

Overview

As of October 13, 2023, Site management has mapped a **total of 61 gathering sites** in the Northern State, with 37 located in Halfa, 17 in Meroe, and 7 in Dongola. These sites collectively accommodate 8,743 individuals, with 69% of them in Halfa, 18% in Dongola, and 13% in Meroe. In terms of **households, there are 1,952** in total, distributed as 70% in Halfa, 19% in Dongola, and 12% in Meroe. 93% of the forcibly displaced are Sudanese nationals while 7% are either refugees or nationals from another country displaced from Khartoum. It is noteworthy that while the population in Halfa is inclined towards moving to Egypt, the population in Dongola and Meroe localities plan to remain in their current locations until the situation in Khartoum stabilizes and then return.

Age and Gender Breakdown: The gender ratio is evenly split, with 50% male and 50% female residents. As for age distribution, children make up 34% of the population, adults account for 59%, and the elderly represent 7%.

Shelter Categories: The predominant site typology is collective centers in urban areas, with the majority being schools (62%), followed by mosques (18%), public buildings (13%), abandoned private buildings (3%), abandoned public buildings (2%), and makeshift structures (2%).

Key figures



61

active gathering sites



100%

gathering sites in urban area

Priority needs



Non-food items

1



Food Security

2



Health

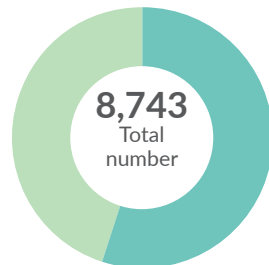
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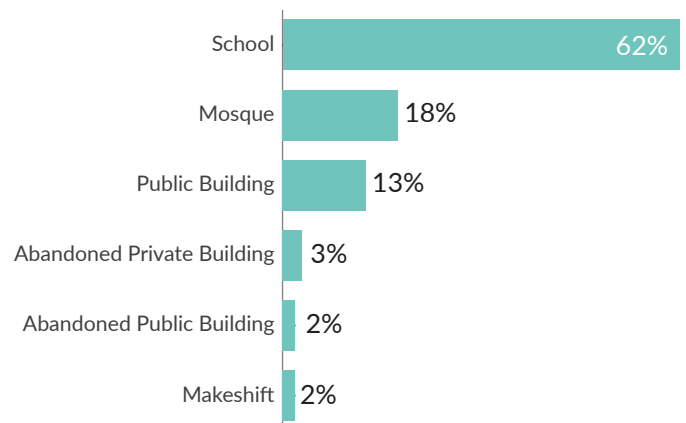
8,743

forcibly displaced persons

Gender breakdown



Shelter Categories



1,952

households

Humanitarian Response

Protection: 56% of site representatives reported receiving protection services from humanitarian actors. These services encompassed awareness campaigns on smuggling, human trafficking, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), legal assistance, referrals for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and Child Protection.

Food: 84% of site representatives mentioned receiving food assistance from humanitarian actors, including items such as sorghum, lentils, oil, and date bars.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): 51% of site representatives stated that they received WASH services from humanitarian actors. These services included the provision of soap, water tanks, and water supply.

Non-Food Items (NFI): 75% of site representatives received NFI support from humanitarian actors, which included essential items like blankets, plastic sheets, mats, kitchen sets, jerricans, and solar lamps.

Health: 46% of site representatives reported receiving health support from humanitarian actors. This support often involved mobile clinics offering primary healthcare services to forcibly displaced persons.

Nutrition: 28% of site representatives mentioned receiving nutrition support from humanitarian actors.

Shelter: 7% of site representatives stated that they had received shelter support from humanitarian actors.



Cash-Based Intervention(CBI)

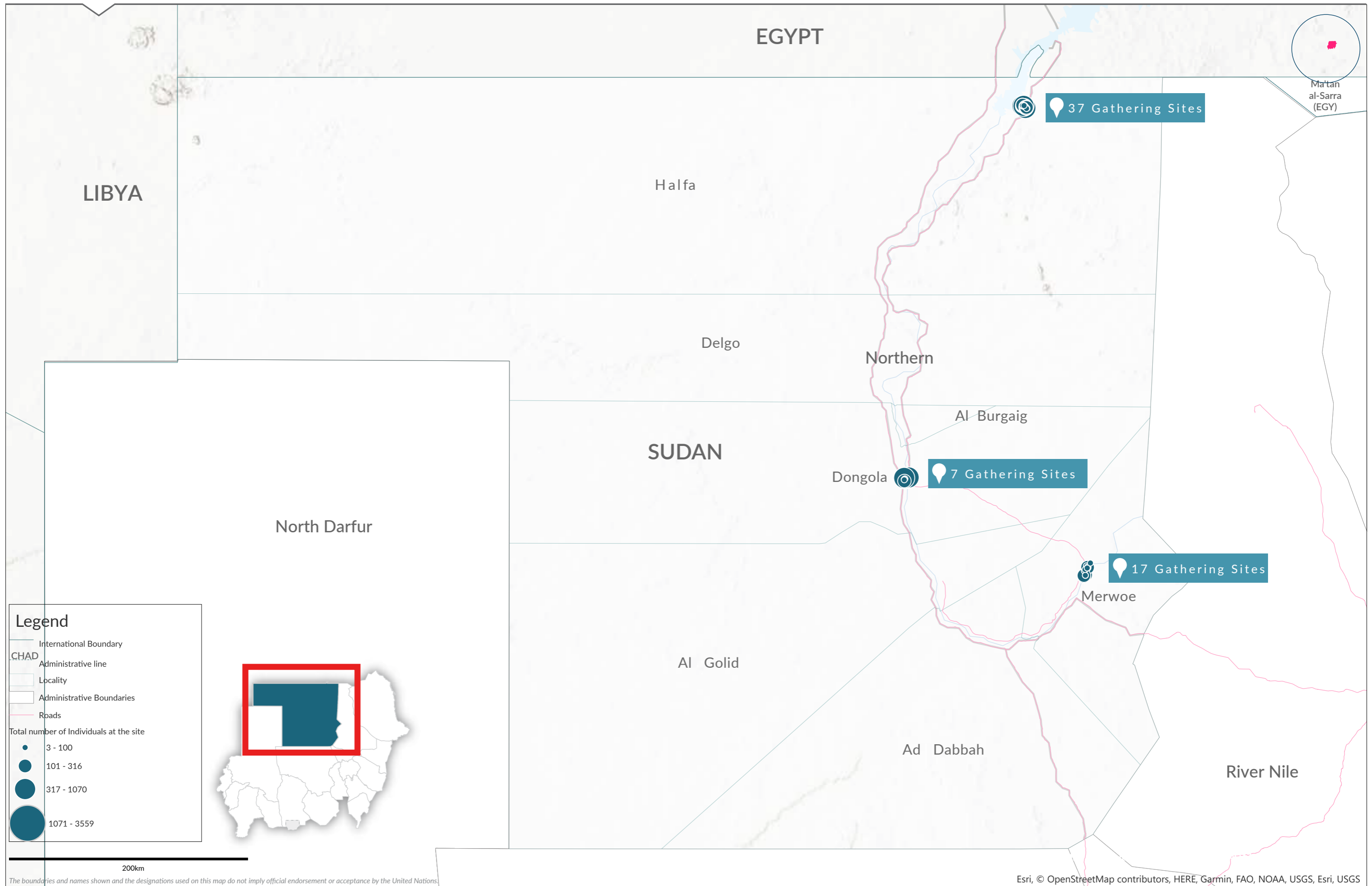
UNHCR distributed multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to 5,100 beneficiaries in Wadi Halfa during August and September. This group encompassed internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Wadi Halfa, refugees stranded in Halfa, and vulnerable members of the host community. UNHCR intends to carry out a similar distribution in Dongola, targeting 250 households. Additionally, in the third quarter, UNHCR plans to provide MPCA to another 250 households from persons with specific needs (PSNs) identified by SRCS in Wadi Halfa.

Priority Needs

The majority of site representatives in gathering sites expressed urgent priorities for **Non-Food Items (NFI) at 89%** and **food support at 79%**. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services were also deemed important by 46% of representatives, with 52% emphasizing the need for health support due to limited healthcare facilities in Northern state. Nutrition support was a concern for 18% of representatives, while protection and shelter were lower priorities, each cited by 5% of site representatives.

Recommendations

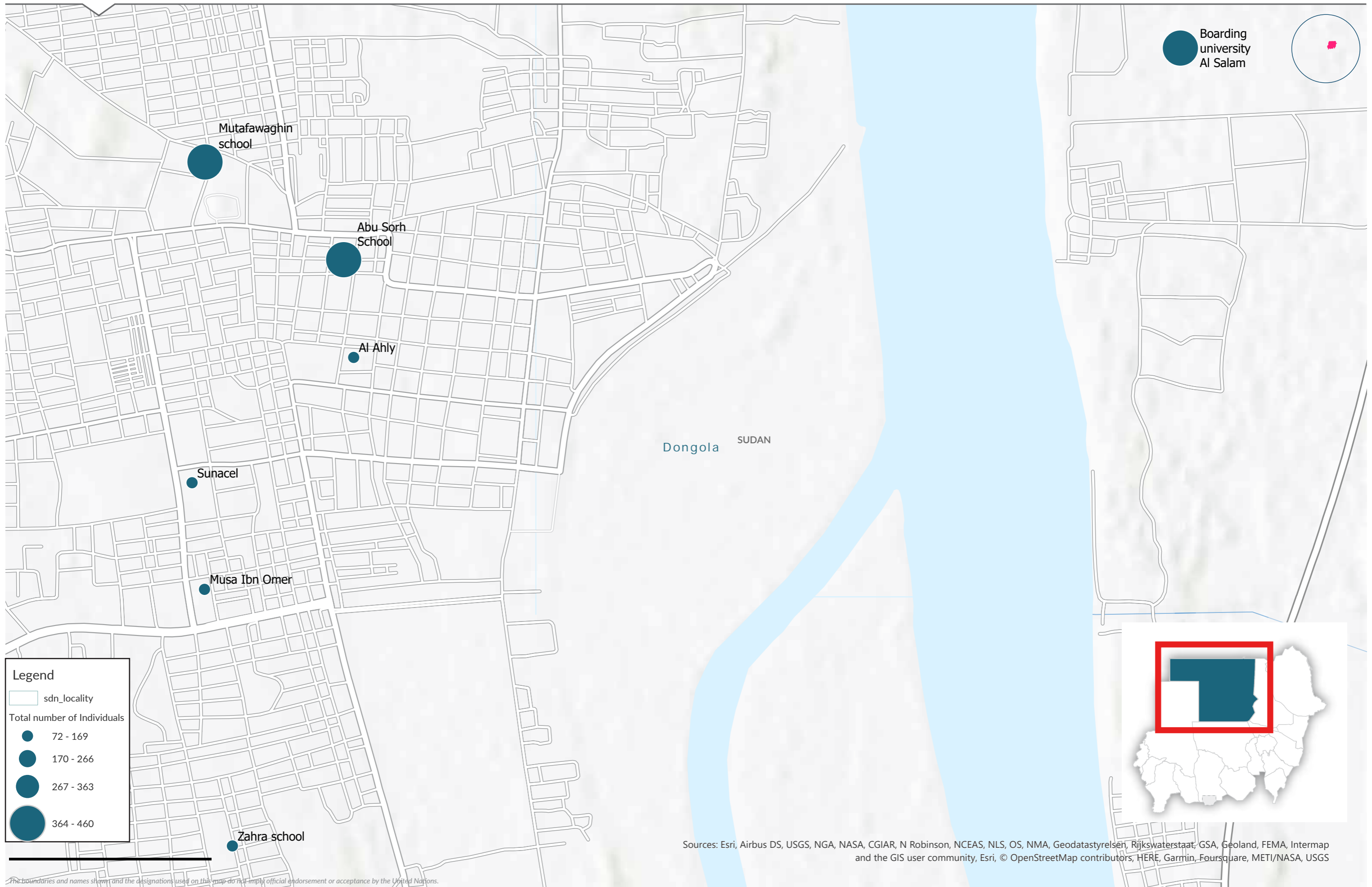
- **Prioritize NFI and Food:** Focus on Non-Food Items (NFI) and food support due to high demand (89% and 79%, respectively) and Winter is coming from the month of November to early January 2023.
- **Strengthen WASH Services:** Enhance Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services to prevent disease.
- **Expand Health and Nutrition:** Increase healthcare and nutrition support, especially for the limited healthcare facilities.
- **Sustain Protection Efforts:** Continue protection services and awareness programs.
- **Address Shelter Needs:** Provide more shelter support, considering the varied shelter categories to mitigate the impact of winter on the forcibly displaced persons. Noting that 62% of the forcibly displaced person live in Schools.
- **Extend Cash-Based Interventions:** Expand cash assistance like Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to empower individuals by allowing them to freely meet their prioritized individual needs.
- **Enhance Coordination:** Ensure effective collaboration among humanitarian actors for an effective and quality humanitarian assistance while maintaining the dignity of the forcibly displaced persons.





Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community, Esri, © OpenStreetMap contributors, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS

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