

Kambioos Camp Profile

DADAAB REFUGEE CAMPS, KENYA

Photo: Yann Arthus-Bertrand

CAMP SNAPSHOT

Population: **20,480** 9,909 female, 10,571 male (01/08/2015)
4,348 households

Nationalities:

Somalia	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	20,196
Ethiopia	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	108
DRC	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	106
Burundi	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	39
South Sudan	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	19
Uganda	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	9
Rwanda	<div style="width: 1%; height: 10px; background-color: #0070C0;"></div>	3

Size of camp area: **5 km²**
 5 sections consisting of 7 blocks each

BACKGROUND

Kambioos is the newest of the five Dadaab camps. It was established in August 2011 and officially recognized by the Kenyan government in January 2013. The camp was originally planned for a population of 100,000 and can help reduce the population pressure in other camps. Relocation of people from the overcrowded outskirts of Hagadera has started and Kambioos has been receiving urban refugee from Nairobi.

ACTIVITIES

Protection

Protection interventions in Kambioos include child protection, individual case management, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) intervention, issuance of various protection documents (travel documents, food ration cards etc.) and detention monitoring.

Support is provided for persons with specific needs through social protection and empowerment activities. Community support groups for persons living with disabilities, survivors of SGBV and elderly persons have been constituted to provide psycho-social support. These vulnerable groups are mostly segregated by the wider society. Youth are engaged in livelihood and sports activities.

With the opening of a Protection Area in Kambioos in August 2014, the in-camp management of protection cases has become more effective. The Protection Area has twenty T-shelters and can therefore host twenty families.

The Kambioos police post was commissioned in January 2014. The facility has 40 accommodation and 14 police officers were deployed. A 'Tango Talk' meeting is organized every month to encourage direct exchange of the information between the police and Community Peace & Protection Teams (CPPT) for the effective management of the security in the camp. Community policing and neighborhood watch play an increasingly important role in guaranteeing the safety and security of the refugee population.

Education

Kambioos has three primary schools with a total population of 8,274 pupils, comprising of Hilal Primary School (1,551 boys, 1,069 girls), Furaha Primary (2,100 boys, 1,069 girls) and Warsame Primary School (1,164 boys, 898 girls). The latter was recently built to decongest the other two schools and does not yet benefit from the WFP school meal program which has affected the enrolment. There is no secondary school in the camp. This will be a requirement in the next year.

Health

Kambioos has one primary health post, which is below the standard of one health facility per 10,000 residents. There is no hospital in the camp. Clinical cases are referred to the IRC hospital in Hagadera. The health post is usually overcrowded, with minimum consultation times, negatively affecting the quality of services. 100% of pregnant women attending antenatal care services are voluntarily tested for HIV. 65% of all deliveries in the camp are attended by skilled personnel in Hagadera Hospital. Round-the-clock comprehensive emergency obstetrics care services are available. Al-Khair Foundation, a private charity, has started the construction of maternity wing in Kambioos. Once opened, it is expected that this wing will help reduce home deliveries. Currently, many mothers may not be able to go to Hagadera camp hospital for delivery.

Food Security and Nutrition

In June 2013, WFP opened a temporary food distribution point in Kambioos. This has positive protection implications, since beneficiaries until then had to travel to Hagadera twice a month to collect their food rations.

Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes are implemented in addition to the general food distribution. Children with severe malnutrition are admitted to the Stabilisation Centre in IRC Hagadera hospital.

Water and Sanitation

There are two operational boreholes with the capacity of 60m³ of water per hour in Kambioos but currently only one is in use. In late 2012, a water pipe system to the camp was constructed, greatly improving the quantity and quality of water services. Women and children are no longer forced to walk long distances for water. In line with the decongestion of Hagadera and reception of urban refugees, a 2km water pipeline and tap stands have been completed.

Every household in Kambioos has one latrine making the latrine coverage 100%. Waste management by the use of donkey carts is being taken care of by the refugee community. A total of 30 donkey carts work in the five sections of the camp.

Shelter, Site Planning and Environment

The majority of residents remain in tents that have a lifespan of six to seven months. 350 temporary shelter (T-Shelter) are being built in Kambioos in the course of 2015. T-shelters have a timber structure and are covered by canvas. In the beginning of 2014, 260 Improvised Mud Block Shelters (IMBS) were allocated for the camp. However, the Kenyan government stopped the production of ISSB shelters stating that these were permanent structures rather than temporary refugee shelters. There was no construction of shelters in 2014. In 2013, only 411 transitional shelters (T-shelters) were constructed.

UNHCR and LWF completed the demarcation of Section 5 to accommodate more refugees from other camps which are currently overcrowded.

UNHCR's vision for Kambioos was to open a model of an eco-friendly refugee camp. In line with this, an environmental impact assessment of the proposed site was done in September 2009. Current activities include the establishment of green belts, rearing of tree seedlings, promotion of education and awareness as well as negotiating for land on which to establish garbage dumping sites. Urgent awareness sensitisation is also a priority as illegal tree cutting is leading to the arrest of the refugees.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

DRA took over the camp management activities from LWF in April 2014.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

The first refugee leadership elections were conducted and new leaders appointed in Kambioos in August 2013. The camp population had the opportunity to formally vote for new leaders of their choice. Kambioos has a total of 82 leaders (one chairlady, one chairman, ten section leaders and 70 block leaders, both male and female).

Kambioos has various livelihood projects which include tailoring, small kiosks, soap making, tie and dye, chalk making, pasta making and an ICT centre. In 2014, the demarcation of a market in Kambioos was completed. Construction of market stall has started and very soon allocation of plots to refugees and host community at the market will commence. The market is expected to enable refugees to engage in various livelihood activities.

UNHCR/Dadaab



Shelters in Kambioos



For more information, please contact KENDAPI@unhcr.org

Working in partnership – UNHCR's partners in Kambioos:

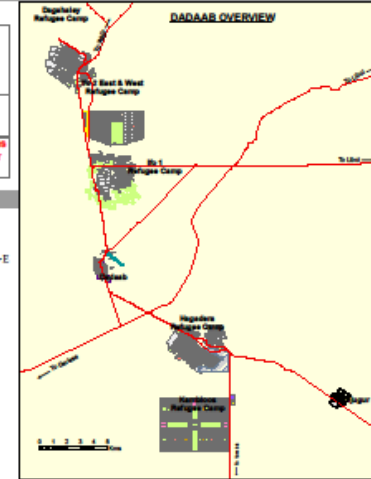
- **Action Against Hunger (ACF):** Infant- and Young-Child Nutrition
- **CARE:** MSU and Warehousing
- **Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA):** Camp Management, Camp Administration, Community Mobilisation
- **Fafi Integrated Development Association (FAIDA):** Environment, Household Energy, Host Community Projects
- **Film Aid International (FAI):** Information Campaigns, Community Communication
- **International Rescue Committee (IRC):** Health and Nutrition, HIV/AIDS and SGBV
- **Lutheran World Federation (LWF):** Camp Security, Primary Education, Persons with Specific Needs and Livelihood
- **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC):** Water, Logistics, Warehousing and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
- **Peace Winds Japan (PWJ):** Shelter
- **Refugee Consortium Kenya (RCK):** Legal Assistance, Protection Monitoring
- **Terre des Hommes (TdH):** Child Protection
- **World Food Programme (WFP):** Food
- **World Vision (WVI):** Livelihood and Food Distribution



Kenya- Fafi District Kambioos Refugee Camp Overview

As of June 2013

Geographic Information Systems unit
LWF/DWS-Dadaab
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Sources: UNHCR, LWF/DWS-Dadaab
Datum: WGS 1984
Projection: UTM Zone 37S
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



Services and Providers

Community Services 1. LWF	Education 1. LWF	Food 1. WFP	Health 1. IRC	HIV/AIDS 1. LWF	Livelihood 1. LWF	Shelter 1. LWF	Water & Sanitation 1. CRS
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Legend

Food	Roads	Boreholes
Blocks	Major road	Operating
Health	Utility road	Not in Use
Security	Trails	Solar lighting
Sanitation		Existing
Education		Proposed
Environment		
Camp Facilities		

Key

CC - Community Centre	PS - Primary school
CS - Community Space	RC - Reception Centre
CFS - Child Friendly Space	SP - Section Post
CRS - Catholic Relief Services	TBA - To Be Allocated
DC - Disability Centre	SS - Secondary School
HC - Health Centre	VC - Vocational Centre
IRC - International Rescue Committee	WC - Women's Centre
ISSB PS - Interlocking Stabilised Soil Bricks Production Site	WFP DC - World Food Programme Distribution Centre
PG - Play Ground	YLC - Youth Livelihoods Centre

Population; 20,050 Persons
Camp size
1. Hectares - 2036.3976
2. Kilometers Squared - 20.364

