

# Kenya

## Child Protection Assessment

**Report and Analysis**  
**Kambi oos camp and Hagadeyra outskirts**  
**August 2011**



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## Table of Contents

<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. INTERVIEWED POPULATION (DIRECT AND INDIRECT) .....</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 HOUSEHOLDS .....	5
3.2 INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN.....	5
3.3 FOCUS GROUPS.....	5
<b>4. ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 ACCES TO REFUGE .....	6
4.1.1 <i>Time</i> .....	6
4.1.2 <i>Reasons for flight</i> .....	6
4.1.3 <i>Journey</i> .....	6
4.1.4 <i>Arrival</i> .....	6
4.1.5 <i>Family composition</i> .....	6
4.2 CHILDREN SITUATION .....	7
4.2.1 <i>Childhood age recognition and gender based rights</i> .....	7
4.2.2 <i>Access to education</i> .....	7
4.2.3 <i>Family separation</i> .....	8
4.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN.....	8
4.3.1 <i>Family separation</i> .....	8
4.3.2 <i>Children with disabilities</i> .....	9
4.3.3 <i>Children work</i> .....	9
4.3.4 <i>Main protection issues encountered during the movement towards the camps</i> .....	9
4.3.5 <i>Main protection issues within the camps</i> .....	10
4.3.6 <i>Traditional practices</i> .....	10
4.4 SECURITY AND SAFETY WITHIN THE CAMP .....	11
4.5 FAMILY AND CHILDREN WELLBEING .....	11
4.5.1 <i>Community perception</i> .....	11
4.5.2 <i>Children psychosocial wellbeing</i> .....	12
4.5.3 <i>Current family and children problems</i> .....	12
4.5.4 <i>Coping and response mechanisms at family level</i> .....	12
4.6 ACCESS TO SERVICES .....	13
4.6.1 <i>Health</i> .....	13
4.6.2 <i>Food and Firewood</i> .....	13
4.6.3 <i>Water/Sanitation</i> .....	13
4.6.4 <i>Shelter</i> .....	13
4.6.5 <i>Recreation</i> .....	13
4.7 CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES RESPONSES .....	14
<b>5. HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS' RESPONSE IN KAMBI OOS, IN CONNECTION WITH CHILD PROTECTION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1 UNHCR PROTECTION, COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND YOUTH SECTIONS.....	15
5.1.1 <i>Protection</i> .....	15
5.1.2 <i>Community services</i> .....	16
5.1.3 <i>Youth</i> .....	16
5.2 IRC MEDICAL SERVICES AND GBV.....	16
5.2.1 <i>IRC Health and Nutrition</i> .....	16
5.2.2 <i>IRC GBV</i> .....	17

5.3	LWF PRIMARY EDUCATION .....	18
5.4	WINDLE TRUST KENYA: SECONDARY SCHOOL .....	18
5.5	NRC: VOCATIONAL TC.....	18
5.6	FAIDA .....	19
5.7	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL .....	19
<b>6.</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>19</b>

## I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the current humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Kenya - affected by the drought and a massive arrival of new refugees from Somalia – at the beginning of August, Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) sent an assessment mission to Dadaab and Garissa districts in the North Eastern Province. The team represented the two key sectors of Tdh intervention – Health/Nutrition and Child Protection – and a first finding assessment was conducted in all existing camps and outskirts of Dadaab complex.

The Health/Nutrition assessment recognised that needs were already covered by a number of partners, while the Child Protection (CP) assessment revealed some areas in need for additional response and partners.

Considering the isolated location, the physical space challenges and the starting phase of establishment and relocation of new arrivals in Kambi oos camp, Tdh expressed to UNHCR its interest to look at CP issues in this new camp, as well as in Hagadeyra outskirts, until refugees will be relocated.

A CP assessment in these two locations (Kambi oos camp and Hagadeyra outskirts) was conducted between August 23 and September 3, in order to gain a proper understanding of the major CP issues for the new arrivals and to be able to design a contextualised and adapted strategy for Tdh CP response.

### **Basic data: <sup>1</sup>**

- 16,058 individuals in Hagadeyra outskirts yet to be relocated to Kambi oos
- 3,942 refugees already relocated into Kambi oos camp.
- Average of children among the new arrivals: 55 to 65%.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Tdh assessment team was composed of 5 persons including Tdh international CP specialist and 4 Kenyan daily assessors.

The international specialist met the following humanitarian partners working, or intending to work, in Kambi oos and being related to the CP sector:

- UNHCR: Protection, Community Services, Education, Youth and Livelihoods Sections, and Kambi oos site planner;
- IRC: medical clinical services and GBV programme;
- FAIDA: host community and environment programmes;
- LWF and Windle Trust: primary and secondary education;
- NRC: Vocational Training programme;
- Handicap International: vulnerable and disabled people support.

The 4 assessors conducted individual and focus group interviews with:

- 28 households;

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR data as for Septembre 12, 2011

- 25 children;
- 12 focus groups.

Tools utilised by the 4 assessors:

- 1 questionnaire for the households, 1 questionnaire for children and 1 questionnaire for the focus groups were developed based on the context and prior discussions with and experience of CP partners working in the area, as well as with reference to the global tools designed by the Global Interagency Child Protection Working Group.
- The assessment team was trained half a day and provided with close monitoring during the whole week.

### **3. INTERVIEWED POPULATION (DIRECT AND INDIRECT)**

A total of 245 people, representing 408 people (family members included) were directly interviewed.

#### **3.1 Households**

The sample 28 households, for a total of 191 persons – including 137 children – are in majority (80%) composed by 2 parents, however 6 single headed households (4 mothers and 2 fathers) were also interviewed. Half of these households have 1 to 3 children, 35% have 4 to 10 children, and 15% have 10 to 13 children.

#### **3.2 Individual Children**

The sample 25 children (15 boys and 10 girls) are aged between 10 and 17 years. Twelve of these children come from families composed by 2 parents and twelve from single headed households (mainly single mothers). One child (16 years old) is alone. Half of their families are composed by 1 to 3 children, 35% have 4 to 10 children, and 15% have 10 to 12 children.

#### **3.3 Focus groups**

12 groups were interviewed, including 4 adults (men/women) groups, 5 youths (boys/girls) groups, 2 leaders (men and women) groups and 1 elders (men and women) group. A total of 192 persons from 16 to 65 years participated, including 40% of women/girls.

#### **Caveat:**

The report's analysis reflects only opinions and data analysis **of people interviewed** and gives an overall understanding of the CP issues experienced and perceived by them during the journey from Somalia and since their arrival. As a first assessment, conducted within a limited time, we tried to capture the major CP issues and experiences of these families and children. While this analysis can guide our understanding, for the initial phase, it is crucial that a deeper and more specific survey – covering specific CP issues, family, children and community practices, coping mechanisms and responses – is conducted when the implementation of the project starts.

## 4. ANALYSIS

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### 4.1 Acces to refuge

#### 4.1.1 Time

- The majority of families and children arrived between May and July, but a large number also arrived in August.
- 60% of families and children travelled 2 to 4 weeks to reach the camps, while the others travelled from 2 days to 1 week.

#### 4.1.2 Reasons for flight

- 65% of families and 50% of children left Somalia firstly because of the conflict and then the drought, while the others left firstly because of the drought and then the conflict.

#### 4.1.3 Journey

- 30% of families and children were attacked by bandits during the journey; 5 people (2 fathers, 1 mother, and 1 child) lost their lives during the attacks and 1 girl was raped.
- 15% of families and 8% of children lost a child or brother/sister on the way because of malnutrition and/or sickness; these families are those that walked the longest.
- 28% of families and 60% of children experienced lack of food and water on the way.
- 20% of children suffered from the long walk and 25% of parents felt homesick.

#### 4.1.4 Arrival

- The majority of parents and children express appreciation to be in the camp: 35% because it is peaceful, 45% because it is a better place than Somalia, 25% because they have no better place where to go. Only 1 parent and 3 children said that they do not like it, and feel homesick, or camp prisoners, or not well established.
- First feeling of all parents and children is to be secure.

#### 4.1.5 Family composition

- All parents came with all their children, but lost 4 of them on the way. 4 children lost one of their parents on the way. Only one child came alone, as he lost all his family in an armed attack on the way.
- 3 focus groups expressed that more youths are now coming because the worsening drought and insecurity do not allow them to keep looking after their livestock and expose them to Al Shabab enrolment.
- The large majority of the focus groups recognise that more women arrive alone with their children due to the death of their husbands, killed in Somalia and/or on the way by Al Shabab and armed bandits.

- New arrivals come from rural areas in the South of Somalia (Buale, Baardheere, Kismayoo, Afmadow, etc.), are farmers and pastorals, so nomads and semi-nomads. They belong to the [Digil](#) and [Mirifle](#) clans; they are in majority Muslim and speak Somali and Maay. A minority is considered as belonging to Sudanese [sic] and Oji clans. (Sometimes interviewees do not make distinction between nationality and clan). Some Christians are present. Some speak Arabic.

## **Summary analysis**

- ⊗ Although the current drought is affecting all areas of origin of the new refugees, it is important to stress that one of the main reasons for families to move remains the armed conflict.
- ⊗ The journey was long and exposed children to various security issues and deprivation.
- ⊗ A large number of children and parents experienced directly the violence of armed attacks that caused death, rape and fear.
- ⊗ Some families experienced the loss of a child mainly due to malnutrition and sickness and the loss of fathers and mothers killed by armed groups.
- ⊗ A large number of families came with all their children.
- ⊗ The worsening of insecurity and drought pushes more youth males to seek refuge, joining families sent ahead some weeks before.
- ⊗ Refugees have a spontaneous feeling of security when they arrive that could be hampered and challenged by conditions of basic support in the outskirts and new refugee camps

## **4.2 Children situation**

### **4.2.1 Childhood age recognition and gender based rights**

- The understanding of childhood age varies from one gender to the other: boys can be considered as adults between the age of 18 and 20, while girls between 15 and 18.
- The age at which children's are allowed to express their views varies also: for boys 18 to 20, for girls 20 to 25, and sometimes never.
- The age at which children are allowed to give their consent and to be involved in decisions varies from 18 to 25 for boys, from 20 to 25 – and sometimes never – for girls.
- The majority of interviewees still thinks that boys and girls have the same rights, nevertheless 30% of parents interviewed said that they do not let their daughters express their views.

### **4.2.2 Access to education**

- Only 30% of girls used to go to primary school before fleeing; 40% went to Koranic madrassas and 30% missed education due to lack of finance and facilities. Only a small minority of girls used to go to secondary school, mainly because of lack of facilities or lack of money and engagement in house work.

- 50% of boys went to primary school before fleeing; 40% went also to Koranic madrassas. Only a minority accessed secondary school because of lack of facilities, financial problems, and engagement in pastoral activities.
- A large majority of parents want children to go to school in the camp because it's free. For older children, the preferred option would be vocational training, rather than secondary school. The main skills/trades required are: tailoring, driving/mechanics, peace education, medicine, carpentry, masonry, teaching.

### 4.2.3 Family separation

- The majority of the interviewees thinks that there were no children living alone neither children head of household in their community in Somalia or in the camp. Usually extended families take care of orphans.
- 3 households (10% of total) have under their care a child from the extended family, who joined them during the flight, and they do not get additional support for that. One family cares for 3 unaccompanied children, who joined them during the flight, and receive UNHCR support.
- Half of the interviewees think that there were already women living alone with children in Somalia, due to the death of fathers during the conflict. The majority thinks that there are now more mothers alone due to the death of fathers killed on the way.
- 35% of the interviewees reported that there are now in the camp some elders with grandchildren because of the death of parents during the flight, but few think that elders were living with the grandchildren in Somalia, other extended family members being in charge of these children.

### Summary analysis

- ⊗ Childhood age status and gender balance rights are defined according to religious and traditional criteria, but girls are clearly recognised as adults before 18, which impacts on the marriage age.
- ⊗ Access to education was clearly an issue in Somalia for both girls and boys, with priority given to boys and prevalence of Koranic education. All interviewees claim to be now interested in free access to school in camps, giving the priority to vocational training for teenagers. Integration in primary school will be a challenge for a number of children who never attended school before.
- ⊗ The situation of single mothers and separated children worsened with conflict and refuge, and the usual community coping mechanisms are challenged by the impoverishment of families and clans and the scattering of families.

## 4.3 Violence against children

### 4.3.1 Family separation

- More than 50% of parents, children and groups considered that the main reason for children to be separated from their family is the death of their parents during the conflict and/or during the flight.

- Interviewees think that boys are separated more than girls and the majority of them are 6 to 18
- Separated children arrived in majority with other people fleeing Somalia, some with family members, and few alone.
- When the separated children arrived in the camps, they were cared spontaneously by relatives or families met on the way and none was sent to orphanage or boarding schools.
- All groups consider that children under the care of extended families are at risk due to lack of support, considering that families normally already have many children.
- All groups consider that children under the care of community members are at risk of abuse and exploitation and lack of care.

### 4.3.2 Children with disabilities

- 50% of the interviewees recognise that children with disabilities are more exposed to lack of care, due to limited access to medical care, rehabilitation services and school.

### 4.3.3 Children work

- The majority of children help their parents at home fetching wood and water or looking after animals.
- No children work outside the camp, so far, being too scared and new to this environment.
- 30% of parents and 50% of children recognise that children would work to support the family, if they could find opportunities in the new camp, but there are no concrete opportunities at the moment. One child reported having started to work carrying water in Kambi oos.
- All focus groups interviewed recognise that more and more children work as domestic workers in other refugee families in Hagadeyra.
- 70% of parents and 50% of children claim that children will not work because they are too young or they are going to study.

### 4.3.4 Main protection issues encountered during the movement towards the camps.

- The majority of the interviewees witnessed injuries or accidents to children and a minority witnessed children being killed or abducted by armed groups.
- 25% of children witnessed children being killed, injured or raped by bandits on the way.
- The overall majority of interviewees also witnessed the death of children due to malnutrition and sickness.
- Half of the groups and parents know some children who have been sexually abused on the way by armed groups.
- A minority of the interviewees thinks that children were trafficked.
- Only 3 families and 1 child reported being approached by Al Shabab to take their child, but they managed to refuse.

#### 4.3.5 Main protection issues within the camps

- The issues of children using drugs and stealing are not yet identified as an existing problem within the camp.
- Half of the groups think that children can be attacked by bandits if they go out of the camp.
- The majority of the groups claim that children still die due to malnutrition and sickness.
- Only 25% of parents and children recognise that sexual violence is an existing protection issue for children in the camp.
- No adults have been so far identified as approaching families and children to propose to take children away.
- Half of the groups mentioned that ill treatment within families occurred mostly because of the lack of means and stress context in the families.

#### 4.3.6 Traditional practices

- Views on early marriage: 50% of children and 40% of parents think it represents lack of dignity or an abuse of children's choice. The others expressed no opinion.
- Views on early pregnancy: 50% of children and parents interviewed think that it is dangerous for the health and it increases the risk of abortion, while the others expressed no opinion.
- View on FGM: 35% of parents and children think it is dangerous and painful, while the others expressed no opinion.
- Solutions to these issues: 50% of children and 40% of parents propose awareness, education, empowerment to eradicate such practices, while the others do not know what to do.

#### Summary analysis

- ⊗ Traditional protection mechanisms of separated/unaccompanied children are weakened and risks of lack of care within extended families and risks of abuses within spontaneous foster families require support and monitoring.
- ⊗ Disabled children are marginalised and do not yet benefit from special care and support.
- ⊗ Children participate in household work and feel exposed to certain dangers in this new environment. Housework is not recognised by parents as work, not generating any income. An increased number of children will be deprived from education in vulnerable families in order to compensate for the absence of the bread winner or the loss of usual income in the family.
- ⊗ Children experienced numerous violent events during the flight and parents remain convinced that they could be exposed to sexual violence in the camp and to ill treatment in families. The social community protection mechanism is limited and weakened in this new environment.
- ⊗ Some people seem concerned about certain traditional practices (early marriage, early pregnancies, FGM) that affect mainly girls, but a large part of the population do not express openly their views and position.

#### 4.4 Security and safety within the camp

- 80% of parents and children feel that children are secure around the tent, under the care of their parents, while 50% think that even within the block children are unsafe because of unknown neighbours or lack of supervision by family members. 100% of parents and children think that children are at risk outside the camp, where they can be attacked by bandits and animals.
- No family or child interviewed has encountered a security issue since they arrived in the refugee settlement.
- 30% of parents and 60% of children trust family members to help them if something happens, 20% trust UNHCR and NGOs, 10% religious leaders, 10% of parents trust also community leaders and 10% of children trust teachers. 30% of parents do not trust anybody in the camp and 10% of children do not know who to trust.

#### Summary analysis

- ⊗ The feeling of living in a secure environment for children is very limited to the family environment. Families miss a sense of belonging and trust in a community that is now broader than the sub-clan/small group of families structure they used to be part of in Somalia. Social links need to be established and strongly supported to restore a sense of security and trust.
- ⊗ The status of community and religious leaders seems to be weak at this early stage of the new settlement, but they remain a strong potential support for further reinforcement of social links.

#### 4.5 Family and children wellbeing

##### 4.5.1 Community perception

- All parents think that children need and are happy to play. 55% of children prefer playing, 25% going to school and 15% getting a job to help their family.
- 30% of parents feel happy when their children are happy and healthy, 25% feel happy because they were registered by UNHCR and get support, 25% because they arrived safely, the others feel happy when they are with their children or because it is peaceful in the camp.
- 65% of children feel happy when they stay with their family, 30% when they get what they need at home, 15% because it is peaceful.
- 35% of parents feel unhappy when they cannot provide food, medical care, or money for the family/children; 25% when their children misbehave or fight with other children or neighbours; 20% when there is insecurity; 20% because they lost their child or a family member.
- 25% of children are unhappy when their family faces hardship, 20% because of the death of family members, 20% when they do not get enough food or support, 20% because of the insecurity and 15% when they are ill-treated.

#### 4.5.2 Children psychosocial wellbeing

- 40% of parents and all focus groups recognise that children have some stress behaviours, experiencing nightmares, fear to move alone, crying a lot and not being willing to play.
- Only 20% of children recognise that they have nightmares and bad memories of what happened in Somalia and during the flight.

#### 4.5.3 Current family and children problems

- The majority of families recognises that food is the major issue currently, followed by the lack of education and occupation for children. Some parents and children mention the lack of safe space for children to play.
- 40% of parents fear that their children do not have basic support (food, medical, shelter), 25% that they can still be attacked by bandits outside the camp, 20% that they can be sexually abused, 15% that they can be kidnapped or trafficked.
- 56% of children fear bandits' attacks and violence, 14% sexual abuse, while 30% fear the lack of food and support.

#### 4.5.4 Coping and response mechanisms at family level

- 60% of parents recognise not to do anything to solve their problems and 40% look for casual work and business.
- 30% of parents and 20% of children think that God will help them, while 30% of parents and children expect UNHCR and NGOs to help them, and 30% expect family members and neighbours to help.
- Children trust all their family members to support them and, in the community, the teacher or, to some extent, the religious leaders. Children fear traffickers and bandits within their own community.
- 40% of parents and 20% of children do not see any future for children in the current situation, while 40% of parents and 50% of children keep hoping and the others rely on God.

#### Summary analysis

- ☒ The sense of happiness for parents and children is very related to the capacity to reach the camp and live together, in a peaceful environment. Parents need to be reinsured in their capacity to provide care for their children. The survival context that families have experienced during the past months has exacerbated the fear for children to be abandoned and for parents to be unable to assume their responsibilities.
- ☒ Children have been exposed to repeated experiences of violence and fear, and a large number still have stress behaviours recognised by their parents.
- ☒ Playing remains a child's coping mechanism, well recognised by their parents.

- ☒ Education represents a strong positive perspective for both children and parents, who expect a possible better future for their children, although a lot of them do not see the possibility of a future at the moment.
- ☒ A strong feeling of fear and lack of safety remains for parents and children in this new environment.
- ☒ Despite the fact that the majority of parents survived dangerous events, the poor capacity of families to take care of themselves weakens the natural sense of problem solving within the community and the family. They start already to look at humanitarian assistance as the main solution for all their problems.

## 4.6 Access to services

### 4.6.1 Health

- The majority of people have access to medical services and, when needed, to the nutrition programme run by IRC.

### 4.6.2 Food and Firewood

- All parents and children have access to food, but 80% of them claim that it is insufficient.
- In order to integrate the food ration, 30% of parents look for casual work, 10% have opened a business, and 4 single mothers ask for neighbours or Muslim community's support. The other 50% do not work yet.
- All interviewees go out of the camp to fetch wood (60% of families go as far as 5 Km) and 50% send children to do it, while in 40% of cases mothers go. 50% feel insecure to go outside camps fearing bandits, rape and violence, host community rejection (host community members do not want them to cut trees), or animals attacks.

### 4.6.3 Water/Sanitation

- All families have access to water inside the camp and the majority send children to fetch it and do not feel insecure in doing it.
- None have access to gender separated toilets and showers, but a small minority feel insecure.

### 4.6.4 Shelter

- The average size of the household within one tent is 6 to 8.
- 80% of parents and children do not like it because it is hot during the day and congested.

### 4.6.5 Recreation

- 90% of children have free time and the majority of them play or stay at home.
- 80% of children play near the tent, 19% go around, one outside the camp.

- The majority of parents feel insecure when children play far from the tent, fearing children's fights, getting lost in the new area, or meeting unknown people, while the majority of children feel safe to play and move inside the camp.
- No organisation is known to organise games for children and it is recognised that disabled children do not to have access to games.

#### Summary analysis

- ⊗ All families have knowledge and access to basic services (health, nutrition, education, food distribution).
- ⊗ Food remains the main concern and the lack of opportunities for families to complete the food ration and contribute to feed the families reinforces this concern.
- ⊗ Wood is a problem for all families. It is mainly the responsibility of women and children even when fathers are present and despite the feeling of insecurity due to bandits, animals and host community threats.
- ⊗ Water and sanitation are appreciated, but shelter is a huge source of complaint for all families.
- ⊗ The majority of children have time and freedom to play, but in the absence of identified safe playground and supervision they are limited to play and meet new friends around the tents.

#### 4.7 Child Protection issues responses

- In Somalia, the community used to develop some responses regarding specific CP issues:

<i>For separated children</i>	Boarding school or family care
<i>For children victims of sexual abuse</i>	Treatment or referral of the matter to religious leaders
<i>For children with disabilities</i>	Special school or provision of basic support
<i>For children ill-treated in their family</i>	Advice to parents and referral to health post
<i>For children not going to school</i>	Advice
<i>For children associated with armed forces</i>	Do not know

- In the refuge the community response is different from before

<i>For separated children</i>	Assistance by individual or referral of the matter to UNHCR
<i>For children victims of sexual abuse</i>	Referral to the hospital or to UNHCR
<i>For children with disabilities</i>	Referral to UNHCR for special support
<i>For children ill-treated in their family</i>	Advice to parents or referral of the matter to UNHCR, or do not know
<i>For children not going to school</i>	Vocational training centre or referral to NGO for support
<i>For children associated with armed forces</i>	Do not know

- The current recognition of humanitarian support to protect children in camps is:

<i>For separated children</i>	Support and care
<i>For children victims of sexual abuse</i>	Hospital
<i>For children with disabilities</i>	Provision of wheel chairs and crutches
<i>For children ill-treated in their family</i>	Do not know
<i>For children not going to school</i>	Building of schools, provision of uniforms and opening of vocational training centres
<i>For children associated with armed forces</i>	Do not know

- The community expects humanitarian organisations to support children in the following ways:
  - Food distribution;
  - School or vocational training;
  - Medical care;
  - Playground;
  - Few mentioned reproductive health and youth activities;
  - Parents' job or business support.

#### **Summary analysis**

- ⊗ Somali communities had in their country existing CP means and response mechanisms. These need to be re-empowered in order not to substitute community and family's capacities with NGO and UNHCR assistance.
- ⊗ A child protection programme at camp level should build on existing traditional community mechanisms, based on previous participative consultations with key community members and children. This would help to identify strengths to be supported and challenges to be addressed, with the objective to reinforce family and children's capacities and community's responsibilities.
- ⊗ There are needs of effective coordination among all partners to empower families to protect children in a comprehensive and holistic manner

## **5. HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS' RESPONSE IN KAMBI OOS, IN CONNECTION WITH CHILD PROTECTION**

### **5.1 UNHCR protection, community services, and youth sections**

#### **5.1.1 Protection**

- Reception and registration centres: vulnerability screening, identification, referral and coordination with partners.
- Field and overall coordination regarding protection issues with all partners involved in the camp.
- Awareness and advocacy.
- Unaccompanied children protection coordination with CP partners.
- Child Protection Working Group active members.

Tdh Child Protection assessment – August 23 - September 3, 2011 - Kambi oos refugee camp and Hagadeyra outskirts

### 5.1.2 Community services

- Community centres targeting women and vulnerable persons: awareness and education, referral mechanism, coordination and follow-up.
- Support for disabled children is a challenge: lack of enough partners, lack of schools' capacities for their integration, lack of family and community care and integration, in particular for mentally disabled children.
- The majority of the population comes from rural areas, is nomad, and faces huge difficulties at the beginning to integrate in such camp settlement and get used to the co-habitation context.
- Loss of their culture, due to Al Shabab religious restriction rules.
- Livelihood support for families: several partners, but not yet clearly positioned in Kambi oos (ACRE, NRC, DRC, IOM, NCCK). It is not an emergency response so could come later. Main activities developed in other camps are individual farming, savings and loan groups, business associations

### 5.1.3 Youth

- Large definition: between 16 and 36 years old, representing 30% of the overall population in the camps.
- Only 5% attend secondary school.
- Several partners in the camps, but not yet clearly identified for Kambi oos.
- Main activities: ICT centres (computer skills training and internet access), Youth Education Pack (literacy/numeracy, survival skills, vocational training), Youth groups (meetings, sports, social and cultural activities, awareness), playgrounds, Community Centres (social activities).
- Most popular focus activities for youths are: training and education, IGA, SGBV awareness and support, sports.
- UNHCR priorities: Community participation and mobilisation, education, livelihoods opportunities and culture/sports.

#### Possible collaboration:

- ⊗ Referral mechanism and coordination.
- ⊗ Vulnerable families and children co identification in the reception center and case management
- ⊗ Information sharing and interagency coordination on CP programme.
- ⊗ Prevention and community mobilisation.
- ⊗ Training exchanges and coordination.
- ⊗ Advocacy CP agenda and mainstreaming of CP in all sectors

## 5.2 IRC medical services and GBV

### 5.2.1 IRC Health and Nutrition

- IRC set up an emergency response since one month in Kambi oos and will hand over the programme to IMC within 6 months.

- They plan to have 2 health posts to cover 20,000 people each. IMC will establish a third health post and a hospital.
- So far, all admission cases are transferred to IRC Hagadeyra hospital.
- Nutrition: Screening, OTP, and outreach activities are going on every day. There was an increase in malnutrition cases during the last month. GAM=17.6 and SAM=4.4, while for the overall Hagadeyra camp GAM=9.7 and SAM=1.8.
- Most of the malnutrition cases come from large families, only 40% of children are breast fed due to cultural and religious habits and frequency of pregnancy, and for the new arrivals also due to mothers' poor nutrition status.
- Admissions in the Nutrition Centre also increased: May 71, June 124, July 100. Children are admitted with a care giver for 7 to 14 days and when the mother lives alone with her children all children are admitted and fed with WFP support.

## 5.2.2 IRC GBV

- IRC is present in the reception centre in Hagadeyra and identifies, refers and supports GBV cases.
- In July 2011, the IRC GBV programme conducted a rapid GBV assessment among Somali refugee women and girls in Hagadeyra camp and outskirts.
- Key findings highlighted multiple unmet protection concerns, particularly rape and sexual assault, among female new arrivals. Those identified as most vulnerable were single women, female-headed households and adolescent girls. New arrivals are housed in the periphery of the camp and lack any basic structural or social protection.<sup>12</sup>
- Adolescent girls and single women, especially those with children, are most at risk of GBV, particularly when collecting firewood, seeking a toilet, during distributions, or when trying to access shelter.
- IRC plans to establish a GBV programme in Kambi oos and a pilot project for girls consisting in informal education, prevention and life skill training, safe space, mentorship and access to the GBV programme.

### **Possible collaboration:**

- ⊗ Referral mechanism and coordination.
- ⊗ Prevention and community mobilisation.
- ⊗ Training exchanges and coordination.

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2 IRC GBV rapid assessment report – July 2011

### 5.3 LWF primary education

- 3 primary schools are planned to open during September and registration of children is on-going: 1 school will be available in each block for 6 to 15 years old children. LWF will open up to 6 new schools during refugees' relocation into Kambi oos and registration and integration of new students will be possible throughout the year.
- Teachers will first be recruited in Hagadeyra to compensate the current lack of trained teachers in Kambi oos. Schools will work in 2 shifts.
- Based on previous experience, LWF expects that 50% of children will not go to school. This is due to various reasons: they never attended school, or are too old to resume, are denied education, lack of teachers, children's work and drop out.

#### Possible collaboration

- ☒ Referral mechanism and coordination.
- ☒ Training exchanges and coordination.
- ☒ Playground construction within the school.
- ☒ Coordination and follow-up of drop out children.

### 5.4 Windle Trust Kenya: secondary school

- WTK does not plan to open a secondary school in Kambi oos: 1) few new arrival children went to secondary education in Somalia and 2) lack of funding.
- They will wait until next year to verify if there is need and will for children finalising primary school this current academic year.

### 5.5 NRC: Vocational TC

- NRC has 4 VTCs in the main camps and Dadaab since 4 years: 1,200 students (150/year/centre) trained for 1 year + graduation + kit support and Income Generating Activities and job access follow-up during 1 year, with skills mapping and market assessment.
- 60% of graduated students work in the market and boys are more inclined to develop IGA groups.
- Students age and gender: 15 to 25, boys and girls.
- Skills trainings: carpentry, masonry, tailoring, beauty/hair, electronics/electricity, welding + life skills (hygiene, safety, psychosocial support (PSS), reproductive health, rights promotion).
- Screening and students' selection are done in collaboration with UNHCR, with integration of vulnerable cases in collaboration with HI and SC UK.
- NRC's capacities to open a new VTC in Kambi oos is not yet clear.

**Possible collaboration:**

- ☒ Referral mechanism and coordination.
- ☒ Training exchanges and coordination.
- ☒ Pre VTC activities to orient teenagers in VTC.

**5.6 FAIDA**

- FAIDA works in the host community of Fafi District since several years: environment protection, livelihoods, water access, energy saving stoves and relations' strengthening.

**Possible collaboration**

- ☒ Coordination and trust building with the host community.
- ☒ Training exchanges and coordination regarding livelihoods and environment protection.
- ☒ Awareness on environment protection.

**5.7 Handicap International**

- HI is present in the reception centre for new arrivals in Hagadeyra. Here, they identify every day an average of 10% new arrivals as vulnerable, mainly children with disabilities, children and adults with TB, blind people, children and adults with physical and mental disability. The majority are children and elders.
- HI will open a programme in Kambi oos, first with one fixed Disability and Vulnerable Focal Point: identification, referral and information, physical rehabilitation, distribution of assistive devices and mobility aids, PSS group support, awareness raising.

**Possible collaboration**

- ☒ Referral mechanism and coordination.
- ☒ Training exchanges and coordination.
- ☒ Awareness.

**6. CONCLUSIONS**

This CP assessment provides a picture of the situation at the very specific time of the arrival of families and children in their new settlement. Such specific time and place are completely different from their usual environment and expose them to new challenges, including adaptation and integration needs. The majority of the new arrivals escaped violence, loss of family members and property, and were forced to leave their country, not knowing where and how they will live. This context leaves all of them in a very fragile situation. Such hardship and survival times and the challenges related to the new environment can provoke different reactions among children and parents. There are risks of adaptation difficulties, family or clan identity exacerbation, and weakness of community integration and coping mechanisms.

Existing community and family protection mechanisms malfunction, parents need to be re-empowered and supported to ensure that children will not be exposed to new protection risks inside the camp.

Children were exposed to deprivation and violence for the past months and need to be quickly integrated in social and education activities to revitalise their coping and stress balancing capacities as well to strengthen their identity, development and self-protection capacities.

An important number of children are specifically at risk of violence, lack of care, and abuse: separated children, children who experienced directly violence and death within the family, children of single parents, children not going to school, disabled children and teenagers, in particular girls.

Even if, technically, a CP programme is required to address individuals support and response and set up activities and facilities to mobilise and socially integrate children, child protection is the responsibility of all partners who will work in Kambi oos. Coordination and CP mainstreaming are necessary for a successful battle against children's rights abuse.

## **Dadaab, September 25, 2011**