



Context and methodology

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

Data is collected at household level using Kobo tool, while individual registration procedures are being conducted with biometrics in Metema area of responsibility. Category of persons screened and recorded by RRS/UNHCR include:

- **Ethiopian refugee returnees:** previously registered as refugees in Sudan.
- **Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers:** Sudanese in need of international protection.
- **Non-Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers** in need of international protection include, mainly Eritreans and South Sudanese.

The methodology and tools developed by UNHCR and RRS help among others to: i) profile new arrivals (intention of return, persons with specific needs in order to secure their protection...), ii) record forcibly displaced persons previously registered as refugees in Sudan with the purpose of reconciling data to ultimately help in maintaining its integrity across the two countries and iii) identify Ethiopian refugee returnees from Sudan in order to provide the necessary return assistance.

Key figures

40,191

Total new arrivals in need of international protection

26,317

Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers

10,090

Non-Sudanese refugees/asylum seekers

3,784

Ethiopian refugee returnees

Relocation

9,712

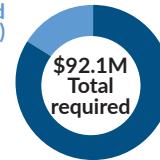
Individuals relocated from Metema TC to Kumer site

1,364

Individuals relocated from Kurmuk TC to Sherkole camp

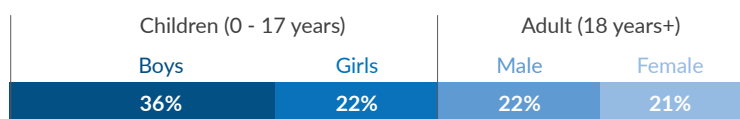
Funding

14.6M Received (16%)

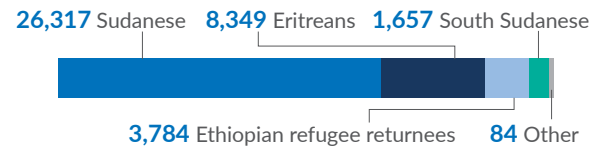


77.5M Gap (84%)

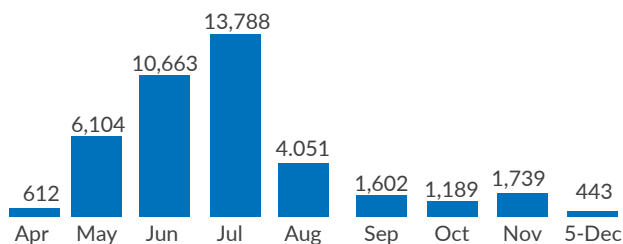
Gender breakdown



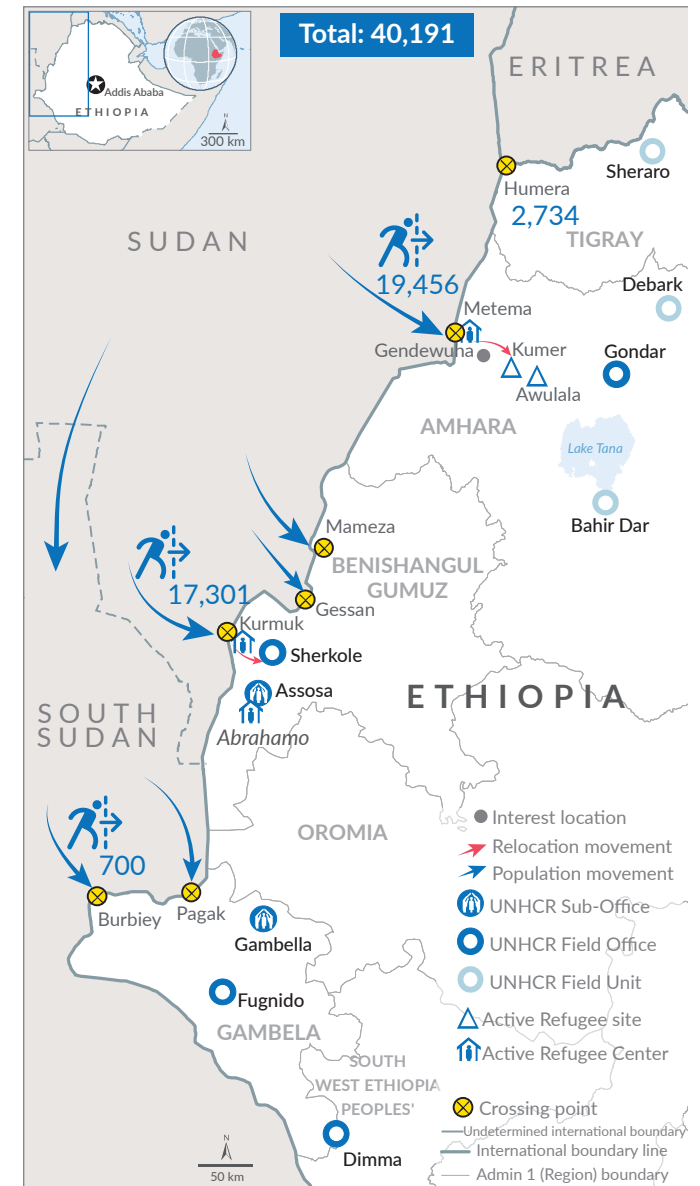
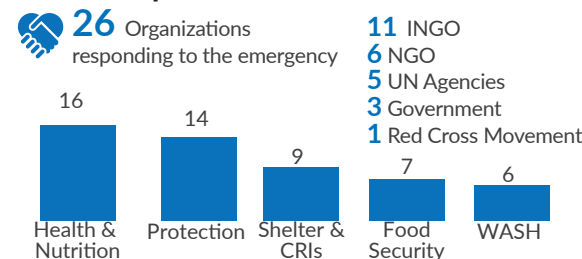
Nationality breakdown






Monthly arrival trends | April - December 2023






Partnership





Sector	Response	Priorities / Challenges	Partners
 Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing levels of insecurity in the Kumer settlement in the Amhara region, are having a negative impact on the lives of newly arrived refugees. UNHCR, RRS, and its partners are working with the local authorities to enhance and strengthen security measures in Kumer settlement and other refugee-hosting sites. • A total of 971 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) have been identified in Kurmuk, Benishangul Gumuz region (BSG), (619) and Metema, Amhara region (352), and are now receiving necessary assistance. • Awareness and sensitization campaigns on child protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) were provided to 860 individuals in Metema, Amhara region, and Kurmuk, BSG. Also, socio-emotional learning session was provided to eight community volunteers while 10 health workers were trained in identifying and managing cases of acute malnutrition among children. • Psychosocial support was provided to GBV survivors at the Kurmuk transit centre and Metema area. 50 women and girls in Kurmuk transit centre received dignity kits including sanitary pads and underwear. While 2,400 sanitary pads and 900 underwear were provided to girl students from the local host community. • Level 3 biometric registration of refugees is ongoing at the Metema transit centre with 1,222 individuals registered, so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kumer, shortage of firewood for cooking and absence of post-secondary education opportunities for the youth are among the concerns raised in the protection desks. • Lack of adequate registration staff have slowed the pace of the registration exercise in Metema. 	<p>RRS, UNHCR, RaDO, DICAC, PIE, IOM, UNICEF, IHS, DRMO, EMT, ANE, GOAL, Red Cross, Community volunteers</p>
 Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Kurmuk transit centre 16,639 refugees and asylum seekers received their monthly food ration. Of these, cash assistance was provided to 7,263 individuals who are living with the host communities to facilitate transportation. • Ration cards were also issued to 14,602 refugees and asylum seekers to facilitate food distribution in the future. High-Energy Biscuits (HEB) were distributed to 1,025 children in Kumer and 150 pregnant and breastfeeding women at the Metema entry point. 	<p>Very high level of acute malnutrition with proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) 18.2%; October 2023</p>	<p>UNHCR, IHS, ANE, RRS, GOAL, Samaritan's Purse</p>
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 190 children between the age of 7 and 8 years are attending school at Kurmuk in grades one and two. A total of 715 children have enrolled in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and primary education at Kumer Host Community School and at Kumer Primary School. UNICEF and Save the Children (SCI) have provided school supplies and a water tank. 	<p>Unavailability of education and employment opportunities</p>	<p>UNHCR, RRS, PIE, UNICEF, SCI and Protection partners</p>



Sector	Response	Priorities / Challenges	Partners
 Health & Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kurmuk transit centre and Kumer settlement, refugees, asylum seekers and host community members are receiving health services. In Kumer, Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (AURTI) pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, malaria, intestinal infections, and skin disease were the most prevalent diseases treated. 36 in Kurmuk and 29 in Kumer were identified as malnourished and referred for treatment. To protect refugees from infectious diseases, 1,728 male condoms were distributed, and family planning services were provided to 8 women. Awareness raising sessions on mental health, HIV/AIDS and family planning were also facilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kurmuk, challenges include substantial lack of healthcare staff, translators, and support staff for clinic maintenance. While in Kumer, medications for chronic and mental illnesses, inadequate diagnostic capacities and security challenges preventing nighttime duty services were among the concerning issues. In Kurmuk and Kumer, supplementary feeding, including the shortage in Plumpy'Nut, is affecting the treatment of malnutrition. The ambulance service in Kurmuk was interrupted due to lack of budget for fuel. 	<p>RRS, GOAL, Emergency Medical Team (MoH), WHO, UNICEF, RRS, MSF-H, CUAMM, IMC, CVT, DICAC, RaDO, PIE, MTI, IRC, IOM, EMT, Kurmuk Woreda health office</p>
 Shelter/ Core Relief Items (CRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Kurmuk, limited resources have prevented the installation of partitions in the communal shelters and construction of hangars. This has led to multiple families being forced to share a single large space and provide for their own shelter needs. The absence of communal kitchens has also forced hangar occupants to cook inside posing a fire hazard, health risks and contributing significantly to leaks in the roof, affecting the sustainability of the hangars. 	<p>Additional land is needed to accommodate over 16,000 new arrivals in Kurmuk</p>	<p>UNHCR, RRS, ANE, UNFPA, IHS, IOM, NRC, PIE, IRC</p>
 WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The daily water supply to refugees and asylum-seekers at Kurmuk transit centre stands at 10 liters per person (l/p/d) while those in Metema transit centre and Kumer settlement receive 13.6 and 12.5 l/p/d respectively The water provision in Kurmuk and Metema area is below the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d. The current latrine to beneficiary ratio at in Kurmuk and Metema area is below the emergency standard of 1:50. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rapid filling of latrines and the slow pace of replacements in Kumer remain a significant challenge posing health risks. The ongoing delay in identifying and developing a new settlement site in BSG is increasingly concerning and places the existing water supply at the Kurmuk transit center in a precarious situation. Should asylum seekers remain at Kurmuk transit center beyond December, there is a growing risk of depleting the existing pond water source to the extent that it may become non-recoverable. 	<p>IHS, Oxfam, UNICEF, ANE, IRC, PIE</p>