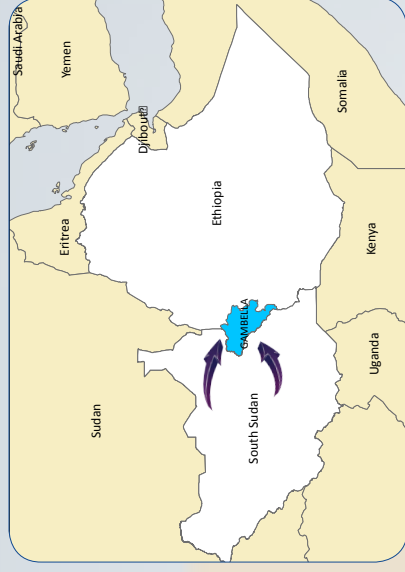
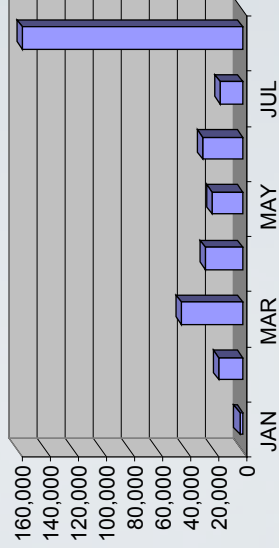


INFO-GRAPHICS GAMBELLA REGION:

IOM's South Sudan Refugee Relocation 15 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 166,889 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 157,089 refugees to Pugnido, Leitchuor, Bonga and Kule camps as of 15 July, 2014. Children make up 70% of new arrivals; of the adult arrivals, women make up more than three-quarters. 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 - 15 JULY, 2014

DATES	GMB- FGN	GMB- BNG	GMB- Itang	GMB- KLE	AKB- BRB- LTR	AKB- BRB- FGN	AKB- BRB- KLE	AKB- LTR (Helicopter)	AKB- FGN (Helicopter)	AKB- KLE (Helicopter)	BRB- KLE (Helicopter)	BRB- MTR	MTR- LTR	MTR- KLE	PGK- LTR	PGK- FGN	PGK- KLE
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	340	2			-	-	1,267	14,869	27,002
MAY	41	164		44			5	4,664	247							6,032	22,059
JUN								1,476	19							8	10,738
JUL	23						5	523									16,188
TOTALS	172	471	76	40	21,513	474	8,235	606	2	39	218	4,744	5,359	2,678	19,644	1,447	157,089



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EXTERNAL SITUATION REPORT

09-15 July 2014



Pre-departure Medical Check: IOM's Dr. Shifa Adem attends to a pregnant mother before boarding a helicopter from the Burbiey entry point to Kule II Refugee Camp, Ethiopia. ©IOM 2014 (Photo: Alemayehu Seifeselassie)

GENERAL OVERVIEW

From the total of 412,060 South Sudanese refugees which have crossed in to neighbouring countries, 166,889 have crossed to Ethiopia (according to UNHCR: 11 July). This makes Ethiopia the biggest receiving country of South Sudanese refugees.

During this reporting period, IOM has moved 6,934 refugees who have entered from South Sudan to Ethiopia through Akobo, Burbiey, and Pagak entry points. IOM has assisted 157,089 refugees in Gambella and 1,489 in Benishangul-Gumuz since the conflict broke out in mid-December, 2013. The backlogs created at the Gambella entry points due to high influx in previous months has been cleared as IOM continues its coordinated movements by boat and bus.

Airlifts for vulnerable refugees has continued since the last update, with IOM facilitating movement for 96 refugees. The total number of vulnerable refugees transported by IOM (on UNHCR helicopter), has now reached 865, as of 15 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Kule Camp has now reached its capacity. Hence the movement to Kule has been temporarily suspended.
- Since the last update, 9,231 refugees have been relocated to Kule camp.
- Total number of refugees moved by IOM: 157,018 from Gambella and 1,489 from Benishangul-Gumuz.



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

Since the last update 9,231 refugees have been relocated to Kule camp. However, Kule Camp has now reached its capacity. Hence the movement to Kule has been temporarily suspended. Recently arriving refugees are being settled at Burbiey and Matar. With the greatest influx of Burbiey daily (300-400), followed by Pagak (200-300) and Akobo (50-80), still going, there is a chance that a backlog might be created in the near future if movement does not continue soon.

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 1,489 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, Sostenya 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.

Partnerships and 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

Ngiarong

"26 year-old Ngiarong was agitated from the stories of conflict she was hearing from distant relatives for months. However, she was hoping that the conflict would stop before it reaches her neighbourhood of Maiwut, in South Sudan. She was not fortunate; the war overwhelmed her and her children at a time she never expected. "When the gun shots approached, my husband told me to take the children and head for the forest." She speaks with one of her younger children tucked at her side while holding the hand of the older one (a one year-old struggling to stand on the dusty ground at the Pagak entry point in Ethiopia, Gambella). The dash for the forest was supposed to be a temporary hiding until the gunmen left. However, as the war continued for three days, she decided to head away from there.

Ngiarong has not seen her husband since he told her to flee to the forest. All she knows is that he decided to stay in South Sudan.

With two very young children her sides, she took a path with her neighbours, whom she later met in the forest. The journey to Ethiopia took them three agonizing weeks. Travelling the long distance with no break while burdened with the load of her infant children on both sides is something she describes as one of the most difficult things she did. "I had to carry the children with no support and that has been very tough. All the women who were travelling with me were carrying their children. So no one was in a position to help another."

The long distance was also filled with other major challenges for Ngiarong. "We faced a lot of starvation on the journey. The rain also made our journey extremely difficult. We had no clothes to protect the children from the rain we are very fortunate that no one died," She said. After arrival, Ngiarong and her children were provided with water and energy biscuits at registration.

While waiting in line for IOM's pre-embarkation registration, the young mother stated that she was eager to meet her neighbours who left on the previous bus for Kule Camp. "I'm told that, the bus will take us tomorrow," she said.

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

