

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 – 15 September 2017

KEY FIGURES

61,352

South Sudanese arrivals between 1 January and 15 September 2017

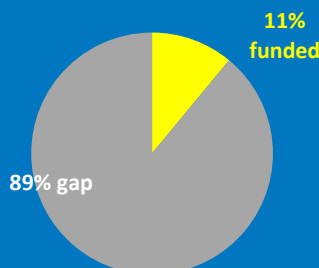
405,405

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia as of 15 September 2017

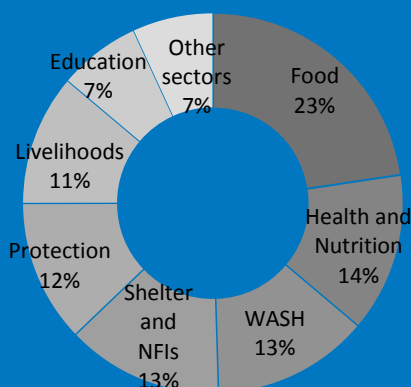
FUNDING (as of 15 September 2017)

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

- Ethiopia continued to receive a high number of new arrivals from South Sudan, fleeing the ongoing conflict in Maiwut, Mathiang and Pagak areas. Out of an estimated 30,000 new arrivals who mainly entered through the Gambella Region during the reporting period, 17,108 (16,962 in Gambella and 146 in Assosa) underwent preliminary registration and most were relocated to Nguenyiel camp.
- Following the relocation of new arrivals living in host communities in border areas between Ethiopia and South Sudan, near Lare and Pagak, to Whaat Gash and Pamdong, Nguenyiel Camp was designated as the site for wider assistance, with an expansion to absorb an additional 35,000 people.
- All registered new arrivals, but 3,160, were relocated from Pamdong to Nguenyiel. Many of them arrived with large heads of livestock and most were largely unwilling to relocate to Gure-Shombola Camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including 23,203 unaccompanied and separated children.
- 85% of all the new arrivals since September 2016 originated from Upper Nile State (Maiwut, Jotome and Nasir Counties); 12% came from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties) and the remaining 3% fled from the Unity State.
- Since the start of the relocation from Pagak (Gambella) to Gure -Shombola camp (Assosa) in May 2017, a total of 3,154 refugees were relocated in 14 convoys including 64 refugees who were relocated on 13 September 2017.
- As of 15 September 2017, Ethiopia hosted **405,405** South Sudanese refugees. The total number of arrivals since 1 January 2017 stands at **61,352**.



Initial registration of newly arriving South Sudanese refugees at the Pamdong transit centre. UNHCR/Reath Riek

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- The Regional Government of Gambella has recently appointed a focal person for refugee-related matters, which is seen as an opportunity to facilitate contact and engagement with local authorities and for increased information exchanges on refugee movements, among other benefits.
- One refugee has been selected from Jewi Camp in Gambella to represent South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia in an important side-event taking place in connection with the upcoming EX-Com (UNHCR's governing body) meeting in Geneva. The key message the refugee will take with him is this: "forcibly displaced South Sudanese (refugees and internally displaced people) want peace immediately so that they can return home and resume normal life".
- During the latest refugee influx, a total of 4,446 children with specific needs, including children who have either been separated from their parents or travelled alone, were registered in Gambella and received special care.
- Among the new arrivals, more than 13, 000 school-age children need additional emergency education facilities to be able to resume classes. Similarly, an additional child-friendly space is needed in Nguenyiel camp to give the newly arriving children the opportunity to learn and play.
- Sexual and Gender-Based violence and other protection issues continue to be attended to, with each partner assigning a focal point for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) for Nguenyiel camp in particular. Refugees were provided with solar lanterns as part of the effort to prevent sexual violence.

Health

- A total of 10,005 children from 0-15 years and 7,268 children from 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively at Pamdong and Nguenyiel. Similarly, 4,836 children from 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A supplementation and 3,768 children from 2 to 5 years received Albendazole for deworming.
- Out of a total of 2,728 consultations held during the reporting period, malaria (45%), respiratory tract infections (23.1%) and diarrhea (8.6%) were found to be the three main causes of morbidity.
- With support from the Carter Center, 140,456 refugees from all the camps in Gambella were treated with doxycycline plus ivermectin for the prevention of onchocerciasis (commonly known as river blindness). This number represents 75% of the eligible refugees who were identified and registered by community outreach agents.

WASH

- An average of 14 litres of potable water per person per day was provided to refugees in Gambella.
- In Pamdong, on average 60,000 litres of water was trucked per day with 20 blocks of communal latrines (100 stances) completed, and 20 sanitation / hygiene promoters deployed. In Nguenyiel, 15 additional blocks (60 stances) of latrines, were constructed and two new water points installed to cater to the needs of the new arrivals.
- WASH partners continued the routine hygiene promotion activities through house-to-house visits, general sanitation campaigns, Jerry can washing campaigns at water points, hand washing campaigns and monitoring of latrine cleaning across all camps.

Shelter & Infrastructure

- New arrivals are being organized in shelter committees to help with the construction of emergency shelters in the newly cleared accommodation space in Nguenyiel Camp where bush clearing and demarcation of individual family plots was undertaken. In total 2,200 emergency shelters were completed and handed over to new arrivals. In addition, schools and waiting shades have been used as temporary shelters pending the construction of additional emergency shelters.

Critical gaps

- A lack of transitional shelter solutions to a large number of refugees settled in camps around Gambella is a major challenge, with many families remaining in emergency shelters for an extended period.
- Existing access roads need urgent maintenance while new sites require new access roads to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance including water and food.