

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

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

July-August 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. In July-August, the focus was 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.

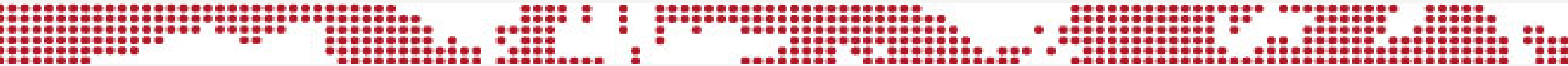
PMRT
Kenya

Protection
Monitoring
Risks and
Trends

 DANISH
REFUGEE
COUNCIL

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List of Acronyms

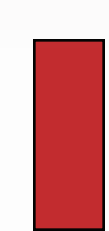
CCPT	Community Protection and Peace building teams
CPIMS+)	Child Protection Information Management System Primer
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GVBIMS	Gender-Based Violence Incident Monitoring System
POCs	Persons of Concern
PWD	People with Disability
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner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

Introduction:

Protection monitoring during forced displacement is essential to safeguard fundamental rights enshrined in international human rights and refugee law instruments, regional treaties, and national legislation. By collecting, verifying and analyzing information, it is possible to identify human rights violations and protection risks in order to inform advocacy strategies, design and implement programmes, and make quality interventions.

During July/August 2023 DRC's trained protection monitors carried out 686 interviews encompassing diverse range of roles within the camps, i.e., community structures (section/block leaders, security leaders, Community Peace Protection Teams [CPPTs], GBV committee members, women, and youth leaders), and the general community members, as part of the ongoing study into protection concerns across northwest and northeast Kenya. The geographical scope of the interviews encompasses areas of Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyi.

The contextual analysis derived from these interviews aims to provide an overview of the protection environment in these locations, as described by communities themselves, with particular considerations given to safety and security, gender-based violence, child protection, persons with disability, elderly, movement in/out of the camps and access to services.



Methodology used:

During July and August, our team conducted routine interviews with 686 refugees (59.91% females, 40.09% males) in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei. The distribution across sites (72.8%) Dadaab, (17.9%) Kakuma and (9.3%) Kalobeyei Settlement. The disparities between the samples across camps was as a result of few monitors in Kakuma and Kalobeyei but in no ways affects the study results.

This information reflects harmonized methods and tools used to monitor protection trends, violations, their scale, and their impact during July and August 2023. Key informants, representing diverse roles within the camps, were selected for this ongoing study on protection concerns in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Participants shared their experiences and observations from the community, addressing protection issues like legal safeguards, safety, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, access to services, and movement within and beyond camps. This comprehensive approach informs future actions to enhance overall protection. Additionally, the PMRT report integrates data from DRC's Gender-Based Violence Incident Monitoring System (GVBIMS) and the Child Protection Information Management System Primero (CPIMS+).

Key Findings:

Safety and security:

The most prevalent incidents reported include conflicts over water, conflicts between neighbors, disputes over resources, robbery and theft, and harassment by criminal groups. Incidents between neighbors decreased, possibly signaling improved community relations, while reports of robbery and theft increased, indicating potential rising criminal activities. Key hotspots for incidents include homes, water points, and food distribution areas, calling for targeted security measures in these locations. Perpetrators primarily included neighbors, intimate partners, friends, and female family members, highlighting the role of close relationships in safety risks. Affected demographic groups encompass adult women, adolescent girls, and boys, revealing gender and age-specific vulnerabilities. The morning emerged as the riskiest time of day, necessitating enhanced security during this period. Preferred coping mechanisms involve reporting to community leaders, security, police, or relevant agencies, showcasing a reliance on community support and external assistance in addressing safety and security concerns within the camps.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV):

High awareness of GBV incidents was recorded. Most common GBV types include domestic violence, physical assault, emotional/psychological abuse, rape, and sexual assault. Most affected population were adult women (18-59 yrs), followed by adolescent girls, adult men, persons with disabilities, and elderly women. GBV occurred in various places, with homes, roads, water points, and food distribution areas as hotspots. Perpetrators included neighbors, friends, intimate partners, and female family members. One of the respondents expressed “why would a husband ask for consent from his wife, we consider our partners like the garments we wear, their body is ours. As men we do not request to be intimate with our wives rather, we just do it. As for the women, when they behave in a particular manner, we know what they want”. Respondents typically involved police, community leaders, or the Danish Refugee Council in responding to GBV, indicating a willingness to seek external support and resolution.



Child Protection:

Neglect by parents or caregivers emerged as the most prevalent issue affecting children in the camp, followed by challenges related to education, child labor, instances of nothing happening, and forced child marriage. These findings highlight a range of complex challenges that children face, necessitating comprehensive support and intervention strategies. Incidents occur in various locations, with roads, homes, and tasks like fetching firewood and water being particularly vulnerable settings. Vulnerable groups include adolescent girls, children with disabilities, younger girls, adolescent boys, unaccompanied or separated children, girl mothers, and younger boys. Perpetrators are varied, with family members, neighbors, friends, parents, caregivers, and even community leaders being involved in child protection incidents. Response mechanisms involve community leaders, security personnel, the police, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), local dispute resolution, and external agencies like UNHCR.

Persons with Disabilities:

A significant majority of respondents (71.2%) acknowledge the presence of PWDs in their section/block of the refugee camp, highlighting the significant representation of this group. The most pressing issues affecting PWDs include the lack of livelihood opportunities, discrimination, neglect, barriers to accessing essential services, and various forms of abuse, including gender-based violence (GBV). It is alarming that 5.5% of PWDs report experiencing sexual assault, while 5.3% report cases of rape. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including combatting discrimination, enhancing access to services, and providing protection against abuse and neglect. PWDs and their families seek assistance through various channels, including UNHCR, DRC field offices, community workers, and community leaders.

Elderly Persons:

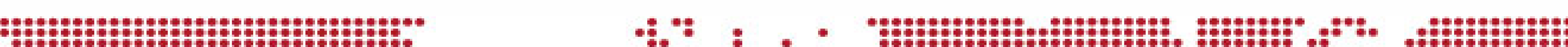
A majority of respondents (72.8%) confirm the presence of elderly individuals in their section/block, underscoring the significant representation of this demographic group. The challenges confronting elderly persons are multifaceted, with the most prevalent concern being the lack of livelihood opportunities, followed by discrimination, neglect by family members or caregivers, and difficulties accessing essential services. Alarming, a notable percentage of elderly individuals report experiencing various forms of abuse, including physical assault and sexual violence. These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions and support systems to address the complex challenges faced by elderly persons in camps. Elderly individuals and their families seek assistance through various channels, including direct contact with humanitarian agencies, community leaders, and community workers.

Movement in/out of camps:

A significant majority of respondents (68.2%) reported the presence of new arrivals within the camp, highlighting the dynamic nature of camp populations. These newcomers arrive from diverse backgrounds, driven by a range of factors such as conflicts, environmental challenges, and the pursuit of better life opportunities. Notably, 94% of new arrivals have been able to access registration and documentation support services, facilitating their integration into the camp and access to essential services.

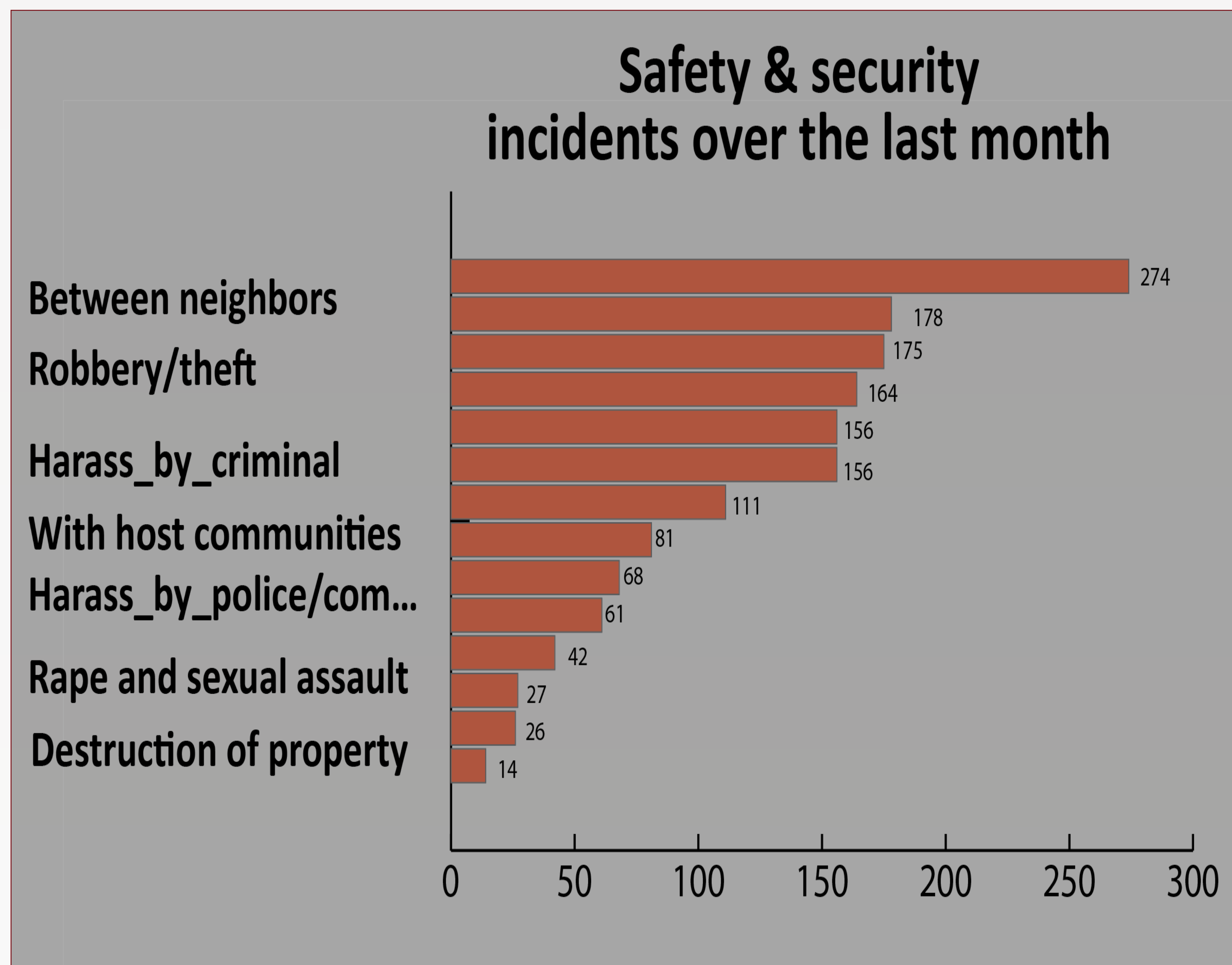
Security, health, and gender-based violence (GBV) services emerged as top priorities for new arrivals, reflecting their immediate needs and concerns. A respondent expressed “we have witnessed a lot of GBV cases occurring at the clusters, affecting the new arrivals. We have also witnessed new arrivals being exploited by unknown people posing as Agency staff, the most affected are the young girls in the clusters who are also the most vulnerable.” While a majority (53%) expressed satisfaction with their ability to access services, 45% had mixed or uncertain experiences, suggesting room for improvement.

The challenges faced by new arrivals primarily revolve around shelter, registration for newborns, and general difficulties in accessing services. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring the well-being and integration of new arrivals into the camp community, emphasizing the importance of equitable access to essential services.



Dadaab Refugee Camp

Safety and violence:



During the reporting period, 10.2% reported nothing had happened in terms of safety and security issues. Incidents that were reported include conflict over water (17.9%) which was attributed to general water scarcity; (11.6%) of respondents reported incidents of conflicts occurring between neighbouring individuals and the same percentage of households over resources other than water. These resources included food, firewood, shelter materials or other essential supplies. Incidents of robbery and theft (10.7%) of the respondents. Further, (10.2%) reported harassment by criminal groups.

Location:

The July-Aug monitoring period revealed significant safety and security incidences in the camps, with the most affected locations being homes, water points and food distribution areas. These areas accounted for a significant portion of the incidents, with home incidents (18.7%), water point incidents (16.7%) and food distribution (15.5%). The prominence of homes as a site of incidents indicates the risk posed. Additionally, firewood collection areas (14.9%), market areas (14.1%) and roads (11.5%) were also identified as safety and security hotspots. The relatively low occurrence of incidents along roads, schools, and religious places, highlights the need to maintain and reinforce security measures in these areas to prevent potential threats to the safety of camp residents

No	Location of incidents	No. of cases reported	Percentage
1	Home	94	18.7%
2	Water points	84	16.7%
3	Food distribution points	77	15.5%
4	Firewood collection areas	75	14.9%
5	Market areas	70	14.1%
6	Road	58	11.5%
7	School	22	4.4%
8	Religious places	21	4.2%
9	Total	500	100.0%

Perpetrators:

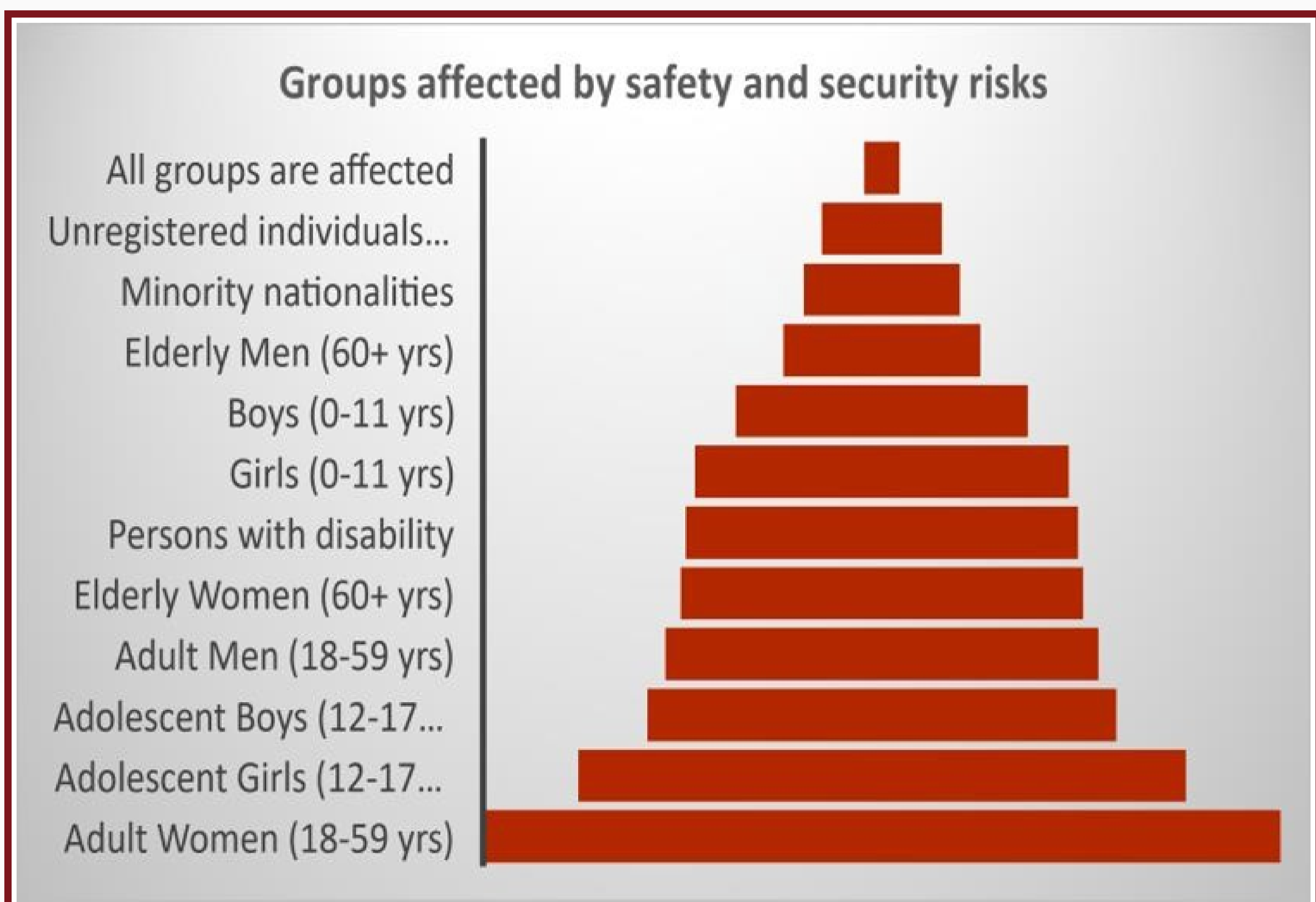
Perpetrators comprised neighbors (16.8%), intimate partners (15.9%), friends (15.0%), and female family members (10.9%), underscoring intra-family violence and the imperative to address gender-based violence within households and social circles. Unknown individuals (10.4%) and male family members (9.7%) were also reported. Additionally, Gangs/criminal groups (6.7%), community leaders (4.6%), agency staff (national staff – 4.2%, incentive staff – 1.5%), and police (4.1%), were less frequently reported as perpetrators, but their involvement still requires attention and appropriate action.

Groups Affected:

The affected groups encompassed adult women (18.6%), adolescent girls (14.2%), adolescent boys (11.0%), and adult men (10.1%). Furthermore, the impact extended to elderly women (9.4%), persons with disabilities (9.2%), girls (8.7%), boys (6.8%), elderly men (4.6%), minority nationalities (3.7%), unregistered individuals/returnees (2.8%), and a relatively smaller portion of the population reported that all groups are affected at 0.8%.

Time of incidents:

Morning hours continue to be the riskiest time for Persons of Concern (POCs) in the camps 47.6% of respondents reporting safety and security incidents occurring during this specific period. Night hours, evening and afternoon, which account for 39.8%, 8.2% and 4.4% of incidents respectively. These statistics highlight the heightened vulnerability of POCs during the morning, emphasizing the need for heightened security measures and vigilance during this time, while also acknowledging that risks persist throughout the day and night.



Coping mechanisms:

When faced with safety and security incidents in the camps, the respondents preferred coping mechanisms are reporting to community leaders (20.5%), reporting to community security (19.2%), reporting to the police (18.3%), reporting to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or other agencies (11.1%) and resolving issues with other community members (7.1%). which represents a range of individual and collective approaches to address safety and security concerns within the camps (0.4%).

These findings suggest a reliance on internal security measures, trust in community leadership, recognition of the importance of law enforcement involvement, and seeking external assistance from specialized organizations. The remaining coping mechanisms included relocating to safer areas, resolving incidents with community leaders, addressing incidents at the household level, not allowing persons of concern (POCs) to leave the household alone or letting their children go out alone. Some respondents mentioned that they would take no action at all. These responses reflect a spectrum of individual and collective approaches employed to address safety and security concerns within the camps.

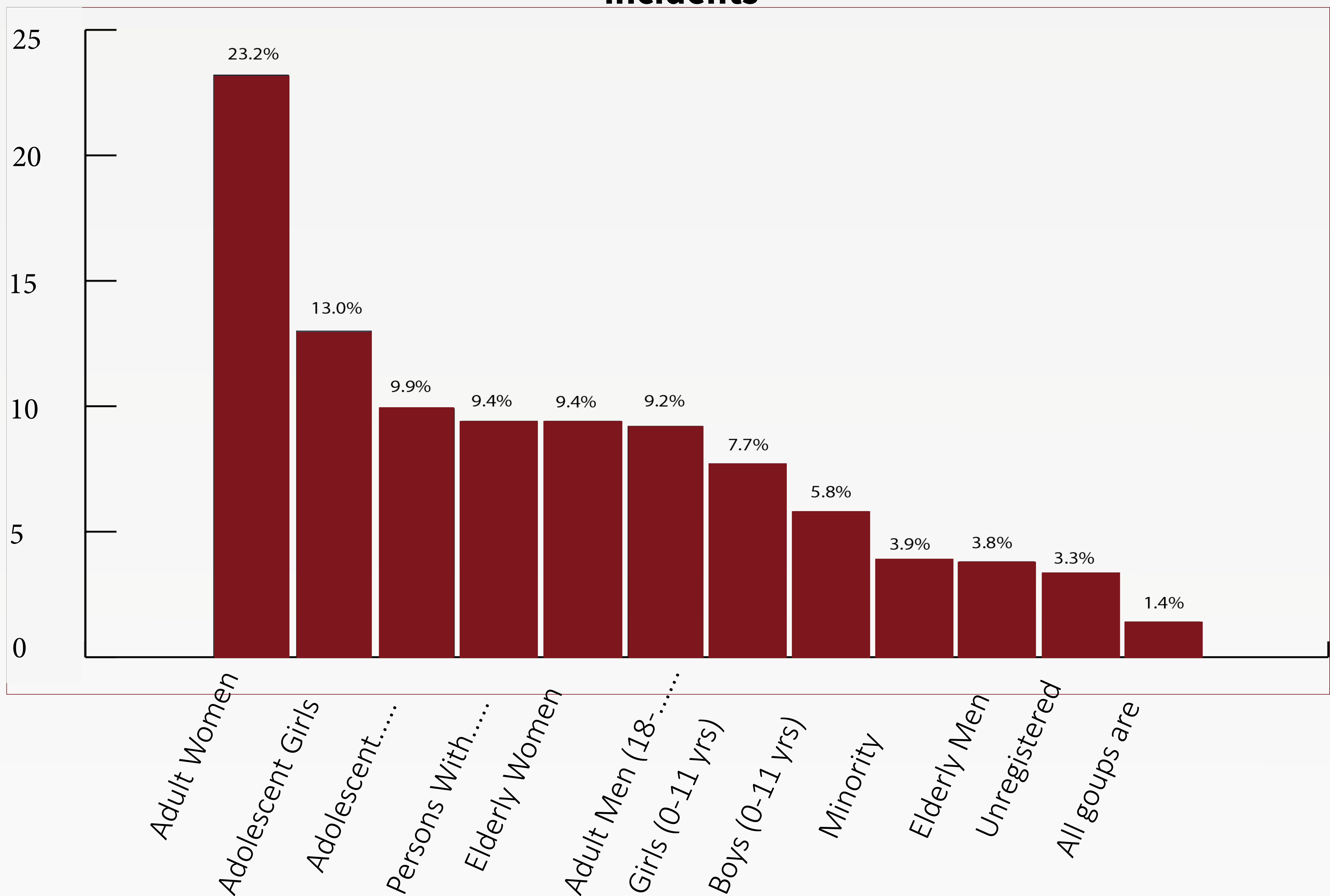
Gender Based Violence:

GBV incidents reported:

According to analyzed data (71.4%) reported being aware of the GBV incidents that occurred in their section or block within the last month indicating a high level of awareness among the respondents regarding GBV incidents within their immediate surroundings. (28.6%) stated that they were not aware of any such incidents suggesting variations in levels of information and knowledge about GBV occurrences within the camps.

The most prevalent forms of GBV reported were domestic violence (14.2%), physical assault (13.5%), emotional/psychological abuse (13.4%), rape cases (11.4%) and sexual assault (10.0%). Other reported forms of GBV, though slightly less prevalent, include denial of resources and opportunities based on sex/gender (9.4%), harmful traditional practices such as FGM (6.4%), child marriage (6.2%), forced marriage (5.6%), sexual exploitation for favor/survival (5.4%) and forced abortion (4.4%). These results highlight the multifaceted nature of GBV incidents within the camp, necessitating comprehensive efforts to address and prevent these forms of violence.

Groups of POCs affected by GBV incidents



Affected groups:

Gender-based violence (GBV) incidents in the camps impact various groups. Adult women make up 23.2% of those affected, while adolescent girls and adult men are also affected at rates of 13.0% and 9.9%, respectively. Notable groups experiencing GBV include persons with disabilities and elderly women, each accounting for 9.4% of those affected. Other affected groups, including adult men and girls, with rates of 9.2% and 7.7%, respectively. Minority nationalities and elderly men are affected at 3.9% and 3.8%, respectively. Unregistered individuals/returnees reported experiencing GBV incidents at a rate of 3.3% while 1.4% of participants mentioned that all groups have faced such incidents.

Location of GBV incidents:

The highest incidence of GBV occurred within the confines of homes, accounting for 19.5% of reported cases. One of the respondents expressed ***“why would a husband ask for consent form his wife, we consider our partners like the garments we wear, their body is ours. As men we do not request to be intimate with our wives rather, we just do it. As for the women, when they behave in a particular manner, we know what they want”***, highlighting the distressing fact that a substantial proportion of GBV incidents are happening within the supposed safety of one’s residence. Additionally, (16.2%) of incidents took place on the road to or from home indicating that individuals remain vulnerable when moving to and from their residences. Water points, (15.1%) and food distribution points, (14.3%), market area (13.6%) and areas where alcohol or khat are sold or consumed (13.2%) schools and school compounds accounted (6.4%) of incidents, highlighting the need for heightened security and awareness in these public spaces and strengthening of safeguarding measures within educational institutions.

No	Location of incidents	No. of cases reported	Percentage
1	Home	94	18.7%
2	Water points	84	16.7%
3	Food distribution points	77	15.5%
4	Firewood collection areas	75	14.9%
5	Market areas	70	14.1%
6	Road	58	11.5%
7	School	22	4.4%
8	Religious places	21	4.2%
9	Total	500	100.0%

Perpetrators of GBV:

Neighbour were identified as leading perpetrators at 17% of the reported incidents, Friends (16.1%), Intimate partners (15.8%), and Female family members (11.5%) indicating a significant portion of incidents occur within familiar relationships and social circles. The other categories (0.4%) including Male family members, Unknown persons, Gangs/criminal groups, Agency staff (national), Community leader, Police, and Agency staff (incentive).

Time of occurrence:

The findings show that the majority of incidents occur in the morning (47.8%), followed by nighttime (33.6%). Evenings account for 10%, while the afternoon represents 8.6% of the occurrences. These findings suggest that GBV incidents in the camps are not limited to specific times of day, highlighting the need for comprehensive safety measures and support systems throughout the day to effectively address and prevent such incidents.

Response to GBV Incidents:

A significant 21% choose to report such incidents to the police, demonstrating a willingness to involve law enforcement. Meanwhile, 19% opt for reporting to the Danish Refugee Council, and 17% prefer notifying community leaders or security personnel. Notably, 16% of POCs attempt to resolve GBV incidents within their households, indicating a preference for internal resolution. Additionally, 15% seek assistance from community leaders, while 10% report GBV incidents to UNHCR or other agencies. However, 2% of POCs take no action in response to GBV incidents, underscoring the need for increased awareness and support mechanisms to promote reporting and appropriate responses in such cases.

GBV changes in the camps:

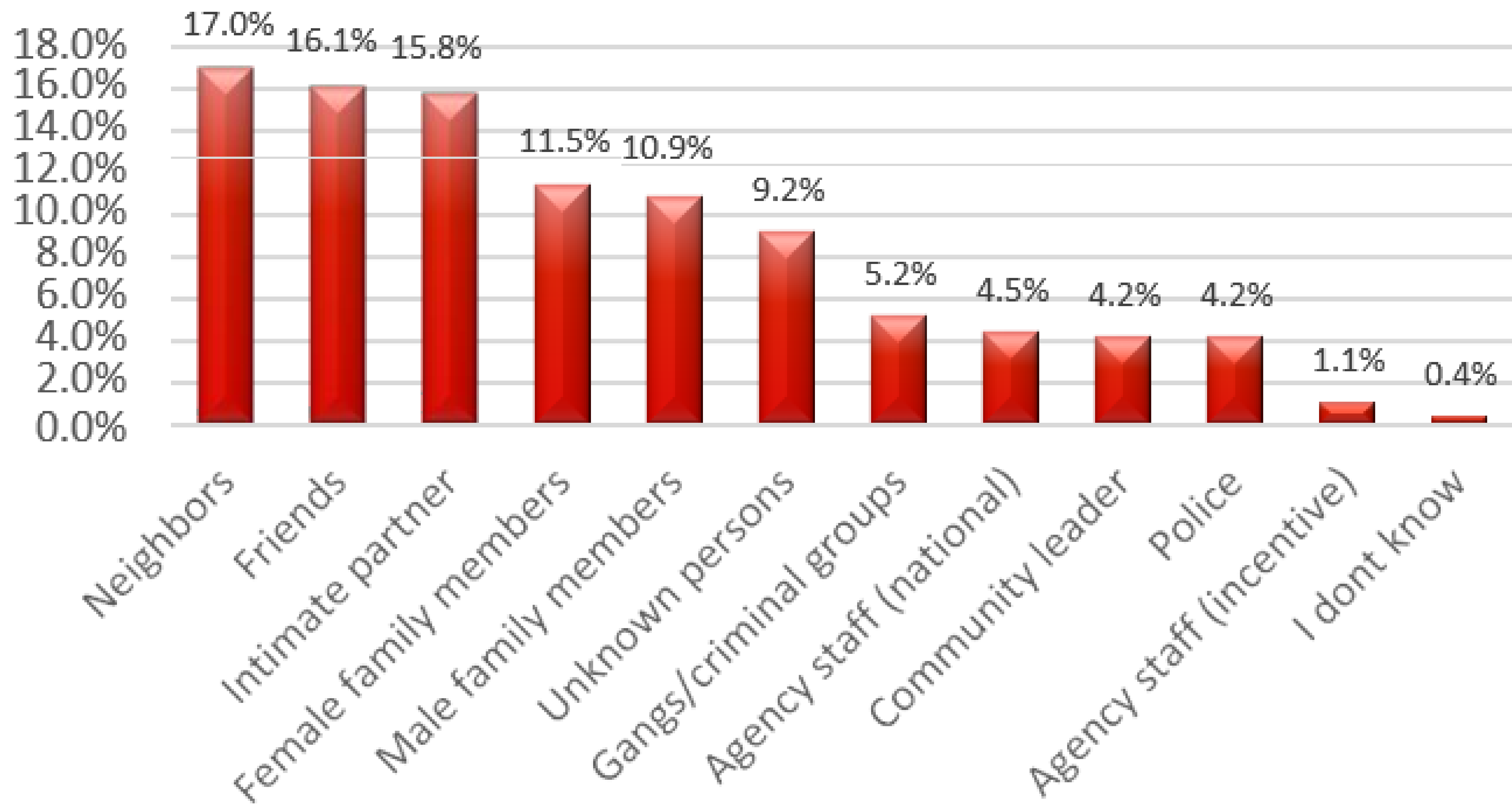
(42%) reported that GBV incidents remained unchanged since last year (2022), (9%) indicated that GBV incidents increased highlighting the alarming need for attention, (27%) of respondents reported that GBV incidents had reduced which reduction may be attributed to various awareness campaigns, interventions, and support services implemented to address GBV within the camps.

GBV-information management system data:

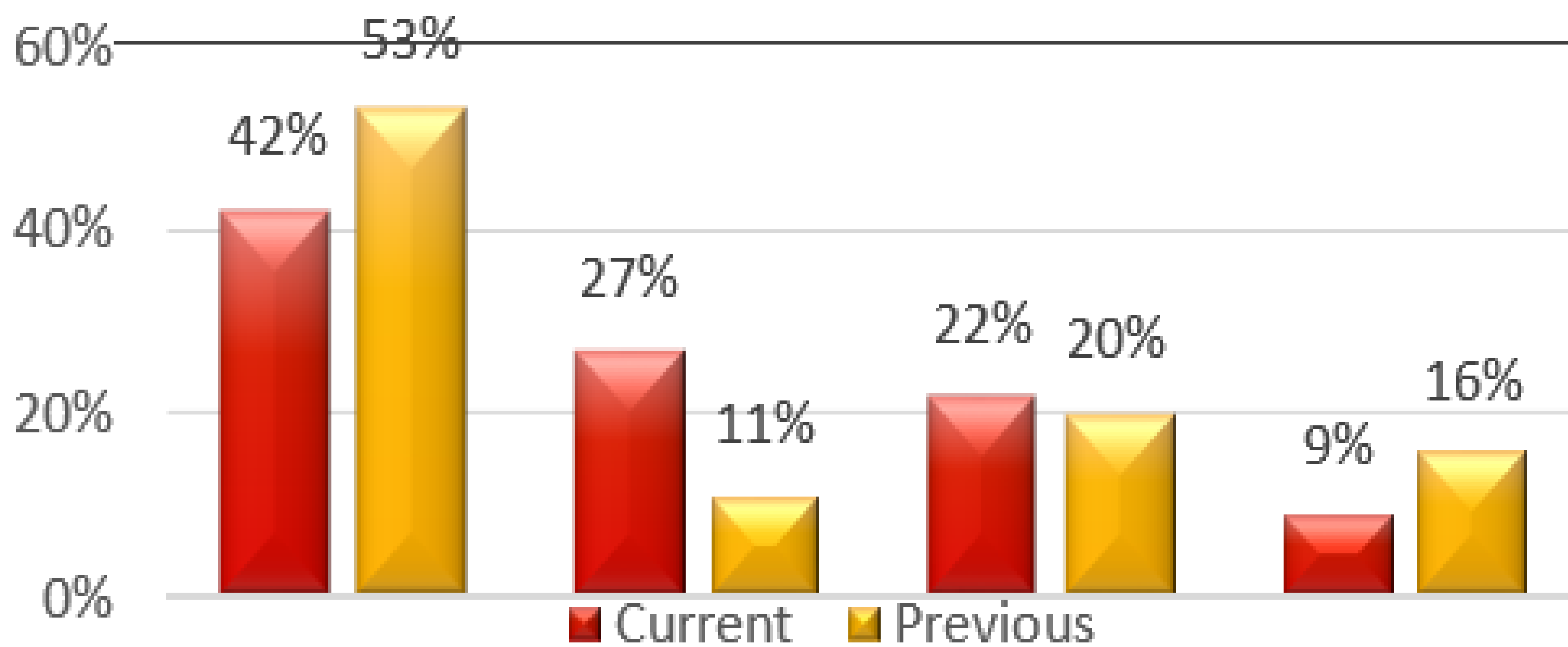
A total of 57 survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) received psychosocial support services, with the majority being female (55) and two being male. The analysis emphasized that GBV occurs in various locations beyond households, including perpetrators' homes, schools, bush areas, open fields, latrines, markets, roadsides, and survivors' workplaces. The recorded incidents encompass a range of abuses, including psychosocial and emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual assaults, and rape. Further assessment findings reveal that intimate partners or former partners are the most common perpetrators of GBV, followed by family members other than spouses or caregivers, neighbors, family friends, and individuals with no prior relationship to the survivors.



GBV perpetrators



Changes in GBV incidents



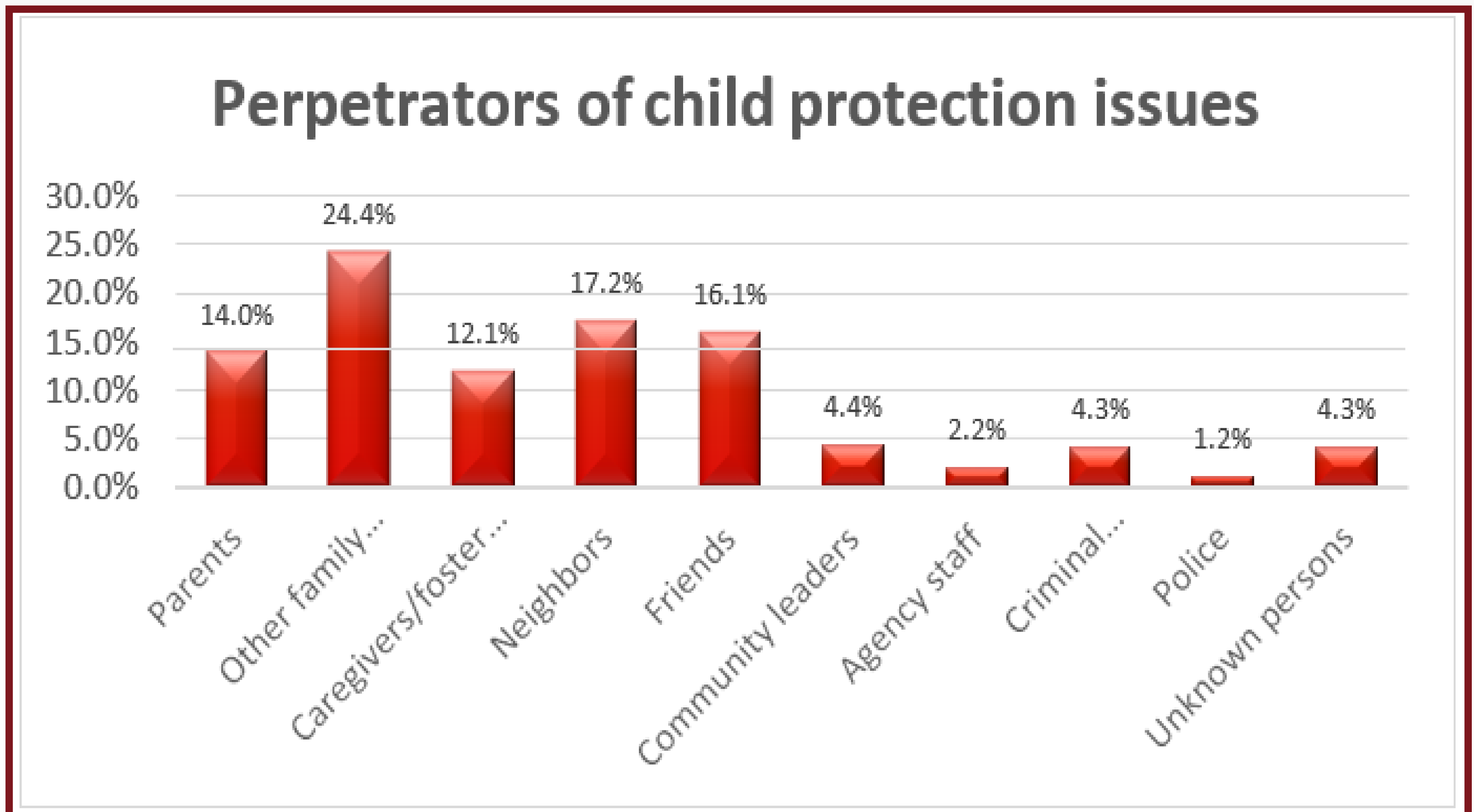
Child Protection:

Child protection issues:

The child protection section highlighted several pressing issues affecting children neglect by parents/caregivers (12.6%), children not attending school or learning (11.0%), children engaging in labor or paid work (10.2%), instances where nothing happened (9.4%), and children being forced into marriage (8.9%). Other significant concerns include children being separated from their families (7.3%), children living alone (7.1%), children not being registered with UNHCR/RAS (6.6%), children experiencing physical abuse (6.3%), and children facing emotional abuse (5.5%). Additionally, some children are not accessing food rations (4.8%), and gender-based violence (GBV) (4.6%), and engaging in survival sex (3.8%). (1.8%) reported isolation from peers and limited access to recreational activities.

Location of child protection incident:

Children protection incidents occurred within the communities along the road on the way home (14.8%) of incidents. Incidents at home (13.4%), Fetching firewood (13.0%). Additionally, Water points (12.9%). Food distribution sites, 12.3%. Child protection incidents occur at other relative's homes (12.2%) and in the market area (11.2%) where drugs are consumed or sold (8.8%) and (1.5%) Schools or school compounds.



Groups of children affected:

Within the camp, 18% of adolescent girls are faced with specific difficulties. Children with disabilities (17.1%) experiencing various forms of adversity. Younger girls, (16.6%) of the population. Adolescent boys (15.6%) unaccompanied or separated children (12.7%) of the population, Girl mothers (10.7%), boys (9.0%) of the camp's child population, also experience various issues.

Perpetrators of child protection issues:

The most prominent group among the perpetrators is other family members or relatives at 24.4%, indicating that children are sometimes vulnerable even within their own extended families. Neighbors and friends follow closely, with 17.2% and 16.1% respectively, highlighting that abuse and neglect can occur within the immediate community and social circles. Parents and caregivers, who are typically expected to provide care and protection, are responsible for 14.0% and 12.1% of incidents, underlining the complexity of familial relationships in these challenging circumstances

Response to child protection issues:

(20%) of cases are reported directly to community leaders and security personnel highlighting the communities' reliance on their leadership to address such concerns., (19%) of incidents are reported to the police, (18%) of cases are reported to the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), (16%) of issues are resolved through community leader-led processes, while an equal percentage is addressed within the affected households themselves. (10%) reports are made to external agencies like UNHCR or other humanitarian organizations and (1%) reported as having taken no action.

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs):

(71.2%) of the respondents indicated there are individuals with disabilities living in their section/block. (20.8%) stated that there are no persons with disabilities in their section/block. (8%) answered with “Don’t know”.

Challenges Affecting Persons with Disabilities:

The findings reveal significant challenges for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the camps. The lack of livelihood opportunities, affecting 18.7% of PWDs, hindering their income and independence while discrimination affects 15.7%, impeding social inclusion and increasing vulnerability. Neglect is reported by 13.7%, emphasizing the need for better support structures. Additionally, 10.4% face barriers to essential services, 9.6% experience physical assault, 5.5% report sexual assault, and 1.8% are unaware of their specific challenges. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach to combat discrimination, improve service access, and protect against various forms of abuse and neglect.

No	Issues Affecting Persons with Disabilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of livelihoods	94	18.7%
2	Discrimination	79	15.7
3	Neglect (not being taken care of by family members/caregivers)	68	13.7%
4	Not accessing basic services	52	10.4%
5	Physical assault	48	9.6%
6	Abandonment (family relocated/left them behind)	45	9.1%
7	Not accessing basic food and non-food items	39	7.9%
8	Sexual assault	28	5.5%
9	Rape	27	5.3%
10	Other forms of SGBV	11	2.3%
11	I do not know	9	1.8%
Total		500	100

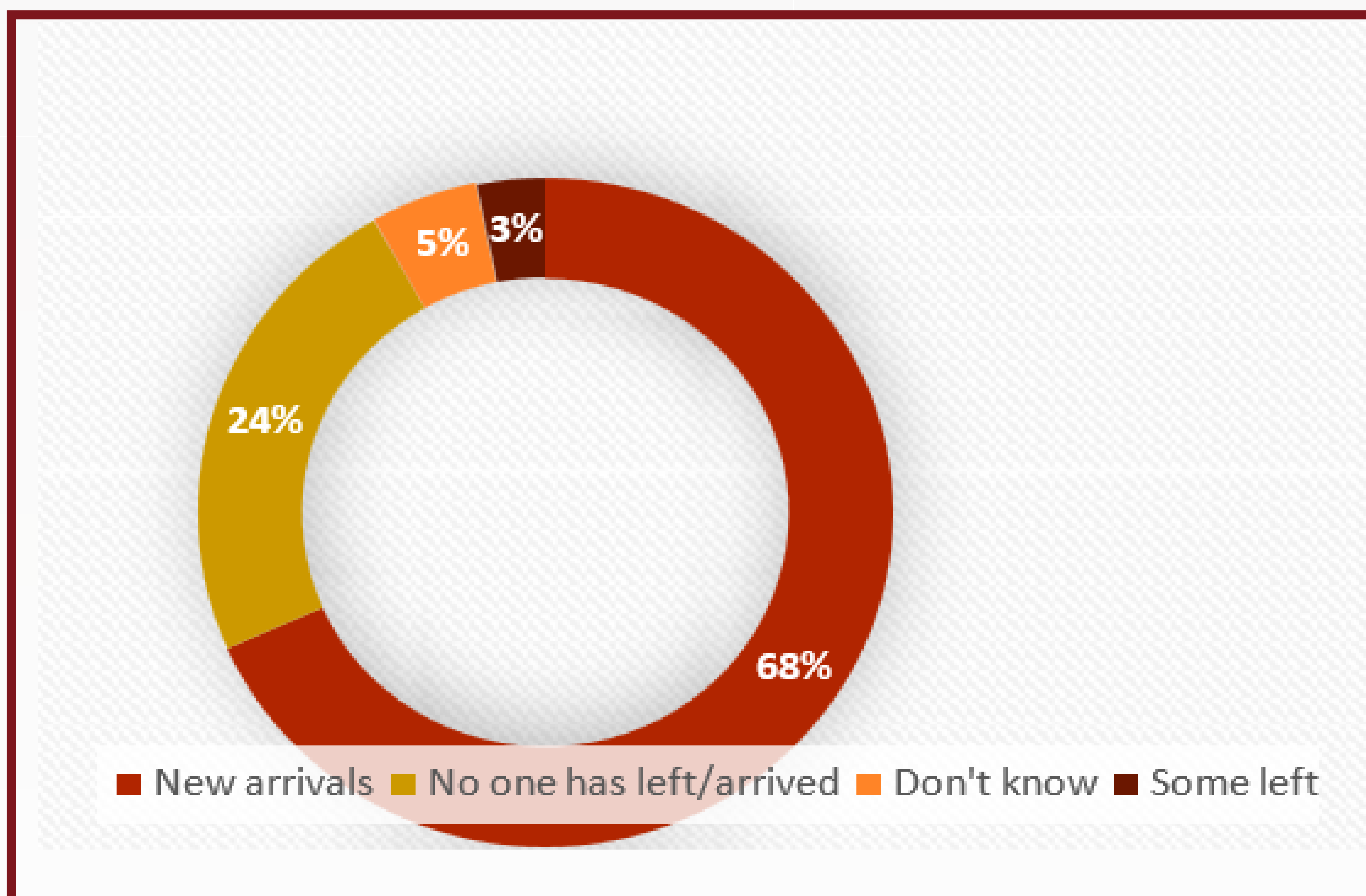
How PWDs seek assistance:

The most common avenues for seeking assistance among Persons with Disabilities are through family or caregivers (19.7%) and direct contact with agencies like DRC or UNHCR (16.6%). Family members and caregivers also seek help (12.0%) and some cases are identified through agency assessments (11.9%). Community workers (10.2%) and PWDs themselves (10.1%) are also sources of support. However, 1.3% of PWDs cannot seek help, and 2.6% don’t know how to seek assistance. A smaller percentage seek help from community committees (4.3%), request aid from the community (3.8%), or turn to religious leaders (0.7%).

Movement in/out of the camps:

The data shows that 68.2% reported the occurrence of new arrivals, indicating a dynamic camp population, while 23.4% reported neither observing new comers or departures. 5.0% were uncertain, and 3.2% mentioned departures, reflecting mobility. Departures include repatriation and resettlement to third countries.

Regarding services for new arrivals, 94% received registration/documentation support, enabling access to camp services. Top priorities for new arrivals are security (13.4%) and health (12.2%), followed by gender-based violence (12.0%), clean water (11.6%), child protection (11.3%), education (10.1%), and shelter (6.1%). Concerningly, 6.5% accessed none of these services, indicating potential gaps. Data on services inaccessible to new arrivals in the camp highlights persistent challenges. Shelter is the most significant concern (30.3%), emphasizing the need for better housing solutions. New-born registration (13.6%) faces bureaucratic hurdles, while 12.8% couldn't access any services, indicating systemic barriers. Family registration (11.6%) and legal services (9.0%) also pose challenges, necessitating attention. Sanitation (7.9%), security (5.8%), and water (3.3%) accessibility issues underscore basic needs, while education (1.8%), child protection (1.6%), health (1.4%), and SGBV (0.9%) services require continued improvement for comprehensive support to new arrivals.

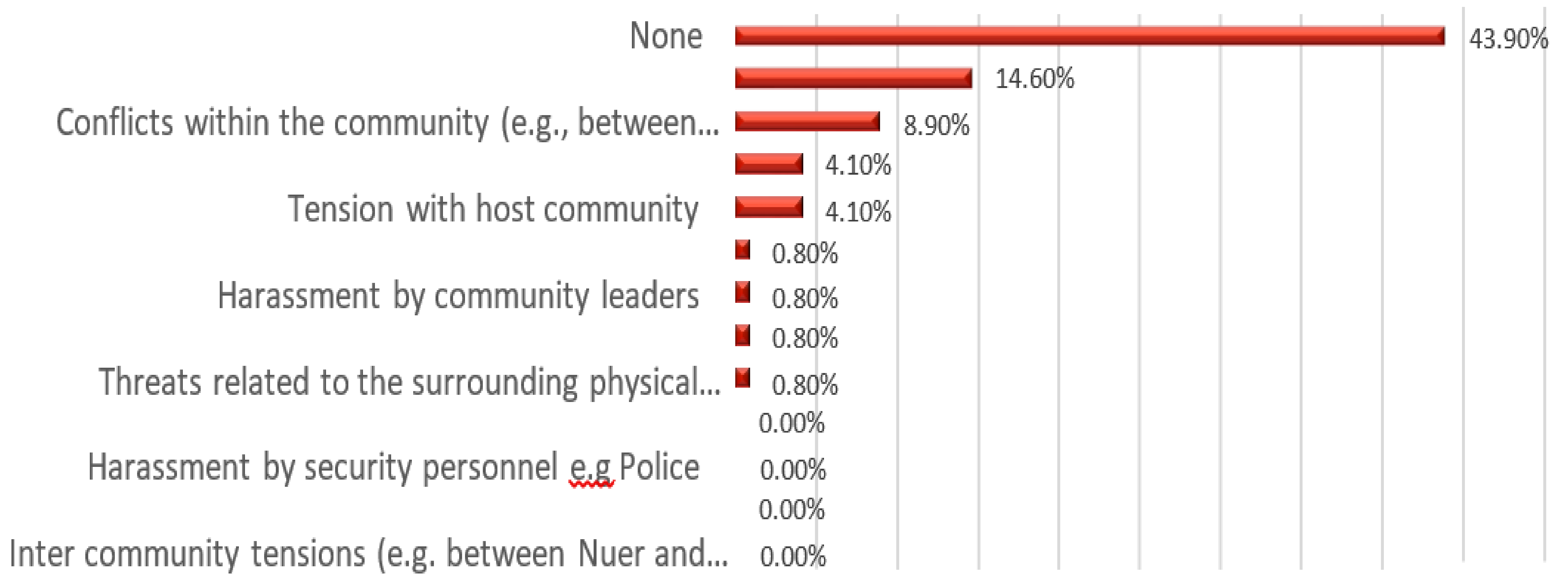


Kakuma Refugee Camp

Safety and Violence:

Across all zones in the Kakuma Refugee Camp, (66.67%) reported feeling safe in their block/compound, (33.33%) did not feel safe citing intercommunity tensions, presence of gangs, absence of security forces, threat of sexual violence, harassment and kidnaping, tensions with host communities and neighbours and robbery. Analyzing safety incidences. (43.9%) of the community reported no safety incidents witnessed. (14.6%) reported night time security issues. (8.9%) cited interpersonal conflicts, (4.1%) stated tensions with the host community and gang groups. Additionally, (0.8%) indicated harassment by criminal groups, community leaders, and drug/alcohol- related violence. (19.05%) opted not to take any action or report the incidents while (50.79%) reported incidents to community leaders. (14.29%) reported incidents to the Community Protection and Peace-building Teams (CPPT), (12.70%) reported incidents directly to the police. Additionally, (3.17%) opted to work collectively with other community members to resolve incidents internally.

Are there any particular safety incidents/concerns you have witnessed or heard of in this compound/block within this month?



Gender Based Violence:

Gender most affected by safety concerns:

Analysis of the Kakuma data revealed that safety concerns in the Kakuma refugee camp had disproportionately affected women, with 60% of respondents identifying them as the most impacted group. Men and youth/adolescents were also affected, each accounting for 20% of the responses. Notably, no impact was reported on boys or girls. This data underscores the need to address the specific safety challenges faced by women within the camp, while also recognizing the varying degrees of impact across different demographic groups.

Minority groups most affected:

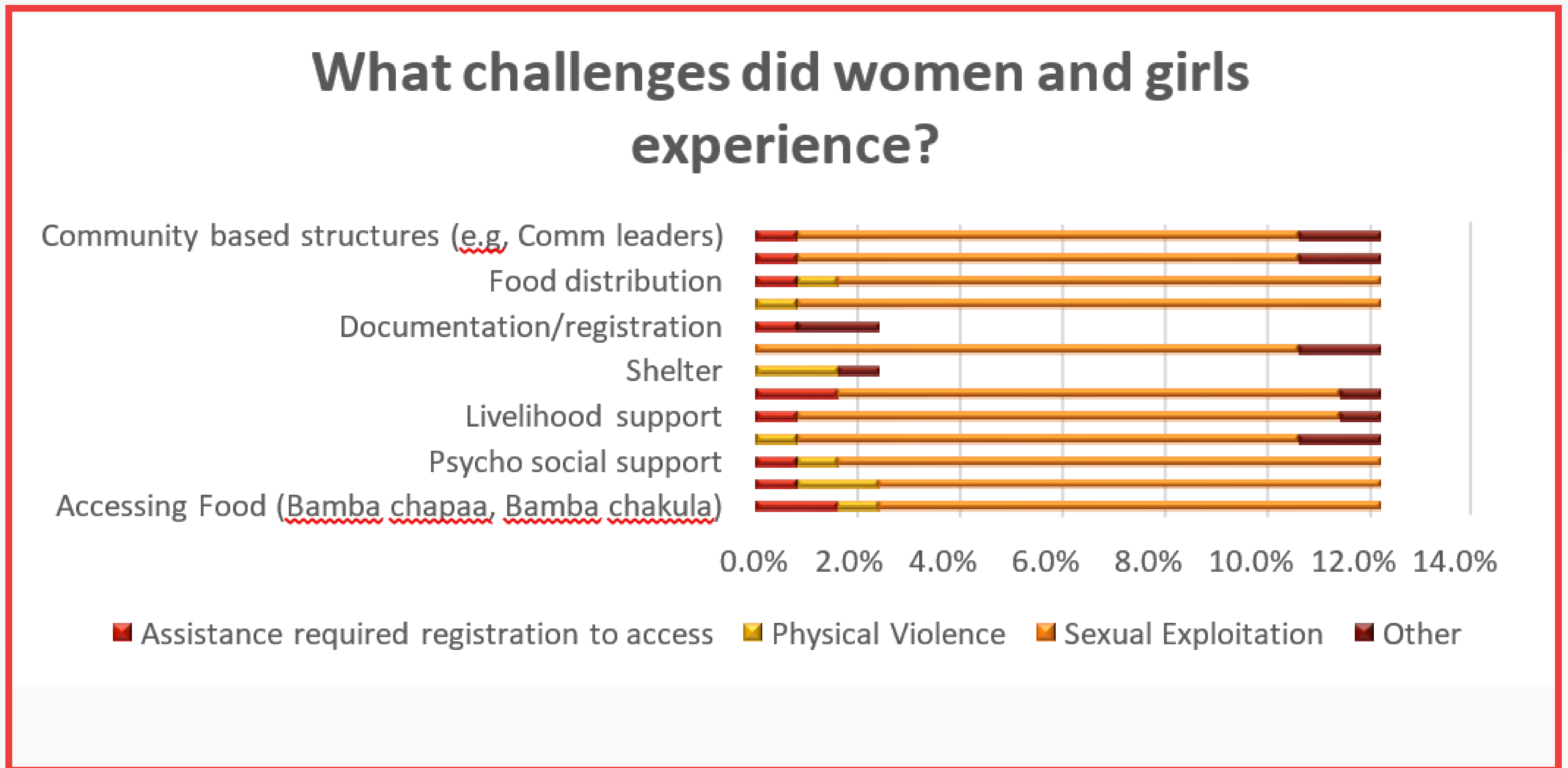
Female headed households were identified as the most affected, with 28.6% of respondents indicating their vulnerability. The LGBTI community, child headed households, youth groups, persons living with disabilities, and elderly persons all share a similar impact at 14.3% each. Notably, no impact was reported for religious groups or other groups.

Access to services:

(74.8%) of households within Kakuma received food provisions through “Bamba chapaa” or “Bamba chakula” and (48.8%) received support concerning water. (37.4%) received health-related assistance while (16.3%) indicated that they did not receive any form of aid during this period. Additionally, (13.0%) received information regarding available services and service providers, particularly in areas like gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection (CP). Moreover (8.9%) benefited from aid connected to documentation or registration, essential for maintaining legal status and accessing crucial services. (5.7%) stated that legal support was extended to households and (3.3%) received psycho-social support while, (0.8%) received support, potentially indicating efforts to bolster income-generation activities and self-sufficiency.

Women and Girls:

women and girls in the Kakuma faced challenges in accessing crucial services such as food distributions, health services, psycho-social support, water services, livelihood support, child protection services, shelter, legal support, documentation and registration, and firewood. Some of the challenges reported include difficulties in accessing services, physical violence, and sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation within the context of firewood collection was reported at (11.4%) and legal support (10.6%).



Men and boys:

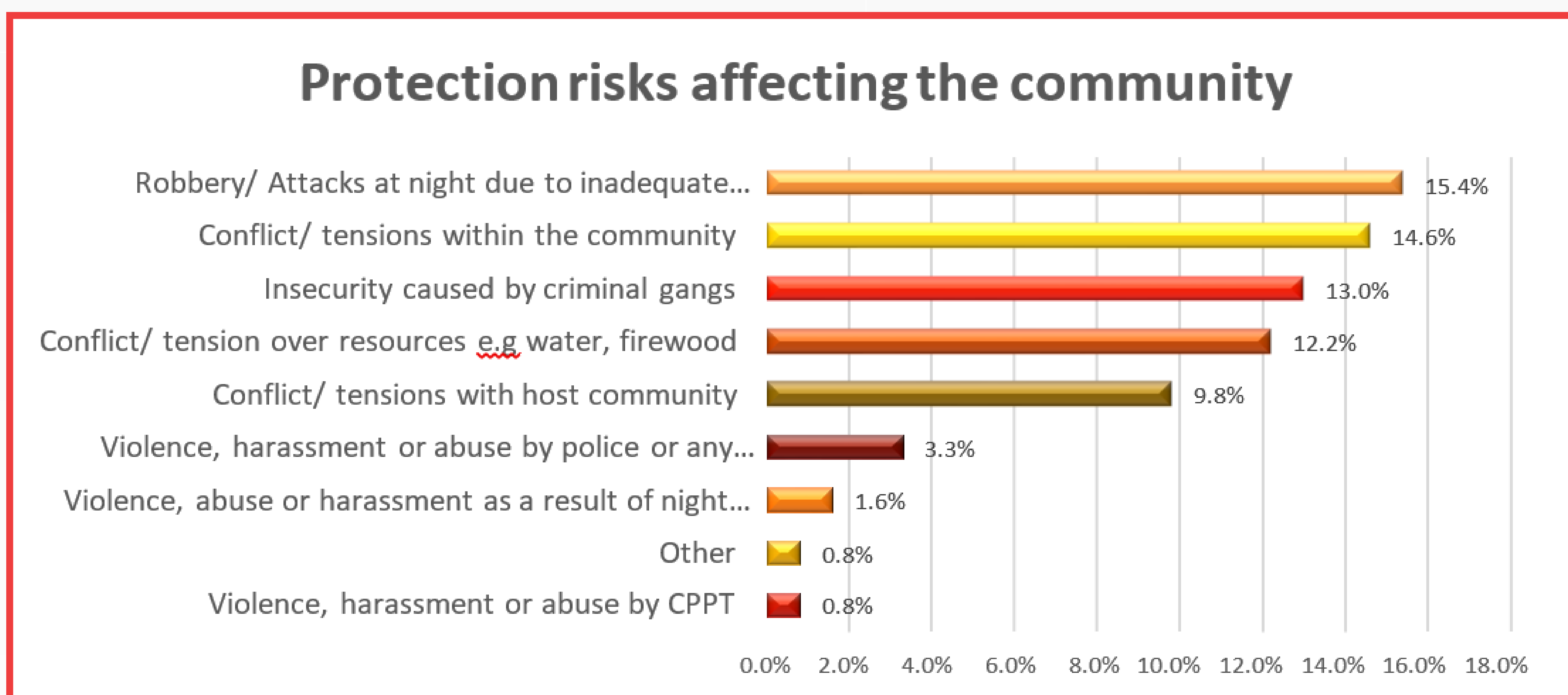
A uniform percentage of (3.3%) reported that men and boys encountered difficulties such as sexual exploitation, access to services requiring registration, physical violence, food access, health services, psycho-social support, water access, livelihood support, child protection, shelter, legal assistance, documentation, firewood access, food distribution and engagement with community-based structures.

Legal documentation:

Several cases of PoCs lacking vital documents were identified, including one case without a Birth certificate, two cases without a Ration card and one case without a Refugee Alien ID. These document gaps had varying consequences, with one person facing challenges accessing opportunities, another anticipating future needs and a third experiencing issues due to a lost card.

Protection Risks:

Analysis of protection risks in Kakuma indicated that (36.59%) experienced protection risks, while (63.41%) reported not being affected by such risks. (36.59%) of the community in the Kakuma had been exposed to a range of protection risks, as outlined by respondents. These risks included night-time robberies and attacks due to inadequate security lighting (15.4%), internal conflicts and tensions within the community (14.6%), insecurity stemming from criminal gangs (13.0%), disputes over resources like water and firewood (12.2%), and tensions with the host community (9.8%). Instances of violence, harassment, or abuse involving police or security actors (3.3%), while (1.6%) experienced such incidents due to night discos. Moreover, a small percentage encountered violence, harassment, or abuse from Community Protection and Peacebuilding Teams (CPPT) (0.8%), and (0.8%) faced other unspecified protection risks.



Women and girls:

(37.40%) women and girls reported they were affected by protection risks, while (62.60%) indicated that these risks had not impacted them. These risks included physical violence or abuse at home or in the community (21.1%), lack of security and safety in the area (13.8%), sexual violence during activities like water or firewood collection (11.4%) and instances of violence, abuse, or harassment within households (2.4%). Additionally, reports indicated incidents of violence, abuse, or harassment involving police (2.4%), criminal groups (2.4%), community members (1.6%), and community leaders (1.6%) and other unspecified protection risks (0.8%), mainly verbal harassment.

Children:

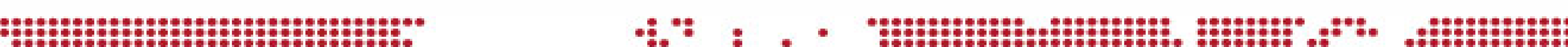
(25.20%) children indicated that they had been affected by/ exposed to protection risks, while (74.80%) reported that children had not been impacted. (21.1%) reported child labour, while (20.3%) faced challenges accessing education due to cost of school materials (18.7%), need to work to support family (15.4%), low priority given to education (15.4%), domestic chores (9.8%), early marriage (7.3%) and relocation (0.8%). (13.0%) mentioned children's association with criminal activities and teenage pregnancy, while (8.1%) reported child marriage. Further, (2.4%) reported child separation from family where (0.8%) reported family violence, threats due to inaccessible food rations and ATM/Cash-Based Interventions.

Youth and Adolescents:

(36.59%) indicated that youth and adolescents have been affected by protection risks, while (63.41%) reported that they have not been impacted. These risks included the lack of engaging activities (34.1%), limited access to education (23.6%), association with criminal or gang groups (13.0%), and the threat of sexual violence within the community (5.7%). Additionally, concerns related to separation from family or caregivers (3.3%), community-based violence or abuse (2.4%), lack of access to food rations (2.4%), familial violence or neglect (0.8%), and school-related violence or neglect (0.8%) were reported.

Elderly:

(6.50%) indicated that older persons have been affected by protection risks, while (93.50%) reported that they have not been impacted. These risks included challenges related to communication barriers leading to limited access to information (4.1%), stigmatization (1.6%), abuse, violence, or neglect within families or households (0.8%), and issues stemming from a lack of access to livelihood services or opportunities (0.8%). Additional concerns encompass marginalization or discrimination (0.8%), household harassment (0.8%), incidents of sexual violence (0.8%), and harassment within the community (0.8%).



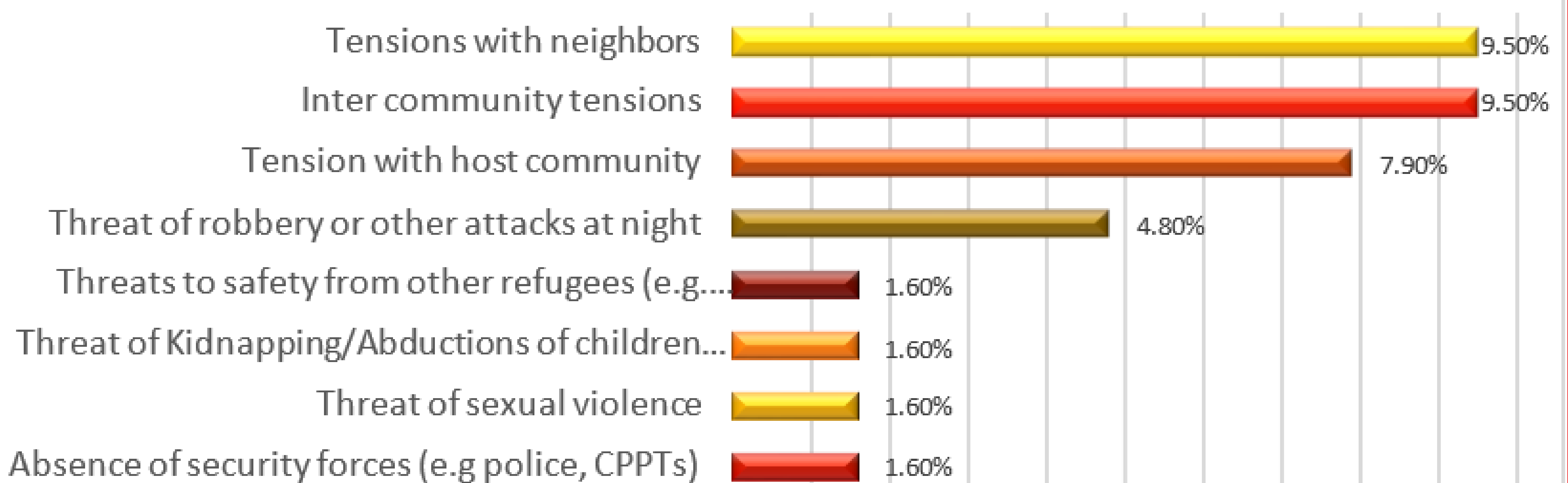
Persons with disability:

(7.32%) indicated that persons living with disabilities have been affected by protection risks, while (92.68%) reported that they had not been impacted. These risks encompassed abuse, violence, or neglect due to a lack of livelihood services or opportunities (2.4%), issues arising from communication barriers (1.6%), incidents of harassment within the community (1.6%), and experiences of marginalization or discrimination (0.8%). Additionally, a minor percentage reported incidents of harassment within households (0.8%).

Social groups:

Members of other social groups and persons from minority communities within Kakuma have encountered very limited protection risks. (2.44%) indicated members of other social groups or persons from minority communities had been affected by protection risks, while (97.56%) reported that they had not been impacted. These risks were discrimination or marginalization where (1.6%) indicated that members of other social groups and minority communities had encountered discrimination or marginalization and harassment in the household where (0.8%) reported incidents of harassment within households.

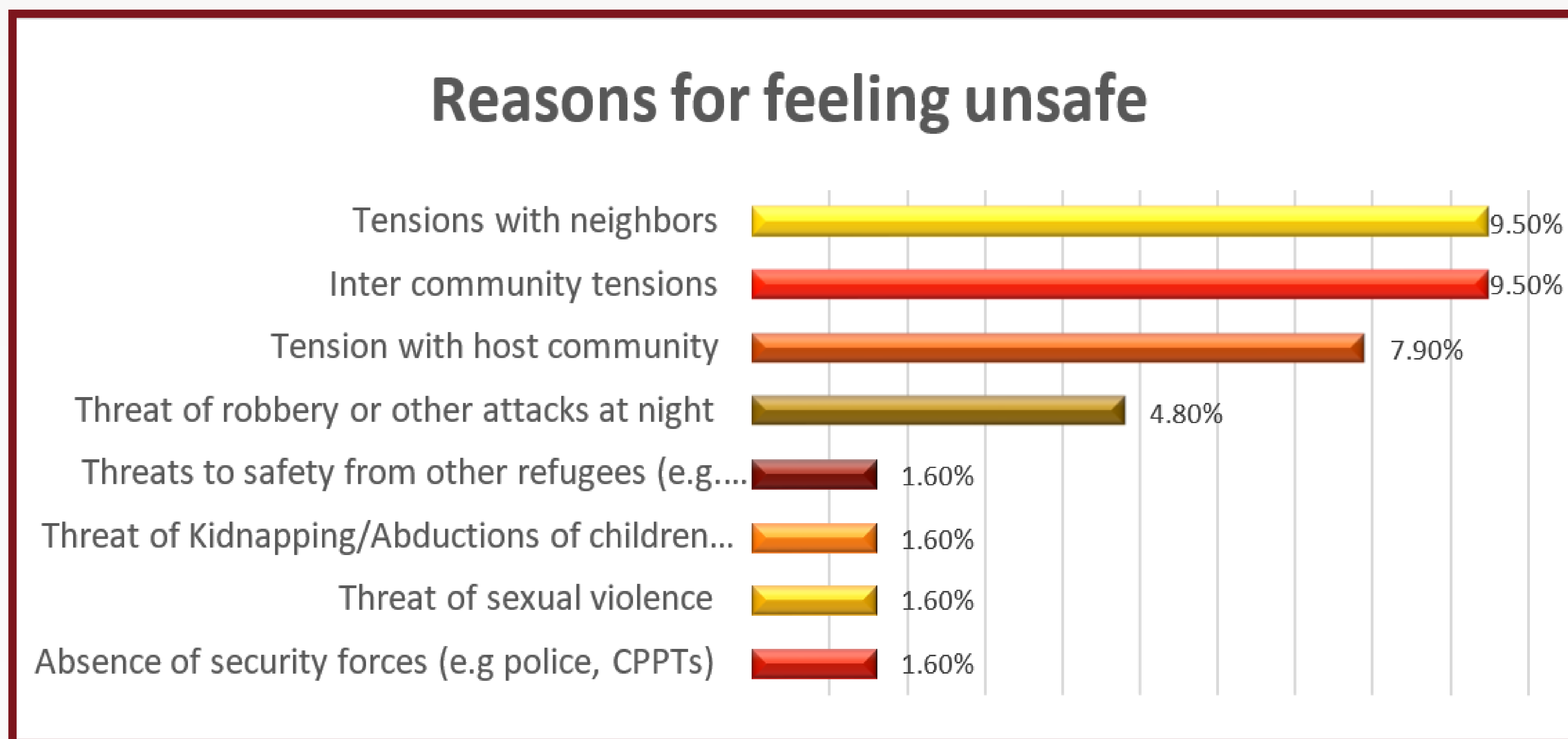
Reasons for feeling unsafe



Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

Safety and Violence:

Across all zones in Kalobeyei (79.37%), reported feeling safe, while (20.63%) of expressed not feeling safe. (20.63%) reported a range of safety concerns, (9.5%) reported tensions with their immediate neighbors and intercommunity tensions, (7.9%) mentioned tensions with the host community. Additionally, (4.8%) were concerned about night time security due to absence of quality lighting and surveillance. (1.6%) pointed out absence of security forces, sexual violence, kidnapping and threat from other refugees. (57.1%) reported witnessing conflicts with the community, (23.80%) robbery and other attacks at night, (15.90%) tension with host community and intercommunity tensions and (3.20%) reported violence, abuse or harassment.



Groups/ Individuals or communities heavily affected:

(6.3%), stated that safety concerns seemed to disproportionately affect certain communities within the settlement, while (46.0%) expressed uncertainty or a lack of knowledge regarding whether any particular groups or individuals were more heavily affected by safety concerns than the other. A further (12.7%) pointed out that safety concerns appeared to affect individual persons heavily rather than entire communities.

Gender most affected by safety concerns:

(12.7%), pointed out that women had been more affected by safety concerns where (7.9%) highlighted that safety concerns had a greater impact on men within the community. (4.8%) noted that girls had been more affected by safety concerns, indicating that female children and adolescents within the settlement are particularly vulnerable to safety-related issues. (1.6%), reported that boys had experienced a more significant impact from safety concerns and that youth and adolescents had faced a greater impact from safety concerns.

Safety concerns by nationalities:

(6.3%) both the Ethiopians and South Sudanese communities were identified as equally affected while (1.6%) of other refugee communities, including Somalis, Burundians, Sudanese and Congolese. Reasons for persons/ groups/communities being more vulnerable to safety concern with (7.9%) expressing uncertainty regarding the underlying causes. However, (9.5%) identified property-related issues. Additionally, (1.6%) attributed the differential impact to the ongoing war in Gambella.

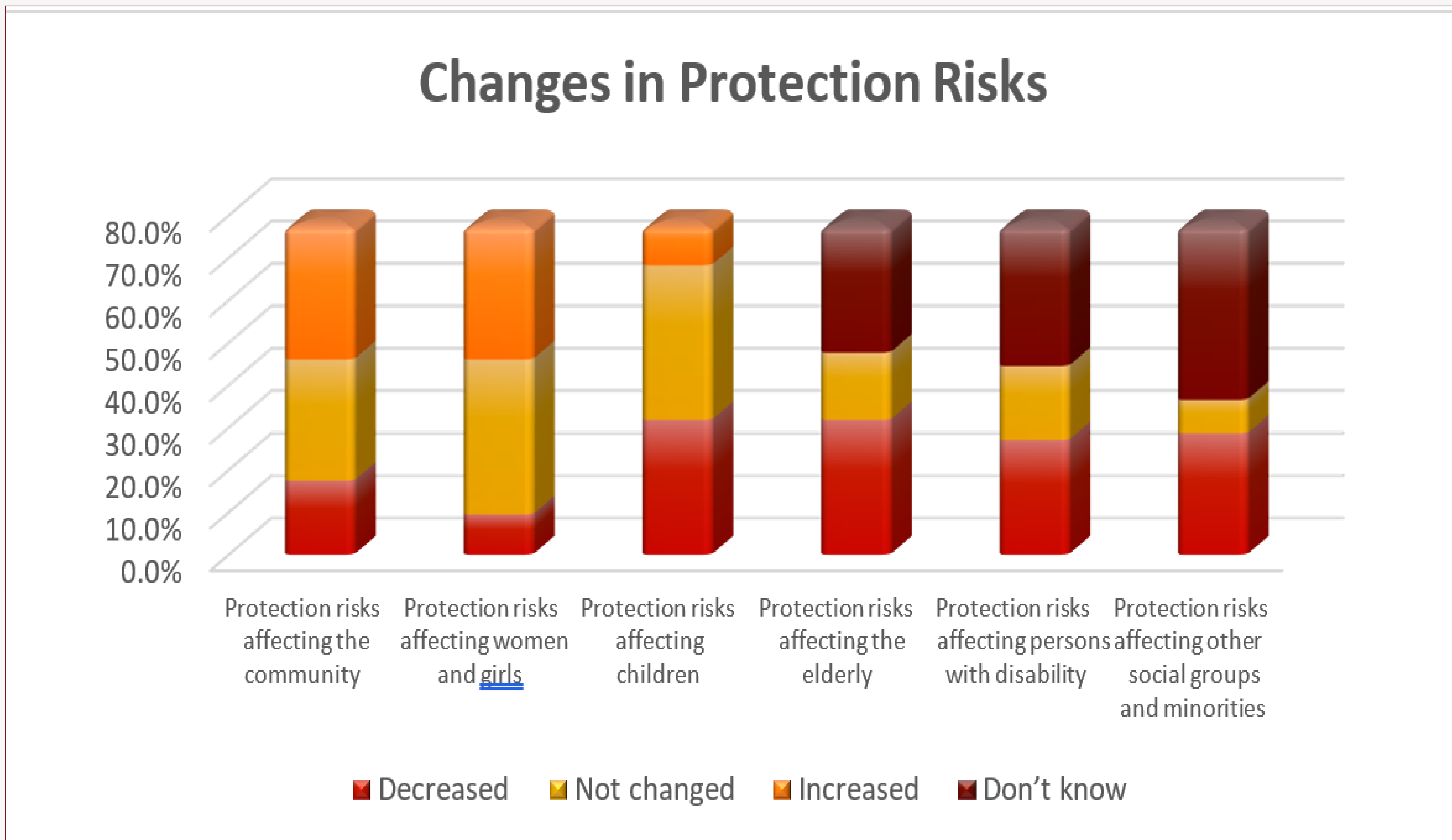
Access to Services:

(58.7%), reported receiving assistance related to water. (47.6%) mentioned receiving food assistance as well as food distribution. (33.3%) reported receiving health-related assistance, which could encompass medical care, access to healthcare facilities or health education. (11.1%) stated that they did not receive any assistance during the month and (1.6%) received assistance related to firewood. None of the respondents reported receiving assistance in Psycho-social support, Livelihood support, Child protection, Shelter, Legal support, Documentation/registration, Information on services available and service providers (e.g., GBV, CP, etc.). (96.83%), do not have a member of their household who lacks civil status registration or documentation. However, (3.17%) have reported having a household member without proper civil status registration or documentation.

As a person or community, what did you do about these safety incidents that have happened?	Present
Report to Community leaders (elected leaders)	20.6%
Do not report/Do nothing	19.0%
Resolve together with other community members	12.7%
Report to traditional community leaders	6.3%
Report to Community security (CPPT)	4.8%
Report to Police	4.8%
Grand Total	68.3%

Protection Risks:

(61.90%) indicated that a significant proportion of people living in the area believed they were exposed to protection risks and (38.10%) responded that they may either not be aware of the existing protection risks. Some of the reported concerns were (50.8%) in conflict over resources, (42.9%) in conflict/tension within the community. (19.0%) in conflict/tension within the host community. Additionally, (19.0%) reported robbery attacks due to inadequate security lights and (11.1%) reported insecurity caused by criminal gangs.



Women and girls:

(71%) women and girls, are exposed to various threats, vulnerabilities or needs that compromised their safety, well-being, and fundamental human rights while (28.57%) are not be aware of the existing risks. The specific protection risks reported include: Physical Violence or Abuse at Home or in the Community (39.7%), Violence, Abuse, or Harassment within Family or Household (38.1%). Sexual Violence (31.7%), Violence, Abuse, or Harassment in the Community (4.8%), Lack of Security and Safety in the Area (3.2%) and Violence, Abuse, or Harassment by Criminal Groups (1.6%).

Children:

(49.21%), were exposed to protection risks. These risks include child-specific protection concerns such as child labor, child abuse, exploitation and limited access to education and healthcare services. Additionally, (50.79%) are unaware of the existing risks. (34.9%) reported child labor, while (17.5%) reported Teenage pregnancy and (11.1%) mentioned that children face violence, abuse, or neglect within the community itself. (9.5%) reported child marriage while (3.2%) reported not going to school/lack of education due to early marriage (1.6%), cost of school materials (1.6%) and security concerns (1.6%). (1.6%) cited the risk of children being separated from their families and others reported that children are associated with criminal gang groups.

Youth and Adolescents:

(53.97%), had been affected by protection risks within the month. Additionally, (46.03%) may either not be aware of the existing risks or may genuinely perceive a lower level of such risks in their specific circumstances. These risks affecting youths were mentioned as follows: lack of meaningful and engaging activities (52.4%), not going to school/lack of education (27.0%). Violence or abuse in the community (25.4%). Youth associated with criminal or gang groups (22.2%) and forced participation in harmful traditional practices (9.5%).

Elderly:

(23.81%) mentioned that older persons were affected by protection risks while (76.19%) responded “that older person were not faced with protection risks. These protection risks affecting elderly persons include: lack of access to information (20.6%). (17.5%) facing abuse, violence, or neglect due to difficulties in accessing essential services. (12.7%) faced physical barriers or lack of transportation and marginalization and discrimination. (9.5%) mentioned that elderly persons may experience abuse, violence, or neglect due to their limited access to livelihood services or opportunities, potentially leaving them economically vulnerable and stigmatization. Lastly, (6.3%) faced abuse, violence, or neglect within the community itself.

Persons with disability:

(23.81%) agreed that people living with disability were exposed to certain protection risks while (76.19%) the respondents said this group did not face any Protection risks. Some of the protection risks affecting persons living with disabilities were: marginalization or discrimination (15.9%), (12.7%) faced abuse, violence, or neglect due to mobility issues, accessibility issues and communication barriers. Also, (11.1%) faced abuse, violence, or neglect due to lack of livelihood services or opportunities and stigmatization. Lastly, (7.9%) faced abuse or violence within the community harassment in the community.

Social groups:

(94%), did not report that members of other social groups and persons from minority communities in Kalobeyei were affected by protection risks while 6% reported that these groups experienced protection risks. These risks were: (3.2%) of Abuse or Violence Within the Community, Stigmatization, Discrimination or Marginalization and Harassment in the Community. **Protection Risks:**

(61.90%) indicated that a significant proportion of people living in the area believed they were exposed to protection risks and (38.10%) responded that they may either not be aware of the existing protection risks. Some of the reported concerns were (50.8%) in conflict over resources, (42.9%) in conflict/tension within the community. (19.0%) in conflict/tension within the host community. Additionally, (19.0%) reported robbery attacks due to inadequate security lights and (11.1%) reported insecurity caused by criminal gangs.

What are main protection risks that have affected children in this area?	Present
Child labor	34.9%
Teenage pregnancy	17.5%
Violence abuse or neglect in the community	11.1%
Child marriage	9.5%



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