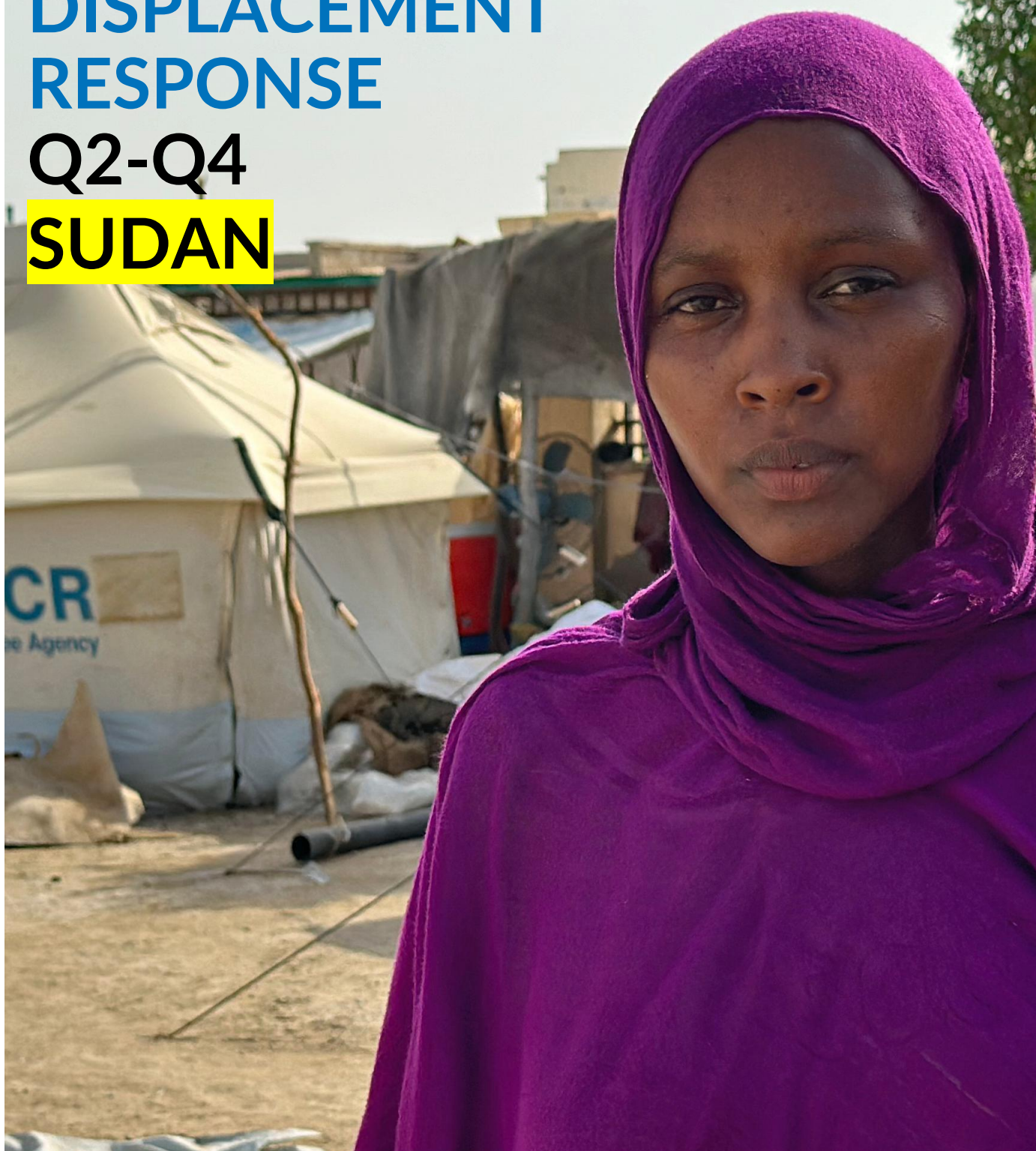


QUARTERLY REPORT – INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT RESPONSE

Q2-Q4

SUDAN



An internally displaced woman gathering site in Kassala for forcibly displaced people. © UNHCR

Introduction and Context

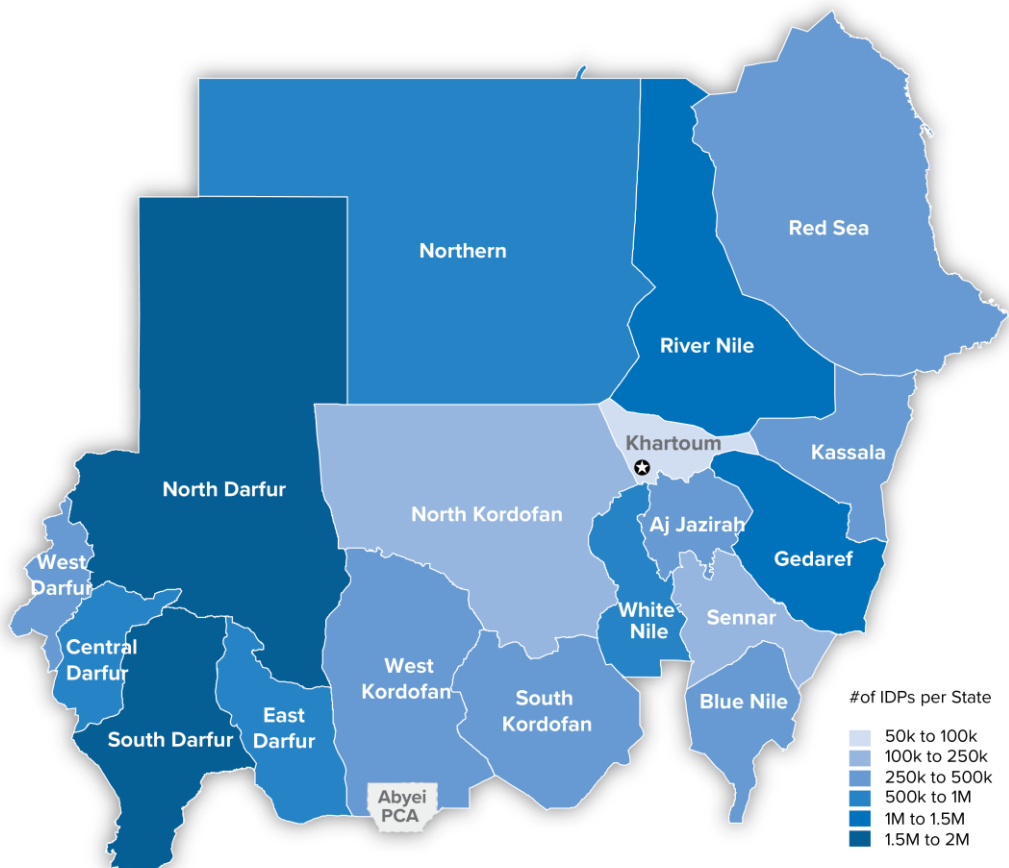
As of December 2024, Sudan remained the world’s largest internal displacement crisis, with approximately 11.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). This total includes those displaced prior to the outbreak of conflict in April 2023, estimated at 2.7 million, and those displaced by the ongoing conflict. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), since the conflict erupted in April 2023 over 8.8 million people were forced to flee their homes.



11.5 million
internally
displaced
in Sudan



56% of
internally
displaced
stay with host
communities.



In 2024, Sudan saw an intensification of the conflict mainly in Khartoum, Al Jazeera, Darfur, Kordofan, and Blue Nile states with persistent use of heavy weaponry with wide area effects including artillery shelling and aerial bombardments. The impact of the conflict on civilians is grave, including deaths, injuries, displacement of civilians, and destruction of civilian objects and infrastructure. In some cases, as in the Darfur region, civilians faced a range of obstacles to flee conflict areas, often facing multiple protection violations while in flight such as harassment, extortion, and violence at checkpoints. The ongoing escalation of the conflict in North Darfur had particularly severe impacts on the civilian population, as civilian settlements including IDP sites were regularly directly affected by the conflict. Over December 2024, Zamzam IDP camp in North Darfur was subject to artillery shelling on multiple occasions while barriers to movement inhibited camp residents from seeking safer safety elsewhere. Escalations of clashes in Sennar and Al Jazeera states triggered significant displacement to Gedaref in June 2024 and mid-October respectively, necessitating a scale up in the IDP response by government and humanitarian partners to cater to almost 400,000 newly displaced people.

The ongoing conflict has also worsened access and transport of humanitarian and commercial supplies. Blue Nile, for instance, was cut-off and inaccessible resulting in acute shortages of supplies and skyrocketing prices of essential commodities. Road closures by parties to the conflict, bureaucratic impediments, and insecurity affected response efforts. As a result, due to lack of assistance in areas of displacement some families are choosing to return to familiar locations, even if not safe, to try find assistance in locations considered more easily accessible. As cash assistance also formed a big part of the response, especially individual protection assistance for persons with specific needs, lack of liquidity was also a challenge especially in hard-to-reach locations like the Darfur and Kordofan regions and Blue Nile, thus worsening the situation of IDPs and returnees.

In the second and third quarters there was a notable increase in the number of deported Sudanese nationals and returnees from Egypt, with the majority being deported via the Eshkeet border crossing point in Wadi Halfa, Northern State. Most of these individuals remain displaced, primarily because their areas of origin are still insecure. Some deported Sudanese nationals reported to UNHCR that they had faced various human rights violations, including the confiscation of their identity documents and phones, the imposition of fines, physical abuse, and prolonged detention without any review of their cases in Egypt.

Plans to reopen schools and relocate IDPs using school buildings as gathering sites is an emerging development. UNHCR is advocating via different fora for school relocations to be conducted in consultation with IDP representatives and in full compliance with protection standards to safeguard the rights to shelter, dignity, liberty, and security for all affected people. In Kassala and Gedaref states for example, the unplanned relocation of IDPs raised significant protection concerns, with IDPs moved to sites which lack essential services exposing them to heightened risks and psychological distress.

There was notable return of IDPs in the fourth quarter of 2024. Sporadic returns were observed in locations clear of active conflicts, such as Sinja and Sennar localities in Sennar state. In Gedaref, the authorities formed a committee led by the Social Welfare Department to register IDPs willing to return to their area of origin and to support with the return transport. According to the available data, about 1,300 households comprising

6,550 people returned from the various gathering sites and host communities in Gedaref, Central, East Gallabat, West Gallabat, and Madinat Al-Gedaref, to Sennar, Sinja, Aldinndir, and Alsouki localities of Sennar state in 2024. Protection partners have been sensitizing the communities on protection safeguards related to returns, highlighting voluntariness, informed decision-making and mine risk awareness ever since the spontaneous returns had started.

Incidents related to the agricultural season and associated tensions increased over the third and fourth quarters especially in the Darfur region and Blue Nile, as confirmed by protection monitoring. These incidents included crop destruction, robbery of agricultural assets and produce, and other protection violations such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) targeting those engaged in agricultural activities. These incidents exacerbated the risk of food insecurity in areas where famine was declared like Kordofan, and North and South Darfur. According to the Famine Prevention Plan launched by humanitarian partners in Sudan in April 2024 to scale up response to millions of people in acute need, more than 25.6 million people were facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2024, including 755,000 at risk of famine particularly in Al Jazeera and Khartoum states, and the Darfur and Kordofan regions.

Summary of IDP Response and Interventions

PROTECTION MONITORING

UNHCR coordinated the implementation of comprehensive protection monitoring in collaboration with its implementing and cluster partners. To collect structured and comparable community-level data on the evolving protection situation, key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted using a KOBO data collection tool. This protection monitoring approach was further supplemented by additional interviews and field monitoring, providing a more holistic understanding of the protection challenges faced by affected people.

In 2024, close to 7,700 key informant interviews using the standardized KOBO tool were conducted by UNHCR and partners in Sudan. This included 2,718 KIIs conducted with community leaders and members of community-based protection networks (CBPNs) in the Darfur region. In South and North Kordofan, UNHCR reached over 25,000 IDPs through protection monitoring conducted in their communities, in addition to conducting 77 KIIs. In White Nile, UNHCR's partner conducted 40 physical protection monitoring visits to communities and gathering sites in Kosti, El Duweim, Rabak, Al Jabalain, Tendalti, and Guli localities. UNHCR's partner conducted six physical field monitoring visits to the Ar Rusayris IDP gathering sites in Blue Nile meeting with paralegals and community leaders, and held focus group discussions to assess living conditions. In Kassala, protection monitoring was carried out using both focus group discussions and KIIs reaching almost 500 IDPs. Additionally, UNHCR and its partners in Kassala established four permanent protection desks in gathering sites and mobile desks in other locations to facilitate protection monitoring and share information with newly arriving IDPs on available services and support systems. In Gedaref, UNHCR and its partners conducted 354 protection monitoring visits to various IDP locations and gathering sites in the last quarter. Mobile information desks were also deployed at gathering sites providing information to IDPs who had fled Al Jazeera. In Wadi Halfa and Dongola localities of Northern State, UNHCR and its partners conducted protection monitoring by visiting IDP sites using unstructured community discussions and focus group discussions reaching 41,000 IDPs

living in gathering sites and host communities. In addition to the general protection concerns, one state-specific issue reported was the restrictive entry visa policy into Egypt.

During protection monitoring, IDPs expressed concerns about the lack of humanitarian assistance and basic services and urgent needs such as food, health care, water, and adequate shelter. Persistent insecurity, difficult socio-economic conditions due to loss of livelihoods and disrupted education for children also came up from protection monitoring. In 2024, UNHCR published 22 Advocacy Notes highlighting the situation of IDPs and civilians in Al Jazeera (3), Darfur (18), and Kordofan (1) advocating for the protection of civilians in these high-risk areas.

Protection monitoring also revealed a considerable number of people with specific needs like women and girls at risk including of gender-based violence (GBV), children at risk, vulnerable older people and people with disabilities who need specialized protection services. Other concerns raised included the loss of vital legal documents during flight and the threat of unexploded ordnance and remnants of war. People in need of specialised assistance identified during protection monitoring were referred to other service providers to receive services tailored to their needs. For instance, by the end of 2024, more than 1,800 GBV survivors accessed support services.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

Overall in 2024, over 238,170 IDPs received non-food items (NFI) assistance in Blue Nile, Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, Red Sea, and White Nile. NFI kits comprise blankets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and solar lamps. Another 60,460 IDPs also received emergency shelter either in cash or kind in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, River Nile, Red Sea, and White Nile states.

Over 9,500 households received shelter support in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, River Nile, West Darfur, and White Nile states. In the last quarter, shelter assistance included the pitching of 2,748 tents in Blue Nile, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, and White Nile states. Also, cash for shelter was distributed to 288 IDP households in Gedaref, and plastic sheets were provided to 2,072 households in Blue Nile, Central Darfur, Red Sea, and West Darfur. In Kassala, 20 rakoubas were constructed using local materials and plastic sheets. UNHCR also installed four communal Rubb halls to be used as shelter and a Rubb hall as warehousing space in the Village 6 Arab gathering site. At the West Airport IDP site in Kassala, UNHCR and partners constructed a semi-permanent market and communal kitchen.

CASH ASSISTANCE

Cash assistance plays an important role in mitigating protection risks and reducing recourse to harmful coping mechanisms among crisis-affected people, particularly those experiencing displacement and consequent loss of assets and livelihoods. In 2024, more than 8,050 IDP households and 42,600 people received cash assistance in Blue Nile, Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, Kordofan, Northern, Red Sea and White Nile.

Cash assistance was provided either as individual protection assistance, multi-purpose cash grant, cash for non-food items, or cash for emergency shelter. For example, UNHCR and partners in Darfur and Kordofan provided USD 1.4 million worth of multi-purpose cash assistance to almost 2,000 IDP households. Cumulatively, close to USD 3.8 million

worth of cash was distributed to IDPs throughout 2024 in Sudan, and the main delivery mechanism was cash in hand through UNHCR's contracted Financial Service Provider.

Unfortunately, liquidity challenges persisted in most locations which resulted in the cancellation of some of the scheduled cash distributions in Port Sudan and Kassala. To circumvent such liquidity challenges, UNHCR signed a Frame Agreement with Bank of Khartoum to enable beneficiaries to use the Bankak digital money platform (linked to their pre-existing bank account) to receive cash and use it for day-to-day transactions.

COMMUNITY -BASED PROTECTION

Multi-purpose Community Centres

Multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs) are central to UNHCR's community-based protection programme in Sudan, playing a crucial role in enhancing provision of and access to essential services for both forcibly displaced people and host communities. The 34 currently operational MPCCs are spread across various 11 states in Sudan with an estimated population of over 1 million people in the catchment locations (Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gedaref, Kassala, North Darfur, Northern, River Nile, South Darfur, West Darfur and White Nile states). In addition, in the fourth quarter of 2024, two former UNHCR guesthouses in West Kordofan were handed over to partners to facilitate the process of converting them into MPCCs. By serving both displaced and non-displaced communities MPCCs strengthen social cohesion between different groups in conflict-affected areas. These centres serve as hubs and safe spaces for surrounding communities to engage in community-based protection activities, community meetings and awareness-raising activities. An average of 280 individuals accesses each MPCC per week.

MPCCs are managed by centre management committees (CMCs) drawn from the communities where they are located and are accessible to everyone in the surrounding catchment area: IDPs, refugees and non-displaced residents alike. CMCs for all functioning MPCCs were oriented on their roles and responsibilities and began managing the use of the centres by communities with support from UNHCR and partners. While the MPCCs are a valuable entry point for the provision of individual and group psychosocial support and cash or in-kind individual protection assistance, they are also a venue used by communities to organize social, recreational, and other local-level initiatives.

Community-based Protection Networks (CBPNs)

UNHCR and partners provided capacity building support to 54 community-based protection networks (CBPNs), and eight community-led projects. For example, in Darfur, 21 CBPNs in Central Darfur (4), East Darfur (2), North Darfur (6), South Darfur (4), and West Darfur (5) were trained on key protection concepts, safe identification and referral, initial responses to protection incidents and protection monitoring.

In the Kordofan region, 10 new CBPNs were established and trained in North Kordofan (7) and South Kordofan (3) states. In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner was able to identify the members of four CBPNs previously operating in Sennar among IDPs displaced from that state. The members of the four CBPNs were supported to rejoin their networks and resume activities. UNHCR's partner in Blue Nile also coordinated with CBPNs to conduct awareness raising sessions on general protection and FGM reaching 320 people, and hygiene promotion campaigns for 155 participants. In Gedaref, eight women's committees were established in Ali-Ibn Abi-Talib School, Agricultural School, and Al Zahra'a to empower displaced women to contribute to protection objectives and and promote

integration into local communities. In Kassala, four CBPNs comprising of 30 individuals were established in new gathering sites and were trained on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). The new CBPNs conducted awareness raising campaigns on GBV prevention and response and child protection in various gathering sites across Kassala reaching 2,100 individuals. Thirty-five CBPN members and IDP leaders in Wadi Halfa locality of Northern State also received PSEA training.

IDP-led Organizations

UNHCR is engaging IDP-led organizations (IDP-LOs) as the first-line responders across Sudan.

Case Study: Impact of Partnering with IDP-Led Organizations in Kassala and Gedaref States

In Kassala, UNHCR's partnership with organizations led by IDPs has resulted in significant positive impacts on both the IDPs and the broader humanitarian response – capitalizing on the capacities of the displaced communities, which is essential to build resilience and seek 'solutions from the start'. By identifying and collaborating with three key IDP-led organizations, UNHCR has enhanced its ability to address the unique needs of forcibly displaced people while strengthening local capacities for community-driven interventions. In Kassala, UNHCR partnered with Mental Health Voluntary Youth Organization, Organization of Hope and Care and Sudan Organization for Local Development.

During the reporting period, the Mental Health Voluntary Youth Organization and the Organization of Hope and Care provided critical mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) to forcibly displaced people. Together, they reached about 1,500 people delivering a range of activities aimed at strengthening community support and promoting overall well-being. These activities included social events designed to build community bonds, training of community members on mental health awareness, and conducting sessions on coping strategies. Another 2,500 people were empowered through education and awareness raising initiatives equipping them with vital knowledge to better manage mental health challenges. As part of the MHPSS initiative, the Mental Health Youth Organization established an MHPSS desk at each of three gathering sites, staffed by 12 trained medical doctors. Over 250 patients have visited the desk with the majority being women and girls. The two organizations also conducted 12 awareness campaigns focused on GBV and recognizing the signs of post-traumatic stress.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, qualified medical doctors from the Organization of Hope and Care were deployed in Kassala as part of the emergency response team to provide medical services to newly displaced IDPs from Al Jazeera. This IDP-LO treated over 50 patients suffering from dehydration, severe malaria, diabetic foot infections, and hyperglycemia in the immediate aftermath of the displacement. The Sudan Organization for Local Development played a key role in raising awareness and building resilience in both the IDP and host communities. The organization also conducted outreach programmes focused on flood prevention and response reaching about 4,000 people. These programmes helped educate community members on flood risks and preparedness strategies, strengthening the ability of IDP and host communities to respond to environmental challenges. In coordination with UNHCR, the IDP-LO installed close to 370 tents at the newly established gathering site, Village 6 Arab. This example demonstrates the importance of working with IDP-led organizations, whose deep understanding of the community's needs significantly enhances the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions and promotes long-term resilience.

In Gedaref, UNHCR is collaborating with Women for Peace and Development (WPDO), an IDP-LO which plays a key role in fostering resilience and peaceful co-existence in Kerfes and Al Koury localities where close to 280 vulnerable IDP households were identified for cash-for-shelter assistance. WPDO also mapped community structures and protection networks, conducting two training sessions on gender equality, peacebuilding, and integration with 40 participants. Two peace committees were established and trained on conflict resolution to sustain dialogue and address future conflicts between IDPs and host communities. The project has been positively received and holds potential for expansion in 2025.

In the Darfur region, UNHCR is engaging with 10 IDP-LOs in Central, North, West, South and East Darfur to prepare targeted interventions for which UNHCR will provide financial support in 2025. These engagements provide opportunities for further strengthening the capacities of supported organizations, contributing to localization of the response, and enhancing community self-protection capacities. In preparation for implementation in 2025, UNHCR conducted capacity building sessions with IDP-LOs in East Darfur, South Darfur and Gedaref on core topics including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, communication with communities and accountability to affected populations to ensure their activities are carried out ethically and accountably.

Community Empowerment

UNHCR established a marketplace at the West Airport gathering site in Kassala, where 2,050 IDP households are located. This initiative has contributed positively to the economy by providing income-generating opportunities, access to goods and services, and support for local entrepreneurship. The market has created jobs and reduced the displaced families' reliance on humanitarian aid. Additionally, 38 IDP households were allocated shops enhancing their economic resilience and self-sufficiency. The market is now fully operational, benefiting around 14,350 individuals who can trade for daily necessities.

In Kassala, UNHCR with its partners targeted more than 275 IDP and host community participants in vocational and skills training. The training covered areas like electrical wiring and installations, food processing, tailoring, embroidery, soap production, local perfume production, and beauty techniques such as henna drawing. These programmes align with UNHCR's broader goals of promoting economic inclusion, fostering empowerment, and creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for IDPs and host communities.

In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner provided livelihoods assistance to 16 displaced people with specific needs to enhance their economic resilience and empower them to achieve self-sufficiency and improve their living conditions. The assistance comprised both materials for use in income generating activities (including spice grinders, blenders, bakery materials and ovens), and a livelihood micro-project grant of 110,000 Sudanese Pounds per person.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

In 2024, about 6,700 IDPs received legal aid services such as legal consultations or assistance. The issues for which legal aid services were provided included issuance and replacement of civil documentation, criminal matters and forced eviction, as well as other protection issues. In Blue Nile, UNHCR's partner provided essential legal services to more than 1,100 IDPs, which were addressed at the Ar Rusayris and Damazine courts and

prosecution centers. In Northern State, UNHCR's partner provided legal aid services to over 2,000 IDPs in Wadi Halfa, Dongola, and Al Daba localities. UNHCR's partner in Gedaref assisted more than 2,800 IDPs with individual legal services in 2024, as well as providing legal awareness raising sessions on human rights, women's rights, and child protection law that reached 110 IDPs in the fourth quarter and conducting a training on IDP's rights and human rights for 25 civil servants and local government staff in Doka locality. UNHCR's partner supported 952 IDPs with legal consultations and assistance in the fourth quarter in Kassala, predominately focused on the replacement of identity documents IDPs had lost during flight, to enable them to more easily move around and access financial services. This work was facilitated through establishment of a mobile team in collaboration with the Prosecution Office that registered IDPs and processed their documentation. Twenty people received individual support on other legal matters, and 180 people attended awareness sessions on obtaining/replacing civil documentation and the child protection and personal status laws.

SITE MANAGEMENT

In September 2024, with the announcement by authorities to decommission gathering sites at schools in preparation for national exams, the UNHCR-led Site Management sub-national cluster in Gedaref conducted an intention survey with IDPs hosted in 44 schools targeted for re-opening to ensure that IDPs' priorities and preferences were taken into account in the relocation planning processes. UNHCR and its partners then helped some 625 IDP families comprising over 940 individuals to relocate from school gathering sites to Wad Al Hourri and Abu Al Naja sites and the Port Land Reception Centre by providing transport and cash for shelter assistance. UNHCR also trained 80 community-based protection network members in Western Gallabat on site management and protection coordination.

As part of the school re-opening plan in White Nile, UNHCR's partner assessed four proposed IDP relocation sites in Kosti, Rabak, and Al Duem localities to determine their feasibility for the planned relocations.

During the year, 46 site management committees were established in Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and White Nile states. Six site management committees were formed and supported in North and South Kordofan to engage in site management activities with UNHCR and partners. In White Nile, UNHCR's partner and the Humanitarian Aid Commission facilitated the formation of a new community site management committee at the Khor Ajwal IDP site. This effort, which included active community engagement, resulted in the successful establishment of a committee with representation from across the different age and gender groups within the IDP population. In Kassala, 39 site management committees were established with a total of 90 members. UNHCR conducted a training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 43 site management committee members. To enhance safety, security, and access to services, 210 lights were installed in three gathering sites in Kassala.

In Gedaref, UNHCR together with partners relocated 185 vulnerable IDP households from gathering sites to the host community and provided them with multi-purpose cash assistance to support their local integration. This support was provided as part of a pilot project aiming to support local integration of 500 IDP households. A further group of almost 500 IDP households already living among host communities in Doka (392 households) and Karfes (92 households) also received cash for shelter support to assist their local integration.

In White Nile, UNHCR’s partner monitored 300 gathering sites in Al Duweim, Al Gataina, Al Jabalain, Al Salam, Guli, Kosti, Rabak, and Tandalti localities and conducted multi-sectoral site assessments in 445 gathering sites, as well as conducting site mapping.. In Kassala, 179 gathering sites in Madinat Kassala, New Halfa, and Kashm El Girba localities benefitted from site management support provided by UNHCR’s partner.

SUMMARY OF PROTECTION CONCERNS

- **Ongoing Conflict and Displacement:** Persistent conflict, especially in Khartoum, Sennar, Kordofan and Darfur, has led to large-scale displacement, unpredictable IDP movements, and a lack of adequate resources, making it difficult to address protection needs and monitor IDP populations effectively.
- **Shortage of Supplies and Services:** Resource scarcity is a major issue, with inadequate referral systems, limited services, and severe shortages of essential supplies, especially in conflict-affected areas. Access restrictions due to ongoing violence, contribute to acute shortages of food, medical supplies, and other necessities, leaving vulnerable people in dire conditions. These shortages are compounded by skyrocketing prices for essential commodities.
- **Protection Risks for Vulnerable Groups:** Gender-based violence is a growing concern, especially for women and girls who face risks of sexual violence, harassment, and exploitation, particularly in overcrowded displacement settings or when engaged in livelihood activities like collecting firewood, water or while farming. Child protection is also a major issue, with children facing risks from unexploded ordnance and recruitment by armed groups, alongside severe malnutrition and lack of access to health care services.
- **Impunity and Lawlessness:** The proliferation of weapons and all-but complete collapse of civilian law enforcement fosters an environment of impunity, contributing to criminality, violence, and generalized insecurity. In places like the Darfur region, attacks on civilians and ongoing lawlessness have put communities at risk of physical assault, looting, and sexual violence, further destabilizing already vulnerable areas.
- **Agricultural Disruptions and Livelihoods:** Agricultural disruptions have significantly undermined the livelihoods of IDPs, refugees, and host communities. Attacks on farmers and the destruction of agricultural assets have led to tension between herders and farmers, further displacement and loss of livelihoods. These disruptions contribute to food insecurity, and loss of livelihoods has led to IDPs resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, such as alcohol brewing and survival sex. Additionally, limited livelihood opportunities increase dependency on humanitarian aid and create long-term challenges for self-sufficiency.
- **Inadequate Host Community Support:** There is a disproportionate focus on IDP gathering sites, with insufficient attention to IDPs living among host communities. The needs of host communities are often neglected, despite the strain on public services and infrastructure. More support projects are needed alongside the adoption of area-based approaches to prevent intercommunal tensions and improve living conditions for both displaced and host communities.
- **Challenges in Coordinating Humanitarian Efforts:** Multiple simultaneous emergencies, including IDP influxes, cholera outbreaks, and refugee crises have led to resource reallocation and shifting priorities causing delays and humanitarian fatigue. The lack of a clear focus on the humanitarian-development nexus has hindered efforts to identify and support sustainable solutions for displacement.

Sudan Tri-Cluster Response

Under the Inter-agency Standing Committee Framework for IDP emergencies, UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter and Non-food Items and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters at national and sub-national level in Sudan.

PROTECTION CLUSTER

UNHCR together with the Danish Refugee Council lead the Protection Cluster comprised of 56 organizations. In 2024, the Sudan Protection Cluster partners reached about 252,000 IDPs and host community members in all states, conducting a range of activities and providing life-saving services. Among other activities, partners conducted protection monitoring through using key informant interviews and focus-group discussions reaching over 11,000 people, and implemented protection needs assessments at the community level reaching over 28,000 people. Cluster partners also conducted awareness raising campaigns on protection issues reaching over 91,000 people. Some 10,700 IDPs with specific needs received cash assistance to meet their immediate protection needs and mitigate risks. To enhance community-based protection, 203 CBPNs were established and/or strengthened to address protection needs, protection monitoring and analysis and identification of protection risks.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS CLUSTER

UNHCR also leads the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster in Sudan, where partners play a crucial role in providing shelter assistance and non-food items. As of December 2024, the Cluster had reached over 254,400 households comprising 1.27 million people with essential shelter and NFI items such as tents, blankets, and cooking utensils aimed at providing immediate protection and relief. This number includes, more than 220,000 newly displaced IDPs, 11,280 IDPs in protracted displacement, close to 6,000 IDP returnees and close to 16,000 host community members. Most of the assistance provided (90%) addressed NFI needs of 240,000 households, with 10% of households receiving either NFI or emergency shelter kits having received partial kits.

During the year, a dedicated training was conducted for Shelter Cluster partners in Sudan, aimed at enhancing protection considerations in shelter interventions. This training equipped partners with the necessary skills to identify and address protection risks in shelter settings, ensuring that the rights and safety of vulnerable populations are prioritized. Also close to 50 Shelter Cluster partners participated in specialized training on the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness and flood mitigation strategies. These efforts aimed to strengthen partners' preparedness and response capacities, equipping them with practical tools and knowledge to improve shelter conditions and reduce risks.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster is co-led by UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council and is comprised of seven partners at national and sub-national level. Between January and December 2024, close to 202,000 families comprising about 961,000 individuals were reached with various site management activities. In the fourth quarter, Cluster partners reached 89,300 households with over 379,000 individuals through site assessments. Between April and December 2024, the cluster conducted 64 capacity-building trainings and 7,320 site tool kits were distributed

across Sudan. Close to 170 complaints and feedback mechanisms were established or supported and 206 site management committees were established.

ADVOCACY MESSAGES

- All parties to the conflict must **adhere to their International Humanitarian Law obligations**, avoid locating **military objects** in or near **densely populated areas**, and guarantee **safe passage** for civilians fleeing conflict zones.
- Parties to the conflict must address **increased criminality** in areas under their control, including facilitating the **re-establishment of formal justice mechanisms** wherever feasible.
- Relocation of IDPs from gathering sites located in schools must prioritize **consultation with IDP representatives** and other relevant stakeholders, and adhere to **protection standards**.
- Efforts to **combat food insecurity** must include measures to protect **agricultural activities** by revitalizing **crop protection committees**, demarcating **migratory routes**, and ensuring **safe disposal of unexploded ordnance** in agricultural areas.
- Humanitarian actors should work to **combat stigma** against **gender-based violence survivors**, promoting greater access to services and ensuring that survivors can **confidently seek recovery support**.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

As of December 2024

Special thanks to our donors including major donors of unearmarked contributions to UNHCR

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