



World Food Programme South & East Darfur

Total Offices: 3 (Nyala area office, Gerida and Ed Daein field-offices)



Contextual Challenges

- South and East Darfur remains prone to recurring conflicts, disrupting distributions as well as the movement of staff and assets.
- In 2016, 60,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in East and South Darfur, fleeing West and Northern Bahr Al Ghazal due to food insecurity, lack of job opportunities and insecurity.
- WFP continues to seek unfettered access to Adila and Abu Karinka (East Darfur), Kalma camps and East Jebel Marra locality (South Darfur).

Programmatic Response

For IDPs:

- In 2017, WFP plans to distribute 21,000 mt of food commodities and over USD 20 million of cash-based transfers (CBTs) to 523,000 protracted medium/high-vulnerable IDPs or conflict-affected new arrivals through the general food distribution (GFD).
- WFP assists 102,000 individuals through GFD CBTs, dispersing USD 868,000 per month— among them, 75,000 individuals in Otash camp received GFD rations through the cash pilot since October 2016, and electric vouchers have been applied to 27,000 people in Dereige camp since March 2016. Another 267,000 vulnerable IDPs receive monthly in-kind assistance.
- To manage beneficiary data, SCOPE was introduced in Dereige and Otash camps, to collect biometric data for all verified vulnerable individuals.
- In 2016, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 23,000 new IDPs displaced from Jebel Marra areas to Kass, Otash, Mershing and El Wihda. To help medium-vulnerable IDPs become self-reliant, WFP plans to implement Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects for 38,000 IDP

participants and provide seasonal support to 138,000 IDPs during the lean season in 2017.

- WFP also implements school feeding for 131,000 primary school children and nutrition assistance for 31,000 IDP children and women in IDP camps under its safety net programme.

For Refugees:

- Since January 2016, Sudan has witness an influx of South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur, escaping hunger as opposed to insecurity. The new arrivals who identified mostly as Dinka from Northern Bahr el Ghazal State settled in Kario site, Ed Daein locality. The new arrivals identified food insecurity, high food prices and lack of income sources in South Sudan as the main drivers for displacements.
- Since the arrival of refugees in 2016, WFP has assisted some 50,000 unique South Sudanese refugees in Ed Daein, Bahr El Arab, Abu Jabra, El Ferdous and Beileil localities with 5,777 mt of GFD and 10 mt of nutrition assistance for the prevention of acute malnutrition.

For Residents:

- WFP implements its school feeding programme for 54,000 primary school students in food insecure localities with issues of low school enrolment and high number of returned IDPs, while building the capacities of the State Ministry of Education for the project hand-over gradually starting in 2018.
- Where the chronic food insecurity and malnutrition are reported to be alarming, WFP assists 45,000 children and women with its nutrition programme.
- In 2017, the Area Office also plans to assist 12,000 beneficiaries through Connecting Farmers to Markets projects. WFP will synergize the programmes addressing food security, education, nutrition and livelihoods in host communities through the life-cycled approach.

Monitoring & Evaluation

- Monitoring Assistants in Nyala, Gereida or Ed Daein conduct process monitoring dealing with 'how' WFP delivers its assistance and outcome monitoring to measure medium-term results that are generated within the life-cycle of a project by some combination of achieved outputs.
- To increase the coverage and the timeliness of the monitoring activities, WFP started piloting third party monitoring in 2016. WFP conducted a Cash Pilot Baseline Survey in October 2016 and plans to conduct the Impact Study until March 2017.

Logistics

- Warehouse capacities – Nyala: 27,850mt, Ed Daein: 5,000mt, Gereida: 6,000mt, Kass: 2,250mt
- The Area Office Fleet: 25 trucks and 9 trailers.
- The pipeline tool for the South and East Darfur Area Office brings the benefits of (i) greater visibility of pipeline planning, (ii) increased transparency and accountability of the need calculation, (iii) balance between the supply and demand sides, and (iv) facilitation of resource transfer provision. The real-time operations have been tracked on the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS).

Security

- The security context in South & East Darfur continues to hamper operational reach, efficiency and effectiveness. A security environment leading to movement restrictions has hampered the logistic supply chain. In addition, bureaucratic procedures often prevent missions from departing as planned and therefore leads to disruptions and delays in distributions.

In 2017, the WFP Nyala Area Office plans to provide assistance to some 1.1 million people through the following interventions:

- **General Food Distribution (GFD):** to 566,000 individuals, of whom 50,000 will be South Sudanese refugees and 101,000 shall receive CBT.
- **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA):** to 176,000 individuals, mainly medium-vulnerable IDPs who have graduated from GFD, through activities including food for training, food for work and Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE).
- **School Feeding:** to 197,000 primary school children through nutritious daily school meals.
- **Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP):** to 86,000 children-under-five and pregnant/lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.
- **Food-based Prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (FBPMAM):** to 73,000 pregnant and lactating women and children under two to prevent MAM.
- **Home Fortification:** to 34,000 children-under-five along with social and behaviour change communication training.