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Response to the Somali displacement crisis
into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya,
2011

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Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
July 2011



Ethiopia, recently arrived Somali refugees
waiting to be registered at the Dolo Ado transit centre
UNHCR / K. Gebre Egziabher / June 2011

Response to the Somali displacement crisis into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya, 2011

Somalia remains at the centre of one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world today. A quarter of Somalia's population of 7.5 million is estimated to have been uprooted by violence and drought. Conflict in South Central Somalia continues unabated, causing a great number of civilian casualties and massive displacement. This is compounded by one of the worst droughts in the last five years which has destroyed crops and decimated livestock, resulting in high food prices. The combined impact of political instability, violent conflict and drought, has largely exhausted the coping mechanisms of the majority of the Somali population.

Large segments of the Somali population have been displaced multiple times, in particular in the South Central region. During the first six months of 2011 alone, almost 41,000 people have been uprooted, bringing the total number of internally displaced people to 1.46 million. An effective humanitarian response to this situation has been hampered by the severely reduced humanitarian space caused by insecurity and attempts by insurgents to impose restrictions on the delivery of aid in Mogadishu and other areas of the South Central region.

This dire situation in Somalia is forcing unprecedented numbers of Somalis to cross its borders into neighbouring countries. More than 140,000 Somalis have been forced to cross the borders so far this year. In June alone, more than 55,000 people fled across the borders into Ethiopia and Kenya; three times the number of the preceding month. Smaller numbers of Somali refugees are also arriving in Djibouti. In Yemen, thus far no significant increase in arrival of Somali nationals has been reported. Should this situation change however, UNHCR may need to present further requirements for Somali arrivals in Yemen. The total number of Somali refugees in the three neighbouring countries now stands at 582,000.

OPERATION	SOMALI DISPLACEMENT 1 JANUARY- 30 JUNE 2011	TOTAL SOMALI POPULATION AT 30 JUNE 2011
Ethiopia	54,200	135,000
Kenya	83,500	430,000
Djibouti	2,600	17,000
Total	140,300	582,000

Financial requirements

In its planning assumptions for 2011, UNHCR had anticipated a continued outflow of Somalis and included contingency plans for the region. In Ethiopia, UNHCR planned for 10,000 new arrivals from Somalia; for 130,000 people in Kenya and some 2,300 in Djibouti.

However, these planning figures have been exceeded by the recent surge in arrivals, particularly in Ethiopia, where the current number of arrivals is already five times higher than projections. Many of the new arrivals are in an extremely vulnerable state and require intensive emergency support.

To respond to the unfolding massive humanitarian crisis, UNHCR is presenting an urgent appeal for USD 136.3 million to address life saving needs of up to 90,000 new arrivals in

Ethiopia, as well as for ongoing arrivals into Djibouti and Kenya until the end of the year. In Djibouti and Kenya, UNHCR has revised and reprioritized its existing budgets for the growing needs for Somali refugees including the new arrivals. In Ethiopia, an additional supplementary budget of USD 62.7 million is needed to enable UNHCR to respond effectively to this emergency.

This document presents the supplementary requirements, as well as the critical assistance and protection activities for Somali refugees already included in the 2011 budgets of Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya. Associated budget details are included in each country chapter below.

Urgent funding is needed for existing and supplementary requirements for Somali refugees to avoid a looming humanitarian catastrophe in the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia

As of 30 June, more than 54,000 Somali refugees had arrived in the Dolo Ado region since the beginning of the year. This brings the total number of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to more than 135,000 (including some 76,000 Somalis in the Dolo Ado region). Given the current rate of arrivals of some 6,000 people per month, UNHCR is expecting an additional 36,000 people may arrive from Somalia until the end of the year, bringing the revised planning figure for the year to 90,000 arrivals from Somalia.

This influx is creating enormous challenges and has overstretched the capacity of the Government and UNHCR to screen and register new arrivals. Some 23,000 refugees have arrived in June alone, creating severe bottlenecks in a registration system designed to process 3,000 people per month. The transit centre is overcrowded with approximately 10,000 people in a space designed for 3,900. There are long delays in the reception centre, and extensive overcrowding is straining the already precarious facilities.

Needs

Refugees are arriving in a very poor state of health, dehydrated and severely undernourished, in particular the children. The need for nutritional screening and support has increased beyond what the planned 2011 resources are able to provide. The situation has also seriously affected UNHCR's capacity to provide sufficient protection arrangements for vulnerable refugees, in particular for unaccompanied minors.

The two existing camps in Dolo Ado - Bokolmanyoo and Melkadida - each have an extended capacity of 30,000, but are now operating beyond their limits with each camp currently hosting about 38,000 Somali refugees. Even before the large influx of new arrivals, basic services in these camps were insufficient to meet minimum standards and the massive influx has only worsened the situation. Given current demand, existing services and facilities are not adequate, even for the most basic life saving activities.

Water shortages are a serious challenge at the pre-registration centre, the transit centre and at the Bokolmanyoo and Melkadida camps. The situation is particularly severe in Bokolmanyoo where there is full dependence on water being brought in by truck. The refugees are surviving on an average of 9 - 10 litres per person per day with regular breaks in supply. Therapeutic feeding centres in the camps are also reporting an alarming level of malnutrition among children. The level of malnutrition is even higher at the pre-registration centre and transit centre where 50 per cent of the under 5 children are severely malnourished. The prevalence of anaemia among the new arrivals is also alarmingly high, affecting 55.5 per cent of the children under five years old in the existing camps. The mortality rate is five times higher than acceptable under international standards at 4.04 deaths per 1,000 children younger than 5 years in the camps and this rate is significantly higher at the pre-registration centre and transit centre.

Addressing the nutritional emergency and preventing a humanitarian catastrophe are UNHCR's main priority. In addition to medical personnel, nutrition items such as "plumpy nuts" and Famix are urgently needed. The main challenge has been to receive and rapidly stabilize people arriving in extremely poor health condition from the drought-affected areas.

Strategy and activities

Considering the pressing needs, a third refugee camp was opened at Kobe in Dolo Ado on 24 June 2011. UNHCR in collaboration with its government counterpart and implementing partners is working to ensure that essential infrastructure and supplies are available. Every effort is being undertaken to reduce overcrowding in the pre-registration and transit centre as well as in the camps, however, additional resources are urgently required. Upon relocating refugees currently awaiting transfer at the pre-registration and transit centre to Kobe camp, the newly opened camp will have reached its maximum holding capacity of 20,000 individuals. The site for a fourth camp (Halewen) has already been identified to address the growing influx.

UNHCR has already made USD 2.9 million available from internal reserve mechanisms to respond to the most serious needs, including engaging implementing partners, finalizing the opening of Kobe camp, preparatory activities for the fourth camp, procuring non-food items and strengthening health and nutrition services. UNHCR is providing hot meals to newly arriving refugees, setting up emergency education, ensuring logistics and provision of water through trucking, and reinforcing the screening and registration process at the pre-registration and transit centre in order to improve assistance to the new arrivals.

Two nutrition experts have been deployed to assess the situation and identify an adequate response strategy. Additional screening and registration staff have been deployed to speed up the processing at pre-registration and transit centre and reduce the length of stay to a minimum. An Emergency Response Team (ERT) has been deployed.

Main objectives and targets

The objectives and targets include:

Favourable protection environment and fair protection processes and documentation

- Ensure the registration and documentation of all new arrivals
 - *Government of Ethiopia respects the right to asylum of the arriving Somalis*
 - *All arriving Somali refugees are registered and given documentation*

Basic needs and services

- Ensure arriving refugees receive adequate food and medical assistance
 - *Current level of malnutrition of 50% of children under 5 years old reduces*
 - *Current mortality rate of children younger than five years reduces*
- Ensure that new arrivals receive adequate material assistance
 - *6,000 tents are procured and distributed*
 - *More durable shelters are constructed to replace the tents*
 - *Non-food items for some 30,000 beneficiaries are transported to Dolo Ado and distributed*

- Ensure the supply of clean water to all refugees
 - *Current quantity of 9-10 litres per refugee per day increases*

Budget

UNHCR's total requirements for its programme in Ethiopia for 2011 amount to USD 194.8 million, comprising USD 134.1 million for its ongoing operation and USD 62.7 million in additional requirements to respond to the current influx. The 2011 programme of USD 134.1 million also included USD 65.4 million to address the protection and assistance needs for refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia. Details are as follows:

Objective	Current Budget (Somali refugees & asylum- seekers)	Supplementary Budget ¹	Total
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	1,903,097	1,241,396	3,144,493
Registration and profiling	1,209,542	1,948,078	3,157,620
Access to asylum procedures	61,376	1,069,296	1,130,672
Subtotal	3,174,015	4,258,770	7,432,785
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Access to legal remedies	654,899	655,346	1,310,245
Gender-based violence	8,513,815	1,308,932	9,822,747
Community security management system	368,404	937,096	1,305,500
Subtotal	9,537,118	2,901,374	12,438,491
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Food security	221,334	4,322,296	4,543,630
Water	5,120,607	9,625,078	14,745,685
Shelter and other infrastructure	4,802,612	10,648,596	15,451,208
Primary health care	13,174,888	9,553,021	22,727,909
Basic domestic and hygiene items	4,351,858	8,014,008	12,365,866
Sanitation services	4,245,720	4,002,566	8,248,286
Services for groups with specific needs	1,145,280	2,788,704	3,933,984
Subtotal	33,062,299	48,954,269	82,016,568
<i>Community Participation and Self-Management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	10,897,029	308,290	11,205,319
Community self-management and equal representation	644,155	415,321	1,059,476
Subtotal	11,541,184	723,611	12,264,795
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	4,387,795	301,396	4,689,191
Subtotal	4,387,795	301,396	4,689,191
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	3,706,663	5,588,948	9,295,611
Subtotal	3,706,663	5,588,948	9,295,611
Total	65,409,074	62,728,368	128,137,441

1) Includes 7 percent support costs

Djibouti

Somali refugees continue to arrive in Djibouti in relatively large numbers, although at a lower rate than in Ethiopia and Kenya. From January to end of June 2011, UNHCR registered a total of over 2,600 new arrivals. Monthly arrivals are in the range of some 500 refugees. It is expected that more than 5,000 Somalis will arrive in Djibouti this year, more than double UNHCR's planning figure for 2011.

The total number of Somali refugees in Djibouti stands currently at some 17,000, of whom 70 per cent are women and children. Based on current rates of arrivals, UNHCR expects that the total refugee population in Djibouti may reach 20,800 people by the end of 2011. The Government of Djibouti has allocated the former refugee site of Hol Hol to UNHCR for rehabilitation in order to decongest the existing Ali Addeh refugee camp and to host the new arrivals.

Needs

The majority of the refugees (85 per cent) are currently in the Ali Addeh refugee camp, where they receive protection and humanitarian assistance. The camp was constructed to host some 7,000 refugees. With the ongoing increase of the refugee population, however, it has now dramatically exceeded its capacity, resulting in tremendous pressure on services and infrastructure.

The quick rehabilitation of the Hol Hol site, including infrastructure basic facilities and services is a priority. Ensuring the provision of sufficient quantities of water remains a challenge and is compounded by the drought currently affecting the region.

Strategy and activities

UNHCR has started rehabilitation activities and it is essential that Hol Hol camp becomes fully operational to deliver services that meet basic standards. The new site has a capacity for 25,000 refugees and can offer better protection standards and living conditions to the refugees, including, shelter, water, healthcare, sanitation, education and livelihoods opportunities.

It has been agreed with the Government that all new arrivals will be hosted at Hol Hol and that ten thousand refugees will be relocated from Ali Addeh to the new site. The first transfers to the site are expected to start in July, as basic facilities are being completed.

Main objectives and targets

The objectives and targets include:

Favourable protection environment

- Improve protection standards and the living conditions for refugees, including the re-opening and rehabilitation of Hol Hol refugee camp;

- *Government of Djibouti respects the right to asylum of the arriving Somalis;*
- *All arriving Somali refugees are registered and given documentation*
- Reinforce security in Ali Addeh and Hol Hol refugee camps.
 - *The Government of Djibouti will provide 10 additional security officers, six for Hol Hol and four for Ali Addeh*

Essential services

- Ensure speedy rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in Hol Hol refugee camp
 - *Transfer of refugees and new arrivals to Hol Hol starts in July 2011*
- Improve supply of clean water in the Hol Hol camp
 - *Refugees in Hol Hol receive 17 litres of clean water per person per day*
- Ensure the basic needs of new arrivals are met through the distribution of tents, emergency temporary shelters and non-food items
 - *Tents and non-food items are distributed to new arrivals in a timely manner*

Budget

UNHCR's total requirements in Djibouti for 2011 amount to USD 26.8 million, mostly for Somali refugees and asylum-seekers. This amount includes USD 4.8 million in emergency requirements for arriving Somali refugees. Details are as follows:

Objective	Current Budget (Somali refugees & asylum-seekers)	Emergency requirements within current budget
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>		
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	130,132	24,408
Subtotal	130,132	24,408
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>		
Registration and profiling	533,193	100,008
Subtotal	533,193	100,008
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>		
Non-arbitrary detention	187,775	35,220
Protection of children	207,775	38,971
Gender-based violence	407,775	76,484
Subtotal	803,325	150,675
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Food security	147,223	27,614
Primary health care	4,209,426	789,538
Nutrition	1,161,488	217,854
Education	2,222,223	416,810
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,072,223	576,239
Sanitation services	337,759	63,352
HIV and AIDS	603,214	113,142
Services for groups with specific needs	468,435	87,862
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,682,194	503,084
Water	4,632,223	868,840
Subtotal	19,536,408	3,664,333

Objective	Current Budget (Somali refugees & asylum-seekers)	Emergency requirements within current budget
<i>Community Participation and Self-Management</i>		
Subtotal	1,251,861	234,805
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Subtotal	549,057	102,984
<i>External Relations</i>		
Partnership	123,789	23,218
Subtotal	123,789	23,218
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Supply chain and logistics	1,182,633	221,820
Programme management, coordination and support	1,435,874	269,319
Subtotal	2,618,507	491,139
Total	25,546,272	4,791,570

Kenya

Kenya has witnessed a significant increase in new arrivals, in particular to the north-eastern area of Dadaab. By the end of June, some 79,000 refugees and asylum-seekers had arrived in Kenya since the beginning of 2011. In the month of June alone, more than 31,000 refugees arrived from Somalia.

The three refugee camps in Dadaab were designed to host a total of 90,000 refugees and currently accommodate almost 400,000 people, over four times the original capacity. UNHCR has continued to appeal to the Government of Kenya to allow the Office to relocate refugees to the Ifo extension in Dadaab and to the Kambioos site in Fafi. An allocation of additional land is essential to respond effectively to existing and expected needs and there are indications from the Government that these requests are under consideration.

Thus far, UNHCR has been able to respond to the needs of new arrivals within its 2011 planned programme. However, current resources available UNHCR for its operation in Kenya are insufficient to meet the needs of the growing number of arrivals. Based on the current trend, it is expected the number of Somali refugees will exceed the 130,000 planning figure for new arrivals for 2011. While the Office is now in the process to reprioritize activities and resources for emergency assistance, it is becoming clear that additional donor support is required to meet the immediate challenges in this operation.

Needs

As in Ethiopia, refugees are arriving in an extremely poor condition from insecure and drought-ridden areas inside Somalia. Some 55 per cent of the children are admitted to feeding centres for malnourishment immediately upon arrival, compared to 10 per cent in December 2010. Mortality rates for children under 5 years have increased sharply, from 0.24 per 1,000 per month to between 0.6-0.8 per 1,000 per month, which is three to four times the December 2010 rate. Global acute malnutrition rates are currently at 15 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent in December 2010.

Strategy and activities

To respond effectively to the large number of new arrivals, the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, WFP and partners have begun to implement an emergency response strategy. The strategy aims to ensure a timely protection and assistance response to newly arriving refugees. Vulnerability centres are being established in all three camps to offer assistance within 24-hours of arrival to extremely vulnerable people. The strategy will boost reception/registration, primary health care and feeding centres for vulnerable refugees and people with special needs.

The slow registration of new arrivals remains one of the main protection-related challenges, increasing in particular the risk of sexual and gender-based violence. The strategy allows for quickly scaling up reception and registration capacity; provision of water and high-energy biscuits; administering emergency primary health care (including vulnerability assessment, medical screening, immunization, healthcare and feeding); and the distribution of food rations by WFP.

Activities to improve protection and assistance for the new arrivals include: (i) further reinforcing reception, screening and registration capacity; (ii) provision of water, sanitation, emergency/therapeutic feeding and nutrition, essential personal and domestic items (jerry cans, blankets, sleeping mats, sanitary pads & kitchen sets), energy-efficient stoves, firewood, temporary shelter and site planning; (iii) provision for emergency health interventions, strengthening of special feeding of malnourished refugees, facilitating access to primary health care, hygiene and education services; (iv) targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals (single women, children, unaccompanied or separated children); (v) protection monitoring along border entry points, camps and camp outskirts, with special attention to women and children, as well as the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence; and (vi) reinforcing community policing, public safety and security in camps and outskirts.

Main objectives and targets

The objectives and targets include:

Favourable protection environment

- Strengthen refugee protection through insistence on adherence to international, regional and national instruments and national protocols, as well as guarding refugees' access to legal remedies
 - *Somali refugees and asylum-seekers have access to Kenyan territory*

Fair protection processes

- Register all refugees and asylum-seekers, and increase the level of documentation in the camps
 - *All newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers are registered on individual basis and provided with documentation*

Basic needs and services

- Provide for the basic material needs of new arrivals, including shelter, health, water and sanitation, and non-food items
 - *All extreme vulnerable new arrivals are transferred to a vulnerability centre for therapeutic feeding and medical treatment within 24 hours upon arrival*
 - *Current global acute malnutrition rate of 15% reduces*
 - *Current mortality rate of children younger than five years (0.6-0.8 per 1,000) reduces*
 - *All new arrivals receive emergency shelter and non-food items.*
 - *The average of 13 litres of potable water per person per day is increased by 18 per cent in the Dadaab refugee camps*

Budget

UNHCR's total requirements for its operation in Kenya amount to USD 230.3 million, including USD 172.1 million for Somali refugees and asylum-seekers. Of this amount, USD 68.8 million comprise requirements related to the current emergency. Details are as follows:

Objective	Current Budget (Somali refugees & asylum- seekers)	Emergency requirements within current budget
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>		
Access to territory	323,173	135,733
Cooperation with partners	373,173	156,733
National administrative framework	523,173	219,733
Environmental protection	6,898,173	2,897,233
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	323,173	135,733
Subtotal	8,440,867	3,545,164
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>		
Access to asylum procedures	327,653	137,614
Civil status documentation	743,253	312,166
Family reunification	427,653	179,614
Reception conditions	947,653	398,014
Registration and profiling	984,253	413,386
Subtotal	3,430,464	1,440,795
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>		
Community security management system	295,124	123,952
Effects of armed conflict	347,124	145,792
Impact on host communities	2,495,124	1,047,952
Law enforcement	1,505,784	632,429
Protection of children	1,315,124	552,352
Gender-based violence	354,124	148,732
Subtotal	6,312,404	2,651,209
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Food security	235,428	98,880
Primary health care	13,005,300	2,000,000
Nutrition	5,990,008	2,515,803
Education	23,176,806	9,734,259
Basic domestic and hygiene items	19,252,848	8,086,196
Sanitation services	10,771,800	4,524,156
HIV and AIDS	3,635,428	1,526,880
Services for groups with specific needs	2,365,428	993,480
Shelter and other infrastructure	22,040,157	9,256,866
Water	10,905,206	4,580,187
Subtotal	111,378,412	43,316,707
<i>Community Participation and Self-Management</i>		
Community self-management and equal representation	1,178,571	495,000
Camp management and coordination	3,978,571	1,671,000
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,979,046	1,251,199
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	638,571	268,200
Subtotal	8,774,758	3,685,399
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Subtotal	2,971,004	1,247,822

Objective	Current Budget (Somali refugees & asylum- seekers)	Emergency requirements within current budget
<i>External Relations</i>		
Donor relations	687,142	288,600
Public information	727,142	305,400
Subtotal	1,414,283	593,999
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>		
Supply chain and logistics	5,304,487	2,227,885
Programme management, coordination and support	24,103,245	10,123,363
Subtotal	29,407,732	12,351,248
Total	172,129,925	68,832,342