

Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit

Publication # 6

Humanitarian needs and
gaps in the humanitarian
response in Al Gazira State

Co-authored with Saada Naiel¹

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SCCU publications

The Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU) publications are concise and informative documents that provide an overview of Sudan's complex and evolving humanitarian situation. The SCCU publications also offer practical and evidence-based recommendations for policymakers and humanitarian responders on addressing Sudan's most pressing issues and needs.

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Disclaimer

This report is the result of the work of the Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU). The opinions, findings and recommendations expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Shabaka or its partners.

Summary

Al Gazira State, located in central Sudan, has witnessed a significant influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing escalating violence and insecurity in other regions. According to the latest humanitarian situation report, Al Gazira State hosts more than 300,000 IDPs and 50,000 refugees, mainly from Ethiopia and Eritrea. These populations face multiple challenges, such as lack of access to essential services, food insecurity, protection risks, and exposure to natural hazards.

Several factors, including limited funding, need to be improved. Constraints, bureaucratic impediments, and security incidents hamper the humanitarian response in Al Gazira State. Based on available data and information from various sources, this report provides an overview of humanitarian needs and gaps in Al Gazira State and highlights the main priorities and recommendations for humanitarian action.

Al Gazira (Al Jazira Gazira, el Jazeera) State lies in central Sudan bordering Khartoum, White Nile State, Sennar State, and Al Gadarif State

Administratively the state is divided into 8 localities: 1) Madani Al Kobra; 2) Al Hasahisa; 3) Um Al Gora; 4) South Al Gazira; 5) Al Managill; 6) Al Gorashi; 7) East Al Gazira; and 8) Al Kamleen.

Location: The state's total area is 27,549 km² equal to 2.7 million Hectar.

Al Jazira State has the second highest population density after Khartoum

83% of the population are rural communities dependent on agriculture and animal rearing as their main livelihood

Population: 5 million and a further 2 million with the increased influx of IDPs continuously fleeing to the state

Climate: A Jazira State belongs to an arid climatic zone

¹Dr Saada is an assistant professor at Sudan's National Centre for Research, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research Institute in the Department of Agro-technology. She holds a PhD in plant production sciences focused on organic agriculture. She has worked with many organisations including SECS, HCNRE, EU, DNP project, and the Eastern Nile Watershed Management project. She is the founder of the Sudanese Organization for Organic Agriculture and Environment (2018).

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List of Abbreviations

AAID	Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
WFP	World Food Programme
OCHA	UN Organization for Coordinating Humanitarian Aid
AICCG	Area Integrated Cluster Coordination Groups
DTM	Displacement Tracking Management
IDPs	Internally Displaced Peoples
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOEd.	Ministry of Education
SMOA	State Ministry of Agriculture
IPC	Integrated Phase Projection Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MSF	Doctors without Borders
RI	Relief International

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Introduction

This report provides an overview of the current situation of internal displacement in Al Gazira, Sudan, to which over 200,000 people have fled due to armed conflict, intercommunal violence, and natural disasters. The report analyses the specific challenges and needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities across different sectors, such as protection, health, education, food security, and livelihoods. The report also identifies gaps and opportunities for humanitarian response and durable solutions and makes recommendations for improving the situation of IDPs and host communities.

The humanitarian situation in Al Gazira State is deteriorating due to the prolonged conflict in Khartoum, economic crisis, access constraints, and a lack of reliable data and coordination among stakeholders. The main challenges facing humanitarian services in Al Gazira include the following:

- There are thousands of people displaced by the war who have sought refuge in Al Gazira, putting pressure on already scarce resources and services.
- The banking system is on the verge of collapse, affecting the availability and affordability of essential goods and services and the delivery of humanitarian aid.
- The transport of medical supplies from Khartoum to Al Gazira is frequently blocked by security forces or armed groups, hampering healthcare provision to affected populations.
- The registration system for new IDPs is unclear and inconsistent, resulting in gaps in identifying and assisting the most vulnerable.
- There is no service map or coordination mechanism at the field level to ensure a coherent and effective response to humanitarian needs, that duplication and overlaps are avoided, and that accountability and transparency are enhanced.
- The government has not provided clear guidance or support for registration mechanisms, the opening and management of IDP sites, or urgent plans for the IDP situation.
- The data on IDPs, especially those integrated within host communities, is unreliable and incomplete due to the stigma associated with the term IDP, host families' reluctance to disclose information, and the lack of standardised tools and methods for data collection.
- The agricultural season is at risk of failure due to the below-normal rainfall and the disruption of farming caused by the conflict, which could lead to food insecurity and malnutrition.

These challenges require urgent attention and action from all stakeholders if humanitarian needs and gaps in Al Gazira must be addressed and prevent further deterioration. Thus, to address these challenges, we recommend the following actions:

Unhindered Humanitarian access

- Unhindered humanitarian access to Al Gazira State and other parts of the country.
- Support the restoration and strengthening of the banking system and facilitate cash transfers and vouchers for humanitarian assistance.
- Ensure the adequate and timely delivery of medical supplies to Al Gazira and support health facilities and staff to provide quality care to affected populations.

Coordination at the field level

- Develop a service map and coordination body at the field level to harmonise and monitor humanitarian interventions, share information and best practices, identify gaps and priorities, and ensure accountability and transparency.
- Engage with government authorities to clarify their roles and responsibilities regarding IDPs and seek their support and cooperation in the humanitarian response.

Improved data and registration processes for IDP

- Improve data collection and analysis on IDPs, especially those integrated within host communities, using standardised tools and methods, involving community leaders and representatives, and addressing the stigma and sensitivities around the term IDP.
- Establish a clear and consistent registration system for new IDPs based on needs and preferences and provide them with adequate shelter, food, water, sanitation, health, education, protection, and livelihood support.

Increased support for the agricultural sector

- Support the agricultural sector by providing seeds, tools, fertilisers, irrigation systems, extension services, market access, and early warning systems to mitigate the impact of drought and conflict on food security and nutrition.

Methodology

The methodology of this report is a mixed approach that combines primary and secondary data collection and analysis. Secondary data was sourced from the existing reports, assessments, and databases of humanitarian partners, government agencies, and other relevant stakeholders.

A literature review was conducted to identify the relevant concepts, theories, and frameworks related to the research topic.

Site visits were conducted to three gathering points where IDPs are living in Sudan-- Hantoub, Al Hasahisa, and Awouda. The purpose of these visits was to observe IDP living conditions, needs, and challenges, alongside the interventions and services provided by humanitarian actors.

Questionnaires were distributed to 20 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) working in IDP camps or providing assistance to them. The questionnaires aimed to collect information on NGO and INGO objectives, activities, outcomes, challenges, and coordination and collaboration mechanisms.

Primary data was obtained through interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations with key informants and affected populations in Al Gazira State.

Key informant interviews were conducted with 10 stakeholder representatives, such as government officials, UN agencies, donors, community leaders, and IDP representatives. The goal of these interviews was to elicit their perspectives, opinions, and recommendations on both the research and humanitarian response in Sudan.

Data on internal displacement in Al Gazira State

The situation of IDPs in Al Gazira State is complex and challenging, with significant discrepancies between the official figures of different sources, such as those of Displacement Tracking Management (DTM), the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). According to OCHA, as of July 2023, Al Gazira State was hosting about 882,325 IDPs, representing around 40% of the total displaced in Sudan. However, DTM only reported 77,000 IDPs in Al Gazira State, resulting in a low allocation of funds from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF). OCHA also noted that such contradictory figures negatively affect resource distribution and the data's credibility. Moreover, the number of IDPs living in host communities had not yet been counted, and they faced challenges accessing basic services such as nutrition, health, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and other facilities.

To address the humanitarian needs of IDPs and host communities, 38 national and international agencies were operating in Al Gazira under four main clusters and three working groups (see Table 2). However, only 13 were functioning and providing emergency services. Thus, there is an urgent need for more accurate and reliable data on IDPs and a more coordinated and effective humanitarian response in Al Gazira State.

Table 1: Total population of Al Gazira State, by locality and gender (2020)

#	Locality	Male	Female	Total
1	Al Hasahisa;	393,348	417,350	810,697
2	Al Gorashi	230,165	248,051	478,216
3	Al Kamleen	267,123	267,444	534,567
4	Al Managil	362,710	381,196	743,906
5	Um Al Gora	143,214	153,755	296,969
6	South Al Gazira	359,923	385,948	745,871
7	East Al Gazira	298,006	326,136	624,142
8	Madani Al Kobra	282,703	282,321	565,024
Total State pop.		2,332,419	2,466,974	4,799,392
Source: Bureau of Statistics and Planning (2020)				

Table 2: Estimation of Internal Displaced People (IDPs) in Al Gazira State per locality compared with the local population

#	Locality	Population	IDPs
1	Madani Al Kobra	680,072	247,299
2	Al Hasahisa	985,642	179,208
3	Um Al Gora	365,832	66,515
4	South Al Gazira	908,381	165,160
5	Al Managil	916,306	166,601
6	Al Gorashi	583,004	106,001
7	East Al Gazira	763,761	138,866
8	Al Kamleen	648,458	117,901
Total		5,851,455	1,187,550

Humanitarian needs and gaps by cluster

Clusters are organised and led by OCHA under the Area Integrated Cluster Coordination Groups (AICCG) and co-led by government counterparts in each sector. The clusters are composed of partners from INGOs and national NGOs with private sector representation in some sectors. Table 3 summarises partners in each cluster, which held weekly meetings to discuss plans, updates, and emerging issues. The cluster meetings are hosted by the governmental counterpart ministries, mainly the Ministry of Health, Al Gazira State, General Directorate of Emergencies & Epidemics Control.

Table 3: Working groups under clusters in Al Gazira state, August 2023

Sector	Lead agency	Co-lead and Members
Education	Save the Children	NRC-Plan Sudan
Health	WHO	IRC, UNFPA
WASH	UNICEF	ADD, IRC, UNESCO
FSL	WFP	NRC-ADD
NFIs	UNHCR	
Nutrition	UNICEF	
GBV	UNFPA	
protection	UNHCR	HA-UK
Child protection	UNICEF	SOS, CDF
Mental health (WG)	APCO	SUPPORT

Education

The state of Al Gazira has a large and diverse student population, with over one million students enrolled in various levels of education. Among these students, about 13,000 are IDPs who have come to the state from conflict-affected areas. These IDPs represent 51% of the total number of students in the state, as shown in Figure 2 below.

IDPs face many challenges accessing education, especially during the basic stage exam held in July 2023. The state government provided free accommodation for the IDPs to sit the exam, but school and classroom availability was limited. Out of 3035 schools in the state, 117 were used as shelter gathering points for IDPs, according to the Ministry of Education. However, some IDPs also sought refuge in schools not officially registered by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), such as Awouda School and Al Huda School. The number of families and members in these schools is shown in Table 11.

The new academic year is supposed to start in September, but the situation of IDPs poses a serious challenge for the education sector. The majority of schools used as gathering points are among the largest and best equipped in the state, and more IDPs will likely arrive in the coming months. Therefore, it is only feasible to resume normal schooling activities if alternative solutions for IDPs are found.

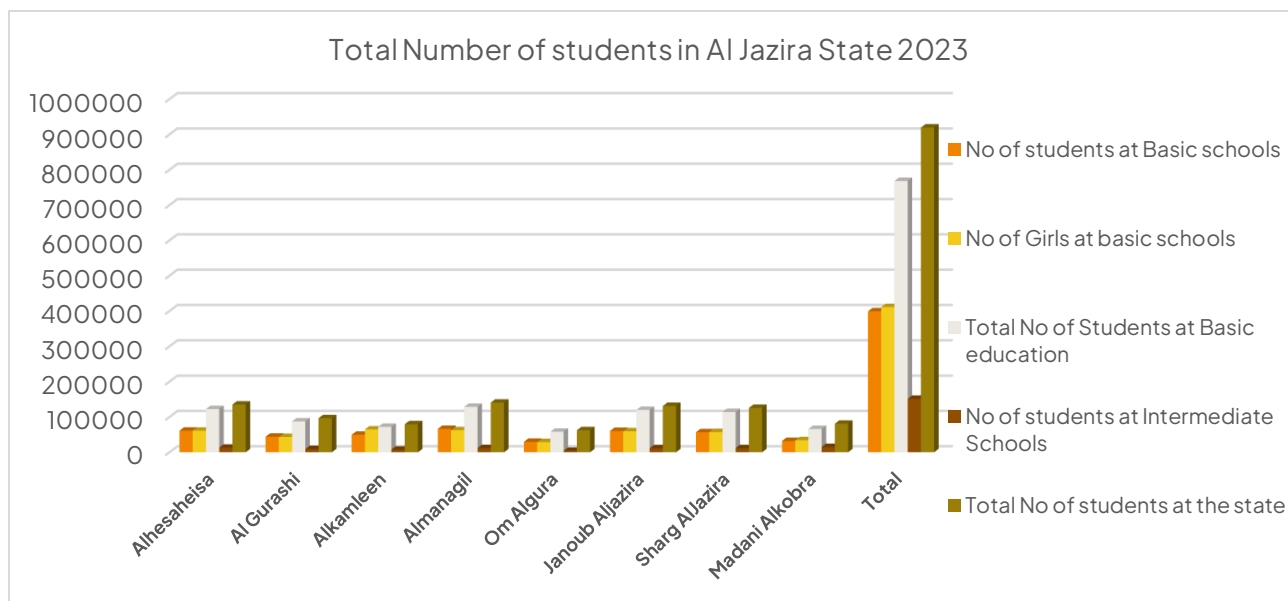


Figure 1- Malaria epidemic threshold. Al Gazira State 2023. Source: MOH

Table 4: Total number of IDP students sitting the basic stage 6 exam in Al Gazira State in July 2023

#	Locality	Examined for grade six
1	Al Hasahisa	2,259
2	Al Gorashi	362
3	Al Kamleen	4,406
4	Al Managil	939
5	Um Al Gora	199
6	South Al Gazira	2,283
7	East Al Gazira	877
8	Madani Al Kobra	1,675
State total		13,000
Source: Ministry of Education (2023)		

Table 5: Total number of IDPs as calculated by the Ministry of Education in 2023

Localities	Al Hasahisa	Al Gorashi	Al Kamleen	Al Managil	Um Al Gora	South Al Gazira	East Al Gezira	Madani Al Kobra	Total
Total IDPs	1196	300	288	288	250	250	2767	27,917	32,968

Source: Ministry of Education statistics (2023)

The over one million students already in the state and the addition of new arrivals has increased the pressure on the state’s fragile resources. In addition to this, most schools will need rehabilitation after being used as residence for over four months already, with no clear end in sight.

The number of teachers in the basic stage is only 21,945, compared to 768,068 students (see Fig. 2 below).

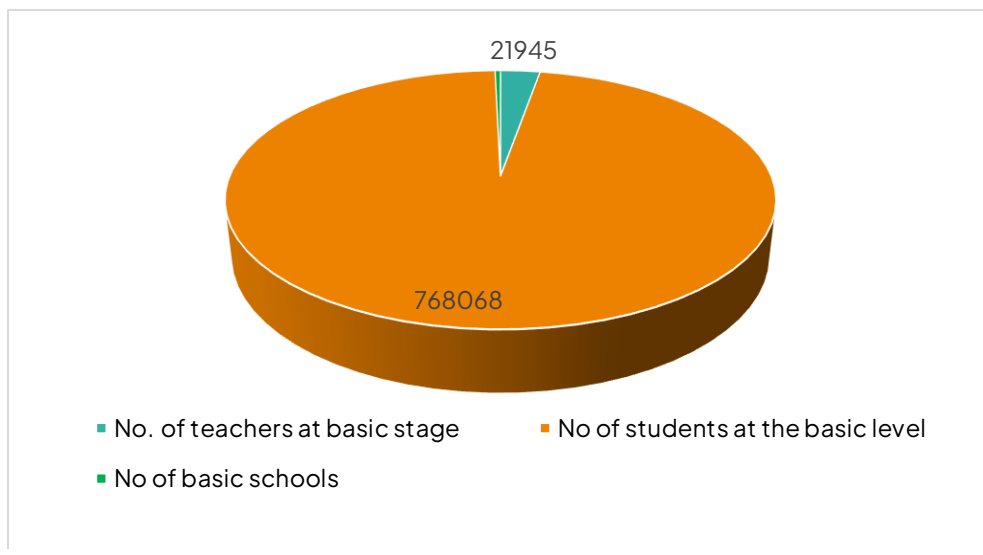


Figure 2 Malaria epidemic threshold, Al Gazira State 2023. Source: MOH

Recommendations for the education sector

To improve the quality and accessibility of education in Wad Madani, we propose the following concrete recommendations for humanitarian stakeholders:

- Repair and upgrade school facilities and sanitation systems to ensure a safe and healthy learning environment for students and staff.
- Recruit and retain qualified teachers, especially for the intermediate stage, and ensure separate buildings from other stages as per the previous decision.
- Provide capacity building and training opportunities for teachers to enhance their skills and competencies and address workers' rights and conditions.
- Increase the education budget by at least 20%, as demanded by the teachers committee in Wad Madani before the crisis, and hire additional workers to fill gaps in staff and services.
- Support students' nutritional and mental well-being and protect them from trauma and violence.
- Consider the socio-economic and cultural factors that may influence families' attitudes towards and preferences for education, especially for girls, a vulnerable group whose rights to education should be guaranteed.

Agriculture, Food Security, and Livelihoods (FSL)

The sector's main findings and challenges in Al Gazira State

- An estimated 83% of the population in Al Gazira State are rural communities dependent on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods and main income source (State Bureau of Statistics, 2023).
- According to the IPC's second projection phase, Al Gazira State is classified in phase 3 and 4, crisis & emergency (see also Box 1).
- Only 92,400 hectares were cultivated with wheat in Al Gazira in the 2022/2023 season. Compared with the previous season, productivity was down 38%.
- Sudan typically imports around 85% of the wheat needed to meet domestic demand. 50% of the imports come from Russia and about 20% from Ukraine, which presents a real challenge in the current context (SMoA, 2023).

Box 1

The IPC report is an important reference and guide for organisations active in humanitarian aid, but should be reviewed and revisited due to its method of preparation. The report focuses only, as usual, on the state's resident population, and therefore did not account for newcomers like IDPs and original residents who returned from Khartoum after living there for years. Thus, we find it normal that Madani Al Kobra locality appears in the phase 2 classification and not an emergency area, although it has the largest number of IDPs at gathering points and in host communities (Table 2). Hence, care must be taken when dealing with the IPC report's information on humanitarian work, and the other factors mentioned in the text of this report--such as the availability

- Sorghum production on irrigated land was 59% below last year and 73% below the 5-year average, while the harvest of the rain-fed sub-sector was estimated at 48%, a fifth below the previous year and the 5-year average respectively (CFSAM, 2023).
- Food availability is not considered a limiting factor in Al Gazira, as the markets are still functioning (except in the north of the state). Different types of food are available including sorghum, wheat, vegetables and fruits, livestock products, and many other essential commodities (FSLD, 2023).
- However, an estimate of 85–92% of HHs report that stocks have been consumed earlier than usual over the last three months (April–July), thus they are entirely reliant on markets.

- The price of a local food basket increased by 20–24% on average, cereals increased by 100–200% compared to last year, and this was exacerbated by a lack of cash flow and the collapse of the banking system, putting more pressure on HHs.
- According to IGAD forecasting (see Map 2), below-average rainfall is expected during the rainy season, meaning a drier season and predictions of low productivity or season failure.
- The summer rainy season is the main time to cultivate nutritional crops (sorghum and millet), and all the above factors have affected the available cultivated area for the current season.
- The fragile security situation limited preparations for the current cropping season by reducing households' access to agricultural sources, mainly: finance and inputs (seeds, fuel, fertilizer, insecticides for national pests, etc.), delays in irrigated water, high production costs, below-average rainfall (with drier than normal conditions), and physical access to fields amidst rising insecurity and heightened tensions, especially in the northern parts of the state bordering Khartoum State.

Nevertheless, the second projection phase IPC report (April–June) classified 5 localities (Al Managil, East Al Gazira, Al Kamleen, Al Hasahisa, and Um Al Gora) in phase 2, with 20% of their populations in crisis, and 3 localities in phase 4 with 10% of their populations in emergency. The IPC report concluded that only 7% of Al Gazira State residents are in an emergency situation, a total of 397,418 people. It is worth mentioning that the WFP has assisted around 13,000 people at gathering points with emergency food for 2 months, and the emergency response is ongoing. In addition to this, FAO, IFAD, and AAAID are now present in the state, but still no direct support is being provided.

Recommendations for the FSL sector

- Due attention must be given to supporting the winter season and filling the gap in anticipation of the predicted failure of the current agricultural season.
- Continue food assistance to IDPs at gathering points and further account for host communities.
- Provide agricultural inputs to support small-scale farmers and women-led farms.
- Rehabilitate the irrigation system on irrigated schemes (Al Gezira and Al Rahad).

- Establish an agricultural alliance that includes both national and local initiatives and INGOs, in an effort to network and work jointly to provide necessary emergency interventions.
- Extend the emergency period and ensure humanitarian services are functioning.
- Support the infrastructure of government agricultural institutions, as such are a main pillar of resilience in terms of institutional support and capacity building for agricultural cadres.
- Provide funding and training for food storage and processing.
- Support farmers with multipurpose cash assistance.

Health

Al Gazira State is facing a humanitarian crisis as thousands of IDPs and refugees arrive every day from conflict-affected areas, including many from vulnerable groups, such as refugees from neighbouring countries (480), IDPs from Blue Nile and Khartoum (13,461),

and people fleeing border states. These groups are at risk of contracting and spreading infectious and endemic diseases, such as dengue fever, acute flaccid paralysis, and measles, as reported by SC in June. The situation requires urgent attention and intervention from the authorities and humanitarian actors.

The health situation in Al Gazira is dire as, according to the Ministry of Health (MOH, June), many health facilities face shortages in essential drugs and supplies. Of the state's 848 health facilities, 10 are hospitals and the rest are health centres, units, or dialysis centres charging fees for services. This makes it difficult for IDPs to access and afford quality health care. Some humanitarian organisations--such as WHO, MSF, SCI, and PUI--have been providing free services via mobile clinics and primary health care centres in some areas, but many areas remain underserved (Table 6 & Fig. 3).

The influx of IDPs has also increased the demand for health services in existing facilities already struggling with limited supplies, equipment, space, and funds. Patient waiting times have increased, and the quality of care has decreased. Moreover, there is no functional referral system or ambulance service to transport patients from gathering points to health facilities, despite instructions from the state's ministry of health.

The lack of health services has also exposed IDPs to various health risks, especially pregnant women in need of reproductive health care and timely referrals. Additionally, there have been 47 suspected measles cases among IDPs; none could be confirmed due to lack of laboratory capacity in the state and beyond.

According to the weekly July 2023 reports of various health organisations, numerous health issues exist among the displaced population assembled at gathering points. The Ministry of Health reported 16,742 cases of malaria, 126 cases of acute respiratory infections, 33 cases of acute malnutrition, 14 cases of acute flaccid paralysis, and 8 cases of dengue fever. Save the Children, MSF-Holland, MSF-Belgium, and BFD also registered 9 cases of scabies (See Fig. 4). Overcrowding at gathering points also posed other risks, such as exposure to scorpions and snake bites, as many sleep outdoors due to the lack of shelter space.

The potential outbreak of water-borne diseases is another major concern, as gathering centres lack adequate WASH services and the rainy season has started. However, no cholera cases had been recorded so far at that point, only standard diarrhoea cases.

Table 6: Number of functioning health facilities in the state supported by organisations in July 2023

#	Locality	Facility	Organisation*
1	Madani	9 health centres 4 mobile clinics	IRC-BFD, Relief International MSF-Belgium, SC, IMC, MSF-Holland
2	Al Hasahisa	1 health centre 2 mobile clinics	BFD PUI, MSF-Holland
3	Al Kamleen	1 health centre 1 hospital	IRC MSF-Spain
4	East Al Gazira	2 health centres	IRC, BFD
5	Al Managil	-	-
6	Um Al Gora	-	-
7	South Al Gazira	-	-
8	Al Gorashi	-	-
*Total number of organisations providing facilities in Al Gazira State: 13 HCs, 6 MCs, 1 hospital			
Source: Ministry of Health, weekly reports-W4- July 2023			

Table 7: Total number of IDPs who received health services from 25 June–28 July 2023

NO	Health facility/ Mobile clinic	7–11 July	16–20 July	23–27 July	22–28 July
1	IRC	2714 (5HF)	1363 (3HF)	1649 (3HF)	1658 (4HF)
2	Save the children (Hantoub) Mobile clinic	1576	883	747	688
3	IMC (Sukatra) Mobile clinic	69	343	184	-
4	BFD	67	413	-	935
5	PUI	202	393	404	168
6	MSF-Holland	-	189	503	537
Total		4628	3584	3487	3986

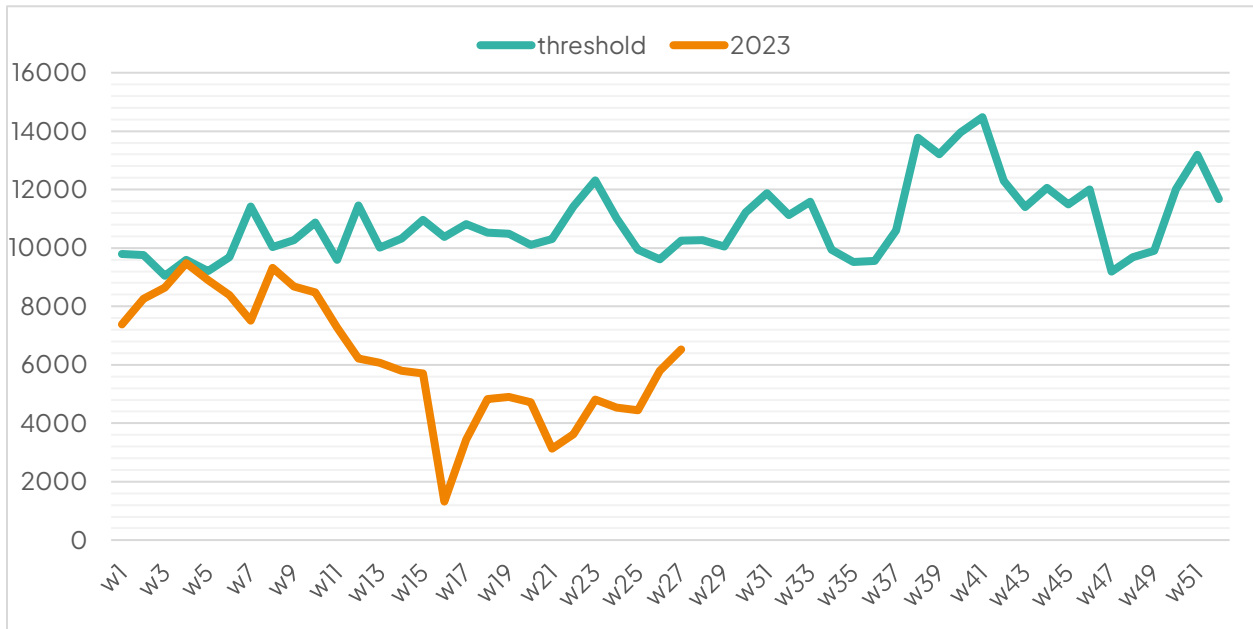


Figure 3 Malaria epidemic threshold, Al Gazira State 2023. Source: MOH

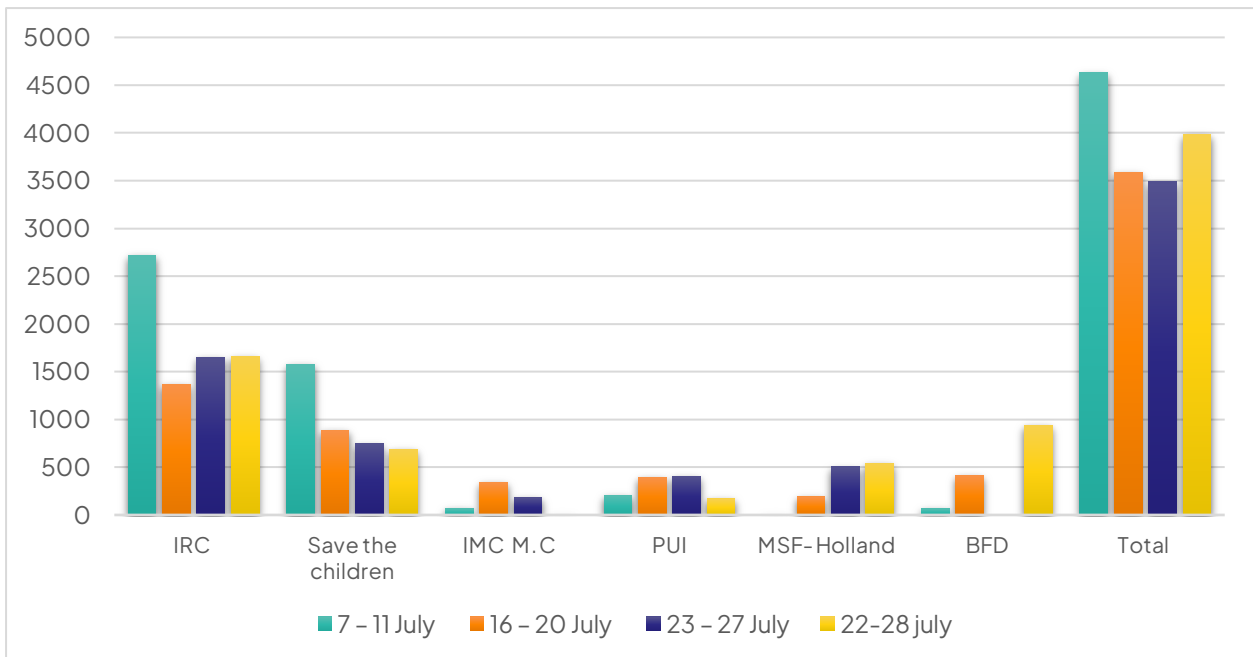


Figure 4 Frequency of IDPs at gathering points visiting health facilities between 25 June and 28 July

Recommendations for filling gaps in the health sector

The health sector in conflict-affected areas faces many challenges and requires urgent intervention to prevent further deterioration and save lives. Some concrete recommendations include:

- Equipping laboratories with devices, kits, and equipment for early detection of infectious and dangerous diseases;
- Providing dialysis machines, tools, and serums to restore the 15 currently out-of-service centres;
- Collecting and completing data on IDPs and host communities, and conducting health surveys at all gathering points, to assess nutritional, psychological, immunological, therapeutic, and other needs;
- Ensuring the provision and continuous supply of medicine for chronic and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and cancer;
- Implementing health education and immunisation campaigns at gathering points;
- Supporting WASH activities at gathering points and training community cadres from within centres to identify, detect, and report infectious diseases for monitoring;
- Preparing for health emergencies related to the autumn season and related diseases, and supporting NFIs (shelters, nets, beds, sterilisation kits, etc.);
- Establishing and supporting the Emergency Operation Centre as an important coordination body with the necessary logistics and equipment;
- Rehabilitating isolation rooms and centres in all localities and enhancing digital access to support telemedicine;
- Establishing mobile clinics or field centres in South Al-Jazirah and Al Managil localities.

Energy

Main findings and challenges in the sector

- Access to water has been affected by the failure of the national electricity network in areas dependent on pumps; food storage has also been affected.
- Food preparation has been affected by a shortage of cooking gas, most rural people are relying on wood or charcoal as cooking fuel.
- Water quality has been affected by the shortage of spare parts, fuel, and chlorine.
- The increased number of vehicles in Madani city and countryside, due to IDPs and returnees fleeing with their cars, has increased fuel consumption and represents a real challenge.

The energy sector, electricity in particular, is greatly affected by the war. Al Gazira State faced a large deficit in electricity after the destruction of the central station in Khartoum. Consequently, water supply—in terms of quantity and quality—was significantly affected by the large increase in population, estimated at around 2 million IDPs. The deficit in the Medani Al Kobra locality is estimated at approximately 240 water points. The main challenge for the electricity sector is providing the energy needed to supply water inside the city during the rainy season, where a complete shutdown of pumps occurs due to silt and water turbidity, increasing the risk of thirst, in addition to the emerging challenge of providing enough clean, durable water at gathering points for IDPs.

With funding from the Ministry of Finance, the local authority has installed 53 solar power stations and is directed to dig 21 new wells powered by solar energy, also funded and implemented by international organisations such as UNDP-ADRA and Suqia Organization. ADRA implemented three wells to cover the biggest IDP gathering points and neighbouring host communities. The programme includes training for partners: student support funds, IDPs, hosting communities, water corporations, and WASH sector partners.

Table 8: ADRA water wells supported by solar energy near IDP GPs in the Madani Al Kobra locality

#	GP	# IDPs
1	Hantoub	5,200
2	Al Zahraa	1,892
3	Sukatra North	1,304
4	Sukatra South	1,060
Total number of beneficiaries		9,456
Note: The total number of benefitting host communities and the IDPs they host has not yet been counted.		

Table 9: List of actors working in the area

#	Name of IP	Locality	Location	Type of services
1	MSF Belgium	Madani Al Kobra	IDPs Camp	Health
2	MSF Spain	Al Kamleen	Al Kamleen	Donation
3	WFP	Madani Al Kobra	IDPs Camps	Nutrition
4	IRC	Madani Al Kobra/ Al Kamleen	PHC	Donation/Health
5	PUI	Al Hasahisa/ East Al Gazira	Facilities	Donation/Health
6	ICRC		PHC	
7	KPHF	Madani Al Kobra	Facilities	Donation
8	NRC	Madani Al Kobra	IDPs Camps	Nutrition
9	Qatar Charity	Madani Al Kobra		Nutrition
10	Save the Children	Al Kamleen/ Medani	IDPs Camp	Donation/Health
11	WHO	All State	IDPs Camp	
12	UNICEF	All State	IDPs Camp	Donation/Nutrition/WASH/Training
13	Bena	Madani Al Kobra	PHC	Nutrition
14	Relief International	Madani// Al Kamleen	Facilities	Health/Nutrition/WASH
15	ADRA	Madani Al Kobra	All State	WASH
16	IMC	Madani Al Kobra	All State	Health/WASH
17	Islamic Relief	Madani Al Kobra, Al Kamleen / Madani	PHC Facilities	Vectors control/ Donation
18	Mid Global	All State	PHC Facilities	Nutrition
19	WADI	Madani Al Kobra	PHC Facilities	Health/Nutrition
20	World Relief	-	PHC Facilities	Health/WASH
21	ADRA	-	PHC Facilities	Nutrition
22	ZOA	Madani Al Kobra	PHC Facilities	Health/WASH
23	Red Crescent	East Al Gazira	PHC Facilities	Nutrition
24	OCHA	All State	-	
25	UNDP	All State		
26	ADD	All State	Prevention	NFIs
27	IOM	All State	IDPs Camp	
28	UNFPA	All State		Health/GBV
29	CARE		IDPs Camp	Health/Nutrition

The role of NGOs and local initiatives

Over 30 registered NGOs now exist in Wad Madani, but few are active during this emergency period. At the state level, NGOs are challenged by a variety of issues:

- All NGOs are obligated to adjust their legal status and register with HAC, even at the federal level. These bureaucratic processes are time and financially consuming. Most NGOs have been unable to provide aid because they are not allowed before this process is complete. Moreover, they cannot get access to information without authorisation.
- Lack of funding.
- Lack of a coordinating body to facilitate NGO and local initiative funding and interventions.
- Limited NGO representation in sectors and working groups.
- Nearly all NGOs in the state lack offices and places for their staff to stay due to high prices and limited space. They can, however, intervene directly from the stations at gathering points.
- A specific need to build the capacities of available organisations and provide training for motivated staff (In some cases, they pay from their own pockets to provide services for IDPs).

Case study: Kolana Geyam (WAV) organisation

Established in 2017, Kolana Geyam (We Are All Valuable) is a youth initiative supporting children with cancer originally under the name 'We have a hope'. Since then, the organisation has supported many charitable, humanitarian, and crisis activities (see Box 2 below). With regards to IDPs, WAV has achieved the following since April 2023:

- Establishing the first initiative to support IDPs at the beginning of the influx to Madani city. As a youth group and resistance committee, they provided shelter and food to newcomers using their own resources. When the number of IDPs increased further, WAV joined efforts with government institutions like HAC and Students Support Fund, which is responsible for all hosting and assisting at the state level.
- Feeding over 8,000 displaced people daily in shelter camps in Al Gazira, White Nile, and Port Sudan states in June 2023.

- Taking care of students needing to be examined in the primary stage inside the camps by providing school classes, breakfast, and psychological support for over 2800 students at Hantoub GP in June 2023.
- Before the war, the organisation used to provide breakfast to over 5000 students daily and provide school uniforms.
- Local initiatives active before the crisis--such as Hospital Street, Sadagat, and Awadia for fish charity--have now become part of Kolana Geyam. They work together as one body to provide for necessary humanitarian needs at Hantoub gathering point, including supervision, feeding, and logistic services.

An insight on WAV organisation:

During COVID-19:

- In May 2020, participated in bringing over 20,000 people stuck outside Sudan into the country.
- In March–May 2020, provided sterilisations for all primary schools in Khartoum State (1700 schools, over 200,000 beneficiaries).
- In October 2020, provided meals for medical staff working in isolation centres.
- In May 2020, provided meals for street children who rely on restaurant waste for food, 7000 children/day.

During the autumn and flood period:

- In August 2020, sent convoys with relief and food materials to Blue Nile and Northern states.
- In August 2020, sent relief for those affected by the collapse of Bout dam and worked to settle over 120,000 people and their livestock.

During wars and tribal conflicts:

- In July 2022, sent relief in the form of psychological support, food convoys, and caring for 500 nursing mothers (to increase awareness of breastfeeding and provide special nutrition) for those affected by the tribal clash in Blue Nile State. The organisation already had two years of experience in the field of caring for nursing mothers.

Conclusion and recommendations

This report outlines that Al Gazira State is facing a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis, with high levels of displacement, vulnerability, and unmet needs. The report also identifies the main challenges and gaps in the humanitarian response, including insufficient funding, access constraints, and security risks.

Based on these findings, the following actions are recommended for policymakers and humanitarian stakeholders:

- Increase the allocation of financial and human resources to Al Gazira State, in line with the severity and scale of the humanitarian situation.
- Enhance coordination and collaboration among humanitarian actors, government authorities, and local communities to ensure a more effective and efficient delivery of assistance and protection.
- Advocate for the removal of bureaucratic and administrative barriers that hinder humanitarian workers' access and the movement of supplies to Al Gazira State.
- Increase the monitoring and reporting of security incidents affecting IDPs, refugees, and humanitarian personnel, and ensure accountability and justice for perpetrators.
- Support IDPs and refugees' resilience and self-reliance by providing livelihood opportunities, education, health care, and other basic services.
- Promote durable solutions for IDPs and refugees, such as voluntary return, local integration, or resettlement, in accordance with their preference and rights.

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Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit

About the SCCU

The Sudan Crisis Coordination Unit (SCCU) aims to facilitate the coordination of resources and efforts among various groups and networks, including diaspora organisations, humanitarian aid agencies, local civil society organisations, and government agencies.

For further details, please visit: <https://sudancu.org>