

ETHIOPIA

October 2014

POST 15 DEC 2013 SOUTH SUDANESE POPULATION

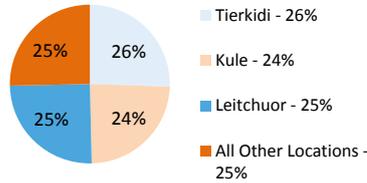
44,422
registered at
Level 1

146,543
registered at
Level 2

0
to be
registered

190,965
total

Location of Displacement

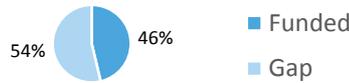


Note: Level 1 registration refers to household registration at time of entry. Level 2 registration refers to individual registration with biometrics.

FUNDING STATUS (Interagency Appeal - 16 Oct 2014)

\$97,661,803
funded

\$210,975,801
requested



SECTOR INDICATORS

Indicators	Registration					Child Protection				Education			SGBV	
	To be registered	Registered Refugees		Total caseload	Registered Children age 0 - 17 (Level 1 or 2)	Un-accompanied children	Best Interest Assessments	Child Friendly Spaces	Community based CP groups	% of children			SGBV Incidents	SGBV survivors supported
		Level 1	Level 2							pre-primary age enrolled in pre-primary education	primary age enrolled in primary school	secondary age enrolled in secondary school		
Units	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	BIAs	spaces	groups	%			incidents	IND
Time frame	15 Dec 2013 to the 31st of this month					Conducted / operating this month				As of 31st of month			This month	
Tierkidi	-	-	48,771	48,771	33,923	1,414	104	3	16	17%	85%	0%	-	-
Kule	-	-	46,017	46,017	29,408	774	9	5	8	7%	95%	0%	-	-
Leitchuor	-	-	47,806	47,806	34,184	1,365	9	2	29	30%	49%	0%	-	-
Okugo	-	-	2,133	2,133	1,157	52	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pugnido	-	-	1,816	1,816	1,132	797	3	6	10	75%	70%	20%	-	-
NipNip	-	2,888	-	2,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other locations	-	20,492	-	20,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pagak	-	5,989	-	5,989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burubiey/Matar	-	9,288	-	9,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akobo	-	3,298	-	3,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pamdong	-	2,467	-	2,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	0	44,422	146,543	190,965	99,804	4,402	125	16	65					

EP and TC: Entry Points and Transit Centres

Indicators	WASH			Shelter / Site			Health			Nutrition		Access to Energy		
	Litres water / person / day	Persons / latrine	Persons / hygiene promoter	Average dwelling floor size per person	Average camp area per person	% of HHs			Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	Global Acute Malnutrition Rate (GAM)	Severe Acute Malnutrition Rate (SAM)	% of HH received >50% domestic fuel needs
						no shelter	emergency shelter	semi-permanent structures						
Units	l / p / d	p / l	IND	m ² / person		%			deaths/10,000/day		IND	%		
Time frame	Average for this month			Average for this month		As of 31st of month			Average for this month		This month	Nutrition Survey (Jul 2014)		This month
Sphere Indicator	>15 lpd	<50	<500	>3.5m ²	>45m ²	-	-	-	<1	<2	-	<15%*	<3%*	-
Tierkidi	11	41	498	2.2	41.6	-	-	-	0.05	0.11	0.00	30.3	10.0	-
Kule	12	38	500	3.0	47.5	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.00	28.0	7.8	-
Leitchuor	17	76	455	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.29	0.00	25.8	5.7	-
Okugo	17	6	217	4.0	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pugnido	13	27	409	3.0	65.0	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
NipNip	9	87	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Pagak	16	76	267	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Burubiey/Matar	10	103	650	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Akobo	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pamdong	14	55	411	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
AVERAGE	13	57	387	3	76				0.02	0.05				

EP and TC: Entry Points and Transit Centres

Sphere Indicator Met	✓	Sphere Indicator Not Met	✗	- data unavailable
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* WHO Emergency Threshold for GAM and SAM

Source: UNHCR and Partners Feedback: BENDALL@unhcr.org For further information visit the UNHCR South Sudan Portal: data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan

October 2014 Explanatory Notes

This Indicator Report provides a monthly snapshot of the regional response to the South Sudan Situation. The indicators included report on the Post 15 December 2013 South Sudan caseload only. The report is prepared through collaboration with the reporting country and the Regional Support Hub, Nairobi. The notes below provide further contextual information on various sector indicators:



WASH

The WASH indicators show significant progress in the period from primo October to primo November for Kule and Tierkidi camps:

1. Latrine ratio have been maintained within standard of 50 persons/latrine due to construction of latrines by NRC, Oxfam and MSF-H
2. Extension of water points has also improved the indicator of number of persons per tap to below emergency standards.

Other important points:

- The indicators for the camps are broadly administrative indicators i.e. the indicators are currently relying on total camp population (entire protected refugee population) as the denominator however indicators for entry points/transit centers are calculated on the population actually residing in the camp and accessing WASH services being offered.
- Household indicators from Knowledge, Attitude and Practise (KAP) survey in early September indicated that there was provision of 14.8 litres per person per day (lppd) in Kule, 16.28 lppd in Tierkidi and 20.9 lppd in Lietchuor. This is correlated by observations at water taps whereby there was no queuing and storage tanks were having water at any one time.
- At entry points and transit centers, we normally have varying refugee numbers characterized by spikes and valleys, which requires a delicate balance on maintaining an optimal level of infrastructural investment to ensure that resources are not misappropriated. Ideally, refugees are not expected to have a prolonged stay, and when this happens it affects the level of WASH assistance accessible.



HEALTH

Crude and Under 5 mortality rates have been within the SPHERE standards for several weeks despite being at the peak of malaria season. Good case management by partners of diseases such as severe malaria, dehydration secondary to diarrhoea and complications of severe malnutrition, coupled with strengthened surveillance and prevention efforts have contributed to the low mortality.



NUTRITION

GAM and SAM have been obtained from the nutrition and mortality survey conducted in Kule, Tierkidi and Lietchuor in June/July 2014, and quantified using the weight-for-height (WFH) indicator. The survey results showed GAM and SAM levels well above the emergency threshold by both UNHCR (GAM>15%, SAM>2%) which is consistent with malnutrition levels observed. The survey was conducted soon after arrival and relocation into camps of the refugee population.



EDUCATION

The school age population in Ethiopia is as follows:

- Pre-primary: 3 – 6 years
- Primary: 7 – 14 years
- Secondary: 15 – 18 years

The education indicators for Gambella show significant progress in the period from primo October to primo November for the three camps of Kule, Tierkidi and Lietchuor:

1. The overall enrolment rate for the age group 3-18 has jumped from 41% to 50%.
 - a) Student enrollment has increased in all the camps: Kule overall enrollments increased by 10%, Tierkidi increased by 8% and Lietchuor increased by 5%.
 - b) But Early Childhood Education (3-6 years-old) has gone down by 4%, from 23% to 19%. The Implementing Partners (IPs) are very aware of the reasons for this and strategies are being made to address the challenges and to improve.
 - c) Primary enrolment has increased from 63% to 75% which is a remarkable increase; especially in view of the target set by UNHCR & UNICEF in July was 40% enrolment for primary schooling by December 2014. This is due to the outstandingly dedicated and successful job done by the IPs.
2. Secondary Education is still only available in Pugnido camp. But it is remarkable that the enrolment rate has increased from 15% in October to 20% by the start of November.
3. Please note that the reporting is covering enrolled students and not attendance (the actual number of children attending classes). The sector is experiencing a discrepancy between the two, which is being strategically addressed by the Gambella Education Working Group.