

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 – 15 July 2017

KEY FIGURES

36,691

South Sudanese arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Gambella (as of 15 July 2017)

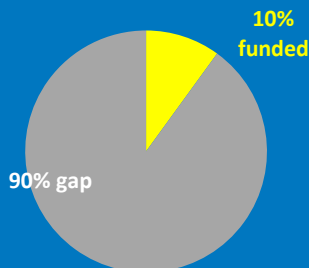
379,376

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (as of 15 July 2017)

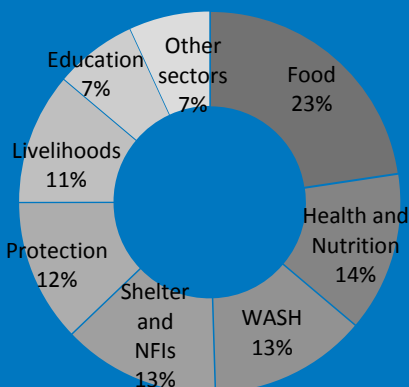
FUNDING (as of 30 June 2017)

USD 160.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia (**USD 313.5M** requested under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP is 15% funded))



RRP Needs per Sector



For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation see: data.unhcr.org/south-sudan

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 from the USA, IKEA foundation, Japan, Germany, Ireland, EU/ECHO and the International Olympic Committee; Also thanks for the 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 15 July 2017, 270 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia. On average 160 persons arrived daily between 1 January and 15 July 2017. All the new arrivals were Level-1 registered. In total 2,943 South Sudanese refugees are awaiting relocation to the new camp at Gure Shombola, Assosa. 147 refugees were successfully relocated from Pagak in Gambella to Gure Shombola Camp, covering a distance of over 800km
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including 19,824 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). 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.
- 26 Murle asylum-seekers arrived in Okugo Camp during the reporting period and were registered by ARRA/UNHCR. Murle asylum-seekers entered Ethiopia and proceeded to Okugo via the Raad entry point from Bumma district, Pibor State, South Sudan. The majority of them claimed food insecurity as the cause of their flight. Moreover, 88 South Sudanese new arrivals were registered in Assosa, who crossed through Yabus entry point.
- During focus group discussions in Pagak with children, adolescents and youth, conflict, famine, family separation, loss of life due to lack of food, the killing of the children and elderly persons, and the destruction of houses, were found to be the main causes for their flight. The journey to Ethiopia lasts for up to 15 days, exposing them to further risks, including the abduction of children.
- 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 region (65% are below the age of 18).
- As of 30 June 2017, Ethiopia hosts 379,376 South Sudanese refugees. The total number of arrivals since 1 January 2017 is 36,691. Since September 2016, some 89,500 new arrivals from South Sudan have been registered in Ethiopia.



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

- With Nguenyiel Refugee Camp in Gambella (opened in October 2016) almost at its capacity of 60,000 persons, 2,688 South Sudanese refugees have been relocated in eight convoys and accommodated in Gure Shombola Camp in the Beninshangul-Gumuz region since 1 May. During focus group discussions with unaccompanied and separated children, fatigue and motion sickness was highlighted as the main issue during relocation, in addition to difficulties to adjust to the cold weather and anxiety about conditions in the new camp.

Protection

- 6,938 persons were reached through Gender Based Violence (GBV) awareness activities focusing on causes and consequences of GBV, risk mitigation, referral pathways and services available. Moreover, awareness raising on early marriage was conducted, whilst 90 women identified to be vulnerable were provided with solar lanterns.
- GBV and PSEA awareness, case management and psychosocial support was provided during the two convoys undertaken in the reporting period. Dignity kits were provided at the Metu way station.

Health

- With the support from the Gambella Regional Health Bureau and UNICEF, 3,672 and 3,418 newly arrived children up to 15 years of age were vaccinated with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively. Similarly, 2,091 newly arrived children (6 months to 5 years of age) received vitamin A supplementation and 1,688 between the ages of 2 and 5 received Albendazole for deworming to improve their health status.
- Emergency health services in Pagak are in place. From a total of 920 consultations, malaria accounts for the majority of morbidities with 36%, followed by upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) (20%), watery diarrhea (15%), lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) (10%) and skin diseases (7%). Due to shortage of mosquito nets, distribution is taking place upon arrival at the camp.
- During the 7th & 8th relocation convoys from Pagak to Gure Shombola, 136 refugees received medical treatment at Metu and Gimbi way stations. Malaria was a leading cause of morbidity accounting for 31% of the cases, followed by watery diarrhea (26%), URTI (18%), LRTI (11%), and eye infections (8%).

Food & Nutrition

- Nutrition screening was ongoing during the reporting period. 232 children under the age of five were screened in Pagak, of whom 11 were found severely malnourished and 26 moderately malnourished. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate amongst new arrivals stood at above the emergency threshold with 15.9%.
- Hot meals continue to be provided at the way stations by PRS (Partner for Refugee Service) with technical support from UNHCR. Moreover, the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) was ongoing in the camps, with 565 children under the age of five, 142 Pregnant and 95 Lactating Women (PLW) newly admitted. In addition, 5,399 PLW and children below the age of two were admitted to the Infant and Young Child Feeding Programme (IYCF).

WASH

- An average of 17 litres of potable water per person per day were provided to refugees in Gambella. Routine hygiene promotion activities were ongoing through house to house visits, general sanitation campaigns, jerry can washing and hand washing campaigns, whilst monitoring of latrine cleaning across all camps.
- 15.5 km of the planned 18 km for the pipeline from Itang to Nguenyiel camp has been completed whilst foundation work for the Nguenyiel Camp water storage reservoir has commenced.

Shelter & Infrastructure

- During the reporting period, 101 transitional shelters were constructed in Pugnido I and II, Okugo and Terkidi camps.
- 2.5 kilometres of gravel access roads have been constructed in Nguenyiel Camp, bringing the total completed length to five kilometres, since the beginning of the year.

Critical Gaps

- 52% of the refugee households registered in Gambella camps are in need of transitional shelter assistance. Shortage of funding limits the provision of key services such as education, shelter, WASH facilities, as well as livelihoods activities. Moreover, the current rainy season has delayed construction work of key infrastructure at the camps and reception centres. With the recent influx to Okugo camp, space has become limited leading to congestion.



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