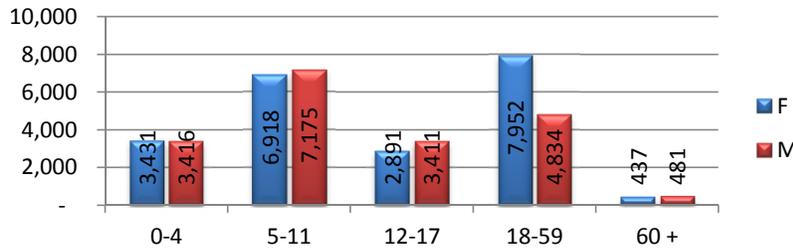


Camp Opened: February 2009 **Camp phase:** Maintenance & Care

Refugee Population

40,946

(As of 08 March 2013)



Geographic Snapshot

GPS Coordinates	Longitude:	41.5362655
	Latitude:	4.545546
Number of Zones	20	
Number of Blocks	284	
Wings of Reception Centre	2	
Average Plot Size per Household	225 m ²	
Distance from Border	88 km	

Contextual Background

Pattern in Population Change

► Already established camp received large influx of Somali refugees in the first half of 2011.

Areas of Origin

► 56.87% are from Gedo, 22.97% are from Bay and the rest of the population is from various other locations in Somalia.

Cultural Background

► Sunni Muslim

► 49% are May May speakers from Rahanweyn clan, 24% are Mahatiri speakers from Maheren clan and the remaining are from various other Somali clans.

Main Occupations

► Pastoralists (livestock herding: goats, camels, cows, sheep and donkeys); professionals from Mogadishu

Tips for Humanitarians

- UNHCR provides protection and monitors delivery of services to all refugees in Bokolmanyoo Camp.
- Camp Management is done by ARRA with support from UNHCR.
- Interagency Camp Coordination Meetings, co-chaired by ARRA and UNHCR, are held bi-weekly in the ARRA camp office with humanitarian actors operating in the camp.
- Registration verification was last conducted in Bokolmanyoo Camp in July 2010. Biometric (fingerprinting) has been used to register refugees aged 5 and above living in the camp. The second verification is expected to be carried out some time in 2013.
- Water supply in Bokolmanyoo Camp shifted from trucking to permanent system in 2012, however, the long distance (17km) between the water intake point and the camp has posed various challenges, affecting stable water supply.
- The majority of refugees still live in emergency tents despite passage of almost 4 years since the camp establishment and have not yet benefited from the transitional shelter project.
- There has been substantial improvement in the general food distribution in Bokolmanyoo Camp: duration of the monthly exercise shortened; food basket monitoring launched in 2012; however, proper distribution monitoring system not yet established.
- The only secondary school for the Dollo Ado refugee operation located in Bokolmanyoo Camp has been launched to offer Grade 9 classes to both refugee and host communities for the academic year 2012-2013.

Administrative Structure

Role of Ethiopian Government in Bokolmanyoo

* **ARRA is active in the following sectors:**

► Camp Management ► Protection ► Camp security ► Primary health care ► Primary education ► Food/CRIs distribution

* **ARRA staff posted inside the camp include:**

► Camp Coordinator ► Programme Officer ► Protection Officers ► Health Staff ► Teachers ► Distribution Coordinator

Role of Camp Residents in Self-Management

Refugee Central Committee (RCC) – is a resident coordination and leadership body that is consulted on multi-sectoral issues pertaining to camp life of the refugee community. It is composed of 12 refugee representatives (6 male and 6 female) including a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and Secretary. The current RCC members were formed at the Transit Centre in 2009 prior to establishment of the camp and an election is expected to be held in 2013 under the auspices of ARRA.

Women Association – represents the interests of refugee women in camp management and addresses issues concerning women and children in the camp. It also helps humanitarian actors with, amongst others, mobilization of women for community-based projects and distribution of sanitary pads. There is a separate committee responsible for running grinding mills as an income generation project for women with support from UNHCR.

Youth Association – addresses issues concerning refugee youths in the camp and advocates for their interests in camp management. Its members help deliver literacy/numeracy lessons to illiterate refugees amongst other voluntary activities. There is a separate committee (Sports Committee) which organizes sports activities for the youth with support from UNHCR.

Disability Association – represents the interests of refugees with disabilities and addresses issues concerning the disabled in the camp, mainly with support from RaDO. It also helps humanitarian actors with, amongst others, activities for the disabled such as targeted CRIs distribution.

Child Protection Committee – established by Save the Children in all 20 zones of the camp to assist with identification of children with specific needs and awareness raising among the refugee community about education and other issues concerning children in the camp.

Community Watch Group (Security Committee) – is responsible for overall conflict management including neighbourhood patrol and crowd control during food and CRI distributions and other public events in the camp. It also refers protection cases to ARRA Protection, UNHCR Protection and National Police and acts as a liaison between the refugee community and these agencies.

Food Distribution Committee – provides information about food distribution to the refugee community, monitors the scooping and provides feedback on the quality of food and the distribution process.

Peace and Conflict Resolution Committee – is responsible for preventing and responding to conflicts between the refugee and host communities and ensuring peaceful co-existence between the two communities, with support from ARRA and UNHCR. It is composed of male and female leaders from both communities.

Local Administration

The Kebele Chairman is responsible for the local (non-refugee) administration of Bokolmanyoo on behalf of Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali Region, Ethiopia. He and his administrative committee are consulted on relationship and conflict management between the refugee and host communities, as well as use of natural resources in the area, with the help of elders.

Bokolmany Camp: Who Does What Where

Health 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Primary Health Care offers out-patient, in-patient, basic laboratory services, Immunization (EPI), and reproductive and sexual health including basic emergency obstetric, family planning and neonatal care services	ARRA
◆ Vaccination campaign, cold chain maintenance	ARRA, UNHCR, UNICEF
◆ HIV/AIDS testing , counseling, treatment and prevention	PAPDA, ARRA
◆ Community-based mental health services	IMC
◆ Rehabilitation programmes for persons with disability	RADO
Infrastructure	
◆ Hospital with 2 out-patient department and 10 bed in-patient, emergency and EPI rooms, VCT room and TB room, laboratory and a drug dispensary, one ambulance available for emergency cases	ARRA
◆ Maternity ward with ante-natal, delivery and post-natal care services.	ARRA
◆ Semi permanent health post building completed but is not yet equipped	ARRA
Gaps	
◆ Comprehensive Emergency obstetric care and emergency surgical services	
◆ Community based disease surveillance system, mortality reporting	
◆ Delayed referrals of emergency and non-emergency patients; requiring review of SOPs on medical referral and addition of ambulances	
◆ Waste management and infection prevention	
◆ TB, VCT services are not fully operational	
◆ Strengthening of Health Information System	
◆ The hospital is not yet fully constructed and equipped.	
◆ Decentralization of primary health care services	
◆ Insufficient staffing at the hospital (e.g. only one medical doctor)	
◆ Lack of SOPs on birth and death registration	
Nutrition 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Treatment of SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition), for both Under 5's and MOC (Malnourished Other Categories) Programme, a targeted feeding programme for severely malnourished children between 5 years and 18 years.	ARRA (SCI)
◆ Treatment of MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition), for both Under 5's and MOC (Malnourished Other Categories) Programme, a targeted feeding programme for moderately malnourished children between 5 years and 18 years.	SCI (BSFP/TSFP)
◆ Community Health workers follow up on patients already in the nutrition / health programmes and sensitize community to bring children to nutrition services	SCI
◆ Blanket / complimentary feeding for all children under 5	SCI
◆ Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Programme	SCI
Infrastructure	
◆ 04 OTP Centres	SCI
◆ 01 Stabilization Centre where all severe acute malnourished children with complications are treated in an in-patient department.	ARRA
◆ MAM / Blanket Feeding Centre, 04 SFP Centres	SCI
Gaps	
◆ Strengthening of outreach nutrition and IYCF programme	
◆ Quality of service and joint monitoring	
◆ Strengthening of Health Information System	
Water, Hygiene & Sanitation 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Provision of treated water from the permanent water treatment plant	IRC
◆ Hygiene promotion	IMC
Infrastructure	
◆ Installation of permanent water system, including a 17km pressure line, a water treatment plant, a sedimentary tank and 02 booster stations, is almost completed.	IRC
◆ Family and communal latrines	IMC
◆ Solid waste disposal facilities	IMC
Gaps	
◆ Delayed repair and maintenance of existing infrastructure, e.g. water leakages and high turbidity, causing suspension of water supply	
◆ Lack of fencing around the water points	
◆ Insufficient solid waste disposal facilities	
◆ Connection of water piping with public facilities (health facility, food distribution centre and schools) is not yet completed	

UNHCR gratefully acknowledges the support of the following partners in Bokolmany Camp:



Bokolmany Camp: Who Does What Where (continued)

Protection & Community Services



Activities	Actors
◆ Continuous registration: new-borns, split/merge, intra-camp transfer, family reunification, issuance/replacement of ration cards, updates of specific needs codes, etc.	UNHCR, ARRA
◆ Protection monitoring and counseling; individual case follow-up	UNHCR, ARRA
◆ Referral and follow-up of security and physical protection incidents	ARRA, UNHCR
◆ Resolution of disputes over land/plots in the camp	ARRA
◆ Issuance of pass permits to facilitate refugees' movement in and out of the camp	ARRA
◆ Child protection activities, including individual case follow-up and management of Child Friendly Spaces	SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF
◆ Facilitation of family reunification, including for Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children	SCI, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF
◆ SGBV prevention and response programme	PAPDA, UNHCR, ARRA
◆ Supporting SGBV survivors	PAPDA, UNHCR, ARRA, SCI
◆ Provision of community services and psycho-social counseling	UNHCR, PAPDA
◆ Supporting refugees with disabilities and their caregivers	RADO
◆ Supporting elderly refugees and their caregivers	HelpAge/PWO
◆ Distribution of dignity pack (sanitary napkins, underwear and soap) for girls/women of reproductive age (13-49)	UNHCR, ARRA
◆ Targeted CRLs distribution for persons with specific needs	UNHCR, ARRA, RADO, SCI
◆ Targeted food distribution for the elderly	PWO
◆ Supporting camp self-management committees/associations	ARRA, UNHCR

Infrastructure

◆ One multi-purpose centre for women (safe house, literacy classes, IGAs)	PAPDA
◆ One SGBV counseling centre	PAPDA
◆ One SGBV case reception post	PAPDA
◆ 04 Child Friendly Spaces (combined with ECCD Centres)	SCI, UNICEF
◆ One Child Friendly Space for children with severe disabilities	RADO
◆ UNHCR camp office (to be used as interview/counseling rooms and registration activities)	UNHCR
◆ Police post (used by Community Watch Group) with separate detention facilities for men and women	ARRA
◆ One family tracing services post	ERCS

Gaps

◆ Lack of SOPs on continuous registration for Dollo Ado operation	
◆ Lack of SOPs on birth registration for Dollo Ado operation	
◆ The proGres database needs to be updated through re-validation	
◆ Lack of address information in the proGres database, posing challenges to follow-up of individual cases	
◆ Refugee ID cards yet to be issued to refugees in Bokolmany Camp	
◆ Strengthening of SGBV referral pathway particularly the legal intervention	
◆ Women's and Youth Centre; Youth activities	
◆ Lack of Community Centre for refugees	
◆ Refugee/Host community conflict resolution: Peace and Conflict Resolution Committee established but dormant	
◆ Capacity building of Community Watch Group and the national police	
◆ Capacity building of community-based associations on protection and community services	
◆ Limited capacity of the implementing partners	

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Bokolmany Camp: Who Does What Where (continued)

Shelter 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Emergency shelter (tent) provision and erection	ARRA, UNHCR, AHA
◆ Transitional shelter provision and erection	AHA, IRD
Infrastructure	
◆ Emergency shelter: Lightweight Emergency Tent; 2 rooms; average accommodation capacity of 5 persons; 15-21 m ²	UNHCR
◆ Emergency shelter: Family Tent; 1 room with partition; average accommodation capacity of 5 persons; 16 m ² main floor area + two 3.5 m ² vestibules = total area of 23 m ²	UNHCR
◆ Dome shelter (metal framed dome covered with plastic sheeting): 1 room	AHA, UNHCR
◆ Permanent Shelter for persons with specific needs	AHA
◆ Transitional Shelter: made of bamboo walls and iron sheet roof; 2 rooms	AHA, IRD
Gaps	
◆ Insufficient replacement of dilapidated emergency and dome shelters	
◆ Timely response to shelter needs identified during assessments	
◆ Lack of strategy to address shelter related issues	
◆ Lack of mud plastering to complete transitional shelters	
◆ Emergency shelter: Lightweight Emergency Tent; 2 rooms; average accommodation capacity of 5 persons; 15-21 m ²	
Core Relief Items 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets, kitchen sets, blankets, soap, sanitary napkins and female underwear were distributed to pre-2011 arrivals	ARRA, UNHCR
◆ Soap distribution (together with monthly food distribution)	ARRA, UNHCR
Infrastructure	
◆ Central Logistics Base located in Hilaweyn Camp consisting of 5 rubhalls (which supply CRIs to Bokolmany Camp)	UNHCR
◆ 01 rubhall for storing CRIs in Bokolmany	ARRA
Gaps	
◆ Post-2011 arrivals have not received a standard set of CRIs	
◆ General need of CRIs for all refugees, particularly kitchen sets	
◆ Solar lamps for students	
◆ UNHCR's access to and monitoring of CRIs stored in the rubhalls; agreement needs review	
Logistics 	
Activities	Actors
◆ Truck fleet for field deliveries	UNHCR
◆ Transportation of family reunification cases from the Reception Centre to the Camp	IOM
◆ Construction of UNHCR camp office	UNHCR
◆ Vehicle maintenance, generator repair and other technical support services	AHADA
Infrastructure	
◆ Vehicle Maintenance, generator repair and technical support services are provided by AHADA in UNHCR Dollo Ado compound	AHADA
◆ 01 rubhall for storing CRIs in Bokolmany	ARRA
◆ Logistics infrastructure for Bokolmany Camp is located in Hiloweyn Camp and Dollo Ado	UNHCR
Gaps	
◆ Upgrading and rehabilitation of the road from the main road to the camp	
◆ Field office based logistical support (human resource, vehicles, warehouse)	

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Bokolmanyo Camp: Who Does What Where (continued)

Education 	
Activities	Actors
♦ Primary school education	ARRA
♦ Secondary school education	DICAC
♦ School supplies	UNICEF
♦ Early childhood care and development (ECCD) programme	SCI
♦ ABE programme	SCI
Infrastructure	
♦ 03 primary schools (1 permanent and 2 semi-permanent structures)	ARRA
♦ 02 primary schools under construction	SCI
♦ One secondary school (permanent structure)	DICAC
♦ 04 ECCD Centres	SCI
Gaps	
♦ ARRA primary schools lack facilities (fencing, classrooms, furniture, separate latrines for boys and girls, feeding center, teachers)	
♦ Low enrolment and retention rate of girls at the primary schools	
♦ Language barrier between teachers and pupils at the primary schools	
♦ Primary schools offer only up to Grade 7 for the academic year 2012-2013	
♦ Secondary school lacks proper equipments for the computer room, laboratory and library	
♦ Secondary school offers only Grade 9 for the academic year 2012-2013	
♦ Lack of refugees eligible for secondary education	
♦ Difficulties in retention of students from the other Dollo Ado camps	
♦ Insufficient literacy and numeracy programmes for adults	
♦ Special education programme for children with disabilities	
♦ Capacity building and joint monitoring plan	
Environment 	
Activities	Actors
♦ Environment assessment and protection (awareness, campaign, distribution of seedling to refugees and host population, environmental rangers for conservation of natural resources)	
♦ Distribution of kerosene fuel and kerosene stoves	ARRA, UNHCR
Infrastructure	
♦ Nursery gardens at Melkadida	
Gaps	
♦ Lack of appropriate domestic energy intervention in place	
♦ Irregular supply of kerosene from Addis Ababa	
♦ Lack of rehabilitation or afforestation programme	
♦ Lack of environment protection mechanisms and clear strategy	
♦ Lack of funding for environment programme activities	
Food 	
Activities	Actors
♦ Food supply and transportation	WFP
♦ Food distribution	ARRA, UNHCR
♦ School feeding programme	ARRA, WFP
Infrastructure	
♦ One food distribution centre	ARRA
♦ 02 rumbhalls next to the distribution centre for food storage	ARRA, WFP
Gaps	
♦ Lack of proper food distribution monitoring system (stock reporting)	
♦ Frequent suspension of school feeding programme due to the unstable water supply	
♦ Additional distribution points with WASH facilities	
Livelihoods 	
Activities	Actors
♦ Micro-Credit (revolving loan)	PAPDA
♦ Skills training (carpentry, tailoring and welding)	PAPDA
♦ Skills training for refugees aged 15-18 (types of training to be determined upon completion of survey)	SCI
♦ Grinding mills for the Women Association	UNHCR
Infrastructure	
♦ One skills training hall	PAPDA
♦ 02 grinding mills but only one is functional	UNHCR
Gaps	
♦ Pending construction of shade for the second grinding mill	
♦ Limited budget and limited beneficiary coverage of livelihood programmes	
♦ Lack of clear livelihood strategy to promote self-reliance of refugees	

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