



# ETHIOPIA

## UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

8-14 May 2014

### HIGHLIGHTS

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**120,946**

UNHCR PoC for the situation

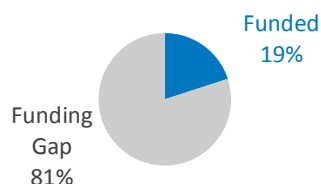
- The total number of South Sudanese refugees who have entered Ethiopia since the outbreak of the conflict in mid-December 2013 is now over 120,946 individuals, with the number continuing to increase. The asylum seekers continue to arrive in Ethiopia through the Gambella Regional State, mainly through Burbiey, Pagak and Akobo border-entry points, citing security as the main reason for their flight.
- This figure includes 106,743 individuals who have been registered as well as an estimated population of 23,000 people who have entered Ethiopia since the outbreak of conflict in Nasir on 4 May 2014, who are in the process of being registered.
- UNHCR and ARRA are registering the new arrivals and IOM is relocating them to the camps.

#### Population of concern (in millions)

A total of **120,946** people of concern

#### Funding against the operation

**US\$102 million** requested



### UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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#### Achievements



Protection

#### Needs Assessment

- Refugees continue to have free access to Ethiopian territory and the borders remain open. ARRA and UNHCR continue to conduct Level 1 registration at the border entry points of Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey.
- IOM continues to relocate refugees from Burbiey, Akobo and Pagak entry points to the camp. The movements are now mainly to Kule as Leitchuor has reached its full capacity.
- UNHCR and ARRA are increasing their capacity to register the new arrivals at Burbiey through the deployment of more staff. In order to accelerate this process, the refugees are manifested and relocated to the camps with support from IOM for transport. Level 1 registration is then undertaken in the camps.

- At Pagak entry point, there are an estimated 620 refugees, mainly women and children, who have arrived since 5 May, when many of the registration staff were redeployed to Burbiey to register the influx. Many of the new arrivals fled from Guelguk and Malakal. They have now been registered by UNHCR and ARRA and relocated to Kule Camp by IOM on the same day as registration. According to the border authorities, the average daily arrival rate to Pagak is approximately 60 individuals.

## Achievements

- Level 2 registration, including the use of the *ProGres* database and biometrics, is undertaken in Leitchuor and Kule camps. In Leitchuor, 71% (33,417 individuals) out of a population of 46,793 and in Kule, 32% (14,774 individuals) out of a population of 45,822 have attended the exercise so far. An analysis of the data indicates there are 714 unaccompanied children in Kule and 2,488 in Leitchuor. UNHCR, ARRA and UNICEF are working together with Save the Children-International to assess the best interests of the children.



## Health

### Needs Assessment

- Vaccination is continuing at all entry points, including Burbiey, with vaccination teams integrated within the registration teams to ensure coverage of all new arrivals. The immunisation campaign for measles and polio is underway by the Gambella Regional Health Bureau and ARRA with support from UNICEF. As of 5 of May 2014, a total of 64,522 children under five years old were vaccinated against measles, 42,682 children under fifteen were vaccinated for polio, 30,755 people received Vitamin A, 1,586 received deworming treatment and 235 people were vaccinated against tetanus.
- In Burbiey, the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (GRHB) with support from UNICEF is vaccinating all new arrivals for measles and polio and is also providing Vitamin A supplementation. MSF-France is scaling up daily mobile clinic services and ICRC/ERCs has provided two ambulances. Some referrals are sent to the MSF-F facility in Leitchuor or to Gambella hospital for surgical care.
- UNHCR, ARRA, UNICEF, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Regional Health Bureau and the Woreda Health Office conducted orientation for Community Outreach Workers and health staff on the management of epidemics. WHO is providing information campaign materials to be translated into relevant languages.
- MSF-F continues to provide primary health care services in Burbiey where the most common issues relate to malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea.
- Over the last week, the under-five mortality rate declined in Kule 1 from 1.0 to 0.3/10,000/day as compared to the week before, and the rate decreased in Leitchuor from 1.7 to 0.8/10,000 per day over the same period. The reasons for the deaths in the majority of cases (83% and 82% respectively in the two camps) were malnutrition and related complications. UNHCR and its health partners are following up.
- The crude mortality rate also decreased in both Kule and Leitchuor over the last week, from 0.2 to 0.06/10,000/day in Kule and from 0.4 to 0.3/10,000/day in Leitchuor. The relatively poor health seeking behaviour resulting in late presentation of sick children remains a challenge. UNHCR and partners are working with community outreach workers and community leaders on dissemination of key health messages in the camps and at the entry points to improve this behaviour.
- Upper respiratory tract infections were the main cause of morbidity. Amongst the epidemic-prone diseases, malaria accounted for 17% of the total consultations provided over all locations, followed by watery diarrhea (15%).
- To strengthen the emergency response in the Reproductive Health/HIV sectors, UNHCR discussed and agreed together with ARRA and MSF-F the possibility of expanding interventions including condom distribution and dissemination of HIV preventive messages.
- As some of the new arrivals in Burbiey were found to be previously undergoing treatment for TB in South Sudan, UNHCR and its partners are following up with the local health authorities to ensure continuation of the treatment and provision of the required medicines at the camp level. Chronic disease prevention measures are also being addressed at Kule and Leitchuor Camps.

- In Kule, MSF-H is planning to construct two health posts to compliment the health centre run by ARRA. MSF-H, UNHCR and ARRA participated in a site viewing which was led by the ARRA Camp Coordinator. UNHCR is continuing to discuss an appropriate health programme for Kule 2 together with ARRA, MSF-F and MSF-H.

### Achievements

- UNHCR and all health, nutrition and WASH partners have harmonized their outreach programmes and an outreach program implementation SOP has been developed so as to urgently address the current morbidity and mortality trends. UNHCR has also developed together with partners a comprehensive emergency preparedness and response plan including resource mapping matrix for outbreak prone diseases including measles, malaria, AWD/Cholera, meningitis, Hepatitis E and polio. Partners have resources in Gambella and are prepared to respond to any possible outbreak.
- UNHCR in liaison with ARRA and partners have been able to develop emergency guidelines to support and promote a coordinated health response in the refugee camps and entry points. The strategy and SoPs documents developed include strategic guidelines on the health nutrition and food response, Standard Operating Procedure for community outreach and response and the recent Emergency Preparedness Response Plan for Cholera outbreak. These guiding documents have enabled standardisation of minimum initial health and nutrition service package at the camps and entry points which will allow for harmonised implementation of programs across the camps.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Needs Assessment

- Nutrition services are continuing in the Stabilisation Centres, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes.
- ACF started nutrition service provision at Burbiey and has set up the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme centre with support from NRC for construction of the structure. MUAC screening results among the new arrivals in Burbiey indicate a GAM of 25.12%, MAM of 18.08% and SAM of 7.04%. A further 25.3% of the total number of children under 5 who were screened who were deemed to be at risk of malnutrition. Urgent steps are being taken to have food distributed.
- In Burbiey, High-Energy Biscuits (HEBs) have been transported by WFP for fast-tracked distribution for three days to the entire population. A general food ration will be provided to refugees for 14 days. In Pagak, HEB continue to be distributed to new arrivals.
- In Kule, UNHCR is providing technical support to the GOAL nutrition teams to support quality implementation of the OTP, SFP, BSFP and IYCF programs. A total of 8657 children under five years old have been screened for malnutrition, of which 734 SAM and 1234 MAM cases have been identified and are being managed through provision of therapeutic supplies. The proxy GAM rate at Kule camp is 19.8% and the proxy SAM rate is 9.0%.
- In Leitchuor, a total of 13,856 children under five have been screened for malnutrition, of which 578 SAM and 1682 MAM cases have been identified and are being managed through provision of therapeutic supplies. The proxy GAM at Leitchuor camp is 28.2% with SAM at 12.3% among the new arrivals.

### Achievements

- In Leitchuor, ACF has decentralised the nutrition programs and commenced service delivery and referral of beneficiaries to their second site. A new baby-friendly space has opened with counseling and other services provided.



## Water and Sanitation

### Needs Assessment

- In Leitchuor, the total number of latrines has increased to 600 stances, reducing the ratio of latrines per person to 1:78 as compared to 1:113 last week. In Kule, the ratio was 1:149 as at 30 April 2014 with further

updates expected. In Kule 1, additional water storage capacity is being provided in the new zone of the camp which will accommodate 2,000 refugees, while latrines are now being excavated in Kule 2.

- In Burbiey, MSF-H is constructing an additional 40 latrines on top of the 20 latrines that have been completed. DRC is continuing with water trucking distribution treatment on site of 65,000 litres of water per day.
- In Kule 2 Camp, MSF-H is prepositioning materials for the construction of latrines and platforms for water treatment equipment.

#### Achievements

- In Leitchuor and Kule respectively, a total of 560,000 and 340,000 litres of water is delivered each day with Free Residual Chlorine maintained at above 0.5mg/litre. On average, refugees are accessing 16.7 litres per person per day in Kule camp and 20.09litres per person per day in Leitchuor camp.

## Shelter and NFIs

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#### Needs Assessment

- Demarcation of plots is ongoing in Kule 2 as well as in the new zone of Kule 1 which will accommodate 2,000 refugees.

#### Achievements

- 1,000 tents have been pitched in Kule 2, and land clearing and plot demarcation is ongoing.
- UNHCR has ordered additional Non-Food Items and other supplies which are being airlifted to Ethiopia. Thus far, two airlifts have been received (in Gambella and in Addis Ababa) with further movements expected.

## Logistics

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#### Needs Assessment

- Relocation to Leitchuor has stopped as the camp has surpassed its capacity. Relocation movements are now to Kule and in the near future, to Kule 2.
- UNHCR is working together with ARRA and the authorities on the identification of new sites for camps, including Bilyakeni and Nip Nip in Jakao Woreda.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some **US\$ 20 million**, of **US\$ 102 million** requested for the situation.

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR activities around the world with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.