

*This monthly 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 1 May 2012 to 29 May 2012. The next report will be issued on 28 June 2012.*

## Highlights:

**KENYA** - IOM in partnership with UNHCR continues with construction of transitional shelters in Ifo 2 East

**KENYA** - IOM gears to implement emergency assistance in Kenya and Ethiopia.

**KENYA** - IOM continues with production of interlocking stabilized soil bricks in Ifo 2 East Camp.

**KENYA & ETHIOPIA** – IOM has transported **123,480** refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya as of 23 May 2012.



Transitional shelters constructed in Ifo 2 East Refugee Camp.

## Kenya Operations

### Shelter

**IOM in Partnership with UNCHR Continues with Construction of Transitional Shelters in Ifo 2 East**– IOM in partnership with UNCHR is continuing with the construction of transitional shelters to provide durable accommodation of refugees at Ifo 2 East Refugee Camp. The team working closely with the beneficiaries are currently constructing a main house and a kitchenette in the earmarked 116 plots in block D of the Camp. As of 30 May 2012 the team had constructed **5** shelters. Meanwhile, the team is continuing with the production of Interlocking Stabilized Soil Bricks (ISSB) to be used in the construction of the shelters expected to provide durable accommodation for the refugees. A total of **296,271** bricks have been produced which is equivalent to **246** shelters.

The construction of the shelters comes after IOM successfully pitched a total of **8,315** tents in Ifo 2 East. Unfortunately, while the tents have provided households with a minimal standard of protection from the harsh weather, they have a lifespan of only 6-12 months. An assessment conducted by IOM on March 2012 found out that 36 percent of tents are in dire need of repair while 19 percent of the tents need to be repaired.

In **Ethiopia**, IOM secured a **EUR 125,000** grant from the Austrian Government to respond to the huge and urgent need for transitional shelter for refugees in the Dollo Ado Refugee Camps. Currently, less than one per-

cent of refugees living in the five camps in Dollo Ado have appropriate shelter, prompting an urgent and prioritized need in the camps.

The project dubbed “Transitional Shelter for Somali’s Fleeing from Drought”, initially aims to provide 50 transitional shelters within three months for refugees in the Melkadida Refugee Camp as part of the IOM Horn of Africa drought appeal. The shelters will be prioritized for vulnerable cases, including women headed households and older people. Meanwhile, a project proposal for the construction of more shelters for refugees in Dollo Ado Refugee Camp has been submitted to Department for International Development (DFID) with the project aiming to provide an additional **1,100** transitional shelters for refugees in Melkadida in a span of one year.

### **Livelihood intervention for Drought affected Communities in Kenya and Ethiopia, Post Crisis**

–At the beginning of 2012, IOM Kenya received \$3million as part of the Japan Supplementary Fund to provide additional emergency assistance to Somali refugees in Dadaab and other refugee camps. The funding will mainly touch on health, livelihood and conflict prevention. Consultative workshops among the programme Managers on how to implement the programme have already taken place.

In **Kenya**, Health activities include providing health education to refugee and host communities to improve cholera awareness and foster improved hygiene, make available essential cholera commodities to local Minis-

try of Health (Dadaab, Kakuma). Improve and restock health facilities in Dadaab and Kakuma, reproduce and disseminate materials on hygiene measures for prevention of waterborne/water-related disease outbreak among others.

Livelihood covers carrying out a rapid livelihoods needs assessment in the target areas to identify possible intervention, modalities, sensitization of community, and set-up of outreach structures. There will be strengthening of community based livestock health service delivery through the selection and establishment of veterinary drug stores and providing vaccination treatment and de-worming of livestock. Conflict interventions include, raising community awareness on peaceful co-existence, empowering District Peace Committees by supporting their conflict management activities at grassroots level and facilitate cross border dialogues.

IOM will also sensitize local leaders on the appropriate conflict management mechanisms among mobile groups and help establish practical early warning and rapid response systems. Additionally, organize peace tournaments targeting the youth and build capacity for approximately 200 local authorities from provincial administration, immigration officers and partners on basic concepts of conflict management.

In **Ethiopia**, IOM is currently implementing Surviving and Recovering from Disaster and Displacement (SARDD) Programme to contribute to the survival and wellbeing of both Internally Displaced Persons and generally those affected by disaster. IOM has provided essential non-food items as well as livelihood support in Gambella and Moyale regions where the programme is being implemented.

IOM is also implementing emergency Support to Drought Affected Pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities in Borena Zone, Oromiya Region focusing on water source rehabilitation and livestock restocking exercises. In response to the drought affected Internally Displaced Persons in Moyale area of Ethiopia, IOM together with partner agencies have assisted 1,450 household IDP household communities to rebuild their livelihoods through ECHO funding. **450** targeted female-headed households have been supported to start Income Generating Activities (IGAs) including being trained on small business management and provision of startup grants.

Additionally, **1000** drought affected IDP households have received breeding goats to assist them restart their livelihoods. Household heads have also been trained on modern animal husbandry practices.

Through IOM, UNDP and FAO joint CERF funded program, and in collaboration with the Ethiopia Government's pastoral development office more than **661,000** goats were vaccinated to prevent the spread of possible infectious diseases while **1,000** drought-affected pastoral households in the Borena Zone will be supported directly by IOM through the provision of livestock by cash transfers with an aim to recover their livelihood following the aftermath of the drought in 2011.

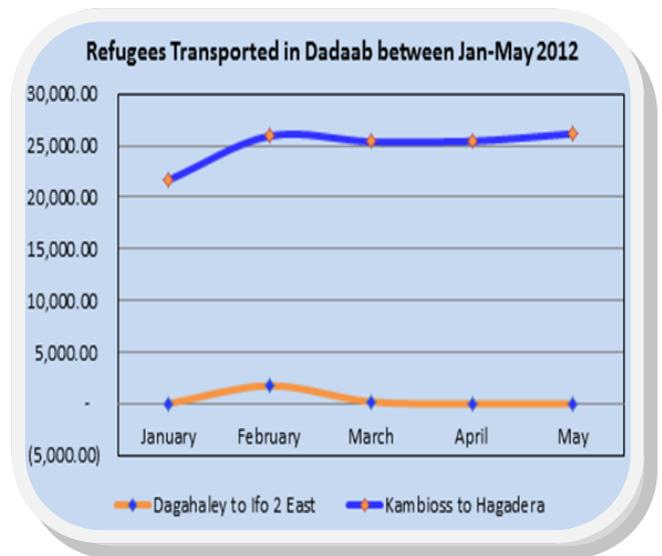
The provision of emergency transportation assistance to refugees fleeing drought and violence in Somalia is still on going. So far, over 70,000 Somali refugees have been assisted in Dollo Ado. Meanwhile, IOM is also providing emergency transportation for both Sudanese and South-Sudanese refugees in Benishangul, Gumuz and Assosa regions. The rise of hostilities and tensions between the Sudan Forces and SPLM-N in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states of the Sudan since September last year, triggered an influx of refugees in Ethiopia. Since then, IOM has provided emergency transportation assistance to over 25,000 refugees in Benishangul, Gumuz region.

#### Health :

**IOM, Kenya Red Cross shy of Attending to 20,000 Patients**—The joint health collaboration between IOM and the Kenya Red Cross is shy of attending to **20,000** patients since the exercise commenced on 22 November 2011. Since January 2012, cases of lower and upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) has remained as the leading ailment affecting majority of the patients in the camp that is home to slightly over 30,000 refugees.

A total of **783** patients were attended to between 12-18 May 2012, in a joint exercise that has seen a total of **17,572** patients treated for several illnesses which include anaemia, diarrhoea, urinary tract Infections, and skin, eye and ear infections as a result of poor living conditions in the camp. An average of 200 patients are treated daily. IOM has seconded to KRC four nurses, two clinical officers and one doctor. In **Ethiopia**, IOM health engagement is limited to pre-embarkation health assessment to ensure the safety of refugees traveling.

**IOM Continues with Transportation of Refugees to Collect Food Rations** – IOM’s drought response team is continuing with the bi-monthly activity of transporting refugees from Kambioss Refugee Camp to Hagadera Refugee Camp to collect food rations despite security concerns in the area. The last cycle was carried out on 15 May 2012 with **13,194** individuals benefitting from the exercise. The next cycle is slated for 1 June 2012. The transportation service provided by IOM is done in correspondence with WFP’s monthly food distribution. Last October, WFP requested IOM to facilitate the process following security concerns in the area. Meanwhile, IOM in collaboration with UNHCR has not relocated refugees from the outskirts of Dagahaley to Ifo 2 East since the exercise came to an abrupt halt in mid-March. So far, a total of **30,487** refugees have been relocated.



**Security Situation in Dadaab Still Unstable**– Security situation in Dadaab for the month of May was marred with a series of security incidents characterised by Improvised Explosive Device (IED), grenade attacks and security scares. On 24 May 2012, unknown assailants lobbed a petrol bomb at a food Kiosk in Hagadera and fired two shots at the victims, but no fatalities were reported. On 29 May 2012, there was a security scare after police officers cordoned off an area in Ifo after a suspicious object was found, but bomb experts later discovered it was a serving spoon.

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

PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	May 5-11	11– 23 May	TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Emergency Transportation	<b>Transportation from Liboi to Dadaab *</b>				
	No of Individuals	0	0	↔ Movements from Liboi stopped following security concerns at the Kenya –Somalia border.	17,572
	No of Households	0	0		4,083
	<b>Relocation from Dagahaley to IFO 2 East**</b>				
	No of Individuals	74	0	↑ Relocation from Dagahaley to Ifo2 East is on-going	30,487
No of Households	0	0	6,921		
Health	<b>Medical Assessments from Liboi to Dadaab Refugee Camps *</b>				
	No of Individuals Screened	0	0	↔ Medical assessments are linked to the number of movements done.	17,172
	No of Medical Referrals	0	0		235
	No of Medical Treatments	0	0		515
	No of Vulnerable Individuals	0	0		2,128
	<b>Medical Assessments from Dagahaley to IFO 2 East **</b>				
	No of Individuals Screened	0	30,487	↔ Medical assessments are linked to the number of movements	30,487
	No of Medical Referrals	0	98		190
	No of Medical Treatments	0	112		192
	No of Vulnerable Individuals	0	1,210		2,711
<b>Medical support to Red Cross In Ifo 2 East ****</b>					
No of Individuals	385	783	↑ Medical support continues	17,572	
Emergency Shelters	<b>IFO 2 East ***</b>				
	Tent Setup	0	0	↑ Shelter Construction at Ifo 2 East have been completed	8,315
<b>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</b>					<b>48,059</b>

## Movement:

As of 23 May 2012, IOM transported **27,390** refugees from the Dollo Ado Reception Centre to the Transit Centre and **19,590** refugees from the Transit Centre to Buramino Camp. The pattern of new arrivals in the Month of May showed an upward trend. According to UNHCR, the first week of May, only 207 refugees arrived in Dollo Ado. The number doubled in the second week, with **547** refugees arriving at the Reception Centre. Unlike the previous months, increased insecurity and persistent drought triggered an influx of refugees in May. These factors led to an increase in the number of new arrivals in the third and fourth week of May with **643** refugees and **1,064** refugees arriving respectively.

The table below presents IOM's drought response in Dollo Ado in relation to movement assistance, primary health care and family reunification.

PROJECT	ACTIVITIES	April	May 1–23	TREND	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION	<b>Transportation from Dollo Ado Transit Centre to Hilaweyn Camp*</b>				
	No of Individuals	0*	0*	↔	25,041*
	No of Families	0**	0**	There was no movement to Hilaweyn Camp as the camp is at its maximum capacity.	5,008*
	<b>Transportation from Dollo Ado Reception Centre to Transit Centre***</b>				
	No of Individuals	2014	2231	↑	27,390
	No of Families	402**	446**	Movements increased due to due to new arrivals.	5,478**
	<b>Transportation from Dollo Ado Transit Centre to Buramino Camp****</b>				
	No of Individuals	2264	945	↑	19,590
No of Families	452**	304**	Movement increased this week as new arrivals increased	3,918**	
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	<b>Family Reunification</b>				
	No of Individuals	333	172	↑ Family reunification increased this week as there were more cases identified.	3,400
HEALTH	<b>Medical Assessments</b>				
	Total Screened	4,611	3,924	↓	58,841
	No of Medical Referrals	0	0	Medical referrals decreased this week with lesser cases identified.	779
No of Unfit to Travel	0	0	770		
<b>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</b>					<b>75,421</b>

## AKNOWLEDGEMENT

IOM thanks France, Japan, ECHO, PRM, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN-CERF for their contributions in support of life-saving interventions in the areas of emergency transportation, shelter, health care and livelihoods. IOM also wishes to acknowledge the support of CANADEM and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for the temporary deployment of emergency personnel during this crisis.

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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.)*