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Report

Rapid Needs Assessment

Emergency Shelter and Settlements in Central Darfur

January 2025



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1. Summary

This Rapid Needs Assessment evaluates the emergency shelter and settlement conditions of crisis-affected populations in Central Darfur, targeting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Hasahisa IDP camp and Zalingei University gathering point. With over 10.9 million IDPs across Sudan and approximately 497,472 in Central Darfur, the assessment reveals acute vulnerabilities in shelter and related needs, emphasizing disparities in shelter conditions, ownership, and access to resources.

Key findings include:

1. **Settlement Conditions:** The majority reside in camps (62%), while others depend on informal settlements or sleep in the open. Shelter inadequacies, including a lack of privacy and environmental protection, were reported.
2. **Shelter Ownership:** Significant disparities exist, with as low as 5-20% of households having stable shelter in some areas.
3. **Emergency Shelter Reliance:** Most respondents (94%) rely on temporary solutions, such as tents, highlighting a heavy dependence on emergency aid.
4. **Vulnerable Populations:** Significant challenges were identified among child-headed households, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and households with pregnant or lactating mothers.
5. **Immediate Needs:** Essential non-food items (NFIs), particularly water, soap, clothing, food, and women's supplies, were consistently identified as top priorities.



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1. Introduction

This report presents the findings of a Rapid Needs Assessment conducted in Central Darfur under the project titled "Improving Access to Life-Saving Emergency Shelter for Crisis-Affected Populations in Central Darfur." The assessment targeted vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Hasahisa IDPs camp and the Zalingei University gathering point. The overarching objective was to identify immediate shelter needs and inform evidence-based interventions that alleviate human suffering, enhance dignity, and promote resilience.

The data collection process employed diverse methodologies, including Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and observations, ensuring inclusivity and reliability of findings. These approaches provided comprehensive insights into settlement conditions, resource accessibility, and the broader challenges faced by displaced and host communities.

2. Background

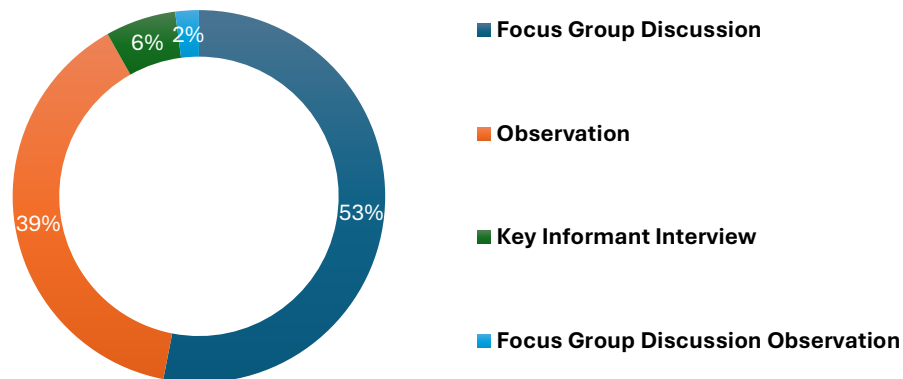
Sudan faces a significant displacement crisis, with over 10.9 million IDPs reported as of October 2024. Central Darfur hosts approximately 497,472 IDPs, many of whom reside in informal settlements, public buildings, or open spaces due to limited shelter options. Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and persons with disabilities, are disproportionately affected, experiencing heightened risks to their safety, health, and well-being. This project seeks to address these challenges by delivering 1,500 Emergency Shelter (ES) kits to IDPs and enhancing access to primary healthcare services. The intervention aligns with humanitarian principles, ensuring accountability to affected populations and the adoption of conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches.



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3. Methodology

The assessment was conducted on January 23, 2025, using kobo toolbox tool to gather data across multiple locations. Data was collected from 50 sources, categorized as follows:



To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the conditions and needs of the affected populations, the assessment employed a diverse mix of data collection methodologies. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) accounted for 53% of the total sources, serving as a platform to capture collective insights and perspectives from affected communities. Observations constituted 39% of the data sources, allowing for the direct assessment of living conditions, settlement arrangements, and immediate needs. Additionally, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) contributed 6%, providing targeted and in-depth information from individuals with specific knowledge of the crisis.

A mixed-methods approach, combining FGDs and Observations, represented 2% of the data sources, further enriching the findings by triangulating qualitative and observational insights. This combination of methodologies ensured inclusivity and reliability, facilitating a nuanced analysis of the humanitarian situation. By integrating multiple perspectives and

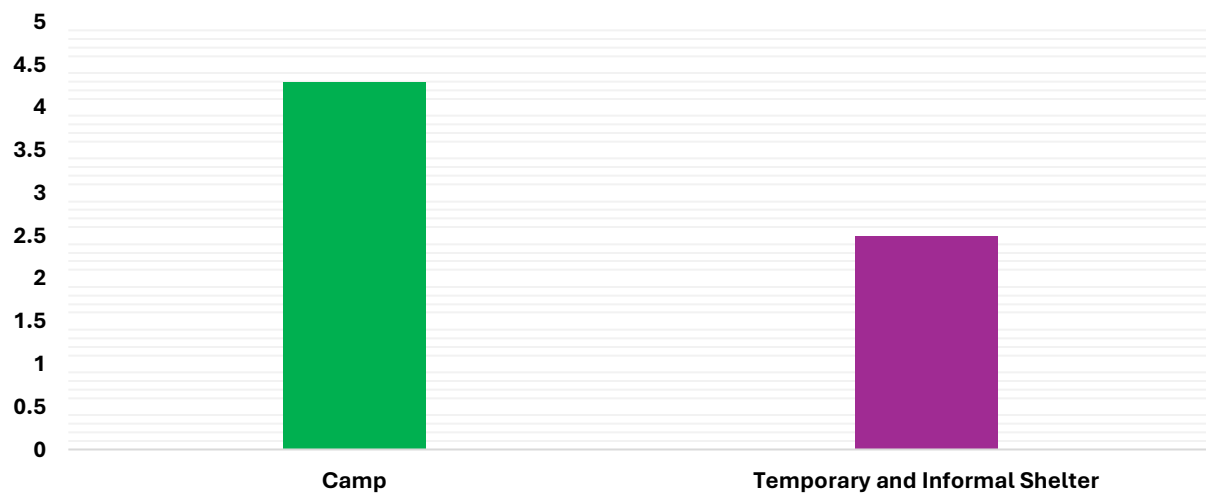


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approaches, the assessment produced a holistic and evidence-based understanding to inform effective response planning.

1. Key Findings

1.1 Settlement Situation



Respondents of the survey mentioned that most of the affected population resides in camps (62% of the respondents), while others (38%) mentioned that the affected population live in temporary, informal settlements, improvised shelters or open areas. However, shelter conditions were reported as inadequate, with significant gaps in privacy, safety, and protection from environmental hazards.

1.2 Population Type of the Affected Community

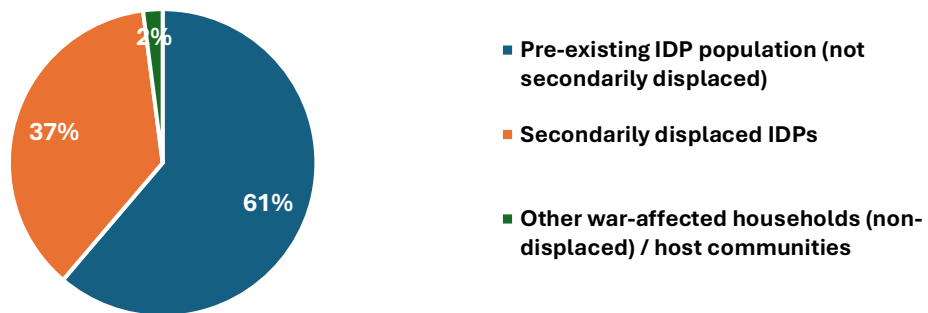
As the graph above indicates, the assessment revealed that the affected population is composed of diverse groups reflecting the complex dynamics of displacement in the region. Approximately 37% of the population consists of secondarily displaced internally displaced people (IDPs), highlighting the ongoing impact of the conflict, which has forced many to flee their homes multiple times. Additionally, 61% of the population comprises pre-existing IDPs



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who were already displaced prior to recent escalations and continue to face protracted challenges in their current settlements.

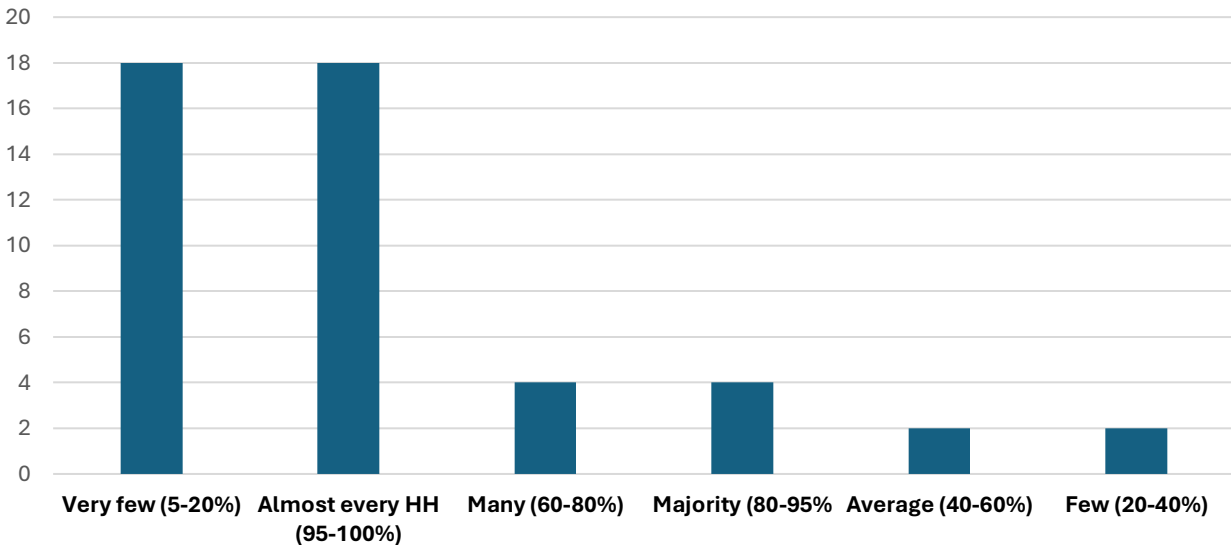
A smaller but significant proportion, 2%, consists of other war-affected households, including non-displaced individuals and host communities. This group underscores the broader reach of the conflict, impacting not only displaced individuals but also those providing refuge and support. Understanding the composition of these populations is essential for tailoring humanitarian interventions to address their unique vulnerabilities and promote inclusive recovery efforts.





1.3 Occupancy Ownership

Formal and Informal of the Occupancy Ownership



The data highlights diverse patterns in occupancy and ownership situations within the affected communities, reflecting varying degrees of stability and access to shelter. Notably, for 37.5% of the respondents, the ownership situation falls within the extremes: 18 cases reported that only a very few households (5-20%) have access to secure occupancy, while another 18 cases showed that almost every household (95-100%) in certain areas has a stable occupancy. This stark contrast underscores significant disparities in living conditions across different locations.

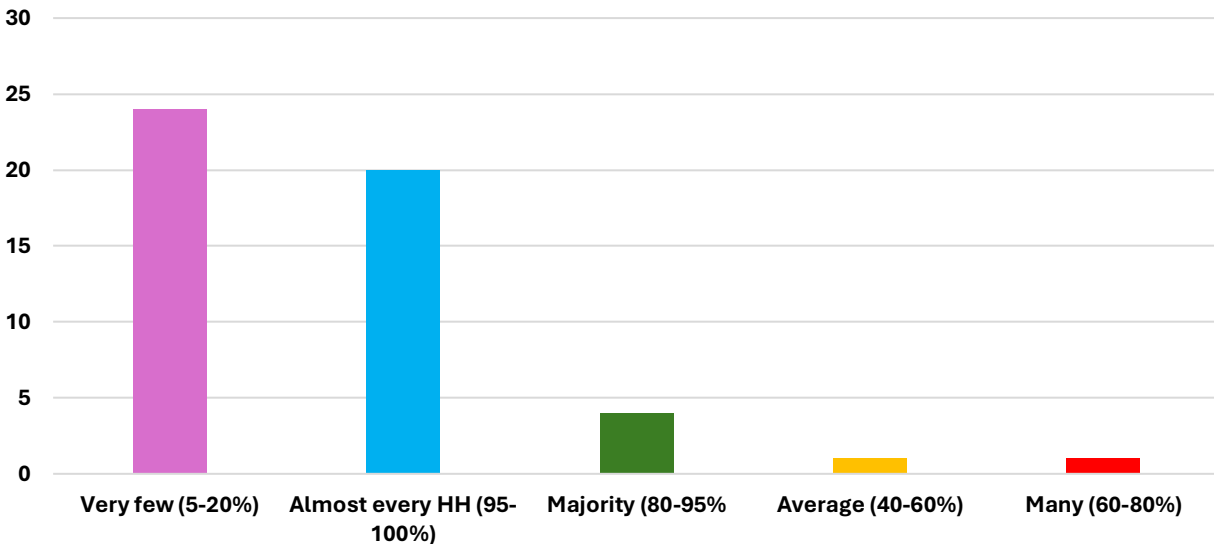
Smaller proportions of respondents reflected intermediate ownership scenarios. Four cases (8.3%) reported that many households (60-80%) have stable occupancy, while another four cases (8.3%) indicated that the majority (80-95%) of households are secure in their shelter arrangements. The remaining few cases demonstrated average (40-60%) or low (20-40%) occupancy rates. These findings emphasize the need for targeted interventions to address gaps in shelter security, particularly in areas where very few households have access to



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stable occupancy. The data also highlights the importance of understanding localized needs to ensure equitable and effective response efforts.

1.4 Formal and Informal Rental Arrangements



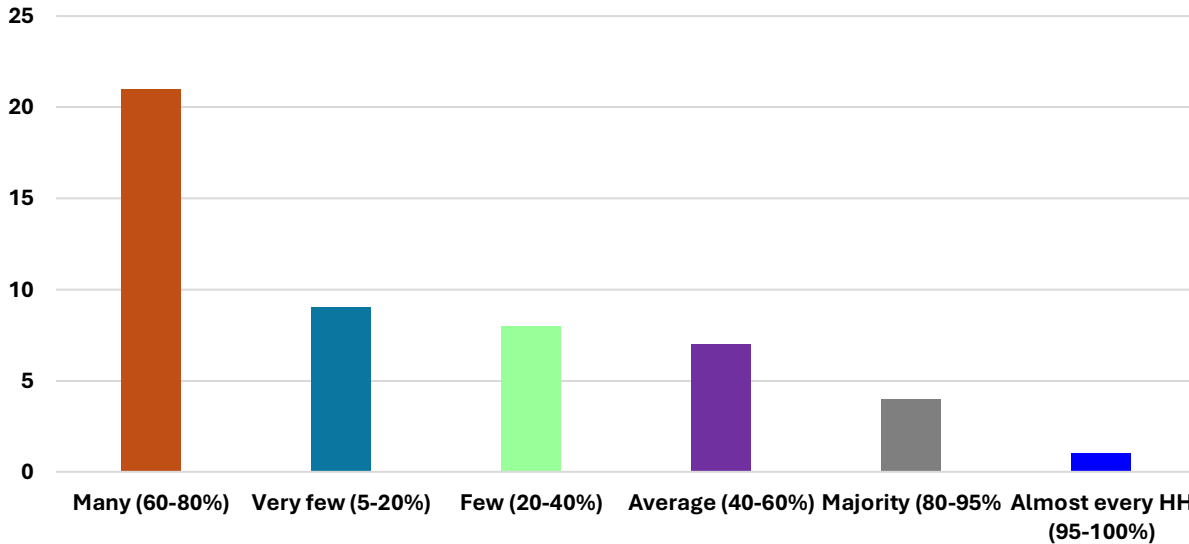
The data on formal and informal rental arrangements reveals significant disparities in shelter access across the affected communities. A substantial proportion, 48% of respondents (24 cases), indicated that very few households (5-20%) are engaged in formal or informal rental arrangements. Conversely, in 40% of cases (20 responses), almost every household (95-100%) was reported to rely on such rental arrangements, demonstrating the critical role of rental systems in securing shelter for displaced populations in certain areas. The remaining cases showed less prevalence of rental arrangements. Four cases (8%) reported that the majority (80-95%) of households participate in formal or informal rental agreements, while minimal responses indicated average (40-60%) or many (60-80%) households with access to rental options. These findings highlight the uneven reliance on rental systems within communities and underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve rental accessibility for vulnerable households, particularly in areas with minimal participation.



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Addressing these disparities is essential for fostering equitable shelter solutions and enhancing the resilience of affected populations.

1.5 Hosting by Family or Friend



The data on households hosted by family or friends demonstrates the critical role of social networks in providing shelter for those affected by the current crisis. Among the surveyed population, 42% reported that "many" (60-80%) households are hosted by family or friends, highlighting a significant reliance on extended familial support. However, 18% indicated "very few" (5-20%) households benefit from such arrangements, showcasing the challenges faced by communities with limited hosting capacities. Meanwhile, smaller proportions reported hosting levels categorized as "few" (20-40%) at 16%, and "average" (40-60%) at 14%, reflecting a mix of capacities within different households and regions.

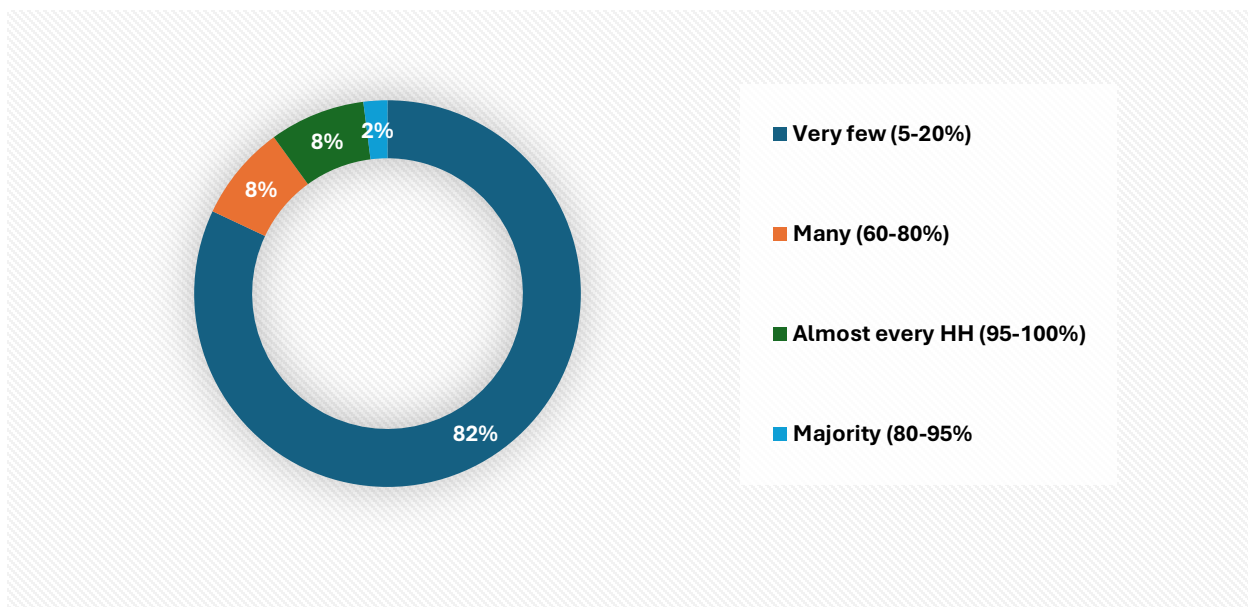
At the higher end of the hosting spectrum, 8% reported that the "majority" (80-95%) of households are hosted by family or friends, while only 2% noted that "almost every household" (95-100%) depends on such arrangements. These figures suggest that while some communities have a strong capacity to absorb displaced individuals, others are



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unable to provide sufficient shelter. This underscores the need for targeted interventions to support hosting families, enhance their resilience, and provide alternative shelter solutions for those unable to rely on social networks.

1.6 Hosted by Government or Institutions



The data indicates that government and institutional hosting play a limited role in accommodating displaced households during the crisis. A significant majority (82%) of respondents reported that "very few" (5-20%) households are hosted by government or institutional facilities, emphasizing the strain on public resources and the limited availability of institutional shelters. This finding underscores the urgent need to enhance the capacity and infrastructure of government-led or institutional housing initiatives to better support displaced populations.

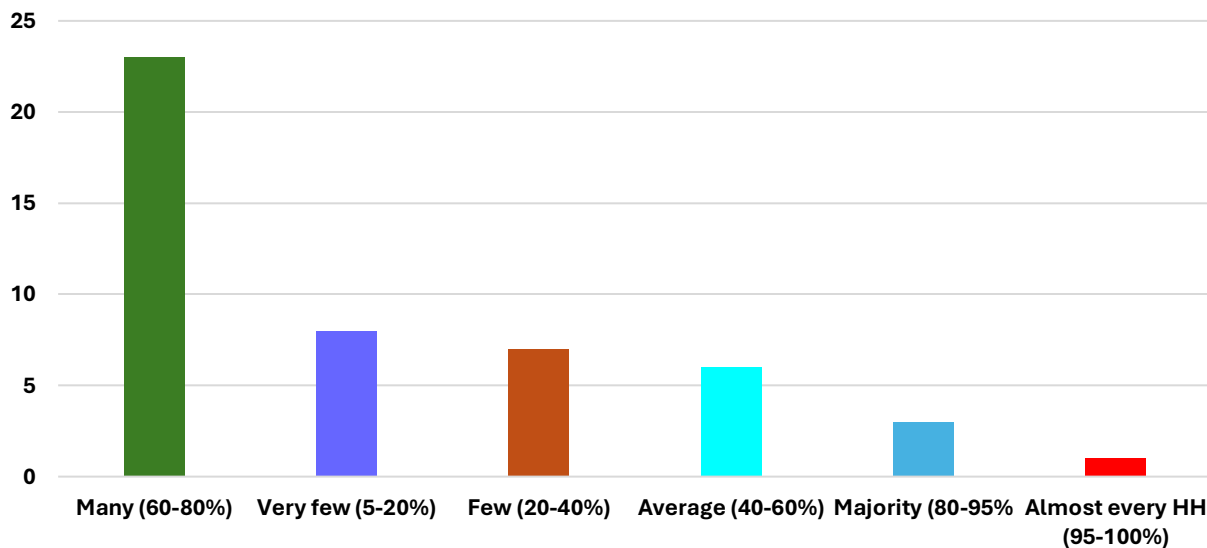
Conversely, only 8% of the data indicated that "many" (60-80%) households rely on government or institutional hosting, with another 8% noting that "almost every household" (95-100%) in some areas benefits from such arrangements. A negligible 2% reported hosting



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levels at the "majority" (80-95%) level. These numbers reflect isolated pockets of robust institutional support but highlight the broader gap in government or institutional intervention. Strengthening partnerships with humanitarian organizations and investing in emergency shelters would help bridge these gaps and ensure more equitable support for displaced households.

1.7 None/ squatting or sleeping in the open



The data reveals that a significant proportion of the affected population resorts to squatting or sleeping in the open, reflecting a dire lack of shelter options. Among respondents, 48% indicated that "many" (60-80%) households are in this situation, highlighting the acute vulnerability of displaced individuals. This underscores the urgent need for shelter interventions to prevent further exposure to harsh conditions, health risks, and protection concerns.

While 17% of respondents reported that "very few" (5-20%) households are squatting or sleeping in the open, and 15% noted "few" (20-40%), this highlights some localized variation in the severity of the shelter crisis. However, the data also shows that 13% reported "average"



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(40-60%) levels of exposure, and a smaller proportion noted "majority" (80-95%) or "almost every household" (95-100%) facing these conditions. These findings emphasize the urgent need for comprehensive and targeted interventions to ensure that all displaced individuals, particularly those sleeping in the open, are provided with adequate shelter and protection.

1.8 Other Arrangements by the respondents

The responses under the "Other" category indicate varied and often challenging living conditions for displaced individuals. A recurring theme is the lack of adequate rooms, which forces some family members—primarily men, youths, and fathers—to sleep outside or in makeshift shelters. This underscores a significant gendered burden in the distribution of sleeping spaces. Women and children are often prioritized for indoor sleeping spaces, while men and older boys face the brunt of inadequate shelter.

Several responses highlight the severity of the crisis, with families mentioning destroyed rooms, reliance on small shelters, or sharing a single room between two families. Others point to the total lack of resources to build proper structures, resulting in unsafe and unstable living arrangements. These findings indicate the need for urgent interventions to improve shelter conditions and address these disparities, with special focus on ensuring safety and dignity for all household members. However, in summary, the answers can be concluded as:

1.8.1 Families with multiple members sleeping outside

- Six family members sleep outside (3 respondents, 7.5%)
- The head of the household or specific family members sleep outside in multiple responses (7 respondents, 17.5%)

1.8.2 Responses mentioning rooms/space issues

- Lack of room space or enough rooms for family members (13 respondents, 32.5%)



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- Mention of specific groups like youths, men, or mothers sleeping outside due to space limitations (9 respondents, 22.5%)

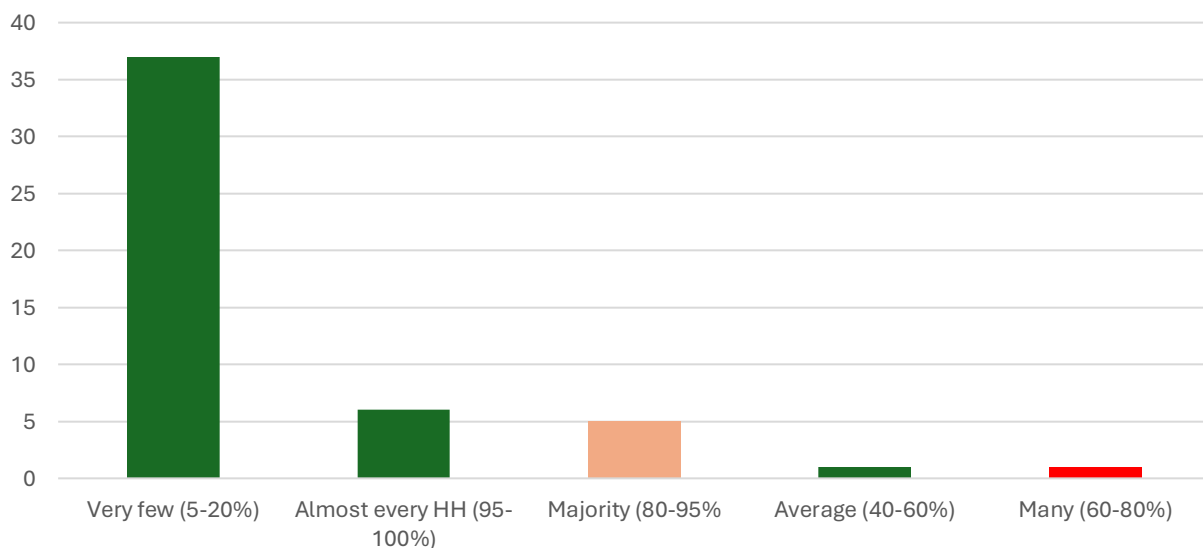
1.8.3 Responses related to sleeping arrangements inside

- All or most family members sleep inside (8 respondents, 20%)
- Specific arrangements like the head of the household or specific children sleeping inside (4 respondents, 10%)

1.8.4 Other notable responses

Some respondents mentioned destroyed rooms, makeshift shelters, or the use of a small shelter (4 respondents, 10%).

1.8.5 Permanent/ finished house or apartment



The data above shows that most respondents (74%) report having very few (5-20%) permanent or finished houses or apartments, indicating limited access to stable housing. This suggests that a significant portion of the population may be living in inadequate or incomplete housing conditions. Only a small fraction, 12%, report almost every household

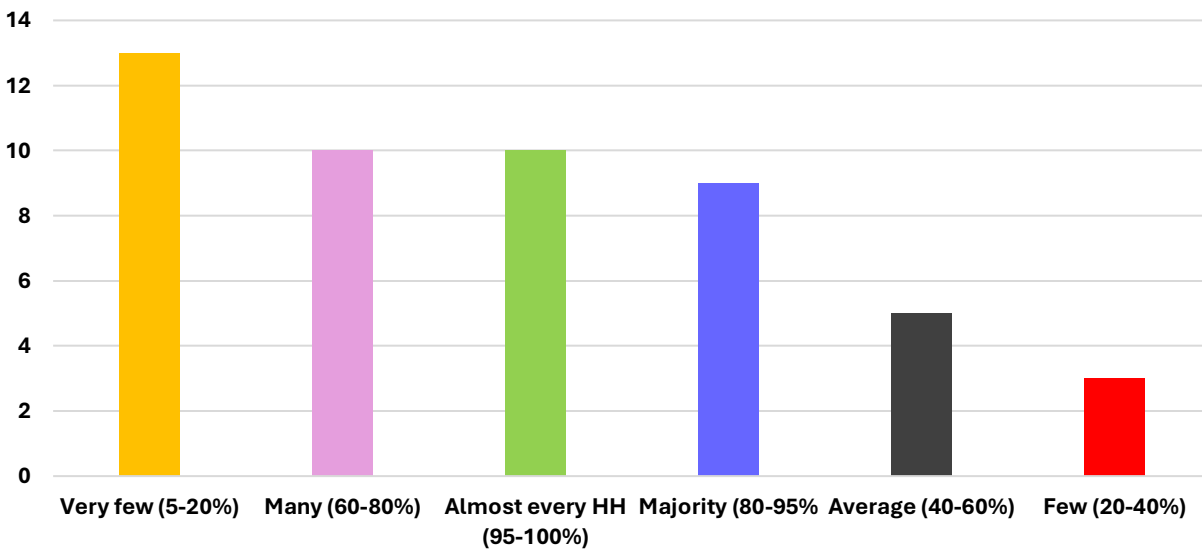


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(95-100%) having permanent housing, with another 10% indicating that the majority (80-95%) of their households have permanent homes.

Additionally, a minimal number of respondents report more balanced or higher percentages of permanent housing. Only 2% mention having an average (40-60%) or many (60-80%) permanent houses, while another 2% mention having one such house. Overall, these findings reveal that permanent or finished housing remains a challenge for most respondents, with a heavy reliance on temporary or incomplete living arrangements.

1.8.6 Semi-permanent/ mud-brick or adobe shelter



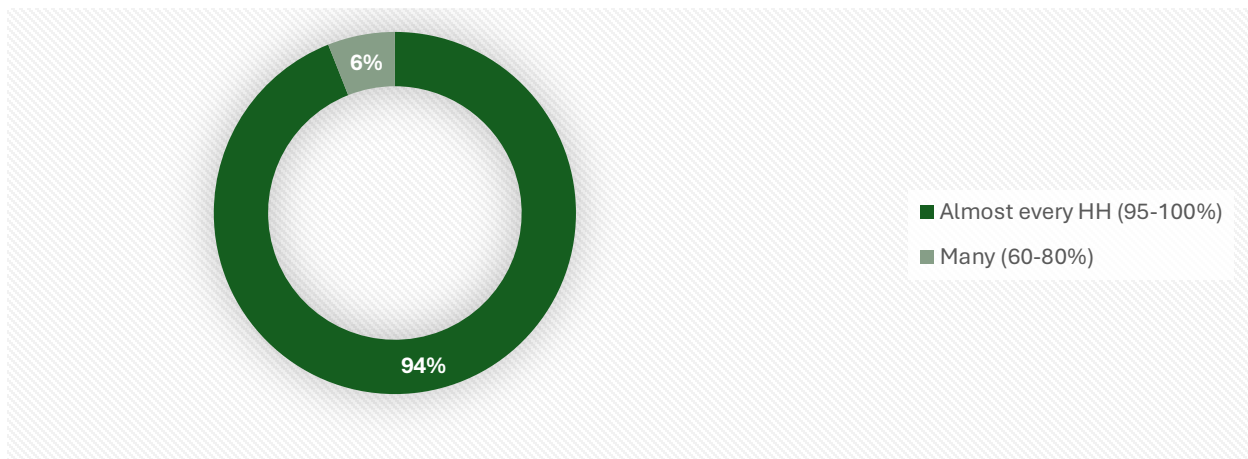
The data above shows that semi-permanent shelters, such as mud-brick or adobe structures, are common among respondents, though their distribution varies. A significant portion, 26%, report that very few (5-20%) of their households have semi-permanent shelters, while 20% report having many (60-80%) such shelters. Additionally, 18% of respondents indicate that almost every household (95-100%) in their community has a semi-permanent shelter, demonstrating that these structures are prevalent for many families.



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On the other hand, a smaller percentage, 18%, report that the majority (80-95%) or an average (40-60%) of their households have semi-permanent shelters. Only 6% report a few (20-40%) of their households having such shelters. This suggests that while semi-permanent housing is widespread, the level of reliance on these structures varies, with a considerable number of households relying heavily on them, but not all.

1.8.7 Emergency/ Rakuba, Or Tent



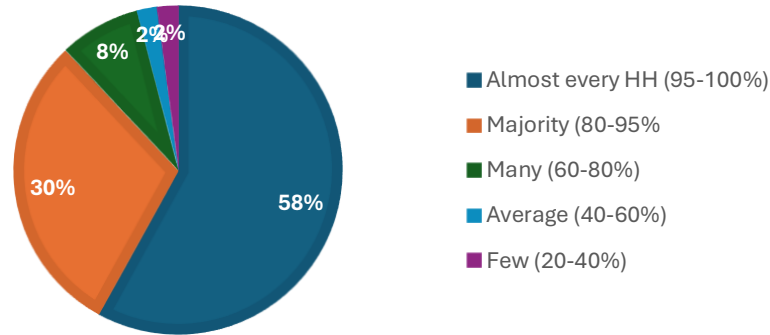
The data highlights that emergency shelters such as Rakuba tents are a widespread solution for many households. A significant majority, 94%, report that almost every household (95-100%) uses emergency shelters like tents, indicating a heavy reliance on temporary housing. This suggests that the community faces significant challenges regarding permanent or semi-permanent housing, leading many households to depend on emergency solutions for shelter.

Only a small portion of respondents, 6%, report that many (60-80%) of their households use emergency shelters. This further emphasizes that while emergency shelters are critical for most, the reliance on them is not universal across all households. The data underscores the widespread need for more stable and permanent housing options.



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1.8.8 Makeshift/ improvised shelter



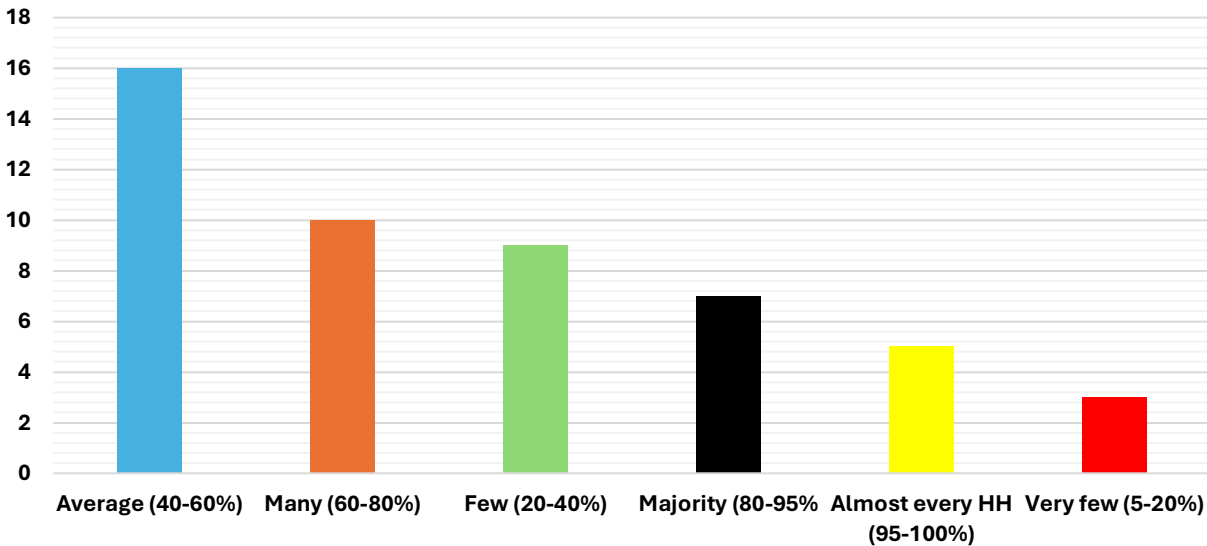
The data indicates that makeshift or improvised shelters are a common housing solution, with a large portion of respondents relying on them. A significant 58% report that almost every household (95-100%) uses makeshift shelters, suggesting that many families lack stable housing and are instead depending on temporary or improvised solutions. This highlights the widespread need for more permanent housing options in the community.

In addition, 30% of respondents report that the majority (80-95%) of their households use makeshift shelters, while 8% say many (60-80%) households rely on them. Only a small fraction, 2%, report having an average (40-60%) or few (20-40%) makeshift shelters in their households. This shows that while makeshift shelters are widespread, a significant number of households are facing dire housing conditions and resorting to temporary solutions.



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1.8.9 Collective/ public buildings, communal shelters, and Rubb Halls



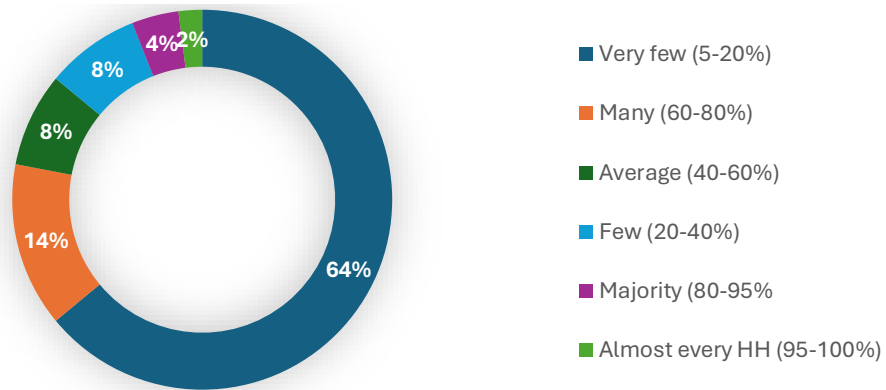
The data shows that collective or public buildings, communal shelters, and similar structures are used by a significant portion of respondents, though the extent of reliance varies. A notable 32% report that an average (40-60%) of their households use such shelters, indicating that collective housing is a common option for many families. Additionally, 20% report that many (60-80%) of their households use these types of shelters, further demonstrating their importance as a housing solution.

On the other hand, 18% report that few (20-40%) households use collective shelters, and 14% say the majority (80-95%) of their households do. Only 10% of respondents report that almost every household (95-100%) or very few (5-20%) households rely on such shelters, suggesting that while collective housing is widespread, it is not the primary living arrangement for all. This data highlights a mixed reliance on collective shelters, with some households depending on them more than others.

1.8.10 None/ sleeping in the Open



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The data reveals that a significant number of respondents report sleeping in the open or having no shelter, with 64% indicating that very few (5-20%) of their households experience this situation. This suggests that, although sleeping in the open is a concern for many, it is not the most widespread issue. However, 14% report that many (60-80%) of their households sleep in the open, showing that for some, this is a more prevalent problem.

A smaller percentage, 8%, report an average (40-60%) or few (20-40%) of their households sleeping in the open, indicating a moderate level of exposure to such conditions. Only 4% mention that the majority (80-95%) of their households sleep outside, and a minimal 2% report that almost every household (95-100%) sleeps in the open. This highlights that while sleeping in the open is a significant issue for a portion of the population, it is less widespread among all households.

1.8.11 Planned length of stay for households in the affected community

Short-term/ in-transit – less than a week

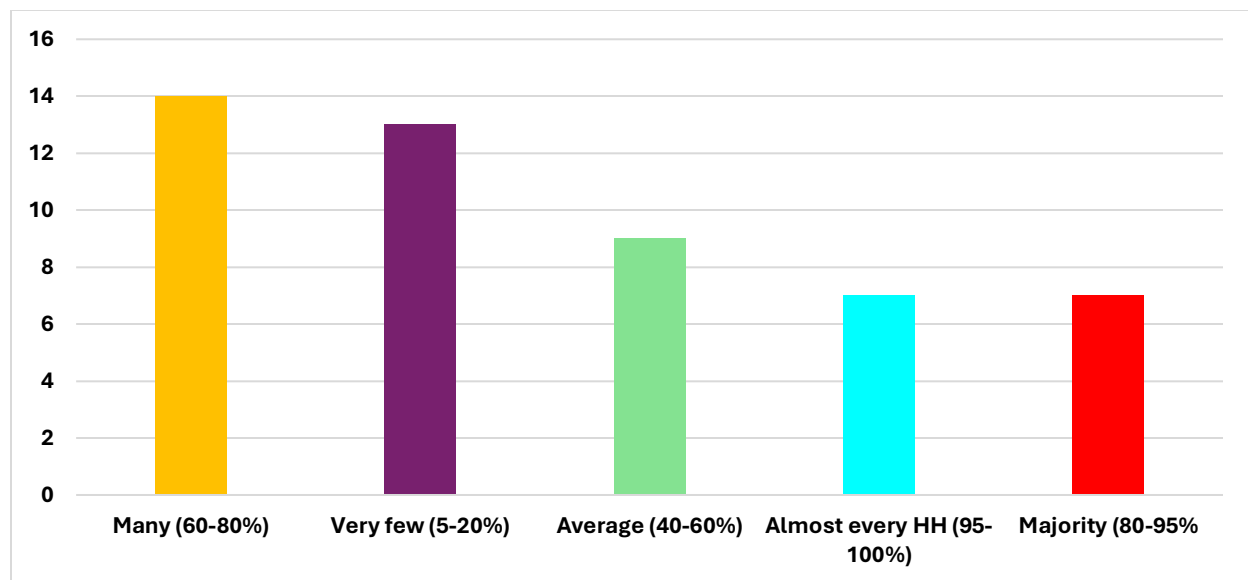




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The data indicates that a large proportion of households (48 respondents in total) are experiencing short-term or in-transit housing, with 48% of respondents reporting that almost every household (95-100%) is in this situation. This suggests that a substantial portion of the population is temporarily displaced or in transition. Additionally, 21% of respondents report that the majority (80-95%) or many (60-80%) of their households are in short-term housing, indicating that temporary living arrangements are relatively common in the community. Smaller percentages (4% and 2%) report average (40-60%) or fewer households (5-20%) experiencing short-term housing, further highlighting the prevalence of short-term or in-transit conditions.

Mid-term – 1 week to 3 months



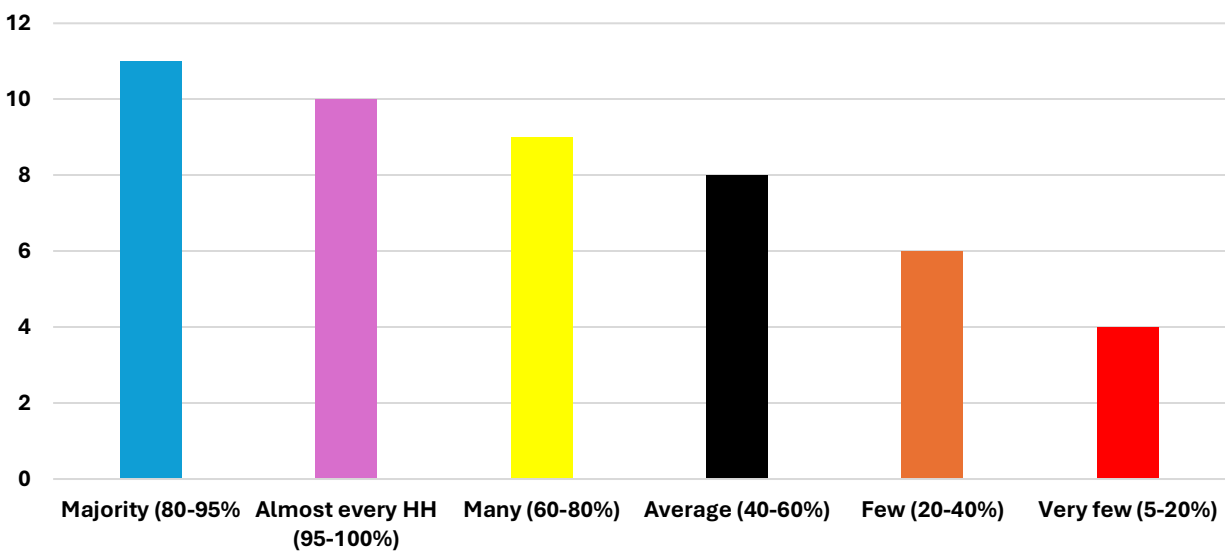
The data shows that mid-term housing (lasting 1 week to 3 months) is a common arrangement for many respondents. A notable 28% reports that many (60-80%) of their households are in mid-term housing, indicating that a significant portion of the population is experiencing temporary living conditions within this time frame. Additionally, 26% of respondents mention that very few (5-20%) households are in mid-term housing, and 18%



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report that an average (40-60%) of their households are in this situation, suggesting a moderate reliance on temporary accommodations. Smaller percentages (14%) report that almost every household (95-100%) or the majority (80-95%) of households are in mid-term housing, pointing to a widespread, but less universally experienced, trend.

Long-term – over 3 months



The data indicates varying levels of households categorized as "almost every household (95-100%)." Among the 48 respondents, 23% report that the majority (80-95%) of households fit this category, while 21% state that almost every household (95-100%) falls into this group. Additionally, 19% report that many (60-80%) households meet this classification, and 17% indicate an average (40-60%) level. Smaller proportions of respondents report fewer households, with 13% indicating few (20-40%) and only 8% stating very few (5-20%). This distribution suggests that while a substantial portion of households is included in this category, there remains significant variability in the extent to which this applies across respondents.



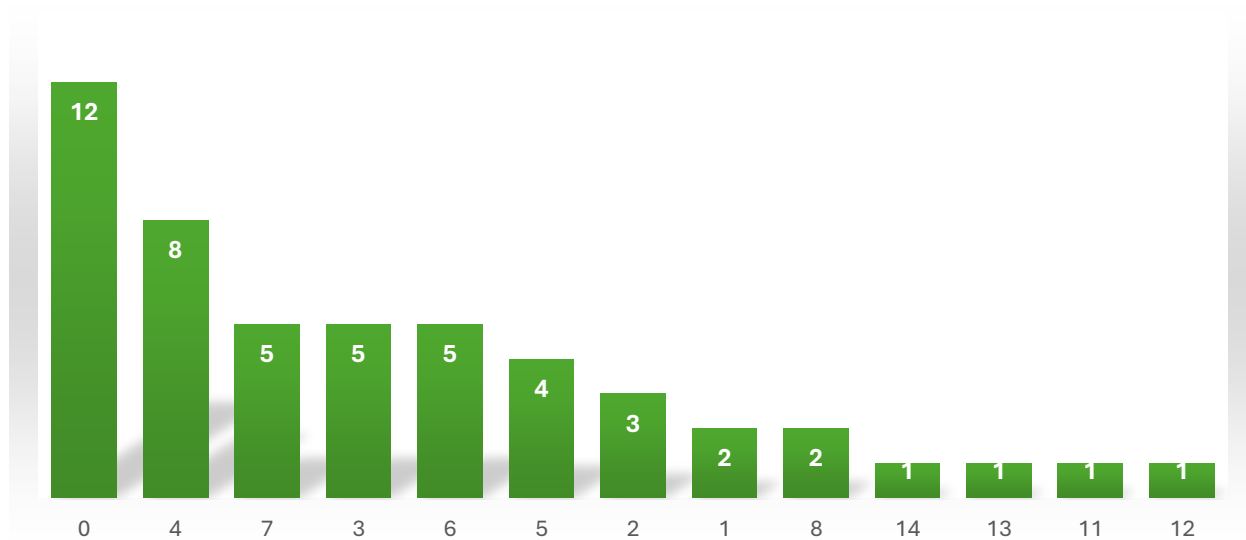
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1.8.12 Number of Vulnerable Households

Child-Headed Households

The assessment sought to determine the prevalence of child-headed households among the respondents. Out of the 50 participants, 24% reported having no child-headed households within their communities. However, the data highlights a concern concerning the presence of child-headed households, with varying numbers reported by the remaining respondents.

A significant number of respondents (16%) reported 4 child-headed households, followed by 10% each who noted 7, 3, and 6 such households. Additionally, 8% indicated 5 child-headed households, and smaller proportions reported fewer cases, including 2% to 6% for other categories ranging from 1 to 14 child-headed households. The highest individual count recorded was 14 households, with one respondent also reporting 13, 12, and 11 households each. This data underscores the existence of child-headed households as a critical issue, pointing to vulnerabilities that require targeted interventions to address the needs of these children effectively.

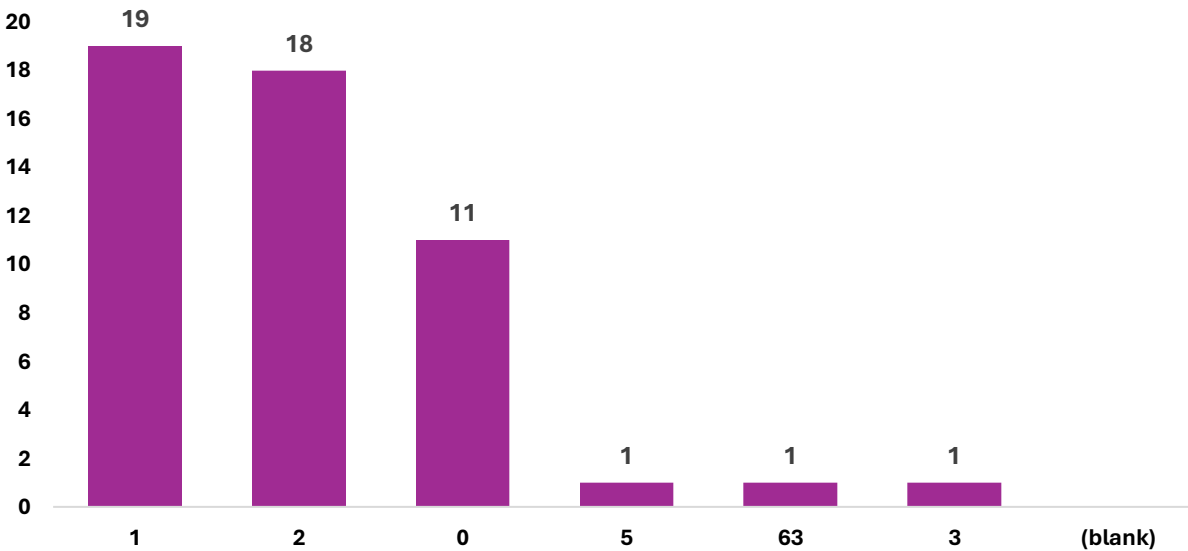




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Households with Persons with Disabilities

The needs assessment also examined the prevalence of households with people with disabilities (PWDs). Among the 50 respondents, 38% reported having one individual with a disability in their household, while 36% indicated two individuals. Together, these groups make up most households with PWDs, highlighting the widespread presence of disability within the community. Additionally, 22% of respondents reported no individuals with disabilities in their households. A small number of participants identified with higher numbers, including one household with three individuals, one with five, and another reporting an exceptionally high figure of 63 individuals. These findings underscore the need for inclusive programming to support PWDs and address the challenges faced by households accommodating them.

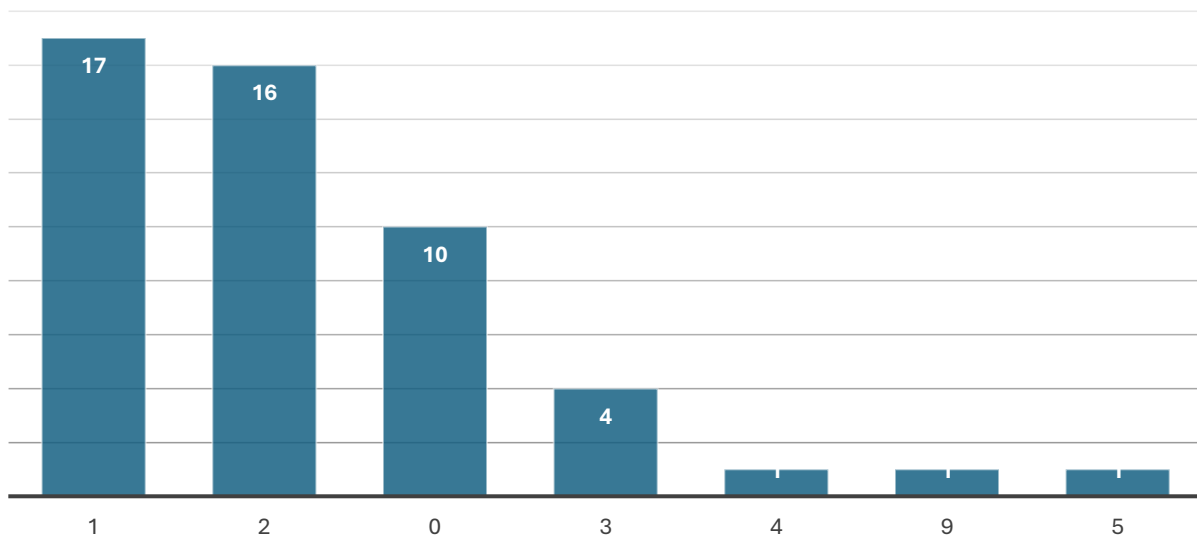




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Prevalence of Households with Pregnant or Lactating Mothers

The assessment revealed that households with pregnant or lactating mothers are prevalent within the community. Out of 50 respondents, 34% reported having one pregnant or lactating mother in their household, while 32% indicated two. Additionally, 20% of households reported none, showing that many households are directly affected by the presence of pregnant or lactating mothers. Smaller proportions reported higher counts, including four respondents with three such mothers, and one household each with four, five, or even nine pregnant or lactating mothers. These findings highlight the significant presence of pregnant or lactating mothers in the community, underscoring the importance of maternal health services and targeted support.



1.8.13 Ranking of the NFI needs of the affected community in order of priority (1-7)

Ranking Blankets as an NFI Priority

When respondents were asked to rank blankets as a non-food item (NFI) need for the affected community, the results highlighted their varying levels of priority. Among the 48 respondents, 38% ranked blankets as the least urgent need (7th priority), while 29% placed



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it as the second priority. Additionally, 17% ranked it third, and 8% placed it fourth, demonstrating a moderate level of importance among some respondents. Fewer participants ranked blankets as sixth (6%) or as the highest priority (1st priority) at just 2%. These rankings reflect a diversity of perspectives, with a significant proportion viewing blankets as a lower priority compared to other essential NFIs.

Ranking Plastic Sheets as an NFI Priority

The ranking of plastic sheets as a non-food item (NFI) need demonstrates a diverse range of priorities among the 50 respondents. The majority, 32% of participants, ranked plastic sheets as the 6th priority, while 26% considered it the 7th and lowest priority. Another 22% ranked it as the 3rd priority, indicating moderate importance for a significant portion of the respondents.

Smaller percentages ranked plastic sheets as the 2nd priority (14%), the 4th priority (10%), or the 5th priority (8%), with only one respondent assigning it as the highest priority (1st). This data suggests that while plastic sheets are essential to some households, they are generally considered a mid-to-lower priority compared to other NFIs.

Ranking of Kitchen Sets as an NFI Priority

The ranking of kitchen sets as a non-food item (NFI) highlights its perceived level of importance among the 50 respondents. The majority, 40%, ranked kitchen sets as the 6th priority, indicating a lower level of urgency. Similarly, 22% of respondents considered it the least important (7th priority). On the other hand, 18% ranked kitchen sets as the 2nd priority, showing a significant level of importance to some households. Additionally, 10% ranked it as the 3rd priority, while smaller proportions assigned it to the 4th (8%) or 5th (6%) priority. These results reflect varied perspectives, with a substantial proportion viewing kitchen sets as a mid-to-lower priority item.



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Ranking of Sleeping Mats/Mattresses as an NFI Priority

The ranking of sleeping mats and mattresses as a non-food item (NFI) need reflects diverse perceptions of their importance among the 50 respondents. The majority, 32%, ranked them as the 6th priority, while 28% considered them the least important (7th priority). These findings indicate that many respondents view sleeping mats and mattresses as a lower-priority need.

On the other hand, 20% of respondents ranked them as the 2nd priority, highlighting their importance for some households. Smaller proportions ranked sleeping mats and mattresses as the 3rd priority (14%), the 4th priority (8%), or the 5th priority (8%). These results suggest that while a segment of the population sees sleeping mats and mattresses as essential, they are generally considered a mid-to-lower priority compared to other NFIs.

Ranking of Jerry Cans/Water Containers as an NFI Priority

The ranking of jerry cans and water containers as a non-food item (NFI) need reveals varied levels of urgency among the 50 respondents. The majority, 38%, ranked them as the 6th priority, indicating that many consider them a lower-priority need. Additionally, 22% viewed them as the least important (7th priority), further emphasizing their lower urgency for a significant portion of respondents.

However, 20% ranked jerry cans and water containers as the 3rd priority, reflecting their moderate importance to some households. Smaller proportions assigned them the 5th priority (10%), the 4th priority (8%), or the 2nd priority (10%). These results show that while jerry cans and water containers are crucial for certain households, they are generally regarded as a mid-to-lower priority compared to other NFIs.

Ranking of Mosquito Nets as an NFI Priority



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The responses regarding mosquito nets show a varied distribution of opinions, with rankings ranging from 1 to 7. The most frequent ratings are 4 and 5, suggesting that many respondents have a generally positive or neutral view on mosquito nets. Rankings of 2 and 3 also appear frequently, indicating some dissatisfaction or concerns. On the higher end, ratings of 6 and 7 are less common, pointing to a smaller group of respondents who may consider mosquito nets highly effective or important. Overall, the data reveals a mixed perception, with a tendency towards moderate to positive feedback on mosquito nets.

Ranking of Torches and Solar Lamps as an NFI Priority

The responses regarding torches and solar lamps show a strong preference for higher ratings, with a significant number of respondents giving ratings of 7. This indicates that many consider torches and solar lamps to be highly effective or important. There is also a notable number of ratings of 3 and 4, which suggest some mixed or moderate opinions. Fewer respondents gave lower ratings of 2, indicating that while there are some negative views, they are in the minority. Overall, the data suggests that torches and solar lamps are viewed favorably, with many respondents ranking them highly for their utility or importance.

Other needs from the participants

The respondents identified the following essential needs:

- **Water:** Appears frequently as a critical need, mentioned in 27 entries.
- **Soap:** A common necessity, reported in 24 responses.
- **Children's clothing:** Highlighted in 15 instances.
- **Women's supplies:** Indicated in 13 responses.
- **Food items:** Noted in 12 instances.
- **Cleaning tools:** Mentioned in 7 entries.



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- **Tarpaulins:** Reported in 6 responses.
- **Buckets:** Mentioned 5 times.
- **Sanitary pads:** Identified in 4 entries for women and girls.
- **Shoes:** Specifically for children and adults, reported in 4 instances.
- **Education-related items (books, chalk, teacher incentives):** Referenced in 2 responses.
- **Firewood or coal for cooking:** Mentioned once.
- **Cart and donkey for transport:** Reported once.
- **Medicines and mattresses:** Listed once.
- **Dining tools:** Identified once.
- **Sugar, salt:** Mentioned once.

This distribution shows that water and soap are the most urgent needs, followed by clothing for children, food, and women's supplies. Other items like educational materials, cooking resources, and specific goods for transport or health are also needed but less frequently mentioned.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Shelter Interventions

1. Provide semi-permanent and permanent shelter solutions to reduce dependency on emergency shelters.
2. Enhance infrastructure for government or institutional housing initiatives to improve hosting capacity.



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3. Expand rental assistance programs to support displaced populations in securing safer accommodations.

4.2 Support for Vulnerable Groups

1. Design targeted assistance for child-headed households and those hosting persons with disabilities or pregnant/lactating mothers.
2. Ensure inclusive and gender-sensitive planning to address the specific needs of vulnerable demographics.

4.3 Non-Food Items (NFI)

1. Prioritize the distribution of NFIs, including water, soap, children's clothing, and women's supplies.
2. Strengthen community support networks by addressing critical gaps, such as sanitary pads, kitchen sets, and sleeping mats.

4.4 Community Engagement and Resilience Building

1. Support hosting families through financial or material aid to enhance their capacity to shelter displaced individuals.
2. Provide capacity-building programs for affected communities to enhance their resilience and reduce dependency on external aid.

4.5 Policy and Coordination

1. Collaborate with humanitarian organizations, government agencies, and local institutions to optimize resources and reduce overlap in interventions.
2. Incorporate findings into broader humanitarian strategies and national policies addressing displacement.

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January 2025