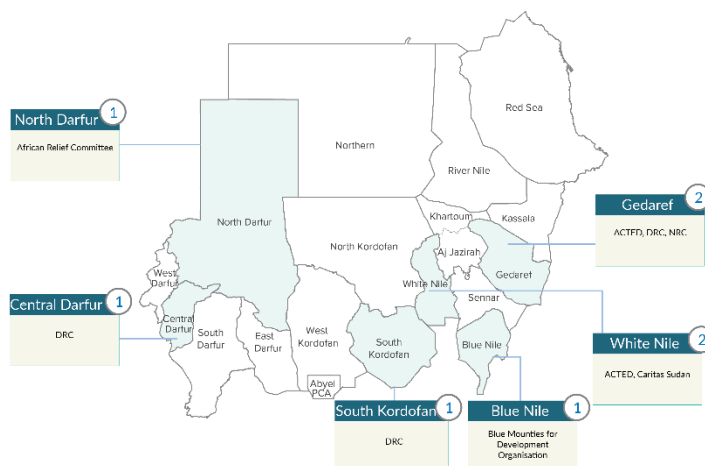


Context Highlights

- 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.



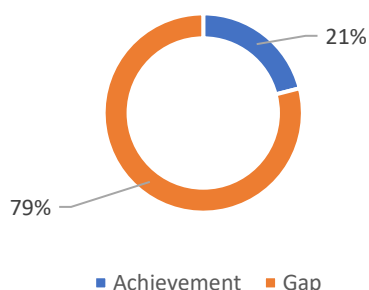
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- [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

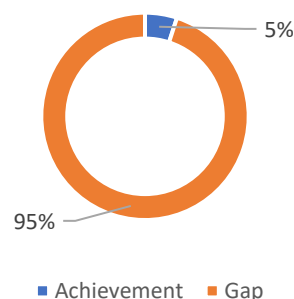
Progress Towards 2025 HNRP Strategic Objectives

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.

Objective 2: Enhance Community Resilience and Engagement

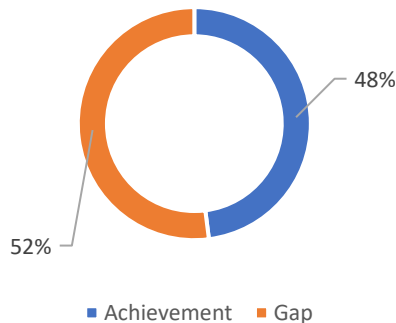
Activity	Achievement	Gap
Number of site management committees established and capacitated	5%	95%
Number of functional complaints and feedback mechanisms established	0%	100%
Number of referrals received and tracked by site management partners	9%	91%
Number of awareness-raising sessions/campaigns on key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

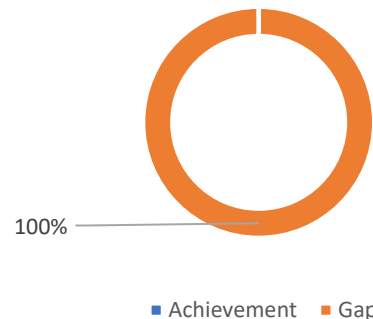
- **Site Management Committees (SMCs)** were established in at least **10 sites** across **Gedaref (Al Galabat and Wasat)**, including **Wad Alhorey, Wd Alsanosi, Al Gdmblya, and Ghabesha**, with additional urban-based SMCs launched by **NRC and Sahari** in **Madeinat Al Gedaref**. Committee members 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.