



SOMALI SITUATION

ETHIOPIA UPDATE

1-24 January 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- 2,462 Somali new arrivals have been recorded in Melkadida, Ethiopia since 1 January 2017, of which 2,203 persons have been registered as refugees by the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR. 2,002 persons have been relocated to the Kobe, Hilaweyn, Bokolmanyo and Melkadida refugee camps, whilst 201 await relocation.
- On average, 103 persons arrived on a daily basis from 1 January to 24 January 2017.
- 72% of the total registered new arrivals are children, whilst 88% are women and children.
- The new arrivals mostly originating from the Bay region (65%), Middle Juba (15%) and Bakol (8%), reported to have fled conflicts, exacerbated by food insecurity in Somalia.
- To date, Ethiopia hosts some 244,000 registered Somali refugees in the areas of Melkadida and Jijiga.

KEY FIGURES

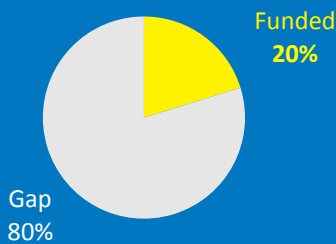
2,462

Somali arrivals since 1 January 2017, based on reports from Melkadida (as of 24 January 2017)

FUNDING (as of 3 January 2017)

USD 71.2 M

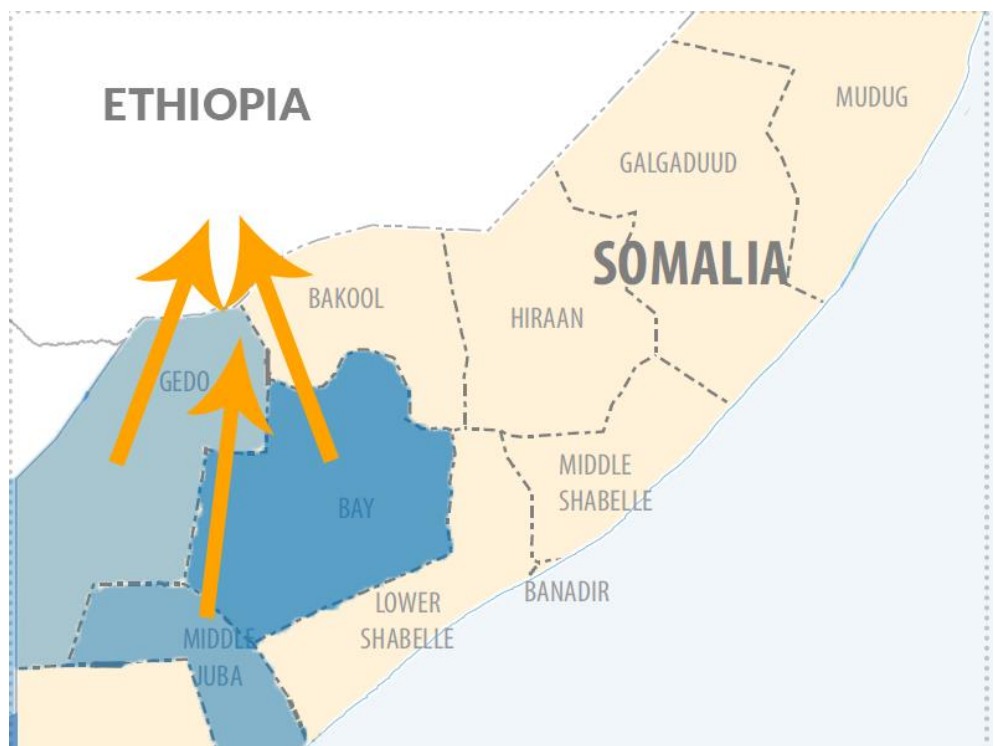
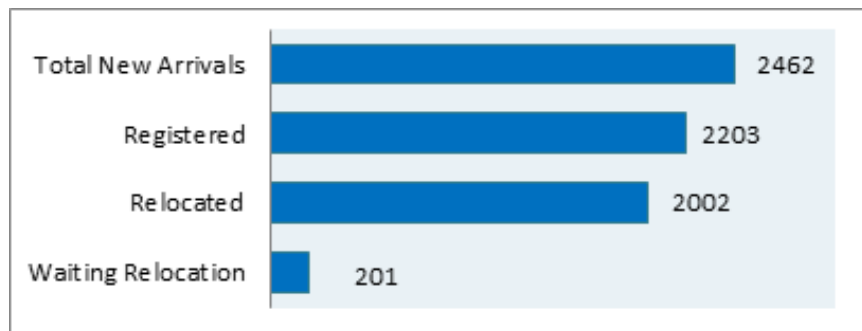
Requested by UNHCR for the Somali Refugee Situation in Ethiopia



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 2016 and so far in 2017 from DFID, IKEA Foundation and PRM.

New arrivals since 1 January 2017



UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Melkadida

- **Relocation:** 2,002 new arrivals have thus far been relocated.
- **Protection:** Whilst Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) are identified at the reception centre, an updated list is shared along with the manifest for relocation, for targeted assistance and referrals. Information sessions are held on reporting protection issues, services in the reception centre and in the camps. Awareness-raising is being conducted on health and hygiene promotion for women as well as on the reporting of SGBV incidents. Identified Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) are notified to the camps before relocation to provide support. To date, 17 UASC have been identified amongst the new arrivals.
- **Food & nutrition:** Nutrition screening is conducted for all children under the age of five as well as for pregnant and lactating women at the reception centre upon arrival. During the reporting period, a total of 536 children were screened whereby 63 children were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition and 349 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition is 77 % amongst the screened newly arrived children. A total of 268 newly arrived Pregnant and Lactating women were screened, 105 of whom were identified with acute malnutrition, equivalent to an average GAM rate of 39.2%. Refugees identified as acute malnourished are prioritised for relocation to the camps. Food is provided through a mix of wet and dry feeding. Children aged up to 10 years and pregnant and lactating women receive, twice a day, a fortified porridge (CSB) as wet feeding as well as High Energy Biscuits (BP5, donated by UNICEF). All other new arrivals receive BP5 only. So to continue dry-ration feeding for the newly arrived refugees, a convoy carrying 20 metric tons of HEB by WFP is expected to be delivered to Melkadida in the upcoming days.
- **Health:** Between 14 and 20 January, 123 newly arrived children were vaccinated against Polio, 115 were vaccinated against Measles and provided with Vitamin A supplements prior to relocation to the camps. A total of 104 women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) also received the first dose of Tetanus Toxoid.
- An MSF-S health post is available 24/7 next to the reception centre for emergency treatments, 83 patients were attended, the most common diagnosis were acute respiratory infections and diarrhea. No mortalities have been reported amongst the new arrivals thus far. Considering reports of an acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in Somalia, health partners have further strengthened epidemiological surveillance at the reception centre and in camps and have intensified health and hygiene messaging.
- **WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) conditions are adequate at the Dollo Ado Reception Centre. Latrine coverage is presently at one latrine per 25 refugees (emergency standard: 1:50) and the new arrivals have access to at least 20 litres of water provided per person per day. Six gender separated bathing facilities are available and an additional three are being rehabilitated.
- **Shelter:** As a result of the verifications conducted at the camps, 38 vacant shelters have been identified in the Kobe, Melkadida, and Hilaweyn refugee camps. In an effort to decongest the reception centre whilst shelter verification is ongoing, refugees have been relocated to the transit centres comprised of old educational facilities and market shops. In total, the transit shelters in three camps of Kobe, Melkadida and Bokolmayo can accommodate 105 families whilst 19 families are currently housed in transit shelters in Hilaweyn.

Necessary fixtures to the WASH system, cleaning and rehabilitations were done to accommodate refugees in transit centres. Moreover, 35 emergency shelters have been allocated for the response.
- **CRIs:** Sanitary materials and soap have been distributed to all new arrivals at the reception centre. All newly arrived and relocated refugees have received CRIs and one month food ration.
- **Gaps:** Malnutrition poses a challenge for new arrivals. Difficulties in finding timely and adequate shelter for the newly arrived households increase protection risks for the arriving refugees.