



## Highlights

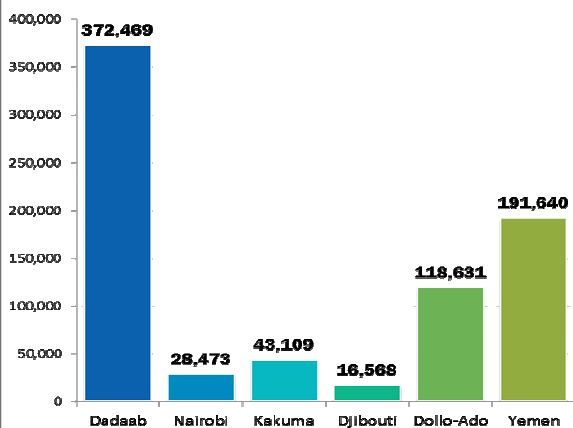
- UNHCR ups its July appeal to include \$8.6 million to boost aid to displaced people inside Somalia.
- Plans to deliver aid to up to 400,000 people inside Somalia by the end of August.
- Ongoing Kenya operation moves more than 10,500 recent Somali arrivals to Dadaab's Ifo camp.
- Arrivals continue to average 1,300 daily at Kenya's Dadaab camps; slow to 270 daily in Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camps.
- July arrivals in Dadaab camps top 40,400, the highest monthly rate in the camp's 20-year history.
- One in three children arriving in Ethiopia is acutely malnourished.
- Mortality rate increases in July, with up to 1.8 deaths per 10,000 at Dadaab's Ifo camp.
- Malnutrition rates remain a concern among refugee new arrivals in Ethiopia and Kenya.
- Africa Union to host pledging conference on the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

## 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 the region<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Kenya has a backlog of some 34,959 awaiting registration.

## New Somali arrivals by country of asylum

January to 31 July 2011

Asylum country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Total
Kenya	9,958	10,176	11,334	10,636	9,214	32,383	41,334	<b>125,035</b>
Ethiopia	6,792	2,016	4,072	6,749	12,045	24,042	20,960 <sup>2</sup>	<b>76,676</b>
Djibouti	384	293	359	246	398	425	833	<b>2,938</b>
Yemen	1,735	2,136	2,130	1,571	1,655	1,189	883 <sup>3</sup>	<b>11,299</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>215,948</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 31 July – 43.2%</b>		

<sup>2</sup> Statistics for Dollo Ado only 1 - 30 July 2011

<sup>3</sup> From 1 - 27 July 2011

## Background

Since 1991, Somalia has been divided largely along clan lines and commanded by various groupings of warlords. A quarter 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 southern Bakool and Lower Shabelle 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

- Renewed fighting between pro and anti-government forces commenced in Mogadishu the last week of July. Currently, there are some 860,000 Somali refugees and asylum seekers in neighbouring countries, with Kenya, Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti hosting more than 90 percent of them (Kenya 477,000; Yemen 191,000; Ethiopia 158,000 Djibouti 17,000). Some 1.5 million more Somalis are internally displaced, mostly in the south-central region of the country. More than 100,000 of them have been displaced inside Somalia in the past two months alone. Increasingly, recent arrivals are reporting that they finally made the decision to flee when the last of their livestock died and they had no further source of income or food. With no herd left to tend, the number of arrivals is likely to increase.
- Because of the severity of the situation in Somalia, a large number of children in the 5- to 18-year bracket are malnourished, along with the under-fives who are typically the most severely affected. Eighty percent of new arrivals are under the age of 18, necessitating screening of all of these children in order that they can benefit from feeding programmes as required.
- In July, a mass screening for malnutrition was conducted in two of the camps of the Dadaab complex (Ifo and Hagadera), revealing alarmingly high rates of global acute malnutrition in Ifo in particular. Of 32,064 children from six months to five years old screened in Ifo, 29 percent had global acute malnutrition and 6.9 percent were severely malnourished. A total of 861 children from the screening were referred to the therapeutic feeding programme and 2,551 referred to the supplementary feeding programme. The global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition rates for both established refugees and the new arrivals at Ifo are critical, with the latter excessively so. In Hagadera camp, of 2,3076 children aged 6 months to five years, 9.7 percent were malnourished and 1.8 percent severely so.
- In Kenya, the under-five mortality rate at Dadaab's Ifo and Hagadera camps is on the increase -- up from 1.2 deaths per 1,000 children monthly to 1.8 deaths per 1,000/month at Ifo; and from 0.5/1,000 to 0.8 per 1,000 at the Hagadera camp. Dagahaley has recorded a slight reduction – from 1.0 death/ 1,000 per month, to 0.7 per 1,000 per month. This, however, pertains only to those who died in health facilities.

## Response

- In Kenya, following an announcement by the Prime Minister on 14 July to open an extension of Dadaab's Ifo camp, UNHCR and its partners on July 25 began a massive relocation exercise to transfer recent arrivals from the Dadaab outskirts into the Ifo extension. As of 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 10,556 people had been moved into the new area, with new tents being pitched each day to house those being transferred at a rate of 1,500 daily by the end of July. The ramshackle outskirts, which house some 60,000 recent arrivals are prone to flooding even with minimal rains. Security is also a concern on the outskirts. The exercise aims to relocate 180,000 Somalis by November this year – 90,000 to Ifo extension, including from the outskirts of Dagahaley camp; and 90,000 to Kambioos camp, starting with the most vulnerable.
- While UNHCR has airlifted thousands of tents to Kenya for the Dadaab population, they are not enough. An additional 45,000 tents are needed to provide emergency accommodation for the more than 118,000 arrivals this year alone.

- UNHCR is concerned about Dadaab's water resources soon reaching peak capacity. Some boreholes are currently being pumped up to 18 hours a day.
- The tens of thousands of Somalis still living in the Dadaab outskirts continue to receive assistance, including water, latrines and health clinics.
- In Ethiopia, Kobe, a newly completed third camp in the Dollo Ado area, has already been filled to capacity with 25,000 Somali refugees. A new camp, Hilaweyn, is under final construction for up to 60,000 people. The first to be moved in will be more than 15,000 recent arrivals still waiting at the Dollo Ado transit centre. By 8 August, it is expected that Hilaweyn camp will have the required capacity to supply water to those moving from the transit centre. Partners are working to set up primary health facilities and nutrition programmes.
- In response to the alarming rates of malnutrition, UNHCR is focusing on strengthening the various health and nutrition components in its programmes to improve coverage. These include community mobilization, active case searches, tracing and referrals. Further, in Kenya, UNHCR has reached an agreement with WFP to start blanket supplementary feeding using a high-nutrient porridge for children under five.
- A retrospective mortality survey is currently being done at the Dadaab registration centre by the US Centre for Disease Control, which is lending support to UNHCR's health and nutrition response. This will provide estimates of mortality rates prior to departure from Somalia, en route to Dadaab and after arrival. Mortality rates in under-fives will also be assessed in the nutrition survey to be conducted in all Dadaab camps and outskirts this month.
- In Ethiopia, the level of malnutrition in children remains a concern. New refugees continue to arrive weak and emaciated from hunger and the long trek from their villages, mainly in the Bay, Gedo and Bakool regions of southern Somalia. Southern Bakool is one of the two regions in Somalia affected by famine. One in three children arriving in Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camp is malnourished. UNHCR and its partners have mounted an aggressive emergency response throughout the camps and are identifying those in need of immediate nutritional and medical help. Complementary feeding programmes currently targeting children under five years of age will be widened to include children from ages five – 15 years of age. This latter category has been found to be equally affected by malnutrition. At the same time to ensure that families do not continue to share or sell rations meant for the treatment of moderately acute malnutrition, health partners have now introduced a programme for the distribution of additional rations for families with children admitted into programmes for the treatment of malnutrition. The families will continue to receive the additional rations called "protection rations" until the child or children in the family are discharged from the treatment programme. These additional rations are expected to improve the overall nutritional conditions of the affected families. More cases of malnutrition are being identified in Kobe and Malkadida camps. This may however be due in part to active identification and improved coverage by community health workers.
- The registration backlog in Ethiopia has been cleared and registration teams are now able to register newly-arriving refugees on the same day of arrival at the transit centre. In Kenya, however, the slow registration of new arrivals remains one of the main challenges. The Dadaab camps have a backlog of some 34,959 refugees waiting to be registered. However, assistance is not dependent on registration.
- Unregistered refugees in Dadaab are still processed upon arrival and 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 food ration. UNHCR is working with the Government of Kenya to remove the bottle-necks in the registration process.

# Somali Refugees and Asylum seekers in the East and Horn of Africa region

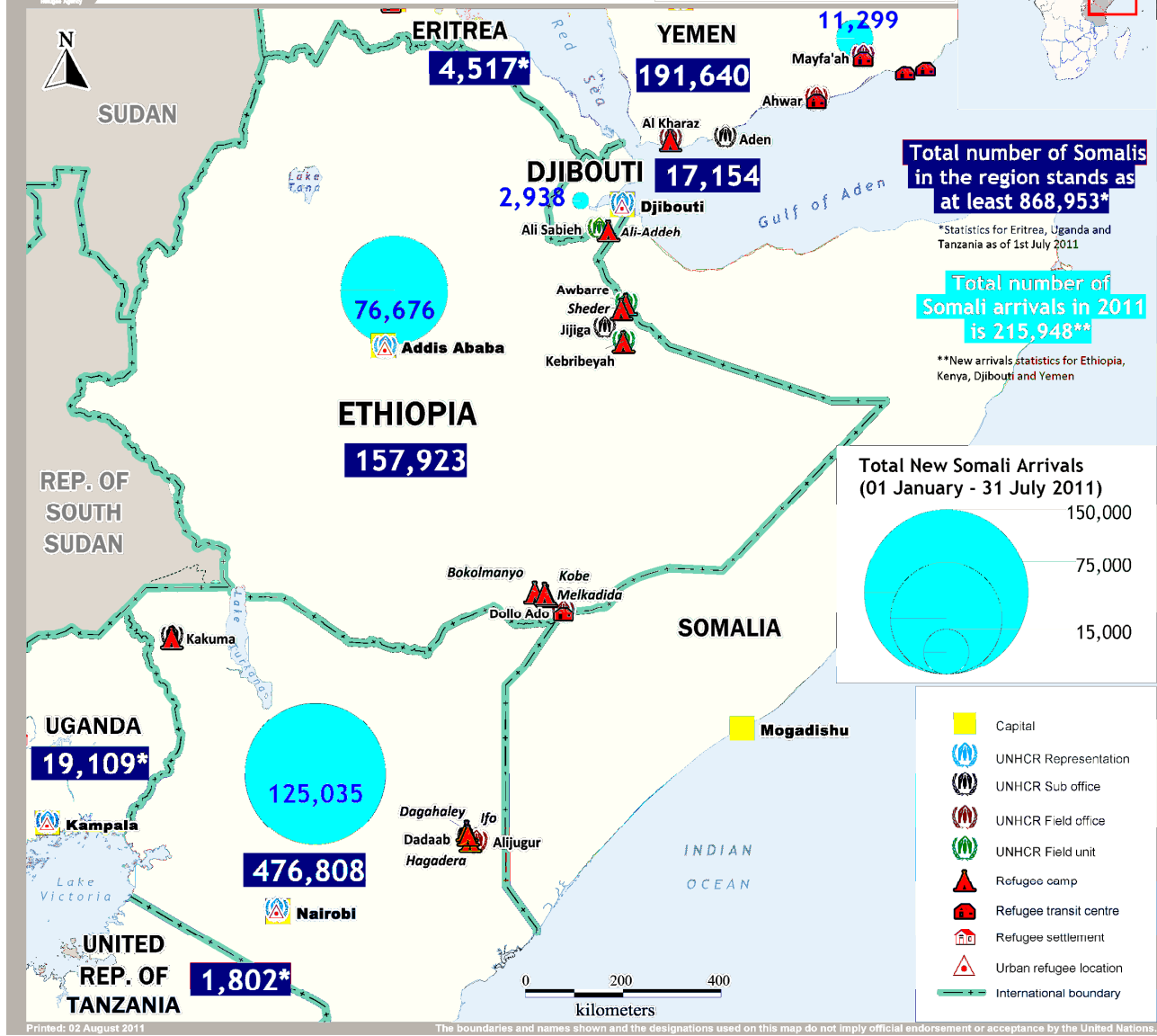
As of 31 July 2011

Geographic Information Systems and Mapping Unit  
 UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi  
 Tel.: +254 20 4222000 Email: kennarsh@unhcr.org

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.

For further details please contact:

### NAIROBI, Kenya

UNHCR regional office: Ron Redmond [REDMOND@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:REDMOND@UNHCR.ORG) cell+254734564019  
 Needa Jehu-Hoyah [JEHUHO@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:JEHUHO@UNHCR.ORG) cell +254734564018

UNHCR Kenya office: Emmanuel Nyabera [NYABERA@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:NYABERA@UNHCR.ORG) cell: +254773995975

### Dadaab, Kenya

William Spindler [SPINDLER@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:SPINDLER@UNHCR.ORG) cell+254715455992

### Somalia Office

Andy Needham [NEEDHAM@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:NEEDHAM@UNHCR.ORG) cell +254733120931

### Ethiopia

Milicent Mutuli [MUTULI@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:MUTULI@UNHCR.ORG) cell +251911207906  
 Kisut Gebre Egziabher [GEGZIABK@UNHCR.ORG](mailto:GEGZIABK@UNHCR.ORG) cell +251911208901

UNHCR Regional Support Hub  
 East, Horn of Africa & Great Lakes Region  
 Lion Place, Waiyaki Way  
 P.O. Box 43801 – 00100  
 Nairobi - Kenya