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FINAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT  
 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FOR CONFLICT AFFECTED POPULATIONS IN EAST DARFUR  
 GRANT: AID-OFDA-G-14-00106

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**Update on Activities carried out in last month of project:**

Activities carried out April 01 – June 30, 2015 have been reported in previous quarterly reports. In the final month of the project, Tearfund continued to screen and treat children and pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition. The project reported a significant increase in new admissions in Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) and Out-patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), as the result of beginning of the hunger season, most of them were from upper JM. A total of 1450 cases were registered, 1097 in TSFP, 605 children U5s (316 girls & 289 boys) and 492 PLW, while 353 admitted to OTP, 186 girls and 167 boys.

The security situation was quite good; people in the project areas managed to move for cultivation, all the project areas were accessible, however the project was challenged by lack of Super Cereal plus (SC+) for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) which resulting in a decline in the nutritional status of a large number MAM cases to SAM (45 cases). Moreover there is lack of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) for SAM cases in the project areas as the result of delay of delivery the requested quota from UNICEF.

In July 2015 Tearfund carried out a WASH KAP survey in all areas of intervention (Yassin, Seliha and Abu Hadeed) in order to evaluate the impact of WASH activities at the close of the WASH project funded by OFDA. For the survey 377 households (HHs) were surveyed, including 200HHs from Yassin, 105HHs from Abu Hadeed and 72HHs from Seliha. The survey was carried out jointly with Tearfund WASH partners as well as with the local community, MOPD, and another National NGO 'White Hand'. A one-day refresher was carried out for partners in Eddaain. HAC also participated in the KAP survey. Results are being analysed and will provide lessons for the team and stakeholders implementing current WASH projects.

**Executive Summary (whole project period)**

**CENTRAL DARFUR**

The State Commissioner for Central Darfur visited Nertiti and the Jebel Marra Zone in April 2015 for the first time since the eruption of the conflict in 2003 and assured the population and humanitarian agencies that the Government was keen to improve security and humanitarian access in Jebel Marra Zone. The government also pledged to improve security and open up access in the Jebel Marra region and encouraged humanitarian agencies to provide assistance to the entire Jebel Marra region. Accordingly, the Tearfund nutrition programme was expanded to Jebel Marra area by opening new

project sites for the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) in Guildo and other rural areas via the mobile clinic.

There was good progress in both the WASH and nutrition sectors in spite of an increase in the flow of IDPs to Nertiti town due to conflict in Jebel Mara. Access to project sites was good. A SMART survey was conducted in January 2015 in Nertiti (results below under nutrition sector objectives) showed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 14.7% and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 3.2%. This reflects an improvement in the health and nutrition status in the project area, where the GAM and SAM rates were 19% and 6% respectively prior to this intervention.

During the first quarter of the project period (April – June 2014) the security situation in Nertiti and Jebel Marra was tense. This created wide insecurity and triggered displacement of population from Jebel Marra specifically Golo and surrounding village to Guildo, Thur, Nertiti and other locations. Joint humanitarian access was denied during that period. However Tearfund already has presence in that location was allowed to provide emergency response (ER) and nutrition services to the newly displaced people. As most of the project locations for WASH, nutrition and ER were inside Nertiti, there were no problem of access encountered during the grant implementation. Although reports of fighting subsided somewhat throughout the project period, the continued insecurity meant ongoing displacement of IDPs into Nertiti. In June 2015 the context witnessed new displacement from East and Central Jebel Marra during the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) rotation to the area, because of the continuing conflict in Jebel Marra Overall the situation in Nertiti town was relatively calm.

Tearfund provided non-food items (NFIs) for the affected community and emergency food targeting the vulnerable groups – children under the age of 5 (U5s) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Elections passed without violence in the project areas. The State Governor visited Nertiti Town in this period while the President made a state visit to Zalingei, the provincial headquarters. The main commercial highway, Nertiti/Nyala/Zalingei, remained open during the period.

Construction of all scheduled WASH infrastructure, including installation of 2 elevated water tanks (45 cubic meters each) in North Camp, rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps and 3 VIP latrine blocks with 20 drop holes in Nertiti market, as well as 2 basic level schools were completed. Some hygiene awareness indicators showed a slight decline reflecting the continuing flow of IDPs into the project area.

- 2,254 out of 3,455 households (HHs) surveyed knew 3 out of 5 critical times for hand washing (65.2%) compared to a baseline result of 67%<sup>1</sup>
- 1,014 out of 2,637 HHs were observed using soap for hand washing (38.5%)
- 2,324 out of 3,455 HHs were recorded storing their water in clean containers. (67%)
- 68% of beneficiary are aware of the causes of diarrhoeal disease.
- Water per capita have increased from 11 litres produced per day (l/p/d) to 12.8 l/p/d and 3,235 individuals received direct hygiene promotion. This modest increase is still under SPHERE standards. Reasons for this include ground resources water vulnerability in the area which lead to high drawdown of boreholes during May /June
- 75% of beneficiaries are now using their own latrines

Finally, the project in Central Darfur witnessed some periods of low community participation and involvement in programme activities that coincided with the annual seasonal cultivation and harvesting period when beneficiary participation in programme activities usually busy with such activities, as evidenced by a higher defaulter rate in the nutrition project and low participation in WASH hygiene promotion.

## **EAST DARFUR**

Overall access to Tearfund operational areas in East Darfur (Yasin locality) remained largely favourable during implementation of the planned activities. The tribal fighting in Yasin in early 2015 between Habaniya and Falata saw the displacement of 270HHs, and another 197HHs displaced from Um Kiwkaya to Yasin following tribal fighting between Habaniya and Rezigat. There was no significant impact in terms of access. Further tribal conflict in Abukarinka between the Maaliya and the Rezigat in May, however, this had some impact on Tearfund operational areas. HAC at the state level granted the required permits to timely implement the planned activities, and as such, all the major activities including borehole drilling, water yard rehabilitation, hand pump rehabilitation, VIP latrine construction, and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities were successfully completed. Tearfund coordinated with all key stakeholders within the state, including the HAC, Ministry of State Water Corporation (SWC), WES, UNOCHA, UNICEF and other NNGOs through bi-weekly coordination forum. Tearfund remained an active member of Inter Sectoral forums in Eddaain.

In an effort to build the capacity of NNGOs in East Darfur, Tearfund partnered with Mercy Organization of Peace and Development (MOPD) during the implementation period in areas of sanitation and hygiene promotion, through this partnership, A total of 1,533 HHs were visited by MOPD volunteers (404 HHs in Yassin, benefiting 2,424 beneficiaries),

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<sup>1</sup> The base line is Feb2014 KAP survey which captured 67% percent of households who used soap and water for hand washing at least at 3 critical times\* (after defecation, after cleaning a young child, before preparing food, before eating,)

(231 HH in Abu Hadeed benefiting 1,386 individuals) and (898 HH in Seliha benefiting 5,388 beneficiaries). Training of 45 community volunteers on Hygiene Promotion in the targeted locations and 12 Solid waste management campaigns were conducted in the targeted locations (4 campaigns in each location).

## SECTOR 1: NUTRITION (Central Darfur only)

### **Objective 1: Nutrition – Improved nutritional status of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women in target areas**

There was an increase in Out-patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) admissions and OTP defaulters, and decline in the OTP cured rate in Nertiti which reflects the influx of new IDPs into Nertiti town. This is attributed to outbreak of conflict in upper Jebel Marra and subsequent displacement of population to West Jebel Marra Locality two principal towns of Guildo and Nertiti.

Nertiti Town Nutrition Assessment December 2014/January 2015:

Global Acute malnutrition (<-2 W/H z-scores/Oedema)	14.7% (12.4 – 17.5 95% C.I)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (<-3W/H z-score/Oedema)	3.2% (2.3 – 4.5 95% C.I)
CMR deaths/10,000/day	0.59 (0.29-1.22) (95% C.I)
0-5MR deaths/10,000/day	1.71 (0.61-4.68) (95% C.I)*

In the MAM sub-sector, the cured rate was maintained at 89.7% in the reporting period. The project was affected by the pipeline disruptions in the procurement of super cereal from WFP, increasing the defaulter rate to 8.1%. The cure rate remained above the SPHERE standard of >75%.

The SFP component of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) was not conducted during the first two months of the grant as well as in June and July 2015 due to shortage of Corn Soy Blend (CSB) commodity from the World Food Programme (WFP) pipeline which impacted project implementation. Between February and March 2015 there was a lack of regular supply of Plumpy Nut due to break in UNICEF pipe line from Khartoum to Geneina. However, the nutrition centres did not run out of stock due to the existence of buffer stock and borrowing additional quantities from the Sudan Ministry of Health (SMoH) buffer stock at Zalingei. This enabled continued support to TFSP beneficiaries in the Nutrition centres in North and South camp in Neriti.

**Table 1: Summary of project activities planned and executed during the project period: (unless specified these activities took place across the whole project period. Where activities were completed in July 2015 and not covered in previous quarterly reports, this has been indicated in the text)**

Activity	Completion
<b>Sub-sector 1: Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)</b>	
Supporting of 2 SFP Centres	<p>Tearfund provided a Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding Programme (TFSP) in North and South IDPs camps in Nertiti. A total of 1,789 cases were admitted during the reporting period, 1,493 children under five years of age (699 boys &amp; 794 girls and 345 PLW) and 296 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). The high rates of malnutrition</p> <p>The big difference between malnutrition rates among the children U5s of age and PLW, indicates the role of underlying causes of malnutrition in Jebel Mara (JM) where there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two meals per day are the norm</li> <li>- Poor nutritional diversity and variety of food types</li> <li>- Low HH income</li> <li>- Women working away from the HH during the day – and not feeding young children during this period.</li> <li>-</li> </ul> <p>Admissions in Central Darfur during the reporting quarter increased to 1,342 as the result of the new displacements in Jan &amp; June 2015.</p> <p>1,201 cases were discharged from TSFP during the project period, including 631 girls &amp; 570 boys. The cure rate, death rate, defaulter rate and non-respond rate were 89.7%, 0%, 8.1%, and 2%, and relapse rate was found to be 4.1%. However this meets the SPHERE standards, WHO and FMOH guidelines for nutrition intervention.</p>

Activity	Completion
<b>Sub sector 2. Management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM)</b>	
Supporting 2 OTP centres	Through 2 nutrition centres in North and South camp Nertiti, Tearfund provided treatment to 1201 cases of severe acute malnutrition in children under 5 years. (631 girls & 570 boys).  Of the 985 cases that were discharged in this period, the cure rate was 93%, the defaulter rate was 7.9% and the non-respondent rate 2.3%. These improving indicators reflect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active identification of cases through the referral system, which leads to earlier treatment of cases improving the likelihood of positive outcomes.</li> <li>• Community outreach activities and systematic home visits by the Community Based Volunteers in the camps.</li> <li>• Development of an effective follow-up system and nutrition messaging to avoid the deterioration of SAM cases.</li> <li>• Community engagement in the project activities.</li> <li>• Women clubs and sensitization efforts.</li> </ul>
Support of 1 SC centre (MoH facility)	In Nertiti, there were 153 new Stabilization Centre (SC) cases (69 boys and 84 girls). The cure rate, death rate, defaulter rate and non-respond rate were, 88.2%, 8 %, 3% and 0% respectively. However the death rate was still a challenge compared the previous year, where death in SC was 7.9%. The majority of SC deaths were from Upper JM, where there is lack of public health care services.
Training of Health Care Workers on CMAM & IYCF	Total of 76 of health care providers and volunteers were trained. 29 male and 47 female.
<b>Sub sector 3. Infant and Young Child Feeding and Behaviour Change</b>	
Number of people receiving behaviour change interventions by sex and age	4,231 household visits were conducted during the reporting period and a total of 9,380 children (3,540 boys and 3,608 girls) and 2,232 Pregnant and Lactating women PLW were screened. In addition a total of 11,411 community members (9,060 females & 2,349 males) benefitted from health and nutrition education sessions.  Health and Nutrition Education sessions covered the following topics: Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice, Health and Hygiene Promotion; respiratory tract infections, Corn Soya Blend (CSB) preparation; How to use ready-to-use-therapeutic food (RUTF), prevention of diarrheal diseases, causes and treatment of malnutrition, complementary feeding for lactating mothers and food demonstrations.

**Table 2: Sector 1 Impact indicator progress**

Indicator	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter/ July 2015 only	Cumulative progress
Number of sites managing moderate acute malnutrition	2	2 sites in Nertiti	Continued work in 2 sites.	2 sites managing moderate acute malnutrition, one in North Camp and other in South Camp
Number of people admitted to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) services by beneficiary type (< 5s and adults)	PLW: 440 (aged 15 to 49 years old);  396 boys and 413 girls under 12 months, 892 boys and 928 girls aged 12-59 months. Total - 2,659 (1,288 boys & 1,341 girls) under 5 years.	PLW: 529 (aged 15 to 49 years old),  400 boys and 550 girls under 12 months old, 1000 boys and 1000 girls aged 12-59 months. Total 2,950 (1,400 boys & 1,550 girls) under 5 years.	26 PLW (aged 15 to 49 years old)  2 boys and 6 girls under 12 months, 5 boys and 10 girls aged between 12 and 59 months. In total 23 children U5 (7 boys and 16 girls)	PLW: 345 (aged 15 to 49 years old).  215 boys and 245 girls under 12 months, 484 boys and 549 girls aged between 12 and 59 months, in total 699 boys and 793 girls.

Indicator	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter/ July 2015 only	Cumulative progress
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	Total: 153 Community Volunteers: 57 (47 women and 10 men) Health Care providers: 96 (49 women and 47 men)	Total: 50 - Men 27 - Women 13	Total :N/A	Total :76 29 male and 47 female – all aged 15-49 years
Number of beneficiaries treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by age and sex groups (0-11m, 1-4y, 5-14y, 15-49y...)	Total: 1,943 (952 boys and 991 girls) (1,811 OTP and 132 SC)	Total: 1400 (650 boys & 750 girls) (1000 OTP and 400 SC)  200 boys and X girls under 12 months, 450 boys and 519 girls between 12 and 59 months old, in total 650 boys and 750 girls U5 years.	54 (beneficiaries 32 girls & 22 boys)  7 boys and 12 girls under 12 months, 15 boys and 20 girls from 12 to 59 months old, in total 22 boys and 32 girls U5 years admitted to OTP.	OTP: Cumulative total: 1201 beneficiaries (631 girls & 570 boys)  176 boys and 194 girls under 12 months, 294 boys and 437 girls between 12 and 59 months.
			17 beneficiaries admitted to SC (7 boys and 9 girls)  1 boy and 3 girls under 12 months, 6 boys and 6 girls between 12 and 59 months old admitted to SC.	SC: 153 beneficiaries admitted to SC (69 boys and 84 girls).  21 boys and 26 under 12 months, 48 boys and 58 girls between 12 months and 59 months admitted to SC.
Number of sites established / rehabilitated for inpatient and outpatient care	2 OTP	2 OTP	N/A	2 OTP centres are functional
	1 SC (Managed by MoH)	1 SC (Managed by MoH)	N/A	1 SC is functional (Managed by MoH)
Rates of admission, default, death, cure, relapse, non-response-transfer, and length of stay	Death : 0.6%, Cured : 83%, Defaulter : 10%, Non response rate: 4%, average length of stay: 4 weeks	MAM Admission rates: 100% Death: <3% Cure: >75% Non response: <15% Default: <15% Average length of stay: 90 days Relapse rate: <3%	TSFP Admission rate: 100% Death: 0% Cured: 92.1% Defaulter: 6.2% Non response: 1.7% Average length of stay: 88 days Relapse rate: 8.2%	TSFP Performance Indicators Admission rate: 170% (against target #) Cured rate: 89.7% Death rate: 0% Defaulter rate: 8.1% Non-respondent: 2% Relapse rate: 4.1%. Length of stay: 82 days
		SAM Admission rates: 100% Death: <10% Cure: >75% Default: <15% Non response: <15% Average length of stay: 56 days Relapse rate: <3%.	OTP Admission rate: 100% Cured rate: 84.0 % Defaulter rate: 11% Death rate: 4.0% Non respondent rate: 1.0% Average length of stay: 42 days Relapse rate: 6.9%	OTP Performance Indicators Admission rate: 114% (against target #) Cured rate 89.7% Death rate: 0% Defaulter rate: 7.9% Non-respondent: 2.3% Relapse rate: 2.8%. Length of stay: 49 days

Indicator	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter/ July 2015 only	Cumulative progress
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	Total: 96 Health Care providers: 96 (49 women and 47 men)	Total: 40; Men 27, Women 13	29 in total. 15 Health Care Providers (6 males and 9 females) and 14 community volunteers (4 males and 10 females)  All aged 15 – 49 years	76 in total, of which 38 Health care providers and 38 volunteers.  29 male and 47 female  All aged 15 – 49 years
Number of people receiving behaviour change interventions by sex and age	11,227 (10,105 females and 1,122 males)	Total: 5000 (4500 Females & 500 Males)	428 people (aged 15-49 years) – 304 women and 124 men benefitted from health and nutrition education sessions  All aged 15 – 49 years	Total : 3,973  2819 women and 1254 men, all aged 15 – 49 years
Number and percentage of infants 0-<6 mo. who are exclusively breastfed	850 or 17% of mothers practiced exclusive breastfeeding between 0 to 6 months	2,500 or 50% of mothers practiced exclusive breastfeeding between 0 to 6 months	N/a	1600 (32%) children between 0 to 6 months exclusively breast fed
Number and percentage of children 6-<24 mo. receiving foods daily in 4 food groups	2,400 or 48% of children 6-<24 mo. receiving foods daily in 4 food groups	3,500 or 70% of children 6-<24 mo. receiving foods daily in 4 food groups	N/a	1950 (39%) of children 6 - 24 months were receiving food daily in 4 groups. SMART survey Jan.2015)

## SECTOR 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**Objective 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** – Improved sustainable access to safe drinkable water supply, safe sanitation facilities and improve hygiene awareness for target conflict-affected households

In July 2015 Tearfund NTT carried out a WASH baseline survey for project expansion areas in Upper Jebel Marra (Golo and Guildo) for WASH intervention aim to integrate Nutrition activities with WASH together. For the survey 387 household samples were collected from both Golo and Guildo. The survey implementation was carried out jointly with Tearfund WASH partners as well as the local community, Almanar for Development, SRCS, HAC and WES Sub office Nertiti. The field staff have entered the base line survey data as well as master sheet design. The data analysis is underway and will inform the OFDA-funded project AID-ODFA-G-15-00200. During July 2015, 60 HHs were visited for hygiene education and 4 focus group discussion were conducted, 20 HH water samples were tested for bacteriological test and 5 samples out of 20 were Ecoli contaminated. 310 pieces of bar soap 200mg each block were distributed during the month. The paper work is completed for Umdukhun baseline survey and the state government approval authorization is completed from Zalingei.

**Table 3: Summary of project activities planned and executed during the project period** (unless specified these activities took place across the whole project period. Where activities were completed in July 2015 and not covered in previous quarterly reports, this has been indicated in the text)

Activity	Completion
<b>Sub-sector 1: Water Supply Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Rehabilitation of water yard:</b>	<p>In central Darfur, two elevated water tanks were constructed in North Camp. Tearfund coordinated this installation with an Islamic Relief World Wide solar power system to provide sustainable method of pumping water to the 6 water points. 6,000 beneficiaries benefit from water tank installation. Donor logos were printed on the sign board and water tanks.</p> <p>In East Darfur Rehabilitation was successfully completed in Yassin West water yard, the rehabilitation was coordinated in collaboration with State Water Corporation (SWC). Tearfund provided a 33 KVA Perkins generator, 2 inch Submersible pump 7.5 KW, electrical cable and protected control panel, water distribution points for both humans and animals with separation between each.</p> <p>The water distribution was moved to higher location (150m from the old location) in order to secure access to the water point during the rainy season.</p> <p>The distribution point was set with cement blocks, fencing, and equipped with a drainage system which allowed the waste water to be directed to a small vegetable garden, which is managed by the members of the Water User Committee. (WUC)</p> <p>The water yard has been handed over to SWC to enable them take the full responsibility of operation and maintenance of the water system and to ensure the sustainability.</p>
<b>Borehole Drilling and Water Yard Construction</b>	<p>Central Darfur: N/A</p> <p>In East Darfur this activity was successfully completed, however, the location was changed from Abuhadeed to Abudahab (Appx. 8km South east of Seleah) after the geophysical survey was carried out. The borehole yield was measured 14 m<sup>3</sup>/H. The borehole was fitted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submersible pump, riser pipes, electrical cable and control panel.</li> <li>• 33 KVA Perkins generator.</li> <li>• 45 m<sup>3</sup> elevated water fabricated tank.</li> <li>• Stainless chain water yard fencing (50*40m) with separation between the Humans and Animals troughs.</li> <li>• Concrete foundations for the water troughs.</li> <li>• Construction of (3*4m) generator room.</li> </ul> <p>The new water yard was handed over to the SWC for full responsibility of system operation, maintenance and management, and to ensure the long the long term sustainability of the water system.</p>
<b>Rehabilitation of hand pumps</b>	<p>In Central Darfur 10 hand pumps were completely rehabilitated (including working parts and superstructure) in Nertiti IDP camp complete with visibility sign boards, drainage, apron and animal trough to benefit 5,000 individuals. In Central Darfur a tariff collection and cost sharing system was established in Garsella camp, Alsalam camp and Astrina host community. To promote the sustainability of community-managed water-points, 4 water user committee members were nominated to visit Kass for an exchange and lesson-learning visit.</p> <p>In East Darfur 6 hand pumps were successfully rehabilitated in Muhajeria, including the provision of major spare parts and accessories to rehabilitate the six non-functioning hand pumps in the area. Technical training on maintenance was also provided to selected WUC members during the rehabilitation - this ensured that they took full responsibility of the maintenance in case of future malfunction.</p>
<b>Water quality monitoring and treatment:</b>	<p>In Central Darfur 904 HH water samples were collected for bacteriological test during the project cycle using DelAgua water testing kits. 545 out of 904 samples (60%) were free from faecal coliform contamination. Action was taken to follow up with households with contaminated samples, focusing on ways to source and maintain clean water – including the use of HH water</p>

Activity	Completion
	<p>treatment (boiling, filtering, using Moringa seeds). In Nertiti, 3 mg chlorine tablets were distributed to HHs for disinfection of household water supply.</p> <p>East Darfur: 685 samples of water were collected during the reporting period, from all targeted locations (Yassin, Selaiha and Abu hadeed). The average contamination rate was 40%. The establishment of additional WASH infrastructure since testing is expected to reduce contamination following intervention from this action in Yassin and Seleah. People can now collect water from the rehabilitated and new water yards. Communities also benefit from chlorine tablets for disinfecting water at the household level, and from extensive hygiene promotion messaging.</p>
<b>Sub sector 2. Sanitation Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Solid waste management campaign:</b>	<p>In Central Darfur, 6 general clean-up campaigns were conducted to cover 6 IDP camps in Nertiti. 2,444 individuals were benefiting from these clean-up campaigns. Sanitation tools (50 wheel barrows, 100 shovels and 100 local racks) were distributed to the community. Solid waste management committees in the camps facilitate solid waste management. Two large Garbage collection points in North and South camp were removed in coordination with the locality Government, UNAMID Sub office in Nertiti and local NGO partners (Almanar, Wadi Souli and White hands).</p> <p>In East Darfur Garbage collection tools were distributed (Racks, and weeders with handles) in Yassin and Selhea as a part of supporting the local community to carry on the collection and transportation of the solid waste after the campaigns</p>
<b>Construction of VIP Latrines (Institutions)</b>	<p>In Central Darfur 3 latrine blocks with a total of 20 drop holes were completed with hand washing facilities and visibility sign boards in Nertiti Market, UM-Algura and Algharbia School.</p> <p>In East Darfur Two VIP school latrine were constructed during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 School latrine was constructed in Yassin and is benefiting 620 boys and girls in the Yassin West mixed school. The latrine has 8 drop holes and was constructed using cement blocks.</li> <li>• 1 school latrine was constructed in Seleah and is benefiting 583 girls basic school for girls. The latrine has 8 drop holes and was constructed using cement blocks.</li> </ul> <p>200 latrine slabs for emergency household latrines were successfully distributed in in Yassin (50 kits) and Seleah (50 kits). Tearfund also responded to the emergency situation in Kwikaya village with 50 kits and a further 50 kits were distributed in Elneam camp following population movement that occurred in April 2015.</p>
<b>Sub sector 3. Hygiene Promotion</b>	
<b>Hygiene promotion</b>	<p>In Central Darfur, 3235 people (1,650 male, 1,585 female) received direct hygiene promotion awareness (excluding double counting) through house-to-house visits, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), hygiene awareness session and Jerry can clean up campaigns. 800 cartons of bar soap (64000 pcs) or blocks, 200g each block were distributed through hygiene promotion activities. 1400 pcs of 20 litre Jerry can, new brand were distributed to the most vulnerable families and elderly people through house to house visit activities. 400 sacks of powder soap were distributed for activities during the project cycle.</p> <p>In East Darfur 15 cleanup campaigns were conducted during the reporting period in Yassin, Seliha and Abuhadeed, the activity entailed mobilization and sensitization of the local community to collect, transport and finally safely dispose of the solid waste. Community health volunteers conducted HHs visits in the three locations focussing on topics related to: proper water collection, transportation and storage, Hygiene food preparation, Safe excreta disposal.</p> <p>A total of 14,847 persons (7,276 females and 7,571 males) received HP messages through the direct hygiene promotion programme, carried out by the locally trained health volunteers during the reporting period</p> <p>A total of 32 FGD sessions were carried out covering targeted locations Yassin, Seliha and Abuhadeed, topics discussed were on water, health and hygiene and targeted 1,440 people.</p>

Activity	Completion
<b>Training of community health and hygiene promoters</b>	<p>In Central Darfur, 92 members of water user committee and community base health and hygiene promoters were trained on water facilities management, cost sharing and tariff collection system and hygiene promotion activities over the course of 4 days.</p> <p>In East Darfur 60 community health promoters (30 male, 30 female) were jointly trained with MoH, the topics covered included; the importance of hand washing, safe water storage, safe solid waste disposal, prevention of diarrhoea and malaria, conducting community awareness and household visits and personal hygiene. 20 community volunteers were trained in each location.</p> <p>In July 2015, 6 WUC members were selected from the targeted beneficiaries of the new water yard in <b>Abu Dahab</b> and trained for 3 days, A representative from WES joined the training team as a facilitator. The training focused on the operation and maintenance of water systems, safe water handling, management and cost recovery system, sustainability and accountability.</p>
<b>Hygiene Education in Schools</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> 8 teachers were trained in Seliha (4 female and 4 male). Teachers were trained to share the concept of school health clubs, promoting awareness and understanding to students in a wider range of schools.
<b>KAP Survey</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> The final KAP survey was successfully conducted in July.

**Table 4: Sector 2 Impact indicator progress**

Indicators	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress this quarter/ July 2015 only	Cumulative progress to date
<b>Sub Sector 1: Hygiene Promotion / Behaviours</b>				
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double counting).	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 2,037 people	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 3200 beneficiaries	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 120 HH were visited as part of hygiene promotion during July.	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 3235 people (1,650 male, 1,585 female)
	<b>East Darfur:</b> 478 people	<b>East Darfur:</b> 3,916	<b>East Darfur:</b> N/A	<b>East:</b> 14,847 (7,276 female and 7,571 male)  <b>Total:</b> 18,082 beneficiaries.
Number of respondents who know 3 out of 5 critical times to wash hands (HP1 Hand Washing Knowledge)	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 2,000 respondents (40%)	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 4000 beneficiaries	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 88 out of 120 HHs visited knew at least 3 critical times to wash hands. (73%) (528 beneficiaries – 269 men and 259 women.	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 11,139 respondents (5519 men and 5620 women) know 3 out of 5 critical times for handwashing.
	<b>East Darfur:</b> 7,806 respondents (49%)	<b>East Darfur:</b> 5,000	<b>East Darfur:</b> 18.6% or 70 out of 377 of respondents had knowledge of the 3 critical times to wash hands.	
Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 175 households (21%)	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 650 HH	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 32 out of 120 HHs in Central Darfur (26%) visited during July were observed to have soap at hand washing locations.	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 1,014 out of 2,637 HHs (38%) were observed to have soap near hand wash locations.
	<b>East Darfur:</b> 903 HHs (34%)	<b>East Darfur:</b> 750 HHs	<b>East Darfur:</b> Same as previous quarter no new activity for July	<b>East Darfur:</b> 796 HHs
Number of households who store	<b>1,433 HHs, 850 in East Darfur and</b>	9,000 beneficiaries	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 110 out of 120 HHs	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 2,324/3455 HHs or 67%

their drinking water safely in clean containers (HP3 Safe Water Handling)	<b>583 in Central Darfur.</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 1500 HH</b>	(92%) visited had clean water containers, covered and raised from the ground.	practised safe water keeping since start of project cycle <b>Beneficiaries:</b>						
				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10,572</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>10,158</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20,730</td> </tr> </table>	Male	10,572	Female	10,158	Total	20,730
Male	10,572									
Female	10,158									
Total	20,730									
	<b>East Darfur: 850 HHs</b>	<b>East Darfur: 3,402 people</b>	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> 4,779 People, 796 HHs. <b>Beneficiaries:</b>						
				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>2,438</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>2,341</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4779</td> </tr> </table>	Male	2,438	Female	2,341	Total	4779
Male	2,438									
Female	2,341									
Total	4779									
<b>Sub Sector 2: Sanitation</b>										
Number of people directly benefiting from the institutional sanitation infrastructure program.	<b>Central Darfur: 0</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 1200</b>	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>						
	<b>East Darfur: 0</b>	<b>East Darfur: 916</b>	<b>East Darfur: 0</b>	<b>East Darfur: 2</b> VIP school latrines completed in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter benefiting 1,085 children (751 boys & 334 girls)  <b>Total: 1,085 people</b>						
Number of educational institutions with no evidence of faeces in the living area (S2 Excreta Disposal (Open Defecation))	<b>Central Darfur</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 3</b>	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 21 school monitoring visits were conducted to all schools in Nertiti.  <b>Total: 4/5 schools</b> were found to be free of open defecation.						
	<b>East Darfur: 0</b>	<b>East Darfur: 2</b>	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> 2 schools						
Number of institutional latrines completed and clean (S4 Excreta disposal (Household latrine infrastructure))	<b>East Darfur: 0</b>	East Darfur: 2	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 3 latrine blocks (20 drop holes in total) were constructed and clean in Nertiti market and 2 basic level schools (Algharbia and Um-Algora) benefiting altogether 1,200 beneficiaries.						
	<b>Central Darfur: 0</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 5</b>		<b>East Darfur: 2</b> VIP school latrines completed in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter and clean.  <b>Total: 7</b> completed and clean						
Number of households properly disposing of solid waste (S7 Solid Waste Management (Household	<b>Central Darfur: 692 H/Hs</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 141</b>	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 1115 households were observed to be disposing of their solid waste properly.						
	Total: 1,329 HHs									
	<b>East Darfur: 637H/Hs</b>	<b>East Darfur: 600</b>	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> 15 clean-up campaigns were conducted in total throughout the year  <b>5,250 HHs</b> benefitted from solid waste management campaigns.						
<b>Sub Sector 3: Water Supply Infrastructure</b>										
Number of people directly benefiting	<b>Central Darfur 0</b>	<b>Central Darfur: 5000</b>	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 5000 beneficiaries benefitted						

from the water supply infrastructure program				from the rehabilitation of 10 handpumps.  2 Elevated tanks were replaced benefitting 6000 beneficiaries in North Camp, Nertiti.  Total for Central Darfur: 11,000 beneficiaries						
	<b>East Darfur: 0</b>	<b>East Darfur: 15,930</b>	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> Beneficiaries: 8,400 – Yassin Water Yard 3,000 - 6 handpumps - Muhajeriah 4,500 – Water Yard/Borehole in Abudahab  Total– 15,900 beneficiaries  <b>Total for all sites: 26,900 beneficiaries</b>						
Estimated water supplied per beneficiary in litres per person per day (WS2 Water Production)	<b>Central Darfur</b> 11 litres per /p/d	<b>Central Darfur:</b> 15 litres per person per day	<b>Central Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> In Central Darfur, water per capita improved during the reporting period by 1.5 litres /p/p/d bringing the cumulative per capita to 12.8 litres/p/p/d. Beneficiaries: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>5,390</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>5,610</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11,000</td> </tr> </table>	Male	5,390	Female	5,610	Total	11,000
	Male	5,390								
Female	5,610									
Total	11,000									
	<b>East Darfur: 5</b> litres/ person/day	<b>East Darfur:</b> 15 per person per day in both Central Darfur and East Darfur	<b>East Darfur: N/A</b>	<b>East Darfur:</b> A total of 6 hand pumps were successfully rehabilitated in East Darfur. 1 water yard rehabilitated and 1 new water yard constructed. As a result water consumption has risen from 5 litres to 17 litres per person per day.						
Number of test results with 0 faecal coliforms per 100ml sample (WS3 Source Water Quality Bacteriological)	<b>Central Darfur</b> 245 (62%) of household water samples free of e-coli	<b>Central Darfur:</b> <b>650 HH</b>	<b>Central Darfur:</b> Same as previous quarter no new activity for July	<b>In Central Darfur</b> a total of 904 household water samples collected to-date, 545 out of 904 samples (60.02%) were free from faecal coliform contamination.						
	<b>East Darfur:</b> 90 (85%) of HHs water samples from contamination	<b>East Darfur:</b> 700 household samples	<b>East Darfur:</b> Same as previous quarter no new activity for July	<b>East Darfur:</b> 685 water samples were carried out for bacteriological test. Out of the total samples 411 (60% were free from contaminations)  <b>Total:</b> 956 samples free from contamination						

### SECTOR 3: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities

**Objective 3: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities:** Effective and timely response to emergency needs as they arise in target areas

Please provide an executive summary of this the reporting period for this objective

**Table 5: Summary of project activities planned and executed during this quarter**

Activity	Completion
<b>Sub sector 1: Non-food items (NFIs)</b>	
Inter- Agency Assessment Mission	In spite of reports about new IDP arrivals from the Upper Jebel Mara localities, no permit was granted for an inter-agency assessment to Nertiti. In March 2015, a communiqué was issued preventing any such activity during the election period.

**Table 6a: Sector 3 Impact indicator progress Central Darfur**

Indicators	Baseline	OFDA target	Progress in final month July 2015	Cumulative progress to date						
<b>Sub Sector 1: Non-food items (NFIs)</b>										
Total number and per item USD cost of NFIs distributed, by type (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	0	Total: 600 kits procured and distributed. (300 in Central Darfur & 300 in East Darfur) (Jerry can (\$3); Ibrik (\$1); Plastic sheet 4x6m -Nerwigan (\$25); Plastic mats 2.8x3m - Addeb (\$15); Blanket (\$8); Soap (10 pcs soap, 2.5gms per pack) (\$0.4); kitchen utensil sets (\$22.4).	No emergency in July required activities. Activity completed since last quarter for both Central and East Darfur	TF distributed 300 household NFI kits in November 2014 to 882 men and 918 women in 300 HHs.  Each NFI kit contained the following: 1 blanket @ \$10- 2 Jerry Cans @ \$5 per item- 1 ibriq @ \$1- 1 plastic sheet @ \$21- 2 plastic mat @ \$19-  Total cost \$61.46- per kit						
Total number of people receiving NFIs, by sex and type (e.g., plastic sheeting, flash tarpaulin, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, water containers, other)	0	Total: 3,600 (1,800 in Central Darfur & 1,800 in East Darfur) -deemed if appropriate	No emergency in July required activities. Activity completed since last quarter for both Central and East Darfur.	TF distributed 300 h NFI kits in November 2014 Beneficiaries:						
				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>882</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>918</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,800</td> </tr> </table>	Male	882	Female	918	Total	1,800
Male	882									
Female	918									
Total	1,800									

## Key successes and challenges

### Nutrition

Despite the continued flow of IDPs into Nertiti one sign of success is that overall malnutrition rates have declined, as has been reported earlier in this report. Nertiti has one of the largest number of IDPs in Central Darfur, and this trend is gradually increasing due to ongoing tensions and associated access service access challenges in Jebel Marra. Tensions in Upper Jebel Marra Localities had the effect of increasing admission numbers of malnourished children and pregnant & lactating women (PLW) coming from the conflict zone to SMOH Nertiti Hospital stabilisation centre (SC) supported under this grant. There were some procurement difficulties for nutrition items, this is explained under the NFI section further below and how we dealt with the situation.

There were no reported issues in regards to the NFI packages delivered. There were logistical challenges in delivery of 'Plumpy Nut' (from UNICEF) in the month of February and March 2015. However, Tearfund Project borrowed emergency stocks from the SMOH in order to keep feeding centres running during the period but the situation has since regularised.

### WASH

In Central Darfur there was good collaboration in the North camp in Nertiti with our implementing national partner NGO regarding the solar powered water supply. This collaboration benefitted from relatively good site access for both Tearfund and the partner, making for ease of monitoring and sharing of lessons learned.

Improved access offers the promise of better collaboration and capacity building between Tearfund and national/local partners. There was significant improvement in water supply in Eddaein, East Darfur from 6 to 17 l/p/day but only from 11l/p/d to 12.8 in Nertiti.

Modest gains in Nertiti have been limited by the increase in caseload as more IDPs enter the camp area. Emphasis has been placed on WES working with the Water User Committee(WUC) to train individuals on repair and maintenance, and to supply spare parts to keep the water point functioning.

Solar powered pumping although expensive to set up is a worthwhile investment providing a sustainable supply of power where there is the community capacity to protect and maintain the infrastructure. This included collaboration in North camp in Nertiti with the local partner NGO regarding the solar powered water supply. This collaboration benefitted from relatively good site access for both Tearfund and the partner, making for ease of monitoring and sharing of lessons learned. Improved access offers the promise of better collaboration and capacity building between Tearfund and national/local partners.

Solid waste management was relatively successful as 92% of households surveyed in Central Darfur were disposing of waste properly by using a waste pit

With regards to the indicator measuring knowledge of critical times for handwashing, in Central 88 out of 120 HHs visited knew at least 3 critical times to wash hands (73%), which although modest is a significant increase to the 21% baseline data.

The change of borehole drilling location from Abuadeed to Abudahab due to rock formation that was deemed technically a hindrance to striking of water delayed the drilling and subsequent completion of the water yard in the new location.

Significant improvement in water supply in Eddaein, East Darfur from 6 to 17 l/p/day but only from from 11l/p/d to 12.8 in Nertiti. These modest gains in Central Darfur can be ascribed in part to unanticipated increases in caseload through the life of the project.

For East Darfur a geo-physical survey carried out in Abuhaded revealed that it was not possible to strike water in the area due to the rock formation, a situation that significantly delayed the drilling of the borehole. Despite this setback, Tearfund requested OFDA for a shift of location (Abudahab) which is within Seleah administrative unit, while this altered the implementation timeline from the work plan, works were expedited following approval by OFDA, as such, this activity was completed within the grant period".

The residents of Yasin and Abudahab a year ago could not only access limited amount of contaminated water (6l/p/d) but from longer distances (4-5KM), however, the completion of the borehole drilled in Abudahab and the water yard rehabilitated in Yasin saw a significant increase in water supply from 6l/p/d to 17 l/p/d.

Thirty per cent or 796 out of 2,655 in East Darfur project localities were observed to have soap at hand washing locations, this low percentage was contributed by the fact that there was no soap funded by OFDA hence there was no soap distributed. To achieve a higher target Tearfund will in future incorporate soap as a major component in hygiene promotion activities.”

In East Darfur 18.6% or 70 out of 377 of the respondents interviewed in July had knowledge of the 3 critical times to wash hands. This low percentage was attributed to the fact that the survey coincided with the cultivation season where most of the household owners had travelled to their farms in Yasin leaving IDPs displaced in April from Kwaikaya village and had integrated within the community in the homes at the time of the survey hence forming most of the 200 respondents. A key lesson learned is to conduct surveys at appropriate times according to the seasonal activities of respondents

## **OTHER ISSUES**

Both Central and East Darfur experienced difficulties in the implementation of activities when the start of the project coincided with the rainy situation. The costs of transportation of materials also increased during this period. A possible solution is to adjust future projects so their cycle begins with ample time to negotiate GoS technical agreements, initiate procurements and forward position materials prior to the onset of the rainy season. Another approach to ensure that there are no delays and transport costs are kept low, as well as give maximum benefit to beneficiaries within the grant period, would be to have a project start date of April 1<sup>st</sup>, which is always 2-3 months before the start of the rainy season in Sudan.

## **Story of transformation**

### **East Darfur Beneficiary story:**

Name: **Yahia Yousif**

Age: 45 years old.

Address: Seliha – East Darfur.

During the course of the project, Tearfund constructed a new water yard in Abu Dahab in Seliha, East Darfur. This was an area with no previous access to safe water. Community members had to travel a long distance to obtain water.

Yahia recalled, “our community had no water supply and many of us walk long distances to get sufficient water for the day. We used water for cooking and drinking among other things. It took 15-18 hours from Seliha for us to gather water, sometimes it is even further and we had to stay overnight to queue especially during dry season. There was a big risk of attack on our women who collect water. Demand was high for water at the one existing water yard as it was the main source of clean drinking water for Seliha and surrounding villages”.

By installing a high quality water point, Tearfund is confident that there will be a safe water supply for the people of Abu Dahab for years to come. Women no longer have to travel long distances or queue overnight to access this essential lifeline. This supply will also reduce the incidence of water related disease such as diarrhea, which were prevalent in the area.

This intervention has reduced the suffering of the local community by providing a source of safe and clean drinking water. It will subsequently have an impact on the level of water related diseases (reducing the level) and improve hygiene practices at household level, given the hygiene promotion Tearfund has completed with the community, who now understand the critical times for handwashing, how to wash their hands properly with soap to reduce the transmission of bacteria, and how to collect and store water without contamination.

Yahia adds:“ By establishing this new water yard, Tearfund have greatly contributed towards mitigating the risks related to lack of water and the hygiene situation in our area will continue to improve, especially for women and children.

**East Darfur:** *Pictures taken during the construction of the new water distribution points before completing trough equipment and fencing in Abu dahab (by WASH PM)*

