



# **OXFAM SUDAN**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**



## OXFAM VISION

Oxfam's overarching vision for the Sudan Program is a nation free of conflict where people have equal access to resources and participate actively in decision making, and governance structures are responsive to people's needs.

Safe for Change group expanding their activities in the market  
out outside of El Fasher North Darfur

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

---

Oxfam humanitarian response is backdated to mid-1980's when OGB started its operation in response to the famine crisis that hard hit the Sub Saharan African zone.

Eruption of the Darfur conflict in 2003, has marked a new era where Oxfam has scaled-up its operations to respond to the needs of people affected by the conflict.

In January 2016, due escalation of conflict in Jabel Marra area, tens of thousands of people were forced to flee their homes and seek refuge in North and South Darfur states.

The Sudan Program adopts integrated one program approach in responding to crisis by focusing on live saving activities and provision of other activities necessary to help affected communities to withstand shocks and recover from their impacts.

In total Oxfam continue to support more than 330,000 people across Sudan with humanitarian and resilience interventions.

Oxfam Response for Jebel Marra affected people:

- 1095 water trucks were delivered; two boreholes and two water tanks were constructed to cover 53 % of the water needs.
  - Training of hygiene promoters to work on a daily basis.
  - Drilled four new borehole and installed new hand pumps
  - Construction of 1,800 new community latrines.
-

## WASH AND RESILIENCE SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS

---

### Water:


Oxfam continue to support areas where there are mixture of population including host communities, returnees and displaced people in rural areas with active engagement of the community including contributions to:-

- Drilling and establishment of new boreholes and water point in a number of villages (i.e.Um Hajleaj, Shagara, Um Hugara, Wadda and Gurni) within El Fasher, Kalemendo, Kebkabyia and Belail localities.
- Rehabilitation of hand pumps

In 2016, with a help of the community members Oxfam dug a new borehole and built a new water point. The community members contributed 1500 USD (2%) from the total cost. Mohammed Adam, the Umdaa (head of the village) said, "When Oxfam reached us and provide its support regarding to [sic] the water access in our village, we were so happy to contribute to this project by managing to offer the land for a borehole and the water point. We also collected money from our people to contribute to the total cost of the project".

To ensure the sustainability of the water system, Oxfam provided technical training for the local water committee on water system management to help them to do the needed maintenance. Now, the committee manages the water facility and uses the water charge to cover the running cost of the water point. Malik Salih, one of the committee member explained, "We charge 1.00 SDG (00.25 USD) for the four jerry can. Everyone can take the amount he needs, even if he cannot pay. We use this money to buy the fuel and spare parts and pay the guard's salary".

Kaltoum Hassan, mother of five children said, "Before this water point, we had to walk for 4 hours every day to bring water. Now, the water is close to our houses and we have no need to leave children alone at home for long time".



Kaltoum Hassan, mother of five children said, "Before this water point, we had to walk for 4 hours every day to bring water. Now, the water is close to our houses and we have no need to leave children alone at home for long time".

## Sanitation & Hygiene:

Oxfam adopts the Community Led Total Sanitation (CATS) in the rural areas with the aim to increase knowledge and behavior change such as ending open defecation.

- \* Construction of school latrines
- \* As a result there a number of villages in North and South Darfur that were pronounced Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Oxfam worked with local actors including community based health committees by training them to build their capacity and become change agents in order to promote a positive attitude towards cleanliness, disease prevention and protect the environment. For example during the last Acute Watery Diarrhea, local health committees were instrumental in preventing their areas and camps from being affected by the outbreak. In fact some of the camps like Sortony reported Zero case?

## 4- LOCAL LEADERSHIP:

As part of the Humanitarian Change Goal (HCG), the Sudan has carried out a research with the objective to assess local leadership capacities within Sudan. Findings of the research were discussed in validation workshop that attended by key Government Departments, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and CBOs.

At present the Sudan Program endeavors to implement the recommendations from the research and the action plan that was discussed and agreed upon in the validation workshop.

## 5- RESILIENCE

The Sudan's resilience approach is to move away from material delivery to more of capacity building. The aim is to build capacities of women and men to assert their rights and improve their wellbeing despite shocks, stresses and uncertainties. The program is implemented in close collaboration with line ministries such as Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources (AFR) The main pillars of the Sudan Resilience Program are:-

- \* Agriculture & Livestock
  - \* Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
  - \* Nutrition and
  - \* Saving for Change
-



As part of behavior change, community groups mostly women are trained and are now leading hygiene and awareness sessions among their community

## Agriculture & Livestock:

This component focuses on training of lead farmers on nine agricultural techniques that were designed specifically to suit the community's needs within the Darfur context. Lead farmers are provided with certified seeds that they used to grow in demonstration plots and use the product as seeds where they swap 70% of it with farmers in the village. Using the multiplier effect, each lead farmer train 10 farmers and the 10 train another 10. At present more than 10,000 farmers within 50 communities have been trained in different agriculture techniques.

Animal Extension Workers: In partnership with Veterinary Department trained more than 800 Para Vets on common livestock diseases and provided them with

treatment kits. Para Vets are integrated into Government structure and receive their stipends from the authorities.

## Nutrition:

We worked with our local partners to form women's care groups to promote essential nutrition and hygiene practices. In addition, Oxfam aimed to improve the nutritional status of rural households through training them on how to establish homestead gardens for growing vegetables. Three hundred lead mothers at community levels were on behavior change, weaning practices and personal hygiene. Each lead mother train 10

women. The program supported women with vegetable seeds to establish their home gardens;

- \* 3,000 households received agricultural outputs.
- \* 450 homesteads were established.
- \* 649 care groups were formed.
- \* 6,453 mothers trained on improving their nutrition knowledge.

Farmers applying some of the agricultural techniques they have learnt in Sortony.

## Saving for change:

This program supports women in rural areas to improve their household income by offering small loans through a community-based saving group. Oxfam and local partners provided life skills training for women groups on the value of saving, investment in small businesses and increase the financial security of their household. So far about 25 savings groups has been formed with total number of 420 members.

Kaltoum Mohamed is a midwife, mother of two sons, and a member of a Saving for Change group. She borrowed 800 SDG and purchased the basic tools she needed for her work, as well as medicines she commonly prescribes for mothers and children. For an income, she adds a 10% surcharge to the medicines, but it is still cheaper and more convenient to buy them here in the village than in the capital city 10 km away. Now, her family eats three times a

day instead of two, and their diet which was once primarily sorghum porridge – includes more fruits, vegetables and meat. She is also able to contribute a large portion of the fees that enable her children to go to school. “Now I am well off,” she says. As a midwife, she is alert to community health issues. “The health of the children here has improved since women were trained in nutrition and hygiene. The village is much cleaner, partly because people are using latrines rather than defecating in the open. And they are not sharing their compounds and water sources with their animals. People now wash their hands with soap at the important moments, and parents teach their children to be clean in their habits. They cut their children’s hair and bathe them more often. Now at the clinic there is no longer a line of children with diarrhea waiting for treatment. In fact, there are hardly any cases of children with diarrhea.”



A lead farmer in Sortony, who trains other farmers on the 9 agriculture techniques.

### Disaster Risk Reduction:

This program aims to strengthen the traditional early warning system by training local groups on how to use the available information to reduce natural- and human-made risks and hazards. This year, Oxfam established state-level early warning mechanisms linking the structure created at the community level to relevant government departments at locality and state levels.

### El Nino Response:

In 2015 thousands of people were affected by El Nino in Sudan. Oxfam communities within Darfur with cash based intervention and other package to prevent them from migration Darfur.

Working with our local partner's organizations and community action groups, we identified the most vulnerable people in each community and engage the community members in exploring project ideas that are relevant for the local context. In North Darfur, four water reservoirs (Hafeer) have been rehabilitated through cash for work activities. In South Darfur, program beneficiaries built one school with seven classes, a veterinarian clinic, and a nutrition center and rehabilitated two schools fences.

### Peace Building:

Oxfam is working with Kebkabiya Smallholders Charitable Society (KSCS) to strengthen peace building in ten villages in Saraf Omrah and El Serif. As part of this project, 353 community members were trained on how to address root causes of conflict in their local communities. Ten community based conflict resolution and peace building committees (CBCRPBCs) were formed in eight target areas. Established CBCRPBCs were also trained on conflict analysis and conflict resolution.

Recognizing the important role that women and youth can play in peace building, Oxfam formed ten women groups and 10 youth groups with members from different tribes and communities in El Serif and Saraf Omrah Localities. Those groups were designed to bring women and youth from different communities to learn about peace building and to engage in income generation activities collectively through grants provided by Oxfam. Additionally, water committees were formed and trained on conflict and conflict resolution.

---



Contact Person

To advance localization agenda, Oxfam trains and supports communities to manage WASH facilities through community committees



# OXFAM

---

**AMAL ABDELGADIR**

Interim Communication and Information Officer

[Amal.Abdelgadir@oxfam.org](mailto:Amal.Abdelgadir@oxfam.org)

+249912738475

Photo Credits

**MUTAZ HAMAD**

Media Officer

[mmustafa@oxfamamerica.org](mailto:mmustafa@oxfamamerica.org)