Sectors Indicators Matrix: Gambella Emergency Response (as of 01-September-2014 REVISED)

UNHCR — The UN Refugee Agency

Sectors	Registration as of 01-Sep-14			Child Protection as of 01-Sep-14				Public Health as of 01-Sep-14			Nutrition Between 01-Aug and 31-Aug-14		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as of 01-Sep-14			
Indicators	Level 1 registration at entry points	Refugee population at camps	Level 2 registration status	Number of Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)	Number of Separated Children	# of Social Workers	# of children attending child friendly spaces	Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	# of Maternal deaths	Global Acute Malnutrition rate (GAM)	Severe Acute Malnutrition Rate (SAM)	Litres water / person / day (Average for August)	Number of persons / latrines (Average for August)	Maximum number of persons per tap	Number of refugees per hygiene promoter
Units	persons	persons		persons	persons	persons	persons	/10,000/day		persons	%	%	Litres			1:500
STANDARD			%					< 1	< 2		< 10%	< 1%	> 15 lpd	< 50	< 250 ppt	< 500 refugees
CAMPS INDICATORS																
TIERKIDI	NA	48,507	100% Finished	1,417	2,547	30	1,672	✓ 0.04	✓ 0.08	✓ 0	✗ 30.3	✗ 10	✗ 10.5	✗ 74	✗ 282	✗ 592
KULE	NA	50,453	92% Finished	762	3,087	31	5,808	✓ 0.04	✓ 0.02	✓ 0	✗ 28	✗ 7.8	✗ 11.5	✓ 63	✓ 234	✓ 420
LEITCHUOR	NA	47,811	100% Finished	1,319	3,860	32	2,235	✓ 0.06	✓ 0.09	✓ 0	✗ 25.8	✗ 5.7	✗ 12.5	✓ 78	✓ 248	✓ 455
OKUGO	NA	5,821	100% Finished	52	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓ 19	✓ 6	✓ 63	208
PUGNIDO	NA	44,964	100% Finished	793	2,572	34	6,552	-	-	-	-	-	✗ 12	✓ 27	✓ 128	409
NIPNIP	NA	2,888	not yet started	-	-	-	-	✓ 0.00	✓ 0	✓ 0	✗ 25.4	✗ 8.6	✓ 17	✗ 81	✓ 200	-
ENTRY POINTS / TRANSIT CENTERS INDICATORS																
PAGAK	5,843	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	✓ 0.00	✓ 0	✓ 0	✗ 5	✗ 2.9	✗ 8	✗ 140	✗ 510	✓ 487
BURBIEY	7,598	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗ 11.1	✗ 1.8	✗ 9	✗ 93	✗ 516	760
AKOBO	2,895	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗ 13	✓ 11	✓ 182	✓ 69
PAMDONG	2,467	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	✓ 0.00	✓ 0	✗ 0	✗ 11.4	✗ 4.4	✓ 15.5	✓ 40	✓ 206	✓ 411
Sources	UNHCR, ARRA			UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International, IMC				UNHCR, MSF-F, ARRA, MSF-H, SCI			UNHCR, ACF, GOAL, CONCERN		UNHCR, DRC, NCA, ACF, NRC, LWF, IRC, ADRA, OXFAM, WVE, ZOA, ERCS, MSF-H			

Education Indicators - as of 01-Sep-2014

Indicators	Population	Pre-Primary Education Enrollment (3 - 6 years)				Primary Education Enrollment (7 - 14 years)				Secondary Education Enrollment (15 - 18 yrs)		TOTAL Enrollment of School Age Children (3 - 18 years)					
	Total Population	School Age Population (3 - 6 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	# of students per Facilitator	# of students per Class room / LS	School Age Population (7 - 14 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	# of students per Facilitator	# of students per Class room / LS	School Age Population (15 - 18 years)	Enrollment (Boys & Girls)	School Age population (3 -18years)	Enrollment	School Age Girls (3 - 18 years)	Enrollment	School Age Boys (3 - 18 years)	Enrollment
Units	persons	persons	%			persons	%			persons	%	persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
STANDARD			100%	30	30		100%	40	40		100%		100%		100%		100%
CAMPS INDICATORS																	
TIERKIDI	48,507	10,224	✗ 14	✗ 47	-	14,547	✗ 52	✗ 377	✗ 210	3,318	✗ 0	28,089	✗ 32	13,763	✗ 26	14,326	✗ 38
KULE	50,453	9,044	✗ 20	✗ 300	✗ 225	11,322	✗ 46	✗ 146	✗ 154	3,132	✗ 0	23,498	✗ 30	11,461	✗ 28	12,037	✗ 31
LEITCHUOR	47,811	10,197	✗ 30	✗ 103	-	15,278	✗ 39	✗ 85	✗ 92	2,776	✗ 0	28,251	✗ 32	13,912	✗ 27	14,339	✗ 36
Sources	UNHCR		UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International									UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International					

OTHER HEALTH INDICATORS - as of 01-Sep-2014

Selective and Non-Selective Vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation

Indicators	Standard	Overall Gambella coverage (in percentage %)	Entry Points (in %)		
			Pagak	Burbiey	Akobo
Measles (6months - 15 yrs) (total # of children vaccinated)	>95%	✓ 95	✗ 81	✗ 89	✗ 77
OPV (0-15 yrs) (total # of children vaccinated)	>95%	✗ 78	✗ 51	✗ 89	✓ 96
Vit A (6 months-5yrs) (total # of childen supple.)	>95%	✓ 100	✓ 100	✗ 93	✓ 100
Sources		UNICEF, ARRA, RHB, MSF-F, MSF-H, SCI			

Morbidity Indicators

Indicators	Camp Names			Absolute numbers			Comments
	Kule	Tierkidi	Leitchuor	NIPNIP camp	Pagak entry	Pamdong	
Watery diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	3.90	7.4	1.7	28 cases	29 cases	13 cases	Diarrhoea is within control. Malaria prevention and control activities are ongoing.
Bloody Diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	0.90	1.30	0.44	11 cases	10 Cases	1 case	
Malaria (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	14.2	21.4	7.3	40 cases	70 cases	25 cases	
Source	UNHCR, ARRA, SCI, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-H						

Legend:
✓ Standard Met   ✗ Standard Not Met

NA : Not Applicable

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EXPLANATORY NOTES:

SUMMARY:

This matrix is prepared and published monthly, representing what happened in various sectors in the particular reference month. This indicators matrix is a step towards showing a comprehensive picture of the current situation in Gambella region and establishing a basis for initial trend and gap analysis. In order to better understand the matrix, following are the explanatory notes on few of the sector indicators:

NUTRITION:

• GAM and SAM have been obtained from the nutrition and mortality survey conducted in Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor in June/July 2014, and quantified using the weight-for-height (WFH) indicator.

• The survey results showed GAM and SAM levels well above the emergency threshold by both UNHCR (GAM>15%, SAM>1%) and WHO (GAM>15%, SAM>2%), which is consistent with malnutrition levels observed for the same population in South Sudan, although slightly higher due to aggravating circumstances.

• The survey was conducted soon after arrival and relocation into camps of the refugee population, and therefore it is expected that the next survey results will show a decline as the population has been assisted with various interventions.

• For all other locations, the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) has been used to quantify GAM and SAM. For this population, it has always been observed that MUAC gives a lower prevalence of GAM and SAM than WFH due to the influence of low sitting to standing ratio (long legs and short trunk) giving a higher prevalence when using WFH.

• This means that results obtained using WFH (Kule, Tierkidi, Leitchuor) are not directly comparable to those of other locations.

• In addition, there is a challenge with interpreting results obtained by MUAC as it is subject to measurement bias and also precision depending on the sample size in each series of measurement.

EDUCATION:

The education indicators for Gambella show significant progress in the period from primo Aug to primo Sep:

1. The overall enrolment rate for the age group 3-18 has jumped from 18% to 31%.

a) Primary enrolment has nearly doubled from 28% to 45%. With this, we have now reached and even surpassed the landmark of 40% percent enrolled school age children by the end of 2014, which was set by a joint UNHCR-UNICEF mission in July this year.

b) Pre-primary enrolment has more than doubled from 10% to 21%, which is also a remarkable increase.

2. Both girls and boys enrolment have jumped with 13%.

a) 35% of all boys between the age of 3-18 years in the three camps of Kule, Tierkidi, and Leitchuor (NB:Pre-flood figures) are now enrolled as compared to 22% at the start of August.

b) For girls, the number is lagging slightly behind at 27% as compared to boys however it is still a significant increase when compared with the 14% at the start of August.

3. The enrolment rate for Secondary Education is 0% since this service is still not available in any of the camps. However, according to plan the first registration will take place late September and classes will begin soon after.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

• The indicators in the report are broadly administrative indicators and not household indicators i.e. the indicators are currently relying on total camp population (entire protected refugee population) as the denominator and not necessarily the population residing in the camp and accessing WASH services being offered.

• Household indicators in early August indicated that there was provision of 16 litres per person per day (lpd) in Kule, 16 lpd in Tierkidi and 20.9 lpd in Lietchuor. This is correlated by observations at water taps whereby there was no queuing and storage tanks were having water at any one time.

• Current weather patterns and demographics (age distribution) could be contributing to consumption patterns at household level. Knowledge, Attitude and Practise (KAP) survey results expected by third week of September will give a clearer picture on key WASH indicators.

• At entry points and transit centers, we normally have varying refugee numbers characterized by spikes and valleys, which requires a delicate balance on maintaining an optimal level of infrastructural investment to ensure that resources are not misappropriated. Ideally, refugees are not expected to have a prolonged stay, and when this happens it affects the level of WASH assistance accessible.