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to all people.

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UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF (UMCOR) - SUDAN

**IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN ADILLA AND AL
DAEIN LOCALITIES**

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT FOR JULY - SEPTEMBER 2007

**Submitted to:
Ginghamsburg United Methodist Church in Ohio**

**By
UMCOR-SUDAN**

November 8, 2007

**United Methodist Committee on Relief – Non Governmental Organization (UMCOR-NGO)
Program Status Report**

Name of Organization:	United Methodist Committee on Relief – NGO Unit
Project Title:	Improved Water Supply to Vulnerable Communities in Adilla and Al Daein Localities
Project Duration:	March 1, 2007 – February 29, 2007
Period of Report	July 1, 2007 – September 30, 2007
Country/Region	Sudan/Darfur State
Disaster/Hazard:	Emergency
Total Project Value:	\$485,007
Donor:	Ginghamsburg United Methodist Church in Ohio
Submission Date:	November 8, 2007

Organization Headquarters Contact

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Introduction

The signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006 provided the framework for the cessation of armed conflict in Darfur and, by extension, improved security and protection for both Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and host communities. Unfortunately, the DPA has suffered from lack of widespread support, aggravated by the failure of all parties involved in the conflict to assent to its provisions.

Water facilities in Darfur were severely damaged in consequence of the conflict. Availability of water is extremely limited and is affecting public health as well as children enrolment, attendance and retention in schools. Perennial absence of water is also leading to permanent loss of vital community livelihoods (such as cattle) and increases tensions between the different social groups interacting in the area. In response, water projects are being implemented in both locations by the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) with the support of Ginghamsburg Church.

The primary goal of the project is to improve water supply and reduce contamination at the water yards in 6 targeted villages during the first year of implementation. Two new boreholes will be drilled and four rehabilitated through the replacement of damaged equipment. Water and sanitation committees will be trained to ensure project sustainability, and a strong hygiene promotion component will provide the link between the new system and the end users. It is expected that in addition to the benefits in health improvement, the project will also contribute to promote peace between host communities, IDP and nomad tribes by reducing localized conflicts over the scarce resources.

Project activities started in March 2007 after a period of severe insecurity in the region. The present report

summarizes activities undertaken during the second quarter of project implementation.

Security Situation

The security situation deteriorated during the reporting period with reported fighting between GoS soldiers and elements of different rebel factions in south and north Darfur.

An initial seizure of Adilla town by rebel movements was suppressed and was followed by a large-scale offensive led by GoS troops throughout north Adilla and north Al Deain. In August, rebel factions were dislodged from their usual territories and regrouped in Haskanita area, where at the time of reporting heavy fighting continued. As a result, displacement of the host communities from north Adilla was reported within the region, although the magnitude of displacement was still uncertain. Some of the displaced households had reached El Neeim IDP camp in the outskirts of Al Daein town.

Project implementation was mainly limited to south Adilla, where UMCOR regained access towards the end of September. North Adilla area, grouping the 5 remaining project sites, was still inaccessible for humanitarian agencies by the end of this reporting period. UMCOR continued to monitor the situation and was promoting talks with authorities and community leaders to restore humanitarian aid as soon as the security situation allows.

The first contingent of the hybrid UN-AU force is expected to be deployed in Darfur during the next quarter, which may contribute to a broader, yet gradual pacification of the area. However, the situation remained unpredictable as the result of the military offensive carried by government forces, which has contributed to further undermine the fragile situation in the region.

Program Performance during the reporting period

Strategic objective #1: Increase community access to safe water
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Expected Results:

1. Estimated 66,410 individuals have access to improved water sources
2. 50 % increase in water available to beneficiaries.
3. Specific activities are identified for the nomads as part of integration and peace-building strategy

Water abstraction equipments (submersible pumps, diesel generating sets) and construction materials were purchased and are being kept on hold in Khartoum office until the security situation allows transportation to Ed Deain town.

Drilling bids were collected before the escalate of insecurity that took place during July and August. UMCOR has reestablished contact with these drilling companies to assess their willingness to sustain their bids in light of the last insecurity events in the area.

One community (Shariff) located in south Adilla has been mobilized in order to start rehabilitation, construction and hygiene promotion activities as of October. UMCOR was assessing the possibility of targeting other villages in south Adilla should the northern sector of the locality remain inaccessible in the next quarter.

3. Monitoring:

Table 1: Overall progress versus selected indicators

Progress Indicators	Baseline	Target	2 nd Quarter Achievement
Number of Water and sanitation management committees (WSC) formed and trained (target 1/water yard– male/female ratio)	0	6 WSC 25% women	1 – Shariff Village
Number of boreholes/water yards rehabilitated	0	6	0 – Physical activities to start in October in south Adilla’s targeted villages
Number of water yards with improved drainage systems	0	6	
Average quantity of water available per person per day (target >20%)	3 liters	>15 liters	
Number of hygiene promotion sessions conducted (8 sessions/village)	0	48 sessions	
Proportion of households with adequate water containers	0	To be determined in function of UNJLC’s supply	
Number of peace building initiatives conducted (target: 1/population cluster)	0	6	

Figure 1: Progress track chart

