



Refugee
Consultation
Forum

SUDAN

2020

COUNTRY

REFUGEE

RESPONSE PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT



FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Refugee teachers bring education to children fleeing conflict.

"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, Gedaref state / Sudan.

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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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↓ ↓
 **904,951**

Refugees targeted as end of December 2020

 **1,056,326**

Refugees living in Sudan as end of December 2020, including **94,831** new arrivals

Age and Gender Breakdown as end of December 2020



Sudan Overview Map as 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.

Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

Partners

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Al Manar Voluntary Organization (AMVO)
- Alshoorq Organization for Social and Cultural Development (AOSCD)
- American Refugee Committee / Alight (ARC)
- Business Professional Women's Organization (BPWO)
- Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)
- Care International Switzerland (CIS)
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)
- Global Aid Hand (GAH)
- JASMAR Human Security Organization (JASMAR)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)
- Mutawinat Benevolent Organization (MUTAWINAT)
- Mercy Corps (MC)
- Nada El Azhar for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development (NADA)
- Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
- Oxfam America (Oxfam)
- Plan International Sudan (PIS)
- Relief International (RI)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery (SORR)
- United Mission on Relief and Development (UMoRD)
- UN - Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- UN - Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN - High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- UN - International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- UN - Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- UN - International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- UN - World Food Programme (WFP)
- UN - World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Peace Organization (UPO)
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
- World Vision International (WVI)



"I came here two weeks ago with my sister. We heard the heavy weapons firing in the city and then we fled."

Ethiopian refugee, Samal Tesfal, 25, from Humera, makes tea for her family outside their temporary shelter at Um Rakuba camp in Gedaref state / Sudan.
 © UNHCR/WILL SWANSON

INTRODUCTION:

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) was established in 2017 to bring together humanitarian partners working on the refugee response in Sudan to ensure a coherent and complementary response. It is co-chaired between UNHCR and the Government's Commission for Refugees (COR), with the participation of over 40 national and international partners.

The RCF coordinates through the Technical Advisory Groups at the sector level and the Refugee Working Groups at the State level the refugee response in Sudan. Based on the information from partners in the field, the 3Ws presents the actors who are currently working with refugees in all States with active refugee response, including at locality level. This information is updated on a regular basis.

The dashboard is meant as an informative tool, to facilitate coordination and present major gaps and analysis by State. For further engagement with the RCF, please contact SUDKHRFC@unhcr.org.

NORTH DARFUR
36 Partners Operating

- AUTTACH, GAH, MUTAWINAT, NADA, PIS, SCI, UNICEF, UNFPA
- AUTTACH, GAH, GPDO, HAD, NOHS, SCI, UNICEF
- ANHAR, CDO, PHF, RI, IOM, UNICEF, WHO
- CDO, PHF, SAHARI, UNICEF, VCDO, WFP
- AHA, CDO, COOPI, DDRA, ECDO, GPDO, Oxfam, PIS, PA, RI, SAEKER, SAHARI, SCI, SRCS, SAG, FAO, WHH, WFP, ZOA, ZULFA
- AHA, CDO, COOPI, DDRA, ECDO, GPDO, Oxfam, PIS, PA, RI, SAEKER, SAHARI, SCI, SRCS, SAG, FAO, WHH, WFP, ZOA, ZULFA
- NOHS, RDN, SCI, SRCS, IOM, VCDO, WHH
- COOPI, GPDO, HAD, NOHS, NPO, Oxfam, PA, PIS, RI, SAHARI, SCI, SAG, IOM, UNICEF, VCDO, VNRHD, WHH, ZULFA

WHITE NILE
32 Partners Operating

- ARDA, CAFA, COR, IFRC- DRC, FPDO, GAH, IRC, NADA, PIS, SMoH, SRCS, UMORD, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP
- ARDA, AIMASAR, COR, SMoE, UMORD, UNHCR, UNICEF
- CAFA, COR, IFRC- DRC, JASMAR, MSF-Spain, PIS, SMoH, SRCS, UMORD, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
- ASSIST, COR, MSF-Spain, PIS, SMoH, SRCS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
- CORD, SRCS, UMORD, WFP, UNHCR
- ASSIST, CAFOD, CORD, CDF, IFRC- DRC, FPDO, GAH, Hope Sudan, JASMAR, PIS, RAIRA, IFRC-Spain, SRCS, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP
- ADRA, FNC, PIS, UMORD, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP
- COR, SRCS, UMORD, UNHCR
- CAFOD, COR, PIS, SIDO, SOS, SRCS, UMORD, UNHCR, UNICEF, WES
- COR, UMORD, UNHCR

SOUTH KORDOFAN
23 Partners Operating

- AMVO, ASSIST, CIS, COR, GAH, IRW, MoSA, MUTAWINAT, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
- SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
- AMVO, ASSIST, CIS, CWW, GHF, IMC, MSF-Spain, MoSA, SCI, SMoH, UNHCR, UNICEF
- AMVO, ASSIST, CIS, CWW, GHF, IMC, NEF, SCI, SMoH, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP
- ASSIST, IRW, NEF, FAO, WOH
- ASSIST, EL RUHAMA , FAO, WFP, WVI
- ASSIST, FAO, UNHCR
- ASSIST, SRCS, UNHCR

SOUTH DARFUR
14 Partners Operating

- COR, GAH, MoSA, UNHCR
- GAH, UNICEF, WVI
- ARC, NIDO, NCA, SMoH, WVI
- NIDO, NCA, SMoH, UNICEF, WVI
- NCA, WFP
- NCA, WVI
- NCA, UNHCR, WVI
- ARC, NCA, Oxfam, UMCOR, UNICEF, WES, WVI

CENTRAL DARFUR
10 Partners Operating

- DRC, COR, SCI, TOD, UNHCR, WR
- DRC, CRS, SCI, TOD, UNHCR, WR
- CRS, IMC, SCI, UNHCR
- CRS, IMC, SCI, UNHCR, WFP
- CRS, WFP
- SCI, TOD, UNHCR
- DRC, TGH, UNHCR
- SCI, TGH, UNHCR

EAST DARFUR
23 Partners Operating

- Civil Registry, COR, GAH, MUTAWINAT, REMCO, SCCW, UNHCR, UNICEF
- GAH, SMoE, UNHCR, UNICEF
- AMVO, ARC, CIS, CRS, MSF-Swiss, MOSA, RI, SMoH, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
- AMVO, ARC, CIS, CRS, MSF-Swiss, NIDO, RI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
- CRS, SRCS, WFP
- ARC, CRS, Oxfam, SMoE, ZOA
- CRS, UNHCR
- SRCS, UNHCR
- ARC, CIS, Oxfam, UNHCR

WEST KORDOFAN
13 Partners Operating

- COR, GAH, MoSA, SRCS, UNHCR, UNICEF
- GAH, IRW, UNHCR, UNICEF
- CWW, GAH, MARRIF, MOSA, SMoH, UNICEF
- CWW, GAH, MARRIF, SMoH, WFP
- CWW, MARRIF, FAO, WFP
- CWW, FAO, WFP
- SRCS, UNHCR
- CWW, IRW, MoSA, UNICEF, WES

KHARTOUM
10 Partner Operating

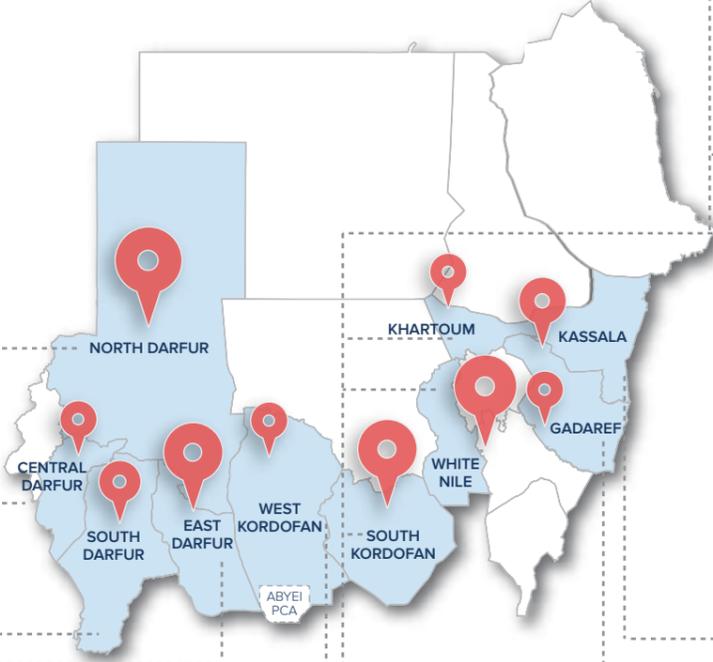
- AMVO, AOSCD, CAFOD, COR, NADA, UNHCR, UNFPA
- UNICEF
- AMVO, UNFPA
- AMVO
- BPWO
- BPWO
- CIS, CAFOD

GEDAREF
8 Partners Operating

- IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHH
- GIZ, UNICEF, WFP
- AISPO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
- GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, WHH
- WFP, WHH
- WFP, WHH
- WHH
- IOM
- UNICEF, WHH

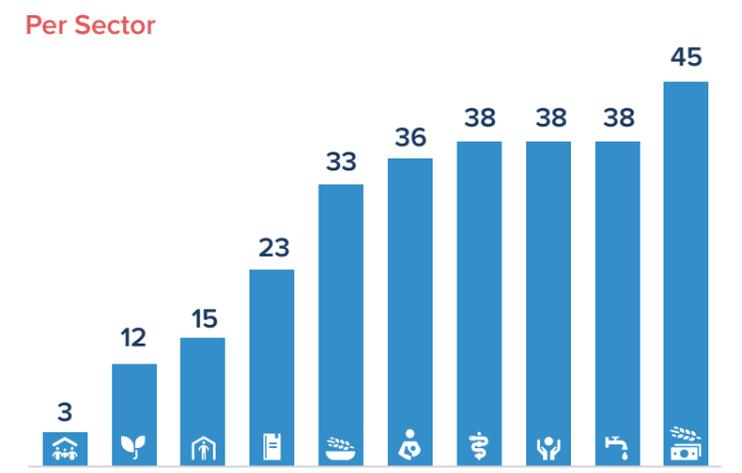
KASSALA
17 Partners Operating

- IHCO, Muslim Aid, PIS, SOD, SRCS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHH
- GIZ, PIS, SORD, UNICEF, WHH
- AISPO, IHCO, Muslim Aid, PIS, SORD, SRCS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO
- AISPO, GIZ, IHCO, Muslim Aid, SORD, SRCS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WHH
- COOPI, GIZ, PIS, SORD, SRCS, UNIDO, WFP, WHH
- COOPI, PIS, SORD, SRCS, UNDP, UNIDO, WHH
- WHH
- WHH
- CSI, COOPI, IHCO, PIS, SRCS, UNICEF, WHH, WFP



990,223 Refugee
in Sudan as of September 2020

Per Partner
95 Partners
Delivering Refugee Response in Sudan



Central Darfur	6	5	4	5	2	3	0	3	3
East Darfur	8	4	11	11	3	5	2	2	4
Gedaref	5	3	5	4	2	2	1	1	2
Kassala	9	5	9	10	8	7	1	1	8
Khartoum	7	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
North Darfur	8	7	7	6	20	20	0	7	18
South Darfur	4	3	5	5	2	2	0	3	8
South Kordofan	12	4	12	12	5	6	3	3	6
West Kordofan	6	4	6	5	4	3	0	2	5
White Nile	16	7	13	9	5	16	7	4	10

Legend: No partner (lightest blue), 1-5 (light blue), 6-10 (medium blue), 11 and above (darkest blue)



Reception centre in Shagarab refugee camp in Kassala state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/ROLAND SCHÖNBAUER

Overview

In January 2020, the Refugee Consultation Forum, co-chaired between UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR) launched the first comprehensive [refugee response plan in Sudan](#). By the end of August 2020, the RCF launched a [COVID-19 Addendum](#) that re-prioritized and added some live-saving activities to the existing response. The 2020 annual report of the Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan (CRP) summarizes the achievements of its reporting partners, including local and international NGOs, as well as UN Agencies.

Sudan-Country Refugee Response Plan 2020



Sudan: Country Refugee Response Plan - COVID-19 Addendum



Over the course of 2020 Sudan was hit by several crises that affected refugees and asylum seekers as well as host communities. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan led to curfews and lockdowns that restricted movement and income opportunities while overburdening an already weak health system that struggled to cope with the additional requirements of testing, treatment and isolation of suspected cases. The COVID-19 pandemic required CRP partners to reprioritize funding and increase the overall appeal of the 2020 CRP to respond to the additional needs that emerged.

Secondly, Sudan continued to face an economic crisis with an annual inflation rate of 269.33% at the end of 2020 and a rapid depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar. Further, consequences of the economic situation were acute fuel shortages that hampered service delivery and transportation of staff and goods to those in need.

Thirdly, Sudan experienced record floods during the 2020 rainy season that affected all populations across Sudan including refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable residents. Particularly in Khartoum South Sudanese refugees living in the “Open Areas” were heavily affected by flooding.

Fourthly, after conflict erupted in Ethiopia in November 2020 more than 50,000 refugees crossed the border in East Sudan which triggered an emergency response in the states of Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile States that continues to date. During the first months of the emergency transit centres were established at the border areas while new refugee sites were prepared further inland to provide a safe space for refugees to live while they are in exile.

All the mentioned emergencies have required a high degree of flexibility from CRP partners to use their resources to assist those refugee populations with the highest needs. The need to respond to newly occurring emergencies also meant that the targets of the response had to be adjusted to meet the identified needs.

Although refugees continued to arrive in Sudan during 2020, at the end of 2020 UNHCR and COR reported 1,056,326 refugees living in Sudan which was 14,708 less than at the end of 2019. This was based on a reduction in Khartoum of 91,576 South Sudanese refugees following protection assessment and mapping of unregistered South Sudanese refugees.

Despite the challenges in 2020, 811,574 health consultations were accessed by refugees thanks to CRP partners. While the overall funding level of the 2020 CRP was 43% this shows the commitment and dedication of all CRP partners to provide services to refugees in an extremely challenging environment.

While CRP partners reached 80% of the targeted refugees for food assistance other activities including biometrical registration and school enrolment made little progress in 2020 mostly due to lockdown measures in 2020 where for approximately six months registration stopped, and schools were closed from 15 March 2020 until the beginning of the following year.

\$505,879,963
million appealed



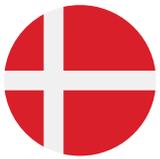
Funded **43%**

\$219,115,475
million

Unfunded **57%**

\$286,764,488
million

Donors



United Nations
CERF | Central
Emergency
Response
Fund

SHF | Sudan
Humanitarian
Fund

Private Donors

69% of targeted refugees received **shelter** assistance



95% of targeted refugees received **NFI** assistance



71% of the targeted number of **MAM** cases identified among refugee population were identified and treated, **91%** for **SAM**



80% of the targeted refugees received **food** assistance



Average number of persons/latrine is **29** among refugee population, higher than the emergency standard of **20** persons/latrine



Flood-affected South Sudanese refugees gather for a UNHCR distribution of plastic sheeting, mats, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets, in Sharg An Neel, Khartoum state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/ROLAND SCHÖNBAUER

South Sudan Refugees

736,685

South Sudanese refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2020**

810,917

South Sudanese refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2019**

Population reached in 2020:

667,308
health consultations
accessed by
South Sudanese refugees



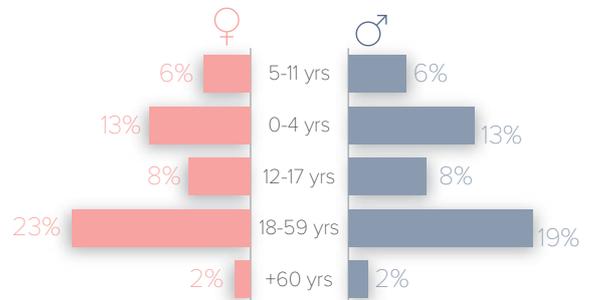
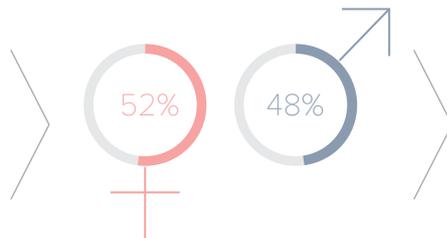
Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

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 as of December 2020

	♀ 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
Total	383,947	352,738



Funding

\$364,001,432
million appealed



Funded **34%**

\$123,838,292
million

Unfunded **66%**

\$240,163,140
million

394,254 South Sudanese refugees received **food** assistance

31,250 South Sudanese refugees received **energy** assistance

9,954 South Sudanese refugee children with **specific needs** receiving assistance

South Sudanese refugees continued to arrive in Sudan at a steady slow rate and 736,685 South Sudanese refugees were living in Sudan at the end of 2020. Over 85 per cent of the new arrivals came through White Nile and East Darfur state. Biometric registration continued steadily across the response, however, COVID-19 restrictions created major challenges to increase registration among South Sudanese refugees.

The support to South Sudanese refugees living in urban areas in Khartoum continued despite the many challenges that CRP partners faced, such as locating and assisting those in need in urban settings. This was exacerbated by the fact that most urban refugees were not registered. Despite the challenges, about 87.26 per cent of the target population were assisted by the general food distribution (GFD).

Despite the pandemic impacting the delivery of protection services with reduced face to face contact, hotlines were established in selected locations where connectivity was available. All survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) who reported incidents were offered multi-sectorial assistance including health, legal aid and psycho-social support. GBV incidents however remained largely underreported, primarily due to a culture of silence, traditional justice mechanisms, survivor's fear of reprisal and barriers to accessing GBV services due to distance, rainy season and poor connectivity. In addition, during 2020 a total of 15,481 South Sudanese refugee children with specific needs were identified of which 9,954 were provided with assistance including case management and referrals to appropriate services. Some 88 per cent of South Sudanese unaccompanied and separated children received appropriate interim or long-term alternative care.



South Sudanese refugee students are enrolled together with IDPs and host community students, in Kalimo Basic School in Kadugli, South Kordofan state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/DEEP RAJ UPRETY

Through inter-agency efforts, over 55,000 South Sudanese refugee students were supported with various school retention activities including provision of school supplies and uniforms as well as support for examinations. A total of 2,399 South Sudanese refugee students sat for their grade eight examinations with a 88 per cent pass rate. Close to 1,000 refugee volunteer teachers were also supported with monthly incentives regardless of whether schools were opened or not, while 105 teachers also received training on COVID-19 protocols.

Inter-agency partners provided primary health care services to South Sudanese refugees with 667,308 consultations made of which 18 per cent were for host communities. In addition, CRP partners continued to support community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), which involved identification and treatment of malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months reaching at total of 21,212 malnourished children. The nutrition response was affected by COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in the suspension of the implementation of the Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) surveys. Distribution of nutrition products was also delayed in some locations because of fuel shortages.

The Shelter and non-food item (NFI) response for South Sudanese Refugees in 2020 prioritized support to newly arrived refugees from South Sudan, in-country refugees affected by disaster (fire, floods and others), and protracted and relocated cases with replenishment support. Significantly, partners in White Nile State upgraded existing structures to durable shelter for 1,300 refugee families residing in Khor Al Waral and Alagaya camps. This intervention was highly appreciated by refugees and it is recommended to continue its implementation in other camps, pending funding.

During the reporting period, refugee partners in Sudan made significant efforts to include refugees in livelihood initiatives to try to increase their self-reliance and provide for their most basic needs. However, the COVID-19 pandemic seriously affected the implementation of those activities. With social distancing and movement restrictions due to partial or complete lockdown, many CRP partners were unable to conduct vocational trainings and other life-skills trainings planned for South Sudanese refugees. Short term funding cycles for often less than one year is an additional challenge for sustainable livelihood support.

During the reporting period CRP partners in Sudan improved the provision of safe drinking water supply for refugees. In total, 245,115 South Sudanese refugees benefited from access to water supply systems through the operation and maintenance of 28 water systems across White Nile, South Darfur, East Darfur, South and West Kordofan and Khartoum States; the rehabilitation of one haffir and the maintenance and repair of 10 hand pumps in South Kordofan State.

To mitigate COVID-19 pandemic risks and threats and promote personal hygiene among South Sudanese refugees, at least 8,213,584 pieces of soap were distributed benefitting 363,066 South Sudanese refugees. Furthermore, 45,527 women and girls in White Nile State benefitted from distribution of sanitary materials. Unfortunately, the target of 58,355 women and girls was not fully met due to unavailability of resources allocated to the hygiene kits. In addition, the sanitary materials only covered three months.



Historic and devastating floods impact thousands of refugees in Sudan.
"It was 8 o'clock at night when the water covered the area for seven days. I lost all my clothes. I need plastic sheeting and one or two galabias (traditional clothes)."

Bak, 80, is one of many flood-affected South Sudanese refugees relying on UNHCR aid distributions of plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets, in Sharg An Neel, Khartoum / Sudan.
© UNHCR/ROLAND SCHÖNBAUER

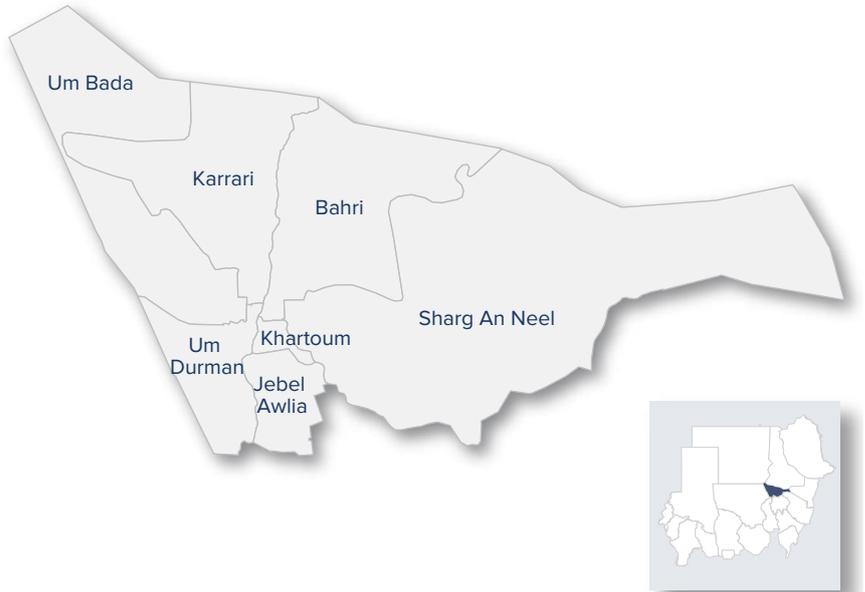
Urban Refugees Living in Khartoum

 **113,911**

Urban refugees living in Khartoum, Sudan at the end of **December 2020**

 **122,979**

Urban refugees living in Khartoum, Sudan at the end of **December 2019**



Population reached in 2020:

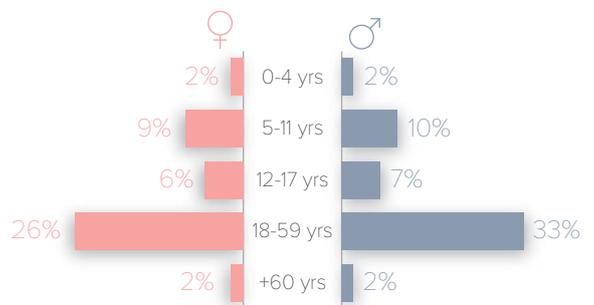
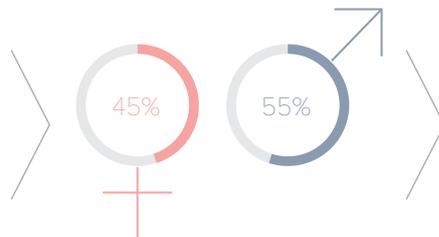
19,540
health consultations
accessed by
urban refugees living in Khartoum

Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

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Age and Gender Breakdown as of December 2020

	♀ 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
Total	51,600	62,311



Funding

\$52,251,860
million appealed



Funded **72%**
\$37,383,246
million

Unfunded **28%**
\$14,868,614
million

19,540 health consultations
were accessed by
urban refugees living in Khartoum

34,648 urban refugees living in Khartoum
were **registered** by COR/UNHCR
at the end of 2020

9,609 urban refugees living in Khartoum
received specialized **protection** assistance

For years, Sudan maintained an open-door policy towards the nationals of Arab states who fled the conflicts in their countries in particular those from Syria and Yemen. While Sudan did not recognize them as refugees, it considered them as brothers and sisters under the traditional Arab and Islamic notion of asylum and granted them access to services on equal footing with nationals. Due to this exceptional treatment, Syrians, Yemenis and Palestinians in Sudan enjoyed a facilitated access to public services including government schools, national health insurance services, free movement inside the country in addition to a facilitated access to labour and private business.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis in Sudan, particularly in Khartoum state, have affected the living conditions, and social-economic and wellbeing of refugees who mainly depend on assistance and low paid casual labour and employment. Compounded by several factors, including slow documentation process, insufficient funds, and a lack of viable livelihood opportunities have contributed profoundly to the deterioration of their living conditions and widening the gap in responding to their essential needs including health, food, nutrition, shelter, education and other material needs.

Despite the challenges, a total of 19,540 health consultations were supported by CRP partners for refugees living in urban areas in Khartoum (other than South Sudanese refugees). Even with the above-mentioned suspension of biometric registration due to COVID-19, a total of 34,648 refugees were registered by the end of 2020. In addition, a total of 877 asylum seekers received food assistance and over 9,609 received specialized protection services, reaching 81 per cent of the initially targeted population.

Significant gaps remain in education, where schools have limited capacity to provide soap, face masks, or other sanitizer material for hygiene promotion. The Federal Ministry of Education (MoE) also issued COVID-19 protocols for all schools to adhere to that posed a new challenge. These protocols included water supply and handwashing facilities which were nonexistent in many schools before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Refugee community schools were unable to pay the teachers' salaries or collect students' fees during the months when schools were closed. In addition, the availability of textbooks was low in 2020. Many refugee students who were sitting for exams were unable to access the distance learning initiatives rolled out in 2020 due to lack of the associated facilities such as televisions, radios or internet access.



A temporary water supply has been set up at the new refugee site Algana'aa in White Nile State / Sudan. While UNHCR is preparing to construct a permanent water supply.
© UNHCR/SYLVA NABANOBA



Schoolgirls on their way to school at Um Gargour camp in Gedaref state / Sudan.
East Sudan home to Eritrean refugees for generations.
© UNHCR/ROLAND SCHÖNBAUER

Refugees Living in East Sudan

178,268

Refugees living in East Sudan at the end of **December 2020**

133,947

Refugees living in East Sudan at the end of **December 2019**

Population reached in 2020:

113,512
health consultations
accessed by
refugees living in East

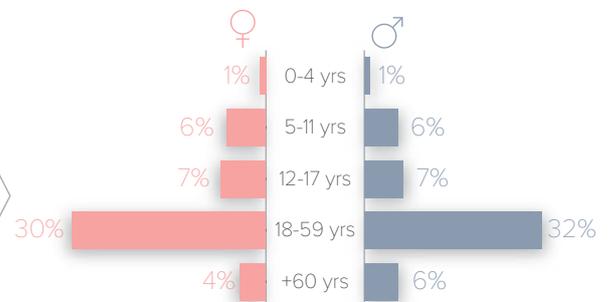
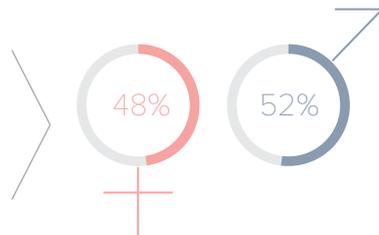


Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

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Abyei region: Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Age and Gender Breakdown as of December 2020

	♀ 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	7,131	10,696
Total	85,569	92,699



Funding

\$64,190,740
million appealed*

*(excludes Ethiopia emergency funding)



Funded **58%**
\$37,012,162
million

Unfunded **42%**
\$27,178,578
million

85,091 refugees living in East Sudan received **food** assistance

13,043 refugee children living in East Sudan **enrolled** in **basic school**

26,892 refugees living in East Sudan received **NFI** assistance

While East Sudan witnessed a continuous influx of refugees and operations in the established refugees camps continued, the sudden influx of 55,506 Ethiopian refugees¹ that started in November 2020 required a large scale up of the operation in Gedaref and emergency operations at the border points in Hamdayet and village 8 as well as in the newly established site in Um Rakuba.

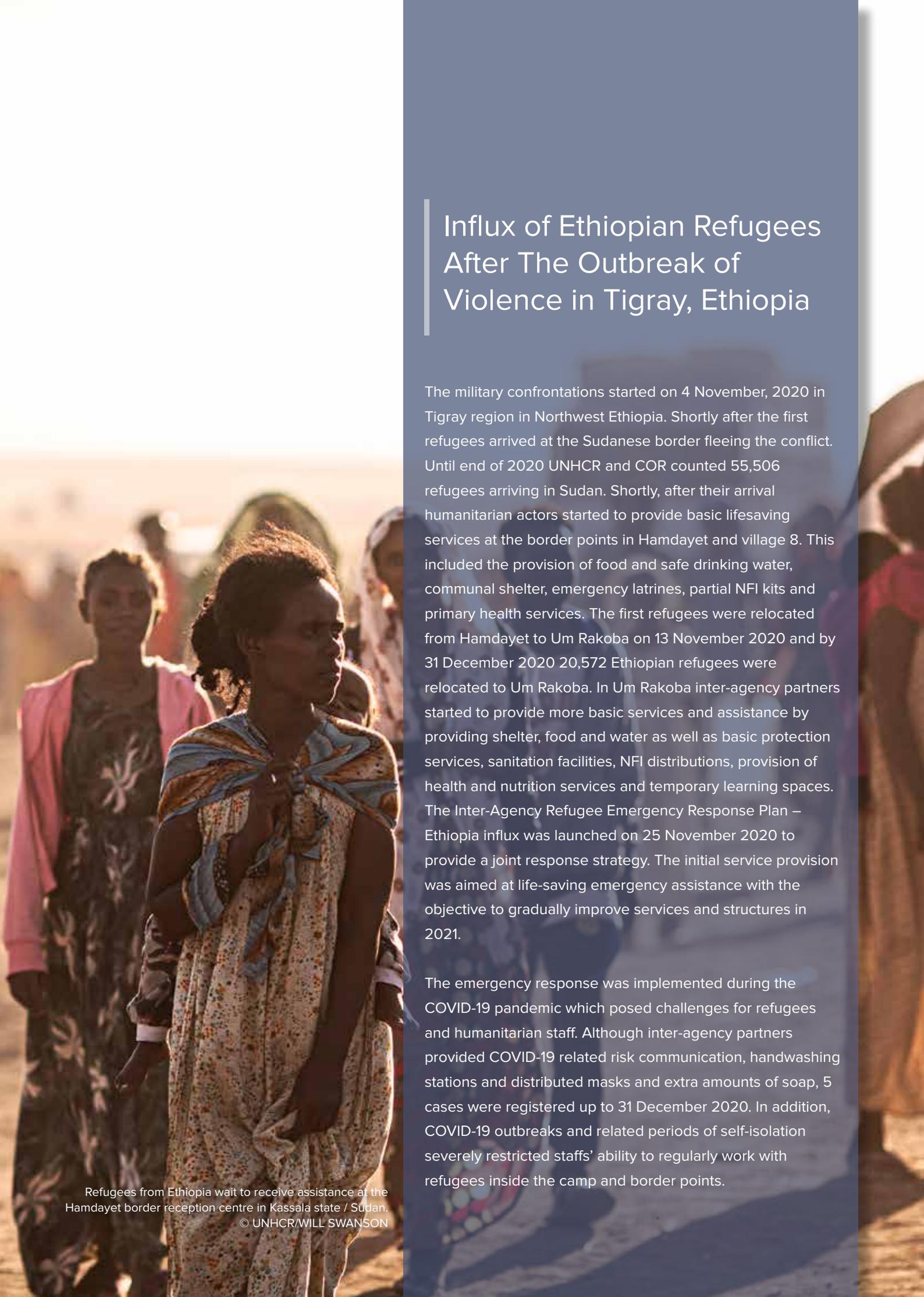
Besides this influx, in 2020 around 4,044 new arrivals were registered in East Sudan, mainly from Eritrea, as well as from Ethiopia and Somalia. The region continued to experience one of the most protracted refugee situations in the world, with nine active camps in Kassala and Gedaref states.

Despite a difficult political, economic and social context, CRP partners continued to provide life-saving support for old caseload refugees in East Sudan. Inter -agency partners saw an urgent need for more durable solutions that support greater self-reliance and enhanced protection of refugees while supporting host communities as well. Livelihood initiatives in agriculture and in the energy and environment sector were prioritised. Protection interventions, including individualized assistance to survivors of GBV, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and people living with mental illness continued and were strengthened. In particular, refugees accessed 113,512 health consultations during 2020. In addition, a total of 85,091 refugees received food assistance and 1,500 refugees received energy assistance. Despite COVID-19 measures, during 2020 the number of registered refugees reached 120,630 in Eastern Sudan. Moreover, 26,892 refugees received non-food items, consisting largely of jerry cans, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and kitchen sets.

Donor fatigue over the years to support old caseload of refugees in East Sudan has led to a drastic reduction in economic support and to chronic underfunding for these population. Major gaps remain high across all sectors, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, livelihood and education, compounded by a lack of access to livelihood opportunities and the formal job market, basic services, limited opportunities for tertiary education and rising prices. In addition, the lack of adequate resources dedicated to improving conditions in the camps lead refugees to resort to onward movement to Khartoum or beyond, and becoming increasingly vulnerable, including to traffickers and smugglers.

Besides COVID-19, the region also experienced floods during the rainy season, which drastically impacted refugees, hampering access to the camps, limiting CRP partners' ability to provide assistance, and destroying or damaging houses, latrines or water points. Furthermore, the environment remained volatile with civil uprising, political upheaval, security lockdowns, and a depressing economy.

¹ As of 31st December 2020.



Influx of Ethiopian Refugees After The Outbreak of Violence in Tigray, Ethiopia

The military confrontations started on 4 November, 2020 in Tigray region in Northwest Ethiopia. Shortly after the first refugees arrived at the Sudanese border fleeing the conflict. Until end of 2020 UNHCR and COR counted 55,506 refugees arriving in Sudan. Shortly, after their arrival humanitarian actors started to provide basic lifesaving services at the border points in Hamdayet and village 8. This included the provision of food and safe drinking water, communal shelter, emergency latrines, partial NFI kits and primary health services. The first refugees were relocated from Hamdayet to Um Rakoba on 13 November 2020 and by 31 December 2020 20,572 Ethiopian refugees were relocated to Um Rakoba. In Um Rakoba inter-agency partners started to provide more basic services and assistance by providing shelter, food and water as well as basic protection services, sanitation facilities, NFI distributions, provision of health and nutrition services and temporary learning spaces. The Inter-Agency Refugee Emergency Response Plan – Ethiopia influx was launched on 25 November 2020 to provide a joint response strategy. The initial service provision was aimed at life-saving emergency assistance with the objective to gradually improve services and structures in 2021.

The emergency response was implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic which posed challenges for refugees and humanitarian staff. Although inter-agency partners provided COVID-19 related risk communication, handwashing stations and distributed masks and extra amounts of soap, 5 cases were registered up to 31 December 2020. In addition, COVID-19 outbreaks and related periods of self-isolation severely restricted staffs' ability to regularly work with refugees inside the camp and border points.



Central African refugees relocated to new settlement. Building materials provided by UNHCR are being used to make shelters for refugees from the Central African Republic at the new settlement in Al Amal (Al Mashaga) settlement, South Darfur state / Sudan. © UNHCR/MODESTA NDUBI

Central African Republic (CAR) Refugees

26,930

Central African Republic refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2020**

25,962

Central African Republic refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2019**

Population reached in 2020:

1,753 health consultations

accessed by Central African Republic refugees

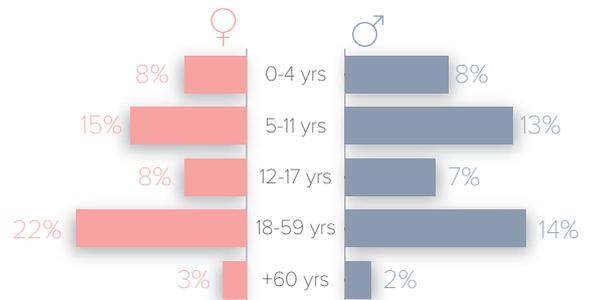
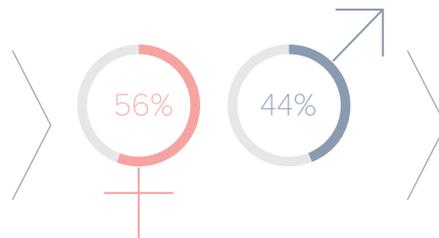


Source: UNHCR, Commission of Refugees (CoR)

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 as of December 2020

	♀ 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
Total	15,081	11,849



Funding

\$22,501,902 million appealed



Funded **29%**
\$6,491,280 million

Unfunded **71%**
\$16,010,622 million

8,345 Central African Republic refugees received specialized **protection** assistance

1,735 Central African Republic refugees children were **enrolled** in **basic school**

8,171 Central African Republic refugees received **NFI** assistance

From mid-October until January 2020, some 11,400 CAR refugees sought asylum in Sudan at the border town of Um Dafoug, South Darfur State. As the conflict continued at the border, UNHCR in partnership with the Commission for Refugees facilitated the voluntary relocation of refugees from Um Dafoug to Al Mashaga settlement, a newly identified area where CRP partners mobilized WASH, shelter and other resources to prepare the site in advance to the relocation. Up until the end of December 2020, a total of 2,786 refugees were relocated, 90% of them being women and children and over 780 identified with special needs.

CRP partners stepped-up the response and joint forces to cover the basic needs of refugees. Despite COVID-19 restrictions, over 11,508 refugees were registered with COR and over 2,700 received food assistance. A large number of refugees also received specialized protection assistance and over 3,000 were reached with COVID-19 related messaging.

New arrivals from CAR arrived mostly without their belongings and were in dire needs of non-food items and shelter to address their emergency response needs. Additionally, protracted CAR refugees required annually NFI replenishments and targeted NFIs distribution based on protection assessment/findings, as access to livelihoods was limited and non-food item packages are not durable. As part of the comprehensive response, non-food items, including plastic sheets, kitchen sets, blankets, buckets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, sleeping mats, and flashlights were distributed to 8,181 CAR refugees.

In addition to the market price inflation and the general socioeconomic situation in Sudan, some of the major gaps in the response are related to the limited funding available for CAR refugees that also reflects in a limited amount of humanitarian partners working in this response. In addition, during the rainy season access to most of the refugee settlements, such as Al Amal, El Radoom and Dimso was limited. Durable shelter remains a major gap, as well as strengthening the support to host communities, in particular in their request for support of non-relief items and education material.



Ethiopian refugees fetch water at Village 8 in Village 8 transition center in Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/WILL SWANSON



Refugee women from the Central African Republic walk towards a water point at Al Amal (Al Mashaga) settlement, South Darfur state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/MODESTA NDUBI

Chadian Refugees

3,507

Chadian refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2020**

3,492

Chadian refugees living in Sudan at the end of **December 2019**

Population reached in 2020:

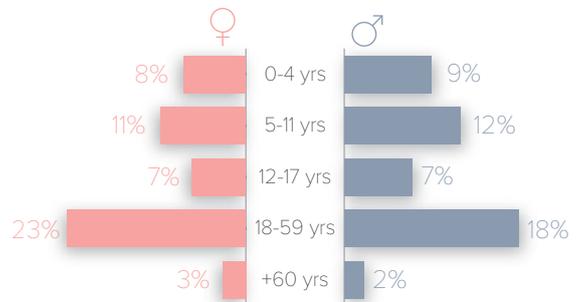
9,461
health consultations
accessed by
Chadian refugees



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 as of December 2020

	♀ 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
Total	1,839	1,668



Funding

\$2,934,029
million appealed



Funded **55%**

\$1,624,267
million

Unfunded **45%**

\$13,09,762
million

9,461 health consultations
were accessed by Chadian refugees

1,336 Chadian refugee children
were **enrolled** in **basic school**

3,547 Chadian refugees received
NFI assistance

On 13 and 14 February 2020, fighting erupted between different sub-groups of the Zaghawa tribe mainly in Tina town, Duguba and Iriba in Eastern Chad. Chadian refugees crossed the border to North Darfur, where CRP partners mobilized food assistance, shelter and non-food items distributions as a first response. In addition to the new influx in 2020, over 3,000 Chadian refugees were already living in Um Shalaya camp in Azum locality, Central Darfur State.

During 2020, inter-agency partners provided and delivered basic services to Chadian refugees such as registration, camp management, provision of monthly food rations, WASH activities, non-food items and shelter materials, as well as child protection, education, health, nutrition and livelihood activities. For instance, refugees had access to 9,461 health consultations, 3,000 refugees received two months of soap allocation and 3,647 received food assistance. A large number of refugee children, 1,336, had access to primary education, while 350 had access to secondary education.

Despite the efforts, Chadian refugees continue to have difficulties in accessing medicines, education and health services, while inadequate number of latrines and access to potable water remains a challenge. In addition, there is the need for provision of sanitary kits to women and girls of reproductive age and hand washing soap to improve the general hygiene conditions. Furthermore, there is a need to rehabilitate schools to ensure the safety of children and teachers. An increase of the teachers' incentives is also needed to ensure continuity on the provision of education to refugee children. Lack of livelihood opportunities and income generating activities remain a serious gap in the refugee response. Lastly, there is also the need to strengthen peaceful co-existence committees formed by the refugee community, host communities and nomads, to reduce potential tensions and pave the way for dialogue towards sustainable peace.

An intention survey for return was conducted in October 2020, where a total of 2,326 individuals from 516 households participated in interviews. Around 98 per cent of the respondents did not want to return to Chad and only 2 per cent of the population were willing to return but did not specify the time. A total of 381 HHs wished to continue staying in the current location – Um Shalaya camp, 74 HHs wanted to be resettled to third countries while 36 HHs wished for other places within Sudan.



With support of the Government of Sudan's response to the influx of refugees from Ethiopia's Tigray region to East Sudan, UNHCR, partners, and other UN agencies set up a new refugee settlement Tunaybah in Gedaref state, rolling out lifesaving assistance to the newly displaced.



"We can't give quality care here but we can give something basic. People are getting sick every day, probably 300 to 400 per day seeking healthcare."

Ethiopian refugee doctor, Daryelowm Guesh (centre-rear), 40, from Humera, treats Lemlu Hailu, 34, and her one-year-old son Kaleab Kalayu, from Maikadra, at a makeshift clinic in Village 8 transition center in Gedaref state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/WILL SWANSON

COVID-19



477,600 refugees
received COVID-19 **prevention**
and **response messaging**

796 health staff
participated in COVID-19 related trainings

7 COVID-19
quarantine centres
were supported/constructed

COVID-19 had an impact on all operations in all sectors. Lockdown restrictions closed schools and registration points, delayed staff recruitment and overwhelmed a national health system that already struggled to cope with the needs in Sudan. Similarly, movement restrictions due to COVID-19 limited monitoring of protection activities in refugee's settlement. Detected COVID-19 cases among CRP partners also forced staff into weeks of self-isolation severely restricting field missions.

Although the COVID-19 cases that CRP partners observed were relatively low and no large-scale outbreaks were observed it is impossible to say how many refugees have contracted the virus throughout 2020.

Due to COVID-19, all schools in Sudan were closed on March 15, 2020 and reopening did not begin until the following year. Distance education programmes only offering partial coverage with refugee children often lacking the necessary connectivity and tools to benefit from distance education. Due to COVID-19 restriction the enrolment figures for refugees have hardly increased in 2020.



Many refugee school-going age children do not attend to school in Kadugli, South Kodrofan / Sudan, because of language barriers. Some special schools are run by community but due to distance many refugee students also do not attend to it also.

© UNHCR/DEEP RAJ UPRETY

Financial Analysis

Financial Analysis

By Refugee Population

Population Group	Received (USD)	Appeal (USD)	Percentage Funded Against Appeal
CAR Refugees	\$6,491,280	\$22,501,902	29%
Chadian Refugees	\$1,624,267	\$2,934,029	55%
Ethiopian - Tigray Situation ²	\$12,766,228		
Refugees in East Sudan	\$37,012,162	\$64,190,740	58%
Urban Refugees Living in Khartoum	\$37,383,246	\$52,251,860	72%
South Sudanese Refugees	\$123,838,292	\$346,001,432	34%
Total	\$219,115,475	\$505,879,963	43%

By Sector

Sector	Received (USD)	Appeal (USD)	Percentage Funded Against Appeal
COVID-19	\$11,413,236		
Education	\$8,550,676	\$35,098,866	24%
Energy and Environment	\$1,525,811	\$6,457,007	24%
Food Security	\$86,209,398	\$110,524,975	78%
Health and Nutrition	\$18,600,847	\$81,910,462	23%
Livelihoods and Resilience	\$2,814,897	\$59,990,477	5%
Protection	\$40,673,161	\$70,329,905	58%
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	\$30,954,653	\$71,204,832	43%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$18,372,796	\$70,363,438	26%
Total	\$219,115,475	\$505,879,963	43%

Inter-Agency
Refugee
Emergency
Response
Plan,
Ethiopia
Influx -
Nov 2020



²The Ethiopia Emergency Appeal covered from November 2020 until June 2021, and it was not part of the CRP 2020.

Annex

Annex: Indicator Matrix

Indicator	Target	South Sudan Refugees	Urban Refugees Living in Khartoum	CAR Refugees	East Sudan Refugees ³	Chadian Refugees	Total	Percentage
Protection								
# refugees biometrically registered by end of 2020	905,951	451,801	34,648	11,508	120,630	3,507	622,094	69%
# refugees receiving specialized protection assistance	450,000	184,432	9,609	8,345	7,621		210,007	47%
# refugee children with specific needs receiving assistance	178,717	9,954	24	238	300	75	10,591	6%
Education								
# refugee children enrolled in basic school	291,011	63,609	5,782	1,735	13,043	1,336	85,505	29%
# refugee children enrolled in secondary school	103,000	3,036	361			350	3747	4%
# refugee children receiving school retention support	400,011	55,809	4,422	837	13,043	1,686	75,797	19%
Livelihoods and Resilience								
# of refugees receiving livelihoods assistance	293,400	29,414		250	3,535		33,199	11%
Energy and Environment								
# of refugees receiving energy assistance	304,900	31,250			1,500		32,750	11%
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)								
# of refugees receiving shelter assistance	50,000	33,990			132	243	34,365	69%
# of refugees receiving NFI assistance	341,584	286,993		8,171	26,892	3,547	325,603	95%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)								
Average # of liters of potable water available per person per day	≥ 20 l/p/d	16	13.5	12	30	20	18.3	
# of persons per toilet/latrine	≤ 20 persons	64	52	15	11	5	29.4	
Health								
# of health consultations in health facilities accessed by refugees	904,951	667,308	19,540	1,753	113,512	9,461	811,574	90%
# of deliveries by refugee women assisted by skilled health professionals	14,658	5,907		11	459	242	6,619	45%
Nutrition								
# of MAM refugee cases identified and treated	32,600	21,212	26		1,288	614	23,140	71%
# of SAM refugee cases (including with medical complications) identified and treated	8,150	7,604	12		301	143	8,060	99%
# of pregnant refugee women and lactating mothers targeted of IYCF and supplementary feeding	83,634	41,082			3,496	31	44,609	53%
Food Security								
# of refugees receiving food assistance	606,119	394,254		2,786	85,091	4,998	487,129	80%

³ Reporting figures do not include emergency assistance to the influx of Ethiopian refugees that started in November 2020.



UNHCR
Refugees

Sarah, 35, and her family are among the South Sudanese refugees who fled their homes due to flooding and violence. From the border reception in White Nile state, they were relocated to a new refugee site Algana'aa in White Nile state / Sudan.
© UNHCR/SYLVA NABANOBA



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