

A close-up photograph of a woman with a serious expression, looking back over her right shoulder. She is wearing a teal turban with gold-colored beads and a grey, textured top. The background is a blurred refugee camp with white tents and wooden structures. A semi-transparent dark grey box is overlaid at the bottom of the image, containing the title and date.

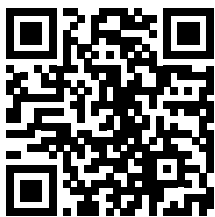
# SUDAN COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January - December 2021

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

A refugee from Ethiopia stands in her temporary shelter at Hamdayet border reception centre in East Sudan.

© UNHCR/WILL SWANSON



This document and further information are available on UNHCR data-portal Sudan page, please click on the following link:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>

or scan the QR code.

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2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

**1,135,068**

PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

**968,488**

REFUGEES TARGETED IN 2021

**US\$ 574M**

REQUIREMENTS FOR 2021

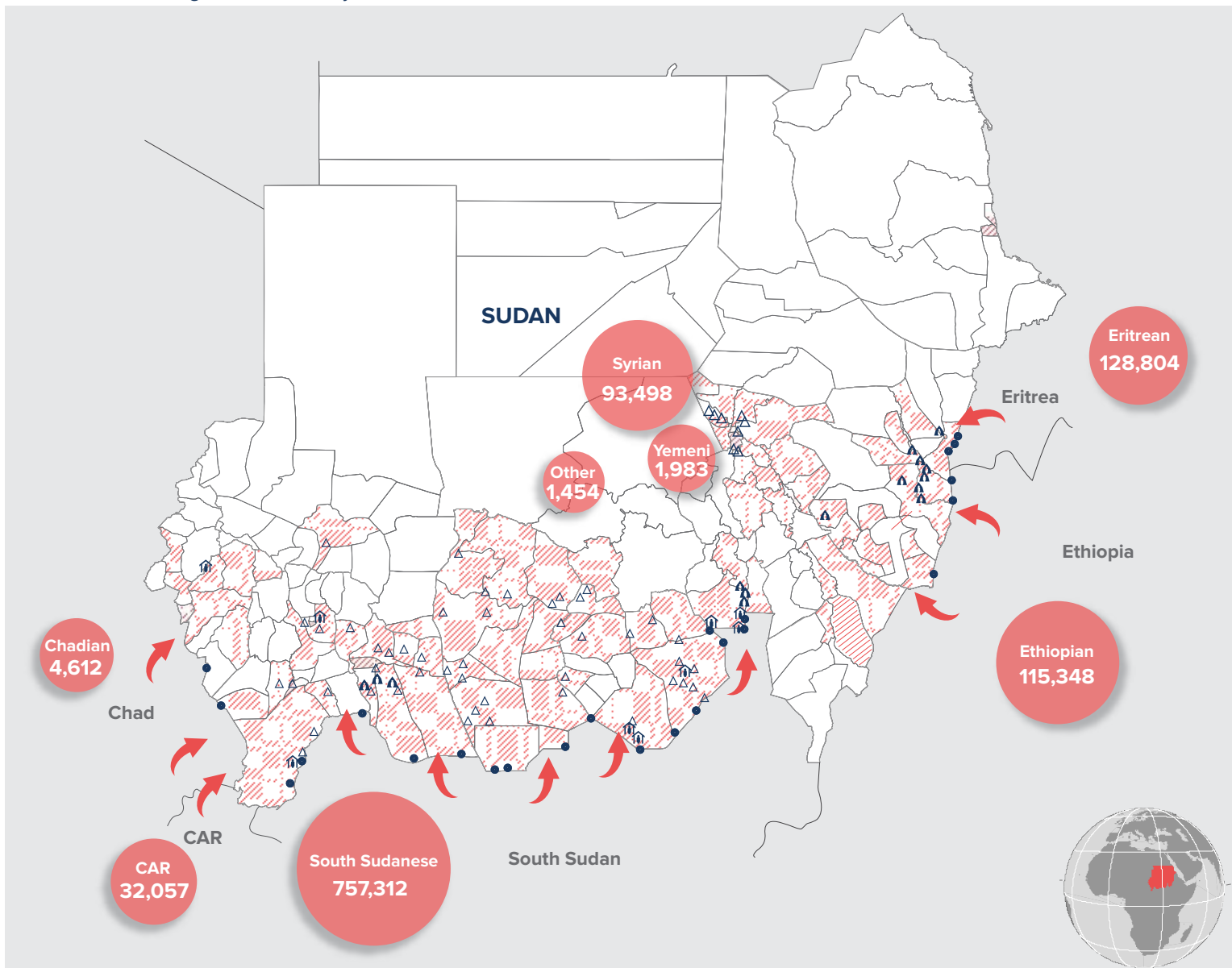
**268,585**

ESTIMATED HOST COMMUNITY BENEFICIARIES

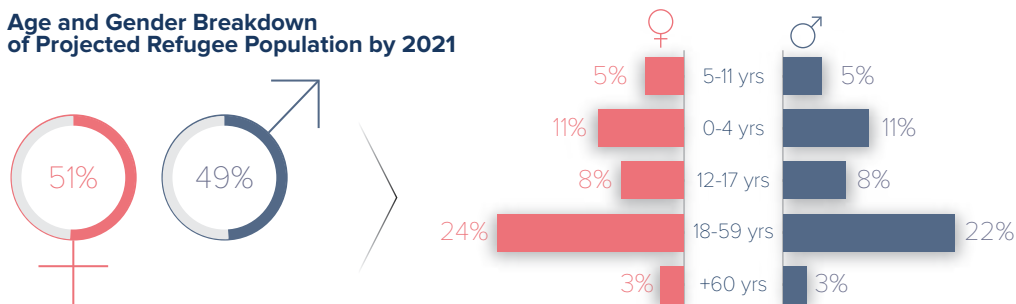
**38**

PARTNERS INVOLVED

Estimated total refugees in Sudan by the end of 2021



Age and Gender Breakdown of Projected Refugee Population by 2021



**Legend**

- Refugee Camp
- Reception Center
- Refugee Settlement / Open Area
- Female
- Crossing Point
- Refugee Crossing
- Refugee Locations
- Male

2019- 2021 POPULATION TREND

 **1,071,034**

Refugees and asylum-seekers population by end of 2019

 **1,056,326**

Refugees and asylum-seekers population by end of 2020



 **1,135,068**

Projected refugees and asylum-seekers population by end of 2021\*



Ethiopian refugee carrying her baby crossing the Tekeze river to seek asylum in Sudan, as clashes in the Ethiopian region of Tigray intensify © UNHCR/HAZIM ELHAG

\* The projected refugee figure for 2021 is larger than the one mentioned in the HNO/HRP due to the influx of Ethiopian refugees at the end of 2020.

# Overview

Sudan has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum seekers with 991,787 individuals, 51 per cent female and 53 per cent children, expected to live in Sudan by the end of 2020. In 2021 it is estimated that the country will continue to host refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen who are looking for safety from violence, persecution and other hazards in their countries of origin.

Sudan is host to one of the largest South Sudanese refugee populations in the region, with a total of 736,685 persons living in the country in December 2020. In East Sudan, a new influx of over 50,000 Ethiopian refugees began in November 2020. This new wave joins more than 130,000 Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers living in protracted situations in camps and urban areas across Aj Jazirah, Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea and Sennar states. Moreover, over 110,000 refugees of various nationalities (Ethiopian, Eritrean, Congolese, Somali, Yemeni and Syrian) are living in Khartoum together with over 190,000 South Sudanese refugees, all in dire need of assistance.

While the Government of Sudan maintains a generous open border policy for persons fleeing conflict and persecution, gaps remain that undermine the liberty, safety and dignity of refugees. These gaps concern registration and documentation, freedom of movement, access to basic services, labour markets, land and property ownership and financial services.

In recognition of its long tradition of hosting refugees and asylum seekers, the Government of Sudan also made nine pledges at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019, reflecting a commitment to an approach aligned with UNHCR's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). These pledges involve mainstreaming refugee health and education services into national systems, finding durable solutions for IDPs and returnees, and supporting self-reliance and access to employment for refugees. Recognizing that refugees and host communities need longer-term development approaches spanning across sectors will be critical to broadening the response base and helping to address widespread needs. Partners of the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) will therefore seek to further engage with development actors to establish linkages and mobilize resources, technical expertise and programming efforts to address the medium to long-term needs of refugees and host communities.

In 2020, Sudan faced floods, the COVID-19 pandemic and the new influx of Ethiopian refugees. Further, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities have been adversely affected by a severe economic downturn with annual inflation rates of over 269 per cent (December 2020), fuel shortages across the country and a general lack of income opportunities. The majority of refugee and asylum-seekers in Sudan face high levels of poverty. They are hosted in some of the poorest regions of the country, where host communities are equally struggling for scarce resources. While refugees often benefit from generous support provided by host communities, local resources are scarce, and services strained. Seasonal floods further compounded this situation, causing destruction of livelihoods, infrastructure, productive land and assets. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic overburdened the already weak public health system while extended lockdown measures caused additional

hardship for refugees struggling to earn a livelihood. The global economic contraction due to COVID-19 has also significantly reduced remittances to Sudan.

Refugees in Sudan live in camps, rural out-of-camp settlements and urban areas in over 100 localities across 18 States. About 70 per cent live outside of camps in more than 100 settlements across the country, including large collective self-settlements where thousands of refugees live in “camp-like” areas adjacent to reception centres, as well as smaller dispersed settlements where refugees live integrated with host communities. Many out-of-camp settlements are in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. Some 30 per cent of refugees in Sudan live in 22 camps, and over half of those living in camps were born there.

Furthermore, encampment policies and movement restrictions force refugees and asylum-seekers to use smugglers to facilitate their internal and onward movements, which often exposes especially children and adolescent girls and boys to human trafficking and grave protection risks.

Voluntary return is not an option for a majority of refugees due to the situation in their countries of origin. Resettlement opportunities are also limited. It is anticipated that in 2021, CAR, South Sudanese, Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees will continue to flee their country to seek asylum in Sudan.

In this context, it is expected that over 1.14 million refugees will be living in Sudan by the end of 2021. This situation disproportionately affects women and girls, who usually bear the brunt of adverse coping strategies. Refugees in Sudan need multi-sectoral interventions to address their specific vulnerabilities, bolster their self-reliance over the long term, and maintain and fulfil their rights as refugees. Investments in local infrastructure and strengthening of gender-sensitive education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is also needed to ensure that local service systems have the capacity to absorb the increasing needs of refugees and host communities, and further strengthen social cohesion and peaceful coexistence so both communities can thrive.



South Sudanese refugee and mother of nine, Christina Daing, is one of the beneficiaries of the aid distribution in Bahri, Khartoum, Sudan. She works as a washer woman to earn a living, but her daughter has epilepsy and when she is unwell Christina cannot work and has no money to buy food. © UNHCR/ROLAND SCHÖNBAUER

# Population Groups

	POPULATION AS END OF DECEMBER 2020	PLANNED POPULATION AS OF END OF 2021
<b>ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION</b>		
South Sudanese <sup>1</sup>	736,685	757,312
Eritrean	122,465	128,804
Syrian	93,498 <sup>2</sup>	93,498
Central African Rep. (CAR)	26,930	32,057
Ethiopian	69,849	115,348
Chadian	3,507	4,612
Yemini	1,938	1,983
Other	1,454	1,454
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,056,326</b>	<b>1,135,068</b>



<sup>1</sup> Total number of refugees is the sum of UNHCR/ Commissioner of Refugees (COR) registered population and IPP registered & unregistered refugees. Government sources estimate a total of 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, these data require verification.

<sup>2</sup> Total number of Syrian refugees reflects both individuals registered by UNHCR and COR, and IPP statistics on annual arrivals and departures from 2011 to 2018

<sup>3</sup> Including projected 50,000 newly arrived refugees due to the influx that started in November 2020



# Refugees from South Sudan

 **736,685**

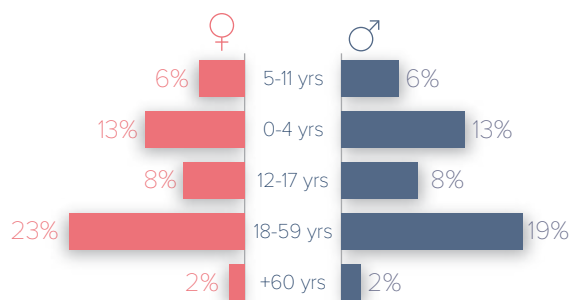
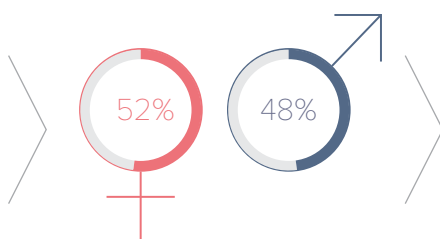
South Sudanese refugees living in Sudan by the end of December 2020.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Abyei region: Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

## Age and Gender Breakdown

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	45,162	46,045
5-11 yrs	94,137	95,140
12-17 yrs	59,495	58,901
18-59 yrs	166,892	136,629
+60 yrs	18,261	16,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>383,947</b>	<b>352,738</b>



By the end of 2021, over 760,000 refugees from South Sudan are projected to live in Sudan. Sudan shares a 2,000 km border with South Sudan, with refugees from South Sudan crossing into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur states through 14 different entry points. North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum states also receive onward movements of refugees seeking livelihood opportunities. 53 per cent of the refugees are women and approximately 37 per cent are children of school age (6-17). Refugees arrive in poor health after long travel to reach Sudan, often by foot. They are in urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support. Many of the arrivals are from areas of South Sudan experiencing high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing conflict and conflict-related food insecurity in South Sudan. New arrivals are granted refugee status, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between UNHCR and the Government of Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR) in September 2016.

Approximately 70 per cent of the current South Sudanese refugee population are living outside of official camps in more than 100 out-of-camp settlements, alongside host communities. Many out-of-camp settlements are in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. Sudan's rainy season (June to September) makes access extremely difficult, with many camp and out-of-camp areas completely inaccessible for weeks and months at a time.

There are over 175,000 refugees living in nine camps in White Nile in addition to two camps in East Darfur that host a combined population of over 45,000. It remains difficult to ensure that adequate space and basic services are available to absorb new arrivals while sustaining service provision to the existing populations in the camps. Overcrowding and congestion remain a serious concern, with all camps currently hosting populations beyond initial capacity, aggravated by the COVID-19 threat as the pandemic persists.

Khartoum hosts an estimated 190,000 South Sudanese refugees who live in dire humanitarian conditions, despite renewed access for partners granted by the Government of Sudan in December 2017. Many refugee communities have lived in these areas for decades and have demonstrated considerable resilience in the face of a significant lack of protection and humanitarian assistance over years.

The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed in September 2018 and the peace agreement with rebel groups signed in October 2020. As part of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) supported solutions initiative from 3 December 2020, the Governments of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan agreed on a roadmap which outlines the next steps toward short, medium and sustainable solutions for seven million forcibly displaced persons including IDPs and refugees originating from and hosted by the two host countries as well as returnees.



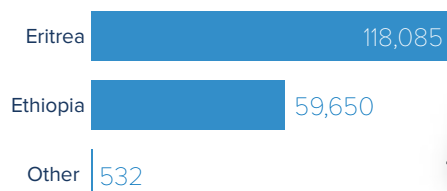
# Refugees in Eastern Sudan

 **178,269**

Refugees living in East Sudan by the end of December 2020.\*

\* The total of refugees living in East Sudan is the sum of Kassala and Gedaref States.

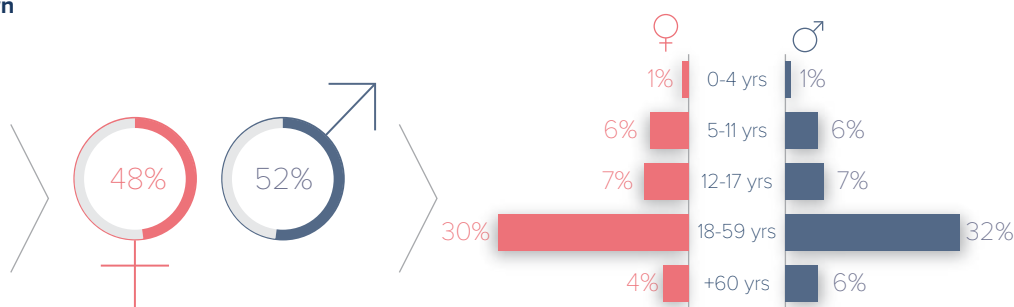
## Country of Origin



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## Age and Gender Breakdown

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	1,783	1,783
5-11 yrs	10,696	10,696
12-17 yrs	12,479	12,479
18-59 yrs	53,480	57,046
+60 yrs	7,130	10,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,568</b>	<b>92,973</b>



It is anticipated that over 180,000 refugees and asylum-seekers who live in eleven camps in Kassala and Gedaref, and parts of Kassala Town will need assistance in 2021. East Sudan hosts one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world, since the first influx of Eritrean refugees arriving over 50 years ago. Over 40 per cent of refugees in East Sudan have been displaced for more than 20 years, and approximately 50 per cent of refugees living in the camps were born there.

Prior to the influx of Ethiopian refugees starting in November 2020, the majority of new arrivals to camps in Kassala and Gedaref were from Eritrea. Asylum-seekers are assisted by COR at the Sudanese border where they are temporarily housed in reception centres before being transferred to the Shagarab camps where they undergo health and nutrition screening, registration, and are able to initiate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures.

An estimated 50 per cent of the new arrivals migrate onwards, becoming vulnerable to criminal networks involved in human smuggling and trafficking of people. Along these migratory routes, refugees and asylum-seekers can be exposed to various forms of exploitation that can result in human rights violations, including SGBV. Moreover, onward movement also puts refugees at further risk of refoulement. Unaccompanied And Separated Children (UASC) arriving through these routes are of key concern.

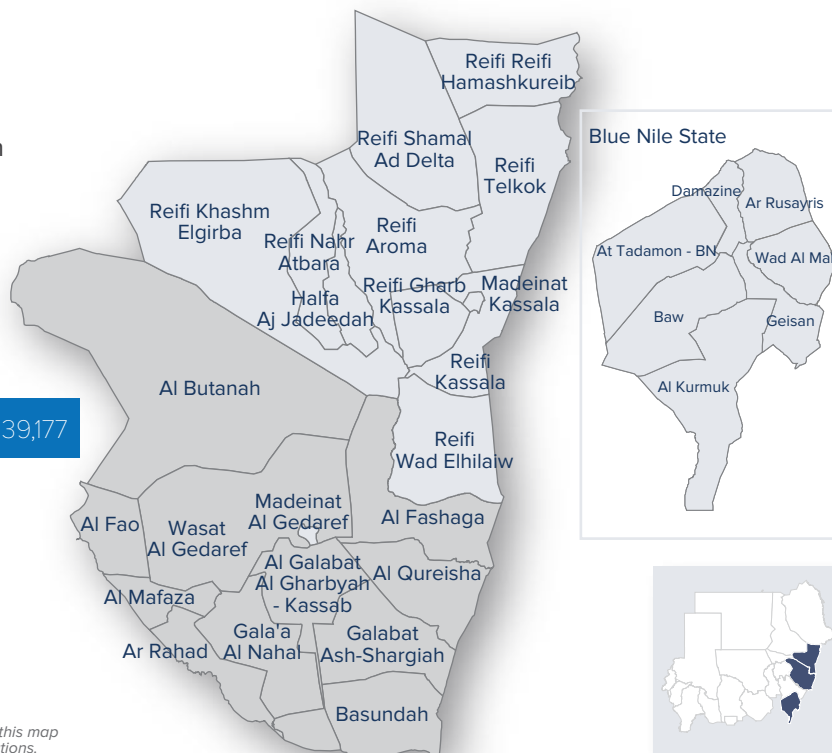
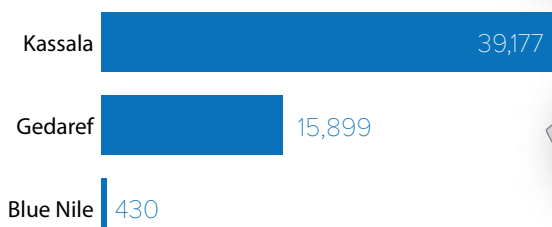


# Refugees from Ethiopia

 **55,506**

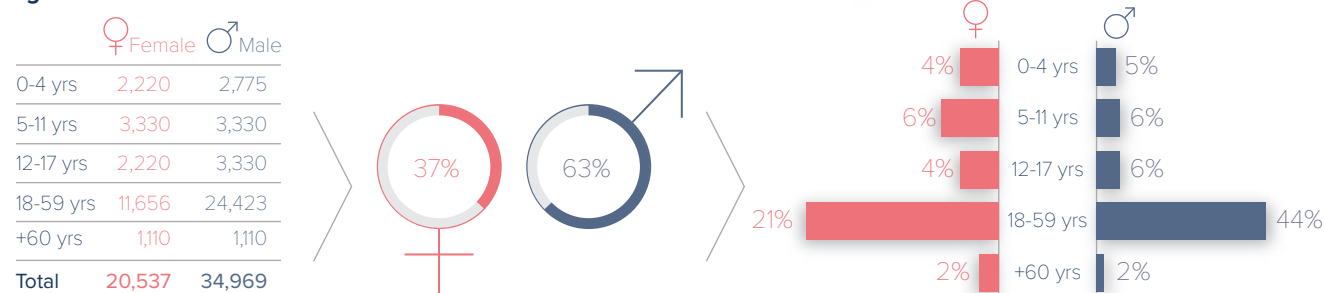
Newly Arrived Refugees from Ethiopia in Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile in 2020

### Arrivals Per State



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

### Age and Gender Breakdown\*



\* Population distribution statistics are based on the ongoing household registration (15,000 HH) conducted by UNHCR and COR.

When conflict erupted in the Tigray region in Northern Ethiopia in November 2020, refugees crossed the border at Hamdayet and Lugdi border points. By end of November, 45,000 had crossed into Sudan seeking protection and humanitarian partners are planning with a total of 100,000 arrivals by mid-2021. These Ethiopian refugees arrived in Sudan after long travel and with few belongings. Although large numbers of refugees remained at the border transit centres for most of November, partners started to facilitate the relocation of refugees to Um Rakuba, Gedaref where a more stable refugee site is set up. Partners have responded through their existing offices in Eastern Sudan and others have opened offices and mobilized their teams from other parts of the country. As of 6 November 2020, refugees who newly crossed the border are recognized as prima facie refugees by the Government of Sudan. The RCF launched on 25 November an inter-agency Refugee Emergency Response Plan which is incorporated in the 2021 Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan.<sup>4</sup>

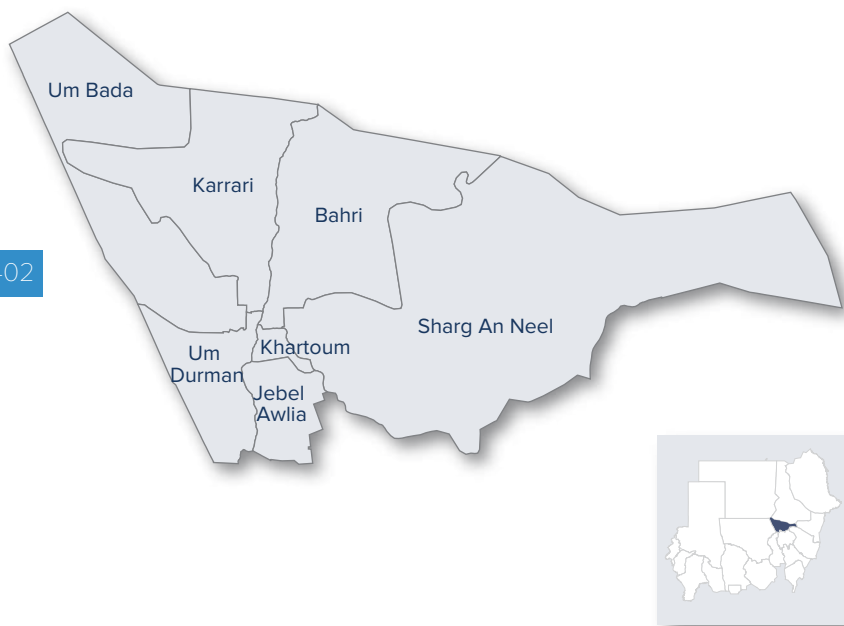
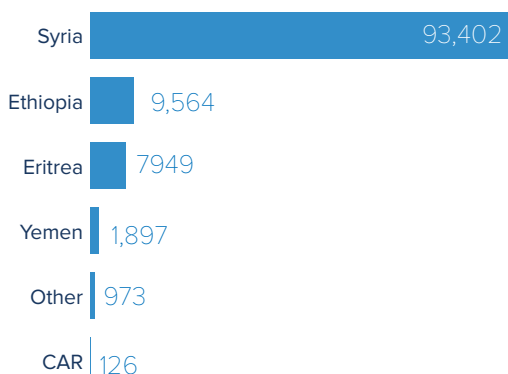
<sup>4</sup> More details on the emergency response to the East Sudan influx of Ethiopian refugees can be found in this plan: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/83331>

# Refugees in Urban Areas

 **113,911**

Urban refugees living in Khartoum by the end of December 2020.

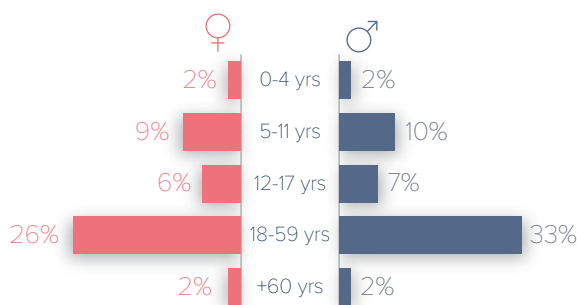
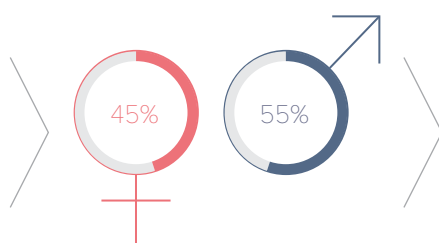
### Country of Origin



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

### Age and Gender Breakdown

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	2,840	2,836
5-11 yrs	10,122	11,692
12-17 yrs	6,982	7,627
18-59 yrs	29,781	37,734
+60 yrs	1,875	2,422
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,600</b>	<b>62,311</b>



By the end of 2021, there will be an estimated 300,000 refugees and asylum-seekers living in Khartoum State and targeted for assistance, including refugees from Eritrea, DRC, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen as well as an estimated 190,000 refugees from South Sudan. Urban refugees in Khartoum live within the host community neighbourhoods. The majority face obstacles travelling to Khartoum due to movement limitation for refugees coming from the East and other parts of Sudan. Additionally, there are an estimated 95,000 Syrian and Yemeni refugees living in Khartoum.

Although refugees from Syria, Yemen and other Arab countries fall under the Islamic notion of asylum recent changes regarding access to work and immigration regulations puts these refugees in a vulnerable situation with legal uncertainty regarding their rights in Sudan.

# Refugees from the Central African Republic

 **26,930**

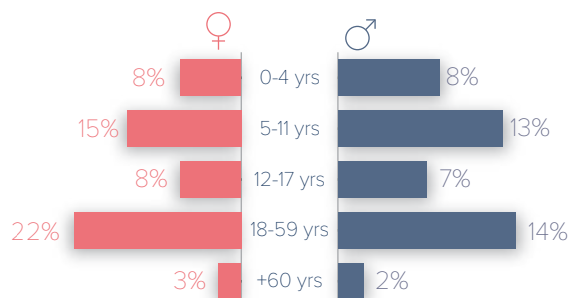
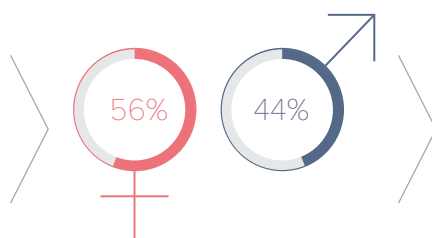
CAR refugees living in Sudan by the end of December 2020.



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## Age and Gender Breakdown

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	2,154	2,154
5-11 yrs	4,040	3,501
12-17 yrs	2,154	1,885
18-59 yrs	5,925	3,770
+60 yrs	808	539
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,081</b>	<b>11,849</b>



Rapid influxes of CAR refugees into South and Central Darfur in 2019 have required an urgent emergency multi-sectoral response in both States to meet lifesaving needs of new arrivals. Inter-tribal violence in areas of north-eastern CAR continue to force people to flee their homes and seek safety in Darfur, Sudan.

By the end of 2021 more than 37,000 CAR refugees are projected to live in South and Central Darfur in extremely remote and underserved parts of both States. Um Dafoug is 250 km away from Nyala, South Darfur, while Um Dukhun is nearly 300 km from Zalingei, Central Darfur. In early 2020, UNHCR and COR started facilitating the voluntary relocation of refugees in Um Dafoug, South Darfur to a more accessible settlement site closer to Nyala to enable access to assistance and services. While the number of refugees from CAR is expected to stay stable in 2021, the situation in CAR remains volatile, and arrival projections are subject to change as the situation evolves.

# Refugees from Chad

 **3,507**

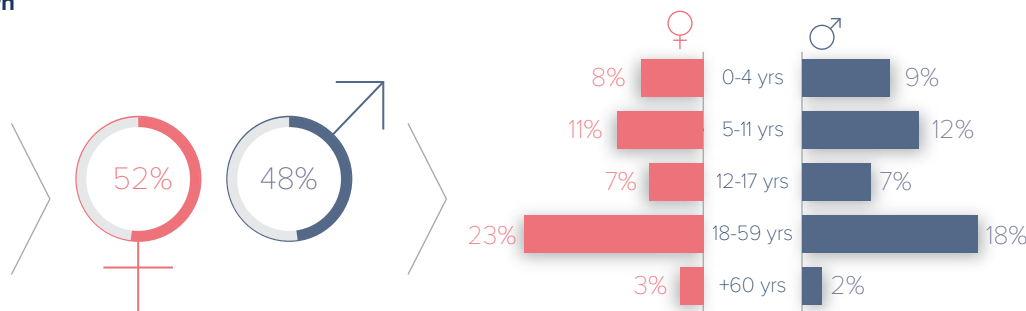
Chadian refugees living in Sudan by the end of December 2020.



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### Age and Gender Breakdown

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	297	314
5-11 yrs	380	412
12-17 yrs	260	252
18-59 yrs	798	633
+60 yrs	104	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,668</b>



Central Darfur has hosted Chadian refugees since violence broke out in 2005 – 2007. An organized return process for Chadian refugees began in 2018 under the Tripartite Agreement on Voluntary Repatriation between Sudan, Chad and UNHCR. In December 2020 a total of 3,507 Chadian refugees were still living in Sudan, the majority in Central Darfur.

The situation in Chad remains volatile which impacts the return process. Depending on the situation in Chad, it is expected that the majority of Chadian refugees will voluntarily return to Chad. In the meantime, a multi-sectoral response is needed to sustain services in Um Shalaya camp.



## Host Communities

Many refugee locations are in communities with little basic services and natural disasters, such as floods, affect people each year. The deepening economic crisis, following years of stagnation and little investment in already weak public services is driving worsening food insecurity, deteriorating healthcare, and lack of access to other basic needs across Sudan. However, many host communities continue to welcome refugees and provide them with support where possible. Communities hosting or living alongside refugees can benefit substantially from investments in local infrastructure and services when these are enhanced to accommodate refugees' humanitarian needs. The increase in trade and services can stimulate the local economy and agricultural productivity. The Sudan CRP aims to support host communities, particularly in rural settlements and urban areas where partners typically include host communities in their interventions.



Refugees from the Central African Republic stand beside a shelter at Al Amal settlement in Sudan's South Darfur region.  
© UNHCR/MODESTA NDUBI

# Needs Analysis and Response Prioritization

In 2020, Sudan's precarious humanitarian situation was compounded by the global COVID-19 pandemic and record unprecedented floods affecting over 900,000 people including refugees. Further, the economic downturn accelerated by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions resulted in inflation rates of over 230 per cent in October 2020 and a rapid depreciation of the local currency. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification report in 2020 foresees the highest figure of food insecurity levels ever recorded in the history of IPC in Sudan compared to previous years. The World Bank estimates that poverty levels will remain extremely high on the back of severe food insecurity and limited access to basic services across the country. Refugees are particularly affected by these conditions facing additional protection risks and often being heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance.

Roughly half of all refugees are women and girls, who are differently and often disproportionately affected by both disasters and violent conflicts. During and after crises, pre-existing gender inequality and discrimination create particular challenges for women and girls. As a result, many endure extreme hardships, including increased insecurity, restricted mobility, sexual exploitation and abuse, and gender-based violence (GBV). Women's livelihoods also tend to be disproportionately affected, and girls in crisis are more likely than boys to lose out on education. At the same time, the lack of healthcare in humanitarian settings has particular impact on women's sexual and reproductive health needs.

Partners will collect and analyse needs of women, girls, boys and elderly persons throughout the implementation cycle to ensure that gender equity principles are at the core of the response to promote the empowerment and protection of women and girls, children, the elderly, as well sexual and gender minorities. The Refugee Response will prioritize activities that incorporate a gender lens and provide tailored solutions. All partners will report on their targets with gender and age disaggregated data.

In 2020, humanitarian partners have carried out a Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) on the needs of vulnerable populations including refugees. As less data was collected in the MSNA for refugees as planned results presented in annex 5 are indicative and not representative. The preliminary data shows that health, education, food and livelihoods assistance, water and shelter support are all mentioned as priority needs. Apart from a repeated MSNA in 2021 refugee partners are planning additional assessments in 2021 to survey basic needs and vulnerabilities.

# People in Need (PiN) Calculation and Severity Ranking

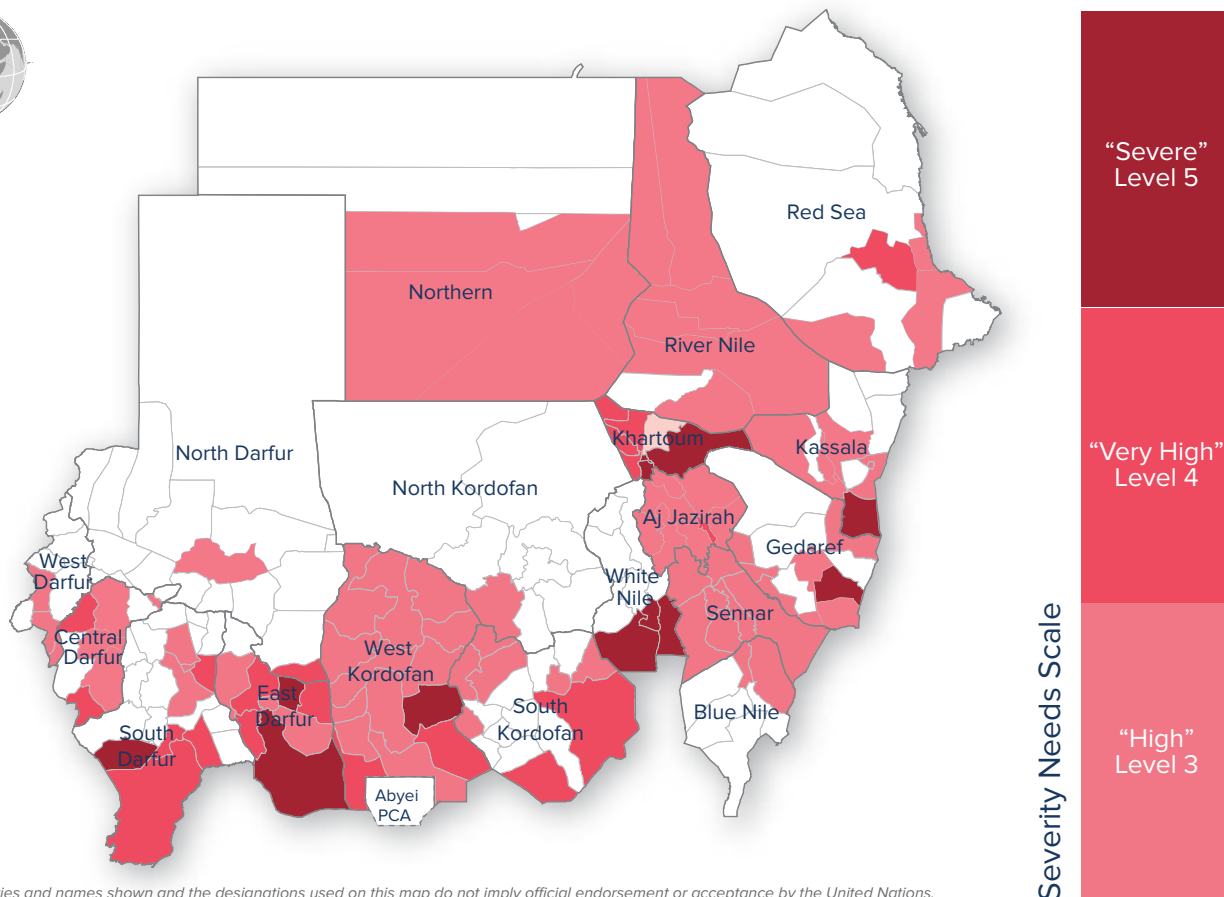
The size and geographic dispersion of the refugee population in Sudan made it necessary to develop a severity ranking system that ranks the needs of refugees based on indicators from all sectors across 113 refugee hosting localities. The severity ranking approach was aligned with the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) planning process and intends to identify needs, response gaps and priorities to inform response planning and resource allocation. Within the Country Refugee Response Plan, critical problems related to physical and mental wellbeing were used to define the severity of needs through a combination of 32 sectoral indicators that can be found in Annex 3. Compared with the severity ranking for the 2020 CRP, an increase in needs in urban areas, particularly Khartoum, was observed. Furthermore, Blue Nile state has been added to the priority areas of the refugee response in Sudan.

Since the Refugee Emergency Response is still unfolding in Eastern Sudan and additional refugee sites might be established the severity ranking included the new refugee sites in Kassala and Gedaref in the severity ranking. Should additional sites be established over the course of 2021 they will fall under severity level 5.

The severity of needs ranking was based on UNHCR's refugee population projection for December 2021 and a sectoral assessment data to categorize each refugee hosting locality into a severity ranking from very low to very high needs. Key trends from the severity analysis include:

- **Severity level 5 or “severe” needs:** This category includes locations with a high number of refugees that are highly reliant on humanitarian assistance that needs to be sustained and/or scaled up to accommodate increasing numbers of people. This includes refugee camps, reception points and parts of the Khartoum “Open Areas” that have established multi-sectoral responses against the continued severe needs. Severity level 5 also includes the newly established refugee sites in Gedaref and Kassala.
- **Severity level 4 or “very high” needs:** Very high needs persist in camp-like settlements and urban areas. Locations have typically mid-sized refugee populations with critical needs in nutrition and food security, poor infrastructure and protection gaps. These locations have an ongoing multi-sectoral response that does not meet the assistance needs and relies on humanitarian assistance.
- **Severity level 3 or “high” needs:** High needs are still observed in protracted situations in and off camps, such as rural dispersed out of camp settlements with smaller number of refugees. This includes locations with ongoing responses as well as areas that partners see a need to expand to, like areas in Blue Nile state.
- **Severity level 1 and 2 or “low” and “medium” needs:** This includes localities with no active refugee response with a very low number of registered refugees who live among host communities.

Severity Ranking Map



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Ethiopian refugees are approaching Islamic Relief's distribution point to receive food packs and hygiene kits, Um-Rakoba Camp, Gedaref, East Sudan, November 2020 © IRW/OMER ARAKI

# Prioritization and Response Targeting

The 2021 Sudan RRP will target 58 localities covering 12 states. The prioritization takes into account the needs severity level of at least 3 or above with at least one individual sectoral severities of 4 or higher . Further prioritization was done according to the response capacities of partner on the ground as well as the ability to initiate new responses where needed.

All prioritized localities are targeted with a multisectoral approach that responds to the identified needs of the particular refugee population. Refugee camps, large camp-like settlements are prioritized due to refugees' reliance on humanitarian assistance and the need to sustain parallel systems to provide basic services. Reception points are prioritized due to new arrivals with high needs and to ensure that emergency response capacities are in place in case of an influx. Assistance is targeted at the community and individual level. Refugees in urban areas are targeted for assistance based on assessed needs particularly in the open areas around Khartoum. Urban areas and rural settlements are further prioritized due to poor infrastructure and urgent needs for protection assistance. As interventions target both refugees and host communities, partners will follow humanitarian standards and include both population in their planning to promote social cohesion.

The prioritization of locations is led by the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) in collaboration with COR and interagency partners. A detailed list of the prioritized localities is outlined in Annex 4.




**968,488**

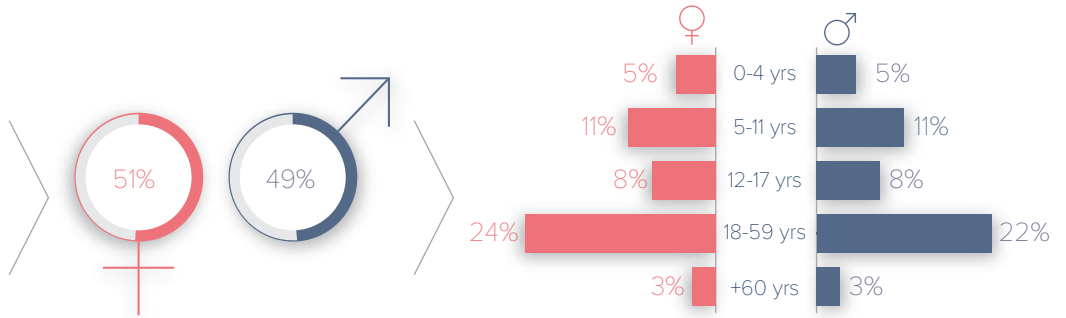
People targeted in 2021


**1,135,068**

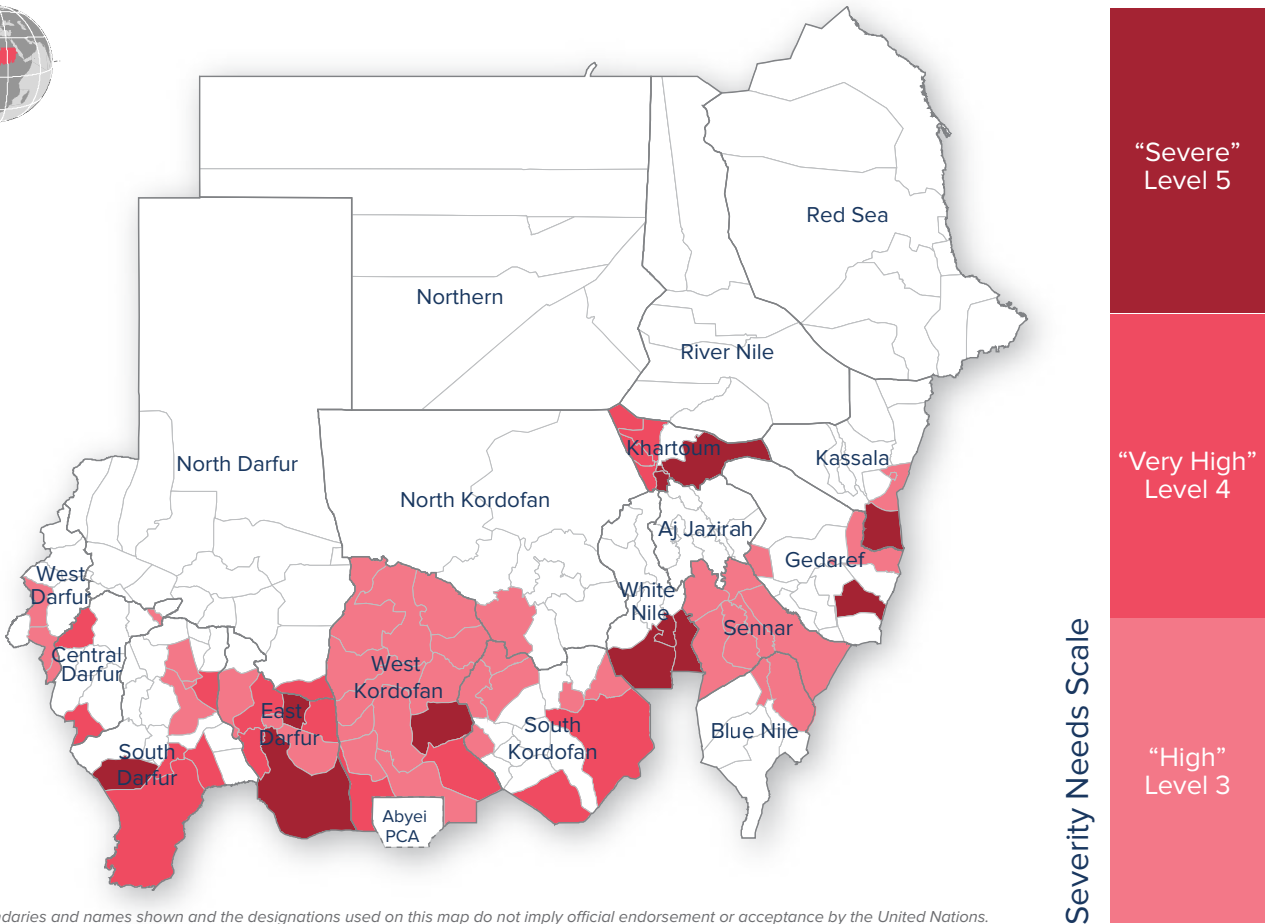
Projected people in needs (PiN) by end of 2021

**Age and Gender Breakdown of Projected Refugee Population by 2021**

	♀ Female	♂ Male
0-4 yrs	58,473	58,473
5-11 yrs	128,642	128,642
12-17 yrs	93,558	93,558
18-59 yrs	280,673	257,283
+60 yrs	35,084	35,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>596,429</b>	<b>573,040</b>



**Prioritization Map**



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Abyei region: Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

## Overall Strategy

The refugee response in 2021, in alignment with the wider humanitarian response in Sudan, will fall under the umbrella of three Strategic Objectives:

- 1. Strengthen the protection environment for refugees.**
- 2. Enable access to timely protection and lifesaving assistance.**
- 3. Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees.**

The refugee response in Sudan is closely aligned with the regional refugee response to the South Sudanese crisis and integrated into the humanitarian response in Sudan. Additionally, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda as well as the commitments made by Sudan at the Global Refugee Forum provide an important framework for the strategic direction of the refugee response. While the Government of Sudan has yet to legislate the pledges, RCF protection partners have welcomed the continuous commitment of the Sudanese government to maintain an open border policy and will support efforts to integrate refugees in social service systems such as education and health. Furthermore, partners will seek solutions to promote self-reliance and generate work opportunities through the implementation of the Sudan CRP. While Sudan is not officially implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the out-of-camp assistance model in Sudan follows the same approach in supporting national service providers and host communities to meet the additional demand on services in refugee hosting areas. This avoids setting up new parallel services for refugees and prioritizes enhanced access to public services where possible. Additionally, this includes a focus on community-based assistance, especially for health, WASH, education and protection, through the introduction of basic infrastructure and improved access to local services for refugees. RCF partners are also active participants in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Sudan, which features development activities across sectors such as social services, governance, community mobilization among others. RCF will continue to strategically engage through UNSDCF to ensure that the development need of refugees and host communities can be addressed in alignment with national development priorities.

# SUDAN PLEDGES AT THE GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM

1. Continue to maintain and implement an open-door policy for refugees.
2. Develop solutions for the root causes of forced displacement.
3. Create and enhance an enabling environment for return of refugees and IDPs and facilitate their reintegration.
4. Integrate refugee education in national education system in gradual manner.
5. Integrate health services for refugees in National Health System in a gradual manner.
6. Adopt self-reliance policy for refugees and host communities.
7. Facilitate humanitarian access to affected people.
8. Facilitate movement for refugees.
9. Facilitate work for refugees.





The response strategy aligns with the key priorities and solutions raised by targeted refugee populations through UNHCR's annual Participatory Assessment exercise, as well as the outcomes of inter-agency needs assessments in specific refugee locations, which include multi-sectoral assessments and technical surveys, such as the Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), Joint Assessment Missions (JAM), and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Surveys. The response strategy aims to ensure that the protection and humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are addressed, while promoting solutions through integration, resettlement and voluntary repatriation opportunities where possible.

Advocacy to improve refugees' access to freedom of movement, labour markets, land and assets supports these aims, as does partners' work to strengthen public service systems to enhance refugees' access to basic services in out-of-camp and urban locations. Timely delivery of protection assistance, including access to registration, documentation and reception services will bolster refugees' access to their basic rights, including access to lifesaving assistance. Capacity building and sensitization initiatives with local authorities, host communities and service providers will be used to address discrimination and social cohesion issues.

In camps, individual and household-level assistance will continue to be provided to address ongoing needs in protection, shelter, non-food items (NFIs), energy, food security, nutrition, health, WASH and livelihoods. I/NGO partners will continue to fill response gaps and ensure the quality and speedy delivery of services. Partners will continue to work with COR, and with relevant line ministries where possible, to ensure the sustainability of interventions. This includes greater participation by refugees in camp management, shelter and latrine construction, protection and security functions within their communities, community mobilization and service delivery. Partners retain the overall strategy of receiving new arrivals at transit centres and relocating them within 24 hours to reception centres adjacent to camp sites.

The response will also seek to integrate cash-based interventions (CBIs) across all locations where feasible to support stabilization of existing assistance programmes and complement self-reliance initiatives. This is especially important for refugees in urban areas, where they often form part of the "urban poor" and struggle to meet their basic needs. This situation leaves them at heightened risk of harassment, exploitation and abuse, with women and children being particularly at-risk. Partners will work closely with the cash technical working group to ensure harmonized approaches and assistance levels.

To enhance sustainability of service provision particularly in the WASH, health and energy sectors, partners will invest in sustainable energy sources, particularly solar energy and energy efficient stoves to reduce the environmental footprint. This will reduce the dependency on an unreliable supply of fuel and address protection risks coming from a lack of lighting and the need to collect firewood outside the village.

The situation in Sudan's neighbouring countries remains unstable. Partners will develop emergency preparedness and response plans for potential influxes of refugees to enhance response capacity.

All partners of the Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan commit to ensure that responses engage beneficiaries in programme design and implementation by following an age, gender and diversity approach. Communication with Communities (CwC) will be strengthened to establish feedback mechanisms for refugee and asylum seekers as well as affected host communities to improve the quality of programming and services that partners provide. In addition, agencies will inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks. Special efforts will be made to address Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to protect both beneficiaries and staff members by providing training and establishing a confidential complaint mechanism.

### **Refugees living with disabilities**

An estimated 15 per cent of refugees targeted for assistance in Sudan are living with disabilities. They face particular protection risks such as heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, as well as high levels of stigma. Moreover, refugees with disabilities face numerous barriers to accessing humanitarian assistance, education, livelihoods, health care and other services; and are often excluded from decision-making processes and leadership opportunities. Partners will apply an age and gender analysis to address specific needs in their response.

In addition, these refugees are at particular risk as they are not always identifiable and because they face specific difficulties in participating actively in decisions that concern them, which decreases the likelihood that their essential protection and assistance needs are met. The response aims to proactively identify individuals with disabilities, respond to their specific needs and ensure that day-to-day care is available to them. Partners have also committed to include the views of refugees (men, women, boys and girls) living with disabilities during every phase in the project cycle to identify their needs and capacities and understand what obstacles impede the effectiveness of protection and assistance programmes. This includes considerations for more accessible food, shelter and NFI distributions, and promote accessibility of WASH installations, clinics and camp infrastructure for individuals with limited mobility.

### **Strengthening livelihoods and resilience**

Livelihood support to refugees in Sudan remains hampered by the economic downturn, movement restrictions and access to work permits. Despite these challenges, partners will look at innovative interventions to increase refugees' self-reliance and resilience by promoting economic inclusion, employability and income opportunities while moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainable interventions. Assistance will focus on agriculture and extension services as well as capacity development to increase employability. By investing in refugees' self-reliance, local markets will be supported by benefitting from increased economic activities. This is in line with the Government of Sudan's commitments at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum which aims to enhance the integration of refugees into national education and health systems as well as facilitate work and remove movement restrictions for refugees.

# Partnership and Coordination

The purpose of the Sudan CRP is to provide strategic guidance and coordination to the refugee response in Sudan under the co-leadership of UNHCR and COR. It provides a platform for facilitating partnerships that combine and leverage resources by working together in a transparent, respectful and mutually beneficial way and according to the principles of partnership of the Global Humanitarian Platform. The 2021 CRP includes 38 partners, including UN agencies and international and national NGOs who together assist refugees in Sudan.

The RCF is the country level refugee coordination forum that brings together national, international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. The UN and NGO partners all bring individual expertise to support the response. The CRP coordination is based on seven sectors: Protection, Education, Health & Nutrition, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Food Security & Livelihoods, Energy & Environment, WASH and Logistics. Regional coordination structures are established in Central, East, North and South Darfur, Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, South and West Kordofan as well as White Nile who report to the RCF. Coordination with the authorities continues to take place at federal and state levels, with extensive support from COR. Government line ministries also engage in sector-level coordination mechanisms at the national and state levels.

Through sectoral Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) that collaborate closely with the IASC sectors, the sectors engage in joint needs analysis, strategic planning and coordination of activities. Further, coordination efforts promote standardized service provision under the leadership of UNHCR's technical experts. Cross-cutting issues and information sharing take place in the monthly RCF meeting.

After the influx of Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan, a Refugee Working Group has been established in Gedaref which serves as the main coordination hub for the emergency refugee response in Eastern Sudan. Similarly, refugee sector working groups have been established to support the emergency response.

As a basis for addressing its' key priorities, strengthening partnership and enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Sudan CRP, all partners have committed to aligning CRP efforts with national strategies and to working closely with the refugee and host communities. Accordingly, this plan has been prepared based on observed local needs and through consultation with all stakeholders including government authorities, NGO partners, donors, and refugees. RCF members have also played an important role in the collection of data for the Multisectoral Needs Analysis (MSNA) which will guide further interventions.

Mixed migration and counter trafficking response is coordinated through the State Committee on Counter-trafficking (CCT) in Kassala, chaired by Kassala Ministry of Social Welfare and supported by UNHCR, and the East Sudan Mixed-Migration Working Group led by UNHCR and IOM and with active participation by BMM/GIZ, DRC/SRC, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNICEF. The group aims to support the implementation of national counter-trafficking activities and builds on each agency's comparative advantage in addressing the problems of irregular mixed migration and counter-trafficking in a coordinated manner.

The RCF also seeks to engage development actors to establish linkages in line with the Sudan partnership conference and the Global Compact on Refugees to broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of all the refugee populations in Sudan and their host communities.

In order to support the implementation of Sudan's GRF pledges and the objectives of the 2021 CRP, it will be critical to further engage with development actors to ensure that development interventions include refugees and host communities where appropriate and where possible. The refugee response should also involve working with relevant donors and development partners to further build political, financial and technical support for the implementation of the GRF pledges. This will involve advocacy with partners and government for inclusion of refugees and host communities in their programs, including in sectors such as education, health, WASH, livelihoods, energy and environment, as well as protection and access to rights. In order to further strengthen partners' ability to engage on policy dialogue with development actors and government on refugee inclusion, the refugee response will also invest in analytical studies and data to inform sectoral interventions. A coordinated approach among partners which ensures that such studies are well coordinated would be important to avoid duplication and fragmentation.

## List of Partners

#	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ACRONYM
01	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA
02	Al Manar Voluntary Organization	AMVO
03	Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	AORD
04	Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development	AOSCD
05	American Refugee Committee	ALIGHT
06	Business and Professional Women Organization	BPWO
07	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD
08	Care International Switzerland	CIS
09	Concern Worldwide	CWW
10	Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI
11	Danish Refugee Council	DRC
12	Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO
13	Global Aid Hand	GAH
14	Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	HOPE SUDAN
15	International Organization for Migration	IOM
16	Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW
17	JASMAR Human Security Organization	JASMAR
18	Medair Organization	MEDAIR
19	Mercy Corps	MC

#	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ACRONYM
20	Nada El Azhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development	NADA
21	Norwegian Church Aid	NCA
22	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC
23	Plan International Sudan	PIS
24	Relief International	RI
25	Save the Children International	SCI
26	Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery	SORR
27	United Nations Development Programme	UNDP
28	United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
29	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
30	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
31	United Nations Office for Project Services	UNOPS
32	United Nations Women	UNWOMEN
33	United Peace Organization	UPO
34	World Food Programme	WFP
35	Welthungerhilfe	WHH
36	World Health Organization	WHO
37	World Vision International	WVI
38	ZOA International Sudan	ZOA

# Accountability to Affected Populations

The Sudan CRP was prepared based on observed local needs and through consultation with all stakeholders including government authorities, NGO partners, and refugees. All partners are committed to ensure that the response engages beneficiaries in programme design and implementation. Feedback received from beneficiaries is continuously used to improve the quality of programming and services that Sudan CRP partners provide. In addition, agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks. The RCF will work closely with the newly established Sudan Accountability to Affected People and Community Engagement Working Group and thereby link its actions to the PSEA Joint Framework of Action (JFA), and Collective Framework for AAP/CEA 2020 – 2021 in Sudan.

To ensure an effective response to refugees in Sudan the refugee response will follow an Age, Gender and Diversity approach by using participatory methodologies to promote the role of women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and backgrounds as agents of change in their families and communities. This will include the collection and analysis of disaggregated data to monitor progress. Gender equity principles will be at the core of the response to promote the empowerment and protection of women and girls, children, the elderly, as well sexual and gender minorities. Communication with Communities will be strengthened through hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and teams of community feedback assistants. Simultaneously, communication channels will be assessed to improve two-way communication with refugees and host communities.

The 2021 CRP aims to strengthen specialized mechanisms to address PSEA to handle sensitive complaints around staff behaviour. To protect beneficiaries from exploitation, trainings are planned throughout 2021 to further educate beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements. Partners will also commit to educate staff and volunteers of UN, INGOs and service providers on zero-tolerance and put in place useful mechanisms to prevent any forms of SEA.



Ethiopian refugees, fleeing clashes in the country's Tigray region, wait for a food distribution at UNHCR's Hamdayet reception centre, after crossing into Sudan.

# SECTORS STRATEGIES



BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 46,063,032	USD 23,841,835	USD 43,737,310
TOTAL		USD 113,642,177
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, AMVO, Alight, DRC, GAH, IOM, IRW, MC, NADA, NCA, NRC, PIS, SCI, SORR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWomen, UPO, WHH, WVI.		

## Needs Analysis

Lack of individual documentation remains a key driver of refugee vulnerability in Sudan, especially for refugees living in out-of-camp settlements, as those without documentation are unable to access social services where available, access formal and stable livelihoods opportunities, and face movement restrictions. Furthermore, access to birth registration is limited in most locations, placing refugee children born in Sudan at heightened risk of statelessness.

In 2020, protection partners were able to rapidly adjust the protection response to the COVID-19 situation. However, COVID-19 restrictions coupled with floods and inflation have set back the overall protection environment. Approximately 61 per cent of the refugee caseload is biometrically registered. Closing this gap is challenging given the geographical scale of the response, lack of infrastructure and the high mobility of the refugee population, especially during the agricultural season.

Part of UNHCR's Communication with Communities strategy is to carry out annual participatory assessments. The findings of the 2019 Participatory Assessment for refugee communities across all States indicate that refugees are concerned about the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) in their communities. GBV risk is aggravated by inadequate lighting in camps/settlements, limited access to energy and water supply gaps that require women and girls to travel long distances to collect water and firewood, and lack of gender appropriate toilets. The lack of livelihoods opportunities, the deteriorating economic situation and COVID-19 pandemic further undermine the safety and well-being of refugee women, men, girls and boys. Early marriage and survival sex are among negative coping mechanisms practiced by different nationalities. Young men and women, boys and girls are often physically and sexually assaulted by traffickers/smugglers. Refugee survivors of GBV are treated within traditional justice system as they have very limited access to formal justice and legal aid, and there remain significant gaps in medical and other support services.

Over half of the refugee population in Sudan are under 18 years old and a significant number are unaccompanied and separated children. Children's vulnerabilities have been further exacerbated by COVID-19. Children – and in particular UASC, (many of whom require family reunification support, alternative care arrangements and assistance) continue to remain at heightened risk of exploitation, neglect and abuse. Limited livelihood opportunities coupled with high levels of poverty are also linked to the large number of out of school refugee children. As a result, many children are exposed to child labour, early marriage, and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking. Effective identification, assessment and targeted support for at-risk children remains limited and is further compounded by the lack of specialised child protection services, particularly in remote areas.

After changes in legislation made by the new government refugees from Syria, Yemen and other Arab countries removed exceptions in immigration law and access to

## Response Strategy and Priorities

Protection response will focus on supporting the Government of Sudan (GoS) in implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach through alignment of legislation in line with international refugee law, inclusion of a refugee agenda in government and development programmes that would result in improved refugee protection, with particular focus on strengthening referral pathways, capacity building, mainstreaming an age, gender, diversity approach and refugee participation in the program cycle. In particular the protection response will prioritize:

- 1. Improved access to individual registration and documentation.**
- 2. Improved case management with prioritization of UASC.**
- 3. Prevention of and response to GBV.**

Focus will be on increasing registration of new arrivals to ensure refugees are protected from refoulement and systematically given access to national asylum procedure. This will include focusing on rapid registration, verification, Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem (PRIMES) roll-out and documentation. Full coverage of biometric registration for all refugees living in camps and out-of-camps remains a priority. The provision of refugee and civil documentation will be prioritized, including capacity building for civil registry staff and mobile registration teams. A special focus will be on refugees living in Khartoum as permission and registration services are difficult to access due to restrictions that allow for registration at original points of entry only.

Community-based protection interventions will support outreach, information dissemination, early marriage prevention and access to services. Strengthening individual case management for vulnerable refugees with specific needs will support improved access to individual assistance for those who need it most. Further, access to legal aid will help to ensure refugees' basic rights are fulfilled. Host community sensitization will be pursued to support social cohesion and address tensions that aggravate refugee protection risks.



The child protection response will focus on improving access to birth registration, optimizing case management systems and best interest procedures to support the effective identification of children at risk, including strengthening appropriate alternative care arrangements for UASC, family tracing and reunification, and establishing mechanisms to bolster the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. Durable solutions in the child's best interests will also be promoted. In addition, community-based child protection networks will be strengthened to support the identification of vulnerable children, information dissemination and the development and uptake of community-level responses to child protection issues. Youth-led initiatives and targeted programmes will also be prioritized with the aim of building capacity and resilience and fostering their participation in the community.

GBV response plan will focus on expanding access to quality multi-sector services for prevention and response to GBV and building capacity of those service providers to deliver quality care to GBV survivors. UNHCR and partners will prioritize strengthening GBV prevention and response through improved understanding of GBV guiding principles, strengthened referral pathways, and enhanced understanding of roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms. Improved data collection and information management on GBV in line with best practices and standards will also be prioritized.

Birth registration and statelessness response will focus on advocating for law and policy reform on nationality and civil documentation and for the ratification of the statelessness conventions as well as on promoting access to birth, civil registration and provision of legal aid.

Focus will be on expanding durable solution programme for refugees through the expansion of complementary pathways, opportunities for local integration, resettlement and voluntary repatriation. Accountability to affected population will run across all sectors by streamlining complaint and feedback mechanisms, anti-fraud mechanisms and Protection from SEA through accessible, survivor-centered reporting mechanisms.

Partners will increase the use of Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPC) in their interventions to reduce and prevent protection risks and social exclusion stemming from poverty or other vulnerabilities throughout the life cycle. It supports access to basic services and strengthens the capacity of families to care for their children and other vulnerable family members.

# Education

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATION
USD 26,390,683	USD 3,197,918	USD 10,502,950
TOTAL		USD 40,091,551
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, AORD, COOPI, IRW, NRC, PIS, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPO, WVI.		

## Needs Analysis

Education needs in Sudan remain high with about 67 per cent of primary-school aged refugee children remaining out-of-school and estimates of above 90 per cent being out-of-school in more remote refugee-hosting areas outside of camps among South Sudanese refugee children. In addition, over 90 per cent of refugee children eligible for secondary school are out-of-school. Refugee children in East Sudan, Darfur and in Khartoum also lack access to inclusive and equitable education. Outside of camps, lack of access to livelihoods and household income is a key barrier to refugee children attending school as families struggle to pay for school fees, uniforms and supplies. Additionally, it is also common for children to have to work and provide additional income for their families, preventing them from attending school and accessing feeding programmes in refugee-hosting schools. There is also a need to mainstream refugee education access within the national education system as much as possible to support equitable access to quality education for refugees living outside of camps in urban and out-of-camp areas.

Given the current COVID-19 context, water, sanitation and hygiene have become a priority in Education. Most schools do not have adequate WASH facilities. Many of these schools also do not have access to water that would enable them to comply with the new COVID-19 protocols set out by the Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE).

Many refugees must pay a fee to access education in Sudan and the absorption capacity is limited in public schools. This often deters refugee populations from accessing public schools. In many locations, education services for refugees are provided through parallel service providers, usually through UNHCR, UNICEF, COR or NGOs. As pre-primary education is a prerequisite for admission to basic education under the Ministry of Education's policy, refugees face difficulties in the current circumstances because of shortage of pre-schools.

Drop-out rates are high among refugees, particularly in the East among Eritreans and girls in upper primary classes. The quality of education is poor with significant gaps in school equipment and shortage of space particularly in the South. The lack of school feeding also drives drop-out and retention issues. Parents often cannot afford to cover school costs due to a lack of livelihoods/income opportunities.

South Sudanese refugees are widely distributed across the country. This makes it difficult to design programmes that can capture all of them. They are settled in areas where the host population is underserved. The existing schools lack basic infrastructural facilities in addition to severe teacher shortages and a lack of school supplies.

There is also a lack of secondary schools that refugee students can access as the few secondary schools are in the host community with limited capacity and lack of boarding facilities. Adult literacy levels are low and gaps in adult learning programmes persist.

Refugee children who are out-of-school face serious protection risks, including risk of exploitation and abuse, as well as GBV and early marriage for young girls. The situation is particularly concerning for the high numbers of UASC who are especially vulnerable. A lack of education also reduces a child's income-earning capacity in adulthood, which perpetuates the cycle of poverty and dependence on humanitarian assistance, particularly in protracted situations of displacement. These compounded protection risks disproportionately affect girls, notably adolescent girls.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The overall objective for the refugee education sector in Sudan is to enrol and retain refugee children in schools and integrate them into the public education system. Particularly, the 2021 CRP outlines the following objectives:

- 1. Refugees are mainstreamed into the national education system and have access to quality education.**
- 2. WASH is strengthened in schools following the COVID-19 protocols developed by the FMoE.**
- 3. Teachers and education personnel are trained on COVID-19 protocols and prevention measures as well as the new curriculum.**

Educational provision in Sudan is guided by global instruments including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Education for All (EFA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and a national strategy, the Sudan Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2019-2023.

In 2018, Sudan executed its commitment to the Djibouti Plan of Action on Education by including Refugee Education in the ESSP. This plan was finalized and endorsed by the then Minister for Education, the Cabinet, and various international agencies among other key stakeholders. In addition to this, the Education Management Information System (EMIS) was rolled out across the country with the inclusion of a refugee questionnaire to collect data on refugee children.

Sudan remains far from achieving Universal Primary Education. There are still an estimated 3.5 million children aged 5-13 years who are out of school, with an estimated 250,000 refugee children out-of-school. One of the biggest barriers that refugees and asylum-seekers face beyond finding a place to temporarily call home is the opportunity to get education. The challenges to access education range from availability of schools in the host communities; availability of basic school resources and facilities; and most importantly availability of teachers. The current context in Sudan is also changing, with limited predictability of how the regulatory and governance environment will evolve.

Partners will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Education both at the Federal and State levels to ensure quality education for all refugees and integration into public systems. For refugee children scattered within host communities, UNICEF will take the leading role in coordinating with partners on community-based assistance in order to increase the enrolment of refugee children in host community schools. Additionally, this approach will aim at mobilizing and empowering the community to participate in the management and improvement of schools, enhance learning environments and reduce school drop-out.

In camp situations, partners will continue to focus on primary and secondary school education while seeking opportunities to ensure sustainability of education services by introducing user fees and community involvement wherever possible. Focus on school drop-out rates and ensuring girls' access to education will also be a priority and will be pursued through awareness campaigns on the importance of education especially for girls and prevention of early marriages, especially in East Sudan. Partners will also support the East Sudan State MoE to integrate refugee education management including supporting introduction of fees for education, in line with the national practice. In Khartoum State there are eight community schools hosting Eritrean, Ethiopian and Congolese refugees. These schools are supported by the Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) partners and follow the Sudanese curriculum. To mainstream refugee education, partners will advocate for the absorption of these and other refugee community schools into the national system so that provision of education across Sudan is by the GoS and staffing and oversight is undertaken by the MoE.

Many schools (including camp schools) suffer from severe shortage of teachers. This has led to the engagement of refugee teachers as volunteers to address this gap. However, the shortages remain severe. The teachers who serve as volunteers need monthly incentives. Usually, partners provide a modest incentive which is not sustainable in the long run. The teachers also look for alternative forms of livelihoods leading to a high turnover. Through the ESSP, partners will continue to advocate for the recruitment and absorption of these teachers into the MoE payroll for continuity and sustainability. Many of the South Sudanese teachers received their qualifications in Sudan and are competent in delivery of the Sudanese curriculum. Partners will continue to support the MoE in training teachers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasised the need for handwashing stations at school level to promote COVID-19 prevention protocols and increase overall hygiene at schools, including gender appropriate facilities. Partners will work in coordination with the FMoE and SMoE to increase the availability of handwashing stations at schools.

In collaboration with WFP, partners will explore the possibility of initiating school feeding programs as a student retention mechanism, given the high rate of school drop-outs. Child protection activities will be mainstreamed in all education programs. Child protection and education partners will work together to ensure that challenges faced by children in schools and at home are addressed to the extent possible. Selection criteria for vulnerable children for support will include unaccompanied and separated children, children from single parents, children from ailing parents, orphaned children and children with disabilities. Cases brought forth by the Child Protection unit will be reviewed and prioritized for support.



"These children are the next generation coming up. Some will be doctors, teachers, pilots. I don't just dream for them, teaching plays a role in building a generation." Ngesti Gudamadhen, 28, is one of the Ethiopian refugees who have volunteered to teach children in makeshift classrooms at Um Rakuba camp, Al Qadarif, Sudan.

# Health & Nutrition

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 35,026,083	USD 29,851,753	USD 19,777,569
TOTAL		USD 84,655,405
APPEALING PARTNERS		
AMVO, Alight, CIS, CWW, IOM, IRW, JASMAR, Medair, MC, NCA, PIS, RI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, WVI.		

## Needs Analysis

The fragile health system coupled with recurrent multiple emergencies and the ongoing economic crisis in Sudan have negatively impacted the health and nutrition levels of refugees living in Sudan. Refugees and their host communities live in areas with limited health infrastructure and availability of drugs, understaffing and medical supply shortages. While refugees in camps are significantly better off, with over 90 per cent having access to primary health services, only 25-50 per cent of refugees living outside of camps have consistent access to quality health care. In out-of-camp locations and urban settings where refugees are expected to pay out of pocket for health services, the lack of livelihood opportunities means that most refugees have very limited access to quality primary, secondary and tertiary medical care treatment if available. Even if there is access to secondary and tertiary health services, there is limited support for the treatment of chronic illnesses. Integration of health services to meet the needs of both out-of-camp refugees and host communities is a key challenge. When accessing public health services refugees consistently report having to pay higher service fees than nationals and individual fee coverage claims indicate charges two or three times the rates charged to nationals.

The economic difficulties facing Sudan, the historic levels of inflation across the country, and the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in a total lockdown have made it difficult to maintain medicine stocks across the country. This has been especially hard on vulnerable groups including refugees in urban areas. Although the first wave of the pandemic is still ongoing in Sudan in which the observed cases among refugees have been low, the risk of outbreaks remains very high. Furthermore, the declaration of a Polio outbreak in August 2020 has also come on top of the ongoing pandemic. Refugee-hosting areas are affected by what was identified as a vaccine-derived polio virus type 2 and a country-wide response is being planned. Heavier-than-usual rains also negatively affected refugees with an increased risk of suffering waterborne diseases driven by heavy flooding. This has resulted in increasing concerns regarding the health and nutrition status of refugees, especially among South Sudanese refugees arriving from areas of South Sudan facing emergency levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity.

Sustaining health and nutrition screening services at border crossing points and reception centres remains a challenge. The SENS survey conducted in White Nile, East Darfur, South and West Kordofan indicate ‘critical’ rates (>15 per cent) of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (>3 per cent) among children of 6 to 59 months of age. The SENS also indicate high rates of anaemia (>40 per cent) among children and women (aged 15-49 years), as well as low antenatal service, measles immunization and Vitamin A supplementation coverage for refugees in all the above-mentioned refugee-hosting States. While food insecurity remains a key driver of poor nutrition status across the camps, the findings also point to the wider effects of chronic underfunding for the response, especially in WASH, health and livelihoods sectors.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The strategy intends to scale-up health and nutrition service provision to both refugees and host communities. Camp-based assistance will include direct support to health facilities and services inside the camp as well as the provision of nutrition services, while out-of-camp support will focus on strengthening local health infrastructure and services to improve coverage and quality of service delivery. In line with GRF pledges, efforts should also support gradual integration of refugees into national health systems, including through enhancing access to public health services, providing capacity building, and supporting standardization and harmonization of health packages to align with MOH policies. For the 2021 CRP, the refugee health and nutrition sector focus on the following objectives:

- 1. Comprehensive essential life-saving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services are provided to refugees.**
- 2. Acute malnutrition is identified and treated in time.**
- 3. Integrate health services for refugees in national healthy system in a gradual manner.**

The health interventions include provision of essential medicines, medical equipment and other medical supplies, recruitment and capacity building of health personnel, supporting referral services and conducting minor rehabilitation of health facilities.

The overall objective of the health interventions is to ensure refugees have access to essential life-saving health care services through the implementation of a basic package of primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare services. This will include treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, treatment of injuries, provision of reproductive healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support.

Strengthening of community health services and immunization services will be prioritized as well as timely identification and response to any disease outbreak with the aim of ensuring that 100 per cent of disease outbreaks/emergencies alerts are investigated within 72 hours from notification to protect communities from avoidable death (mortality) and illnesses (morbidity) and prevent further spread. The Early Warning and Alert System (EWARS) for diseases with outbreak potential in all refugee hosting locations will be strengthened. In addition, contingency and response plans will be developed and activated when necessary. The COVID-19 response and prevention interventions including vaccination efforts will seek to integrate refugees into national response plans.

The overall objective of the nutrition interventions is to improve the nutritional well-being of refugees and host communities. Comprehensive and integrated nutrition, health, and food security interventions are needed to attain such a result. Regular and timely nutritional screening to ensure early detection of active cases will be promoted and implemented at entry points, reception centres and camps/settlements. Treatment options for acute malnutrition will be available through services provided in refugee camps or through the national system. Treatment of acute malnutrition in refugee situations will be managed using the principles of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), as per the national CMAM treatment guideline and protocols.

SAM will be treated through in-patient and out-patient platforms with nutritional treatment products. CRP partners will coordinate with main primary health care actors and other stakeholders to scale-up in-patient severe acute malnutrition treatment at the stabilization centres in health facilities to ensure refugees can access services.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) using out-patient modalities will be prioritized to provide the food products required for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Community outreach programs will further detect moderate acute malnutrition through volunteers and outreach workers. Community involvement and awareness in the identification of malnourished individuals, and their inclusion and retention in the treatment of acute malnutrition is crucial in the success of this program, as well as in obtaining effective coverage. Establishing and maintaining strong linkages between the different components of the CMAM programs, as well as with health and preventative services are key features of effective treatment programs. In emergency situations where GAM levels are high (>15 per cent with aggravating factors), it is important to ensure optimal organization and coordination of services among all partners and to maintain communications with and raise awareness among the refugee population.

Further focus will be on effective prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies with a focus on morbidity and mortality prevention associated with acute malnutrition in children under five years and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who constitute the most vulnerable groups. Specific projects for the prevention of undernutrition namely blanket feeding for young children and PLW using special nutritional products or fortified blended foods will be put in place where the prevalence of acute malnutrition is high or where there are aggravating risk factors. Effective prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies including anaemia and stunting will be prioritized by gradually integrating refugees into the national nutrition strategy and thus ensure that refugees have access to food fortification, deworming, immunization, and vitamin A/micro-nutrient supplementations. In addition, promotion of adequate Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) and care practices will be prioritized. Prevention will also be assured through the improvement of the WASH situation and health conditions and improved shelter and livelihood opportunities. Not doing so increases the risk of food insecurity and malnutrition and issues related to protection.





# Shelter & Non Food Items

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 54,208,337	USD 16,191,434	USD 14,139,194
TOTAL		USD 84,538,965
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, Alight, BPWO, CWW, COOPI, DRC, GAH, IOM, IRW, JASMAR, Medair, NCA, NRC, PIS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS UPO, WHH, WVI.		

## Needs Analysis

Refugees living in camps are highly reliant on humanitarian aid and basic services. There are also substantial gaps in the provision of adequate shelter and non-food items. The existing refugee camps continue to host populations that exceed their capacity causing persistent overcrowded conditions. Due to the lack of space, it is difficult to accommodate new arrivals and have regular maintenance/repair of shelters. The congestion of refugee camps has emphasised the need for sustainable shelter solutions and camp decongestion through the relocation of refugees. While the primary focus is on durable shelter through in-kind or cash-based interventions given a conducive environment, there are limitations due to land allocation. In addition, funding constraints further aggravate the current socioeconomic situation that is seeing increasingly high inflation rates in Sudan.

Refugees often arrive after days walking without any belongings and need the most basic items to start their lives including access to water, food and shelter. Upon arrival, these refugees require basic household assistance in the form of NFIs. In addition to new arrivals, extremely vulnerable households require targeted assistance for replenishment of key items that are worn-out, lost and/or stolen such as plastic sheets and mosquito nets. While refugees residing in out-of-camp locations - including urban settings - often live in collective settlements or rent land or accommodation, their shelter conditions are often dire and require additional materials for maintenance. Refugees living in out-of-camps settlements as well as in urban areas such as Khartoum, Nyla, El Fasher and other areas also require support for both shelter and NFIs through in-kind distributions or conditional cash. Lastly, improving protection and physical safety specifically for women and children through the provision of adequate lighting is needed in refugee camps and settlement areas which can be provided by solar lanterns and streetlights. Further assessments are needed in camps to identify the replenishment needs.

The record floods of 2020 have increased the vulnerability of populations living in flood-prone areas causing damage to houses, service facilities, food items, livestock and property. With expected erratic rains due to climate change in the coming years there is a need to prepare for emergency response, mainly through NFIs, and to

increase the resilience of at-risk refugee populations through better flood preparedness and community-based response mechanisms. Providing better shelter solutions and improving building techniques can mitigate the impact of hazards such as floods, in addition to relocating already vulnerable refugee communities living along the Nile or in flood plains to collective settlements where services and livelihood opportunities are available.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

For the 2021 CRP the refugee shelter and NFI sector will focus on the following objectives:

- 1. Provide adequate shelter solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers.**
- 2. Provide life-saving NFIs for refugees and asylum-seekers.**

The Sector will respond to new emergencies such as newly arrived refugees, newly accessed and newly registered refugees, and existing caseloads who need shelter or NFI replenishment or upgrade through in-kind or conditional cash assistance. Where feasible, the shelter interventions will target the entire population including refugees and vulnerable residents to mitigate social tensions. The minimum NFI basic kit consists of plastic sheets, blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and twenty-litre jerry cans per household. Larger households (greater than 5 people) are provided additional items to meet their needs. Both shelter and NFI response will prioritize targeting refugees with specific needs, including women, children, older people and those living with disabilities. Where feasible, appropriate and cost-effective, partners will explore the provision of cash and vouchers to facilitate access to shelter. Feasibility analysis will consider prevailing market conditions, the availability of financial services, the preferences of the affected population, the safety and security of beneficiaries and host community, and collateral effects on social cohesion. Sector partners will be encouraged and supported to provide environmentally friendly, durable and locally sourced shelter solutions that provide physical protection from the elements.

Providing durable shelter solutions for all refugees is a priority to help mitigate health risks and address (physical) protection concerns from the community. Priority beneficiaries include CAR refugees living in South and Central Darfur, South Sudanese refugees in camp-hosting states of White Nile and East Darfur, in addition to prioritizing key settlements in the Kordofans, North, East and South Darfur, and Khartoum States. In addition, to address chronic shelter issues of Chadian and Eritrean/Ethiopian refugees in established camps in Central Darfur and Kassala States respectively, the sector will provide shelter and NFI support for rehabilitation and replenishment. Lastly, vulnerable host communities' members in the aforementioned States will also receive NFI kits based on needs or in the advent of a hazards such as floods and/or fire outbreaks.



# Energy & Environment

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 6,418,021	USD 6,018,847	USD 2,008,035
TOTAL		USD 14,444,903
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, DRC, NRC, PIS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, WHH.		

## Needs Analysis

Most refugees live in remote areas where electricity is not available or extremely limited for them or the host communities. This puts them in a situation where firewood is the only available energy source for cooking, housing and lighting with no alternative cooking fuel or energy sources available in the local market. This requires refugees to travel far distances to collect firewood which puts women and children at heightened GBV risks, who are the primary collectors of firewood. Most households rely on inefficient three-stone stoves, which are a major fire hazard due to their instability and present negative health impacts for households due to smoke inhalation and burn risk. This results in a high need to provide fuel efficient stoves and alternative cooking fuel like gas, ethanol or briquettes.

Also, the reliance on firewood has led to forest degradation in many areas, increasing host community tensions over this scarce resource. This has caused a need for reforestation with local trees as well as awareness building on environmental degradation and preservation. The general fuel shortages in Sudan as well as the environmental impact of using fossil fuel has increased the need for solar systems as a power source for lighting and production to support livelihoods.

The need for energy sources has a significant impact on the lives of refugees touching several other sectors. The availability of lightning at home and in the streets as well as the need to collect firewood outside the village has a big impact on the protection situation especially for women and children. Further, the change to improved stoves can significantly improve the health of refugees. Partners will enter into intersectoral discussions to ensure responses are integrated.

More assessment data is needed to better understand the use and acceptance of new technologies such as fuel efficient stoves and alternative energy generation through solar energy and alternative fuel sources.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The Energy and Environment Response plan goal for 2021 will be the provision of clean cooking fuel to protect the refugees and the environment. Due to the limited alternative cooking fuel available in Sudan to cover the needs of the refugees and the hosting communities, the priorities will be the following:

- 1. Improve access to clean sustainable energy sources.**
- 2. Increase sustainable wood supply and environmental conservation through afforestation.**

The focus of the response will be the provision of Fuel-Efficient Stoves (FES) to all the refugees in need, and the replacement of the inefficient 3-stone stoves to reduce wood fuel consumption. The latter will also help reduce the number of trips women make to collect wood and thus, reducing their exposure to protection risks. In addition, the response will introduce mix energy sources such as gas stoves, charcoal briquettes and ethanol to relieve the pressure on scarce natural resources and improve the management of resources by refugees and host communities. Moreover, the provision of solar energy to ensure sustainable light in the street and solar home chargeable lamps through solar energy charging centres at the refugee's camps will be prioritized for the protection and safe movement of women and children. In addition, the response plan will focus also on the reforestation of degraded forests surrounding the refugee settlements/camps, since the refugees continue depending on wood for cooking. The planting of community forests will be done jointly with the host communities to create livelihood opportunities, to support peaceful co-existence, community empowerment and to promote environment conservation and climate change adaptation.





# Food Security & Livelihoods

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 96,061,206	USD 15,271,588	USD 22,075,867
TOTAL		USD 133,408,661
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, AOCD, Alight, BPWO, CAFOD, CWW, COOPI, DRC, FAO, HOPE, IOM, IRW, JASMAR, MC, NCA, NRC, PIS, SORR, UNDP, UNHCR, UPO, WFP, WHH, WVI.		

## Needs Analysis

The economic downturn, currency depreciation and the consistently high inflation provide a difficult environment to improve refugee livelihoods in Sudan. In addition to the unfavourable external conditions, refugees continue to face challenges to access work permits, despite improvements on refugee eligibility to work. The available livelihoods opportunities for refugees are largely in the informal sector with high uncertainty of daily labour accompanied by high risks of exploitation, sexual harassment and abuse. Consequently, the lack of income also undermines refugees' housing security, with many reporting being unable to cover increasing costs for services and food.

Movement restrictions further reduce the capacity for self-reliance by preventing refugees from moving to areas in Sudan with better work opportunities. Livelihoods gaps have direct impacts on child protection by reducing families' capacity to keep their children in school and turning to negative coping strategies including early marriage and child labour. Access to formal livelihoods opportunities is even more challenging.

In many parts of Sudan agriculture is the main source of livelihood for refugees and host communities. For this reason, there is a need to develop capacity in the agricultural sector along with the provision of inputs and strengthening of extension services. Small scale home gardens are needed to provide opportunities for women and are also suitable for urban settings. Access to extension services need to be strengthened to increase value adding opportunities for farmers which goes hand in hand with awareness raising on existing services and how to access them.

According to WFP (Food Security Monitoring Survey for Q1, 2020), 44 percent of refugee households in Sudan are food insecure. The level of food insecurity is particularly high among refugee households in Darfur, where 58 percent are food insecure compared to 37 percent in Southern and Eastern Sudan. Female-headed households are more prone to food insecurity. Furthermore, 11 percent of refugee households have poor food consumption.

Amidst the economic crisis, the economic vulnerability of the refugee households is the main factor contributing to their food insecurity. The proportion of refugee households with more than 65 percent of their expenditure going on food (and thus not having enough to cover other basic needs and build sustainable assets) increased from 73 percent in 2019 to over 90 percent in 2020. This deterioration is due to inflation, soaring food commodity prices and limited income. Inflation reached 230 percent in October 2020 year on year and the average price of sorghum in November 2020 reached SDG 80.6 per kg, which is 269.72 percent higher than the same period of the previous year, and 775 percent higher than the average of the past 5 years .<sup>5</sup>

The Q1 FSMS also shows that 36 percent of the refugee households resort to negative livelihood coping strategies, such as selling household goods, reducing non-food expenses such as health and education, spending savings, and depleting their assets. Around 8 percent of the households resort to emergency coping strategies such as begging, and selling last female animals, and 19 percent of the households resort to crisis coping strategies such as selling productive assets.

The 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report for Sudan forecasts persistent high food insecurity levels in Sudan driven by high inflation, increasing food prices and a deteriorating economy. This has been further compounded by the lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19 that disrupted access to food and reduced operational capacities of infrastructural facilities such as roads, seaports, and airports, which affected supply chains. This is further aggravated by an estimated national cereal production in 2019/20 that was 57 percent below the previous year and 18 percent less than the five-year average. Upcoming harvest situation will be critical to the change of food security situation and is being monitored.

<sup>5</sup> WFP Market Monitoring – Sudan, November 2020



Refugees seeking the help of a donkey cart owner to transport food rations to their shelters in Um Sangoor camp. WFP is providing monthly food rations to nearly 36,000 refugees in the Um Sangoor refugee camp in White Nile State. © WFP/ADULAZIZ ABDULMOMIN

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The Sudan CRP food security and livelihood response will aim to ensure that all refugees who are in need of food assistance and livelihood will be supported to mitigate negative coping mechanisms. Partners will focus on the localities identified based on the assessed severity of needs. The response strategy for the food security and livelihood sector will look at two objectives:

- 1. Provide timely food support to the food insecure refugees in the new and protracted crises.**
- 2. Enhance the self-reliance of refugees by promoting activities targeting households and individuals through conditional seasonal programmes linked to livelihoods and asset creation.**

Under the first objective, partners will provide direct food and/or cash assistance to vulnerable refugees including new arrivals, children and pregnant and lactating women. The response modality will consider the local context. In detail, the response will consider prevailing market conditions, availability of financial services and food products in the markets; the preferences of the affected population; cultural and gender dynamics; accessibility, safety and security of beneficiaries, residents and staff; and potential effects on social cohesion. Partners will increasingly work with markets to provide food security and livelihoods solutions. This will include market assessments, connecting farmers with markets and increased use of cash-based transfers.

Food assistance in camps is of high priority based on the identified vulnerability criteria and reliance on food assistance. Given the high inflation and challenging economic situation in Sudan, voucher values will be periodically adjusted to ensure that the minimum daily food consumption requirement of 2,100 Kcal per person is maintained. Partners will prepare for emergencies to be ready to scale up food assistance should the situation require it.

Refugees continue to face challenges to access work permits. Therefore, support to refugees to access work permits is a key priority. Vocational and language training as well as training in financial literacy and entrepreneurship followed up with coaching and mentoring support can help refugees to benefit from their existing skills and build on them to further increase their income. Partners will further support livelihoods opportunities in the agricultural sector including provision of inputs and productive assets to increase farming outputs. Further, agricultural extension services will be pursued to facilitate access to seasonal labour and farming opportunities including training and can community-based farming. Farming interventions will incorporate considerations on their environmental impact and promote farming techniques that minimize their impact on climate change.

The response will advocate with development partners to strengthen refugee and host community's access to livelihoods, including through facilitating access to markets and financial services, TVET programs, integrating livelihood interventions with other key sectors, improving access to productive assets, and continued policy dialogue on self-reliance and access to work in line with GRF pledges.



# Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
USD 40,784,452	USD 42,578,769	USD 9,285,619
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>USD 92,648,840</b>
APPEALING PARTNERS		
ADRA, Alight, CAFOD, CIS, CWW, COOPI, DRC, HOPE, IOM, IRW, JASMAR, Medair, MC, NCA, NRC, PIS, RI, SCI, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UPO, WHH, WHO, WVI, ZOA.		

## Needs Analysis

Access to sufficient safe water is a fundamental human need. While water supply quantities average 14 litres per person per day for South Sudanese refugees across the response, some areas remain well below response standards with just 7 litres per person per day, especially in South Kordofan where refugees walk for over 5km in search of water, especially during the dry season. Outside of El Radom settlement in South Darfur, CAR refugees have only access to 5-10 litres per person per day, which is still far below the emergency daily per capita upper limit of 15l/p/d. Reduced water quantities are also as a result of erratic fuel supplies on the local market. In Dimso, South Darfur, CAR refugees are living in settlements in Maramosa and Karakada towns where water distribution networks need to be rehabilitated to accommodate the needs of both refugees and host communities. Solarisation of some water facilities is urgently required to increase sustainability and reduce the cost and environmental impact. While water provision is within desired quantities of  $\geq 20$  litres per day for Chadian refugees in Central Darfur, there is need to continue to support operation and maintenance of existing facilities to ensure continued supply of water. In Eastern Sudan, per capita water consumption remains well above 20 litres per person per day. Being a protracted situation, camp water supply systems need to be mainstreamed within national water systems, especially where host communities and local livestock are relying on camp water systems. Fluoride concentrations in Wad Sharifey and Um Gargour boreholes in Kassala exceeds that of the Sudanese water quality limit and that also of WHO of 1.5 mg/l. Current concentrations of Fluoride ranges between 1.7 and 4.6 mg/L. Excess fluoride consumed over long periods can cause skeletal fluorosis. This requires urgent attention to mitigate the undesirable effects of excessive fluoride.

High latrine usage ratios remain a major challenge in White Nile State having the highest latrine usage ratio at 94 persons per latrine in Dabat Bosin compared to the desired number of 20 persons per latrine. Open defecation due to poor latrine coverage and poor hygiene practices remains an ongoing challenge in most areas of Sudan.

The record rains and flooding in 2020 has worsened the latrine situation across the country, with some latrines having collapsed, worsening the plight of the refugees. To date, 962 latrines have collapsed -in Bantiu (187),



Al Radom (700) and Al Mashaga (75). The assessment is still ongoing in White Nile State and East Darfur for the impact of rains on latrines and its highly likely that these numbers will increase. In Al Mashaga, South Darfur, a newly established refugee settlement, there is urgent need for latrines. Household latrines remain the preferred approach together with family shared latrines where space availability is a challenge. The rapid depreciation of the Sudanese currency has greatly affected past targets of latrine construction, particularly in White Nile State. This means the latrine coverage remains quite low with widespread open defecation. Jerry can replenishment and cleaning, and hygiene promotion are urgently needed. Khartoum “Open Areas” have largely remained underserved with very limited partners with limited funding to cover the overwhelming sanitation needs in all the refugee hosting locations. Consistent and regular distribution of Personal Hygiene items for Menstrual Hygiene Management remains an area requiring urgent attention for all refugees. Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) risks still persist across many States. Investments in innovative low-cost household and hygiene awareness are urgently needed to mitigate ongoing risk. Installation of hand washing facilities at all schools, health facilities and marketplaces and ensuring consistent provision of soap of at least 450g per person per month across all locations is highly recommended to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and other diseases.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The overall objective of WASH is to provide uninterrupted safe and adequate water supply, sanitation and adequate hygiene support to refugees, surrounding host communities and other persons of concern. For the 2021 CRP the WASH sector focuses on the following 3 objectives:

- 1. Refugees and affected host communities have improved access to safe and sufficient water supply.**
- 2. Access to safe and dignified sanitation is improved.**
- 3. Hygiene services are improved.**

To ensure improved access to safe and sufficient water supply partners will focus on continued operation, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing systems as well as construction of new systems. Solarisation of existing and new systems will be prioritised across all areas to improve sustainability and reduce environmental impact. In line with environmental protection, ground water monitoring will be done at all boreholes and water level trends and quality monitoring results will be shared periodically with all stakeholders. Rehabilitation and construction of new hafirs will be prioritised in areas with underground water scarcity, especially in South Kordofan. To promote peaceful co-existence, provision of water will also be extended to host communities sharing the same resources with refugees. For Eastern Sudan, priority will be to support and manage the transition from a care and maintenance water and sanitation supply model for refugees to an integrated supply model, serving both displaced and host communities, based on sustainable service delivery and an improvement of cost efficiency. Underground fluoride mitigation will be monitored, particularly in Wad Sharifey and Um Gargour camps to ensure the water quality remains within acceptable drinking standards. Household water treatment products will be provided where necessary. Capacity building of community representatives in operation and maintenance of water supply facilities and carrying out basic repairs will be envisioned. Further, community engagement and the establishment of community maintenance structures will be supported to increase local ownership and sustainability.

For sanitation and waste disposal and management, support for the construction and rehabilitation of household latrines will be prioritised. Family household shared latrines will be constructed where there is limited space. Communities will be consulted and included in the planning and construction of new latrines. To ensure a safe living environment, vector control and solid waste management will be undertaken. For communal latrines, cleaning modalities will be discussed with the beneficiaries who are expected to clean their latrines. Apart from construction, decommissioning and desludging of existing communal latrines will continue.

Timely and consistent soap provision together with hygiene promotion remains important to promote personal hygiene through hand washing especially in the fight against infectious diseases such as waterborne diseases and COVID-19 virus. In addition to soap provision, timely and consistent provision of menstrual hygiene management items will be done for women and girls of reproductive age. Key emphasis will also be on awareness session on menstrual hygiene to empower teenage girls in particular.

Cash-based Interventions will be incorporated into WASH programming whenever feasible. Pre-positioning of WASH items will be done to ensure timely delivery of WASH services and strengthening AWD/Cholera/floods preparedness and response. Continued emphasis will be given to strengthen WASH support in the communities and at key institutions such as schools and health facilities in light of COVID-19. WASH is essential to prevent further virus transmission between patients, carers and family members where risks of contagion are highest. The refugee WASH sector will work closely with the refugee education sector in the areas of hygiene promotion and awareness as well as provision of WASH facilities at schools.



South Sudanese refugees wash their hands as a preventive measure to stop the spread of COVID-19, before their biometric registration at Bileil camp, South Darfur.  
© UNHCR/MODESTA NDUBI



# Logistics & Camp Management

BUDGET		
SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES	ETHIOPIAN REFUGEES	OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS
		USD 10,653,447
TOTAL		USD 10,653,447
APPEALING PARTNERS		
DRC, IOM, UNHCR, WFP.		

## Needs Analysis

The overall response strategy for the influx of Ethiopian refugees in Eastern Sudan foresees an ongoing and fast paced mass influx where the main assistance objectives are to provide essential life-saving assistance services and ensure refugees do not remain longer than 24 hours at the border crossing locations. This requires timely onward transport of new arrivals to ensure physical safety and prevention of congestion and overcrowding, as well as risks of GBV, family separation and communicable diseases. Currently, the two transit centres at Hamdayet and village 8 as well as the refugee site in Um Rakuba are only accessible by dirt road which makes transportation of humanitarian goods and staff time consuming and difficult. Therefore, transportation services for goods and personnel are required to support timely assistance at the refugee sites.

COR is mandated to manage refugee camps including the newly established camp in Gedaref. As the establishment of new refugee sites became necessary after the influx of the Ethiopian refugees, partners are providing support to COR in the management of the setup of the new camps in Gedaref. 30 partners have appealed in the Inter-Agency Refugee Emergency Response Plan with many planning to start activities in one or more of the 3 sites affected by the Ethiopia situation which requires an increased level of coordination and management in those sites.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The overall objectives of the Logistics and Camp Management sector are:

1. To provide logistics services (inclusive of surface transportation, transshipment, and warehousing) for the refugee response in Sudan.
2. Ensure equitable access to assistance, protection, and services for refugees living in displacement sites.

Partners will provide busses and trucks to relocate refugees and their belongings from the border transit centres to the refugee sites. This transportation arrangement is dependent on the number of refugees crossing and the backlog that needs to be relocated which requires a significant fleet on standby. Air lift services provided by WFP are required to transport humanitarian goods and personnel to the different sites allowing timely delivery of assistance.

Partners will support COR in camp-management activities after consultations with them on management and coordination in Um Rakuba and potential other newly established sites. This camp coordination is particularly needed as there is a large number of operating NGOs, including some that are not part of the Inter-Agency Refugee Emergency Response Plan.











"We were in our house when soldiers started shooting at each other. Our house started burning. We ran away and started walking to Sudan. It took three days. We slept at night in the forest. The Sudanese gave us things to eat and a place to sleep."

Ethiopian refugee, Ngesti Gudamadhen, 28, is living with her husband, Asmelash Alemayoh, 33, their son Arbil Asmelash, 7, and their daughter Adiam Asmelash, 2, in a shelter in Um Rakuba camp, Sudan. She is a volunteer teacher in the camp.

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# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Sector

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
ADRA	\$43,500	\$600,000		\$110,000	\$151,000	\$1,650,000	\$790,000		\$3,344,500
AMVO	\$300,000		\$2,000,000						\$2,300,000
AORD		\$187,950							\$187,950
AOSCD						\$336,000			\$336,000
Alight	\$700,000		\$1,450,000	\$600,000		\$700,000	\$1,300,000		\$4,800,000
BPWO				\$434,727		\$597,000			\$1,031,727
CAFOD						\$300,000	\$300,000		\$600,000
CIS			\$1,098,000				\$1,556,000		\$2,654,000
CWW			\$1,362,000	\$212,800		\$186,300	\$413,000		\$2,174,100
COOPI		\$152,400		\$438,998		\$206,867	\$1,191,895		\$1,990,160
DRC	\$3,051,636			\$8,115,000	\$1,800,000	\$3,500,000	\$2,620,000	\$270,000	\$19,356,636
FAO						\$9,300,000			\$9,300,000
GAH	\$1,000,000			\$399,151					\$1,399,151
HOPE						\$629,500	\$620,000		\$1,249,500
IOM	\$100,000		\$990,000	\$4,400,000		\$510,000	\$9,500,000	\$500,000	\$16,000,000
IRW	\$171,182	\$740,000	\$450,000	\$820,000		\$1,163,000	\$2,718,818		\$6,063,000
JASMAR			\$15,000	\$110,000		\$516,938	\$130,160		\$772,098
Medair			\$650,000	\$832,456			\$325,131		\$1,807,587
MC	\$600,000		\$1,020,000			\$400,000	\$570,000		\$2,590,000
NADA	\$486,410								\$486,410
NCA	\$500,000		\$200,000	\$220,000		\$150,000	\$995,000		\$2,065,000
NRC	\$7,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$5,300,000	\$1,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$3,000,000		\$27,300,000
PIS	\$2,600,000	\$821,150	\$200,000	\$500,000	\$400,000	\$800,000	\$1,100,000		\$6,421,150
RI			\$1,250,000				\$750,000		\$2,000,000
SCI	\$4,212,468	\$2,700,000	\$1,700,000				\$1,400,000		\$10,012,468
SORR	\$400,000					\$350,000			\$750,000
UNDP				\$260,000	\$1,069,500	\$18,010,500	\$150,000		\$19,490,000
UNFPA	\$3,520,935		\$5,479,065						\$9,000,000
UNHCR	\$83,244,995	\$25,970,943	\$37,762,997	\$58,238,087	\$8,212,177	\$1,849,538	\$37,183,549	\$5,311,642	\$257,773,929
UNICEF	\$4,679,251	\$5,668,658	\$8,264,772				\$19,525,102		\$38,137,783
UN-WOMEN	\$528,580								\$528,580
UNOPS			\$2,675,864	\$709,630	\$1,614,506				\$5,000,000
UPO	\$190,000	\$230,000		\$191,000		\$391,000	\$390,000		\$1,392,000
WFP			\$2,394,873			\$83,033,322		\$4,571,805	\$90,000,000
WHH	\$202,920			\$729,612	\$197,720	\$318,000	\$3,838,479		\$5,286,731
WHO			\$15,023,700				\$1,185,000		\$16,208,700
WVI	\$110,300	\$20,450	\$669,134	\$376,080		\$510,696	\$580,000		\$2,266,660
ZOA				\$1,491,424			\$516,706		\$2,008,130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$113,642,177</b>	<b>\$40,091,551</b>	<b>\$84,655,405</b>	<b>\$84,538,965</b>	<b>\$14,444,903</b>	<b>\$133,408,661</b>	<b>\$92,648,840</b>	<b>\$10,653,447</b>	<b>\$574,083,950</b>

# Financial Requirements

## By Refugee Population and Organization

ORGANIZATION.	SOUTH SUDANESE	ETHIOPIAN	OTHER REFUGEES	TOTAL
ADRA	\$1,601,000	\$493,500	\$1,250,000	\$3,344,500
AMVO	\$2,300,000			\$2,300,000
AORD	\$187,950			\$187,950
AOSCD	\$256,000		\$800,000	\$336,000
Alight	\$1,725,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,425,000	\$4,800,000
BPWO	\$227,000	\$434,727	\$370,000	\$1,031,727
CAFOD	\$600,000			\$600,000
CIS	\$750,000	\$1,604,000	\$300,000	\$2,654,000
CWW	\$1,089,100	\$1,085,000		\$2,174,100
COOPI	\$914,485	\$697,455	\$378,220	\$1,990,160
DRC	\$9,781,366	\$3,350,000	\$6,225,270	\$19,356,636
FAO	\$3,597,972	\$2,875,050	\$2,826,978	\$9,300,000
GAH	\$8,99,151		\$500,000	\$1,399,151
HOPE	\$699,500	\$550,000		\$1,249,500
IOM	\$6,050,000	\$7,000,000	\$2,950,000	\$16,000,000
IRW	\$2,188,000	\$3,225,000	\$650,000	\$6,063,000
JASMAR	\$516,938	\$255,160		\$772,098
Medair	\$857,587	\$300,000	\$650,000	\$1,807,587
MC	\$550,000	\$1,610,000	\$430,000	\$2,590,000
NADA	\$342,770		\$143,640	\$486,410
NCA	\$820,000	\$1,245,000		\$2,065,000
NRC	\$19,300,000	\$8,000,000		\$27,300,000
PIS	\$4,121,150	\$1,900,000	\$400,000	\$6,421,150
RI		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
SCI	\$4,400,000	\$3,925,000	\$1,687,468	\$10,012,468
SORR	\$550,000		\$200,000	\$750,000
UNDP	\$17,660,500	\$900,000	\$929,500	\$19,490,000
UNFPA	\$3,147,173	\$4,680,000	\$1,172,827	\$9,000,000
UNHCR	\$130,941,897	\$49,310,650	\$77,521,382	\$257,773,929
UNICEF	\$17,698,744	\$20,439,039		\$38,137,783
UNWOMEN		\$528,580		\$528,580
UNOPS		\$5,000,000		\$5,000,000
UPO	\$346,000	\$851,000	\$195,000	\$1,392,000
WFP	\$60,155,700	\$14,805,376	\$15,038,924	\$90,000,000
WHH	\$862,343	\$3,674,225	\$750,163	\$5,286,731
WHO	\$8,500,000	\$3,208,700	\$4,500,000	\$16,208,700
WVI	\$1,341,488		\$952,172	\$2,266,660
ZOA		\$2,008,130		\$2,008,130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$304,951,814</b>	<b>\$147,605,592</b>	<b>\$121,526,544</b>	<b>\$574,083,950</b>



ANNEX

# Annex.1: Monitoring Framework

PROTECTION	
GP.01 # of refugees registered at the end of 2021	968,488
GP.02 # of community-based structures trained	372
GP.03 # of protection awareness-raising and capacity events completed	2,789
CP.01 # of children that have had family tracing, unification, or alternative care provided	3,202
CP.02 # of semi-permanent safe spaces set-up run and maintained	93
GBV.01 # of campaigns to raise awareness about GBV	3,663
GBV.02 # people receiving dignity kits	120,390
GBV.03 # of GBV cases referred	4,965
EDUCATION	
ED.01 # of classrooms built, rehabilitated or maintained	2,645
ED.02 # of teachers that have received teacher packages	1,497
ED.03 # of school latrine rehabilitated	225
ED.04 # of school handwashing facilities setup	5,032
ED.05 # of teachers benefited from capacity building	2,339
ED.06 # children receiving student learning kits	173,253
HEALTH & NUTRITION	
HN.01 # of outpatient consultations conducted.	968,488
HN.02 # of under 5 children immunized	238,013
HN.03 # of physical rehabilitation sessions conducted.	11,281
HN.04 # of antenatal care visits conducted.	60,860
HN.05 # of cases referred for specialized treatment (between levels of care across Sudan).	43,645
HN.06 # of children that received outpatient SAM treatment	30,233
HN.07 # of children that received MAM treatment	66,734
SHELTER & NON FOOD ITEMS	
SNFI.01 # of NFI's distributed	297,743
SNFI.02 # that received an emergency shelter	213,031
SNFI.03 # of households that received a permanent or transitional shelter	24,400
SNFI.04 # of households that received a ready-made or improved shelter	201,256
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT	
EE.01 # of households receiving alternative fuel source	188,080
EE.02 # of households receiving a fuel efficient stove	197,858
EE.03 # of households with a solar system installed	4,815



FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	
FSL.01 # of people that receive a full ration of food	521,270
FSL.02 # of people receiving agricultural support	220,525
FSL.03 # of people receiving livestock support	166,524
FSL.04 # of people that receive cash based transfers for full ration food supplies	43,485
FSL.05 # of people receiving vocational training	39,133
FSL.06 # of people that receive that receive cash under MPCA at full	62,343
WASH	
WS.01 # of new handpumps drilled and installed	1,396
WS.02 # of household latrines constructed	22,624
WS.03 # of water systems solarized	57
WS.04 # households that received soap	234,479
WS.05 # of handwashing facilities constructed	3,150
WS.06 # of women receiving sanitary materials	147,711
LOGISTICS & CAMP MANAGEMENT	
CML.02 # of humanitarian staff transported	3,600



A refugee girl attending one of UNFPA's activities in Kassala.  
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# Annex.2: Refugee Severity of Needs Ranking Indicators

SECTOR	INDICATOR	DATA SOURCES
PROTECTION	# of Woman-headed HH	UNHCR ProGres
	# of girls / boys that have been separated from their parents or other typical adult caregivers	UNHCR ProGres and Field data
	% Engaged in potentially risky or harmful activities	UNHCR ProGres
	# of people who need to be registered in 2021	UNHCR ProGres
	Camp congestion	UNHCR ProGres
	Projected new arrivals	UNHCR ProGres
EDUCATION	# of out of school refugee children	UNHCR ProGres
	# enrolled refugee children with IPC 3+	UNHCR ProGres
HEALTH	% Measles vaccination with card (9-59 months)	SENS, S3M
	% Currently enrolled in ANC programme	SENS, S3M
	Vitamin A supplementation within past 6 months with card	SENS, S3M
	CMR (total deaths/10,000 people / day)	SENS, S3M
	U5MR (deaths in children under five/10,000 children under five / day)	SENS, S3M
	Household: Time to health facility < 1 hour	SENS
NUTRITION	% GAM rate (6-59 months)	SENS, S3M
	% Anaemia (6-59 months)	SENS, S3M
	% Stunting (6-59 months)	SENS, S3M
	% Exclusive breast feeding (0-5 months)	SENS, S3M
	% Introduction of food (6-8 months)	SENS, S3M
WASH	% Diarrhea in the past 2 weeks	SENS, KAP survey
	Improved drinking water source within 30 minutes	S3M
	% households using an improved toilet facility, not shared	SENS, S3M, KAP
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS	IPC Phase	IPC 2020
	Age-appropriate dietary diversity	S3M
	Age-appropriate meal frequency	S3M
SHELTER & NON FOOD ITEMS	Congestion of camp (population/capacity)	UNHCR ProGres
	# of new arrival in 2021 who needs ES/NFI	UNHCR ProGres
	# of newly registration pop in 2021 who needs ES/NFI	UNHCR ProGres

# Annex.3: 2021 Refugee Response Prioritization

## PRIORITY #1 (26 LOCALITIES)

*Refugee location that highly depend on humanitarian aid including: refugee camps, camp-like settlements, reception points*

SEVERITY	STATE	LOCALITY	LOCATION TYPES
5	East Darfur	Bahr El Arab	Camp
5	East Darfur	Abu Karinka	Rural Settlement
5	Kassala	Reifi Wad Elhilaiv	Camp, Transit Centre
5	Khartoum	Jebel Awlia	Open Area
5	Khartoum	Sharg An Neel	Open Area
5	Khartoum	Khartoum	Urban
5	South Darfur	Um Dafoug	Camp Like
5	West Kordofan	Al Lagowa	Rural Settlement
5	White Nile	Kosti	Urban
5	White Nile	Aj Jabalain	Camp
5	White Nile	As Salam / Ar Rawat	Camp
5	Gedaref	Galabat Ash- Shargiah	Camp
5	Gedaref	Al Fashaga	Camp, Transit Centre
4	Central Darfur	Um Dukhun	Camp Like, Reception Point
4	Central Darfur	Azum	Camp
4	East Darfur	Assalaya	Camp
4	East Darfur	Al Firdous	Camp Like
4	Khartoum	Um Bada	Open Area
4	North Darfur	Al Lait	Rural Settlement
4	South Darfur	Damso	Camp Like
4	South Darfur	Al Radoum	Camp Like, Reception Point
4	South Darfur	Beliel	Settlement In IDP Camp
4	South Kordofan	Abu Jubayhah	Camp Like, Reception Point
4	South Kordofan	Al Leri	Camp Like, Reception Point
4	West Kordofan	Al Meiram	Camp Like, Reception Point
4	West Kordofan	Keilak	Camp Like, Reception Point

**PRIORITY #2**  
(16 LOCALITIES)

*Refugee locations with high numbers of refugees, protracted situations, poor infrastructure, high reliance on humanitarian aid, urban areas with urgent needs for protection assistance*

SEVERITY	STATE	LOCALITY	LOCATION TYPES
4	East Darfur	Adila	Rural Settlement
4	Khartoum	Karrari	Urban
4	Khartoum	Um Durman	Urban
4	South Darfur	Buram	Collective Settlement
3	Gedaref	Al Fao	Camp
3	Kassala	Kassala	Camp
3	Kassala	Reifi Khashm Elgirba	Camp
3	South Darfur	Nyala	Urban
3	East Darfur	Abu Jabrah	Rural Settlement
3	East Darfur	Ad Du'ayn	Urban
3	West Kordofan	Abyei-Muglad (outside the Abyei PCA Area)	Camp Like
3	West Kordofan	Ghubaish	Rural Settlement
3	North Kordofan	Sheikan	Urban
3	West Kordofan	Babanusa	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	An Nuhud	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	Al Dibab	Rural Settlement



**PRIORITY #3**  
(16 LOCALITIES)

*Smaller rural settlements with food and protection needs*

SEVERITY	STATE	LOCALITY	LOCATION TYPES
3	Blue Nile	Ed Damazine	
3	Blue Nile	Ar Rusayris	
3	East Darfur	Yassin	Rural Settlement
3	South Darfur	As Salam - SD	Rural Settlement
3	South Kordofan	Al Quoz	Rural Settlement
3	South Kordofan	Dilling	Rural Settlement
3	South Kordofan	Habila	Rural Settlement
3	South Kordofan	Kadugli	Urban
3	South Kordofan	Ar Rashad	Rural Settlement
3	South Kordofan	At Tadamon - SK	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	Abu Zabad	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	Al Khiwai	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	As Sunut	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	Al Idia	Rural Settlement
3	West Kordofan	As Salam - WK	Urban
3	West Kordofan	Wad Bandah	Rural Settlement



# Annex.5: Refugees Multisectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) Results

- 68% of refugee households experienced a shock in the 6 months prior to data collection which led 37% being forced to sell assets to cope with the shock.
- 84% faced challenges in obtaining enough money to meet their needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- 19% have a poor food consumption score, 35 per cent are borderline.
- 22% had at least one child age 6- 59 months enrolled in a therapeutic feeding programme.
- 32% rely on unimproved sources for their primary source of drinking water.
- 37% rely on unimproved sanitary facilities.
- 42% live in an emergency shelter.
- 78% live in shelter conditions that do not meet technical and performance standards and need repair.
- 38% have access to a mosquito net.
- 64% faced barriers to health care in the 3 months prior to data collection due to high costs for services and medicine.
- 49% of refugee households had children 4 – 16 years who were attending school regularly in the school year 2019 –2020.
- 33% have at least one household member who is missing at least one civil document (e.g. ID, birth certificate, passport).
- 12% reported having at least one child under the age of 18 who is not living with the household at the point of data collection.



Ethiopian refugees, fleeing clashes in the country's northern Tigray region, cross the border into Hamdayet, Sudan, over the Tekeze river.  
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For Feedback Please Contact:

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