

SECTOR INDICATORS - ETHIOPIA

February 2015

	CHILD PROTECTION				EDUCATION				
	Unaccompanied children	Separated children	Best Interest Assessments	# of children attending Child Friendly Spaces	% of children				
Pre-primary age enrolled in pre-primary education					Primary age enrolled in primary school	Secondary age enrolled in secondary school			
Units	IND	IND	BIAs	IND	%				
Time frame	Current caseload as of 31st of month		This month	This month	as of 31st of month				
Tierkidi	933	3,449	260	3,225	25%	94%	0%		
Kule	641	3,453	25	8,328	10%	100%	0%		
Leitchuor	990	4,191	260	2,500	30%	64%	0%		
Okugo	19	141	0	0	-	-	-		
Pugnido	366	1,269	0	2,424	75%	71%	15%		
NipNip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pagak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Burubiey/Matar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Akobo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pamdong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	2,949	12,503	545	16,477					

	SGBV		WASH			HEALTH			ENERGY
	SGBV incidents	SGBV survivors supported	Litres water / person / day	Persons / latrine	Persons / hygiene promoter	Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	% of HH received >50% domestic fuel needs
	Incidents	IND	l / p / d	p / l	IND	deaths/10,000/day		IND	%
Time frame	This month		Average for this month			Average for this month		This month	This month
Sphere Indicator			>15 lpd	<50	<500	<1	<2		-
Tierkidi	-	-	✓ 17.3	✓ 27.0	✓ 480	✓ 0.01	✓ 0.03	0	-
Kule	-	-	✓ 15.3	✓ 19.0	✓ 490	✓ 0.05	✓ 0.14	0	-
Leitchuor	-	-	✓ 17.8	✓ 43.0	✓ 302	✓ 0.08	✓ 0.22	0	-
Okugo	-	-	✓ 24.3	✓ 6.0	✓ 229	✓ 0.16	✓ 0.50	-	-
Pugnido	-	-	✓ 15.0	✓ 48.0	✓ 410	✓ 0.04	✓ 0.14	0	-
NipNip	-	-	✗ 9.0	✓ 47.0	✓ 400	✓ 0.12	✓ 0.58	0	-
Pagak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Burubiey/Matar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akobo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pamdong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL / AVERAGE	0	0	✓ 16.4	✓ 31.7	✓ 385	✓ 0.08	✓ 0.27	0	

	NUTRITION					SHELTER AND SITE						
	Treatment of SAM			Treatment of MAM		Average dwelling floor size per person	Average camp area per person	% of households				
	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate	Communal shelter			Family emergency shelter	Family semi-permanent structures			
Units	IND	%	IND	%	m ² / person		%					
Time frame	This month				Average for this month		As of 31st of month					
Sphere Indicator		>75%		>75%	>3.5m ²	>45m ²						
Tierkidi	109	✔ 98.0	180	✔ 100.0	✘ 2.3	✘ 41.0	-	83%	19%			
Kule	134	✔ 96.0	477	✔ 100.0	✘ 3.1	✔ 46.0	-	85%	15%			
Leitchuor	122	✔ 98.0	306	✔ 95.0	✘ 3.2	-	-	99%	1%			
Okugo	0	-	0	-	✔ 4.0	✔ 150.0	-	43%	55%			
Pugnido	0	-	119	-	✘ 3.0	✔ 59.0	-	100%	2%			
NipNip	8	-	9	-	✘ 3.0	-	-	100%	0%			
EP and TC	Pagak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
	Burubiey/Matar	9	-	45	-	-	-	-	-			
	Akobo	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-			
	Pamdong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL / AVERAGE	382		1136		✘ 3.1	✔ 74.0						

Sphere Indicator Met



Sphere Indicator Not Met



- data unavailable

EP and TC: Entry Points and Transit Centres

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This Indicator Report provides a monthly snapshot of the regional response to the South Sudan Situation. The indicators included report on the Post 15 December 2013 South Sudan caseload only. The report is prepared through collaboration with the reporting country and the Regional Support Hub, Nairobi.

The notes below provide further contextual information on various sector indicators:



NUTRITION

- All recovery rates for both SAM (OTP) and MAM (TSFP) are well within the SPHERE standards of performance.



SHELTER

- 'Transitional shelters' refers to those that have been completed with mud plastering. However, more transitional shelters are still under construction and will be updated in the matrix once they are completed.
- Due to flooding in Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps, only a minimum of the transitional shelters constructed are habitable. Most households have been provided with family tents or emergency shelters however most of the households have self-settled outside the camps on higher grounds within the host community.
- Entry points and transit centers are all with communal hangers and therefore not included in the matrix. The indicators are based on the total number of registered households.
- Okugo and Pugnido shelter data shown in the matrix is for the new caseload displaced post 15 December 2013. Relocation to Pugnido from Mattar and Pagak is ongoing.



EDUCATION

The education indicators for Gambella continue to show a 1% decline in the period from primo January to primo February

1. The overall enrolment rate for the age group 3-18 has dropped from 53% to 52%.
 - a) Enrolment for Early Childhood Education (3-6 years-old) remains weak for the three camps of Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor and is now at 36% which has slightly gone up by 2% as compared to previous month.
 - b) Primary enrolment - A slight decline has been noted in this category. However, it must be noted that the enrolled in many cases are above the target age of 7-14, which is statistically somewhat misleading.
2. Boys' enrollment remains higher than girls enrollment with a 9% gap between the two.
3. Secondary Education enrolment in Pugnido camp has declined by 5% to 15 compared to the previous month.
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.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The WASH indicators have been generally maintained and slightly improved in the period from primo January to primo February:

1. Significant improvement is observed all refugees camps especially in Kule and Tierkidi increasing the latrines coverage
2. Water coverage was maintained above sphere standards in all camps

Important note:

- 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 due low profile observed at the entry points/transit centers, indicators were not provided.



HEALTH

Mortality:

Crude and Under 5 mortality rates have been within the SPHERE standards for several weeks. 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 plausibly contributed to the low mortality.

Morbidity indicators:

Diarrhoea: Low incidence of diarrhoea might be explained by the ongoing sensitization of the refugees by the Community Outreach Agents (COAs) on hygiene and sanitation. WASH activities are also ongoing in all locations.

Malaria: Incidence rate is high in Nip-Nip compared to other locations and can be explained by low utilization of Long Lasting Insecticide nets (LLIN) at this location, as a result transmission rate is still high. Enough resources were directed to refugee locations to ensure that diseases are prevented, for instance People of concern have better health status.

Vaccination:

The coverage is more than 100% at the entry points of Pagak, Akobo, Burbeiy and overall Gambella coverage for Vit A because the denominator was based only on registered asylum seekers while the numerator included unregistered too. The coverage is lower in the camps because most children had been vaccinated at the entry points and thus not reflected in the camp data. At all entry points, non-selective arrival vaccination service is on-going for all eligible asylum seekers regardless of registration status. At Matar transit center, we have been conducting selective arrival vaccination service for those children who didn't get vaccination at burbeiy and Akobo entry points and babies who were born at Matar transit center.

Ethiopia Explanatory Notes

Source: UNHCR and Partners // Feedback: BENDALL@unhcr.org
 For further information visit the UNHCR South Sudan Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/>