ETHIOPIA

New Population Movement from Sudan

as of 25 July 2023

Context

Following the outbreak of armed conflict in Sudan on 15 April 2023, **Ethiopia is receiving thousands of forcibly displaced people at three main points of entry along the land border between Sudan and Ethiopia.** Amongst the forcibly displaced are thousands of Sudanese and Ethiopian nationals, many of whom were recognized as refugees in Sudan.

The Government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and UNHCR are coordinating the response to the new refugee inflows, including daily border monitoring, screening for asylum-seekers and refugees, and coordinating the provision of basic services, such as food, water, temporary shelter as well as emergency healthcare, together with partners.

RRS and UNHCR are identifying and developing reception sites for those who need protection support, in partnership with regional authorities, other UN agencies and NGOs.

Key figures

30,984 Total new arrivals in need of international protection

30,641 Newly arrived refugees*

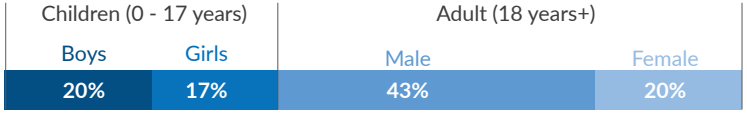
343 Ethiopian returnees**

24 Partners

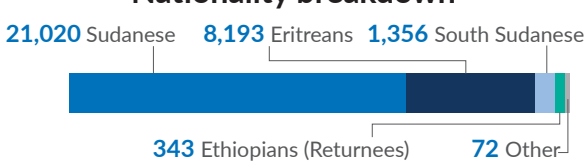
Priorities needs

Protection | Shelter/NFIs | Food | Health | WASH

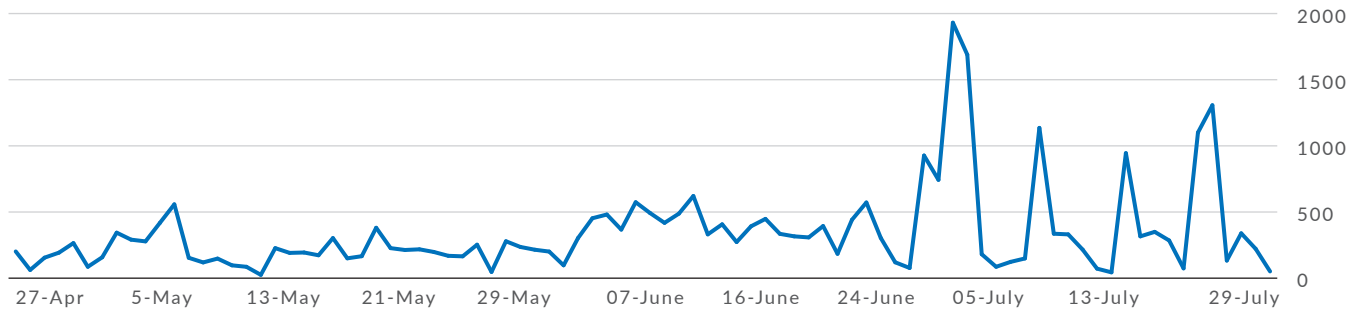
Gender breakdown



Nationality breakdown



Daily arrival trends



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

Sources: : Refugee and Returnee Services (RRS), UNHCR

*This figure includes newly arrived Sudanese and other countries' refugees

**Ethiopian who were refugee in Sudan, identified based on a valid refigee identification document.

More information on the Sudan emergency is available on https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation

Sector	Response	Priorities	Partners
Protection	New arrivals in Gambella, Amhara, and Benshangul-Gumuz regions have access to protection reception desks and referrals to life saving services. UNHCR, RRS and IOM conducted border monitoring to Gizan/Gissen border entry point in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, through which 61 people entered, including 27 Sudanese asylum seekers. Out of the new arrivals in Metema, 16,560 individuals have been screened by UNHCR as refugees and asylum seekers. Protection counselling provided to more than 420 refugees in 3 protection desks established at Metema entry point, transit site and in Kumer site. 1,970 children were engaged in alphabet learning, indoor and outdoor activities in Child Friendly Space at the transit center and Kumer site. At the Metema entry point, transit, and Kumer sites, 158 children in need including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were supported, including through family reunification, foster care arrangement, relocation, referral to registration, health and psychosocial support services. Best Interest Assessments were conducted for 23 UASC. At the Metema entry point, transit center, and Kumer sites, 1,420 flyers with GBV and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) messages in Arabic and Tigrinya were distributed to refugees and asylum seekers. 10 survivors received Psychosocial Support (PSS) and medical assistance and 10 women-at-risk received dignity kits. 1,307 individuals attended GBV awareness sessions.	The movement restriction is affecting border monitoring missions to Pagak and Burbiey entry points in the Gambella region. RRS suspended the joint RRS/UNHCR screening of new arrivals and the pre-registration in Nguenyyiel camp in Gambella since 8 June 2023. RRS reported that previous L3 absentees are now mixing with new arrivals and instructed the Refugee Central Committee to submit a list of pre-identified new arrivals before resuming the activities. Majority of cases attended in the protection desks in the Amhara region included request for information on relocation to the new site, travel to other parts of the country, resettlement, and family reunification to a third country, lost documents, as well as medical services, shelter, CRIs, milk and diapers requests for children and food for the new arrivals. 25 Eritreans who attempted to travel to Gondar and beyond were caught by Federal Police and counselled on security risks and the importance of registering as asylum seekers. Challenges include: safety and security issues at night due to insufficient solar lighting, lack of dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age, unavailability of advanced Mental Health and Psycho-social (MHPSS) services, and limited GBV, CP and general protection staff among partners.	RRS, UNHCR, RaDO, DICAC, IOM, UNICEF IHS, DRMO
Shelter/ Core Relief Items (CRI)	Construction of 1,296 family tents, 12 communal hangars, a Rubb Hall, and 2 additional kitchens were completed in Kumer settlement where 8 solar streetlights were installed. 10 communal hangars are under construction and 850 family tents were on their way to Kumer. UNHCR and partners are expanding Kurmuk to accommodate fresh arrivals. In Sherkole refugee camp where over 1000 new arrivals have been relocated, 31 shelters were completed and 55 are in progress.	Due to the shortage of shelters, the relocation to Kumer has been put on hold. Insufficient CRIs remains a gap in all areas.	UNHCR, RRS, ANE, UNFPA, IHC
Food Security	Hot meals are provided to new arrivals by Samaritan Purse at Metema entry point and GOAL at Kurmuk transit centre.	Insufficient quantity and lack of nutritious feeding for lactating mothers and babies during wet feeding.	UNHCR, WFP, IHS, ANE, RRS

Sector	Response	Priorities	Partners
Health & Nutrition	Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations for a total of 673 patients, including 505 adults and 168 under-five children refugees in Kumer site. Out of 237 children screened for malnutrition, 14 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 1 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified and referred for support. Out of 28 pregnant and lactating mothers screened, 5 MAM cases were identified and similarly referred for support. 95 children received Vitamin A supplementation and 65 others were given deworming tablets. Metema general hospital and UNICEF are providing emergency clinical services at entry point, while MTI is providing health care service at Kumer health post. 18 patients were referred from Kumer to Metema general hospital and 12 others to Gondar hospital.	Shortage of medicine for persons with serious medical conditions and the absence of ambulance for referral cases are reported as the main challenges, together with the lack of blanket supplementary feeding products for children, social, medical cases, pregnant and lactating mothers. The Regional Health Bureau (RHB) of the Benishangul-Gumuz region warned the population against the risk of the spread of Ebola virus. Together with RRS and partners, UNHCR is maintaining a high alert	GOAL, Emergency Medical Team (MoH), WHO, RRS, MSF-H, CUAMM, IMC, CVT, DICAC, RaDO, PIE, IRC, IOM, Kurmuk Woreda health office, MTI
WASH	Water tracking continues to Kumer settlement (7.1Liters/person/day for 7,100 individuals) and Metema Transit site (14.42 Liters/person/day for over 2,000 refugees). 4 water reservoirs were installed in Kurmuk and 2 in Metema, each with capacity of 10,000 litres. Following a meeting with the Gendewuha city water authorities in Amhara region, fitting an already drilled borehole with electromechanical equipment was proposed to provide water to refugees. UNHCR installed a water point in Kurmuk town for refugees and their hosts. 10 shower blocks and 9 toilets were completed and one waste disposal pit excavated and is functional at Kumer site. IRC maintained 10 latrines and 8 shower rooms at Kurmuk transit center and constructed one solid waste disposal pit.	Water supply is a critical gap in Kurmuk TC, which needs urgent attention, and funding. The construction of four sanitation facilities is ongoing in the Kumer site. Access challenges for trucks, due to the muddy cotton soil, is a major constraint: the access road requires urgent improvement.	IHS, Oxfam, UNICEF, ANE
Logistics	With the rising number of refugees and asylum-seekers, the number of buses transporting people from the border to the Kumer site has been increased.	One bus is currently available for transportation in Metema. A partner will take over the logistics of this activity to transport 7000 individuals.	IOM, ANE
Education	Community volunteers launched informal language education sessions (French and English) for under 14 years age old children at the Mandefiro Tarara TC. So far, 61 children have enrolled and are attending the sessions.	Unavailability of education and work opportunities	