

PD-ABW-488

**Save the Children - UK**

**FINAL REPORT TO OFDA**

**Emergency Shelter Programme for  
Raga IDPs in South Darfur State,  
Republic of the Sudan**

**March 2002**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

**Organisation:** Save the Children United Kingdom  
**Date:** March 19<sup>th</sup> 2002  
**Mailing Address:** Mary Datchelor House  
17 Grove Lane  
London SE5 8RD  
United Kingdom  
**Contact Person:** Jenny Hopps,  
Programme Officer East and  
Central Africa  
**Telephone:** 0044 207 716 2223  
**Fax:** 0044 207 793 761017  
**Internet Address:** J.Hopps@scfuk.org.uk

**Programme Title:** Emergency Shelter Programme for  
Raja IDPs in South Darfur  
**Cooperative Agreement/Grant Number:** HAD-G-00-01-00112-00  
**Country/Region:** South Darfur State, the Republic of  
the Sudan  
**Disaster/hazard:** Civil Conflict  
**Period of activity:** Three Months;  
July 23 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2001  
**Budget allocated by OFDA:** \$ 250,000

In order to redress the difficult humanitarian condition of Raja displaced in South Darfur following the attack on Raja in Western Bahr el Ghazal by SPLA on June 2<sup>nd</sup> and with funding from OFDA an intervention for the provision of temporary shelter for the Raja displaced in South Darfur was implemented by Save the children. The project activities started in July 2001, and a total of 2358 shelter units were built in the three camps of El-Ferdous, Um Hairona and Gumeiza. As a result of this intervention Shelter and subsequently sufficient warmth, security and privacy was provided to 1730 households.

#### OBJECTIVE

*" IDPs from Western Bahr el Ghazal have sufficient covered space to provide protection from adverse effects of the climate"*

The project has provided shelter to 8,655 IDPs from Western Bahr el Ghazal and this represented a coverage of 48% of the total need for the 17,437 registered IDPs. The remaining was covered by interventions of other agencies (ICRC & GOAL) in close coordination with Save the children.

#### Indicator and current measure

*◆ 2,350 huts erected and 1,730 households have access to shelter.*

The project has managed to build 2,358 shelter units (huts) in the tree camps and this had provided shelter for 1,750 households.

Resources:

Budget for Objective: \$ 250,000

Expended this period: \$ 156,293

Cumulative Expenditure to Date: \$ 156,293

Balance: \$ 93,707

The underspent is under two budget lines, emergency shelter supplies and freight and handling charges. This was mainly due to:

- 1) the contribution of the host population and IDPs with local materials for constructing the huts. That had amounted to \$76,500, which is about 40% of the total materials costs as mentioned in the proposal.
- 2) SCUk used the railways for transporting the shelter materials from Nyala to Eddeain. This had contributed substantially to reducing the freight cost. Additionally, the provision of some of the shelter materials by the host community and the IDPs eliminated the cost of freight for the same materials to the project site as the materials were provided at the different project locations.

## PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

A - The Goal of the programme as stated in the proposal:

"Provision of temporary shelter for the displaced people from Bahr el Ghazal within the existing communities in South Darfur."

Objective/Purpose of the Programme

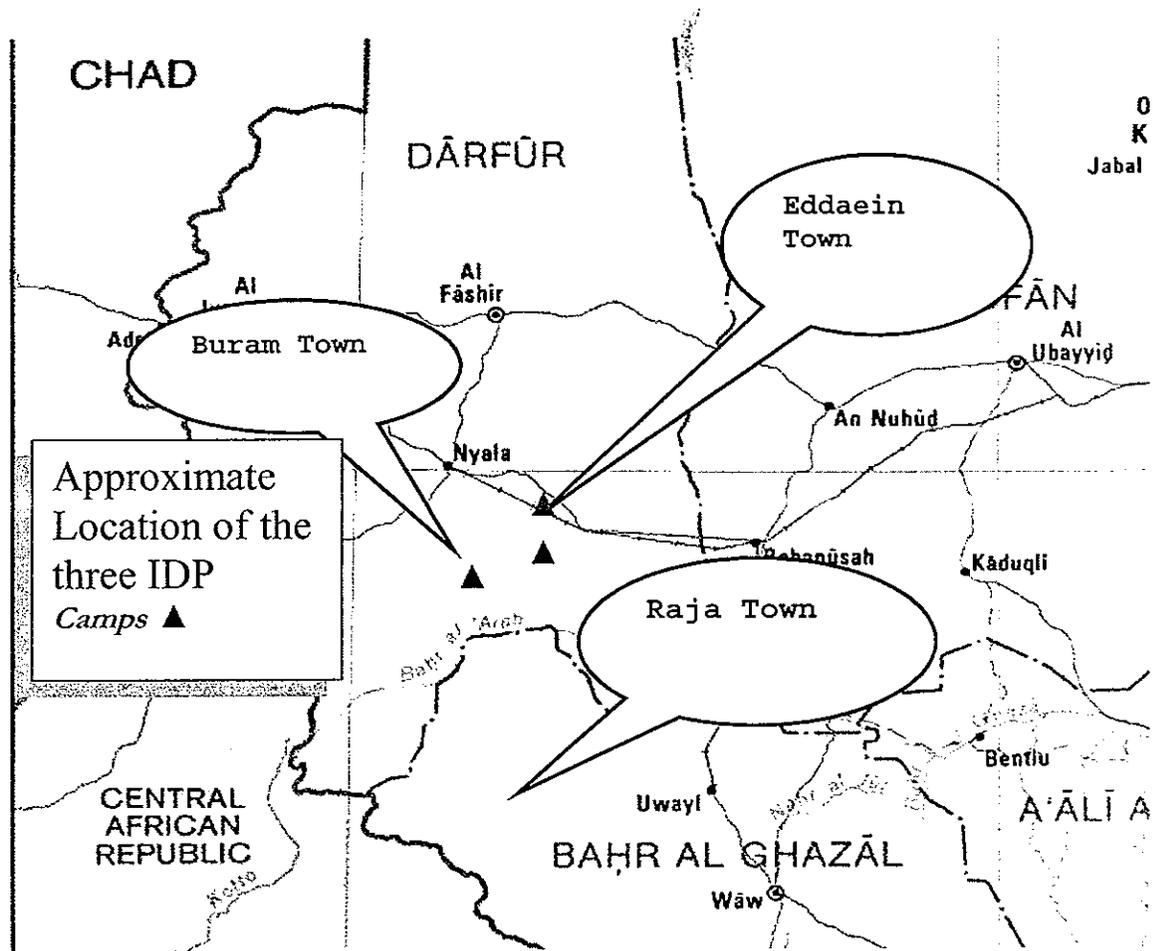
"IDPs from Western Bahr el Ghazal State have sufficient covered space to provide protection from adverse effects of the climate."

B - profile of target population:

The programme target group as set in the proposal was 8,655 persons in the three camps (El-Ferdous, Um Hairona and Gumaiza) out of the total population of 17,47 persons; this amounts to 1730 households, most of them women and children displaced by the fighting in Western Bahr el Ghazal and requiring shelter in South Darfur.

Camp	Total Population
El-Ferdous	4,201
Um Hairona	9,868
Gumaiza	3,368
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,437</b>

C - Geographic location of the project:



## PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE:

At the start of the project a project coordinator, casual staff, and guards were recruited and posted to the project sites. In addition, 30 workers from each camp were selected by the community and contracted to construct 30 shelter units per day in each camp.

A coordination body was in place mainly to deal with this emergency and it was composed of the government, UN, INGOs and NNGOs. Coordination issues, roles and responsibilities were discussed and agreed in this form. Within this forum, the following benchmarks were agreed and followed in the implementation of the shelter intervention:

- Design of shelter that suits the atmosphere and conditions of the area and SPHERE standards were taken into account. Local materials with plastic sheeting for protection from rains was agreed as the suitable type to be adopted by partners involved.
- Coordination with community committees at the camp level who will organise households according to needs, criteria and priority and produce a list of beneficiaries.
- Camp planning was conducted in consultation and coordination with local authorities.
- One NGO to undertake the procurement of materials to avoid competition over materials so as not to disrupt the local markets that serve other people who are not displaced.

All materials required for building of the shelter units were procured and availed in a timely manner in the three camps. 60% of these materials were purchased from Nyala while the IDPs in El-Ferdous provided around 40% of the material supplies to El-Ferdous camp. As a result the cost of the emergency shelter supplies decreased significantly. This also, reduced the freight and handling charges.

Different modes of transport were used in transportation of local building materials from markets to project sites. Railway was used for transportation of the materials from Nyala to Eddaien town, while road transport was used for transportation of the materials to the camps.

Quality control and despatch of the materials was entrusted to a committee composed of the beneficiaries and Save the Children staff, which checked the quality of materials procured according to local expert advice and received materials as per items and quantity. Despatches to the camps were made according to allocation lists prepared by the coordination body.

A total of 2358 huts were built in the three camps and this has provided shelter for 1750 households. The number of huts per household was determined on the basis of the household size. One hut per household was provided to households of four members. Households with more than four members were provided with two huts. As a result each household was provided with one hut, however, 446, 109 and 53 households were provided with two huts each in El-Ferdous, Um Hairona and Gumaiza camps respectively. Breakdown by camp as follows:

Camp	Total Pop	No of huts erected	Total No of Households/ Beneficiaries
El-Ferdous	4,201	1404	958
Um Hairona	9,868	627	518
Gumaiza	3,368	327	274
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>1,750</b>

Interventions by other agencies complemented the project and these include: Food distribution (WFP), Water & Supply of medicines (UNICEF), Sanitation(IRC), Supplementary feeding (GOAL) .

## RESOURCE USE/EXPENDITURES

A- brief summary of resources committed

The total cost of the project was \$250,000 (see budget breakdown) Expenditures were incurred on the following

Staff salaries.

Administrative Costs.

Transport

Supplies and Equipment

B- table budget breakdown<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> See annex one for detailed financial statement