

# Sectors Indicators Matrix: Gambella Emergency Response (as of 01-November-2014)

Sectors	Registration as of 01-Nov-14			Child Protection as of 01-Nov-14				Public Health (Average for October)			Nutrition as of 01-Nov-2014		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (Average for October)				
	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	Number of persons / latrines	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	
<b>CAMPS INDICATORS</b>																	
TIERKIDI	NA	48,771	100% Finished	1,414	2,803	50	7,771	0.05	0.11	0	30.3	10	11	41	246	498	
KULE	NA	46,017	100% Finished	774	3,297	36	7,730	0.03	0.03	0	28	7.8	12	38	147	500	
LEITCHUOR	NA	47,806	100% Finished	1,365	4,231	32	5,752	0.10	0.29	0	25.8	5.7	17	76	249	455	
OKUGO	NA	6,085	100% Finished	52	192	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	88	217	
PUGNIDO	NA	45,029	100% Finished	797	2,329	31	3,720	-	-	-	-	-	13	27	128	409	
NIPNIP	NA	2,888	not yet started	-	-	-	-	0.00	0	0	-	-	7	87	-	-	
<b>ENTRY POINTS / TRANSIT CENTERS INDICATORS</b>																	
PAGAK	5,989	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	0.00	0	0	-	-	16	76	243	267	
BURBIEY	9,288	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	103	691	650	
AKOBO	3,298	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	-	78	
PAMDONG	2,467	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	0.00	0	0	-	-	15	55	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				

Sector	Education Indicators - as of 01-Nov-2014																
	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)					
Indicators	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 - 18 years)	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%
<b>CAMPS INDICATORS</b>																	
TIERKIDI	48,771	10,228	17	35	42	14,550	85	182	269	3,314	0	28,092	53	13,762	48	14,330	57
KULE	46,017	9,130	7	81	54	11,415	95	108	114	3,208	0	23,753	62	11,576	57	12,177	66
LEITCHUOR	47,806	10,197	30	103	516	15,276	49	109	156	2,777	0	28,250	37	13,913	30	14,337	45
PUGNIDO	45,029	8,744	75	95	109	12,682	70	71	87	3,739	20	25,165	64	12,393	59	12,772	68
Sources	UNHCR		UNHCR, Save The Children, Plan International, ARRA														

## OTHER HEALTH INDICATORS - as of 01-Nov-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%	96	82	91	77	
OPV (0-15 yrs) (total # of children vaccinated)	>95%	80	52	90	94	
Vit A (6 months-5yrs) (total # of children suppl.)	>95%	100	100	96	100	
Sources	UNICEF, ARRA, RHB, MSF-F, MSF-H, SCI					

Morbidity Indicators						
Indicators	Camp Names				Entry Points / Transit centers	Comments
	Kule	Tierkidi	Leitchuor	Nip Nip		
Watery diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	8.50	5.9	2.3	9.0	4.2	Diarrhoea is within control.
Bloody Diarrhoea (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	1.60	0.90	0.40	0.70	0.5	Peak of the malaria season with a high incidence rate in Pagak.
Malaria (Incidence rate/1000/Week)	14.8	9.4	4.2	18.2	27.2	
Source	UNHCR, ARRA, SCI, IMC, MSF-F, MSF-H					

Legend:  Standard Met  Standard Not Met  
NA : Not Applicable

# 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>2%) which is consistent with malnutrition levels observed.
- The survey was conducted soon after arrival and relocation into camps of the refugee population.



## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):**

The WASH indicators show significant progress in the period from primo October to primo November for Kule and Tierkidi camps:

1. Latrine ratio have been maintained within standard of 50 persons/latrine due to construction of latrines by NRC, Oxfam and MSF-H
2. Extension of water points has also improved the indicator of number of persons per tap to below emergency standards.

### Other important points:

- The indicators for the camps are broadly administrative indicators i.e. the indicators are currently relying on total camp population (entire protected refugee population) as the denominator however indicators for entry points/transit centers are calculated on the population actually residing in the camp and accessing WASH services being offered.
- Household indicators from Knowledge, Attitude and Practise (KAP) survey in early September indicated that there was provision of 14.8 litres per person per day (lpd) in Kule, 16.28 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.
- 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.



## **EDUCATION:**

The education indicators for Gambella show significant progress in the period from primo October to primo November for the three camps of Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor:

1. The overall enrolment rate for the age group 3-18 has jumped from 41% to 50%.
  - a) Student enrollment has increased in all the camps: Kule overall enrollments increased by 10%, Tierkidi increased by 8% and Leitchuor increased by 5%.
  - b) But Early Childhood Education (3-6 years-old) has gone down with 4%, from 23 to 19. The Implementing Partners (IPs) are very aware of the reasons for this and strategies are being made to address the challenges and to improve.
  - c) Primary enrolment has increased from 63% to 75% which is a remarkable increase; especially in view of the target set by UNHCR & UNICEF in July was 40% enrolment for primary schooling by December 2014. This is due to the outstandingly dedicated and successful job done by the IPs.
2. Boys' and girls' enrolment have jumped with 6% and 13% respectively.
  - a) 55% of all boys between the age of 3-18 years are now enrolled as compared to 49% at the start of October, a good improvement.
  - b) For girls, the number has increased from 32% to 45%, a significant improvement. With this, the gap compared to boys has reduced from earlier 17% to 10%, a very positive development and due to the IPs targeting girls' enrolment through community campaigns.
3. Secondary Education is still only available in Pugnido camp. But it is remarkable that the enrolment rate has increased from 15% in October to 20% by the start of November.
4. Please note that the reporting is covering enrolled students and not attendance (the actual number of children attending classes). The sector is experiencing a discrepancy between the two, which is being strategically addressed by the Gambella Education Working Group.



## **HEALTH:**

**Crude and Under 5 mortality rates** have been within the SPHERE standards for several weeks despite being at the peak of malaria season. Good case management by partners of diseases such as severe malaria, dehydration secondary to diarrhoea and complications of severe malnutrition, coupled with strengthened surveillance and prevention efforts have contributed to the low mortality.

### **Morbidity indicators:**

Diarrhoea: Low incidence of diarrhoea might be explained by strengthened WASH activities and sensitization by community outreach agents.

Malaria: Gambella is endemic for malaria and we are currently at the peak of the season. Incidence rate has gradually been rising over time which is expected during this season. The high incidence in Pagak can be explained by the lack of LLIN distribution at this site. Poor utilization of mosquito nets has also been reported in some camps.

### **Vaccination:**

The coverage for Vit A and Polio is 100% at the entry points of Pagak, Akobo and overall Gambella coverage. Generally, the number of children vaccinated for polio should be greater than those vaccinated for measles due to age category difference as polio vaccination is for all children less than 15 yrs and measles starts from 6 months until 15 years. However, in Gambella, this is not reflected in the total coverage/number of vaccinated children with the following noted reasons:

- The OPV vaccination started much later than measles vaccination.
- OPV campaign was suspended for one month due to OCV campaign to prevent possibility of the two oral vaccine unknown interactions.
- The earlier new arrivals who missed OPV were later captured in nationwide OPV/measles campaigns (under 5 years target).