

ANNUAL REPORT

2024

DERIBA CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES- DCES

Prepared by: The Executive Office



Al Souq area, West of Zalingei Hospital, Central Darfur State



www.deribacenter.org



info@deribacenter.org



+249122710000



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD FROM THE CEO	3
Looking Ahead	3
About DCES	4
Partnership & Networking	5
Executive Summary	5
Operational Areas	6
Key Achievements	6
Highlights of our Projects	7
Desertification in Sudan forum	7
Land Degradation and Conflicts forum	13
The Urgent Care for All (UCA) Project	16
Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity Project	23
Rapid Need Assessment for Tawila and Al-Malha	29
Rapid Need Assessment for Five Localities in Central Darfur State	35
Assessment Report	41
Success Story	43
Concluding Remarks	43

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDS	Central Darfur State
COP	Conference of Parties
DCES	Deriba Center for Environmental Studies
ES	Emergency Shelter
FSL	Food Security and Livelihood
GFD	General Food Distribution
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
NDS	North Darfur State
NFI	Non-food items
RNA	Rapid Need Assessment
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
TA	Thematic Analysis
UCA	Urgent Care for All
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

FORWARD FROM THE CEO

Strategic Highlights

As we embark on another year of dedicated humanitarian response, environmental advocacy, and research production, it brings me immense pleasure to highlight the strategic achievements and progress we have made as an organization. Our commitment to providing humanitarian responses, protecting our environment, and promoting sustainable solutions has been unwavering, and I am thrilled to share with you the significant milestones we have achieved.



Operating Highlights

In 2024, the entire DCES team has worked tirelessly to advance our mission, focusing on key strategic areas that have yielded tangible results. From humanitarian response to the conflict-affected populations, addressing Sudan's environmental issues in global platforms, to meaningful partnerships, we have made substantial strides towards a more sustainable future. One of our primary achievements has been our successful implementation of humanitarian response projects to crisis-affected populations in Darfur region, which have changed the lives of the most vulnerable communities. Through targeted outreach efforts, we have effectively communicated the urgency of addressing environmental challenges, responding to humanitarian crisis and mobilized individuals and communities to act.

Remember, every small action counts in the fight for our planet.

Furthermore, our collaborative partnerships have been instrumental in amplifying our impact and extending our reach. By forging alliances with like-minded organizations, government agencies, and corporate entities, we have been able to leverage resources and expertise to drive meaningful change on a larger scale. I am also delighted to announce that our organization has attained prestigious United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and United Nations Convention Combat Desertification (UNCCD) accreditations, underscoring our commitment to excellence and accountability. This recognition serves as a testament to the dedication and hard work of our team, as well as our unwavering adherence to the highest standards of environmental stewardship.

Looking Ahead

We are committed to respond to humanitarian crisis and advocating for a sustainable planet and are confident that with our partners, supporters, and team we can achieve greater strides towards this vision. Together, let's remain dedicated in our commitment to environmental advocacy and work tirelessly for a brighter, more sustainable future for all generations.

Green regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Alaaeldein Yousif".

Dr. Alaaeldein Abdelrahman Yousif,
Chief Executive Officer,
Deriba Center for Environmental Studies - DCES

About DCES

Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) was founded in July 2018 in Zalingei, the capital of Central Darfur State, Sudan. The center's establishment was driven by the pressing and urgent need for more comprehensive scientific research, studies, training, and developmental projects across all environmental fields. The region's geographic location, nature, and natural resources greatly influence the decision to select its location. DCES is a Sudanese, independent, non-governmental, non-profit institute and organization. It specializes in conducting, encouraging, promoting, training, and sponsoring in-depth scientific research and studies related to environmental issues with a strong and clear emphasis on the concept of social, economic, health, and ecological development in Sudan. DCES actively engages with local communities to raise environmental awareness and collaborates with policymakers to advocate for sustainable practices and support the development of a positive policy system.

Vision:

To achieve ecologically sustainable societies through establishing a research centre of excellence, promoting sustainable development on a regional basis as part of a global intervention with focusing on the role of local communities and building environmental scientific research and technology of natural resources, food and environment.

Mission:

DCES is committed to preserving Sudan's rich ecological system and biodiverse environment. Our mission is to understand and protect precious natural resources for future generations through establishing sustainable environmental management strategies, empowering local communities, and expanding the integration of gender-inclusive approaches, decisions, policymakers, and different stakeholders into environmental issues using research and scientific approaches aligning with the concept of the SDGs. We are dedicated to sustainable development and stewardship of Sudan's unique natural environment. DCES responds to humanitarian needs that arise from different situations. We conduct projects and activities that enhance the resilience of communities, save lives, and support the well-being of vulnerable populations during crises and challenging times.

Partnership & Networking:



DCES's work is made possible through the support of partners who share our mission and vision. We cultivate strong partnerships and collaborative networks with stakeholders to enhance coordination and improve the impact of our efforts.

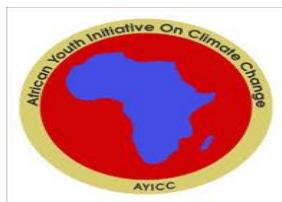
OUR PARTNERS AND DONORS:



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Islamic Relief
Worldwide

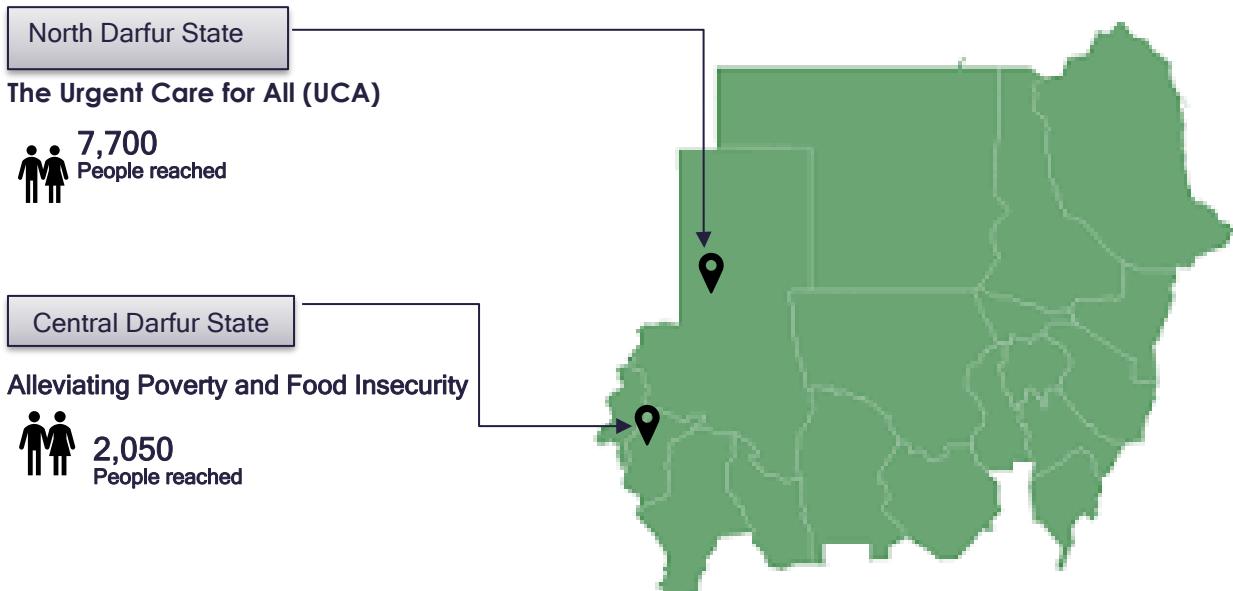


Global Assembly

Executive Summary:

DCES has made significant achievements in recovering from the conflict that erupted on 15th April 2023, releasing its first report on food insecurity in Central Darfur State after conducting Rapid Need Assessments. From June to December 2024, DCES successfully implemented various programs in Central and North Darfur States, as well as overseas in Saudi Arabia, with the help of partners and donors. The report highlights the organization's lifesaving services for vulnerable communities, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, reaching around 9,750 individuals affected by conflict. These activities were carried out thanks to a total humanitarian assistance budget of USD 164,272. DCES is committed to expanding its programs throughout Sudan to support the most vulnerable populations.

OPERATIONAL AREAS



2024 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



630

NFI kits provided



500

Shelter materials provided



280

Food baskets distributed



640

Hygiene kits distributed



25

Hygiene promoters trained



07

Need assessment conducted



02 forums conducted



\$180,272. Total projects expenditure

HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR PROJECTS

Desertification in Sudan, Good Practices and Lessons Learned forum (December 2024)

Introduction

Following the efforts of the Deriba Centre for Environmental Studies (DCES) to address drought, desertification, and land degradation in Sudan and building on its active participation in the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties (COP16) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 2-13 December 2024, the Centre organised a dedicated session titled "*Desertification in Sudan: Good Practices and Lessons Learned.*" The session highlighted key challenges facing affected communities, showcased successful local and national interventions, and provided a platform for sharing strategies to strengthen resilience and promote sustainable land management across Sudan.

Professor Talaat Dafallah Abdel Majid, an expert in natural resources management and a specialist in forestry and desertification, provided a comprehensive overview of the historical drivers of desertification in Sudan. He highlighted the best practices adopted to combat desertification and mitigate its impacts, including community-led initiatives to curb desert encroachment. He further emphasized that these local solutions represent some of the most valuable lessons learned in Sudan's experience. His presentation also addressed the severe decline of Sudan's forest resources and the urgent challenges facing the sector.

Description	Name	Institution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session Facilitator • Session Moderator • Source of Funds • Activity Cost • Duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Talaat Abdel Majid • Dr. Alaaeldein Abdelrahman Yousif • DCES resources • USD 3,000 • 4 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Bahri • DCES • DCES research unit

Activity Goal

The overall goal of the session was to address the desertification issue in Sudan and show the case of good practices to other countries that might suffer from the same challenges.

Project Key Objectives

- Addressing the environmental challenges in Sudan to the international community.
- To reflect the good practices of Sudan's experience in combating desertification.
- Build a strong partnership with stakeholders with similar interests.

Target Audience

The session was attended by 30 participants, including international experts, academics, journalists, and students. A constructive discussion followed, focusing on the proposed solutions.

Recommendations:

- Conduct similar sessions to share Sudan's good practices in combatting desertification.
- Build a strong alliance with countries facing similar challenges related to drought and desertification.

Photo Gallery



DESERTIFICATION IN SUDAN GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

التصحر في السودان:
الممارسات الجيدة
والدروس المستفادة

جناح الوفود D - الكويت
D AREA - KUWAIT PAVILLION

11 DECEMBER 2024
12:00 PM



Fig 1: First Session Poster



Fig 2: Prof. Talaat Abdel Majid's presentation



Who we are :
 Darfur Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) was founded in July 2018 in Zalingei the capital of Central Darfur State, Sudan. The center's establishment was driven by the pressing and urgent need for more comprehensive scientific research studies, training, and developmental projects across all environmental fields. DCES is a Sudanese, independent, non-governmental, non-profit institute and organization. It specializes in conducting, encouraging, promoting, training, sponsoring in-depth scientific research and studies related to environmental issues with a strong and clear emphasis on the concept of social, economic, health and environmental development in Sudan.

Our Vision:
 To achieve ecologically sustainable societies by establishing a research center of excellence, promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), fostering the role of men, youth, and local communities, and building environmental scientific research and technology for natural resources, food, and the environment.

Our Mission:
 DCES is committed to preserving Sudan's rich ecological system and bio-diverse environment. Our mission is to understand and protect precious natural resources for generations through establishing sustainable environmental management strategies, empowering local communities, and expanding the integration of gender-sensitive approaches; decisions, policymakers, and different stakeholders into environmental issues using research and scientific approaches aligning with the spirit of the SDGs. We are dedicated to sustainable development and stewardship of Sudan's unique natural environment.

What We Do
 Scientific Research and Studies: the center core mission is to conduct scientific research and studies on environmental and socioeconomic-related issues to understand the impact of environmental degradation and climate change on the biodiversity, and livelihood of the communities in Sudan.




Dr. Alaaeldein Abdelrahman Yousif – Session Moderator

Fig 3: Dr. Alaaeldein Abdelrahman Yousif – Session Moderator



Fig 4: Session attendees

Land Degradation and Conflicts in Sudan & Africa forum (December 2024)

Introduction:

At a time when Sudan's land and livelihoods stand at a critical crossroads, the Deriba Centre for Environmental Studies (DCES) is intensifying its commitment to sustainable land restoration. Fresh from its engagement at COP16 in Riyadh, the Centre hosted its second session to explore lessons, innovations, and community-driven practices that can shape a more resilient future.

In his opening remarks, **Dr. Mohammed** highlighted the importance of distinguishing between land degradation and desertification, noting that not all land degradation qualifies as desertification. He explained that land degradation refers to the loss of land and its productive capacity due to human activities. Furthermore, he emphasized the similarity of drivers of land degradation in Sudan and across Africa, particularly the lack of community participation in natural resource conservation and the impacts of social and armed conflicts.

He stressed that sustainable land management, supported by a coherent legislative and regulatory framework for land use and ownership, is essential. He further noted the strong link between land degradation and conflict, explaining that conflict exacerbates environmental degradation and undermines livelihoods. Finally, he concluded by underscoring those natural resources, especially land and water, are vital for livelihoods and food security, and that land degradation is a major root cause of many conflicts in Sudan and Africa.

Alawiya Al-Sir presented a research paper on desertification and sand encroachment in Al-Damer locality of River Nile State. She explained that sand encroachment poses a significant threat to biodiversity and human settlements in the region, and highlighted the need to review and update environmental legislation to ensure effective protection of natural resources.

Researcher Tasneem screened "The Death of Trees," a documentary illustrating the severe destruction of Sudan's forest resources as a result of the ongoing war, drawing attention to the urgent need for restoration and protection efforts.

Description	Name	Institution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session Facilitators Session Moderator Source of Funds Activity Cost Duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. Mohamed Saleh Dafallah Ms. Alawiya Sir Al-Khatam Ms. Tasneem Sayed Ahmed Dr. Alaaeldein Abdelrahman Yousif DCES resources USD 3,500 6 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Khartoum Environmental Activist Environmental and conflicts Researcher DCES DCES research unit

Activity Goal

The overall goal of the session was to highlight the issue of land degradation and conflict in Sudan and to showcase good practices that can serve as examples for other countries facing similar challenges.

Project Key Objectives

- To highlight the issue of land degradation and conflicts in the international forums.
- To address the link between land degradation with the idea of conflict resolution.

Target Audience

The session brought together more than 20 participants, including international experts, academics, journalists, and students. A constructive discussion followed, focusing on the proposed solutions.

Location

The forum was held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, hosted by the Changwon Initiative side-event.

Recommendations

- Establishment of group of consultants and experts to provide post conflict recovery plan
- Work with active partners to address conflict and land degradation issues in Sudan.

Photo Gallery

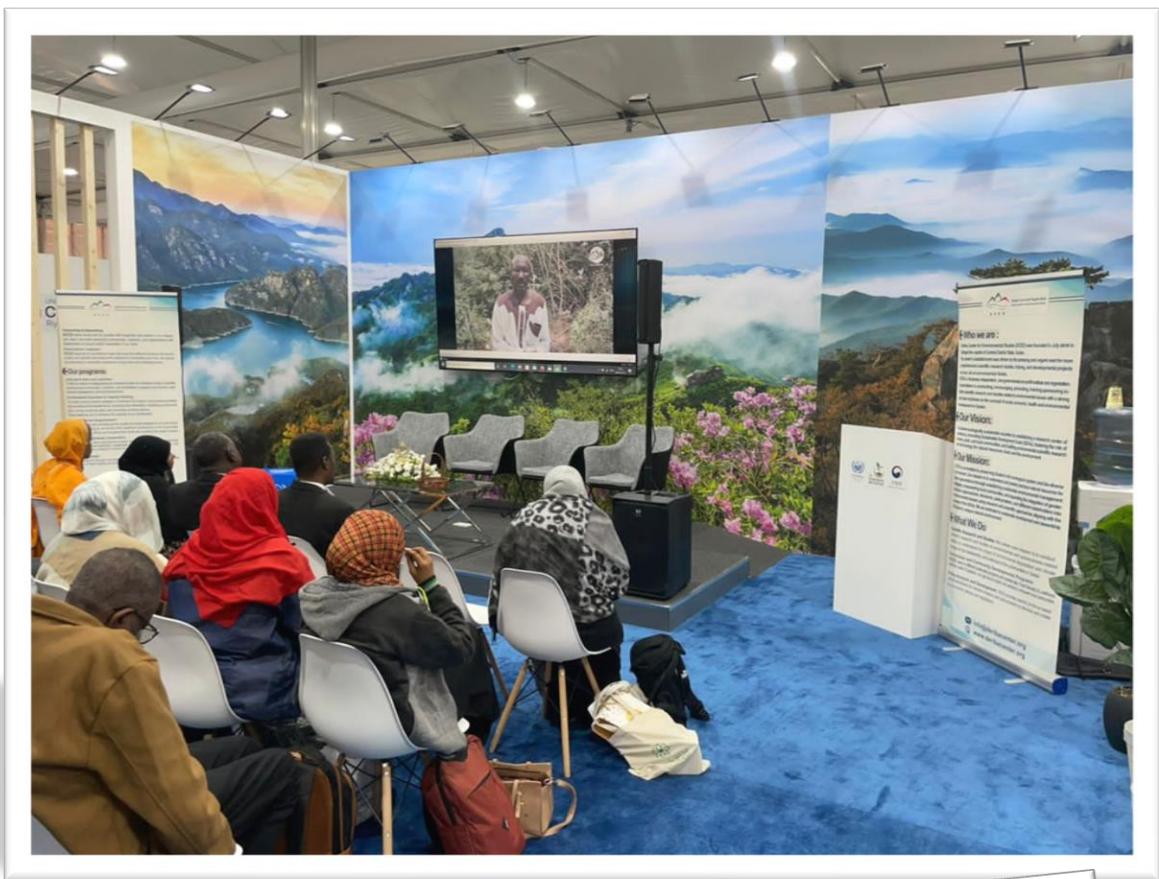


Fig 1&2: Session participants



Fig 3: Participants' discussions

The Urgent Care for All (UCA) Project (September - November, 2024)

Introduction

The "Urgent Care for All (UCA)" project, implemented by the Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES), aimed at providing critical emergency support to 1,540 conflict-affected households (7,700 individuals) in North Darfur State, Sudan. The project sought to address the basic needs of displaced individuals through the distribution of emergency shelter materials, non-food items (NFIs), and hygiene kits, coupled with training sessions in hygiene promotion. These activities targeted several towns and villages, including **Tawila, Dali, Daba Nira, Um Hajlej, and Mortal**, focusing on vulnerable groups like female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and survivors of gender-based violence.

The envisaged outcomes include enhanced access to essential emergency shelter for 400 households, distribution of NFIs to 500 households, and hygiene kits to 640 households. Through comprehensive beneficiary identification, verification, and distribution processes, the project emphasized accountability, community engagement, and the integration of protection principles to ensure safe, effective, and inclusive aid delivery. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring evaluated the project's impact and informed future humanitarian interventions.

Project Snapshot



Republic of Korea - IOM



\$144,272



3 Months

Project Goal

This project was designed to support conflict-affected households in Tawila, North Darfur State, meeting their emergency basic needs and safeguarding their health, safety, dignity, and well-being by providing essential emergency shelter materials, non-food items, hygiene kits, and related training sessions.

Project Key Objectives

- To provide the conflict-affected population in Mortal with essential Emergency shelter materials.
- To provide the conflict-affected population in Tawila town with essential Non-food items.
- To provide the conflict-affected population Dali, Daba nirra, and Um Hajaleej villages with essential Hygiene Kits and training

Target Population

The target population of this project is newly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the project location with Emergency shelter, non-food items, and hygiene kits. A total of 1,540 conflict-affected households (7,700 individuals) received our assistance.

Target locations

- Tawila town
- Dali and Daba Nira villages.
- Um Hajlej village
- Mortal village



05 locations covered

1 town (Tawila) and 4 villages (Dali, Daba Nira, Um Hajlej, Mortal)

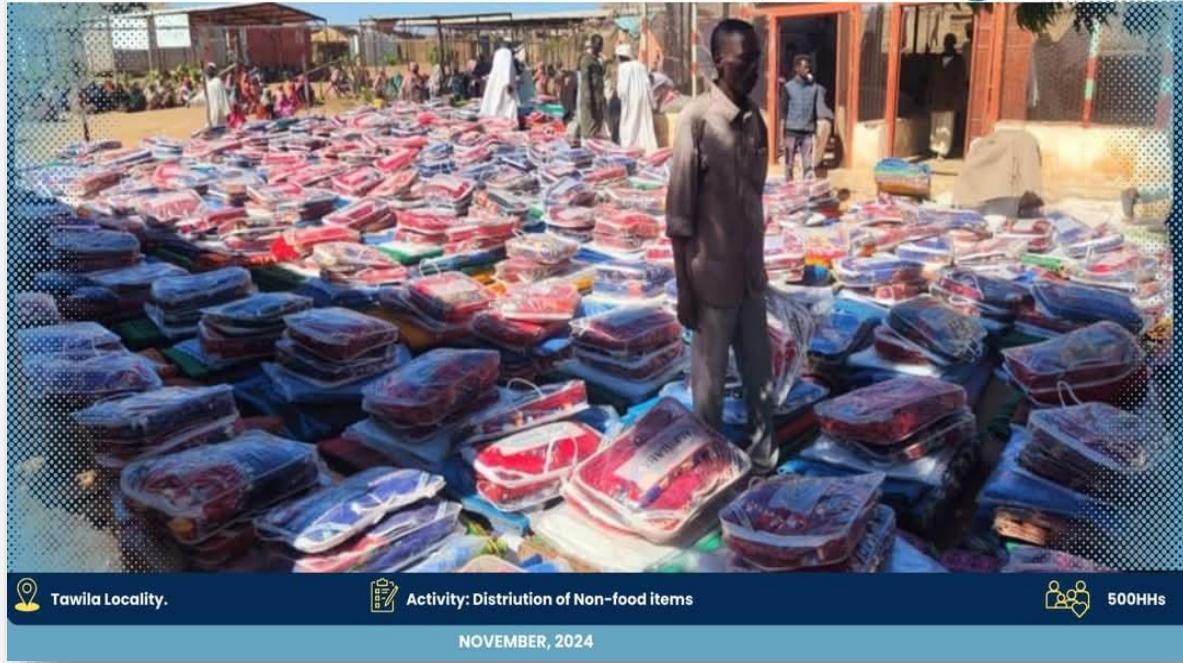


1,540

Household reached

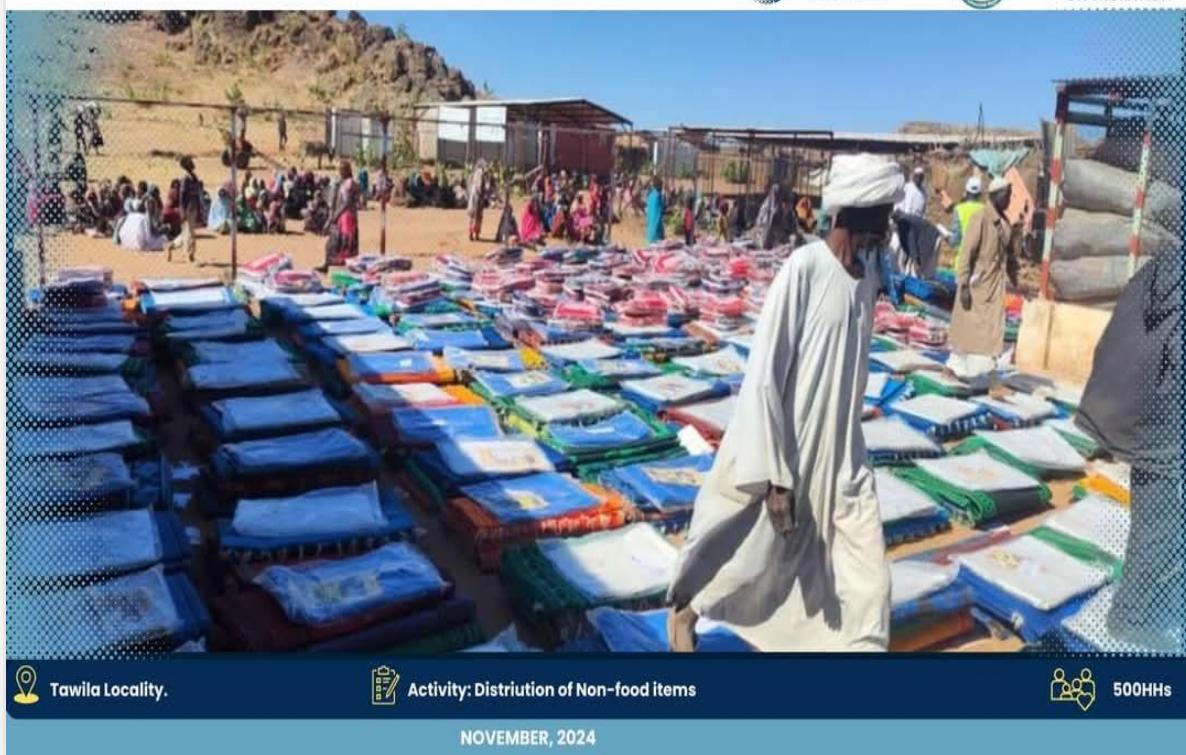
Photo Gallery

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN TAWILA, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



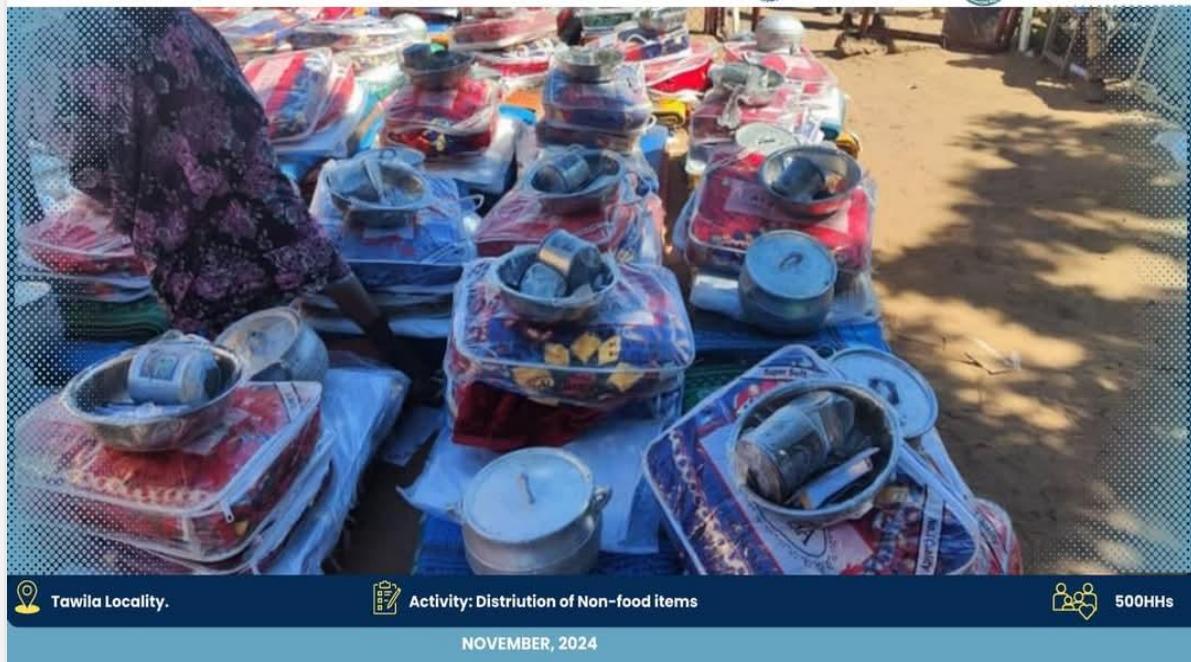
Pre-distribution preparation of NFI Kits in Tawila - Photo accredited to DCES

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN TAWILA, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



Pre-distribution preparation of NFI Kits in Tawila - Photo accredited to DCES

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN TAWILA, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



Pre-distribution preparation of NFI Kits in Tawila - Photo accredited to DCES

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN TAWILA, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



Beneficiaries received NFI kits from a DCES volunteer in Tawila – Photo accredited to DCES

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN TAWILA, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



Tawila Locality.

Activity: Distribution of Non-food items

500HHs

NOVEMBER, 2024

Beneficiaries receive NFI kits from a DCES volunteer in Tawila – Photo accredited to DCES

THE UCA PROJECT: PROVIDING HYGIENE KITS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN OM HAJLEJ, LOCALITIES IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



Om Hajlej Locality.

Activity: Distribution of hygiene kits.

300HHs

NOVEMBER, 2024

Preparation for the distribution of hygiene kits in Um Hajlej village

THE UCA PROJECT: PROVIDING HYGIENE KITS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN OM HAJLEJ, LOCALITIES IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



📍 Om Hajlej Locality. 📋 Activity: Distribution of hygiene kits. 📊 300HHs

NOVEMBER, 2024

Hygiene kits distribution in Um Hajlej village

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING EMERGENCY SHELTERS MATERIALS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN MORTAL, LOCALITY IN NORTH DARFUR STATE



📍 Mortal Locality. 📋 Activity: Distributing Emergency Shelters. 📊 400HHs

NOVEMBER, 2024

Pre-distribution preparation of Emergency shelter materials - Photo accredited to DCES

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING EMERGENCY SHELTERS MATERIALS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN **MORTAL**, LOCALITY IN **NORTH DARFUR STATE**



IOM
UN MIGRATION



*Beneficiaries received Emergency shelter materials from a DCES volunteer in Mortal village –
Photo accredited to DCES*

THE URGENT CARE FOR ALL PROJECT(UCA) : PROVIDING EMERGENCY SHELTERS MATERIALS FOR NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN **MORTAL**, LOCALITY IN **NORTH DARFUR STATE**



IOM
UN MIGRATION



DCES staff delivering Emergency shelter materials for beneficiaries in Mortal village

Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity Project (September 2024)

Project Overview

Through funding from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) through Safer the World Organization, DCES provided **life-saving assistance** to the most vulnerable households in **Rokero and Mukjer localities, Central Darfur State**. The project supported **410 households (approximately 2,050 individuals)**, including internally displaced families and vulnerable members of host communities, by addressing their urgent needs for **food and essential non-food items (NFIs)**. The overarching goal is to strengthen the **resilience, dignity, and survival** of crisis-affected populations.

Project Key Objectives

- To improve access to essential Non-food items (NFI) in Rokero.
- To enhance household food insecurity and child malnutrition in Mukjer.

Target Population

The target population of the project is Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable host communities. A total of **410HHs (approximately 2,050 Individuals)** received our assistance.

Target locations

- North Jabel Marra Locality - Rokero town
- Mukjer locality

Project Snapshot



SHF - Safer world International



\$20,000



2 Months

Results Achieved



130 NFI kits were delivered to families living in inadequate shelters, enabling safer and more dignified living conditions.



280 food baskets were distributed to households facing severe food shortages, improving short-term food security and reducing the threat of child malnutrition.



Active community participation ensured that project priorities reflected actual needs.



Feedback mechanisms increased transparency and trust, improving service delivery and adapting interventions when challenges emerged.



410

Household reached



02 Localities covered

Mukjer, Rokero

Photo Gallery

PROJECT: ALLEVIATING POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN ROKERO AND MUKJER LOCALITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR STATE



Pre-distribution for food baskets

PROJECT: ALLEVIATING POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN ROKERO AND MUKJER LOCALITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR STATE



Beneficiaries waiting to receive the food basket from DCES partner in Mukjer

PROJECT: ALLEViating POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN ROKERO AND MUKJER LOCALITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR STATE



Beneficiaries receiving a Food basket from the DCES partner in Mukjer locality

PROJECT: ALLEViating POVERTY AND FOOD INSECURITY NEWLY DISPLACED AND HOST HOUSEHOLDS IN ROKERO AND MUKJER LOCALITIES IN CENTRAL DARFUR STATE



Beneficiaries with DCES staff and its partner



Pre-distribution preparation of NF kits in Rokero



Beneficiaries receiving NFI kits in Rokero



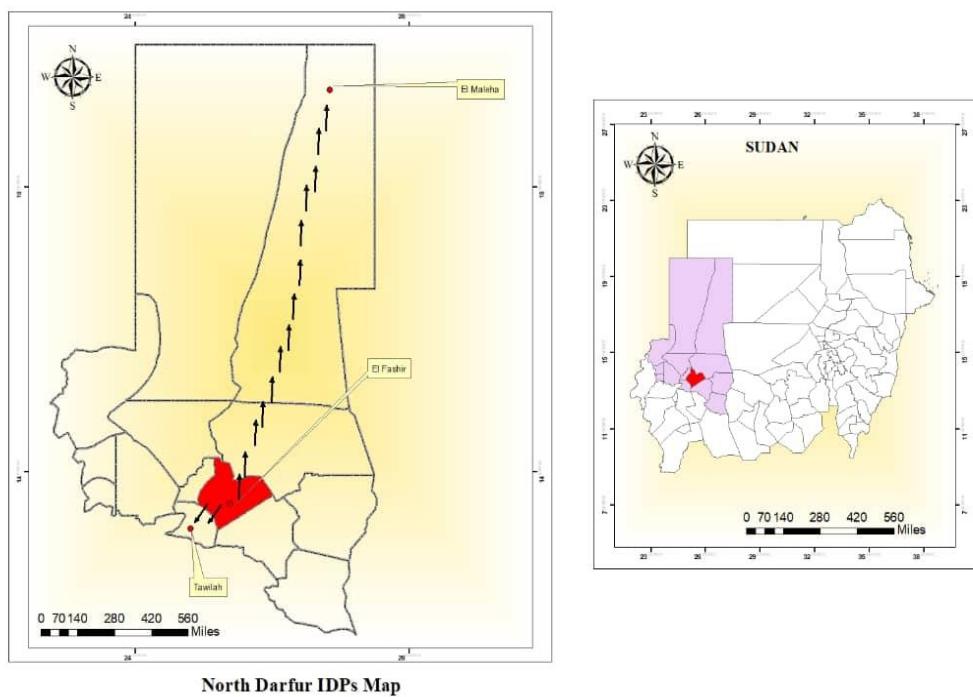
Beneficiaries received their NFI kits

Rapid Need Assessment for Tawila and Al-Malha in North Darfur State

(July, 2024)

Introduction

North Darfur State (NDS) is one of the five states within the Darfur region and serves as the historical capital of the Darfur Sultanate. Covering an area of **296,420** square kilometres, it has an estimated population of approximately **2,304,950** (Mohamed, et al., 2018). The state shares borders with the other four Darfur states – Central, South, East, and West Darfur—as well as with Chad and Libya (Mohamed, 2018). Administratively, NDS is divided into 18 localities: El-Fashir, Al-Koma, Al-Tewash, Al-Seraf, El-Lait, Al-Malha, Kebkabiya, Kalamendo, Karnoi, Kutum, Mellit, Sarf Omra, Tawila, Um Barou, Um Kedada, Dar As-Salam, and Alwaha.



Map shows IDPs movement from Al-Fashir to Twaila and AlMalha localities

The primary livelihood activities in North Darfur State include traditional agriculture, trading, and camel husbandry. Agricultural activities, predominantly crop production during the rainy seasons, form the backbone of the local economy for the majority of the state's inhabitants (Mohamed, et al., 2018). Since the conflict between the Sudan Army Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted on April 15, 2023, El-Fashir has received a large influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the four states of the Darfur region, as well as a significant number who fled the conflict in Khartoum and Al-Gazera (Yousif, 2024).

Between July 1st and 19th, 2024, the Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) team in North Darfur State carried out a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in Tawila and Al-Malha to evaluate the humanitarian impact of the recent attack on El-Fashir. The assessment examined several sectors: Food Security and Livelihood (FSL), Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

(WASH), and Emergency Shelters and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs) to generate accurate data on how the attack affected populations in the targeted areas.



DCES



\$3,500



1 Month

Risk Assessment and Mitigation (RAM)

- Security Assessment
- Rainy Season
- Inadequate cash liquidity

Assessment Goal & Objectives

The overall goal of this assessment was to identify the humanitarian needs and gaps impacting conflict-affected populations across the five localities, with the following specific objectives:

- To identify the general humanitarian situation in these selected locations.
- To address the real gap of the three sectors (FSL, WASH, and ES/ NFIs) at the two localities.
- Provide real data about the humanitarian needs in the state for further intervention by stakeholders and humanitarian actors in the future

Target locations

The assessment targets the conflict-affected population of the following areas:

- Al-Malha locality
- Tawila locality

Methodology

The rapid assessment has used the following methods for data collection:

- Focus Group Discussions with the affected population (individuals) and community leader.
- Field observation.

- Previous assessments, studies and research
- Consultation with partners and stakeholders in the areas

Data Analysis

This study has adopted and employed thematic analysis (TA) as a framework for data analysis. Thematic Analysis (TA) is a technique for methodically detecting, organizing, and interpreting patterns of meaning (themes) in a set of data.

Core Assessment Sectors

The rapid need assessment covered the following sectors:

- Food Security & Livelihood - FSL
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene -WASH
- Emergency Shelter & Non-food Items - ES/NFIs.

Conclusion & Recommendation

Based on the rapid needs assessment conducted by DCES, alongside information gathered from community observations and fieldwork, the following conclusions and recommendations have been formulated:

Conclusion

The assessment concludes that Tawila has been receiving a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing from El-Fashir since the attack began on May 10, 2024. The area is experiencing severe humanitarian needs due to the daily influx of newcomers, while humanitarian actors have very limited resources. Conversely, Al-Malha locality has received fewer IDPs, but they also live in poor conditions, with only two humanitarian organizations supporting the health sector.

The primary challenges identified include the deterioration of healthcare services, loss of income sources, water and sanitation issues, insufficient non-food items and shelters, and food shortages. In Tawila, IDPs urgently need non-food item (NFI) kits, while host communities face food insecurity and lack income sources. New IDPs are living in critical conditions, facing the same challenges of food insecurity, lack of WASH services, and the need for emergency shelter and non-food items.

Recommendation

Based on the research objectives and the above findings, the following key recommendations were made.

- Urgent multi-sectorial intervention is urgently needed to save the population's lives.
- Urgent provisions of ES/NFI materials during the rainy season in Tawila.
- Sanitation services are urgently needed for the two locations.
- Establish and support the emergency room that provides food aid for new IDPs in the gathering points in the two locations.
- Cash distribution is highly recommended for all affected populations in Al-Malha, where cash is available. In contrast, it is less feasible in Tawila due to the unavailability of cash.
- General Food Distribution (GFD) is urgently needed in both locations.
- Healthcare facilities should urgently be provided to the most affected populations in Tawila to avoid rainy season diseases.
- Establish and support the Children Nutrition Center (CNC) in the two locations to tackle the increased malnutrition cases among children.



02 localities covered

Tawila, Al-Malha



03 sectors assessed

FSL, ES/NFI, WASH

Photo Gallery



Fig 1: Newly IDPs in Tawila gathering points lacking shelters - Photo accredited DCES team - July 2024



Fig 2: IDPs struggle with Water supply at gathering points - Photo accredited DCES team - July 2024



Fig 3: A gathering of IDPs at water points in Tawila, Photo accredited DCES team - July 2024



Fig 4: Two families without shelters in Al-Mutafi School - Photo accredited DCES team in Al-Malha-July 2024



Fig 5: Lack of shelter materials in Al-Malha - Photo accredited DCES team in Al-Malha-July 2024

Rapid Need Assessment for Five Localities in Central Darfur State (June, 2024)

Introduction

Central Darfur State (CDS) is one of Sudan's eighteen states and was established in 2013, with Zalingei designated as its capital (Ahmed, 2016). The main sources of livelihood for the population are traditional agriculture and animal husbandry. Agricultural activities, primarily crop production during the rainy season, form the backbone of the local economy and support the majority of the state's inhabitants.

Between January 1 and March 30, 2024, the Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) - Central Darfur State Office conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) in five localities of CDS: Zalingei, Wadi Salih, West Jabel Marra, and North Jabel Marra. The purpose of the assessment was to examine how the ongoing conflict in Sudan has affected the humanitarian situation in these areas. The assessment covered key sectors including Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFIs). It generated realistic and up-to-date data on the impact of the conflict on the population of CDS.

An update to the assessment was carried out in June 2024 to track displacement patterns and identify the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected communities in the previously assessed areas. However, following the attack on El-Fashir on May 10, 2024, DCES expanded the RNA to include Golo in Central Jabel Marra. This addition aimed to capture the urgent needs of newly displaced people fleeing the violence in El-Fashir. The updated RNA was informed by consultations with partners and key stakeholders operating in the area.



DCES



\$4,500



45 Days

Risk Assessment and Mitigation (RAM)

- Security Assessment
- Rainy Season
- Inadequate Liquidity

Assessment Objective

The overall objective of this assessment was to address the humanitarian needs and identify the gap of the conflict-affected population in the five localities.

- To identify the general humanitarian situation in these selected locations.
- To address the real gap of the three sectors (FSL, WASH, and ES/ NFIs) at the five localities.
- Provide real data about the humanitarian needs in the state for further intervention by stakeholders and humanitarian actors in the future

Target locations

The assessment targets the conflict-affected population of the following areas:

- Zalingei city
- West of Jabel Marra locality
- North of Jabel Marra locality
- Wadi Salih locality
- Golo city

Methodology

The rapid assessment has used the following methods for data collection:

- Focus Group Discussions with the affected population (individuals) and community leader.
- Field observation.
- Previous assessments, studies and research
- Consultation with partners and stakeholders in the areas

Data Analysis

This study has adopted and employed thematic analysis (TA) as a framework for data analysis. Thematic Analysis (TA) is a technique for methodically detecting, organizing, and interpreting patterns of meaning (themes) in a set of data.

Core Assessment Sectors

The assessment covered the following sectors:

- Food Security & Livelihood - FSL
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene -WASH
- Emergency Shelter & Non-food Items - ES/NFIs.

Recommendation

Based on the research objectives and the above findings, the following key recommendations were made:

- WASH Services are urgently needed for all the localities.
- General Food Distribution (GFD) is urgently needed for all localities.
- ES/NFI materials are highly recommended for the newest IDPs in the gathering points.
- Cash distribution is highly recommended for all affected population in the targeted areas.
- Urgent Multi-Sectorial Intervention is urgently needed to save the population's Lives.
- An immediate safe track should be open to deliver the basic needs of the civilians.
- Urgent Provision of ES/NFIs materials as the rainy season have already begun in the state.

Photo Gallery



Fig.1&2: Coordination assessment for Hesa Hesa IDPs camp – Photo accredited coordination team 2024



Fig.3: Well needs rehabilitation in Gersella area - Photo accredited DCES team, 2024



Fig. 4: IDPs gathering at water points



Fig. 5: The challenge of fetching water in Juldo, Central Darfur State – Photo accredited DCES team 2024



Fig.6: Women facing water challenges in Arsheen village – North of Jabel Marra, Photo accredited DCES 2023



Fig.7: Shelters & NFIs Needs for newly displaced individuals at gathering points in Nerttii – West of Jabel Marra - Photo accredited DCES, 2024

Assessment Report about the Challenges of Food Security in Central Darfur State (October 2023).

Introduction

This study was conducted by the Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) - Zalingei Office. The assessment examined the impact of Sudan's ongoing conflict on food security and the widespread shortage of food across Central Darfur State (CDS). It provided realistic and up-to-date data on how the crisis has affected household food security, sources of income, income-generating activities, and the overall livelihood systems of the local population in CDS.



DCES



\$2,000



45 Days

Objectives



The assessment achieved the following objectives:

- To identify the overall situation of food security in Central Darfur State.
- To address the humanitarian needs for the conflict affected population in the state.
- To provide realistic data about the displacement movement in the state.
- To address the challenges of food security faced by conflict-affected population in the state.

Target locations



The study covered (5) accessible localities in Central Darfur State namely: (Zalingei, Central of Jabel Marra, North of Jabel Marra, West of Jabel Marra, and Azzoum).

Methodology



The study used the following methods to collect data:

- Field visit to gathering points, IDPs camp, and areas.
- Focus group discussion.
- Previous reports.

Challenges

The study faced significant challenges due to several factors:

- Lack of communication due to cut-off communication services.
- The high level of insecurity situation in area.

Recommendations

Based in the above-mentioned statement, genuine data this assessment report recommends the following points:

- All organizations should resume their work immediately in providing Aid (Food, Healthcare and WASH) for all the civilians in all over the state.
- A comprehensive assessment should be carried out to determine the priorities of civilian needs besides the food interventions.
- An immediate safe track should be open to deliver the basic needs of the civilians.
- Immediate interventions to provide healthcare and WASH services for the population of all categories in the state; IDPs, Refugees, hosted communities or newly IDPs.
- Immediate food distribution for the population of all categories.
- Cash distribution is preferable rather than food distribution in some cases.



05 localities covered

Zalingei, Azzoum, Central, North & West Jabel Marra



05 sectors assessed

FSL, ES/NFI, WASH, Food, Cash

Success Story

Uniting Communities Through Hope and Research:

It's our sincere commitment, dedication and hard work of our team to share with you that, in 2024, the Deriba Center for Environmental Studies (DCES) has achieved a historic milestone with the release of its **first comprehensive food security report for Central Darfur State**. This landmark outcome is to highlight unprecedented humanitarian crisis that has recently drawn international attention, following the devastating conflict that began in April 2023 in Khartoum and simultaneously across the country with more severe consequences in Darfur region as the region already was experiencing humanitarian crises since 2003.

The report is based on extensive field assessments and first-hand data collection. The report not only highlights the urgent needs of displaced and host communities but also served as a pass way for humanitarian actors, government agencies, and international donors' attention to the humanitarian catastrophe in the region. For the first time, multiple stakeholders aligned around a coordinated action plan, thanks to the clarity and credibility of DCES's research.

The report not just emphasizes the tangible responses but further gathering featured a moving session led by a psychologist, who addressed the often-overlooked psychological trauma of conflict on affected societies. Attendees from local leaders to displaced families shared their stories of resilience, emphasizing the importance of mental health alongside physical needs.

Today, this report stands as a milestone of DCES's commitment: combining **science**, **compassion**, and **community empowerment** to drive real change where it's needed most.

Concluding Remarks

As we look forward, we are determined to keep advocating for a sustainable and resilient planet. With the backing of our partners, stakeholders, and supporters, we believe we can advance further towards our goal of a thriving environment for current and future generations. Let's stay committed to environmental advocacy and strive together for a brighter, more sustainable future.

With heartfelt gratitude,

DCES Executive Office