



**Overview**

As of October 23rd, 2023, the Site Management Sector has identified **457 active gathering sites** within Aj Jazirah State, Sudan, serving as places of refuge for forcibly displaced persons. These sites are spread across eight localities within the State: Medani Al Kubra (130 sites), Al Kamlin (103 sites), Sharg Aj Jazirah (59 sites), Um Algura (24 sites), Janub Aj Jazirah (38 sites), Al Hasaisa (55 sites), Al Manaqil (39 sites), and Al Qurash (9 sites). According to the latest data, these active gathering sites are currently providing shelter and support to the estimated 95,268 forcibly displaced persons, residing in 15,197 households. A significant 91% of these individuals are Sudanese nationals, while the remaining 9% comprise refugees or nationals from other countries who have been displaced within Sudan due to conflict. It is noteworthy that most of these gathering sites, specifically 79%, are in urban areas, underscoring the urbanization of displacement crises. Additionally, 92% of these sites function as collective centers, while the remaining 8% operate as spontaneous settlements. The list is still undergoing continuous verification by SMS partners and State Focal Points. The dashboard can be accessed at this link: [Sudan IDP sites master list](#)

**Age and Gender Demographics:** The population within these gathering sites showcases a gender and age breakdown as follows: 41% male and 59% female. In terms of age, adults aged 18-59 represent the majority at 50%, followed by children aged 0-17 at 41%, and the elderly aged 60 and above at 9%.

**Shelter Categories:** The sheltering scenario highlights that a significant majority, specifically 74% of forcibly displaced individuals, find accommodation in schools. Another 17% seek refuge in public buildings, while the remaining 9% seek shelter in rented accommodations, open areas, makeshift shelters, churches and tents.

**Priority Needs:** Site representatives predominantly highlight urgent necessities, categorizing Food Support as the topmost priority. This is subsequently followed by Health Services and NFIs (Non-Food Items) prioritized as numbers two and three, respectively. The [comprehensive site assessment](#) will commence immediately upon the conclusion of the mapping exercise.

**Key figures**



**457**

active gathering sites



**79%**

gathering sites in urban area



**21%**

gathering sites in rural area



**95,268**

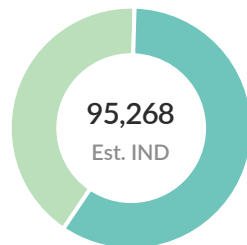
estimated forcibly displaced persons



**15,197**

households

**Gender breakdown**



**Priority needs**



Food Security

**1**



Health

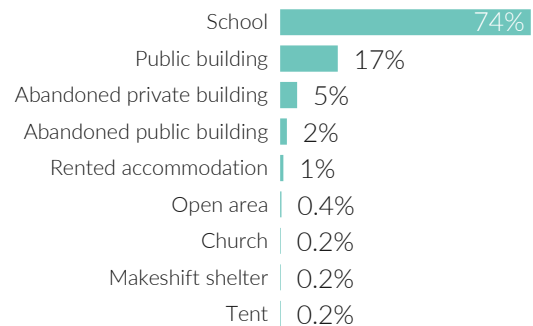
**2**



Non-Food Items

**3**

**Shelter Categories**

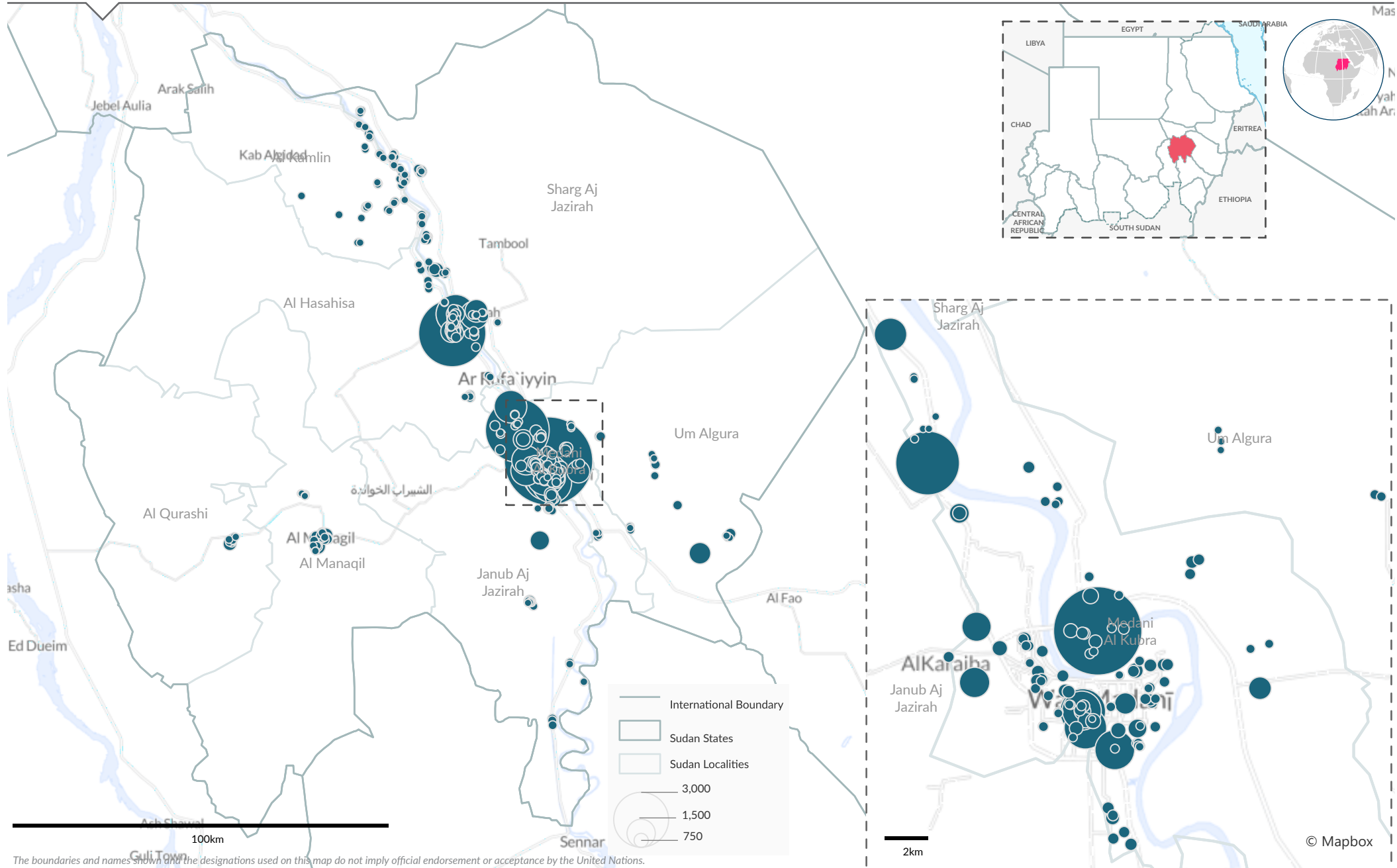


**Humanitarian Response**

The IDP site representatives offered a snapshot of the services they have received from humanitarian actors, local authorities, and local communities. It's clear that food assistance takes center stage, with a substantial 45% of respondents highlighting its provision. Notably, 43% of respondents reported not receiving any services, indicating areas where more support and attention may be needed in these IDP communities. Non-Food Items (NFIs) follow at 10%, indicating a significant need for these items. Health services are less prominent at 2%, and other services, including Shelter and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), each account for 2% of the assistance received. Protection services are also mentioned at 2%.

**Partners:**





The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.