

A photograph of a woman with dark skin and curly hair, wearing a red and white patterned shawl, carrying a young child on her back. The child is looking towards the camera. They are in a crowded outdoor setting with many other people in the background, some wearing red and white clothing. The lighting is bright, suggesting daylight.

INTER-AGENCY
REFUGEE EMERGENCY
RESPONSE PLAN
SUDAN: REFUGEE INFLUX
FROM ETHIOPIA

24 November 2020

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Ethiopian refugee and her baby crossing the border into Hamdayet crossing point, Kassala state (Sudan), over the Tekeze river. They flee clashes in Ethiopia northern Tigray region and seek asylum in Sudan.

© UNHCR/HAZIM ELHAG

Contents

Planned Response November 2020–June 2021	04
Context	05
Planning Scenario	08
Response Objectives	13
Operational Response Strategy	15
Staff Safety and Security	23
Coordination of The Response	25
Annexes	27
Annex 1: Financial Requirements	28
Annex 2: Map of The Operational Area	30
Annex 3: Coordination Contact List	31
Annex 4: Monitoring Framework	33
List of Organizations	34

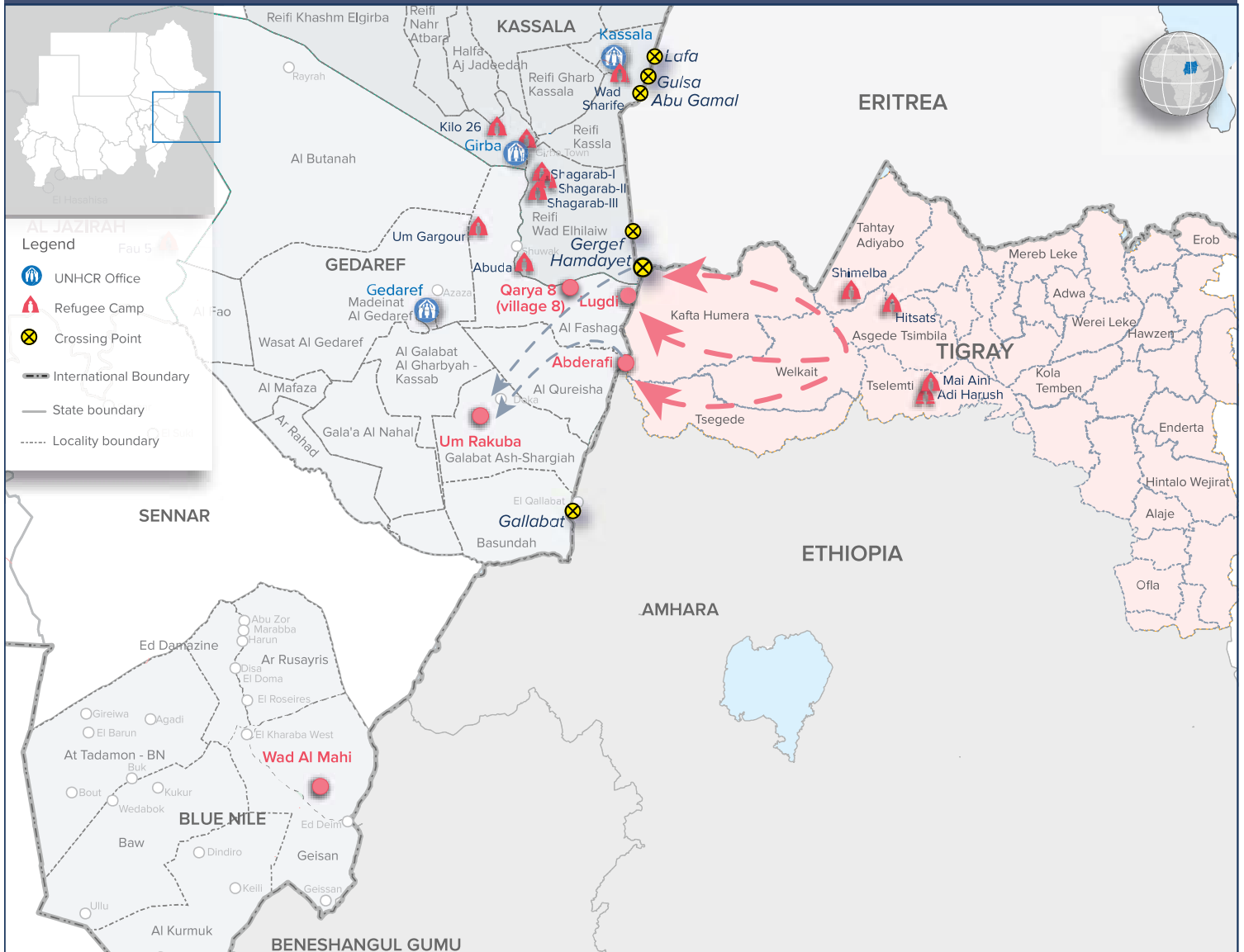
100,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION

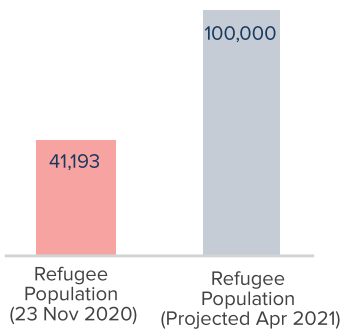
US\$ 147 MILLION
REQUIREMENTS

30

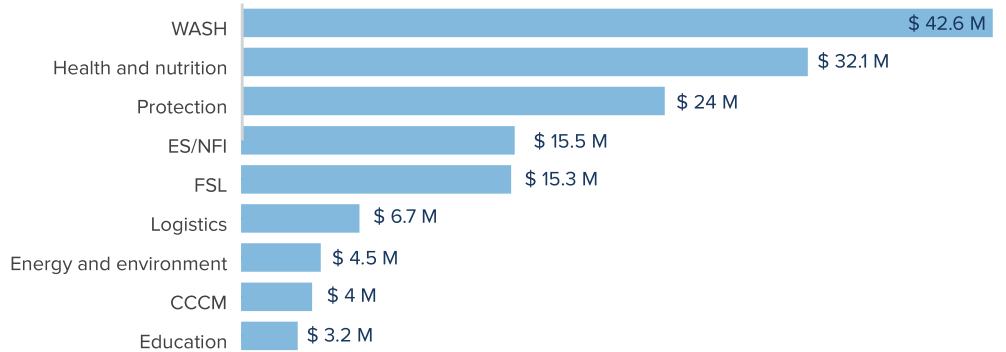
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements by Sector



Context

Context

Situation in Ethiopia

In early November 2020, military confrontations between federal and regional forces in Ethiopia's Tigray region, which borders both Sudan and Eritrea, led the Government to declare it in a State of Emergency. Since then, Ethiopia's Tigray region has reportedly continued to be affected by incidents of armed conflict. Since early November, Eastern Sudan received large numbers of refugees through at least three border points, and there are currently no clear signs that this refugee flow is coming to an end.

The population in the Tigray region of Ethiopia includes approximately 600,000 people dependent on food relief assistance (more than 400,000 food insecure, 100,000 IDPs and 95,929 Eritrean refugees). In addition, 1 million people receive safety net assistance.

Refugee Mass Influx to Sudan

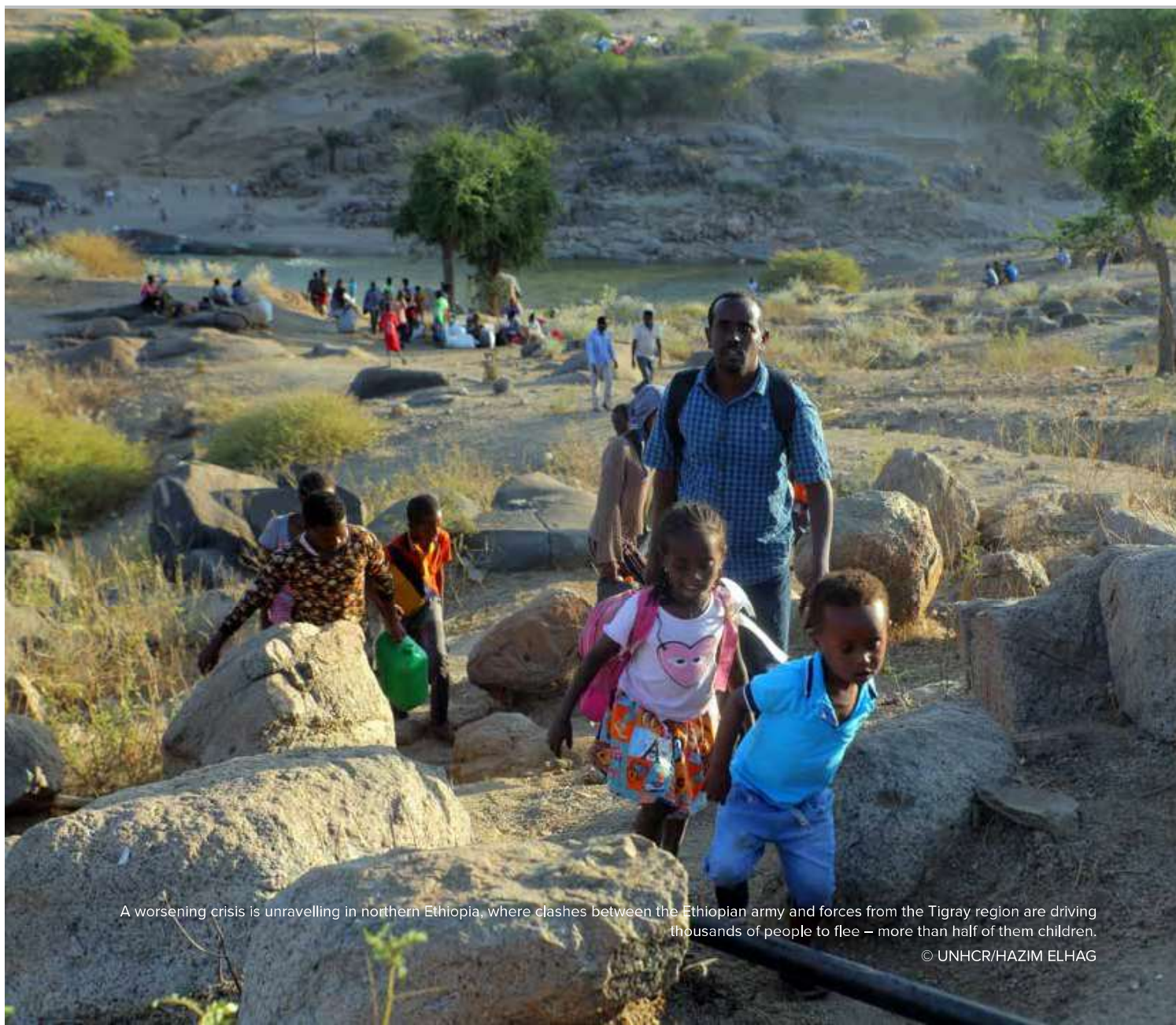
The refugee influx to East Sudan started on 9 November with 146 individuals arriving from Humera (Ethiopia) through two border entry points, Lugdi and Hamdayet. Since then, the movement dramatically increased with a daily average of over 2,700 individuals crossing into Kassala and Gedaref. The majority of the arrivals enter through Hamdayat (Kassala State) and in proximity to "Village 8" in Gedaref State, including for example Lugdi border point. These entry points are located in extremely remote locations, only accessible via sand tracks and other non-paved roads. In addition, since 15 November, some Ethiopians have come across the border to Sudan further South in the country's Wad Ali Mahi region of Blue Nile State. As of 22 November 2020, and within just two weeks, Sudan has received over 40,000 new Ethiopian refugees.

Operational Context

As of November 2020, Sudan hosts over 1 million refugees from South Sudan, Eritrea, Central African Republic, Ethiopia and other countries, including over 133,000 refugees, mainly Eritrean and Ethiopian, living in nine camps and urban areas in East Sudan.

The country faces multiple challenges, including over 200% annual inflation, currency depreciation and fuel shortages, further compounded by lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19 earlier in 2020. According to the latest International Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report food insecurity levels are the highest ever recorded in Sudan. The 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) estimates that over 12.7 million people are in need of assistance, including one million refugees, an increase of a third compared to 2020.

UNHCR has an existing sub-office in Kassala, and a field office in Girba, which is located in close proximity to current border entry points. UNHCR/COR manage a small transit centre at Hamdayet where wet feeding, screening and onward transportation to a designated camp are provided. Protection and assistance services target the protracted and newly arriving Eritrean refugees located in several camps. It also seeks to address the onward movements of refugees. Prior to the start of the new refugee influx, 6 UN agencies, 8 INGOs and 3 NNGOs have had ongoing refugee related programming in Eastern Sudan aimed at providing humanitarian assistance services, addressing mixed movements, and responding to protection needs of children (particularly UASC) and persons with special needs. In summary, while there is operational capacities on the ground, this needs to be scaled to respond to a fast-evolving refugee emergency situation. The presence of additional response actors is also required to bolster the overall implementation capacity.



A worsening crisis is unravelling in northern Ethiopia, where clashes between the Ethiopian army and forces from the Tigray region are driving thousands of people to flee – more than half of them children.

Planning Scenario

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17807

