

# Shelter & NFI Cluster

## Coordination Meeting

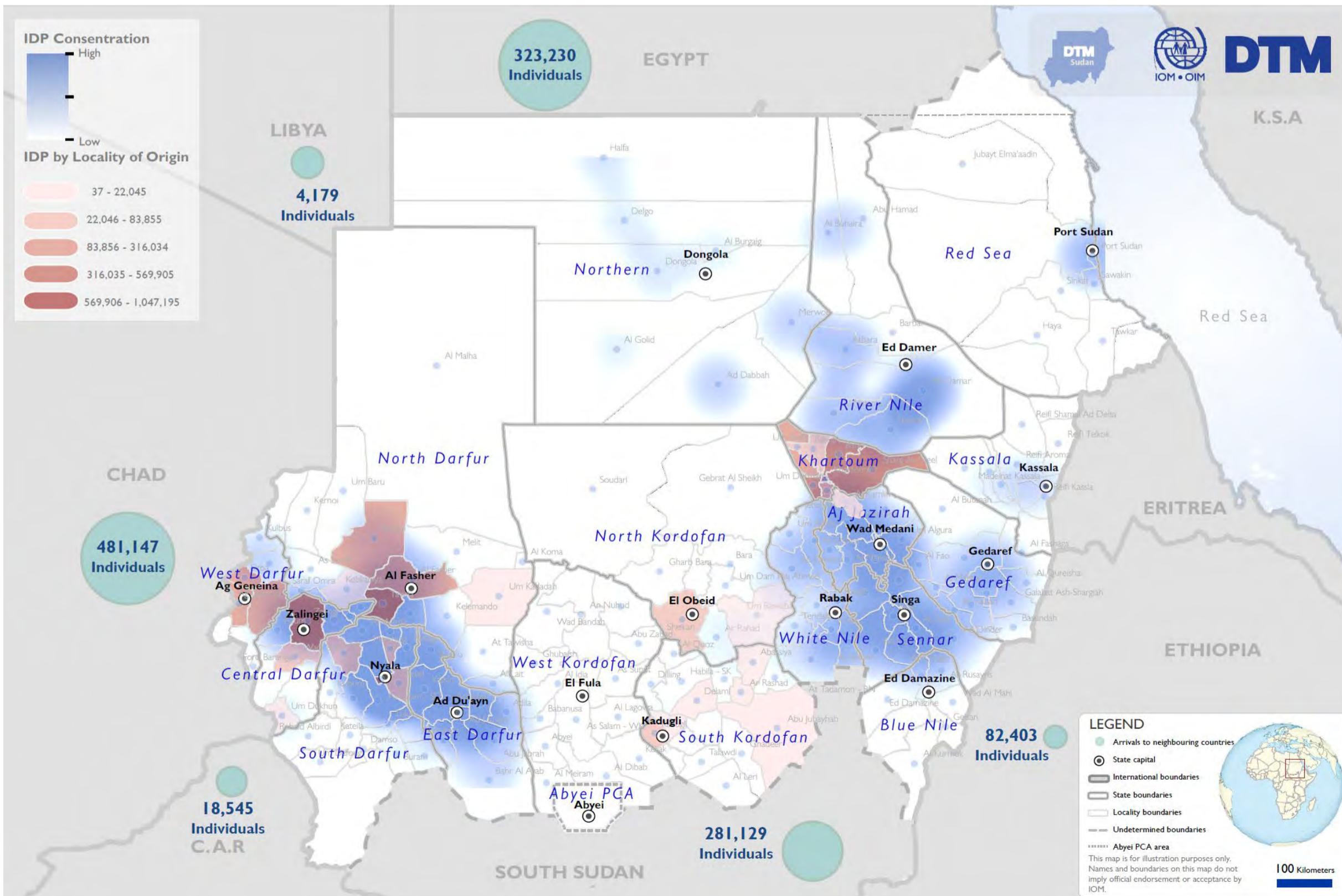
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MS Teams • Sudan • 2nd October '23

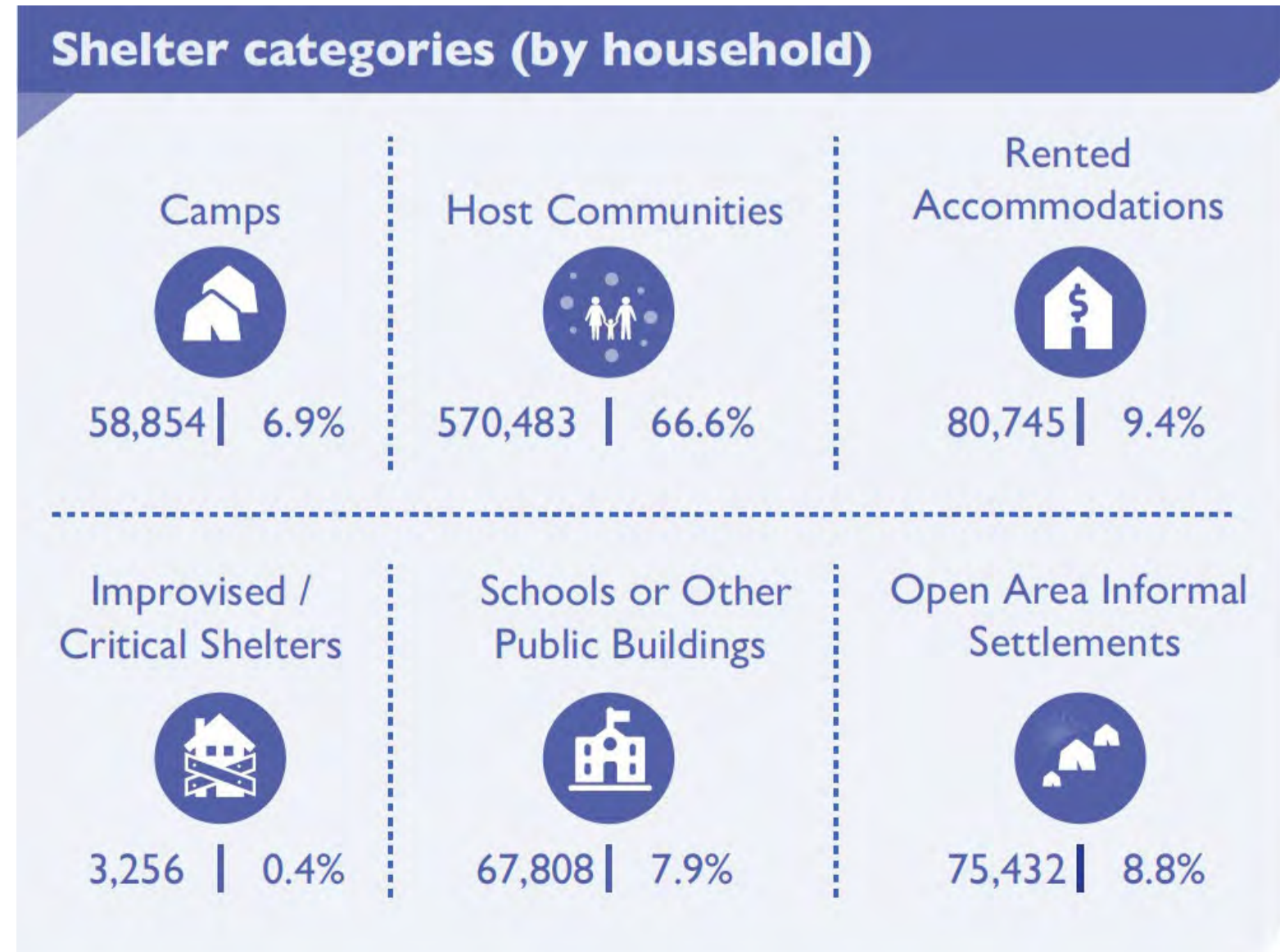


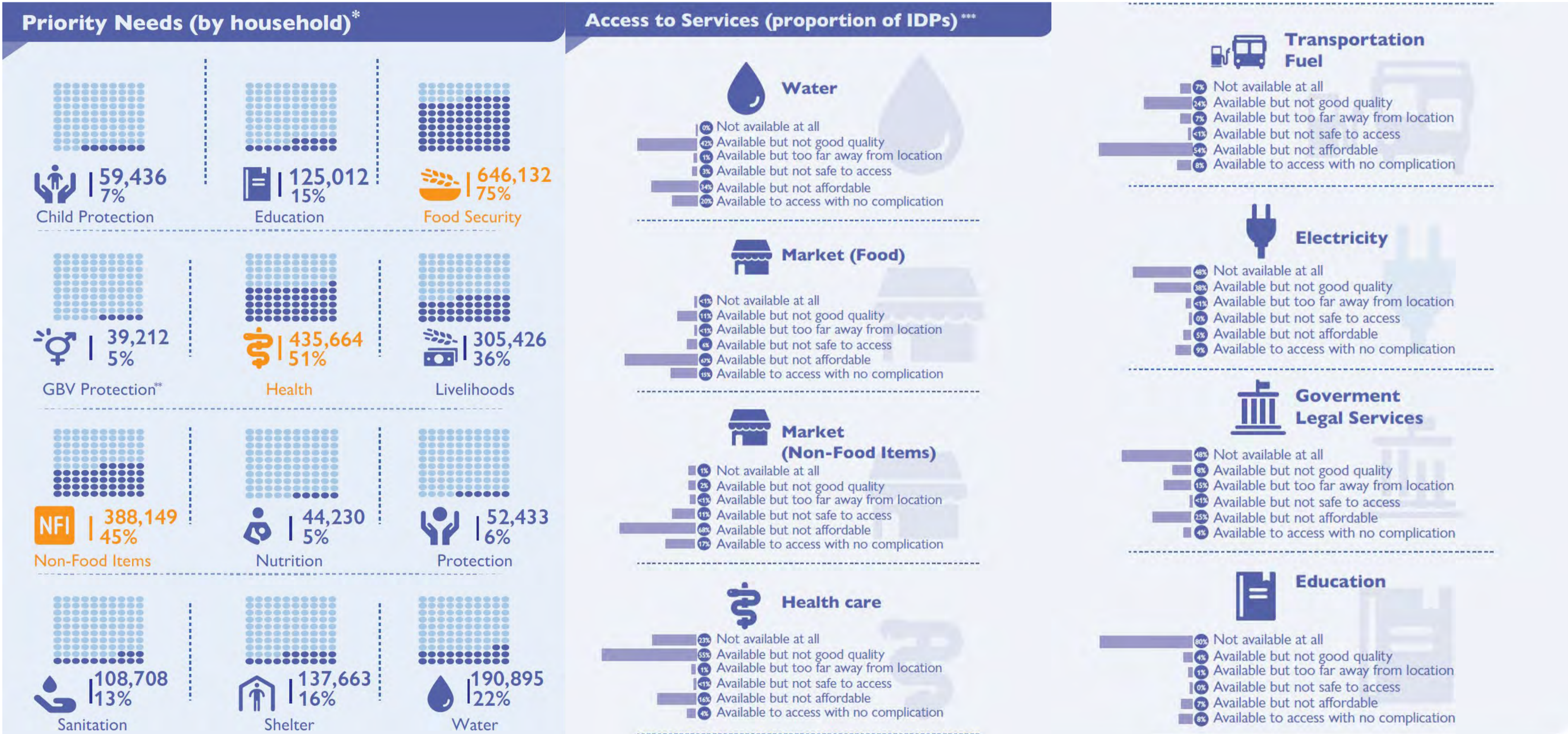
- **General Updates**
  - **HPC 2024 Consultations**
  - **Roundtable on Achievements and Operational Plans**
  - **AOB**
-

# General Updates



- **Five and a half months** into the SAF-RSF conflict, **5.5 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 **4.3 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** (11.94%), **East Darfur** (11.65%), **South Darfur** (11.41%), **Northern** (8.48%), **Sennar** (7.62%) and **North Darfur** (7.67%) states.
- While over **1.2 million** people have crossed into **neighbouring countries**.





**72K**

People affected\*

People affected per state



[For floods flash updates please click here](#)

**6K**

Houses destroyed

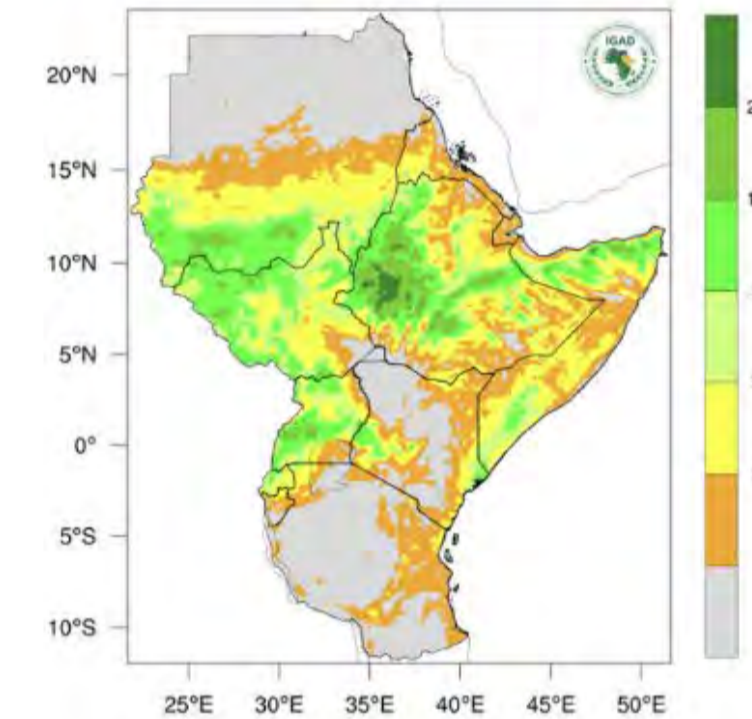
People affected per locality



**7K**

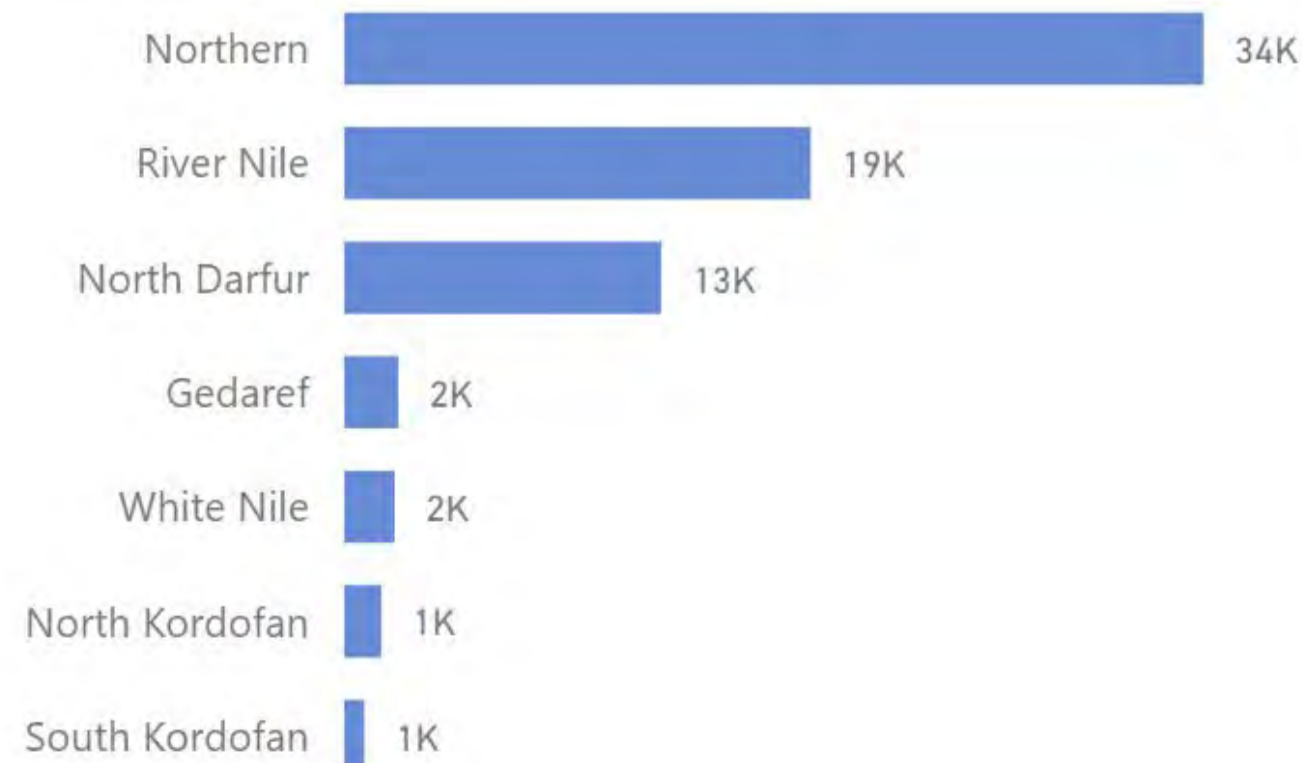
Houses damaged

Rainfall forecasting (19 to 26 Sep 2023)



[For monthly forecast please see ICPAC website](#)

People affected by state



People affected and houses per locality

| State        | Locality    | People affected | Houses destroyed | Houses damaged |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Northern     | Merwoe      | 22005           | 1313             | 3088           |
| River Nile   | Ad Damar    | 14570           | 2614             | 300            |
| North Darfur | Al Fasher   | 12155           | 105              | 326            |
| Northern     | Al Golid    | 4905            | 93               | 888            |
| River Nile   | Barbar      | 2220            | 372              | 72             |
| Northern     | Ad Dabbah   | 2055            | 61               | 350            |
| Northern     | Halfa       | 2050            | 93               | 317            |
| White Nile   | Aj Jabalain | 2000            | 90               | 310            |
| Northern     | Dongola     | 1965            | 73               | 320            |
| Gedaref      | Ar Rahad-GD | 1620            | 324              |                |
| <b>Total</b> |             | <b>71650</b>    | <b>5717</b>      | <b>6611</b>    |

[To download full data please click here](#)

## Shelter & NFI 2023 Monitoring Dashboard: Achievements from April 15

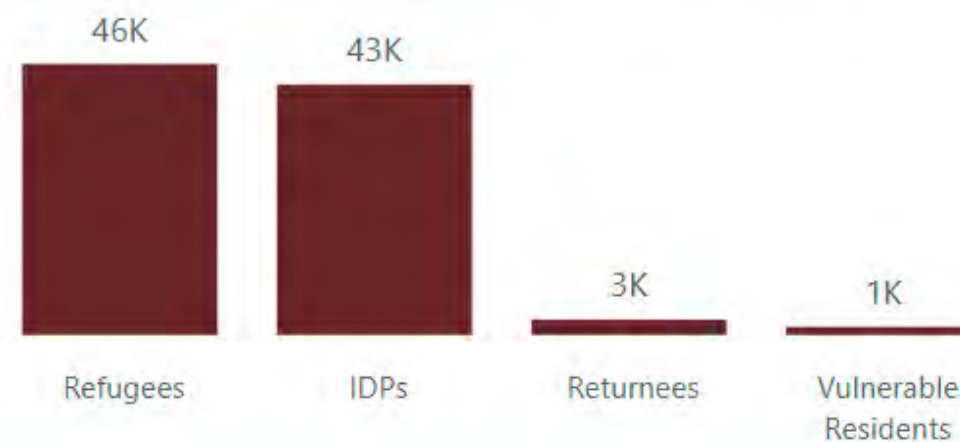
Month:  Donor:

Sector:

### Household Reached by Response Type



### Sum of Households Reached by Population Type



# 79.7K

## 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.

# 61%

Out of which with partial assistance

## CASH

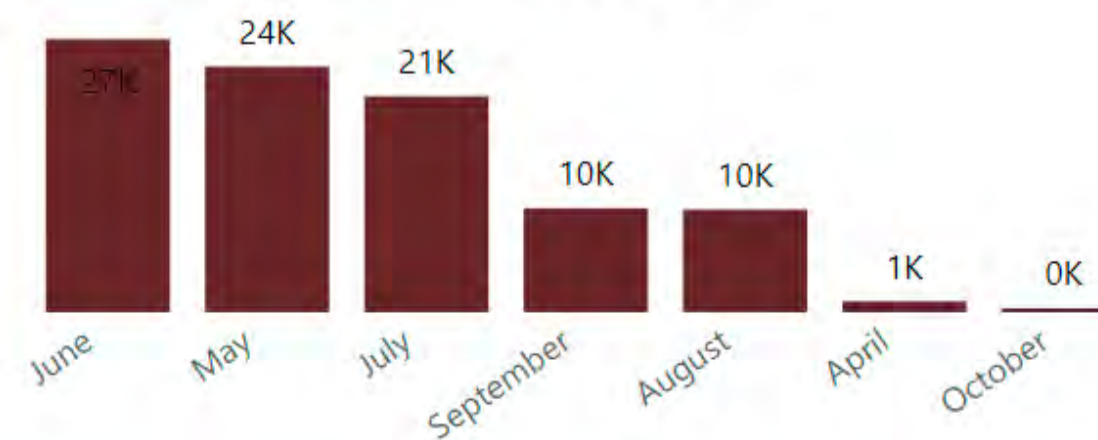


15%



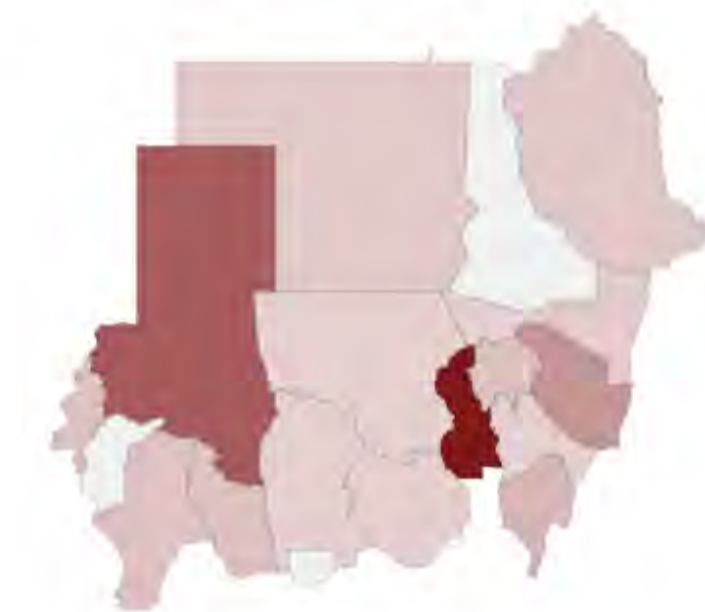
1%

### Sum of Households Reached by Month



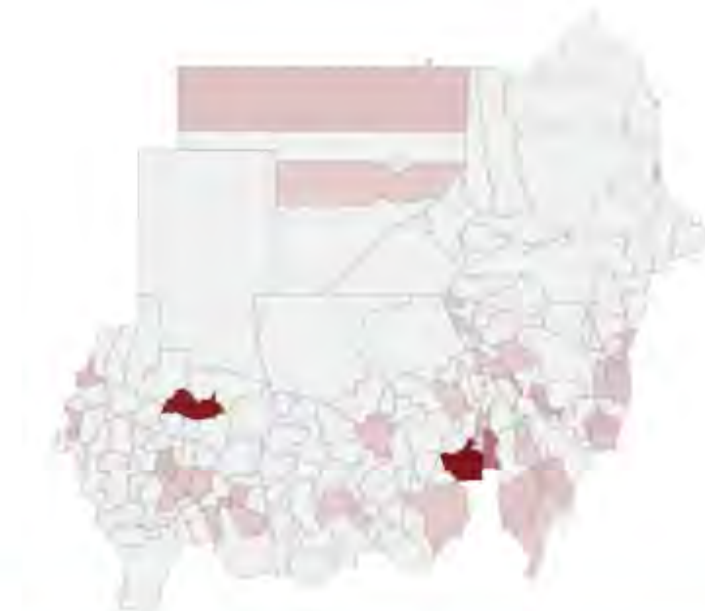
Organization:  State:

### Household Reached by State



Locality:

### Household Reached by Locality



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

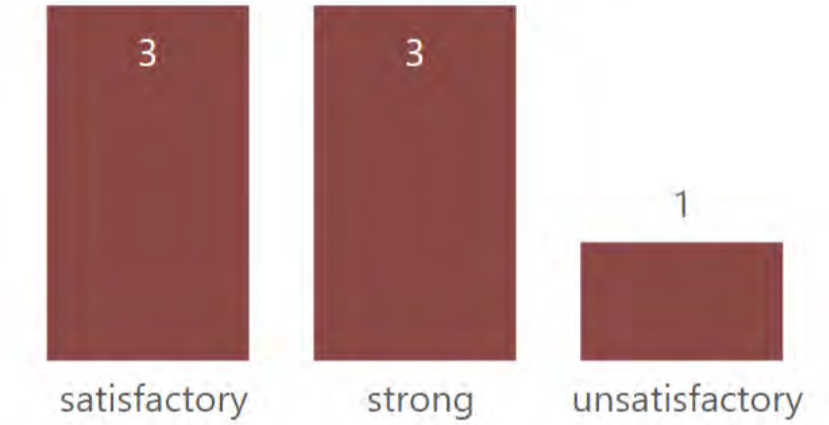
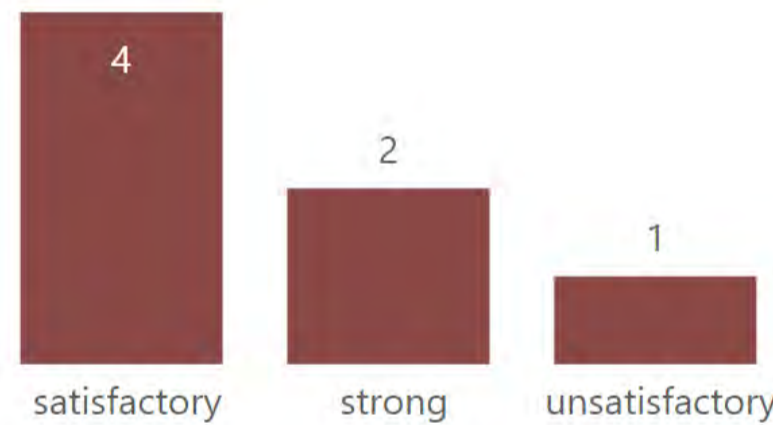
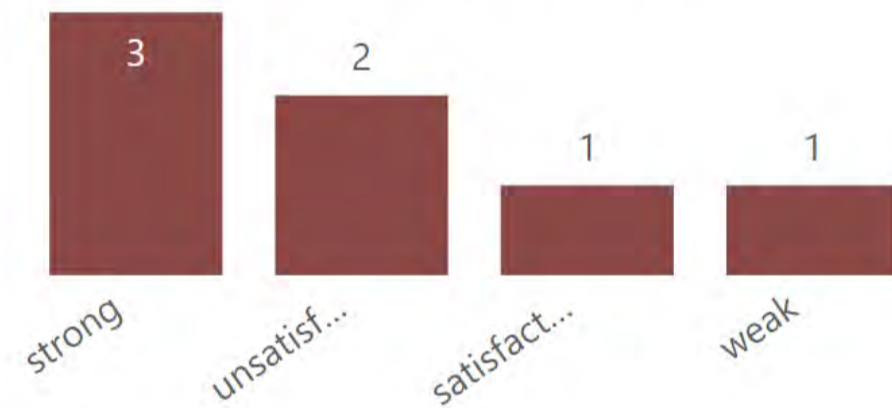
|   |                                  |                                   |                              |   |                                 |                            |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>77</b>                               | <b>82.86</b>                     | <b>85.71</b>                      | <b>71.43</b>                 | <b>77.14</b>                                | <b>74.29</b>                    | <b>74.29</b>               |
| <b>Satisfactory</b><br>Service Delivery | <b>Strong</b><br>Decision Making | <b>Strong</b><br>Cluster Strategy | <b>Satisfactory</b><br>M & E | <b>Satisfactory</b><br>Contingency Planning | <b>Satisfactory</b><br>Advocacy | <b>Satisfactory</b><br>AAP |

Year: 2023 | Region: All | Country Cluster: Sudan | Response Type: All | Crisis Type: All | Respondent Profile: All | National/Subnational: All | Organisation Type: All

**Supporting service delivery** by providing a platform to ensure that service delivery is driven by the agreed strategic priorities and developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery

**Informing HC/HCT strategic decision-making;** through needs assessment and gap analysis, the analysis to identify and address emerging obstacles, duplication, etc. and prioritization, grounded in response analysis

**Planning and implementing cluster strategies** by developing sectoral plans in line with the HC/HCT strategic priorities; applying existing standards and clarifying funding requirements and prioritization for the HC's overall considerations

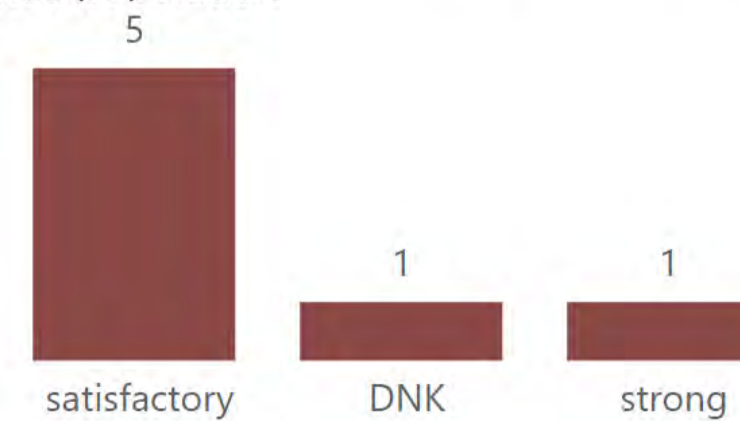
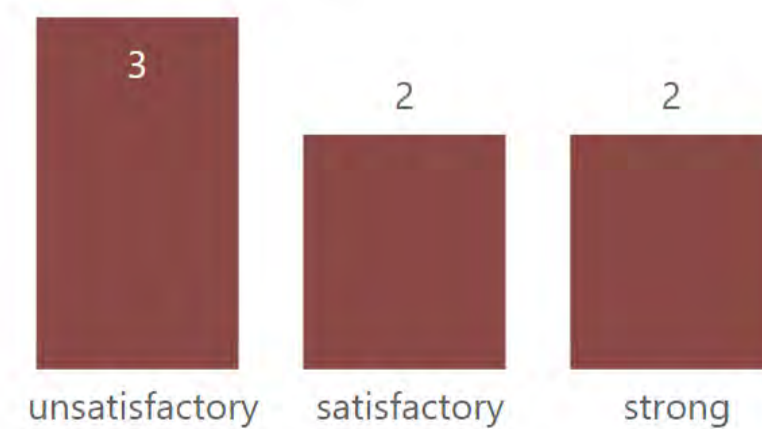
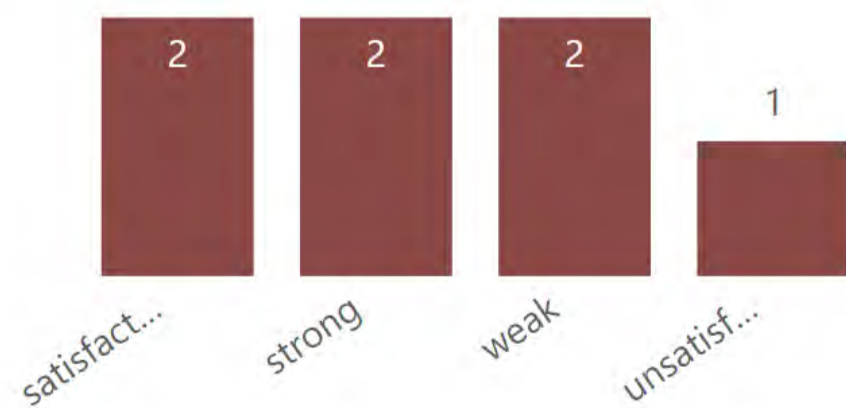


**Monitoring and evaluating performance the implementation of the cluster strategy and results;** recommending corrective action where necessary

**Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning** in situations where there are recurring disasters and where sufficient capacity exists within the cluster

**Supporting robust advocacy;** through the identification of advocacy concerns to contribute to HC and HCT messaging and undertaking advocacy activities on behalf of cluster participants and the affected population

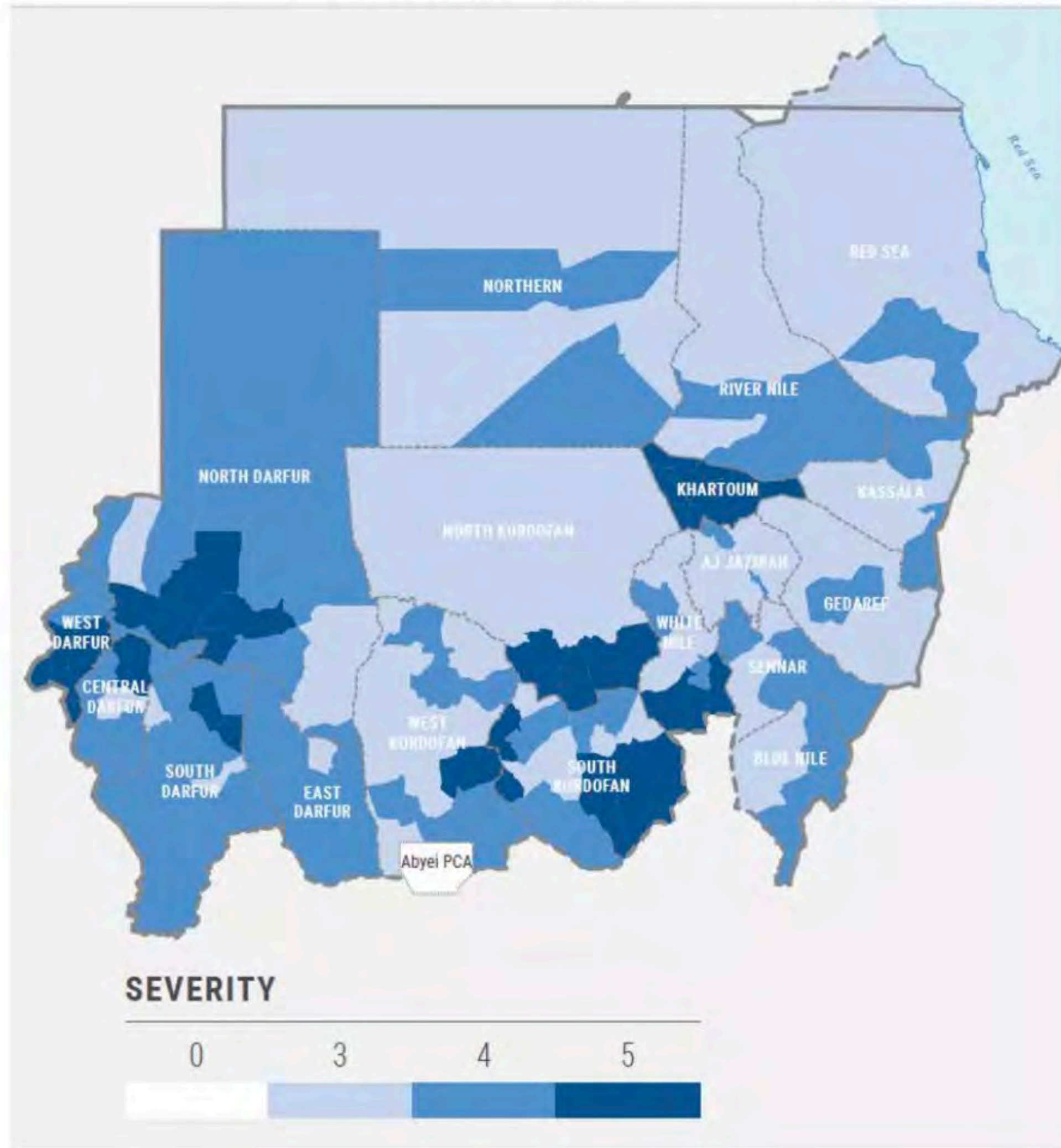
**Promoting accountability to affected populations** via the commitments and mechanisms to ensure that communities are meaningfully and continuously involved in decisions that directly affect their lives



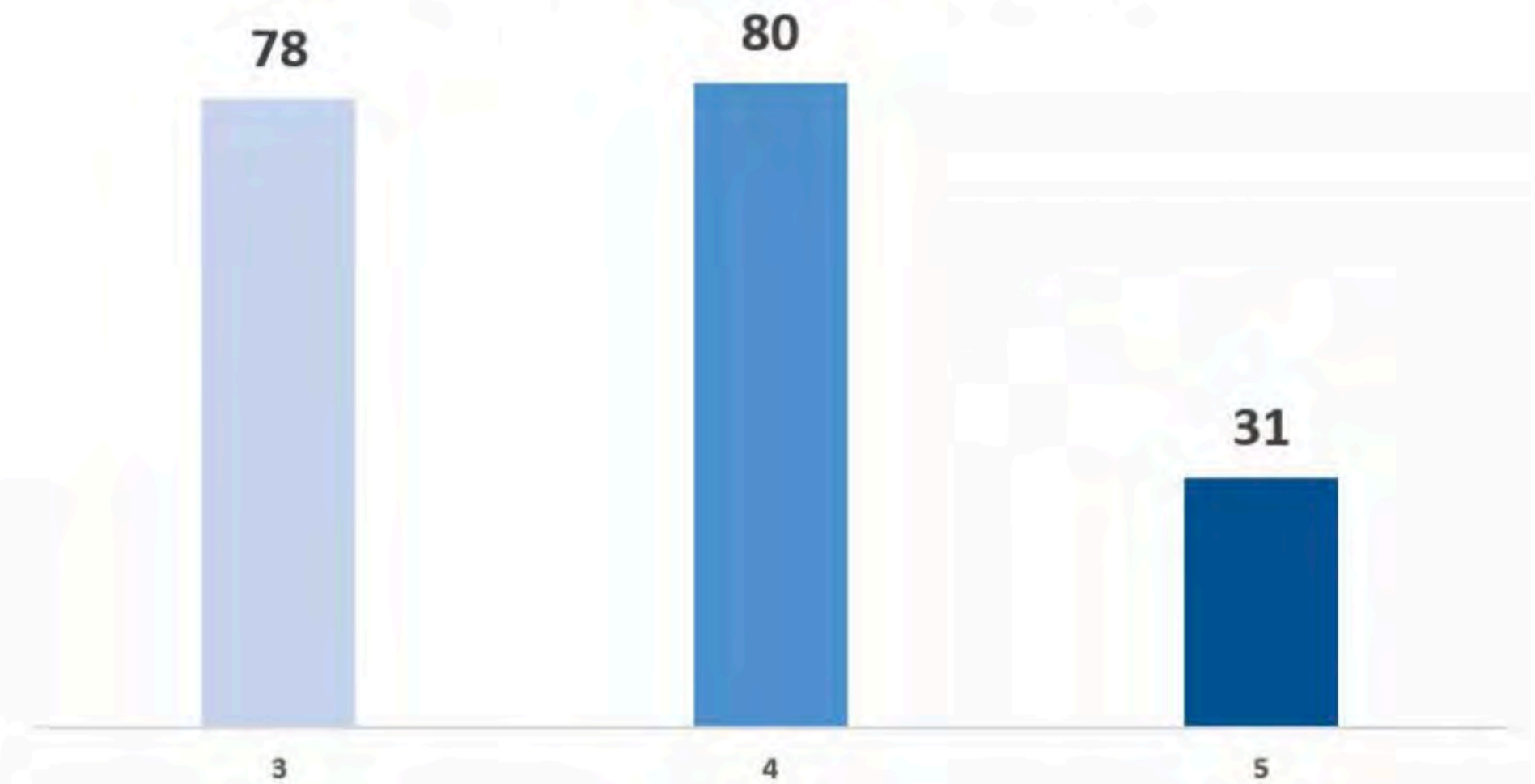
# **HPC 2024**

## Preliminary Intersectoral Severity & PiN

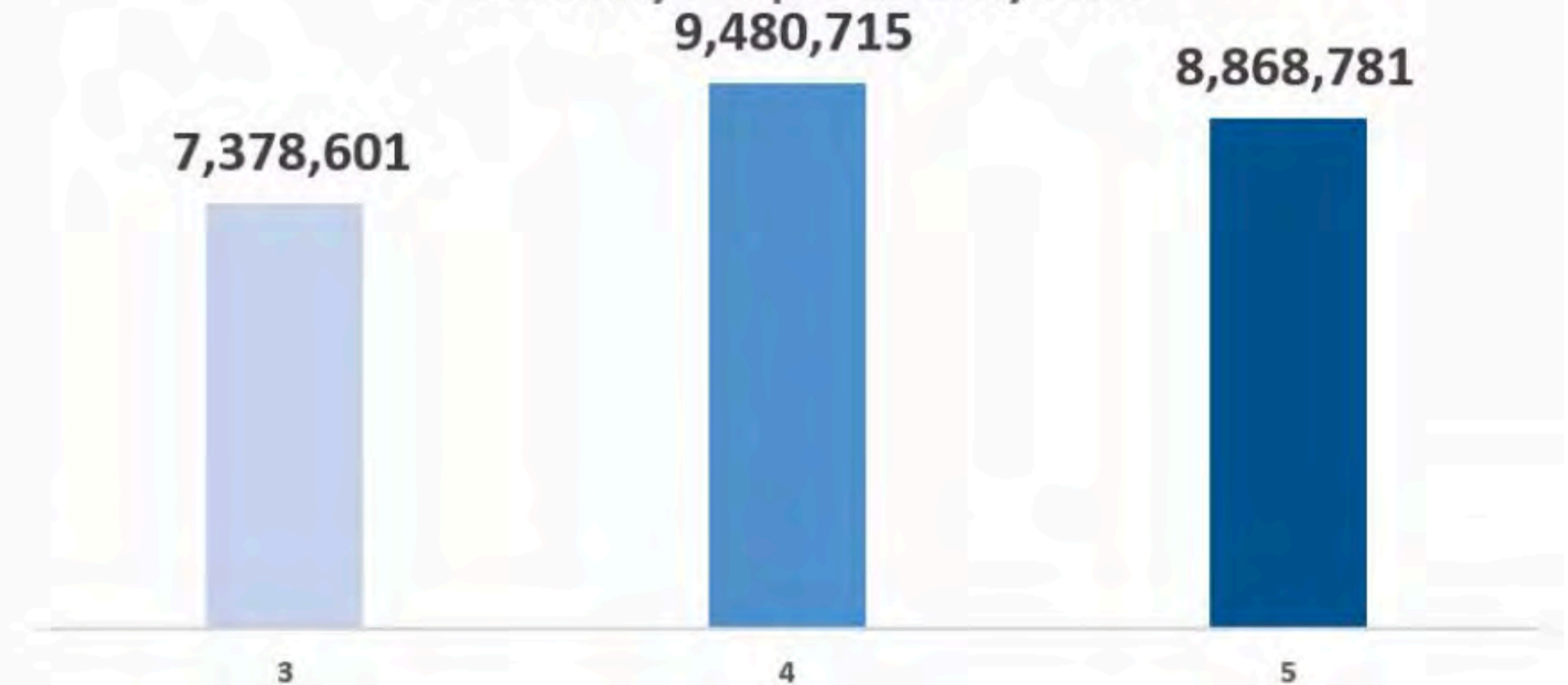
## PRELIMINARY INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY



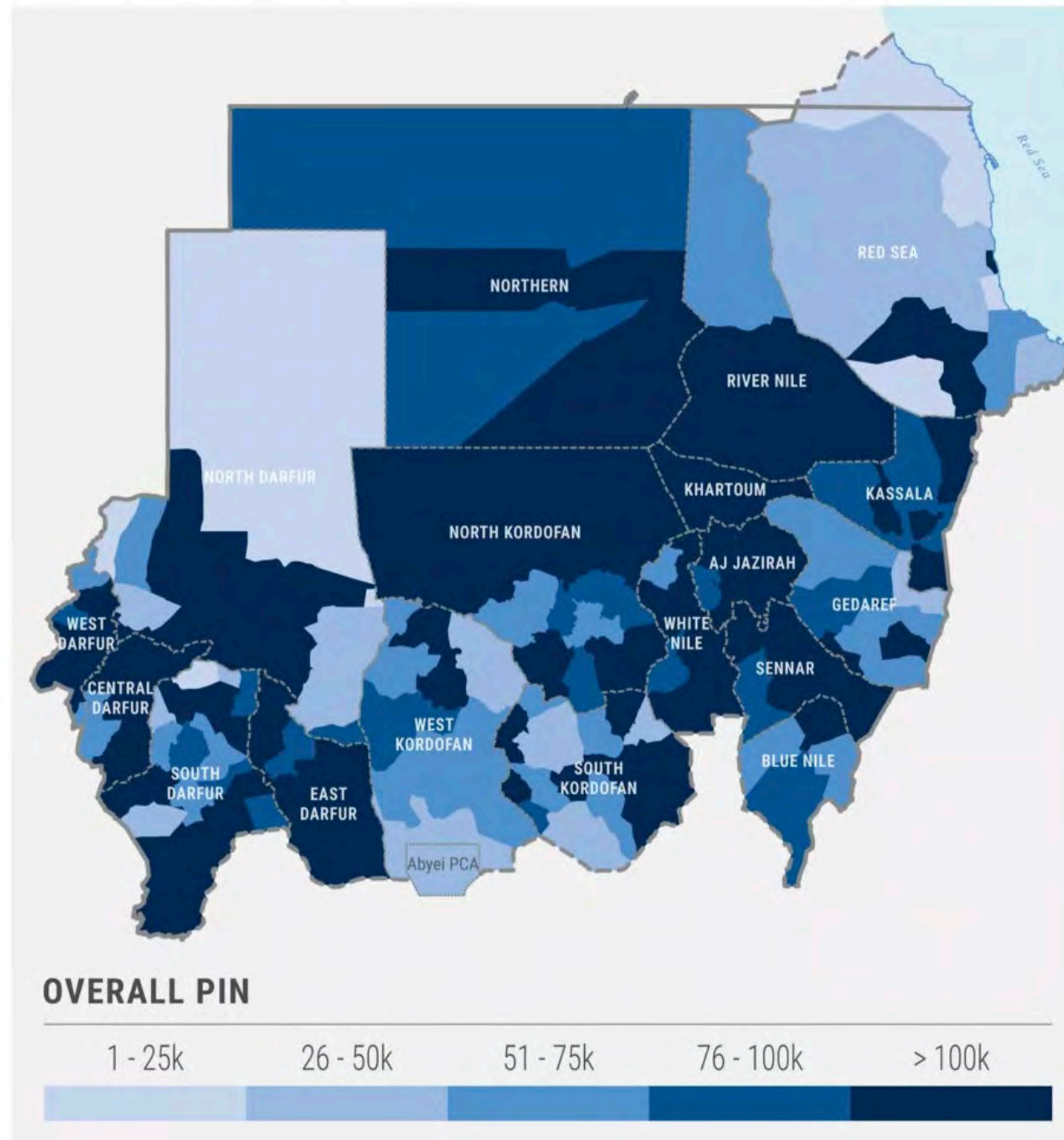
Number of Localities per Severity Scale



Preliminary PIN per Severity Scale



## PRELIMINARY INTERSECTORAL SEVERITY



### Host Community

- **Preliminary PiN: 6.60M**
- **Affected Population: 6.53M**

### IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons)

- **Preliminary PiN: 7.53M**
- **Affected Population: 7.07M**

### Non-displaced Population

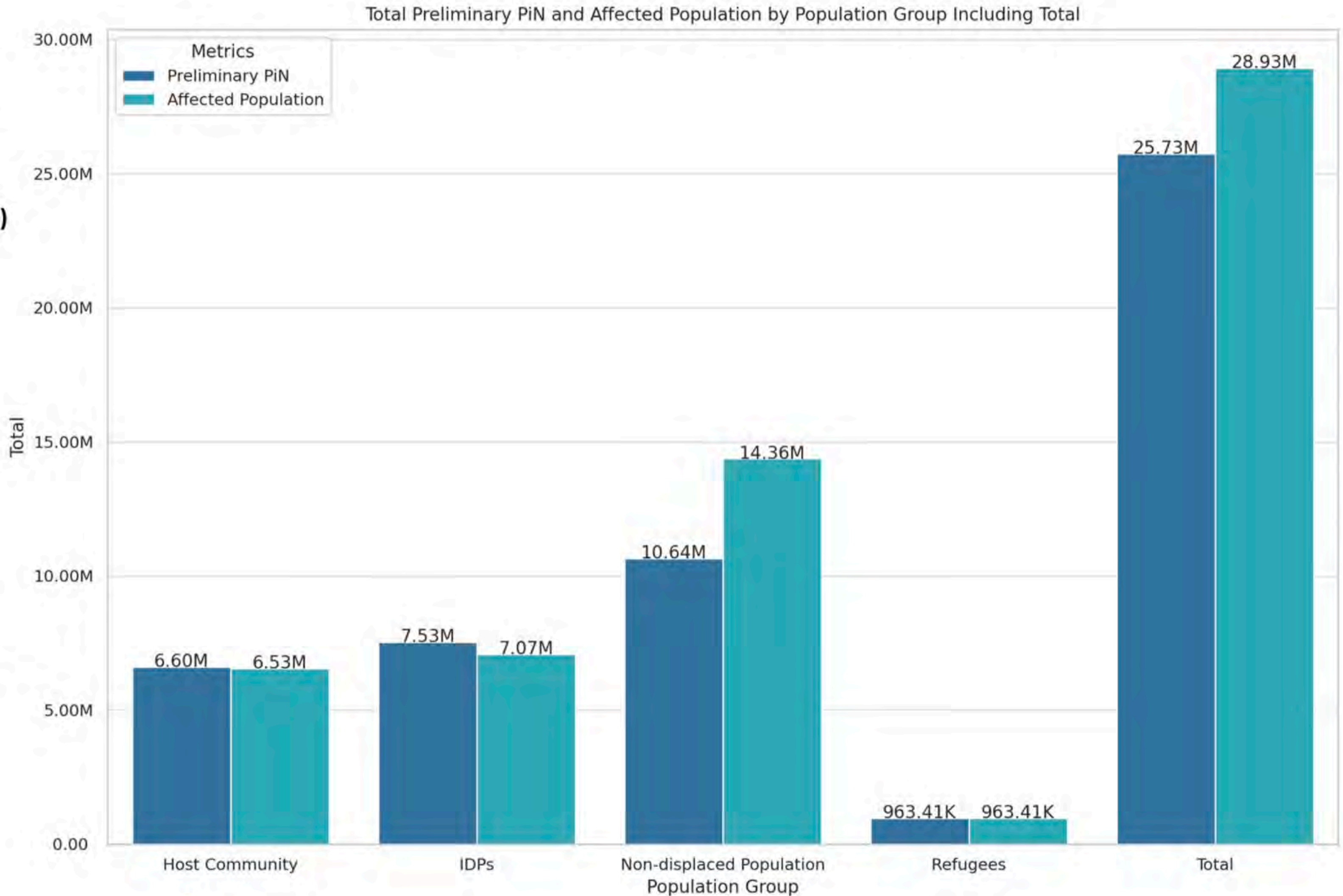
- **Preliminary PiN: 10.64M**
- **Affected Population: 14.36M**

### Refugees

- **Preliminary PiN: 963.41K**
- **Affected Population: 963.41K**

### Total

- **Preliminary PiN: 25.73M**
- **Affected Population: 28.93M**



Workspace\_3A-3B\_PIN&Sev\_Intersectoral-populated-SDN (1).xlsx - Excel

Search

Fawad Hussain Syed

File Home Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Automate Developer Help Acrobat ArcGIS Table Design

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing Analysis Sensitivity Adobe Acrobat Adobe

AL3 Highest PiN greater than 90% of total affected population

| Location   |                |                  |                |         |                |            |                  | Highest Sector(s)     |                               |                     |   | 2nd Highest Sector(s)                                     |  |                 |                       |
|------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Admin 1    | Admin 1 P-Code | Admin 2          | Admin 2 P-Code | Admin 3 | Admin 3 P-Code | Population | Population Group | PiN                   | Highest sector(s)             | Highest sector(s) % | Number of missing / zero PiNs greater than threshold - Da | Highest PiN greater than 90% of total affected population | Highest sector targets sub-population group(s) | 2nd Highest PiN | 2nd Highest sector(s) |
|            |                |                  |                |         |                |            |                  | 306/760 (25%) flagged | 506/760 (50%) flagged         | 24/760 (2%) flagged |   |   |  |                 |                       |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Hasahisa      | SD15034        |         |                | 21,980     | IDPs             | ,980                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 19,276          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Kamlin        | SD15035        |         |                | 72,235     | IDPs             | ,235                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 71,677          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Manaqil       | SD15036        |         |                | 29,680     | IDPs             | ,680                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 23,852          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Qurashi       | SD15037        |         |                | 9,110      | IDPs             | ,110                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 3,532           | Education             |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Janub Aj Jazirah | SD15031        |         |                | 21,966     | IDPs             | ,966                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 14,650          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Medani Al Kubra  | SD15030        |         |                | 57,694     | IDPs             | ,694                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 34,616          | Shelter NFI           |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Sharg Aj Jazirah | SD15033        |         |                | 14,210     | IDPs             | ,210                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 7,997           | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Um Algura        | SD15032        |         |                | 43,029     | IDPs             | ,029                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 27,098          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Hasahisa      | SD15034        |         |                | 19,234     | Refugees         | ,234                  | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                |   | Flagged   |  | 14,056          | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Kamlin        | SD15035        |         |                | 138        | Refugees         | 138                   | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 114             | WASH                  |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Manaqil       | SD15036        |         |                | 28         | Refugees         | 28                    | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 19              | Health WASH           |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Al Qurashi       | SD15037        |         |                | -          | Refugees         | -                     | Education                     | #DIV/0!             |   |   |  | NA              |                       |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Janub Aj Jazirah | SD15031        |         |                | 138        | Refugees         | 138                   | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 95              | Health                |
| Aj Jazirah | SD15           | Medani Al Kubra  | SD15030        |         |                | 138        | Refugees         | 138                   | Food Security and Livelihoods | 100%                | Flagged   | Flagged   |  | 95              | Health                |

Thresholds WS - 3.1 Overall PiN WS - 3.2 Intersectoral Severity PiN Historical Trend Reference Table Indicators

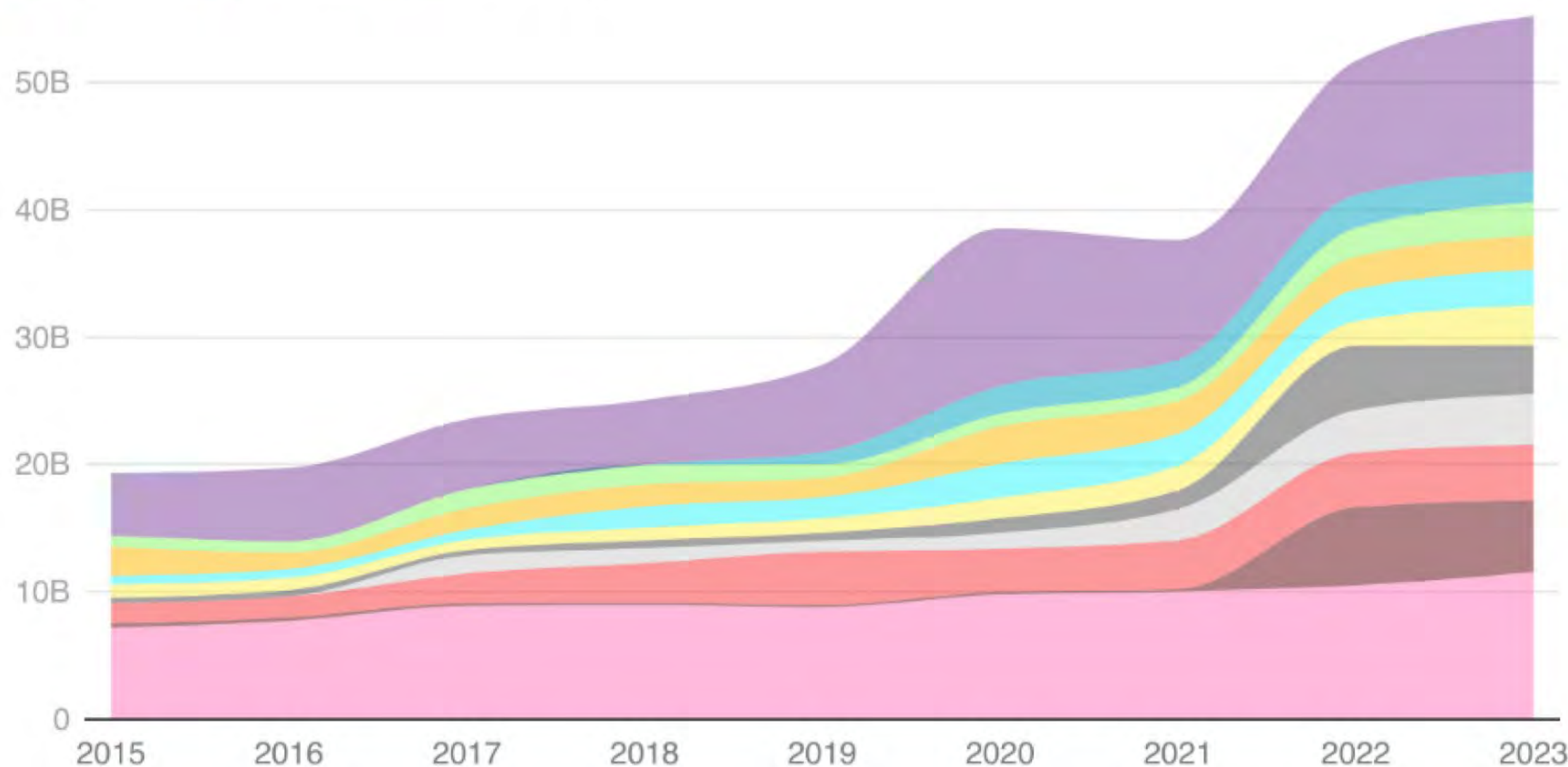
# **HPC 2024**

## Boundary Setting, Prioritization & Targeting

## THE GROWING HUMANITARIAN APPEALS

Evolution of the funding requirements since 2015

■ Syria 
 ■ Ukraine 
 ■ Yemen 
 ■ Ethiopia 
 ■ Afghanistan 
 ■ Sudan 
 ■ DRC 
 ■ South Sudan  
■ Somalia 
 ■ Venezuela 
 ■ Other crises



**364%**

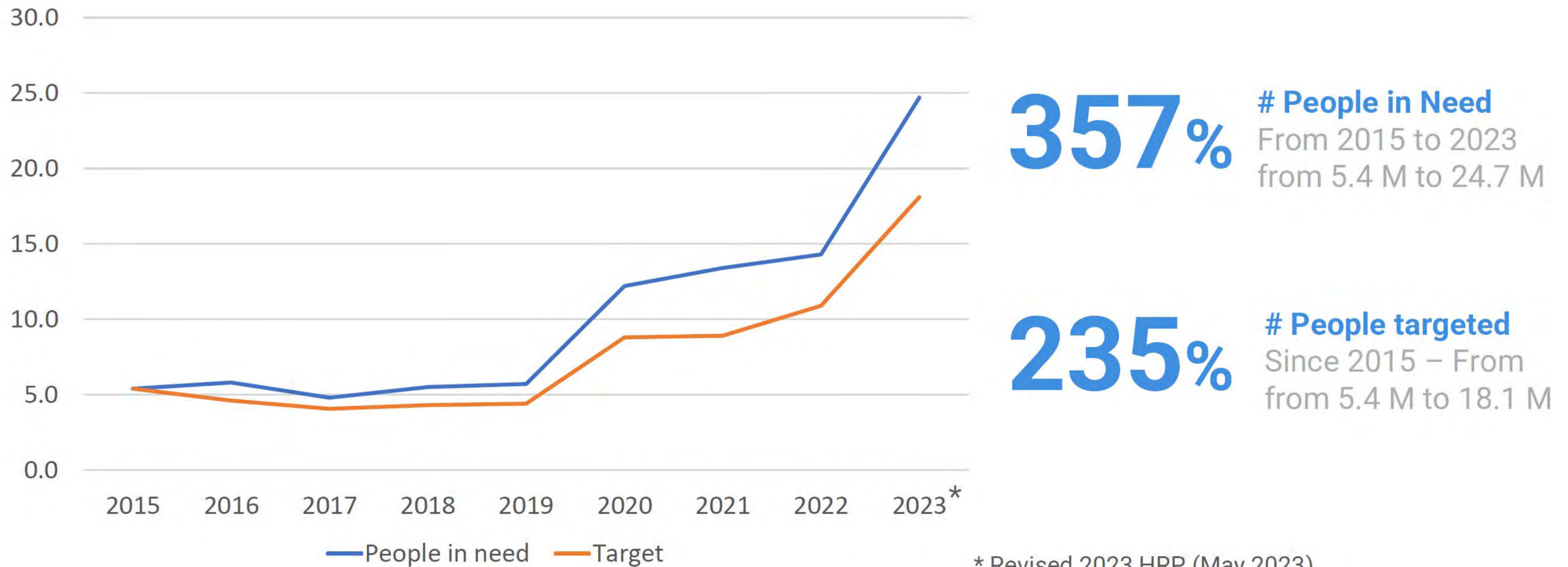
**# People in Need**  
From 2015 to 2023  
from 78 M to 362 M

**184%**

**Growth of global humanitarian requirements**  
Since 2015 – From \$19.5B to \$55B

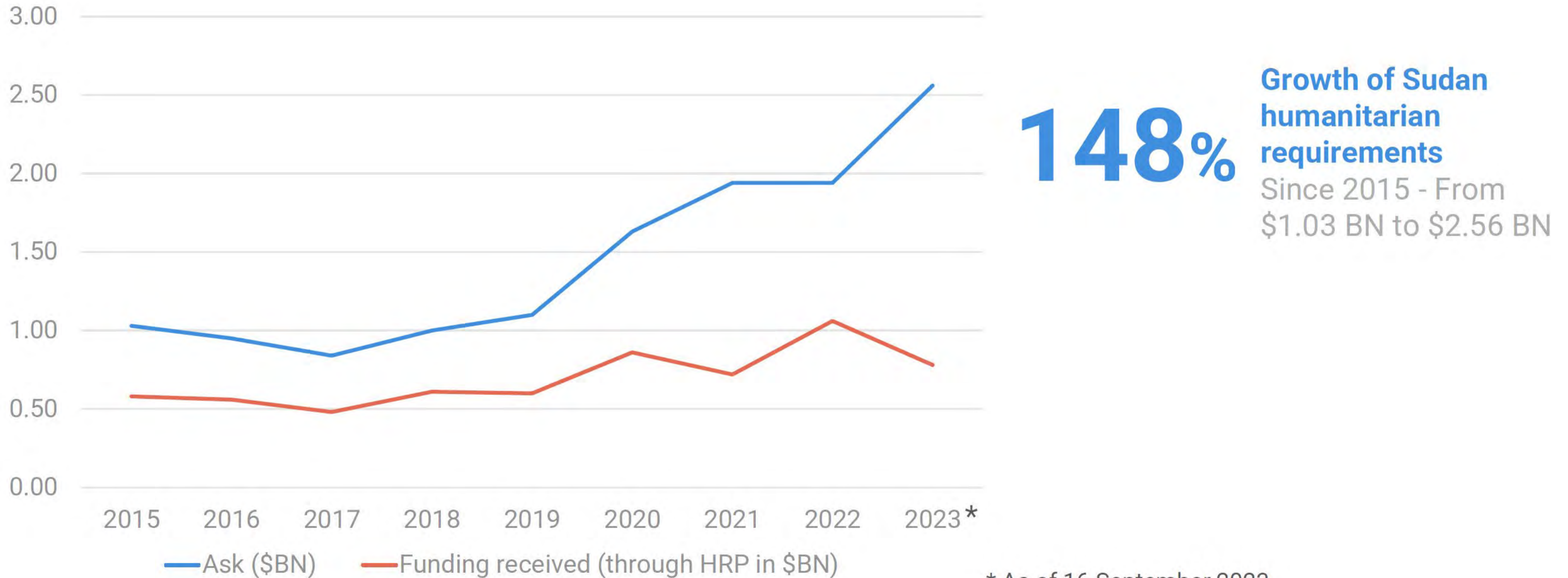
## GROWING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN SUDAN

Evolution of the PIN and target since 2015



## GROWING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN SUDAN

Evolution of the Sudan funding requirements since 2015

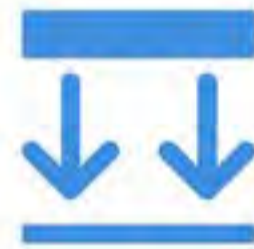


\* As of 16 September 2023

## FIVE PROPOSED ELEMENTS TO CONSIDER (BUILDING UPON WHAT ALREADY EXISTS)



Strategic  
element  
(Strategic  
Objectives)



Programmatic  
element



Geographical  
element



Operational  
element

- Operational capacity
- Access & national capacity
- Funding trends



Nexus  
element

## 1. STRATEGIC ELEMENT

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Current status</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The revised HRP focuses on the scale-up of life-saving multisectoral assistance and protection services (SO1 and 2).</li><li>• The HCT decided to pause programming related to SO 3 and 4 of the initial HRP (access to livelihood, basic services, and resilience solutions, respectively).</li></ul>  |
| <b>Proposal</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The 2024 response planning be grounded on the analysis of the current situation as planning assumption as opposed to a hypothetical projection of situation and needs to ensure realistic boundaries.*</li><li>• The volatility of the situation has rapidly evolved over the past five months due to the elements not under the control of the humanitarian community.</li></ul> |
| <b>Ask</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agreement in keeping SOs 1 and 2 for 2024 HRP.</li><li>• This will determine what programming will go into the HRP (or not).</li></ul>  |

\* Projection, including scenario-building, can guide the risk analysis to ensure a proactive vision of preparedness.

## 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<br/>(Post-April 15)</b> | <b>New Cost<br/>(HRP 2024)</b> | <b>Price Change</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| • NFI kit distribution   | Household   | 275 USD                             | 200 USD                        | 27% Decrease        |
| • Establishment of communal shelters                                 | Household   | 650 USD                             | 650 USD                        | /                   |
| • Rehabilitation of collective centers                               | Household   | 500 USD                             | 500 USD                        | /                   |
| • Tent distribution  | Household   | 750 USD                             | 650 USD                        | 13% Decrease        |
| • Provision of cash/vouchers for NFIs                                | Household   | 325 USD                             | 250 USD                        | 23% Decrease        |
| • Provision of cash/vouchers for shelter repair or emergency shelter | Household   | 650 USD                             | 650 USD                        | /                   |
| • Provision of cash for rent   | Household   | 800 USD                             | 800 USD                        | /                   |
| • Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) distribution                           | Household   | 500 USD                             | 650 USD                        | 30% Increase        |
| • General site development   | Household   | 900 USD                             | 650 USD                        | 28% Decrease        |

## 2. PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENT

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Current status</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solid HPC experience among the Sudan humanitarian community.</li><li>• Mechanisms to minimize overlapping activities and ensure complementarity among different actors are already in place, thanks to the strong coordination structure and capacity that pre-exist.</li><li>• Following the April eruption of hostilities, duty of care commitment took precedence, while operational challenges such as frequent disruption of telecommunications affect how humanitarian actors interact or collaborate.</li></ul> |
| <b>Proposal</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consideration of the extent to which the 2024 humanitarian programming to be included in the HRP complement and/or overlap with those to be implemented by partners not traditionally part of the HRP should be factored in to minimize potential duplication of efforts and financial ask.</li></ul>  |
| <b>Ask</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clusters are strongly encouraged to coordinate with non-traditional HRP partners to identify possible duplication during the response planning process.</li></ul>  |

## 3. GEOGRAPHICAL ELEMENT

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Current status</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initial HRP classified 190 localities (including the Abyei PCA area) into four priorities, based on the multi-cluster convergence of needs, access constraints and conflict or non-conflicts driven needs of life-saving and life-sustaining response.</li> <li>Of the total of 190 localities, the planned response targeted a varying degree of PiN in 176 localities.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Proposal</b>       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Revisit the ‘access’ classification, e.g. the likelihood of resolving ‘high’ access constraints, the possibility to delink ‘access constraints’ from these definitions and, assess it through different approaches, e.g. by analysis historical response monitoring data or through feasibility perspective. The HCT is committed to continuing to explore all possible means and utilize every opportunity to widen humanitarian access to reach people in need wherever they are.</li> <li>2) Clusters targeting will be guided by their own sectoral analysis of needs and severity.</li> <li>3) At the inter-cluster level, re-identify priority level by locality based on JIAF 2.0 analysis of inter-sectoral severity results where only high severity areas (4 and 5 scales - as per the JIAF 2.0 analysis) should be considered for HRP prioritization.</li> <li>4) For areas where convergence of high severity (intersectoral severity), consider a multi-sectoral response approach to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Ask</b>            | <p>Clusters to use interoperable scales and global operational guidance of the JIAF 2.0 to consistently present sectoral results, including PiN and severity, and coherent intersectoral analysis.</p>   |

**PiN: 9.2 M**

**IDPs: 4.1 M**

**Host Community: 1.4 M**

**Non-Displaced: 3 M**

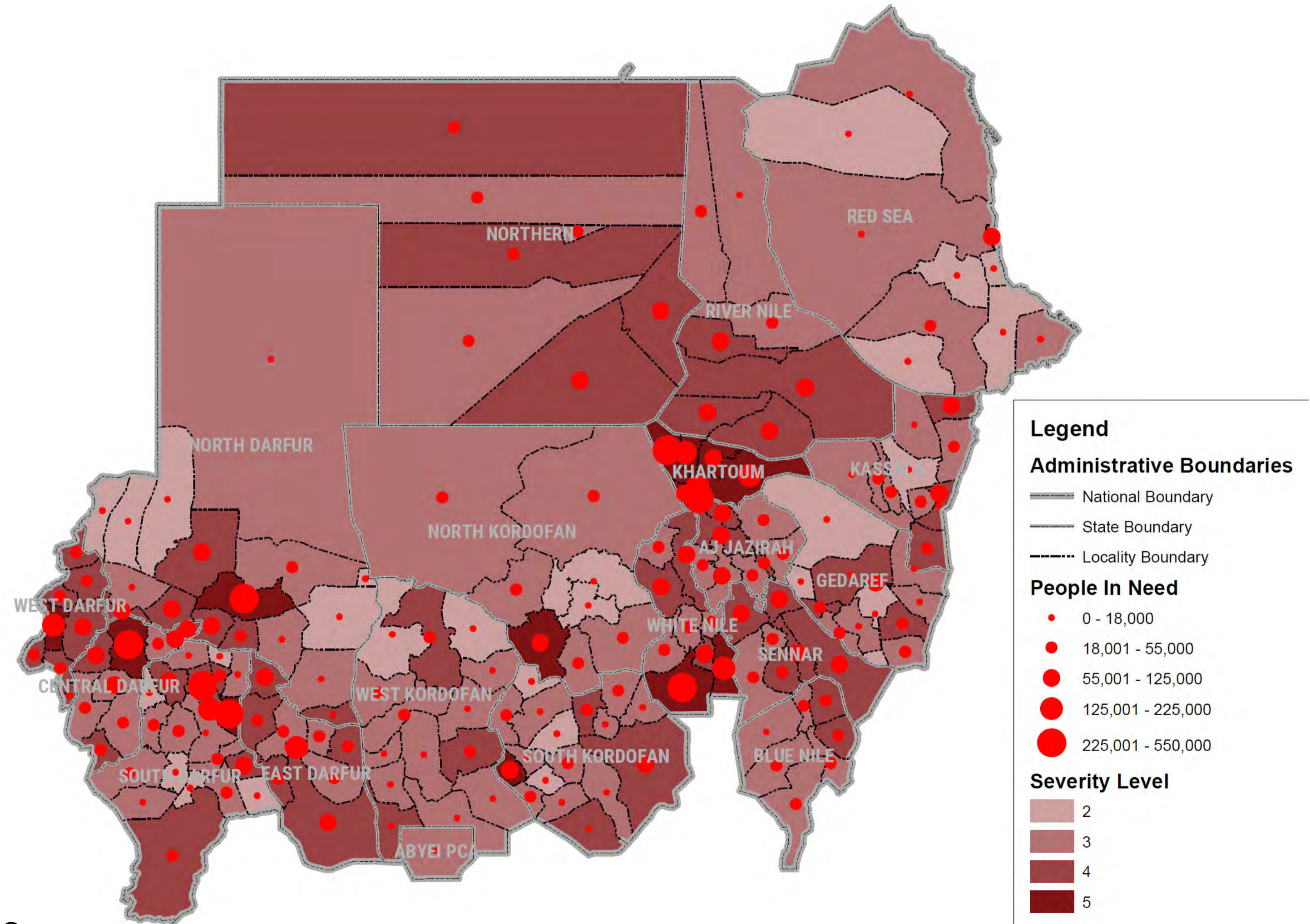
**Refugees: 604 K**

**Severity 5: 17 localities**

**Severity 4: 62 localities**

**Severity 3: 84 localities**

**Not-Prioritized: 27 localities**



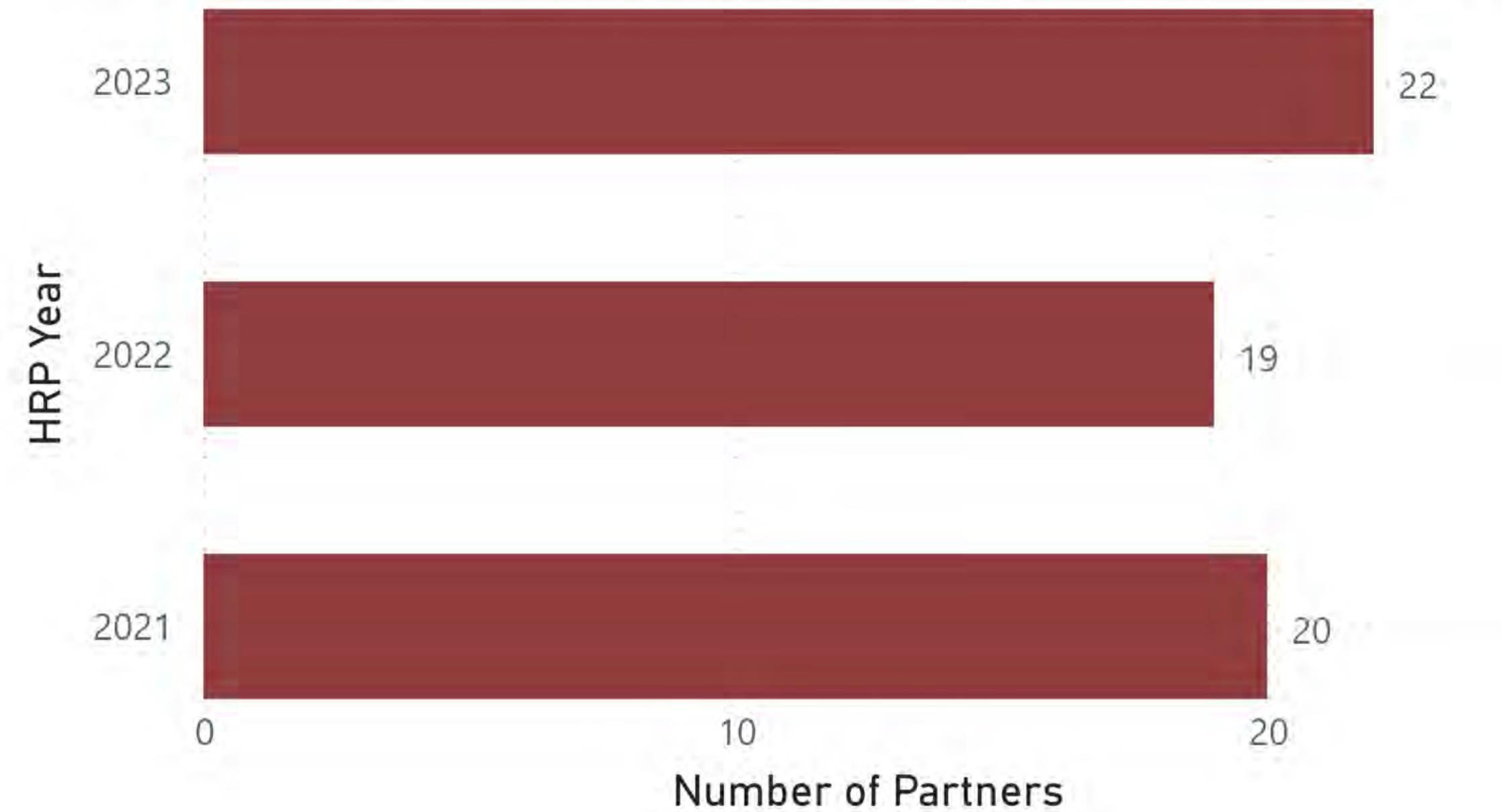
## 4. OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (1/4)

### 4.1 Operational capacity

#### Current status

- Historically, around 80-100 humanitarian organizations participated in the Sudan HRP each year (about 40 per cent were national NGOs).
- The planned activities covered a large number of localities across the country, albeit at varying degrees.
- After April, it is generally assessed that partners have a reduced operational capacity due to several reasons. This has hampered the provision of assistance in several areas, particularly hot spot locations.
- About 3.2 million people (18% of the overall target) received life-saving assistance provided by 109 humanitarian organizations (Apr-Jul). National NGOs and Red Crescent accounted for 45 per cent of the overall response capacity.

Number of Shelter/NFI Cluster Partners Implementing Activities



**Sudan IDPs: 7.1 M**

**Ukraine IDPs: 5.1 M**

**Sudan # SNFI Partners: 20**

**Ukraine # SNFI Partners: 100**

## 4. OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (2/4)

### 4.2 Access and national capacity

#### Current status

- ERC: Sudan the 'toughest place in the world' for humanitarian access.
- Bureaucratic and administrative impediments continue to curtail humanitarian partners' ability to deploy technical teams into Sudan and parts of the country where needs are highest.
- Staff, volunteers and activists working for Sudanese CSOs and national NGOs continue to live and work in many of those 'hard to access' parts of the country. They have been critical frontline responders for the last four months, despite direct attacks on CSOs.
- There is a renewed global call to support civil society in Sudan in all its diversity – from national NGOs to Emergency Response Rooms.
- The revised HRP includes \$123.5 million of ask for the response by national NGOs, or less than 5% of the total ask. As of mid-September, only \$9.5 million (less than 0.4% of the total amount received) has been allocated directly to them.\*

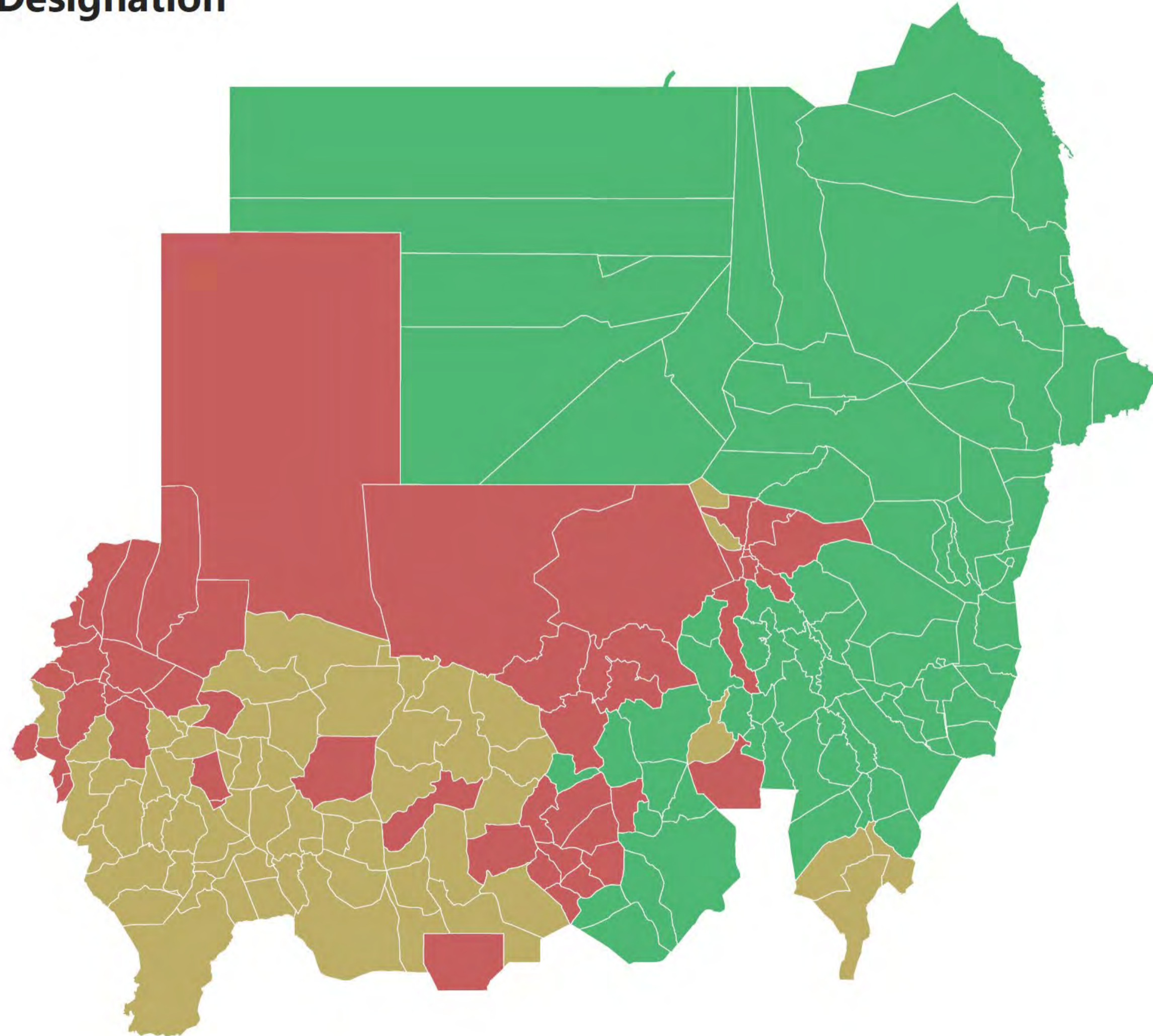
\* The amount represents the sum of all projects directly submitted by national NGOs as appealing organization. It does not include the projects in which national NGOs are identified as "implementing partners".

## 2024 HPC - OCHA Access Designation

September, 2023

### Legend:

- Accessible
- Partially Accessible
- Hard to Reach



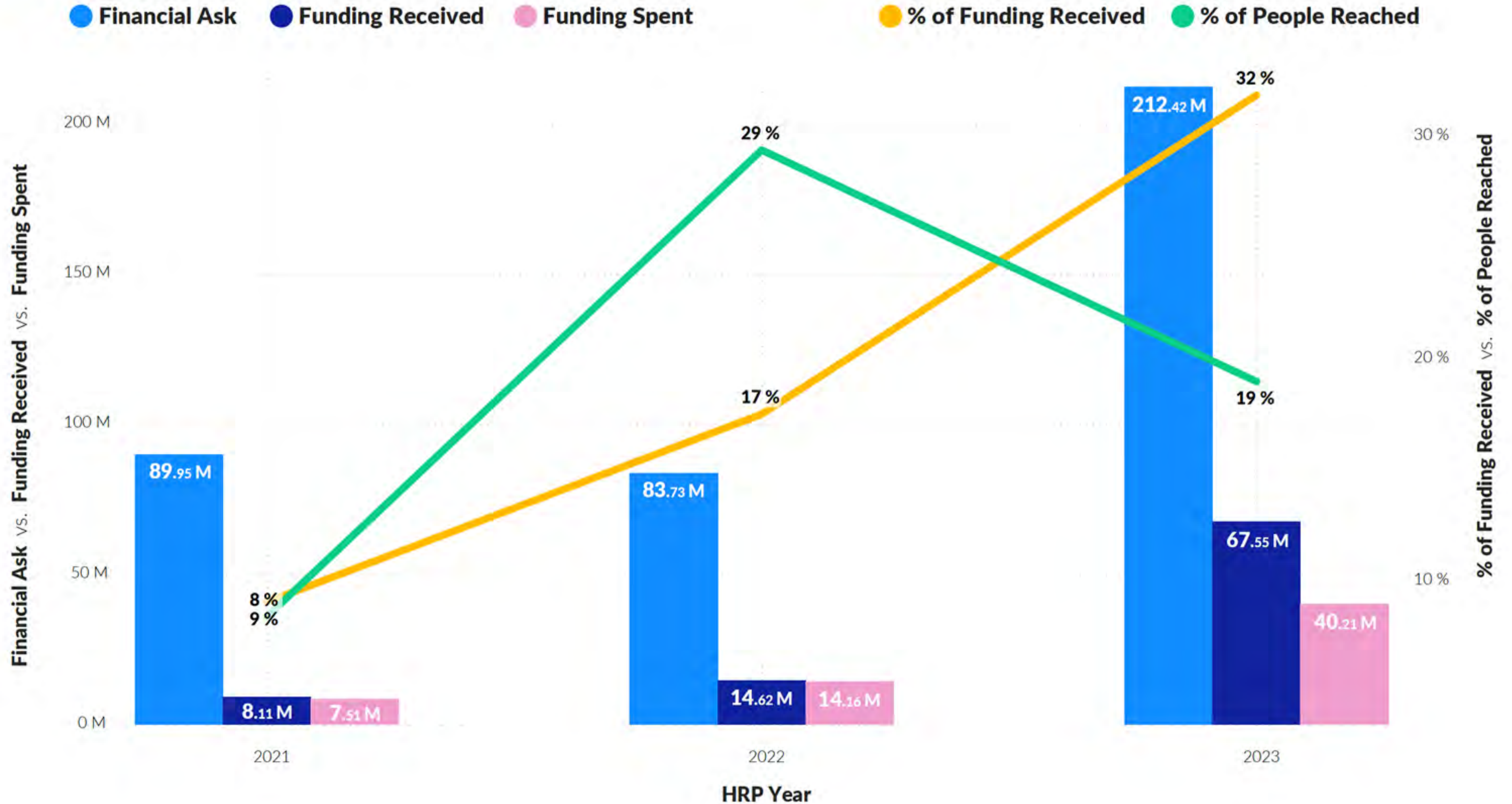
## 4. OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (3/4)

### 4.3 Funding trends

#### Current status

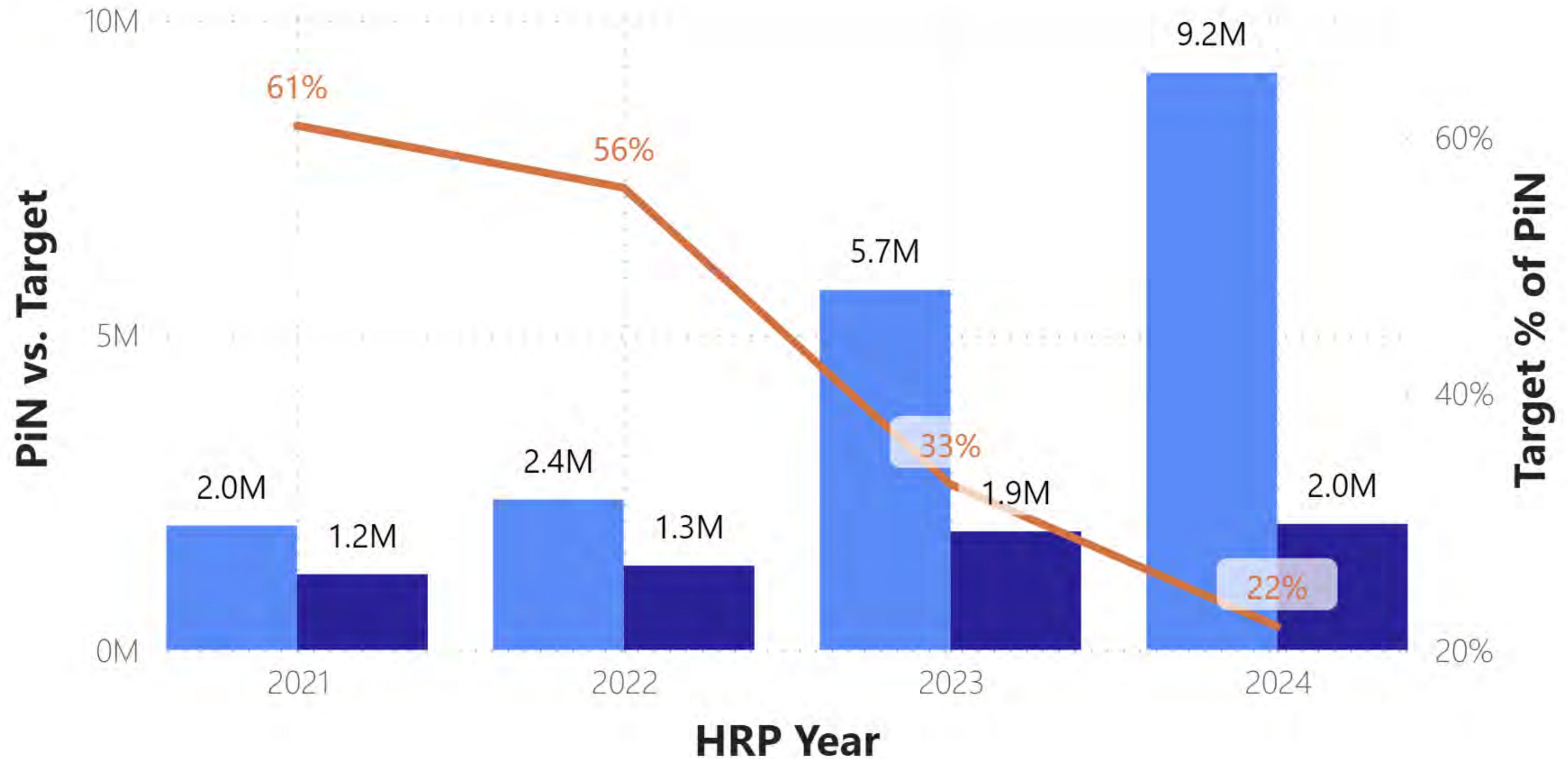
- During 2020-2022, Sudan received an annual average of \$1 billion of humanitarian funding, most channeled through the HRPs.
- As of 16 September, Sudan has received \$770 million in humanitarian funding - \$685 million of which has been channeled through the HRP (27% of the total ask).
- Around \$532 million has gone to the UN (71% of the total received).
- So far, around 50 donor countries are humanitarian funders to Sudan. The top five donors are the United States, ECHO, CERF, UAE and Germany.

## 3-Year Funding vs. People Reached Overview for the Shelter/NFI Cluster



## PiN vs. Target

● PiN ● Target ● Target % of PiN



## 4. OPERATIONAL ELEMENT (4/4)

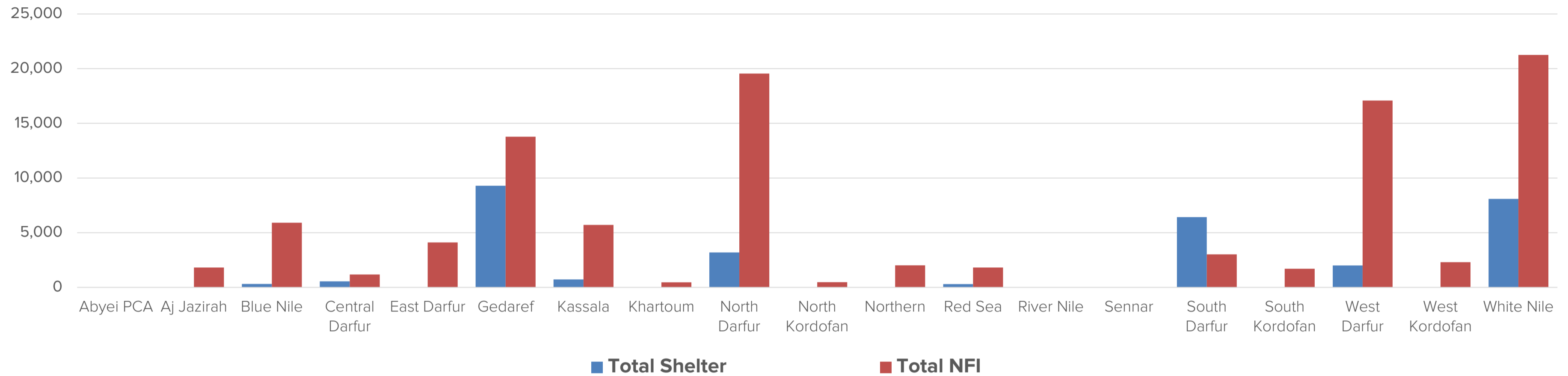
### Proposal (overall for this element)

- The response planning is to be grounded on a realistic consideration of funding prospects in 2024 and access (or a lack thereof), particularly as a result of active hostilities and unpredictable conflict dynamics.
- Consider expanding – in a conflict-sensitive manner – support to locally-led aid efforts across Sudan, including grassroots organizations, CSOs, national NGOs.

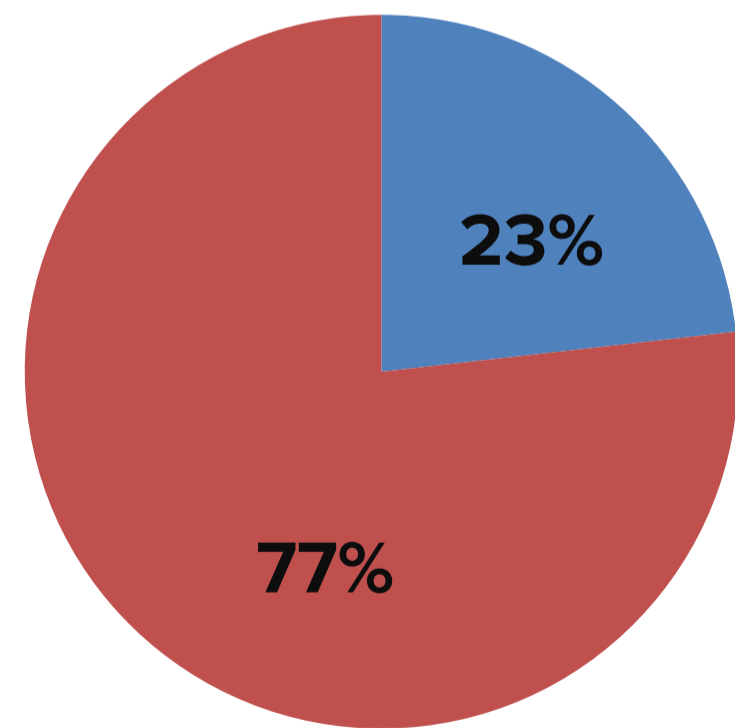
### Ask (overall for this element)

- To the extent possible, use the existing access data and analysis to inform response planning, while acknowledging its limitations.
- Proactively engage the Sudan NNGOs Forum, grassroots organizations, and CSOs to assess capacity and their needs for additional resources for possible expansion of support to national NGOs.
- Analyse funding trends pre- and post-April 2023 and use the result to inform response planning.
- Clusters to deconflict financial asks, particularly of UN agencies, to remove or avoid overlaps of financial asks (between appealing and implementing organizations).

## 2023 Response per State per Indicator

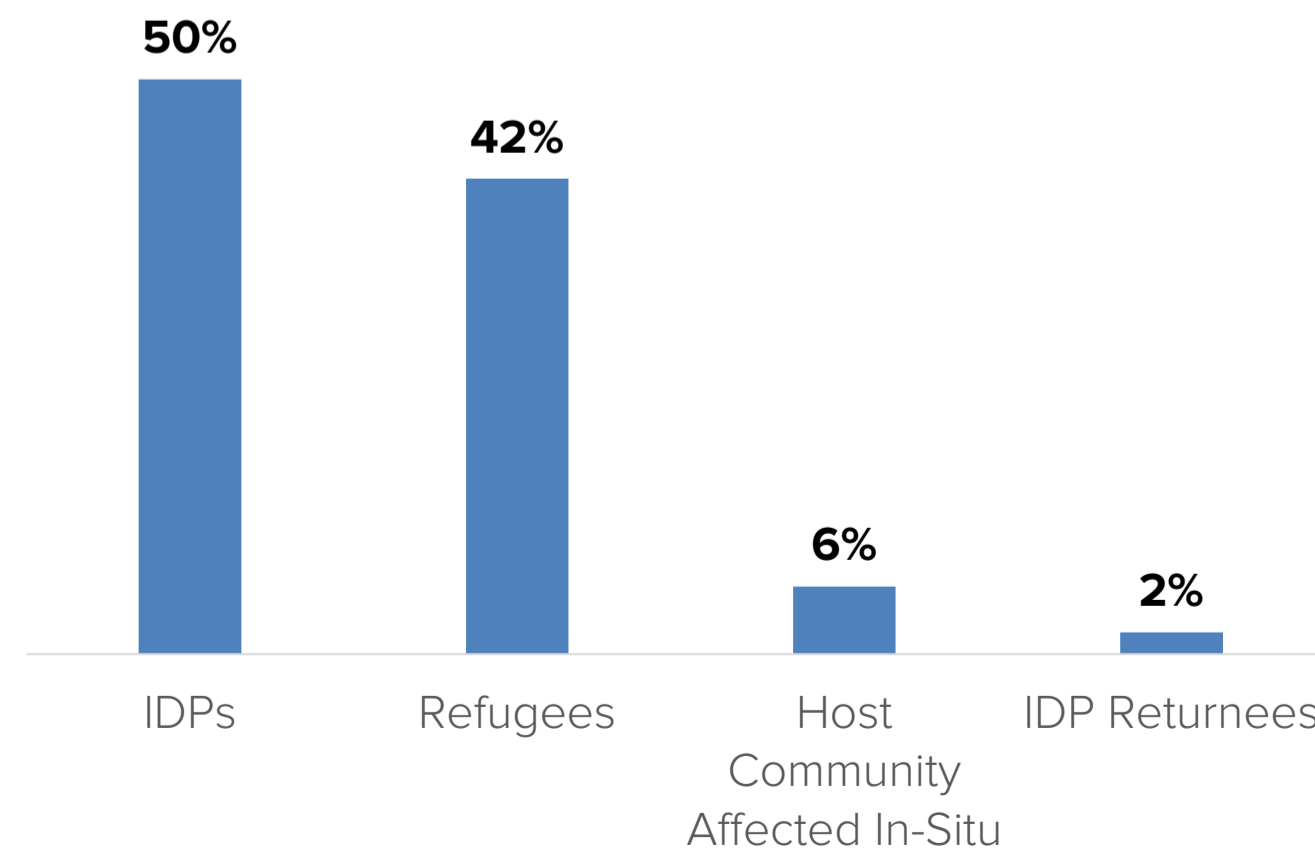


## Shelter vs. NFI Response

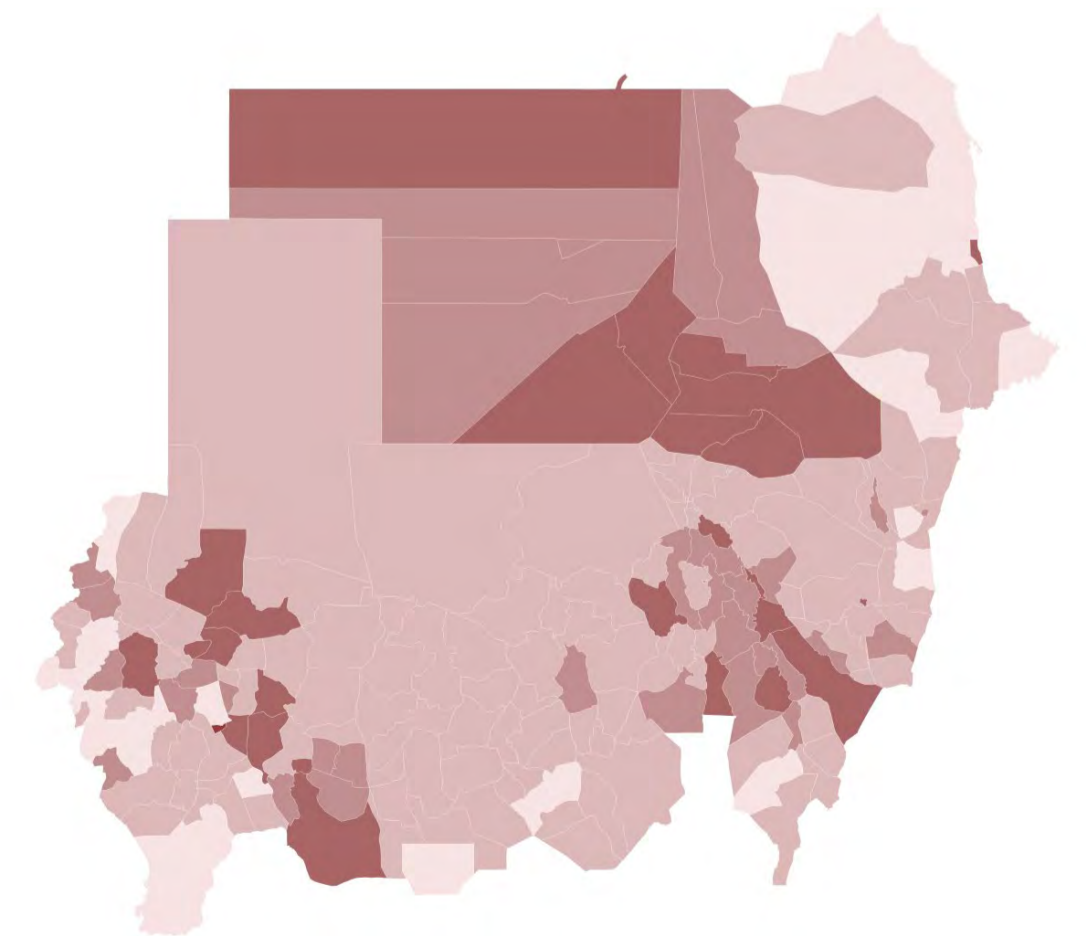


■ Shelter Response ■ NFI Response

## Response Per Population Group



## New IDPs Post April 15



## 5. NEXUS ELEMENT

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <p><b>Current status</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNDAF covering 2018-2021 underwent two extensions – the <u>first in July 2021</u> to cover until the end of 2022 and the <u>second extension</u> (in July 2022) to cover until the end of 2023 as an interim framework.</li> <li>• Development programmes have been suspended, while the fighting has forcibly displaced over <u>3.6 million</u> people (as of August), over <u>half of them to urban areas</u>.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Proposal</b></p>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the relevance of a development cooperation framework may be questioned under the current circumstances, the humanitarian-development collaboration element cannot be completely ignored when planning the 2024 humanitarian response.</li> <li>• This include the challenge of urban displacement, which cannot be addressed through humanitarian interventions alone. It should equally be addressed as a development and economic challenge that requires collaboration beyond the humanitarian domain.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Ask</b></p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HCT in collaboration with the UNCT, under the leadership of the HC/RC to take a proactive approach in identifying opportunities to (re)initiate dialogues with key Development partners and/or other non-humanitarian actors on humanitarian-development collaboration to guide urban displacement response.</li> <li>• Wherever appropriate and applicable, pre-existing work, systems and networks/partnerships were in place before the conflict could be capitalized upon.</li> <li>• For the 2024 response planning, interventions that seek to respond to the life-saving and protection needs of IDPs, including those sheltering in urban areas, will be of humanitarian nature.</li> </ul> |

- **Lifesaving Activities:** Emphasis on measures that promote both immediate relief and long-term stabilization/self-reliance.
  - **Priority Localities:** Severity 3, 4 and 5
  - **Partner Capacity:** Only 20 partners, high bureaucratic and logistical impediments.
  - **OCHA Accessibility Data:** Accessible, Partially Accessible, Hard to Reach
  - **Funding Challenges:** Dwindling funding, massive gap between PiN and Target, as well as massive gap between Target and People Reached.
  - **Shelter vs. NFIs prioritization** based on ActivityInfo data.
  - **Shelter vs. NFIs prioritization** based on Population Group: NFIs for non-displaced in hotspots and Shelter for Displaced in Accessible Areas.
  - **ActivityInfo Performance Metrics** broken down per locality, per indicator for activity-based targets.
-



# **Roundtable** on Achievements & Operational Plans

**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 Cluster Meeting



02 October 2023

## Updates from WNS:

- 200 Tents have been installed for refugees
- 1,050 HHs received plastic sheets for shelter improvement
- 2,201 NFI kits have been distributed to refugees



# Update from Gedaref

- 35 NFI kits have been distributed to refugees
- 56 Rakubas have been constructed to host new arrivals from Khartoum
- **Rainy Season Preparedness:**
  - 3,306 M roadside and secondary/micro drainage were desilted
  - 600-meters dick have been maintained
  - 1720 square meters have been levelled.



## Other states updates

- In GS: 478 NFI Kits have been distributed to the IDPs
- In BNS: 301 NFI kits have been distributed to the IDPs
- XB Response:

UNHCR moved the following to be distributed this week:

- 712 NFI kits to Ardamata West
- 1,284 NFI kits to Ardamata East





**Thank You!**

**Any questions please?**

**18 September 2023**

# Sudan Humanitarian Social Media Listening

Internews - 2 October 2023



# Looking for Shelter in Khartoum

"Hello

I hope you can direct me to the centers for displaced people from Khartoum or any tree's shadow next to any square where I can sleep and live without anyone coming to talk to me...  
Thank you."

**Facebook, Port Sudan, Red Sea**



# North Darfur Shelter Centers

**“The lack of food and medicine exacerbates the suffering of the displaced people in shelters for the displaced in North Darfur.** Thousands of families who arrived in the city of El Fasher to escape the battles that took place in several other cities and areas in the Darfur region, including Nyala, Zalingei, El Geneina, Kutum, and Tawila, are living in harsh humanitarian conditions due to the lack of food and medicine. **There is a lack of water and shelter tents in the 54 temporary centers,** in addition to the widespread spread of malaria and fever diseases among citizens. Accordingly, **we call on humanitarian organizations, United Nations agencies and actors to expedite the provision of all necessary supplies and needs for all shelter centers.**

#NorthDarfur

#Displaced\_Shelter\_Centers”

**Coordination of Resistance Committees – AlFashir, Facebook – North Darfur**



# Karrari Emergency Room Appeal

" ♦ Very urgent needs ♦

To: All Sudanese abroad and internally as a result of clashes ...that occurred in Umbada and the neighboring area of Karrari where large populations have moved due to frequent temptation of conflict, which plunges into an increase in numbers in Karrari's shelter, which already has our people from old Omdurman, thus increasing the need.

☒ Shelter centers

⦿ - Al-Hara Shelter Center 11 It has (three schools)

⦿ - Al-Hara Shelter Center 43 (one school)

⦿ Ewaa Al-Khair Center (school + homes)

⦿ Al-Shati Health Shelter Center

♦ It is worth noting that these doctors have no food or medical supplies - and the rest of the shelter centers in Karrari are on the verge of nonexistence.



# Karrari Emergency Room Appeal

" 🏠 Needs 🏠

1-Cosmetic materials (rice - lentils - oil - onions - flour)

**2-beds**

**3-sheets**

**4- Coal**

**5- Mattresses**

🏠 Medical needs

🏠 1 Medications (malaria - high blood pressure - diabetes - infections... etc.)

2-Gauze."

**Facebook, Karrari – Khartoum**



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# IDPs in Kosti, White Nile

"Six months we are suffering, I swear to God we can sleep on the floor, stay without electricity and without water it is better than the humiliation we face in people's homes. I swear to God, the people of Kosti humiliated us badly."

**Woman, TikTok, Kosti – White Nile**

"Kosti people

A need for a mattress and pillow and blanket for a displaced women in a school who gave birth and is currently sleeping on a carton on the ground ...

**Woman, Facebook, Kosti, White Nile**



# Returning to Khartoum?

- “We Are Going Back” a campaign inspired by a Sudanese influencer, has emerged as an online community for discussing the current situation in Khartoum to help people who are planning on going back or encouraging others to go back.
- The main platform for the campaign is a Facebook group that was created in 2012 under “You and Me” but change recently the name to “We Are Going Back” with 129K+ members.
- The platform holds discussions about the security situation, availability of essential services, and the conditions on the ground.
- Some social media users say contradictory information is being shared, leading to concerns about the spread of misinformation.



# Returning to Khartoum?

“The people of AlKadro, come back the area is safe... and the people in Northern state can come back with AlMasfa road what do you think?”

**Man, Facebook – Khartoum**

“The person doesn't know who to believe the one who wrote the post or the comments. God bless you, please don't give any information that you are not sure about, do not encourage us to return, do not discourage us if you are not sure”

**Woman, Facebook**



# Periods during Conflict

"...Last month, we were trapped in our area. it came to me with unbelievable pain. There were no painkillers available, nor mint or anise, to relieve pain there was no solution but to use bed sheets and which caused me allergies and it was uncomfortable. There was nothing available except for me to curl up in bed and cry.

This month, we found ourselves displaced... But with the economic capabilities, it's hard to buy sanitary pads or cotton. My choice was to drink cold and iced drinks in large quantities so that it decreases. I started drinking sugar in large quantities to avoid it next month... I needed to put in a lot of effort, my mood is intense most of the time, especially during the period I endure and put pressure on myself so that I appear kind, as I'm supposed to help around the house.

Other than the lack of water and the difficulty of using the bathroom for to change in a house with 9 people. I spent hours cutting the bed sheets and thinking about the women and girls in the refugee camps and shelter centers and not from our recent war but years and years ago." #Salam\_sanitary pads #displaced\_sanitary pads #sanitary pads\_satisfy\_the\_need"

**Woman - Facebook**



# Access to Sanitary Pads

"Hello I want an institution or organization to provide sanitary pads for women living in shelter centers"

**Woman, Facebook**

"I cut out my new bathrobe and made pads from it that I wrapped in gauze to increase absorption. It was effective, but it caused a slight infection later because we traveled by bus to Atbara and the distance was long and the weather was hot. I couldn't change it... It was a painful but inspiring experience."

**Woman, Facebook**

"During wartime, we were able to use sanitary pads, but of lower quality, and these were available in a shop behind our neighborhood that was open. Going out to go to the shop....was dangerous."

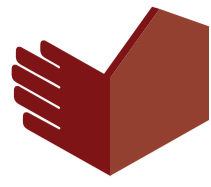
**Woman, Facebook**



# Hashtags in September 2023

#It\_Must\_Stop #Nayla\_Bleeding #Save\_dialysis\_patients  
#Sudan\_Missing #Good #Nayla  
#Ambulance\_need #Kassala\_Need #Open\_save\_corridors  
#Need #Save\_Alameda\_Neighborhood #dengue\_fever  
#Sudan #Important\_need #Omdurman #Atbara\_need  
#Share\_in\_Good #Khartoum #Urgent\_need #Egypt  
#No\_to\_War #Sudan\_War\_Updates #Job\_need  
#Madani\_need #SudanNews #Electricity & Water  
#Retweet #Sharg\_Aneel\_Emergency\_Room  
#Karrari and old Omdurman one hand





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

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**AOB**

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