



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-WEEKLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1-12 April 2017

KEY FIGURES

81,720

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 12 April 2017)

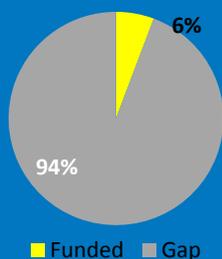
370,000

Total South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 12 April 2017)

FUNDING (as of 29 March 2017)

USD 160.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia

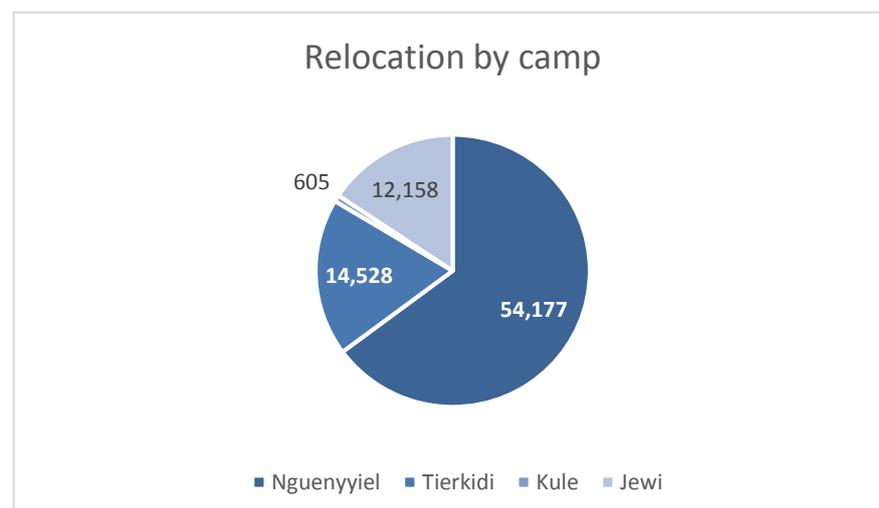
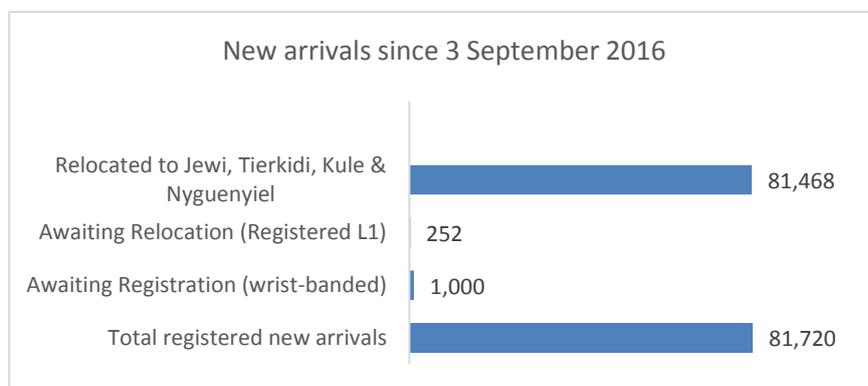


For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal: data.unhcr.org/south-sudan

UNHCR is grateful for the kind contributions to the emergency response from our partners, including ACF, ADRA, ANE, DCA, DRC, GOAL, GRRR, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between **1 and 12 April 2017**, 3,846 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia, bringing the total number of new arrivals since September 2016 to **81,720**. In the past week, the average daily rate of arrivals stood at 549 individuals. With the exception of 252 individuals who are awaiting relocation and approximately 1,000 others awaiting level 1 registration in Pagak, all new arrivals have been relocated to Nguenyiel Refugee Camp.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals are children, including **18,297 unaccompanied and separated children**.
- 85% of the new arrivals originate from the Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk, Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), whilst 14% come from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 1% were registered to have fled from Unity State. Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.
- The majority (87%) of new arrivals continue to be women and children, whilst the youth demographic accounted for 24%. They join the existing youth refugee population registered in Gambella. **65%** are below the age of 18.
- As of 12 April 2017, Ethiopia hosted almost **370,000** South Sudanese refugees. They originate mostly from the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states.



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

- **Pagak Reception Centre:** As of 12 April 2017, Pagak Reception Centre accommodated some **1,252** new arrivals, including **252** level 1-registered and awaiting relocation and approximately **1,000** awaiting level 1 registration. Services such as protection counseling, primary health care and referrals, as well as nutrition, hygiene and sanitation are available and functioning well.
- Capacity of **Nguenyiel Refugee Camp** (opened in October 2016): Already accommodating **54,177** refugees, Nguenyiel Camp is almost full with a remaining capacity for **5,823** additional refugees. A new site has been identified in an area bordering the Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia regions with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 persons. It will be developed into a refugee camp to receive new arrivals after Nguenyiel is full. UNHCR, ARRA and partners are currently disseminating information to refugees, informing them of the planned relocation to the new camp, as well as the services available and other key information.
- In **Okugo Camp**, the number of asylum-seekers has increased in the past week, with **921** people arriving from Pochala (Alari) in South Sudan. Food security was mentioned as the main reason for flight.

■ Update on services:

Health:

- To prevent disease outbreaks, as well as to enhance the health of children under the age of 15, vaccination and supplements continue to be provided to newly arrived children at the entry points. From 1-12 April 2017, 2,536 children between the ages of 0 and 15, and 2,458 children between 6 months and 15 years of age were provided with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively. At the same time, 1,481 children (6 months to 5 years of age) received vitamin A supplements whilst 1,262 children (2-5 years of age) received Albendazole for deworming at the Pagak entry point.

Nutrition:

- Between 3 September 2016 and 12 April 2017, 19,023 children (6-59 months) have been screened in the reception centre with the overall Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate standing at 6.5%. Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) was successfully conducted in all the camps. In the past week, 30 severely acutely malnourished children with medication complications were admitted in the Tierkidi stabilization center (SC) whilst 131 severely acutely malnourished children without medical complications and 286 others who are moderately acutely malnourished were assisted in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). To date, a total of 3,912 children are benefitting from the two programmes. Similarly, a total of 42,127 children and 7,184 pregnant and lactating women are enrolled in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme in all camps.

WASH:

- The total number of functional latrines in Nguenyiel Refugee Camp increased to 1,722 stance over the reporting period which translates into an access ratio of 1:32
- The water supply per capita in Jewi, Pugnido and Okugo camps has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 l/p/d, whilst refugees in the Tierkidi and Kule camps are receiving 14 l/p/d and 15 l/p/d respectively. However, the daily water supply per capita in Nguenyiel camp is 12 l/p/d while the distribution at the Pagak reception center varies from 10-15 l/p/d depending on population size. Ongoing expansion work is expected to increase the per capita water supply in the camp

Shelter:

Construction of 500 emergency shelter is going on in Okugo camp while all refugee households in Nguenyiel Camp have been issued with emergency shelters.

Critical gap:

- Shortage of transitional shelters remains to be a critical gap in all the camps in Gambella with only 48% of the needs met. Shortage of funding limits the provision of key services such as education, shelter, WASH facilities as well as livelihoods activities.