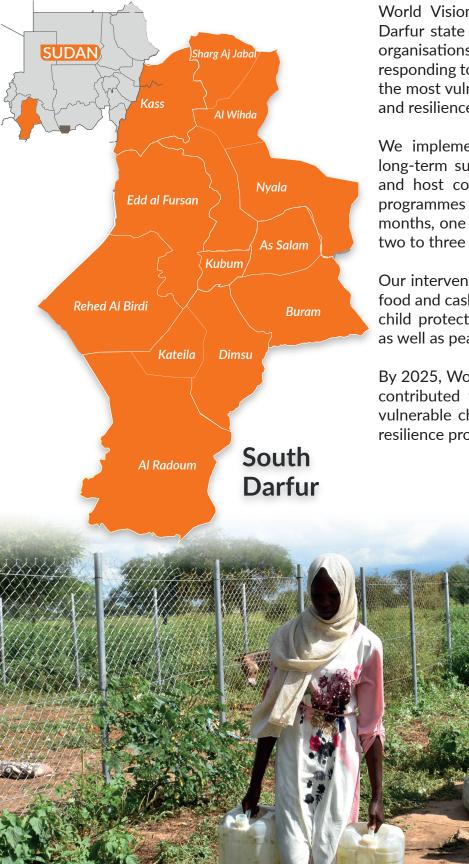


Overview of South Darfur State Programme

Where We Work



Background

World Vision Sudan started operations in South Darfur state in 2004. Along with other like-minded organisations in South Darfur, World Vision is responding to the short-term and long-term needs of the most vulnerable children through relief, recovery and resilience projects.

We implement multiple types of short-term and long-term support to internally displaced, refugees and host communities, as well as returnees. Our programmes range from short-term projects of six months, one year, to multi-year projects of between two to three years.

Our interventions range from livelihoods assistance, food and cash assistance, clean water and sanitation, child protection, youth and women empowerment, as well as peace building.

By 2025, World Vision Sudan hopes to have directly contributed to the well-being of over one million vulnerable children through both humanitarian and resilience programmes.

OVERVIEW OF IMPACT IN 2022



960,000

people provided with health and nutrition support

3.000

metric tonnes of food commodities distributed



S \$ 12.5 M cash transferred

*figures rounded off

101,000 children provided with

US \$ 460,000

spent on child

protection and

education programmes



31.000

people supported through WASH interventions



248.000 people supported with cash assisstance

Sector overview

Food and cash-based assistance

Our interventions mainly focus on:

- Emergency food assistance for the most vulnerable households
- Cash assistance for vulnerable households
- School feeding programme •
- Food for Assets and productive safety nets to enhance community assets

Health and Nutrition

Our interventions mainly focus on:

- Management of health facilities delivering minimum primary healthcare services
- Rehabilitation of primary healthcare facilities
- Supporting the staffing of health facilities with essential medical and non-medical staff
- Provision of nutrition supplies and essential medication
- Active case finding of malnutrition and referrals to health facility
- Health facility therapeutic care and management of malnutrition cases

Protection

Our interventions mainly focus on:

- School feeding programme targeting the most vulnerable children
- School fees for the most vulnerable refugee children enrolled in basic public schools
- Mobilising and engaging faith leaders in disseminating • child protection messages
- Construction and equipping of community centers and • **Child Friendly Spaces**
- Establishment of feedback handling mechanisms to • record and respond to safeguarding complaints
- Community awareness campaigns and sensitisation on protection and safeguarding



Food Security and Livelihoods

Our interventions mainly focus on:

- Providing agricultural support including certified seeds for smallholder farmers and construction of water infrastructure
- Providing agricultural training and extension services
- Supporting people with income generation start-up kits and financial literacy
- Natural resource management including promotion of climate smart agriculture

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Our interventions mainly focus on:

- Supply of potable and safe drinking water for communities, including schools and health facilities
- Water treatment tablets to improve water quality where access to clean water is a challenge
- Construction of latrines and handwashing facilities in schools and health facilities
- Community hygiene education and promotion
- Establishment and training of committees on use, . maintenance and management of WASH facilities

Civil society capacity building

Our interventions mainly focus on:

Improving self-reliance and sustainability of local organizations on the front lines of providing humanitarian assistance through organizational capacity strengthening

Cash Assistance Gives Beneficiaries Flexibility and Dignity of Choice

World Vision Sudan is World Food Programme's largest partner in South Darfur, providing food and cash-based assistance to vulnerable internally displaced people, refugees, returnees and host populations. This is done through different approaches including: distribution of assorted food items, cash and voucher transfers, productive safety nets, as well as school feeding for vulnerable children.

For a majority of people, cash assistance gives them the flexibility to choose what to buy according to their household needs. 35-year-old Makka, a mother of six, is one of more than 80,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in Otash camp, since 2007. "When I first arrived here, we used to receive selected foodstuff. Later, we started receiving food vouchers, that we would redeem for selected foodstuff at the distribution centres," she states.

Since October 2016, Makka is one of tens of thousands of IDPs who started receiving assistance in the form of cash, instead of food, which they then use to purchase food and non-food items of their choice.

"Receiving cash enables me to decide what food I want to buy and prepare for my family. Besides that, I have a variety of options," Makka says. The cash enables Makka to buy food to last her family for at least two weeks. She admits that the cash is not enough to cover all household food needs, but acknowledges that it is better than nothing at all.

She also notes that the cash is a better option than food assistance where people are only limited to four items- sorghum, lentils, salt and vegetable oil.

"With food assistance, we had to eat asida (porridge made of maize or sorghum) almost every day. Now, I have the option of serving my children rice, lentils or pasta." Also, with the cash it's possible for her to meet other pressing family needs such as school fees and health costs, if at the end of the day she is left with some money.

Each targeted household is issued with a WFP electronic card. The card is presented to the bank agents where benefeciaries redeem the cash and are issued with a receipt. The cash entitlement is adjusted every month to cater for increases in the prices of goods. This is usually done after conducting a market price survey.

"Beneficiaries can buy whatever is affordable with the cash," states Brian Mashingaidze-World Vision Sudan Food Assistance Manager. "More beneficiaries expressed the desire to see the items in the food basket increased to allow them to have a more diversified food basket," he adds.

"Therefore, cash assistance is motivated by the desire to ensure that beneficiaries had the dignity of choice, according to their household needs."



COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Our goal is to ensure that we are harnessing the relationships and partnerships we have established to achieve greater impact for children and their communities. Some of these are the faith leaders and volunteers who we have partnered with closely to address challenges in areas we operate in. For example, we have an active network of volunteers we work with to conduct active case finding and mass screening for malnutrition in the community and referral to health facilities. For our food distributions, we engage our community resource persons and leaders who are also part of our food distribution committees.

We are continuously engaging with our various local NGO partners in the state on planning and designing of projects, and implementation of our day-to-day activities across the different sectors. This ranges from facilitating community mobilisation and disseminating messages to communities about the programmes being implemented, conducting trainings and monitoring of field activities.

World Vision Sudan closely coordinates with the state government and line ministries including the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, and local government including the Department of Animal Resources, Water Corporation, Agriculture Research Centre, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC).

