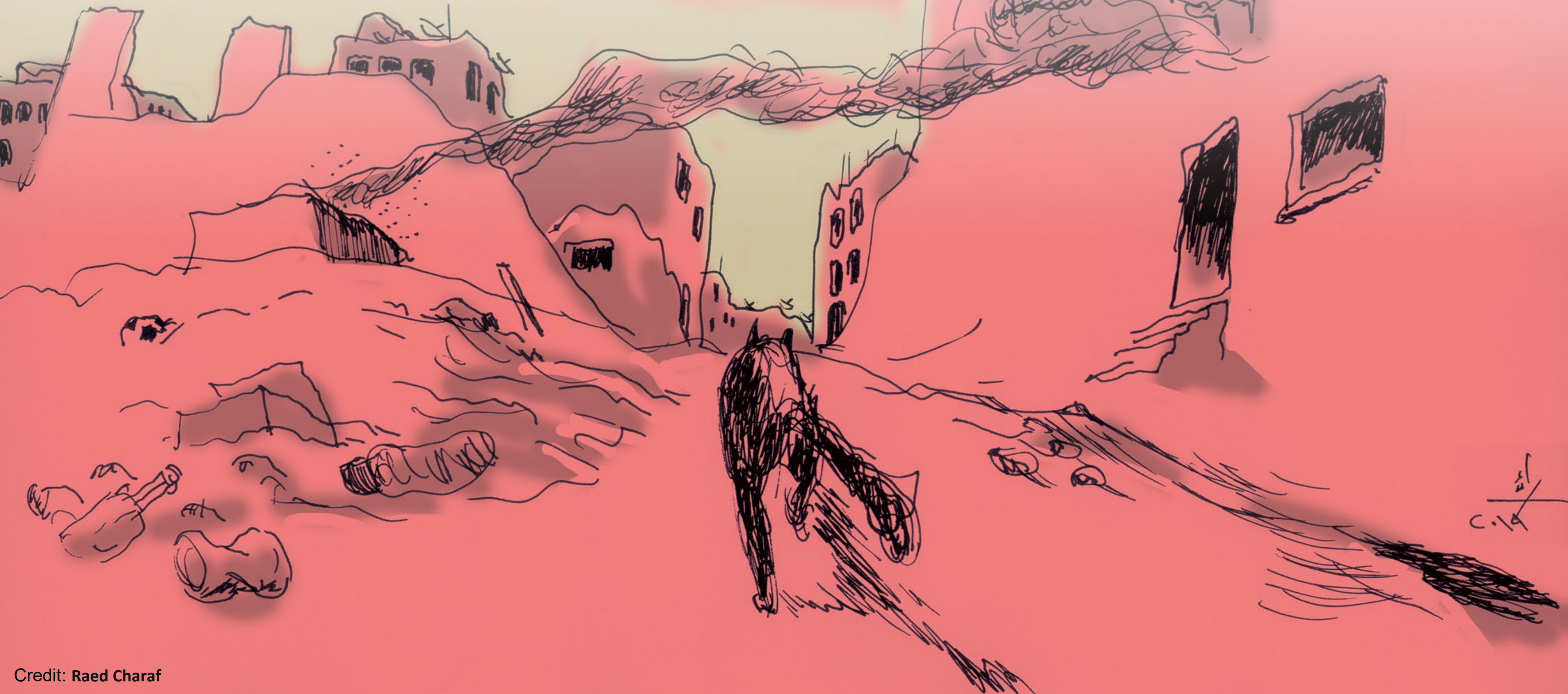


# Shelter & NFI Cluster

## Coordination Meeting

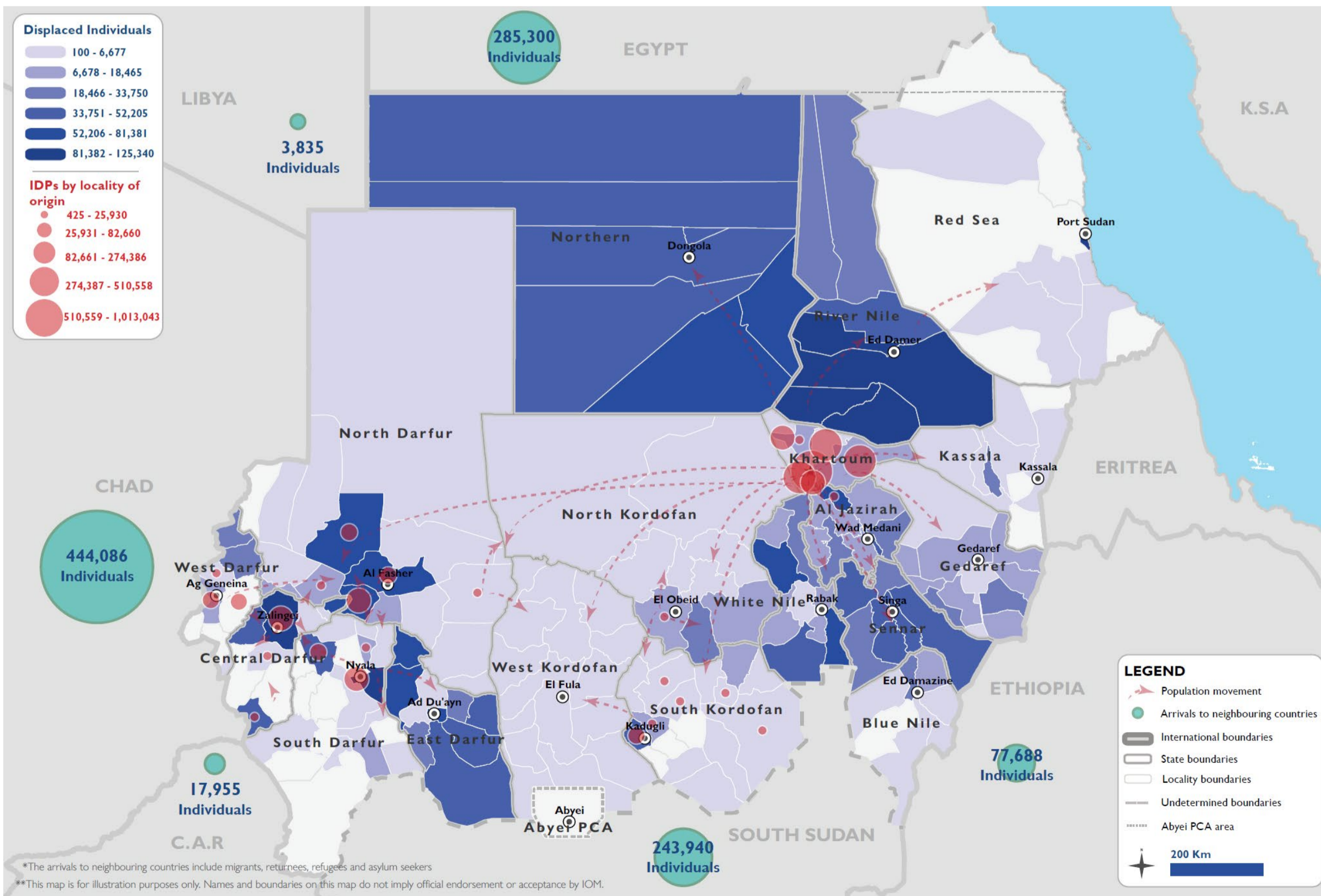
MS Teams • Sudan • 4th September '23



- **General Updates**
  - **HPC 2024 Initial Consultations**
  - **IOM RRF Presentation**
  - **AOB**
-



- Over 4 months into the SAF-RSF conflict, close to **5 million people** have been forced to flee their homes, continuing the same upward trend.
- Out of those, the estimated number of IDPs across Sudan is **3.8 million**. The current assessment has observed the IDP caseload in all of Sudan's 18 states. The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in **River Nile** (13.47%), **East Darfur** (10.39%), **Northern** (9.58%), **South Darfur** (8.42%), **Sennar** (7.67%) and **White Nile** (7.49%) states.
- While close to **1.1 million** people have crossed into neighbouring countries.

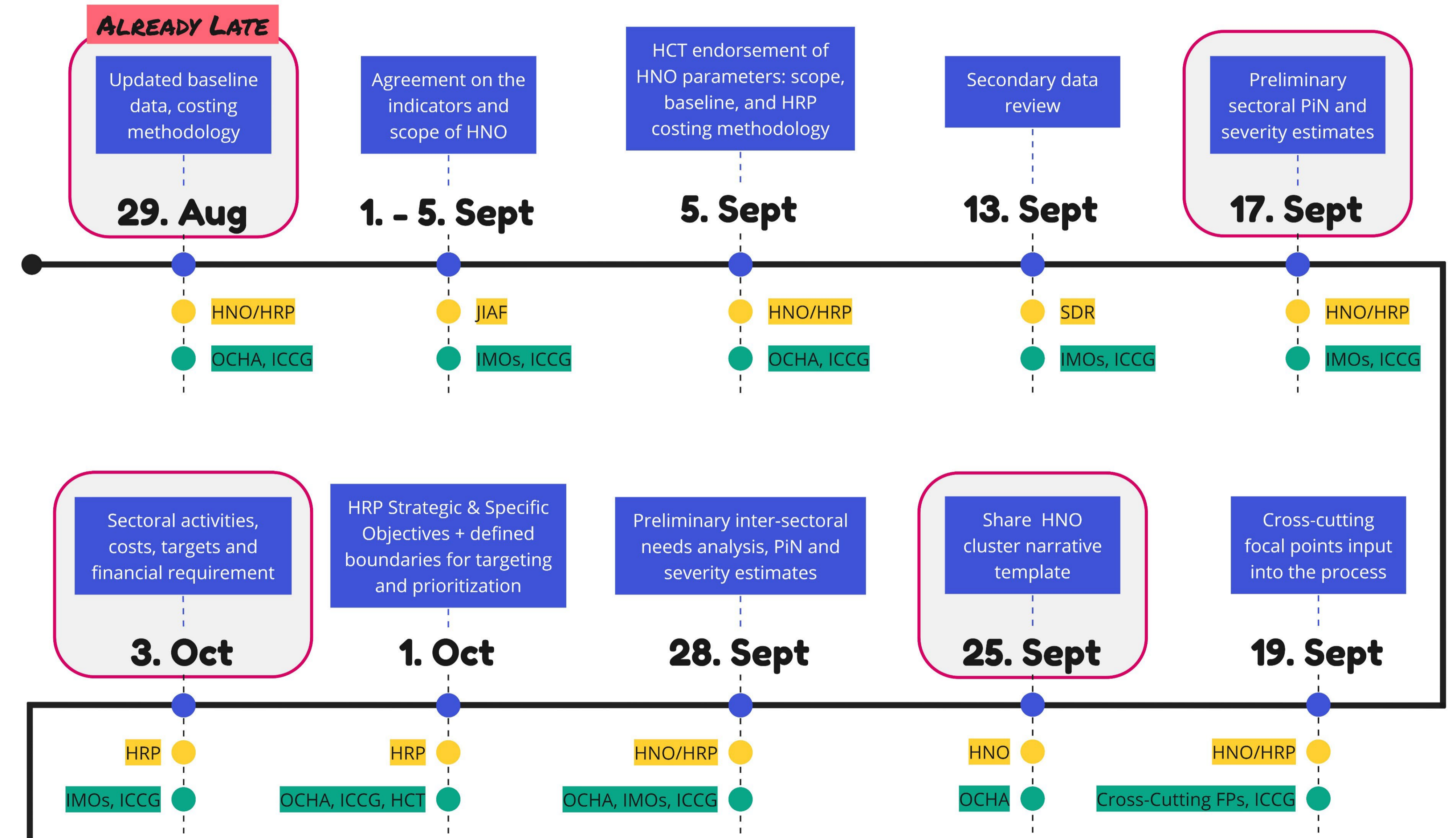


## Shelter categories

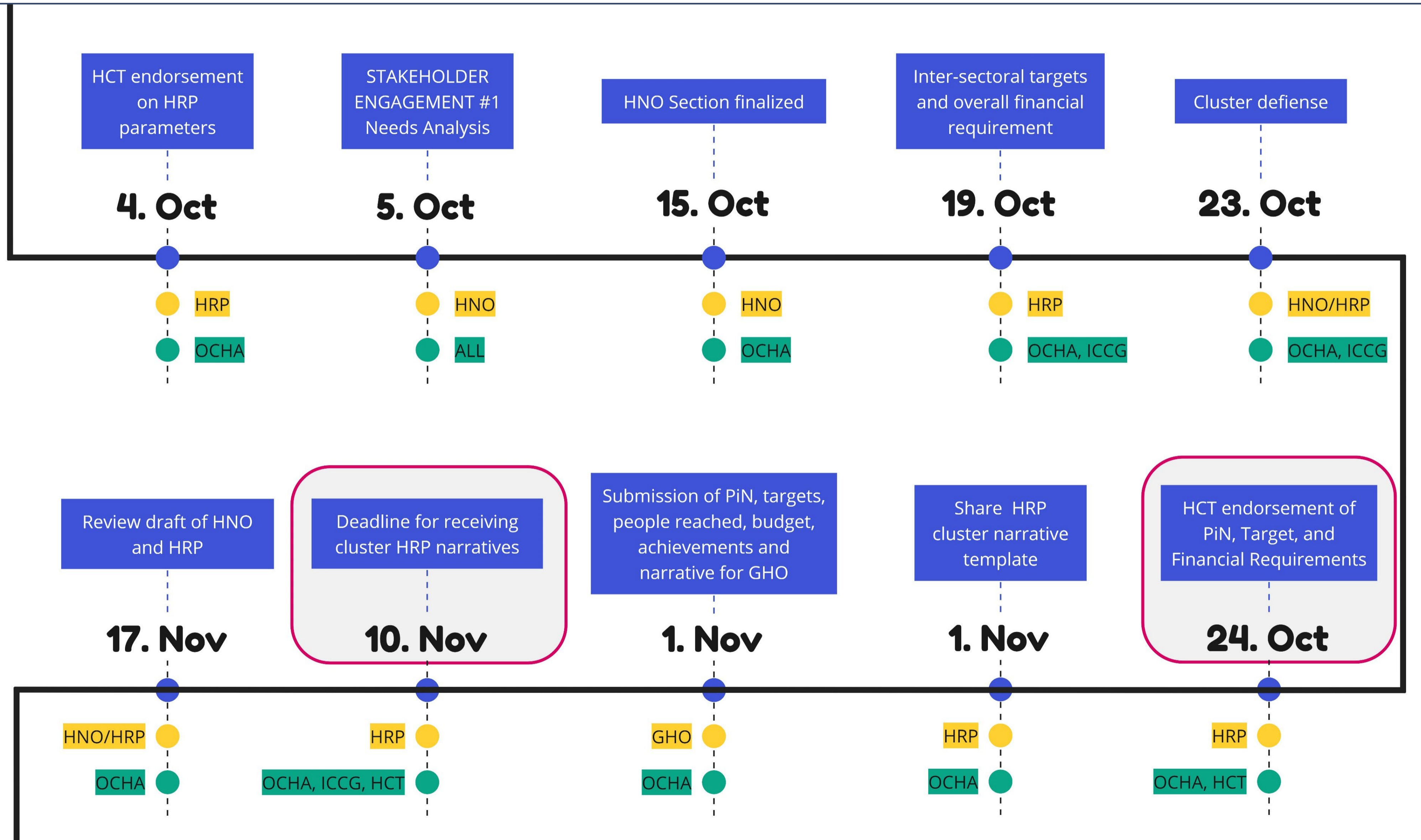


\*The arrivals to neighbouring countries include migrants, returnees, refugees and asylum seekers  
\*\*This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

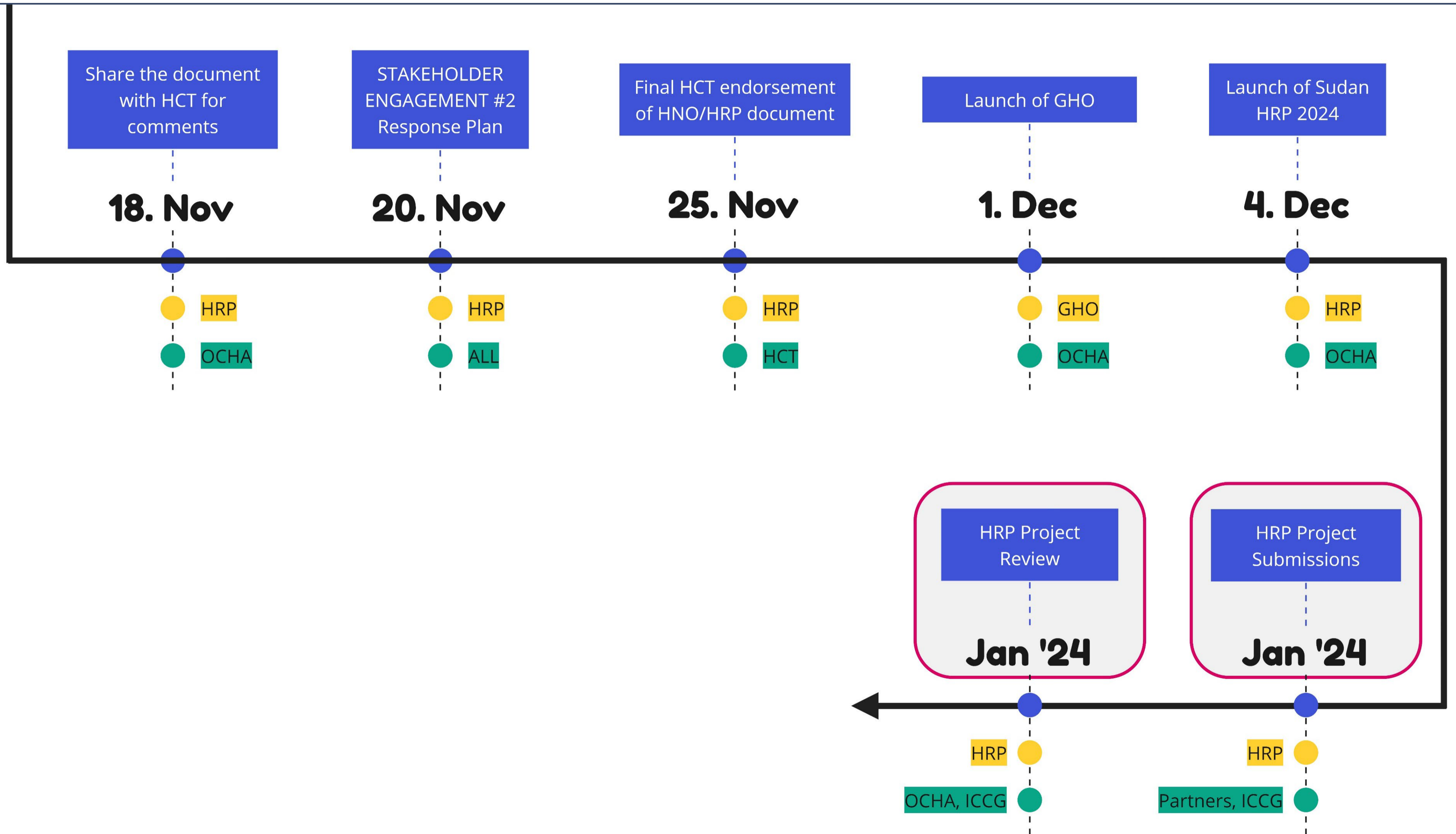
# HPC 2024 Timeline from OCHA



# HPC 2024 Timeline from OCHA



# HPC 2024 Timeline from OCHA

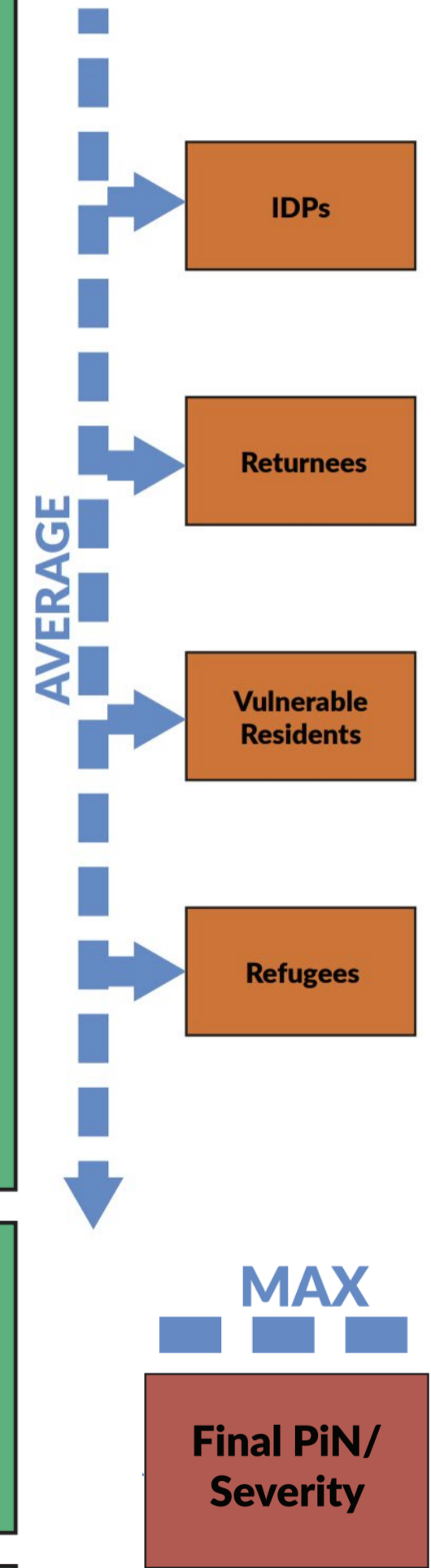


## BASELINE POPULATION

- Total Population: **49M** (Source: Bureau of Statistics)
  - Total Affected Population (Source: World Pop satellite Imagery) to be finalized this week
    - **7.1M** IDPs (DTM of August 2023)
    - **960K** Refugees in Sudan (UNHCR as of June 2023)
    - **8.0M** Host Community (Calculated based on 1 host community member per IDP/Refugee)
    - Non-displaced Population: Total Affected – (IDPs, Refugees, Host Community)
  - IDP projected figures to be finalized in the first week of September.
-

SSC Pillar	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Levels/Criteria
<b>Pillar 1:</b> People have a dwelling	<b>Ind 1:</b> % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)	<b>Ind 1.1:</b> Level of safety and security provided by the shelter (defects, issues, damage, location / environment)	Safe
			Unsafe (can affect goods/property or can affect mental/physical health)
			Unsafe (life threatening)
		<b>Ind 1.2:</b> Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	Sufficient privacy
			No privacy
			No privacy AND overcrowded (> 3 people per room or < 3.5m <sup>2</sup> per person)
		<b>Ind 1.3:</b> Level of thermal comfort provided by the shelter (protection against weather)	Adapted to local climate
			Does not provide thermal comfort
			Does not protect against rain/snow
		<b>Ind 1.4:</b> Level of security of tenure	Good enough security of tenure
			Low/medium risk
			High risk
<b>Pillar 2:</b> People can live properly and with dignity in their dwelling	<b>Ind 2:</b> % of households living in a functional domestic space	<b>Ind 2.1:</b> Unable to cook	Unable to cook
		<b>Ind 2.2:</b> Unable to store food/water	Unable to store food/water
		<b>Ind 2.3:</b> Unable to sleep	Unable to sleep
		<b>Ind 2.4:</b> Unable to perform personal hygiene	Unable to perform personal hygiene
		<b>Ind 2.5:</b> Level of access to electricity	Sufficient access to electricity
			Intermittent and not sufficient
<b>Pillar 3:</b> People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure	<b>Ind 3:</b> % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	<b>Ind 3.1:</b> Access to appropriate common service and infrastructure (based on MSNA indicators from other clusters)	No access to services
			Very limited access to services
			Insufficient access to services
			Sufficient access to services

JIAF Indicators	Indicator Sub-Category	Severity Scale	Thresholds	Additional Information
% of HHs whose dwellings provide a space to live in a dignified manner with adequate levels of privacy, security and protection from exposure, with low risk of failure in predictable hazards	Shelter Overcrowding	Minimal	Less than 2 people per room	2 indicators from MSNA - # of HH members divided by # of rooms
		Stress	2-3 people per room	
		Severe	3-4 people per room	
		Extreme	4-5 people per room	
		Catastrophic	More than 5 people per room	
	Shelter Type	Minimal	Less than 5% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies (incl. absence of shelter)	Shelter Typologies include <b>substandard</b> (none, unfinished, makeshift); <b>emergency</b> ; <b>semi-permanent</b> ; <b>permanent</b> .
		Stress	5% - 10% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies (incl. absence of shelter)	
		Severe	10% - 20% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies (incl. absence of shelter)	
		Extreme	20% - 40% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies (incl. absence of shelter)	
		Catastrophic	More than 40% live in substandard shelter typologies (incl. absence of shelter)	
	Shelter Damage	Minimal	No damage	Minor damage includes maintenance needs, damage to windows/ doors; mild damage includes cracks in roofs/walls and damaged floors; moderate damage includes partial collapse of roofs/walls and missing windows/ doors; severe damage entails structural unsafety/total collapse.
		Stress	More than 40% of HH experience minor damage	
		Severe	More than 20% of HH experience mild damage	
		Extreme	More than 30% of HH experience moderate damage	
		Catastrophic	More than 20% of HH experience severe damage	
	Shelter Issues	Minimal	No issues or less than 40% of HH have 1 shelter issue	Shelter Issues assessed include leaking roofs; issues with locks; flooding; issues with privacy; issues with heat or cold and lack of space.
Stress		More than 40% of HH have 1 shelter issue		
Severe		More than 20% of HH have 2 to 3 shelter issues		
Extreme		More than 10% of HH have 4 to 5 shelter issues		
Catastrophic		More than 10% of HH have 6 to 7 shelter issues		
% of HHs with access to basic household items	Access to NFIs	Minimal	HH has all 7 basic HH items	The 7 basic HH items include plastic sheets; blankets; sleeping mats; solar lamps; jerry cans; kitchen sets and mosquito nets.
		Stress	HH has 6 basic HH items	
		Severe	HH has 5-4 basic HH items	
		Extreme	HH has 3 basic HH items	
		Catastrophic	HH has 2-1 basic HH items or none	
	Priority Needs	Minimal	HH didn't list NFIs or Shelter amongs their top 3 needs	Prevalence of S/NFI need amongst 14 different options offered (such as WASH, Health, Education, etc.)
		Extreme	HH listed either NFIs or Shelter amongs their top 3 needs	
	No Aid	Catastrophic	HH listed both NFIs and Shelter amongs their top 3 needs	HH which received no aid in the past but are listing S/NFI as their priority are considered more affected.
		Minimal	Less than 30% of HH did not receive aid in the last 12 months	
Stress		More than 30% of HH did not receive aid in the last 12 months		
Severe		More than 50% of HH did not receive aid in the last 12 months		
% of HHs without clear security of tenure within their community	HLP	Minimal	Over 80% of HH have tenure security and less than 20% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	Disputed ownership/rent; property looting/ occupation; eviction; issues with inheritance/ HLP documents or rule understanding.
		Stress	40%-80% of HH have tenure security and less than 30% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	
		Severe	Over 0%-40% of HH have tenure security and less than 20% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	
	Occupancy Arrangement	Extreme	Over 0%-40% of HH have tenure security and less than 20% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	Ownership informal/formal; rent informal/formal; collective - public buildings; hosted by family and friends
		Minimal	HH have no tenure security and less than 70% are facing HLP issues and risks	
		Catastrophic	HH have no tenure security and over than 70% are facing HLP issues and risks	
% of HH with access to adequate settlement situation with basic infrastructure and essential services	Settlement Type	Minimal	Less than 10% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	Informal/ camp/ rural/ urban
		Stress	10% - 50% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
	Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure	Severe	50% - 70% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	8 indicators from MSNA across different sectors assessing distance to services, settlement safety, accessibility, etc.
		Extreme	70% - 90% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
		Catastrophic	More than 90% live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
% of HHs who are currently living in unsafe/ unhealthy areas affected by community hazards	Conflict	Minimal	Household is safe and protected from community hazards. No community hazards have been identified.	Historic data/trends of the number of security incidents (inter-communal violence and armed attacks) and numbers of people displaced by them - from 2019-present.
		Stress	Household is mostly safe and protected from community hazards. Some community hazards are present but household is isolated from them.	
		Severe	Household is moderately unsafe due to community level hazards. Community hazards have been identified and although the household may not have been affected yet there is a high likelihood of impact.	
	Flooding	Extreme	Household is severely unsafe due to community hazards. Hazards are present and the household has been affected.	Historic data/trends of flood affected populations, more precisely numbers of houses damaged and completely destroyed - from 2020-present.
		Catastrophic	Household is severely unsafe due to community hazards. Hazards are present and the household has been irreversibly affected.	

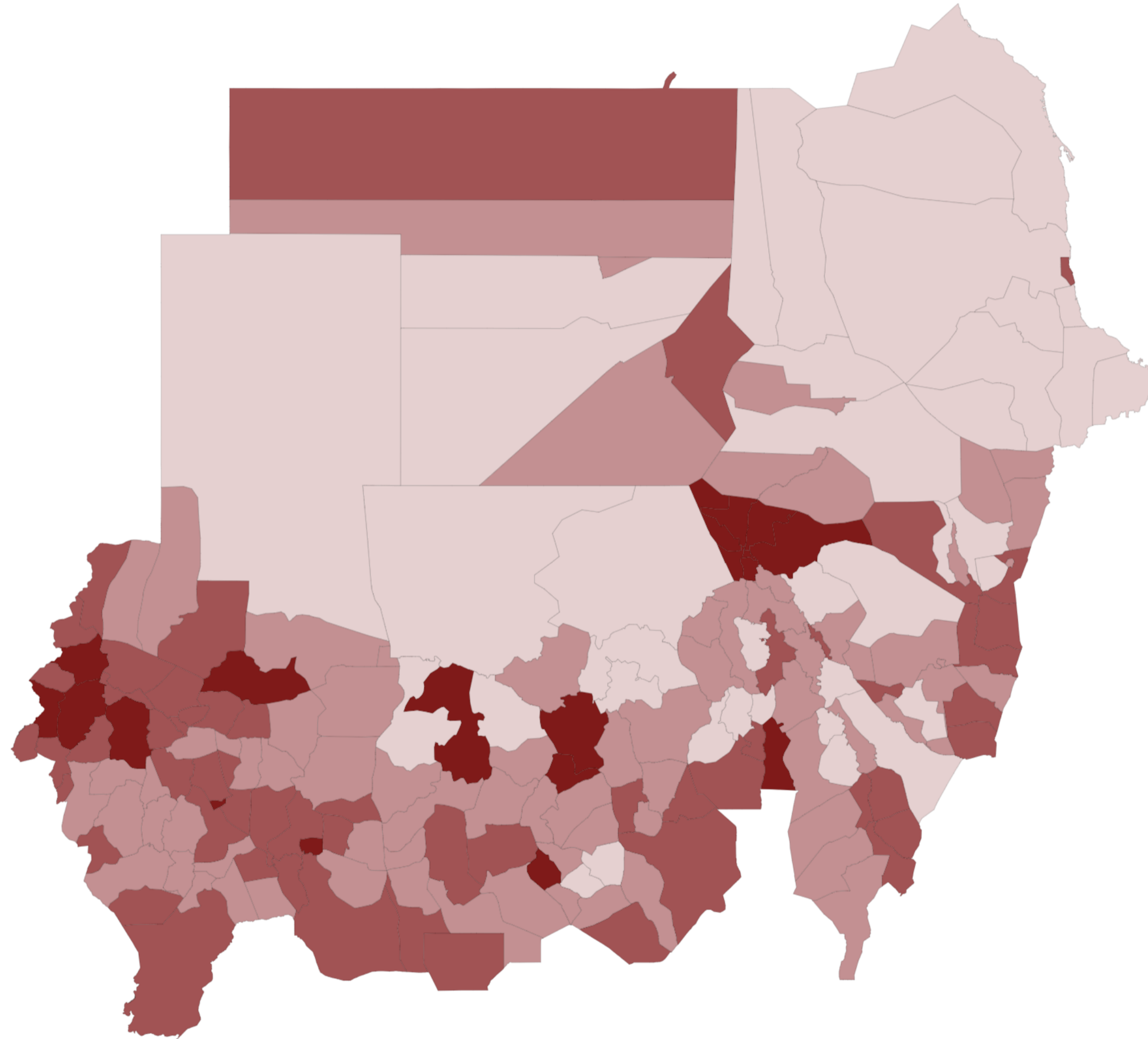


Due to no IDPs surveyed in 46% of IDP hosting localities; no Returnees surveyed in 45% of Returnee hosting localities; no Residents surveyed in 24% of localities and no Refugees surveyed in 49% of Refugee hosting localities. Furthermore, of those localities surveyed - 24% have 3 or less HH surveyed.

**EXPERT JUDGEMENT**

State

- Select all
- Abyei PCA
- Aj Jazirah
- Blue Nile
- Central Darfur
- East Darfur
- Gedaref
- Kassala
- Khartoum
- North Darfur
- North Kordofan
- Northern
- Red Sea
- River Nile
- Sennar
- South Darfur
- South Kordofan
- West Darfur
- West Kordofan
- White Nile



Filters

## COSTING METHODOLOGY

**Activity Based Costing** : A method of estimating overall resource needs for a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), using:

- Data about the average costs per sectoral intervention, per person served, or per item delivered.
- This average unit cost can then be multiplied times the anticipated set target for each intervention area, to arrive at an expected total.
- The process links the key humanitarian activities, with indicators and targets, to the financial requirements of the cluster/sector response plans.

**Project Based Costing** :

- The clusters/sectors consolidate an overview of humanitarian activities, with indicators and targets in line with the strategic objectives.
- Organizations submit their projects, including project budgets, via the projects module. Cluster Coordinators review submitted projects according to an agreed timeline and selection criteria, and projects/budget envelopes are subsequently submitted to the HC for final approval.
- The total financial requirements for each sector are calculated as the sum of the approved project budgets.

**Hybrid Approach:**

- The mixed approach combines both activity-based costing and project-based costing. The overall financial requirement will be established by using unit-based costing and then complemented by planning the projects in which partners develop projects based on the agreed activities and not exceeding the estimated requirements.

## COSTING METHODOLOGY

Step 1. Define HRP Strategies, Objectives, Activities, and People to be Targeted for Assistance; Construct Cluster Response Framework

Step 2. Develop or Review Unit Costs by Cluster Activity

Step 3. Clusters Map Activity Targets by District and Population Group

Step 4. Finalize Financial Requirements and Publish HRP

Step 5a. Develop Projects and Estimate Associated Costs

Step 5b. Register and Vet Projects

Step 6. Mobilize Resources and Report in FTS

- Yellow—Steps that take place before and after UBC and project registration and vetting.
- Green—UBC methodological steps for HRP costing.
- Purple—Project registration and vetting steps.

## Objectives:

**1) Provide timely NFI assistance to crisis affected populations.**

**2) Enable crisis affected populations to access adequate shelter solutions that provide protection, safety, security, and space to live in a dignified manner.**

*The concept of “adequacy” means that housing is more than four walls and a roof. It underlines the importance of including a settlement lens, cultural identity, and the availability of services in a shelter response.*

*2018 Sphere Handbook, Essential concepts in shelter and settlement.*

<b>HRP 2023 – May Revision – Activities &amp; Costs</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Old Cost</b>	<b>New Cost</b>	<b>Price Increase</b>
• NFI kit distribution	Household	170 USD	275 USD	62%
• Establishment of communal shelters	Household	/	650 USD	/
• Tent distribution	Household	550 USD	750 USD	37%
• Provision of cash/vouchers for NFIs	Household	170 USD	325 USD	91%
• Provision of cash/vouchers for shelter repair or emergency shelter	Household	350 USD	650 USD	86%
• Provision of cash for rent	Household	/	800 USD	/
• Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) distribution	Household	250 USD	500 USD	100%
• General site development	Household	/	900 USD	/

# Rapid Response Fund IOM

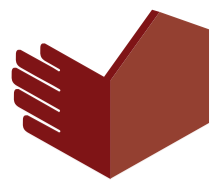
2014-2023



## Background

- Funded by USAID/BHA support, IOM started managing “RRF Sudan” since 2014.
- RRF provides efficient & flexible grants to provide quick humanitarian response to
  - 1- natural and
  - 2- Human-made disasters in Sudan





The **objective** of the RRF Sudan is to assist implementing partners in meeting the emergency humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations, namely those affected by natural and/or Human-made disasters.

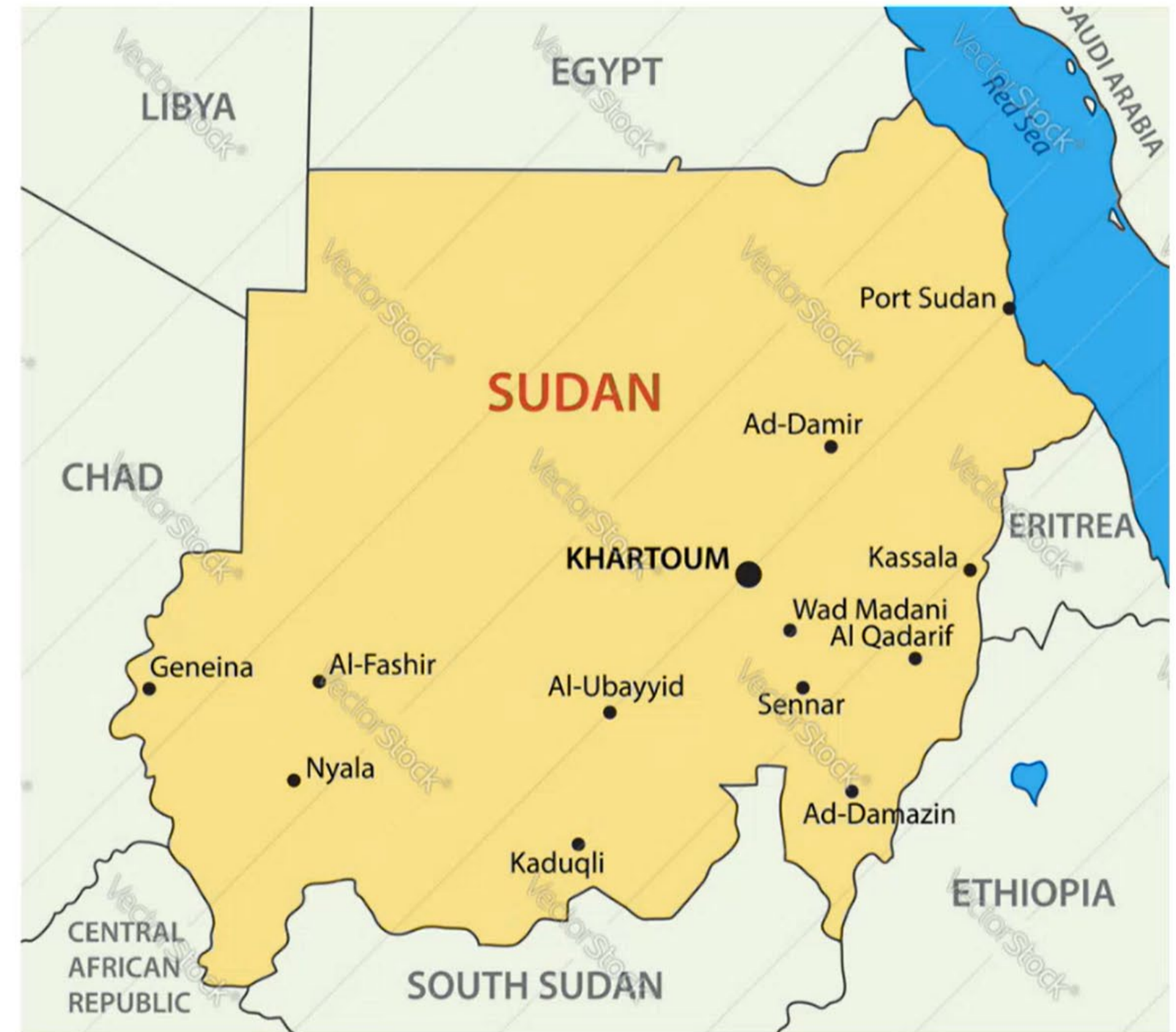
life-saving interventions in multiple sectors of emergency response.

## Objective of RRF



## Total Cost & States Reached by RRF since 2014

- The total cost spend by RRF since 2014
  - ✓ 19,809,708.17
- RRF reached almost all over Sudan
  - ✓ We reached All states.



## Sectors of Intervention

✓ **Shelter and Settlement**

NFIs

Emergency Shelter

✓ **WASH**

Water Supply

Sanitation

Hygiene Promotion

✓ **Health**

General Health Needs

Communicable Diseases

Community Health Education/Behavior Change

✓ **Protection**

Protection Coordination and Advocacy

Provision of Items for Vulnerable Persons

✓ **Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management**

Camp Management and Coordination

✓ **Food Security**

Food Security (Agriculture)

✓ **Livelihood**

Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS).

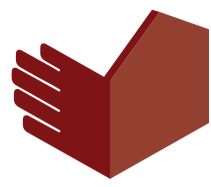
✓ **Logistic (transportation & operation cost)**



## Framework of the RRF

- No fixed deadlines; available on a rolling basis throughout the year to meet emergencies as they occur
- Intended for new emergencies (Human-made or natural disasters) or ongoing emergencies that have recently and significantly worsened (within 3 month)
- Grant Ceiling is USD 250,000 per agency per project proposal
- In exceptional circumstances and with BHA approval, the grant cap can be waived to meet urgent, life-saving needs





**Eligibility**

Eligibility refers to:

The  
emergency

The  
organization

The  
project

## What makes an emergency eligible?

Natural disaster, man-made emergency



Affected people already inside the country (not refugees)



Started or recently worsened no more than 3 months ago



The overall humanitarian assistance has a gap in services



## What makes an organization eligible?

Registered at the state and/or federal level

Have state government approval (MOU) to do the proposed work in the target location

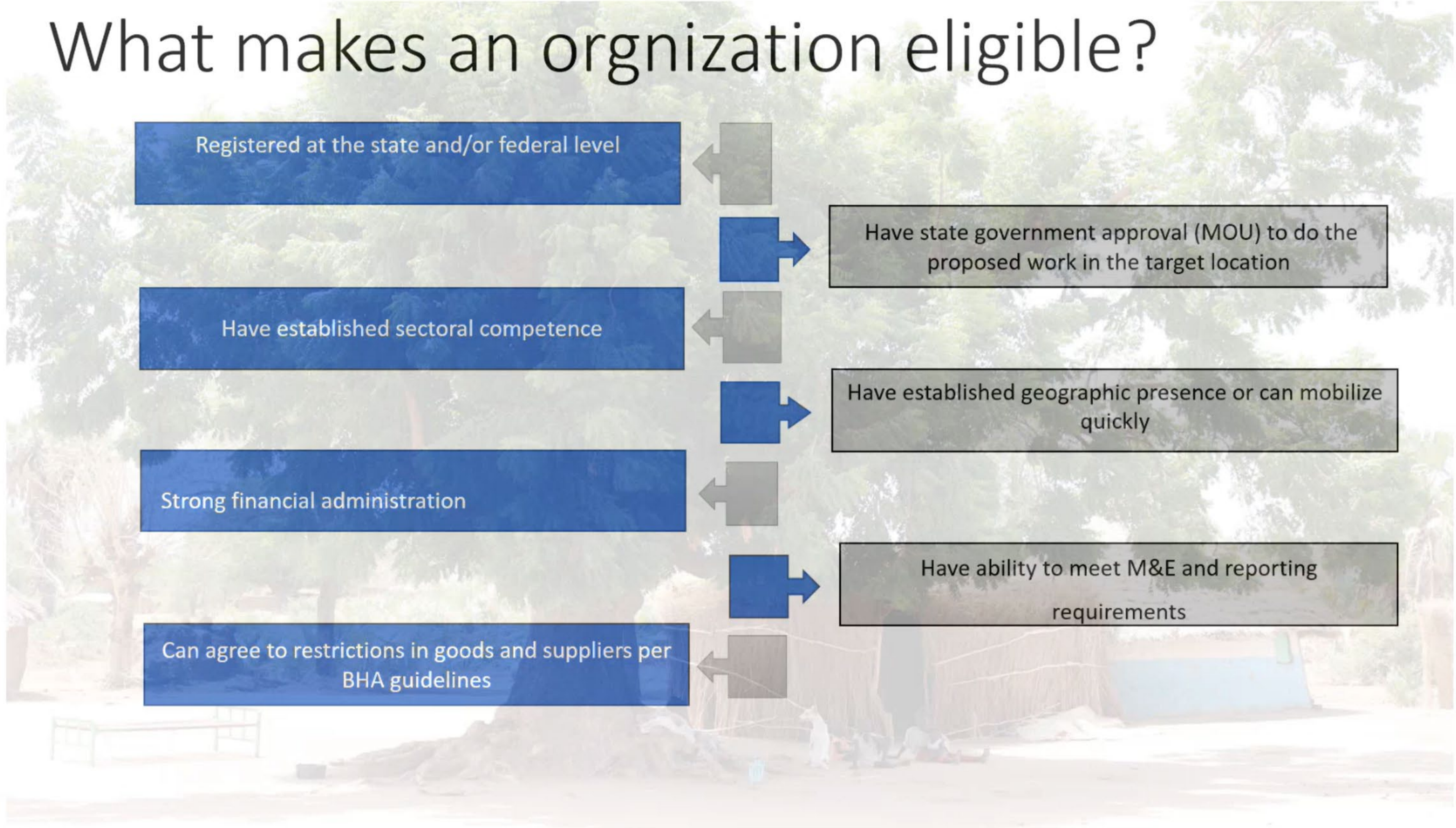
Have established sectoral competence

Have established geographic presence or can mobilize quickly


Strong financial administration

Have ability to meet M&E and reporting requirements

Can agree to restrictions in goods and suppliers per BHA guidelines



RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE ASSESSMENT

 <b>Implementing Partner - Assessment Tool (FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY) v1</b>	
<p>The Implementing Partner assessment tool can be used at the country level when considering new implementing partnership agreements, particularly partnerships with an organization that office has not previously worked with. By encouraging the rating of various elements under each area, and the formalized documentation of each element, the assessment provides a starting point for an organizational assessment and/or due diligence. The relevance of each element included in the checklist will vary according to the specific situation, needs and context. It is recommended to use this assessment as a template, adapting it as necessary to ensure adequate focus on the most important aspects related to the specific proposed partnership.</p>	
Full name of the organization and abbreviation:	Gender and peace building center (GPBC)
Assessment carried out by (Name of County Office, Department, Unit, Person):	Rayan MOHAMED
Address and e-mail of contact person:	hussamzooanoon@gmail.com
Date of assessment:	13/10/2022
Sources of verification: (meeting, document review, other)	Meetings
Existing partnership with this organization?	NO
If yes, when did cooperation with this organization start?	
<b>OVERALL RATING/SUMMARY</b>	
Background and governance	FAIR
External engagement and influence	
Programmatic capacity	WEAK
Operational capacity	WEAK
Financial capacity	FAIR
Procurement and Supply Chain capacity	WEAK

## What makes a proposal eligible?

Duration of implementation period (4 months)

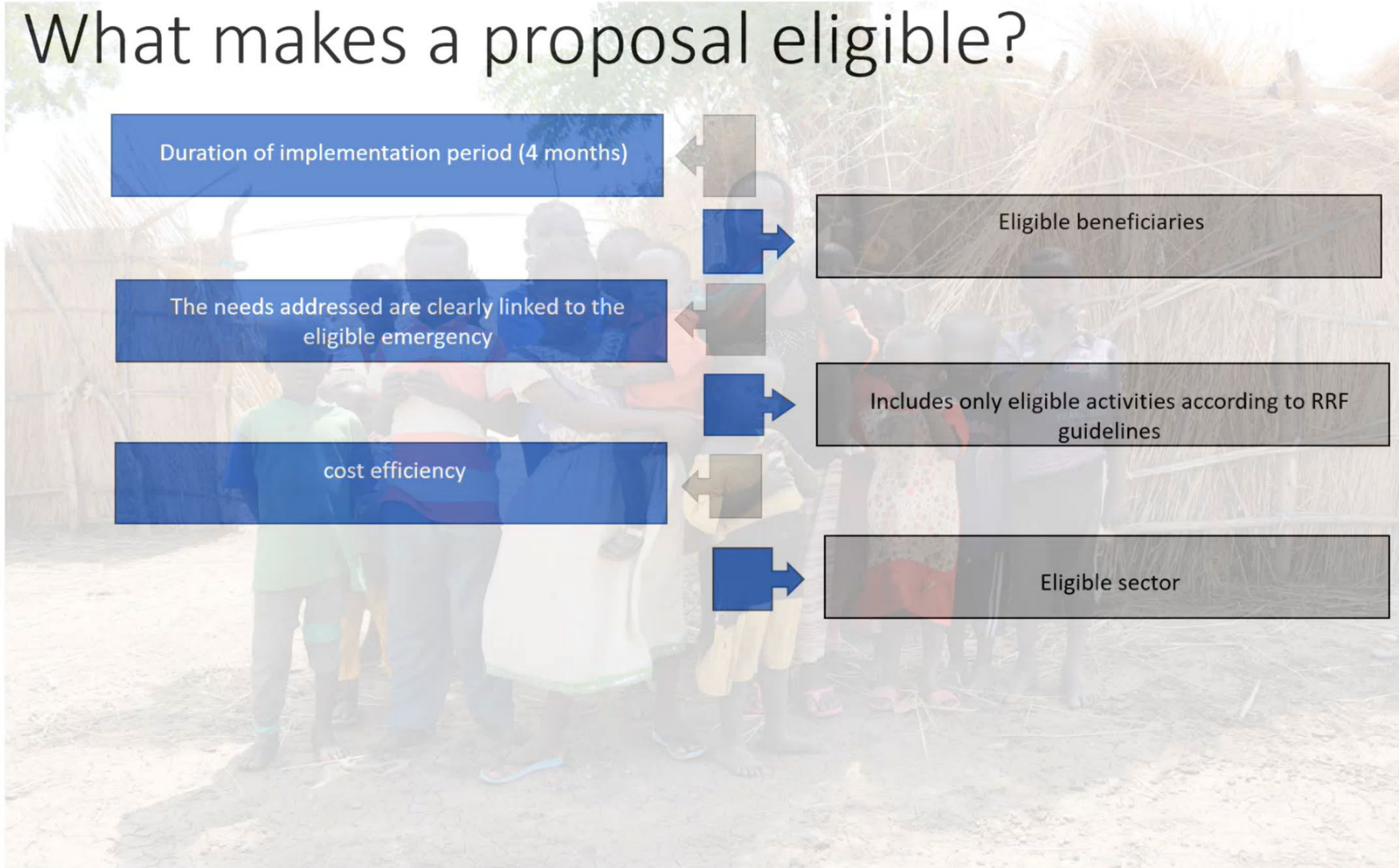
The needs addressed are clearly linked to the eligible emergency

cost efficiency

Eligible beneficiaries

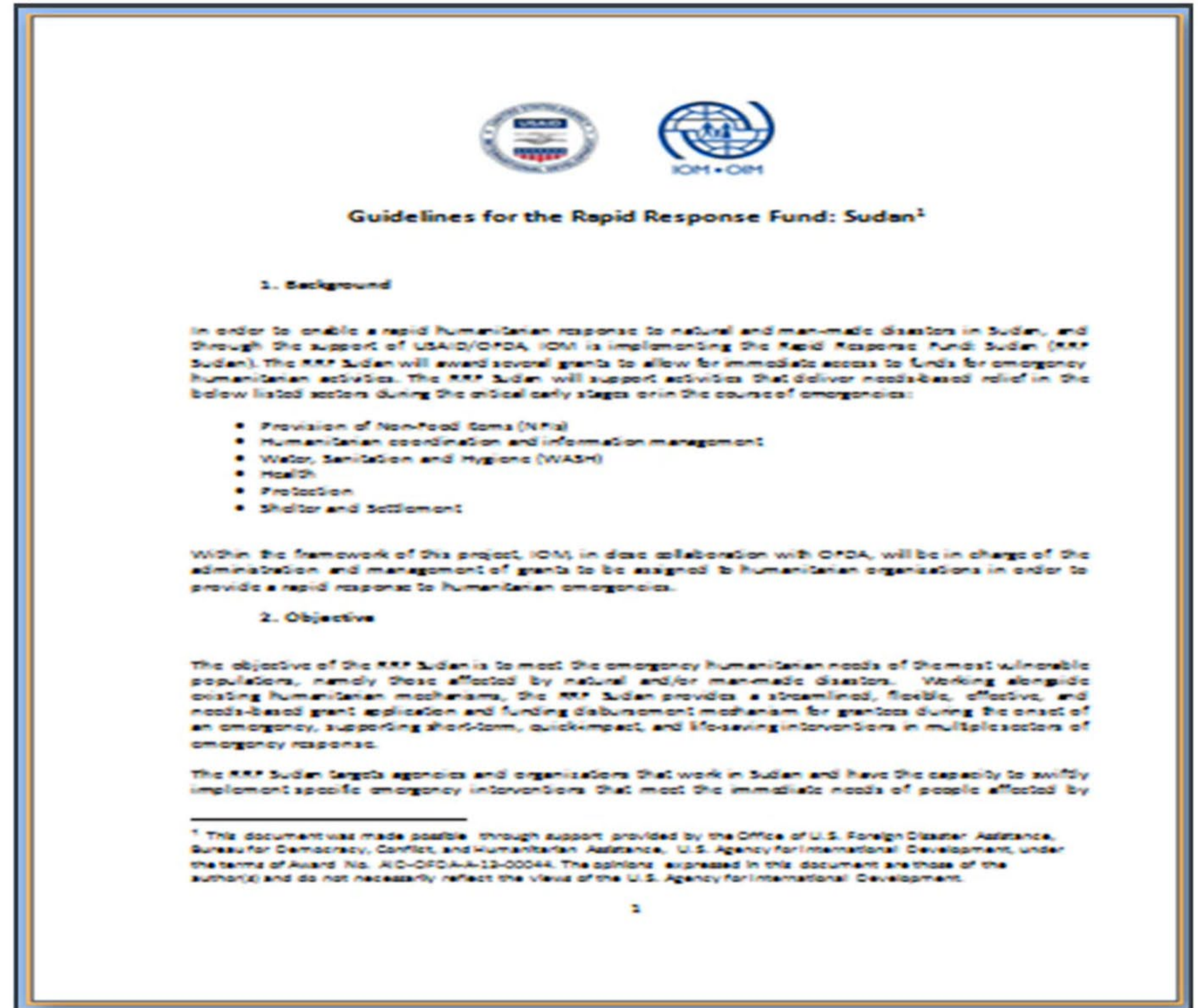
Includes only eligible activities according to RRF guidelines

Eligible sector



## Requirements

- Awards based on verified needs, sector-identified priorities, and cost-effectiveness
- Organizations have an existing technical agreement allowing for activities in the relevant sector in the target area, or are able to arrange such a technical agreement quickly
- Organizations already receiving BHA funding should consult BHA directly for funding opportunities before applying for the RRF
- For more details kindly go through RRF guidelines.



## Application Process

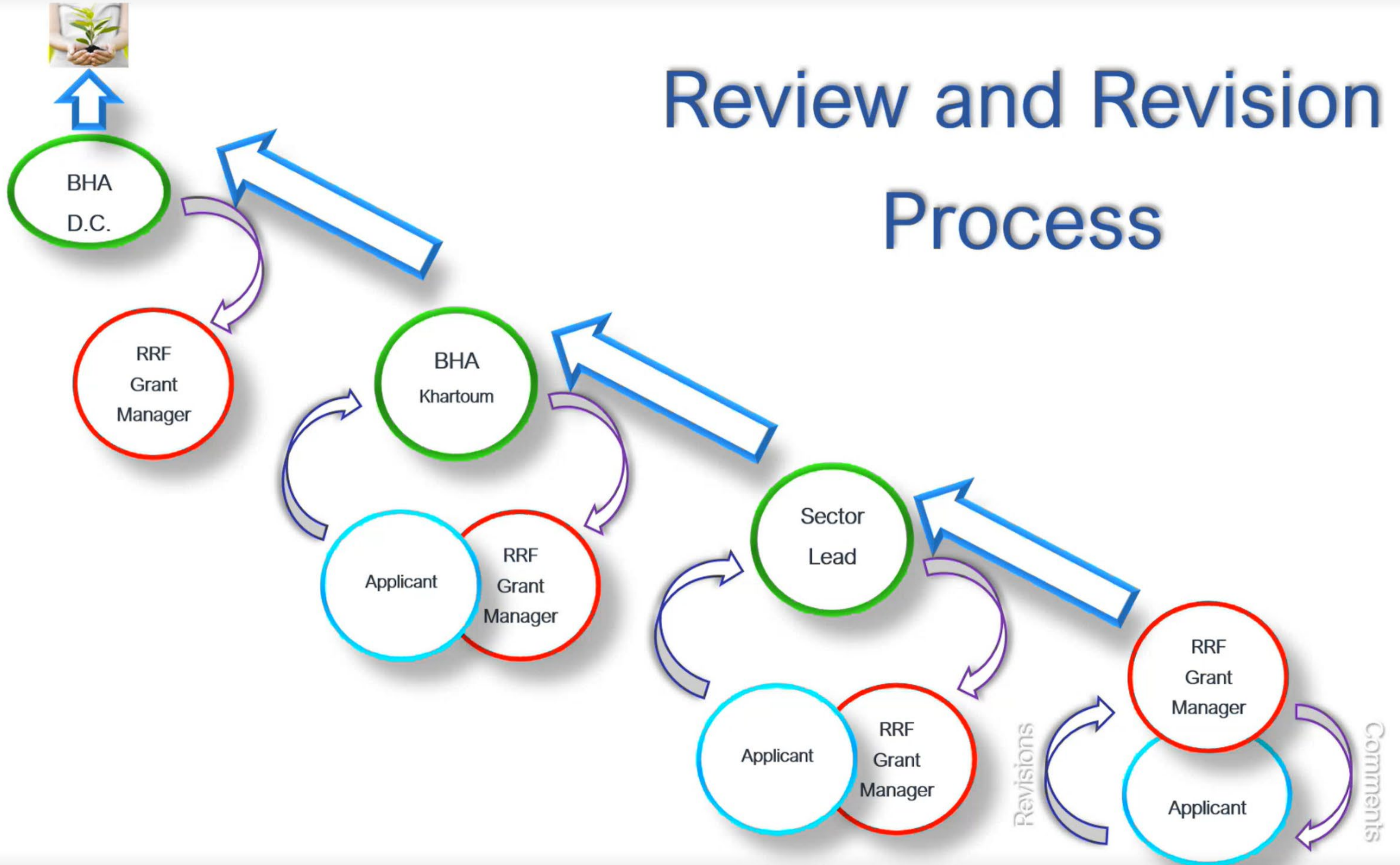
Consult the RRF Guidelines for further information regarding eligibility, scope of activities, requirements, and priorities

IP to consult RRF team before start writing/filling the proposal templates

Submit the completed RRF Proposal Template and supporting documents via email to: [RRFforSudan@iom.int](mailto:RRFforSudan@iom.int)

RRF Grant Manager will conduct an initial review; relevant sector leads will review; BHA-KRT will review finalists, and BHA-DC will grant ultimate approval

## Review and Revision Process





To: [rrfforsudan@iom.int](mailto:rrfforsudan@iom.int)

- CC:
- [mnour@iom.int](mailto:mnour@iom.int)
- [tkhalid@iom.int](mailto:tkhalid@iom.int)
- [WASH -rabdullah@iom.int](mailto:WASH-rabdullah@iom.int)
- [Health -eeljzoly@iom.int](mailto:Health-eeljzoly@iom.int)
- [ES/NFI -wbathuel@iom.int](mailto:ES/NFI-wbathuel@iom.int)

