

Camp snapshot

Camp population: 54,189 (26,747 female, 27,442 male), 12,045 households (28/02/2014)

Nationalities: Somalis 98.5 %, Southern Sudanese 0.8%, Ethiopians 0.7%

Size of the camp area: 10 km²

Average plot size per family: Ifo 2 East 12m x 15m, Ifo 2 West 10m x 12m

Background

Ifo 2 is one of the newest refugee camps in Dadaab opened in July 2011 to decongest Ifo and Dagahaley camps. It is divided into two sub-camps, Ifo 2 East and Ifo 2 West, and demarcated into 18 sections comprising of four to nine blocks each.

Protection

During the verification exercise between November and December 2012, some 6,000 refugees' noshows were inactivated from the database. These were persons who either had spontaneously returned to Somalia, relocated themselves inside Kenya or members of the host community who may have fraudulently registered as refugees during the 2011 emergency response.

Several serious security incidents have occurred in Ifo 2. In October 2011, two MSF staff members were kidnapped and released in 2013 after almost two years in captivity. On 29 June 2012, one NRC staff member was killed and two others injured in a shooting attack in which four international NRC staff were kidnapped. They were rescued by the authorities three days later inside Somalia. Over the past twelve months, there have been 14 major security incidents in Ifo 2. However, in sharp contrast to the other three big camps, Dagahaley, Hagadera and Ifo, all security incidents in Ifo 2 were criminal in nature, not political (apart from the NRC kidnapping). Most incidents involved armed robbery with violence, banditry attacks and rape.

There are two Child Education and Welfare Centers (CEWC) providing early learning to children and various foster homes where separated/unaccompanied children are accommodated within the refugee community.

Education

Ifo 2 has ten primary schools (three in Ifo 2 East and seven in Ifo 2 West) and one secondary school. A total of 28,410 children (72% of school age children) are enrolled in ECD education and primary schools, out of which 17,003 (60%) are boys and 11,407 (40%) are girls. The secondary school enrolment stands at 3% (81% boys and 19% girls). In order to improve school attendance and retention of children enrolled, WFP is providing school feeding in all ten primary schools. The regular primary education is also linked to Duksis (Quran/Islamic classes) that are providing early child development education in preparation of the children to join formal classes after one year. A major challenge in primary schools is the high drop-out rate, due to a lack of school uniforms as well as the limited number of qualified teachers, learning and teaching materials.

Refugee self-management

Ifo 2 has refugee leadership structure comprising of a chairman, chairlady, 34 section leaders (17 men and 17 women) and 236 block leaders (118 men and 118 women) who were democratically elected by the residents during the general election on 26 August 2013. The refugee leaders have been trained in leadership skills as well as roles and responsibilities and have signed a Code of Conduct which is used as a guide while serving the community. Although the leadership structure is gender balanced, women's participation in decision making is generally poor. This is influenced by strong cultural traditions. However, following numerous training sessions in leadership skills after the August elections, significant improvement in women's active participation is realized.

Health and nutrition

Ifo 2 has one newly opened level five hospital and three health posts that are providing medical services. KRCS is planning to establish one additional health post in the near future.

100% of pregnant women attending antenatal care services usually voluntarily test for HIV.

There are 16 qualified mid-wives/MCH staff providing services in the three health facilities. About 70% of all deliveries in the camp are attended by skilled personnel in health facilities. Round-the-clock comprehensive emergency obstetrics care services are available.

Both supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes are on-going in addition to the general food distribution. Children with severe malnutrition status are referred to the stabilisation centres in the KRCS level five hospital in Ifo 2 or the MSF Dagahaley hospital.

Shelter and site planning

A total of 16,000 tents were issued to refugee families during the relocation between July and October 2011. Due to the harsh weather conditions, most of the tents have waned out and 10,000 have been replaced with new tents. To provide refugees with a more decent and protective shelters, the construction of ISSB shelters started in May 2012. The plan was to construct 16,000 shelters in a period of two to three years. By the end of June 2012, 167 ISSB shelters had been completed. However, in July 2013, the Kenyan government stopped the production of ISSB shelters stating that these were permanent structures rather than temporary refugee shelters. In November 2012, the construction of T-shelters (emergency temporary shelters) was approved by the Kenyan authorities. These consist of the timber frames with plastic sheeting replacing the ISSB walls and iron sheet roofs. Due to the fragile nature of the plastic walls, the emergency temporary shelters do not provide adequate protection from banditry attacks and SGBV/rape. As a result, the shelter partners, UNHCR and the host community local leadership have established a shelter task-force that is currently conducting an assessment to jointly come up with a more protective shelter design (Improved Mud Blocks Shelter - IMBS), which will be incorporated into the Dadaab shelter strategy for implementation in 2014.



Ifo 2 from the air Photo: Yann Arthus-Bertrand

Water and sanitation

There are seven operational boreholes providing water for the refugee population, schools, health facilities and agencies' compound. Six elevated steel tanks are in use for water storage and distribution to tap stands via gravity system. The average provision of water is 25 litres per person per day which is slightly higher than the global standard of 20/person/day.

The family latrines coverage stands at 80% and the remaining 20% households are being provided with latrines in early 2014.

Environment

Ifo 2 camp was planned with special consideration toward the protection of the environment. Green belts were established between sections within the camps and between Ifo 2 East and West. However, fencing of the green belts, establishment of a tree seedlings nursery in the camp and planting of trees in the green belts are yet to be implemented. During the 2011 relocation, all refugee families were provided with tree seedlings for planting in their plots and more seedlings are distributed to households for planting during seasonal rains.

Partners active in Ifo 2

- Action Contra De La Faim (ACF): Infant-and young-child nutrition programmes
- CARE International: Logistics, ware housing, food distribution
- Center for Victims of Torture (CVT): Psychosocial support
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC): Livelihood
- Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA): Camp Administration, Registration, ID cards
- Film Aid International (FAI): Community communication
- Handicap International (HI): Community based rehabilitation of persons with disabilities (PWDs)
- Islamic Relief: Primary education
- **Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS):** Camp management, SGBV, health and nutrition, support to persons with specific needs, water and sanitation
- National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCK): HIV/AIDS programmes
- Peace Winds Japan (PWJ): Shelter and infrastructure
- Refugee Consortium Kenya (RCK): Legal assistance, protection monitoring
- Relief Reconstruction and Development Organization (RRDO): Environment, household energy, host community projects
- Save the Children International (SCI): Child protection
- UNICEF: Support to education programmes
- Windle Trust Kenya (WTK): Secondary education and scholarships
- World Food Programme (WFP): Food

For more information, please contact KENDAPI@unhcr.org





Kenya- Dadaab District Ifo 2 Refugee Camp Overview

As of June 2013

Geographic Information Systems unit LWF/DWS-Dadaab ©2013 Sources: UNHCR, LWF/DWS-Dadaab Datum: WGS 1984 Projection: UTM Zone 37N

DADAAB OVERVIEW

The boundaries and names shown and the designat used on this map do not imply official endorsement acceptance by the United Nations

