



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

ETHIOPIA UPDATE

25 March 2017

KEY FIGURES

74,825

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 25 March 2017)

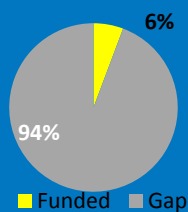
361,021

Total South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 22 March 2017) – *This is an estimated figure; confirmed numbers will be provided at the end of the month*

FUNDING (as of 121 March 2017)

USD 160.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia



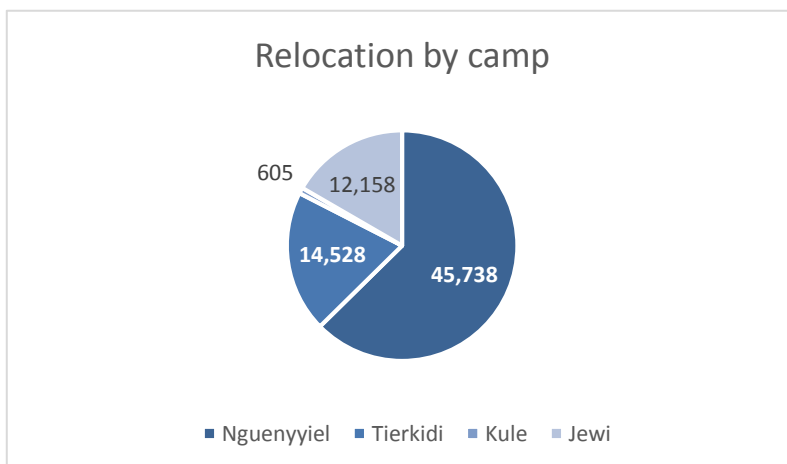
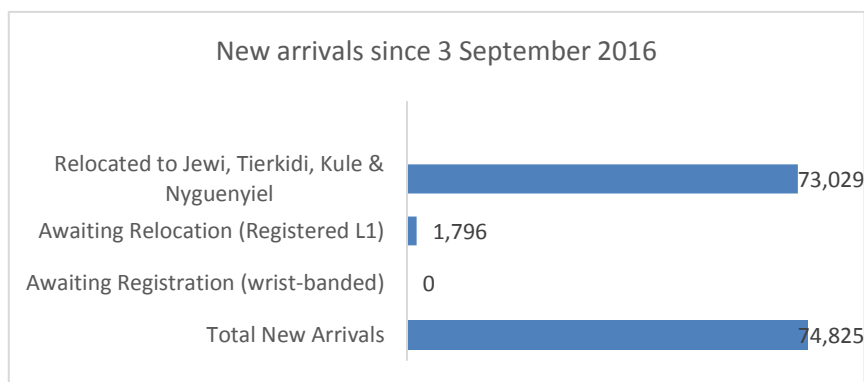
For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal:

data.unhcr.org/southsudan

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 25 March 2017**, **13,225** South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia, bringing the total number of new arrivals since September 2016 to **74,825**. In the past week, the daily arrival average stood at 626 individuals. Except 1,796 individuals who are awaiting relocation in Pagak, all the new arrivals have been relocated to Nguenyiel refugee camp.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals are children, including **16,931 unaccompanied and separated children**.
- 85% of the new arrivals originated from **Upper Nile State** (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties) whilst 14% came from **Jonglei State** (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan. The remaining 1% were registered to flee from Unity State. New arrivals from Jonglei said their situation was compounded with the sudden departure of OXFAM due to reported fighting. The NGO used to provide food in some of the localities.
- As of 25 March 2017, Ethiopia hosted around **361,000** South Sudanese refugees. They originate mostly from the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states.



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

GAMBELLA

- The majority (87%) continue to be women and children, whilst the newly arrived youth population accounts for 24%. They join the already young refugee population registered in Gambella (58% are below the age of 18).
- **Capacity of Nguenyiel Refugee Camp (opened in October 2016):** Already accommodating 45,738 refugees, Nguenyiel camp has a remaining capacity for 14,262 additional refugees. If the current trend of arrivals remains, the camp is expected to be completely full by May 2017. A new site has been identified in an area bordering the Benishnagul-Gumuz and Oromia regions with capacity for 30,000 persons which will be developed into a refugee camp where the new arrivals will be transferred when Nguenyiel reaches its capacity.

- **Update on services:**
 - **Health:**
 - Overall, crude mortality rates remained below the emergency threshold in all refugee locations. No maternal deaths were reported.
 - Upon arrival at the entry points in Pagak and Akobo vaccination was provided to 17,037 children between the ages of zero and 15; whilst 15,376 children between the ages of 6-15 months have been given polio and measles vaccinations since the beginning of the year.
 - **Nutrition:**
 - A total of 14,983 children (6-59 months) have been screened in the reception centres between 3 September 2016 and 10 March 2017, with a global acute malnutrition rate of 6.2%.
 - During the reporting period 2,100 children (6-59 months) were screened for malnutrition of whom 52 severely acutely malnourished and 121 moderately acutely malnourished children were admitted in to the nutrition programmes. 968 children under the age of five and 315 pregnant and lactating women were admitted into the blanket supplementary feeding programme. At the end of the reporting period the total number of children and pregnant and lactating women enrolled in different nutrition programmes were 44,083 and 9,468, respectively.

- **Critical gaps:**
 - **Water:** Per capita water supply 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 13 l/p/d and 14 l/p/d, respectively. However, the daily per capita supply in Nguenyiel camp and Pagak reception centre is significantly lower with 10 l/p/d each. Water trucking from a far distance, the low capacity of existing pumps constitute key challenges for which every effort is being made to address.
 - **Shelter:** Out of the total of 59,487 households registered in all camps in the Gambella region, 31,641 are still in need of transitional shelter, representing a gap of 52.8%. Moreover, out of the 5,000 emergency shelters needed in Nguenyiel camp, only 3,158 are currently available, representing a gap of 37%. The gap is mainly attributable to lack of adequate local construction materials and limited internal access roads.