



ETHIOPIA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE

26 June – 3 July 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

158,164

UNHCR PoC for the situation

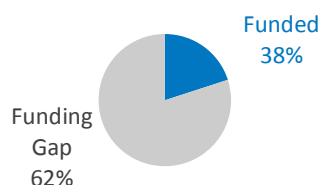
- The total number of South Sudanese refugees who have entered Ethiopia since the outbreak of the conflict in mid-December 2013 is now over 158,000 individuals, with the number continuing to increase daily. The asylum seekers continue to arrive in Ethiopia through the Gambella Regional State, mainly through Burbiey, Pagak and Akobo border-entry points, citing security as the main reason for their flight.
- The refugees continue to be relocated from the border entry points to the camps with support from UNHCR's partner IOM. IOM is now increasing the numbers of refugees being relocated from the entry points: a large movement was conducted by IOM on 3 July, with 1,704 individuals relocated from Pagak to Kule 2 camp in the course of the day. During the month of June 2014, IOM relocated 28,329 refugees, with elderly, sick and disabled new arrivals continuing to be prioritised in the relocation movements together with families with malnourished family members and children.
- The majority of new arrivals come from Upper Nile State (mainly the areas of Nasir, Mathiang, Maiwut, Akobo and Renk) and are predominantly from the Gajaak, Gajiok and Lou Nuer tribes, with a smaller number from Equatorial tribes. Most new arrivals cite food insecurity as their main reason for flight.
- In addition to ongoing provision of services and activities in the camp, UNHCR Ethiopia is focusing on the search for land for development as a fourth camp, the movement of sites to higher ground in preparation for the rainy season and close monitoring of health conditions as well as mitigation measures and scaling up of WASH services and hygiene promotion to preclude possible outbreaks of Yellow Fever, cholera or Hepatitis E.
- The helicopter contracted by UNHCR and UNHAS remains in Gambella and continues to provide vital support to partners and staff as well as transporting vulnerable refugees from entry points to the camps.
- The rainy season has begun in the Gambella Region.
- The Nutrition Survey is complete in Kule 1 and Leitchuor. The data is being analysed and results will be shared shortly.
- UNHCR and health partners are investigating cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome reported in Leitchuor and Kule 1 Camps, and remain alert regarding the possibility of Yellow Fever and Hepatitis E. With 130 cases of suspected jaundice reported, 22 samples have been taken from patients and transferred to Addis Ababa for analysis with official results pending.

Population of concern (in millions)

A total of **158,164** people of concern

Funding against the operation (as of June 2014)

US\$102 million requested



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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. In Pagak, ARRA is increasing its number of registration staff on the ground to increase capacity.
- Although opened only in mid-May 2014, Kule 2 Refugee Camp now has a population of over 35,000 individuals.
- UNHCR and partners are focusing on the strengthening of services of disabled and other Persons with Specific Needs at all locations.
- In Kule 2, UNHCR and partners completed a rapid needs assessment to identify existing services and needs for SGBV interventions. There are needs to establish case management services as well as legal counseling and psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV and vulnerable women and girls in Kule 2. UNHCR's partner IMC has established an SGBV focal point in Pagak.
- UNHCR is working with its partners SCI and ICRC on issues related to family reunification and establishing referral structures for this purpose.

Achievements

- In Leitchuor, ten refugee women have been identified and recruited as social workers to support vulnerable women in their communities access essential SGBV and related services in the camp. Additionally, 10 male refugee volunteers have been identified and recruited as community mobilisers to raise awareness about SGBV.
- Level 2 Registration is continuing in both Kule 1 and Kule 2. The exercise is completed in Leitchuor Camp, with 100% (47,485 individuals) of the population registered. On six days a week, UNHCR and ARRA jointly Level 2 register approximately 500 people a day in Kule 1, with 56% of the population (28,902 individuals) registered so far. In Kule 2, the Level 2 registration exercise began on 28 June 2014. Since this time, 1,124 individuals have been registered. UNHCR's partner NRC is supporting the construction of a Level 2 Registration Shelter in Kule 2.



Health

Needs Assessment

- Routine health services are ongoing in the camps. At the Kule 1 Health Centre, ARRA completes an average of 142 consultations per day, while at the health post in Zone C run by MSF-Holland, an average of 180 consultations are undertaken per day. IMC is running the clinic mental health service in Kule 1, integrated with the ARRA clinic. An average of 200 patients are seen per day at the Health Centre in Kule 2 while in Leitchuor, 190 consultations are completed per day at the health centre run by MSF-France. Emergency health services are also being supported by MSF-France at the Pagak and Burbiey entry points. Diarrhoea cases account for 9.5% of the total consultations at Leitchuor, 5.8% at Kule 1 and 14.8% at Kule 2.
- In Kule 2, MSF-Holland will start TB treatment programmes soon, and an official request for TB medications and supplies has been initiated through the Woreda.
- Community Outreach activities continue in all camps, with their activities strengthened through weekly sessions including role plays and skits on health, nutrition and hygiene. Malaria is a priority topic for health dissemination by Community Health Workers in each camp. Thus far, a total of 23,171 insecticide treated mosquito nets have been distributed at Leitchuor, 8,200 at Kule 1 and 4,249 at Kule 2.

- Community Outreach Workers are also focussing on dissemination of reproductive health messages and referral of target groups to health facilities. The ratio of community outreach workers to households is 1:40 and 1:43 in Kule 1 and Leitchuor respectively.
- The under-five mortality rate in the three camps showed a slight decrease over the last week, at 0.8/10,000/day at Leitchuor, 0.4/10,000 at Kule 1 and 0 at Kule 2 as compared to last week's rates of 0.9/10,000, 0.6/10,000 and 0.8/10,000 respectively.
- The crude mortality rate also showed a slight increase in both Kule 1 and Leitchuor, at 0.24/10,000/day and 0.14/10,000/day as compared to 0.1/10,000/day and 0.2/10,000 respectively during the last week. In Kule 2, the rate decreased as compared to last week, at 0/10,000 per day as compared to 0.2/10,000. The deaths reported were due to malnutrition related complications.
- Malaria remains the main public health concern in all the camps. Over the last week no associated deaths from malaria were reported, although in Kule 1 the rate showed a slight increase at 0.2/1000/week as compared to the previous week's figure of 5.7/1000/week. The trend remained the same as last week in Leitchuor at 5.6/1000/week, and declined in Kule 2 at 5/1000/week as compared to last week's rate of 5.6/1000/week. UNHCR and partners have discussed additional vector control methods with the Regional Health Bureau and larviciding will start shortly.

Achievements

- The Gambella level Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) task force has been established and the first meeting was conducted last week. The Task Force agreed to meet weekly at both Gambella and camp levels.
- Thus far, since the influx to the Gambella Region began, a total of 93,814 children have been vaccinated against Measles, 76,421 against Polio and 42,056 have received Vitamin A supplementation.



Food Security and Nutrition

Needs Assessment

- Nutrition services are continuing in the GOAL and ACF nutrition centres at Kule 1, 2 and Leitchuor, including Stabilisation Centres, Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes.
- The monthly General Food Distribution (GFD) for June was completed in all the camps with support from WFP and ARRA. A 15-day food ration is provided to newly arriving refugees in Kule 2, which is also supported by WFP. The monthly GFD for July 2014 will start shortly.
- Over the last week, WFP has dispatched 40 mt and 4.5 mt of assorted nutritious food commodities to Leitchuor and Kule 1 respectively for Targeted Supplementary Feeding and Blanket Supplementary Food nutrition intervention programmes implemented by ACF.
- Refugees arriving at the entry points of Pagak and Burbiey continue to receive High Energy Biscuits upon arrival and also during the relocation exercise. WFP last week dispatched 1.5mt and 4 mt of High Energy Biscuits to Pagak and Burbiey respectively to support this intervention.
- WFP now has two aircrafts (Ilusyon 76) operational in Gambella for airdrops in South Sudan, and plans to undertake five rotations per day using both aircraft. The total daily airdrop capacity is 220 mt per day or 5,500 mt per month. Between 21-26 June, one of the IL 76 aircrafts supported airdrop operations out of Juba due to the maintenance of another aircraft.
- WFP has had preliminary discussions on the possibility of deploying an additional IL 76 to Ethiopia. As UNHAS believes that a third aircraft cannot be accommodated in Gambella or Assosa, as this will negatively affect the efficiency of the operation, Jimma Airport is being considered as an option. An assessment team is travelling to Jimma in early July.
- MUAC screening conducted at Burbiey Entry Point for all new arrivals showed a decline, with a proxy GAM of 12.1%.
- A total of 1,152 new arrivals under five years old were screened at the Reception Centres in Kule 2. This reflected a GAM of 25.2% (290 cases) and SAM of 7.2% (83 cases). This is indicative of the poor nutritional

state in which new arrivals enter Ethiopia. All malnourished cases were referred to the GOAL Nutrition Centre for follow up care.

- Routine household MUAC screening by community outreach workers was conducted in Leitchuor camp where a total of 8,164 children under five years were screened for malnutrition and referred to the nutrition centres for management over the last week. Analysis of the proxy GAM and SAM by MUAC <12.5cm showed a GAM of 15.1 % (1,234 cases) and SAM of 4.3% (354 cases). Those at risk of malnutrition represented 34.7% of those screened (2,834 cases).
- In Leitchuor, DRC is in the process of building two shelters for the grinding mills. One of the constructions is 70% complete and will be finished shortly, while 2 grinding mills have been completed in both Kule 1 and Kule 2. In total, it is anticipated that DRC will run 5 grinding mills in Leitchuor and 6 in Kule 1 and 2. A two-phased implementation plan regarding the grinding mills has been shared by DRC. The first phase, due to be completed in mid-July 2014, has a key emphasis of beneficiary protection, while the second phase is on livelihoods and participatory involvement of refugees in the management of the mills.

Achievements

- The decentralization of nutrition service provision in Zone C of Kule 1 was completed, and CMAM service delivery commenced. GOAL is constructing a Stabilisation Centre in Kule 1 and a Nutrition Site in Kule 2.



Water and Sanitation

Needs Assessment

- In all locations, digging of latrines is an ongoing activity. In Leitchuor, 78 stances of latrines were recently concluded bringing the ratio of latrines to people is 1:47 in Leitchuor 1, 1:26 in Pugnido, 1:217 in Burbiey, 1:78 in Kule 1 and 1:55 in Kule 2. It is noted the indicators for transit and entry points such as Burbiey and Pagak fluctuate significantly due to the frequent movements of new arrivals to and from the locations.
- Also in Burbiey, refugees are access 6 litres of water per person per day. In Pugnido, refugees are accessing 26 litres of water per day, 7 litres per person per day in Kule 1 and 13 litres per person per day in Kule 2.
- Water treatment activities were handed over in Itang from MSF to OXFAM GB.

Achievements

- In Leitchuor and Kule 1, refugees are receiving an average of 10 and 8 litres per person per day respectively with support from DRC. DRC has constructed 30 water points in Leitchuor and trained 48 hygiene promoters who have reached over 25,000 individuals. The hygiene promoters are currently assisting ARRA and UNHCR with mosquito net distribution.
- Refugees are receiving an average of 11 litres of water per person per day in Okugo, with support from IRC for water trucking, 10 litres per person per day in Pugnido, 9 litres per person per day in Kule 1 and 15 litres per person per day in Kule 2.
- In Burbiey and Matar entry points, DRC is trucking between 30-60,000 litres and 30,000 litres per person per day respectively. This corresponds to an average of 40 and 37 litres of water per person per day respectively. Also in Burbiey, DRC has identified sanitation cleaners for the latrines as well as 3 water treatment operators.



Shelter and NFIs

Needs Assessment

- Shelter implementation is being prioritised by UNHCR and its partners and UNHCR is working together with ARRA and NRC in order to accelerate the speed of tukul construction in Kule 1, as well as pitching and allocating tents to refugees in Kule 2.
- Distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) is ongoing in all locations. UNHCR and partners are now preparing the warehouse for the possibility of a further influx of new arrivals.

- In Kule 1, UNHCR and partners engaged the host communities in an area surveying exercise in Zone C and D of the camp. The community indicated that several areas initially intended for shelters and communal areas, will likely flood in August. Tukul demarcation has since been shifted to higher ground.
- In Kule 2, demarcation of plots together with pitching and allocation of tents to refugees at the new camp extension area began. With demarcation of plots beginning with support from ARRA on 3 July, UNHCR's partner NRC pitched and allocated some 128 tents on the same day.

Achievements

- A total of 5,310 emergency tents are being airlifted to Ethiopia to cover immediate emergency shelter needs. 540 tents have recently been received in Kule 1 and 1,285 tents to Kule 2. Thus far, 4,125 tents have been delivered to Kule 2 since 26 June.
- Issues related to tent distribution and recycling have been clarified by UNHCR and partners. This has facilitated the structured stabilisation of Kule 1. A refugee shelter committee is also currently being established.



Logistics

Needs Assessment

- Given the ongoing influx of new arrivals, UNHCR and ARRA have agreed to expand the two Kule camps (Kule 1 and Kule 2) to host up to 107,000 refugees in total, on land near the existing camps.
- The search for land to host an additional camp is on-going. ARRA has confirmed to UNHCR that land around Jikawo can be used as a camp; however, this will require 6.5km of road construction. UNHCR is following up on the confirmation of this site and other requirements for its development.

Achievements

- WFP Ethiopia has so far moved 9,961 mt of food commodities in the cross border operation to South Sudan, using road, air and river transport.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some **US\$ 39.9 million**, of **US\$ 102 million** requested for the situation. The Inter-Agency Appeal is in the process of being revised and corresponding requirements will be confirmed shortly.

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.