Sudan - 1985 - Conflict

Case study: Planned camps

Disaster:
Civil war and famine in Ethiopia (Eritrea and Tigray). People relocated to camps in Sudan

Disaster date:
1983-1984

Project type:
Planned camps

Population displaced by disaster:
Hundreds of thousands

Project target population:
232,000 across 15 camp complexes (June 1985), camp capacity designed for up to 640,000

Occupancy rate on handover:
Unknown

Shelter size
Various

Emergency:
Refugees were relocated from smaller camps. This gave time to plan larger camps built as a second stage. These sites were better organised and had better facilities. By building camps with a hierarchy of shelter groupings (cluster-block-sector), it was easier for the humanitarian organisations manage the sites.

Emergency:
- Voluntary repatriation of 55,000 people
- Death rates reduced to less than 5 per 1000 per day
- Death rates in camps rise to 15 per 1000 per day
- Measles reported in camps
- Large-scale migration starts
- First large influx of refugees from Tigray
- Failure of harvest in Ethiopia
- Years of fighting between Ethiopian gov. and Eritrea and Tigray

Case study credit: CUNY Center

See Shelter Projects 2008 for more

Illustration of a block plan for one of hte sites. Cuny Center