



1.6M

Cluster Target  
HRP 2024



489k

people reached with  
various site  
management  
activities.



1,300

collective centres mapped  
in 7 of the 18 states in  
Sudan.



USD 14M

required to meet  
Cluster needs. Cluster  
only 9.2% funded.

**Overview:** More than 10.7 million people are internally displaced in Sudan, according to IOM/DTM as of July 2024. An estimated 4.6 million (44%) of the total internally displaced reside in sites and site-like settings across the 18 States in Sudan. These include IDPs in camps, collective centres (schools and other public buildings), and informal make-shift settlements. Cluster partner assessments confirm precarious living conditions in the IDP sites, below the minimum standards, and vastly overcrowded and lacking essential services.

Further, a joint Cluster/REACH intention survey piloted in the White Nile State in April confirmed that 86% of the displaced intend to remain in the place of displacement for the time being primarily due to safety and security and proximity to services, where available. Conflict, floods, and the risks of disease outbreaks, especially in the informal and overcrowded sites, remain. Access constraints due to infrastructure damages, impassable roads during the rainy seasons, and unpredictable security situations remain challenging for timely service delivery. The continued hostilities and spread of the conflict to Al-Jazirah and Sennar have seen multi-displacements to Gedaref, Kassala, and the Blue Nile States, overwhelming the existing response capacities in these areas. As part of the **2024 Humanitarian Need and Response Plan (HNRP)**, the Cluster aims to target 1.6 million people with site management interventions, including enhancing community engagement and participation, site-level coordination, capacity development, and site improvements to facilitate dignified living conditions. However, Cluster partners are faced with limited resource capacities to meet the priority needs of the displaced. Cluster is severely underfunded, with only 9.2% of the USD 14M required received thus far.



**Community engagement and/participation-** In Kajra, Wad Daief, and Um Golja settlements, DRC focused on establishing site representation committees to enhance community engagement. The committees formed were: Kajra Site Representation Committee with 9 members (2 males, 7 females), Wad Daief with 8 members (4 males, 4 females), and Um Golja with 8 members (5 males, 3 females). Moreover, NORD held community engagement activities which included awareness sessions, meetings with community representatives, focus group discussions, and the establishment of site management committees. In the Northern State, Site Management organized coordination meetings at Park and College gathering sites to address site improvement concerns and issues with weevil insects in wheat flour, which reportedly caused skin allergies among IDPs and prompted requests for additional food commodities like rice and sugar. UNHCR also conducted a quick assessment regarding conjunctivitis eye inflammation issues in Wadi Halfa, confirming that IDPs in gathering sites were affected. The scarcity of eye drops in Wadi Halfa created serious challenges for these IDPs. In Gedaref, NRC facilitated two site level coordination meetings at Karari for boys and Bilal Ibn Rabah gathering sites. Each of the meetings were for a cluster of 8 gathering sites. The meetings were attended by site committees, partners and stakeholders where responses, gaps and plans discussed during the meeting. In the White Nile State, SRCS the UNHCR partner, conducted multi-sector site assessments in 445 gathering sites across White Nile State.

Moreover, SRCS carried out Protection monitoring in 47 gathering sites in Kosti, where it was found out an increased risk of GBV and SEA due to several factors including overcrowding in makeshift shelters, a lack of awareness campaigns on GBV and PSEA, inadequate lighting, and the absence of gender-separated latrines. Environmental hazards such as snakes and insects also contribute to these risks. The assessment also highlighted shortages in essential items, particularly mosquito nets and plastic sheets.



### Coordination and capacity sharing programme (CSP)

DRC Site Management collaborated and coordinated extensively with different service providers and partners to address the needs of IDPs in Wasat Al Qadaref, AlFashaga, and West Gallabat localities. Key activities included coordinating with IOM, UNICEF, WHH, NCA, RCDO, SRCS, and SHARI to discuss the distribution of food kits at Um Golja village, village one sites, and AlHuri, following up on the Um Golja site perpetrations, and distributing hygiene kits. Regular coordination meetings were held with the IDP units of the three localities to identify new gathering sites and plan for the potential opening of schools and relocation of IDPs. Moreover, DRC CCCM/SMS is planning to conduct training for 100 individuals, including Site committee members, government actors, and relevant stakeholders; the training will focus on CCCM principles and community participation. In the Northern State, the site management coordinator in collaboration with South Kordofan focal persons, conducted SM Tools 2024 training for 24 Ministry of Social Development and UNHCR staff to prepare for data collection from six gathering sites in Kadugli. Additionally, Kobo training was provided to new SRCS staff in Wadi Halfa as they will lead the second round of data collection due to the relocation of IDPs from 17 gathering sites, cross-border movement to Egypt, and new arrivals from other states. Protection mainstreaming training was also delivered to 20 SRCS staff based on previous TOT sessions, while in Darfur, the CCCM Coordinator trained UNHCR and humanitarian staff to begin IDP data collection in gathering sites across the region. In Gedaref, NRC established one Community representation structure in Ismael Khalil gathering site with 9 (4F, 5M) committee members. In White Nile, SRCS

organized several psychosocial support activities to address mental health needs, including a refresher session on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) for children and awareness sessions on GBV prevention and psychosocial first aid.





Picture 1: NRC, Installation of solar light unit at Al huri site, Gedaref.



Figure 1: Rainy season preparedness in Wad AlHuri (Aug 29-31), supported by West Gallabat locality health department, Wad AlHuri village community, DRC, SHARI, SRCS.

**✂ Site planning and site improvements-** In Gedaref, NRC in response to the flood situation reported in Hanan IDP site, conducted a quick assessment and shared a flash report with the site management cluster for advocacy and response planning. Also, 25 units of solar lights were provided in 25 gathering sites in Gedaref. NRC team distributed site improvement tools for flood mitigation/response to 31 IDP sites in Gedaref and West Gallabat. The tools include 125 pieces of rake, 96 pieces of hoe, 123 pieces of wheelbarrow, 3,125 pieces of empty sacks, 122 pieces of shovel and 3,250 bundles of rope. In Um Golja settlement, DRC Participated in site preparation by providing backfilling and marram to mitigate flood risks and demarcate shelters and latrines. DRC CCCM/SMS participated and supported in the Rainy Season Preparedness Campaign at Wad AlHuri Village, West Gallabat locality, as a collaborative effort with the locality health department, Wad AlHuri community, SHARI, SRCS. The campaign involved distributing cleaning tools such as brooms, rakes, garbage bags, and sprayers for Cyclomethrin pesticide to control mosquito populations. 500 hygiene kits containing soap and toothpaste were distributed to promote personal hygiene. Additionally, DRC successfully installed a gate at the industrial school in Village One to enhance safety and mitigate protection risks. In the Northern State, the CCCM team and UNHCR Engineer/Shelter focal person completed the technical assessment for the improvement of gathering sites in the northern state. The gathering sites were selected based on their vulnerabilities, and a total of five gathering sites i.e. in Wadi Halfa (02), Dongola (02), and Karima/Marawi (01) were proposed for improvement. The Engineer will prepare the scope of work, BOQ design, and other relevant technical documentation to be submitted to the UNHCR supply unit for approval, and the tendering process for implementation. The fund is provided by UNHCR under Direct Implementation (DI). Finally, SRCS led several initiatives to address the immediate needs of the displaced population. They distributed 150 NFI kits in Joda, providing essential non-food items to families in need. In Goz El Salam locality, 75 family tents were set up for IDPs from Jabal El Dair, offering crucial shelter. To address emergency cases in Kosti locality, 200 plastic sheets were distributed. SRCS also provided 100 latrine slabs in Goz El Salam gathering sites, improving sanitation conditions. In response to flooding, SRCS partnered with civil defence to dewater 13 flooded gathering sites, mitigating the impact of the floods on displaced communities.

#### Contributing Partners:

