology, tracking and reporting. This knowledge will be transferred to the CBTS at the field level and then to the VSL group members.

**SECTOR 3: HEALTH**

***Objective: To contribute to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected communities in South Darfur, including new IDPs, resident IDPs, and host and rural community members through the provision of lifesaving primary and reproductive health services.***

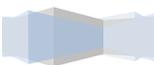
**Subsector: Health Systems and Clinical Support**

**Routine/emergency repairs and maintenance of 8 PHC facilities in Kass and Alsalam IDP camp**

During the reporting period, two health facilities were rehabilitated, and one is under rehabilitation. A total of seven health facilities were rehabilitated during the life time of the project. Furthermore, as part of health facilities functionality, CARE repaired the main two generators of Hai Elkifah and Kass Kabier clinic.

**Continue to provide technical and managerial support to 8 PHC facilities**

As planned, CARE continued the support of seven health facilities including; two camp-based primary health care (PHC) centers and one reproductive health care (RH) center in Kass in addition to 5 rural PHCs which provide primary and reproductive health services. CARE conducted regular visits, one per week, to each health facility to ensure services are provided according to approved protocols. Moreover, the support included the necessary drugs, essential supplies, and other medical supplies which have been released to the all CARE-supported facilities, including Alsalam clinic. No OFDA funds were used to provide drugs. One of the challenges that CARE faced was that the Alsalam clinic was not operating for one week during May due to conflict of responsibilities between HAC and SMoH. As a result, the SMoH did not allow its staff to continue working at CARE clinic. CARE raised the issue to a higher level and it reached the governor, the Wali, of Darfur. As a result the clinic re-opened and the SMoH changed the medical director.





### **Continue to provide financial support to camp-based PHC facilities and EmOC facility**

CARE provided fuel for generators, soap, disinfectants, and stationary to eight health facilities. CARE paid the regular monthly incentives on top of the basic salary to seconded staff of SMOH including medical assistants, medical doctor, nurses, midwives and other seconded staff. The community financing approach continues to work effectively and five rural committees are able to charge fees to help cover the cost of staff incentives and other running costs (water and cleaning, for example) for the rural based clinics.

### **Training of 45 new PHC & RH staff on PHC and RH issues**

A total 46 medical health staff were trained on reproductive health, waste management, STIs, IMC, and lab diagnosis. Two MoH staff were trained on RH and PHC, 25 staff on waste management, 17 were trained on STIs and IMC, 1 midwife was trained on Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) and spacing counseling, and 1 employee was trained on laboratory diagnosis.

### **Continue to support the health surveillance and Management Information Systems (MIS)**

CARE's seven health facilities worked with SMOH staff and assisted them in improving weekly surveillance/epidemiological reports through weekly morbidity data collection and analysis. The reports were shared with the health cluster on a weekly basis, and were submitted to the surveillance department of SMOH.

### **Subsector: Communicable Diseases**

### **Continue to provide technical and material support to 7 targeted PHC facilities for the management of communicable diseases**

Activity on track.

### **Continue to distribute essential materials for the prevention of malaria, skin infections, diarrhea and Acute Jaundice Syndrome**

During the reporting period, CARE, through its community promoters, distributed 3,590 pieces of soap, 192 containers of liquid soap, and 80 kilos of powdered soap. Distribution was prioritized in all cases of skin infection, diarrhea, Jaundice, ante-natal care clients and children who completed full immunization. These distributions were accompanied by health and hygiene promotion messaging and demonstration of improved hand washing practices and soap use at critical times.

### **Continue to provide training to CHVs on communicable disease prevention**

CARE trained 2 new CHVs, 20 SMOH staff on the prevention of communicable diseases. CARE is planning to train 25 CHVs in Alsalam camp late July 2015.

### **Continue to provide essential materials to laboratories in 7 targeted facilities**

All facilities were supported and enough stock remains from the previous quarter to ensure that the laboratories continue to function properly.

### **Continue to provide technical assistance and support to the SMOH on EPI and outbreak response**





As a result of measles outbreak CARE conducted, through the SMOH, a mass vaccination campaign targeting all children under 5. EPI services were provided on a daily bases at all CARE-supported clinics. During the reporting period, the total number of children under 5 received EPI services was 14,814.

**Continue to conduct routine monitoring of communicable disease prevalence and incidence and Quality of Care (QoC) assessments**

A quality of care assessment will be conducted in the next quarter and the results will be shared in the next report.

**Subsector: Reproductive Health**

**Coordination and implementation of MISP**

CARE health facilities continued the provision of MISPs' services in all seven health facilities and a total of 2,021 total women received reproductive care.

**Preventing excess maternal and new born morbidity and mortality**

CARE-supported clinics offered basic emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and newborn care services at Hai Elkefah EmOC centre and basic reproductive health (RH) care in rural area clinics. These services were provided through midwives who have been trained on basic EmOC, newborn care and treatment of neonatal complications. The midwives were supported by a well-trained doctor, based at Hai Elkefah EmOC center, who has received a comprehensive training on EmOC and post-abortion care. Moreover, CARE strengthened the 24/7 communities referral system to Kass hospital. CARE covers the ambulance operation costs (fuel and maintenance).

**Reducing HIV transmission**

With support from UNFPA, CARE supplied condoms at PHC clinics. Health providers and health facilities conduct regular awareness sessions to ensure that culturally appropriate condom-use messages are delivered. These messages are delivered through brochures and local songs.

**Prevention and management of sexual violence**

Rape kits were provided by UNFPA but no cases have been reported during this reporting period due to the requirement of having a police report before any treatment, which discourage women who have been raped to seek any medical help.

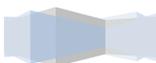
**Planning for integration of RH into PHC services**

CARE health facilities provide free of charge reproductive health services including ante-natal care, post-natal care, and a total of 2,021 women received reproductive health services .

**Subsector: Community Health Education/Behavior Change**

**Continue to provide technical and material support to 100 CHVs (25 In Alsalam camp and 75 in Kass) to carry out community-based health education**

CARE worked with its the local health committees to oversee the work of community health volunteers (CHVs) in Kass, while CHVs report directly to CARE staff in the Alsalam IDP camp. During the reporting period, CARE signed an MoU with it local partner who supervises the community-based health education activities.





**Provide technical and material support to 8 health committees (1 per facility)**

The local communities were involved in all project management cycle phases. CARE engages them in the consultation and implementation process which had created a sense of partnership and developed a strong feeling of ownership among them. For example, the local community advocates and calls for meetings when they observe that activities are moving in the wrong direction. The CARE project team has regular meetings with the committees and facilitates regular meetings between the committees and the medical providers. The committee has a critical role in the process of management stock, in the form of a dual presence of a committee member and a health provider of the rural health facilities upon any release of medical supplies by CARE.

**Conduct follow-up studies on behavior change in targeted communities**

The follow-up studies were postponed to be conducted late August 2015.

**Subsector: Medical Commodities Including Pharmaceuticals**

**Rehabilitate and repair CARE’s medical storage space in Nyala for storage of medical supplies and drugs procured for Alsalam IDP camp clinic**

This activity has been achieved. CARE rehabilitated two warehouses and provided them with air conditioners and shelves.

**Provide medical supplies and equipment to 7 PHCs and 1 EmOC facility:**

The consumption and store balance is reviewed on a monthly basis by CARE team. All shipments were conducted on a regular basis by the CARE team. A daily, weekly and monthly consumption report is produced by the health facilities and received by CARE team.

**SECTOR 4 : NUTRITION**

***Objective: To contribute to saving the lives of 28,540 children under 5 years of age and 37,775 women of reproductive age affected by conflict, through the comprehensive prevention and management of acute malnutrition.***

**Subsector: Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behavior Change**

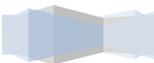
**Implement outreach nutrition activities in Kass IDP camp and surrounding community, through 50 CHVs**

The activity is implemented through CARE’s partner, who manages 50 CHVs, 50% of whom are women. The community conducted home to home visits and conducted mass MUAC screenings. Moreover, the CHVs provide malnourished diagnosed children with a referral card to CARE nutrition facilities and they follow up with the children until they are able to be discharged.

**Implement Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities in Kass IDP camp and surrounding community, through 50 CHVs**

This includes a number of interventions and techniques through which key messages are delivered on nutrition focusing on standard IYCF practices. A total of three campaigns were conducted.

**Conduct a follow-up nutrition KAP survey to monitor behavior change in the targeted communities:**



This activity will be conducted in the next quarter.

**Subsector: Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)**

**Routine/emergency repairs and spot maintenance of Outpatient Therapeutic Program/Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Program facilities in Kass IDP camp**

The renovations were completed in December 2014.

**Provide technical, managerial and financial support to 1 SC and 3 OTP facilities in Kass IDP camp**

CARE continued its support to 1 SC and 3 OTPs facilities and conducted daily visits to ensure the quality of services provided. CARE coordinated and facilitated the provision of supplies with UNICEF and WFP to ensure that all required supplies were available.

**SECTOR 5 : WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

***Objective: To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected communities in South Darfur, including new and resident IDPs, through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation services and hygiene promotion interventions.***

**Subsector: Environmental Health**

**Support local partners to conduct vector control and solid waste management activities in Kalma, Alsalam, Kass and Gereida IDP camps**

During the period, CARE signed an MOU with a new local partner who has good access to Kalma. During the reporting period, CARE worked closely with the local communities and the WASH committees, and a total of 91 mosquito breeding sites were neutralized. In addition, four mosquito spray campaigns; 21 general cleaning campaigns; and 20 hygiene awareness campaigns were conducted. Achievements are on track with the work plan. CARE is planning to focus on the vector control related activities to minimize the risk of outbreaks during the rainy season.

**Continue to support local partners to conduct 48 general cleaning campaigns in Kass, Kalma Alsalam and Gereida IDP camps**

During the reporting period, CARE worked closely with its partners and the WASH committees to conduct 20 general WASH campaigns in Kass, Kalama, and Gereida and Aslam camps. A total 1,087 cubic meters of waste was collected and moved to final disposal points. The cleaning campaigns were accompanied by household awareness visits which targeted a total of 10,244 households. The main purpose of the visits was to distribute education materials and to mobilize the community to participate effectively in the waste management activities.

**Subsector: Hygiene Promotion**

**Train religious leaders on hygiene promotion, and include them in advocacy / awareness raising events in Kass, Kalma, Gereida and Alsalam IDP camps**

During the period April to June, 2015, CARE trained 57 religious leaders, traditional leaders and school teachers. CARE observed that this approach has a positive impact of CARE's operational areas. Therefore, CARE is planning to target religious leaders from other sectors to ensure the benefit of all camps' sectors including non-CARE operation

areas. The training generally focusing on how to raise the awareness of the local community; the importance of hygiene; explanation of how diseases spread due to lack of proper hygiene, personal hygiene, the community role, prevention and control. As a result of these trainings, a total of 14 community events were conducted.

#### **Conduct hygiene promotion in 18 schools in events in Kass, Kalma, and Gereida and Alsalam IDP camps**

CARE has trained 32 CHAST committee members and formed two school committees. 30 hygiene kits were distributed to households with disabled children and were encouraged to continue enrolling them in school.

#### **Subsector: Sanitation Infrastructure**

#### **Rehabilitate 600 household latrines and construct 500 new communal latrines & rehabilitate latrines in 18 schools**

During the reporting period, only 20 latrines were constructed. A total 364 latrines were constructed out of the 500 planned. CARE is expecting that more latrines will collapse during the rainy season, so CARE was slowing down the rate of implementation in order to respond to emergencies during the rainy season. No rehabilitation has been made to any latrines during the reporting period for the same reason. Generally, implementation is according to plan.

#### **Subsector: Water Supply Infrastructure**

#### **Maintain and operate 14 motorized schemes and 24 hand pumps and introduce solar systems to power 4 pumping stations**

CARE continued the operation of 14 water supply systems: four in Gereida, three in Kass and seven in Kalma camps through the provision of fuel and lubricant, the community provided 25% of the needed fuel and lubricant. During the reporting period, a total of 85,284 cubic meters of water was pumped. 6 hand pumps were repaired. CARE provided the technical support (spare parts, hand pump tool kits, and the community hand pump mechanic who was trained by CARE). 18 WASH committee members were trained on the operation and maintenance to ensure the transfer of knowledge and sustainability. CARE has procured the last solar pump which will be installed in Kass. The installation was postponed due the delay of receiving the transportation permits from the national security and HAC. CARE is working closely to get the permits, and will ensure the completion before the end of the next quarter.

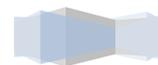
#### **Construction of new 4 water points for new arrivals in Kalma:**

Two water points were constructed in Kalma and two have been postponed to the next quarter. During an ECHO monitoring visit, CARE received advice from a technical advisor to shift two ECHO-funded water points from Alsalam to Kalma camps. In order to avoid duplication, CARE is exploring the possibility of shifting the two OFDA-funded water points to another location.

#### **Continue to monitor ground water levels at 25 water sources in Kass, Kalma and Gereida IDP camps**

CARE continued ground water monitoring for all water wells. A total of 16 monitoring records were taken during the reporting period. No significant change of the water level occurred. Finally, CARE trained an additional 30 WASH committee members of the monitoring process, to ensure that technical transfer pass to all WASH committees members as part of program sustainability approach.

#### **Continue water quality surveillance of all water points**

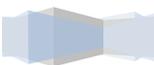




CARE tested 2,229 samples from water points and at the household levels. The results were in the “acceptable” range (0.2 – 0.5 MG/L) in free residual chlorine.

## **CHALLENGES FACED**

- Governmental issues related to the delay of approval of permits, especially when it comes to data collection or conducting assessments;
- Governmental pressure trying to force INGOs to provide some assistance outside the operation areas;
- New small and seasonal conflicts are causing more pressure on operation;
- Funding gaps of other INGOs are affecting their services in their operational areas thus adding pressure to CARE’s areas of work.



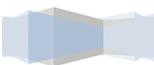
## PICTURES



Newly trained CAHWs participating in the animal vaccination campaign in Kass IDPs camp



CBT is checking newly formed VS&L groups in Kass IDPs camp





*Aisha-Abubaker* group is one of the existing groups in Kass IDPs camp (composed of 14 women), this group received technical support in terms of business management training during this grant period, as soon as they received the training , they used the money saved collectively to invest in trade, firstly they used the amount saved 1500SDG to store Millet by product which is commonly used for animal feeding to sell it out after short time with the amount of 3300SDG, then they used this amount to buy young calves and feed them, then they sold them with the amount of 11,000SDG. Finally they used this amount to buy small refrigerator, two water dispensaries , small generator and one juice blender, now they open small shop to sell fresh juice and Ice-cream which is very successful and of good revenue.

