

Shelter & NFI Cluster

Coordination Meeting

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

MS Teams • Sudan • 13th November '23

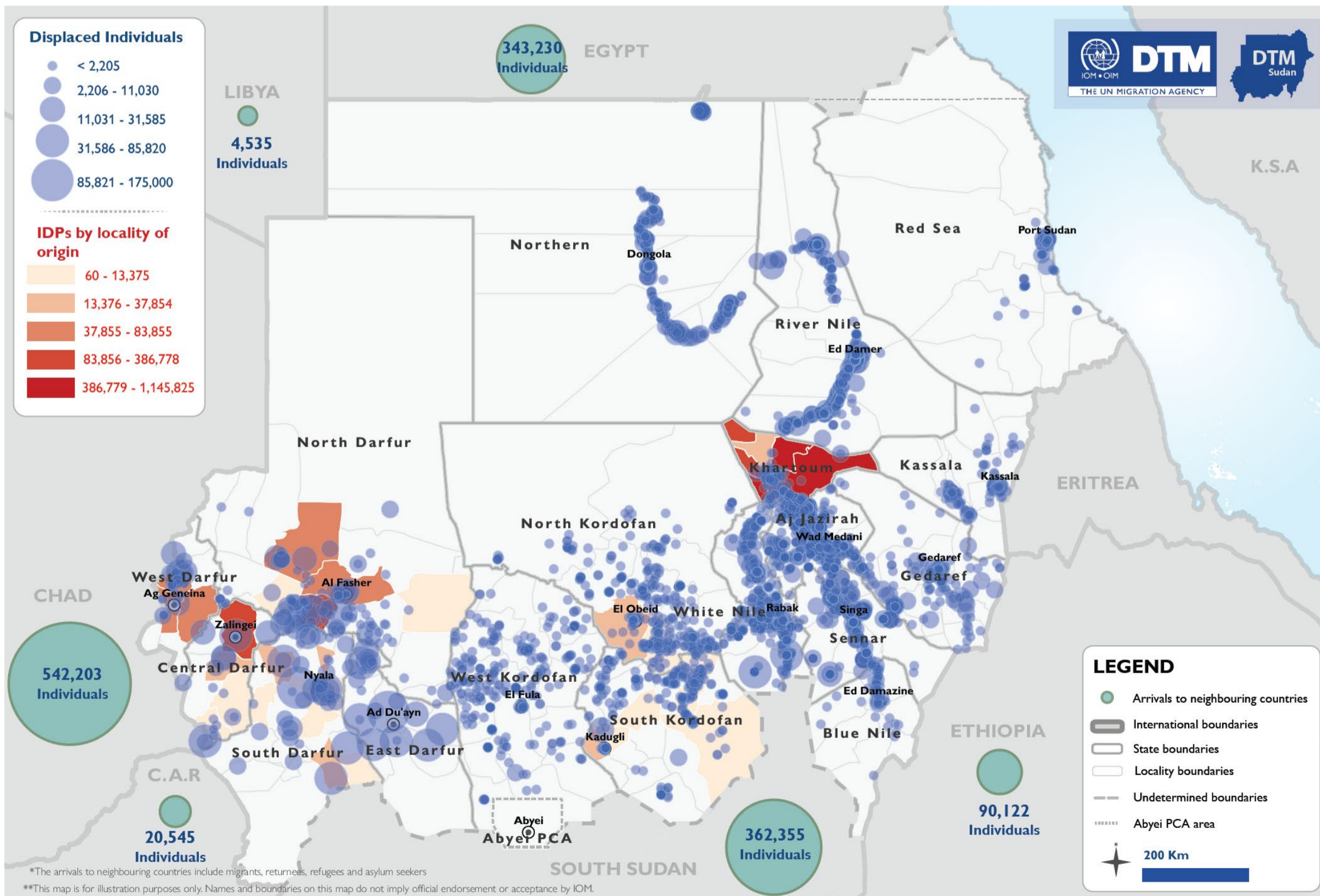


- **General Updates**
 - **Presentation of ICCG Guidance on Gathering Sites**
 - **Roundtable on Achievements and Operational Plans**
 - **AOB**
-

General Updates



- **Almost 7 months** into the SAF-RSF conflict, **6.3 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 **4.9 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 **South Darfur** (12.00%), **River Nile** (11.90%), **East Darfur** (11.01%), **White Nile** (8.56%), **Aj Jazirah** (8.32%), **Northern** (7.46%) and **North Darfur** (7.14%) states.
- While over **1.4 million** people have crossed into **neighbouring countries**.



Camps	Host Communities	Rented Accommodations
6.44%	65.48%	8.78%
62,655	637,455	85,450
Improved / Critical Shelters	Schools or Other Public Buildings	Open Area Informal Settlements
0.43%	9.89%	8.98%
4,144	96,267	87,473

- **Incident in Gadaref:** Last week, IDPs were forcefully evicted from two schools using tear gas, resulting in injuries among children and a pregnant woman.
- **Response Coordination:** The Site Management Cluster, in conjunction with humanitarian actors in Gadaref, is formulating an action plan.
- **Action Plan Components:** Advocacy with the Wali, HAC, the High Committee, and the Ministry of Education + Development of alternative solutions for education facilities and IDP sheltering.
- **Camps as a Last Resort:** Proposed camp sites in Gadaref lack basic infrastructure and would require significant investment. Current funding constraints make the establishment of camps impractical and impossible.
- **Advocacy for Urban-Centric Response:** Emphasis on leveraging local community capacities for hosting IDPs in homes.
- **Approach in Other States:** River Nile, Aj Jazirah, and Northern states challenging federal decision due to limited shelter options for IDPs + Acknowledgment of unpaid teachers and the impact on education continuation.
- **Potential Worsening of Situation:** Evicting IDPs without addressing underlying issues could exacerbate the crisis.



Final Targets & Financial Requirement

Final 2024 HRP Targets and Financial Requirements

Final 2024 HRP Targets and Financial Requirements

Dear Colleagues,

Firstly, allow me to thank all those involved in developing the proposals for the 2024 HRP, Cluster staff and partners in particular.

We face a crisis that is unparalleled in terms of scope and those realities will be well reflected in the Needs Overview and Response Plan. Unfortunately, we also face significant constraints on our ability to reach those in needs in terms of response capacity and more daunting our access to those in need. As such, I requested that those realities, as well as our current rate of delivery, were more accurately reflected in the targets and financial requirements. The result in the attached Excel Sheet is a cumulative target of 18.8m people with a total financial requirement of \$2.7b. It is my sense that these figures remain ambitious in the current environment, but I will not hesitate to direct OCHA to initiate a revision of the HRP towards the revised figures submitted by clusters should the operating environment become more conducive. The Response Plan will also reflect that our targets and requirements are tempered by the impediments we face.

I trust that we will all now move forward in unison to complete the Response Plan based on these final figures and position ourselves to implement the plan within the resources generously made available by our donors.

Thank you all for your comprehension and collaboration.

Regards,
Clementine

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Excel HRP target and financial requirement by... Download

File Home Insert Draw Search

Cluster	People Targeted	2024 Requirement (US\$)
Coordination & Common Services		25,000,000
Education	4,204,068	131,025,660
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,104,048	212,422,750
Emergency Telecommunications		6,300,000
Food Security and Livelihoods	14,208,318	581,176,930
Health	7,594,274	178,600,000
Logistics		111,000,000
Nutrition	1,959,137	350,079,673
Refugee Response	963,410	631,199,674
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8,296,755	230,900,000
Child Protection	2,991,671	81,000,000
Gender-based violence	1,816,566	62,775,110
General Protection	3,582,634	64,139,900
Mine Action	3,816,254	15,295,989
Site Management	1,588,735	14,765,058
Overall (Intercluster)	18,801,619	2,695,680,744

Recommendation

Workbook Statistics Give Feedback to Microsoft 92%

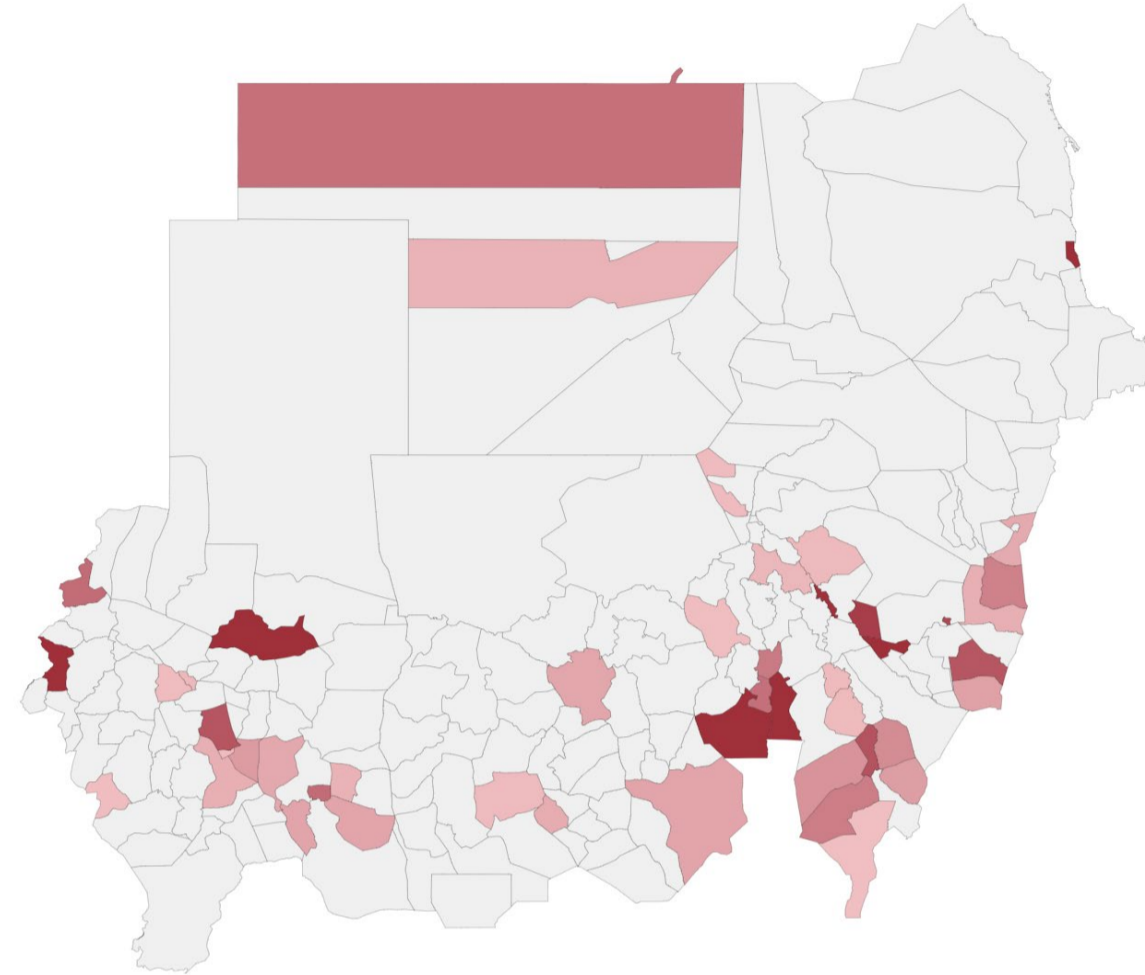
Final Targets & Financial Requirement

PiN:
9.2 M

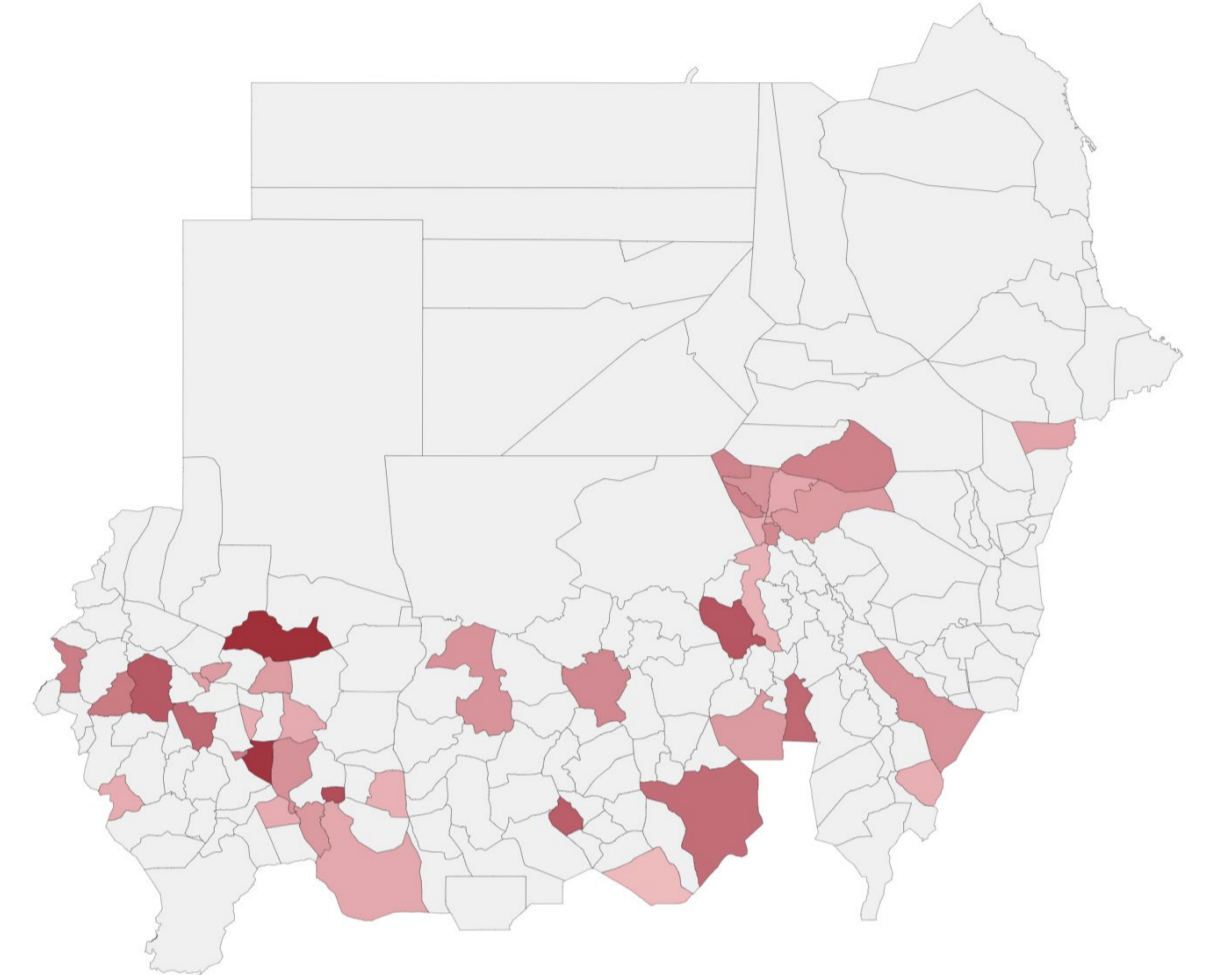
Target:
2.3 M → **2.1 M**

\$\$:
276 M → **212 M**

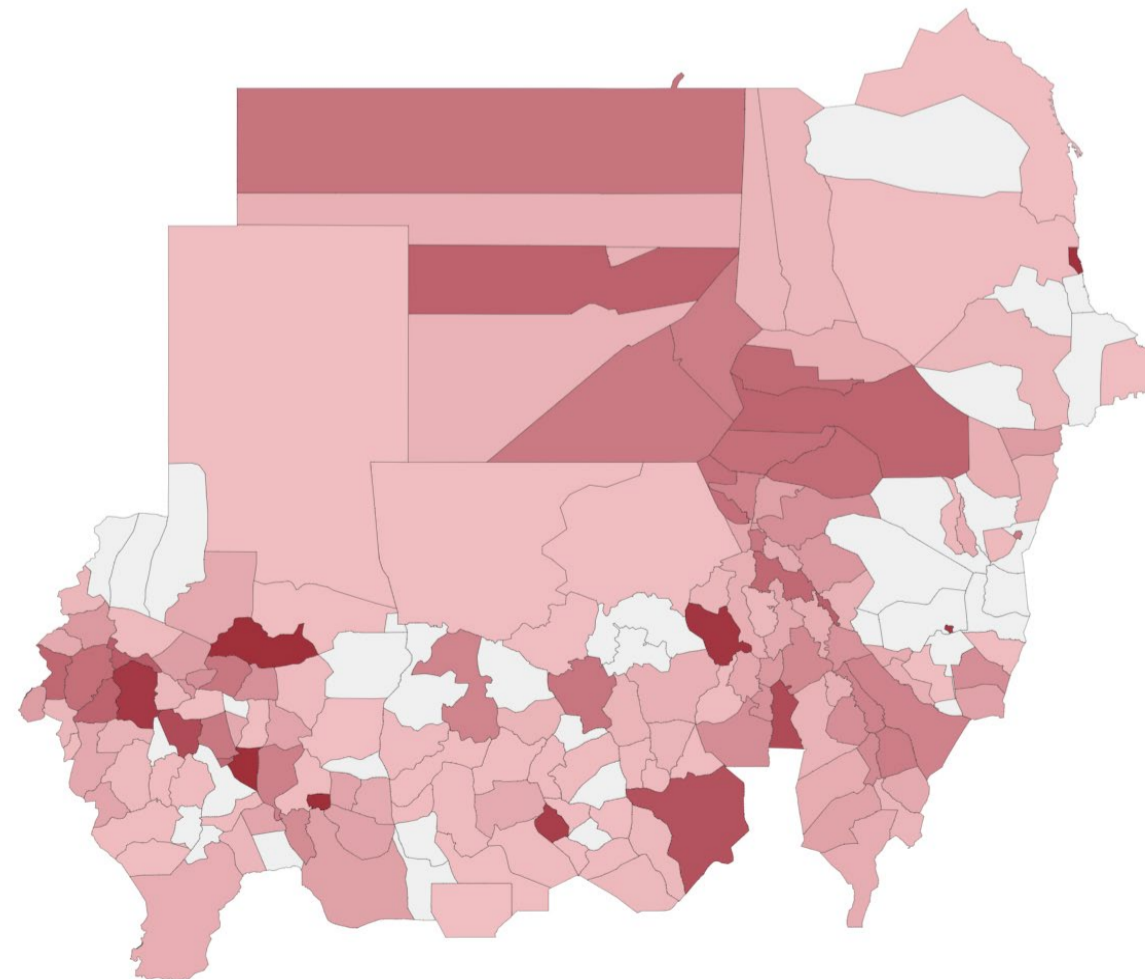
SNFI Cluster People Reached
April 15 - Present



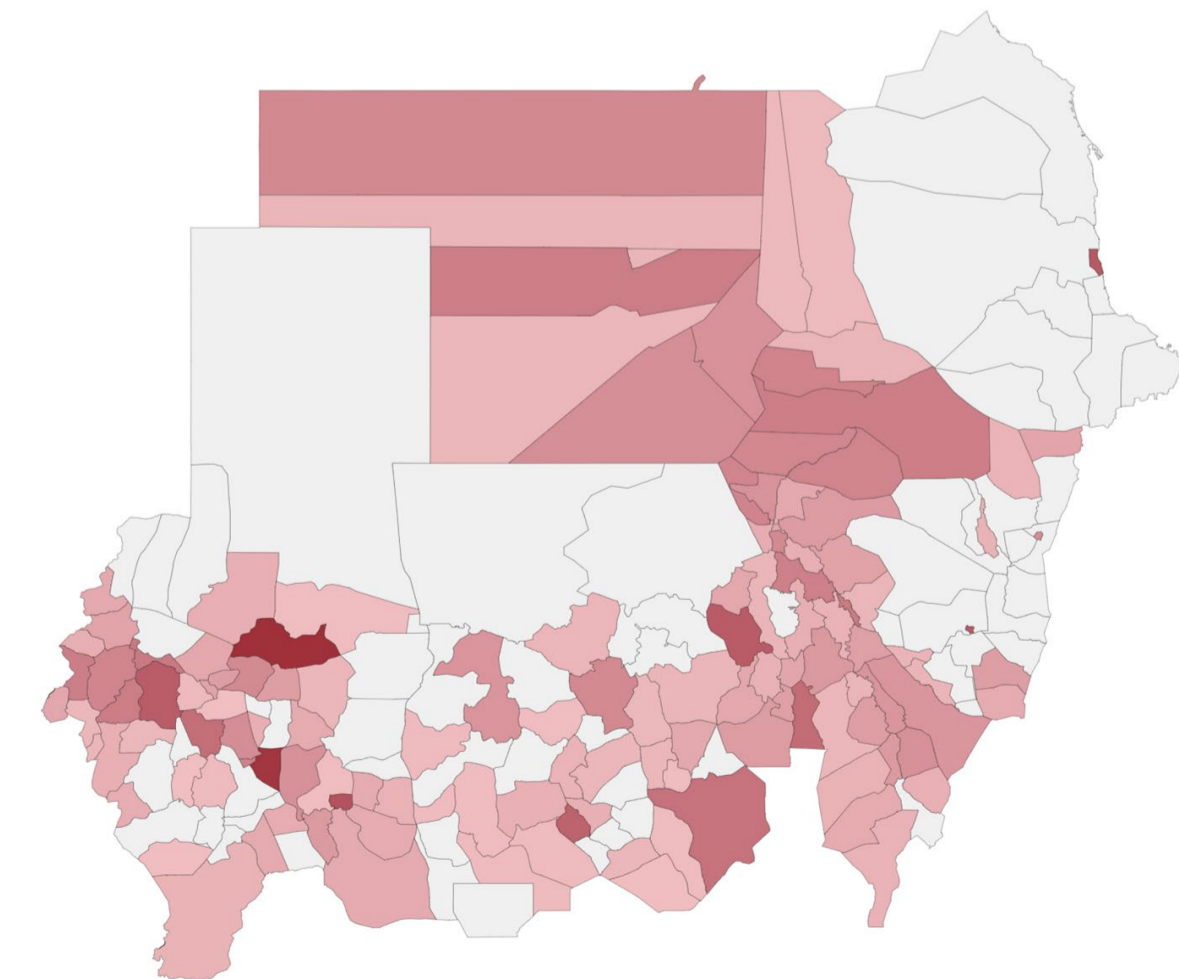
HCT Recommendation for
SNFI Cluster Target



Initial SNFI
Cluster Targets



Final SNFI
Cluster Targets



How the overall target is calculated:

if severity 5 and priority 1	100%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 2	80%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 3	60%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 4	40%	of PIN
if severity 5 and priority 5	20%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 1	80%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 2	60%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 3	40%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 4	20%	of PIN
if severity 4 and priority 5	10%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 1	60%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 2	40%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 3	20%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 4	10%	of PIN
if severity 3 and priority 5	5%	of PIN

Percentage of PIN targeted: 25%

Indicator Prioritization:	NFIs In-Kind	NFIs Cash	Communal Shelter	Collective Centres	Tents	ESKs	Cash for Shelter	Cash for Rent	Site Development
IDPs	50%	50%	10%	10%	10%	20%	30%	20%	50%
Host Community	50%	50%	0%	0%	10%	20%	60%	10%	25%
Non-Displaced	50%	50%	0%	0%	10%	20%	70%	0%	25%

Population Group Prioritization:

IDPs	Host Community	Non-Displaced
100%	80%	50%

Sub-Sector Prioritization:

NFI	Shelter	Site Development
85%	50%	10%

#	Activity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	% of Total	Target
1.	Provision of cash/vouchers for shelter repair or emergency shelter	650	58.9 M	27.68%	90,546
2.	Provision of cash/vouchers for NFIs	200	35,8 M	16.82%	178,848
3.	In-kind NFI kit distribution	200	35,8 M	16.82%	178,848
4.	In-kind Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) distribution	650	27,4 M	12.86%	42,078
5.	Provision of cash/vouchers for rent	800	24,3 M	11.42%	30,349
6.	Tent distribution	550	11,6 M	5.44%	21,041
7.	Establishment of communal shelters	650	8,6 M	4.03%	13,185
8.	Rehabilitation of collective centres	500	6,6 M	3.10%	13,185
9.	General site development	650	3,9 M	1.81%	5,924

ICCG Guidance Note on

IDP Site-Based Sheltering

Dramatic increase of IDP gathering sites in Sudan:

- In early June, only 13% of IDPs were in these sites, but by early November, this number had escalated to 26% and continues to rise.

Emerging Concerns:

- Sites unsuitable for long-term habitation – conflict initially thought to be brief.
- Poor living conditions and rising protection risks, including eviction from schools.
- Economic strain on host communities, subsequent proliferation of sites.

In Response:

- Activation of the Site Management Cluster for better site coordination and data.
- Tri-cluster collaboration on development of the guidance document for a coherent response to gathering sites.
- Consultations with SAG members of all three clusters.
- Consultations at ICCG for cross-cluster input.
- Consultations with development agencies.



Standardize site typology and terminology to ensure a unified humanitarian response for site-based sheltering of IDPs, while also identifying the most common challenges these sites pose.



Introduce measures to limit the proliferation of new sites, making them a last-resort option.



Outline a multi-tiered approach for managing both immediate and long-term challenges:

→ Address urgent humanitarian needs and mitigate associated protection risks.

→ Tackle eviction risks, especially for IDPs sheltering in schools.

→ Develop evidence-based strategies for medium-to-long-term solutions, which may include site consolidation and relocation, as well as transformative development solutions that integrate gathering sites into the urban fabric or IDPs into host communities.

Focus: Exclusively on IDP 'gathering sites'

Not Included: Situation of IDPs in residential neighbourhoods, host communities, or rented housing

Collective Centers:

- **Purpose:** Serve as spontaneous temporary shelters for displaced populations
- **Types of Buildings:** Include schools, community centres, and even abandoned or unfinished structures
- **Not Residential:** Originally not intended for living; repurposed due to urgent needs
- **Lack of Amenities:** Generally missing basic comforts and essential services
- **Disruption:** Can interfere with original use, like schooling
- **Tenure Issues:** No secure land rights, constant risk of eviction
- **Improvements Challenging:** Difficult to invest in better conditions due to instability

Spontaneous Settlements:

- **Origin:** Spontaneous without planned intervention from authorities or organizations
- **Population:** Often densely populated with makeshift shelters
- **Types of Locations:** Include parks, fields, vacant lots, and other open spaces
- **Lack of Infrastructure:** No structured facilities for water, sanitation, or other essential services
- **Vulnerabilities:** Exposed to environmental, health, and safety risks
- **Privacy & Protection:** Minimal to none, including lack of weather protection
- **Tenure Issues:** Constant risk of eviction due to insecure land rights
- **Improvement Barriers:** Difficulty in enhancing living conditions due to instability

Camps:

- **Origin:** Planned and established often with governmental and humanitarian collaboration
- **Structure:** Organized layout featuring delineated plots, shelters, and communal areas
- **Services:** Provision of essential services like healthcare, education, and sanitation
- **Tenure Security:** Generally more secure land rights compared to other site types
- **Administration:** Managed by authorities and humanitarian organizations
- **Aid Dependency:** Residents often heavily rely on aid for daily needs
- **Long-Term Issues:** Risk of protracted displacement and resource-intensive maintenance
- **Resource Constraints:** Require substantial, often unavailable, resources for long-term upkeep

Immediate Risks

Tensions and Disputes:

Overcrowding and limited services can cause conflicts among residents.

Forced Eviction Risk: Frequent risk of forced eviction, causing distress and uncertainty.

Specific Needs Neglected: Sites may not cater to people with health conditions, disabilities, or trauma.

Overcrowding and Lack of Privacy:

Sites often become densely populated, lacking privacy and personal space.

Inadequate Infrastructure: Limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities, posing health risks.

Security Concerns: Insufficient security measures lead to protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV) and theft.

'Gate Keeping': Private management can restrict residents' freedom and lead to exploitative practices.

Disruption of Education: Use of schools for shelter disrupts access to education.

Health Concerns: Exposure to weather conditions, overcrowding, and limited sanitation facilities impact health.

Long-Term Consequences

Pull Factor & Aid Dependency:

Sites can attract more IDPs, leading to site proliferation, while increasing aid dependency over self-reliance.

Aid Imbalance & Social Tension:

Assistance at sites might create perceived inequalities with host communities and strain coexistence.

Mental Health Impact:

Prolonged stay at gathering sites can have a significant negative impact on residents' mental health, debilitating self-reliance.

Urban Slum Proliferation:

Uncontrolled growth of IDP-hosting sites can lead to the proliferation of urban or peri-urban slums.

Economic Distortion:

Price hikes in services and goods can negatively impact host communities and heighten security risks for all.

For Authorities:

- **Community Accommodation:** Maintain the policy of avoiding 'gathering sites' and prioritize accommodating IDPs within local communities whenever feasible.
- **Rental Regulation:** Regulate rental policies, including rental fees, to encourage the use of rented accommodation by IDPs.
- **Support Services:** Strengthen public services in main hosting areas to increase hosting capacity, promote peaceful coexistence, and enhance social cohesion.
- **Community-Based Assistance:** Proactively facilitate humanitarian assistance and services through a community-based approach benefiting both displaced populations and host communities.
- **Sustainable Strategy:** Develop a medium- and long-term strategy for 'gathering sites' considering the prevailing and anticipated displacement situation, while maintaining a contingency plan for potential large-scale influxes

For Local Communities:

- **Support IDP Families:** Continue supporting IDP families who have been living with the host communities.
- **Collaboration:** Collaborate with local authorities and humanitarian sectors to find alternatives to 'gathering sites' before their setup.
- **Temporary Measures:** If 'gathering sites' are already established, consider intervention as a temporary measure. Joint efforts with local authorities, IDP communities, and humanitarian actors should focus on finding sustainable alternatives.
- **Coordinate with Authorities:** Coordinate closely with local authorities when the establishment of 'gathering sites' becomes unavoidable.
- **Preserve Public Buildings:** Avoid using public buildings, especially schools and universities, for 'gathering sites,' preserving them for the community's future needs.

For Humanitarian Actors:

- **Equal Response:** Adopt a response approach that addresses humanitarian needs irrespective of the shelter situation and location.
- **Community-Based Approach:** Implement a community-based approach to ensure equal access to assistance and services for IDPs and host communities with similar needs.
- **Capacity Development:** Provide support and capacity development to host communities, enabling them to continue their role as hosts and first-line responders.
- **Targeted Assistance:** Provide individual or household-level assistance based on transparent criteria that prioritize those most at risk or with specific needs. Ensure compliance, legal agreements, and protection monitoring for shelter enhancements or cash-for-rent programs.
- **Support Authorities:** Support efforts by authorities to develop a strategy for the future of 'gathering sites.'
- **Last Resort:** Do not advocate for the creation of new sites or camps; this should be considered only as a measure of last resort after exploring all alternatives.

General Considerations:

Collaborative Approach:

Humanitarian organizations, local authorities, IDP communities residing in the sites, host communities, and community structures supporting the sites should collaborate closely in the response.

Informed Response: The response in the sites should be informed by gap analyses conducted by the Site Management Sector or other independent humanitarian assessments. Mitigation of protection risks should be integrated into all sectoral responses.

Community-Led Response:

Leverage and strengthen community responses, working with existing community structures whenever possible.

Security Measures: Local authorities and police forces should establish security measures at sites and their surroundings, including regular patrolling, to protect against theft and other risks. Humanitarian organizations should provide sensitization on humanitarian and do-no-harm principles.

Adherence to Principles:

Humanitarian responders must ensure adherence to humanitarian principles and carefully manage the potential risks of politicization of the response.

Promoting Coexistence: The humanitarian response should aim to foster peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between IDPs in the sites and the host community to prevent tensions. Community-based dispute resolution should be provided by protection organizations and trained community-based protection structures.

Access to Existing Services: IDPs in the sites should have access to existing facilities and services in local communities, such as administrative services, health centres, and schools. Humanitarian agencies should support existing services and facilities to enhance their capacity rather than establishing parallel services.

Coordinated Outreach: Community outreach, information provision, and messaging should be coordinated through state-level coordination structures to ensure coherence.

Permission for Alterations: Prior written permission must be obtained from the owner for any humanitarian assistance or service provision at a site that requires alterations to existing structures or facilities.

Coordination: All responses should be coordinated through sectoral sub-national working groups and State-level-Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG). Humanitarian partners should regularly submit reports to the respective sectors to facilitate better sub-national coordination.

PSEA and AAP: Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Age and Gender Mainstreaming (AAP) are collective responsibilities that should be incorporated at all phases of programming in all sites.

Contribution to Sustainability: Plan the humanitarian response in a way that contributes to sustainability and durable solutions whenever possible.

Humanitarian Access and Security: Prioritize sites with sustained humanitarian access and located in safe and secure areas.

Population Size: Focus on sites hosting a large number of displaced populations, especially for interventions addressing humanitarian needs on a broad scale.

Specific Needs: Prioritize sites hosting a large number of individuals with specific needs, as they face higher protection risks and vulnerabilities.

Recognition and Management: Consider sites that are officially recognized and managed by authorities.

Eviction Risks: Give preference to sites with limited eviction risks.

Absorption Capacity: Select sites with additional absorption capacity, which is essential for site consolidation and has potential for development.

Community Cohesion: Prioritize sites where interventions do not create friction with local communities but instead support peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

Agree on Interim Solution: Collaborate with state-level authorities to acknowledge the need for an interim solution that balances shelter and education needs. Develop a plan led by state-level authorities.

Compromise Approach: Recognize the need for a compromise that mitigates homelessness, displacement, and interruptions in education. This approach should create additional alternative spaces for IDP sheltering and schooling.

Baseline Analysis: Determine the number of schools currently used for IDP shelter, remaining schooling capacity, and schooling needs by locality. Use site mapping data from the Site Management sector for this analysis.

Alternative Shelter Options: Explore realistic options to create additional shelter space for IDPs, such as:

- Community-based shelter options in consultation with IDPs and host communities.
- Utilization of sites with extra sheltering capacity (site consolidation).
- Identification of other public or private buildings suitable for habitation (relocation).
- Negotiation of rental opportunities with rent control guarantees between authorities and landlords.

Alternative Schooling Options: Explore feasible alternatives for additional schooling capacity:

- Introducing shifts in schools to accommodate more children with existing facilities. Transferring teachers from schools used for IDP shelter to functioning schools, especially with shift-based approaches.
- Expanding existing school capacities (e.g., adding classrooms and furniture) and identifying additional spaces for schooling. Enhancing schooling capacities by providing safe learning spaces.
- Exploring the feasibility of e-learning.

Eviction Risk Matrix: The Site Management sector, with support from the Protection sector, will create and maintain a joint eviction risk matrix based on site mapping and assessments.

Advocacy: Advocate for the prevention of forced evictions, emphasizing their unlawfulness and rights violations. For lawful evictions, advocate for adherence to due process and guarantees that affected populations are not rendered homeless.

Legal Aid: Ensure that legal aid is available to IDPs at risk of or affected by (forced) evictions through protection partners.

Reporting and Monitoring: All humanitarian partners across sectors should report cases of evictions and indications of eviction risks, such as verbal threats or formal/informal notices, to the site management or protection sector focal point at the state level for inclusion in the matrix.

Community Sensitization: Conduct community sensitization on the rights of IDPs and provide information on actions to take in the event of eviction risks. The Protection sector will facilitate this.

Purpose-Driven Relocation: Relocations, including site consolidation, should solely serve the purpose of improving living conditions and/or addressing identified risks.

Coordination and Leadership: Local authorities, in coordination with the Site Management sector and humanitarian partners where applicable and capacity permits, should lead relocations, including site consolidation.

Community Involvement: Consult and inform concerned communities about relocation and site consolidation plans, incorporating their views and priorities into planning.

No Premature Discussions: Humanitarian organizations should refrain from premature discussions about relocation and not participate in forced relocations. Communication with communities should follow agreed-upon outreach and information messaging.

Options for Relocation: Local authorities should explore relocation and site consolidation options, sharing details with IDPs and humanitarian sectors through relevant channels.

Consulting IDPs: IDPs should be consulted and given the opportunity to choose from available options or pursue an option of their choice.

Preference for Host Communities: Relocation to host communities (hosted, free, or rented) is preferred, but may not be feasible if the host community is unwilling or unable to accommodate more IDPs.

Safety and Suitability: Conduct independent multi-sectoral humanitarian assessments to confirm safety, suitability, and adequacy of the new/alternative location for human habitation. Consider factors like tenure security, development potential, and access to services.

Preparation and Communication: Give IDPs sufficient time to prepare for the move, and keep them informed about plans and timelines throughout the process.

Continued Services: Ensure that services provided by humanitarian agencies are not discontinued until IDPs move to another location. Basic services and assistance should be in place or planned for ahead of the relocation.

Risk Analysis: Conduct a risk analysis to inform relocation decisions and have a risk mitigation plan in place for identified risks.

Resource Constraints: Consider resource constraints for IDP relocation from the planning stage, as relocation, especially to a new site, can be costly and may not always be feasible.

Last Resort: Avoid establishing an IDP camp; it should be considered as a last resort only.

Collaboration: Engage in joint efforts with relevant stakeholders, including communities, authorities, humanitarian organizations, development agencies, and the private sector, to explore sustainable solutions.

Viability and Feasibility Assessment: Conduct a thorough assessment to determine the viability and feasibility of transforming existing sites into additional urban or peri-urban areas. This assessment should include factors like spatial profile and infrastructure requirements.

Development Financing: Secure development financing to support the transformation strategy. This may involve seeking funds from various sources, including government budgets, international donors, and development banks.

Infrastructure Interventions: Implement necessary infrastructure interventions to support the transformation. This could include extending public services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and transportation to the transformed areas.

Community Involvement: Involve the affected communities in the planning and decision-making process. Their input is invaluable for ensuring that the transformation meets their needs and preferences.

Durable Solutions: Aim to provide durable solutions for displaced populations. This might involve integrating them into newly developed urban or peri-urban areas, offering opportunities for self-reliance and economic participation.

Reduction of Aid Dependency: Develop strategies that gradually reduce aid dependency among displaced populations by fostering self-sufficiency and integration into local economies.

Benefit for Local Population: Ensure that the transformation benefits not only displaced populations but also the local population. It should contribute to the overall development and improved quality of life for everyone in the area.

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 65% 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.**
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Shelter & NFI 2023 Monitoring Dashboard: Achievements from April 15

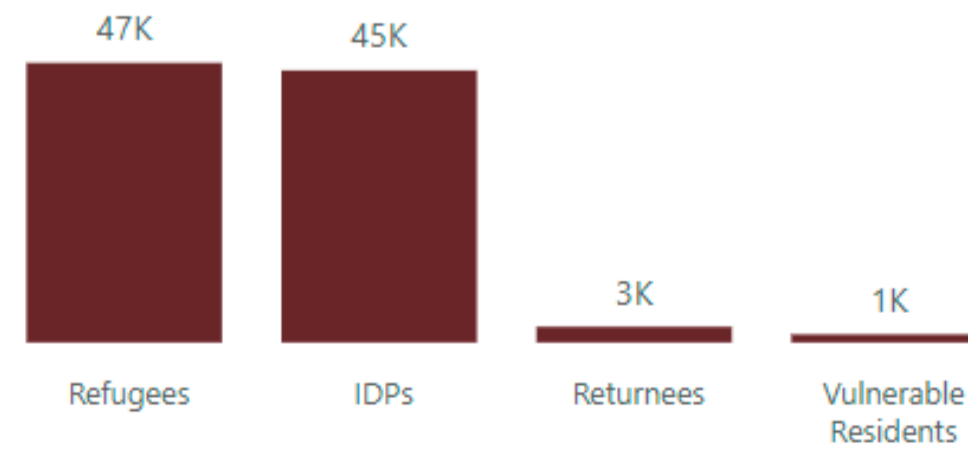
Month: Donor:

Sector:

Household Reached by Response Type



Sum of Households Reached by Population Type



81.8K

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.

60%

with partial assistance

CASH

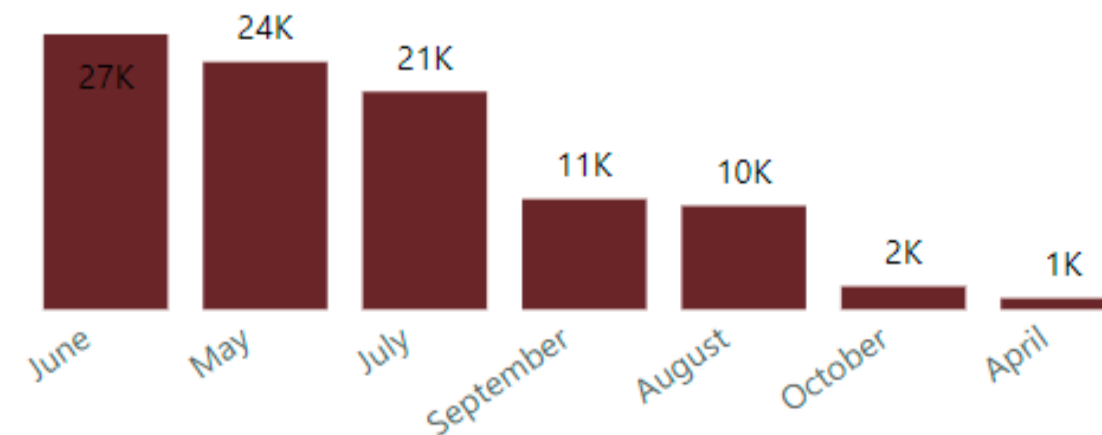


15%



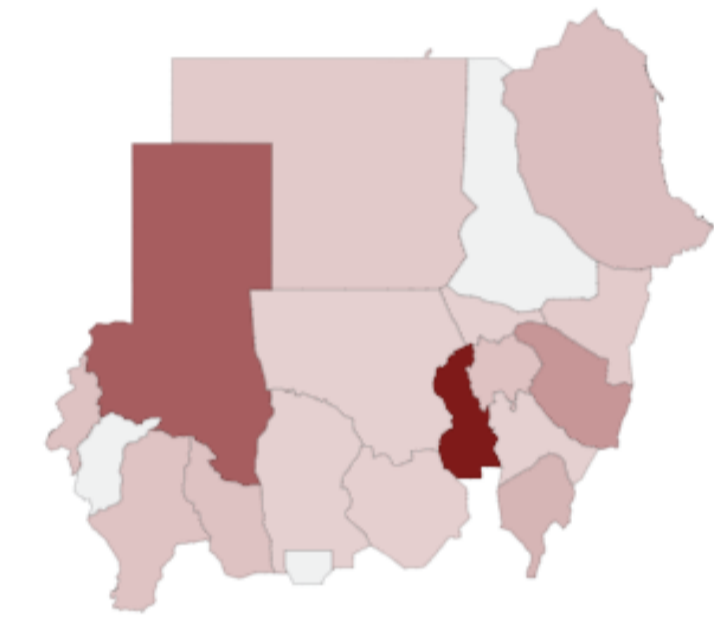
3%

Sum of Households Reached by Month



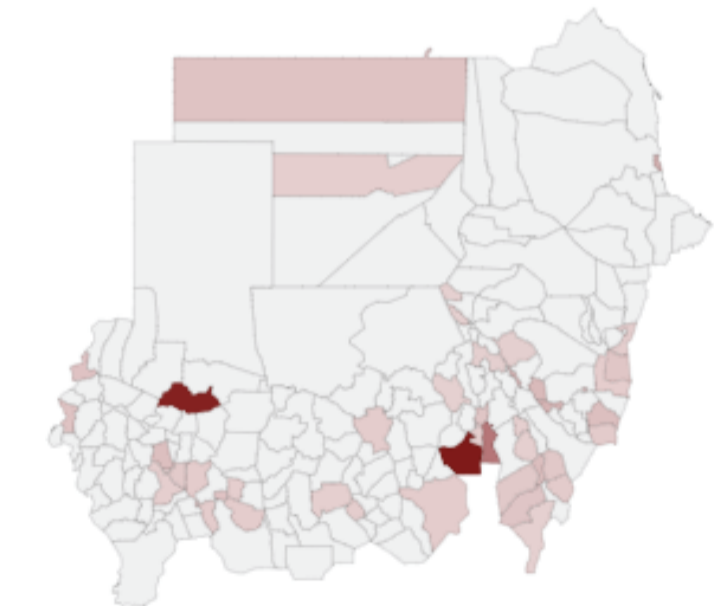
Organization: State:

Household Reached by State

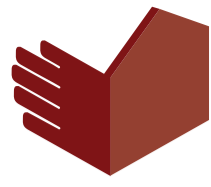


Locality:

Household Reached by Locality



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



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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

AOB
