**Camp Snapshot** 

November 2011

Camp Opened: 24 June 2011

Camp Phase: Set-up

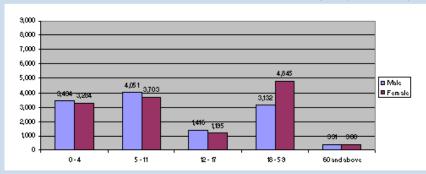
## **Refugee Population**

**25,831** as of 01st November 2011



Figure 1: Population breakdown by age-group

Photo: Kobe refugee camp © UNHCR / Aug 2011



# **Contextual Background**

Pattern in Population Change	•	Organized large-scale relocation from the Transit Centre began 24 June 2011 and ended 16 July 2011, during which time the camp grew rapidly.
Areas of Origin	•	59.60% of residents are from Bay; 23.51% are from Gedo; 12.10% of residents are from Bakol; remaining are from various areas
Cultural Background	:	Sunni Muslim Majority (80%) are May May speakers from Rahanweyn clan and 12% are Mahatiri speakers from Marehan clan; remaining are from various other Somali clans

Pastoralists (livestock herding: goats, camels, cows, sheep and **Main Occupations** 

# **ETHIOPIA** Addis Ababa

Geographic Snapshot		
GPS Coordinates	longitude: 41.7	
Size of Camp Area	235 He	ctares
Number of Sector Divis	sions	3
Number of Blocks		35
Number of Communitie	es :	302.5
Number of Family Plots	\$	4,840
Average Plot Size per I	iouseiioiu ·	80 m² x18m)
Distance from Border		62 km

# Tips for Humanitarians

- **UNHCR** provides protection and monitors delivery of services to all refugees in Kobe.
- Camp Management is done by ARRA with support from UNHCR.
- Camp Coordination Meetings, co-chaired by ARRA and UNHCR, are held weekly in Kobe Camp with humanitarian actors.
- All refugees in Kobe Camp are individually registered in UNHCR's proGres database and hold ration cards. Ration card numbers are useful for referral between partners and for distribution events. By end 2011, refugees will have been given a Proof of Registration document showing family-related and individual details, including each person's photo.
- Biometrics (fingerprinting) has been used for registering refugees living in Kobe. Biometrics assists in preventing double registration. No refugee household should have more than one ration card.
- Treatment of SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) and Treatment of MAM (Moderate 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

# **Administrative Structure**

#### Role of Ethiopian Government in Kobe

- ARRA is active in the following sectors:
  - ► Registration ► Food Distribution
- ► Camp Management
- ► NFI Distribution
- ARRA staff posted inside the camp include:
  - ▶ Camp Coordinator
- ► Protection Officer
- ► Distribution Staff Sanitation Specialist

▶ Camp Security

▶ Site Planner

#### Role of Camp Residents in Self-Management

- Refugee Central Committee (RCC) is a resident coordination and leadership body that is consulted on multisectoral issues pertaining to camp life. It's made up of a Chairman, a Deputy, Zone Leaders and women representatives. Zone Leaders gather information on each zone in the camp, provide information to people living in each zone and advocate on behalf of their respective zone residents. .
- Women's Association the Women's Association runs a grinding mill (income generation project), helps with the distribution of sanitary pads and provides representatives to other camp management committees, including the Food Distribution Committee and the RCC.
- Food Distribution Committee provide information about food distribution to the community, assist with scooping and provide feedback on the quality of food.
- Plans are underway to establish the following resident self-governance associations: ► Neighbourhood Watch Programme ► Disability Committee

### Local Administration

The Sub-Kebele Chairman is responsible for local (non-refugee) administration on behalf of Dollo Ado Woreda, Somali Regional State, Ethiopia. The Sub-Kebele Chairman and his administrative committee are consulted about refugee-host community relationship, natural resource use and managing conflicts between the refugee and host communities, with the help of local elders.





Kobe Camp: Who Does What Where	
Health	+
Activities	Actors
<ul> <li>Primary Health Care offers in-patient, out-patient, basic laboratory services, Immunization (EPI) and reproductive health including basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care services.</li> </ul>	MSF-Spain
Mobile vaccination teams conducted a vaccination campaign for measles	MSF-Spain, UNHCR, UNICEF, ARRA
<ul> <li>Mobile health teams conducted a vaccination campaign for polio and performed MUAC screening</li> </ul>	UNHCR, ARRA, UNICEF
<ul> <li>Mobile health teams are doing outreach – Active case finding for referral to MSF-S</li> </ul>	UNICEF
<ul> <li>Community Health workers identify new cases, assist in health education, community referrals to the health facilities and following up on patients already in the health programmes.among other activities</li> </ul>	MSF-Spain, IMC
Rehabilitation programmes for disabled people	RADO
Infrastructure	
<ul> <li>Health Clinic has in-patient and out-patient treatment and EPI rooms. For reproductive health, there is an anti-natal care room, delivery room and post-natal care room. The clinic has a laboratory and a dispensary</li> </ul>	MSF-Spain
Gaps	
Comprehensive Emergency obstetric care and emergency surgical services	
No HIV/AIDS program	

Nutrition	
Activities	Actors
Treatment of SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition), 01 service established	MSF-Spain
<ul> <li>Treatment of MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition), 04 sites identified and 02 operational</li> </ul>	IMC
<ul> <li>MOC (Malnourished Other Categories) Programme, a targeted feeding programme for severely and moderately malnourished children between 5 years and 18 years, and adults</li> </ul>	MSF-S, IMC
■ Blanket / complimentary feeding for all children between 6 – 59 months	IMC
Infrastructure	
01 OTP Centre	MSF-Spain
MAM / Blanket Feeding Centres, 04 sites identified and 02 operational	IMC
Gaps	
Strengthen outreach program and decentralization of services	

Water, Hygiene & Sanitation	<b>-</b>
Activities	Actors
<ul> <li>Trucking of treated water from the non-permanent water treatment plant</li> </ul>	IRC, UNHCR
Hygiene Promotion	IMC, ARRA
Solid Waste Disposal activities have been initiated	IMC
Infrastructure	·
<ul> <li>Permanent water system installation, including a water treatment plant is being installed near Kobe and a pipeline project is underway</li> </ul>	IRC, UNHCR
Communal latrines	IMC, UNHCR
Family latrines	IMC, UNHCR
Gaps	
Repairs and maintenance of existing infrastructure	
Access road to the water source	

Protection & Community Services		
Activities	Actors	
On-site ARRA Protection Officer is the first point of contact for security liaison and cases of detention	ARRA	
<ul> <li>Child protection activities, including establishing child-friendly spaces</li> </ul>	UNHCR, SC-US	
Supporting camp self-management committees	UNHCR, ARRA	
<ul> <li>Establishing programmes that prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence incidents</li> </ul>	UNHCR, IMC	
Protection monitoring and counseling; individual case follow-up	UNHCR	
Supporting refugees with specific needs	UNHCR, RADO	
Grindings mills for women	UNHCR	
Child friendly spaces need playgrounds, games and materials for children's activities	SC - US	
Provision of community services and psycho-social counseling	UNHCR	
Facilitation of family reunification, including for Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children	UNHCR, ARRA	
Registration updates, lost ration cards and newborn and death registration ("continuous registration")	UNHCR, ARRA	
<ul> <li>Provision of sanitary materials to women and girls reproductive age (13 – 49)</li> </ul>	UNHCR, ARRA	
Infrastructure		
Women's Centre is under construction	IMC	
Gaps		
Legal aid counseling		
Capacity building for Camp Security and Police Officers in the camp		
Refugee Community Centre		
Self reliance		
<ul> <li>Mobility devices (e.g. wheelchairs, crutches) for the disabled</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Community outreach / information dissemination to the beneficiaries/to the local authorities</li> </ul>		
Refugee/Host community conflict resolution		
Child friendly spaces and facilities need improvement		









Satellite Clinics where health services can be decentralized into the camp.















Kobe Camp: Who Does What Where (continued)	
Shelter	<b>A</b>
Activities	Actors
Emergency shelter (tent) supply and erection	UNHCR, NRC
Transitional shelter provision	NRC
Transitional shelter funding	UNHCR
Dome shelter project implementer (semi-permanent transitional shelter)	AHA, AHADA
Infrastructure	
<ul> <li>Emergency Shelter: Lightweight Emergency Tent; 2 rooms; can accommodate average family size of 5 persons; 15- 21m<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>	UNHCR
<ul> <li>Emergency Shelter: Family Tent; 1 room; can accommodate average family size of 5 persons; 16 m² main floor area, plus two 3.5m² vestibules, for a total area of 23 m²</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Emergency Shelter: NRC Tent (1 room); can accommodate one family	NRC
<ul> <li>Transitional Shelter: dome shelters; 1 room; (metal domes covered with plastic sheeting)</li> </ul>	AHA, UNHCR
<ul> <li>Transitional Shelter: bamboo and mud brick shelters; 1 room; (note: project commencing)</li> </ul>	NRC, UNHCR
Gaps	
Survey Results prepared and send for feedback	
Semi-Permanent Transitional Shelter is in early stages	_

Core Relief Items	
Activities	Actors
<ul> <li>Sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets, kitchen sets, soap, women's sanitary napkins, female underwear and blankets have been distributed</li> </ul>	UNHCR, ARRA
Infrastructure	
<ul> <li>Central Logistics Base in Hilaweyn Camp (which supplies Kobe) consists of 5 rubhalls</li> </ul>	UNHCR
Kobe Camp has 1 CRI-dedicated rubhall	UNHCR
Gaps	
Cooking stoves	
• Fuel, Lamps	

Logistics	<u>~</u>
Activities	Actors
Truck fleet for field deliveries	UNHCR
Transportation of family reunification cases	IOM
Office and facilities construction	UNHCR
Vehicle maintenance, generator repair and other technical support services	THW
Infrastructure	
Logistics infrastructure for Kobe Camp is located in Hiloweyn Camp and Dollo Ado	
Vehicle Maintenance, generator repair and technical support services are provided by THW in UNHCR Dollo Ado	
compound	
Two rub halls used for storage	
Gaps	
Further upgrade of access roads to the camp to Type B	
Insufficient storage space for CRIs	

Education	
Activities	Actors
Non formal education	LWF
Primary school construction	ARRA, LWF, ZOA, NRC
Emergency primary education	SC-US
Infrastructure	
Emergency school	SC-US
Gaps	
<ul> <li>Primary and secondary school facilities (classrooms, books, desks, teachers, school WASH facilities)</li> </ul>	

Environment	<u>◆</u>
Activities	Actors
<ul> <li>Environment assessment</li> </ul>	PWO, LWF, ZOA
Infrastructure	
■ n/a	
Gaps	
<ul> <li>Household fuel / fuel-efficient stoves</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Environment protection mechanism</li> </ul>	























# **Kobe Camp: Who Does What Where (continued)**

Food	
Activities	Actors
Food supply, transportation and distribution	WFP, ARRA
Infrastructure	
1 Food-dedicated Rubhall and a food distribution point	ARRA
Gaps	
Secondary distribution points	
<ul> <li>Food distribution system and post-distribution monitoring (no accurate process, no accurate food and stock re</li> </ul>	eport)

Livelihoods	
Activities	Actors
Micro-Credit	PAPDA
Skills Training	ZOA, LWF
Women's association grinding mill	UNHCR
Infrastructure	<u> </u>
■ n/a	
Gaps	·
No firewood program	



















