

# Shelter & NFI Cluster

## Strategy Presentation



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

MS Teams • Sudan • 1<sup>st</sup> April '24




# Development Process


**Shelter & NFI Cluster Sudan**  
 2024 Strategic Planning Workshop  
 11th December 2023

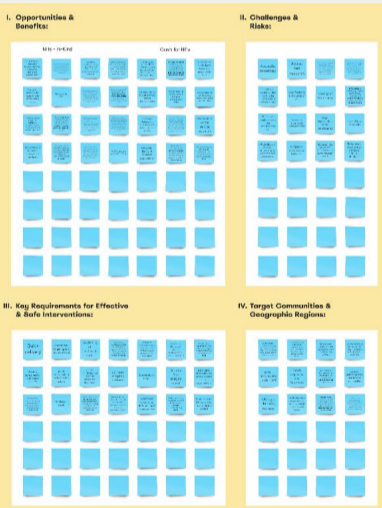

**WARM UP**  
 Instructions: Add sticky notes with your name, organization, and job title.  
 3 min



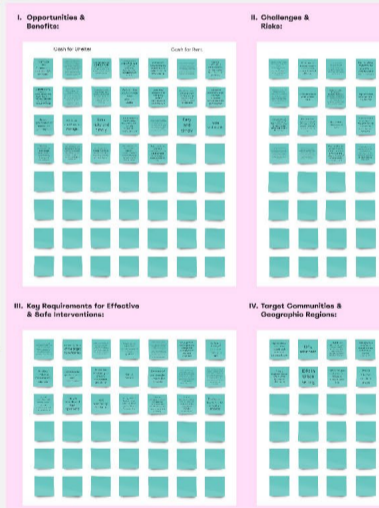
**1 Background & Context**  




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**I. Opportunities & Benefits**  
**II. Challenges & Risks**  
**III. Key Requirements for Effective & Safe Interventions**  
**IV. Target Communities & Geographic Regions**



**3 Cash for Shelter & Rent**  
**I. Opportunities & Benefits**  
**II. Challenges & Risks**  
**III. Key Requirements for Effective & Safe Interventions**  
**IV. Target Communities & Geographic Regions**



**4 In-Situ Shelter Interventions**  
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**5 Gathering Sites - Rehabilitation & Expansion**  
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miro | Shelter & NFI Cluster 2024 Strategic Planning Workshop | 18:02  
 Editing

**3 Cash for Shelter & Rent**

**Instructions**

**I. Opportunities & Benefits:**

- Context Considerations:** Think about the implications of the urban displacement trend and the high percentage of IDPs in host communities. How does this influence our strategic focus, especially regarding the role of cash-based assistance for shelter and rent?
- Alternatives to Camps/ Gathering Sites:** How does Cash for Shelter or Rent encourage better integration of IDPs into host communities and discourage the growth of inadequate gathering sites?
- Community-Based Approach:** Reflect on the effectiveness of leveraging existing resources of the host community versus starting from scratch.
- Flexibility and Empowerment:** Explore how cash assistance provides flexibility to beneficiaries and empowers them to make choices based on their specific needs, as well as promotes self-reliance.
- Economic Impact:** Explore the potential positive impact on the local economy, such as stimulating local markets and supporting small businesses.
- Efficiency and Cost-Effectiveness:** Consider the efficiency of cash programs in terms of logistics and delivery, and the potential for cost savings compared to in-kind assistance.
- Beneficiary Preferences and Satisfaction:** Reflect on the preferences of beneficiaries for Cash assistance and how it aligns with their satisfaction and dignity.

**II. Challenges & Risks:**

- Operational Constraints:** Think about logistical, administrative, or resource-related challenges in implementing Cash for Shelter/ Rent programs.
- Community and Beneficiary Dynamics:** Reflect on potential challenges within the community and among beneficiaries. This might include issues of equitable distribution, communal tensions, etc.
- Risk Management:** Consider risks such as misuse of funds, market inflation, or security concerns, including potential for exploitation and abuse.
- Sustainability and Long-Term Impact:** Contemplate the sustainability of Cash Interventions. What are the challenges in ensuring long-lasting, positive impacts for recipients and host communities?

**III. Key Requirements for Effective & Safe Interventions:**

- Feasibility:** Think about practical aspects as well as mitigation measures for challenges - logistics, PSPs, funding, local partnerships - that make these interventions realistic and manageable.
- Safety and 'Do No Harm':** Consider how we can implement these interventions without causing unintended negative impacts on the community or individuals.
- Sustainability:** Identify elements that contribute to the long-term success and continued relevance of these programs.
- Cross-Cutting Issues:** Emphasize the integration of cross-cutting themes like gender and environmental sensitivity, demonstrate a commitment to inter-cluster collaboration for comprehensive impact, and showcase the use of area-based approaches for targeted effectiveness.

**IV. Target Communities & Geographic Regions:**

- Target Groups and Geographic Regions:** What are the key target groups or regions that should be prioritized for these interventions? Think about different population groups (such as displaced vs. non-displaced, IDPs in host communities vs. those in gathering sites, as well as those in hotspot areas vs. those in safe areas).
- Population/Region-Specific Strategies:** Are there any particular considerations or tailored strategies required for certain population groups or regions? Think about cultural sensitivities, accessibility issues, or specific risks that might affect our intervention approach.

**I. Opportunities & Benefits:**

Cash for Shelter | Cash for Rent

Sticky notes: Raid, Visiting Designer, Visiting Architect, Visiting Designer, Visiting, Visiting Artist, Visiting Mirohero, Visiting Creator, Visiting Designer, Iva

**II. Challenges & Risks:**

**III. Key Requirements for Effective & Safe Interventions:**

Sticky notes: Raid Hamed, Hitham Adam, Visiting Builder, Visiting Writer

**IV. Target Communities & Geographic Regions:**

Sticky notes: Visiting Painter, Kiden, Visiting Builder

SudanCEDART PGO2 | 34%

# Background

**Brief on Sudan's historical, political, and environmental factors contributing to the crisis, and years immediately preceding the SAF-RSF war.**

## Spatial Inequality and Ethnic Divisions:

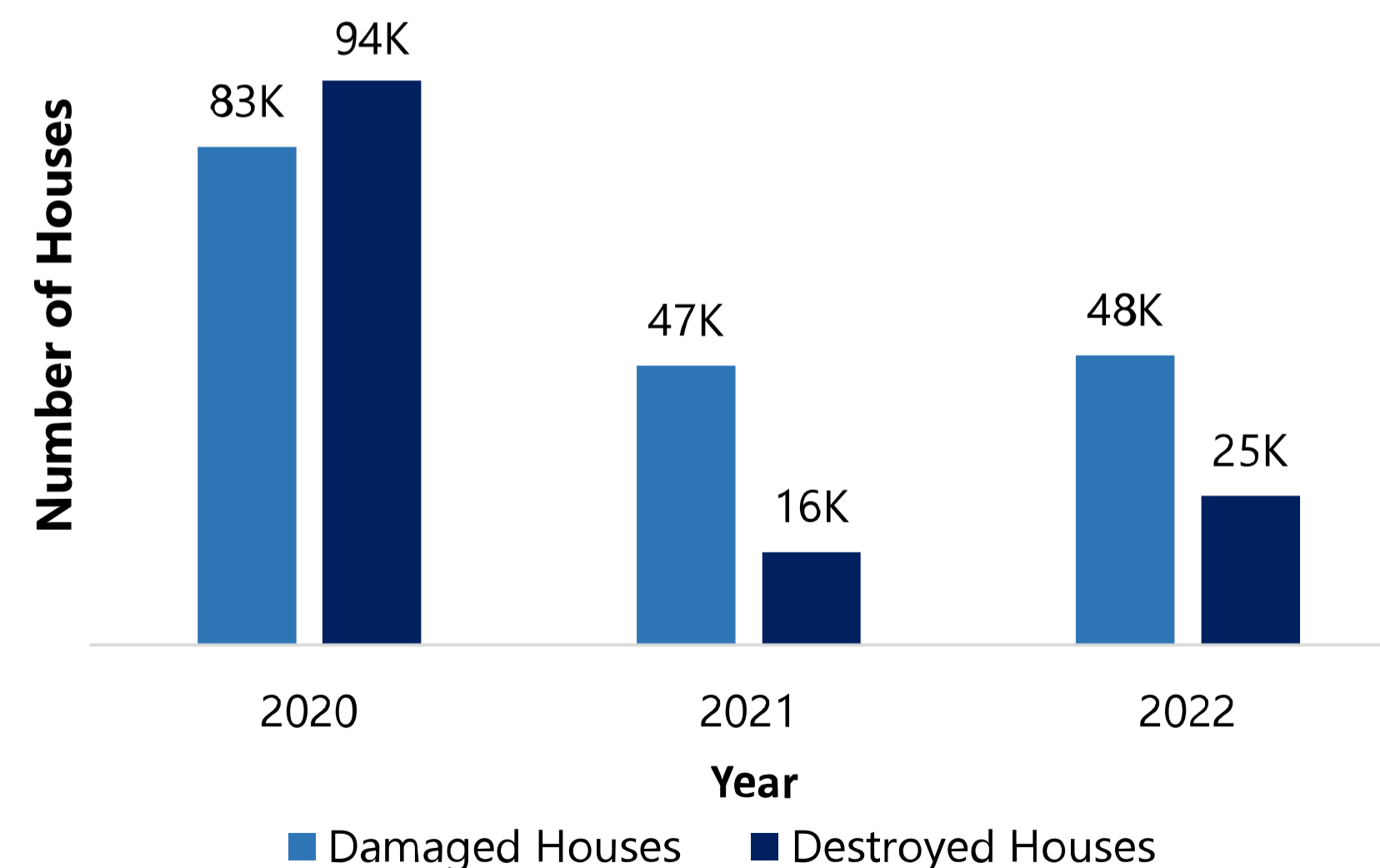
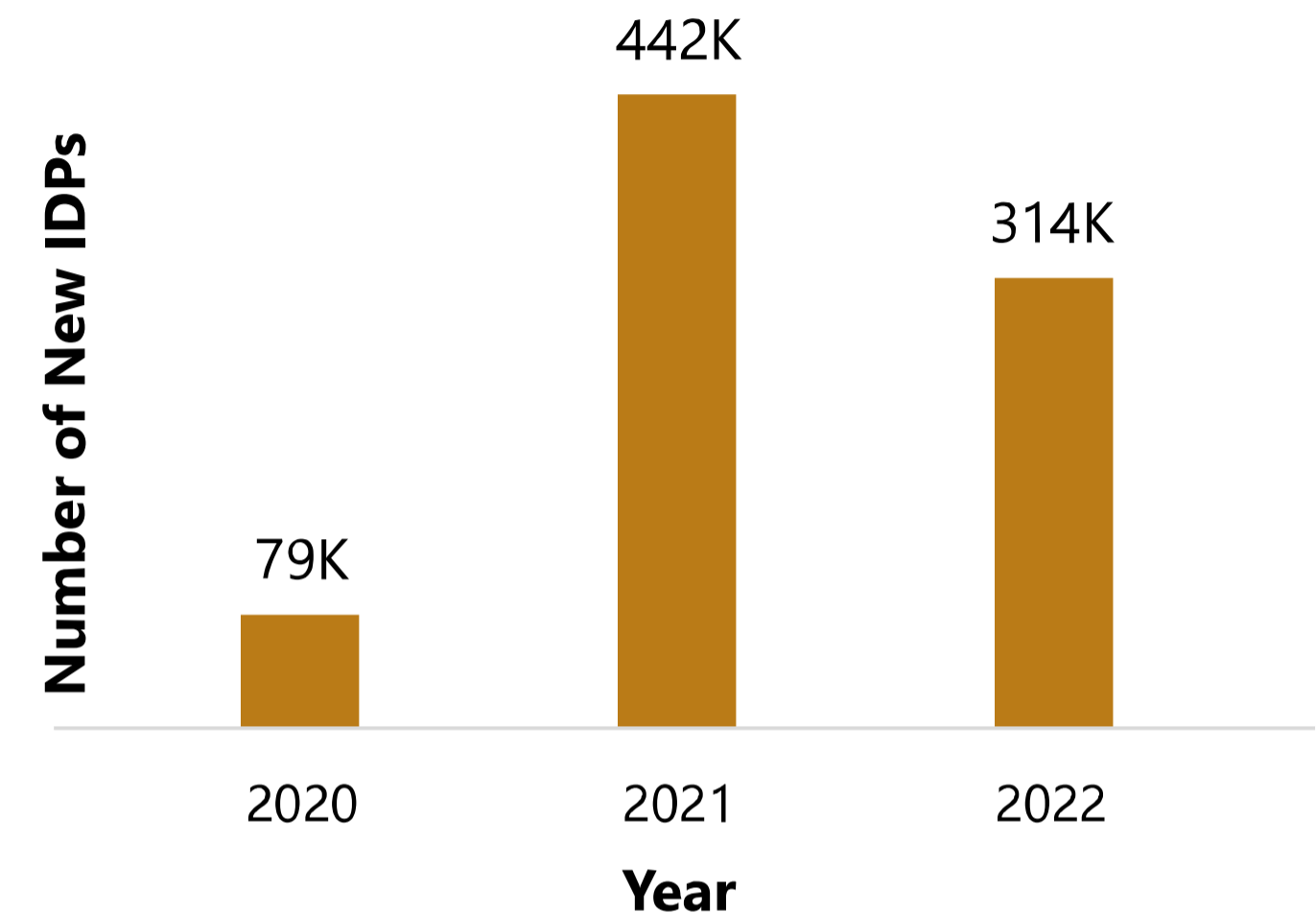
- Deep-rooted spatial inequality between the center and peripheries, exacerbated by ethnic divisions (Arabs vs. Africans, nomads vs. farmers).
- Climate change intensifies these divisions, with central governments leveraging them for control.

## Macroeconomic Crisis and Government Response:

- Austerity measures aimed at debt relief significantly eroded purchasing power, with subsidy removal and currency devaluation worsening the economic situation.
- The 2021 coup reversed any macroeconomic gains, intensifying losses and entrenching the military-commercial complex's dominance.

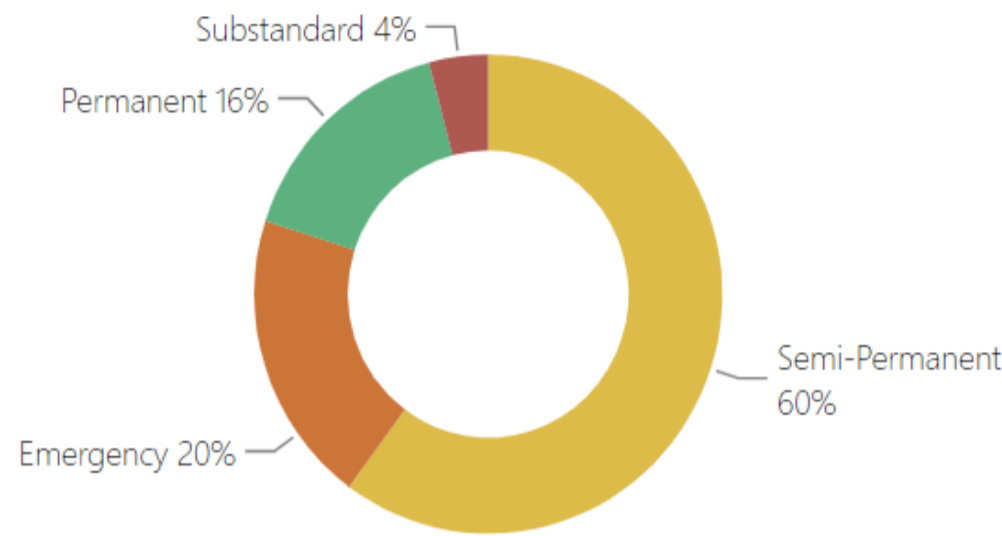
## Surge in Displacement Amid Natural Disasters:

- Even before the SAF-RSF war, a significant increase in displacement, driven by security vacuums and natural disasters, highlighted the dire humanitarian situation.

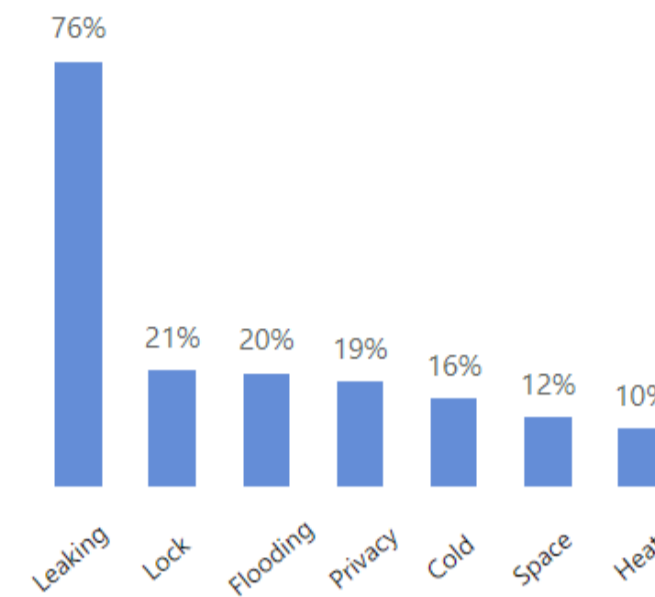


# Background – MSNA 2022

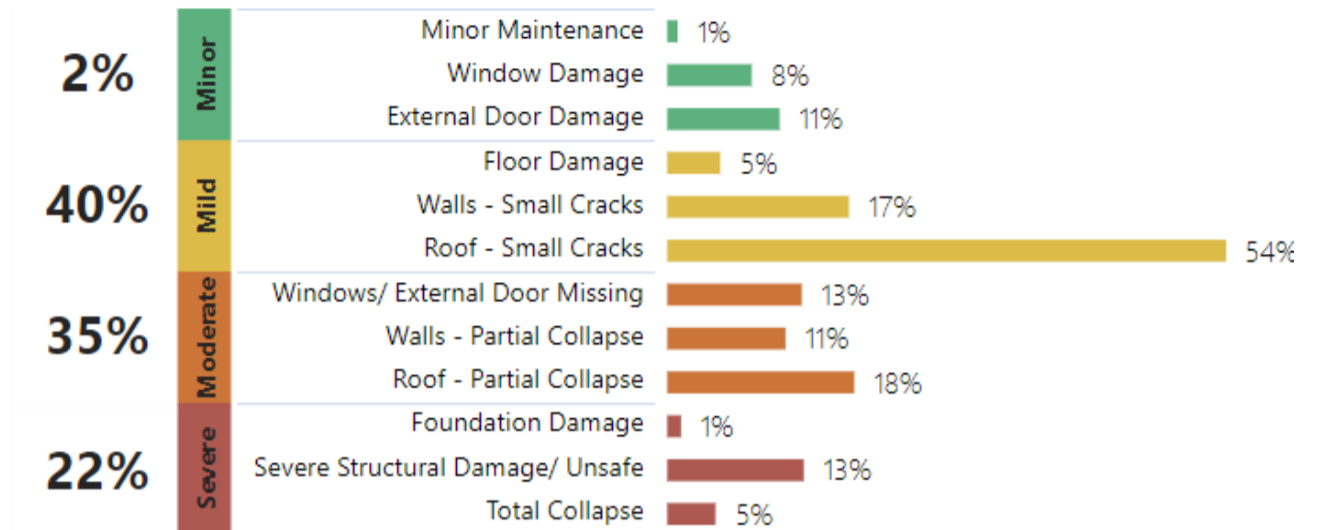
## SHELTER TYPE



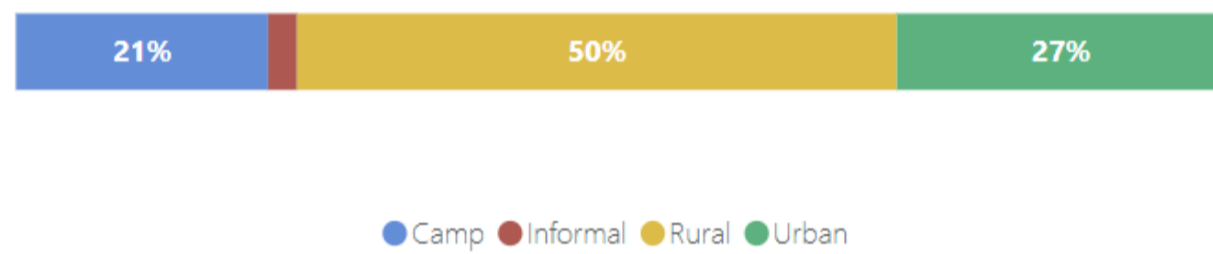
## SHELTER ISSUES



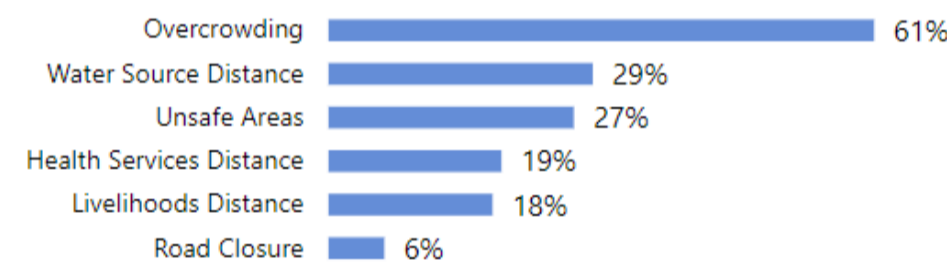
## DAMAGE TYPE



## SETTLEMENT TYPE



## SETTLEMENT ISSUES

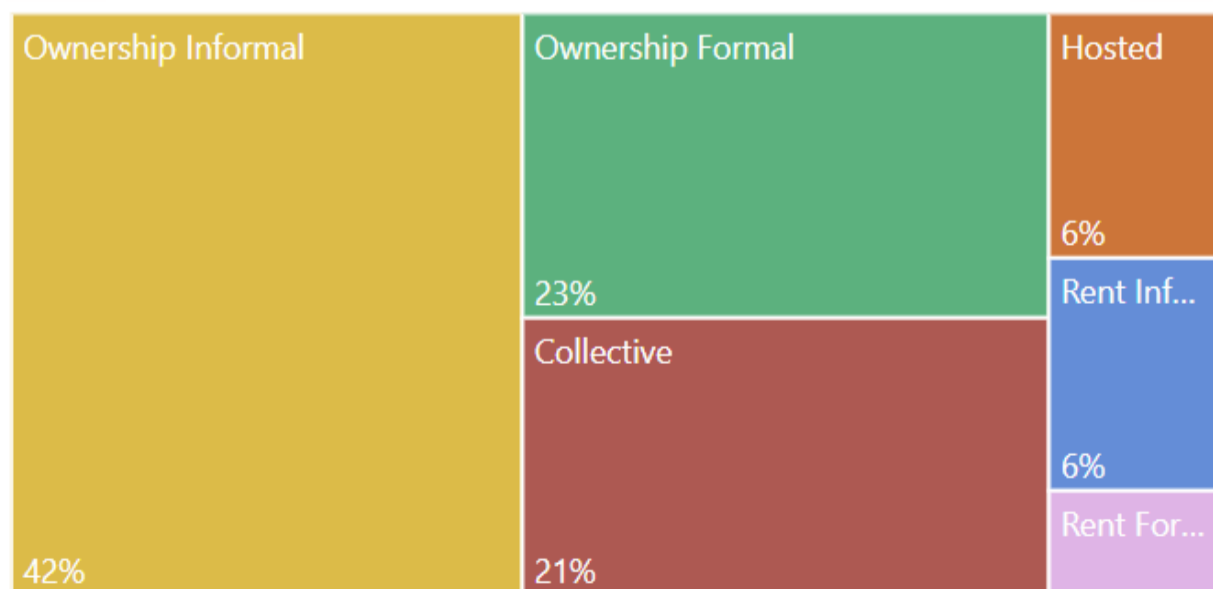


**75%** of HH reported **DAMAGE** to their **current shelter**

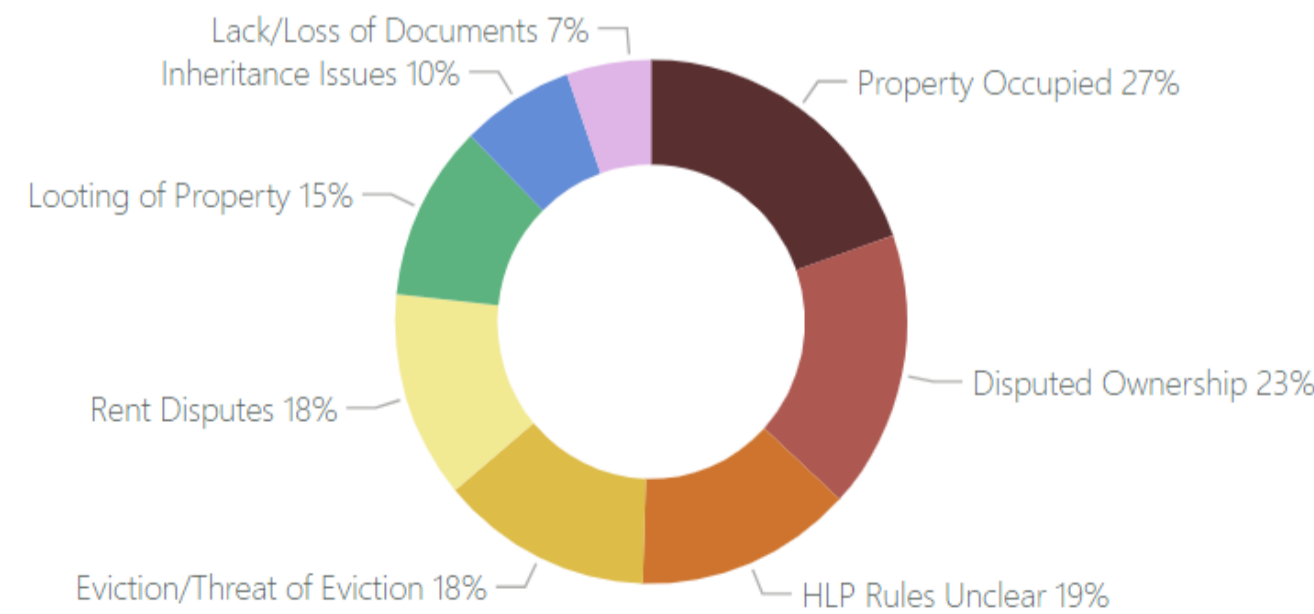


**47%** of HH have no access to **5 or more** basic HH items

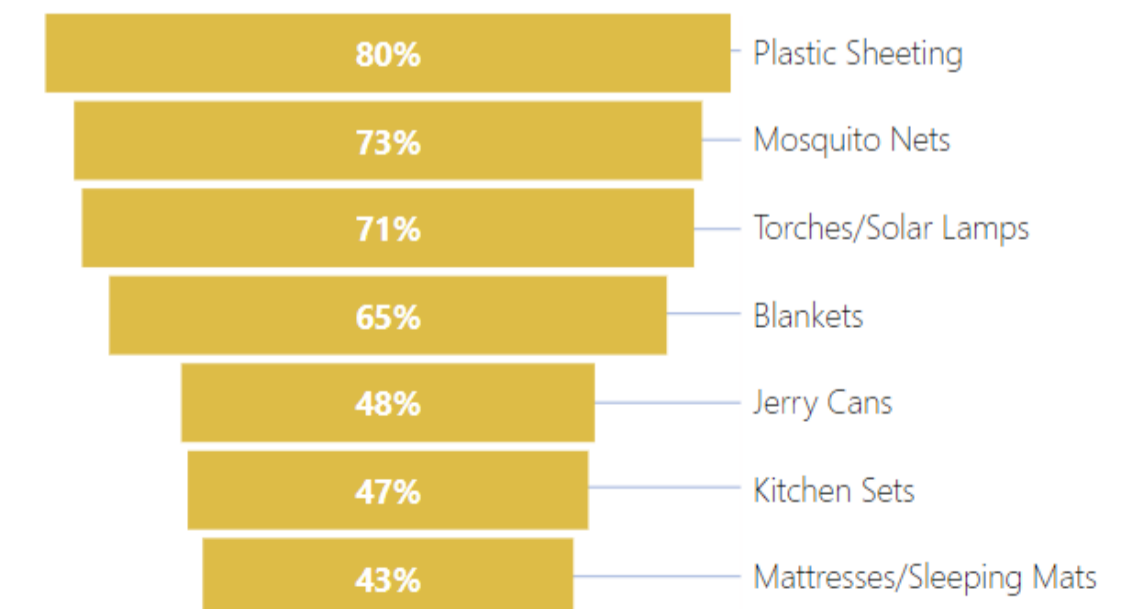
## OCCUPANCY ARRANGEMENT



## HLP ISSUES



## NFI NEEDS



# Background

## Mismatched Financial Response:

- The international community's financial aid, though appreciated, hasn't matched the escalating needs either before SAF-RSF war or in its aftermath.
- Increased funding percentages from FTS data are deceptive – due to stricter operational target ceilings, not actual increases in aid, leading to reduced funding requests amidst rising needs.

## Impact of Financial Constraints:

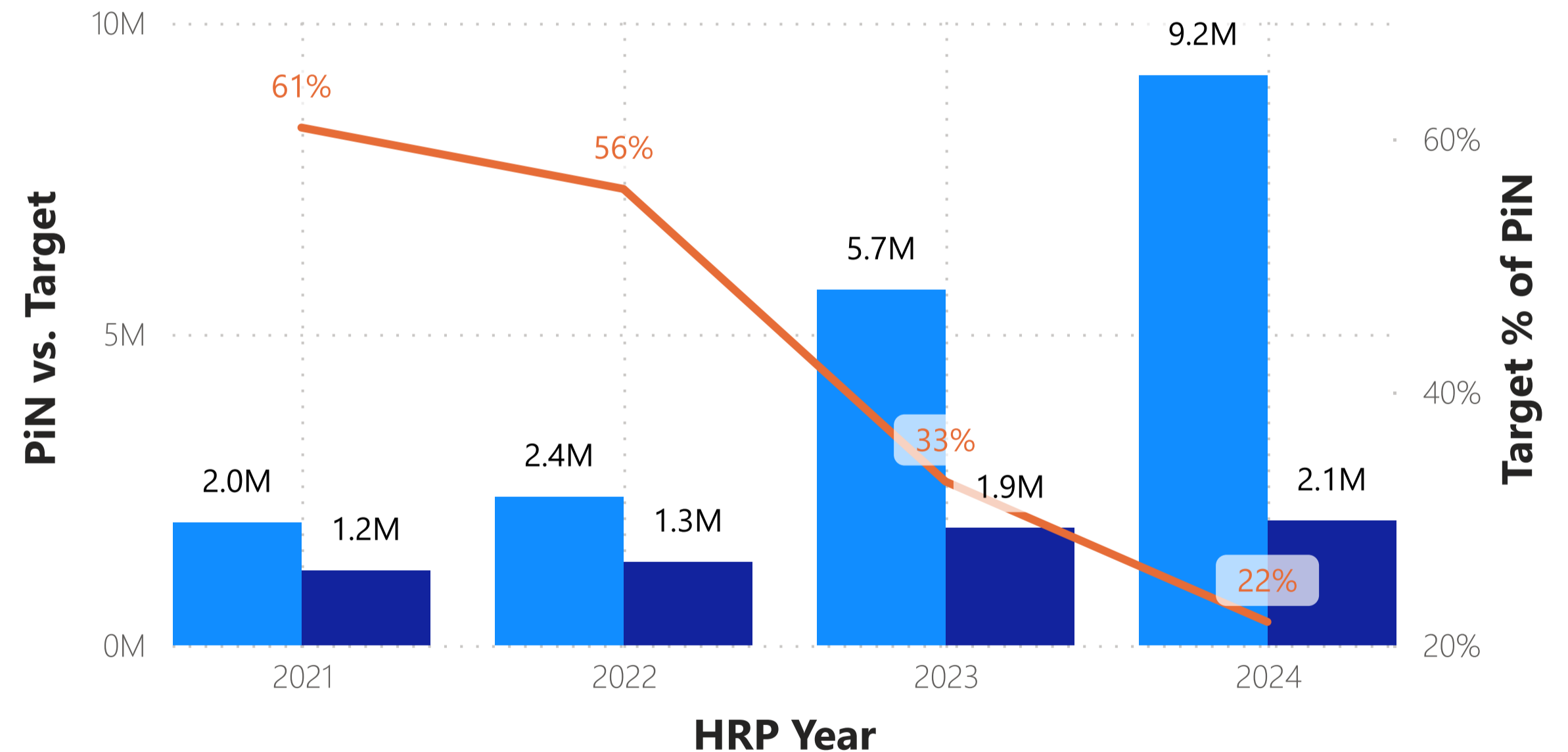
- Financial limitations have left critical areas underserved, forcing communities to rely on limited resources. This perpetuates vulnerabilities and risks, undermining recovery efforts.

## Strategic and Conflict-Sensitive Approach:

- Cluster strategy, informed by a comprehensive understanding of Sudan's socio-political landscape, emphasizes a conflict-sensitive approach that considers the enduring vulnerabilities of Sudanese communities and the complex drivers of violence, ensuring interventions are proactive and considerate of the broader context.

## PiN vs. Target

● PiN ● Target ● Target % of PiN



# Context Post April 15, '23

## Unprecedented Displacement:

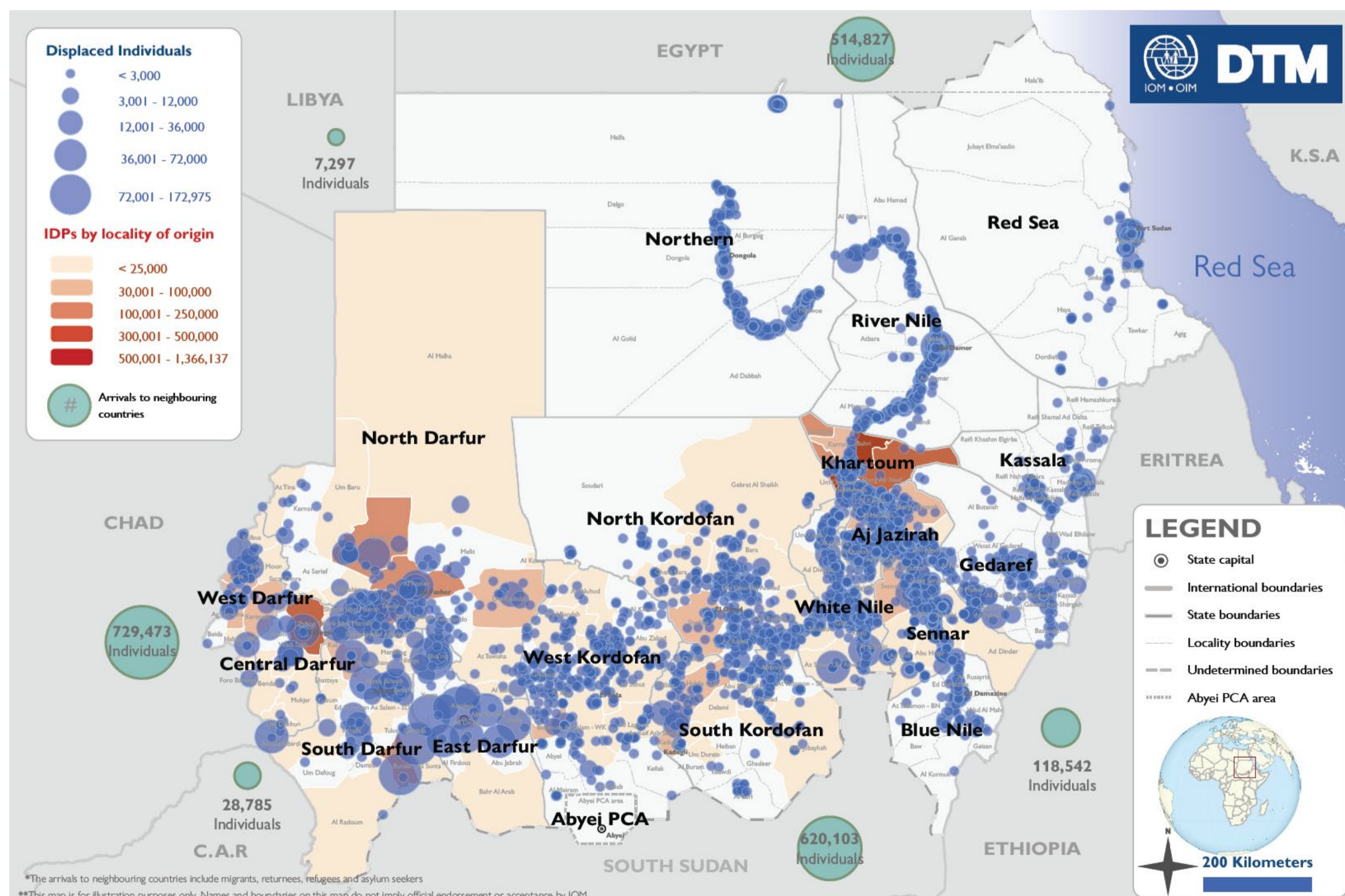
- Over 6.6 million newly internally displaced persons (IDPs) within 11.5 months since April 15, 2023, bringing the total IDP count in Sudan to over 10 million.

## Humanitarian Crisis Intensifies:

- The conflict has led to widespread human rights violations, severe food insecurity threatening millions with famine, and a healthcare system on the brink of collapse.
- Indiscriminate fighting has resulted in massive civilian casualties, infrastructure destruction, and loss of homes and assets.

## Economic and Logistical Challenges:

- Looting of humanitarian supplies and supply chain disruptions have caused shortages of essential goods, fuel, and a spike in prices, making the Shelter/NFI response increasingly costly.
- Destruction of humanitarian assets and telecommunication breakdowns have hampered coordination, situational awareness, and cash-based aid delivery.



\*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.

# Context Post April 15, '23

## Shift to Urban Displacement:

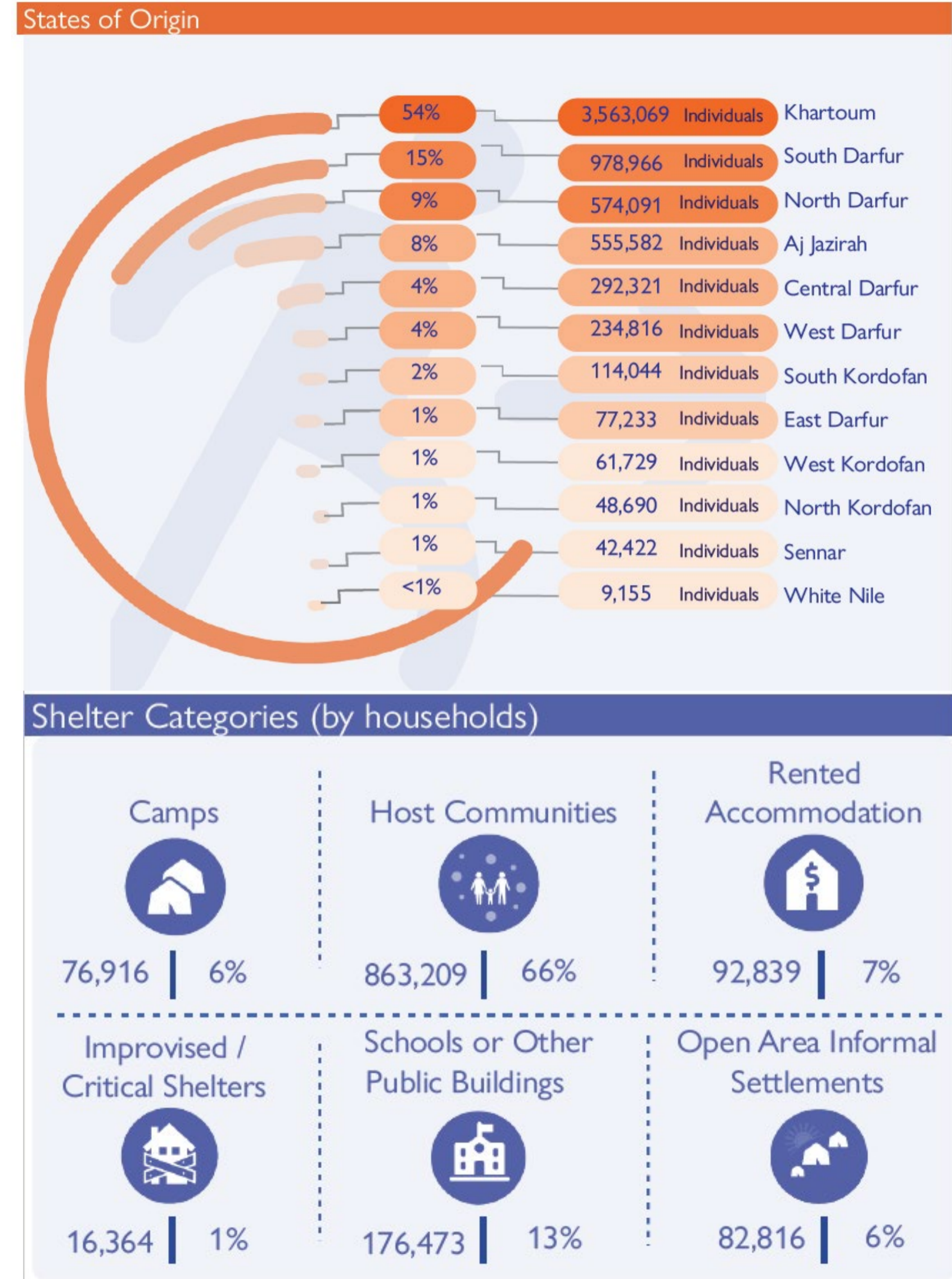
- Post-April 15 conflict has shifted internal displacement from rural to urban settings, with IDPs predominantly seeking refuge in state capitals and large urban centres.
- A significant departure from traditional encampment models, with a notable increase in IDPs finding shelter within host communities in residential areas.

## Regional Variance in Displacement Patterns:

- In Eastern and Northern Sudan, about 48% of the newly displaced since April 15, 90% are sheltered within residential communities, staying with family, friends, or in rented accommodations.
- A sharp contrast in some Darfur states, where only 35% of IDPs find refuge in residential areas, underscoring the diverse displacement patterns across regions.

## Need for Tailored Solutions:

- The varied displacement scenarios across Sudan highlight the necessity for region-specific intervention strategies, moving away from one-size-fits-all approaches to address the unique needs and opportunities presented by urban displacement.



# Context Post April 15, '23

## Regional Focus and Challenges:

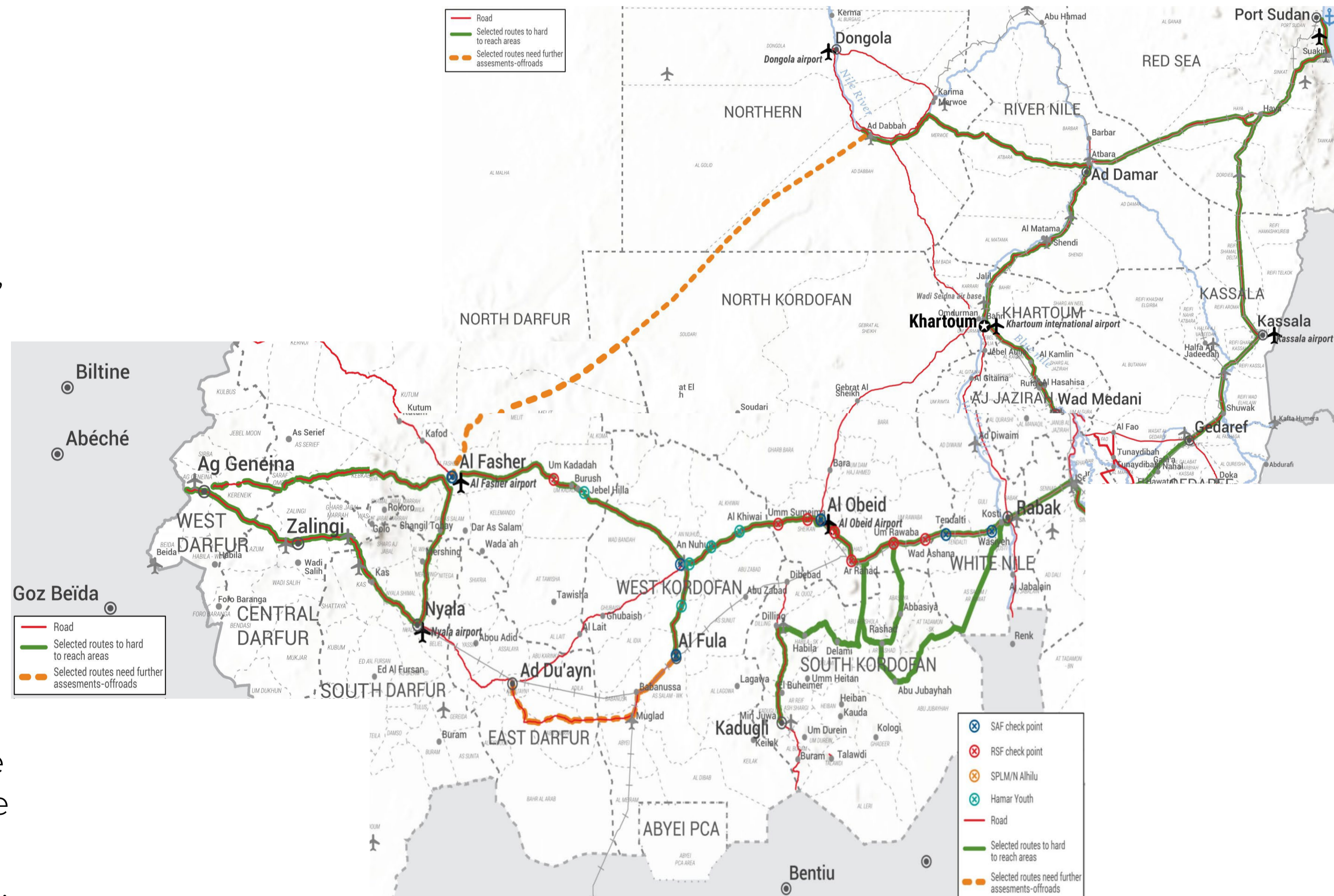
- Darfur and Kordofan, home to 39% and 7% of the newly displaced, focus on cross-border operations for aid delivery, facing challenges including government bans and security risks.

## Resumption and Expansion of Cross-Border Efforts:

- Operations have resumed to North Darfur, the area not under RSF control, facilitated by a coalition of former rebels and SAF.
- Ongoing negotiations aim to open a new channel from South Sudan to improve access to White Nile, Kordofan, and potentially East and South Darfur.

## Navigating Security and Logistical Hurdles:

- Despite significant risks, crossline operations extend from the Northern state through Kassala and Gadaref to White Nile and El Obeid, showcasing adaptability amidst insecurity and logistical challenges.





## 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.*

#	Activity	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Target
1.	Provision of cash/vouchers for shelter repair or emergency shelter	650	58,9 M	90,546
2.	Provision of cash/vouchers for NFIs	200	35,8 M	178,848
3.	In-kind NFI kit distribution	200	35,8 M	178,848
4.	In-kind Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) distribution	650	27,4 M	42,078
5.	Provision of cash/vouchers for rent	800	24,3 M	30,349
6.	Tent distribution	550	11,6 M	21,041
7.	Establishment of communal shelters	650	8,6 M	13,185
8.	Rehabilitation of collective centres	500	6,6 M	13,185
9.	General site development	650	3,9 M	5,924

# Prioritization

## Mandated Prioritization Amid Funding Constraints:

### Constraints:

- 2024 HRP development faced with funding constraints, requiring a reversion to 2023 financial levels despite a threefold increase in IDPs, emphasizing the need for stringent prioritization due to both financial and access challenges.

### Criteria for Targeting:

- Severity of Needs:** Based on comprehensive assessment data, the extent of new displacements since April 15, 2023, and multi-hazard risk analysis to identify critical needs.
- Feasibility-Driven Priority:** Focuses on the capacity of partners to deliver aid, informed by ActivityInfo data on people reached and OCHA's access insights, to ensure realistic and effective planning.

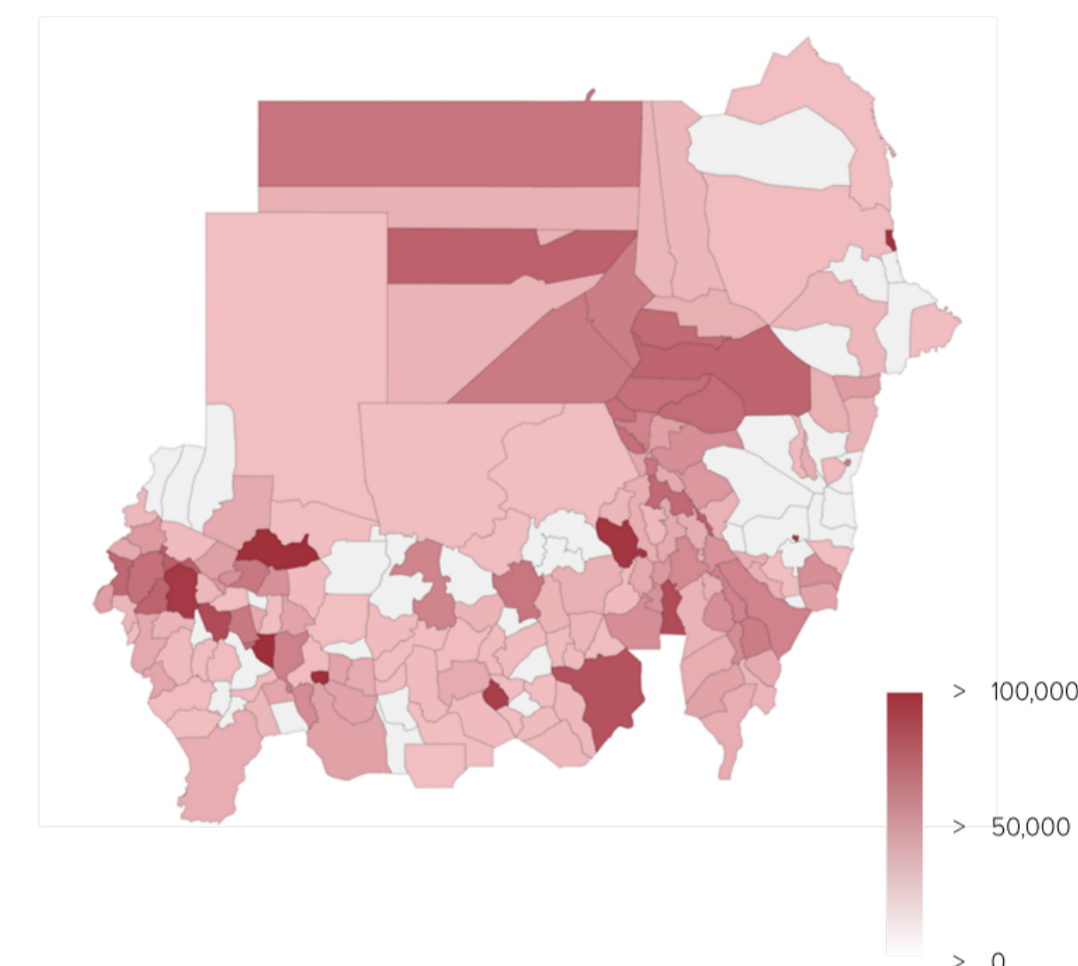
## Strategic Allocation for Maximum Impact:

- By balancing the severity of needs against delivery capabilities, the strategy aims to optimize resource allocation, ensuring aid reaches those most in need within operational constraints.

### How the overall target is calculated:

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

**Percentage of PIN targeted: 25%**



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

## High Demand for Non-Food Items (NFIs):

- IOM DTM reports identify NFIs as a critical need, ranking just after food and health, with 80% of the population in need of NFIs due to the war between SAF and RSF.

## Shelter Needs Amidst Community Solidarity:

- Shelter needs are significant but lower in comparison, with 44% of the population requiring shelter support. This is attributed to the high levels of community solidarity aiding in accommodation.

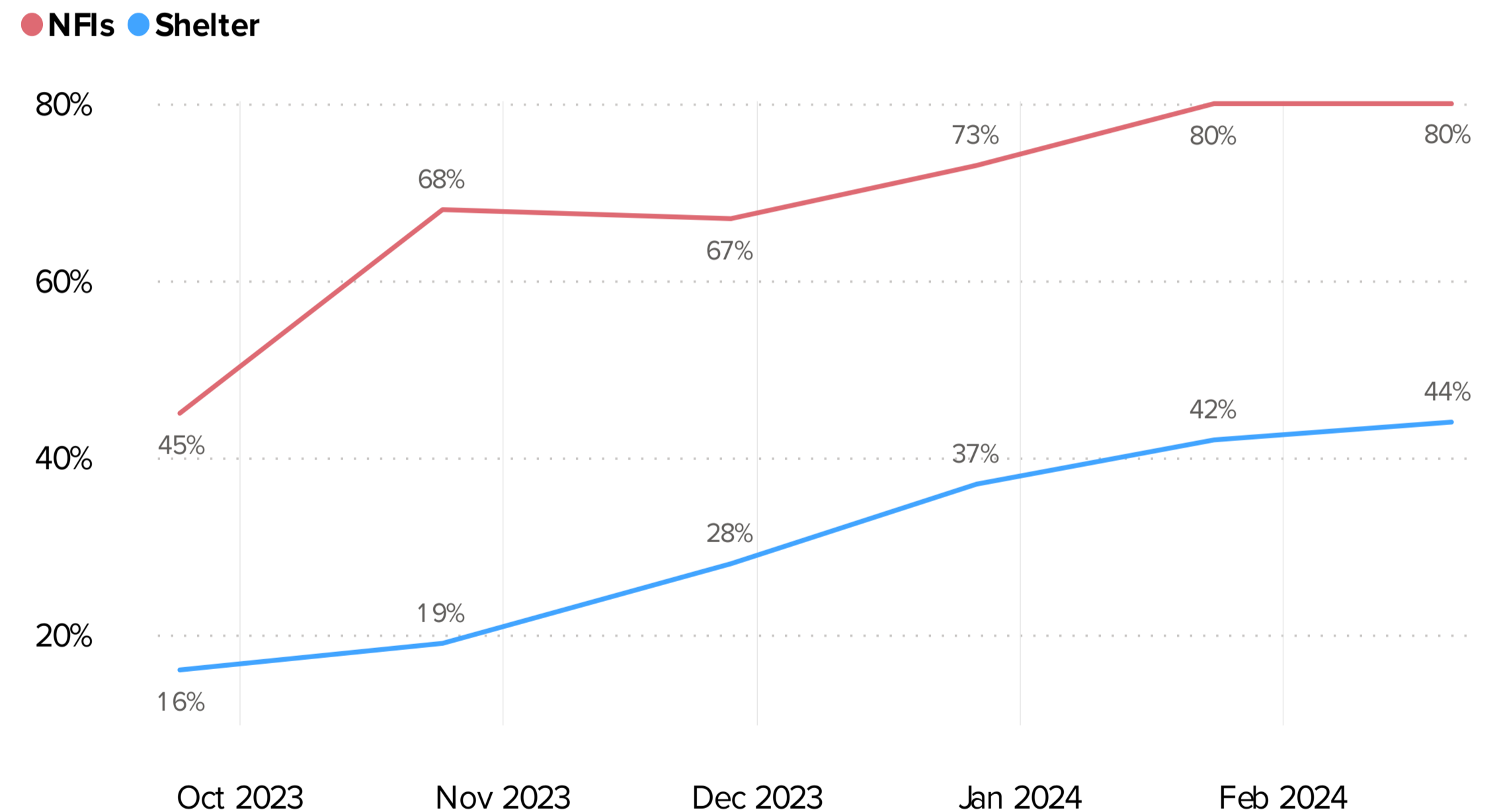
## Strategic Assistance Allocation:

- Plans to assist 85% of the target population with NFIs and 50% with shelter, accounting for overlapping needs but also recognizing distinct needs for either NFIs or shelter in 15% of cases.

## Tailored Approach to Aid Delivery:

- The strategy emphasizes tailored assistance, ensuring aid delivery aligns closely with the specific needs of the population, whether they require NFIs, shelter, or both.

**Percentage of Population in Need of NFIs vs. Shelter - 6 Months Progression**



## Cost-Effectiveness and Reach:

- NFIs offer a more economical solution than shelter interventions, enabling aid to extend further within constrained budgets and meet the vast needs amidst large-scale displacement.

## Logistical Simplicity:

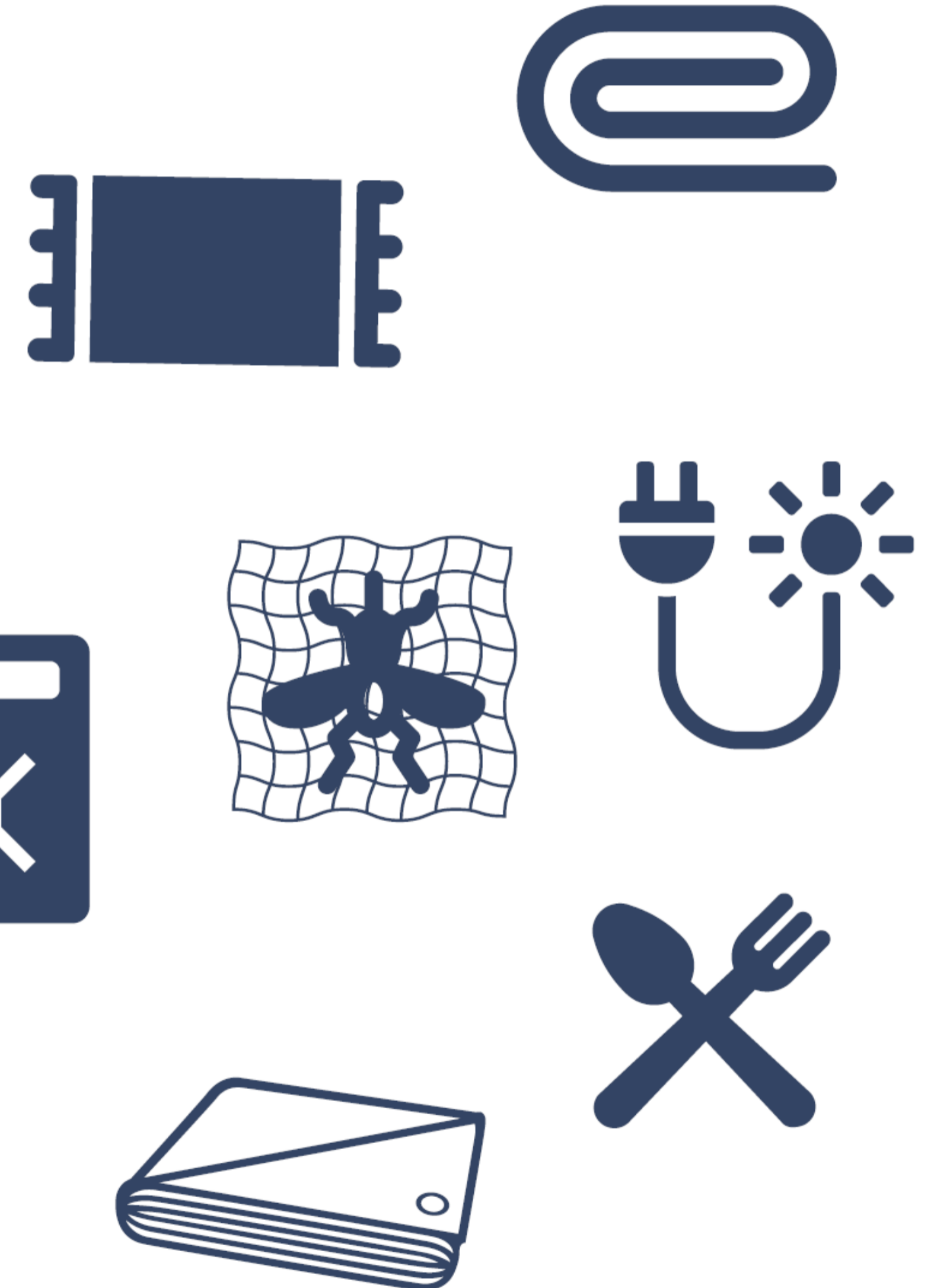
- Easier to transport, store, and distribute, NFIs provide straightforward assistance quickly. In contrast, shelter aid involves complexities like technical guidance and ensuring tenure security.

## Procurement Efficiency:

- Leveraging global agreements, major partners like UNHCR and IOM ensure NFIs' affordability and availability, taking advantage of economies of scale.

## Adaptability to Diverse Settings:

- **Urban Areas:** Cash for NFIs allows urban residents to meet specific needs through market purchases, reflecting the strategy's flexibility.
- **Rural and Inaccessible Areas:** In-kind NFI support addresses the lack of market resilience, offering essential items for survival and mobility in crisis situations.



# Cash for Shelter/Rent:

## Urban-Centric Approach:

- Emphasizes cash assistance for shelter within host communities, covering 73% of the newly displaced, to leverage existing urban housing infrastructure and community solidarity.

## Versatile and Sustainable Solutions:

- Cash assistance empowers host families and IDPs to meet diverse housing needs, from making home improvements to securing rental accommodations, enhancing living conditions and psychosocial well-being.

## Strategic Allocation:

- Nearly half (43%) of the shelter target is for the Cash for Shelter program, designed to facilitate more stable and secure housing solutions. An additional 14% focuses on Cash for Rent as a bridge to longer-term stability.

## Protection and Sustainability:

- Integrates protection measures, ensuring IDPs' safety and dignity through legal agreements and continuous monitoring, while advocating for policies that secure dignified living conditions for the displaced.

## Supporting Self-Sufficiency:

- Combines with livelihood initiatives to mitigate the risk of re-displacement and enhance IDPs' self-sufficiency, with vocational training and microfinance opportunities complementing housing support.



# ESKs and Tents

## Crucial Role in Remote Areas:

- In rural and conflict-affected regions, particularly in Darfur, where limited alternatives exist, ESKs and tents account for 30% of the shelter strategy, serving as essential lifelines.

## Adaptability and Rapid Deployment:

- The design and utility of ESKs and tents cater to the immediate shelter needs amid displacement, offering packability, swift setup, and environmental protection, crucial for areas with large displacement waves.

## Innovative Redesign for Enhanced Suitability:

- Post-April 15, 2023, the Technical Working Group (TWIG) has reimagined ESKs to be modular and adaptable, ensuring resilience and flexibility to meet Sudan's varied environmental and security challenges.

## Tents for Mobility and Survival:

- Despite limitations in breathability and storm resistance, tents are vital for their portability and quick deployability, supporting migration for sustenance and adapting to Sudan's harsh conditions through ongoing design innovations.

## Conflict Sensitivity and HLP Considerations:

- Shelter interventions incorporate conflict-sensitive approaches and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) due diligence to avoid exacerbating tensions, ensuring the development of sustainable, non-contentious shelter solutions.



# Gathering Sites

## Strategic Shift to Individual Housing:

- Moving focus from temporary gathering sites, which host 27% of IDPs, to promoting transitions to more stable housing within host communities, addressing the disproportionate investment and limited impact of collective accommodations.

## Targeted Initiatives:

- Implementing targeted cash for shelter and rent initiatives to support safer, permanent housing solutions and prevent site proliferation, with a specific allocation of 12% of the shelter target towards enhancing and rehabilitating collective centers.

## Addressing Protection Risks:

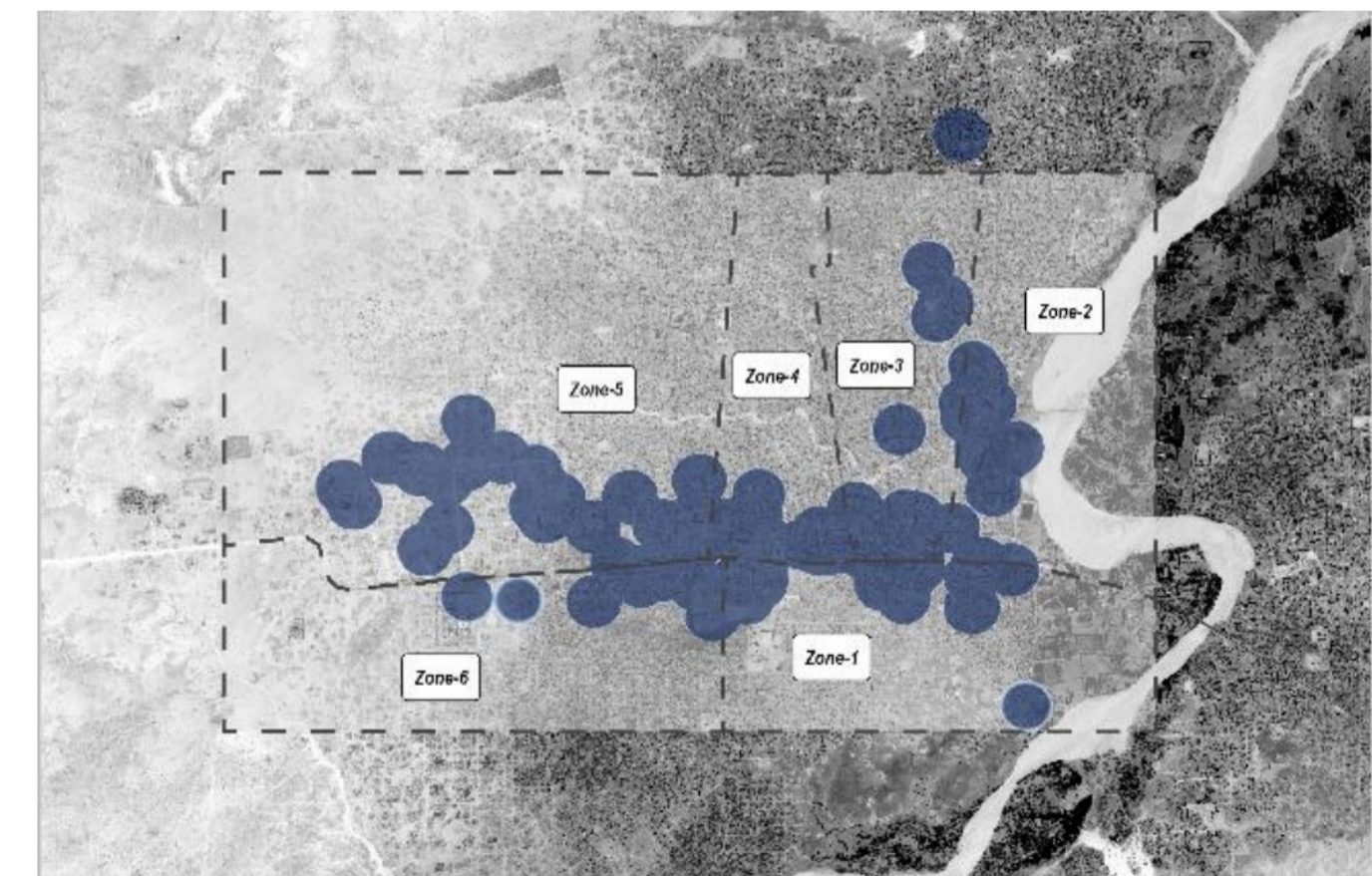
- Mitigating overcrowding, privacy, security issues, and protection risks such as GBV, by focusing on essential site improvements and advocating for sustainable, urban-centric shelter strategies.

## Resource Allocation and Site Prioritization:

- Resources are directed to sites with better tenure security and potential for sustainable development, prioritizing those with safe access, large displaced populations, and specific needs, while emphasizing the reduction of environmental hazards.

## Advocacy and Support for Sustainable Solutions:

- Advocating with authorities for rental policy regulation, strengthening public services, and developing strategies for site sustainability, alongside support for community-led initiatives like Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs).



# Site Development

## Infrastructure and Service Deficiencies:

- Settlements face critical gaps in infrastructure, public facilities, and utilities, affecting access to essential services and impacting health and well-being.
- Key issues include inadequate access, drainage, DRR infrastructure, street lighting, waste management, and sanitation.

## Impact on Vulnerable Populations:

- The elderly, persons with disabilities, and others with reduced mobility are most affected by substandard conditions, leading to exclusion from assistance and community activities.

## Incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):

- Essential to incorporate DRR measures like culverts and embankments to mitigate flooding risks and enhance safety and resilience among the most vulnerable.

## Strategic Resource Allocation:

- Allocating resources towards improving accessibility, safety, and mobility within sites, with a focus on sustainable infrastructure development and evacuation routes.

## Innovations and Awareness Raising:

- Implementing solar streetlights and solarization efforts to improve energy access amidst banking crises, coupled with educational programs to foster safer building practices and community engagement.





## **Localization and Community Engagement:**

- National NGOs and Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs) play crucial roles with deep-rooted knowledge and community trust, emphasizing the need for frameworks that enhance their engagement and leverage grassroots governance.

## **GBV Reduction Strategies:**

- Addressing the limited impact of traditional emergency shelters on GBV prevention by moving towards secure housing solutions and incorporating gender-sensitive aid delivery, emphasizing the importance of female staff in key roles and secure, accessible distribution setups.

## **Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP):**

- Strengthening feedback mechanisms and community participation in decision-making, focusing on ethical standards and transparent communication about resource allocation and prioritization strategies.

## **Inclusion and Disability:**

- Commitment to inclusive assistance by enhancing access for individuals with disabilities, involving them in shelter design and planning, and improving data collection to inform targeted interventions.

## **Conflict Sensitivity and HLP Due Diligence:**

- Navigating Sudan's complex landscape with a conflict-sensitive approach to shelter and NFI provision, ensuring HLP due diligence to prevent exacerbating tensions and supporting sustainable community recovery.
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# What if we don't respond?

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## The Critical Consequences of Inaction in Sudan:

- **Exposure to Extreme Conditions:** Lack of adequate shelter and NFIs exposes displaced individuals to Sudan's harsh climate, increasing vulnerability to heatstroke, dehydration, and hypothermia.
  - **Health Risks Amplified:** Overcrowded and unsanitary shelter conditions heighten the risk of infectious and waterborne diseases, with a significant impact on displaced populations' health.
  - **Safety and Security Compromised:** Insecurity in shelters escalates safety risks, particularly for women and children, intensifying the dangers of gender-based violence and exploitation.
  - **Psychological Toll:** Temporary and inadequate living conditions contribute to stress and trauma, undermining mental well-being and self-reliance, perpetuating displacement.
  - **Disruption of Social Networks:** Displacement disrupts community and family ties, affecting cultural cohesion and the social fabric, with profound implications for identity and belonging.
  - **Impact on Children's Future:** Loss of access to education due to displacement jeopardizes children's development and prospects, with long-term effects on their potential.
  - **Economic and Nutritional Strains:** Displacement leads to economic hardship and nutritional deficiencies, exacerbating poverty cycles and dependence on aid for survival.
-

## **Ambitious Journey Amidst Complex Crises:**

- Navigating persistent conflicts, climate impacts, and economic turmoil to meet the significant shelter and NFI needs of millions, the strategy outlines a vision for sustainable, inclusive humanitarian action.

## **Pathways to Resilience:**

- Innovative approaches to distribution and a focus on sustainability highlight the strategy's commitment to building resilience among vulnerable populations.

## **Demonstrated Impact and Capacity:**

- Early successes, reaching close to 200,000 individuals across 12 states, underscore the partners' resilience and capacity to deliver aid in challenging conditions.

## **Challenges and Opportunities for Action:**

- The 'resources ceiling' limits operational capabilities, yet the 'access ceiling' suggests untapped potential for impact, emphasizing the need for additional support to bridge this gap.

## **Call to Action for Enhanced Support:**

- Highlighting the urgent need for increased funding and resources, calling on the international community and stakeholders to invest in the sector for the well-being and recovery of Sudan's vulnerable populations.

## **Vision for Sustainable Recovery:**

- The strategy isn't just about addressing immediate needs but laying the groundwork for long-term recovery, resilience, and dignity for all affected by the crisis.
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## Shelter and NFI Cluster Sudan - Response Monitoring Dashboard 2024

### Reporting Month

- January 2024
- February 2024

### State

- Blue Nile
- Central Darfur
- Gedaref
- Kassala
- Khartoum
- North Darfur
- Northern
- Red Sea
- River Nile

### Locality

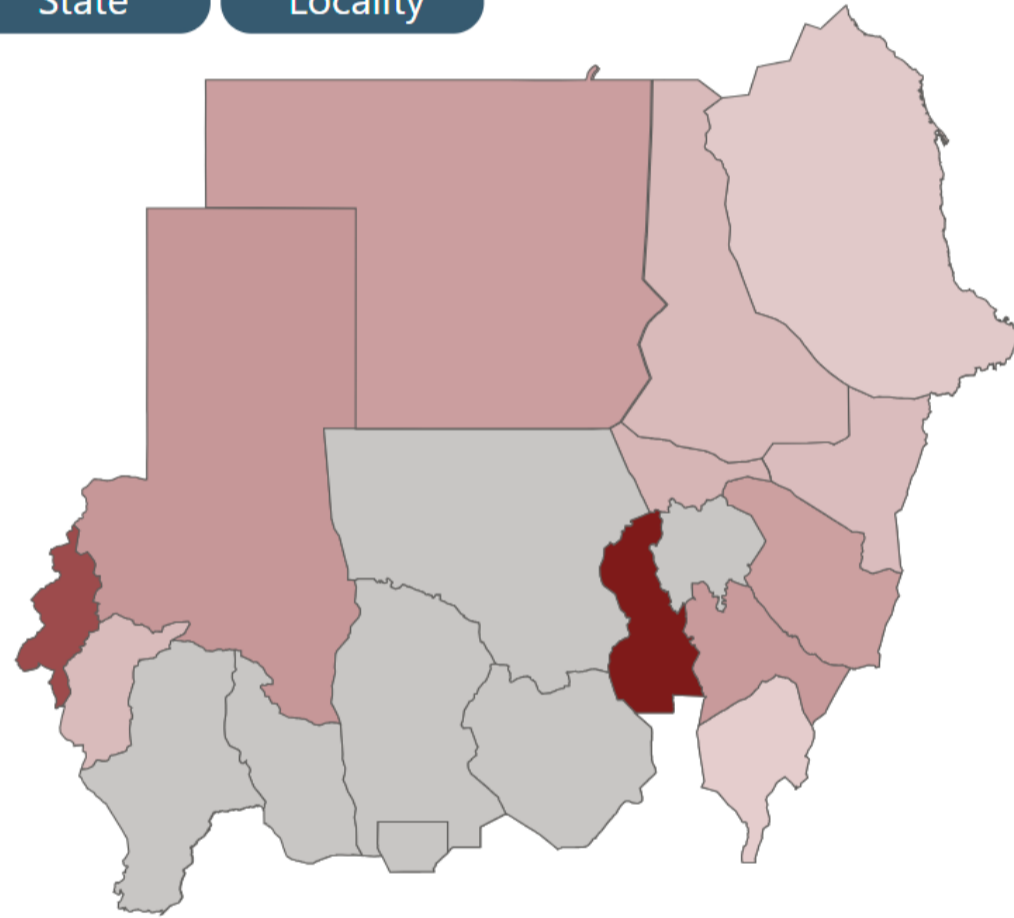
- Abu Hamad
- Abu Hujar
- Ad Dabbah
- Ad Dali
- Ad Damar
- Ad Dinder
- Ad Diwaim
- Ag Geneina
- Aj Jabalain
- Al Fashaqa

### Key Figures

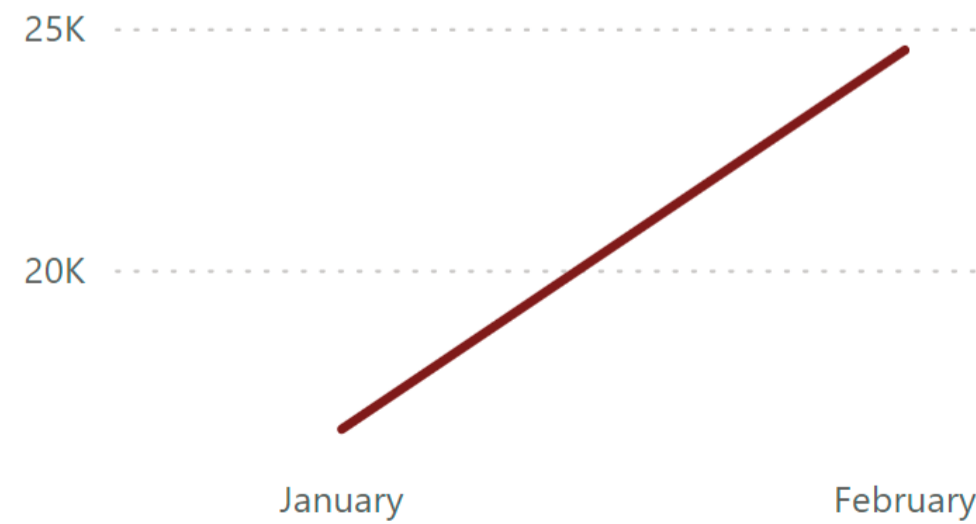
**PIN** 9M      **Target** 2M      **Funding (USD)** 213M

### Response Map

State      Locality



### Response Trend



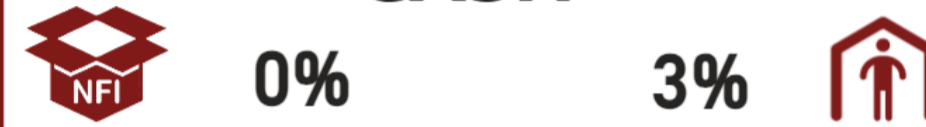
**39K**

### Overall Households Reached

"Overall Households Reached" represents maximum number of households at the locality level that have received either NFI or Shelter.

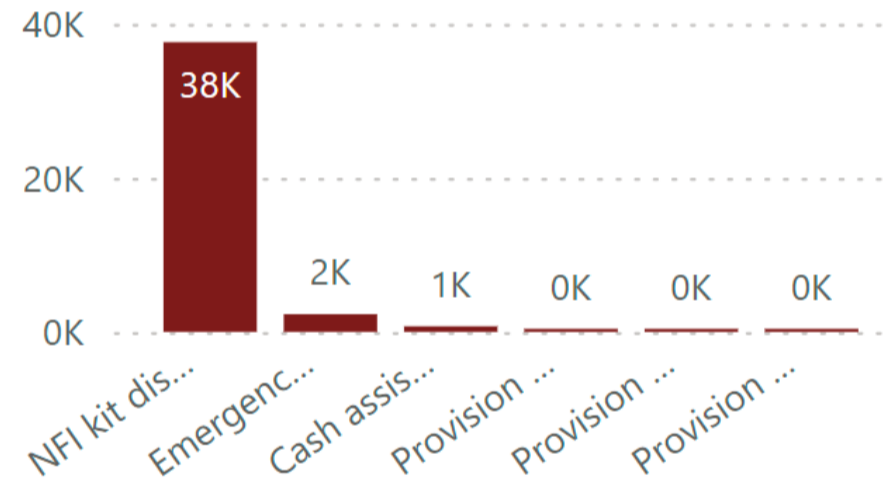
Out of which **51%** with Partial Assistance

### CASH



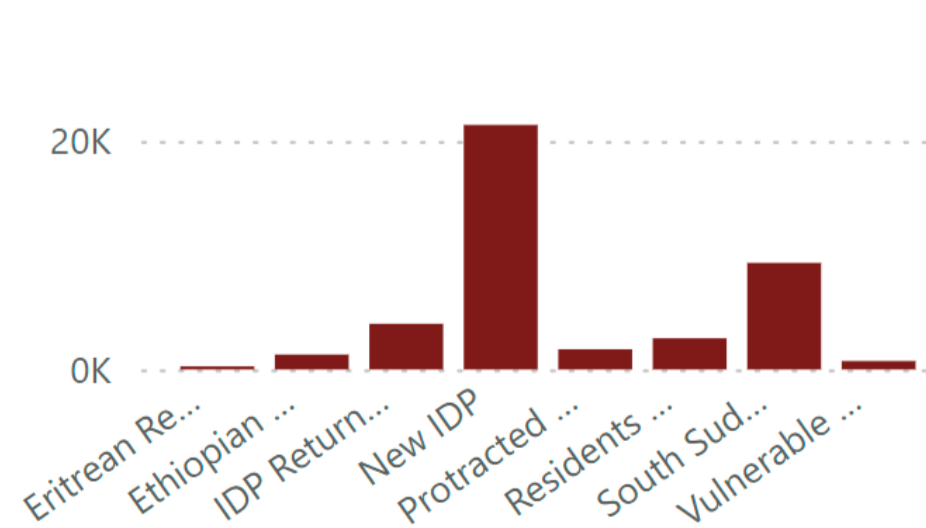
### Activities

By Sector      By Indicator

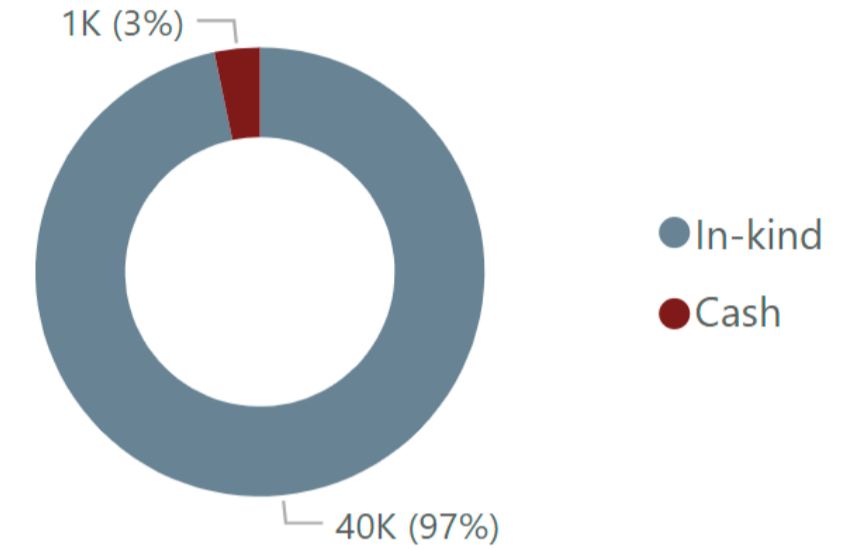


### Population Category

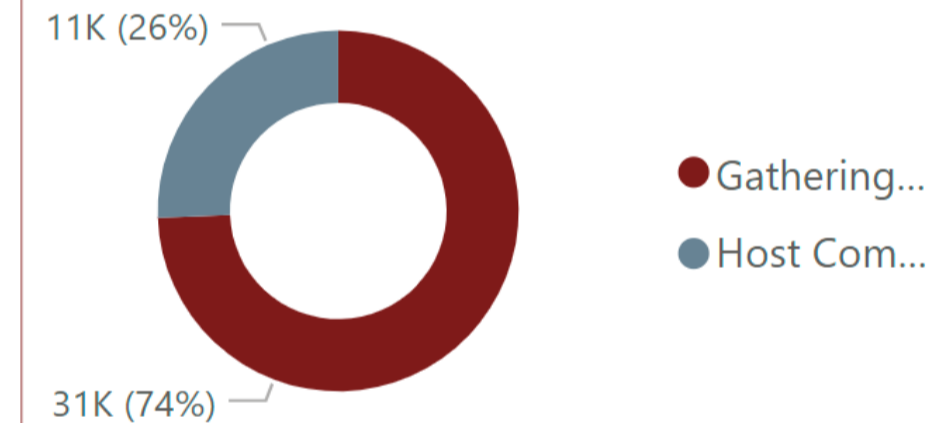
Population Type      Population Group



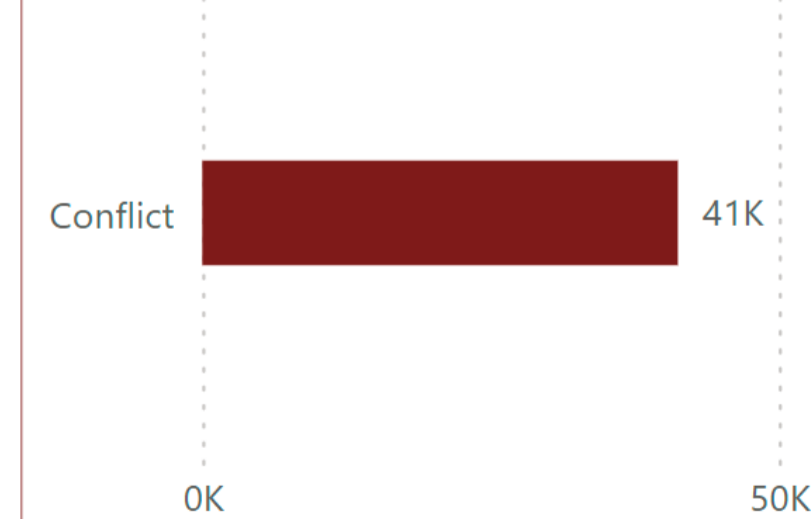
### Households Per Sector



### Households Per Settlement Type



### Households Per Response Type



### Organization

- Addition for Disas...
- Adventist Develop...
- Agency for Techni...
- Danish Refugee C...
- Humanity for Dev...
- International Orga...
- LM International (...)
- Medair (MEDAIR)

### Impl. Partners

- Addition for Disas...
- Commission for R...
- Sudanese Organiz...
- Sudanese Red Cre...

### Settlement Type

- Gathering Sites - ...
- Host Community - ...

### Sector

- NFI
- Shelter

### Response Method

- Cross-border/ fro...
- Cross-line/ from w...