



KEY FIGURES

38,331

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 7 November 2016)

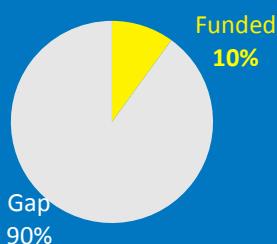
322,452

Total South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 7 November 2016) – *This is an estimated figure; confirmed numbers will be provided at the end of the month*

FUNDING (as of 31 October)

USD 113.8 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/southsudan

UNHCR is grateful for the kind 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

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

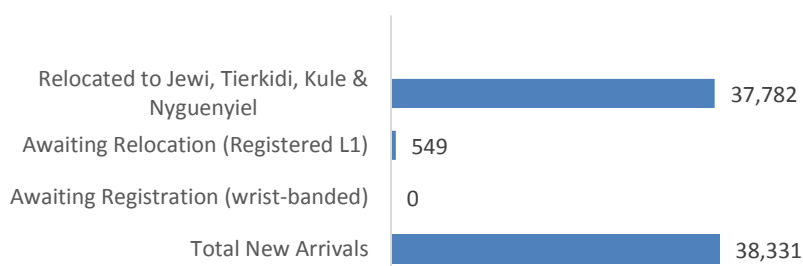
ETHIOPIA UPDATE

7 November 2016

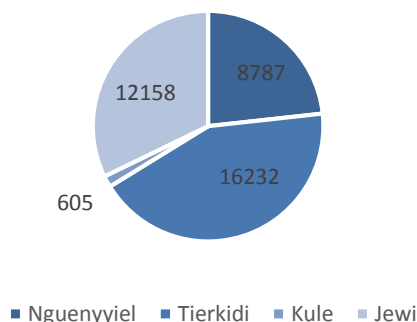
HIGHLIGHTS

- **38,331 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia since 3 September 2016.** 37,782 new arrivals have been registered (level 1) and relocated to Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel refugee camps, whilst 549 level 1 registered persons await relocation.
- On average, 600 individuals arrived on a daily basis from 3 September to 7 November 2016.
- 64% of the total registered new arrivals are children, including 8,004 unaccompanied and separated children.
- **The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Upper Nile State (80%) and Jonglie State (17%), reported to have fled from insecurity and food shortage in neighbouring South Sudan.**
- **As of 7 November, Ethiopia has registered more than 322,000 South Sudanese refugees.** They originate mostly from Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states.

New arrivals since 3 September



Relocation by camp



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

GAMBELLA

- Since 3 September, **38,331** new arrivals were recorded, with women and children as the majority (86%). Citing fear over the renewed fighting in areas in the Upper Nile State (Nasir, Maban, Mathiang and Maiwut), as well as food insecurity coupled with fright over the spread of the conflict to the Jonglei State (Ayod, Akobo, Fangak and Uru), an average of 600 persons continue to arrive at the Pagak Transit Centre on a daily basis.
- **Situation in Pagak:** The protection helpdesk continues to be operational, addressing cases namely related to registration, physical protection, medical referrals and family reunification.
- Child and youth friendly spaces are available, with some 500 children and youth participating in cultural and sports activities. Between 1 and 7 November, a decrease from a daily 2,000 to 500 was observed due to the pace of relocation.
- Health services are ongoing for the benefit of both refugees and host community members. Recurrent causes of morbidity continue to be malaria, upper respiratory tract infection and diarrhea. In addition, blanket vaccination and supplementation are being provided to prevent diseases amongst new arrivals. Since 9 September:
 - 28,162 children vaccinated against Polio
 - 26,068 children vaccinated against Measles
 - 14,782 children supplemented Vitamin A
 - 9,700 children received Albendazole.
- 8,742 children between the ages of six and 59 months have been screened for malnutrition since 3 September; the Global Acute Malnutrition rate stands at 6.6%.
- WASH conditions and standards are maintained.
- Between 3 September and 7 November, 16,232 persons have been relocated to Tierkidi, 12,158 to Jewi, 605 to Kule and 8,787 to Nguenyiel, bringing the total number of refugees relocated to camps to 37,782.

Update in the camps

- **Nguenyiel camp**, opened on 20 October, continued to accommodate refugees, newly relocated from Pagak. Overall, between 20 October 2016 and 7 November, 3,988 emergency shelter (Bajaj) construction and site clearance of 298.5 hectares have been completed in Nguenyiel refugee camp.
- Primary health services continue to be provided, including maternal and child healthcare.
- To 7 November, 4,567 children between the ages of six and 59 months have been screened for malnutrition, 298 of whom have been enrolled in nutrition programmes.
- 11 water points have been installed, providing 220,000 litres per day. Discussions are ongoing to increase the capacity, including water storage. Latrine use and safe hygiene practices continue to be encouraged amongst the newly arrived refugees. Priority will be given to extending the water points to the areas where shelters are being constructed. 744 latrines have been built and are being maintained by latrine and environmental cleaners.
- **Tierkidi:**
 - 15.8 litres per person per day are being provided, whilst latrine and shower construction is ongoing.
- **Kule:**
 - As of 7 November, GRRRA has completed 700 metres of road maintenance.
 - 16 litres of water per person per day are being provided.
- **Jewi:**
 - The dissemination of messages on safe hygiene practices continued. Latrine decommissioning and construction are ongoing for households and schools. 13.5 litres of water per person per day are being provided.
- **Gaps:** Malnutrition continues to pose a challenge for new arrivals as well as for pre-September refugees in Gambella owing to inadequate food intake. The high number of unaccompanied and separated children calls for a strengthened child protection approach to ensure their specific needs are being addressed, including family reunification. The provision of education for both the pre and post September refugees has been hindered by low enrollment rates and late resumption of the school year.