



PIN: 4.7M



Target: 1.9M



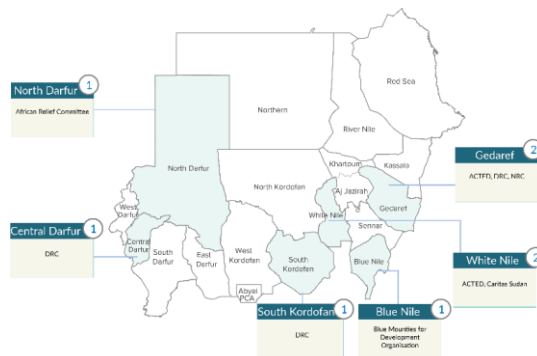
479k
people reached



USD 15.9
Funding Required

Context Highlights

- In June, the Site Management Cluster partners reached **226,172 IDPs**, including **186,901 individuals** through site mapping and assessments across more than 43 IDP sites. Partners conducted **7 awareness-raising sessions**, established **9 Site Management Committees**, facilitated **136 referrals**, and supported **7 complaints and feedback mechanisms**. Additionally, **3,250 IDPs** received site maintenance support in-kind. However, of the **1.9 million people targeted nationally**, only **479,463 individuals (25%)** have been reached to date.
- According to [DTM mobility update 19](#) as of **25 June 2025**, Sudan hosted **10,065,329 IDPs**, of whom **7.66 million were newly displaced** since 15 April 2023. The trend shows a **13% reduction** from January figures, largely due to returns in Khartoum, Sennar, and Aj Jazirah.
- Darfur remains the epicenter of displacement**, with **North and South Darfur** each hosting 18% of the caseload, and **Central Darfur** holding 10%. Together, they account for nearly **half of all IDPs in Sudan**.
- Notable declines** in IDP presence were recorded in **Kassala (-30%)**, **Gedaref (-11%)**, and **White Nile (-4%)**, possibly reflecting spontaneous returns or secondary movements.
- Flood-related displacement surged in **Gedaref, Blue Nile, and White Nile**, increasing informal site formations and exposing IDPs to heightened risks from poor site conditions.
- IDPs remain largely reliant on inadequate shelter arrangements: **47% with host families**, **22% in open/informal areas**, and **17% in camps**. For example, **North Darfur** has **46% of IDPs in gathering sites**, pointing to **severe Site Management needs**.
- Children represent 53%** of the displaced population, with **girls under 18 making up 29%**, flagging urgent needs for age- and gender-sensitive site protection in displacement hotspots like **Central Darfur, Blue Nile, and Red Sea**.
- In **White Nile**, non-Sudanese IDPs—primarily **South Sudanese nationals**—constitute **16% of the displaced population**, emphasizing the need for a Site Management approach that integrates mixed forced displacement considerations

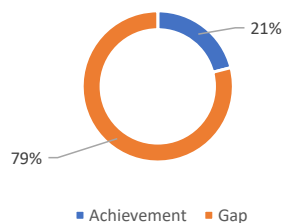


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

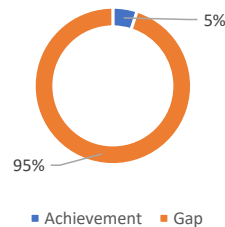
Progress Towards 2025 HNRP Strategic Objectives

Objective 1: Strengthen Access to Multi-Sectoral Services

Number of displaced people covered by site mapping and assessments



Number of displaced people covered by site mapping and assessments



- **Site Assessments and Mapping:** ACTED, DRC, and BMDO conducted **site assessments in 43 IDP sites** across **White Nile, Gedaref, South Kordofan, Central Darfur, Blue Nile, and North Darfur**, reaching a total of **186,901 individuals**. Assessments utilized the Cluster-endorsed Site Management tools and supported inter-sectoral gap identification.
- **Community Health Awareness:** In **White Nile (Kosti)**, **Caritas Sudan** facilitated awareness campaigns targeting **300 women** across three sites—**Al Kawa, Goz Alsalam, and Ali Mohamed Nour** with home visits covering **522 households**. Severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) cases were identified and referred to stabilization centers.
- These activities enhanced site profiling and service access mapping, yet only a fraction of the **1.9 million people targeted** have been reached, reflecting a **25% progress rate to date**.

Commented [MA1]: @Claude Muhinda We need the Blue mountain (BMDO) logo

Objective 2: Enhance Community Resilience and Engagement

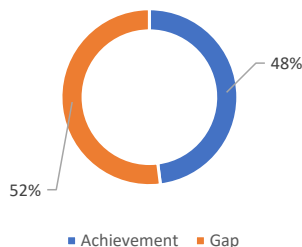
Activity	Achievement	Gap
Number of site management committees established and capacitated	5%	95%
Number of functional complaints and feedback mechanisms established	0%	100%
Number of referrals received and tracked by site management partners	9%	91%
Number of awareness-raising sessions/campaigns on key issues organised	5%	95%

- The **Danish Refugee Council (DRC)** facilitated **participatory FGDs** in **Dolsa Aleraken, Ghabesha, Gadambalia, and Um Golga**, all in **Gedaref State**, enabling community-driven site planning and ownership over site improvements. These FGDs were used to develop actionable priorities and strengthen inclusion in decision-making.

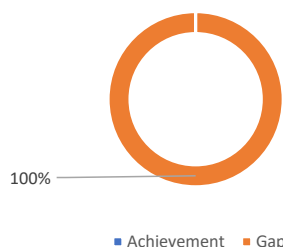
- **Site Management Committees (SMCs)** were established in at least **10 sites** across **Gedaref (Al Galabat and Wasat)**, including **Wad Alhorey, Wd Alsanosi, Al Gdmblya, and Ghabesha**, with additional urban-based SMCs launched by **NRC and Sahari** in **Madeinat Al Gedaref**. Committee members were engaged through structured meetings and co-developed community action plans.
- **BMDO in Blue Nile (Baw)** set up sectoral committees (health, protection, distribution, youth), initiated **weekly consultation forums**, and coordinated camp layout and infrastructure works including **excavation of 42 latrines**, facilitating inter-sectoral synergies with WASH actors.

Objective 3: Improve Site Protection and Accountability

Number of people reached with site maintenance (in-kind support)



Number of people reached with site maintenance (cash for work)



- **Protection-sensitive site planning** was enhanced through adolescent girl-focused FGDs in Blue Nile, conducted by **BMDO**, and through SM-coordinated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) awareness sessions in **Gedaref (Wasat and Al Galabat)**. These sessions addressed flood preparedness and safe shelter practices, reaching multiple localities such as **Dolsa Aleraken, Ghabesha, Kassab, and Wad Daeaf**.
- **Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs)** were functional in over **10 locations** through NRC, BMDO, and other partners. NRC tracked **37 referrals** in June alone, while BMDO's mechanism covered over **36,000 individuals** in Alshahid Afandi and surrounding areas in Blue Nile.
- However, challenges in sustaining feedback loops were noted, including inadequate training, low female participation, and under-resourced complaint systems.

Challenges

- **Access and Bureaucracy:** Movement restrictions and delays in transport authorizations (especially in Darfur and Blue Nile) continued to hinder kit delivery and site monitoring. ARC noted repeated **suspensions in South Darfur** due to lack of timely SARHO approvals.
- **Gaps in Site Maintenance:** Only **one partner (ARC)** reported site maintenance in June (Dabah Nayrah Camp, North Darfur), reaching **3,250 individuals**, far below sectoral needs.
- **Data Fragmentation:** Disparities in site population estimates and lack of real-time tracking mechanisms are affecting coordination, especially in **urban sites** and newly formed gathering areas.
- **Underfunding:** Funding shortfalls across all partners limited scale-up of activities. For instance, ARC indicated a **shortfall for over 15,000 households** still lacking emergency shelter.