

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

16 – 31 August 2017

KEY FIGURES

44,438

South Sudanese arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Gambella and Assosa (as of 31 August 2017)

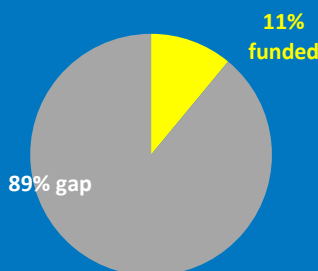
388,086

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (as of 31 August 2017).

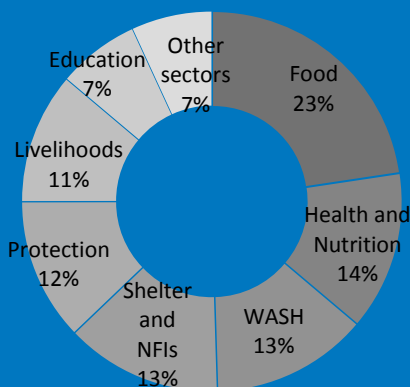
FUNDING (as of 31 August 2017)

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, African Union, and the International Olympic Committee; Also thanks for the contributions to the emergency response from our partners, including ACF, ADRA, ANE, DCA, DRC, GOAL, GRRA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, the Gambella Region experienced a significant influx of asylum seekers from South Sudan, with an estimated 25,000 people arriving, fleeing renewed conflict in Maiwut, Mathiang and Pagak areas. The Regional authorities provided temporary reception and staying sites, respectively, at Whaat Gash - some 50km from Gambella Town - and Pamdong, at a distance of 2.5km from Whaat Gash and in close proximity to Kule Camp.
- All new arrivals were wrist-banded for ease of identification and 3,515 were L1 registered and relocated to Pamdong where they were provided with humanitarian assistance.
- Many arrived with a large volume of livestock and most are unwilling to relocate to Gure-Shombola camp.
- In Assosa, 78 South Sudanese refugees were registered during the reporting period, including 59 who were relocated from Pagak, Gambella.
- UNHCR and ARRA started registration of an estimated 5,000 asylum seekers mainly from South Sudan's Eastern Equatoria Region who arrived in the Nyangatom woreda of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State. 2,787 of them have already been registered. The new arrivals, majority of them women and children, said they fled conflict and general insecurity in the Kapoeta, Torit and other locations. Many of them arrived with livestock and are staying with the host community. A UNHCR technical team conducted a multi-sectoral assessment mission to the area and the findings will inform the response plan.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals from South Sudan since September 2016 are children, including 20,510 unaccompanied and separated children.
- Since the start of the relocation from Pagak (Gambella) to Gure-Shombola camp (Assosa) in May 2017, a total of 3,122 refugees were relocated in 14 convoys.
- 175 ethnic Murle refugees crossed through Raad entry point and arrived in Okugo camp where they were all registered and are being assisted. Originating from the Bumma district of South Sudan's Pibor State, the majority claimed conflict exacerbated by food shortage as the reason for their flight.
- As of 31 August 2017, Ethiopia hosted 388,086 South Sudanese refugees. The total number of arrivals since 1 January 2017 is 44,438.



UNHCR, ARRA and partners are responding to the humanitarian needs of an estimated 25,000 new arrivals from South Sudan, fleeing fresh conflict in Maiwut, Mathiang and Pagak. UNHCR/R.Riek

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- The ongoing armed conflict and general insecurity mainly in South Sudan's Maiwut, Mathiang and Pagak areas continue to drive thousands of people to Ethiopia, crossing through Pagak and other unofficial border points. The Regional authorities provided temporary reception and staying sites at Whaat Gash - some 50km from Gambella Town - and Pamdong, at a distance of 2.5km from Whaat Gash and in close proximity to Kule Camp. All new arrivals were wrist-banded for ease of identification and 3,515 have been L1 registered and relocated to Pamdong where they were provided with humanitarian assistance. Many arrived with large numbers of livestock and find it difficult to relocate to Gure-Shombola camp with their animals. Only a small number of refugees, mainly coming from the Jonglei and Akobo States, volunteered to relocate to the new camp in Assosa. The information campaign to encourage refugees to relocate to Gure-Shombola camp continues.
- A Protection Help Desk was set up to attend to the new arrivals' urgent protection needs, including identification of people with different vulnerabilities, including unaccompanied and separated children. Sexual and Gender-Based violence and other protection issues were being attended to. Additional social workers have been mobilized to help with identification and referral of children at risk, as well as in the dissemination of pertinent information.

Health

- Some 2,477 children from 0-15 years and 2,301 children from 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively at Whaat Gash Pamdong temporary sites. Similarly, 1,388 children from 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A supplementation and 1,063 children from 2 to 5 years received Albendazole for deworming.
- As part of the emergency health services being provided in Whaat Gash / Pamdong, 543 consultations were held of which malaria (46.6%), respiratory tract infections (28.4%) and diarrhea (19.0%) were found to be the three main causes of morbidity. 5,000 mosquito nets were dispatched for early distribution in Pamdong.

Food & Nutrition

- Nutrition screening is ongoing for new arrivals at Whaat Gash / Pamdong. Out of a total of 483 children aged 6-59 months who were screened for malnutrition, six were severely acutely malnourished and 24 moderately acutely malnourished. All were referred to nutrition programs for follow up. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate measured by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) stands at 3.0% which is below the emergency threshold. Similarly, out of 50 pregnant and lactating women measured by MUAC, 14 showed signs of malnutrition and were given counselling and necessary follow up.
- The community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programmes continue in all Camps. The total number of new admission in the outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) was 133, with 209 children admitted to the targeted supplementary feeding programme (SFP). This bring the total number of the children admitted at the end of the reporting period to 1,036 and 2,935 in the OTP and SFP respectively.

WASH

- An average of 16.7 litres of potable water per person per day was provided to refugees in Gambella.
- 4 water storage tanks, each with 10,000 liters capacity have been installed in Pamdong where 2 water points with 8 faucets each were established and fenced. In Whaat Gash, one 10,000 liter-capacity water storage tank has been installed along with one water point with 8 faucets.
- 8 blocks of emergency communal latrines with 5 toilet stances each have been completed in Pamdong where construction of a super structure for 6 emergency latrine blocks is ongoing. 10 outreach workers have been doing hygiene promotion activities in Pamdong.
- 40 tap stands were completed and installation of a storage tank is ongoing for the permanent water supply project in Nguenyiel refugee camp. In the same camp, 55 household latrines were completed bringing the total number of latrines completed (out of the planned 3,900) to 255.

Shelter & Infrastructure

- In Pamdong, 10 long houses, 410 family tents and 300 emergency tents have been put up and shelter 3,515 new arrivals.

Critical gaps

- 52% of households registered in the 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, due to the incessant rains there is delay in the construction of some key infrastructure at Pamdong and other sites.