



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

ETHIOPIA UPDATE

4 April 2017

KEY FIGURES

77,874

South Sudanese arrivals since 3 September 2016, based on reports from Gambella (as of 30 March 2017)

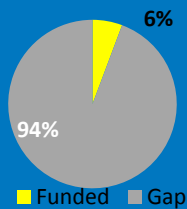
365,653

Total South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Ethiopia (both in Gambella and Assosa as of 30 March 2017)

FUNDING (as of 29 March 2017)

USD 157.7 M

Requested by UNHCR for the South Sudan Situation in Ethiopia



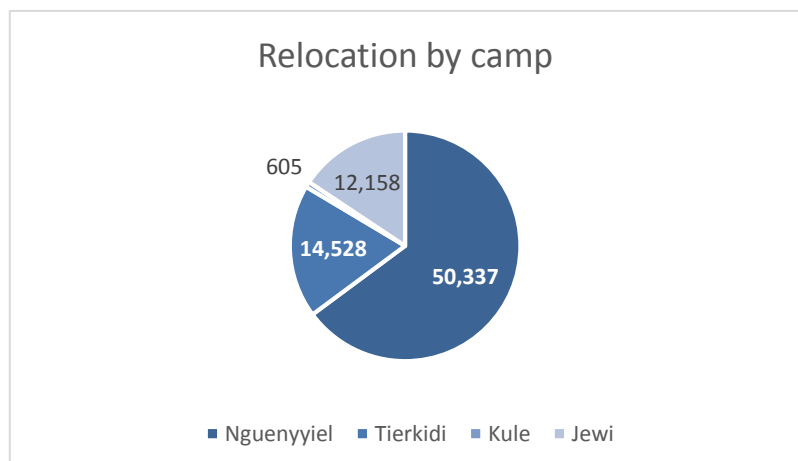
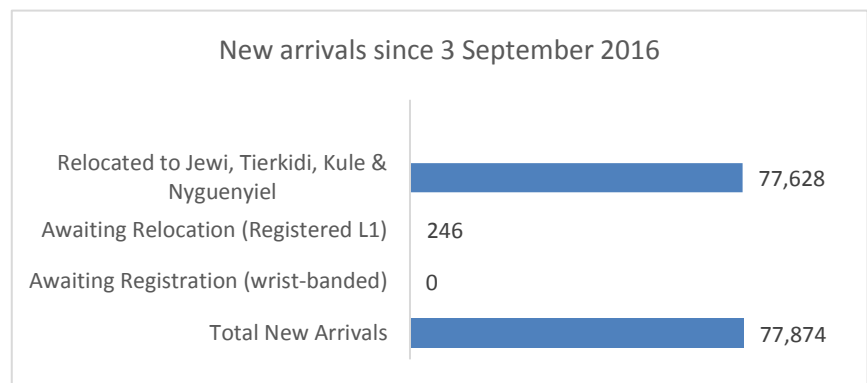
For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal:

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between **1 and 30 March 2017**, **16,274** South Sudanese refugees arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia, bringing the total number of new arrivals since September 2016 to **77,874**. In the past week, the daily arrival average stood at 508 individuals. Except for 246 individuals who are awaiting relocation and 200 others awaiting level 1 registration in Pagak, all new arrivals have been relocated to Nguenyiel Refugee Camp.
- 65% of the total registered new arrivals since September 2016 are children, including **17,709 unaccompanied and separated children**.
- 85% of the new arrivals originate from Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk or Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), whilst 14% are from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 1% were registered to have fled from Unity State. Conflict and food insecurity have been 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 (58% are below the age of 18).
- As of 30 March 2017, Ethiopia hosted around 365,600 South Sudanese refugees. They originate mostly from the Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states.



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

GAMBELLA

- During the past week, 4,608 new arrivals were relocated from Pagak to Nguenyiel camp, with 246 individuals awaiting relocation as of 30 March 2017. Another 200 awaited level 1 registration.
- In the Reception Centre, new arrivals continued to receive services such as protection counseling and referrals, primary health care and nutrition as well as hygiene and sanitation services.
- **Capacity of Nguenyiel Refugee Camp** (opened in October 2016): Already accommodating 50,337 refugees, Nguenyiel camp has a remaining capacity for 6,663 additional refugees. If the current trend of arrivals continues, the camp is expected to be completely full before the end of the month. A new site has been identified in an area bordering the Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia regions with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 persons. It will be developed into a refugee camp to receive new arrivals after Nguenyiel is full.
- In **Okugo** camp, the number of asylum-seekers has picked up over the last two weeks, with nearly 700 people arriving from Pochala (Alari) in South Sudan. Food security was mentioned as the main reason for flight.
- **Update on services:**

Health:

- To prevent disease outbreaks, as well as to enhance the health of children under the age of 15, vaccination and supplements continue to be provided to newly arrived children at the entry points. From 25 to 31 March 2017, 3,361 children between the ages of 0 and 15, and 3,295 children between 6 months and 15 years of age were provided with oral polio and measles vaccines respectively. At the same time, 1,813 children (6 months to 5 years of age) received vitamin A supplements whilst 1,598 children (2-5 years of age) received Albendazole for deworming at the Pagak entry point.

Nutrition:

- Between 3 September 2016 and 18 March 2017, 16,394 children (6-59 months) were screened in the reception centres, with the overall Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate standing at 6.0%.
- The Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme functions in all the camps. 27 severely malnourished children with medication complications were admitted whilst 188 without medical complications were treated in the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTO). 273 moderately malnourished children were assisted through the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). At the end of the reporting period, 1,366 children were assisted in the CMAM whilst 2,324 were assisted in the SFP. Similarly, 44,395 children and 8,111 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program.

WASH:

- The total number of functional latrines in Nguenyiel Refugee Camp increased to 1,568 over the reporting period which translates into an access ratio of 1:32.
- The water supply per capita in Jewi, Pugnido and Okugo camps has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 l/p/d, whilst refugees in the Tierkidi and Kule camps are receiving 13 l/p/d and 14 l/p/d respectively. However, the daily water supply per capita in Nguenyiel camp and Pagak reception centre is significantly lower with 10 l/p/d each.
- In Jewi camp, 1,072 tools (670 rakes, 335 spades and 67 wheelbarrows) were distributed for environmental cleaning. The zonal management committees will be responsible for managing the tools whilst cleaning activities will be carried out by the communities.

Critical gap:

Shelter remains one of the areas with a huge gap between demand and supply. Out of the 61,008 households registered in all camps in the Gambella region, 31,991 are still in need of transitional shelters, representing a gap of 52%. Moreover, out of the 12,600 emergency shelters needed in Nguenyiel camp, only 9,257 are currently available, representing a gap of 26%. The gap is mainly attributable to a lack of adequate local construction materials and limited internal access roads.