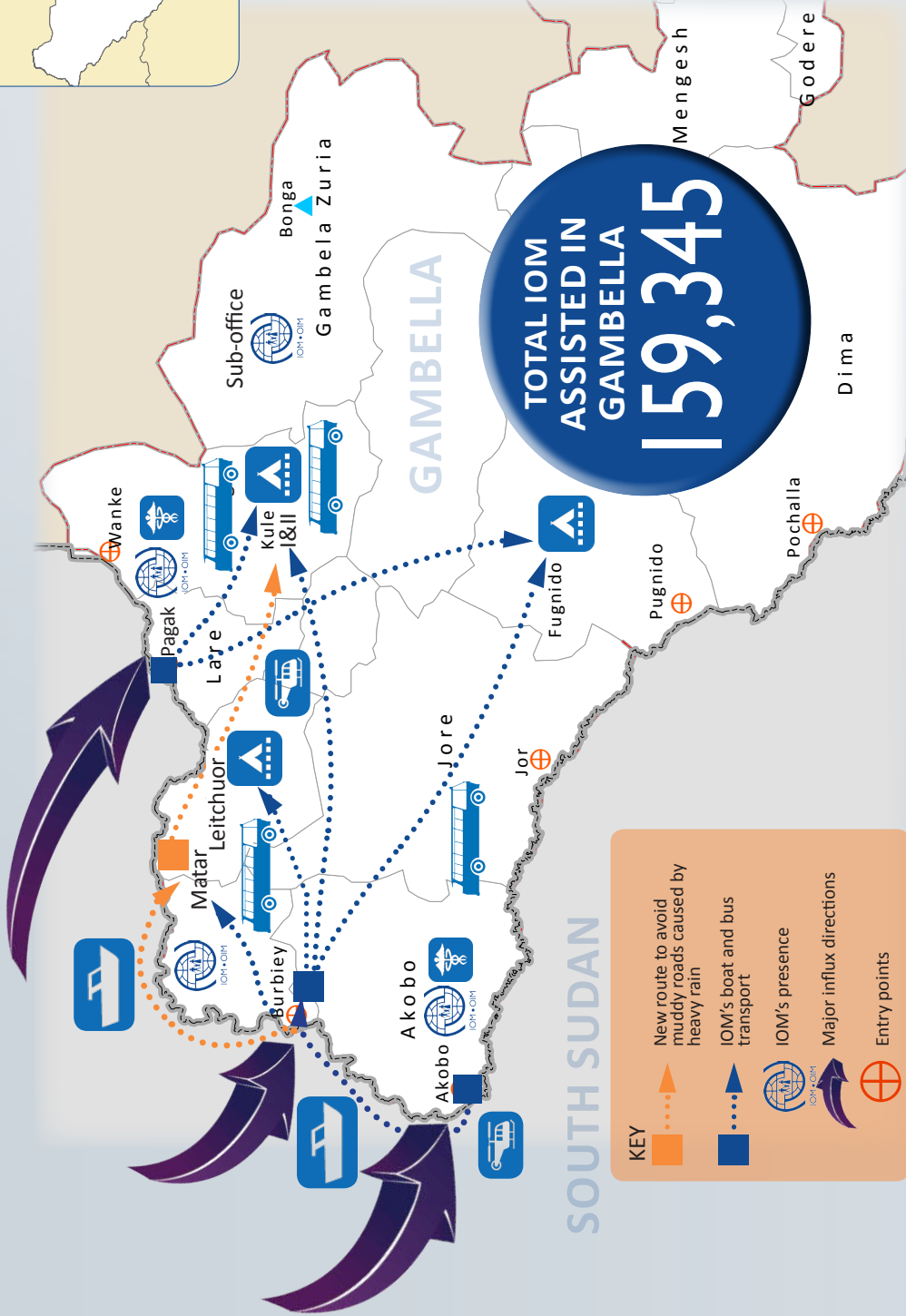
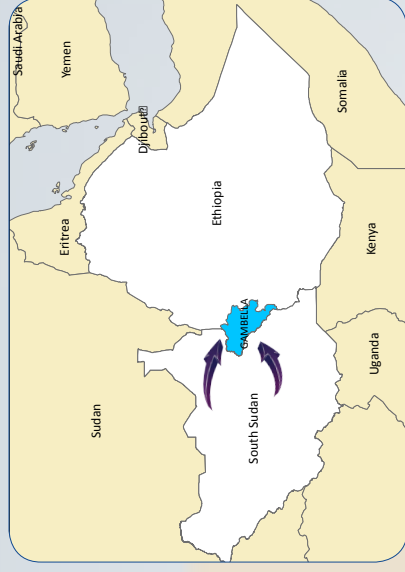
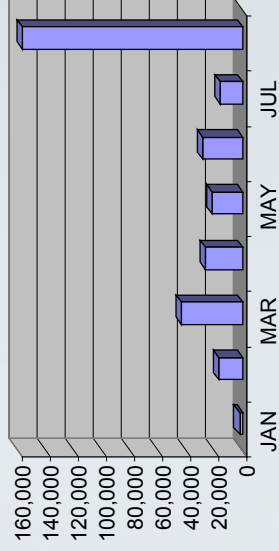


# INFO-GRAPHICS GAMBELLA REGION:

IOM's South Sudan Refugee Relocation 22 July, 2014



## TOTAL ARRIVALS/ REGISTERED/ RELOCATED



## TRANSPORTATION AND MEDICAL CHECK UP



IOM assigned 40 buses and 10 boats to relocate the refugees from entry points to camps. IOM has assigned doctors and nurses to conduct Pre-Departure Medical Screening (PDMS).

## BACKGROUND

A total of 172,092 South Sudanese asylum-seekers have arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia mainly through the Pagak and Akobo-Tergol border points since the influx began on 16 December, according to UNHCR. IOM has relocated a total of 159,345 refugees to Pugnido, Leitchuor, Bonga and Kule camps as of 22 July, 2014. Children make up 70% of new arrivals; of the adult arrivals, women make up more than three-quarters. New arrivals are relocated from the border entry points Pagak and Akobo to Kule Camp II by IOM boats and buses. The IOM medical team is conducting the PDMS at the entry points.

## IOM GAMBELLA SOUTH SUDANESE MOVEMENTS - 22 JULY, 2014

### TRAVEL ROUTES

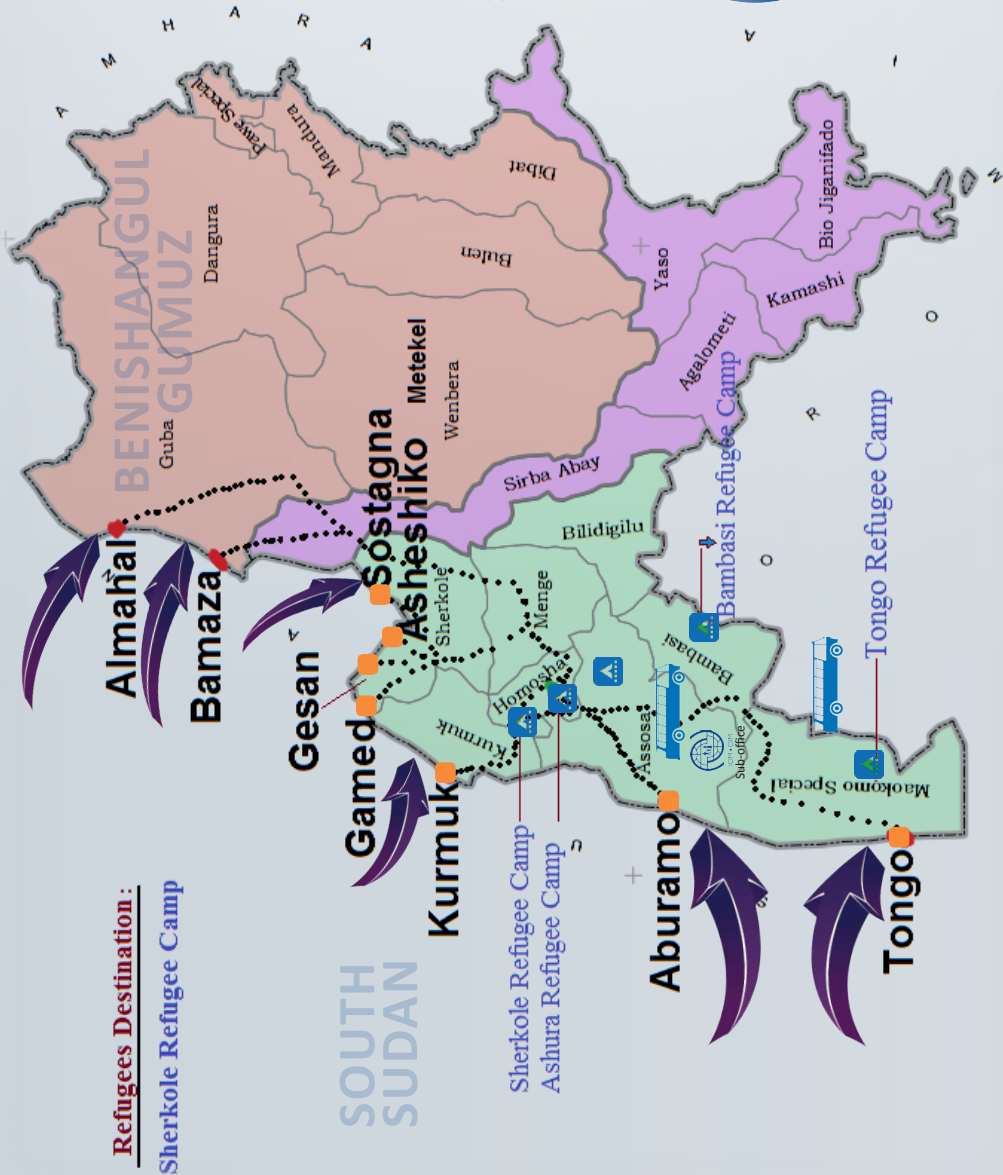
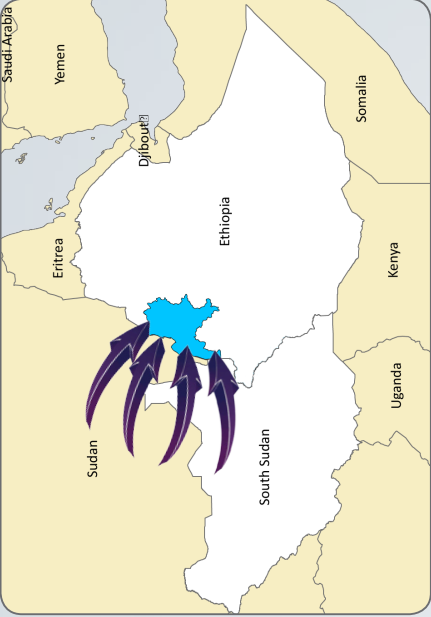
DATES	GMB- FGN	GMB- BNG	GMB- Itang	GMB- KLE	AKB- BRB- LTR	AKB- BRB- MTR	AKB- BRB- FGN	AKB- BRB- KLE	AKB- LTR (Hel)	AKB- FGN (Hel/ bus)	AKB- KLE (Hel/ bus)	BRB- KLE (Hel)	LTR- FGN	LTR- KLE	WAN- AKU	BNG- Itang	BNG- GMB	BNG- ABOB	BNG- ABOL/ JOR	BNG- FGN	BRB- KLE	BRB- MTR	MTR- LTR	MTR- KLE	PGK- LTR	PGK- FGN	PGK- KLE	
JAN	108	30			-																							
FEB	-				2,157		425																					
MAR	-	50			10,856		35																					
APR	-	227			8,500		4	1,572	340	2			10				33											
MAY	41	164	44				5	4,664	247				6		1,252													
JUN								1,476	19								28	6	60	21	76	15,776						
JUL	23		32	40		493	5	182			39	97									3,020	6,373						
TOTALS	172	471	76	40	21,513	493	474	7,894	606	2	39	218	10	6	1,252	61	6	60	21	433	28,221	6,373	3,020	5,359	19,644	1,447	64,454	159,345

INFO-GRAPHICS BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ REGION:

IOM's South Sudan Refugee Relocation 22 July, 2014

Refugees Destination :

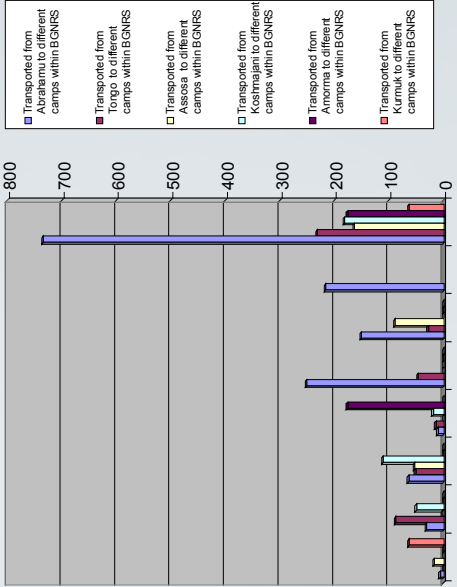
Sherkole Refugee Camp



- Legend**
- 1- Refugee Camp
  - 2- Entry Point
  - 3- Route



TOTAL ARRIVALS/ REGISTERED/ RELOCATED



BACKGROUND

IOM has facilitated refugee movement from Assosa in the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz. Requested by Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), IOM has, since January 2014, facilitated transportation for 1,558 refugees from South Sudan. At the beginning of the South Sudan crisis, there was a steady influx of refugees through nine entry points, namely: Kurmuk, Gizan, Gemed, Asheshko, Tongo, Al-Mahal, Abrahamu, Sostanya camp and Bamza. Six entry points have since been closed down due to insecurity and refugees are currently being processed from Abrahamu, Tongo and Bamasi. IOM is also providing pre-departure medical screening to identify refugees who may need medical attention and/or referral on arrival at the camp.

Date	Transported from Abrahamu to different camps within BGNRS	Transported from Tongo to different camps within BGNRS	Transported from Assosa to different camps within BGNRS	Transported from Koshmajani to different camps within BGNRS	Transported from Amorma to different camps within BGNRS	Transported from Kurmuk to different camps within BGNRS	Total 1,558
Jan	7	0	18	0	0	64	
Feb	32	89	3	51	0	0	
Mar	65	52	54	112	0	0	
Apr	11	15	0	20	177	0	
May	252	48	0	0	0	0	
Jun	152	29	90	0	0	0	
Jul	217						
TOTAL	736	233	165	183	177	64	





IOM · OIM

# IOM SLO Response to South Sudan Crisis in Ethiopia

EXTERNAL SITUATION REPORT

16-22 July 2014



IOM staff Yasin Yusuf assisting a child refugee on board an IOM boat: Burbiey to Matar. ©IOM 2014 (Photo Abdurahzak Bakane)

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

From the total of over 412,060 South Sudanese refugees who have fled into neighbouring countries, 176,313 have crossed into Ethiopia (according to UNHCR: 17 July). This makes Ethiopia the biggest receiving country of South Sudanese refugees.

IOM has assisted 159,345 refugees in Gambella and 1,558 in Benishangul-Gumuz since the conflict broke out in mid-December, 2013. During this reporting period, IOM has moved 2,256 refugees who have entered from South Sudan to Ethiopia through Akobo and Burbiey entry points in Gambella Region and Abrahamu in Benishangul-Gumuz Region.

The movements to Kule camp have temporarily been stopped following the camp reaching its capacity. As UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) are looking into new camp sites, backlogs of refugees are adding up at Pagak (with approximately 8,000 asylum-seekers) and Matar (with approximately 5,000 asylum-seekers) awaiting relocation.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- As UNHCR and ARRA are looking into camp sites, backlogs of refugees are adding up at Pagak and Matar.
- Baro River is overflowing to Burbiey. Hence, IOM is moving refugees to Matar way station.
- Total number of refugees moved by IOM: 159,345 from Gambella and 1,558 from Benishangul-Gumuz.



Refugees boarding an IOM hired bus at the Burbiey in Gambella Region, Ethiopia.  
© IOM 2014 (Photo: Alemayehu Seifeselassie)

As the Baro river is overflowing to Burbiey, IOM has continued to move asylum-seekers from Burbiey entry point to Matar way station. The only movement from Pagak to Kule during this period was to relocate 187 vulnerable women and children.

The total number of vulnerable refugees transported by IOM (on UNHCR helicopter), has reached 865, as of 22 July. Those transported include the very old, lactating mothers, sick children and the disabled, who have been judged not fit to travel by bus or boat.

Recently arriving refugees at Akobo and Burbiey are being settled at Matar. With an influx of Burbiey and Pagak ongoing there is a chance that the backlog will add up unless the relocation movement continues soon.

IOM is also facilitating refugee movement from Assosa in the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz. At the beginning of the South Sudan crisis, there was a steady influx of refugees through nine entry points, namely: Kurmuk, Gizan, Gemed, Asheshoko, Tongo, Al-Mahal, Abrahamu, Sostenya camp and Bamza. Six entry points have since been closed down due to insecurity and refugees are currently being processed from Abrahamu, Tongo and Bambasi. IOM is also providing pre-departure medical screening to identify refugees who may need medical attention and/or referral on arrival at the camp.

On request by UNHCR, IOM is also facilitating camp-to-camp transportation for refugees who may want to relocate to a different camp for one reason or another.

### Partnerships and Coordination

IOM closely collaborates with the Government of Ethiopia's ARRA, UNHCR and humanitarian partners on the ground to respond to this emergency. IOM is also coordinating health referrals and care with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNHCR,

UNFPA, IFRC, UNICEF, IMC, ARRA, ACF, MSF-F as well as regional hospitals.

### Challenges

- Limited reception capacity causing limited movement.
- Heavy rains flooding the Baro River making stay at Burbiey challenging.
- Security threats have made some camps at Benishangul-Gumuz inaccessible.

## Refugee Story

### Journey to Pagak

The conflict in South Sudan has continued and asylum-seekers have kept pouring to neighbouring countries. As Ethiopia receives the highest number of asylum-seekers, each one tells how they are lucky to have made it to safety. Paulet Neborchort is among the fortunate ones who have made it to safety.

The 25 year-old fled the conflict and took an agonizing journey for six days before finally making it to Ethiopian Pagak border entry point.

"We had to walk for four days to get from Machiang to Maiut. Then we had to walk for two more days to get to Pagak," she says, surrounded by her four children; the oldest is six.

Having no food to carry and no water at hand has made their journey very difficult. "We are thankful for the people we met on the street who shared their food and water and kept us alive. No one died in the group I came with," she expresses her gratitude for those who helped her on the way.

As is the case with most refugees, Paulet came to Pagak, leaving her husband in south Sudan. "He said he needs to remain behind, but the children and I need to head to safety." Finding the Ethiopian border closer than the rest, Paulet chose to head to Pagak entry point where thousands like her had crossed the border before her. "Ethiopia is nearer than any other country so we chose to march here instead," she explains.

Despite its proximity, however, the journey to Pagak has never been easy. "There are no tukuls (huts made of grass) on the street, and we had to take shelter under the forest during the rain. Walking was difficult after rain has poured in because our feet were stuck in the mud. It was very tiring," she said.

After walking for six days, Paulet and her four children arrived malnourished and thirsty; thankfully, they received their ration and regained their strength for their next journey inside IOM busses to Kule Camp.

**IOM appreciates the invaluable support from the following donors and partners whose support has enabled us reach out to those most in need:**

