



SOMALI SITUATION

BI-WEEKLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 – 15 May 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1 and 15 May, 175 new arrivals were recorded. Since 1 January 2017, 5,044 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, Bokolmanyano and Melkadida refugee camps.
- On average, 37 persons arrived daily between 1 January and 15 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 is 74% since January 2017.
- 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 250,000 registered Somali refugees in the areas of Melkadida and Jijiga.

KEY FIGURES

5,044

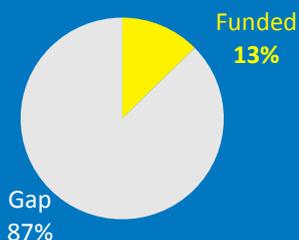
Somali arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Melkadida (as of 15 May 2017)

FUNDING

(as of 15 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.

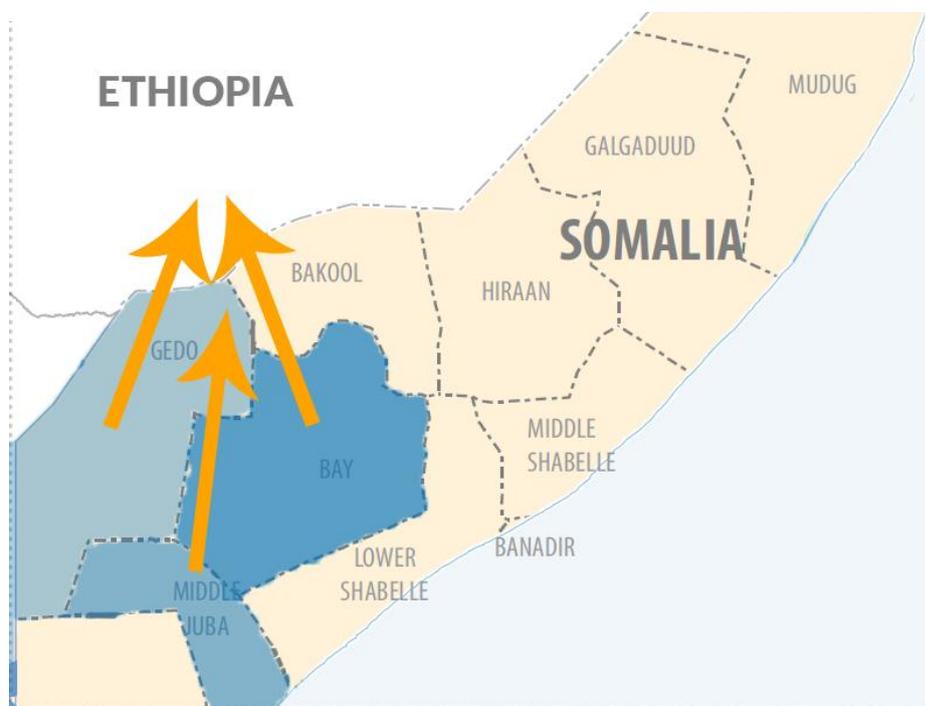
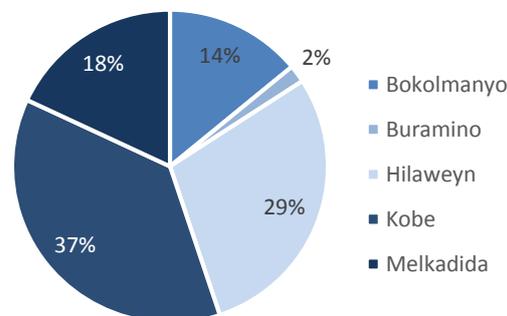
Special thanks to our partners at the Reception Centre: ARRA, IOM, IMC, MSF, NRC, SCI, UNFPA, WFP

New Arrivals since January 2017



■ Total new arrivals ■ Registered ■ Relocated

Relocation per camp



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UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection:

- Weekly Protection meetings are being held to discuss priority issues as well as to improve coordination amongst partners in the Reception Centre. Upon registration, new arrivals are provided with high energy biscuits, BP5, dignity kits and soap. Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) are identified at the reception centre and an updated list is shared along with the manifest for relocation, targeted assistance and referrals. Information and awareness-raising sessions are held on the reporting of protection issues, services in the reception centre and in the camps, SGBV 'Key Messages', as well as on health and hygiene promotion for women. Mosquito nets, baby clothes, basins, laundry and toilet soap, shampoo, body lotion and headscarves were provided to newly arrived vulnerable women.

Moreover, a Save the Children-run protection help desk has been established in order to identify Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), as well as other vulnerable refugees under the age of 18, who receive targeted distributions of NFIs. To date, 60 UASC have been identified amongst the new arrivals. Tea talks are held with children to discuss their rights, and child friendly spaces are operational.

Food Security & nutrition:

- Nutritional screening was carried out for the newly arriving refugees. Between 1 and 15 May, a total of 27 children under the age of five and 10 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened to measure their nutritional status. Accordingly, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) amongst the children under the age of five was found to be 7% whilst 7% of the PLW were found at moderate risk of malnutrition. The average GAM rate amongst new arrivals below the age of five is 74% since the beginning of the year.

Food is provided through a mix of wet and dry feeding. Children up to the age of 10 and PLW receive, twice a day, a fortified porridge (CSB), as well as High Energy Biscuits. Upon arrival in the camps, all refugees are provided with monthly food rations and CRIs. All children and PLW with SAM are provided with Plumpy Nuts and admitted to therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes when relocated to camps.

Health:

- 24/7 emergency healthcare service is being provided, including emergency OPD and emergency admission at the health post located in the Reception Centre. 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.

WASH:

- At least 20 litres per person per day are being provided to new arrivals at the Reception Centre. Latrine coverage stands at a ratio of 15 persons per latrine drop hole against the UNHCR minimum standard of 20. Disinfection and regular water quality monitoring is being carried out by trained personnel. Solid waste management and hygiene messaging is being carried out on daily basis. WASH services at the camps are available for new arrivals.

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 at the receiving refugee camps. Recent 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 refugee camps. The current drought spreading across the Somali region poses constraints in terms of available resources in the area.



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – www.unhcr.org

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