

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 - 15 of June 2017

KEY FIGURES

35,193

South Sudanese arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Gambella (as of 15 June 2017)

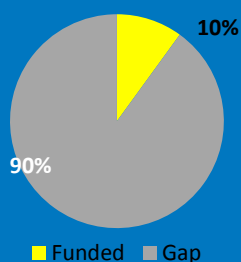
379,831

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 15 June 2017)

FUNDING (as of 15 June 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/south-sudan

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 from the USA, IKEA foundation, Japan, Germany, Ireland, the International Olympic Committee and Australia;

Also thanks for the contributions to the emergency response from our partners, including ACF, ADRA, ANE, DCA, DRC, GOAL, GRRR, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1 and 15 June 2017, 235 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia. In the past week, the average daily rate of arrivals stood at 100 individuals. All the new arrivals were Level-1 registered. In total 2,898 South Sudanese refugees are awaiting relocation to the new camp at Gure Shombola in the Benishangul-Gumuz region.
- During the reporting period a total of 222 refugees were successfully relocated from Pagak in Gambella to Gure Shombola Camp, covering a distance of over 800km. Out of the 222, 72 refugees were directly relocated by UNHCR and ARRA with special medical attention.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including 19,412 unaccompanied and separated children.
- 85% of the new arrivals originated from Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), whilst 14% came from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 1% were registered to have fled from Unity State. Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.
- The majority (87%) continue to be women and children, whilst the newly arrived youth population accounts for 24%. They join the already young refugee population registered in Gambella region (65% are below the age of 18).
- The need to relocate new arrivals to Gure Shombola Camp was necessitated as Nguenyiel Camp almost reached its capacity. An information campaign is still ongoing in Pagak to inform new arrivals about the planned relocation, as remaining in Gambella will no longer be an option. Currently there are more than 13,000 South Sudanese refugees registered in Benishangul-Gumuz region.
- As of 15 June 2017, Ethiopia hosts 379,831 South Sudanese refugees. The total number of arrivals since 1 January 2017 is 35,193.

Relocation from Pagak to Gure Shombola Camp



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

- As of 15 June, a total of 2,082 refugees (in five convoys) were relocated from Pagak entry point to the newly established Gure Shombola camp. During the relocation two hot meals are provided in addition to 300g/p/day of high energy biscuits to ensure the recommended daily dietary intake of 2,100 kcals.
- The new arrivals in Gure Shombola are provided with hot meals for the first three days. Following registration they are provided with a food ration for a month, kitchen sets, firewood and emergency shelters, as well as sanitary packages to women and girls in the age range 11 to 49. Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children (UAM/SC), including children at risk, are identified upon registration and referred to Plan International for follow-up and case management purposes. Best Interest Assessments (BIA) are conducted for all UAM/SC identified and foster care arrangements are in process.

Protection

- The African Child Day was celebrated on June 16 with different games and competitions across the six camps in Gambella.
- During the reporting period, training and coaching sessions on child protection were provided to partner staff and case workers in Tierkidi, Jewi, Kule and Nguenyiel camps. The main topics were when to conduct BIAs and BID and challenges related to family reunification and self-relocation of children between the camps.
- In Okugo, a two day training on Gender-based violence (GBV) and Ethiopian Law was conducted for community leaders selected from the refugee central committee, traditional court and women's association. A total of 53 (25 female, 27 male) attended the training
- In women friendly spaces psycho-social support, recreational and skills building activities were delivered to about 3,976 women (of which 379 girls). GBV awareness activities reached 5,164 persons (of which 1,973 were male). Topics discussed included causes and consequences of GBV, referral pathways and timely access to services

Health

- During the relocation from Pagak to Gure Shombola 64 refugees were medically consulted and treated at the way station emergency health clinic for illnesses such as Acute Febrile Illness (AFI), respiratory tract infection (RTI) and eye infections.
- From June 1-15, some 1,270 children from 0-15 years of age and 1,198 children from 6 months to 15 years of age were vaccinated with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively to boost their immunity. Similarly, 741 children who are 6 months to 5 years of age received vitamin A supplementation and 495 children aged 2-5 years of age received Albendazole for deworming at Pagak and Akobo entry points by the Gambella Regional Health Bureau (RHB), supported by UNICEF.

Food and Nutrition

- 40 children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition during L1 registration, of which 3 were classified as being severe acute malnourished (SAM) and 6 moderately acute malnourished (MAM), denoting a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 22.5% which is above the emergency threshold of <15%. All identified children were admitted in the nutrition programmes for treatment and follow up. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programs are implemented at baby friendly spaces and in the community through the mother-to-mother support group methodology. An average of 11,183 pregnant and lactating women received IYCF support and information across all the camps.
- Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SESNS) were successfully completed in Pugnido 2 and Okugo refugee camps. Data cleaning and analysis is ongoing, the preliminary results will be shared with the health and nutrition working groups for technical validation.

WASH

- WASH partners continue with routine operation and maintenance of the water system with a daily water provision of 16 liter per person in Jewi (ANE), 16 liter per person in Kule (IRC), 15 liter per person in Tierkidi (IRC). Water provision was affected due to high turbidity in the river which is about 2000 NTU and frequent break down of pumps.
- In Nguenyiel camp, water trucking has been ongoing by ANE with a crude daily average provision of 17 liters per person. Oxfam completed 8 HH family shared latrines, and 20 blocks of emergency latrines.

Shelter

- 381 transitional shelters were constructed in Nguenyiel Camp, bringing the total number constructed this year to 1,658. In Jewi and Tierkidi camps, respectively 112 and 40 transitional shelters have been constructed during the reporting period. In Okugo Camp, 200 of the planned 500 emergency shelters have been completed.
- **Critical Gap:** 52% of households registered in 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.