

SOMALI SITUATION

BI-MONTHLY ETHIOPIA SITUATIONAL REPORT

1 – 15 July 2017

KEY FIGURES

6,256

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

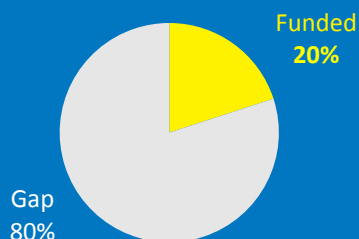
251,393

Total Somali Refugees in Ethiopia (as of 15 July 2017). Estimated figures.

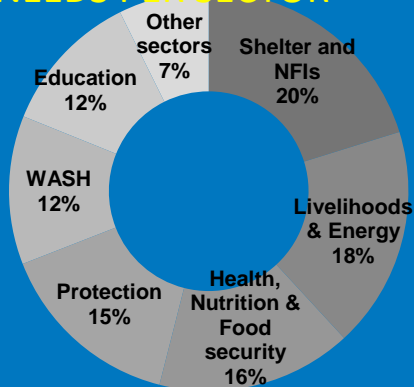
FUNDING (as of 17 July 2017)

USD 102.7M

Requested by UNHCR for the Somali Refugee Situation in Ethiopia



NEEDS PER SECTOR



For more detailed information on the Somali Situation response see: data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php

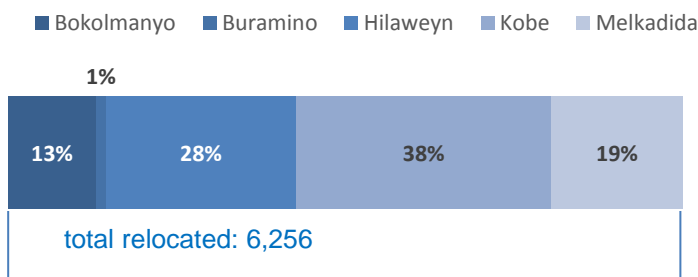
UNHCR is grateful for the contributions in 2017 so far from the IKEA Foundation, DFID, the Netherlands, Japan, the UN Fund for International Partnerships and Ireland.

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Between 1 and 15 July 2017, 325 new arrivals from Somalia were recorded in Melkadida. Since 1 January 2017, 6,256 Somali new arrivals have been recorded, and all new arrivals were registered as refugees by the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR, and have been relocated to five refugee camps.
- On average, 32 persons arrived daily between 1 January and 15 July 2017. 71% of the total registered new arrivals are children, whilst 88% are women and children.
- The average GAM rate amongst new arrivals below the age of five since January 2017 is alarmingly high with 62%. However, screenings amongst new arrivals in the first weeks of July showed a lower rate of 23% GAM.
- The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Bay region (70%), Middle Juba (10%) and Gedo (8%), reported to have fled conflicts, exacerbated by the drought in Somalia.
- To date, Ethiopia hosts some 251,000 registered Somali refugees.

Relocation per camp



Installation of SSLs in Melkadida by refugee solar technicians @UNHCR Jeny Pathak

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

Protection

- Return help desks, staffed by IOM and funded through UNHCR with support from DFID, have seen a steady increase in refugees' interest in returning to Somalia. To date, 1,813 persons (in 286 families) have registered their interest in returning to Somalia; 80% to Bay region of Somalia, followed by Gedo and Middle Juba regions. Refugees have attributed their interest in returning due to insufficient food or ration cuts.
- Mobile court sessions were held in Melkadida, Bokolmanyo and Hilaweyn camps. Awareness creation sessions on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage in Melkadida, Hilaweyn and Bokolmanyo camps targeted participants from different structures, such as clan chiefs, religious leaders, youth association members, FGM practitioners and traditional birth attendants. The session focused on the consequences that forced marriage and female genital mutilation can result in, and the punishments associated with in reference to Ethiopian law if it is identified.

Food Security & nutrition

- Due to the ration cuts in the food provided by WFP, the daily caloric value available for consumption will be reduced to 1,450 Kcal, a 31% reduction from the standard. Coupled with an expected further cut in the coming months there will be an increased demand for selective and blanket supplementary feeding services. Increase in malnutrition rate is an expected direct consequence in the following months, as is a worsening of the anemia situation especially in children under 5 years and pregnant women.
- 77 newly arrived children under the age of five were screened, 10% of whom classified as having severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 13% moderate acute malnutrition (MAM); the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate for children screened during the reporting period stood at 23%. Moreover, 77% of the total pregnant and lactating mothers screened were at risk for acute malnutrition (MUAC below 23 centimeter). When compared to the previous two weeks, nutrition status of newly arriving children has shown improvement by 5% whilst that of mothers declined by about 1.5 fold.
- Since 1 January 2017, 1,743 newly arrived under-five children have gone through the nutritional screening of which 9% were SAM, and 53% were MAM. The GAM rate amongst new arrivals stands at 62% on average; more than four times of the emergency threshold of 15%.

WASH

- The average daily water consumption during the reporting period was maintained above 20l/p/d in the Reception Centre and all camps except in Buramino and Melkadida camps. Issues in the provision of water in Buramino and Melkadida camps owe to low water pressure in the pipeline.

Livelihoods

- Review and selection of loan applications and business proposals was completed in Bokolmanyo camp by a committee comprising UNHCR, ARRA, REST and the Refugee Central Committee. 36 business loan applications were selected for further consideration.
- Technical assessments and topographic surveys for the construction of a new 200 ha irrigation scheme in Buramino Camp was completed by a team of REST engineers. The technical design and drawings of the new scheme will follow.
- Construction of camel slaughter facilities is ongoing at Buramino Camp, whilst the facilities in Kobe Camp have been thus far completed.

Energy & Environment

- 600 solar PV panels of 250Wp along with integrated power control units were delivered to Melkadida to support businesses institutions and electricity at the camps. Moreover, a comprehensive solar streetlights (SSLs) GPS mapping has been completed for 300 locations across all refugee camps and host communities.