

Protection Monitoring in Kenya: Garissa & Turkana Counties (Dadaab, Kakuma & Kalobeyei)

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT *November 2023*

About PMRT:

The Protection Monitoring Risks and Trends (PMRT) by DRC Kenya gathers primary and secondary data from an indicative sample of at-risk communities in Kenya to provide a community-centric understanding of local protection dynamics, and an analysis of protection incidents and trends. The focus is on areas in northwest and northeast Kenya (Dadaab, Kakuma & Kalobeyei) where rights violations and protection information gaps remain prevalent.

This document draws from both public and non-public humanitarian sources. It is not exhaustive and may not represent the views of its authors or funders. The information, assessment, and analysis provided are intended solely for humanitarian purposes and should not be cited elsewhere.

PMRT
Kenya

Protection
Monitoring
Risks and
Trends

 DANISH
REFUGEE
COUNCIL

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List of Acronyms

CCPT	Community Protection and Peace building teams
CPIMS+)	Child Protection Information Management System
	Primero
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GVBIMS	Gender-Based Violence Incident Monitoring System
POCs	Persons of Concern
PWD	People with Disability
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Key Needs:

The influx of refugees at the camps has impacted access to limited services, especially water, sanitation, hygiene, and health services. Protection concerns remain high, especially for women and girls, minorities and marginalized groups, including LGBTQIA+. Communities have limited access to formal justice, restrictions in their movement, and access to basic needs such as food. Lack of adequate services and facilities has resulted in the deterioration of people's physical and mental well-being, living standards and coping mechanisms and largely driven by compounded shocks triggered by flooding and lack of access to basic services. Based on the findings following are some of the pressing and unmet needs in the camps:

- Lack of safe access to clean drinking water.
- Movement restrictions outside the camps.
- Livelihood opportunities and sustainable sources of income.
- Education for children.
- Limited health service availability with long queues and inconvenient opening hours at service points.
- Discrimination and bias against minority and marginalized groups including LGBTQIA+.
- Lack of information or awareness about legal rights and restricted availability of legal service providers.

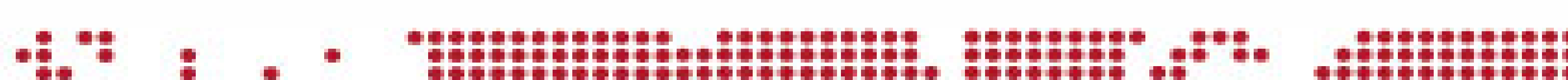
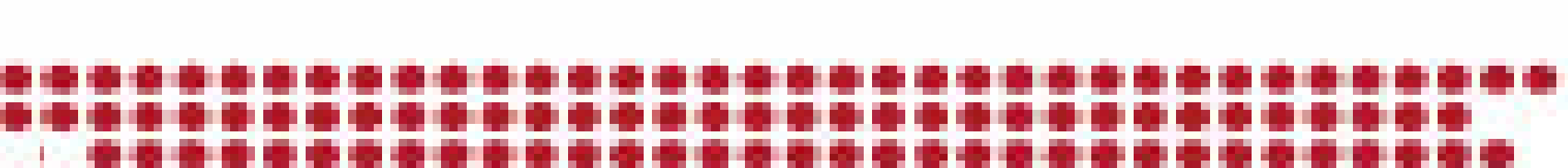
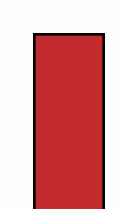
Key Findings:

Safety and security:

Women and children older individuals, persons with disabilities, and ethnic and religious minority groups are at risk of protection risks/safety concerns. The most vulnerable groups of children are refugees from South Sudan and Somali origin. These groups are at risk of, theft/looting, psychological and emotional abuse, physical assault and sexual harassment, child labour and exploitation. LGBTQIA+ face discrimination. Protection incidents occur in different places such as people's homes, roads, water points, streets, and near temporary rivers. Most GBV incidents occur at homes, streets, water points, temporary rivers, market areas, police points, and distribution sites. Reporting channels for GBV are the same as those for safety and security risks.

Liberty and Freedom of Movement:

A significant number of refugees arriving at or returning to the camp have been newly displaced from neighbouring countries such as Somalia and South Sudan. The refugees either to go back to their country of origin, return to their country of asylum voluntarily, or resettle in another country. Lack of access to employment opportunities, basic services, and flooding in the camp are the main reasons for refugees leaving the camps.



Civil Status Documentation:

Many refugees face obstacles in accessing civil documentation such as certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, business permits, refugee recognition IDs, movement passes, and divorce certificates/orders. These obstacles include fear or lack of trust in the legal system, insufficient or ineffective legal redress mechanisms, language or cultural barriers, lack of information or awareness about legal rights, restricted availability of legal service providers, arbitrary costs or bribes, corruption, discrimination, bias or exclusion, inadequate documentation or identification, and high financial costs.

Basic Economic and Social Needs:

Access to safe and accessible clean water and sanitation is a major concern at the camps. The most reported issues in accessing WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) facilities include long queues, congestion at the water collection points, leading to disputes, tensions, or violence. In addition, the destruction of WASH facilities, including latrines that have inadequate hygiene and sanitation facilities, and lack of access to clean drinking water contribute to poor health conditions, such as diarrhoeal diseases and cholera.

Education and Livelihoods:

Harmful traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and Child Early and Forced Marriage Unions (CEFMU) contribute to school dropout and low school enrolment for girls. Due to financial insecurities and economic hardships, including lack of livelihood opportunities, girls are married at an early age to provide security to their families, resulting in girls not achieving their educational outcomes.

Land and Property:

Refugees are in dire need of proper shelters as they either do not have access to safe and respectable housing, leaving them highly exposed to the adverse effects of heavy rainfall and floods. The absence of secure land ownership and basic rights makes it challenging for communities to obtain land and control over productive resources.

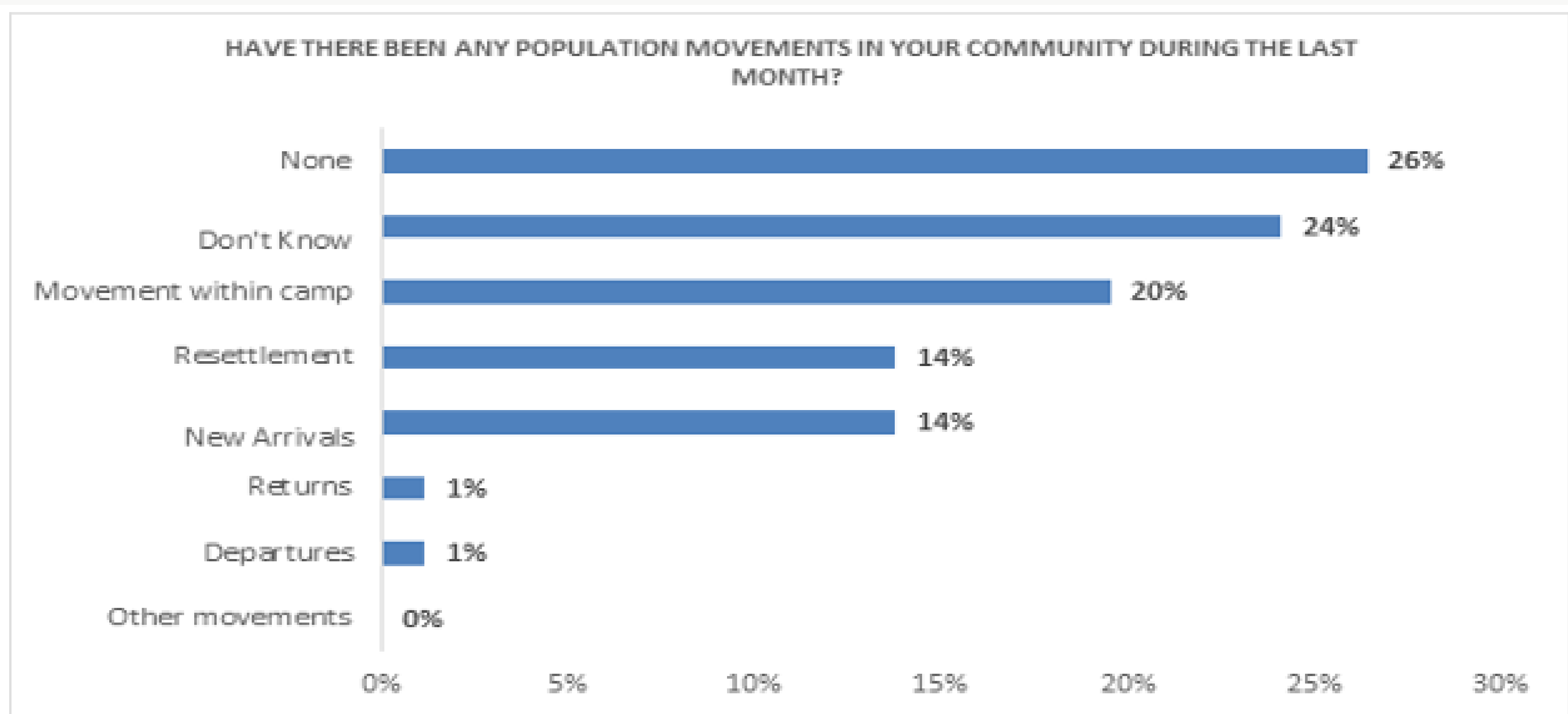
Non-Discrimination and Equality

People with specific needs, especially People with Disabilities (PWD), and minority and marginalized groups, including LGBTQ+, face discrimination based on their disabilities, limiting their opportunities and participation in various aspects of community life. Facilities are far apart and hence become inaccessible. They experience neglect from members of their families and the community. The absence of /insufficient assistive devices impede and hinders them from participating in productive activities.

Kakuma Refugee Camp

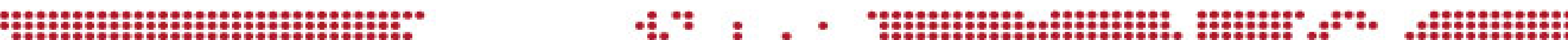
Population Movements:

26% of respondents are unaware of population movement, 24% have no information, while 20% are aware of movement within the camp. Resettlements and new arrivals make up 14%, whereas returns and departures are only 1%. The displacement of refugees within the camp can be attributed to the insufficient provision of basic services, especially the lack of safe access to clean drinking water. The safety and security concerns within the camp are further exacerbated by the high incidence of theft and robbery, as well as the vulnerability of the camp to flooding.



Protection risks, safety & security:

The findings reveal that, women (31%) and older individuals (30%) are perceived as less safe than other groups. Girls (19%) and boys (20%) have different levels of perceived safety. Persons with disabilities (34%), LGBTIQ+ individuals (20%), and minority groups (17%) face significant perceived risks. Women, older individuals, persons with disabilities, and ethnic and religious minority groups are at risk of protection risks/safety concerns including, theft, looting psychological and emotional abuse, physical assault and sexual harassment. LGBTIQ+ face discrimination. Adult women between the ages of 26- 59 are the most vulnerable group. Young women aged 18-25, men aged 18- 25, adolescent girls and boys aged 12 to 17, older women aged 60 and above, and children are also at significant risk. Other groups that may be at risk include individuals with mental health issues, those in alternative care arrangements, minority or marginalized groups, and people from different nationalities, ethnic, religious, and clan groups.

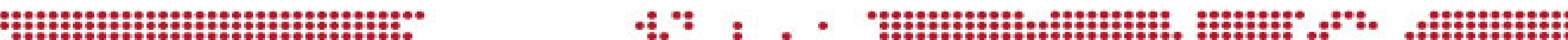
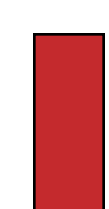


Protection incidents occur in different places such as people's homes, roads, water points, streets, and near temporary rivers. These incidents can also happen through social media. The timing of these incidents varies, but most of them happen in the afternoon and evenings, particularly when women and girls are collecting water and firewood. The most reliable channels for reporting protection, safety and security incidents are through community leaders, local authorities, and the police. In some cases, the UN agency and NGO staff, camp management, community watch groups, community-based protection structures, and incentive workers.

Gender Based Violence:

The highest reported forms of GBV are physical assault or abuse 41% and psychological and emotional abuse 39%, denial of resources and opportunities, intimate partner violence, and Forced marriage are at 20%, 15%, 9% respectively. Rape, sexual assault and abuse and harmful cultural practices including female genital mutilation/cutting are not common. Women and children with disabilities, minority or marginalized groups including religious groups are most at risk. Persons in alternative care arrangements, those with mental health issues, LGBTQIA+ persons, returnees, and unregistered refugees/asylum-seekers face heightened protection GBV-related risks.

Most GBV incidents occur at homes, streets, water points, temporary rivers, market areas, police points, and distribution sites. Reporting channels for GBV are the same as those for safety and security risks.



Child Protection:

The findings indicate that children are at risk of child pregnancy 32% and psychological/emotional abuse 32%, including child labor and exploitation 31%, psychosocial distress 28%, family separation 26%, and neglect 25%. Other associated risks include living on the streets, child marriage, and school dropouts.

The most vulnerable groups for children are refugees from South Sudan and Somali origin, including young girls from the Lotuko tribe. Child protection incidents or risks are addressed by community elders, the local authorities with humanitarian actors. Child protection incidents are often perceived as normal issues which impact the community's response mechanisms. Additional concerns include child labor, insufficient food supplies, teen pregnancies. Access to water also emerges as a challenge, with children having to travel far distances.

Main Risk Affecting Children	Proportion
Adolescent / Child Pregnancy	32%
Psychological / Emotional Abuse	32%
Child Labour and/or Exploitation	31%
Psycho-social Distress	28%
UASC / Family Separation	26%
Violence, Neglect, and/or Abuse against Children(e.g. physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, failure to carry out some key aspect of the care and protection)	25%
Substance abuse amongst children and youth	13%
Children Living in Streets	13%
Child Marriage	10%
Out of School / Drop-Out	9%
None	3%
Don't Know	3%
Harmful Practices against Children (e.g. revenge killings, child abductions,)	1%
Child Trafficking, Abduction or Sale	0%
Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law	0%
Detention of Children	0%
Prefer Not to Answer	0%
There are OTHER children risks	0%

Persons with particular requirements:

This group includes older people, people with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, LGBTQIA+ persons and persons from marginalized or minority groups. Older people face neglect, while people with disabilities face safety risks due to a lack of meaningful access to protection and WASH services and facilities. Those with chronic illnesses lack adequate healthcare services. LGBTQIA+ persons, marginalized, and minority groups face intersecting discrimination in access to opportunities and resources, including gender-based violence.

Access to rights and services:

Based on the findings, the primary needs are water (66%), income sources (46%), and health services (45%). Other necessities are cash (28%), education (18%), information access (14%), NFIs (9%), medicine (9%), and shelter (8%).

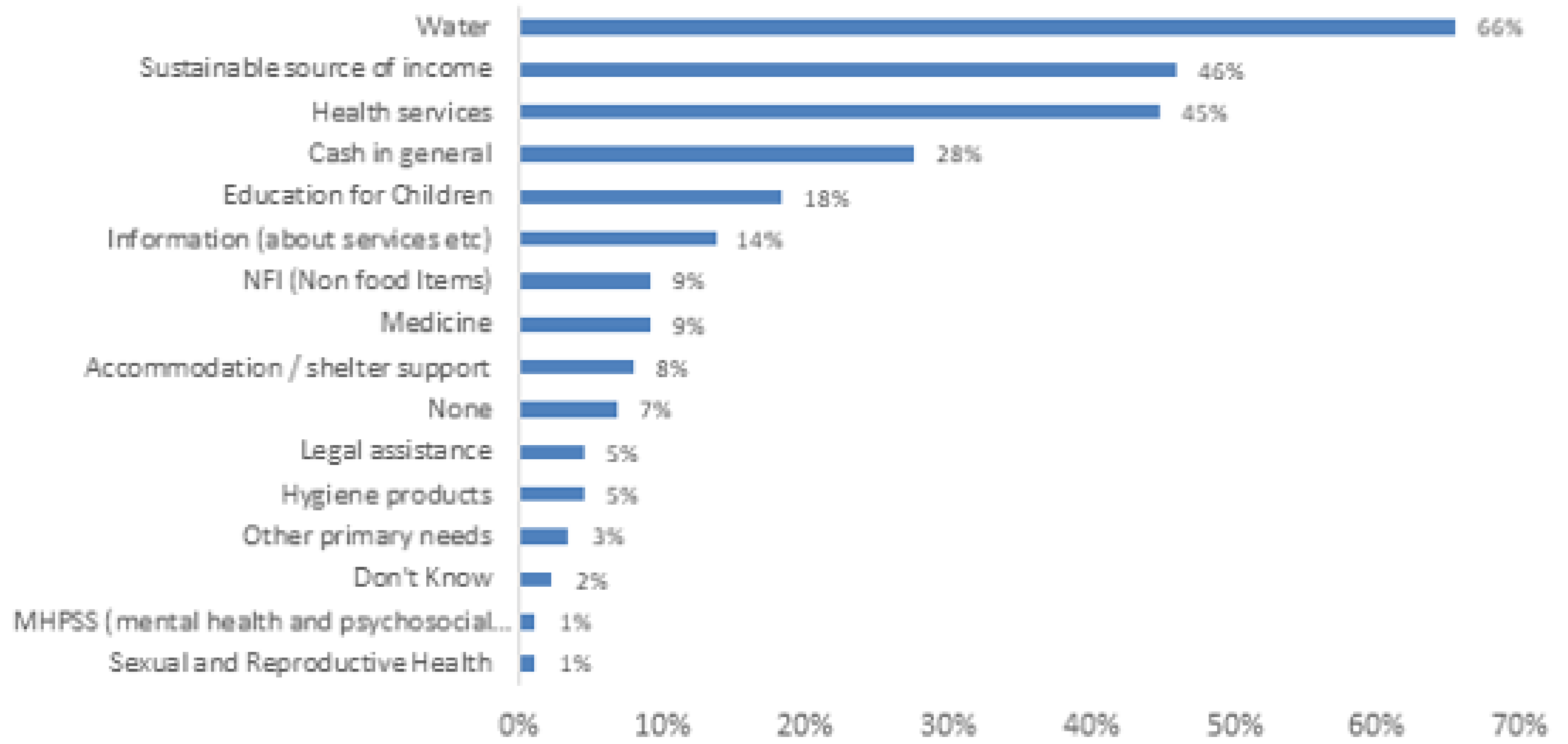
Access to services can be restricted due to various reasons such as limited-service availability, long queues at service points, inconvenient opening hours, mobility challenges, insufficient information about available services, lack of awareness about service provision, denial or unequal access to services, discrimination against minority and marginalized groups, and violence or conflict over natural resources.

Refugees frequently seek assistance from legal service providers and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms when attempting to resolve disputes concerning access to resources and legal aid. However, there exist several barriers to accessing legal redress. These barriers include fear or lack of trust in the legal system, insufficient or ineffective legal remedies, language or cultural barriers, lack of information or awareness about legal rights, restricted availability of legal service providers, arbitrary costs or bribes, corruption, discrimination, bias or exclusion, inadequate documentation or identification, distance, and high financial costs. When settling disputes related to access to resources and legal help, people often turn to legal service providers and alternative dispute resolution methods.

Refugees often face several obstacles when trying to access legal redress. These obstacles may include fear or lack of trust in the legal system, language and cultural barriers, insufficient or ineffective legal remedies, limited availability of legal service providers, lack of information or awareness about legal rights, arbitrary costs or bribes, corruption, discrimination, bias or exclusion, lack of identification or documentation, distance, and high financial costs.

Some of the coping mechanisms adopted to navigate barriers in accessing legal redress/remedies include seeking help from humanitarian actors, community leaders, or local authorities, relying on family or friends, relocating, selling off humanitarian aid, and selling personal assets.

Primary needs in November

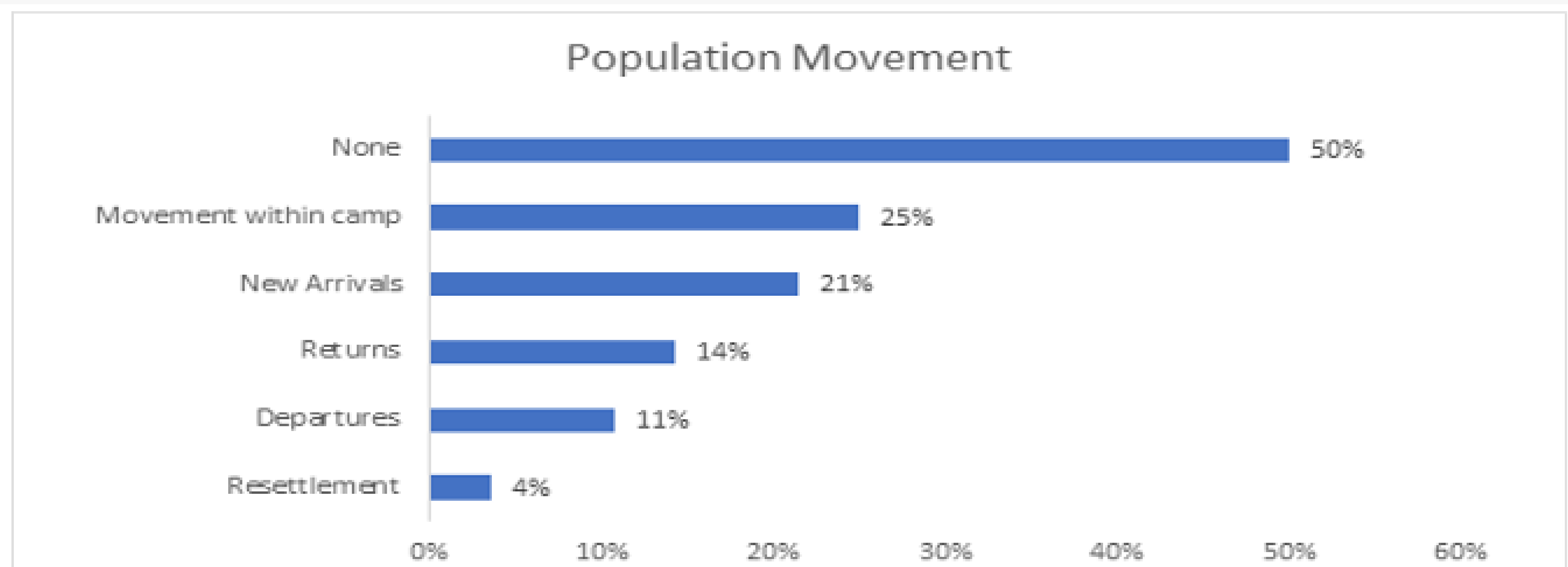


¹ A Nilotic ethnic group whose traditional home is the Eastern Equatorial state of South Sudan.

Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

Population Movements:

The movement trends in the camp show that 21% of refugees are newly arriving, 25% are relocating to different areas, 11% are departing, and 4% are being resettled in the camp. The departure of refugees from the Kalobeyei camp settlement is due to various safety and security concerns. These include the lack of access to basic services such as security lights and adequate water supply, as well as incidents of criminal activities like theft and robbery. Further, the camp is vulnerable to flooding during rainy seasons.



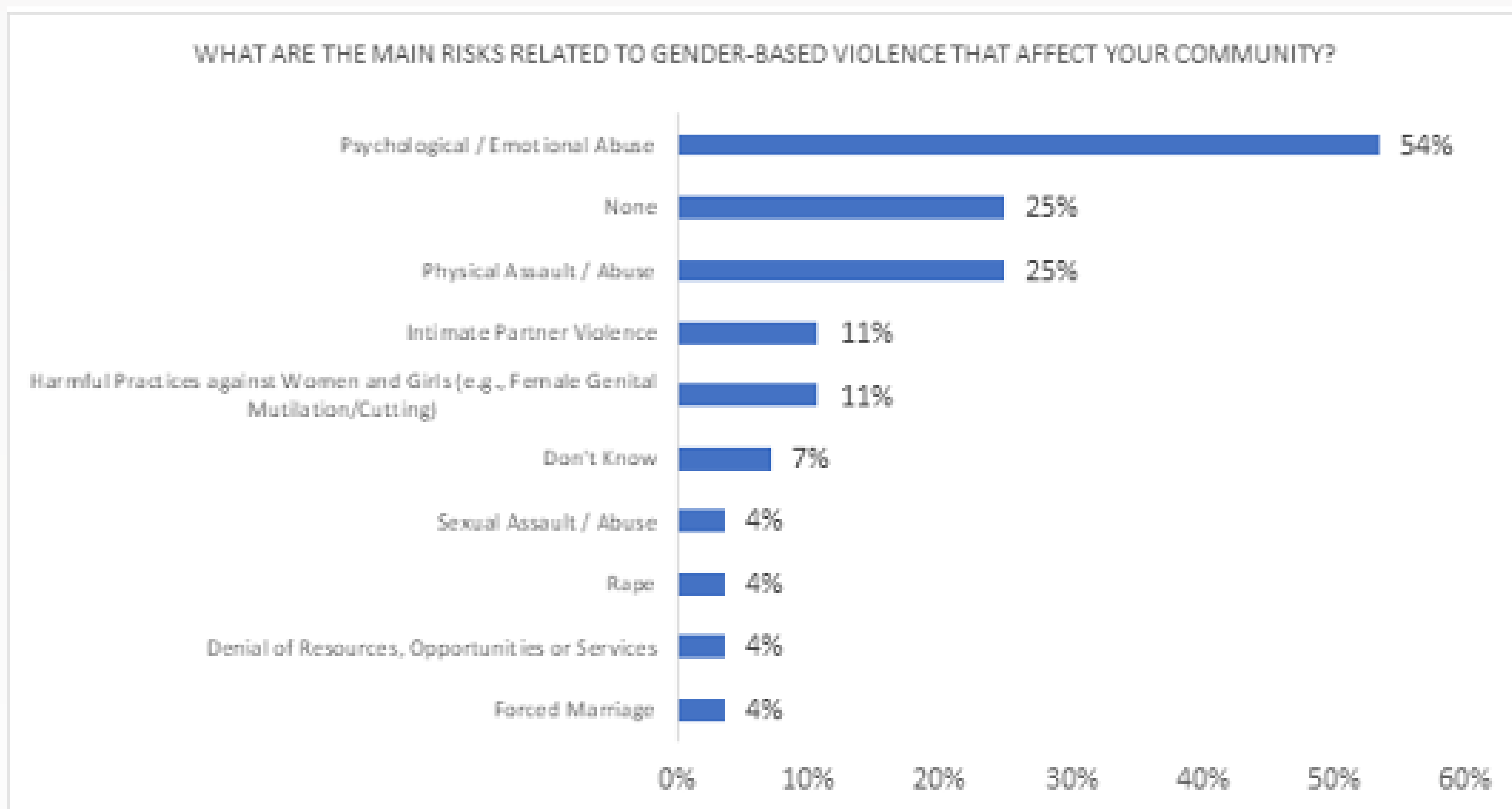
Safety and security risk/concern:

According to the findings, most respondents (32%) reported that they had not encountered any incidents. 11% of the respondents reported incidents such as attacks on civilians or objects, while 18% were not aware of any risks to their safety. Other incidents reported ranged from 4% to 7%, and they included physical and emotional abuse, violence, harassment, discrimination, restrictions on freedom of movement, killing, and destruction of property. Protection and security incidents happen frequently in people's homes, water points/tap stands, and on roads. Other vulnerable areas where incidents may occur include community centres, market areas, service delivery points/facilities, police points, schools, and agency compounds. On the other hand, seasonal rivers, public recreational spaces, and detention centres are the least common locations where incidents occur. These incidents are usually reported to the police, local authorities, community leaders, watch groups, teachers, community-based protection structures, and UN and NGO/UN staff.

Gender based violence:

The main risks of gender-based violence (GBV) include psychological/emotional abuse (54%), physical assault/abuse (25%), harmful practices against women and girls (11%), intimate partner violence (11%), forced marriage (4%), denial of resources, opportunities, or services (4%), rape (4%), and sexual assault/abuse (4%). Persons with disabilities and mental health issues are at the highest risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

GBV incidents mostly occur in homes, community centres and water points/tap stand. Other GBV incidents are reported in market areas, roads, schools, agency compounds, outside the camp, and distribution sites. Social media, temporary rivers, and service delivery points, public transport, police points, are reported at lower proportions. Gender-Based violence (GBV) incidents occur frequently in the evening or at night.



Child Protection:

Child labour and exploitation are the most common risks, affecting 57% of children. 32% of children face child marriage and psychological/emotional abuse. 18% of young people conflict with the law, while 14% are out of school-going children. Adolescent or child pregnancy, harmful practices, psycho-social distress, and violence/neglect/abuse against children are reported at 7% or less. Teenage girls are at the highest risk, while boys and girls under 12 are at a lower risk.

Most child incidents occur at water points or tap stands, roads community centres, child-friendly spaces, people's homes, market areas and outside of camps during firewood collection. Schools and alternative care locations have been reported at hot spot areas. Incidents involving children were more likely to occur at night and morning hours. Community leaders, community-based protection structures, community watch groups, teachers, local authorities, incentive workers, and NGO staff are primarily informed about child protection cases.

IN THE PAST MONTH, WHAT ARE THE MAIN RISKS AFFECTING CHILDREN IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

Child Labour and/or Exploitation

Child Marriage

Psychological / Emotional Abuse

Children Living in Streets

Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law

Out of School / Drop-Out

None

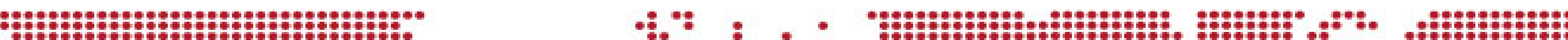
Don't Know

Adolescent / Child Pregnancy

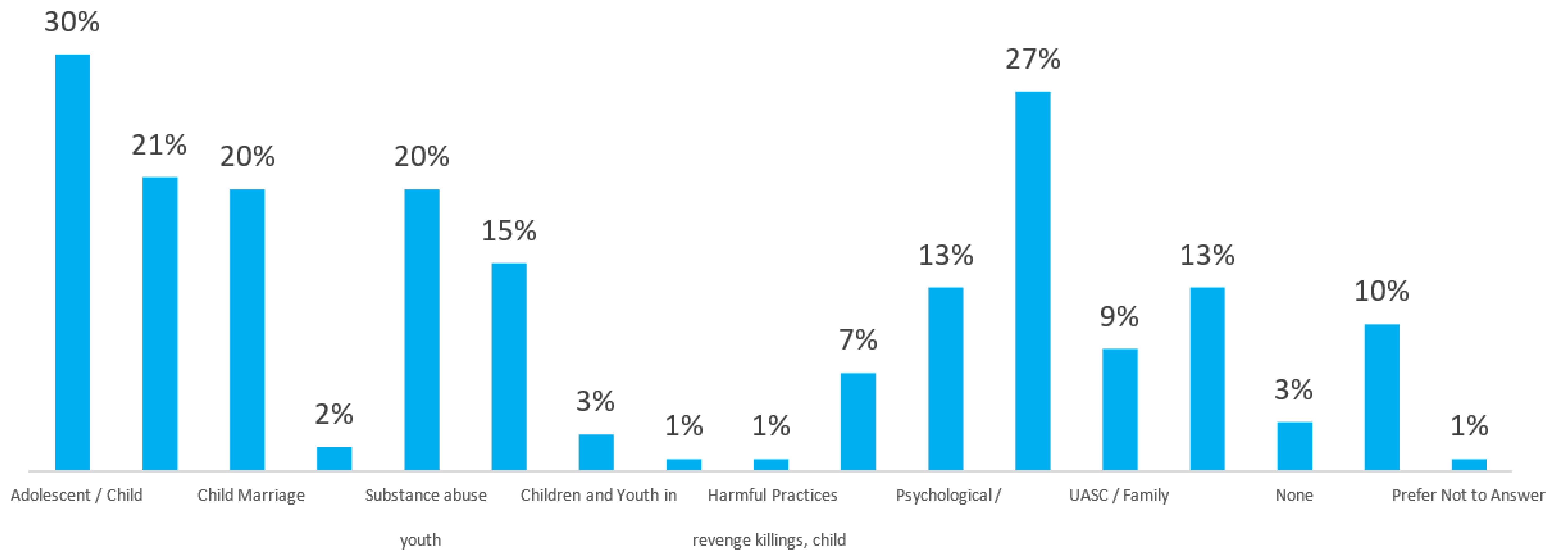
Harmful Practices against Children (e.g. revenge killings, child abductions,)

Psycho-social Distress

Violence, Neglect, and/or Abuse against Children(e.g. physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, failure to carry out some key aspect of the care and protection)



Risks Affecting Children



Persons with specific needs:

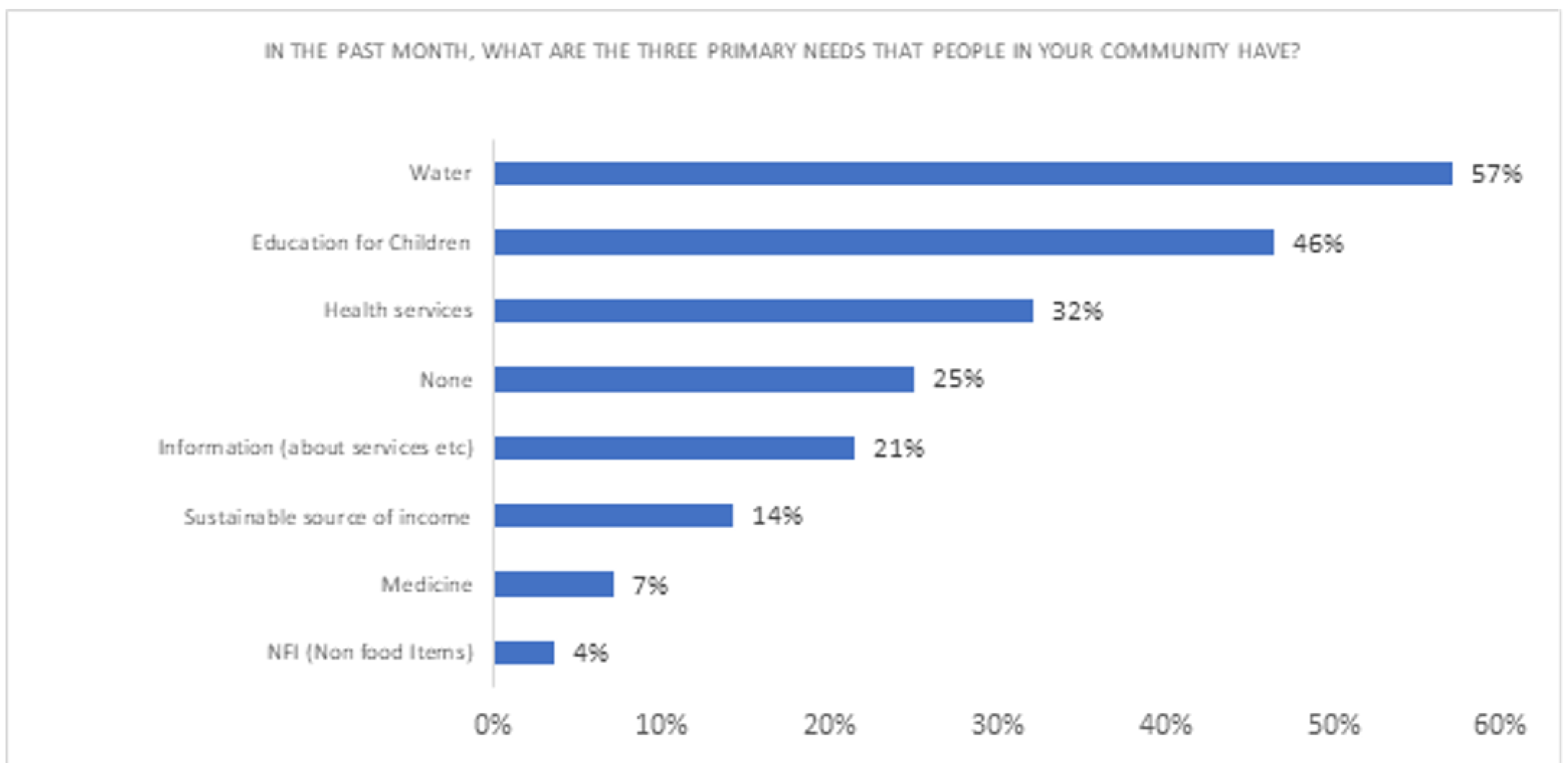
Several risks have been identified for individuals with specific needs. Older adults often lack support from non-governmental organizations, people with disabilities may face intimidation from their community, individuals with chronic illnesses may have limited access to quality medical care, and minority and marginalized groups, including those who identify as LGBTQIA+ may not be fully included in their communities.

Access to rights and Services:

The community's primary needs include basic services such as water 57%, education for children 46%, and health service 32%. Other needs include information about services and sustainable source of income.

When refugees face disputes related to their basic needs, they contact the police, alternative dispute mechanism such as, customary justice mechanisms, and or legal service providers for help. However, refugees often face multiple obstacles when seeking legal remedies. These obstacles include a lack of trust in the justice system, language or cultural barriers, restrictions on movement, and limited access to legal services. Corruption, inadequate legal remedies, high costs, and denial of justice can also make it difficult for refugees to seek legal assistance.

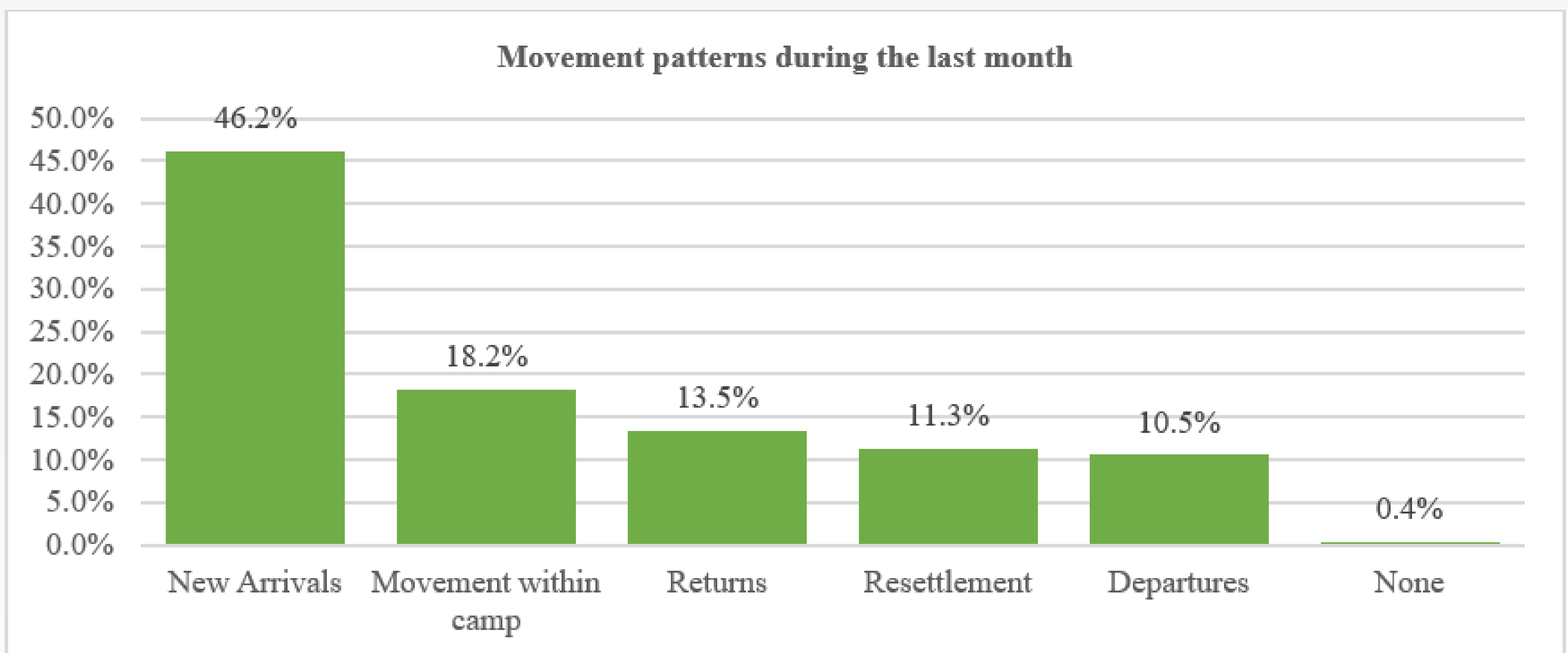
Civil documents like birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates, business permits, refugee recognition IDs, movement passes, and divorce certificates/orders are crucial for refugees to obtain legal recognition. Without these documents, refugees may not be able to participate in social, economic, and political activities. The unavailability of civil documentation forces refugees to seek support from local authorities, NGOs and the UN. They may be forced to borrow money or goods and sell personal assets or seek assistance from family or friends.



Dadaab Refugee Camp

Population Movements:

According to the findings, the Dadaab camp received 46.2% of new arrivals, and 18.2% of movements were within the camp. Other movement patterns observed were returns (13.5%), resettlement (11.3%), and departures (10.5%). A significant number of refugees arriving at or returning to the camp have been newly displaced from neighbouring countries such as Somalia and South Sudan. The refugees either to go back to their country of origin, return to their country of asylum voluntarily, or resettle in another country. Lack of access to employment opportunities, basic services, and flooding in the camp are the main reasons for refugees leaving the camps.



Safety and security risk/concern:

Most people who have been forcibly displaced from their homes due to safety concerns. General feeling unsafe has significantly increased from 35% in October to 48% in November. This suggests that the overall sense of safety among the sampled population has deteriorated. Other categories include 24% who feel unsafe, 15% who feel somewhat unsafe, and 7% who feel very safe. Women, girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, minority ethnic or religious persons, LGBTQIA+ persons and other marginalized groups report feeling unsafe.

Young women aged 18-25 years and adolescent girls aged 12-17 are the most at-risk groups. Among males, young men aged 18-25 years and adolescent boys aged 12-17 years are the most affected group.

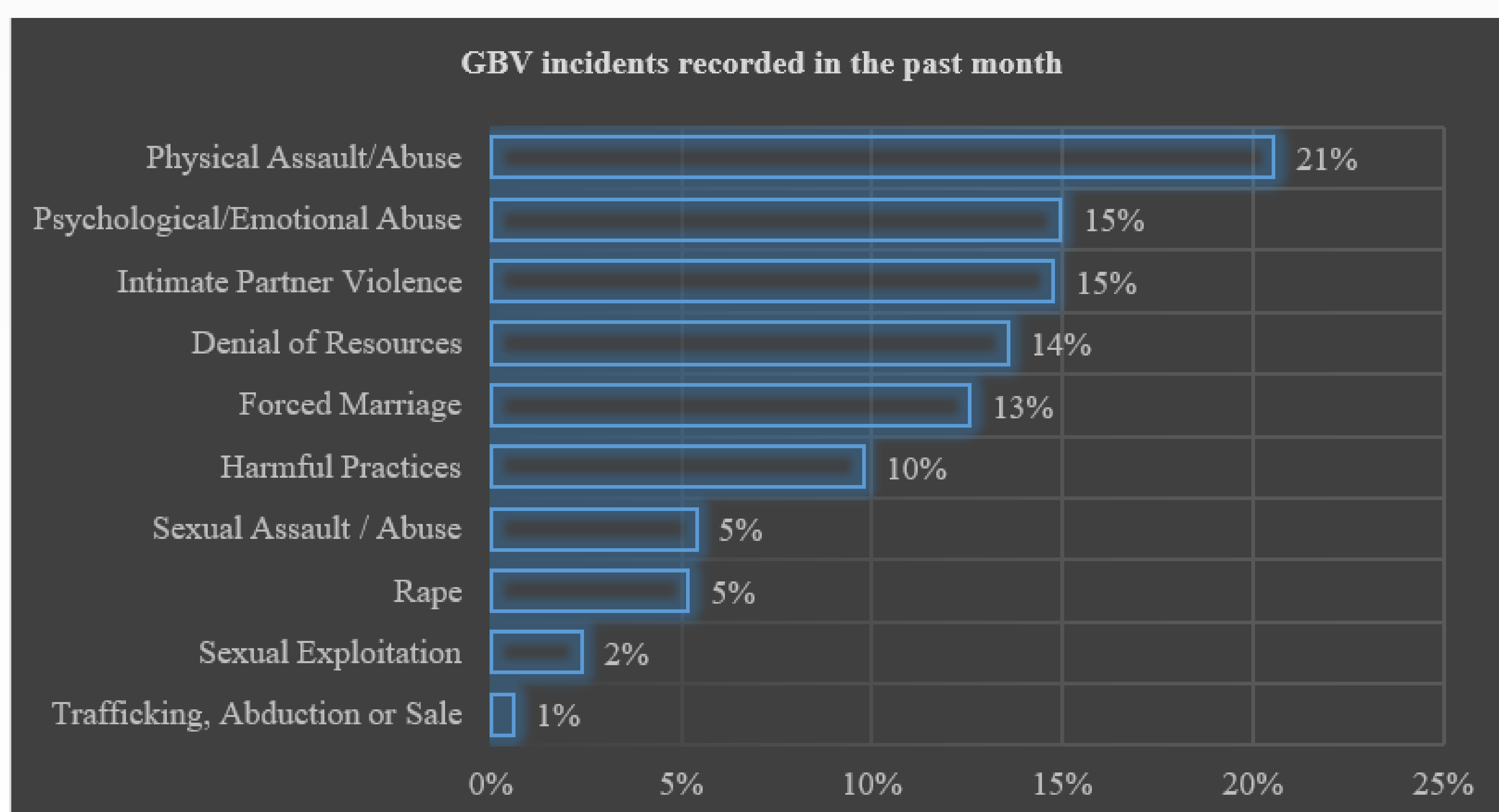
Protection and security incidents occur in the camps, streets, markets, homes, roads, water points, latrines, distribution sites, community centres, agency compounds, rivers, transport, schools, recreational spaces, social media, police points, and detention centres. Also, outside camps, mainly at firewood sites. Affected individuals seek help from community leaders, community-based protection structures, incentive workers, camp management structures, UN/NGO staff, police/local authorities, community watch groups, and teachers.

Gender based violence:

The findings indicate the most prevalent form of GBV are physical assault/abuse 21%, psychological/emotional abuse and intimate partner violence 15% respectively, denial of resources, opportunities, or services equivalently 14%, harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM), 10% sexual assault/abuse and rape 5%, sexual exploitation 2% of respondents, trafficking, abduction, or sale 1%. Young women aged 18-25 and adolescent girls aged 12-17 are at the highest risk of experiencing gender-based violence. In addition, adult women aged 26-59 also face significant risks of gender-based violence. Girls aged 0-12, young men aged 18-25, adolescent boys aged 12-17, adult men aged 26-59, older women aged 60+, older men aged 60+, and boys aged 0-12 all experience varying degrees of risk regarding gender-based violence.

Persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and persons living with mental health issues are the groups most at risk or affected by gender-based violence (GBV). Other vulnerable groups include, unaccompanied/separated children, pregnant or lactating women, unregistered refugees or asylum-seekers, returnees, and minority or marginalized groups. GBV incidents occur more frequently in streets and blocks outside the camp when people are collecting firewood and water, traveling for work, visiting market areas, people's homes, and water points or tap stands. These incidents are reported in various locations, including roads, latrines or WASH facilities, distribution sites, service delivery points or facilities, agency compounds, community centres, schools, temporary or seasonal rivers (such as Lagga), public recreational spaces, public transport, social media, police points, and detention centres. GBV incidents are more prevalent during morning, afternoon and evening hours.

GBV Reporting mechanisms include community leaders, protection structures, and UN/NGO staff. Some community members relocate or change movements when risks are high. Other put in place locally led mitigation measures such as establishing watch groups or improving lighting.



²A laaga (dry river bed) cuts through the camp but becomes impassable, and dangerous, when rain comes to the mountains at its source far away. Water for drinking and cleaning comes either from pits dug in the laaga or from unreliable and overcrowded pumps that operate only twice a day for an hour and a half.

Child Protection:

The most prevalent child protection incidents include school drop-out (13%), psychological/emotional abuse (12%), child labor/exploitation (11%), child marriage (11%), adolescent/child pregnancy (11%), and psycho-social distress (11%). Other child protection concerns include, children living in the streets, harmful practices against children such as, revenge killings, child abductions, substance abuse amongst children and youth unaccompanied/separated children (UASC)/family separation, and violence and neglect.

Adolescent girls aged 12-17 are the most at-risk group among children. Adolescent boys aged 12-17 also face significant vulnerabilities. Younger girls aged 0-12 and boys aged 0-12 are at less risk. Children with disabilities, Girl/adolescent mothers, unaccompanied/separated children, children with mental health issues, unregistered children, child returnees, children without civil documentation, children from minority groups, and LGBTQIA+ children are vulnerable to child protection risks.

Child protection incidents are reported in several locations such as streets, market areas, water points, and tap stands. Incidents also occur outside the camp at firewood collection sites, people's homes, roads, distribution sites, latrines, WASH facilities, children in alternative care arrangements, child-friendly spaces, community centres, agency compounds, service delivery points, and schools. These incidents are primarily reported during morning and evening hours.

The community responds to risks affecting children through seeking assistance for the affected person(s), reporting the incident/risk, and relocating to a safer area.

No	Child incidents in the last month	Frequency	Percentage
1	Out of School / Drop-Out	20	13%
2	Psychological / Emotional Abuse	18	12%
3	Child Labour and/or Exploitation	17	11%
4	Child Marriage	17	11%
5	Psycho-social Distress	17	11%
6	Adolescent / Child Pregnancy	16	11%
7	Children Living in Streets	11	7%
8	Harmful Practices against Children (e.g., revenge killings, child abductions,)	9	6%
9	substance abuse amongst children and youth	8	5%
10	UASC/Family Separation	4	3%
11	Violence, Neglect, and/or Abuse against	4	3%
12	Child Trafficking, Abduction, or Sale	3	2%
13	Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law	3	2%
14	Detention of Children	2	1%
	Totals	149	100%

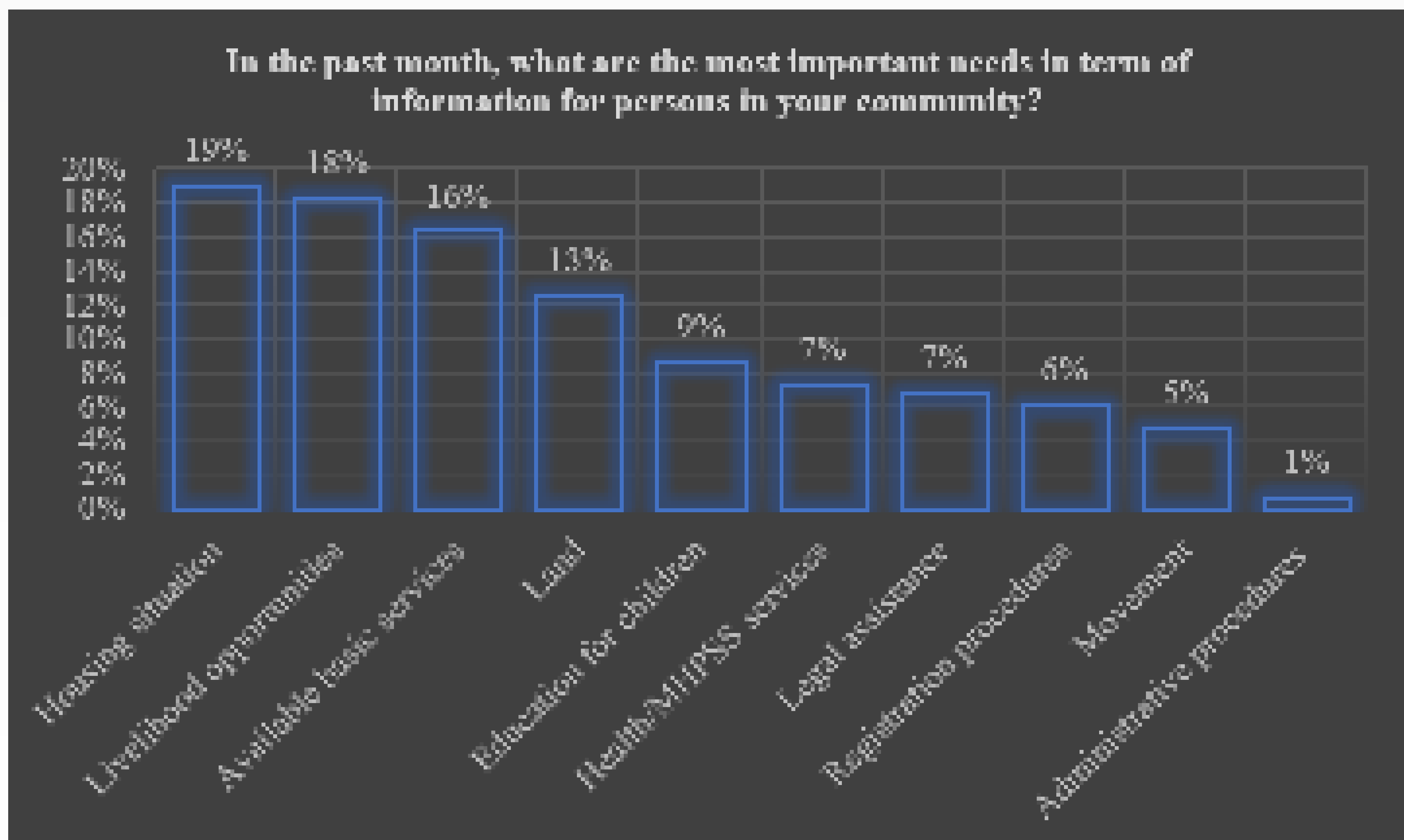
Persons with specific needs:

People with specific needs include persons living with disabilities, persons living with chronic/serious illness, older persons, LGBTQIA+ persons, and persons from minority or marginalized groups. These groups face discrimination and neglect from members of their families and the community. The absence of /insufficient assistive devices impede and hinders them from participating in productive activities. They also experience other forms of abuse, including verbal insult.

Access to rights and Services:

According to the findings, the community's most pressing needs are housing (19%), livelihood opportunities (18%), basic services (16%), and land (13%). Moreover, there are various challenges and barriers that prevent individuals in the community from accessing justice or legal redress. These include corruption, lack of accountability, arbitrary costs and bribes, lack of civil documentation or identification, discrimination, bias, and exclusion.

Due to the various challenges and barriers encountered while accessing services, the community adapts multiple coping mechanisms such as begging, borrowing money or goods, child labour, selling personal assets/belongings, including humanitarian assistance, reducing expenditure, engaging in survival sex, and moving away to a different location. Findings indicate that there are alarming reports of attempted suicide, self-harming, and engaging in high-risk, illegal, or exploitative work.



Recommendations:

General Protection:

- Maximize existing opportunities and platforms to involve women and minority and marginalized groups including LGBTQIA + persons to facilitate peace dialogues and initiatives.
- Prioritize women and girls as beneficiaries, including people with disabilities, female-headed households, marginalized and minority groups including LGBTQIA + persons to have meaningful access to services and facilities including water.
- Leverage the power and position of local authorities and faith /religious leaders in prevention and response to gender-based violence and engagement in transforming harmful social norms and behaviors.
- Prioritize women in livelihood interventions, access to income earning opportunities, engagement in WASH infrastructure rehabilitation and repairs to have access to and control over resources.

Child Protection:

- Male engagement and awareness on harmful traditional practices.
- Engagement with child protection actors and referral of child protection cases.

Shelter and Camp Coordination:

- Improvement of lighting system,
- Establishment of community watch groups and coordination with WASH actors and partners to ensure protection in mainstreamed in WASH facilities.
- Establishment of curfew hours to reduce risks associated with late hour movements.

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