

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

16 – 30 September 2017

KEY FIGURES

73,307

South Sudanese arrivals between 1 January and 30 September 2017

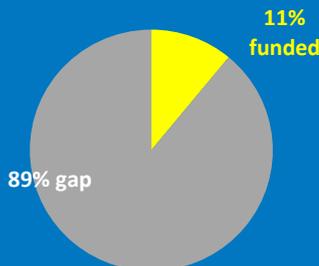
416,886

Total South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia as of 30 September 2017

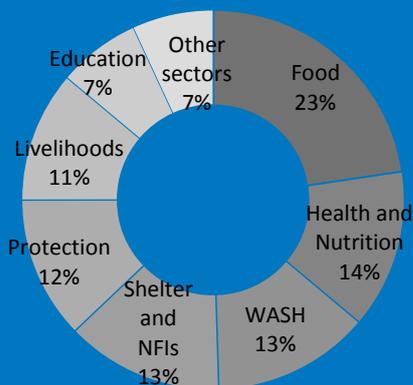
FUNDING (as of 15 September 2017)

USD 160.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia (USD 313.5M requested under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP is 15% funded))



RRP Needs per Sector



For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation see: data.unhcr.org/south-sudan

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 from the USA, IKEA foundation, Japan, Germany, Ireland, EU/ECHO, African Union, and the International Olympic Committee; Also thanks for the contributions to the emergency response from our partners, including ACF, ADRA, ANE, DCA, DRC, GOAL, GRRA, IMC, IOM, IRC, MSF-H, NCA, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, RHB, SCI, UNICEF, WFP, WVI

HIGHLIGHTS

- All the estimated 30,000 new arrivals, who crossed into Ethiopia over the past weeks through the Gambella Region, were relocated to the extension site in Nguenyiel camp.
- Of those relocated to Nguenyiel camp, 8,095 underwent preliminary registration during the reporting period. This brings the total number of South Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Ethiopia since January 2017 to 73,307.
- Many of the recent arrivals brought with them large heads of livestock and most were largely unwilling to relocate to Gure-Shombola Camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including 23,203 unaccompanied and separated children.
- 85% of all the new arrivals since September 2016 originated from Upper Nile State (Maiwut, Jotome and Nasir Counties); 12% came from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties) and the remaining 3% fled from the Unity State.
- Since the start of the relocation from Pagak (Gambella) to Gure -Shombola camp (Assosa) in May 2017, a total of 3,223 refugees were relocated in 15 convoys including 64 refugees who were relocated on 16 September 2017.
- As of 30 September 2017, Ethiopia hosted 416,886 South Sudanese refugees, including 73,307 who arrived since January this year.



ARRA and UNHCR experts undertake preliminary registration of new arrivals at the Pamdong Reception Centre. UNHCR/Reath Riek

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- Preparations are underway for a possible renewed influx of South Sudanese refugees into Gambella at the end of the rainy season in November. However, the question of finding a suitable site for a refugee camp remains a challenge, for which continued advocacy with ARRA and the Regional Government is a priority.
- Exploring the possibility of an out-of-camp scheme tailored to the Gambella context is an option that needs to be seriously considered given the lack of a suitable site in the predominantly flood-prone Gambella terrain.
- Additional 10 incentive workers were deployed in Nguenyiel camp to provide support on the prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV). The incentive workers already started spreading awareness messages on the risks and prevention of SGBV while informing refugees on services that are available in the camp. Focal points for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) have become operational.
- 112 persons with disability were identified from among the recent arrivals, with further analysis being undertaken to identify those in need of mobility appliances and accessible WASH facilities.

Health

- During the reporting period, a total of 5,196 children from 0-15 years and 4,250 children from 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively at Pamdong and Nguenyiel. Similarly, 3,331 children from 6 months to 5 years received vitamin A supplementation and 2,622 children from 2 to 5 years received Albendazole for deworming.
- A Polio Eradication Campaign was conducted targeting a total of 53,752 children (0-59 months). 48,397 (90%) of them were immunized with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). 48,722 (93.5%) of the targeted 52,095 children (6-59 months) in all camps were given Vitamin A supplementation as part of the enhanced outreach strategy for child survival (EOS). Similarly, 32,659 (97.5%) of children (24-59 months) received Albendazole for deworming in all camps.
- With only one functional health centre catering to the needs of more than 80,000 refugees, there is a severe shortage of health facilities in Nguenyiel refugee camp. Work is ongoing to enlist a new health NGO to support ARRA in the provision of health services in the camp.

Food & Nutrition

- Out of a total of 7,378 children (6-59 months) screened for malnutrition using MUAC and weight for height over the past weeks, 282 were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (3.8%), and 533 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). The Global Acute Malnutrition rate (GAM) among the new arrivals stands at 11%. Including 117 pregnant and lactating women, all identified SAM and MAM cases were admitted in to nutrition treatment programs for the regular follow up and support.
- Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programs were successfully conducted in all refugee camps during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period a total of 978 individuals were admitted into Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and 2,896 in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) for treatment and follow up.

WASH

- An average of 16 litres of potable water per person per day was provided to refugees in Gambella. In Nguenyiel camp, 210 emergency latrine stances, 29 new household latrines, 55 permanent tap stands and 4 new water points became operational, with trucked water increased to meet the needs of the additional inhabitants.

Shelter & Infrastructure

- New arrivals are being organized in shelter committees to help with the construction of emergency shelters in the newly cleared accommodation space in Nguenyiel Camp. During the reporting period 2,597 emergency shelters were completed bringing the total that was handed over to beneficiaries to 4,597.

Critical gaps

- The lack of transitional shelter solutions to a large number of refugees settled in camps around Gambella is a major challenge, with many families remaining in emergency shelters for an extended period. Deteriorating access road condition to Nguenyiel camp (7 KM from main road) and lack of access road in the new zones (D and A) is greatly affecting water truck movement and water provision. Frequent water truck breakdown has been on the rise in the last one week, affecting water provision.