

## Highlights

- Heavy rains complicate the situation of thousands of displaced Somalis in East and the Horn of Africa.
- Humanitarian agencies step up security in and around Dadaab complex of camps.
- Diseases plague camps in Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Mixed migration flow from the Horn of Africa to Yemen at record levels.
- Improved access to food in Somalia, but mortality rate remains high.

## Registered Somali refugees in the region as of 21 November 2011

(By country of asylum)

| Country of Asylum | Total          |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Kenya             | 520,352        |
| Ethiopia          | 181,278        |
| Djibouti          | 18,748         |
| Yemen             | 202,232        |
| Others            | 27,526         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>950,136</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 3 November: 60%**

\* included in revised total budget (2011)

## New registered<sup>1</sup> Somali arrivals by country of asylum - 01 January to 21 November 2011

| Country of Asylum | Jan           | Feb           | Mar           | Apr           | May           | Jun           | Jul           | Aug           | Sept          | Oct                 | Nov              | Total          |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Kenya             | 9,958         | 10,176        | 11,334        | 10,636        | 9,214         | 17,572        | 23,043        | 30,376        | 29,672        | 10,185 <sup>2</sup> | 918 <sup>3</sup> | <b>163,084</b> |
| Ethiopia          | 6,792         | 2,016         | 4,072         | 6,749         | 12,045        | 24,042        | 19,610        | 4,538         | 5,937         | 8,903               | 2,062            | <b>96,766</b>  |
| Djibouti          | 382           | 288           | 355           | 240           | 395           | 422           | 727           | 875           | 555           | 628                 | * <sup>4</sup>   | <b>4,867</b>   |
| Yemen             | 1,735         | 2,136         | 2,130         | 1,571         | 1,655         | 1,189         | 1,118         | 4,564         | 3,292         | 3,689               | 1,553            | <b>24,632</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>18,867</b> | <b>14,616</b> | <b>17,891</b> | <b>19,196</b> | <b>23,309</b> | <b>43,225</b> | <b>44,498</b> | <b>40,353</b> | <b>39,456</b> | <b>23,405</b>       | <b>4,533</b>     | <b>289,349</b> |

## Current situation

<sup>1</sup> Following a verification exercise of unregistered arrivals and the subsequent clearing of the backlog, this represents registered refugees only and not a head count.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes arrivals to Dadaab since 14 October

<sup>3</sup> Nairobi and Kakuma only

<sup>4</sup> Yet to be compiled

- There are currently 950,000 registered Somali refugees in neighbouring countries, with Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti hosting more than 90 percent of them. This year alone, some 289,000 Somalis have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, mostly in Kenya and Ethiopia. Within Somalia, nearly 1.5 million Somalis are internally displaced, mostly in south-central areas.
- The U.N. Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit has lifted its "famine" designation for three Somali regions -- Bakool, Bay and Lower Shabelle -- downgrading them to "emergency" phase. The improvement follows a break in the region's deadly drought and progress in the U.N.'s ability to deliver food to the country's poorest people. The improved situation in famine data is however described as 'precarious'. Premature withdrawal of food and other aid could result in a relapse in the health of the affected population. In recent months, the U.N. has increased assistance to more than 2.4 million people. The number of people in need of life-saving assistance in Somalia is some 3.3 million. While access to food has increased, mortality remains high because of the outbreak of diseases such as acute watery diarrhoea and measles. The ongoing conflict continues to restrict humanitarian access in general and hamper delivery of life-saving assistance.
- Since January 2011, UNHCR has distributed 59,071 Emergency Assistance Packages (EAP) reaching 354,426 persons in distress inside Somalia. About 75 percent of recipients were in southern Somalia, including in areas controlled by both the Transitional Federal Government and Al-Shabaab. The locations include Mogadishu, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Hiraan and Gedo.

#### Latest developments – Kenya

- Following the kidnapping of three aid workers in Kenya's Dadaab refugee complex and subsequent incidents, the Government of Kenya, UNHCR and partners are working to ensure maximum security so that all regular activities can be resumed as soon as possible. In the meantime, refugees continue to receive life-saving aid -- namely food, water and health care.
- Nearly 100 additional Kenyan police officers have been deployed in the camps over the past month to further strengthen security. UNHCR is providing them with additional vehicles, shelter and telecommunications equipment.
- Dadaab is also dealing with an outbreak of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera. The first case was detected in August. Since then, more than 364 cases have been reported in the camps with 13 confirmed cholera cases. One refugee has died. Recent rains and flooding are believed to have contributed to the problem. To manage the outbreak, UNHCR and partners have set up cholera treatment centres for severe cases. Most cases can be managed through oral rehydration solutions (ORS) that can be given at home or at the health posts. Other measures include working with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and other partners to train community health workers; increasing chlorine levels at water-points to kill cholera-causing bacteria; and promoting good hygiene practices among the refugees. This includes information on proper latrine use and hand washing with soap. Each refugee now receives 250 grams of soap along with their food ration.

#### Latest developments – Ethiopia

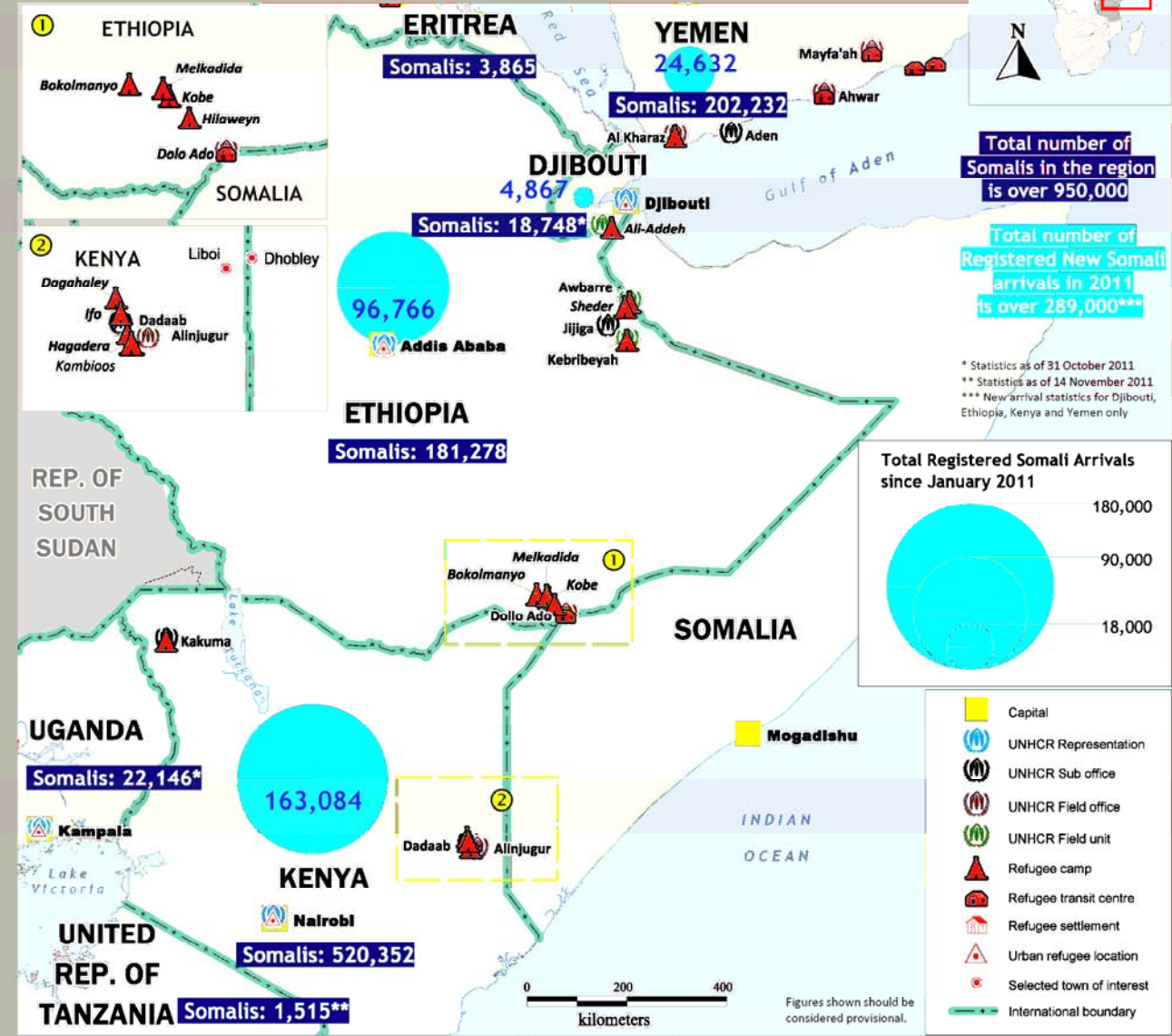
- A nutrition survey at the Kobe and Hilaweyn camps in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia, has found high levels of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age. Refugees at both camps arrived from Somalia in extremely poor health. Many parents reported losing children to malnutrition en route or soon after arrival in Ethiopia. In response, health and nutrition programmes have been set up by a range of experienced partners to address malnutrition, especially among the youngest children. But progress has been slow, as this survey confirmed.
- Despite continuing malnutrition, the number of deaths among children under 5 has decreased dramatically when compared to the very high levels seen at the height of the refugee influx earlier this year. This reflects improved access to health care and improved water and sanitation facilities.
- Since 12 October, intermittent heavy rains have resulted in flooding in many parts of the Dollo Ado complex of camps, sometimes hindering access. Work on a fifth camp, Bur Amino, continues. Upon completion, Bur Amino will be home to the latest arrivals now staying at the transit centre. There are currently some 7,600 individuals in the transit centre.

# Registered Somalis in the East and Horn of Africa Region

As of 21 November 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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