

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-WEEKLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 - 15 of May 2017

KEY FIGURES

87,187

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 15 May 2017)

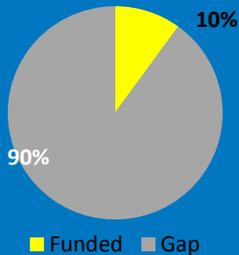
376,799

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 15 May 2017)

FUNDING (as of 15 May 2017)

USD 160.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia



For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal: data.unhcr.org/south-sudan

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 from the USA, IKEA foundation, Japan, Germany, Ireland and the International Olympic Committee;

Also thanks for the contributions to the emergency response from our partners, including ACF, ADRA, ANE, DCA, DRC, GOAL, GRRR, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1 and 15 May 2017, 799 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia. In the past week, the average daily rate of arrivals stood at 100 individuals. All the new arrivals were Level-1 registered. In total 3,168 South Sudanese refugees are awaiting relocation to the new camp at Gure Shembola in the Benishangul-Gumuz region.
- A total of 1,116 refugees were successfully relocated from Pagak in Gambella to Gure Shembola Camp, covering a distance of over 800km. 119 individuals, who were medically screened as unfit to travel for such a long distance, were relocated to Nguenyiyiel Camp.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including 19,436 unaccompanied and separated children.
- 85% of the new arrivals originated from Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), whilst 14% came from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 1% were registered to have fled from Unity State. Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.
- The majority (87%) continue to be women and children, whilst the newly arrived youth population accounts for 24%. They join the already young refugee population registered in Gambella region (65% are below the age of 18).
- The need to relocate new arrivals to Gure Shembola Camp was necessitated as Nguenyiyiel Camp almost reached its capacity. An information campaign is still ongoing in Pagak to inform new arrivals about the planned relocation, as remaining in Gambella will no longer be an option. Currently there are more than 13,000 South Sudanese refugees registered in Benishangul-Gumuz region.
- As of 15 May 2017, Ethiopia hosts 376,799 South Sudanese refugees. The total number of arrivals since 1 January 2017 is 34,346.

Relocation from Pagak to Gure Shembola Camp



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

- **Relocation to Gure Shembola (Beninshangul-Gumuz):** As Nguenyiel Refugee Camp in Gambella (opened in October 2016) almost reached its capacity of 60,000 refugees, Gure Shembola has been established as a new camp in the Beninshangul-Gumuz region to accommodate for the new and expected arrivals. Since 1 May, a total of 1,116 refugees were relocated from Pagak entry point to the new camp in two subsequent convoys. This followed inter-agency road assessment missions which also identified and established two way stations at Metu and Gimbi. Two hot meals were provided to the relocating refugees in addition to 300g/p/day of high energy biscuits to ensure the recommended daily dietary intake of 2,100 kcs.
- Gure Shembola Camp will have an initial reception capacity of 15,000 people. 600 shelters will be completed on a weekly basis, complemented by the installation of WASH facilities and other basic services.
- Pagak Reception Centre: As of 15 May 2017, Pagak accommodated 3,168 registered new arrivals who are awaiting relocation to Gure Shembola Camp. While waiting, new arrivals continued to have access to basic services such as protection counseling, health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation.

Update on services:

Health

- During the two relocation convoys to Gure Shembola, government health workers were selected and supported to provide emergency health services at Metu and Gimbi way stations. A total of 156 refugees received medical treatment during both relocation convoys. Diarrhea constituted 34% of total consultations followed by respiratory tract infections (23%), malaria (17%), eye infections (12%), bronchial asthma and arthritis (5% each), lower respiratory tract infection (7%) and other infections (12%). The Ethiopian Red Cross Ambulance, fully equipped with emergency medical supplies and logistics, escorted the convoys from Pagak to Gimbi way station.
- At the entry points, all children under 15 years-old, regardless of their vaccination history, received immunization for vaccine preventable diseases and supplementation. Since September 2016, a total of 66,708 children less than 15 years of age and 62,081 children 6 months up to 15 years of age were vaccinated with Polio and measles vaccines respectively. Similarly, 37,863 children (6-59 months) were given vitamin A supplementation while 27,654 others (2-5 years) were given Albendazole tablet for deworming to improve their health status.
- At Pagak entry point, primary health services including Antenatal care service continue to be provided. Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity followed by upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs). Absence of mosquito bed nets and blankets at Pagak entry point is a health concern during the rainy season

Food & Nutrition

- To date, a total of 4,254 children with different levels of malnutrition have been enrolled in different treatment programs. Moreover, 46,596 children and 9,680 pregnant and lactating women have been put under the blanket feeding programme.
- The annual Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) is ongoing in the Gambella camps with a planned completion date of end of May. The preliminary report is scheduled to be released in the first week of June 2017.

WASH

- A total of 240 household latrines were constructed in Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi Refugee Camps, while 277 shared family latrines were constructed in Nguenyiel Camp where maintenance was done to 18 emergency latrines. The water supply per capita in Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi camps and the Pagak reception centre has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 l/p/d, whilst refugees in Nguenyiel Camp receive 13l/p/d. Two additional water points were installed in the latter camp to improve the distribution.

Shelter

- 381 transitional shelters were constructed in Nguenyiel Camp, bringing the total number constructed since March to 878. 262 emergency shelters damaged by rains have also been repaired. In Jewi and Tierkidi camps, respectively 112 and 40 transitional shelters have been constructed during the reporting period. In Okugo Camp, 200 of the planned 500 emergency shelters have been completed.
- **Critical Gap:** 52% of households registered in Gambella camps are in need of transitional shelter assistance. Shortage of funding limits the provision of key services such as education, shelter, WASH facilities, as well as livelihoods activities.