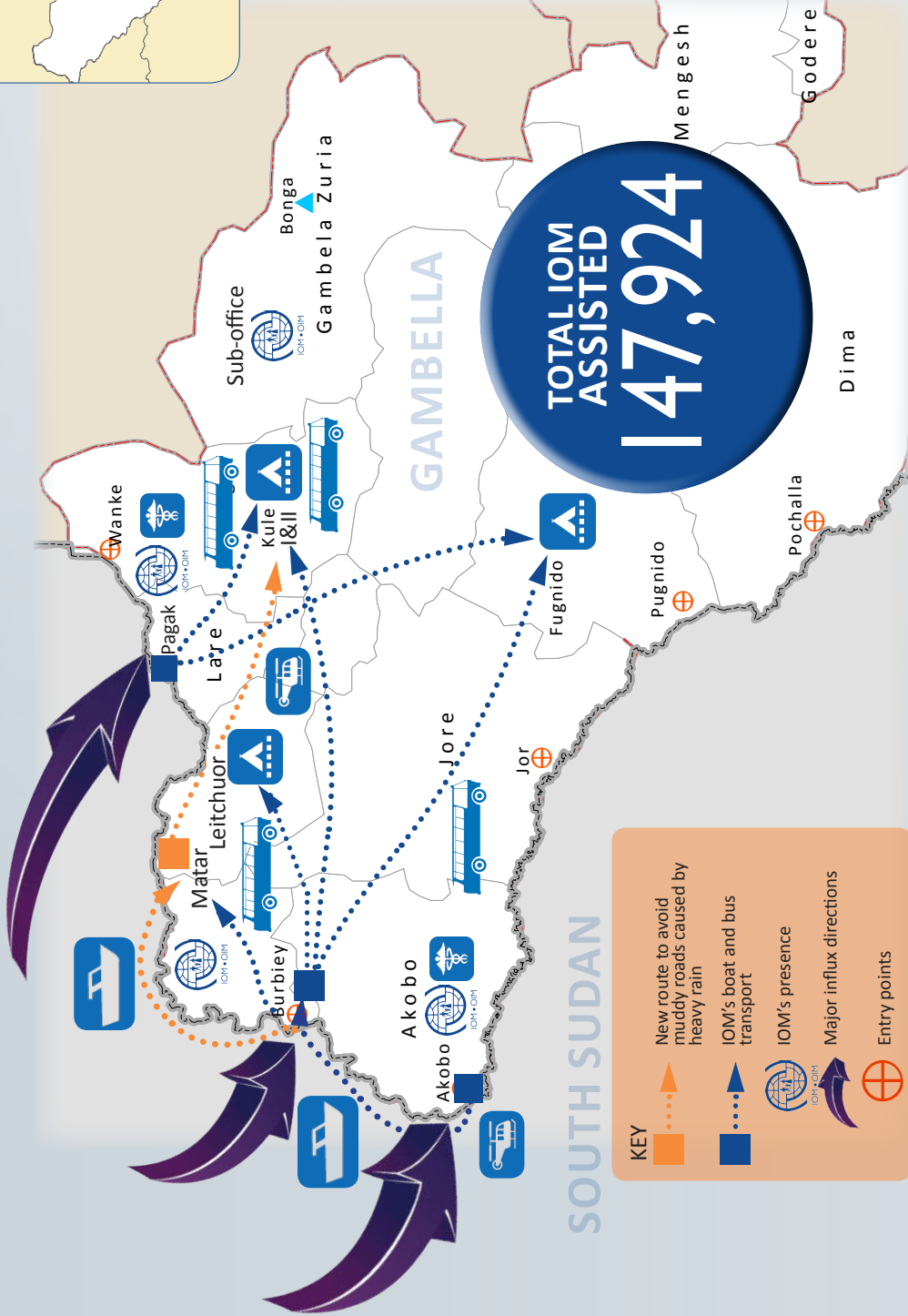
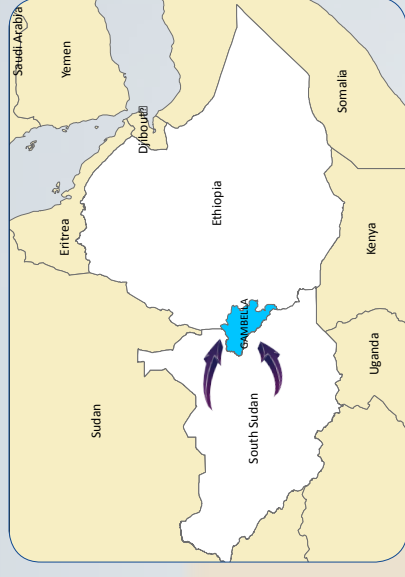
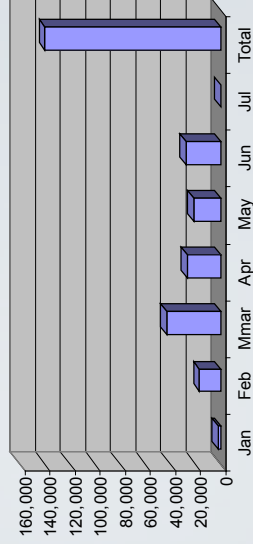


INFO-GRAPHICS GAMBELLA REGION:

IOM's South Sudan Refugee Relocation 08 July, 2014



TOTAL ARRIVALS/ REGISTERED/ RELOCATED



TRANSPORTATION AND MEDICAL CHECK UP



IOM assigned 40 buses and 10 boats to relocate the refugees from entry points to camps. IOM has assigned doctors and nurses to conduct Pre-Departure Medical Screening (PDMS).

BACKGROUND

A total of 158,164 South Sudanese asylum-seekers have arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia mainly through the Pagak and Akobo-Tergol border points since the influx began on 16 December, according to UNHCR. IOM has relocated a total of 147,924 refugees to Pugnido, Leitchuor, Bonga and Kule camps as of 08 July, 2014. The majority of arrivals are women (80% of the adult population), and children (70%). New arrivals are relocated from the border entry points Pagak and Akobo to Kule Camp II by IOM boats and buses. The IOM medical team is conducting the PDMS at the entry points.

IOM GAMBELLA SOUTH SUDANESE MOVEMENTS - 08 JULY, 2014

TRAVEL ROUTES

Date	GMB- FGN	GMB- BNG	GMB- Itang	AKB- BRB-LTR	AKB- BRB- FGN	AKB- LTR	AKB- FGN (Hel/ bus)	BUR - KUL (Hel)	LTR- FGN	LTR- KLE	WAN- AKU	BNG- Itang	BNG- FGN	BRB- KLE	BRB- FGN	MTR- LTR	PGK- LTR	PGK- FGN	PGK- KLE	Total Transported (by month)
JAN	108	30														2,279	140			2,557
FEB	-	-		2,157	425											3,080	11,466	76		17,204
MAR	-	50		10,856	35												8,038	96	24,675	43,750
APR	-	227		8,500	4	1,572	2		10			33	178					1,267	14,869	27,002
MAY	41	164	44		5	4,664	247		6		1,252		28	9,425				6,032		22,059
JUN						1,476	19	121						15,776				8	10,738	28,329
JUL						910		40						906					5,167	7,023
TOTALS	149	471	44	21,513	469	8,622	606	161	10	6	1,252	61	433	26,107	-	5,359	19,644	1,447	61,481	147,924
%	0.1%	0.4%	0%	16.0%	0.3%	5.7%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0.9%	0%	0.3%	17.9%	0%	4.0%	14.6%	1.1%	38.2%	



IOM · OIM

IOM SLO Response to South Sudan Crisis in Ethiopia

EXTERNAL SITUATION REPORT

24 June - 08 July 2014



Care in the sky: IOM's Dr. Shifa Adem attends to a sick child on board a helicopter from the Burbiey entry point en route to Kule II Refugee Camp, Ethiopia. ©IOM 2014 (Photo: Lilian Matama)

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The number of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia has passed 158,164 (according to UNHCR: 03 July), making Ethiopia the biggest receiving country of South Sudanese refugees.

During this reporting period, there was a steady reduction of the number of refugees entering Ethiopia from South Sudan. IOM has sustained transportation assistance from Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points and to this week, transported 147,924 refugees. The backlog at these entry points has been cleared as IOM continues coordinated movements by boat and bus.

Airlifts for vulnerable refugees has continued since the last update, with IOM facilitating movements for 137 refugees. The total number of vulnerable refugees transported by IOM (on UNHCR helicopter), has now reached 769, as of 08 July. Those transported include the very old, lactating mothers, sick children and the disabled, who have been judged not fit to travel by bus or boat.

From 1-8 July **7,023** refugees have been relocated to Kule camp, **906** from Burubiey, **5,167** from Pagak, **910** from Akobo and 40 were airlifted from Burbiey. Thus far, Burbiey still registers the highest number of influx per day (300-

HIGHLIGHTS

- During this reporting period, there was a steady reduction of the number of refugees entering Ethiopia from South Sudan.
- Movement by air for vulnerable refugees is ongoing in Ethiopia as boat movements is ongoing.
- Total number of refugees moved by IOM passes the 147,924 mark.



Refugees disembark from an IOM hired bus on arrival at the Kule II Refugee Camp in Gambella region, Ethiopia.
© IOM 2014 (Photo: Lilian Matama)

400), followed by Pagak (200-300) and Akobo (50-80) respectively.

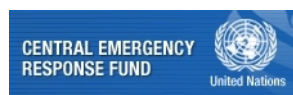
IOM is also facilitating refugee movement from Assosa in the Regional State of Benishangul-Gumuz. On request by Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), IOM has since, January 2014, facilitated transportation for 1,341 refugees from South Sudan. At the beginning of the South Sudan crisis, there was a steady influx of refugees through nine entry points namely: Kurmuk, Gizan, Gemed, Ashesheko, Tongo, Al-Mahal, Abrahamu, Sostanya camp and Bamza. Six entry points have since been closed down due to insecurity and refugees are currently being processed from Abrahamu, Tongo and Bambasi. IOM is also providing pre-departure medical screening to identify refugees who may need medical attention and/or referral on arrival at the camp.

On request by UNHCR, IOM is also facilitating camp-to-camp transportation for refugees who may want to relocate to a different camp for one reason or another.

According to UNHCR (04 July 2014), 402,478 South Sudanese refugees have fled to neighbouring countries since conflict broke out in mid-December 2013. Women and children continue to bear the effects of the harsh cold, rainy weather and the long journey to Ethiopia.

Partnerships and

IOM appreciates the invaluable support from the following donors and partners whose support has enabled us reach out to the most in need:



Coordination

IOM closely collaborates with the Government of Ethiopia's ARRA, UNHCR and humanitarian partners on the ground to respond to this emergency. IOM is also coordinating health referrals and care with the Ministry of Health, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, IFRC, UNICEF, IMC, ARRA, ACF, MSF-F as well as regional hospitals.

Challenges

- The poor road conditions have greatly affected the relocation exercise.
- Limited reception capacity causing limited movement.
- Heavy rains have made the relocation of refugees from Burbiey challenging.
- Security threats have made some camps at Benishangul-Gumuz not accessible.

Refugee Story

Chuo!** was cooking breakfast for her husband and four children when a group of fighters arrived at their home.

"I heard my husband shout for me to take the children and run. But the children were faster than me. When they heard their father cry out as he tried to fend off the attackers, they disappeared into the bush. I ran after them but did not know the direction they took, so I found my way into the forest. I met several people there and we stayed in the forest for two days. My sister was one of the people I ran into while hiding in the forest. Two days later, we started to feel the pangs of hunger and so we made our way back to the edge of the forest, if only to look for food. Silently, we all hoped things had calmed down and that we could get back to our homes. But we heard gun shots when we neared the road. The fighters were out there, close by. We started to run and my sister fell down. I ran back to try and help her up...she was bleeding, she had been shot on the leg. It turned out that the bullet only grazed her leg."

Chuo! poses as her sister shows the wound that is now healing, and then continues.

"It was difficult living in the forest as we all now feared going back home. We survived on wild vegetables and it was difficult to know which ones were edible. Inwardly, I was worried about my children. I prayed for them. It was all I could do, because I did not have any idea to where they had run to. After four days in the forest we decided to find our way out of South Sudan and ended up here in Pagak. The journey took us nine days. I do not know the whereabouts of my children or my husband. I can only hope that they are all well. Can you people help me find them?"

** Name has been changed to protect her identity.