

Emergency Update Dollo Ado, Ethiopia 23 August 2011



Children under the age of 18 represent almost 81% of the refugee population in the Dollo Ado camps. Photo: Kisut G. Egziabher/UNHCR

Highlights

- UNHCR has deployed an emergency team in Gode to coordinate the relief effort there
- Emergency aid for up to 20,000 people in Gode to be airlifted this week
- Measles & polio vaccination campaign completed in Melkadida
- Preparations underway to prevent possible cholera outbreak
- As of 22 August 2011, there were a total of 119,897 Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado area.

Current situation

Response to refugees in Gode: A multi-disciplinary UNHCR team is already on the ground in Gode to coordinate with Government, UN agencies and NGOs the response effort to an estimated 18,500 people believed to be new arrivals from Somalia. Composed of health & nutrition experts, a Protection Officer, a Field Coordination Officer and registration personnel, the team will profile the new arrivals through registration as assistance is provided. The registration will also help establish the status of these people and identify which of the refugees wish to move to either of the Dollo Ado or Jijiga camps as establishing refugee camps where they are currently is not the best option.

Meanwhile, UNHCR is airlifting an assortment of Core Relief Items (CRI) from its stockpile in Dubai enough for 20,000 people. They include blankets, plastic sheetings, jerry cans, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, buckets and mosquito nets. The items are expected to arrive in Addis Ababa at the end of the week for immediate despatch to Gode. Arrangements have been made to borrow from local sources 3,000 tents for shelter which should be rushed to the area in the course of the week. Life-saving interventions in food, water and medical attention remain a priority. WFP, which had already issued a one-month food ration for some 300 families, has been requested to extend the same assistance to the entire group. Some NGOs that have field presences in the area, such as MERLIN, People In Need, SAAD and OWDA, are already making limited interventions in the areas of health nutrition and provision of water. UNHCR will provide additional support to them where necessary. UNICEF, WFP and OCHA are some of the UN agencies on the ground that are closely working with the UNHCR team.

The earlier figures of 17,500 have been revised upwards due to reports of about 1,000 new arrivals since the initial assessment mission returned to Addis on 14th August.

Health & nutrition in Dollo Ado: The mortality rate in Kobe camp still remains high. This is possibly as a result of the suspected measles outbreak that is currently being combated in the camps through a vaccination campaign. The high prevalence of acute malnutrition, combined with poor hygiene practices is also believed to be a major cause of death. Although a mass immunization campaign was conducted for children up to the age of 15 years, it takes two weeks for the vaccine to be effective and thus for the mortality rates to become lower. Turnout for the vaccinations was also lower than expected, and UNHCR and its health partners are now working to identify children who were not taken to the health centre to be vaccinated.

A second mass measles campaign for children up to 15 years of age has just been completed in Melkadida. Polio vaccinations and screening for malnutrition were also carried out at the same time. UNHCR and its health partners are also considering a follow-up campaign for the 15-30 age group when additional vaccines are available, as a good number of the suspected measles cases were actually found to be above the cut off age of 15 years.

Cholera contingency planning: Following reports from the World Health Organization and UNICEF of confirmed cholera cases in Somalia, UNHCR and its partners are urgently pre-positioning supplies to ensure that cholera is not transmitted to camps in Ethiopia via the arrival of new refugees crossing the border. As yet, no suspected cases have been reported in any camps or community settlements, but early contingency planning is crucial.

Refugees arriving at the reception centers would be closely monitored to prevent the spread of the disease to the camps. UNHCR and its partners will increase the chlorine content of the water and WHO and UNICEF will provide one cholera treatment centre per camp, and one for the host community. UNICEF will provide an initial batch of 150,000 sachets for the treatment of cholera. There will be a major public awareness campaign on hygiene campaign.

Support from UN agencies: In addition to WFP and IOM who have been working with UNHCR on a regular basis, a number of UN agencies, most notably UNICEF, OCHA, WHO, UNFPA and UN Women have been and continue to support the UNHCR's work in responding to the Somali refugee emergency.

Please find here below two statistical tables-one showing total refugee numbers in Ethiopia and another focusing on Dollo Ado including total arrivals in 2011:

Statistical table for refugee populations in Ethiopia as at 19 August 2011

| Camps/Sites | Households | Individuals |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| *Addis Ababa (various) | 1,231 | 2,405 |
| *Adi Harush (Eritrean) | 9,134 | 10,976 |
| *Mai-Aini (Eritrean) | 11,232 | 13,838 |
| *Shimelba (Eritrean) | 5,037 | 8,759 |
| *Eritrean Afars | 4,984 | 15,297 |
| *Fugnido (Sudanese) | 4,721 | 22,362 |
| *Sherkole (Sudanese) | 1,808 | 4242 |
| *Borena (Kenyan) | 631 | 2,757 |
| *Aw-barre (Somali) | 2,564 | 13,315 |
| *Kebribeyah (Somali) | 2,158 | 16,757 |
| *Sheder (Somali) | 2,936 | 11,528 |
| Bokolmanyo (Somali) | 9,401 | 37,547 |
| Malkadida (Somali) | 9,825 | 39,642 |
| Kobe (Somali) | 5,684 | 25,359 |
| Hilaweyn (Somali) | 2113 | 9519 |
| Dollo Ado Transit C (Somali) | 2078 | 7830 |
| Gode (Somali) | 2926 | 18,500 |
| Total | 78,463 | 260,633 |

* Last updated on 31st July

Statistical tables for refugee population in the Dollo Ado camps and arrival trends in 2011

| Site/Camp | Current total | | As of Dec 2010 | | Arrivals in 2011 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Households | Individuals | Households | Individuals | Households | Individuals |
| Bokolmanyo | 9,401 | 37,547 | 3,988 | 14,988 | 5,413 | 22,559 |
| Melkadida | 9,825 | 39,642 | 6,452 | 25,491 | 3,373 | 14,151 |
| Kobe | 5,684 | 25,359 | n/a | n/a | 5,684 | 25,359 |
| Hilaweyn | 2113 | 9,519 | n/a | n/a | 2,113 | 9,519 |
| Camp Sub-Total | 27,023 | 112,067 | 10,440 | 40,479 | 16,583 | 71,588 |
| D. Ado Transit C. | 2,078 | | 7,830 | n/a | 2,078 | 7,830 |
| Reception C. | n/a | | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Temporary locations Sub-Total | 2,078 | 7,830 | n/a | n/a | 2,078 | 7,830 |
| Grand Total all locations | 29,101 | 119,897 | 10,440 | 40,479 | 18,661 | 79,418 |

Location Map of Refugee camps in Ethiopia

REFUGEE STATISTICAL MAP

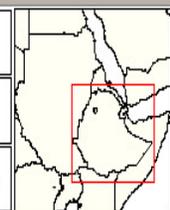
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Country Name: Amharic Akkaba
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 Date: 25/06/2011
 Created by: MapInfo 7.4.1

Name:
 2007-2011 Operations in Ethiopia
 Programme Leader
 Programme Officer
 Head of Country Programme/In-Charge of UNHCR

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



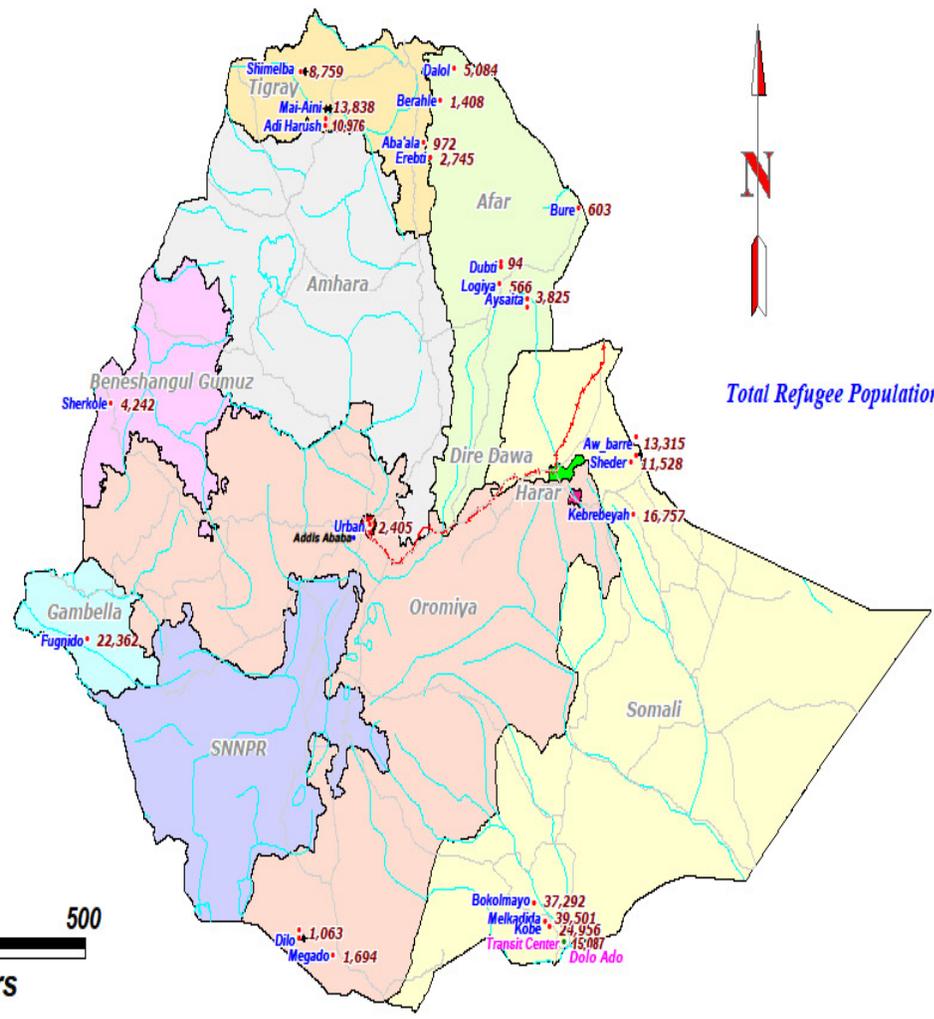
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LEGEND

- UNHCR Office
- Point
- Point
- Refugee Camp
- Town
- Road
- +— Railway
- River
- Region Boundary
- Lake

REGION

- Addis Ababa
- Afar
- Amhara
- Beneshangul Gumuz
- Dire Dawa
- Gambella
- Harar
- Oromiya
- SNNPR
- Somali
- Tigray



Printed: 27/8/2008 (D/M/Y)

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Coordination arrangements:

Some 17 partners, including ARRA, are part of the implementation arrangement in providing protection and assistance to the refugees in the three Dollo Ado camps as well as in the Reception and Transit centres. Most have signed sub-agreements with UNHCR as implementing partners while some are operational partners. An agreement has been reached on the coordination arrangements, in particular, who is doing what and where to ensure effective delivery of services as well as accountability and monitoring. The agreement has been discussed and agreed with the government and all NGO partners.

The table below shows who does what

| Sector | Implementing agency(ies) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Registration | ARRA/UNHCR |
| Camp management | ARRA |
| Water | IRC/LWF/Oxfam GB |
| Sanitation & hygiene promotion | ARRA/Oxfam GB/LWF/IMC |
| Nutrition (TFP & SFP) | MSF-S/IMC/ACF |
| Blanket feeding | ARRA/IMC/SC-US |
| School feeding | ARRA/SC-US |
| Hot meals | ARRA |
| Primary health care & health promotion | ARRA/MSF-S/MSF-H |
| Mental health | IMC |
| Child friendly spaces | SC-US |
| Emergency education | SC-US |
| Primary education (1-8) | ARRA |
| SGBV | PAPDA/IMC/IRC |
| Environment | PAPDA/PWO |
| Food supply | WFP |
| Food distribution | ARRA |
| NFI distribution | ARRA/UNHCR |
| Shelter | AHA/NRC/DRC/UNHCR |
| Shelter production | AHADA |
| Transporting refugees | IOM |
| Coordination on Refugees | UNHCR/ARRA |

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