

# BAMBASI REFUGEE CAMP

**JANUARY 2018**

<b>2012</b> Camp opened	<b>3,116</b> Transitional shelters built	<b>8 Community-based</b> Structures in place to address multi-sectorial issues	<b>62%</b> Of the population is under the age of 18	<b>4,259 Refugee</b> households registered and issued ration cards	<b>Education:</b> Infrastructures available: 1 primary, 3 early, 1 high, 1 YEP and 1 ALL adult learning centres.
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## OVERVIEW

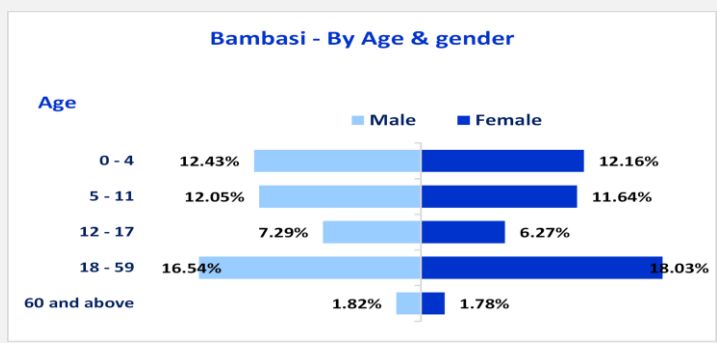
The **Bambasi Refugee Camp** was established to accommodate Sudanese refugees seeking international protection.



### REFUGEE POPULATION IN BAMBASI CAMP:

A TOTAL OF **17,279** PERSONS OF CONCERN IN BAMBASI CAMP

As of: 31st January 2018



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- UNHCR in collaboration with ARRA constructed a semi-permanent structure comprising of 6 classrooms made of corrugated iron sheet to alleviate the shortage of classrooms in the primary and secondary schools. The two schools are located in the Womba kebele of the host community.
- The replacement of 120 full latrines was undertaken including 15 latrines for PWDs. 4 solid waste pits excavated, each with capacity of 27m3. Even with this completed 32% of the total households still lack in household latrines.
- The biogas plants are now functional. LWF plans to construct 19 additional plants in the camp and host community. Beneficiaries for the project have already been identified among the willing families with cattle. The bio-gas project is part of the integrated and mixed strategy for energy solutions in the camp and only supports 1.6% of the households.
- 400 briquettes and 200 stoves have so far been distributed to identify beneficiaries, through the 'Briquette-making association supporting only 4.7% of the entire households.

## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR provides protection and services to refugees in **Bambasi** in collaboration with:

- Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)** - In representation of Ethiopia's Government - Camp Management and security; primary health care and nutrition; food and CRIs distribution; protection and community services; shelter; logistics; environment protection; and primary education
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)** – Primary health care and psychological support; SGBV
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)** - Resettlement and related medical screenings
- World Food Program (WFP)** – Nutrition; food supply, transportation and distribution; school feeding programme
- Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC)** – Secondary education
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)** – Formal and non-formal education; livelihood,
- National Resource Development and Environmental Protection (NRDEP)** - Environmental protection
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)** – WASH; energy; environment protection; community based psychosocial support, livelihoods and environment
- Save the Children International (SCI)** – Early childhood education; psychosocial and youth development; Child Protection
- Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)** – Services for persons with disabilities
- Project Gaia Domestic energy** : Alternative household energy

**UNHCR is grateful for the direct contributions to the UNHCR Ethiopia Operation from:**

Netherlands| UK (DFID)| IKEA Foundation | Denmark| Germany| Educate A Child Programme-EAC/EAA| Republic of Korea| UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs

**Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds:**

Sweden (98 M)| Norway (43M)|Netherlands (39 M)|United Kingdom (32M)| Denmark (25 M)| Australia (19 M)|Switzerland (15m)|

# MAIN ACTIVITIES



## Health

- One health clinic is available for refugees and host communities, with the following services available:
  - Comprehensive primary health care including outpatient consultation and inpatient admission services;
  - Reproductive health, HIV services & awareness raising and psychosocial counseling;
  - Preventive and community-based health care;
  - Maternity and child health services including vaccination;
  - Pre-departure medical screening/Medical escorts during RST and during relocation.



## Nutrition

- With support from UNHCR's partners, refugees have access to infrastructure and receive nutritional support, including:
  - Implementation and monitoring of Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for persons with special needs;
  - Treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition for 1,905 children and 259 women.



## WASH

- The average per capita water access in the camp is 16.11 liters per person per day which is below the UNHCR standards (20liters per person per day). This is mainly due to the absence of sustainable water source in the camp. This might have an impact on the peaceful coexistence between the refugees and host communities and therefore immediate development of permanent water sources is very essential to ensure sustainable water access for both communities.
- Diarrhea tops the list of the common diseases in the camp, mainly due to the low coverage of the household latrines (68%). Additional resources and efforts are required to address the remaining gap (32% of the he total households).



## Protection & Community Services

- UNHCR and its partners provide protection to refugees and promote durable solutions to their plight through:
  - Establishment and ensured functioning of community based child protection structures, notably for UASC;
  - Provision of prevention and response services for children at risk, and capacity development on child protection;
  - Provision of psychosocial counseling and community-based psychosocial programming;
  - Enabling and sustaining community participation in SGBV prevention and response through capacity development;
  - Provision of specific services to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs);
  - Resettlement to third country of asylum and facilitated process of family reunification;
  - Registration of new birth, new arrivals, protection monitoring and access to civil documentation.
  - Protection referral for family reunification via inter-camp transfer or other serious protection grounds;



## Shelter

- Maintenance of 200 transitional shelters for households with vulnerable family members undertaken. Needs of shelter maintenance remain very high.



## Core Relief Items

- Sleeping mats, kitchen sets, soap and sanitary materials were distributed upon arrival to refugees. Needs of additional kitchen sets and blankets are high, while soap and sanitary material are distributed monthly and quarterly, respectively. However, the standards for the sanitary material reduced which posing complaints from the refugees.



## Logistics & Site Planning

- Refugees are transported and relocated from border areas and within camps. In addition, the camp layout is conducted. The Bambasi refugee camp is comprised zones divided in 16 sections.



## Education

- 3 early childhoods, 1 primary, and 4 adult literacy schools are available, wherein school meals and vocational skill training for the youth are provided.



## Environment and Energy

- UNHCR and its partners seek to reduce the environmental impact in areas hosting refugees through:
  - Forest and environmental protection and capacity building: 38,000 trees have been planted to mitigate the impact of the refugees' presence in the area.
  - Provision of energy saving stoves (25 distributed), of biogas pilot project. In addition, briquette making just standard however the need for a sustainable source of energy remain high.
  - Solar lanterns, streetlights and suitable sources of energy for cooking is a major gap in the camp



## Food

- Food and cash assistance is supplied, transported and distributed to all refugees on a monthly basis. The general food basket includes Sorghum, Sugar, Oil, Soap and CSB. Biometrics verification for food distribution is in place.