



Helping People Through
Community · Habitat · Finance

May 11, 2005

Ms. Susan McIntyre
CTO, DCHA/OFDA
USAID
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

**Re: Building Opportunities and Livelihoods in Darfur (BOLD)
Quarterly Report, Cooperative Agreement No. DFD-A-00-04-00231-00**

Dear Ms. McIntyre:

CHF International is pleased to submit the quarterly report for the Building Opportunities and Livelihoods in Darfur (BOLD) program. The reporting period is January 1 – March 31, 2005.

During the second quarter of BOLD implementation, CHF International continued and expanded its activities in North and South Darfur. A highly successful poultry distribution was conducted, grain mills were installed in IDP camps, *rakuba* shelters were built to replace degrading tunnel shelters, and community activities were organized in CHF-constructed *diwans*. Extensive collaboration with local leaders and other implementers has been continued to ensure maximum impact of all interventions.

If you have any questions about the attached report, please feel free to contact either:

Niaz Murtaza
Country Director
CHF International, Sudan
PO Box 1358
Khartoum, Sudan
Mobile Phone: 0918276126
Email: CHF_sudan@hotmail.com

Elin Grimes
Program Officer
CHF International HQ
8601 Georgia Ave, Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Tel: (301) 587-4700
Email: egrimes@chfinternational.org

Sincerely,

Elin Grimes
Program Officer
Field Program Operations

Building Opportunities and Livelihoods in Darfur (BOLD)

Quarterly Performance Report

Organization : **CHF International Sudan**
Field Contact : Niaz Murtaza, Ph.D., Country Director
PO Box 1358, Khartoum, Sudan
Mobile Phone: 0918276126
Email: CHF_sudan@hotmail.com
HQ Contact : Judith A. Hermanson, Ph.D., Senior Vice President
CHF International
8601 Georgia Avenue, Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Tel: (301) 587-4700
Fax: (301) 587-7315
Email: jhermanson@chfinternational.org
CA Description : Emergency Intervention Program
CA Objective: To save lives, reduce human suffering, and increase the coping capacity and restore livelihoods of IDPs in Darfur.
CA End Date : 30 June 2005
Reporting Period: January 1-March 31, 2005
Submission Date: May 11, 2005

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

Objectives

1. **Food Security: Increase food access and nutrition level for IDPs in camps through access to cultivation opportunities and livestock.**
2. **Shelter: Decrease IDP and host community vulnerability in urban/host settings through improved access to shelter.**
3. **Livelihoods Protection and Income: Enhance IDP and host community well-being through micro-credit opportunities, psycho-social support and community infrastructure improvement.**

	Beneficiaries Targeted this Quarter	Beneficiaries Reached this Quarter	Cumulative Beneficiaries Targeted	Cumulative Beneficiaries Reached
Objective 1	15,000	55,000	15,000	65,000
Objective 2	5,000	7,500	5,000	7,500
Objective 3	80,000	65,000	80,000	90,000
Total	100,000	127,500	100,000	162,500

2. PROGRESS TO-DATE

2.1. Food Security

2.1.1. Agriculture

In order to enhance self-sufficiency and enhance the nutritional status of IDPs, CHF proposed the rental of 25 *feddans* (1 *feddan* = 4200m² = 105,000m² total) of land from local land owners near Zam Zam Camp. To date, CHF has rented three parcels of land for a total of 24 *feddans*. The land was used by IDPs and highly vulnerable families to grow nutritionally high impact vegetables and cash crops to compliment existing grain food sources. Nearly 500 direct beneficiaries and 1,500 indirect beneficiaries have benefited as follows:

Crop Type	Total Production (metric tons)	Given to Vulnerable IDPs (metric tons)
Watermelon	5	
Okra	1	
Cucumber	4	
Tomatoes	2.5	
Sweet melon	1.5	
Total	14	1.5

In an effort to prevent crop loss, an agricultural extension services post was constructed in Zam Zam Camp. One field extension agent provides technical knowledge, specifically that regarding pest control and harvesting techniques, to local community members and IDPs. IDPs and host farmers received on-farm training on crop management and post-harvest technology. Integrated pest management blocks will be established on the farms to combat any pest infestation by natural means. CHF also identified potential plots close to water points in Zam Zam Camp for community vegetable farming.

2.1.2. Livestock

2.1.2.1. Poultry

Most IDP families lost their animals during the period of displacement. In order to restart the process of livestock herding, CHF decided to provide the most vulnerable IDP families with egg-laying chickens. Chickens were selected for distribution because they are traditionally an animal associated with women, and they are unlikely to attract looting by *janjuweed*. 6,150 chickens were distributed to 3,080 households in Zam Zam Camp, N. Darfur, during the last reporting period. An early March study on egg production from the first distribution found:

- Average production per chicken was 25 eggs per month;
- A total of 370,000 eggs were produced between January and March;
- The sample households consumed 45% of the total eggs produced, and sold 55%;
- Sale of these eggs resulted in a total income of approximately \$30,000.

Significant preparatory work was also undertaken by CHF during this reporting period for the distribution of a further 3,600 chickens during the first week of April. These activities include:

- Contracting two neutral veterinarians for inspection of layers at El-Fasher airport prior to distribution;
- Organizing transporters and porters;
- Erecting a chicken shade house at Zam Zam Camp for distribution;
- Forming four distribution committees;
- Providing orientation to recipients; and
- Contracting for 3,600 poultry layers.

2.1.2.2.Fodder

Donkeys are an essential part of the livelihoods of IDP families. In order to help IDP families preserve these last remaining livestock assets, CHF purchased fodder from small-scale producers living in villages in and around Zam Zam. A total of 150 metric tons (mt) of fodder was purchased and stored in the early months of the project. During March 2005 CHF, in coordination with traditional leaders, distributed the fodder to 1,500 IDP families (fodder for one donkey per family) in Zam Zam Camp. Mineral salt licks were also distributed, further enhancing the nutritional status of the donkeys.

2.1.3. Veterinary Clinic

During the last reporting period CHF, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), set up a veterinary clinic in Zam Zam Camp. The clinic continues to provide services to IDP livestock in the form of information on disease prevention and veterinary advice to those IDPs seeking assistance for their animals. CHF used FAO-provided materials to train 20 IDPs from Zam Zam Camp to provide basic veterinary services to animal-owning IDP families. CHF hired two qualified veterinarians to run the services.

FAO also equipped the clinic with drugs, vaccines and equipment; CHF established linkages with the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Resources. The ministry's role has been crucial in terms of information dissemination and technology exchange. The following input was provided by the FAO's El-Fasher Office:

#	Description	Unit	Qty
1.	Oxytetracycline inj.20%	Vial/100 ml	60
2.	Ivomec Injectable	Vial/50 ml	150
3.	Cypermethrin (pour on)	Litre	10
4.	Wound spray	Tin/200	40
5.	Mineral salt lick	Blook/10Kg	180
6.	Disposable Syringe 10cc	Each	180
7.	Anizole-Albendazole 10%	Litre	12
8.	Pantomimovit water sol.	Sachet/100gm	50
9.	Albex- Albendazole 10%	Litre	8
10.	Penicillin + Streptomycin	Vial	72
11.	Drenching gun	Each	2
12.	Metallic Syringe	Each	3
13.	Needles for the above	Each	12
14.	Disposable Syringe 20cc	Each	50
15.	Disposable Syringe 5cc	Each	70
16.	Limoxin-25 Spray	Tin/200	24
17.	Septo-skin wound spray	Tin	15
18.	Multivitamins	Sachet/Kg	27
19.	Oxytetracycline powder	Kg	12

CHF veterinary clinic staff treated the following numbers of livestock during the current reporting period:

Donkeys	Goats	Sheep	Horses	Camels	Cows	TOTAL
3,541	2,518	5,266	101	15	41	11,459

The clinic also undertook the following major activities during this period:

- TOT training to 43 IDP Contact Women beneficiaries
- Community sensitization and mobilization
- Linkage with community leaders and beneficiaries
- Collection of drugs and equipment from FAO
- Regular field monitoring
- Diagnosis and identification of diseases

2.2. Shelter

2.2.1. Rakuba Construction

The large-scale displacement of over a million people has forced them into makeshift camps with very poor shelter facilities. During the last reporting quarter, CHF undertook detailed studies to evaluate the shelter needs and identified the *rakuba* (household sunshade areas) as the most feasible option to overcome many of the problems listed by the IDPs. *Rakubas* are constructed of simple, locally available materials, principally bamboo, dried grass and tire-tread stitching cord. With the current design, *rakubas* are approximately 2.5m x 2.5m, or a total of 6.25m of additional shaded space. A total of 800 *rakubas* were constructed in Zam Zam Camp by 31 March, benefiting 800 families (4,000 individuals). A further 700 *rakubas* will be constructed during April 2005. As part of this construction, *rakuba* materials were distributed to IDP households in Zam Zam who were then relocated to newly configured blocks as part of Spanish Red Cross's Reblocking Program. The bundles included: 15 grass mats, 16 pieces of bamboo, 60 pieces of tire fiber wire, and 1 3.5m x 3.5m plastic sheet. Construction training and construction assistance was also provided to each group of recipient households.

The *rakuba* program has also made a significant economic impact on IDP women in the Nyala region, S. Darfur. Please see Section 2.3.1 Shelter income generation activity for a detailed description of that impact.

2.2.2. Community Shelter Construction

CHF also assisted various NGOs working in Abu Shouk camp in N. Darfur to construct camp-based facilities for serving IDPs as follows:

Structure constructed for NGOs & UN Agencies	Dimension Of Building	No
Oxfam training centre	7x7m	6
Oxfam training centre	3.5 x 8m	1
IRC child friendly	8x4m	2
IRC program activities	5x4m	2
UNDP/ program activities	5x4m	2
UN/Human Rights facilities	3.5x3.5m	2
Spanish Red Cross/ program site	3x4m	1
UNFPA (tent)	20x16 (inside <i>diwan</i>)	2
Spanish Red Cross/2 shade	8x4m	2

2.3. Livelihoods

2.3.1. Shelter income generation activity

In order to support its shelter work in N. Darfur, CHF engaged IDP women in Kalma, Hay al Salam, and Otash Camps in S. Darfur to produce palm grass mats. In February, the Nyala office employed 354 women for the purpose of producing mats; 150 women from six nearby villages were employed to cut grass. 7,715 mats were woven in February, representing 3,858 job days created. In March, 12,100 mats were woven. An average of 425 weavers worked 22 days, resulting in 9,350 person-days of employment and SDD 2,100,000 (\$8,400¹).

Two women among the weavers register the number of mats produced daily by each woman. The mats are counted, collected, and stored prior to payment. Mats are made from a bundle of palm grass, each of which weighs 2kg. The final product weighs 1.5kg, 0.5kg lost from cutting and shaping the raw grass. 25 mats are rolled together for shipment to El-Fasher and collected in storage areas in each camp. Payment is made to the women individually by a CHF representative employee two times per week on a per mat basis. Currently, 480 women are employed. Sugar, tea and charcoal are provided to the women. Charcoal is used to heat water for tea and to soften palm grass to facilitate the weaving process.

2.3.2. *Diwan* Construction

During this reporting period, CHF constructed two *diwans* in Kalma camp, S. Darfur. The first *diwan* in Kalma Camp was constructed during 8-17 February in the camp's Sector 8. Site selection was undertaken with camp management and in coordination with a number of NGOs working in the area. The *diwan* is specifically geared to women and as such a "women's center" is modeled on other centers in Kalma. It includes:

- Enclosure: an enclosed space of 40m x 60m fence of 1.5m-high grass thatching and thorns;

¹ 250 Sudanese Dinars (SDD) = \$1.

- Main building: 450m² (15m x 30m and between 2.5-5m high) building subdivided into sections including two classrooms, four offices and a large activities space which includes movable sub dividers to create training and activities halls;
- Tent: 320 m² (16m x 20m x 3m high) UNFPA-provided tent for activities;
- Reception area: 4m x 4m;
- Water system: CARE-provided 10,000 liter water bladder with piping system and a 500 liter water tank with faucet;
- Kindergarten: 4m x 10m; and
- Latrines: 4 located on premise.

A second *diwan* in Kalma Camp was begun in March and will include the same facilities.

A women's center was started in late March in Otash Camp. It will add on to the existing 320m² tent used for mat weaving activities. This is in addition to two *diwans* completed during this reporting period in Abu Shouk and Zam Zam Camps, N. Darfur.

2.3.3. Women's and Community Activities

The *diwans* serve as meeting areas for tribal gatherings (both women and men) and as focal points for distribution of food and services by CHF and other agencies. Gatherings of IDPs in the *diwans* are conducive to the rebuilding of social cohesion and information sharing. Current activities undertaken in the *diwans* include:

No.	Activities	Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
	Abu Shouk I			
1	Training of <i>Diwan</i> Committee	11	9	20
2	Civic Education	120	0	120
3	Health	600	600	1,200
4	Fuel Efficiency Stove	80	0	80
5	Pasta Making	90	0	90
6	Youth and sports	0	88	88
7	Recreational activities	200	100	300
Total		1,101	797	1,898
	Zam Zam			
1	Training of <i>Diwan</i> Committee	5	5	10
2	Civic Education	80	40	120
3	Health	600	600	1200
4	Fuel Efficiency Stove	80	0	80
5	Pasta Making	90	0	90
6	Youth and sports	0	66	66
7	Recreational activities	200	100	300
Total		1,055	811	1,866
	Kalma 1			
	Civic education	120		120
	Informal health education	120		120
	Fuel efficient stove	60		60
	Women's day activities	750		750
Total		1,050		1,050
Totals		3,206	1,608	4,814

2.3.4. Milling

WFP is currently distributing whole cereal grains to IDPs throughout Darfur. IDPs have been taking their grains to commercial grinding mills, who charge as much as 30-50% of the cereal for their services. In order to save IDPs from such high rates, CHF established 20 grinding mills in Darfur. Five mills were established in Zam Zam Camp and milling operations were initiated on 14 March. An additional 15 mills were installed in Kalma Camp that will be operational in the first week of April. Placement of the mills was based on the decision of IDP representative committees. Weekly productivity during the first two weeks of operations was 6.4mt per mill, per week. Nearly 3,800 families benefited from the services of the mills.

Results of the first 17 days of operation in March were as follows:

Mill #	Number of Visits by Household Beneficiary (Individual)	Cereals (Sorghum/ Millet) Milled (kg)	Savings in SDD (SDD 12/kg Milled)
1	1754	11,873	142,476
2	1322	8,674	104,088
3	1411	8,772	105,264
4	1536	11,952	143,424
5	2653	22,517	270,204
	8676	63,788kg	SDD 765,456

3. MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE QUARTER

- Start of the shelter program with the provision of 800 *rakuba* household sunshades and construction of four community shelter buildings including a disabled center inside El-Fasher;
- Inception of milling activities in Zam Zam Camp. Mills installed in Kalma Camp;
- Distribution of 150mt of fodder for donkeys in Zam Zam Camp.
- The grass mat weaving has become a famous enterprise receiving much acclaim by NGOs, HAC and beneficiaries. At the briefing for the visiting members of the European Parliament, OCHA Area Coordinator highlighted CHF grass mat weaving as the first example of income generation activities in the camps;
- CHF has played a lead role in enhancing the self-sufficiency of IDPs by focusing on income generation interventions, such as chicken distribution, agricultural activities and mat production among women. This is a major shift from the current focus on care and maintenance-oriented activities.

4. MAJOR SETBACKS DURING REPORTING PERIOD:

- Violent clashes in the areas west of Nyala where palm leaves are typically gathered for the grass mat weaving activity halted the acquisition of necessary stock during early March;
- The *rakuba* and mills projects fell behind schedule due to some security threats in Zam Zam, which have since cleared up;
- A CHF staff member remains in security custody (taken into custody 15 February 2005);

- On several occasions CHF was forced to change planned interventions in new camps, due to difficulties in determining safe sites for the camps. The site identified to house Tabaldia, a new camp planned to house 25,000 IDPs, was rejected due to controversy over land rights. Similar setbacks have been experienced in N. Darfur, where both Abu Shouk II and Sewelinga Camps were rejected due to scarcity of water at their originally designated locations. Bashariya Camps was rejected due to land rights issues and resulting IDP dispersion. A second plot for Abu Shouk II has been identified several kilometers north of the current Abu Shouk Camp; CHF intends to play a major role in the development and management of that camp.

**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%
---	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----

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