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## Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur

Funded by USAID/Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

South Darfur, Sudan



### Sixth Quarterly Report 1<sup>st</sup> October – 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2011

COUNTRY CONTACT	HEADQUARTERS CONTACT	PROGRAM SUMMARY	
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## **1. Overview**

### **Security**

The violence and insecurity continue due to ongoing fighting between the GoS and the rebel group, *Justice Equity Movement (JEM)*, in North and South Darfur resulting in inaccessibility of innumerable program locations. In Nyala Town, the security situation continues to be unpredictable. Carjacking and kidnapping still represent the main threats. However, MCS continued accessing our project locations and implementing the planned activities by using rented vehicles during this quarter. The curfew continues from 6 pm to 8.30 am. MCS has increased the security measures in our guesthouse and new office/warehouse and coordinates with HAC, OCHA, UN agencies, and the INGO Forum to jointly prevent any main threats.

### **Program Implementation**

During this sixth quarter, MCS implemented WASH, agriculture and food security (AFS), and economic recovery and market system (ERMS) activities in three IDP camps including Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserief camps and in Abga Rajel rural area.

In WASH, the programme staff continued working with the community to maintain and operate existing water systems, and to construct and rehabilitate the water sources. The programme staff also worked towards strengthening the community structures to manage the WASH program. MCS also discussed the strategy in the three IDP camps in order to achieve greater levels of community responsibility, participation, and ownership of the program. The WASH, agriculture, and food security activities are integrated to ensure water availability and sustainability in the demonstration gardens and in the household vegetable farms.

From the 9 to 19 of January 2012<sup>1</sup>, MCS has conducted a KAP survey in the three IDP camps (including Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserief). The survey aimed to evaluate the progress and impact of the program.

## **2. Program Accomplishments**

### **Sector 1: WASH**

#### **Sub-sector 1.1: Water Supply**

Eight motorized water systems are in use in Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserief camps and provide approximately a total of 568 cubic meters of chlorinated water per day for 50,178 IDPs. During this quarter, the quantity of water pumped in Elserief (11.5 litres/person/day) and Sakaly (15 litres/person/day) reflects the average of water available during the year. However, in Dereige camp during December 2011, the ground-water levels in the two boreholes were low due to the lack of rain water

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<sup>1</sup> The Survey participants are 3% of the population in the three camps (including Dereige, Sakaly and Elserief) for 310 households (including 171 households in Dereige, 56 in Sakaly, and 83 in Elserief).

(seasonal ground-water variation) and fluctuated between 4.7 to 8.4 litres per person per day (while the water available during October and November was 14.75 litres per person per day). According to the participants in MCS' survey, they accessed up to 15.9 litres per person per day of safe water in Dereige, 17.2 litres per person per day in Sakaly, and 17.2 litres per person per day in Elserief.

Water analysis of Free Residual Chlorine samples (*Residual chlorine exceeding 0.2 mg/l*), have revealed that samples collected from water points and water containers



(jerry cans) showed an average adequate levels of chlorine. The FRC samples collected from the household water storage containers (clay pots) showed that an average of 15% of the samples had low levels of chlorine (0.0-0.1 mg/l) due to inadequate cleanliness and maintenance of the household water storage containers (clay pots) especially in Dereige and Elserief camps. Therefore, the levels of chlorine in

the water transportation containers (jerrycans) was improved during this quarter due to intensified public cleaning campaigns of jerry cans at the water points. MCS also replaced new for old jerry cans for vulnerable households during this quarter to avoid the use of highly contaminated and damaged jerrycans. MCS will focus on promoting adequate water management practices at the household level especially cleaning and disinfection of household clay pots.

### **Sub-sector 1.2: Sanitation**

In this quarter, MCS focused in new construction, rehabilitation, and replacement of household latrines. The community hygiene promoters identified the households that required latrine rehabilitation or new latrines by conducting home visits. MCS provided construction materials for the latrines and the community participated by digging the pits and by building the latrine superstructure.

### **Sub-sector 1.3: Hygiene Promotion**

MCS' staff continued targeting IDPs especially vulnerable households for hygiene promotion including acute watery diarrhoea trainings, home visits, and cleaning campaigns including periodical jerry cans cleaning campaigns at the water points.



Acute Watery Diarrhoea training for 60 mothers in Elserief camp, November 2011

Community hygiene promoters conducted home visits twice a week to disseminate hygiene messages and to promote good hygiene practices according to the needs of each household. The hygiene promoters sensitized the household members on adequate hygiene practices including adequate water management (especially cleanliness of the water storage pots), personal hygiene, and proper cleanliness and maintenance of the household sanitation facilities.

## **Sub-sector 1.4: Environmental Health**

MCS supported the community with cleaning tools to facilitate a public cleaning campaign per month in each camp and rented donkey carts (14 in Dereige camp, 7 in Sakaly camp, and 8 in Elserief camp) to promote public waste collection and disposal campaigns. MCS' team motivated women and youth groups to take the lead in community mobilization for encouraging IDPs to actively participate in the weekly public waste management and monthly clean up campaigns.

## **Sector 2: Agriculture and Food Security**

### **Sub-sector 2.1: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs**

During October-December 2011 and after signing the Technical Agreement with the South Darfur State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MCS' staff started implementing agriculture and food security activities with the beneficiaries. MCS' staff conducted community consultative meetings to discuss the agriculture and food security program activities with community local leaders, women, youth groups, and other community members in the three IDP camps and Abga Rajel rural area.

The program activities started with the identification and verification of the 800 vulnerable households for the vegetable production activity. Community leaders, women, and youth groups were involved in the identification and selection of the beneficiaries according to an established criteria to target the most vulnerable



households that were interested in actively participate in this activity. MCS verified the selected beneficiaries targeting the most vulnerable households. MCS trained a total of 499 beneficiaries (424 females and 75 males) in vegetable production and drip irrigation in ten 2-day training sessions in all program locations. The trainings were conducted in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which provided the training facilitators from the Horticulture Department. The training enhanced

the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries in improved and alternative vegetable production practices and small scale bucket drip irrigation systems. Then, the beneficiaries will be supported with vegetable production kits including seeds, hand tools, and irrigation kits. The balance of 301 beneficiaries will be trained in the next quarter to make the total target of 800 beneficiaries.

MCS' staff with the community members also identified 3 sites in Elserif, Abga Rajel East, and Abga Rajel West to establish vegetable and tree nursery demonstration gardens. MCS' staff signed a MOU with the community leaders to agree on the use and conditions to establish these community demonstration gardens in the identified sites. MCS' staff agreed with existing community based groups including women and youth groups on the management conditions to ensure sustainability in the planned



demonstration gardens in Abga Rajel East and West. MCS' staff and the community members started the instalment of these demonstration farms.

### **Sector 3: Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)**

#### **Sub-sector 3.1: Economic Asset Development**

The Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) activities include training of beneficiaries in vocational skills in carpentry, blacksmithing, and mobile repair and maintenance; and business skills training for entrepreneurs for beneficiaries of the three IDP camps (including Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserif camps) and Abga Rajel rural area.

The Economic Recovery and Market Systems activities started with the identification and selection of 50 beneficiaries for the vocational skills training. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries involved the local leaders, women, and youth groups. MCS' staff established the selection criteria according to OFDA's technical recommendations mainly targeting beneficiaries with skills and already practicing carpentry, blacksmithing, or mobile maintenance but in need of gaining further skills to develop their businesses. MCS' staff and community members conducted the verification process of the selected candidates.



Currently, MCS' staff monitor 3 vocational skills trainings for 50 male beneficiaries including 20 beneficiaries in carpentry, 15 beneficiaries in blacksmithing at the Nyala Technical School, and 15 beneficiaries in mobile repair and maintenance at the Nyala Technical College. These trainings are for three months and will enhance the knowledge and skills of the selected businessmen to improve their business productivity. MC Scotland will equip the trainees with tool kits and will support the trainees on how to use their acquired knowledge and skills to improve on the quality of their products and to establish/develop their businesses or search for employment. During the quarter MCS also identified, verified, and selected 50 participants to be trained as facilitators in entrepreneurship training which is scheduled for next quarter.

#### **Sub-sector 3.2: Temporary Employment**

For temporary employment, MCS' staff selected three camp coordinators (one in each camp) to supervise the community volunteers and follow up in the implementation of the field activities in Dereige, Sakaly, and Elserif camps. Additionally, MCS' staff selected one camp coordinator for AFS/ERMS activities to monitor the demonstration garden activities in Elserif camp. As part of the cash-for-work, 10 men were selected and trained in latrine slab production in Sakaly. Cash-for-work for latrine slab production continued in Elserif and Dereige during this period according to the program needs.

### **3. Cross-cutting Issues**

#### **a. Environment**

MCS' staff considered the protection and conservation of natural resources during the design and implementation of the program activities. The team used environmentally friendly materials in the construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, the rehabilitation of water sources, and demonstration gardens. The team encouraged IDP community members to plant trees and vegetables near the water sources (hand-pumps and tap stands) using stagnant water. The team also ensured water protection to avoid contamination from human waste by promoting adequate disposal of human faeces in the sanitation facilities and proper waste management.

#### **b. Gender**

MCS' staff promote gender representation by advising the communities to select leadership groups with equal participation of women and men for managing WASH, AFS, and ERMS programs. MCS' staff involve and train women and men in the program activities. MCS targets especially women and youth (boys and girls) in order to encourage them to participate in problem solving and decision making.

#### **c. Capacity Building**

MCS involved the IDP communities and the beneficiaries in the rural areas to independently work and manage the program activities to ensure program sustainability and long-term impact. MCS' staff continue discussing and delegating program activities to the beneficiaries under the technical supervision and continuous training of MCS' staff.

MCS' staff continued providing capacity building to beneficiaries. For example, MCS' staff conducted trainings in solid waste management for 10 women in the three camps, in water chlorination for 25 people (11 men and 14 women) in Sakaly camp, and in latrine slab production for 10 men in Sakaly camp. MCS also improved the capacity of one local staff of a local partner NGO (Peace Corps Organization) in logistic and procurement, administration, and finance during this quarter.

During October to December 2011, MCS conducted an assessment and a workshop in proposal writing to evaluate potential NGO partners for this program. MCS identified two potential NGO partners, one for the WASH sector and one for the AFS and ERMS sectors. MCS will request sub-grants for the two assessed potential NGO partners.

### **4. Transition or Exit Strategy**

MCS' staff started negotiations with the IDP communities on the exit strategy in October 2011 and is still pending on finalizing an agreement with each of the three IDP communities. The negotiations are taking a long time as the IDP communities

experienced during October to December a period of high food insecurity (while waiting for the harvest) and they were pending on accessing economic inputs to agree on the monthly fees for the public WASH services (including access to safe water, and hygiene and sanitation services).

The team conducted orientation meetings with community leaders in the three camps for the community contribution (based on household's monthly fees) to support the cost of the operation and maintenance of the motorized water systems and progressively include other costs (as fuel, incentives for water operators, and community committees) to manage the WASH program. MCS' staff calculated the total cost for operation and maintenance in each camp and the team is still finalizing with the community leaders the selected exit strategy for each camp. MCS' staff encouraged community participation and involved community members to assume further responsibility for the management of the WASH program.

## **5. Coordination**

For the WASH sector, MCS' staff coordinated with WES/UNICEF for the WASH program exit strategy and the implementation of program standards, and with the South Darfur State Ministry of Health and WHO for facilitation of the AWD and vector control trainings. In the AFS and ERMS sectors, MCS' staff coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Horticulture Department, FAO, WFP, the Nyala University, Nyala Technical College, and Nyala Technical School.

MCS' staff sent weekly and monthly updates to WES, UNICEF, OCHA, and HAC. MCS' staff participated in the bi-weekly camps meetings and organized periodical meetings with the beneficiaries to evaluate and strength program activities or to discuss the program development.

## **6. Challenges**

- Low levels of ground-water in Dereige camp due to ground-water seasonal variance.
- The State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Federal HAC signed the Technical Agreement for the AFS/ERMS activities in October 2011, resulting in a delay of the planned activities.

Baseline data – 6 Quarterly Data												
Locations and Number of People per Location:		Dereige 28,514		Sakaly 15,035		Elsereif 13,758		AR East 746		AR West 4,952		
Sector 1:	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)											
Objective:	Conflict Affected populations have increased access to quality water supply, appropriate sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices											
	Baseline	6QR	Baseline	6QR	Baseline	6QR	Baseline	6QR	Baseline	6QR	Baseline	6QR
N. of Benef. Targeted:	74,690											
N. of Direct Benef. Targeted:	50,178											
Sub-Sector Name:	Environmental Health											
Indicator 1:	Number of community cleanup/debris removal activities conducted											
	2	3	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 2:	Number of vector-borne disease environmental control activities implemented											
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 3:	Number of bathing facilities completed											
	Q5 - 0	0	Q5 - 0	0	Q5 - 0	0	200	0	103	0	0	
Sub-Sector Name:	Water Supply											
Indicator 1:	Number and percent of households water supplies with 0 coliform bacteria per 100 ml											
	Q5-3992 70%	0	Q5-1210 100%	0	Q5-1926 70%	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indicator 2:	Average water usage of target population in litres per person per day prior to and after interventions											
	8.2	15.9	7.5	17.2	6.3	17.2	15	0	20	0	0	
Indicator 3:	Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l											
	15	15 100%	4 60%	4 100%	15 70%	15 100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sub-Sector Name:	Sanitation											
Indicator 1:	Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere standard											
	207 36%	3388 63.5%	130 35%	906 71%	100 23%	1733 67.4%	84 42%	0	0	0	0	



Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of household hand-washing facilities completed and in use</i>	513 89%	3552 93.5%	242 20%	1558 98.2%	213 48%	1307 96.3%	95%	0	90%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of households disposing of solid waste appropriately</i>	570- 10%	3991 16.4%	242 20%	4348 55%	1376 5%	8255 60. %	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Sector Name:</b>	<b>Hygiene Promotion / Behaviors</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices</i>	6% 80%	22811 87.5%	7% 88%	6641 84%	4% 84%	11557 84. %	54%	0	67%	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Percent of target population demonstrating correct water usage and storage</i>	Q5 81%	Q5 87.5%	Q5 88%	Q5 87%	Q5 84%	Q5 86%	21%	0	20%	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion</i>	0	10 67%	2	4 100%	1	10 67%	0	0	0	0
Sector 2:	<b>Agriculture and Food Security (AFS)</b>										
Main Objective:	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved access to agriculture and food security outputs</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries Targeted:	23,000										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	17,400										
<b>Sub-Sector Name:</b>	<b>Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs</b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>(Projected) increase in number of months of food self-sufficiency due to distributed seed systems/agricultural input for beneficiary families</i>	33% More than 3 months	-	100% More than 3 months	-	33% More than 3 months	-	0% More than 3 months	-	0% More than 3 months	-
Indicator 2:	<i>Number of people benefiting from seed systems/agricultural input activities</i>	350	-	150	-	0	-	600	-	600	-
Number of beneficiaries trained	<i>Vegetable Production and drip irrigation</i>	0	100	0	150	0	150	0	49	0	50
Sector 3:	<b>Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS)</b>										

Main Objective:	<i>Conflict-Affected populations have improved economic asset and market development and restoration and microfinance</i>										
Number of Beneficiaries	7,720										
Number of IDP Beneficiaries Targeted:	7,055										
<b>Sub-Sector Name:</b>	<b><i>Economic Asset Development</i></b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people assisted through economic asset development activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicator 2:	<i>Number and percent of people utilizing economic assets created to support their livelihood pattern</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Carpentry</i>	0	7	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	3
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Blacksmith</i>	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	2
Number of beneficiaries	<i>Training in Mobile repair and maintenance</i>	0	5	0	5	0	5	-	0	-	0
<b>Sub-Sector Name:</b>	<b><i>Temporary Employment</i></b>										
Indicator 1:	<i>Number of people employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities</i>	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Indicator 2:	<i>Average USD amount per person earned through the Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities</i>	5 SDG	0	24.5 SDG	0	13 SDG	0	21 SDG	0	0	0
Indicator 3:	<i>Number and percent of women employed through Cash-for-Work (CFW) activities</i>	(88) 91%	0	(30) 52%	0	(29) 50%	0	(4) 25%	0	0	0