

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

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

January 2024

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.

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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 following needs have been identified in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei refugee camps.

- The refugees are at risk of disease outbreaks due to overcrowding/lack of adequate shelter in the camp. Inadequate water supply and health services pose additional health challenges within the camp.
- Information needs include housing, education, legal assistance, livelihood opportunities, and administrative procedures like marriages and documentation.
- Support for longer-term objectives, particularly children's education.

Key Findings:

Protection, Safety and Security

Improvements in socioeconomic impacts in refugee camps, including access to livelihood opportunities and health services, have resulted in more conflict and insecurity due to invasion by host communities.

Liberty and Freedom of Movement

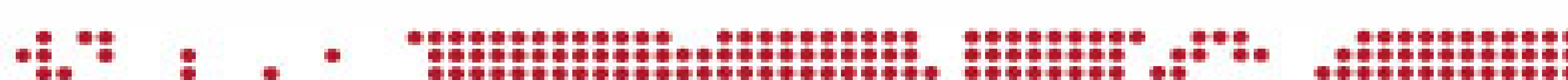
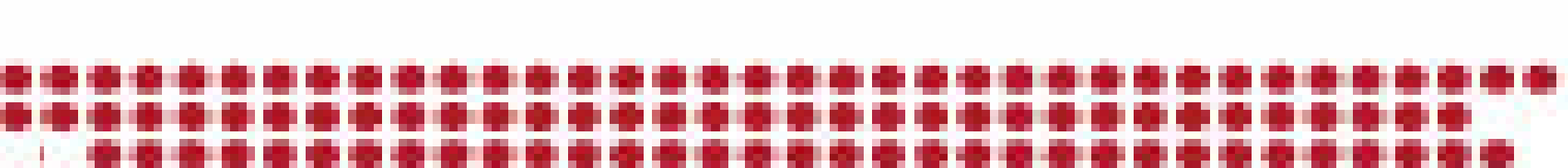
Restrictions on movements of refugees hinder their ability to become economically self-sufficient and contribute to the local society. The 2016 encampment policy in Kenya, which limits the issuance of movement passes to refugees, further solidifies their dependence on aid and reduces their self-sufficiency. Additionally, the risks associated with moving out of the camp, such as the presence of gangs in bushy areas, pose a significant threat, especially to vulnerable groups like women and girls.

• Civil Status and Access to Justice:

Systemic biases, corruption, and arbitrary costs undermine human rights and the rule of law. The refugee community faces significant hurdles such as discrimination, denial of access to justice, and movement-related restrictions.

Basic Economic and Social Needs

Refugees face numerous challenges, including gender-based constraints, legal restrictions, and psychological distress. Refugee women often experience gendered occupational segregation, which limits them to unskilled, low-paying sectors of the economy.



Education and Livelihoods

Intersecting inequalities and discriminatory social norms, such as lack of access to education and legal barriers, make it difficult for women to achieve economic empowerment. The lack of access to information and resources exacerbates these challenges.

Land and Property

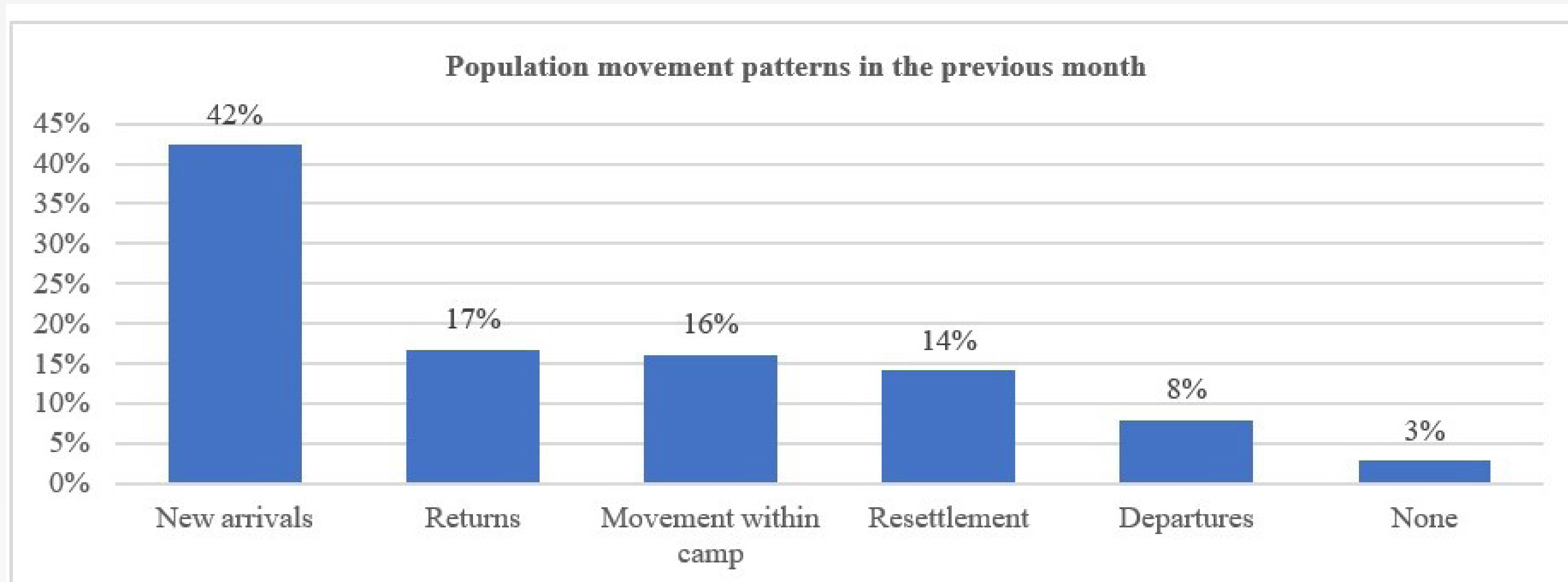
Land disputes among refugees and host communities pose significant barriers to refugee settlement within the camp leading to the demolition of refugee shelters

Non-Discrimination and Equality

People with disabilities and minority groups face discrimination that limits their opportunities and participation in community life. Lack of assistive devices hinders their mobility and productivity.

Dadaab Refugee Camp

Population Movements:



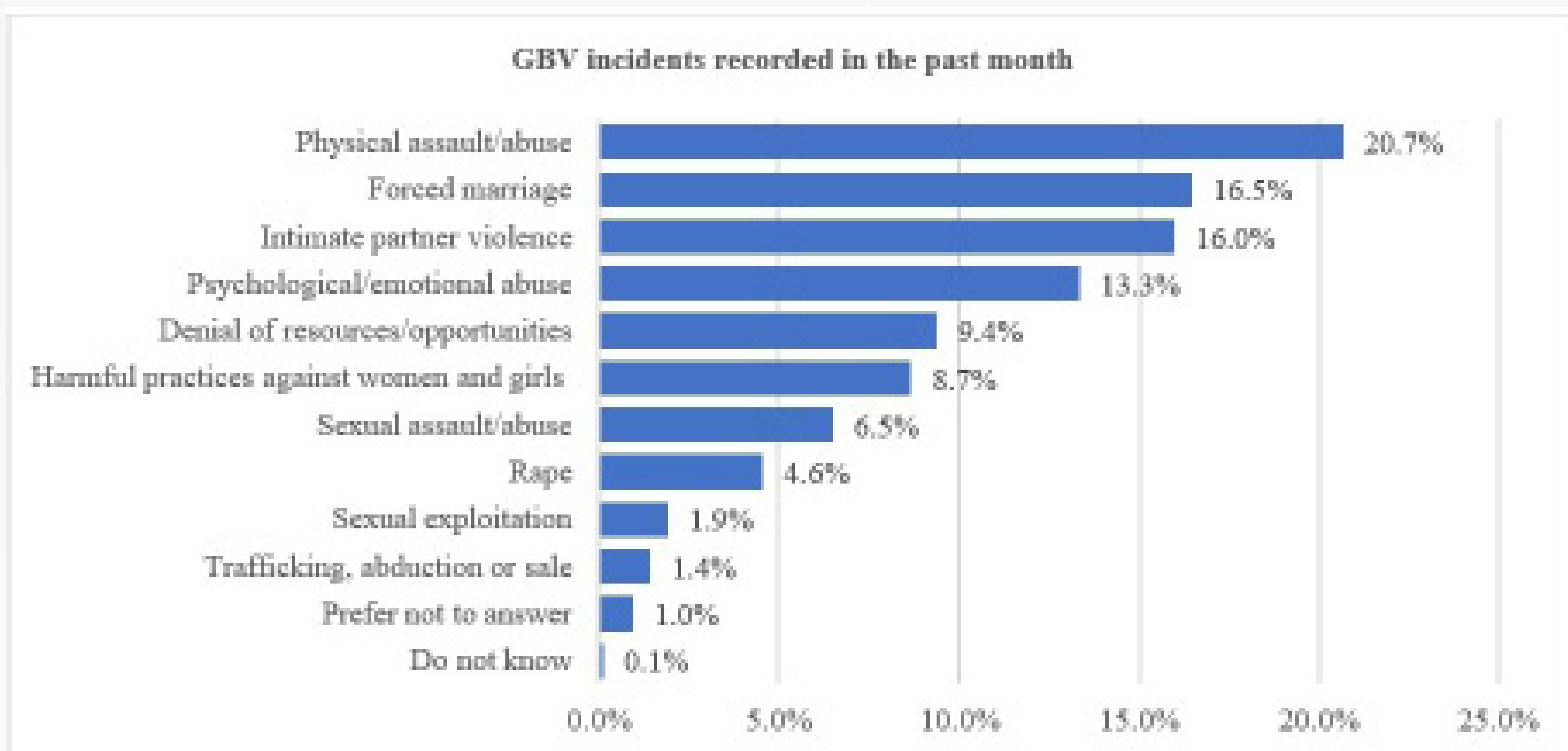
The movement pattern of refugees has increased by 3% compared to last month's 39%. The new arrivals and returnees have been recently displaced or returned from their countries of origin. The findings indicate ongoing conflict and unfavourable living conditions in their home countries. For refugees leaving the camp, travel documents such as a movement pass, alien card, and a copy of a proof sheet are required. These documents allow refugees to access healthcare services, tertiary education, community events, visit family and relatives, find employment opportunities, and move or settle in safer locations.

Protection risks, safety & security:

Physical assault/abuse (non-GBV) 16.4%, theft/looting 13.8%, and psychological and emotional abuse (non-GBV) 13.8% are among the most reported incidents. Theft cases pose safety and security risks as thieves break into people's houses and steal valuable items. During the incident rape and physical violence have been witnessed. Drug and substance abuse in the camps is highly reported among the youths and school-going children. Drug addicts target vulnerable women and girls, including persons with physical disabilities and older persons. Protection and safety risks happen along the paths to the marketplaces, distribution centres, and bushes at firewood collection centres.

Gender Based Violence:

The January 2024 GBVIMS statistics recorded a total of 38 (37F, 1M) survivors and received psychosocial support services across all three camps i.e., Dagahaley (16), Ifo1 (5), and Ifo2 (17). Physical assault/abuse (20.7%), forced marriage (16.5%), IPV (16%), and psychological/emotional abuse (13.3%) are the most reported GBV incidents within the camps. GBV incidents occur within homes, at schools, bush areas, open fields, latrines, markets, along roads, and in survivors' workplaces. Young women aged 18-25 and adolescent girls aged 12-17 are at high risk of GBV. Persons with disabilities, female-headed households, unaccompanied/separated children, persons with mental health issues, and pregnant/lactating women are vulnerable to GBV.



Child Protection:

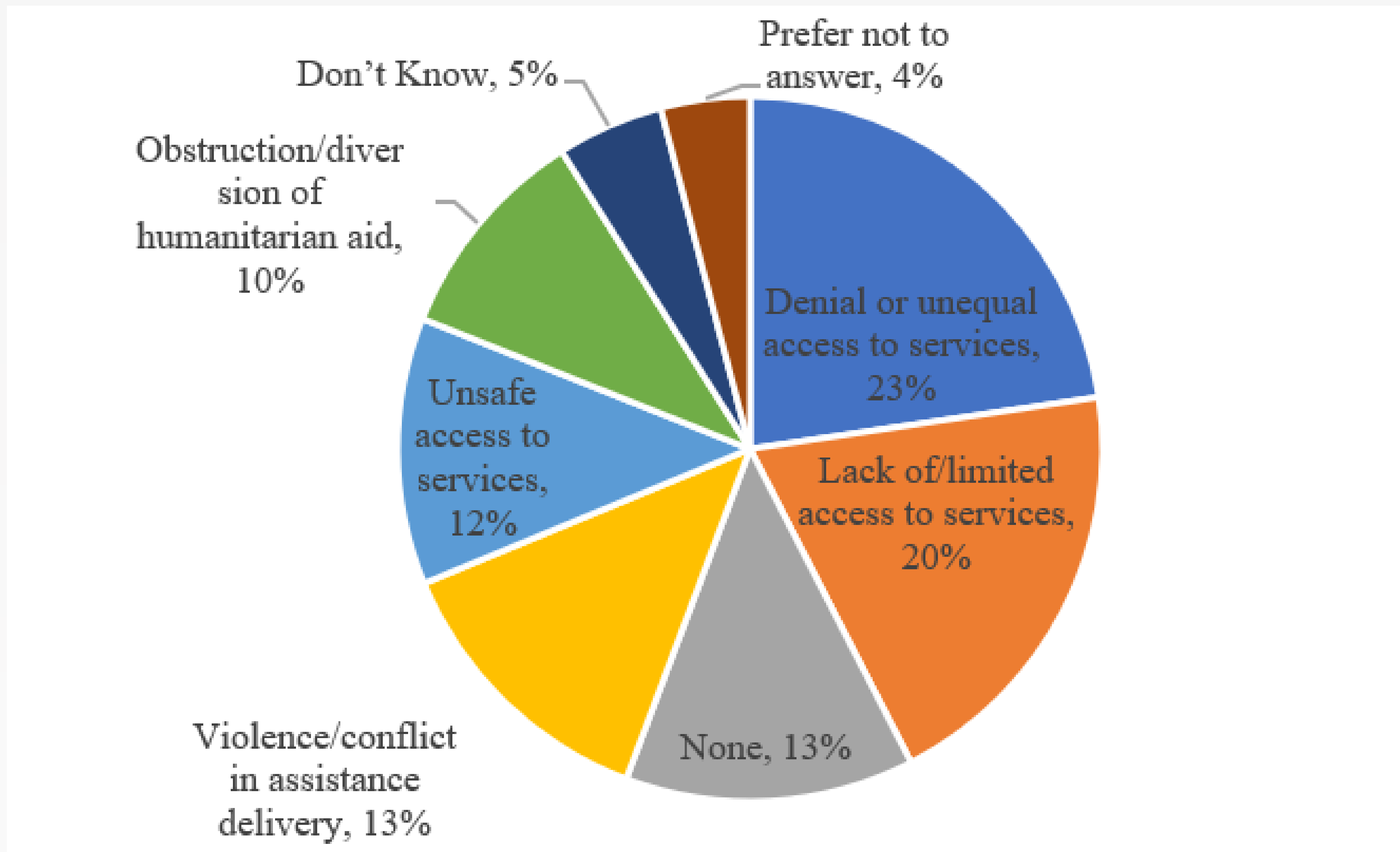
Child labour (14.8%), child marriage (12%), out of school dropout (11.6%) are the major child protection concerns. Girls (0-12), and adolescent and girls and boys (12-17) are at risk of child protection issues. Child protection incidents mostly happen in streets/blocks, bushes, and market places and are reported to community leaders, community-based protection structures, and camp management structures.

Persons with particular requirements:

People with disabilities, persons living with chronic/serious illness, older persons, LGBTQIA+ persons, and persons from minority or marginalized groups continue to face discrimination while accessing services, face neglect, mobility challenges, and verbal abuse. Lack of special needs school and lack of disability friendly facilities are other challenges facing people with disabilities.

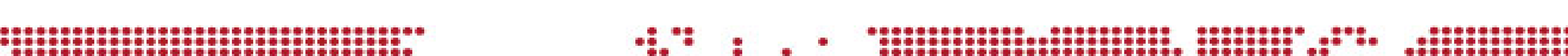
Access to rights and services:

The primary needs for refugees include access to health services, access to clean water, and education for children. The refugees are at risk of disease outbreaks due to overcrowding/lack of adequate shelter in the camp. Inadequate water supply and health services pose additional health challenges within the camp.



Recommendations for Dadaab Refugee Camp:

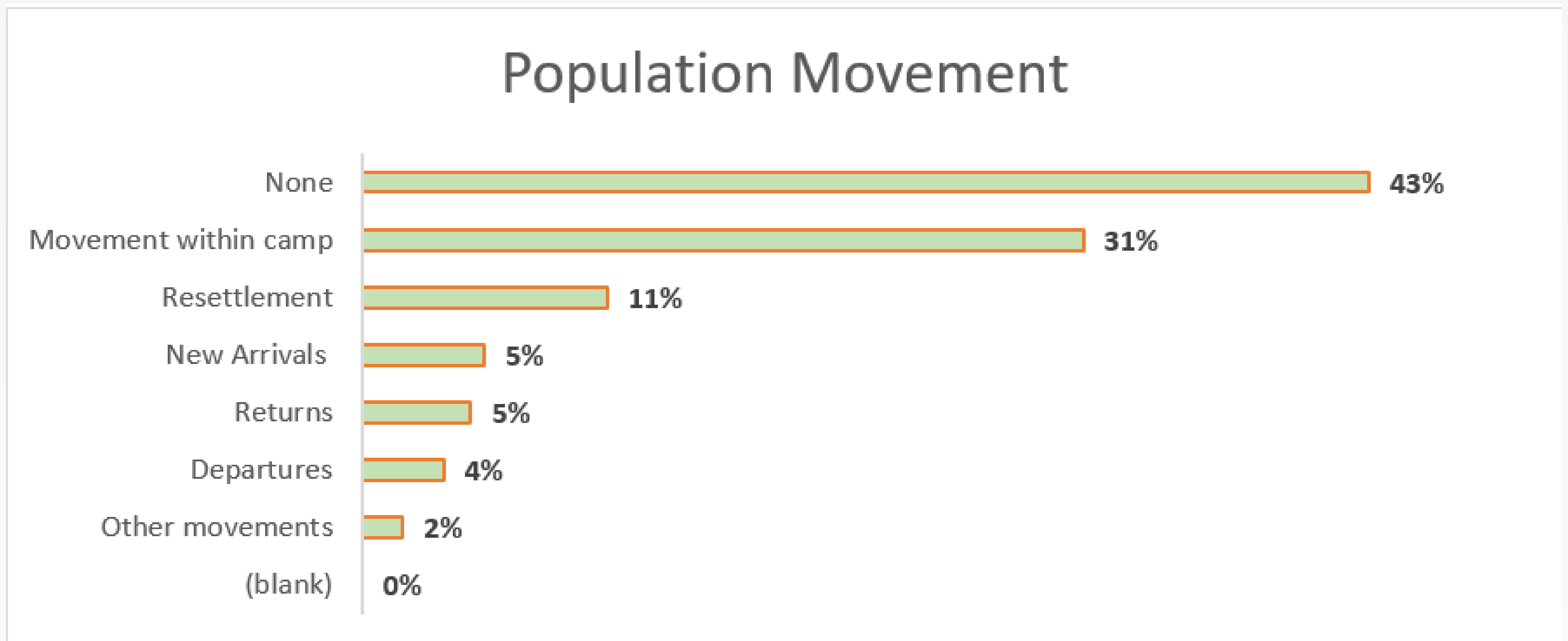
- Collaboration with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS to facilitate civil documentation.
- Improving lighting in the camp and increasing security patrols.
- Strengthening GBV prevention approaches through collaborative efforts among agencies/partners
- Addressing barriers to access to essential services such as health care, clean water, and education for children



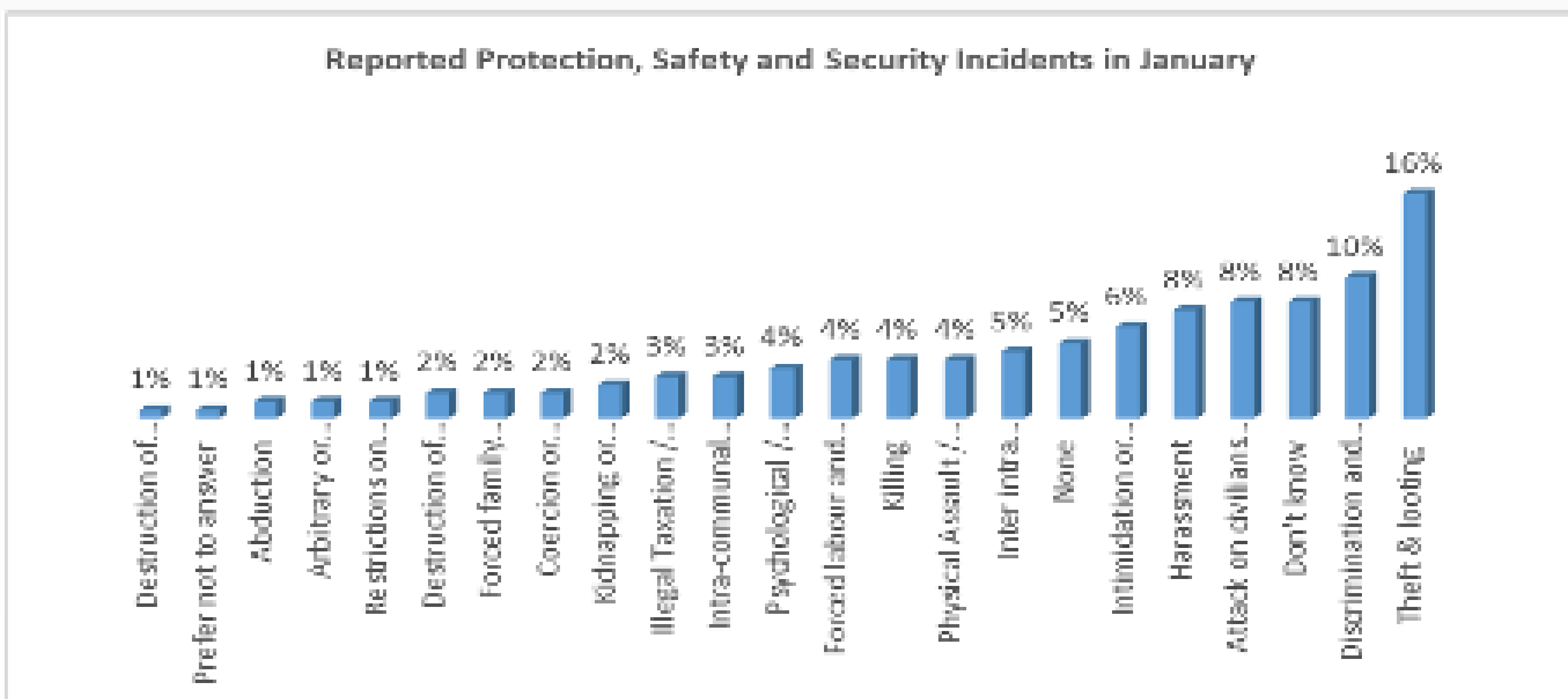
Kakuma Refugee Camp

Population Movements:

New arrivals account for 5%, indicating a continuous influx of individuals seeking refuge in the camp. Similarly, departures and other movements both stand at 2%, possibly reflecting the transient nature of the camp population. Movement within the camp/and or departures is due to a lack of access to basic services like water, safety, and security concerns.



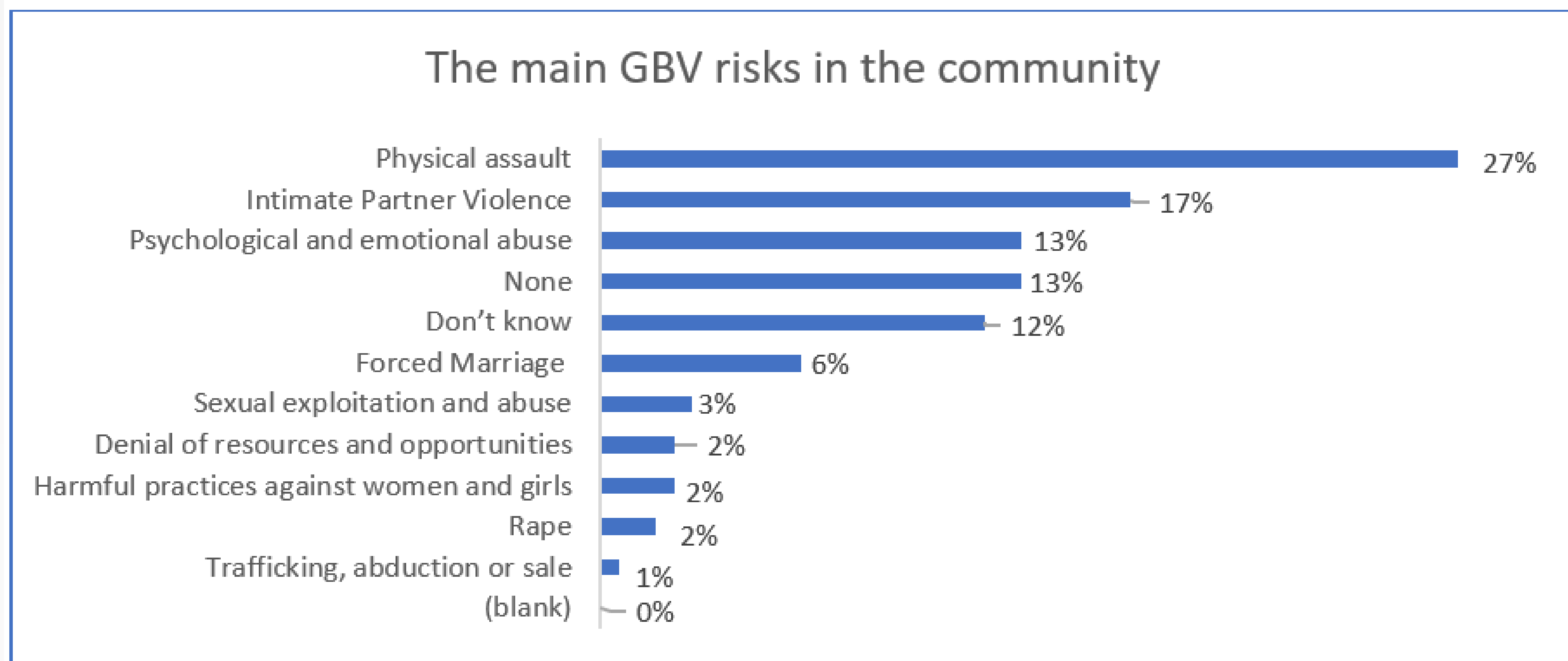
Protection risks, safety and security:



Protection incidents include discrimination and psychological abuse to physical assault, prevalence of harassment and theft/looting, Harassment, and attack on civilians. LGBTQI+ persons face human rights violations including discrimination. adolescent girls (12-17) and young women (18-25) stand out as a particularly high-risk group.

Gender based violence:

Physical assault/abuse (27%), intimate partner violence 17%, and 13% Psychological/emotional abuse are prevalent forms of GBV. Adolescent girls (12-17 and young women (18-25) are at high risk of GBV. Other at-risk vulnerable groups include persons with disabilities, and persons with mental health issues, persons living in alternative care arrangements. Temporary or seasonal rivers, community centres, and Water points/tap stands are identified as common locations for GBV incidents to occur.



Child Protection:

Child protection concerns include high proportions of adolescent/child pregnancy (22%), child labor/exploitation (16%), child marriage (9%), Substance abuse among children and youth (6%), and children out of school/drop-out (6%) reflect broader societal challenges. Adolescent girls and boys (12-17) are vulnerable to child protection concerns. Other groups include children with disabilities reported, girl/adolescent mothers, and unaccompanied/separated children.

Persons with particular needs:

Older persons face significant challenges while access services due to mobility challenges including lack of assistive devices. People with disabilities face discrimination and are at high risk of gender-based violence. People living with chronic illness lack access to quality medical care, and LGBTQI+ persons face discrimination while accessing services and are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV).

Access to rights and services:

Refugees require access to reliable income, healthcare, clean water, safe housing, and education for their children. However, several challenges hinder their access to these services, including obstruction of humanitarian aid, conflicts during assistance delivery, and denial of equal access. Refugees often lack information on available services and seek assistance from legal services such as the police. Corruption, lack of accountability, and discrimination are barriers to accessing information and services. It is essential to address these barriers and provide refugees with the necessary information to make informed decisions about their healthcare, education, and other services.

Recommendations for Kakuma Refugee Camp:

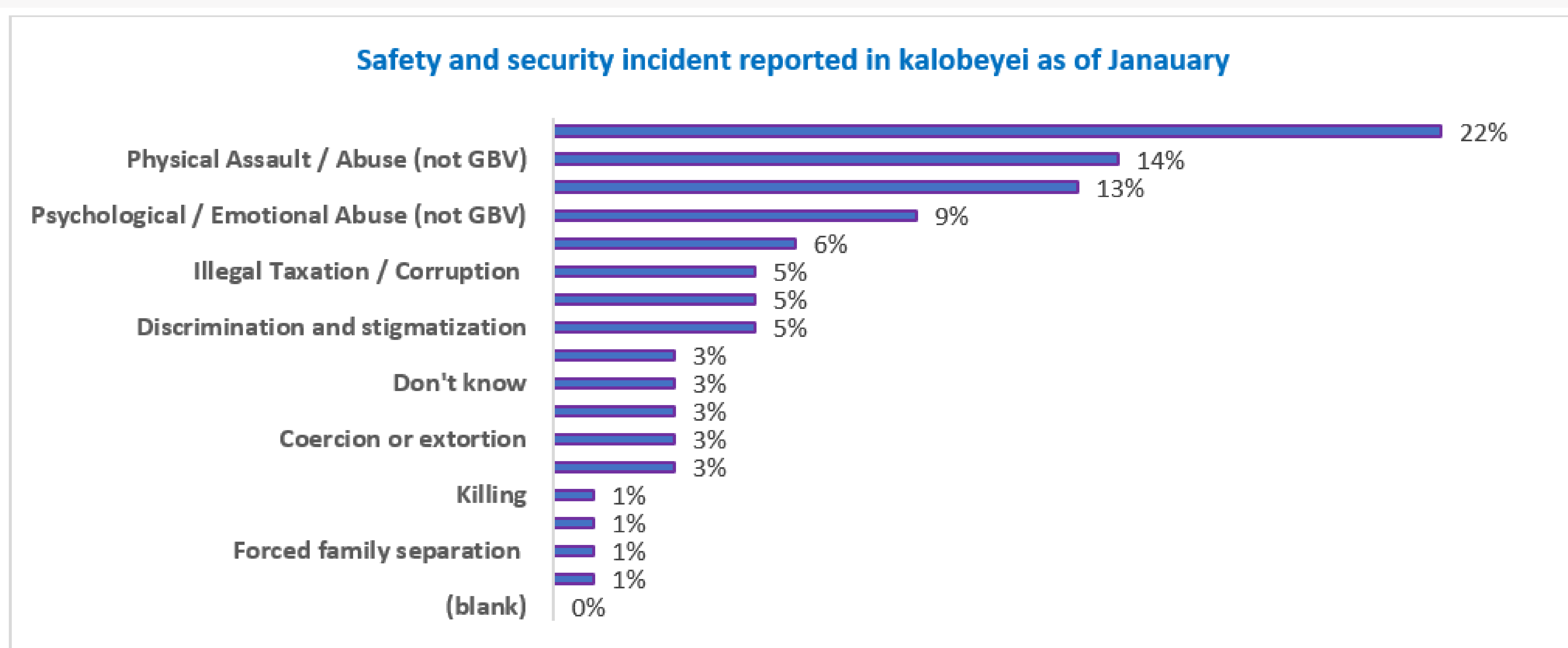
- Enhance Community Awareness Programs through awareness campaigns
- Strengthen Support Services, particularly targeting the needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities.
- Improve FCRM by establishing user-friendly and accessible reporting mechanisms for incidents, disputes, and safety concerns.
- Promote Inclusive Community Engagement: Foster collaboration between humanitarian organizations, community leaders, and local authorities to ensure inclusive decision-making processes
- Link protection and Economic Recovery to provide economic empowerment opportunities for GBV survivors.

Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

Population Movements:

The new arrivals (16%) are displaced from their country of origin. Departures (5%) are as a result of safety and security concerns including invasion by host communities, lack of security lights, and water shortages within the camp.

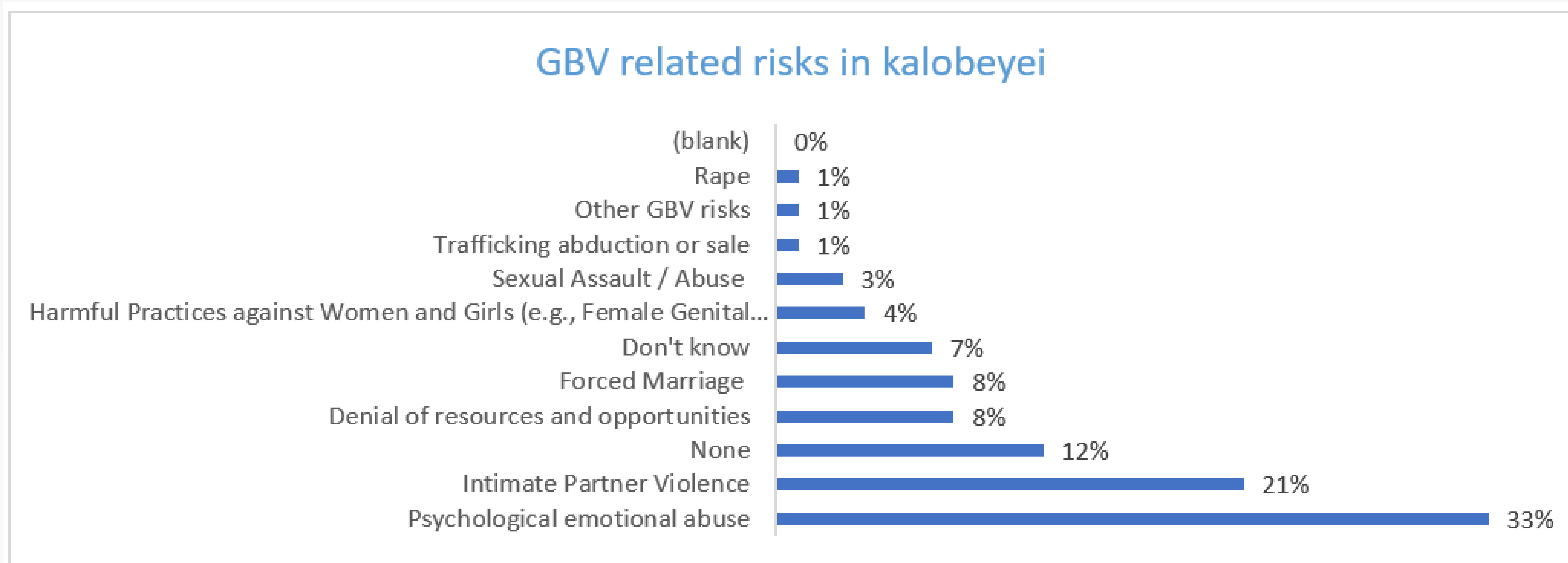
Protection risks, safety and security:



Lack of safety concerns are generally expressed by women (39%) and girls (40%), and minority and marginalised groups. Physical assault/abuse (non-GBV), psychological/emotional abuse (non-GBV) 14%, and corruption 5% are some of the concerns expressed by the respondents. Adult women (26-59) and young women (18-25) are the most affected. Persons with disabilities, persons living with mental health issues, individuals living in alternative care arrangements, and unregistered refugees and asylum-seekers are at risk of safety and security concerns. Protection and safety concerns mostly occur at community centers, people's homes, outside the camp, water points, tap stands, and market areas.

Gender based violence:

Psychological/Emotional Abuse 33%, Intimate Partner Violence 21%, denial of resources/opportunities 8%, and forced marriage 8% are the most common forms of GBV. Young Women (18-25) and Adolescent Girls (12-17) are at high risk of GBV. Persons living with mental health issues were identified as at-risk groups, with percentages of 21% and. This suggested that these individuals were particularly vulnerable to GBV risks. Other at-risk groups include persons with a disability and persons living in alternative care arrangement.



Child Protection:

Child labor/exploitation 30%, child marriage 14%, and out-of-school/drop-out 13% are some of the protection concerns affecting children. Children living in streets and UASC are most vulnerable to child protection risks.

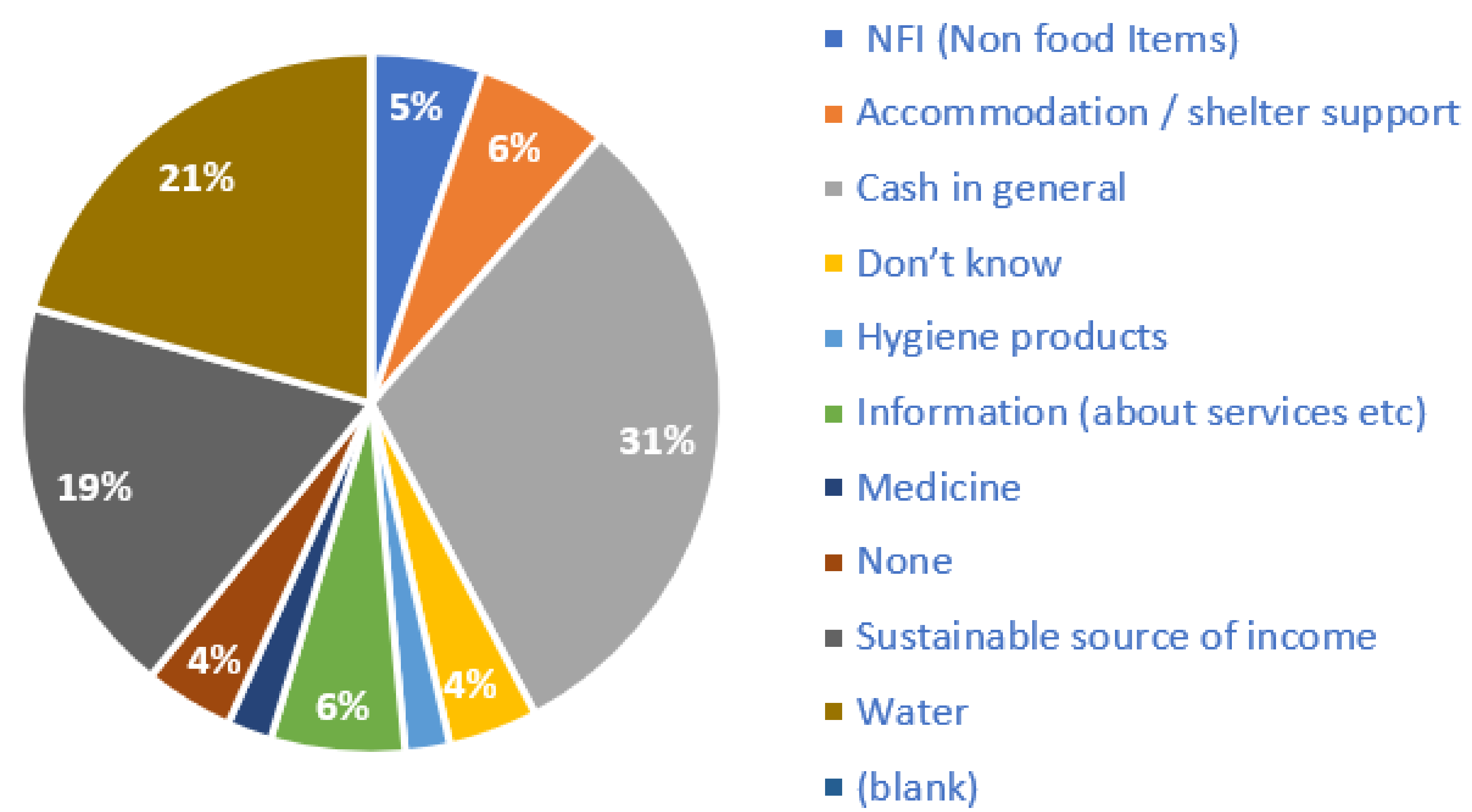
Persons with particular needs:

Older persons lack information on rights and services and access to nutritious food. People with disabilities face discrimination and violations of human rights. Persons living with chronic illnesses lack access to proper and quality medical care. Minority and marginalized groups including LGBTQI+ face discrimination while accessing services.

Access to rights and Services:

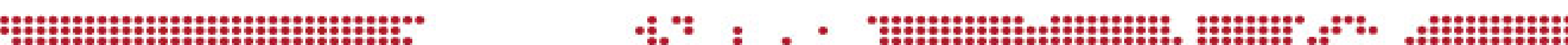
The findings indicate that accessing services can be difficult due to fear, lack of trust, costs, financial constraints, lack of information, language barriers, and cultural differences. The community’s priority information needs include housing, education, legal assistance, livelihood opportunities, and administrative procedures like marriages and documentation.

Key primary needs in Kalobeyei as of January 2024



Recommendations for Kalobeyei Refugee Camp:

- Facilitate access to information on livelihoods, basic services, health, and legal assistance by addressing barriers to access including arbitrary costs, corruption, and language barriers.
- Strengthen the capacity of community-driven support structures.
- Strengthen child protection mechanisms: Regular monitoring and evaluation of child protection interventions, capacity building of key stakeholders, and collaboration.
- Engage DCS in policy implementation.



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