**INSTRUCTIONS**

* Please fill in all sections of the template. If information is not available, note the reason.
* Kindly submit the **Financial report** and **Activity progress chart** as separate files attached to this template and send the report along with any photographs or communication products to dcpsf.sd.team@undp.org.

## **Section 1 – Contact and Project Details**

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| **Organization** | Darfur organization for peace and development initiative(DPI) |
| **Name and job title** | Salih Abduelrrhman Salih Eljazouli / Executive Director  |
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| **Project Title** | Response to COVID-19 emergency preparedness |
| **Project Code** | DCPSF/ INGO/2020/COVID19/02 |
| **State** | South Darfur |
| **Localities** | Alradoum and Bilaill |
| **Communities/villages** | Bilaill, Alradoum |
| **Project start and end date** (as per the signed contract) | 15/07/2020—30/09/2020 |
| **No Cost Extension (NCE) dates,** if any | /A |
| **Project Budget** (as per signed contract) | 50,000 $ |
| **Total Expenditure** | 50,000 $ |
| **Reporting period**  | 1st July to 30 September 2020 |

## **Section 2 – Situation update (1000 words max.)**

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| **Context change in Darfur.** 1. **Brief summary of your project;** what was your project about (project rationale); main goal, outputs and expected outcomes; project relevance in current Darfur context.
2. How your project’s COVID19 emergency response activities have created awareness in the community and promoted peace building (including trends at the state level).
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| The outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID-19) world-wide during the last few months has impacted many lives particularly in rural communities with limited infrastructure to address . No event in the history of mankind has brought as much collective attention and cooperation as has been witnessed during the period of this disaster. Every human being in any corner of the six continents has been affected by the news of this deadly disease. However, lack of knowledge about the disease, in spite of the extensive media coverage, poses a clear challenge to the relevant authorities in Sudan. Response of the people to the messages created by responsible authorities was low, particularly in South Darfur State. This wasalarming because of the high population density in the Darfur region coupled with inadequate medical facilities and resources available to combat this disease. The resultant situation poses real challenge to the community and the authorities as well, hence, there was a need to join hands with all who are concerned including DPI to live up to the challenge. The project has contributed towards behaviour changes on COVID-19 prevention techniques. DPI intervention focussed on community awareness, capacity building and recreation of preventive techniques to the community with and without access to media and any educative access to information on COVID-19. The project was implemented following key approaches and methodologies to achieve the goals. Furthermore, the project also focussed on achieving the DCPSF goal of promoting peaceful co-existence among different communities through involving all communities in the each events and activities (different ethnic groups, communities with different economical background such as Nomads and Farmers, traders, women, men and youths both female and male.**Achieved outcome.** A. Create awareness on proper behaviour among those who are ignorant particularly elders, children, and women.B. Distil out any misconceptions in regard to the possibility of getting infected by the virus and required actions.C. Convince the community on the importance of quarantine arrangements in case of suspected relatives.D. Strengthen the culture of cleanliness of people at all times by using soups and other solvent materials. |

## **Section 3 – Progress review (1500 words max)**

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| **Brief narrative of your project key achievements** 1. Describe the key achievements of your COVID 19 interventions as per planned activities.
2. Highlight any achievements towards gender equality and inclusion.
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| **Indicative achievements.**1. **Community mobilization and sensitization.**

In collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) , local authorities DPI held meetings to launch the project through focus group discussion , these discussions included topics such as the project nature , targeted objectives and expected outcomes, in addition DPI provided the criteria of selecting the steering committees needed to be trained and what their rolls will be in the project implementation. During night times with mobile van moving within the resident areas with messages of COVID-19 by loudspeakers.**Activity 1 result.*** Through various meetings and focus group discussions, communities in targeted localities of Alradom and Bilel were made aware the project goals and their roles and responsibilities in the project implementation.
* 20 steering committees (10 Alradom and 10 Bilel) were formed to support project efforts to create awareness about COVID19 and its prevention.
1. **20,000 individuals reached with the COVID19 awareness messages.**

DPI with the technical Ministry of Health technical staff at state and locality level managed to raise awareness to approximately 20,000 women, men, youth and children on the effect and prevention of COVID19 in the targeted locations. A mobile van with loudspeakers was used to share COVID19 prevention messages. This was done to avoid public gathering. These awareness campaigns were carried out during the market days when a high number of people were expected. In addition, DPI distributed posters with information of COVID19 and its prevention to those visiting public areas. These posters were also placed in strategic areas to ensure that they could easily be seen by the community. **Activity 2 result.*** At least 20,000 community members were made aware of how COVID10 was transmitted and how transmission would be prevented in their communities.
* Due to these awareness creation initiatives, there was reported reduction in COVID19 cases in both Alradom and Bilel localites.
1. **20 steering committees established and active through media, telecommunication and spreading advocacies actively.**

20 steering committees (10 Alradom and 10 Bilel) were successfully established consisting of 10 individuals in each committee (with gender consideration and from different ethnic groups and age from different villages, these steering committees includes members from different actors of the communities such as health representatives, teachers, local authorities representatives, youths and women representatives including school children actors. All the actors were given a refreshment session on COVID-19 related topics and how to deliver messages to the communities. Each individual managed to reach 5 resident areas [100 resident areas covered in Bilel and Alradom] through conducting a tea focus group discussion on related topics of COVID-19 prevention techniques. The steering committee and DPI monitoring team reported that at-least 70% of households visited changed behaviour especially regarding hygiene and sanitation, drinking water chlorination, regular hygiene campaign.**Activity 3 result.*** DPI and Partners established 20 steering committees in Bilel and Alradom (10 in each). At least 70% of community members reported to have changed their behaviour due to the efforts of the Steering Committee members leading to improved hygiene in the community.
1. **18,000 individuals received prevention kits at household level.**

DPI in collaboration with the local authorities, steering committees distributed prevention kits / packages in Bilel and Alradom Localities (including people from surrounding villages ) women and youths were highly put under consideration) 9,000 individuals in each of the targeted locations. The distribution of kits included awareness on the usage and importance of the kits. The kits distributed included Masks, Soap, water chlorine, microphones and speakers for awareness, hygiene kits.**Activity 4 result.*** There was increased hygiene and sanitation after the distribution of COVID19 prevention kits including masks, soap and chlorine which were distributed to 18,000 individuals in the two localities of Alradom and Bilel. These kits made it easy for community members to practise the prevention/hygiene methods that were being taught by the steering committee members.
1. **90,000 individuals reached with Drama, publication campaigns, news, Radio and television Broadcast, media and Posters at household and public locations.**

The event was advertised through mobile announcement the 2 days before the Drama event, experienced Daram group was given a session on topics to replicate during the Drama, However the drama events were conducted live in markets fields and in addition it was recorded and shared in the state Television and Radio station and was publicized in order to cover largest number of people. DPI worked in following the Standard Operation Procedure [SoP] of COVID-19 spraying the area every after 30 minutes, distribution of masks to number of participants, giving at least 1 meter distance between and among participants according to the technical advice from the Ministry participants.**Activity 5 result**1. Drama group presentations as well as distribution of posters increased community awareness on COVID19 prevention leading to increased practise of hygiene and social distancing practises in the Community. This also contributed to the reduced number of cases in the Alradom and Bilel Communities. **Conduct at least 10 hygiene campaigns in the targeted locations.** DPI in collaboration with the established steering committees successfully demonstrated a hygiene campaign in the targeted locations, this was done through a technical performance with prevention kits utilized and hand washing soaps distributed. The areas covered were [Wadhajjam,Girba,SS Refugees camp,Alneelein,Alshaheed North and South, Alwadi,Altadamun,Almustashfa,Almujamma,Alhijra, ] in Alradom and Fasha , Almajlis,Altadamon, Daldum, Alwihda, Alneel, Bilel east and center zero IDP camp in Bilel The unifying messages across all communication channels was that hands were not 'truly' cleaned unless washed with soap. Areas couldn’t become clean unless cleaned by the owners however, the campaign reached 82% of the study population. Sixty-two per cent of the population knew the campaign methodologies, 44% were exposed to one channel and 36% to two or more. Overall, TV and radio had greater reach and impact on reported Hygiene campaigns than community events, while exposure to both a mass media channel and an event yielded the greatest effect, resulting in a 50% increase in reported hygiene campaigns practice and hand washing with soap after visiting the toilet or cleaning a child's bottom.

**Activity 6 result.*** Hygiene campaigns conducted in the two localities not only reduced the incidence of COVID19 infection but also the number of people getting diseases caused by poor sanitation such as diarrhoea (reports from SMoH indicate a reduction in diarrhoea cases to 40% and other water borne diseases to 34%).
* Increase of hand washing with soap to 55% at community and school level.
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**Section 4 – Inclusion (500 words max. for each section)**

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| **Inclusion of women,** Describe initiatives, achievements, and challenges in empowering women and in promoting their active participation in your project activities.Please provide specific examples. |
| During the period of project launching DPI emphasized on women roles and women involvement in the project being one of the project goal achievements, however DPI convinced the community leaders how important women are in the project achievement so they can send messages to their fellow women and children more than men, the project beneficiaries included 50% women and youths females at all stages, steering committees includes women at 50% , technical facilitators, beneficiaries and Drama event actors.  |

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| **Inclusion of youth,** Describe initiatives, achievements and challenges of including the youth (young men and young women) and in promoting their active participation in your project activities.Please provide specific examples. |
| Youths are one of the most ignored people among Darfur communities , However as DPI believes that youths being the most active members of the community the project achieves its goals with youths inclusion, DPI managed to convince the communities how important youths can be in achieving the project goals, However the Drama actors were youth male and female , awareness raisers are youth male and females and they demonstrated their rolls to the public successfully, at least 30% of the project implementation team were professional youths. |

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| **Inclusion of sedentary pastoralists and farmers** Describe initiatives, achievements and challenges in including pastoralists and farmers in project activities.Please provide specific examples. |
| Most of the steering committee members are previously from former and active CSOs. CBOs, however, DPI involved farmers and nomads who are members of existing CBRMs in the locations. This was done in order to foster peace among the community and avoid complains from the community, However the CBRMS members also have experience in interacting with communities in problem solving, message replication, distributions, and mobilization.  |

**Section 5 – Partnerships (700 words max.)**

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| **Description of Partnerships**, Describe any partnerships formed, including new ones built in the course of project implementation (MoH, donors, UN agencies, implementing agencies – CBOs, NGOs, etc.). Please specify:* Involvement of local community structures in implementing projects (including women’s CSOs).
* the impact that these partnerships had on achieving results,
* and problems encountered with partners during the implementation.
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| The implementation of the project DPI worked in close relationship with stakeholders and partners in order to strengthen the value of the project and later on measure qualitative and quantitative indicators through the project cycle from planning, project design and implementation.**Donors/ UNDP:** DCPSF is the financing agency of the project and during the design and review of the proposed intervention methodologies provided DPI with technical guidance of the project delivery nature and requirements.**Local communities:** the local communities were involved throughout the project cycle and their roles were clear such as selection of suitable days of intervention, location and assisting on community mobilization and selection of suitable persons to involve into the project based on selection criteria. The head of locality provided a speech where he appreciated the intervention of DPI and DCPSF into Alradom and Bilel, this project intervened at a right time **State and local Ministry of Health:** The Ministry Of Health was closely involved from the project design, planning and implementation**,** the roles of the SMoH was to technically provide guidance on the project implementation, provision of secondary technical staffs / facilitators for the message delivery, engagement on selection of best quality prevention kits for the distribution.**CBOs:** DPI formulated the Steering committees to be involved during the project intervention cycle, and the roles were to assist deliver messages to their own communities, mobilization, and sensitization and ensure their community behaviour changes at indicative measurement period. |

## **Section 6 – Challenges, lessons learned and innovative solutions (1000 words max.)**

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| 1. **Describe key challenges/gaps** (operational, administrative, programmatic and contextual, as well as challenges working towards gender equality, women empowerment, youth and pastoralists/farmers inclusion) to project implementation.
2. **Describe lessons learned** during your project and how solutions offered have turned challenges into opportunities or will minimize the damage.
3. Provide any **innovative solutions** to practical challenges in the field and **recommendations** for the attention of the DCPSF TS.
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| The operation challenge faced by DPI during the implementation of the project was internal movement in Alradom locality due to the heavy rain season. However, UNDP- aided DPI through provision of flight access in order to ensure achievement of the project. |

## **Section 7 – Success stories and communication products (max 700 words)**

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| From your achievements/results, **please highlight key success items that DCPSF can highlight in its public communication. These include;** success stories highlighting beneficiaries, photographs (in high resolution), videos, media/news story links related to your project. If available, women and youth success stories are encouraged in this section. (Items can be shared as attachments; your organisation will be credited for items shared). |
| The project was able to achieve its outcomes due to the awareness that was conducted and managed to cover a large number of beneficiaries from different surrounding locations. The radio messaging was able to reach South Sudanese refugees. . The COVID19 awareness campaigns also covered malaria and water borne disease prevention messages. These were included because the rainy season usually increased their incidence in the communities. **Head of locality giving thanks.** The head of locality *[****Mr Basher Mursal Hassaballah for Bilele and Mr Ahmed Abbakar Mohammed Karuni] Executive Directors ED speech*** thanked the project which was implemented during the period of difficulties such as rain, and lack of access to the locations that the locality is inaccessible but with hard work the project was implemented though challenges were faced. **Secondary examination.** The project was also launched and implemented with the period of Sudan secondary examinations which gave an opportunity also to cover the students. The students were officially invited to participate in all the events every after classes andone of the hygiene campaigns involved students. **Covering of unplanned beneficiaries.** The project also covered number of refugees from South Sudan and Central Africa refugees in Alradom locality**.** |