

Building Opportunities and Livelihoods in Darfur (BOLD)
Darfur, Sudan

Final Program Report, CHF International, Inc



A CHF International Chicken distribution in Otash Camp, June 2005

Organization: CHF International	Date: September 15, 2004
Headquarters Mailing Address: 8601 Georgia Avenue Suite 800 Silver Spring, MD 20910	HQ Contact Persons: Dr. Judith A. Hermanson Senior Vice-President Phone: (301) 587-4700 Fax: (301) 587-7315 Email: jhermanson@chfhq.org

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1. Introduction

As of the middle of 2004, the conflict in Sudan's Darfur provinces had displaced over 2 million people, including approximately 1.8 million internally displaced people (IDPs) in Darfur and 200,000 refugees who fled to neighboring Chad. IDPs dwelt with host communities, in camps or in less well organized gatherings, and most still do. The new living conditions resulting from constant threat of looting and attack exposed Darfur's IDPs to often extreme levels of physical insecurity and enormously disrupted the normal agricultural and pastoralist ways of life.

In the camps near the capitals of North and South Darfur large IDP populations gathered in some of the world's largest IDP camps. CHF International joined the international effort to respond to the Darfur emergency in August 2004. After initial assessment work, CHF began OFDA-funded interventions to support IDPs in the Al-Fasher and Nyala areas in food security, shelter and livelihoods through the "Building Opportunities and Livelihoods in Darfur" (BOLD) program.

2. Program Goals and Objectives

2.1 Goal of the BOLD Program

The overall goal of the BOLD program was to save lives, reduce human suffering, and increase the coping capacity and restore livelihoods of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur.

2.2 Specific Objectives

Food Security

To increase food access and nutrition level for IDPs in camps through access to cultivation opportunities and livestock

Shelter

To decrease IDP and host community vulnerability in urban/host settings through improved access to shelter

Livelihoods Protection and Income

To enhance IDP and host community well-being through micro-credit opportunities, psycho-social support and community infrastructure improvement

BOLD set out to address the immediate food security, shelter and livelihoods needs of IDPs in North and South Darfur. As a part of this work, BOLD also aimed to develop innovative approaches to traditional relief thinking through a "developmental relief" concept to assistance provision. This sought to not only alleviate immediate life threatening needs, but also to cast intervention strategy forward, envisioning the possibility of IDP return or resettlement.

3. Targeted Areas of Activity and Populations Reached

North Darfur activities targeted:

- 1) Zam Zam IDP Camp, located 15km south of Al-Fasher, capital of North Darfur
- 2) Abu Shouk IDP Camp, located 5km northwest of Al-Fasher

South Darfur activities targeted:

- 1) Kalma IDP camp located 10km southeast of Nyala, capital of South Darfur
- 2) Otash IDP camp located 5km north of Nyala

Intervention Sector	Number of beneficiaries targeted	Number of beneficiaries reached
Food Security	15,000	44,750
Shelter	15,000	12,320
Livelihoods	81,500	141,084
Total Sector Beneficiaries Reached	111,500	198,154

Locations Targeted	Original Estimated Population ¹	Current Estimated Population ²	Total Population Reached ³
Zam Zam Camp	15,000	31,205	31,205
Abu Shouk Camp	43,519	71,598	3,566
Kalma Camp	51,000	130,382	115,496
Otash Camp	NA	14,000	13,750
Total Location Beneficiaries Reached			160,807

4. Food Security⁴

Total IP Proposed Beneficiaries: 15,000 (Zam Zam Camp, (N. Darfur)

Total Beneficiaries: 44,750⁵ (Zam Zam, N. Darfur and Otash Camp, S. Darfur)

4.1 Agriculture

Total IDP Proposed Beneficiaries: 6,325

Total Beneficiaries Reached: 16,841

4.1.1 Vegetable and Cereal Crop Production

In order to enhance self-sufficiency and the nutritional status of IDPs, CHF proposed to rent 25 feddans (1 feddan = 4200m² = 105,000 m² total) of land from local land owners near Zam Zam Camp, North Darfur. The aim was to provide IDPs and highly vulnerable families from host communities with opportunities to grow nutritionally high-impact vegetables, or cash crops to compliment existing grain food sources. Additional land and cereal seeds distribution was undertaken in Zam Zam and adjacent villages (Dimbi and Tambat) in June 2005 according to an augmented sharecropping scheme targeting cereal crops. The scheme utilized OFDA funded staff, and was supported with in-kind contributions from the FAO. A total of 88 families (484 individuals) benefited from the vegetable intervention and a total of 650 IDP families (3,575 individuals) and 325 host community families benefited from the cereals intervention. The cereal scheme allotted 650 feddans of cereal crop land. A total of 1.95 mt of cereal crop seeds and 125kg of vegetable seeds were distributed among the beneficiary families. 42 mt of vegetables were produced in the vegetable gardens and 411mt of cereals are anticipated from the sharecropping scheme.

¹ As per original proposal or Humanitarian Profile from August 2004. Note that overall sector and area beneficiaries are higher than originally proposed. In some sector interventions, beneficiaries reached were higher than originally proposed. This was due in part to effective utilization of funds, but also the need and realized capacity to respond to in some cases massive IDP population changes, in all cases increases.

² As per June 2005 Humanitarian Profile; according to CHF's estimates, the figure for Otash is low.

³ Numbers of individuals targeted is based on 5.5 family members per household, a figure developed through Darfur-wide WFP/NGO camp headcounts. CHF's own findings indicated a higher number, but were not based on actual head counting, but rather individual family head interviews.

⁴ The food security implementation plan (IP) was approved on November 15, 2004. Food security interventions were planned and implemented with baseline data collected from regular UN survey data for the areas targeted including in particular the regular OCHA Humanitarian Profile; FAO, WFP and ICRC food security information, as well as ad hoc NGO assessments. CHF International undertook additional needs and baseline assessments for activities specification including a 3,000 household baseline survey of camp-based IDP household food security and livelihoods conditions. See Annex I.

⁵ This is not a cumulative figure of all food security activities, as this would double count many IDPs. Most beneficiaries in Zam Zam received multiple food security intervention benefits. The figure here is the largest single activity figure, and assumes that as camps are discrete entities; no more than this figure were effectively targeted, but also no less.

4.1.2 Technical Service Provision

An agricultural extension post (1) was established in the camp on the site of CHF's other food security interventions along with an agricultural extension technical specialist. Work included daily review of planted fields, on-farm visits followed by T&V and participatory approach, regular pest scouting, training on IPM and intercultural operations, crop management, farmers' rallies, post-harvest and marketing as well as the establishment of an integrated pest management block system on the farms to combat pest infestation by natural means. Additionally, the extension organized a camp-wide system of dung collection for the purpose of producing manure. A total of 98 mt of animal dung was collected in this way and put in sealed pits along with vegetable matter to eventually produce natural fertilizer.

Projects Implemented	IP Proposed	Achieved	Families Reached	Individual Reached
Vegetable Gardens				
Rented land distributed (feddans)	25	24		
Rented land readied (feddans)	25	24		
Kg of vegetable seed distributed	125	125		
Mt of vegetables produced	NA	42		
Beneficiaries			88	484
Cereal Crop Distribution				
Non-rented land accessed	NA	650	650 IDP	3,575
			325 Host	1,787
Kg of millet seed distributed	NA	1230 kg		
Kg of sorghum seed distributed	NA	720 kg		
Mt of cereals anticipated for IDP sharecroppers	NA	411		
Beneficiaries			975	5,362
Agricultural Extension Services				
Agricultural center (1 aluminum built 4x4 m equipment and drug store; 4x8m training hall; 4x3.5 office + bladder and irrigation piping)		1		
Hours of technical service/training provided	48	280 hours	1,375	7,563
Tools distribution	NA	990	330	1,815
Manure production	NA	98mt	294	1,617
Beneficiaries			1,999	10,995
Total Agriculture Beneficiaries				16,841

* 1 mt to be distributed for 1 feddan of land according to the share cropping scheme, which targets 3 families per feddan. Manure fertilizer will be extracted under BOLD II.

4.2 Livestock/Poultry

Total IP Proposed Beneficiaries: 15,000 (10,000-12,000 poultry; 10,000 livestock/vet)

Total Reached Beneficiaries: 44,750⁶ (44,750 poultry; 27,456 livestock/vet)

4.2.1 Chicken Distributions and Egg Production

CHF International's innovative idea of introducing mass chicken rearing in Darfur aimed to provide IDPs and affected host communities with access to high quality protein. The intervention included the successful shipment and distribution of 14,786 hisex and hyline egg-laying chickens to 5,500 Darfuri IDP families (to women family members only). Beneficiary families were selected according to agreed upon selection criteria

⁶ All livestock/vet impacted beneficiaries in Zam Zam also benefited from the reduction in egg price in the camp.

with local leaders.⁷ All targeted women received training in rearing practices, feed preparation and coop construction. CHF's animal health workers (see veterinary care) provided follow-up care and consultation as well as implementing a systematic tabulation of egg production. Chicken mortality over the program period remained under 2%.⁸

Egg production had significant impact on IDP welfare. CHF's baseline survey indicated that prior to the intervention, 91% of IDPs surveyed in Zam Zam Camp had not had access to meat, eggs or chicken (high value protein sources) in over a month. Upon program completion, eggs saturated the local market, driving the price down from SDD 600 (\$2.4) to a post intervention price of SDD 350 (\$1.4)/dozen eggs. This sustained price reduction increased access to high quality protein for both IDPs and host communities.⁹ In addition, following an immediate increase in protein consumption, families eventually took their eggs to market. Egg production also served an important livelihood function. CHF found that as of 30 June approximately 38% of eggs produced were consumed; 62% were sold in the market to purchase much needed household items.

Chickens distributed in Zam Zam Camp produced over 800,000 eggs, an estimated 4,800 kg of high quality protein, enough to provide 192,000 child-days of protein ration through the six month implementation period.

Project Implemented	IP Proposed	Achieved	Families Reached*	Individuals Reached*
Chicken Distribution				
# of chickens distributed to Zam Zam Camp (7/1&30/3, 2005)	10,000	9,600	3,000	16,500
# of chickens distributed to Otash Camp (23&25/6)	0	5,186	2,500	13,750
Mt of chicken feed delivered	NA	88		30,250
Totals		14,786	5,500	30,250
Egg Production*				
Number of eggs laid (Zam Zam only)	80,000	800,000	5,636	31,205
Child days of total protein coverage provided	NA	192,000	5,636	31,205
Total			5,636	31,205
Poultry Training				
Feed production training (hours)**	NA	304 hours	3,000	3,000
Cage production training (hours)	NA	107 hours	5,500	5,500
Total Poultry Beneficiaries***				44,750

* Families and individuals reached under egg production is an estimate based on the size of Zam Zam Camp. All families in the camp were reached either through the direct intervention (16,500 Individuals) or egg price reductions. This figure does not include impact on Al-Fasher.

**Feed training was provided to the 2,500 women in Otash Camp after the reporting period.

*** Total beneficiaries are calculated as the total egg production beneficiaries in Zam Zam plus the total chicken recipients in Otash.

4.2.2 Veterinary Care and Fodder Distribution

CHF International pioneered veterinary extension services in Zam Zam Camp, beginning in late 2004, along with a program of nutritional support for existing heads of livestock (donkeys in particular). Tens of thousands of heads of livestock were lost in the first year of the Darfur conflict to disease, exhaustion and starvation. A total of 20 animal health workers were trained in Al-Fasher, along with two vets, who rendered daily veterinary services beginning in January 2005. CHF implemented a donkey de-worming campaign and

⁷ 1) family size; 2) number of families in one household; 3) age and work capacity of targeted women; 4) women headed households; 5) economic circumstances; 6) willingness to raise chickens.

⁸ There had previously been concern that the chickens would be killed for food. CHF countered this possibility by providing 4-5 month old chickens that were in some cases already producing eggs.

⁹ The price of eggs also dropped by 50% or more in Al-Fasher (from SDD 800 to 400), which hosts as many as 24,000 IDPs and a host community of 50,000. Note that the boxed figures are calculated according to an average child weight of 25kg and average egg protein content of 6 grams per egg. See <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/protein.html>.

a sheep pox vaccination campaign, as well as collecting 150 mt of fodder and 1.5 mt of mineral salt licks, which were distributed to 1,500 households in Zam Zam to support one donkey per household.

CHF International's initial survey of 3,000 families in Zam Zam Camp revealed that overall the camp had approximately 8,018 heads of livestock.¹⁰ The FAO predication was that without an international intervention, most of these livestock would die in the coming year of starvation or disease.¹¹ By the end of BOLD, an evaluation survey of targeted households in Zam Zam reported a 13% increase in the number of donkeys and a 21% increase in the number of goats in the camp. Other livestock figures (cows, horses, camels etc) increased in number by 14%. 95% of households surveyed reported that their animals' survival was the result of CHF's veterinary and fodder interventions in the camp.

Project Implemented	IP Proposed	Results	Families Reached*	Individuals Reached
Provision of Veterinary Services				
Veterinary Training (hours)	NA	50	20	20
Hours of service provided	192	750		
Vet post constructed	1	1		
Wound and other Daily Care 4271 Donkeys; 2544 Goats; 667 Sheep; 242 Horses; 63 Chickens; 31 Camels; 29 Cows	NA			
Total*		7,847	3,472	19,096
Immunization/de-worming Campaigns				
De-worming campaign (donkeys)	NA	2,612		
Pox vaccine campaign (sheep)	NA	5,000		
Total*		7,612	3,472	19,096
Provision of Donkey Fodder				
Mt of fodder collected	150	150		
Mt of fodder distributed	150	150		
Kg of salt/mineral licks distributed	NA	1,500	1,500	8,250
Total Livestock Beneficiaries			4,992	27,456

* Given the often significant fluctuation in camp population and camp animal population, total family beneficiaries is projected figure based on the original percentage of families surveyed in the camp with livestock (62%) and the final number of camp residents as of June 30.

5. Shelter

Total IP Proposed Beneficiaries: 10-15,000 IDPs (Zam Zam Camp)

Total Reached Beneficiaries: 12,320¹² (Zam Zam and Kalma Camps)

5.1 Rakuba Sunshade Materials Distribution

Shelter provided for IDPs in Darfur camps is often sub-Sphere standard, with individuals often living with less than 1m² (Sphere standard is 3.5m²/person) of covered shelter space. CHF International worked in Zam Zam Camp to augment currently available shelters with rakuba 6.25m² sunshades. 1,500 rakubas were constructed in a coordinated effort with other agencies in the camp to augment not only the space available

¹⁰ Actual households in Zam Zam were found to be approximately 3,800. This figure is adjusted up from the original survey to include a projected figure for the additional 800 families.

¹¹ Meetings with FAO in Al-Fasher, August and September 2004.

¹² This does not include community shelter, for which figures are not strictly available (multi-agency intervention). Total beneficiaries from community shelter would also double count those counted under many livelihoods activities. For purposes of not over-counting beneficiaries, only rakuba recipients and mat production beneficiaries are counted.

for covered shelter, but also to expand the camp. The 1,500 rakubas delivered were provided as a combination package of 17 grass mats, 17 4-5 meter long bamboo poles, and six bundles of tire tread fiber. IDPs were instructed how to construct the rakubas, which was undertaken the day materials were delivered. CHF monitoring teams found that, remarkably, 100% of the materials distributed to the 1,500 families were utilized for shelter purposes, indicating further the need for improved shelter. The package was often augmented in design and space by the IDPs at their own expense to accommodate more comfortable living patterns. Total covered shelter space provided was 9,375m².

Project Implemented	IP Proposed	Results	Families Reached	Individuals Reached
Mats provided (number)	NA	25,500		
Bamboo provided (number of poles)	NA	25,500		
Bundles of tire tread fiber	NA	9,000		
Rakubas constructed	1,500	1,500	1,500	8,250

5.2 Community Shelter Provision

In accordance with the shelter implementation plan and by request of multiple agencies and OFDA, as an organization with specialized competence in the provision of housing and shelter CHF International worked to provide improved community shelter facilities in multiple locations for various NGOs and UN agencies working in North Darfur. Facilities were provided either inside CHF's own diwan community centers (DCCs) or outside as independent spaces. Those provided inside CHF's DCCs are provided as an earmarked space that should be utilized within the context of CHF and IDP-driven community programming. Those provided outside CHF DCCs were handed over to the benefiting agencies as full property for their exclusive use and management. A total of seven (7) agencies benefited from this intervention. (See Annex II for specifications).

Project Implemented	IP Proposed	Results	Families Reached	Individuals Reached
Oxfam facilities (Training centers)	NA	8		
IRC facilities (Child friendly spaces)	NA	22		
UNDP (Activities center)	NA	2		
UN/Human Rights (Activities center)	NA	3		
UNFPA (Tents)	NA	3		
Spanish Red Cross (Activities centers/shades)	NA	4		
WES (Activities center)	NA	2		
Shelters constructed	10	44	As per livelihoods	As per livelihoods

5.3 Shelter Materials Production – Palm Grass Mat Weaving

CHF's South Darfur operations supported the provision of rakuba sunshades and community shelters through the production of thousands of grass mats. Mats were woven from grass fronds of locally available palm leaves. Mats formed the walls and ceilings of sunshades and shelters built. Initially this intervention was envisioned as a support operation for CHF's shelter program only, but it eventually blossomed into one of CHF's most significant income generation activities in Darfur. The program employed 740 women either in mat weaving or grass cutting/curing over an approximate three month period. A total of 140 women were employed in 6 villages southwest of Nyala for grass cutting/curing (Qusa Jamad, Mansura, Sirsira, Mero Belili, Mero Kabar and Dombo Dombo); and 200 and 400 women were employed in Otash and Kalma

camps respectively for mat weaving. Each mat weaver produced an average of 1.28 1x2 meter mats per 4-hour day and was paid SDD 175/mat produced (70 cents).

Project Implemented	IP Proposed	Results	Families Reached	Individuals Reached
Grass Cutting and Curing				
Bundles gathered	NA	22,786		
Job days generated through grass cutting	NA	8,400	140	770
1 x 2 Meter Mat Production				
Mats produced	NA	23,925		
Job days generated through mat weaving	NA	18,691	600	3,300
Total Beneficiaries				4,070

6. Livelihoods

Total IP Proposed Beneficiaries: 81,500 (IP 1: 50,500 IP 2: 31,000)

Total Reached Beneficiaries: 141,084¹³

6.1 Establishment of Diwan Community Centers (Al-Fasher and Nyala area Camps)

CHF International established six (6) diwan community centers in North and South Darfur under the BOLD program. The purpose of these centers was to provide community space for support services, community activities and income generating opportunities (see 6.2 and 6.3). In North Darfur, centers were constructed on a "big tent" concept to include not only CHF services, but also the services of other NGOs (see section 5.2). In South Darfur, where services and NGOs were more established at the end of 2004, centers have been constructed for CHF's utilization alone.

North Darfur Diwan Community Centers				
Abu Shouk Diwan I (East): 2400m ² enclosed space and 603m ² of total covered activities space comprising 5 enclosed training halls, 1 tented area 300m ² , 2 covered open walled rakubas, a 12m ² storage building and 2 latrines.				
Abu Shouk Diwan II (West): 1500m ² enclosed space and 546m ² of total covered activities space comprising 6 training halls, 3 shaded rakuba areas, a 150m ² tent, a 12m ² storage building and 2 latrines.				
Zam Zam Camp Diwan: 1500m ² enclosed space and 308m ² of total covered activities space comprising 4 training halls, 2 rakuba sunshades and a 12m ² storage building and 3 latrines.				
South Darfur Women's Centers				
Kalma Camp Center I (camp sector 7): 2400 m ² enclosed space and 826 m ² of total covered activities space comprising a 450 m ² main building, 320m ² activities tent, 16 m ² reception area, and 40m ² kindergarten + 4 latrines.				
Kalma Camp Center II: (camp sector 2): 2400 m ² enclosed space and 826 m ² of total covered activities space comprising a 450 m ² main building, 320m ² activities tent, 16 m ² reception area, and 40m ² kindergarten + 4 latrines.				
Otash Camp Center: 2400 m ² enclosed space and 826 m ² of total covered activities space comprising a 450 m ² main building, 320m ² activities tent, 16 m ² reception area, and 40m ² kindergarten + 4 latrines.				
	IP Proposed	Results	Fam. Reached	Indiv. Reached
Centers constructed	6	6	As per below	As per below

¹³ Like the figure for food security, CHF stresses the need to not double count beneficiaries. The figure above is simply the largest single beneficiary figure (milling services). Those who benefited from other activities also benefited from milling.

6.2 Empowerment and Support Services for Women

The Diwan Community Centers were utilized to provide support services, community activities and income generating opportunities for IDPs in North and South Darfur. In North Darfur, the “diwan” concept was employed to actively engage IDPs in their own activities. This concept utilized the services of multiple service agencies in a collaborative effort to provide services that the IDPs requested and scheduled. This gave ownership of the decision to implement to trained IDP committees, who then scheduled various spaces for activities. Activities often succeeded in bridging previously difficult social gaps. In particular the football matches attracted significant cross-ethnic attention and provided a forum wherein GOS officials could casually meet with IDP leaders, which was previously impossible. On at least two occasions, the North Darfur state governor (Wali) attended matches. These types of community activities were complimented by income generation activities (IGAs) like fuel efficient stoves and pasta production.

In South Darfur, centers were built around a model “Women’s Center” concept, and focused principally on income generation activities and educational activities. Fuel efficient stove production was intended not only to provide a place of work and a source of income, but also to reduce fuel consumption and female exposure to violence and rape while collecting fire wood. Grass mat weaving was also undertaken in the women’s centers in South Darfur, forming an important compliment to the other livelihoods activities in Kalma and Otash Camps. In both North and South Darfur, regular end of the week gatherings were held, and several significant “event” days were held, hosting several hundred IDPs.

Activity	Result*	Families Reached	Individuals Reached
North Darfur Activities			
Fuel efficient stoves (FES) produced	880	440	2,420
Pasta making (kg)	3,150	640	3,520
Literacy Classes (hours)	720	NA	596
Education Classes (hours)	140	NA	2,325
Child friendly spaces (hours)	106	160	880
Youth football (practice hours)	96	NA	200
Football matches in Abu Shouk (Number)	12	NA	5,588
Number of Girls’ Youth Clubs	8	NA	36
Community meetings	32	NA	70
Committee training	84	NA	32
Women’s day at Abu Shouk	1	NA	330
Mother’s day Zam Zam	1	NA	300
North Darfur Sub-Total			16,297
South Darfur Activities			
Fuel efficient stoves (FES) produced	2,639	2,639	14,515
FES job days created	880	180	990
Child welfare units (Child friendly spaces)	6	As per below	As per below
Individual counseling sessions			
Group counseling sessions			
Literacy Classes (hours)	468	240	1,320
Health education	468	240	1,320
Women’s day	1	NA	800
Child friendly spaces (hours of service)	260	130	715
South Darfur Sub-Total			19,660
Total Beneficiaries			36,227

* IP activities were altered in agreement with OFDA from a counseling/treatment to an income generation and community/psychosocial approach.

6.3 Community Projects – Grinding Mills

CHF International worked with IDP communities in Zam Zam Camp and Kalma Camp to establish and run 20 community grinding mills.¹⁴ CHF's initial baseline indicated that IDP women were spending as much as 4 hours per day pounding WFP-provided raw grain into flour (1-1.5 malwas or 3.5-5.3 kg). To avoid this strenuous work, in Zam Zam Camp most IDP families traded 30-50% of the grain ration in payment for commercial milling services, thereby losing a significant proportion of their ration.¹⁵ In Kalma Camp, IDP families pay for SD40 (\$.16) per malwa (3.55kg) milled, a cost paid for through economic activities like wood collection that expose women to sexual and gender based violence.

A total of 5 mills were established in Zam Zam Camp and 15 were established in Kalma Camp. Mills were operated 5 days weekly, and on average each mill processed 1 mt/week for a total period of approximately three months. Overall impact of the community grinding mills has been high. In Zam Zam Camp, the project milled 287 metric tons benefiting approximately 25,598 IDPs in Zam Zam or approximately 4,650 families. In Kalma, services were hampered by security problems. Nevertheless, approximately 30,000 IDPs benefited from milling services in Kalma on a weekly basis between the end of March and the June 30, with a total estimated beneficiary population of 115,496 individuals or approximately 21,000 families.

The milling activities in North and South Darfur had a significant impact on the target populations. CHF International estimates that approximately 894,000 hours of women's work was saved by the milling operations (324,000 in Zam Zam and 570,000 in Kalma).¹⁶ In addition, approximately 340 metric tons of food was made available for IDPs that would not have had access to it without the services.¹⁷

Activity	IP Proposed	Result	Families Reached	Individuals Reached
Mill Installation				
Mills installed (projects)	20	20 mills	As below	As below
Mill Operation				
Mass of grain milled (metric tons) – Zam Zam Camp	NA	287 mt	4,650	25,598
Mass of grain milled (metric tons) – Kalma Camp	NA	506 mt	21,000	115,496
Total Beneficiaries			25,650	141,084

7. Significant Achievements

Food Security

- Pioneered sharecropping schemes among IDPs in North Darfur
- Pioneered mass chicken distribution and egg production in Darfur
- Pioneered veterinary extension care as a food security intervention in North Darfur

Shelter

- Pioneered income generation schemes for local shelter items production and distribution, providing needed employment for both camp based IDPs and village grass cutters
- Lead cross-agency community initiatives through community shelter provision

¹⁴ The first IP on livelihoods defined 20 community projects. In discussions with OFDA, this was further specified after an initial pilot of 5 mills in Zam Zam in the second IP to include 15 additional mills in Kalma Camp.

¹⁵ 80% of IDP families surveyed gave an average of 1/3 of their rations to the mill operators to obtain flour.

¹⁶ Assuming 4 hours work per 1 malwa ground (3.55kg).

¹⁷ Calculated here is the amount of grain that would have been paid (assuming 30% payment) had CHF-rendered services not been available, i.e. for 287mt of flour to finally arrive in IDP households without CHF services, an original amount of 410 mt would have been required, or an additional 123mt (30% of 410mt = 123mt).

- Assisted Spanish Red Cross and other agencies in expanding the size of Zam Zam Camp, an issue of significant political difficulty due to land tenure issues. Rakuba sunshades provided an incentive for IDPs to relocate within the camp, thereby increasing space for all camp residents

Livelihoods

- Played a leading role in bringing multiple agencies under one roof for community service provision
- Generated previously weak community relations among diverse IDP populations in the camp context while at the same time providing much needed community income and civic services
- Pioneered the use of community mills, thereby dramatically reducing milling work loads and costs, as well as augmenting the tonnage of grains available to IDPs in North and South Darfur

8. Challenges and Solutions Found

Food Security

- Initial vegetable gardens were less successful than hoped due to local land use laws. Sharecropping was introduced to achieve IDP access to land for planting the cereal crop.

Shelter

- On May 29, a freak storm hit Zam Zam Camp that included winds and rains through a sandstorm. Winds were the highest on record since 1926 (40-60 knots), and many of the rakuba sunshades were damaged. CHF immediately sought to fix the damage, but found that virtually all the shelters had been repaired by the IDPs themselves within 48 hours of the storm, underlining the importance with which IDPs view the intervention.

Livelihoods

- Construction of initially proposed permanent diwan community centers in Nyala and Al-Fasher proved impossible given local legal restrictions by the GOS as well as USAID regulations. CHF instead built temporary community structures in camps.
- Initial efforts to establish a microlending program were unsuccessful; income generating schemes were developed instead
- Concerns were raised about the market impact of milling on the local economy. Fears proved unfounded as commercial millers shifted the hours of service or returned to host communities that had initially been abandoned. Services were provided without cost by demand of the GOS.

**Results Report of CHF International's
Food Security and Household Livelihoods Survey
in Zam Zam Camp
(3,000 Questionnaires Completed on 10-16 November 2004)**

SURVEY – BACKGROUND AND REVIEW

CHF International is an American private voluntary organization (PVO). Its work in Sudan is funded by USAID and its Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). In the Darfur states, CHF International operates a multi-sector developmental relief program targeting camp and urban based internally displaced people (IDPs) with food security, shelter and livelihoods interventions. The following report details the results of CHF International's baseline food security survey undertaken in Zam Zam Camp (south of Al-Fasher, North Darfur) on 10-16 November. Beyond reflection on the total population of Zam Zam Camp below, the survey results are presented without interpretation.

1. Objective

The survey's objective was to gain basic information about Zam Zam Camp's household food security and livelihoods through the collation of data from a structured questionnaire completed by 3,000 families in the camp.

2. Methodology

Area and Targeted Population Surveyed

The survey covered 3,000 families in the main population concentration of Zam Zam IDP Camp. This included the areas of the camp west of the main road traveling south from Al-Fasher, and the new camp extension to the southwest of the original camp. Additional work was also undertaken in the area of the camp across the main road that filters into Zam Zam town. Areas not included are spread throughout the camp. This resulted from the selection of enumerators on the basis of area and tribal leadership structure.

Tool Employed and the Tabulation Method

The tool employed by the enumerators was a structured questionnaire including close-ended survey questions and one final open-ended question. A total of 19 enumerators were hired and trained for the purpose of distributing the questionnaire. Question results were manually tabulated by an additional seven short-term tabulation/data organizers who were also trained in tabulation methodology.

Manual tabulation was employed to increase the speed of results found. This method has the shortcoming of not fully cross-referencing all data collected. CHF International would be pleased to provide the 3,000 raw questionnaires to an agency with the time and capacity to fully database the information for further statistical use. For now, results are based on question response. An indirect benefit of the survey was the experience gained by the enumerators and tabulators/data organizers. All the tabulators/data organizers were recent graduates from Al-Fasher and surrounding areas.

3. Zam Zam Camp Population 30,000 or Higher

Based on WFP figures, it was initially hoped that a survey of 3,000 questionnaires – one questionnaire per family in Zam Zam Camp – would effectively cover the entire camp, and constitute a census for the camp's November population. This was not the case. CHF found that number of IDPs in the camp has risen significantly since the last WFP headcount. CHF International's 19 enumerators completed the 3,000 questionnaires in a seven-day period. Upon completion, the enumerators variously requested additional questionnaires for their target areas. The total number of additional questionnaires requested was

approximately 2,000. Given trends of IDP influx, average family size in Zam Zam found through CHF International's survey, as well as the assessment of other NGOs working in Zam Zam, *CHF International estimates that the camp's population could be as high as 30,000 IDPs, or higher, comprising approximately 5,000 families.*

SURVEY FINDINGS

1 Population Surveyed (3,000 families)

	Number	Percentage	Ave. per family
Males	9,260	44%	3.1
Females	11,786	56%	3.9
Total	21,046	100%	7.0

2 Length of Stay in Zam Zam Camp

Length of Stay	Number of families	Percentage
1-3 Months	481	16%
3-5 Months	389	13%
5-7 Months	750	25%
7-9 Months	542	18%
9+ Months	838	28%
Total	3,000	100%

3 Original Source of Income before Arrival in Zam Zam Camp

Original Income Source	Number of families	Percentage
Farming only	2489	83%
Livestock only	16	0.5%
Mixed Agriculture (Farming & Livestock)	451	15%
Trading/Business	44	1.5%
Total	3,000	100%

4 Most Significant Source of Income at Zam Zam Camp

Source of Income in Zam Zam Camp	Number of families	%
WFP food rations	2431	81%
Non-agri-wage labor	237	8%
Trading	179	6%
Agri-wage labor	153	5%
Total	3,000	100%

5. Scarce Resources in the Camp

IDPs were requested to list fuel, shelter, medicines and water in order of need.

Type of Resource	1st Priority	% Of 3000	2 nd Priority	% Of 3000	3 rd Priority	% Of 3000	4 th Priority	% Of 3000
Fuel	2431	81%	314	11%	2	0%	-	-
Shelter	319	11%	2589	86%	11	0%	-	-
Medicines	-	-	7	0%	2003	67%	298	10%
Water	-	-	-	-	197	6.6%	450	15%
Total families that answered	2750	-	2910	-	2213	-	748	-

% of total families surveyed (of 3000)	-	92%	-	97%	-	74%	-	25%
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6. Average Number of Meals Consumed on a Daily Basis by Family

Average meal a day	# of Families	Percentage
One meal	231	8%
Two meals	2,372	79%
Three or more meals	379	13%
Total	3,000	100%

7. Protein Consumption

IDPs were asked the last time family members had consumed fresh protein-rich foods like meat, cheese and poultry products.

Time Period	# of Families	Percentage
Within 14 days	257	9%
2-4 weeks a go	432	14%
1 month +	2311	77%
Total	3,000	100%

8. Families Currently Cultivating Land

	# of Families	Percentage
Not cultivating land	2891	96%
Sharing land with villagers	7	0%
Using land next to shelter	2	0%
Registered with CHF ag program	100	3%
Total	3,000	100%

9. Milling Services and Associated Costs for Basic Grain (WFP-Provided and Others)

A total of 2,776 families (93% of those surveyed) use locally available milling sources for the grinding of basic grains (mostly provided by WFP). 980 families (33%) said the number of available grain mills is not sufficient to meet current population needs. 97% of the families surveyed said the charge levied for milling services is “expensive.” 20% of IDP families surveyed pay for milling services in cash. The remainder gives 1/3 of their rations to the mill operators to obtain milled grain.

10. Means of Payment and Grain Mill Charges

Means of payment	Amount paid	# of families
Cash Payment	20 SD/kora*	556
Grain Given In-Kind	1/3 of Ration	2220
Total		2,776

* 1 kora = 4 lbs or 1.82 kg

11. Distribution of Animals (Livestock and Poultry) by Household

Animal Categories	# families	% of families surveyed	# of animals
Donkeys			
1 Donkey	1,494	50%	1,494

2 Donkeys	346	12%	692
3 Donkeys	169	6%	507
Total Families Owning Donkeys	2,009		
Total IDP Donkeys Found			2,693
Goats			
1 Goat	323	11%	323
2 Goats	509	17%	1018
3 Goats	611	20%	1883
Total Families Owning Goats	1443		
Total IDP Goats Found			3224
Chicken			
1 Chicken	29	1%	29
2 Chickens	88	3%	176
3 Chickens	53	2%	159
4 Chickens	23	1%	156
5 Chickens	51	2%	255
Total Families Owning Chickens	244		
Total IDP Chickens Found			775
Sheep			
1 Sheep	32	1%	32
2 Sheep	52	2%	104
3 Sheep	84	3%	252
Total Families Owning Sheep	168		
Total IDP Sheep Found			388
Cows			
1 Cow	2	0%	2
2 Cows	4	0%	8
3 Cows	2	0%	6
Total Families Owning Cows	8		
Total IDP Cows Found			16
Camels			
1 Camel	7	0%	7
2 Camel	1	0%	2
Total Families Owning Camels	8		
Total IDP Camels Found			9
Total # of families with at least one animal excluding chickens			
Total livestock found excluding chickens			6,330

12. Number of Animals Found Among the 3,000 Families Surveyed

Type of Animal	# of animals	%
Goats	3224	51%
Donkeys	2693	43%
Sheep	388	6%
Cows	16	0%
Camels	9	0%
Total	6330	100%

13. Type of Veterinary Care Available

Type of Care Available	# Families	%*
Total Number of Families with Animals	2363	100%
Traditional Veterinary Practice	2189	93%
Veterinary Services in Al-Fasher	17	1%
Camp-Based Veterinary Service Provision (NGOs)	0	0%
Other Services	0	0%
Services not Sought or Needed	157	6%

* Percentage calculates from the total number of families with animals not the total 3,000 surveyed.

14. Problems Associated with Keeping Animals in the Camp

Type of Problems	1 st degree	% of 3000	2 nd degree	% of 3000	3 rd degree	% of 3000	4 th degree	% of 3000
Lack of fodder	2310	77%	208	7%	119	4%	179	6%
Fear of attack	0	0%	2678	89%	643	21%	547	18%
Camp overcrowding	191	6%	111	4%	1890	63%	467	16%
Animal theft	0	0%	0	0%	197	7%	480	16%
Totals	2501	83%	2997	100%	2849	95%	1673	56%

15. General Problems Noted in Addition to Surveyed Issues

The final question of the survey was open-ended. It was:

“Aside from the questions we’ve asked, what do you think is the greatest problem you face staying in the camp?”

Answers were as follows:

Issue of Concern Freely Raised	# of families citing issue as the greatest problem*	% of 3,000 surveyed that raised the issue
Rape**	2148	72%
Uncertainty about the future	1217	41%
Road safety traveling to Al-Fasher	1132	38%
Clothing	986	33%
Lack of privacy	897	30%
Lack of proper education for children	812	27%
Lack of cash resources for special purchases	455	15%
Lack of WFP ration cards	218	7%
Internal camp violence	214	7%

* A number of families noted more than one problem faced.

** Two families reported that their daughters had been raped.

Annex 2 – Community Shelter Provision and Dimensions

Item	CHF Structures Built for NGOs & UN Agencies	Location	Dimensions	Number
	Structure in El-Fasher			
1	Kindergarten (IRC)	Al-Fasher Town	4x6m	1
2	Dining Center (IRC)	Al-Fasher Town	5x2.5m	1
	Structures in Abu Shouk Camp			
1	Training center (Oxfam)	Abu shouk (inside 2 DCC)*	7x7m	2
2	Training center (Oxfam)	Abu shouk (outside DCC)	7x7m	4
3	Training center (Oxfam)	Abu shouk (outside DCC)	3.5 x 8m	1
4	Child friendly spaces (IRC)	Abu shouk (inside DCC)	8x4m	2
5	Program activities space	Abu shouk (inside DCC)	5x4m	2
6	Program activities (UNDP)	Abu shouk (inside DCC)	5x4m	2
7	Program facilities (UN/Human Rights)	Abu shouk (inside DCC)	3.5x3.5m	2
8	Spanish Red Cross/ program	Abu shouk (outside DCC)	3x4m	1
9	UNFPA (tent)	Abu shouk (inside DCC)	20x16	2
10	Spanish Red Cross/2 shade	Abu shouk (outside DCC)	8x4m	2
	Subtotal			20
	Structures in Zam Zam Camp			
1	Oxfam training centre	Zam Zam (inside DCC)	7x7m	1
2	IRC child friendly	Zam Zam (inside DCC)	8x4m	1
3	UN/Human Right	Zam Zam (inside DCC)	3.5x3.5m	1
4	UNFPA/ program activities	Zam Zam (inside DCC)	7x7m	1
5	Spanish Red Cross/facilities	Zam Zam (outside DCC)	8x4m	1
6	Spanish Red Cross (2 shade)	Zam Zam (outside DCC)	8x6m	2
7	IRC child friendly Spaces	Zam Zam (outside DCC)	8x4m	15
8	WES	Zam Zam (outside DCC)	5x4m	2
	Subtotal			24
	Total			44
	Total m2 of covered spaced provided	1,997m²		

* DCC – Diwan Community Center