Overview

As of October 20th, 2023, the Site Management Sector has identified 303 active gathering sites within White Nile State, Sudan, serving as havens for forcibly displaced individuals. These sites are spread across six localities within the state: Ad Diwaim (51 sites), Aj Jabalain (29 sites), Al Gitaina (67 sites), Kosti (70 sites), Rabak (74 sites), and Tendalti (12 sites). The current data estimates that these active gathering sites are providing refuge to a total of 43,493 forcibly displaced persons, residing in 8,172 households. Notably, 96% of these individuals are Sudanese nationals, while the remaining 4% consist of either refugees or nationals from other countries who have been displaced within Sudan due to conflict. Regarding their geographical distribution, 89% of the gathering sites are in urban areas, with the remaining 11% situated in rural locations. Furthermore, 99% of these sites function as collective centers, while the remaining 1% serve 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 residing within these gathering sites exhibits a gender and age distribution as outlined below: 47% male and 53% female. In terms of age groups, the majority consists of adults aged 18-59, accounting for 49% of the population, followed by children aged 0-17 at 48%, and the elderly aged 60 and above at 3%.

Shelter Categories: The sheltering situation emphasizes that a substantial majority, specifically 86% of forcibly displaced individuals, are accommodated in schools. An additional 12% seek refuge in public buildings, with the remaining 2% finding shelter in rented accommodations, tents, makeshift shelters or mosques.

Priority Needs: Site representatives consistently emphasize critical needs, with Food Support identified as the highest priority. This is followed by Non-Food Items (NFI) and Protection services, ranked as the second and third priorities, respectively. The comprehensive site assessment will promptly begin upon the completion of the mapping exercise.

Key figures

303 active gathering sites
89% gathering sites in urban area
11% gathering sites in rural area
43,493 estimated forcibly displaced persons
8,172 households

Gender breakdown

Male (47%)
Female (53%)

43,493 Est. IND

Shelter Categories

School 86%
Public building 12%
Mosque 1%
Rented accommodation 0.4%
Makeshift shelter 0.3%
Tent 0.3%

Priority needs

Food Security 1
Non-Food Items 2
Protection 3

Humanitarian Response

The IDP site representatives provided an overview of the services received from humanitarian actors, local authorities, and local communities. Food assistance takes center stage, with a substantial 38% of respondents highlighting its provision. Non-Food Items (NFIs) follow at 10%, while Protection services closely follow at 16%. Shelter and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services each account for 3% of the assistance received, with Health services at 7% when combined with Health and Health, indicating areas where further support may be needed. Notably, 35% of respondents reported not receiving any services, and an additional 2% specifically mentioned the absence of Nutrition services in their received aid, pointing to critical gaps in support for these IDP communities.

Partners:

Source: Site Management Mapping Tool  |  Author: MALLYA@unhcr.org  |  Feedback: SUDKHIM@unhcr.org
White Nile Concentration of IDP Sites

as of 20 Oct 2023

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