

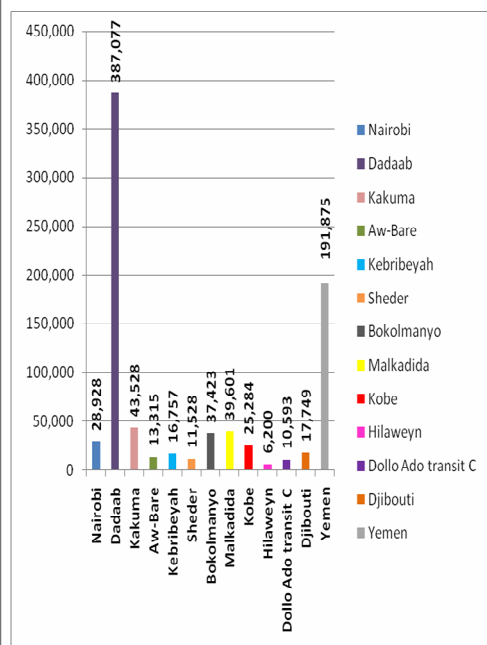
## Highlights

- Mortality rate reaches alarming levels in one of Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camps.
- All of southern Somalia facing famine threat in coming months, experts say.
- 17,500 Somali arrivals reported in Gode, northeast of Dollo Ado, Ethiopia.
- Daily arrivals in Kenya's Dadaab camps now at 1,500; Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camp at 200-300.
- UNHCR relocates more than 15,000 recent Somali arrivals to Dadaab's Ifo extension camp.
- Aid for up to 30,000 people flown into Somalia in first UNHCR airlift in five years.
- Refugees being vaccinated for measles in camps in Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Dadaab arrivals awaiting registration receive a second 21-day food ration.
- Kenya records more than 17,300 Somali arrivals in the first two weeks of August.

## Somali refugees in the region as at 01 Jan 2011 (by country of asylum)

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	TOTAL NUMBER
Kenya	351,773
Ethiopia	81,247
Djibouti	14,216
Yemen	180,341
Others	17,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>644,883</b>

## Registered Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti as of 14 August 2011<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Kenya has a backlog of some 38,235 awaiting registration.

## New Somali arrivals by country of asylum January to 14 August 2011

Asylum country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
Kenya	9,958	10,176	11,334	10,636	9,214	32,383	41,334	17,316	<b>142,351</b>
Ethiopia	6,792	2,016	4,072	6,749	12,045	24,042	19,610	1,999 <sup>2</sup>	<b>77,325</b>
Djibouti	384	293	359	246	398	425	833	595	<b>3,533</b>
Yemen	1,735	2,136	2,130	1,571	1,655	1,189	1,118	*** <sup>3</sup>	<b>11,534</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>64,010</b>	<b>19,910</b>	<b>234,743</b>

## UNHCR revised emergency financial requirements, including Somalia (in million USD)

Asylum country	Revised total budget	Emergency requirements included in total budget
Kenya	172.1	68.8
Ethiopia	128.1	62.7
Djibouti	25.5	4.8
Somalia	75.4	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>144.9</b>
<b>Percentage funded vs. appeal as at 11 August – 61.0%</b>		

<sup>2</sup> Dollo Ado only as of 13 August 2011

<sup>3</sup> Data yet to be compiled

## Background

The humanitarian crisis caused by a combination of insecurity, drought and hunger at famine levels in southern Somalia is causing massive displacement within the country and refugee flows across borders into Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Nearly half of Somalia's 7.5 million people have been affected by drought, and a quarter of the population has been uprooted since the beginning of the year. The United Nations has declared famine in five regions of southern Somalia, amid growing 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 875,000 Somali refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries, with Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti hosting more than 90 percent of them (Kenya 490,000; Yemen 191,000; Ethiopia 160,000 Djibouti 17,000.) Some 1.5 million more Somalis are internally displaced, mostly in the south-central region of the country.
- The influx into Ethiopia remains at an average of 200-300 persons daily, while an average of 1,500 arrive in Kenya, where they continue to settle spontaneously on the outskirts of Dadaab's three camps -- Ifo, Dagahaley and Hagadera. UNHCR has moved thousands of tents to Dadaab in recent weeks, but requires an additional 45,000 more tents to keep up with the steadily growing population.
- Protection risks are rife among the population on the move. Armed bandits attack and sometimes rape women who often travel alone. In many cases, the men in the family have gone with their livestock in search of water and pasture. Pregnant women and children have to make the long and dangerous trek in search of food and safety and often arrive at their destination with medical complications, including severe malnutrition. Within the host community at the border village of Liboi, the health centre reports seeing cases of sexual violence amongst newly arrived Somali refugees. Given that there are no rape management services in place there, arrangements for training, supplies and protocols for rape management are being made.

## Response

- In Dadaab, Kenya, a safe haven with a capacity for 125 people is in place for survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) who urgently need to change their lodging place. This is complemented by community volunteer families who accept to discreetly host a woman or girl in need of physical protection. Other responses for SGBV survivors include psychosocial care and the use of the SGBV protocol on rape, including for children. This provides for physical examination, treatment and care for injury as well as post-exposure prophylaxis.
- Also providing security, community peace and safety teams support patrols and work closely with the police in ensuring safety and security in the camps. This has already been put in place in the new Ifo extension, with 30 members currently being trained in human rights, child protection, SGBV and a code of conduct.
- In Kenya, the exercise to relocate up to 180,000 refugees into Ifo extension and Kambioos by November this year is progressing. Some 5,000 family tents have been erected so far in the Dadaab complex, two-thirds of them occupied by 15,286 individuals who previously were encamped on the outskirts of the camps.
- In Ethiopia, the relocation of Somali refugees from the over-crowded transit centre in Dollo Ado town to the new camp at Hilaweyn continues. The centre is expected to be closed by the end of August, when all 15,000 refugees previously at the transit centre would have been transferred. Since the start of the operation on 5 August, thousands of refugees have been moved at an average rate of 1,000 daily. In Hilaweyn, they are being settled in family tents provided by UNHCR.
- An assessment of mortality in one of four refugee camps at the Dollo Ado complex in Ethiopia has revealed that death rates have reached alarming levels. Since Kobe refugee camp opened in June, an average of 10 children under the age of 5 have died every day, An outbreak of suspected measles, combined with high rates of acute malnutrition, is thought to be a major cause of death.

Across all Dollo Ado sites, 148 cases and 11 deaths due to suspected measles have been reported. This deadly combination has historically caused similar death rates in previous famine crises in the region. UNHCR is urgently working with partners to respond to the emergency and control the measles outbreak. A mass vaccination campaign against measles was completed in Kobe camp on 15 August, targeting all children aged six months to 15 years. It will continue in the other camps in the coming days.

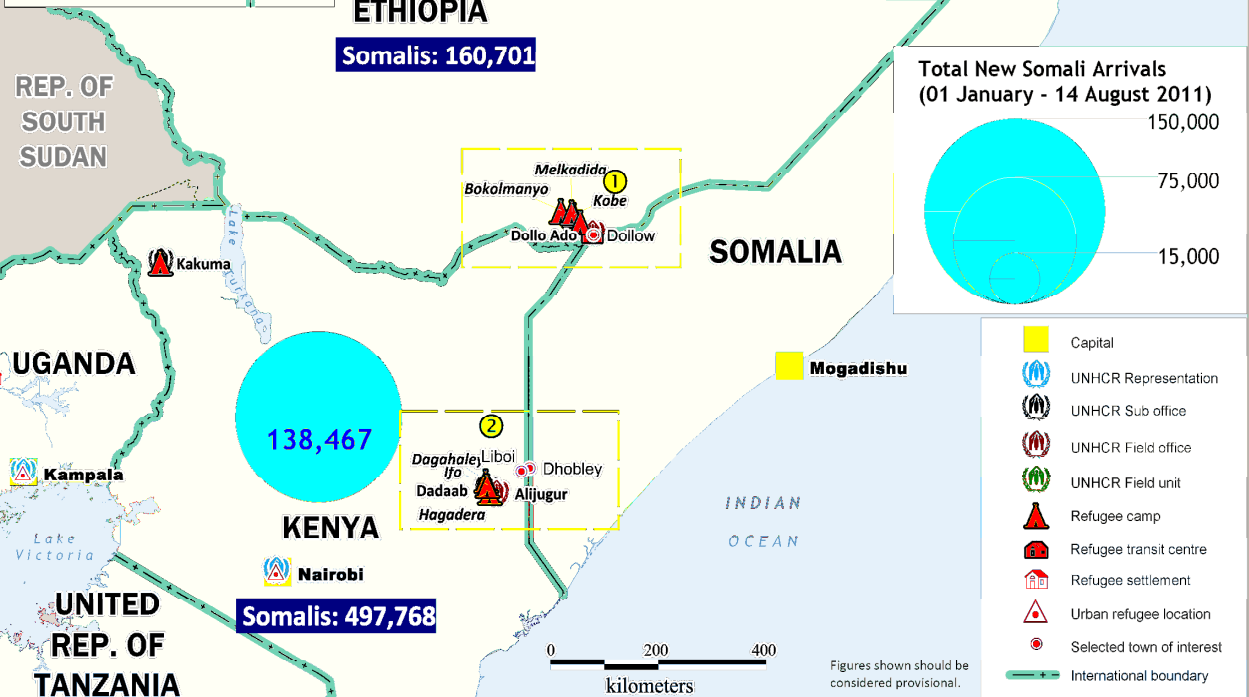
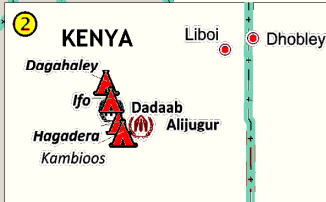
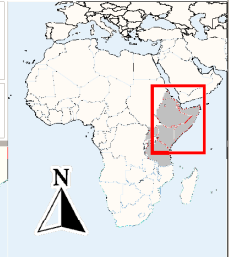
- In Kenya, as of 6 August, there were 151 cases of measles reported in Dadaab, 25 of them confirmed and three deaths. UNICEF has provided enough measles, oral polio, and diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccines to cover new arrivals under 5 years old for the next six months. The Ministry of Public Health supported an integrated measles, polio vaccine, Vitamin A and de-worming campaign which ended on 5 August, targeting children six to 59 months. Coverage was consistently above 100% in the three camps as unregistered refugees not yet included in the official population statistics were reached. All new arrivals 29 years and under now get vaccinated against measles as part of measures in place to contain an outbreak in Kenya. Overall, the measles outbreak still rates relatively low as a cause of mortality in the Kenya camps. In Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camps, there are 148 suspected measles cases and 11 deaths recorded. An immunization campaign ended in Dollo Ado on 15 August, reaching 18,000 children aged six months to 15 years. Health education materials in Somali are being distributed in Dollo Ado and information provided in food distribution centres, water collection points and in health and nutrition centres. Religious and community leaders have also been mobilized to raise awareness and encourage families to take the sick to health centres.
- A retrospective mortality survey of new arrivals in the Dadaab registration centre has been completed. It was carried out in conjunction with the US Centre for Disease Control. It covers the period in Somalia prior to departure, during the journey to Dadaab and then in the camps before being officially registered. The preliminary results show a crude mortality rate (CMR) between 1 April and arrival to the camp of 0.95 deaths/10,000/day; and a CMR of 0.44 deaths/10,000/day between arrival in Dadaab and the day of registration. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) between 1 April and arrival in Dadaab was 2.38 deaths/10,000/day. The U5MR from arrival in Dadaab until registration was 1.53 deaths/10,000/day. The survey also indicated crude and under-five mortality rates increased in Dadaab's Ifo and Dagahaley camps – up to 0.3/1000 per month. This is partly due to improved reporting associated with the UNHCR/CDC efforts to strengthen surveillance, in particular among those who do not die in the health centres.
- Moderate malnutrition rates in Dadaab are between 7.1 and 20.5 percent across the camps. Severe malnutrition ranges from 1.4 to 6 percent. To better understand malnutrition prevalence in other age groups, screening for malnourishment in newly arrived children 5-9 years old and in adults over 60 began last week at reception centres in Dadaab. As a preventive measure for malnutrition, blanket supplementary feeding was rolled out on Aug. 15 for all children below 5 years of age in all of Dadaab's camps. It will continue for six months.
- New arrivals in Dadaab are given an emergency aid package that includes a three-week food ration. The process includes a screening for malnourishment and other medical conditions. If serious, the patient is immediately sent to one of the health facilities in the camps for immediate intervention. Should a refugee not have completed the registration process in the anticipated three weeks, they receive an additional 21-day food ration. UNHCR is working with the Government of Kenya to remove the bottle-necks in the registration process.
- In Somalia, three UNHCR airlift flights delivered almost 100 metric tonnes of aid items, including 5,000 emergency aid kits and 45,000 boxes of high energy biscuits. Distribution has already started and for up to 30,000 people in the Mogadishu area. The UNHCR airlift was its first to Mogadishu in five years. UNHCR is making preparations to deliver assistance to some 180,000 people in Mogadishu and south central Somalia by the month's end.

# Somalis in the East and Horn of Africa region

As of 14 August 2011

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Sources:  
 UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping © 1998  
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## 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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