

OVERVIEW

This weekly report is produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of its crisis reporting on the drought in the Horn of Africa countries. The report covers the period from 27 September to 3 October. The next report will be issued on 11 October.

Highlights

- KENYA & ETHIOPIA – A total of **61,297 people** have been transported as of 3 October 2011 from Dollo Ado to Hilaweyn Refugee Camp in Ethiopia and from Liboi and the outskirts of the Dagahaley Refugee Camp to Ifo 2 East in Dadaab, Kenya.
- KENYA – **Security issues** on the Northeastern Kenya/Somalia border between 30 September and 3 October halted all humanitarian activities during this period, including IOM movements from Liboi to the Dadaab Camps.
- KENYA – **IOM’s first movement to the Kenya/Somali border town of Wel Merer** took place on 30 September 2011 with 47 asylum-seekers transported including two in dire medical need and one pregnant woman.
- KENYA – About 1,000 members in the Kulan refugee host community benefited from IOM’s **first commercial destocking exercise** on 1 October in Northern Kenya.
- KENYA - The **Ifo Extension Camp is renamed** as Ifo 2 East and Ifo 2 West to avoid confusion.
- ETHIOPIA – **IOM takes over all refugee transportation** from the Reception to the Transit Centre, and from the Transit Centre to the Dollo Ado Refugee Camps as of 1 October 2011.

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Security – Conflict in Doble, in south-central Somalia, affected IOM operations in Dadaab District between 30 September and 3 October when all humanitarian activities in Dadaab were suspended. Operations have since resumed with limited movement, on a case-by-case basis from Liboi to the Dadaab Camps. The conflict also postponed a pasture storage training exercise that was to take place in Liboi on 30 September. Now tentatively rescheduled for 6 October 2011, the pasture training is part of IOM’s host community livelihood strategy to provide information on drought cycles, the local coping strategy and recommended strategies such as livestock off take, grazing management systems, feed supplements and alternative livelihoods.

Ethiopia Operations



Migrants board a UN IOM bus from the Transit Centre in Dollo Ado on their way to Hilaweyn Camp.

New Transportation Route - On 1 October 2011, IOM in Dollo Ado officially started facilitating movement of asylum seekers from the Reception Centre to the Transit Centre. Over 720 migrants had been moved since 3 October 2011. UNHCR had been carrying out this operation since August 2011, with IOM support for additional transport interventions. Now, IOM has full responsibility for both movements - from the Reception to the Transit Centre, and from the Transit Centre to the Dollo Ado Refugee Camps.

Movements – IOM is now moving a higher number of migrants a day from the Transit Centre to Hilaweyn Camp. On 3 October 2011, IOM transported over 1,100 migrants compared to the week of 19-26 September, when 1,452 migrants were moved. One reason



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attributed to the increase in movement is the installation of an electronic finger print-based registration system installed by UNHCR last week in the Transit Centre. There were no movements on 27-29 September 2011.

IOM Response in Ethiopia - Over 1,100 asylum-seekers were transported from the Dollo Ado Transit Centre to Hilaweyn Camp from 27 September to 3 October 2011, 322 fewer since the last report. IOM has provided transportation to a total of 24,740 migrants since the start of the exercise in August 2011.

This week, the number of reunited families declined from 73 to 29 as movement from the Transit Centre to the Hilaweyn camp declined. Only five migrants were referred for further medical attention among the 1,090 screened since 26 September bringing the cumulative total of medical referrals to 132 people.

The table below presents IOM's drought response in Ethiopia, in relation to movement assistance, primary care and family reunifications.

IOM RESPONSE IN DOLLO ADO, ETHIOPIA

PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	20-26 SEPTEMBER	27 SEPTEMBER - 3 OCTOBER	TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Emergency Transportation	Transportation from Dollo Ado Transit Centre to Hilaweyn *				
	No of Individuals	1,452	1,130*	↓ Movements decreased slightly this week, as the caseload in the Transit Centre has decreased.	22,798*
	No of Families	290	226**		4,559**
	Transportation from Dollo Ado Reception Centre to Transit Centre***				
	No of Individuals	0	721	Operations began on 1 October.	721
	No of Families	0	0		0
Family Reunification	Family Reunification				
	No of Individuals	73	29	↓ Family reunification also decreased as many of the refugees in the Transit Centre have been relocated.	1,221
Health	Medical Assessments				
	Total Screened	1,090	1,090	↓ Medical referrals have declined as there were only few cases with medical conditions.	
	No of Medical Referrals	7	5		132
	No of Unfit to Travel	7	5		171
CUMULATIVE TOTAL					<u>24,740</u>

* Transportation from the Dollo Ado to the Hilaweyn Camp started in August 2011 and includes movements from the Reception Centre to the Transit Centre and from the Transit Centre to the camps.

** Based on the assumption that one family has five members.

*** Started 01 October, 2011

IOM Expanding Support to Health Facilities in Two Camps - IOM Ethiopia is beginning preparations for the expansion of support to temporary health facilities in Bokolmany and Melkadida refugee camps in Ethiopia. As the influx of more than 78,000 refugees to the two camps in 2011 has overwhelmed existing health systems, IOM is working to expand services with the Ethiopian Government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) who is responsible for primary health care in the two camps.

This project builds on IOM's initial deployment of doctors and nurses in Dollo Ado to carry out pre-departure medical screenings, and to facilitate referrals of vulnerable refugees as part of the large scale refugee transportation operation. The project also builds on IOM's subsequent seconding of doctors and nurses to support ARRA and immunization campaigns in the camps.

Through the construction of two temporary satellite clinics and two emergency wards for management of acute watery diarrhoea as an essential preparedness measure, the project will provide direct health services to 6,000 refugees in the two camps, enhance preparedness for potential epidemics and reach up to 45,000 refugees with key messages to increase health-seeking behaviour and awareness on key public health issues.

IOM will field experienced doctors and nurses to support the provision of direct primary health care in the two camps. Visiting doctors from the Addis Ababa University Medical School will provide consultations for refugees with special needs in mental health, gynaecological complications and eye care; services which have so far not been available in the two camps. During the visiting doctors' clinics, refugees with chronic but curable conditions like cataracts, uterine masses and other gynaecological conditions will be identified and advised for further referrals and surgeries.

In addition to putting in place essential structures and providing materials and special consultations, the project which is funded by the Humanitarian Response Fund will build capacity of ARRA health workers to ultimately take over the full provision of health care in the camps as the situation stabilizes.

Kenya Operations

Rename of Ifo 2 and Ifo 3 Camps in Dadaab - The Ifo Extension Camp has been renamed and will now be known as Ifo 2 East and Ifo 2 West. These replace the previous designations of Ifo II or Ifo 2, Ifo III or Ifo 3 or generically, the Ifo Extension. The new names are expected to better clarify the Kenyan government's agreement to allocate one camp instead of two.

Movements –

a) *Wel Merer to Hagadera Camp* – IOM facilitated its first transportation assistance for 47 stranded refugees in Welmerer (north of Liboi) to the Dadaab Camp on 30 September 2011. This follows a request from UNHCR, coordinated with the District Commissioner and the District Officer in Fafi District. The migrants reported that they had been there for a week and had entered Kenya through Hamey, a Sub-Location under the Liboi



Refugees from near Kismayo in Somalia traveled by foot and donkey cart to reach the Kenyan border town of Wel Merer. IOM made its first visit to the town to safely transport them to Dagahaley Camp. Each migrant was checked by IOM health workers before embarking on the 45 minute journey.

Division. The 12 families included one pregnant woman and two people in dire need of medical attention. The male heads of the households opted to continue to make their way slowly to the Dadaab Camps with their 10 donkeys, two of whom had died while they were waiting in Wel Merer.

b) *Dagahaley Outskirts to the Ifo 2 East Camp* - After moving well over 21,000 migrants to the new Ifo 2 East Camp since 18 August 2011, IOM movements have slowed down due to low relocation registration. The approximately 7,000 displaced people still living in the outskirts of Dagahaley, are reluctant to be relocated since they prefer the semi-permanent structures they have constructed over time and fear that the move to the new camp will deny them access to refugee privileges and services. The local authorities, UNHCR and the Lutheran World Federation are speaking with the communities to help them understand the benefits of



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moving to the Ifo 2 East Camp. As a result of the decreased numbers, IOM has reduced its transportation movements - from seven days a week to Monday through Friday.

IOM Response in Kenya – Since the last report, the Dadaab Camp population has increased by 8,605 to reach 456,033 individuals as of 3 October 2011. This increase is almost **three times higher** from the number of new asylum seekers who arrived in Dadaab the previous week.

As of 3 October 2011, IOM had facilitated transportation for up to 36,557 refugees to the Dadaab Camp: 22,374 were relocated from the outskirts of Dagahaley Camp to the Ifo 2 East Camp and 14,183 migrants were transported from Liboi to the Dadaab Camp. IOM has also demarcated, plotted and pitched over 96 percent or 7,227, out of the targeted 7,500 emergency shelters at the IFO 2 East Camp. Over the report period, the number of refugees transported from the outskirts of Dagahaley slowed to correspond with the provision of water and sanitation services in the camp and declined in Liboi following security concerns.

The table below presents IOM’s drought response in Dadaab, in relation to movement assistance, medical assessments and emergency shelter construction.

IOM RESPONSE IN DADAAB, KENYA

PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	20-26 SEPTEMBER	27 SEPTEMBER - 3 OCTOBER	TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Emergency Transportation	Transportation from Liboi to Dadaab *				
	No of Individuals	2,580	1,253	↓ The number of new arrivals decreased in Liboi following security concerns at the Kenya –Somalia border. All agency activities in the region stopped from 30 September – 3 October 2011.	14,183
	No of Households	592	307		3,376
	Relocation from Dagahaley to IFO 2 East**				
	No of Individuals	3,628	1,805	↓ Movements stopped for two days to allow WASH services in the Ifo 2 East Camp to be completed.	22,374
	No of Households	856	441		5,636
Health	Medical Assessments from Liboi to Dadaab Refugee Camps *				
	No of Individuals Screened	2,580	1,253	↓ Medical assessments are linked to the number of movements done.	14,183
	No of Medical Referrals	14	14		217
	No of Medical Treatments	33	34		450
	No of Vulnerable Individuals	452	245		1,924
	Medical Assessments from Dagahaley to IFO 2 East **				
	No of Individuals Screened	3,628	1,805	↓ Medical assessments are linked to the number of movements	22,374
	No of Medical Referrals	15	5		82
	No of Medical Treatments	8	14		25
	No of Vulnerable Individuals	226	72		1,051
Emergency Shelters	IFO 2 East ***				
	Tent Setup	1,101	318	↓ Less relocation from Liboi to Dadaab due to security concerns	7,227
CUMULATIVE TOTAL					36,557

* Started on 31 July, 2011

** Started on 18 August, 2011

*** Started on 09 August, 2011

- This number has been adjusted.

IOM Launches Community Livelihood Support In Northern Kenya - The first ever IOM de-stocking exercise began on 1 October 2011 with the Kulan refugee host community in Lagdera District in Northern Kenya.

Over 1,000 people or 125 Kulan households benefited from the activity which reduces the emaciated livestock population not likely to survive the drought in the region. It also ensures, through the slaughtering of 20 shoats (goats and sheep) per week, a sustained source of meat for the community.

The project also matches available animal feed to available livestock. Prior to the exercise, 500 shoats in the community were identified for slaughter and bought by IOM from the household. The meat from the slaughtered animals will in particular feed vulnerable groups such as women-headed households, children, the elderly, the sick and the disabled. The project is expected to be completed in mid November.



Goats affected by drought and identified for the Kulan de-stocking exercise.

Resource Points Along Migration Routes Identified - IOM has documented resource points for water, schools, health facilities and markets along the pastoralist and refugee migration routes in Dadaab. These routes will assist IOM and other humanitarian agencies to identify priority areas for intervention. The 14-day Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping exercise which began on 21 October 2011 also established 20 livestock migration routes and 11 refugee migration routes. IOM staff was trained on mapping the migratory routes used by both refugees and livestock as well as mapping and documenting resources in Dadaab. The final mapping report is due on 14 October 2011.

IOM ETHIOPIA RESPONDS TO INFLUX OF SUDANESE REFUGEES

Ongoing hostility between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in the Blue Nile State continue to affect civilians in the area and cause further displacement. Thousands of refugees are fleeing Sudan to neighbouring Ethiopia through the Kurmuk, Gizen, Bamas and Al Mahal entry points.

IOM's emergency team has been on the ground in border areas since 6 September 2011. Identified as the transportation lead agency in the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan, IOM has already transported more than 1,700 people from the border, at Kurmuk and Gizen, to the Sherkole Refugee Camp, about 50 kms away.



IOM-hired buses move displaced Sudanese from Kurmuk, about three kms from the Ethiopian border to Sherkole Camp, 50 kms away.

Currently, IOM uses 12 buses and three trucks to transport the displaced and their belongings to Sherkole Camp, which is close to reaching its full capacity of 8,000 persons. IOM is preparing to extend transportation to a new camp at Tongo, more than 100 kms from the Kurmuk border crossing.

The refugee movements increasingly consist of families carrying household belongings and livestock, which indicates that many of those fleeing to Ethiopia do not anticipate returning in the near future. Most of the refugees are currently residing in temporary settlements camps in Kurmuk, and other areas, sharing inadequate accommodation and meagre resources.

IOM has appealed for USD 1.1 million to continue providing relocation assistance for up to 20,000 Sudanese displaced by the fighting in the Blue Nile region of Sudan.



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FUNDING STATUS

IOM remains funded at 22 percent of its USD 26.6 million Regional Appeal to provide assistance to refugees and host communities suffering from the drought. Further funding is required for psycho-social support to refugees in Kenya and for livelihood projects in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

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IOM's Drought Response builds on its substantial capacity and implementation of over 30 programmes in the Horn of Africa countries of Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. IOM prioritizes its work with lead agencies, partners and government counterparts to develop a transportation network to bring vulnerable populations arriving at border crossing points and informal settlements to better-serviced camps, ensuring medical screening and lifesaving referral services as part of transport assistance. IOM is also working with stakeholders to fill gaps identified in needs assessments related to shelter (with UNHCR); livelihood programmes; and medical assistance, capacity-building and primary care services (in support of ARRA, the Ethiopian government refugee agency.)