



KEY FIGURES

5,163

Somali arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Melkadida (as of 31 May 2017)

249,903

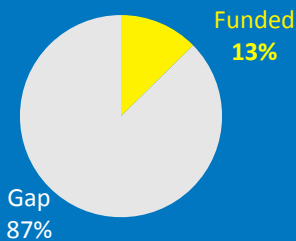
Total Somali refugees in Ethiopia (as of 31 May 2017)

FUNDING

(as of 31 May 2017)

USD 102.7M

Requested by UNHCR for the Somali Refugee Situation in Ethiopia



For more detailed information on the Somali Situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal: data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php

UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 so far from the IKEA Foundation, DFID, the Netherlands, Japan, the UN Fund for International Partnerships and Ireland.

Special thanks to our partners at the Reception Centre: ARRA, IOM, IMC, MSF, NRC, SCI, UNFPA, WFP

SOMALI SITUATION

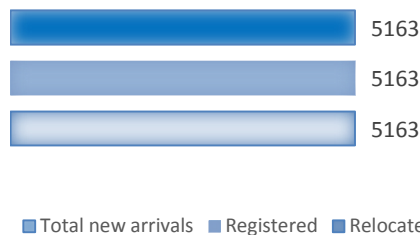
BI-WEEKLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

16 – 31 May 2017

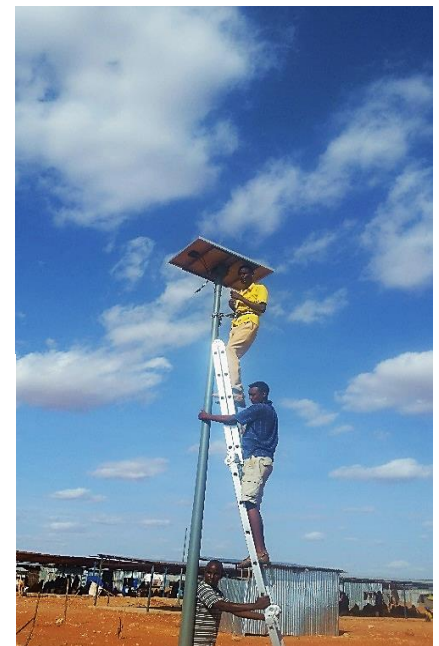
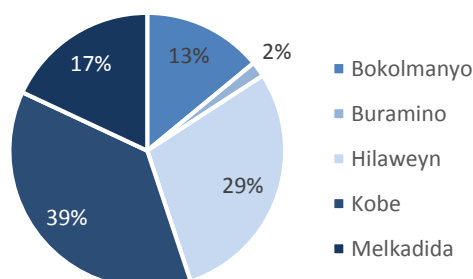
HIGHLIGHTS

- On 30 - 31 May a delegation including UNHCR's Deputy High Commissioner, the CEO of IKEA Foundation and UNHCR Ethiopia's Representative visited Melkadida. The delegation went to Hilaweyn, Melkadida and Bokolmanyo camps, as well as the host community in Koole Town to see the IKEA-Foundation funded projects. The visit highlighted the successes of the five-year IKEA Foundation funding for the operation and the positive impact on the host and refugee communities in the Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo Woredas.
- Between 16 and 31 May, 119 new arrivals were recorded. Since 1 January 2017, 5,163 Somali new arrivals have been recorded in Melkadida, Ethiopia. All arrivals were registered as refugees by the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR and relocated to the Kobe, Hilaweyn, Buramino, Bokolmanyo and Melkadida refugee camps.
- On average, 34 persons arrived daily between 1 January and 31 May 2017. 70% of the total registered new arrivals are children, whilst 87% are women and children.
- The average GAM rate amongst new arrivals below the age of five since January 2017 is 69%.
- The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Bay region (66%), Middle Juba (13%) and Gedo (9%), reported to have fled conflicts, exacerbated by the drought in Somalia.
- To date, Ethiopia hosts some 249,903 registered Somali refugees in the areas of Melkadida and Jijiga.

New Arrivals since January 2017



Relocation per camp



Solar street light installation at Hilaweyn market

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- UNHCR and ARRA conducted information sessions for newly arrived asylum-seekers on registration procedures, the availability of services, that they are all free of charge, referral pathways on GBV and the identification and registration of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) upon arrival.
- Amongst the new arrivals since January 2017, 65 UASC were received in the Reception Area. As of 31 May, 35% of the children's parents were found, facilitating family reunification with the support of Save the Children. 41% are under the care of relatives and 24% under foster care. Six children with disabilities were referred to RADO and provided with material support, including wheelchairs and mattresses, as well as counselling, along with their parents or caregivers.

Food Security & nutrition

- Compared to the first half of May there was no major change in the level of acute malnutrition amongst newly arrived children. During the reporting period, out of 84 newly arrived children, seven (8%) classified as being severe acute malnourished (SAM) and eight (10%) moderately acute malnourished (MAM). Likewise, 14 (45%) of the total 31 pregnant and lactating mothers screened, were at moderate risk for acute malnutrition.
- All newly arrived children up to the age of 10, together with pregnant and lactating mothers were provided wet feeding twice a day at the reception center. All SAM cases received appropriate treatment immediately upon arrival. All malnourished children are referred to nutrition centers within the respective camps for appropriate treatment as per the CMAM (Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition) guidelines. The average GAM rate amongst new arrivals below the age of five since the beginning of the year is 69%.

Health

- Joint and comprehensive UNHCR, ARRA, woreda and IPs preparedness and response activities have continued. Coordination forums are regularly scheduled at camp, zonal and woreda level, where all relevant actors are involved, including health, nutrition and WASH partners and key refugee and host community structures. Intensive surveillance for Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) is ongoing. Deaths as well as diseases with epidemic potentials such as measles or AWD were not reported in the refugee camps.

WASH

- Regular water, sanitation and hygiene services have been delivered in the camps and at the reception center. The heavy rain in the region has impacted on the normal water purification process, impacting on the quality and availability of water in some parts of the camps, particularly during peak consumption hours. Measures have been taken to maintain the quality and quantity of water supplied, including an increase in the frequency of water treatment systems cleaning and an increase in the operating hours.

Livelihoods

- Land preparation activities and land allocation to host and refugee farmers continued in the 65 hectare irrigation scheme in Koole. During the reporting period, 40 hectare of land has been ploughed, and 80 farmers received their plots of land and farming tools.

Energy

- 13 Solar Streetlights (SSLs) were installed at Hilaweyn market centre and Bokolmanyo boarding school (6 and 7 units respectively) by GAIA with the full participation and on-the-job training of respective SSL maintenance committees.

Challenges

- In spite of the efforts to address the nutritional needs of new arrivals, malnutrition continues to pose a challenge, especially considering the already high rates within the receiving refugee camps. Reports of suspected cases of AWD in the host community and in the refugees' areas of origin increase the risk of communicable disease outbreaks in the camps. The current drought impacting the Somali region poses constraints in terms of available resources.