

Captions :

# **DADAAB**

## The biggest **refugee camp** in the world

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**Photo 01** – Aerial view of the Dadaab refugee camp. UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) has been negotiating with the Kenyan government for over a year to obtain additional land in order to enlarge the camp. Some areas of the camp are liable to flooding during the rainy season.



**Photo 02** – Arrival of new refugees coming from Somalia. 95% of the refugees in Dadaab are Somalis and there are 7500 more on average each month. The latest fighting in Mogadishu has, as its only result, IN increasing the number of refugees who lived in the Somali camps.



**Photo 03** – UNHCR staff at the arrival of new refugees from Somalia. The peculiarity in Dadaab is that newcomers come to register only after they have arrived and settled in the camp.



**Photo 04** – Registration queue for the new refugees from Somalia. In Dadaab 67% of the refugees is less than 17 years.



Photo 05 –

Waste management is somehow provided by an NGO, but unfortunately the refugees themselves bury some of their waste which has the effect of spreading diseases. Every year the cholera reappears in Dadaab.



Photo 06 –

Cabins are installed for the registration of new refugees. This is the first step, in which they declare their identity and the number of people they have arrived with.



Photo 07 –

The camp is divided into numbered sections, on an American model of perpendicular blocks. It is however extremely difficult getting out of it since the introduction of new refugees cannot be channeled.



Photo 08 –

A Somali refugee who arrived in Dadaab over a year ago. She lost part of her family while escaping from Somalia and has no news of them since then.



Photo 09 –

Unusable Latrines: they were installed on loose ground. Dadaab is in lack of more than 36 000 latrines in order to ensure the minimal hygiene!



Photo 10 –

Dadaab exists since 1991 and entire buildings were built with food/oil flattened cans which shows the antiquity of this camp.



Photo 11 –

Pass permitting the access to the distribution of food aid. Agriculture is almost impossible in the area and the refugees are entirely dependent on food aid from NGOs.



Photo 12 –

The newly arrived refugees find themselves under the UNHCR tents, the most difficult place of the camp (lack of water, heat in the tents, insecurity, etc. ...) Due to the unbearable heat inside the tents; they all build a temporary shelter in front of the tent, to use in the daytime.



Photo 13 –

WFP truck (World Food Program). Agriculture is almost impossible in the area and the refugees are entirely dependent on food aid from NGOs. Every day dozens of trucks arrive in the camp to carry all food aid. During the rainy season the access to the camp is sometimes impossible and rationing is introduced to compensate of the lack of supplies.



Photo 14 –

Gathering for the distribution of food aid. Most of the time it is the women who receive food aids despite the fact that the bags are very heavy and they have to walk back a very long distance.



Photo 15 –

Queue for the distribution of food aid. The distributions are canalized through the corridors of barbed wire to prevent huge crowds' movements.



Photo 16 –

Oil distribution in the warehouse. The refugees are employed by NGOs involved in the distribution. They work under the control of NGOs managers.



Photo 17 –

Gathering after the distribution: some of the refugees sell part of their aid to get cash to buy other essential goods (buckets, jerry cans, blankets, etc). They are often Kenyan merchants who come to buy flour and sell it again in the refugee camp where needed.



Photo 18 –

This Somali refugee has been raped since the day she arrived in Dadaab, showing me her medical certificate. That day she refused to go back to an area of the camp which is under protection because she wanted to be helped to return to Somalia, next to a member of her family who was dying.



Photo 19 –

Former police colonel in Mogadishu, who is now a Dadaab refugee under UNHCR protection because of its activities in Somalia. The Al-Shabab militia who regularly raids in Dadaab has kidnapped several of his family members in the camp.



Photo 20 –

Sermon of an Ethiopian evangelist. There are about 15 000 Ethiopian refugees in Dadaab. Tensions are high between them and Somalis in the camp: they live separately and do never mix.



Photo 21 –

A woman waiting for her turn for vaccination. A health program is provided for the refugees who arrive in the camp.



Photo 22 –

Each year during the rainy season, floods devastate a portion of the camp.



Photo 23 –

The new Hospital of the German NGO “GTZ” for children suffering from malnutrition and dehydration which is causing them serious skin problems.



Photo 24 –

The drinking water resources are insufficient for all refugees and some of them get the supplies from the puddles during the rainy season, which greatly increases the rate of infant mortality due to diarrhea.



Photo 25 –

Somali refugee the day she arrived in Dadaab after fleeing across Somalia for one month.



Photo 26 –

Madrassa: private Islamic school where children are grouped during the day to learn the Koran. A free public school system was established in Dadaab by NGOs, but teaching does not meet the expectations of parents and some private schools have risen, funded by donations from outside.



Photo 27 –

Aid worker during his footing around the protected area of the camp, inhabited by NGOs workers. NGOs have come together in a highly protected camp near Dadaab due to precarious security conditions in the area.