

# NFI COMMON PIPELINE

## FIELD SURVEY ON RATIONALIZATION OF AID TO URBAN CAMPS

### Summary and Conclusions

- Implementing partners assessed existing coping mechanisms as unable to support further reductions in NFI&ES replenishment items. The reduction of general food distributions, insufficient livelihood and job opportunities have strained coping mechanisms in urban camps. The assessment also indicates that coping mechanisms in Category A camps are not uniform across Darfur. In particular, coping mechanisms in North Darfur Category A camps are at a very low level.
- While current caps were generally found to be in line with the needs of the Category A camps a few implementing partners reported that they were supplementing NFI Common Pipeline seasonal distributions with the distribution of additional NFI&ES items in the Category A camps.
- If funding shortfalls dictate further reductions both Partners and Field Offices recommend setting a deadline after which replenishments cease to be provided, and gradually reduce replenishments until that time. This would provide a transitional period to ensure a gap in the necessary assistance does not occur. Beneficiaries who have received assistance for long periods of time should be given sufficient time to adapt to the change.
- Both WFP-LCU Field Offices and Partners surveyed regard cooperation with various stakeholders in the affected areas as a vital component to implementing reductions in aid. Before, and during, the reduction of replenishments WFP-LCU would assist Partners in community sensitization and provide support for any change in policy.

### Objective and Methodology

One-on-one interviews with Implementing Partner organizations, and OCHA were conducted in the three states by Field Offices. Partners surveyed included Plan Sudan, SRCS, Muslim Aid UK, PODR, NCA, RDN, CIS, IIRO and Islamic Relief. Independent assessments were also produced by Field Offices.

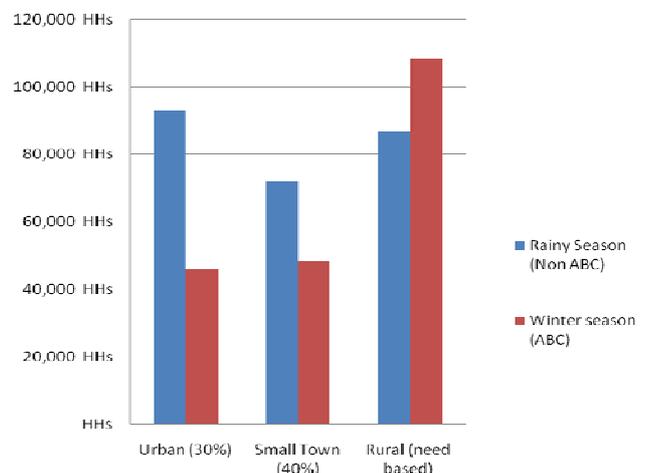
### Background

*The objective of the 'ABC' distribution categories and caps is to reduce aid dependency in locations where other coping mechanisms exist while diverting limited stocks to more remote rural sites where IDP needs for replenishment items are the greatest.* The ABC criteria implemented for the 2010 winter season replenishment distributions was recommended by the Advisory Panel in response to limited stock and field level observations by WFP-LCU Field Offices. This report was requested by the Advisory Panel to evaluate the appropriateness of further reductions in the distribution caps for Category A camps.

The implementation of the ABC distribution criteria for the winter season distribution led to a drop of 40,000 households from the rainy season distributions (see graph below for comparison). Replenishments to urban and town camps decreased by 50% and 33% respectively while replenishments to rural locations increased by 25%. In total, households in rural camps constituted over 53% of the entire winter season replenishment caseload.

NFI CP 'ABC' Distribution Categories and Caps		
Cat A	IDP camps around state capitols or major towns. In the absence of extenuating circumstances, NFI CP will cap distributions at of the total camp population.	30%
Cat B	IDP camps around smaller outlying towns. In the absence of extenuating circumstances, NFI CP will cap distributions at of the total camp population.	40%
Cat C	Rural locations with poor coping mechanism will be served according to the needs assessment conducted.	-

**Comparison: 2010 Rainy vs Winter (ABC)**



## Key Findings

### Survey of Implementing Partners and UN Agencies

#### Assessment of current replenishment caps for Category A camps:

- All Partners emphasized that seasonal replenishments continue to fill a crucial humanitarian life saving function.
- A majority of Partners interviewed reported no significant negative impact due to the implementation of the distribution caps for the winter season replenishments. However, Partners in some locations noted that replenishments under the 30 percent cap were insufficient to cover the assessed needs.
- Partners noted that in many locations there was considerable resistance to the change in policy encountered during sensitization.

#### Additional reductions in replenishments to Category A camps:

- Partners reported only isolated instances of replenishment items appearing on the local market after distributions. In particular, it was noted by Partners and OCHA that IDPs selling replenishment items may do so to fulfil other more pressing needs. As such, using market surveys as a proxy to judge appropriateness of current levels of aid delivery is insufficient.
- Several Partners judged current coping mechanisms and income generation opportunities to be at an insufficient level in many areas to support the IDPs in the absence of seasonal distributions. Some Partners noted that in certain camps (e.g. Mosei) IDPs are facing additional difficulties in coping due to the reduction of food aid by WFP.
- Partners recommended further reductions for Category A camps should be done gradually so as to allow enough time for early recovery activities to fill the gap and links to livelihood projects be identified and implemented. Gradual reductions should start with discontinuing the distributions of items that may have a life-span of longer than one year (e.g. jerrycans and blankets). It was emphasized that these recommendations are in the context of funding shortfalls only. Furthermore OCHA-WD noted that extremely vulnerable people would be put at risk due exposure to elements if aid is cut abruptly.
- To support any further reductions, Partners recommended extensive sensitization campaigns, including as many stakeholders as possible, should be carried out before reducing replenishments further.
- Several Partners and agencies interviewed emphasized that dissatisfaction created by additional reductions or cutoff in NFI&ES seasonal replenishments for Category A camps could impact other programmes in those camps.

### Inputs from WFP-LCU Field Offices

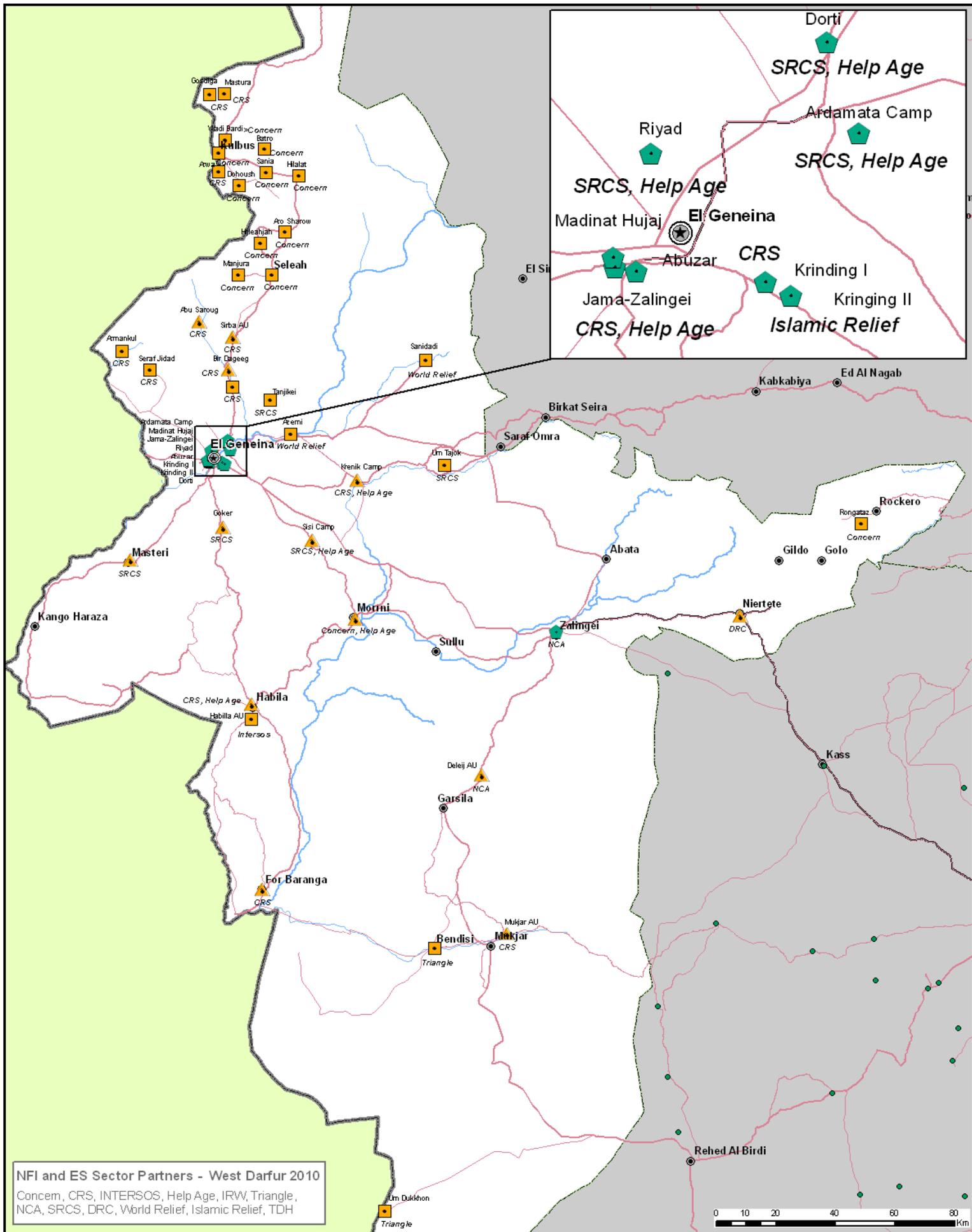
#### Assessment of current replenishment caps for Category A camps:

- WFP-LCU Field Offices reported that overall the 'ABC' distribution caps have been successful in reorienting levels of aid to rural areas and consider the current cap appropriate, but advise that further reductions should be gradual. The North Darfur (ND) Field Office noted that coping mechanisms in Category A camps are at very low level at this time this was further supported by inputs from OCHA on the lack of livelihood alternatives and insufficient job opportunities. Based on the current circumstances the ND Field Office suggests sustaining the current level of support.
- Field Offices report replenishment items consistently appearing on the local markets after seasonal distributions. Sheikhs and community leaders confirm that IDPs are selling items in the markets. In addition, Field Offices reported instances of beneficiaries living in towns but receiving aid because they are registered in the camps.
- A major problem highlighted is the reliance on Sheikhs and community leaders to develop the lists of beneficiaries. This introduces distortions in the beneficiary lists. However, it is not possible to determine whether this does or does not inflate the beneficiary numbers, or by what percentage the aid is misdirected to those not actually in need. Partners in many cases lack funding for comprehensive verification. Increased funding for Sector Partners could improve the quality of lists and verification and furthermore ensure the targeted beneficiaries are being served.

#### Additional reductions of replenishments to Category A camps:

- Overall, Field Offices advise that additional reductions of 5-10 percent are possible without severely impacting those in need if done gradually.
- Initial indications from the WFP and IOM led re-verification exercise suggest a 10-15 percent reduction in the assumed camp population size. This in turn would decrease the numbers of households currently receiving replenishments.

- Instances of misdirected distributions can be avoided by using beneficiary lists compiled directly by the implementing Partners. As mentioned earlier beneficiary lists in many locations are developed by Sheikhs and community leaders and later verified by implementing Partners. The underlining idea is that Sheikhs and community leaders should assist in guiding verification teams but not produce the actual beneficiary lists. This would require the amendment of the NFI Request Form (requiring endorsement from the Advisory Panel) to include additional details about the methodology used for assessments by implementing Partners and the role of Sheikhs and community leaders clearly specified. However, it should be noted that such an approach would require the NFI Common Pipeline to reject requests by Partners where Sheikhs refuse to allow Partners to do independent assessments. Another consideration is that many Sector Partners do not have adequate funding for comprehensive verification.
- Post distribution assessments by the North Darfur Field Office reveal several instances of households splitting up during assessments in order to receive additional items. As such, the NFI Common Pipeline Guiding principals should be amended to mandate re-verification of households with significantly less than six persons per household.
- Camps to which replenishments are significantly reduced may require assessments and distributions to the most vulnerable persons in those camps in order to ensure that this beneficiary category is served. Identification of these beneficiaries would require an Inter Agency assessment including organizations with protection experience.



### Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter Western Darfur Partners - 2010

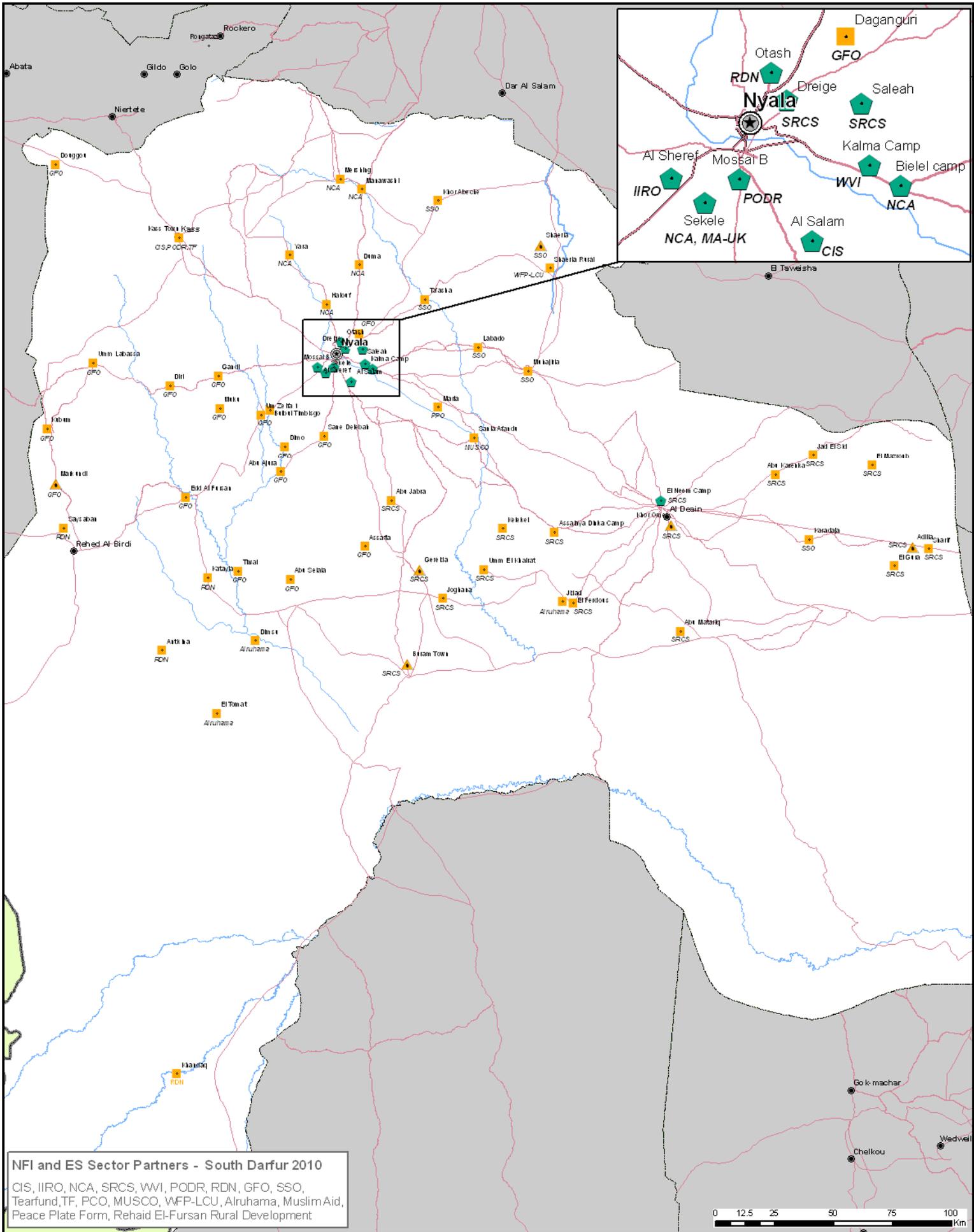
NFI Served Locations	Road Network	Settlements	Admin boundaries/hydrology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green;">■</span> Category A- Urban Camps</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">▲</span> Category B - Urban / Semi-Urban Camps</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Category C - Rural Location</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid black; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> Paved</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid red; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> Primary</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid pink; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> Secondary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> State Capital</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Secondary Town</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid gray; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> International Boundary</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid green; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> State Boundary</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed gray; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> Locality Boundary</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid blue; width: 20px; display: inline-block;"></span> River</li> </ul>

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**NFI and ES Sector Partners - South Darfur 2010**  
 CIS, IIRO, NCA, SRCS, WVI, PODR, RDN, GFO, SSO, Tearfund, TF, PCO, MUSCO, WFP-LCU, Alruhama, Muslim Aid, Peace Plate Form, Rehad El-Fursan Rural Development

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**Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter Southern Darfur Partners - 2010**



- NFI Served Locations**
- Category A- Urban Camps
  - Category B - Semi-urban Camps
  - Category C - Rural Camps/Locations

- Road Network**
- Paved
  - Primary
  - Secondary

- Settlements**
- Primary Town
  - Secondary Town

- Admin boundaries/hydrology**
- International Boundary
  - State Boundary
  - Locality Boundary
  - River

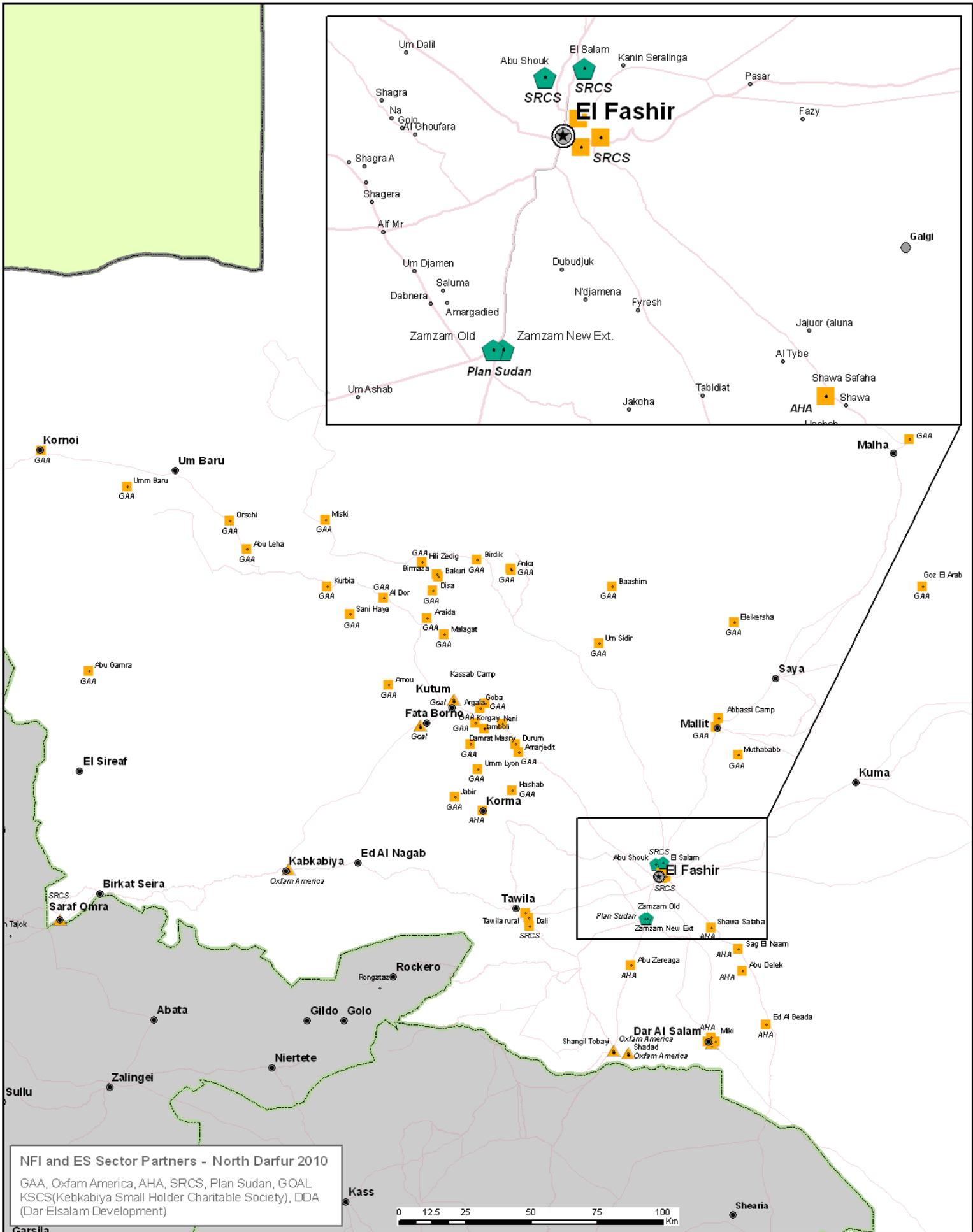
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**Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter  
 Northern Darfur Partners - 2010**

NFI Served Locations	Road Network	Settlements	Admin boundaries/hydrology
Category A- Urban Camps	Paved	State Capital	International Boundary
Category B- Semi-urban Camps	Primary	Secondary Town	State Boundary
Category C- Rural Camps/Locations	Secondary		Locality Boundary
			Rivers



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