

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 15 to 21 November 2011. The next report will be issued on 29 November 2011.

Highlights

- KENYA & ETHIOPIA – IOM has transported **81,833** refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya as of 21 November 2011.
- ETHIOPIA & KENYA – The Government of Kenya and Ethiopia enhance security at the Dadaab and Dollo Ado Refugee Camp.
- KENYA – IOM set to provide medical support due to cholera outbreak at the Ifo 2 East Refugee Camp in Dadaab.
- KENYA – 10,000 refugees displaced by floods at the Ifo 2 East Camp.
- ETHIOPIA – Heavy rains slow down humanitarian work in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia.

ANALYSIS & TRENDS

Security – IOM is set to resume the provision of humanitarian services to refugees and the host community at the Dadaab Refugee Camp and its environs following heightened security at the Camp. New security measures have been adopted following internal discussions with agencies to provide security in the camps. The new security system provides area security through increased police presence in strategic locations and is expected to reduce the amount of time taken by the police to respond to security incidences. The pilot phase for this security system has been introduced at the Ifo 2 East and West Refugee Camps.

In Dollo Ado, the Government of Ethiopia has enhanced security in the camps and at the Ethiopian borders due to security concerns in the region. Last week, a group of ten armed men, who were later confirmed to be the Transitional Federal Government forces, were accosted near the Ethiopia-Kenya border. The security concerns in Dollo Ado persists due to the ongoing Kenyan military operation in Northern Kenya and Somalia and the recent killing of a local headman in northern Mandera near the northern Ethiopia-Kenya border. IOM is participating in the interagency security meetings.

Kenya Operations

10,000 Refugees Affected by Floods in Ifo 2 East Camp



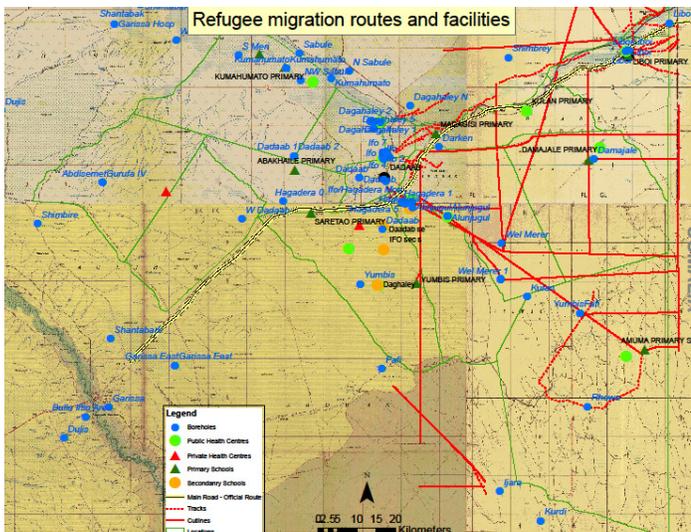
Heavy rains in Dadaab have displaced refugees at the Ifo 2 East Camp. Most have now pitched up their tents on high grounds

Approximately 10,000, out of a total population of an estimated 27,000 refugees living in Ifo 2 East Camp have been displaced by floods following heavy rains that have pounded the area in the past one month. The affected refugees have now pitched their tents on higher ground around the camp. The floods have caused water stagnation in and around the camp posing serious health concerns on possible waterborne diseases. IOM and UNHCR are working to assist in the relocation of the refugees affected by the floods while addressing the drainage system in the camp.

IOM Provides Medical Assistance in Ifo 2 East- Starting 22 November IOM will second its emergency medical staff to Ifo 2 East Camp in Dadaab to start providing medical assistance to stem the cholera outbreak at the Ifo 2 East Camp in Dadaab. IOM has been in discussion with Kenya Red Cross (KRC) and UNHCR to provide medical assistance and rein in on the outbreak of water borne diseases in the camp. The outbreak of in the camp is associated with the heavy rains and floods that is currently being experienced in Dadaab. The first cholera outbreak was reported on 25 August among the new arrival while 17 cases were reported in the month of September and October. A total of 158 cases have been line listed since August 2011, with one related death reported since the start of the outbreak. According to the World Health Organization the overall Dadaab case fatality rate stands at 0.6 percent.

IOM Begins Phase II of Transportation of Refugees to Collect Food Rations – IOM will on 26 November 2011 embark on a one day exercise of the second phase of transporting refugees to and from Hagadera to Kambioos Camps to collect food rations provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) targeting 2,188 families or 10,236 refugees who make up the total population of Kambioos Camp. IOM’s transportation services are being offered in tandem with WFP’s second food distribution this month after the organization announced it could not deliver food rations to the camp due to insecurity. The first round of transportation kicked off on 1 November and reached out to **2,188 families or 10,236 refugees**.

Geographical Information System Report Maps Migratory Routes in Dadaab –



Map showing refugee migration routes and facilities in Dadaab and its environs

The first Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping exercise commissioned by IOM to identify the refugee and pastoralist migratory routes in Dadaab and the resource points along these routes, has established that 90 percent of the routes used by the refugees arriving into Kenya from Somalia are unofficial or unauthorized . The unofficial routes are used by 85 percent of refugees and add up to 1,229 Kilometres while the official route which lies on the main road leading from Harhar through Liboi to Dadaab constitutes 10 percent or 120 kilometres of the migratory routes.

The assessment found that both unofficial and official routes lack requisite water provisions, medical facilities, rest points or security monitoring centres, leaving refugees and pastoralists at the mercy of unscrupulous guides who extort large sums of money to provide navigation services.

The report therefore recommends establishing mobile water points, particularly along official tracks, to address the dehydration suffered by the refugees and pastoralists. In addition, it recommends active and passive disease surveillance during and after the migration process to curb the spread of disease amongst accompanying livestock.

Movements – There have been no movements in Dadaab since 14 October 2011 following security concerns in the region.

Ethiopia Operations

Heavy Rains Slow down Humanitarian Work in Dollo Ado



Heavy rains have rendered the roads impassable slowing down humanitarian activities in Dollo Ado.

Heavy rains continue to pound the Dollo Ado Camps affecting humanitarian and transportation efforts to the refugee camps. The rains have rendered roads impassable and damaged the airstrips in Dollo Ado making movements difficult. The floods have also slowed down the construction of water and sanitation facilities at the new Buramino Refugee Camp, as it makes excavation in the rocky terrain difficult. As result, the relocation of refugees to this new camp will be delayed until the facilities are set up and the roads are accessible.

Health services at the Refugee Camps have also been affected by the rains. IOM doctors are unable to access the camps due to the bad condition of the roads. Despite this, IOM is handling in-patient and out-patient level care as well as facilitating referrals in the Melkadida and Bokolmanyo Camps. So far, IOM has carried out 4,867 consultations in the camps and attended to 69 out-patients, 30 antenatal cases and assisted the delivery of 7 babies.

Movement - As of 20 November 2011, IOM has provided transportation assistance to 36,883 refugees from the Reception Centre to the Transit Centre and from the Transit Centre to the Hilaweyn Camp. There has been a significant decline in the number of new arrivals registered at the Reception Centre this week from 882 refugees in the last reporting period to 128 this week. This sharp decline is attributed to the heavy rains in Dollo Ado that have affected movement and humanitarian activities in the area. There were 197 refugees medically assessed, with 14 medical referrals and 69 individuals reunited with their families. According to UNHCR, the overall population in the Dollo Ado Camps (Melkadida, Hilaweyn, Bokolmanyo and Kobe) stands at 137,478 refugees as of 18 November 2011.

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



IOM Response to the Horn of Africa Crisis

EXTERNAL SITUATION REPORT

22 November 2011

IOM RESPONSE IN DOLLO ADO, ETHIOPIA

| PROJECT | ACTIVITIES | 8 – 13 NOVEMBER | 14 - 20 NOVEMBER | TREND | CUMULATIVE TOTAL |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| Emergency Transportation | Transportation from Dollo Ado Transit Centre to Hilaweyn Camp* | | | | |
| | No of Individuals | 0* | 0* | ↓ There was no movement to Hilaweyn camp as the camp is at maximum capacity. | 25,992* |
| | No of Families | 0** | 0** | | 5,227** |
| | Transportation from Dollo Ado Reception Centre to Transit Centre*** | | | | |
| | No of Individuals | 882*** | 128*** | ↓ Movements decreased this week following heavy rains in Dollo Ado and the rejection rate of new arrivals due to infiltration of the local community. | 10,891*** |
| No of Families | 173** | 26** | 2,097** | | |
| Family Reunification | Family Reunification | | | | |
| | No of Individuals | 155 | 69 | ↓ Family reunification decreased significantly this week as there were only few cases identified. | 1,634 |
| Health | Medical Assessments | | | | |
| | Total Screened | 1,018 | 197 | ↓ Medical assessments decreased this week as there were fewer movements. | 34,649 |
| | No of Medical Referrals | 38 | 14 | | 315 |
| | No of Unfit to Travel | 38 | 14 | | 354 |
| CUMULATIVE TOTAL | | | | | 36,883 |

*Transportation from the Dollo Ado Transit Centre 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 1 October, 2011

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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.)