

Shelter & NFI Cluster

Coordination Meeting

 **S/NFI Cluster Sudan**
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

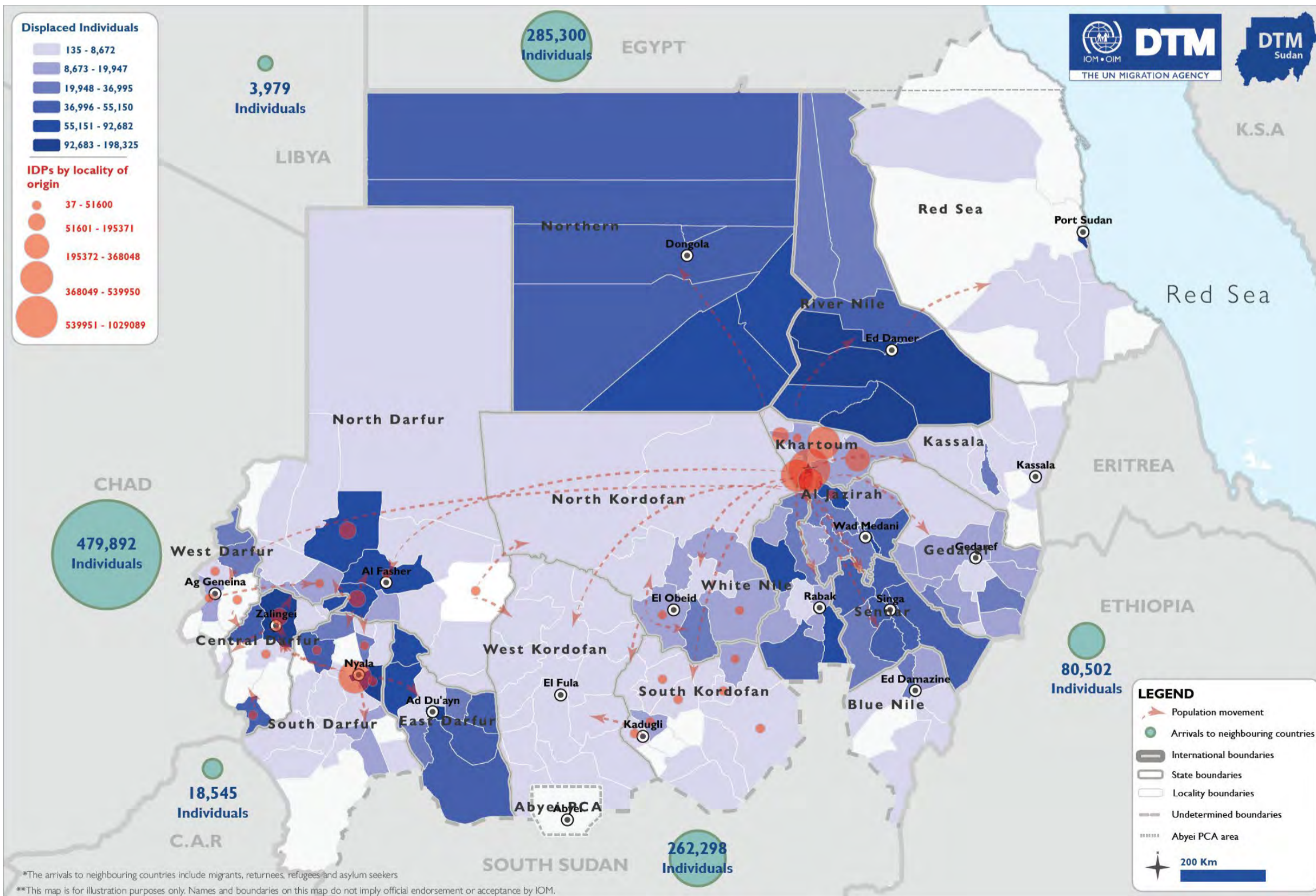
MS Teams • Sudan • 18th September '23



- **Situation Update**
 - **HPC 2024 Consultations**
 - **CCPM Exercise**
 - **Roundtable on Achievements & Operational Plans**
 - **Internews Presentation**
 - **AOB**
-



- **Five months** into the SAF-RSF conflict, **5.2 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 **4.1 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** (12.24%), **South Darfur** (11.74%), **East Darfur** (11.50%), **Northern** (8.87%), **Sennar** (7.79%) and **North Darfur** (7.05%) states.
- While over **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.

SSC Pillar	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Levels/Criteria
Pillar 1: People have a dwelling	Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)	Ind 1.1: 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)
		Ind 1.2: Level of privacy provided by the shelter (overcrowding, partitions)	Sufficient privacy
			No privacy
			No privacy AND overcrowded (> 3 people per room or < 3.5m ² per person)
		Ind 1.3: 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
		Ind 1.4: Level of security of tenure	Good enough security of tenure
			Low/medium risk
			High risk
Pillar 2: People can live properly and with dignity in their dwelling	Ind 2: % of households living in a functional domestic space	Ind 2.1: Unable to cook	Unable to cook
		Ind 2.2: Unable to store food/water	Unable to store food/water
		Ind 2.3: Unable to sleep	Unable to sleep
		Ind 2.4: Unable to perform personal hygiene	Unable to perform personal hygiene
		Ind 2.5: Level of access to electricity	Sufficient access to electricity
			Intermittent and not sufficient
Pillar 3: People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure	Ind 3: % of households with access to appropriate common services and infrastructure	Ind 3.1: 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

#1 SSC:



PILLAR 1

People have a dwelling (The structure itself as an enclosed living space that protects from external threats)



PILLAR 2

People can live properly in their dwelling (The conditions it provides in terms of domestic living)



PILLAR 3

People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure from their dwelling (A place from which people can access services and infrastructure in their community)

SSC Pillar	Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Severity Scale	Levels/Criteria	Additional Information
Pillar 1: Shelter	Ind 1: % of households living in safe and dignified dwellings (structure that protects them against external threats, health problems, weather and natural hazards)	Ind 1.1: Shelter Overcrowding	1 – Minimal	Less than 2 people per room	2 indicators from MSNA - # of HH members divided by # of rooms
			2 – Stress	2-3 people per room	
			3 – Severe	3-4 people per room	
			4 – Extreme	4-5 people per room	
			5 – Catastrophic	More than 5 people per room	
		Ind 1.2: Shelter Type	1 – Minimal	Less than 5% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies	Shelter Typologies include substandard (none, unfinished, makeshift); emergency ; semi-permanent ; and permanent .
			2 – Stress	5% - 10% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies	
			3 – Severe	10% - 20% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies	
			4 – Extreme	20% - 40% of HH live in substandard shelter typologies	
			5 – Catastrophic	More than 40% live in substandard shelter typologies	
		Ind 1.3: Shelter Damage	1 – 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.
			2 – Stress	More than 40% of HH experience minor damage	
3 – Severe	More than 20% of HH experience mild damage				
4 – Extreme	More than 30% of HH experience moderate damage				
5 – Catastrophic	More than 20% of HH experience severe damage				
Ind 1.4: Shelter Issues	1 – 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.		
	2 – Stress	More than 40% of HH have 1 shelter issue			
	3 – Severe	More than 20% of HH have 2 to 3 shelter issues			
	4 – Extreme	More than 10% of HH have 4 to 5 shelter issues			
	5 – Catastrophic	More than 10% of HH have 6 to 7 shelter issues			
Pillar 2: NFIs	Ind 2: % of households with access to basic household items	Ind 2.1: Access to NFIs	1 – 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. They enable water storage, food preparation, basic sleeping conditions, protection against vector-borne diseases, and access to lighting.
			2 – Stress	HH has 6 basic HH items	
			3 – Severe	HH has 5-4 basic HH items	
			4 – Extreme	HH has 3 basic HH items	
			5 – Catastrophic	HH has 2-1 basic HH items or none	
Pillar 3: Settlement	Ind 3: % of households with tenure security and access to adequate settlement situation with basic infrastructure and essential services	Ind 3.1: HLP and Occupancy	1 – Minimal	Over 80% of HH have tenure security and less than 20% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	HLP issues include disputed ownership/rent; property looting/ occupation; eviction; issues with inheritance/ HLP documents or lack of understanding of HLP processes and rules. Occupancy arrangements range from informal/formal ownership; informal/ formal rented accommodation; communal settings – collective centres such as public buildings; as well as hosting by family and friends.
			2 – Stress	40%-80% of HH have tenure security and less than 30% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	
			3 – Severe	Over 0%-40% of HH have tenure security and less than 20% of HH are facing HLP issues and risks	
			4 – Extreme	HH have no tenure security and less than 70% are facing HLP issues and risks	
			5 – Catastrophic	HH have no tenure security and over than 70% are facing HLP issues and risks	
		Ind 3.2: Settlement Situation	1 – Minimal	Less than 10% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	Settlement types range from residential neighbourhoods, informal/spontaneous settlements, and formal camps, and can be urban, peri-urban or rural. Access to basic services and infrastructure is assessed on the basis of 8 indicators from MSNA across different sectors (WASH, Health, Education, etc.) assessing distance to services, settlement safety, accessibility, etc.
			2 – Stress	10% - 50% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
			3 – Severe	50% - 70% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
			4 – Extreme	70% - 90% of HH live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	
			5 – Catastrophic	More than 90% live in substandard settlements with impaired access to essential services and basic infrastructure	

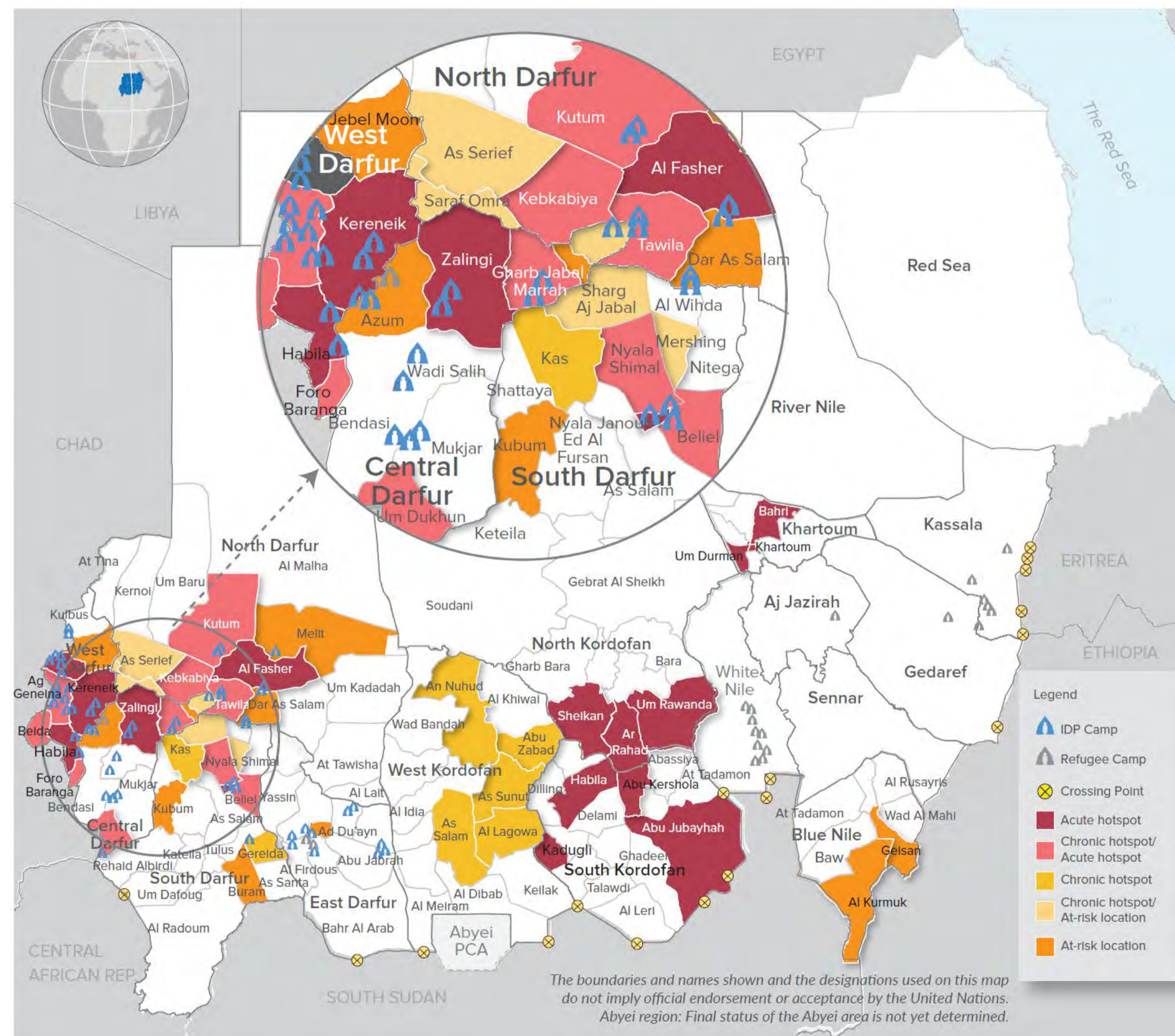
#2 Hotspot Localities:

- **Data Source:** Baseline Data – Protection Cluster
- **Hotspot areas** are mainly categorized as **severity** levels **4** and **5** for **acute hotspots**. A smaller proportion received a **severity** level of **3**, typically representing chronic hotspots that existed prior to the SAF-RSF conflict.

Over **157** Hotspot Sites

48 Hotspot Localities

10 Hotspot States



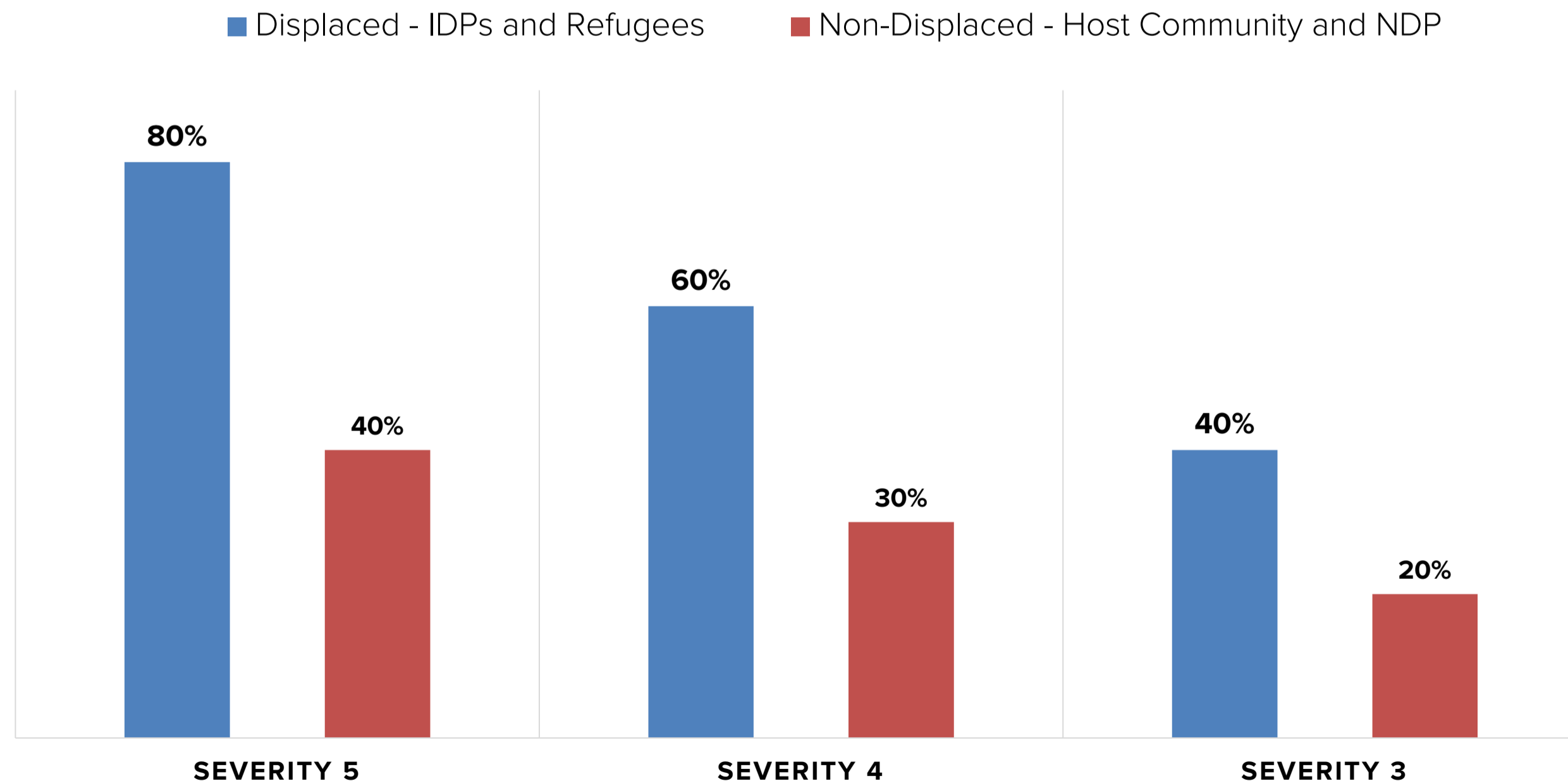
#3 Magnitude of Affected Population:

- **Data Source:** Baseline Data
- **Population Group Size** – The severity classification for different population groups based on their size is methodically determined to minimize variance within each of the five severity classes and maximize variance between them.

Population Group		Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Severity 5
IDPs (AVG)	IDPs Baseline (7.1M)	0	Less than 20,000	Less than 50,000	Less than 150,000	Over 150,000
	New IDPs (4.1M)	0	Less than 20,000	Less than 50,000	Less than 150,000	Over 150,000
Host Community (AVG)	HC Baseline (6.5M)	0	Less than 50,000	Less than 100,000	Less than 150,000	Over 150,000
	New HC (2.7M)	0	Less than 10,000	Less than 30,000	Less than 85,000	Over 85,000
Non-Displaced	ND Baseline (14.4M)	0	Less than 100,000	Less than 250,000	Less than 300,000	Over 300,000
Refugees (MAX)	Refugees Baseline (963K)	0	Less than 10,000	Less than 20,000	Less than 100,000	Over 100,000
	Secondary Displaced Refugees (186K)	0	Less than 2,000	Less than 5,000	Less than 25,000	Over 25,000

- **PiN Calculation:** After all localities are categorized into one of five severity levels, the People in Need (PiN) is generally calculated as the sum of the total population in localities marked with severity levels 3, 4, and 5.
- **Weighing Factor:** To refine this approach, a weighting factor can be applied to each severity level and for each population group. This allows for a nuanced understanding of the urgency of needs. For example, in the Shelter and NFI cluster, displaced populations may be assigned a higher weighting factor to reflect their more immediate need for shelter compared to non-displaced groups.

PIN PERCENTAGE PER SEVERITY CATEGORY



PiN: 5.7 M → 9.2 M

PiN IDPs:

4.1 M

PiN Host Community:

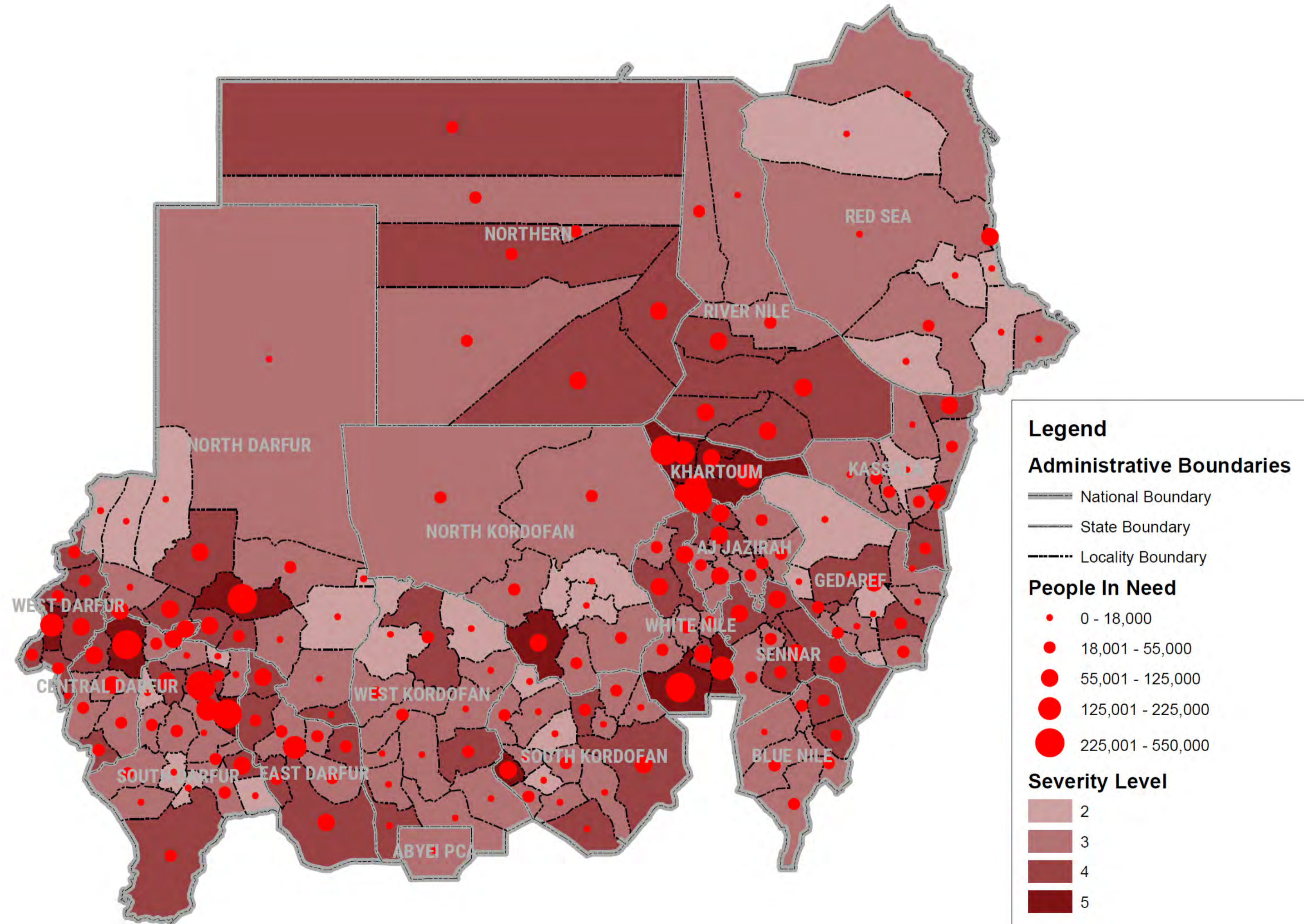
1.4 M

PiN Non-Displaced:

3 M

PiN Refugees:

604 K



PiN: 5.7 M → 9.2 M

PiN IDPs:

4.1 M

PiN Host Community:

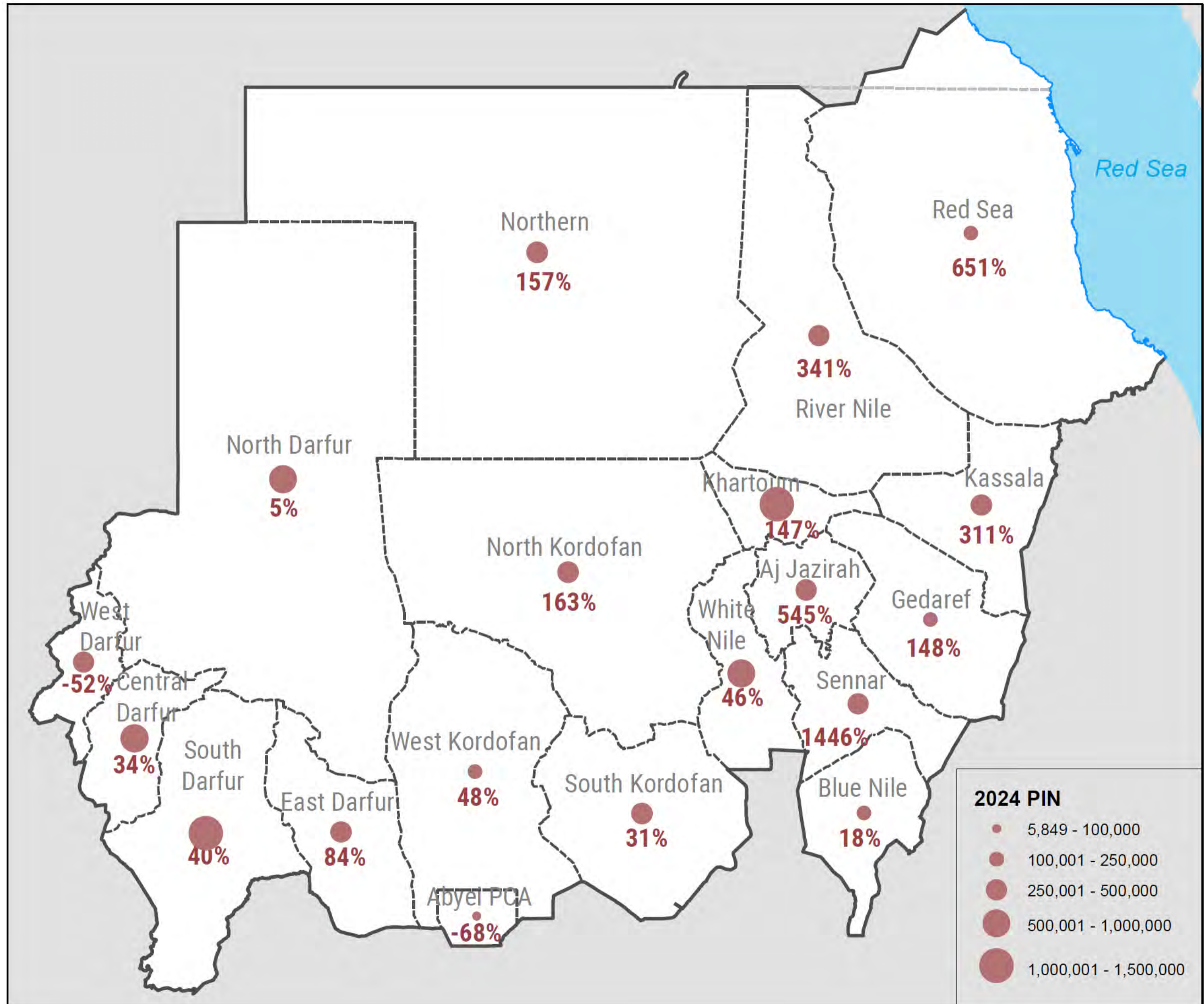
1.4 M

PiN Non-Displaced:

3 M

PiN Refugees:

604 K



PiN: 5.7 M → 9.2 M

PiN IDPs:

4.1 M

PiN Host Community:

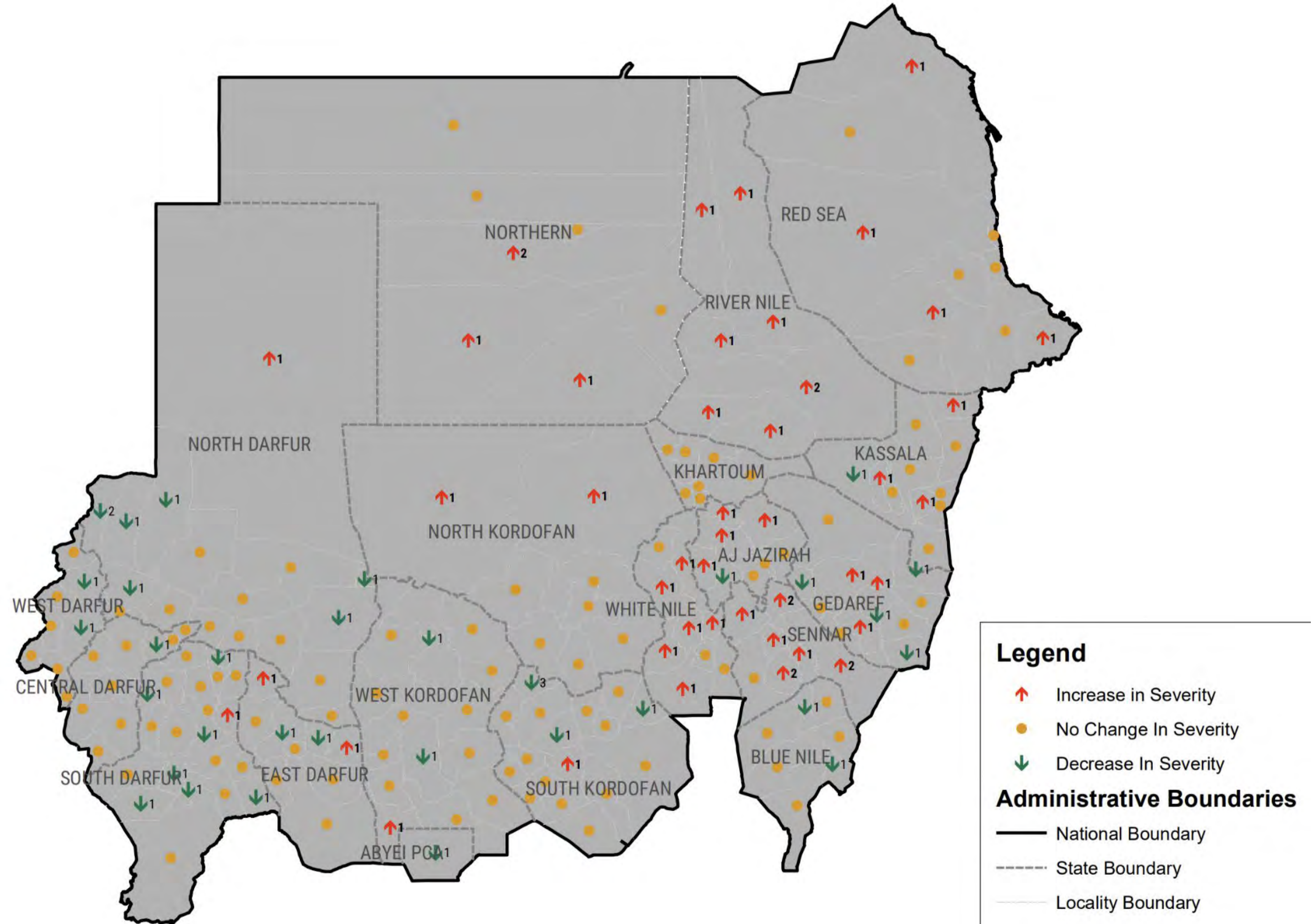
1.4 M

PiN Non-Displaced:

3 M

PiN Refugees:

604 K





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.

HRP 2023 – May Revision – Activities & Costs	Unit	Old Cost (Pre-April 15)	New Cost (Post-April 15)	Price Increase
• NFI kit distribution	Household	170 USD	275 USD	62%
• Establishment of communal shelters	Household	/	650 USD	/
• Rehabilitation of collective centers	Household	/	500 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	/

Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring:

- **CCPM** is a self-assessment of cluster performance against the **6 core cluster functions + AAP**
- It is a good opportunity to reflect collectively on the **efficiency** and **efficacy** of the **cluster coordination**, that should lead to the identification of **areas that need improvement**; and more important, to the **planning of actions to address those gaps**. Moreover, it helps to strengthen the **transparency** and **partnership** within a cluster.
- The CCPM **does not monitor the response**, or the **individual partners** or **coordinators**, but the functioning of the cluster as a whole.



Survey Link: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/4d9k00py>

- **CCPM** is a **brief survey** designed to enable coordinators, cluster partners and other stakeholders to assess the degree to which their cluster has achieved its core functions (as determined by the IASC). It is anonymous, but please note that all comments will be reported.
 - The findings will be discussed with participants (including cross-cutting focal points) at a cluster meeting, where **actions to improve performance** will be planned if they are needed. Decisions on action will be shared (as appropriate) with cluster lead agencies, national authorities, the humanitarian coordinator, and global clusters.
 - Timeframe **2 weeks**
 - Due to recent partner additions and staff turnover, there may be gaps in understanding the six core functions and existing coordination tools; the first step for an informed evaluation is to review these functions and our progress to date.
-

Service	Scope	Deliverables
---------	-------	--------------

Coordination Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination mechanism (Hubs, SAG, TWIGs) Inter-cluster, HCT, OCHA, Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes, ToRs Cluster org. chart
Information Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection, processing, and analysis Dissemination of information Liaison with OCHA and other clusters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5W matrix Website update
Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of national actors Interaction with the private sector 	

2023-07 FACTSHEET - SUDAN

Download as PDF

< Dec 2022 July 2023



HIGHLIGHTS

As of March 2023, the IOM's DTM Round 6 documented 3.8 million IDPs in Sudan. Yet, a dramatic turn occurred on April 15th when a severe armed conflict erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF). Within less than four months, this resulted in an alarming displacement of 4.3 million people. Of these, 3.3 million found themselves newly internally displaced, while the remaining 1 million sought refuge in neighboring countries. The ferocity and indiscriminate nature of the clashes have not only caused substantial civilian casualties, but also led to widespread destruction of vital infrastructure, housing, and household assets.

May-revised HRP '23 identified 5.7 million people in need of shelter and NFI assistance – a figure likely underestimated judging by the steep trend of displacement. With only 18% of its conservative HRP requirement funded, the Shelter and NFI Cluster struggles to mount a sufficient response. Since the onset of 2023, the cluster has achieved 17% of its goal, aiding 319,800 out of a targeted 1.9 million individuals. However, the relentless flow of displacements casts a shadow over this accomplishment, making it seem almost negligible against the backdrop of the 3.3 million people who've been compelled to abandon their homes (as of Aug 8) and move to safer parts of Sudan. As displacement continues unabated, the real needs substantially outstrip the current support.

KEY FIGURES



KEY DATES

- 2003 : Darfur Crisis
- 2011: Secession of South Sudan
- 2012: Activation of the S/NFI Cluster in Sudan
- 2019-2020: Political transition with difficult socio-economic situation further exacerbated by COVID19
- October 25, 2021: Sudan's military took power on October 25, 2021, putting the halt to the political transition, which further exacerbated both the economic and security situation
- April 15, 2023: On April 15, Sudan plunged into severe conflict, leading to numerous casualties, extensive damage, and a massive exodus. The strife stems from a power tussle between SAF's Abdel Fattah al-Burhan and RSF's General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo (Hemedti). Once allies in ousting President Omar al-Bashir in 2019 and pivotal in the 2021 coup, their bond broke over integrating RSF into the national military for a civilian transition, leading to an all out war.

KEY LINKS

- Sudan page on ShelterCluster.org
- Sudan page on HumanitarianResponse.info
- Sudan page on ReliefWeb

Sudan

NEED ANALYSIS

At the onset of the crisis on April 15, 2023, Shelter and NFI needs were already acute, exacerbated by significant underfunding of the Cluster. Underserved communities, forced to depend on their sparse resources for reconstruction, inadvertently amplified existing vulnerabilities and exposure to recurring hazards. The intensity of the new clashes and their indiscriminate nature is now causing widespread devastation to housing, household assets and public infrastructure, prompting many to leave their homes.

In less than 4 months of the SAF-RSF conflict, 3.3 million people have been newly displaced across Sudan according to IOM DTM, and urgently need Shelter and NFI assistance, as many, including children, women, elderly, and others with specific needs, find themselves crammed into overcrowded shelters, public buildings, or forced to sleep outdoors exposed to severe weather and threats. Immediate provision of adequate shelter will be critical to ensure privacy and safety, mitigate GBV risk, and safeguard displaced populations from harsh environmental conditions to preserve their health amid the upcoming rainy season. Provision of essential household items will be crucial for restoring basic daily activities. Items such as bedding and cooking utensils, solar lamps for safety and security after dark, and solar chargers for maintaining connectivity, as well as mosquito nets to combat the upcoming malaria season, are all vitally important.

RESPONSE

Service	Scope	Deliverables
---------	-------	--------------

Coordinated Assessments

- Common joint assessments
- Needs, capacities, gaps, progress, impact
- Review of response plans

- Assessment reports
- Shelter Section of MIRA, MSNA
- Gap analyses

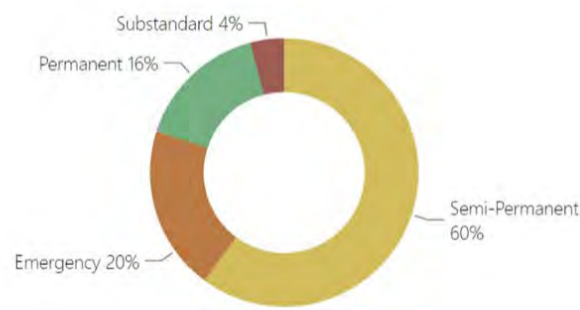
Shelter & NFI Cluster Needs Assessment Tool

Respondent's Consent and Confidentiality Statement
Hello, my name is (Enumerator Name). I am working on a survey that is being facilitated by the humanitarian community, including the United Nations and non-governmental organisations. Your household has been selected at random for interview. If you are willing to take part, the survey is happening all across the country to help update humanitarian organisations about what people need, so that appropriate help and assistance can be provided next year. However, no assistance will be provided based on participation or lack of participation in this survey. Participation in the survey is voluntary, and you can stop at any time. No personal information will be shared, and your responses will be kept anonymous. The survey takes approximately 30 minutes, and your participation would be greatly appreciated.

- ▶ **0. Assessment Details:**
- ▶ **A. Household Composition and Vulnerabilities**
- ▶ **B. Settlement Typology and HLP Issues:**
- ▶ **C. Shelter/Housing Needs:**
- ▶ **D. NFI Needs:**
- ▶ **E. Access to Energy:**
- ▶ **F. Preferred Assistance:**
- ▶ **G. Settlement Situation & Access to Essential Services:**
- ▶ **H. Displacement Patterns:**

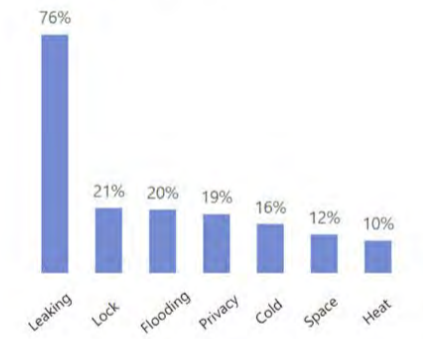
Save Draft Submit

SHELTER TYPE

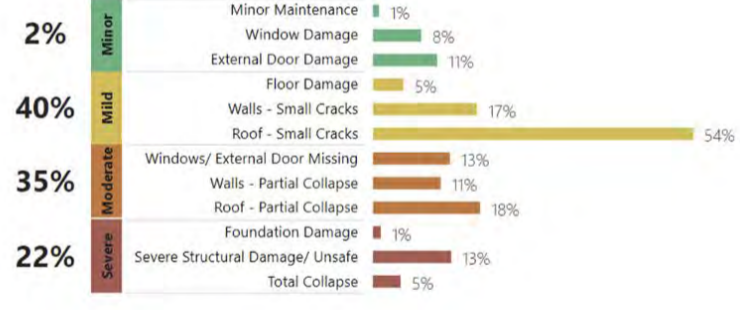


85% of HH experience ISSUES with their current shelter
25% of HH experience 3 or more issues with their current shelter at the same time

SHELTER ISSUES

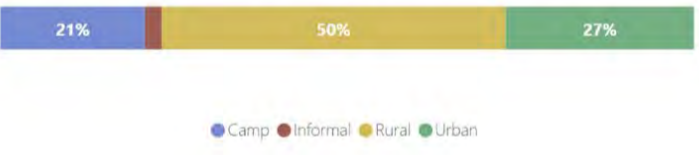


DAMAGE TYPE

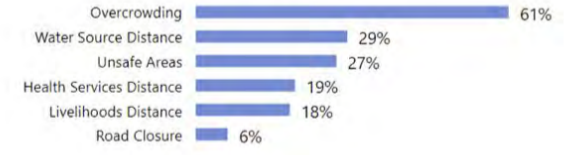


75% of HH reported DAMAGE to their current shelter
47% of HH have no access to 5 or more basic HH items

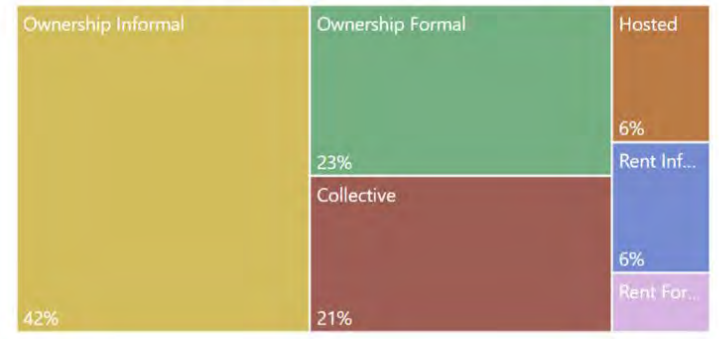
SETTLEMENT TYPE



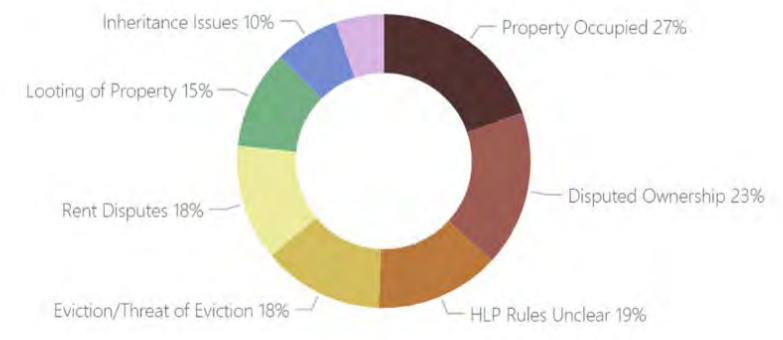
SETTLEMENT ISSUES



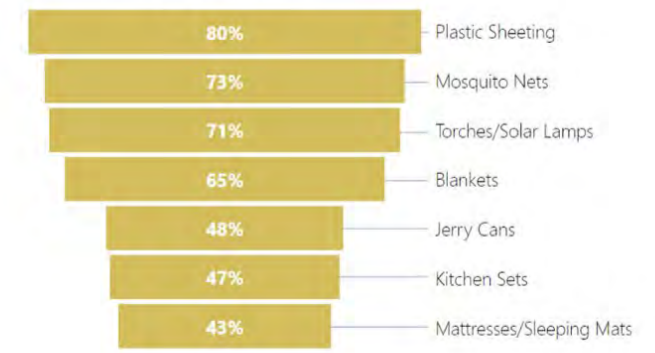
OCCUPANCY ARRANGEMENT



HLP ISSUES



NFI NEEDS



Emergency Location	Affected HH	Type of Emergency	Population Group	NFI kits Distributed	Partners that Responded	Modality	NFI kits in the Pipeline	Partners with kits in the Pipeline	ETA of kits in the Pipeline	Modality	NFI Gap
Sennar	3,464	Conflict	IDPs (HH is an taestimate because /	/	/	/	250 SCI (SHF ERRM)	/	/	/	in-kind
Damazine schools	472	Conflict	IDPs	472 UNHCR	/	in-kind	/	/	/	/	0
Ganis & Ar Rusayris	1,100	Conflict	IDPs living in host community (number of HH is an estimate based on overall figures minus those in schools, minus those that left for Sennar)	/	/	/	1,000 MSF 500 IRW 4,000 ICRC 479 AORD 528 UNHCR	/	Available in state already	/	in-kind
Damazine	11,799	Flooding	Flood-affected communities (numbers provided by HAC, not verified so probably inflated - also no information of number of HH damaged and destroyed) - OCHA did not publish anything on the Dashboard yet	/	/	/	500 UNHCR	/	Available in state already	/	in-kind
Kurmk Center	1,705	Conflict	Returnees (Sudanese from ETH)	1,705 UNHCR	/	in-kind	/	/	/	/	0
Kurmk & Baw	1,500	Conflict	Returnees (Sudanese from ETH)	1,500 IOM	/	in-kind	/	/	/	/	0
Unallocated	/	/	/	/	/	/	500 UNHCR	/	Available in state already	/	in-kind
Total	16,363						7757				Hard to sa

Service	Scope	Deliverables
---------	-------	--------------

Performance Monitoring

- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation
- Corrective action to address changes
- Cluster reviews
- Lessons learned, impact

EXAMPLE

CCPM EXERCISE SUDAN 2022
Action Plan Development in Miro

CONTEXT:

Sudan, a melting pot of intercommunal violence, armed attacks, cross-border movement, seasonal flooding, and all-encompassing political and economic turmoil, remains one of the most complex (and forgotten) crises on the African continent with its 3.5 million IDPs, 1 million refugees and countless vulnerable residents. The vastness of the affected territory, with competing emergencies occurring simultaneously across the entire country, has resulted in creation of 3 regional and 13 sub-national coordination hubs complementing the national coordination mechanism. While insecurity and seasonal road conditions restrict movement on a larger scale, frequent demonstrations, clashes with the military and roadblocks following the Oct. '21 coup, further limit opportunities for in-person interaction at Khartoum level. To overcome these challenges, we've had to explore new ways of gathering that allow for broad participation and entice engagement.

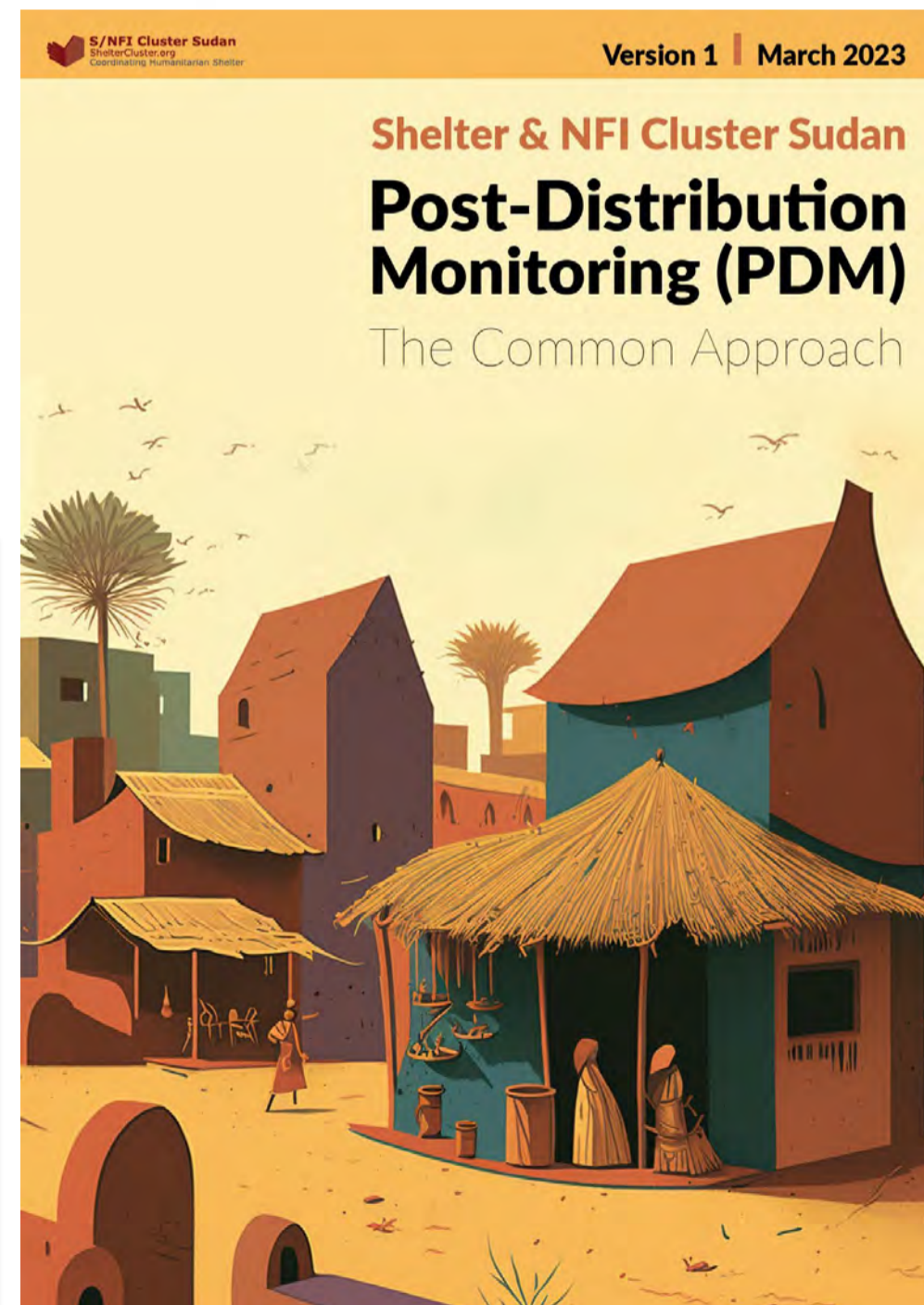
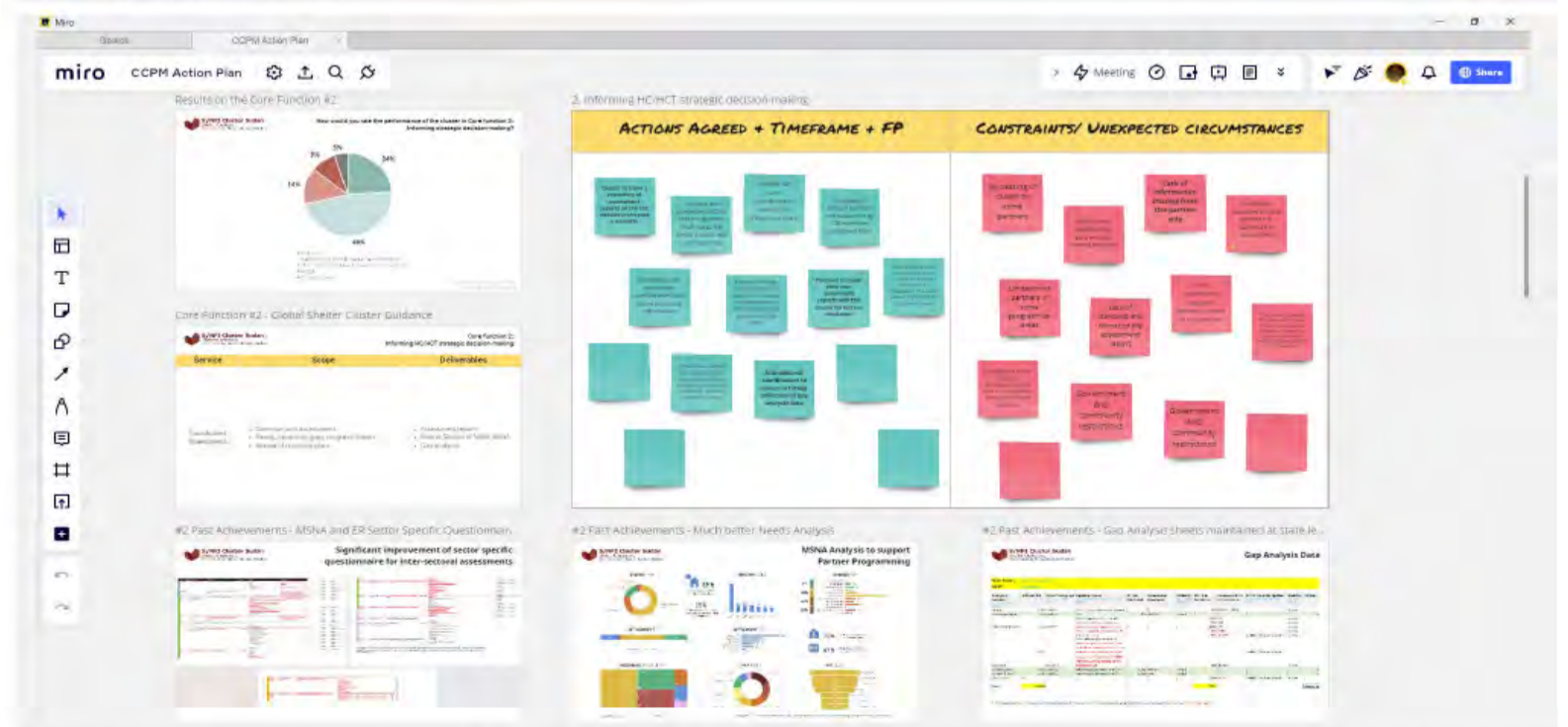
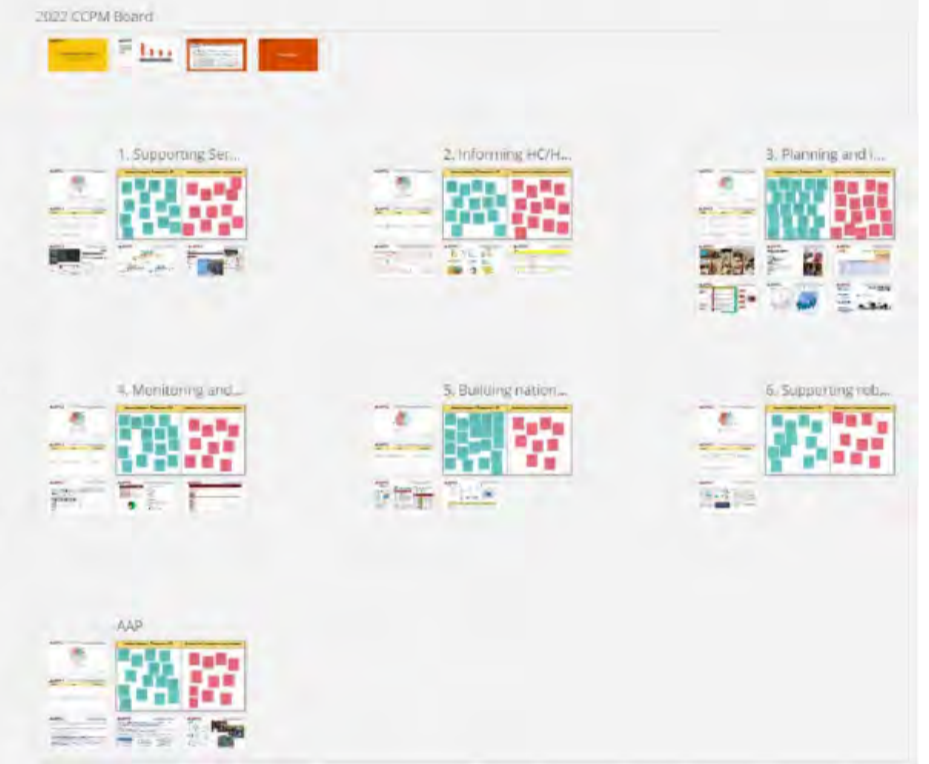
OVERVIEW:

CCPM Action Plan exercise was conducted as a virtual workshop in [Miro](#), an intuitive, simple and easy to use digital whiteboard tool. The exercise lasted for 3 hours with participation from 15 partners, 1 donor and 13 members of the cluster coordination team. The workshop was split in 7 parts, whereby the same series of steps would be repeated for each of the 6 cluster core functions + AAP.

The steps include the following:

- Presentation of the CCPM survey results for the core function in question.
- Presentation of what the core function in question actually entails + time for Q&A.
- Presentation of what the cluster achieved so far with respect to the core function in question + discussion on good practice.
- Group work where participants reflect their suggestions for improvement on green sticky notes and their perceptions on challenges and constraints on red sticky notes.

These steps are then repeated 7 times for each of the core functions + AAP.



Post Distribution Monitoring Tool (In-kind Assistance)

HH Survey

Shelter and NFI Cluster Sudan Post Distribution Monitoring Form (In-kind Assistance)

Date of the Interview: [dropdown]

Full Name of the Enumerator: [text]

Email Address of the Enumerator: [text]

Hi, my name is [your name] and I work for [name of the organization]. We are conducting interviews with households that have recently received shelter or NFI in-kind assistance. I would like to ask you a few questions about the items that were distributed by [name of the organization] in [Month] of this year. The interview should take around 10 minutes to complete. Participating in this interview will not affect your eligibility for receiving support in the future, but it will help us learn about your satisfaction with the assistance you received, the overall process of assistance delivery, and how we can improve. There are no 'right' or 'bad' answers, and you can stop the interview at any time or refuse to answer any questions that you don't want to answer. Your identity will remain confidential and will not be shared with any other groups or individuals. Your responses will be anonymized and aggregated to improve overall humanitarian response efforts. Should you like to participate in this interview if so, please proceed by answering the questions.

A. Household Data

A.1.1. System of Interview: [dropdown]

A.1.1. State: [dropdown]

A.1.1. Location/Village/Camp: [text]

A.1.2. Gender of the Head of the Household: [radio] Male [radio] Female

A.1.3. Age of Head of the Household: [text]

A.1.4. Population Type: [radio] IDP [radio] Refugee [radio] Returnee [radio] Vulnerable Resident

A.1.5. Household Size: [text]

A.1.7. Number male individuals in your HH: [text]

A.1.8. Number female individuals in your HH: [text]

A.1.9. Please specify below the number of household members that have the following criteria:

A.1.1. Woman at Risk: [text]

A.1.2. Child at Risk: [text]

A.1.3. Older Person at Risk: [text]

Post Distribution Monitoring Tool (In-kind Assistance)

This note can be read out loud

Welcome to the S/NFI Cluster PDM Tool!

The tool consists of two components: one for collecting household-level data on the ground and another for recording information synthesized from other data collection methods once back at the office.

Please select whether you would like to proceed to the household-level data collection tool or whether you would like to record data synthesized from direct observations (DO), focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIs) or secondary data sources (SD).

Collect HH-level data on the ground

Record analysis synthesized from DO/ FGDs/ KIs/ SD

Save Draft Submit

Return to Beginning Go to End

Service	Scope	Deliverables
---------	-------	--------------

Contingency Planning

- Contingency plans (national, sector)
- Risk mapping & analysis, DRR

- Shelter section of contingency plan

Exit Strategy

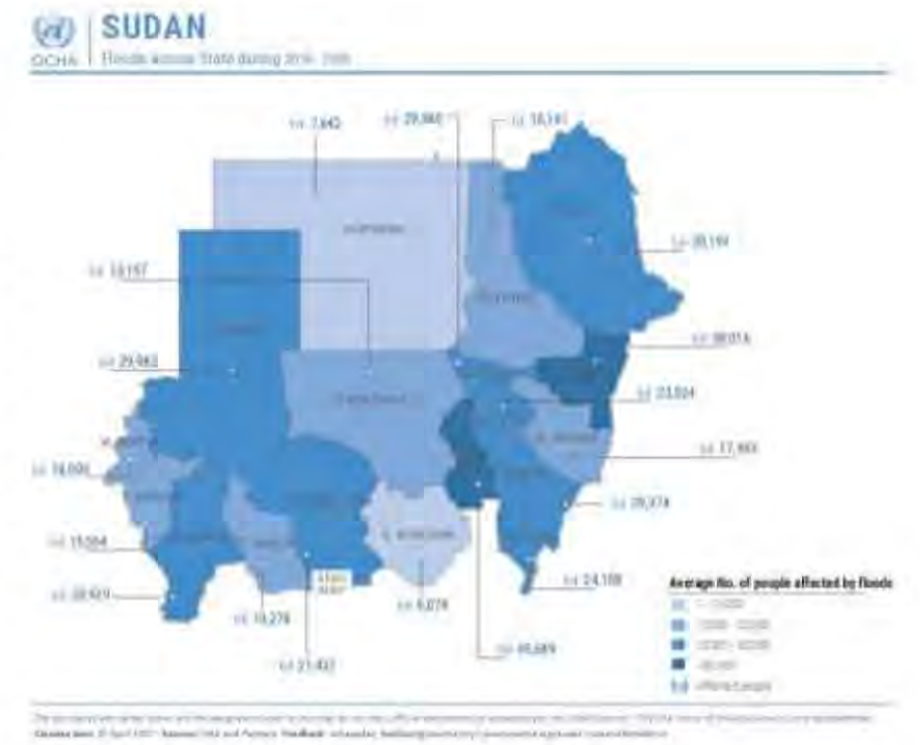
- Remote support, transition, handover, exit

Flood Preparedness Response Plan

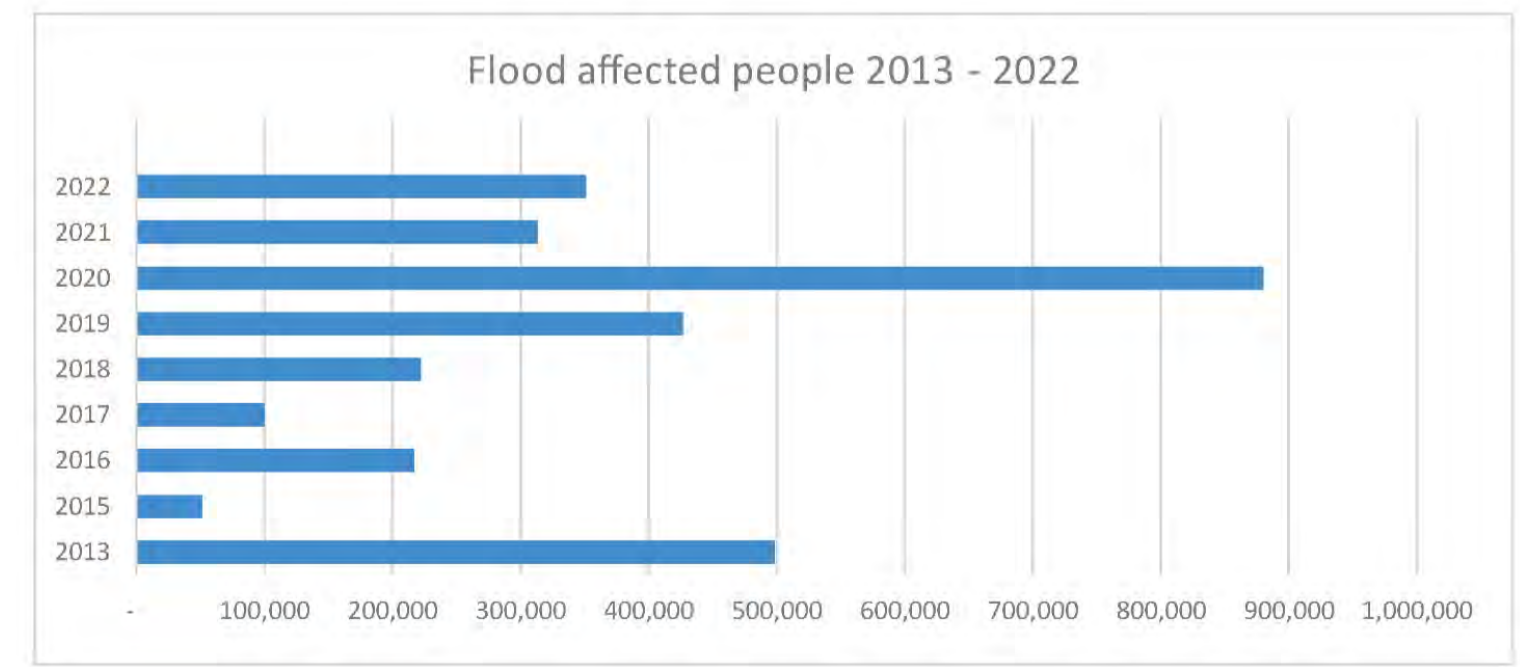
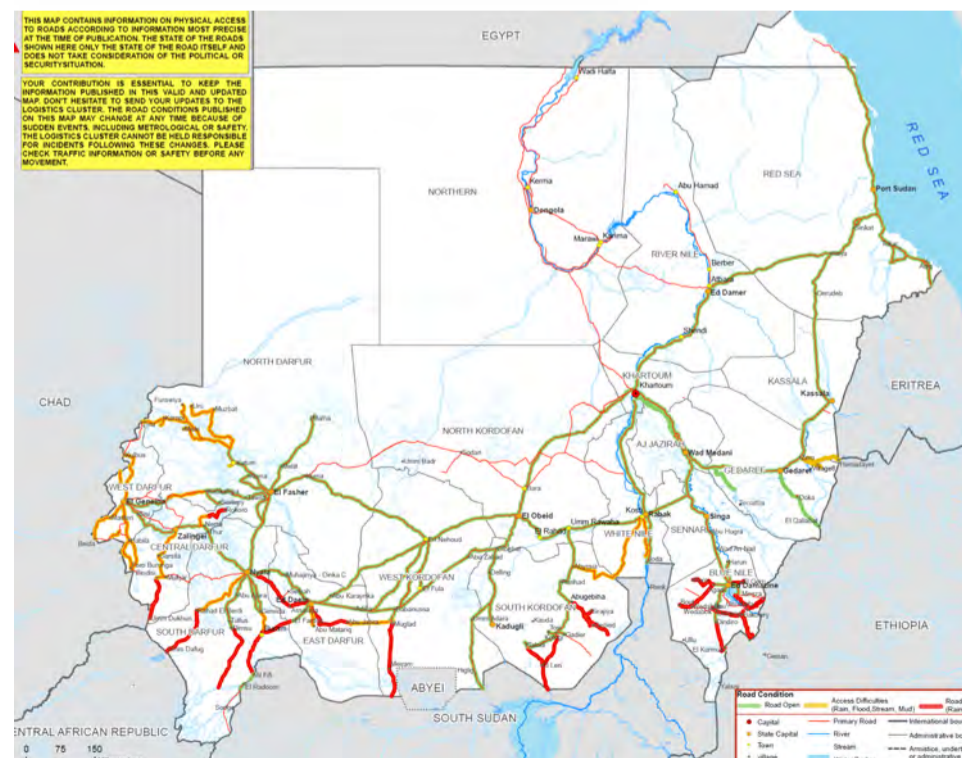
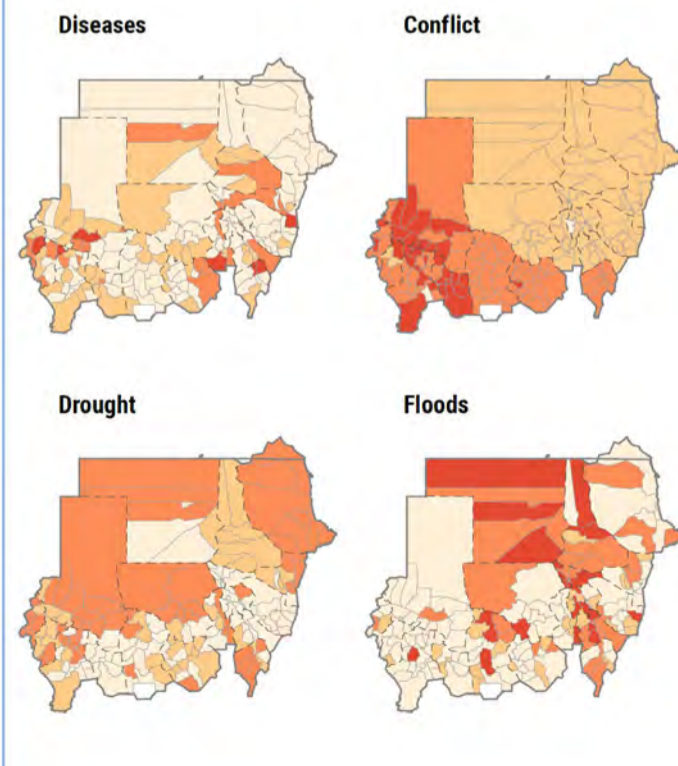
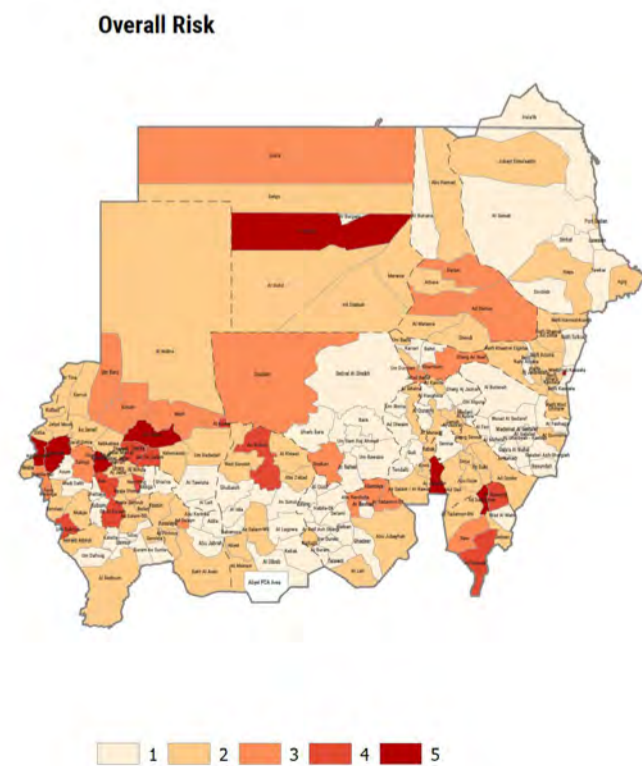
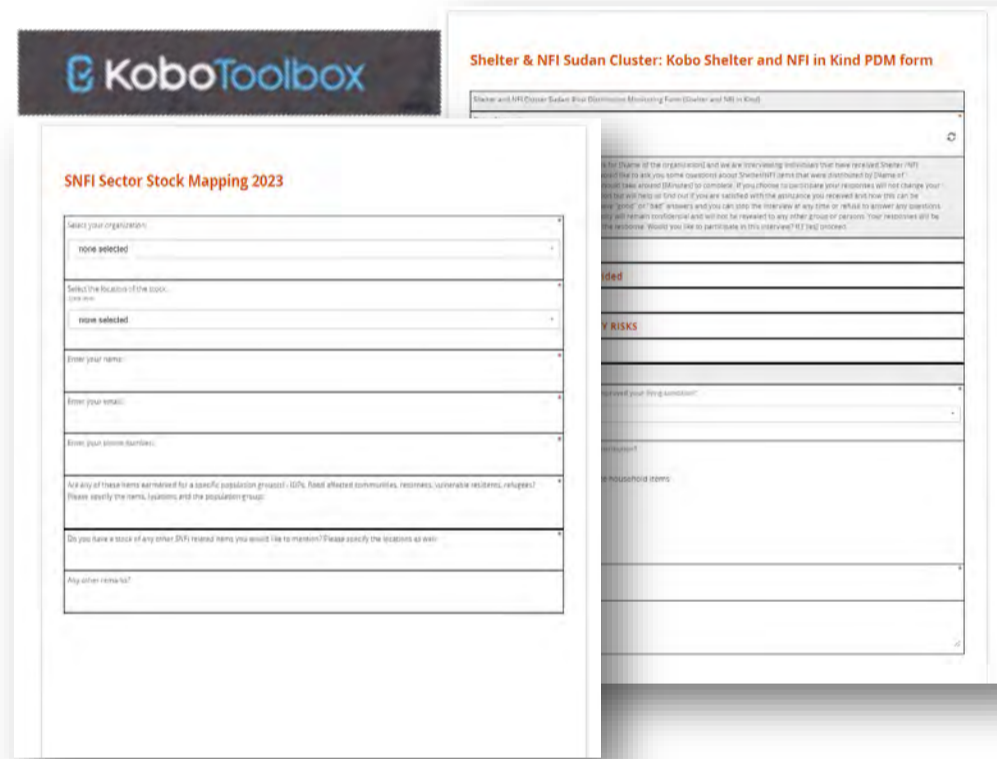
Background

In support of the country wide 2021 Flood Preparedness and Response efforts, the SNFI Sector has developed the SNFI flood preparedness and response plan as reference to all stakeholders.

Heavy flooding recurs seasonally in Sudan, peaking from June to September. The northern part of the country which extends from Khartoum onwards has a rainfall of about 200 mm per annum, while the rainfall exceeds 700 mm per annum in the southern part of the country. In 2020, the country was affected by the worst flooding since 1988 with 16 states reaching water levels not seen for nearly a century. By October 2020, close to 900,000 people were affected in all 18 states, with more than 170,000 houses either destroyed or damaged. Early indications from the JJA and NOAA show that rainfall will be above-average from June to September 2021.



Given the high river levels and residual floodwaters after the 2020 floods, another consecutive year of flooding is likely in Sudan. Consequently, the number of the population at crisis levels of food insecurity is likely to increase during the flooding period, which also overlaps with the peak of the lean season.



Service	Scope	Deliverables
---------	-------	--------------

Coordinated Communication and Advocacy

- Sector key messages and advocacy priorities
- Communication/ advocacy campaigns, liaison with stakeholders
- Beneficiary and communities communication

- Stakeholder mapping
- Advocacy worksheet
- Advocacy messages

Legal & Regulatory Issues

- National policies, guidelines and standards
- Legal & regulatory issues related to HLP, building codes, etc.

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Advocacy plan template

Topic/country/region:
Prepared by:
Date:

What is the issue? (situation analysis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian crisis worsening (+79% in 2021 compared to 2020) and protracted displacement crisis after decades of conflict. Expected to continue driving the displacement. Tensions remain high with clashes over land, minerals, water and livestock. Cyclical displacement, with some people displaced over long time spans. Durable solutions was one of key points, but current situation will need a shift in focus to life-saving assistance again. Climate change exacerbating displacement situation, with cyclical flooding. Environmental degradation and drought have contributed to a shift in migration patterns that have seen many nomadic groups transition from pastoralism to a semi-sedentary lifestyle occupying lands of original settlers in the process, which are one of the primary causes of intercommunal conflict. HLP major challenge: 1% registered land. Economic crisis worsened and political instability since the coup on 25 October, with recent escalations of violence due to anti-coup protests and increased criminality. Has put a halt on transition which was ongoing since 2019 and development funding - which had initiated in 2020 - has been paused/reduced. HRP was published nonetheless changed political context, so no reflection of current situation. S/NFI sector was severely underfunded: only 9% according to FTS.
What do we want to change? (objective)	Increase funding to reach more people with shelter and NFI assistance, and solve some of key humanitarian access challenges.
Why is this change necessary? (what will happen if we do not act)	<p>Key messages: limit to 3 to 5 (each max 3 sentences)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian imperative to save people. Stabilization of situation - if no direct actions, humanitarian situation will continue to deteriorate and more lives will be lost, as well as the progress achieved since 2019. Addressing displacement crisis urgent. Regional political stability - many neighbouring countries already dealing with increased instability as well and Ethiopian refugee crisis, strategic country for Horn of Africa, East Africa and Sahel region.
Who has the power to make this change? (target audiences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors (but some donors very unhappy with how UN is dealing with situation). Government: UN SC - ICC (for any regional bodies?)

Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Who has also an interest in changing this?	Specify who could be allies (who could help sharing the messages) and partners (those who could be interested in conducting joint activities).
Who do we have access to? (access+ if they are in our network, direct contact, ...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other humanitarian actors (UN and NGOs?); Neighbouring countries; Political missions.
What do we need to do to create this change?	<p>What activities are required? Do we have all necessary data? Do we have specific recommendations on how to achieve the results?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian access: some areas are difficult to reach - advocate for more funding for improved humanitarian access. Needs assessment data also limited due to the challenging context and funding shortfalls. More visibility for situation in the country.
How can we make the change happen? (take into consideration budget and resources available)	<p>What is the best way to reach the target audiences? (email, policy brief, note, social media, specific meetings...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefings to donors; Pilot projects, such as the one with the FSB that can demonstrate positive impact and initiate change towards more sustainable approaches.
How will we monitor and evaluate the advocacy actions?	Increased programming, increased funding, more people reached.

If you have any questions, contact advocacy@sheltercluster.org

Calendar

If there are any specific dates or events in 2022 which you identified as a good opportunity to do some advocacy/communications, please indicate in the table below.

Event/Activity	Date/Period	Background info (or links)	Focal point in country
----------------	-------------	----------------------------	------------------------

Gap Analysis

AFFECTED POPULATIONS

NEWLY DISPLACED:
January - July '21

Flood Affected

14,633 households
73,160 individuals

Internally Displaced

70,678 households
353,386 individuals

Refugees

15,893 households
79,464 individuals

Returnees

5,528 households
27,638 individuals

PROTRACTED:

Internally Displaced

536,642 households
2,683,007 individuals

Refugees

219,655 households
1,098,272 individuals

ACHIEVEMENTS January - July '21

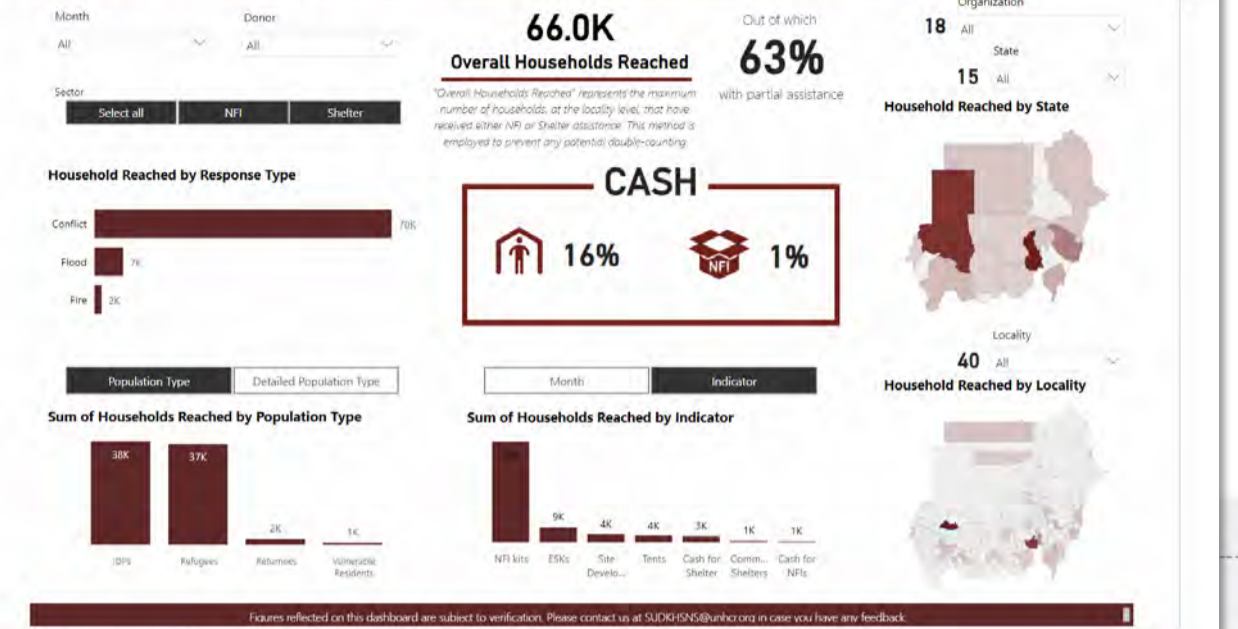
92,261 households have received shelter-related household kits consisting of 3-4 blankets, 3-4 sleeping mats, 2 plastic sheets, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets, 1 kitchen set and 1 solar lamp

7,992 households have received emergency shelter kits consisting of locally sourced building materials and toolkits

5,646 households have received shelter cash grants with which they can buy building materials or pay for labour

Achievements Public Dashboard

Shelter & NFI 2023 Monitoring Dashboard: Achievements from April 15



53,362 shelter related household kits
10,896 emergency shelter kits
3,244 vouchers cash grants
2,620 tents



STOCK IN THE PIPELINE

49,000 shelter related household kits

6,000 emergency shelter kits

10,800 tents

SUMMARY:

106,732 NEWLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN 2021

756,297 PROTRACTED HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF REPLENISHMENT IN 2021

863,029 TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED OF SNFI ASSISTANCE IN 2021

105,899 HOUSEHOLDS SUPPORTED WITH SNFI ASSISTANCE IN 2021

70,122 SNFI ASSISTANCE PACKAGES PREPOSITIONED

65,800 SNFI ASSISTANCE PACKAGES IN THE PIPELINE

US\$ 83M REMAINING REQUIREMENT FOR 2021

73% of households with unmet needs

The numbers, icons and figures shown are for illustrative use only and do not imply official endorsement or approval by the United Nations. The information presented in this report is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose. It is subject to change without notice. © 2022 ShelterCluster.org. All rights reserved. ShelterCluster.org is a registered trademark of ShelterCluster.org.

Service Scope Deliverables

Community Liaison

- Feedback from and to the affected populations
- Complaints and grievance committees
- Participation of the communities in the response
- Information leaflets in local languages

5. Needs Identification, Beneficiary Targeting and Prioritization

44. Sudan is characterized by one of the most complex and ongoing crises in the African continent. Growing humanitarian needs are driven by both the deteriorating security situation in the country as well as by increased insecurity in the region, and are further compounded by recurrent flooding events, crippling economic crisis and effects of COVID-19. The S/NFI Sector must therefore respond to competing needs of IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers, both IDP and refugee returnees, flood affected communities and vulnerable residents in a timely manner.

45. Due to limited resources, the immediate emergency response and delivery of one-time NFI assistance to newly displaced is prioritized, while there is often limited capacity to respond to recurrent replenishment needs of the protracted caseload.

46. Depending on the severity of the event and available resources, newly displaced will either receive a blanket distribution of full NFI kits or targeting criteria will be applied so that only the most vulnerable households are prioritized.

47. Those affected in-situ, (e.g., in case of flooding) will receive full NFI kits in case of total destruction to housing/ possessions or targeted assistance in case of partial damage, i.e., partial NFI kits based on the need. In case of limited resources targeting criteria will be applied.

48. Those in protracted displacement will be supported with partial NFI kits based on the needs assessment. Targeted replenishment frequency will be every two years. Targeting criteria will be applied in case of limited resources.

5.1 Identification of needs for a specific distribution event:

49. When potential persons of concern in need of NFI assistance are identified with respect to any of the above-mentioned cases, UNHCR or OCHA (depending on the population group in question) should trigger existing procedures for a needs assessment. Both UNHCR and OCHA led needs assessments are organized in close collaboration with the government and include participation of multi-functional, inter-agency teams.

50. The needs assessment should capture HH level data, starting with basic information, HH size, demographics with an AGD lens, vulnerability data, (expected) length of displacement and displacement trends at the locality, requirements for each of the seven standard non-food items, local market vibrance, etc. If applicable, it should also capture information on the shelter type and size, shelter condition, living arrangements, settlement type, level of access to essential services, relationship with the host community and so on.

51. The needs assessment must be documented and kept on record in the requesting UNHCR office in a consistent manner for future reference as well as shared with the UNHCR Representation Office in Khartoum upon request.

5.2 Beneficiary Targeting Criteria and Prioritization:

52. In case of limited resources, items will be distributed targeting the most vulnerable households, flowing criteria indicated in the table below (Table 4).

53. Furthermore, the prioritization of affected households (HH) will be based on the points-based system, whereby each individual HH member will be scored as per below prioritization matrix (Table 4). HH members with vulnerabilities get positive points while able-bodied adults get negative points. HH members with multiple vulnerabilities will receive points for each of their vulnerabilities. The final score of the HH is the sum of that of its members. The prioritized HH list is generated per the final HH score, with those scoring the highest being the top priority.

54. Ideally, targeting criteria and the prioritization system should be applied to UNHCR registration/enrollment data from proGres, or to data from any other UN Agency database (WFP/IOM) or to HH level needs assessment data.

55. In the absence of any kind of registration data, UNHCR operations and protection staff should work with trusted community leaders, representative committees, religious leaders and faith-based organizations, civil society, other United Nations agencies and local authorities to identify individuals who should be prioritized for distributions in accordance with the established targeting criteria as much as possible, and who have not received assistance through similar interventions by UNHCR or any other entity. Regular random checks are to be conducted to verify the quality and accuracy of the lists, as well as to mitigate duplication and fraud.

Code	Category	Description	Points
CR – CP/TP/ SE	Child At Risk	Person below the age of 18 who is at risk due to his/her age, dependency and/or immaturity.	+ 3
SC – UC/CH/ CF	Unaccompanied or Separated Child	Person below the age of 18 who is separated from both parents and his/her legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.	+ 3
WR – WR	Woman at Risk	Woman of 18 years old or above, who is at risk because of her gender, such as pregnant and lactating women, single mothers or caregivers, single women, widows, older women, women with disabilities and survivors of violence.	+ 2
ER – NF/MC/ FR	Older Person at Risk	Person of 60 years old or above, with specific need(s) in addition to his/her age. This includes single older persons and older couples. They may be the sole caregivers for others, suffer from health problems, have difficulty adjusting to their new environment, and/or otherwise lack psychological, physical members or others.	+ 2

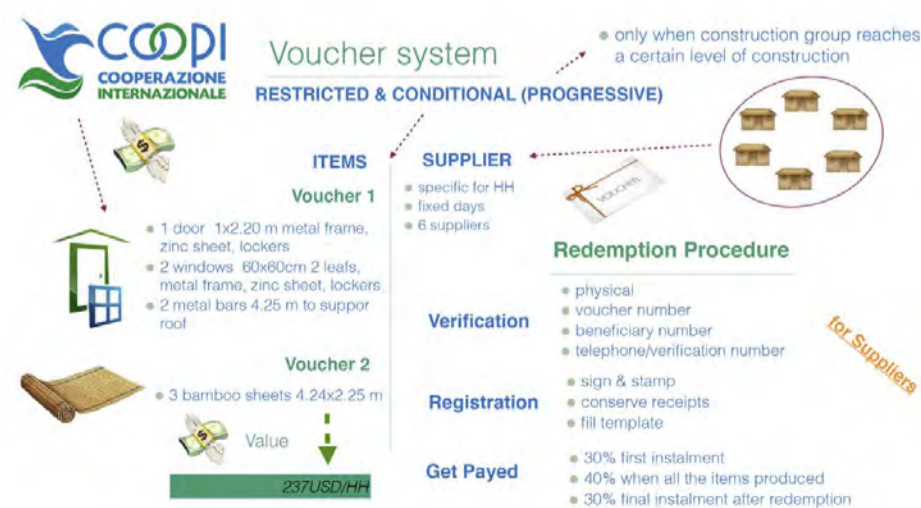
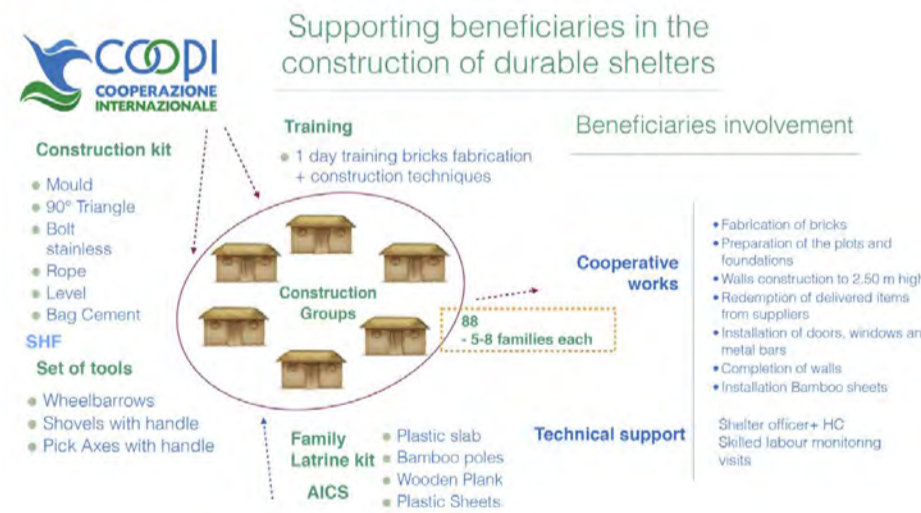
SP – PT/GP/ CG	Single Parent or Caregiver	Single person of 18 years or above with one or more dependents, including biological or non-biological children, or other dependents (such as an older person). The single parent/caregiver is both the primary income earner and/or caregiver.	+ 2
DS – BD/DF/ PM/PS/ MM/MS	Disability	Physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments from birth, or resulting from illness, infection, injury, trauma or old age. These may hinder full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.	+ 2
SM – MN/CI	Serious Medical Condition	Serious medical condition that requires assistance, in terms of treatment or provision of nutritional and non-food items.	+ 1
LP – MS	Marginalized from Society or Community	Person who, due to his/her age, personal history, ethnicity, religion, nationality, social group, caste, illness, disability, gender, sexual orientation, or other factors, is marginalized or exposed to discrimination, harassment, vilification, exclusion from participation and/or physical abuse by his/her society. Such marginalization or discrimination may be the result of prejudices, homophobia, xenophobia, or other forms of	+ 1

TR – PI	Psychological and/or physical impairment due to torture	Person who has a permanent or temporary psychological and/or physical impairment due to torture. Symptoms may include insomnia, lack of appetite, headaches, (acute) anxiety, nightmares, flashbacks, depression, suicidal tendencies, or behavioural problems.	+ 1
SV – VA/VF/ VO/SS	SGBV	Person who is, or has been, exposed to sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence and/or is, or has been, engaged in sex to obtain money or other forms of material assistance to meet basic needs of self or other family members. This includes women and girls who are compelled to engage in transactional sex on a temporary or short-term basis to meet basic needs, but who do not seek to engage in this on a long(er)-term basis. The latter group may often be the most hidden and thus difficult to identify.	+ 2
/	Able-Bodied Adults	Person above the age of 18 and below the age of 60, that does not fall under any of the above categories and can support and care for persons with specific needs.	- 1

Community Engagement



Installation of delivered items



Objective: Ensure that our collective response efforts are well communicated to partners, donors, media and general audiences!

- **Achievements** – type of interventions, HH reached, locations, timeframe, etc.
 - **Challenges** – looting of supplies, access challenges, etc.
 - **Procurement** – quantities of stocks arriving to the country, type of stocks, timeframe, where will the stocks be prepositioned – particularly given the incoming flood season.
 - **Assessments** – e.g., needs assessments outlining specifics with respect to Shelter and NFI needs as well as market assessments on NFIs, shelter materials, or Cash for Rent.
 - **Context and impact** of interventions – e.g., any successes with respect to cash for rent, how is sustainability achieved, what about tenure security?
 - **Interventions in the host community** – with 77% of the population staying in host community – what has been achieved so far? Cash for shelter for the families hosting IDPs can be an option, or preselecting landlords to improve their housing in order for them to subsidize rent for IDPs – this can include negotiating longer-term tenure security.
 - **Etc.**
-

Shelter & NFI 2023 Monitoring Dashboard: Achievements from April 15

Month: All

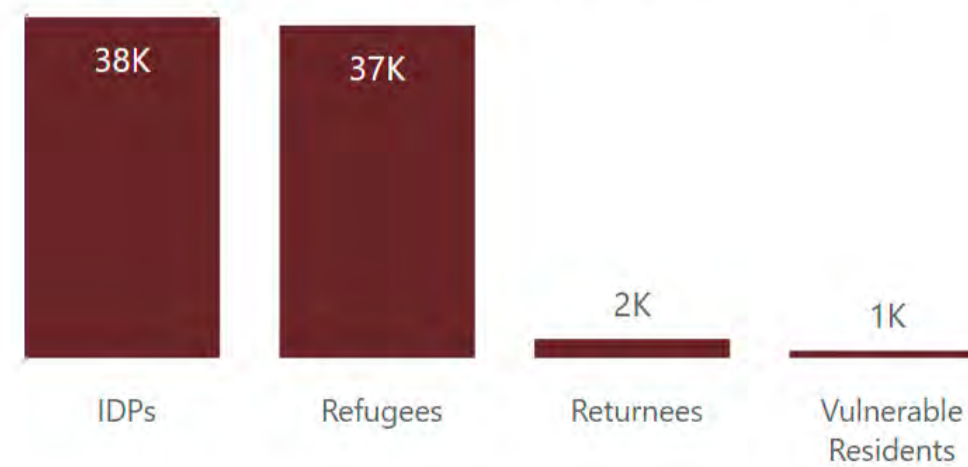
Donor: All

Sector:

Household Reached by Response Type



Sum of Households Reached by Population Type



66.0K

Overall Households Reached

"Overall Households Reached" represents the maximum number of households, at the locality level, that have received either NFI or Shelter assistance. This method is employed to prevent any potential double-counting.

63%

with partial assistance

CASH

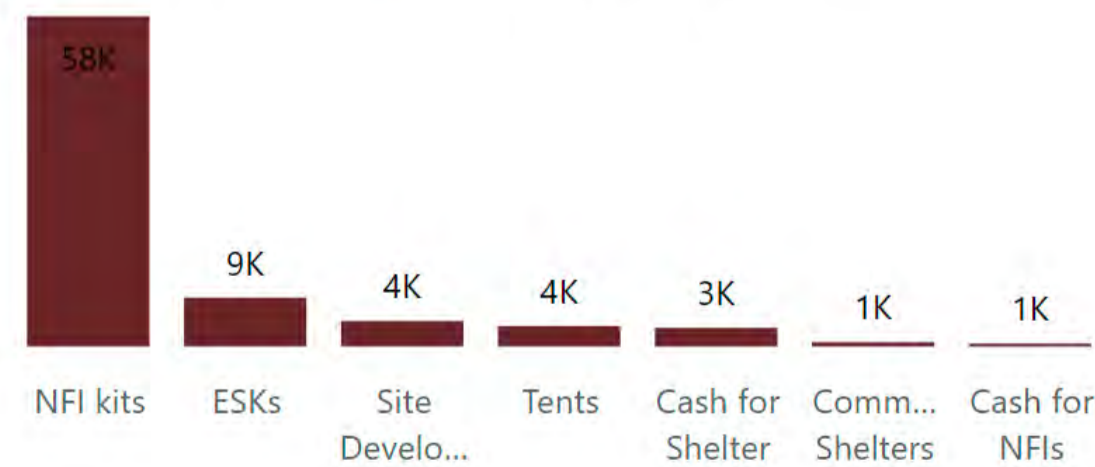


16%

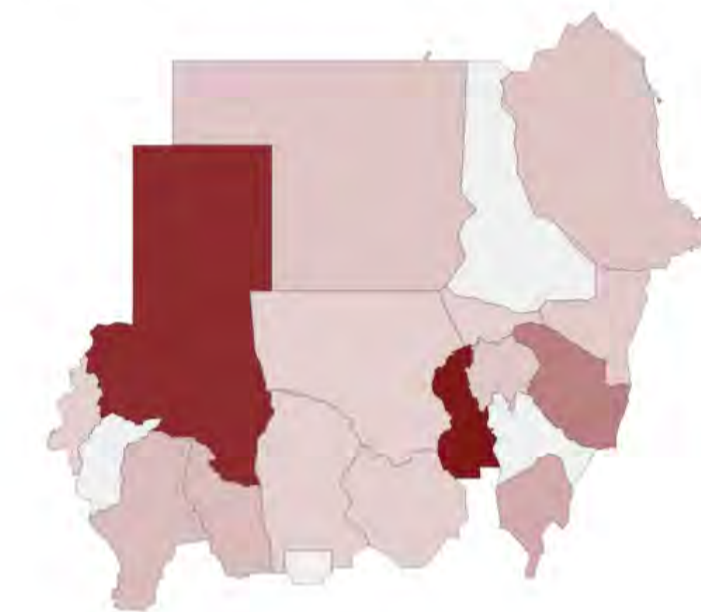


1%

Sum of Households Reached by Indicator

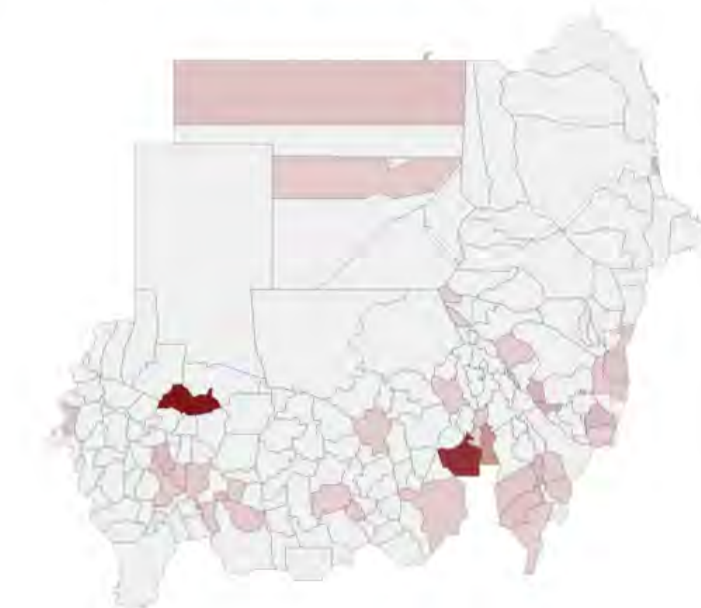


Household Reached by State



Locality: 40 All

Household Reached by Locality



Figures reflected on this dashboard are subject to verification. Please contact us at SUDKHSNS@unhcr.org in case you have any feedback.

Shelter Cluster Meeting



18 September 2023

Updates from WNS:

- 200 Tents have been installed for refugees
- 3,074 HHs received plastic sheets for shelter improvement
- 475 NFI kits have been distributed to IDPS
- Cloths arrived to Kosti, distribution plan is being prepared



Update from Gedaref

- 124 NFI kits have been distributed to the new arrivals
- 308 HHs received ESKs
- 121 HHs received plastic sheets for shelter improvement
- **Rainy Season Preparedness:**
 - 37,000 M roadside and secondary/micro drainage were desilted
 - 16,800 M drainage were excavated



Cross Border Delivery – Darfur Response

- 1,637 NFI Kits have been distributed to IDPs in Kulbos
- 500 NFI kits have been distributed to IDP returnees in El Geneina
- 400 NFI kits to host community in Al Jabel area of El Geneina



Other States Updates:

- **El Gazirah State**

- 47 HHs of IDPs received NFI kits
- 3 HHs of refugees received NFI kits

- **Red Sea State**

- 162 HHs of IDPs received NFI kits
- 109 HHs of refugees received NFI kits

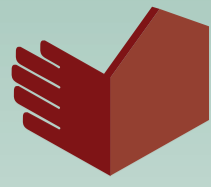




Thank You!

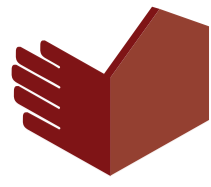
Any questions please?

18 September 2023



Internews Presentation

Social Media Listening



S/NFI Cluster Sudan
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

AOB

