

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-WEEKLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1-15 November 2017

KEY FIGURES

73,933

South Sudanese arrivals between 1 January and 31 October 2017

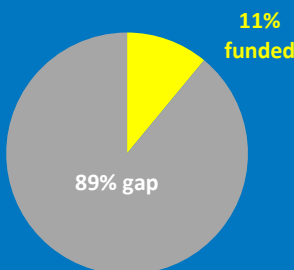
418,951

South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia as of 31 October 2017

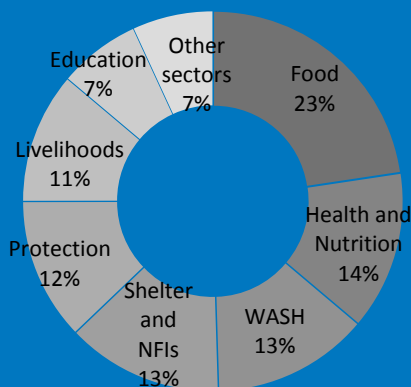
FUNDING (as of 31 October 2017)

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

- Fifty-nine new arrivals were registered in the Benishnagul-Gumuz Region (Assosa) while the Gambella Region reported no new registrations during the reporting period.
- 69% of the total registered new arrivals since January 2017 are children, including 13,834 unaccompanied and separated minors.
- 87% of the new arrivals in the Gambella Region since January 2017 are women and children, whilst the newly arrived youth population accounts for 10%. They join an already young refugee population in the Region. 48% of whom are below the age of 18.
- 60% of all the new arrivals since January 2017 originated from Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk, Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), while 35% came from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 5% fled from the Unity State.
- Since the beginning of relocation from Pagak (Gambella) to Gure -Shombola camp (Asosa) in May this year, a total of 3,223 refugees were relocated in 15 convoys.
- In a meeting with a delegation of the Humanitarian and Resilience Donors Group (HRDG) who visited the refugee operation in Gambella, representatives of the South Sudanese refugees underscored the importance of redoubling peace-making efforts to facilitate their return to South Sudan.
- As of 15 November 2017, Ethiopia hosted 418,951 South Sudanese refugees, including 73,933 who arrived since January this year.



South Sudanese refugees in Nguenyiel Camp welcoming a visit to the Women-friendly Space by a delegation of the Humanitarian and Resilience Donor Group (HRDG). UNHCR/Reath Riek

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- With funding from ECHO, the long-awaited registration centre is being constructed at RAAD entry point, 62km away from the border with South Sudan's Jinglei State. When completed the centre will facilitate the delivery of fair protection to new arrivals, including the screening of nutrition and medical status as well as identifying people with special needs. This will end the practice of refugees arriving directly in Okugo camp.
- Work is ongoing to engage partners in the promotion and facilitation of livelihoods projects in the Gambella camps to promote self-reliance and reduce refugees' dependence on humanitarian aid. A Self-Reliance and Livelihoods Working Group will soon be established to spearhead this effort.

Education

- One hundred and fifty-four South Sudanese refugees were awarded scholarships by the government of Ethiopia and joined different public universities in the country during the current academic year. 25 of them completed their secondary education in Ethiopia and passed the Ethiopian Higher Education Entrance Examination (EHEEE) while the balance (129) passed a special placement examination as they completed their secondary education in their countries of origin but don't have the related documentation to prove that.

Health

- In partnership with the International Centre for AIDS Care and Treatment Programme (ICAP) 19 health workers providing HIV/AIDS services in Tierkidi and Jewi Camps were trained on viral load testing, with the objective of improving monitoring of HIV treatment in the two camps. Further, ICAP donated related laboratory supplies to the two camps' health centres to facilitate viral load testing.
- Shortage in the supply of mosquito nets is reported in all seven refugee camps in Gambella, hindering the prevention of malaria for the vast majority of refugees. Currently, 100,347 pieces of Long Lasting Insecticidal Treated Nets (LLITNS) are needed for mass distribution in seven refugee camps.

Food & Nutrition

- Malnutrition treatment and management programs in all seven refugee camps are functioned well, with 115 children (6-59 months) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) while 38 children with malnutrition-induced medical complications were admitted in the stabilization centre. 165 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were admitted in the therapeutic supplementary feeding program (TSFP). In total, 977 children were enrolled in the OTP and 2,750 in the TSF program for treatment and follow up.
- A total of 2,194 children (6-59 months) and 1,071 pregnant and lactating women were admitted to the blanket supplementary feeding programme in all camps. Currently, 53,657 children and 12,237 pregnant and lactating women were in the programme in all camps in Gambella.

WASH

- An average of 17 litres of potable water per person per day is supplied to refugees in all camps in Gambella, reaching acceptable standards.

Shelter & Infrastructure

- More than 700 transitional shelters have been constructed in Nguenyiel Refugee Camp to cover the needs of the recent arrivals.

Critical gaps

- Limited transitional shelter solutions available to a large number of refugees settled in camps around Gambella continues to be a major challenge, with many families remaining in emergency shelters for an extended period of time. Access to most parts of Nguenyiel Camp remains a challenge especially during the rainy season. More access gravel roads and drainage channels need to be constructed to address the problem.