

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

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT *October 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
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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

Key Needs:

This comprehensive report outlines the findings from the protection monitoring assessments conducted during the October (1st-31st) 2023 monitoring period. The activities were implemented in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camp. Below are the primary needs deduced from the findings:

- Access to clean water, health services, cash, education, medicine, and sustainable income sources. Barriers include a lack of access, information, long queues, unavailability of services, unsuitable hours, and services being too far away, as well as denial or unequal access driven by discrimination, bias, exclusion, financial costs, fear, lack of trust, and documentation issues.
- Information needs are around access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, housing situations, dispute resolution mechanisms, such as legal service providers, the police, and alternative dispute resolution.
- Challenges in accessing justice and legal remedies relate to fear, lack of trust, corruption, lack of accountability, discrimination, costs, and language/cultural barriers.
- Documentation and identification hinders access to legal services.
- Movement outside the camps.

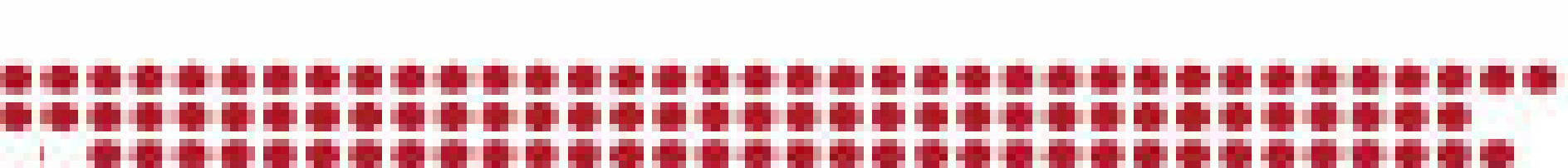
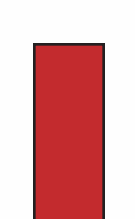
Key Findings:

Safety and security:

The safety and security situation in the camps is a concern for the community, particularly for women. Men on the other hand perceive the situation as relatively calm, with occasional incidents, majorly perpetrated by armed thieves and gangs frequently targeting households, especially at night, leading to theft of valuables and food. The influx of new arrivals has also amplified security concerns, increasing struggles for limited resources like water and shelter. Lastly, inadequate shelter for newcomers leaves them vulnerable to various risks, including disease, and other forms of violence.

Liberty and Freedom of Movement:

The findings suggest that moving within the camps is generally possible for people living there, except in certain risky areas like bush zones. However, leaving the camp is restricted due to travel rules and difficulties in obtaining necessary travel documents. Notably, participants reported challenges linked to corruption in the process of obtaining travel documents, where bribes were seen as a means to expedite the process. The analysis of recent population movements highlights a steady influx of new arrivals and some people returning. Additionally, movement within the camp and to other camps occurs. Departures are driven by resettlement, voluntary repatriation, movement to other camps, and migration to different countries, showcasing diverse reasons for leaving the camp.



Civil Status and Access to Justice:

When navigating the process of acquiring legal documents or registration services, people within the community encounter serious barriers. Corruption and a lack of accountability within the registration offices pose a significant challenge, perpetuating an environment of distrust and hindered progress. Understanding legal rights and procedures proves to be another roadblock, leaving many individuals unaware of how to navigate the bureaucratic system effectively. Fear and distrust further deter individuals from seeking legal redress, driven by concerns related to personal safety and a lack of confidence in the justice system. Discrimination and bias by police officers also loom as formidable barriers, often resulting in unequal access to legal assistance. Lastly, reaching legal services is hampered by distance and accessibility issues.

Basic Economic and Social Needs:

Inadequate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities have become a significant concern, marked by long queues at limited water taps, leading to conflicts and endangering particularly vulnerable individuals, especially women, during late-hour water collection. Additionally, the lack of sufficient and hygienic latrines and bathrooms has contributed to the outbreak of diseases like cholera. The issue of hunger has intensified due to a reduction in food distribution, forcing families to engage in desperate measures to obtain sustenance including child marriage for dowry, transactional/survival sex exacerbating the overall humanitarian situation.

Education and Livelihoods:

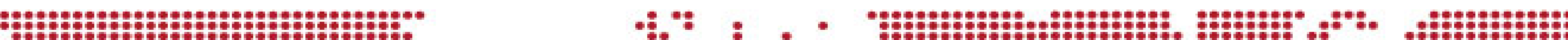
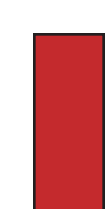
Unequal gender inclusion in education prevails, with boys receiving preferential treatment in enrollment, transitions, and retentions due to entrenched cultural biases undervaluing girls' education. Forced and early marriages are pervasive, with economic hardship driving families to marry off young daughters, terminating their education, and making marriage their sole livelihood source. Moreover, the geographical distribution of schools poses challenges in accessing the learning institutions, leading to more children out of school. On the front of livelihoods, a critical impediment is the dire lack of viable opportunities within the camps. This scarcity forces individuals into seeking alternative sources of income, perpetuating an ongoing cycle of economic struggle. The situation is dire enough that some resort to marrying off their young daughters prematurely as a means of livelihood, amplifying societal issues and limiting educational prospects for these girls.

Land and Property:

The community grapples with a range of displacement-related concerns and insecurities in land tenure. Forced evictions and challenges in accessing or reclaiming property rights are prevalent issues, often triggering disputes and conflicts among the refugee population. Encroachments on land and demolitions further exacerbate tensions, escalating into fights within the community. Beyond the refugee population, the host communities add another layer of complexity, displaying hostility towards refugees over land matters. Instances of violence, particularly in bush areas where refugees collect firewood for resale, underline the severity of the situation, with hostile actions causing harm and disruptions in daily lives.

Non-discrimination and Equality:

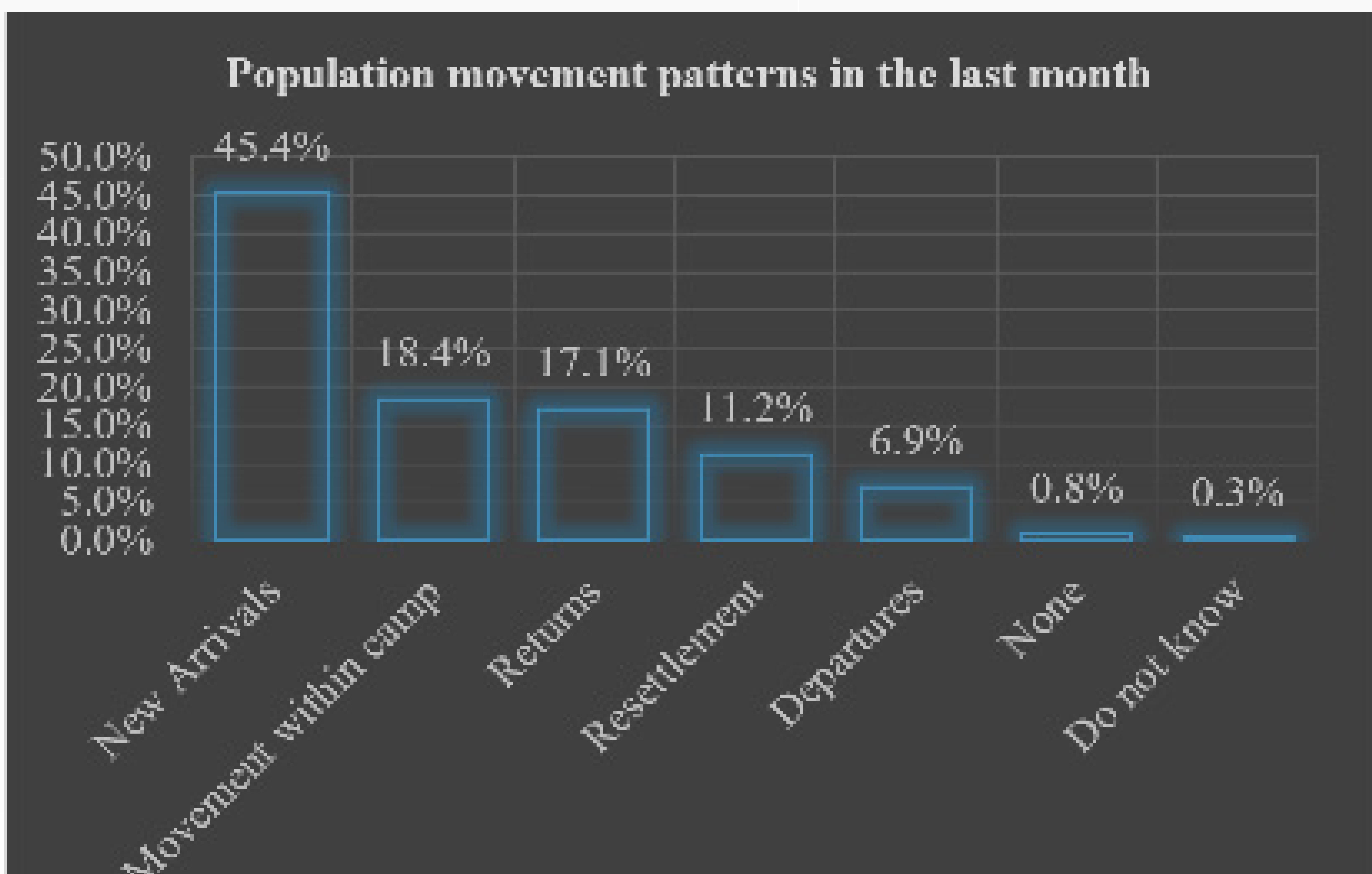
Discrimination is a pervasive issue within the monitored population, particularly impacting minority groups who face unequal treatment compared to the majority. The dynamics of discrimination extend beyond ethnicity and nationality, encompassing gender, age, and other protected characteristics. Notably, refugees as a collective entity also experience discrimination from host communities. Additionally, vulnerable individuals requiring special services, including persons with disabilities, chronic illnesses, the elderly, and women, encounter further marginalization and unequal treatment.



Dadaab Refugee Camp

Population Movements:

Observations have been witnessed in the camps is generally feasible for POCs, where the arrival of new refugees, indicates a continuous influx of refugees seeking refuge and ongoing displacement from countries of origin. This marks a slight decrease from previous monitoring period, suggesting a marginally reduced flow of newcomers. However, movement within the camp increased while returns decreased potentially reflecting changes in repatriation or reintegration efforts. On the other hand, KIs revealed varied population movements observed by respondents in the camps over the last month, highlighting the dynamic nature of movements and their influence on the population makeup. A significant portion of the community reported an influx of new arrivals, including newly displaced individuals and returnees from their country of origin. Transfers between camps, notably from Kakuma and Kalobeyei were necessitated by lack of access to basic services emerging, seeking specialized services and the quest for durable solutions, such as resettlement, voluntary repatriation and complementary pathways as the major reasons for departures.



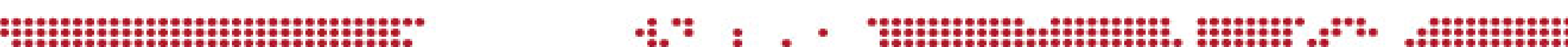
Protection risks, safety & security:

The findings indicate a notable level of perceived insecurity and safety concerns within the camps with various groups expressing feelings of “very unsafe” or “unsafe.” The group perceived as facing the highest level of insecurity is Persons with a Disability. The community has faced various protection, safety and security incidents, with the highest reported incident being physical assault or abuse (not GBV) . Other incidents included Theft, psychological abuse, harassment and forced labour. Additionally, the issues of illegal taxation and corruption, as well as intimidation and threats, were prominent, underlining financial burdens, corruption and a pervasive sense of fear and insecurity. Discrimination and stigmatization, mainly directed at individual safety and economic exploitation. The occurrence of smuggling and trafficking incidents, while highlighted, underscoring the ongoing vulnerability and dangers faced by community members due to illegal activities, further emphasizing the multifaceted challenges that demand comprehensive interventions.

Women and girls are particularly at risk. Men and boys also felt unsafe. Vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those with chronic illnesses, consistently exhibit higher safety concerns. The LGBTQI community and minority groups show mixed feelings highlighting specific concerns within this community.

No	Groups of POCs	Very unsafe	Unsafe	Somewhat unsafe	Very safe	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
1	Women	38%	26%	19%	14%	3%	0%
2	Girls	34%	32%	22%	10%	2%	0%
3	Boys	34%	24%	22%	18%	2%	0%
4	Men	35%	25%	22%	15%	3%	0%
5	Older persons	38%	31%	21%	5%	5%	0%
6	PWDs	39%	35%	17%	7%	2%	0%
7	Persons with Chronic illnesses	37%	33%	17%	7%	3%	3%
8	LGBTQI	28%	17%	10%	12%	21%	12%
9	Minority	36%	19%	17%	12%	8%	8%
	Average percentages	35%	27%	19%	11%	6%	3%

The analysis also reveals distinct timing patterns in incidents within the camps, with mornings being prominent, followed by evenings and nights. It is worth noting that this is when women and girls, engaged in activities like fetching water and firewood and are vulnerable to risks due to increased visibility and fewer security personnel/patrols.



Community members primarily report incidents through channels like community leaders, protection structures, camp management structures and law enforcement, as they are seen as effective authorities. Seeking external assistance is common, believed to have the resources and expertise to address security issues. Some prefer internal conflict resolution or mediation for quicker, localized solutions, avoiding potential legal complexities.

No	Location	Frequency	Percentage
1	Outside of the Camp (e.g.: when collecting firewood)	35	16.2%
2	In some streets/blocks	29	13.5%
3	Market Areas	26	12.2%
4	Water Points/ Tap Stands	21	9.6%
5	Roads (e.g.: to/from home)	18	8.4%
6	People's Homes	16	7.6%
7	Latrines / WASH Facilities	14	6.4%
8	Distribution Sites	13	6.1%
9	Community Centers	8	3.9%
10	Agency Compounds	7	3.2%
11	Schools	6	3.0%
12	Service Delivery Points / Facilities	6	2.7%
13	Temporary or Seasonal Rivers (e.g., Tagga)	5	2.3%
14	Public Transport	2	1.2%
15	Social Media	2	0.8%
16	Police Points	2	0.8%
17	Public Recreational Spaces	1	0.7%
18	Reception centers (can include transit centers)	1	0.6%
19	None	1	0.3%
	Totals	216	100%

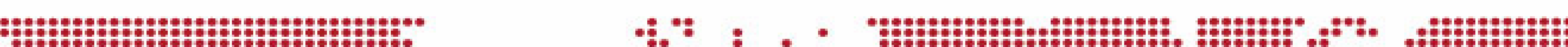
Gender Based Violence:

The prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) risks within the community, particularly affecting women and girls, is attributed to entrenched gender inequalities and traditional norms perpetuating violence. Concerns regarding physical assault or abuse, forced marriage and harmful practices against women and girls underscore the rooted social norms. Domestic violence's alarming prevalence is exacerbated by stress, overcrowding, and limited resources within the camp pointing to PSS concerns, with intimate partners and family members being the most common perpetrators, highlighting the importance of addressing toxic masculinity and power imbalances within households.

Specific vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, individuals with mental health issues, and female-headed households, face challenges related to isolation, discrimination, and limited access to support services. Unaccompanied or separated children may face risks associated with their vulnerable status, including exploitation and abuse, while pregnant or lactating women are vulnerable due to their physical and emotional needs, making them potential targets for violence. Unregistered refugees or asylum-seekers may face heightened risks due to their lack of official protection, making them more susceptible to abuse. GBV incidents occur in various locations, within the survivors' homes, underscoring the troubling prevalence of domestic violence. Other incidents also took place in perpetrators' homes, schools, bush areas, open fields, latrines, markets, along roads and survivors' workplaces.

These incidents result from the community's daily activities, with access challenges to WASH facilities contributing to reported cases of GBV, particularly for females who face long queues and overcrowding that expose them to harassment and violence. The timing of GBV incidents is influenced by the community's daily routines, with mornings being the most common time due to activities such as water and firewood collection.

Community members commonly report incidents to various entities as a means to seek help, document cases, and hold perpetrators accountable. They adopt strategies like changing their movements, relocating to safer areas, and implementing mitigation measures, demonstrating their resilience and adaptability in addressing GBV. These findings emphasize the multifaceted approach the community takes to address GBV, highlighting the importance of reporting, seeking assistance, and implementing safety measures to mitigate risks and protect survivors.



No	GBV incidents in the past month	Frequency	Percentage
1	Physical Assault / Abuse	36	16.5%
2	Forced Marriage	35	16.4%
3	Psychological / Emotional Abuse	29	13.5%
4	Harmful Practices against Women and Girls (e.g., Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting)	28	12.8%
5	Intimate Partner Violence	27	12.3%
6	Denial of Resources, Opportunities, or Services	19	8.9%
7	Sexual Assault / Abuse	19	8.6%
8	Rape	13	6.0%
9	Sexual Exploitation	7	3.4%
10	Trafficking, Abduction, or Sale	3	1.3%
11	None	1	0.3%
	Totals	216	100%

Child Protection:

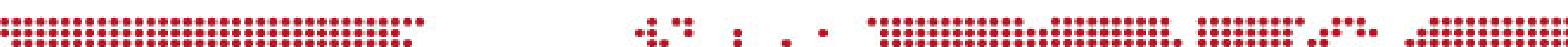
Children in the camp community face multiple challenges, including child labor, child neglect, separation from families, limited access to education, and obstacles in proper registration processes for new arrivals. Malnutrition remains a prevalent health issue among camp children, with only a small percentage reporting “none,” indicating that the majority of children are confronting specific issues.

Child labor and exploitation in the past month resulted from economic hardships experienced in the camps while child marriage is influenced by economic pressures, traditional practices, and limited awareness of child rights. Psychological and emotional abuse is linked to stressful camp living conditions. A high rate of children being out of school or dropping out is attributed to a lack of opportunities, financial constraints, and inadequate support structures. Harmful practices against children stem from cultural beliefs and inadequate child protection measures.

Incidents disproportionately affect adolescents aged 12-17, with a particular impact on adolescent girls. Younger children, aged 0-12, are also affected, underscoring the need to address their unique vulnerabilities. These incidents collectively impact all age groups, warranting a targeted and data-informed response.

Children with disabilities are the most affected, followed by those living with mental health issues, unregistered child refugees or asylum-seekers, and unaccompanied or separated children. Girl/adolescent mothers and child returnees also face significant impacts. Other groups, such as children without documentation, those from minority or marginalized backgrounds, and children identifying as LGBTQIA+, experience lesser impacts but still require tailored interventions. The data also highlights diversity among children from various nationalities, ethnicities, religions, and clan groups.

Children in the camps face numerous challenges with incidents occurring primarily during the morning, afternoon and evening/night. The community’s response involves reporting incidents and seeking assistance, often involving community leaders, community-based protection structures, and camp management structures. Some members relocate to safer areas, alter their movements, or engage in mediation and mitigation measures. However, a notable proportion either reported no action or expressed uncertainty, suggesting potential response gaps and the need for improved recognition and management of child protection issues within the camp community.



No	Child incidents in the last month	Frequency	Percentage
1	Child Marriage	27	12.7%
2	Child Labour and/or Exploitation	26	12.1%
3	Out of School / Drop-Out	25	11.7%
4	Psychological / Emotional Abuse	21	9.3%
5	Psycho-social Distress	19	8.9%
6	Adolescent / Child Pregnancy	17	8.1%
7	Harmful Practices against Children (e.g., revenge killings)	15	7.0%
8	Children Living in Streets	15	7.0%
9	Substance abuse amongst children and youth	13	5.9%
10	Violence, Neglect, and/or Abuse against Children	11	5.1%
11	Child Trafficking, Abduction, or Sale	7	3.2%
12	UASC / Family Separation	6	2.9%
13	Detention of Children	5	2.4%
14	Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law	5	2.3%
15	None	2	0.7%
16	Prefer Not to Answer	1	0.4%
17	Don't Know	1	0.4%
	Totals	216	100.0%

Persons with particular requirements:

Persons with particular requirements in the community face numerous challenges, including discrimination that limits their participation in community life. Inaccessible facilities and a lack of assistive devices hinder their mobility and independence. Neglect of their unique needs leaves them underserved and vulnerable, with verbal insults causing emotional distress and perpetuating a negative environment.

Additionally, the scarcity of special needs schools and trained teachers within the camps restricts the education and development of persons with disabilities. The lack of disability-friendly facilities further marginalizes them. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive efforts to combat discrimination, improve accessibility, provide necessary assistive devices, and create inclusive educational and community environments.

Access to rights and services:

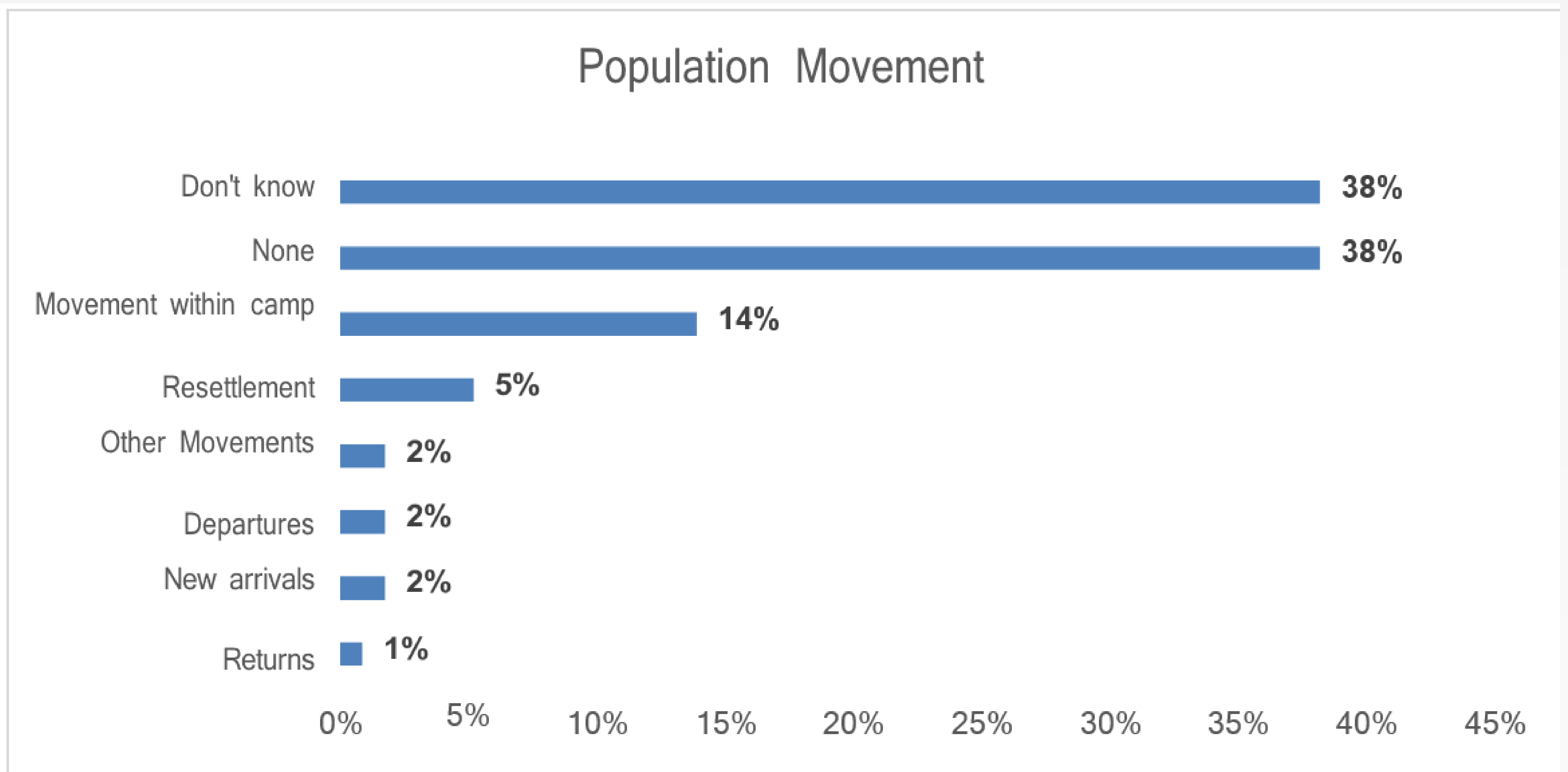
Refugees in the community face critical challenges in accessing health services, water, sanitation, food, and education. These challenges highlight the urgent need for comprehensive improvements in service availability and accessibility. Barriers to addressing these challenges include denial of services, lack of documentation, distance, discrimination, financial costs and violence in service delivery.

In the past month, the most critical information needs in the community were related to livelihood opportunities, housing and basic services. Participants used various approaches to resolve disputes, including seeking legal assistance and using alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. However, challenges such as corruption, lack of awareness, fear and discrimination hinder access to justice or legal remedies. Coping mechanisms adopted in response to service access challenges include seeking support from the community, borrowing resources, engaging in child labor, or even experiencing self-harm and suicidal thoughts. These findings underscore the need for addressing these challenges and improving support and resources for refugees in the community.

No	Challenge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Corruption/Lack of Accountability	25	11.6%
2	Fear/Lack of Trust	24	10.9%
3	Arbitrary Costs/Bribes	22	10.4%
4	Denial of Access to Justice or Legal Remedies	16	7.3%
5	Financial Cost	16	7.3%
6	Distance/Accessibility Restrictions	15	6.9%
7	Lack of Documentation/Identification	14	6.4%
8	Discrimination, Bias, or Exclusion	13	6.2%
9	Language and/or Cultural Barriers	13	6.2%
10	Lack of Information/Awareness about Legal Rights	10	4.8%
11	Don't Know	9	4.7%
12	Insufficient/Ineffective Legal Remedies	7	3.1%
13	Lack of/Limited Legal Service Providers	7	3.1%
14	None	6	2.9%
15	Transport Restrictions	6	2.8%
16	Lack of/Ineffective Grievance Mechanisms	5	2.4%
17	Lack of Female Staff/Gender-Sensitive Services	4	2.1%
18	Prefer Not to Answer	3	0.9%
	Totals	216	100.0%

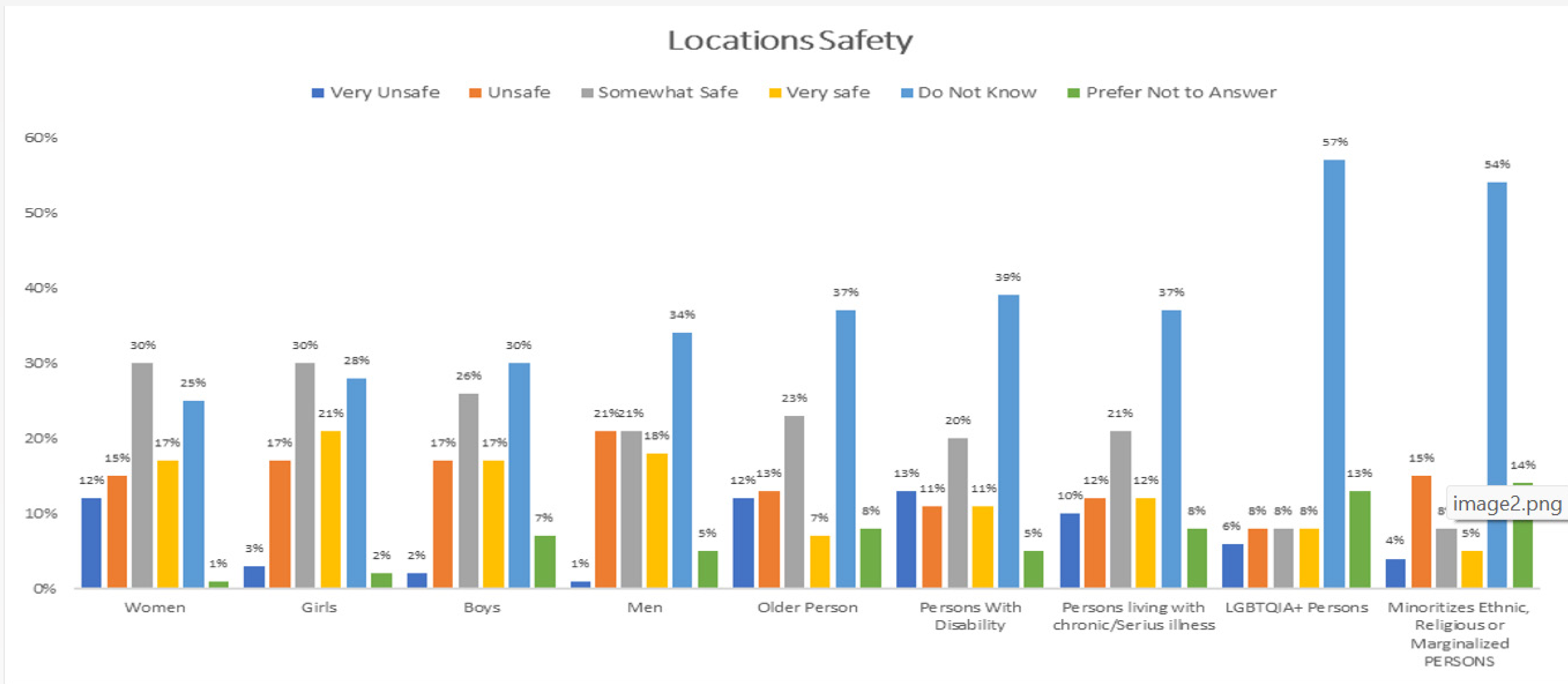
Kakuma Refugee Camp

Population Movements:



In October 2023, Kakuma refugee camp experienced diverse population movements. Many faced lack of access to basic services like water, safety and security. New arrivals and those mentioning resettlement were also notable. Additionally, some had unclassified relocations prioritizing safety, highlighting the multifaceted nature of mobility. These movements included individuals from conflict-affected countries, other refugee camps, and those returning to Kakuma. Surprisingly, no departures were reported. Various factors influenced these movements, such as safety, secure housing for children, information gaps, insecurity, peace-related concerns, water scarcity, and security issues. These insights emphasize the complex nature of population movements within the camp.

Safety and security risk/concern:



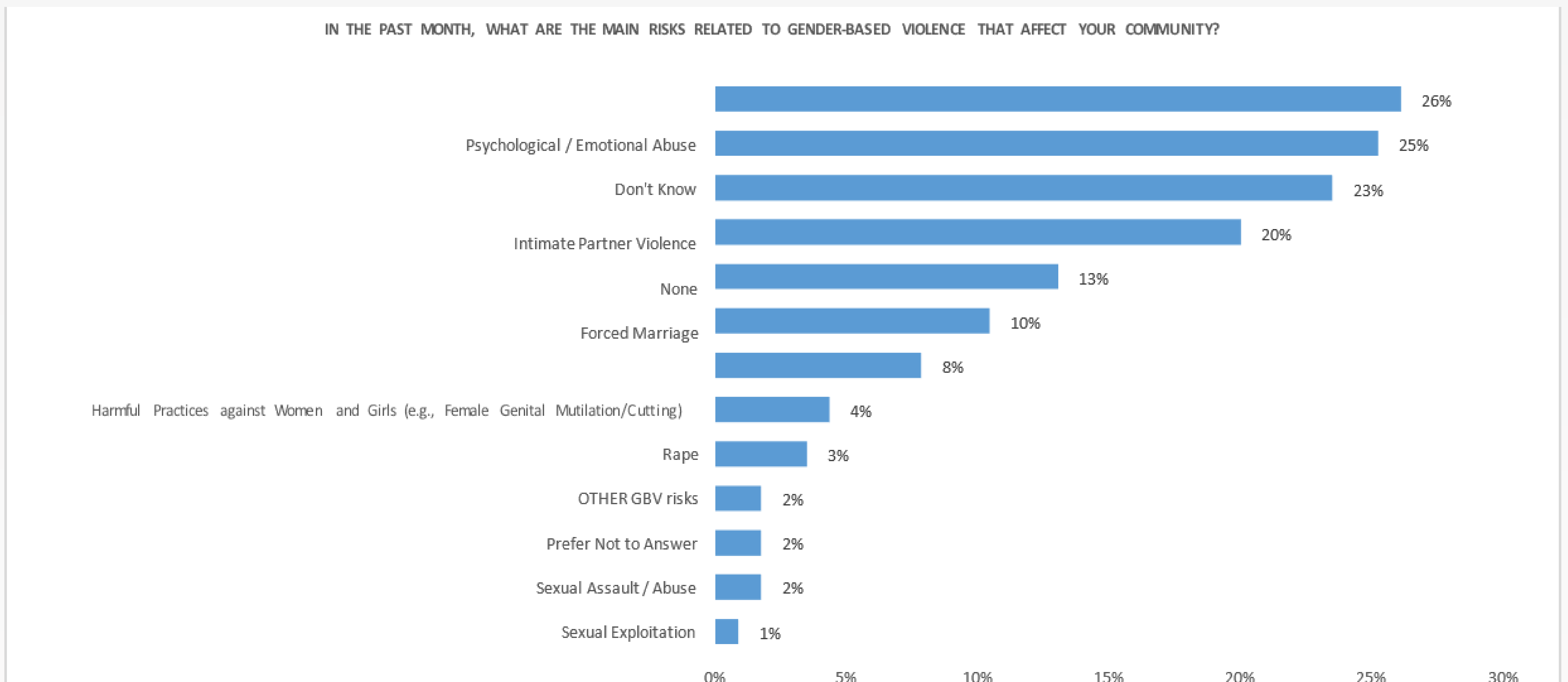
Safety perceptions within the camp vary significantly, with some individuals feeling safe, while others express significant concerns, reflecting a multifaceted safety landscape. Particularly vulnerable groups include women, girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, LGBTQIA+ persons and minoritized ethnic, religious, or marginalized individuals. These groups exhibit heightened safety concerns, exacerbated by lack of communal support, cultural prejudices specifically for LGBTQ+ and competition for scarce resources leading to conflicts. Furthermore, there is a notable portion of respondents across various demographics who expressed a lack of clarity or awareness about their safety situation. Respondents reported various security incidents, including prevalent concerns like harassment and theft/looting.

Additionally, physical assault, discrimination, psychological/emotional abuse and property destruction and there were more severe occurrences like killing, abduction and inter/intra-communal violence. Specific incidents affecting vulnerable groups, such as LGBTQIA+ were discrimination and forced family separation. The security challenges within the camp vary among different demographic groups. Adult women (26-59), young women (18-25) and adolescent girls (12-17) face increased risks due to their caregiving roles, which expose them to safety and security issues while securing basic necessities and overseeing households. Young women and adolescent girls encounter additional risks due to their age and gender, making them targets for various forms of gender-based violence.

Most incidents occur within the camp's streets, blocks, and market areas due to overcrowding, which results in limited privacy and personal space. Incidents in community centers and on camp roads, including those leading to homes, highlight safety issues in communal spaces and during daily movements. Furthermore, incidents happening within people's homes and outside the camp, such as while collecting firewood, underscore the need for household-level safety measures and the risks associated with essential activities. In terms of timing, the data strongly associates these incidents with evening and nighttime hours, emphasizing heightened vulnerability during these periods. Conversely, incidents are perceived as less common during the morning and afternoon, likely due to better visibility and increased security presence during daylight hours .

Gender based violence:

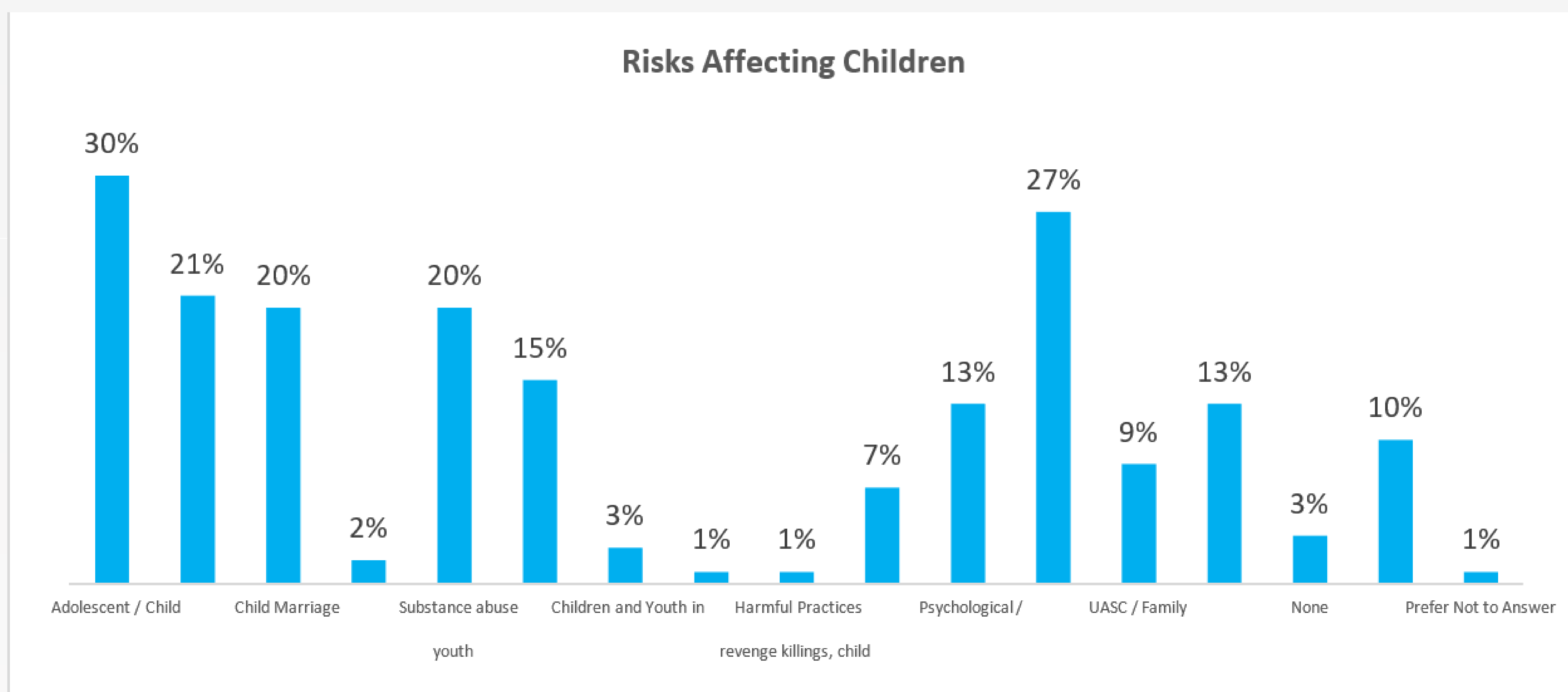
Notably high incidence of Physical Assault/Abuse has risen in the camp. Forced marriage/early marriage and harmful practices against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation/cutting, are deeply ingrained cultural practices.



Young women are identified as the most at-risk group suggesting gender-based violence, discrimination, or limited access to resources, are particularly pronounced. Adolescent girls are at most at-risk population due to adolescence, including education, mental health, and gender-based violence. Persons with disability and minority groups are at most risk of GBV.

GBV incidents are diverse in their occurrence within the camp, with “people’s homes” being the most frequently mentioned location. Additionally, “some streets/blocks” were identified as significant settings for GBV, emphasizing the importance of addressing safety concerns at the household level. Community locations such as “market areas” and “community centers” also experienced GBV incidents. The evening and nighttime hours were identified as the most prevalent times for GBV incidents, necessitating specific interventions during these periods. The community’s response to GBV incidents primarily involves reporting, seeking assistance, resolution or mediation efforts, and mitigation measures. This proactive stance reflects an awareness of the need to address GBV. However, the finding that a few community members expressed uncertainty about community responses highlights the potential for strengthening awareness and education about these issues. Community leaders, local authorities, and the police play significant roles in reporting GBV incidents, indicating the importance of these channels. The establishment of Community Watch Groups and improving lighting in specific areas demonstrates proactive measures to mitigate GBV risks. Resolution methods include community leaders, discussions among community members, community elders, religious leaders, and local authorities, emphasizing a multi-faceted approach to addressing GBV.

Child Protection:



The findings from the Kakuma refugee camp in October reveal a range of significant risks affecting children within the community. Adolescent/child pregnancy and child marriage, has become a concerning risk with child labour and exploitation occurring. Adolescent girls and boys are most at risk due to their age, vulnerability and exposure to various dangers within the camp. Vulnerable groups, including girl/adolescent mothers, children with disabilities, unaccompanied/separated children, those without documentation and individuals with mental health issues, are more susceptible to protection issues. Child-related incidents frequently occur in locations such as people's homes, "some streets/blocks," market areas, roads, and community centers, with evenings and nighttime being more vulnerable.

Community responses involve reporting and seeking assistance, but there is room for improved awareness and knowledge among the community members. Involvement of community leaders, community-based protection structures, police, and local authorities is crucial in reporting and addressing child protection risks due to their roles and responsibilities within the community. Mitigation measures like Community Watch Groups and improved lighting have been implemented.

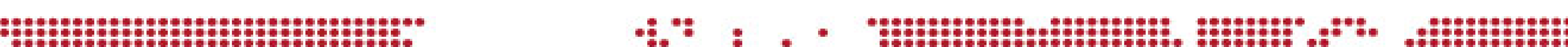
Persons with specific needs:

Persons with specific needs in Kakuma face unique and pressing challenges that require special attention from the community and humanitarian organizations. This group includes individuals with disabilities, chronic illnesses, mental health issues, and other specific requirements that make them more vulnerable to various threats in the camp. Older persons in the camp encounter issues related to accessibility, exposure to gender-based violence (GBV), limited information, inadequate income sources, language barriers, and insecurity. While, persons with disabilities face recurring issues with accessibility, GBV, language barriers, and information gaps. The LGBTQIA+ persons experience discrimination, stigmatization and threats to their lives. Persons with chronic or serious illnesses face challenges related to healthcare access, proper medication, referrals, and financial support. Lastly, minority or marginalized groups, particularly women and girls, face challenges including denial of resources and opportunities, gender-based violence, humiliation, discrimination, and insecurity.

Access to rights and Services:

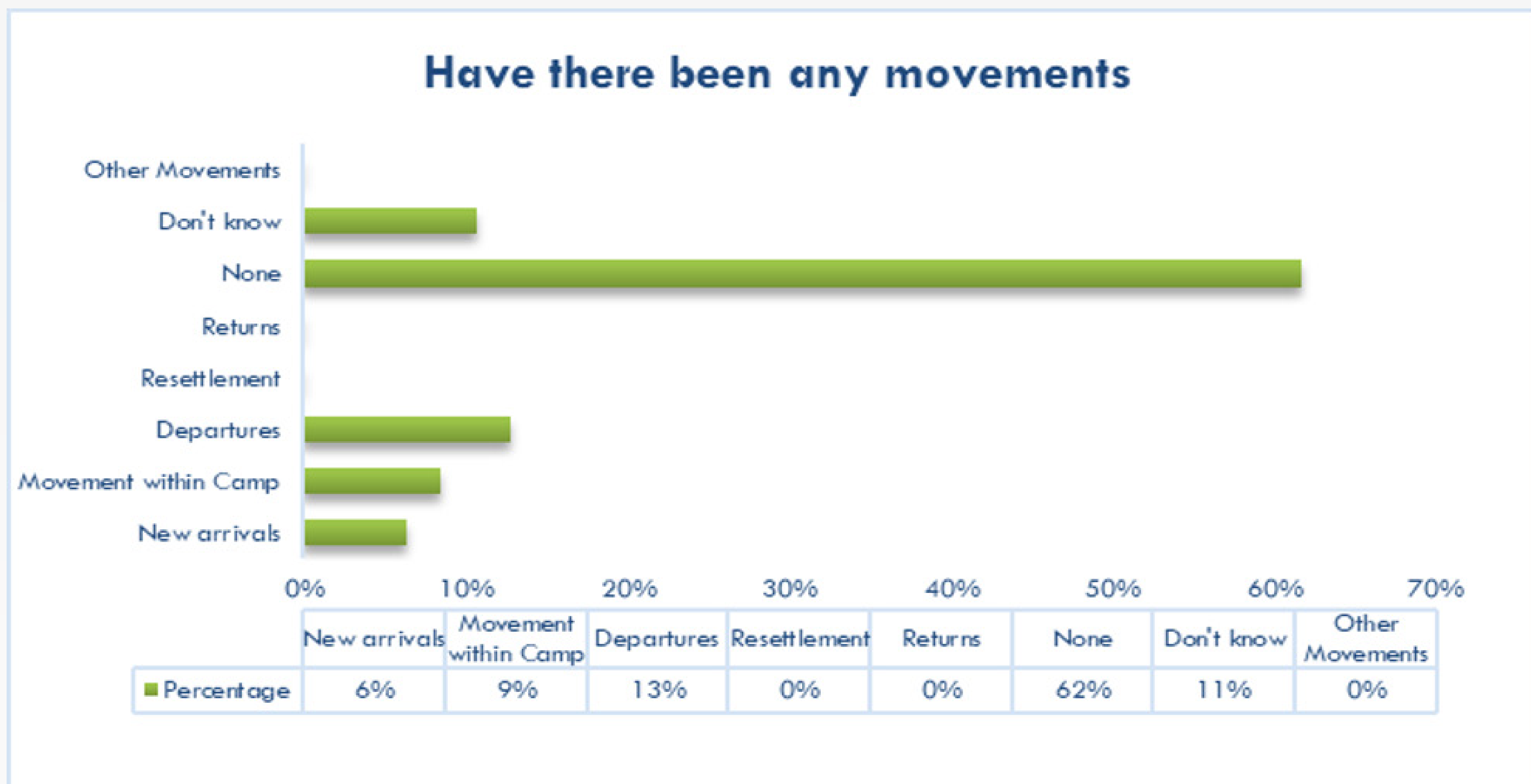
Identified primary needs include access to clean water, health services, cash, education, medicine, and sustainable income sources. The services are limited or lacking due to limited donor funding and movements restrictions resulting from the encampment policy. Common barriers to accessing services include a lack of access, lack of information, long queues, unavailability of services, unsuitable hours, and services being too far away. Denial or unequal access to services is also a concern, driven by discrimination, bias, exclusion, financial costs, fear, lack of trust, and documentation issues.

Critical information needs within the community include access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and housing situations. Various dispute resolution mechanisms are employed, including legal service providers, the police, and alternative dispute resolution. Challenges in accessing justice and legal remedies relate to fear, lack of trust, corruption, lack of accountability, discrimination, costs, and language/cultural barriers. Absence of documentation and identification hinders access to legal services. Community members resort to various strategies when unable to access services, including seeking support from leaders, community members, family, friends, and humanitarian actors, along with borrowing, begging, and selling belongings. Concerns within the community encompass insecurity, criminal activities, slow organizational responses, neglect of women and children, and frustration over inadequate basic needs provision. Security challenges from criminal groups are particularly pressing, affecting access to essential services and overall well-being, highlighting the multifaceted nature of service access and the community's strong desire for improved security and support.



Kalobeyei Refugee Camp

Population movement:



Respondents reported departures, with some uncertain about such movements, indicating ongoing changes in the community. Internal camp movements were driven by factors like better living conditions and access to opportunities. Additionally, new arrivals were influenced by safety, resources, and services. Departures from the camp are prompted by safety concerns, limited essential services, economic opportunities, and climate-related hazards. Some mentioned resettlement as a population movement, reflecting a desire for improved living conditions and stability in third countries. Respondents shared insights on additional factors driving these movements, including safety and security concerns, aspirations for resettlement, food insecurity, financial challenges, housing difficulties, and various social issues.

Safety and security risks:

Gender disparities reveal that women and girls are more likely to feel unsafe compared to men and boys, indicating unique safety challenges for the former group. Additionally, age-related differences suggest that older individuals tend to perceive more safety challenges than younger age groups. Moreover, persons with disabilities and those living with chronic illnesses experience notable safety concerns, demanding targeted interventions and support. Finally, LGBTQIA+ individuals and minoritized groups report higher levels of feeling unsafe.

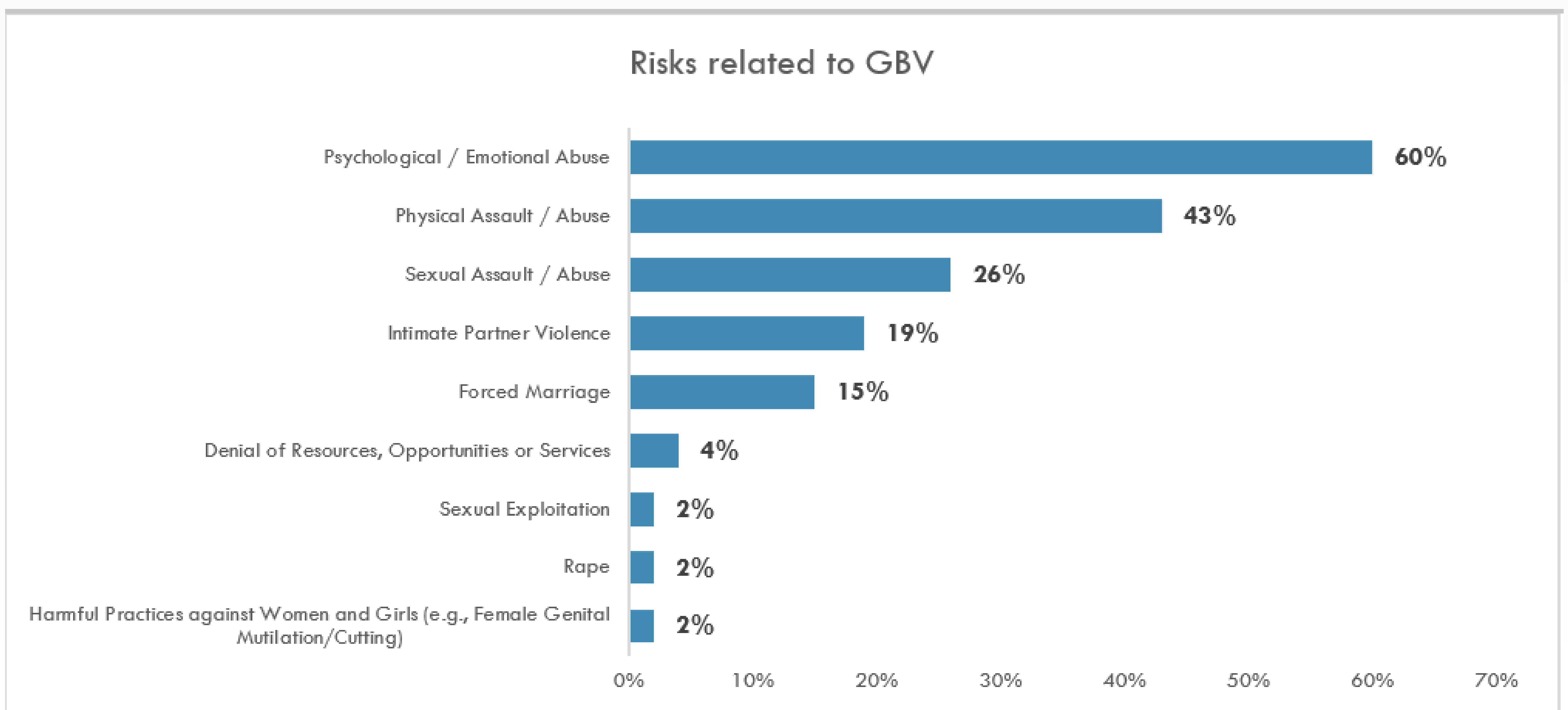
The October analysis of community safety and security incidents revealed key findings. Psychological/emotional abuse and theft/looting were prevalent, signifying non-physical harm and property-related concerns could be attributed to the low ration. Physical assault/abuse was common, reflecting significant safety issues. Various incidents, including serious ones like killings and abduction/kidnapping, raised additional security concerns. Intra-communal violence showed tensions at the local, inter-group, and refugee-host community levels, emphasizing complex relationships.

Regarding vulnerability, adult women and young women were perceived as most at risk. Some respondents believed all demographic groups were equally vulnerable, underlining the widespread issue. Vulnerability was lower for adult men and other groups. Persons with disabilities and those with mental health issues were seen as susceptible, but uncertainty existed among some respondents. Other profiles, including those in alternative care, nationality/ethnic/religion/clan groups, unregistered refugees, minorities, returnees, LGBTQIA+ individuals, and others, were perceived as less vulnerable. The data indicates widespread safety concerns across various community locations, highlighting the need for specific protection measures. Incidents are most common in the evening and at night and community members generally seek assistance and report incidents, demonstrating a strong community response. Diverse reporting channels, including incentive workers, community based structures, community leaders and NGOs, show multi-agency collaboration in addressing safety issues.

Gender Based Violence:

GBV risks in Kalobeyei encompassed physical and psychological abuse, as well as sexual assault, with other risks less frequently reported. The most vulnerable groups were adult and young women, emphasizing the need for their safety prioritization. Uncertainty about at-risk groups highlights the importance of raising awareness. Persons with disabilities and mental health issues were particularly vulnerable, underscoring the need for tailored support. Additional profiles showed lower risk percentages. The analysis uncovered insights into the prevalence and locations of gender-based violence (GBV) incidents within the community. Notably, GBV frequently occurred in people's homes. This disturbing fact underscores the urgency of addressing domestic violence and ensuring the safety of individuals within their residences. Additionally, the analysis reveals that GBV incidents were more likely to transpire outside the camp, on roads, at water points/tap stands and public spaces highlighting the need for enhanced safety measures during activities like collecting firewood and fetching water alongside public areas and transportation routes.

The data indicated that GBV incidents predominantly occurred in the evening and at night due to limited lighting during this periods that decreases visibility, making it easier for perpetrators to commit GBV without being easily identified. In response to GBV risks, the community often chose to report these incidents or seek assistance for affected individuals. However, a notable portion expressed uncertainty or lack of awareness about responding to GBV risks. In response to GBV risks, community members frequently employed several strategies, including avoiding or minimizing movement at specific times, avoiding or minimizing movement in perceived unsafe locations, and moving in groups.



Child Protection:

The most prevalent issue is child marriage, child labour, violence, neglect and abuse against children, encompassing physical, emotional and sexual abuse, as well as failures in caregiving and protection. Psychological and emotional abuse, psycho-social distress, out-of-school children are significant concerns. Child trafficking and substance abuse, were less common, but are still noted.

Although children across all age groups are considered equally at risk, there is a particular concern for adolescent girls, followed by adolescent boys. The least affected group consists of children identified as LGBTQIA+. Incidents affecting children most commonly occur on roads, at water points/ tap stands and in people's homes, with a higher frequency of incidents outside the camp and at temporary or seasonal rivers. Community members actively address child protection risks through peer resolution, mediation by community leaders, traditional structures, and humanitarian assistance.

Are there locations where incidents affecting children happen more often?	% Count
Child Protection incidents hotspots	Proportion
Roads (e.g.: to/from home)	53%
Water Points/ Tap Stands	53%
People's Homes	51%
Temporary or Seasonal Rivers (e.g. Lagga)	30%
In some streets / blocks	23%
Market Areas	23%
Outside of the Camp (e.g.: when collecting firewood)	23%
Community Centers	19%
Child Friendly Spaces	17%
Agency Compounds	15%
Children in Alternative Care Arrangements	15%
Distribution Sites	15%
Schools	13%
Service Delivery Points / Facilities	9%
Police Points	6%
None	6%
Public Recreational Spaces	4%
Public Transport	4%
Reception centers (can include transit centers)	4%
Social Media	2%
Don't Know	2%

People with Specific needs:

Older persons in the community lack essential information, food insecurity which is prevalent with concerns over Bamba Chakula program. Individuals with disabilities face significant challenges, particularly due to limited accessibility and inadequate information and livelihood support. LGBTQIA+ persons' challenges are not well-understood, with all respondents expressing a lack of awareness. Persons with chronic or serious illnesses require ongoing treatment and improved medical facilities which is currently not available in the camp. Food insecurity, inadequate nutrition and sanitation concerns compound their healthcare challenges. For minority or marginalized groups, there is limited awareness of their specific issues and risks, with a few mentions of interpersonal conflicts and safety issues. Regarding changes in risks for individuals with specific needs, most respondents reported a lack of knowledge about any alterations during September, indicating either stability or a general lack of awareness about potential changes.

Access to Rights & Services:

The primary needs identified by the community point to a pressing demand for clean and safe water, followed by financial resources and healthcare access, underscoring their fundamental importance. Additional needs, such as a sustainable income, information, and children's education, were also acknowledged but to a lesser extent. However, it is concerning that some of the less common needs encompass shelter support, sexual and reproductive health, legal assistance, and other fundamental requirements. Reasons for denial or unequal access to services are rooted in fear, mistrust, lack of information, and awareness, emphasizing the need for community engagement and trust-building with service providers. Furthermore, issues such as arbitrary costs, accessibility restrictions, and financial burdens obstructing access underline the necessity of addressing financial and logistical barriers in service provision. The most prevalent issue hindering access is the lack of information.

The primary need is for information on livelihood opportunities, closely followed by a demand for information about basic services. The community also seeks information regarding education for children, health services, and legal assistance. However, there's a concerning lack of awareness about registration procedures and movement-related information. The analysis of challenges to accessing legal services in the community highlights several notable issues. Fear and a lack of trust are the most common challenges. Corruption, lack of accountability and insufficient information or awareness about legal service providers and rights are also substantial obstacles. Language and cultural barriers, along with distance and financial costs, present additional barriers to accessing legal services. Regarding documentation, the most lacking types are birth certificates/notifications and proof of registration, pointing to potential gaps in official identification which forms a general barrier to access of essential services. Other missing documents include various forms of identification, refugee recognition IDs and business permits.

In terms of community coping mechanisms when services are inaccessible, community members commonly seek support from humanitarian actors (NGOs/UN) and community leaders. Borrowing money or goods, selling belongings, and seeking support from fellow community members are also common strategies, while more extreme actions such as increasing child labor, selling received humanitarian assistance, and resorting to self-harm or suicidal thoughts are reported by some members. Engaging in begging, seeking support from local authorities, and involvement in survival sex or offering sexual services are less common actions.

The community expresses a critical need for a safe location due to prevalent fear and insecurity. Urgent action is required to address these concerns, involving collaboration with local authorities, community leaders, and humanitarian organizations to ensure the safety and well-being of the community members. The provision of a secure environment is essential for fostering stability and enabling residents to lead secure and fulfilling lives.

Recommendations:

Persons with Specific Needs

- Develop specialized programs for persons with specific needs, improving accessibility, healthcare, financial support, and GBV protection.
- Create clear referral pathways and coordination mechanisms among humanitarian organizations, authorities, and community leaders.
- Conduct awareness campaigns to reduce discrimination and promote inclusivity, particularly for LGBTQIA+ persons.
- Tailor assistance programs for diverse challenges, including persons with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, new arrivals, and single-parent households.

Gender Based Violence

- Improve safety measures, focusing on areas with reported issues like roads, water points, and homes.
- Develop comprehensive GBV prevention and response programs, targeting both physical and non-physical abuse, with a focus on women and girls.
- Implement community-wide awareness and educational programs on child protection, GBV prevention, and dispute resolution.
- Prioritize GBV prevention and support services, focusing on intimate partner violence, physical abuse, and psychological/emotional abuse.

Child Protection

- Combat child labor and provide educational opportunities.
- Implement child protection initiatives to reduce risks such as adolescent/child pregnancy, school dropout, child marriage, child labor, and substance abuse, emphasizing education and awareness.
- Train community, family, and religious leaders for responding to Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).
- Raise parental awareness about children's education.
- Develop child protection programs addressing various risks, with a focus on adolescent girls and awareness campaigns.
- Create child-appropriate psychosocial support services.

General Protection

- Simplify travel document processes for equal access.
- Enhance security and accessibility in essential areas.
- Promote conflict resolution, inclusivity, and understanding.
- Implement economic empowerment programs for financial stability.
- Provide conflict resolution training and support legal services.
- Promote community involvement in protection.
- Develop flexible strategies for different population movements.
- Address legal status for unregistered refugees and asylum-seekers.

Shelter and Camp Management:

- Increase access to clean and safe water sources, especially for women and girls who face harassment and violence when collecting water.
- Improve sanitation facilities to reduce overcrowding and enhance safety, especially for women and girls.
- Clear bushes around tapstands and walking paths
- Promote hygiene education and awareness programs, especially targeting vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities and those with chronic illnesses.
- Address access challenges to WASH facilities, especially for women and girls, by improving infrastructure and security.

Shelter and Camp Management:

- Address overcrowding and the influx of new arrivals through camp planning and management improvements.
- Implement measures to mitigate inter/intra-communal violence, including mediation and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Enhance security measures to protect against smuggling, trafficking, and violence within the camp.

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