



**SUDAN
SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

Sudan Shelter and NFI Cluster National Meeting

24 February 2025

AGENDA



Review of Previous Meeting Action Points

National Cluster Updates

Situation Updates

Rapid Need Assessments in Darfur—Solidarity International

Success and Challenges for Shelter and NFI Programmes—ADRA

Immediate and long-term impact of USAID stop-work order

AOB

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS MEETING ACTION POINTS

No.	Action Point	Status
1	Partners to complete the USAID stop-work order impact survey to support advocacy efforts.	Done
2	Finalize the mapping of sub-national coordination gaps.	Ongoing
3	Identify options to Improve reporting of the cluster funding status.	Ongoing
4	Further discuss options to roll-out the CCPM.	Ongoing

NATIONAL CLUSTER UPDATES

- Joint launch of the Sudan HNRP and RRP in Geneva
- SHF state consultation meetings framing an SHF allocation
- Guidance note on engagement on principled return & specific note on humanitarian interventions on return areas
- Intersectoral Rapid Needs Assessment Tool
- Madani and Khartoum response plan
- Cluster Funding Status

NATIONAL CLUSTER UPDATES - Funding Status



US\$243.1M

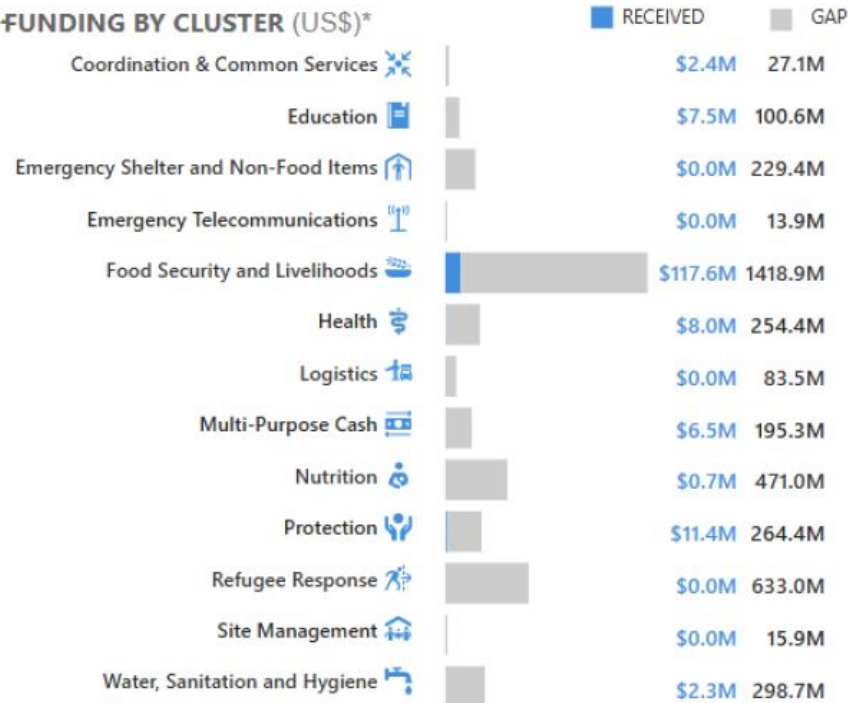
HRP FUNDING RECEIVED
As of 16 February 2025

US\$4.16bn
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

US\$243.1M
FUNDING RECEIVED

94.2%
FUNDING GAP

HRP FUNDING BY CLUSTER (US\$)*



*The overall funding includes \$63.6M to Multi-cluster and \$23.1M to clusters not specified

Shelter and NFI
Cluster - Jan 2025
Target: 2.2M
Reached: 50.3k

US\$245.1M

TOTAL FUNDING RECEIVED FOR SUDAN IN 2025
As of 16 February 2025



The total funding received represents the overall humanitarian funding linked to the requirements of the response/plan; the HRP funding is the subset of overall funding to Sudan

FUNDING RECEIVED BY TOP 10 DONORS (US\$)

	United States of America	125.3M
	Germany	27.6M
	European Commission	23.7M
	Netherlands	10.3M
	United Arab Emirates	9.0M
	Ireland	5.9M
	Norway	4.3M
	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	3.7M
	Austria	2.7M
	Switzerland	2.5M

SITUATION UPDATES (RIVER NILE STATE)

Key Needs/Highlights

- The inter-sector assessment led by OCHA to Shandi from 4 to 6 February 2025 highlighted that there is more than 6615 HHs, (33,075 individuals) reported are in dire need for shelter and NFI assistance.
- Around 209,386 IDP HHs (1,046,929 individuals) in RNS according to the IOM DTM while Shelter and NFI assistance resources are enough for only 8% leaving huge gaps,
- IDPs return movement from RNS to the areas of their origin in Sinar, El Jazeera and Khartoum state is reported by MOSW. Those organized return by MOSW reached 7505 ind.

Response

- UNHCR through ADD has started solar lamps distribution for 4500 pcs in RNS state.
- SCI has completed NFIs distribution for 1300 HHs in Shandi plus HKs.
- IOM has ongoing NFIs distribution plan for 6000 HHs in Atbara 1500 HHs, Shandi 2500 HHs and Abu Hamad 2000 HHs.

Challenges

- The need of the IDPs is greater than the Shelter and NFI cluster current resources.
- IDPs return movement disrupted planned NFIs distributions.

SITUATION UPDATES (KASSALA STATE)

Highlights

- On 16th Feb 2025, UNHCR organised a workshop on Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR) on 2024 operations in Kassala for all stakeholders. Shelter and NFI cluster presented 2024 achievements, challenges and way forward. The Cluster seen to be among those with the best performance in 2024 for responding to emergencies.
- Shelter and NFIs interventions have been targeting IDPs in camps. In the 20th Feb 2025 meeting, Cluster members agreed to conduct assessments to reach IDPs in host community.
- In Kassala, significant IDP returns to areas declared safe by the govt in Al Jazeera and Sennar are observed. Cluster members reflected on the best way to proceed with Shelter and NFI assistance (in displacement and in return areas).

Response

- UNHCR distributes NFIs to **239 HHs** on 20th Feb 2025.
- IOM is distributing **3,500** NFIs kits through its 4 partners.

Challenges

- Attendance in the Cluster meetings is not yet satisfactory. We appealed to all actors in the State to join the cluster coordination forum.
- Funding constraints and SDG depreciation affect operations.

SITUATION UPDATES (BLUE NILE AND SENNAR STATES)

Key Needs/Highlights

- CVRD in BN reported that more than 8000 HHs cross back to Sudan from Ethiopia through kurmuk locality.
- IOM reported 55,466 INDs return of to Sennar following SAF recapture the state.
- OCHA shared HAC updated IDPs figures disaggregated by site for BN - People from Tadamon locality continue flow in Damazine.

Response

- UNHCR and ADD will distribute partial NFI kits to 1000 IDP HHs from Tadamon in Agriculture research and Agadi road sites.
- AORD finished registration to distribute 1000 local shelter materials and 1000 NFI kits to IDP in Industrial area, Agadi road and

Challenges

- Lack of contingency stock on hand in both BN and Sennar.

SITUATION UPDATES (NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST KORDOFAN STATES)

Key Needs/Highlights

- OCHA mentioned that the population movement in Greater Kordofan states continues to increase since the crisis erupted. As 2025 the figures were approximately increased by 47,837 displaced individuals in Kordofan. However, the current number has risen to around 579,618.
- South Kordofan State (SKS): Total IDPs: 215,984 individuals. The situation in South Kordofan remains challenging, with ongoing conflict leading to displacement.
- North Kordofan State (NKS): Total IDPs: 158,452 individuals. Armed clashes have renewed in El Obeid town, the capital of North Kordofan State, contributing to the displacement.
- West Kordofan State (WKS): Total IDPs: 205,182 individuals. The conflict continues to impact the region, necessitating humanitarian assistance.
- Additionally, there are IDPs in the area controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), totaling approximately 723,000 individuals. The situation in Kordofan states has resulted in significant gaps in assistance, particularly related to shelters and non-food items (NFIs) .

Response

- UNHCR through IAS has Implementation of MPCA in NKS Shiekan targeting 3946 HHs. the registration completed and the distribution started, each HHs will be received \$75 equivalent to SDG.
- UNHCR through IAS has Implementation of MPCA in SKS Shiekan targeting 1296 HHs. the registration ongoing once completed the distribution will be started, each HHs will be received \$75 equivalent to SDG.

Challenges

- The humanitarian situation is alarming, and immediate NFIs material assistance and support are needed. Challenges related to access hinder regular activities by humanitarian agencies in Greater Kordofan and other areas of Sudan due to security issues and movement challenges.

SITUATION UPDATES (NORTH DARFUR STATE)

Key Needs/Highlights

- Considered among the most affected state with worst affected areas include El Fasher town, Zam Zam, Abu Shouk and Zam Zam IDPs camp

Response

- Shelter and NFI Cluster managed to hold the Cluster coordination meetings and coordinate with the Cluster partners in terms of dissemination information.
- Around 16,146 HH have been assisted through NFI and emergency shelters
- Cluster allocated \$300,000 for Mellit and \$ 400,000 for Tawila under SHF state consultation meetings last week.

Challenges

- Artillery shelling, Air strikes, drones attack, phone and internet connectivity, Access issues, and obstacles to access to affected populations
- Continued violence and repeated targeting of IDPs in Zam Zam camp and surrounding villages in regular basis

SITUATION UPDATES (WEST AND CENTRAL DARFUR STATES)

Key Needs/Highlights

- Arrival of Approx 5,000 new IDPs in Umdukhun, mainly displaced from South and North Darfur.
- DRC completed Needs assessment and registration in Deba Naira camp to support 1,222 HHs.
- USD 110,000 SHF Allocation , Cash for NFIs in Habila - West darfur.

Response

- UNHCR through SORR completed distribution of 1000 full NFI Kits to IDPs in Rongataz CD.
- UNHCR through DRC successfully distributed 1,269 Full NFI Kits to Newly displaced and vulnerable HHs in Nertity West JabalMarra in CD.
- .UNHCR in partnership with SORR completed distribution of 1,500 plastic sheets in Krenek in WD and 1,500 plastic sheet in Rokero in North Jabal Marra in CD.

Challenges

- New NGO registration procedures imposed by SARHO impacting partners implementation.
- Partners in W&CD continue to raise concerns about the shortage of cash in West and Central Darfur states, which is impeding smooth implementation of planned activities..
- Lack of resources to address the pressing SNFI needs in W&CD.

SITUATION UPDATES (SOUTH DARFUR STATE)

Key Needs/Highlights

- access remains an issue affecting humanitarian response.

Response

- 1,000 NFI kits arrived in Nyala and will be distributed in Gereda gathering sites.



SI ERM RNA FINDINGS

Presentation of Rapid Needs Assessment findings in North and Central Darfur

February 2025



SUMMARY

- 1. RNA Tawila – November 2024**
- 2. RNA Saraf Omra – December 2024**
- 3. RNA Golo – January 2025**
- 4. ERM process**

Rapid Need Assessments in Darfur—Solidarity International

KEY FINDINGS FROM TAWILA ASSESSMENT – NOVEMBER 2024

- **Location:** Tawila locality, North Darfur:
 - Gathering Sites (GS): Abu Digana, Um Almuneneem.
 - Camps: Rwanda A&B and its transition center, Borgo, Argo, Daba Naira, Dali.
- **Trigger of the ERM alert:** Population movement.
- **Immediate needs Identified:** WASH, Shelter NFI, FSL, Protection, Health and Nutrition.
- **Shelter/NFI specific needs:**
 - Shelter situation is critical for all households, with newly arrived populations = most vulnerable.
 - Many settle in damaged houses or outdoors, facing increased risks as winter approaches (November 2024).
 - Severe shortage of shelter NFIs due to ongoing displacements and a high demand for winter-related NFIs.
- **Affected Population:**
 - 50-100 households from El Fasher arrive in Tawila each Friday – designated day for safe passage.
 - 17,097 displaced HH currently reside in Tawila (IOM).
- **Programmatic recommendations:**
 - Multisectoral intervention to assist the most recently arrived IDPs in Tawila, covering GS and IDP camps.

- **Consortium multisectoral intervention ongoing:**
 - **443 HH reached with Emergency Shelter Kits and 96 HH with Kitchen sets.**
 - Food assistance through voucher for 918 HH.
 - WASH: provision of water supply, latrine construction/rehabilitation, hygiene promotion and hygiene kits (443 HHs reached with HK).
- **Remaining gaps in S/NFIs:**
 - Second line assistance to complement / complete the ERM intervention.
 - Distribution of shelter material and NFI to IDPs and host communities.
 - Coordination among partners to avoid duplication and ensure repartition of camp / GS for more efficient assistance.
 - Support from IOM pipeline to access complete kits – possibility to use then as pre-positioning to answer ongoing conflict and population movement needs.

Rapid Need Assessments in Darfur—Solidarity International

KEY FINDINGS FROM SARAF OMRA ASSESSMENT

- **Location:** Saraf Omra, North Darfur
- **Date:** 22 – 23 December 2024
- **Trigger of the ERM alert:** conflict, population movement
- **Immediate Needs Identified:** WASH, Shelter NFI, FSL, Protection, Health and Nutrition.

- **Shelter/NFI specific needs:**
 - Shelter Types: Mix of brick with zinc sheets or local materials (grass, millet stalks, mud, etc.).
 - Living Conditions: In schools, each family shares one room.
 - Needs: ~40% of shelters made of local materials require rehabilitation due to deterioration and leaks.

- **Affected Population:** 114,016 individuals

- **Programmatic recommendations:**
 - WASH, SNFI, Food security, Protection, Health and Nutrition.

- **Consortium WASH, SNFI intervention starting on February, 23**
 - Intervention for the newly arrived IDPs in 5 gathering sites.
 - Distribution of 300 IOM SNFI kits, with kitchen sets.
 - Distribution of 300 hygiene kits
 - WASH: latrine rehabilitation/construction; Desludging; Water point rehabilitation/repair.

- **Remaining gaps in S/NFIs:**
 - Second line assistance to complement/complete the ERM intervention.
 - Find more permanent shelter solution for all the HH who are not intended to leave Saraf Omra.
 - *More precise gaps can be communicated in the coming weeks, as the updated situation will be shared once the team is back in the field.*

Rapid Need Assessments in Darfur—Solidarity International

KEY FINDINGS FROM GOLO ASSESSMENT

- **Location:** Golo and Nertiti, Jebel Marrah locality
- **Dates:** 6 – 7 January 2025
- **Trigger for ERM alert:** conflict, population movement

- **Immediate Needs Identified:** WASH, Shelter NFI, FSL, Protection, Health and Nutrition

- **Shelter/NFI specific needs:**
 - Appropriate shelter solution to IDPs residing in 28 different GS across Golo.
 - Dire situation observed in particular in Dabanaira camp, where people live in makeshift shelter made from local materials.
 - All newly arriving IDPs are living in the open air as the GS are full.

- **Affected Population:** 119,304 individuals

- **Programmatic recommendations:** WASH, Shelter SNFI, Food security, Protection, Health and Nutrition. Specific emphasis on protection and health needs.

- **Consortium WASH, SNFI intervention realized, Food assistance ongoing via ERRs:**
 - Distribution of 900 SNFI IOM kits, Distribution of 900 Hygiene Kits
 - Second line suggested: Protection, Health, SNFI distributions to (continuously) newly arrived IDPs, Food assistance to newly arrived IDPs and host communities (HC).

- **Remaining GAPS in S/NFIs:**
 - Appropriate transit centers/ GS for newly arrived.
 - Appropriate shelter and NFI solution, especially for newly arrived IDPs.
 - Second line assistance to complement/ complete the ERM intervention.
 - Support camps and HC hosting large numbers of IDPs, stretching on their resources.
 - Support from IOM Pipeline to access complete kits – possibility to use them as pre-positioning to response to ongoing conflict and population movement needs.
 - Coordination among partners to avoid duplication and ensure repartition of camps/GS for more efficient assistance.

Rapid Need Assessments in Darfur—Solidarity International

ERM – SECOND LINE RESPONSE AND SUPPORT

How to support the ERM?

By sending alerts to the Consortium via the dedicated email address for ERM triggers:

- *Newly accessible affected areas, displacement/unplanned return, rapid onset natural disaster, high crude mortality rate, armed conflict without displacement, disease outbreak, emergency malnutrition rate...*
- !!\ With no other N/INGO responding.

By coordinating with the ERM Consortium before and during deployment

- Provide information to triangulate the alert and about the area + accommodation near the deployment locations / support with access

By ensuring a complementary response instead or after the ERM deployment

Coordinate for the second line response

CONTACT FOR THE RECEPTION OF ECHO ERM ALERTS:

alert.erm@solidarites-sudan.org

ALERT INFORMATIONS TO BE SHARED:

- Date of alert
- Type of alert (triggers) and description
- Alert information source type and name
- Location
- Estimated affected population
- Affected sectors and humanitarian needs + severity level if possible



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

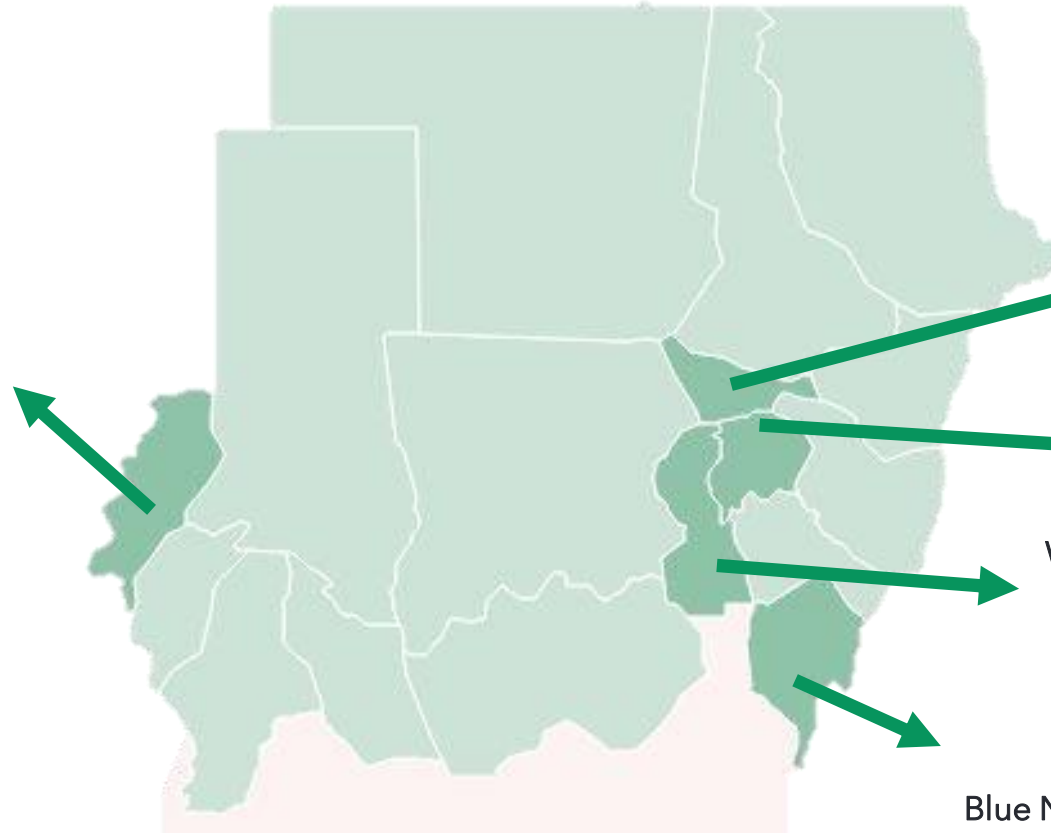


SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES FOR
SHELTER/NFI RESPONSES
IN SUDAN

Success and Challenges for Shelter and NFI Programmes in Sudan—ADRA

AREAS OF IMPLEMENTATION

West Darfur ADRA
had in 2024-2025
Responded with
NFI distributions
in Elgenina and
Kerenik to 1400
hh through
DANIDA funding



Khartoum: ADRA plans
on working with UNHCR
on Shelter responses
through ERRS.

El-Gezira: Plans on
distributions for 2025
through IHA funding.

White Nile ADRA had in
2024-2025 over 9800
Refugee and IDP
populations through
SHF and UNHCR

Blue Nile ADRA
had in 2024-2025
Responded with
NFI distributions
with BHA.



MODALITIES



Direct distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and shelter materials is conducted by delivering these essential goods directly to beneficiaries via designated distribution points, such as community centers, camps, or beneficiary-selected locations. This approach is executed in close coordination with community leadership and trusted local partners to ensure transparency and accountability throughout the process.

Beneficiary selection follows established protocols that involve community consultations and partnerships with relevant stakeholders to accurately target the most vulnerable populations. In White Nile, for instance, ADRA has collaborated with UNHCR to efficiently distribute shelter and essential NFI items to both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), thereby reinforcing protection and stability in the affected communities. This streamlined, community-engaged distribution strategy ensures that aid reaches those most in need while maintaining robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to support ongoing humanitarian efforts.



In White Nile, ADRA responded to the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) by collaborating with local partners to identify vulnerable households eligible for NFI vouchers. These vouchers were semi-restricted, allowing households the flexibility to select items up to the voucher's maximum value while ensuring that choices aligned with essential needs. The process involved mapping local vendors, assessing their stock availability, and considering their proximity to the target beneficiaries. Once the eligible households were identified, they were provided with vouchers along with clear information on the approved vendors from whom they could redeem their vouchers.

This streamlined, community-engaged voucher distribution strategy not only ensures that aid reaches the most vulnerable populations but also incorporates robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the process and support ongoing humanitarian efforts.

DIRECT DISTRIBUTIONS (SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES)

Successes in NFI and Shelter Distribution

- **Community Engagement:** Local grassroots actors serve as primary focal points, enabling mutual capacity sharing and fostering community resilience.
- **Community-Led Identification:** Beneficiary identification and verification are led by community actors, ensuring transparency, adherence to the “do no harm” principle, and precise targeting of the vulnerable.
- **Standardized Distribution:** Uniformity in the distributed items guarantees fairness and simplifies monitoring and evaluation.
- **Local Economic Inclusion:** Employment of community members as guards under a cash-for-work scheme enhances distribution security while supporting local livelihoods.

Challenges in NFI and Shelter Distribution

- **Warehousing Limitations:** Limited and costly warehousing capacity hinders efficient storage and timely distribution of items.
- **Supply Chain Restrictions:** Restricted supply chains and high costs in certain areas complicate the procurement and delivery of NFI and Shelter items.
- **Accessibility Issues:** Organizing distribution points that are accessible to elderly individuals, females, and persons with special needs remains challenging, necessitating additional logistical measures.
- **Quality and Shipping Delays:** Inconsistent item quality and prolonged shipping delays due to extensive clearance processes impact the effectiveness of distributions.





VOUCHER DISTRIBUTIONS (SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES)

Successes in Voucher Distribution

- **Enhanced Beneficiary Choice:** Vouchers empower households to select items that best meet their specific needs, increasing satisfaction by aligning aid with individual preferences.
- **Stimulation of Local Markets:** Utilizing local vendors for voucher redemption supports the local economy and strengthens supply chains within the community.
- **Cost Efficiency and Reduced Logistical Burdens:** Vouchers minimize the need for physical storage and transport of goods, potentially lowering overall distribution costs and risks.
- **Rapid Disbursement Capability:** Digital voucher systems facilitated swift fund transfers, enabling quicker responses in emergency situations.
- **Improved Accountability:** Digital tracking of voucher transactions enhances transparency, reducing the risk of diversion and ensuring funds are used as intended.

Challenges in Voucher Distribution


- **Market Price Fluctuations:** A fixed voucher value may not keep pace with sudden changes in local market prices, potentially leaving beneficiaries with insufficient purchasing power.
- **Limited Vendor Network:** The effectiveness of vouchers relies on a robust network of approved vendors, which may be sparse or inaccessible in certain areas. Banking issues were also encountered in transferring the amount.
- **Communication Gaps:** Inadequate orientation on voucher use can lead to confusion or misuse among beneficiaries, impacting overall satisfaction and effectiveness.
- **Technical and Infrastructure Limitations:** Reliance on digital platforms and mobile money systems can be problematic in areas with poor connectivity, leading to delays or redemption issues.
- **Monitoring and Fraud Risks:** Ensuring the integrity of the voucher system required stringent monitoring mechanisms, which can be resource-intensive to implement effectively.
- **Equity in Value Distribution:** Fixed voucher amounts did not adequately address varying household sizes or specific needs, potentially resulting in disparities in access to essential items.





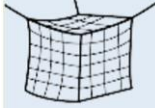
Success and Challenges for Shelter and NFI Programmes in Sudan—ADRA

PDM AND BENEFICIARY SATISFACTION




Solar Lamp

Quality: 87% (Very Good-Good)	Use 61% Kept in use
Usefulness: 91% (Very useful -useful)	Quantity received adequacy: 48% (Yes)



Mosquito net

Quality: 89% (Very Good-Good)	Usefulness: 89% (Very useful -useful)
Use 62% Kept in use	Quantity received adequacy: 49% (Yes)




Kitchen Set

Quality: 85% (Very Good-Good)	Usefulness: 83% (Very useful -useful)
Use 62% Kept in use	Quantity received adequacy: 64% (Yes)

Plastic Sheet

Quality: 85% (Very Good-Good)	Usefulness: 85% (Very useful -useful)
Use :58% Kept in use	Quantity received adequacy: 47% (Yes)



Sleeping mat

Quantity received adequacy: 48% (Yes)	Use 60% Kept in use
Usefulness: 87% (Very useful -useful)	Quantity received adequacy: 86% (Yes)



Blanket

Quality: 86% (Very Good-Good)	Usefulness: 85% (Very useful -useful)
Use 62% Kept in use	Quantity received adequacy: 48% (Yes)



PDM AND BENEFICIARY SATISFACTION

Beneficiary Satisfaction - Quality and Usefulness

Both modalities achieved very high satisfaction regarding the quality and usefulness of items:

- **Quality:** Satisfaction rates for items such as jerry cans and soaps exceeded 99% in both reports, indicating that both approaches successfully delivered high-quality products. Though for Vouchers it was slightly higher.
- **Usefulness:** In both modalities, a vast majority of beneficiaries reported that the items (e.g., jerry cans, soap, sleeping mats) were extremely useful in addressing their immediate needs.

Beneficiary Satisfaction - Quantity Adequacy

• Voucher Modality:

- Approximately 60% of beneficiaries reported that the quantity of some items (e.g., jerry cans) was adequate, while 40% felt the quantities were insufficient—this may be linked to the voucher's fixed value not scaling to larger households or areas with unstable services (e.g., water supply challenges).

• Direct Distribution Modality:

- Beneficiary feedback indicated that 84% found the quantity of distributed items, such as jerry cans, mats and blankets to be adequate. This suggests that the direct distribution approach was more effectively calibrated to the actual needs of the households in the target areas.



I HOPE THIS PRESENTATION HELPS IN ANYWAY POSSIBLE WITH YOUR SHELTER PROGRAMMING AND HOW WE CAN COLLECTIVELY MOVE FORWARD TO TAILOR OUR SHELTER INTERVENTIONS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND IF YOU HAVE ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS SEND ME AN EMAIL.

PROGRAMS@ADRASUDAN.ORG

IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM IMPACT OF USAID STOP-WORK ORDER

Immediate consequences on affected population

- **Increased Exposure to Extreme Conditions:** Without adequate shelters, displaced families face harsh weather, heightening health risks and protection concerns.
- **Deteriorating Living Standards:** The absence of essential NFIs deepens hardship, limiting access to basic survival needs.
- **Secondary Displacement & Instability:** Overcrowding and unsafe shelters force families into repeated displacement, straining host communities and existing resources. Families sheltering in schools are requested to vacate schools as classes resume, leaving them without alternatives and heightening vulnerabilities.



IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM IMPACT OF USAID STOP-WORK ORDER

Expected long-term effects on affected populations

- **Prolonged Displacement & Unsafe Living Conditions:** Without adequate shelter solutions, families will remain in overcrowded or substandard conditions, increasing vulnerability and preventing long-term recovery.
- **Disrupted Livelihoods & Education:** Unstable shelter situations hinder economic activities and force children out of school, deepening poverty and reducing future opportunities.
- **Heightened Protection Risks:** Overcrowded and inadequate shelters expose displaced populations especially women and children to risks such as health hazards, and social tensions, eroding community resilience.
- **Increased Reliance on Emergency Assistance:** Without durable shelter and essential NFIs, affected communities will remain dependent on aid, delaying recovery and overstressing humanitarian resources.



- CCPM Roll-out Options
- Efforts to enhance the cluster visibility
- The next meeting is scheduled for 17 March. Who is prepared to present lessons learned and best practices?