







Sectors Indicators Matrix: Gambella Emergency Response (as of 01-January-2014)

Sectors	 Registration			 Child Protection				 Shelter		 Public Health			 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)										
Indicators	Level 1 registration at entry points	Refugee population at camps	Level 2 registration status	Number of Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)	Number of Separated Children	# of Social Workers	# of children attending child friendly spaces	% of Households		Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	# of Maternal deaths	Litres water / person / day	Number of persons / latrines	Maximum number of persons per tap	Number of refugees per hygiene promoter							
								emergency Shelter <small>(tents, bajajs and shared facilities)</small>	transitional Shelter <small>(tukuls)</small>														
Timeframe	15th December 2013 until 01-Dec-2014				as of 1st December 2014		as of 1st December 2014		Average for Nov 2014		Nov-14	Average for Nov 2014		as of 1st December 2014									
Units	persons	persons	%	persons	persons	persons	persons	%		deaths/10,000/day		persons	Litres	persons	persons	1:500							
STANDARD										< 1	< 2		> 15 lpd	< 50	< 250 ppt	< 500 refugees							
CAMPS INDICATORS																							
TIERKIDI	NA	49,122	100% Finished	1,466	3,488	50	5,315	83	17	🟢	0.03	🟢	0.06	0	🔴	14	🟢	27	🟢	246	🟢	498	
KULE	NA	46,314	100% Finished	776	3,449	70	13,244	89	11	🟢	0.08	🟢	0.17	0	🔴	13	🟢	42	🟢	148	🔴	500	
LEITCHUOR	NA	47,709	100% Finished	1,343	4,231	47	3,758	99	0	🟢	0.08	🟢	0.2	0	🟢	17	🟢	43	🟢	249	🟢	455	
OKUGO	NA	6,196	100% Finished	53	271	0	0	49	51	🟢	0.11	🟢	0	-	🟢	26	🟢	6	🟢	88	🟢	218	
PUGNIDO	NA	53,220	100% Finished	1,006	3,256	50	2,000	100	0	🟢	0.02	🟢	0	0	🟢	15	🟢	27	🟢	129	🟢	407	
NIPNIP	NA	2,888	not yet started	-	-	-	-	100	0	🟢	0.35	🟢	0.96	0	🔴	9	🟢	47	-	-	-	-	
ENTRY POINTS / TRANSIT CENTERS INDICATORS																							
PAGAK	5,012	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	🟢	0.07	🟢	0	0	🟢	31	🟢	24	🟢	243	🟢	250	
BURBIEY	5,124	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	🔴	10	🔴	63	🔴	691	🔴	665	
AKOBO	1,615	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-			🟢	79	
PAMDONG	2,046	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	🟢	16	🟢	27	🟢	206	🟢	411	
TOTAL/AVERAGE (Gambella region)	13,797	205,449	NA	4,644	14,695	217	24,317	87	13	🟢	0.18	🟢	0.2317		0	🔴	13	🟢	38	🟢	183	🟢	417
Sources	UNHCR, ARRA			UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International, IMC				UNHCR, NRC, DRC, IOM		UNHCR, MSF-F, ARRA, MSF-H, SCI			UNHCR, DRC, NCA, ACF, NRC, LWF, IRC, ADRA, OXFAM, WVE, ZOA, ERCS, MSF-H										

 Sector	Education Indicators – as of 01-Dec-2014																									
	Population	Pre-Primary Education Enrollment (3 - 6 years)				Primary Education Enrollment (7 - 14 years)				Secondary Education Enrollment (15 - 18 yrs)		TOTAL Enrollment of School Age Children (3 - 18 years)														
Indicators	Total Population	School Age Population (3 - 6 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	# of students per Facilitator	# of students per Class room / LS	School Age Population (7 - 14 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	# of students per Facilitator	# of students per Class room / LS	School Age Population (15 - 18 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	School Age population (3 -18 years)	Enrollment	School Age Girls (3 - 18 years)	Enrollment	School Age Boys (3 - 18 years)	Enrollment									
Units	persons	persons	%			persons	%			persons	%	persons	%	persons	%	persons	%									
STANDARD			100%	30	30		100%	40	40		100%		100%		100%		100%									
CAMPS INDICATORS																										
TIERKIDI	49,122	10,142	✖	25	122	✖	61	15,500	✖	94	✖	214	✖	291	3,894	✖	0	29,536	✖	58	13,760	✖	47	15,776	✖	68
KULE	46,314	9,386	✖	10	242	✖	121	12,181	✔	100	✖	147	✖	132	3,470	✖	0	25,037	✖	51	11,582	✖	41	13,455	✖	60
LEITCHUOR	47,709	10,292	✖	30	103	✖	516	16,438	✖	64	✖	153	✖	221	3,388	✖	0	30,118	✖	41	13,914	✖	41	16,204	✖	49
PUGNIDO	53,220	10,073	✖	75	109	✖	126	14,655	✖	71	✖	83	✖	102	5,242	✖	20	29,970	✖	60	12,446	✖	61	17,524	✖	59
TOTAL/AVERAGE (Gambella region)	196,365	39,893	✖	36%	146	✖	122	58,774	✖	81	✖	129	✖	153	15,994	✖	6	114,661	✖	54	51,702	✖	47	62,959	✖	60
Sources	UNHCR		UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International, ARRA								DICAC		UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International, ARRA													

Other Health Indicators - as of 01-Dec-2014

Selective and Non-Selective Vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation								
Indicators (Standard>95%)	Overall Gambella coverage (in %)	Entry Points (in %)						
		Pagak		Burbiey		Akobo		
Measles (6months - 15 yrs) (total # of children vaccinated)	✓	99	✗	82	✓	96	✗	78
OPV (0-15 yrs) (total # of children vaccinated)	✗	82	✗	53	✓	97	✓	98
Vit A (6 months-5yrs) (total # of children suppl.)	✓	100	✓	100	✓	100	✓	100
Sources	UNICEF, ARRA, RHB, MSF-F, MSF-H, SCI							

Legend:	✓	Standard Met	✗	Standard Not Met
NA : Not Applicable				

Morbidity Indicators						
Indicators	Camp Names				Pagak Entry Point	Comments
	Kule	Tierkidi	Leitchuor	Nip Nip		
Watery diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	4.4	2.7	2.0	4.9	3.8	Diarrhoea is within control.
Bloody Diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	Decline of Malaria
Malaria (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	7.1	6.0	3.5	4.9	2.8	incidence rate at all location following end of rainy season.
Source	UNHCR, ARRA, SCI, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-H					

NUTRITION

Camps Names	GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) Std <10%	SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) Std <1%
TIERKIDI	✗ 30.3	✗ 10
KULE	✗ 28	✗ 7.8
LEITCHUOR	✗ 25.8	✗ 5.7
Source	UNHCR, ACF, GOAL, CONCERN	

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

SUMMARY:

This matrix is prepared and published monthly, representing what happened in various sectors in the particular reference month. This indicators matrix is a step towards showing a comprehensive picture of the current situation in Gambella region and establishing a basis for initial trend and gap analysis. In order to better understand the matrix, following are the explanatory notes on some of the sector indicators:



NUTRITION:

- GAM and SAM have been obtained from the nutrition and mortality survey conducted in Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor in June/July 2014, and were 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 of refugees into the camps.



SHELTER:

- 'Transitional shelters' refers to those that have been completed with mud plastering. However, more transitional shelters are still under construction and will be updated in the matrix once they are completed.
- Due to flooding in Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps, only a minimum of the transitional shelters constructed are habitable. Most households have been provided with family tents or emergency shelters however most of the households have self-settled outside the camps on higher grounds within the host community.
- Entry points and transit centers are all with communal hangers and therefore not included in the matrix. The indicators are based on the total number of registered households.
- Okugo and Pugnido shelter data shown in the matrix is for the new caseload displaced post 15 December 2013. Relocation to Pugnido from Mattar and Pagak is ongoing.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

The WASH indicators have been generally maintained and slightly improved in the period from primo November to primo December:

1. Significant improvement was observed in Leitchuor refugee camp on sanitation coverage and decreasing in Kule and Tierkidi camps due to high filling rate of latrines
2. Water coverage was slightly dropped down in Kule and Tierkidi camps due to the health incident which occurred on 17th November in Kule camp and stopped water supply for consecutive four days.

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.
- 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.



EDUCATION:

The education indicators for Gambella continue to show a 2% decline in the period from primo December to primo January

1. The overall enrolment rate for the age group 3-18 has dropped from 62% to 60%.

a) Enrolment for Early Childhood Education (3-6 years-old) remains weak for the three camps of Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor and is now at 36% which has slightly gone up by 2% as compared to previous month.

b) Primary enrolment - A slight decline has been noted in this category. However, it must be noted that the enrolled in many cases are above the target age of 7-14, which is statistically somewhat misleading.
2. Boys' enrollment remains higher than girls enrollment with a 9% gap between the two.
3. Secondary Education enrolment in Pugnido camp remains same at 20% as previous month.
4. 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.



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 plausibly contributed to the low mortality. The slight rise in the crude and under 5 mortality rate in Nip Nip is attributed to drowning of 2 brothers during the rainy season and the movement of refugees to higher grounds.

Morbidity indicators:

Diarrhoea: Low incidence of diarrhoea might be explained by the ongoing sensitization of the refugees by the Community Outreach Agents (COAs) on hygiene and sanitation. WASH activities are also ongoing in all locations.

Malaria: Incidence rate is high in Pagak entry point compared to other locations and can partly be explained by the delayed distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide nets (LLIN) at this location and as a result transmission rate is still high. At least 18% of the community must use bed nets in order to have a "minimum community level impact" on transmission, we therefore have planned to conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) in Pagak to have a better understanding of LLIN utilization.

Vaccination:

The coverage is more than 100% at the entry points of Pagak, Akobo, Burbiey and overall Gambella coverage for Vit A because the denominator was based only on registered asylum seekers while the numerator included unregistered too. The coverage is lower in the camps because most children had been vaccinated at the entry points and thus not reflected in the camp data. At all entry points, non-selective arrival vaccination service is on-going for all eligible asylum seekers regardless of registration status. At Matar transit center, we have been conducting selective arrival vaccination service for those children who didn't get vaccination at burbeiy and Akobo entry points and babies who were born at matar transit center.