According to UNHCR as of 2 September about 188,500 refugees had arrived to Ethiopia from South Sudan since mid-December 2013. The main entry points are Pagak, Burubiey and Akobo Tergole. About 157,500 have been relocated to camps.

Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps affected by severe floods can no longer host refugees. The refugees are currently sheltered on dry grounds in the area or mixed with the host community.

The Refugee Operation’s (overall) food pipeline break will commence in October 2014 and will escalate in the following months to a 92 percent pipeline break in January 2015. WFP has taken internal loans to mitigate the breaks in September and October— in light of donor pledges— however WFP remains with a shortfall of US$40 million to cover needs until January 2015 (6 months requirement).

WFP Ethiopia has so far moved over 20,130 mt of food commodities to South Sudan by air, road and river through the cross-border operation.

Since the conflict erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, an estimated 188,000 refugees have crossed the border into Ethiopia as of 29 August. Four new camps have been established since January 2014 to host these new refugees: Leitchuor, Tierkidi (formerly known as Kule 1), Kule (formerly known as Kule 2), and Nip Nip. However, severe flooding in Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps due to recent rains has displaced refugees. Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps can no longer serve refugees. Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) is considering to move these refugees to Okugu camp. A decision has not been made yet.

Road to Mathar Transit Center is currently flooded creating access challenges for food movement.

Despite the Gambella Inter-Agency Task Force decision to move refugees from Pagak reception center to Okugu camp, relocations have not begun as refugees did not consent to move to Okugu which is about 580 kms away from Pagak.

As of 2 September, UNHCR reported that about 157,570 were relocated to camps from transit centers and that around 18,600 were awaiting relocations to camps. About 12,400 were said to be missing or unwilling to relocate to camps during relocations after undergoing first level registrations.

WFP together with implementing partners ARRA, Action Against Hunger (ACF), GOAL, and Concern Worldwide is providing Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) assistance to refugees in Leitchuor, Tierkidi, Kule, and Nip Nip camps. Access to refugees has become a challenge in Leitchuor and Nip Nip due to the displacements caused by the flooding in these camps.
WFP Response

Food Assistance

- On 2 September early General Food Distributions (GFD) were conducted to refugees in Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps as these refugees reported loss of food due to the recent floods. Delivery of September GFD food is completed in Tierkidi and Kule camps as well, and distributions are expected to start in these camps in the coming days.
- WFP continues to provide High Energy Biscuits at the reception centers and upon relocation to camps.
- In Pagak, Mathar and Akobo Tergole entry points until refugees are relocated to camps a two-weeks relocation ration is provided to the refugees at the transit center after registration.
- As of 27 August, WFP and its nutrition partners GOAL, ACF, and Concern Worldwide provided Blanket Supplementary Food to a total of 40,200 people in all Gambella camps (31,400 children 6 to 59 months and 8,800 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)).

Partnerships

For the current South Sudanese refugee influx response, WFP partners with the Government’s Refugee Agency: the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA), with UNHCR, and with NGOs ACF, GOAL and Concern Worldwide for the nutritional support.

Resourcing Update

Until January 2015 the Refugee Operation requires an estimated US$67 million this includes US$2.4 million for cash assistance. During this same period, shortfalls are currently estimated at US$40 million. Unless additional contributions are received soon, there will be shortfalls for most commodities beginning November.

2014 donors to the refugee operation as of end-August 2014:

Logistics

Cross border operation

- WFP’s cross-border operation to transship food to South Sudan commenced in March 2014. The operation uses air, river and road as mode of transport. As of 3 September a total of 20,130mt was dispatched. Over 75 percent of the dispatch was carried out through the air operation that has three bases – in Gambella, Assosa and Jimma. The total daily airdrop/airlift capacity from Ethiopia is 10,750mt per month (based on daily 5 airdrops from Gambella, 6 airlifts from Assossa, and 5 airdrops from Jimma).

- As of 3 September, cross-border dispatches by mode of transport was completed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-border dispatches by mode of transport as of 3 September</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereal</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
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<td>River</td>
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<td>Road</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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WFP Ethiopia Refugee Operation

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<tr>
<th>WFP Ethiopia Refugee Operation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugee Operation PRRO 200365</td>
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Ethiopia: Refugee Operation  http://www.wfp.org/countries/ethiopia