

## Highlights

- Ongoing Kenya operation moves nearly 75,000 Somali arrivals from Dadaab's outskirts to its extensions before the onset of the rainy season.
- Crude mortality rate in Ethiopia's Dollo Ado reduces drastically from 4-5 deaths per 10,000, to 0.4 deaths per 10,000 daily.
- Spate of violence in Somalia compounds the predicament of its displaced citizens.

## Registered Somali refugees in the region as of 30 September 2011

(by country of asylum)

Country of Asylum	Total
Kenya	509,363
Ethiopia	168,348 <sup>i</sup>
Djibouti	18,159
Yemen	196,996
Others	24,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>917,800</b>

## UNHCR financial requirements for the Somali displacement crisis (in million USD)

Country Operation	Emergency requirements *	Revised total budget (2011)
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>172.1</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>128.1</b>
<b>Djibouti</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>401.2</b>

**Percentage funded against revised total budget as at 23 September: 53%**

\* included in revised total budget (2011)

<sup>i</sup> Of the 18,500 previously reported in Gode, UNHCR registered 1,354 individuals identified by local authorities in one location. Some 11,500 were found to be on the other side of the border inside Somalia where assistance is now being targeted.

## New Somali arrivals by country of asylum - 01 January to 02 October 2011

Country of Asylum	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Total
Kenya	9,958	10,176	11,334	10,636	9,214	32,383	41,334	37,934	29,672	1,548 <sup>1</sup>	<b>194,151</b>
Ethiopia	6,792	2,016	4,072	6,749	12,045	24,042	19,610	14,846	4,563	224	<b>94,959</b>
Djibouti	384	293	359	246	398	425	833	879	637	* <sup>2</sup>	<b>4,454</b>
Yemen	1,735	2,136	2,130	1,571	1,655	1,189	1,118	4,564	3,298	* <sup>3</sup>	<b>19,396</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,869</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>17,895</b>	<b>19,202</b>	<b>23,312</b>	<b>58,039</b>	<b>62,895</b>	<b>58,223</b>	<b>38,170</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>312,960</b>

<sup>1</sup> Dadaab and Nairobi only

<sup>2</sup> Not yet compiled

<sup>3</sup> Not yet compiled

## Background

Since 1991, Somalia has been divided largely along clan lines and commanded by various groupings of warlords. A third of Somalia's population of 7.5 million is estimated to have been uprooted. Since the beginning of the year, continuing insecurity and drought have brought more displacement, with nearly half of the population inside Somalia – an estimated 3.7 million affected. The United Nations has declared famine in six regions of southern Somalia, amid concern that the famine could quickly spread across the country and may affect other areas of the Horn of Africa if not addressed through rapid action.

## Current situation

- Currently, there are some 918,000 registered Somali refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries, with Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti hosting more than 90 percent of them (Kenya some 511,000; Yemen 197,000; Ethiopia 168,000 Djibouti 18,000.) This year alone, 312,960 Somalis have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, mostly in Kenya and Ethiopia. Kenya continues to receive Somalis at an average of 1,000 daily in East and West Ifo as well as Kambioos, the newest sites in the Dadaab complex of camps. Dadaab is currently home to 149,807 refugees, mostly Somalis. In Ethiopia's Dollo Ado, some 300 Somalis continue to arrive daily. Already this year, 96,000 Somalis have been received, nearing the anticipated 100,000 for this year.
- Within Somalia, nearly 1.5 million Somalis are internally displaced, mostly in the south-central part of the country.

## Latest developments

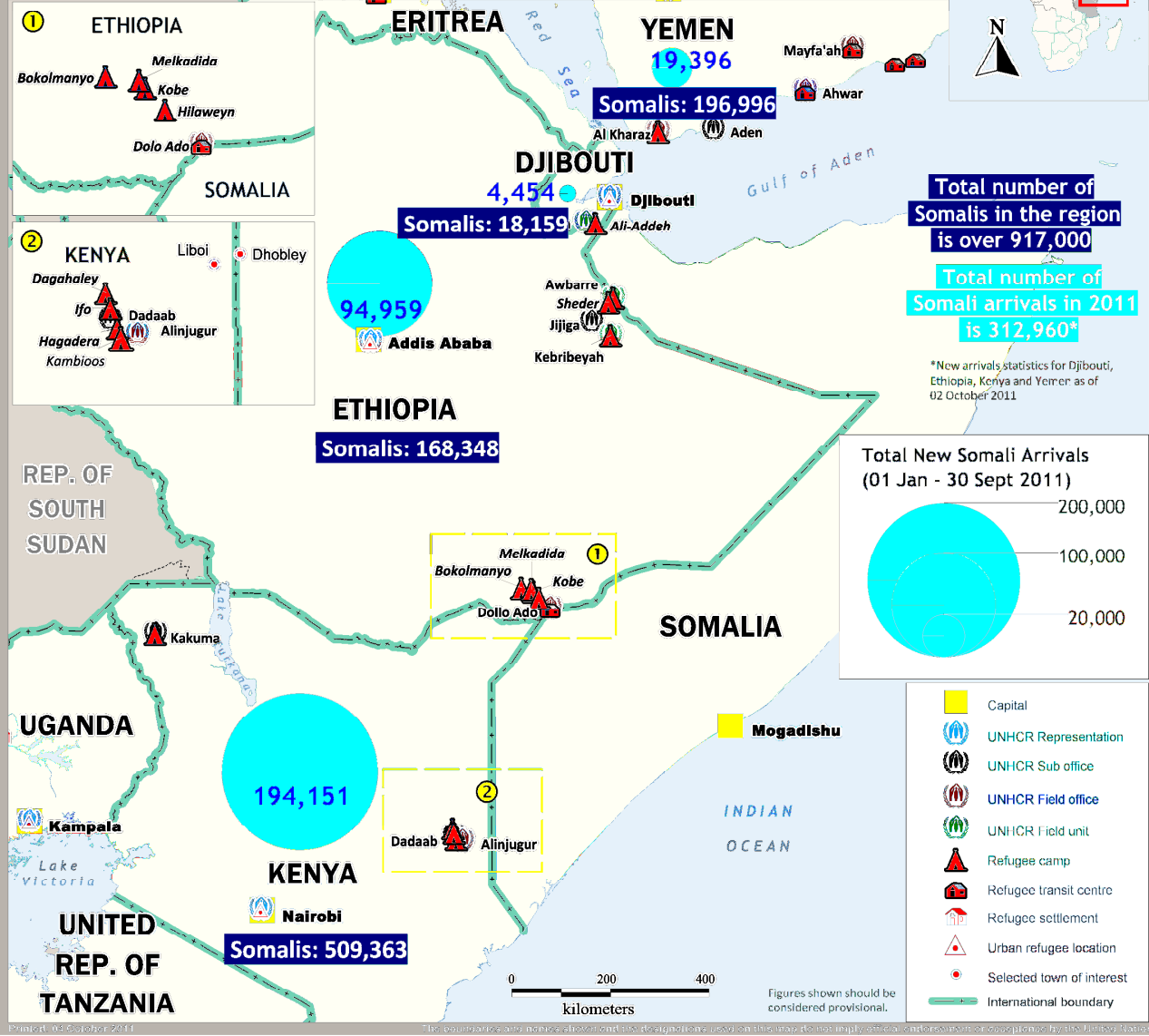
- In Kenya, UNHCR and partners have successfully relocated the vast majority of Somali arrivals who for lack of other options, were forced to settle on Dadaab's precarious outskirts. The new homes are in the newest extensions of the Dadaab complex, Ifo 2 East, Ifo 2 West and Kambioos. The outskirts which become swamps in the rainy season, had inadequate services and exposed the new arrivals to harsh conditions, increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and public health concerns.
- With the expansion of the registration service in Kenya's Dadaab camps, UNHCR and partners have caught up with the registration backlog and are able to register new arrivals immediately and transfer them to safety in Ifo 2 East, West or Kambioos where they receive their aid package and initial food rations.
- In Ethiopia, enhanced health and nutrition interventions have resulted in a notable decline in the crude mortality rate in the Dollo Ado complex of camps, most notably, Kobe camp which experienced its worst mortality rates in July with up to 10 children dying every day. The crude mortality rate in Kobe now has reduced drastically from 4-5 deaths per 10,000, to 0.4 deaths per 10,000 daily.
- In the first week of October, UNHCR received reports of escalated violence in southern Somalia and in Mogadishu. The renewed clashes between different armed groups are further exacerbating the already dire humanitarian situation in Somalia, particularly in Mogadishu and the southern border town of Dobley where there are unconfirmed reports of ruthless killings and injuries. Somalis reaching Kenya usually first arrive in the border towns of Dhadag, Bulla and Liboi, using routes including via Diif, Degelema and Dobley in Somalia. Dobley is the main transit point for Somalis en route to camps in Kenya's Dadaab complex. UNHCR's partners tracking population movements in Somalia report that daily, some 65 families make the journey from Dobley to the corresponding border town of Liboi in Kenya, en route to Dadaab. This latest exacerbation of aggression is therefore very worrying. There is growing fear for the well-being and safety of these families who are likely to get caught in cross-fire while fleeing. Until the latest spate of violence, several aid agencies had been providing aid in Dobley, distributing emergency assistance packages to the vulnerable population. In September, UNHCR was in Dobley to finalize arrangements for office premises and accommodation. Across the border in Kenya, dozens of Somali arrivals were visible in Liboi, where they await transport to the Dadaab complex of camps some 80 kilometres away. However with the heightened insecurity on the other side of the border, humanitarian agencies were unable to travel to Liboi for several days. On 4 October, UNHCR in a joint mission with IOM were transported some 500 new arrivals stranded at Liboi. The convoys ferrying weak and exhausted Somali refugees from the border to Dadaab's refugee camps have therefore resumed.

# Registered Somalis in the East and Horn of Africa region

As of 30 September 2011

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Sources:  
 UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping © 1998  
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## Working with partners

UNHCR is coordinating humanitarian assistance in the affected countries and works with sister UN Agencies and other governmental and non-governmental partners.

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