



## KEY FIGURES

**68,858**

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 11 March 2017)

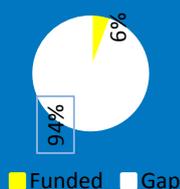
**356,304**

Total South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 11 March 2017) – *This is an estimated figure; confirmed numbers will be provided at the end of the month*

## FUNDING (as of 7 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](http://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, GRRRA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

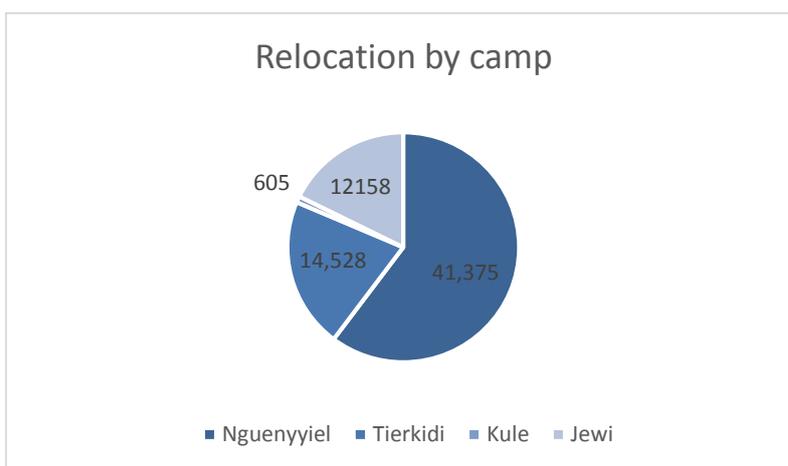
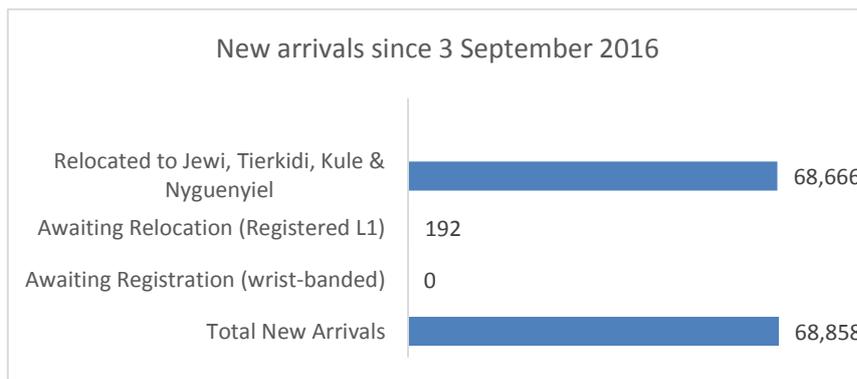
# SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

## ETHIOPIA UPDATE

17 March 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Between **1 and 11 March 2017**, a total of **7,258** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia, bringing the total who arrived since September 2016 to **68,858**. Of these, **3,967** arrived in the week of **6 to 11 March**, representing a daily average arrival rate of 660 people. All of them have been registered (level1) and most of them were relocated to Nguenyiel refugee camp. 192 level1 registered new arrivals remain in Pagak, awaiting relocation. The daily arrival rate has significantly jumped from 103 person in February and 199 in February to **660** so far in March.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals are children, including **15,488 unaccompanied and separated children**.
- According to a recent sample survey conducted in Pagak, the new arrivals originated mainly from **Upper Nile State** (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties) and **Jonglie State** (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan
- As of 15 March, Ethiopia hosted more than **356,000** South Sudanese refugees. They originate mostly from Upper Nile and Jonglie States, as well as some from the Unity states.



# UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

---

## GAMBELLA

- **Latest developments:** Between 1 February and 11 March 2017, a total of 12,828 refugees crossed through Pagak, 56.6% (7,258) of whom were registered in the first 11 days of March 2017. Save for 192 people who are awaiting relocation, all the new arrivals were Level 1 registered and relocated to Nguenyiel refugee camp. This brings the number of South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Ethiopia since September 2016 to 68,858.
- The majority (**87%**) continue to be women and children. The new arrivals originated **mainly from Upper Nile State** (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties) and **Jonglie State** (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties), and cited conflict and food insecurity as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan. A good number of those who arrived in March originated from **Bentieu**. Overall, an average of **515** asylum-seekers continue to arrive in Gambella on a daily basis.
- **Update on Pagak:** Pagak continues to be the main entry point through which an increasing number of South Sudanese refugees are crossing into Gambella, Ethiopia. So far in March, 7,258 arrivals were registered in Pagak and all, but 192, were relocated to Nguenyiel refugee camp.
- In addition to registration and protection, WASH, Nutrition, Primary Health Care and other services are available and functioning well at the entry point.
- **Capacity of Nguenyiel Refugee Camp:** Already accommodating 41,375 refugees, Nguenyiel camp opened in October 2016- only has capacity to absorb 18,625 more refugees. If the current trend of arrivals is anything to go by, the camp is expected to be completely full by May 2017.
- **Establishment of a new camp:** In close coordination with ARRA, UNHCR is in the process of ensuring maximum preparedness by reviewing the capacity of Nguenyiel camp and the identification of possible sites for camps. With Nguenyiel quickly reaching its capacity and no readily available site for establishing additional camps in the Gambella region, the possibility of transferring new arrivals to the Benishangul-Gumuz Region is being considered. UNHCR and ARRA are in the process of identifying a suitable site in that region.
- **Contingency plan:** Given the ongoing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan, UNHCR, together with ARRA and other partners, has finalized a draft Contingency Plan to respond to the possibility of a renewed influx of refugees from South Sudan. The draft contingency plan foresees different scenarios and the estimated number of refugees that may arrive in 2017 as well as the amount of budget needed to be able to effectively respond.
- **Critical gaps:**
- **Water:** Per capita water supply in Jewi, Pugnido and Okugo camps has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 l/p/d while Tierkid 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 center is significantly lower with 10 l/p/d each. Water trucking from a far distance and low capacity of existing pumps are the reasons for the low coverage in the two sites. The gap is mainly attributable to Insufficient operational and maintenance budget
- **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 internal access road.