



South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project

About SDEARP

For over a decade, the conflict in the Darfur region of western Sudan has been displacing hundreds of thousands of people, forcing them into sub-standard living situations in which malnutrition, disease and violence are rampant. To address the urgent humanitarian needs of communities affected by communities in South Darfur, CARE has developed the South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (SDEARP).

Since the beginning of 2014:

- Over 320,000 people have been displaced in Darfur
- An estimated 203,000 people have returned to their homes
- 119,000 people have been newly displaced within the region

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the SDEARP project was to address the unmet needs of pre-existing and new conflict-and disaster affected persons in South Darfur, with a focus on girls and women of reproductive age.

The ongoing and recently escalated conflict has left displaced communities in the Darfur region with a lack of basic amenities and adequate standards of living. CARE partnered with local communities, national NGOs, and state authorities to respond to their needs with a special focus on reproductive health, as well as providing emergency assistance in primary healthcare, nutrition, agriculture, food security, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

STRATEGY

The program strategy was designed for the protracted and emerging humanitarian needs of the South Darfurian context. The project primarily addressed the urgent and unmet humanitarian needs while also helping the most vulnerable communities find and adopt different livelihood options to cope with the humanitarian situation.

INTERVENTIONS

The program adopted interventions that helped communities develop resilience so that communities could continue to rebuild their lives in the face of the ongoing crisis. SDEARP's **Agriculture and Food Security** interventions for instance enhance the capacity of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and rural farmers to address

Program Name:

South Darfur Emergency Assistance & Recovery Project (SDEARP)

Program Country: Sudan

Timeframe: Sept. 2014-Sept. 2015

Budget: US \$2.5 million

Donor: OFDA

Beneficiaries:

293,939 individuals in host communities and people living in surrounding villages, including **291,539** IDPs

Individuals reached by sector:

Agriculture, Food Security – **3,920**

Economic Recovery – **3,325**

Nutrition – **63,912**

WASH – **291,539**



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CARE's programming in South Darfur is guided by the UN 2014 Humanitarian Work Plan for Sudan, coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.



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acute food shortages and promote long term solutions for the food insecurity in the region. Activities also included identifying sources of credit for IDPs and returnees through micro-credit and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Micro credit and VSLAs helped the returnees to reinstate farming activities and invest in livestock with a focus on women and girls.

Communities affected by conflict are at increased risk of disease due to damaged water infrastructure systems and likelihood of contamination. CARE's **Water Sanitation and Hygiene** interventions focused on improving access (for 218,129 conflict affected communities) to safe water and adequate sanitation to improve hygiene and mitigate risk of illness.

Acute **malnutrition** is prevalent among IDPs. CARE's interventions aimed at saving lives of 28,540 children under 5 years of age and 37,775 women of reproductive age, through the comprehensive prevention and management of acute malnutrition. The program incorporated nutrition education sessions along with targeted activities focused on children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Additionally, **health** interventions such as lifesaving primary and reproductive health services reduced maternal and child morbidity and mortality among conflict-affected communities, as well as host community members.

Looking Ahead

Considering the dramatic increase in new humanitarian needs in 2013 and 2014, CARE refocused its strategy to primarily address the urgent and unmet humanitarian needs in its operation areas in South Darfur. The project strengthened the capacity of communities, Sudanese humanitarian partners and relevant local authorities to further strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities, and to mitigate drastic negative consequences of acute crises.

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