

**ASSESSMENT OF SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE REPORTING
PROCEDURES AMONG REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN DADAAB, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other examination body.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to my family who have supported and encouraged me throughout my study and played an important role in my education. I also would like to specifically be grateful to my husband who facilitated my travel to Dadaab and kept me company when Dadaab was very insecure and access was a challenge.

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Special thanks go to my Parents, siblings and my husband. They all gave me the strength to continue working hard during my studies and constantly encouraged me to finalize my research work.

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ABSTRACT

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is universal phenomenon that has emotional impact on individuals, societies and nations. Prevalence in many refugee Camps is a case in point as incidence of SGBV are reportedly high in many camps. For example, approximately 250 incidence of rape were reported in many camps after the first six month when the 2010 earth quake occurred in Haiti. 5 per 1,000 among women in Dadaab Refugee Camps in Kenya (the study site) reported rape incident monthly, besides, a study shows that females are not likely to have access to most essential rights compared to men in refugee setting. Likewise, camp situations expose female refugees to increased incidence of gender based violence and rights violation because of poor security in the refugee camp environments. Despite this statistics SGBV is vastly underreported. Few studies address the magnitude of reporting bias in existing estimates.

The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting procedures among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab. The study was guided by the following three questions which are: How do culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya?, What is the level of awareness on the existing reporting procedures among the refugees in refugees' camp in Dadaab, Kenya? What recommendation is needed to improve reporting of Sexual and Gender Based Violence? The study employed mixed methods involving both the qualitative as well as quantitative methods for data collection. These included surveys using interview schedule, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, direct field observation and literature review. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS while the qualitative data was analyzed with content analysis. The data was presented in frequency tables and figures according to the themes under the objectives of the study.

Majority (78%) indicated that they were aware of the services offered by the various organizations on the SGBV in the refugee camps while 22% of the respondents were not aware of the services. This is an indication that NGOs in Dadaab used different methods of awareness-raising approaches to reach refugee communities on SGBV prevention as well as response. However the results show that despite high level of awareness SGBV cases are mostly reported to Maslaha courts and few are managed by the formal reporting procedures hence the awareness campaigns did not always translate to utilization of the existing formal reporting procedures. Overall majority of the respondent said language barrier is a problem when reporting and translators are not available. The findings suggest that language as well as the gender of the person at the reporting desk is key barrier to reporting of SGBV. Cultural factors such as the existence of Maslaha courts are also seen as barrier to formal reporting. Informed by qualitative data there seems to be parallel reporting procedures, one the formal system where Agencies and police play critical role and the traditional Maslaha system where elders decide how SGBV cases should be managed. This parallel system affects reporting of SGBV since there could be under-reporting which will under estimate the magnitude of SGBV in the camp as well as affect the response strategy of service providers.

To have functional reporting system the researcher recommends that key actors in SGBV management such as the community as well as the service providers need to address how to overcome stigma, overcome factors such as language barrier by having Female translators at the reporting centers to enhance confidentiality, increase reporting of Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and foster partnerships between existing community structures and service providers working on SGBV, strengthen coordination across these groups to ensure a tighter network of services and care.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAR-E	Centre for Assault Recovery of Eldoret
ESD	Extending Service Delivery
FHOK	Family Health Options Kenya
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
MTRH	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
UN SC	United Nations Security Council
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background of the study

According to Usdin *et al.*, (2000), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is a disturbing occurrence which exists in all areas of the world and is a problem that affects individuals, societies, and nations. Given its difficulties, sexual and gender-based violence is best addressed when multiple actors and sectors work together, identifying and coming up with joint system to address this human rights infringement.

As indicated by UNFPA (2013), sexual and gender-based violence includes a wide variety of abuses that consist of sexual threats, exploitation, humiliation, assaults, molestation, domestic violence, incest, involuntary prostitution, torture, and attempted rape. Female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (such as early marriage, which considerably increases illness and death) are forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women which cannot be justified on the grounds of custom or culture (Vann, 2004).

Tackling the multifaceted problem of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence requires co-operation and coordinated efforts among key stakeholders in different sectors. All actors involved in developing strategies to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence should agree and adhere to a set of guiding principles that will underpin their work. All persons of concern, comprising of refugees, asylum seekers, stateless people and internally displaced people, suffer extremely from SGBV, not only as a form of oppression and at the outbreak of a conflict but also during fleeing and displacement (Vann, 2004).

Cavana, Delahaye & Sekeran (2001) pointed out that international human rights instruments recognized gender based violence as an abuse of human rights. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as, “any act of gender-based violence that results in, physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary denial of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (United Nation General Assembly Resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, Article 1&2). On the other hand, people have been forced to escape their home and seek

protection. In some parts of the world, it has been documented that whole population sometimes was forced to flee and seek protection. Today, a number of people are displaced, refugees or seeking asylum. From an estimated 1 million refugees in 1951 when the convention dealing with refugees was adopted, in 2011 the numbers of refugees reached over 15 million people (UNHCR, 2012:2) under care of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Thus, refugees are undoubtedly an issue of global concern.

Consequently, according to the report by UNHCR, Sub-Saharan Africa is hosting one quarter of all refugees and hence, the trend of refugee numbers has been increasing due to crisis in different parts of the world including in East Africa. Kenya is now hosting some 428, 067 refugees from different countries in Africa. Out of this population 340,479 are in Dadaab refugee camp, 59,432 in Kakuma camp and 32,156 reside in Nairobi (UNHCR, 2015).

There is inadequate information worldwide about the prevalence of different types of SGBV, and even fewer occurrence data from humanitarian settings (Watts and Zimmerman, 2011). SGBV prevalence research is sensitive and when conducted in humanitarian contexts like refugee setting, requires extra methodological measures; it can also be costly in terms of financial and human resources (WHO, 2007). Having said that, according to the inter agency Standing Committee (IASC) guiding principle on GBV, the presence or absence of prevalence data should not affect the institutionalization of a holistic and multi-sectoral response to GBV in all contexts. The Guidelines explain that various types of GBV are recognized protection problems in humanitarian situations, and therefore minimum interventions must be put in place.

From another dimension, SGBV which constitutes infringement of human rights is a global concern crossing cultural and socio-economic lines. For example between 40 and 50 percent of women in the European countries experience unwanted sexual harassment or other forms of sexual abuse at their work environment. Besides, 15% of women in Japan reported physical or sexual violence or both by an intimate partner in their lifetime (UNIFEM, 2007:2). Similarly in Kenya 43% of 15-49 year old females reported having gone through some form of gender-based violence in their life (Population Council, 2008:7) Hence these facts show that gender based

violence is a worldwide dilemma with harmful effects and it takes place in all section of society throughout the world.

Occurrence and predominance of SGBV are reportedly high in numerous refugee Camps. For instance, more than 250 cases of rape in a number of camps were reported in the first five month after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. Moreover, a study demonstrates that women are less likely than men to have access to the most essential rights in refugee settings. Likewise, camp situations expose female refugees to high levels of gender based violence and human rights abuse because of poor security within camp environment.

In a UNHCR assessment of reproductive health services statistics from refugee camps in Africa, the yearly figure of women reporting rape was 0.2 per 1,000 among Rwandans in, Tanzanian camps; 0.3 per 1,000 among Rwandans in Zaire, 0.5 per 1,000 among Somali migrants in Dadaab, Kenya; 0.6 per 1,000 among the Sudan migrants in Uganda; and 3.1 per 1,000 among Burundian refugees in Tanzania (Bitter, 1998:178).In terms of reporting it is challenging regardless of efforts by different actors, the frequency of self-reported SGBV in the general population is complex to evaluate and even more difficult to estimate in displaced populations such as among displaced population (World Health Organization, 2002).

In spite of the fact SGBV is far reaching and constitutes infringement of fundamental human rights as highlighted above, it is still under-reported in most refugee situations around the World, Human Rights Watch (HRW, 2000). The scale of SGBV in refugee situations in many areas around the world is under-reported due to factors such as: fear of retribution; shame; powerlessness; lack of support; breakdown or unreliability of public services; and the dispersions of families and communities (UNHCR, 1999).There are generally two main causes of under-reporting of SGBV in refugee setup: the apparent lack of reporting by affected person that may result in inaccurate numbers that suggest the absence of a problem; and the absence of official statistics relating to sexual violence in refugee setup within formal government and non-governmental information (UNHCR, 1999). In the refugee camp environment, women refugees are subjected to rape because of their increased exposure or because of their actual or supposed political or tribal association. Rape and other forms of sexual assault are usually gender-specific

both in their nature and in their reasons for attack. Thus, refugee women (both young and old) are abused because of their gender, regardless of their age, background, or political opinions. In host nations, citizens, fellow refugees, defense force and immigration officials as well as police officers, usually see refugee women as easy targets for attack (HRW, 2000).

Mostly women are not only susceptible to sexual violence during war, but also during the times of social disorder and breakdown that follow conflict when they are escaping the conflict and living in camps established for displaced population. For instance, a 1994 review of 205 Liberian women and children aged 15-70 years found 49% had encountered at minimum one incident of physical or sexual exploitation by Liberian officers in the course of the 1989-1997 war in Liberia (Koss & Kilpatrick, 2001: 177). Similarly, in the war in the Balkans, about 10,000 to 30,000 Kosovo Albanian women are reported to have suffered war-related rape or other forms of sexual abuse during the Serbian occupation and 1999 refugee migration (Koss & Kilpatrick, 2001:177).

In most refugee camps in Africa, stresses concerning housing, food, safety, and other resources usually stress household conditions and result in violence. Additionally, extended systems of family, friends and community representatives that may have acted as a preventive to abuse under normal circumstances no longer exist in the abnormal situations and unfamiliar environment to which women refugees are exposed. Therefore, women refugees normally have inadequate or no legal solutions against sexual and domestic violence, due to their newness with, and fear of local police and judicial representatives, and because of a lack of quick response, systematic, and sensitive feedback by the responsible international and local authorities in Africa (HRW, 2000).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Gender-based violence is one of the greatest protection concerns facing emigrant women and girls in the world today. The risks of gender-based violence encountered by displaced women living in camps rises over time because of the distraction of family system, protection and coping strategies combined with the loss of household income and means of support (Clark, 2003). Gender based violence survivors are more likely to disclose in family and friends than report in

official services, although community capacity to respond in a sensitive and open way is crucial , monitoring and reporting the violation remain difficult due to the sensitivity surrounding the issue, inadequate awareness and the difficulty of police department and judicial system (WHO, 2005).

In 2000, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1325 which demands upon all parties to armed conflict to take strong actions to safeguard women (both young and old) from SGBV, mainly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in circumstances of armed conflict. Even though the UN Security Council Resolutions are by all accounts binding, most violations go without punishment and offenders have a habit of acting with impunity (UNSC, 2000).

While seeking to explain reasons for low reporting of SGBV cases most studies have given attention to factors such as the survivors ' unwillingness to report, individual distress of refugee personnel or humanitarian officers, not getting feedback or dismissal of reported rapes as a secretive matter and inadequate access or lack of legal solutions against sexual and domestic violence which weaken the good will to report (HRW 2000) and very few studies have looked at how factors such as language and culture influence the reporting of SGBV cases.

Language as medium of instruction can be enabler or barrier to effective reporting. Moreover the ability to handle confidential and sensitive information is key solution for successful reporting procedures. Guaranteeing privacy and confidentiality is a vital element of any response to gender-based violence, both to protect a survivor's privacy and well-being, and to reduce the risk of social dishonor. A framework that does not protect confidentiality may discourage victims from reporting their cases and benefiting from available services.

Lack of or insufficient records and study on domestic violence and violence against women and girls in private and in public, including the place of work, hinder efforts to come up with clear and specific intervention approaches (UN, 1995). Since these symposiums and meetings, international study efforts have increased in developmental settings; however, SGBV research among refugee, Internally Displaced (IDP) and post-conflict people remains scant especially in

Africa and specifically in Kenya which has growing numbers of refugee camps as result of displacement from neighboring countries.

There is a research gap in clearly understanding the effectiveness of SGBV reporting procedures among refugees particularly in Kenya and limited studies have been carried to address the same. Most researchers agree that SGBV is still under-reported and global judgements are affected by difference in attitudes towards violence. It is challenging to quantify since in most societies violence is extremely stigmatized and with embarrassment for the survivor (Jejeebhoy, 2002, 299). Women mostly do not pursue help for the violence they go through because they do not know that the services are existing or accessible (Dutta, 2000; Leela 2008; Chibber *et al.*, 2011). Where help is pursued, either through the police or health care facilities, the possibility is that the service provider will have little or no specialist training in handling of GBV cases (Bush 1992; Majumdar 2004; Chibber *et.al.*, 2011). Thus, in order to fill the research gaps discussed above, this study assessed the effectiveness of Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting procedures in three refugee camps in Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study.

1.4.1 General Objective

To assess the effectiveness of Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting procedures among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To examine the level of awareness on the existing reporting procedures among the refugees in refugees camp in Dadaab, Kenya.
- ii. To determine how culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya.
- iii. Provide recommendations on the most effective reporting mechanism

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What is the level of awareness on the existing reporting procedures among the refugees in refugees' camp in Dadaab, Kenya?

- ii. How do culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya?
- iii. What recommendation is needed to improve reporting of Sexual and Gender Based Violence?

1.6 Justification and significance of the Study

With several numbers of refugee camps and settlements throughout the world, there were many potential sites for the study, Dadaab Refugee camp in Kenya was chosen for a number of reasons. First, Kenya has a long history of hosting refugees escaping fighting and conflict from neighboring countries and current numbers are significant. Start of January 2015, Kenya is hosting approximately 428, 067 refuges from different countries in Africa. Out of this population 340,479 are in Dadaab refugee camp, 59,432 in Kakuma camp and 32,156 reside in Nairobi (UNHCR, 2015), hence due to the large population in Dadaab cases of SGBV might be higher.

Sexual gender based violence is a universal occurrence and a human rights violation. It is a major cause of death and ill health for women between the ages of 15 to 44 years as per World Bank report (2012), rape and domestic violence frequency is more than cancer, motor vehicle accidents and conflict, out of ten chosen risk factors for women. Understanding SGBV reporting procedures is vital given the Scale of SGBV in refugee situations. SGBV statistics is not widely available for most conflict-affected populations, but data from a few settings shows the immensity of the issue.

As indicated by to study finding by Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH) which show that there has been an increased growth in the number of GBV survivors who visited the Centre for Assault Recovery of Eldoret (CAR-E), from 250 in 2007, to more than 900 in 2010 (Ministry of Health, 2013).

The findings of this study will give basis to propose recommendations on how to improve on the reporting procedures of SGBV faced by women and girls in refugee camps. SGBV calls for research in any situation in which it is committed, however there is as shortage of SGBV research published about refugee and post-war populations as mentioned above. Thus, this study

is justified and seeks to provide information and fill the research gap in understanding how SGBV cases are handled in refugee settings.

Significance of the Study is that it highlights the factors contributing to effective or ineffective SGBV reporting procedures and how careful reporting on sexual gender based violence can help survivors and others by availing them with the information they need to protect themselves or others to pursue help. The findings of this research may therefore contribute to the management of refugee camps. It outlines the contribution of ineffective reporting procedures in limiting satisfactory reporting of rape cases. The study may be important to the management of Daadab Refugee Camp as they may use this information to develop more reliable reporting systems.

In term of policy influence, the study may be of great importance to the government as it may provide information that will be used in formulation of policies to govern the handling of SGBV cases. This may help to address SGBV cases from policy point of view and enhance effective assistance to victims and efficient system for service providers.

Sexual gender based violence keeps women out of public engagement and therefore slow country or state development. It weakens individuals, families and societies, making countries not achieve its development goals.

To researchers as well as academicians, the study provides a literature for their ventures and the findings of this research may form a basis for further research in the area of sexual and gender based violence. It is also important to the society as the study acknowledges that SGBV is a problem and this will put pressure on policy makers to enact against it and, where legislation already exists, to apply such regulation.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study sought to understand the specific components of the SGBV cases in Daadab refugee camp. Dadaab is a complex of three camps (Hagadera, IFO, and Dagahaley) located about 75 kilometers from the Kenya border. Given the large population in the camp and the unplanned housing, SGBV is a common occurrence. Additionally, women are the most vulnerable to sexual

harassment given their position in society as well as challenges they encounter as refugee women (Vlanchoud & Biason, 2005: 16).

The study targeted refugee women aged 18 – 50 year in Dadaab refugee camp. This age group is targeted because of their vulnerability to SGBV. According to the GBV Rapid Assessment report in Dadaab, Kenya in 2011, conflict, drought, and displacement have heightened women's exposure to protection issues including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) both while fleeing Somalia and since arrival in Kenya. 43% of women aged 15-49 in Kenya testified having experienced some type of gender based violence in their life time (International rescue committee 2011). This particular age group was targeted for the study not only because of their vulnerability but also ability to give information as well as their role in the society, this is the age group who will be going out to fetch fire wood hence exposed to SGBV. This study captures three issues, namely the nature of SGBV cases in Dadaab refugee camp, the effects of language and culture in influencing reporting procedures and the level of awareness of the existing procedures.

There are three refugee camps in Kenya (Hagadera, IFO and Dagahaley) where the study collected data and they are all situated in northern Kenya. The study's data was collected in a period of two weeks in the month of August 2015.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study was greatly challenged by the accessibility to study area as they are located in the northern part of the country. The participants of this study were all residents of Dadaab refugee camp or working in Dadaab and as such are not representative of all refugees in Kenya.

The research focused only on refugee women as well as staff of service providers in Dadaab camp. Therefore the results of the study cannot be generalized to all refugees in Kenya because refugees in restricted camps experience different challenges as compared to other social settings. The target age group is women aged between 18 years to 50 years, the justification for this age group is that they are assumed to be source of information as well as survivors of SGBV. This age group was also selected because the age 18 and above are adults and since the research is

sensitive the researcher choose adults women, the age limit of the participants was also 50 because research has shown that women aged below 50 are majority survivors of SGBV. Despite the limitation above this study provides an insight on how language and culture influence reporting of SGBV and establish level of awareness as well as nature of SGBV in Dadaab refugee camp.

1.9 Definition of Key terms

GBV Survivors: is used to refer to persons who experienced gender based violence abuse or exploitation may include family members, dependents, relatives or close associates.

Assessment: Assessment in this study refers to the process of understanding SGBV reporting procedures by examining the level of awareness on the existing reporting procedures among the refugees in refugees camp, to assist in gathering information on how culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps and to Provide recommendations on the most effective reporting mechanism. This includes use of tools such as Semi structured questionnaire, FGD guide and in-depth interviews.

Reporting Procedures: Is defined as a harmonized structure that connects various stakeholders with well-defined responsibilities, with the general aim of ensuring the protection and help of SGBV survivors, the prevention of SGBV and the trial of perpetrators. The objective is to increase survivor well-being and offender accountability by coordinating and connecting them to services, including giving instant to longer term health care, access to police and legal services and appropriate counseling assistance.

Program officer: International, national and local staff of aid organizations, including Non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies, foundations, as well as host government ministries and has important positions which could be influential in camp setting.

Refugees: The 1951 Refugee Convention was used in this work. The convention highlights that a refugee is somebody who "due to a justifiable fear of being oppressed for reasons of race, faith, nationality, association of a particular social group or political view, is outside the country of his nationality, and is not capable of, or due to fear, is reluctant to present himself or herself of the protection of that country."

SGBV: The definition of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence act used by UNHCR and Implementing Partners was used in the study; in this case SGBV is defined as “violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender or sex” (UNHCR, 1993). It includes acts that cause physical, mental or sexual harm or pain, threats of such acts, compulsion and other denials of freedom, while women, men, boys and girls can be victims of gender-based violence, women and girls are the main victims.

Maslaha Court: A traditional dispute resolution mechanism. This is a system that is rooted in culture of the Somalis, where community members, mainly male intervene as an informal conflict resolution tool.

Dadaab: This is the study site; Dadaab is one of the constituencies in Garissa County, Kenya. It is the site of a large UNHCR base hosting refugees Majority from Somalia but also host refugees from other eastern Africa countries. It is located almost 100 kilometers from the Kenya-Somalia boundary and has three main camps which include; IFO, Hagardera and Dagahley

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the main contributions to the literature in SGBV with particular reference to refugee set up. Firstly, the current status of refugees in Kenya, a brief overview of major pertinent international and Kenyan legislation on women and children's protective statutes is summarized in a timeline and key factors that influence SGBV reporting will be discussed as per the research objectives. An overall analysis of literature conceptualizing the problem in refugee camps is then outlined. Theories that shed light on issue of SGBV are also highlighted.

2.2 Current Status of Refugees in Kenya

Kenya is hosting about half million refugees, Most of which lives in the two major camps. The Dadaab camp in North Eastern Kenya host majority of the Somali refugee population, mainly from South of Somalia. Kakuma in the north western part of Kenya has more than 85,000 refugees the majority of which are from Southern Sudan. In addition to these statistics, it is likely that there are almost 100,000 refugees living outside the two camps, most of them live in the urban towns such as Nairobi, while others are dispersed in other major towns in Kenya (UNHCR, 2006).

Refugee women both in the camps and outside are confronted with very similar problems, but different from the men. Outside the camps, they have to support their families such as doing casual labor, going out to fetch fire wood among other roles. While going about their family duty they are exposed to considerable risk. Studies now demonstrate that in refugee situations, all women are at high risk to violence, exploitation and abuse, and that there are some women who go through high levels of risk which are completely contrary to refugee law and human rights act (Heisse, 1996).

It has been established that these levels of intolerable risk are frequently experienced by women who have gone through number of incidences of violence in their lives as refugees. Unfortunately it is quite clear that in many cases subsequent attack are often compounded by lack of operational international protection, and that truly some women lack of protection is

major risk factor (Heisse, 1996). The devastating incidences of rape and other sexual and gender based violence in the refugee community and lack of safety has meant that the needs and claims for protection made by affected persons are mostly ignored or not recognized while prioritizing demand for other services. In Nairobi, UNHCR has stated that the challenge of checking the certainties of stories and conditions for claims of protection informed their decision to focus on camp populations in identifying and resettling women at risk. This situation has left many refugee women in urban center such as Nairobi at risk and without protection (Elsbergh *et al.*, 2005).

2.3 SGBV among Refugees

Sexual and gender-based violence can happen at every phase of the refugee cycle: during escaping, while in the country of refuge and during return (UNHCR, 2006). Female refugees need special protection against sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Unaccompanied children and women in specifically experience a countless risk even when in the camps, with divorced/separated women being more disadvantaged and helpless. Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) remains to be persistent in during displacement and when cultural values no longer sanction behavior. Not only are women vulnerable to SGBV, but also to domestic violence. Refugee women highlighted that domestic violence seriously puts the safety and security of women and children at risk and limits their ability to move freely, access support and contribute in community activities (UNHCR, 2006).

In Kenya, refugee women have not progressed better than the Kenyan women when it comes to SGBV. Refugees have also been victims of the security threats and disorder in the country. In general, violence in refugee camps affects men, women and children, mainly in connection to armed robbery and burglary, violence between local refugee groups and violence between refugees and host populations, women live with the distress and outcome of sexual and gender based violence. Sexual assault and violence against women (including defilement and domestic violence) was quite widespread in the refugee camps, and was termed as ‘the Raping Fields’ (KNHCR, 1999).

Reasons influencing occurrence of SGBV reporting were reported as, lack of proper records, economic hardship, conflict from reversed gender roles, drugs misuse, breakdown in cultural norms, women living alone and general insecurity in the unplanned settlements where most women refugees live and work. Women reported being at risk most at the place of work, when alone in the streets and place of residence (Guedes, 2004).

2.4 Global, regional and National response to SGBV

Widespread sexual and gender-based violence take place in various developed as well as developing nations. In recent years, populations in conflict-impacted states including Peru, Cambodia, Bosnia, Somalia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Congo and Liberia have experienced mass rape and violence (UNHCR, 2003). Accordingly, there has been an increased attention on research and management of SGBV in conflict environments. In some cases this has provided the means for survivors to report crimes, allowing better data collection and research (de Carvalho & Schia, 2009; Liebling-Kalifani *et al.*, 2011). However, statistics and research remains considerably hampered due to widespread stigma and accessibility.

There have been several initiatives to implement legislation and policy on SGBV. These have been at a global, regional and country level. The United Nations Security Council's Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was adopted in 2000 in acknowledging the changing nature of conflict (UN, 2000). The resolution recognizes that children and women are especially impacted by war. Yet, they have most often been omitted from peace and conflict reconciliation. This is despite their fundamental role in peace building (UN, 2000; Liebling- Kalifani *et al.*, 2011).

In line with commitment to preventing and responding to SGBV, Countries in Eastern Africa such as Rwanda has both legal and policy frame that is responsible for the prevention and response to SGBV, and gives an opportunity for further developments. Current national policies and approaches support the prevention and response to gender-based violence. These include the National Gender Policy, which explicitly includes the fight against gender-based violence as one of its purposes, the National Action Plan of 2009-2012 which is in line with UNSC Resolution 1325.

In Kenya the Sexual Offences Act of 2006 is entirely committed to the prevention of and response to sexual violence through deterrence (minimum punishing guidelines and improved sentences ranging between ten years and life imprisonment) and penalty of offenders. The advantages of the act include merging of all forms of sexual offences under one law, recognition of new sexual offences, introduction of a minimum sentencing regime for sexual offences, incorporation of technological advances such as DNA in examination and proof of sexual offences, and introduction of novel provisions to safeguard the welfare and dignity of survivors during trial of the cases (Republic of Kenya. 2006, The Sexual Offences Act).

Table 2.1: Global and local response to human rights and SGBV: legislation

1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights: <i>equal rights for men and women.</i>
1959	Declaration of the Rights of the Child
1960	Convention against Discrimination in Education: <i>particularly Referencing girls and practices that impede educational opportunity.</i>
1989	The Convention on the Rights of the Child.
1993	Vienna Declaration: <i>draws attention to women's rights and particularly the girl child</i>
1993	UN Declaration on violence against Women
1995	Beijing Declaration and Plan of action: <i>reaffirm women and girls rights! Especially referencing violence.</i>
1998	Rome Statute: <i>recognizes rape & other sexual abuses, authority of the International Criminal Court.</i>
2000	Millennium declaration and millennium development objectives: <i>MDG 3: promote gender equality and empower women.</i>
2013	UNSCR 2106: <i>preventing sexual violence in conflict setting—first time: Legislation includes men and boys as vital source to prevention</i>

Source: Horvath (2007); De Carvalho, B & Schia, N (2009); Kouyate, M. (2009); Library of Congress (2014).

2.5 Cultural factors influence SGBV reporting and Traditional justice systems

Sexual and gender-based violence cannot be understood in separation from the gender customs and social structures that influence women's susceptibility to violence. In most cultures norms and social establishments legitimise and, as result, spread violence against women. The subordination of women to men in most societies results from gender stereotypes deep-rooted in these societies. Traditional beliefs have disseminated most of the sexual and gender-based violence as 'ordinary' and 'acceptable' (Duvvury, 2004).

Cultural beliefs both in developed and developing countries provide legitimacy for violence against women in some situations (Dutton, 1994). Historical customs in the past have authorized the disciplining and wife battering (Heisse, 1996). Male's authority of family wealth places decisions making power in their hands. Women sexuality is attached to the idea of family honor

in many communities. Customary norms in these societies allow the killing of deviant women in the family who are suspected to taint the family honor with pre-marital sex, get married or divorcing without the permission of the family (Indira, 1995).

According to a joint assessment, UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women report (UN, 2012:7) titled: *Informal Justice Systems (IJS)* “over 80% of disagreements are resolved through informal justice systems in many of the countries”. Therefore, traditional systems play an important role in regulating and governing in most communities. The report recommends that integration of traditional systems into broader development initiatives is necessary in ensuring justice for all. It also put emphasis on the accessibility, affordability and cultural sensitivity obstacles can be met through Informal Justice Systems .The study highlights the challenges in defining Informal Justice Systems but broadly defines it as, “*comprising the resolution of disputes and the regulation of conduct by judgement or the help of a unbiased third party that is not a part of the judiciary as recognized by law...*” (UN, 2012:8).

In Dadaab refugee camp, where the study focused mainly host majority Somali community who are patriarchal community and use traditional dispute resolution mechanism locally known as Maslaha. The system is managed by male elders and women are represented by male family member. The *Maslaha* system settles disputes through compensation (Population Council, 2009). For example, ‘penalty for raping a virgin girl is harsher than that of married women; offenders are ordered to pay more livestock or money to the families of young survivors or marry them’ (Population Council 2009). This nature of punishment for rape by exchanging goods such as money, Goats, camels conflicts the formal legal system where rape is treated as criminal offence under the Kenyan constitution and the UN Charter for human rights.

While this punishment based on paying back in money or animals may be a form of prevention in deprived socio-economic situations; it is short-lived and gives opportunity for repeat offences to occur. Meanwhile the Security Council resolution 1325 emphasizes, "...the need to implement basic rights charter that protects the rights of women as well as girls during and after wars. (Security Council Resolution 1325) achieving the commitments of the Beijing commitment and Platform for Action (1995).

Another form of punishment as prescribed by the *Maslaha* court requires that the perpetrator forcefully marry the survivor of rape this is because the victim and family need to cover up the shame and most likely the victim will not be married by another person since she will be discriminated, this is equally problematic and creates abuse of women's rights according to Article 6 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa that states; "...no marriage shall take place without the free and full permission of both parties; (Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa).

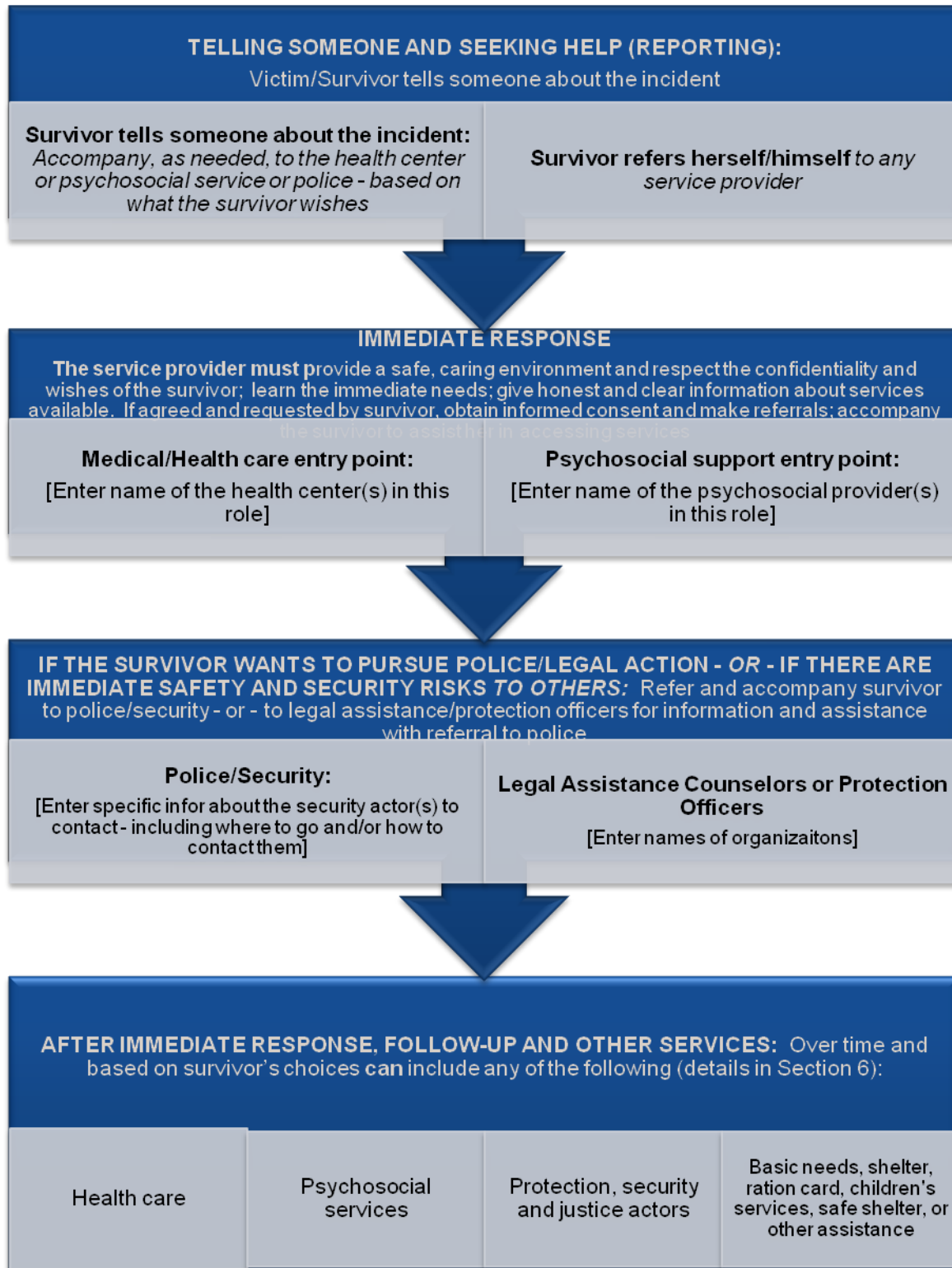
One short coming of Maslaha system is lack of professional legal representation; decisions that rely upon agreement of the parties involved; limited or no distinctions drawn between civil and Criminal cases; social pressure as a tool of enforcement; and a lack of separation of powers, meaning that an authority figure in the Maslaha justice system may also have exclusive governing authority in the same region or location (Wojkowska, 2006:17)

Clark refers to those informal Institutions that emphasize the community's role in discussing evidence and appropriate responses as "negotiated methods of justice (Clark, 2005:41)

2.6 Existing SGBV Reporting procedures in Dadaab Refugee camp

For camp management of SGBV, UNHCR which has the mandate of managing all refugee affairs globally has developed a number of standard operating procedures for managing SGBV reporting. UNHCR developed help-seeking and referral pathway which is used by service providers in refugee camp as illustrated in the table below:

Figure 2.1: GBV Resource Tool



2.7 Level of awareness' on existing reporting procedures

Commonly, the women are not enthusiastic to report to the police or even administrations as they feel they will not get enough help. The main reason for not reporting was given as family stress, followed by fear of harassment. To a slighter extent fear of imminent attacks and unawareness of the manner were also given as causes for not reporting.

An Assessment on Risks on Protection Gaps and Coping strategies of refugee women in urban areas indicates that the decision to report occurrences of violence is influenced by several factors including reports from non-governmental organizations working in the area (14%); need to seek justice (9%); guidance from family (7%); the willingness to stop future occurrences (7%) and retaliation (6%). (Refugee Consortium of Kenya, April 2008).

Further, women do not entirely report the protection requirements that they have, before leaving home to report an incident they have to find out who will look after their children and find means of transport to travel to agency office (UNHCR, (2010), There is also the problem of reporting long after the incident happened but time is very important, especially in rape where instant medical intervention is vital in minimizing adverse impact. For example, some rape survivors only reported after child birth or after getting pregnant. In such situation there will be loss of evidence and of arresting the perpetrators is limited. The only option for assistance in such cases would therefore be referral for psychological support or financial assistance to move from the present living place if the risk is still nearby (Guedes, 2004). Survivors may simply be unaware of available formal services and thus utilize informal more secretive traditional providers (Tayler-Smith *et al.*, 2012).

2.8 The Effect of language on SGBV Reporting

According to the Refugee Council of Australia in 2009 language barrier, financial hardship, poor housing, joblessness and cultural differences can cause problems for refugees to such level that the problem seems overwhelming. "...the refugee women in Pakistan for example face shockingly high rates of rape, sexual abuse and violence at home while their aggressors mainly go without punishment due to widespread ineffectiveness including language barrier, corruption, and discrimination against women throughout the justice system" (HRW, 1999,52).

In Kenya's refugee camps, According to the Extending Service Delivery (ESD) Project, conducted in the Dadaab refugee camp in May 2008, study participants in the different groups point out that a few women who go through rape report it to the police and pursue health care. Adult males said that women are scared to report rape to the police because they are not, "sympathetic" and do not help them take action against the offender. On the other hand male youth said that many girls are, "not permitted to go" to report rapes or abuse by their families because the family is worried about the shame and stigma that will result from community knowledge of the case. They explained that SGBV is regarded as a very private matter in the Somali community and that most people feel that it is best handled by the tribe or family. Another challenge in terms of language is where most of service providers rely on translators because majority of victims in Dadaab refugee camp (98%) are Somali speakers who don't understand English, this is likely to be barrier (Guedes, 2004).

2.9 Historical and Theoretical Discourse on SGBV

Before discussion theoretical framework that guided the study, it was critical to provide an overview of historical and theoretical discourse surrounding on SGBV. Despite the fact that discourses concerning with SGBV as a social problem is widely discussed and hotly debated in academia, the subject has been the product of subsequent-movement of feminist association of the West in the late 1960s. It was movement that gained popularity in the mid-19th century in the United Kingdom that shed light on and advanced the discussions on violence against women and wife abuse (Reingardienè, 2002).Despite efforts of the first and second-wave feminist movement, domestic violence was absent from the social problems agenda until 1970s (Reingardienè, 2002).

However, "the women's freedom crusade in the late 1960s grew fast, and gender based violence, including sexual violence, has successively become a dominant idea in feminist theory, resulting in more than thirty years of feminist disapproval and attack on the traditional and patriarchal family, and the dominant male-controlled thought in general"(Reingardienè, 2002). In spite of more than three decades of academic work and activism against gender based violence, no significant agreement among relevant theories as well as academic groups on the primary causes or set of causes of SGBV as a societal problem. As Reingardienè put it, "the task of the

logical theory development has been hindered by the narrowness of traditional academic disciplines, and by the inclination of both academics and activists to advance single-factor theories instead of the explanations that reflect the difficulty of the subject. Thus far the theories of GBV have been strongly influenced by either the preconceived notion from psychology, sociology, and criminology, or the ideological and political agendas of campaigners from feminist group. Reingardienè went further to say that “In current years, many social scientists working on gender based violence and women activists have come to recognize that, although different theoretical positions provide sound understandings into the problem, none on its own, is fully comprehensive and satisfactory in providing the full difficulty of the phenomenon” (Reingardienè, 2002).

Moreover, the literature reviewed show that pathological acts as violence are cross cultural, cross time. Reingardienè also discusses “expressive tension” and argues that expressive tension is the result of “violent acts” and means to an ends. These acts, according to the work of Reingardienè are driven by instinct forces from within and usually imply causing threat or pain. Reingardienè and 2002). . The dramatic tension discourse arguments went further to suggest that expressive of innate hostile tension is largely based on Freud’s theories of human violence.

Instrumental violence theory also examines instrumental violence and argues that instrumental violence is used as power strategy to achieve means to ends. Violence as an influential power approach was also highlighted in the emotional explanations of “individual tussle to deal with negative self-outlooks, arising out of demeaning psychosocial encounter”, (Reingardienè, 2002). The literature revealed show that the feminist discourse on instrumental power strategy provide the most solid and diverse theoretical arguments. Reingardienè put it, “feminists have widely criticized the theoretical explanations, for their gender-neutral reasons, thus, ignoring the important nature of the problem” (Reingardienè, 2002).

Normative support of violence discourse also discusses gender based violence and argues that its traditional values in many societies that contribute violence against women. Violent behaviour acts of individuals and societal norms are the central according to this discourse. This theoretical

position states that because culture exists before to any individual, “it is the norms and values surrounding violence, patriarchy, and family relationship within the culture that institute the problem and result in of men’s violence toward their spouses, (Reingardienè 2002). Finally socialization discourse provides understandings into how gender role and traditional background practices that teach and inspire boys to be tough and aggressive.

2.9.1 The Ecological Model

Human ecology changes from “*the expectations that humans are a portion of the complete life system and cannot be separated from all other living species in nature and the environments that is surroundings it*” (Andrews *et al.*, 1980:32). An ecological model suggests that each element that makes up the whole ecosystem is interdependent (Bubolz & Sontag, 1993). Each part has a comparative influence on the other individual parts and hence the whole system.

In the ecological model attention should be given to the different interaction of four separate but overlapping settings that is the individual, relationship, community and societal (Kelly *et al.*, 2011). These relationships have influence on an individual becoming a ‘target or committer of abuse (WHO, 2014) the primary level is the individual usually recognizes the personal experience; these may include a history of child mistreatment and violent actions. The second level involves personal relationships with family, spouses and friends. The third level includes individuals’ physical environments and how relationships exist within them, particularly on the community platform. Violence levels can rise when individuals are faced with forms of denial or individual stress such as unemployment and social disintegration (Kelly *et al.*, 2011, WHO, 2014). The forth level evidently deals with influences on the societal level such as poverty, war and conflict.

2.9.2 Gender and Power Theory

Gender is differently defined across multiple disciplines. As per UNESCO definition (2003:1), *Gender refers to the roles and duties of men and women that are shaped in our families, societies and cultures. The notion of gender also includes the expectations held about the characteristics, abilities and possible behaviors of both male and female.*

Moghadam (1998:136) explains gender as “*disproportionate social relationship between women and men based on alleged sex differences and beliefs regarding their roles*”.

The tripartite Theory on Gender and Power (Levinson, 1999; Connell, 1987) helps to look at the complex matter of SGBV at various overlapping levels. By exploring the internal (Dadaab) components of the problem, the external (international) influence becomes clearer in terms of reporting. This provides a systematic basis to understand how the individual and social levels interconnect. The theory explains three major intersecting structures. They highlight the historically deep-rooted power dynamics and sexual inequality between women and men. These include the sexual separation of authority, and the structure of structure of emotional affections for social values (cathexis), which is defined as the procedures of social customs and emotional attachment. These structures operate on two separate levels, that is the communal and the organizational. This structure shapes social perception on attachment social norms such as impurity and immorality. The theory has been used in numerous studies, including studies exploring the disparities in women’s well-being, HIV risk and abuse against women (Wingood & DiClemente, 2000).

Sexual division of power emphasizes male power and authority over women in relationships and society. Traditionally, gender roles have been defined as a derivative of social norms pertaining to men. Women’s roles have largely been defined as a subset of norms for males. These divisions of power start at the society level in gender roles, tradition and culture, and are supported at the institutional level through the misuse of authority and power. The structure of emotional affections for social values discusses the emotional factor of relationships and considers the sexual desire and emotional commitment in relationships between women and men. It emphasizes the social norms around gender roles and expectations, particularly drawing attention to expectations within marriage. Women are represented by men in handling SGBV through the Maslaha courts in the Somali community and are required to take the verdict. This raises questions about empowerment. Empowerment is strong concepts advocated for by the international community, which to a certain extent emerged from participatory perspectives.

Although the discourse is changing, the development community has generally tended to view informal, traditional and customary legal systems as backward, archaic, in conflict with modernization, undemocratic, and lacking legal legitimacy. The most common critique is that they enable unequal power structures, discriminate against vulnerable and marginalized groups, and do not meet or uphold human rights standards (Chirayath *et al.* 2005, 4). In addition, some regard these systems as “undermining with and threatening the course of recognized justice system” (Refugee Law Project, 2007: 6).

Keulder (1998:294) argues that such critiques reveal an overly naive contrast that equates ‘traditional’ with ‘backward’ and ‘modern’ with ‘advanced’ and restricts the possibility for development to the ‘modern’ framework alone in addition, these critiques do not look to the broader social context. It would be false to point out that the discrimination primarily to the informal process itself, rather than to the predominant opinions and underlying beliefs that affect informal and formal justice systems (Stevens 2001, p 3)

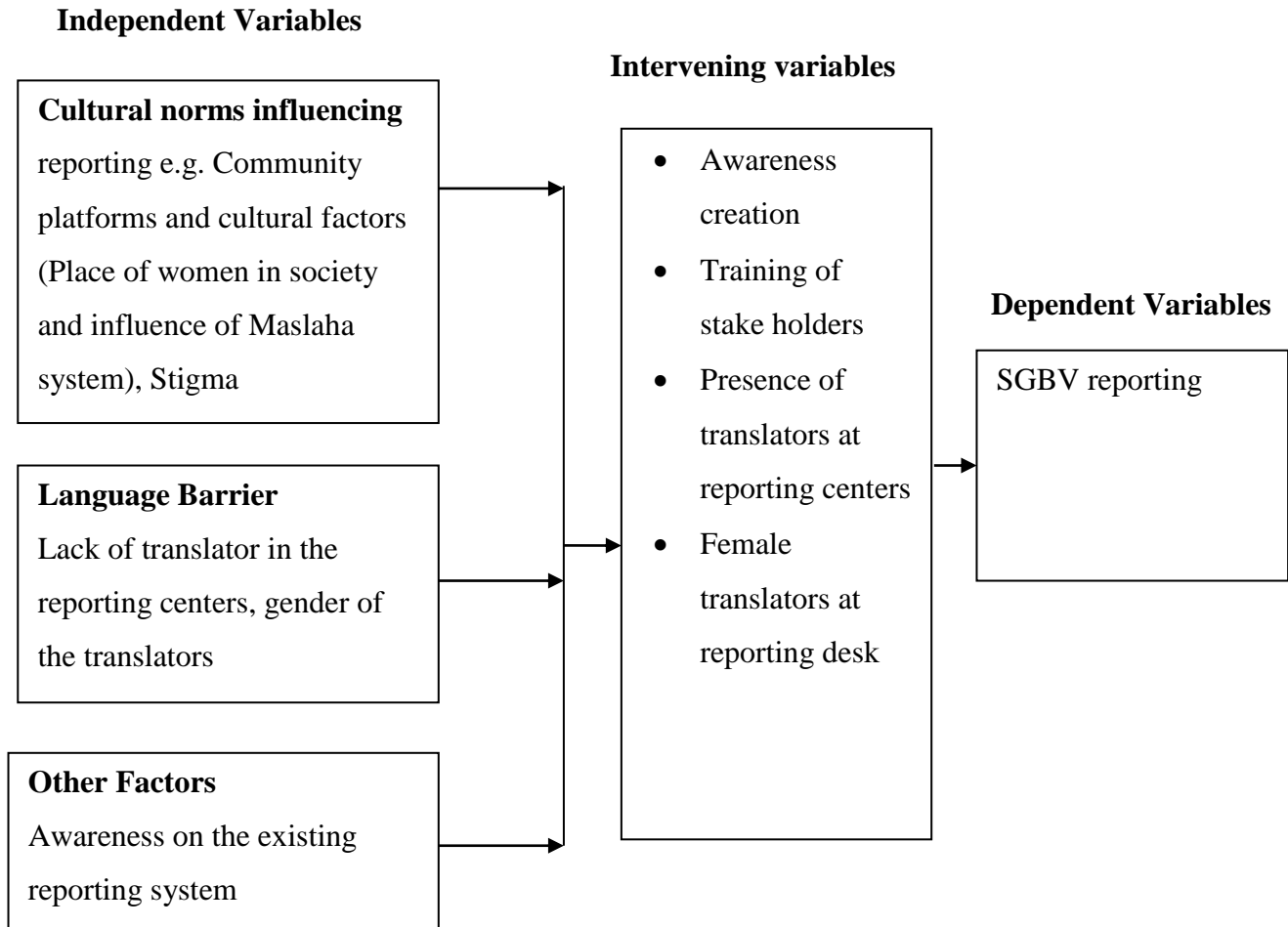
These two structures (power and emotion) operate on the institutional and the societal levels, impacting women and SGBV (Connell, 1987). The societal level plays the most important role. Here, ideas and norms are ingrained in historical, economic, social and political forms that are structured on predetermined gendered characteristics, and thus reassigned power. While society adapts and shifts over time these norms and structures essentially remain unchanged for an long period of time. on the other hand, the institutional level, changes like the passing of SGBV laws happen more quickly, but also take some time to fulfill (Tripp, 2013), stresses on the push for a comprehensive intervention (Berkowitz, 2010). These power imbalances across the two different structures and different levels, incorporating work and school environments, family, religious and state institutions are sustained and influenced by each other. As Connell (1987) highlights, they impact the daily lives of women.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

SGBV reporting in Dadaab refugee camp is influenced by Cultural factors, language barriers and level of awareness on available services that support reporting of SGBV. These form the key variables that come in different levels or ways to encourage or discourage the reporting of

SGBV. For example existence of traditional courts system (Malsaha), the cultural issues such as stigma on SGBV and Language barriers influence the utilization of formal reporting system.

Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework illustrating SGBV reporting procedures



The Ecological Model offer a structure to explore how various underlying and contributing determinants interact at different levels and influence SGBV. It also helps to explore how and where the actors managing SGBV fit into and interact in the Dadaab context. This model provides a holistic structure to explore two important components in this project. The first is the ecosystem that manages SGBV in Dadaab (Both formal and informal). This helps to look at the multidimensional interactions and relationships between the four different levels and actors in

society, it shows where I/NGOs, the government, the community elders and the individual fit into the problem and solution. The second component helps to understand the individual and the underlying factors and individual susceptibility to violence.

The Ecological model is constructed on evidence that numerous determinants and multiple environments oversee an individual's level of risk to violence. It looks at an individual's personal history and context influencing their behavior. Even as environments do not directly determine human behavior, they do facilitate, limit or impede certain behaviors. This influence is guided on two different structures including legislation and social norms. Although the ecological model clearly highlights risk factors it also highlights protective factors, these factors shift depending on the individual perception. For example, a traditional elder or INGO could simultaneously be perceived as a risk or protective factor, depending on one's beliefs, this therefore demonstrates the importance of collaboration among the actors steering within the ecosystems managing SGBV in the refugee setup. The ecological framework helps to frame all three-research objectives.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The study was aimed at accessing SGBV reporting procedures. This chapter therefore highlights the process involved in data collection. It discussed the methods, procedures and strategies on research design, sampling procedures, the population, research tools, data entry, analysis and presentation of data. Number of studies has been done to regarding SGBV thus the researcher relied on both primary data and secondary data to assess SGBV reporting procedures

3.2 Site selection and description

The research was carried out in the Dadaab refugee camp, which is one of the constituencies in Garissa County it is situated nearly 75 kilometers from the Kenya Somalia border in northern Kenya. Dadaab UNHCR base that serves refugee camps of IFO, Hagardera, and Dagahaley. Organizations provide most of the services hence the local economy is centered on services for the camp residents. The camp is the fourth largest population center in the country, and its three camps collectively constitute the world's largest refugee settlement (*The Economist*, 9 May 2015, Retrieved 10th May2015). The three camps combined are hosting over 340,000 refugees (UNHCR Country operation plan 2015) which are far from the designed requirements for a population of 90,000.

The camps are a mass of shelters that are made of twigs, reeds and scraps and that serve as home to the refugees. For the basis of the research Dadaab was chosen because the researcher is very familiar with the area and most of the residents speak the native language of the researcher and she is able to overcome any language barrier in the course of the interviews. The other reason for choosing Dadaab refugee camp is because the study focuses on Somali refugees and Dadaab really meets this condition.

The camp is highly populated as mentioned above as there is always influx of new arrivals from Somalia due to the ongoing conflict so UNHCR data is estimated population. Dadaab has number of organization that provide service to refugees on Health, Nutrition, protection, livelihood, water and Sanitation as well as SGBV services. There number of social amenities and

field offices that are well labeled for visibility purpose. The researcher also observed number of field offices in the three camps and good number of aid workers presence in the field offices. Focusing on Dadaab presents a chance to contribute to future research by providing a rich set of data to serve as the basis of comparisons with camps like Kakuma as far as reporting procedures are concerned.

Finally, Dadaab was selected for reason of ease of access and understanding. The researcher has earlier worked for a non-governmental organization which was partner of UNHCR, in Dadaab refugee Camp and her experience with the institutions allowed her to easily access accommodation, movement, and important contacts in on the ground. Moreover, having previously spent several months in Dadaab camp as aid worker, the researcher felt comfortable and safe in the study site. Due to her fluency in the local language and being a lady, it was easy for the respondents to confide in the researcher, and share details they would not wish to share with a person of the opposite gender.

3.3 Research design

According to Kerlinger “research design is the considered plan, structure and approach of study so as to obtain answers to research questions. It is the description of methods and processes for acquiring data needed for answering the question. The study was a descriptive study which is a fact finding inquiry which aims at providing adequate interpretation of a phenomenon. In this case, the researcher aimed to assess the SGBV reporting procedures in Dadaab refugee camp.

The design brings out different perspectives, in-depth vision as well as clear understanding of the reporting procedures from three dimensions which are: service users which in this case are the refugee community, service providers which are the agencies providing services and the intermediaries who are refugee leaders/community leaders who are the link between service users and service providers. The aim is to assess SGBV reporting procedures from the refugee population point of view and service providers. In addition, qualitative design allowed the use of high level critical reflective strategies and in this case, this study used focus group discussions for camp leaders, In-depth interviews for women and Key informant interviews for programme officers and other service providers such as the police.

The study also used quantitative data collection tools in form of structured questionnaire for individual female interviews and for program officers, the use of both qualitative and quantitative data collection method ensured that key information was captured and triangulated well. The study ensured that the research questions were well captured during the process of data collection and the views of the different target group gave vital information on the existing SGBV reporting procedures.

3.4 Unit of analysis

Units of analysis are the objects or events under study (Singleton, 1988). This includes individuals, social roles, positions and relationships in organizations and social groupings. The study was mainly interested in assessing the existing SGBV reporting procedures. In this case the main area of concern is how key factors such as language, culture and level of awareness influence the reporting system. The unit of analysis in this case is Somali refugee women and service providers such as police and organizations working in Dadaab refugee camp as well as camp leadership who act as link between refugee community and agencies.

3.5 Unit of observation

Unit of observation are entities or objects from which the study data is to be obtained. For this research the data was obtained from adult women age between 18-50 years old, who reside in the three camps and Program staff as well as police officer as Key informants as well as camp leaders who constituted the unit of observation.

3.6 Sample selection

A sample refers to any subset of sampling entity from a population. A subset is any grouping of test group that does not contain the whole set of units that has been defined as a population. Target population is the particular group important to a specific study, Zikmund (2003). It is the total cases that are in line with certain condition which defines the elements that are included or excluded from the target group Churchill and Loebucci (2002: 44).

The target for this study were three groups; women living in Dadaab camp, NGO staff working in Dadaab and Kenya police serving Dadaab camp as well as refugee camp leaders working in the three camps in Dadaab refugee. The sample consisted of adult women between 18-50 years old, individuals who handle SGBV cases and manage reporting desk such as NGO/UN program staff and Kenya police programmes were key informants for the study. The camp leaders (both men and women) were also targeted because they act as link between refugee community and service providers, the camp leaders are also opinion makers in the community and they constituted the key participants for both in the Focus Group and the in depth interview respectively.

The study used purposive sampling technique meaning the respondents were chosen through a non- random sampling. This was the most appropriate sampling technique as it helped in getting the respondents that suited the study.

There are very many reasons why the study employed purposive sampling. First the study topic is a very sensitive research area. Issues concerning SGBV are very sensitive and not everyone is comfortable sharing information, thus choosing the respondents purposively guaranteed them privacy. Second this study was only concerned about SGBV reporting procedures in the refugee camp and the participants are only refugee women, service providers and camp leaders who have role in the referral of cases. The study employed purposive sampling because no one, including the government, knows the exact populations of refugees in Dadaab because of the situation in Somalia, there is regular displacement of population from Somalia and refugees flee to the camps for safety. The available figures by UNHCR are just estimates and consequently coming up with a sampling frame would not have been an easy option. For this reasons purposive sampling was chosen as the most appropriate for interviews with women.

Purposive sampling technique was also used to get the key informants. It was very important to get the key informants who are well positioned in the area of study, they comprised of program officer who work for NGO and UNHCR as well as Kenya police, additional information was also gathered from camp leaders.

3.7 Sample size

Total of 213 participants took part in the study of which 91 were women respondent majority women aged between 18 – 50 years. The other respondents were 27 program officers from NGO/UN who responded on their individual capacity and not organizations they work for, 78 camp leaders (men and women) also participated in the FGD. Additionally, the study included 22 police officers because of the role in SGBV reporting. These key individuals selection is due to the fact that they have been involved in SGBV reporting and they are believed to have vast knowledge and experience to matters relating to awareness on SGBV reporting, how cultural factors and language influences SGBV reporting, therefore are best placed to aid in achieving the objectives of the study.

3.8 Data collection methods and tools

Quantitative and qualitative data collection method was used to collect data for the study. To do this, primary data for this research was obtained through interviews. Quantitative data were collected through the administration of semi-structured questionnaire (Appendix 2) in a face-to-face interview. The tools were pre-tested before the data collection process with 20 respondents from a group other than the one selected for the study. No translators were required as the principal investigator was fluent in both English and the local language. The researcher entered responses by clarifying questions and making sure respondents answered the questions correctly. Every participant in the women interview survey was interviewed in seclusion to exclude contextual bias. It is important that the researcher and the informant share a common language because sometimes the informant and the researcher will have slightly different definitions of a concept and when this occurs the differences should be highlighted and reconciled if possible (Silverman, 2001).

Qualitative data was collected through the semi-structured questionnaires and focus group discussion (Appendix 3) with Program officers and police officers. During the focus group discussion the researcher took detailed notes of the discussions separately which was later compared to make sure maximum information was captured. There was no videotaping or voice recordings in Hagardera and IFO camp as the respondents were not comfortable with this however in Dagaahley respondents were comfortable with recording and the researcher was able

to record the FGD and incase information was not clear from the notes the recorded information was referred to.

3.8.1 Focus Group discussions

The researcher conducted 6 focus groups in the three camps (Three for men and three for women-two in each camp).Using Purposive sampling, the participants who lived in Dagahley, IFO and Hagardera camps were invited to attend the FGD through the chair person or representative in each camp, the researcher first visited community center in IFO camp where the camp leaders conduct community meetings and meet the chair person and explained the objective of the research and requested to meet the camp leaders the following day, the chairperson suggested the meeting to happen at Community school at 11:00 am which was agreed. Subsequent FGD in Dagahley and Hagardera were also planned in similar manner. The participants were divided according to gender, holding separate focus groups for men and women. The main reason for selecting camp leaders for the focus group discussion is because of their role in the camps, also the focus group discussions for men and women was separate to respect cultural norms in the community and to ensure good participation of women.

Many agencies in Dadaab have established camp leadership in all the camps and have access to all agency office as refugee representatives. The camp leaders have identification documents and can easily enter UNHCR and NGO offices unlike other refugees who need to have appointment to access UNHCR and NGO compounds. Camp leaders are the first point of contact for members of each camp and they act as focal points for issues affecting refugees .When it comes to reporting SGBV cases camp leaders play big role in terms of access, follow up and awareness.

Information on respondent feedback and analysis is interconnected processes (Ezzy 2002, 62), after completing the 6 focus groups, the researcher held feedback sessions in each camp with the camp leaders , summarized the major themes that was identified from their responses, asked for clarification on issues that was not understood and sought correction. The researcher did not tape-record the focus groups or individual interviews because the participants did not agree except in Dagahley camp where the men FGD were recorded after participants accepted. With the permission of all respondents, notes during the discussions were taken and then transcribed

them into computer as soon as possible afterwards. As Powles wrote: “Although it is important to try to record peoples’ voices as accurately as possible I do not think that a memorized version written down soon after the dialogue should be seen as somehow less valid than the transcript of a recorded story,” particularly if not tape-recording enabled the respondent(s) to feel more comfortable and expressive (Powles 2000, 49)

Focus groups should be used when the required data is best supplied through group interaction and when the nature of the questions asked will cause such Interaction (Short 2006, 105)They are not an expedient way to conduct several individual interviews at once. Rather, “a good focus group is more than the sum of its parts.”(Finch and Lewis 2003, 185).More naturalistic than individual interviews, the focus group provides a social context for the researcher, allowing him or her insight into not just what people say, but how they think and speak about a given topic and how their ideas are shaped by conversations with others. This is particularly appropriate for researching on SGBV reporting procedures, as the systems are dynamic social institutions that individuals do not interpret and participate in alone.

While the focus groups provided rich data that drove the major arguments put forth in this study, there were are methodological problems that must be acknowledged. The first is sampling bias. The participants were invited for the Focus group discussions by visiting community center and one of their representative was requested to share the contacts of each camp chair and the researcher organized for meeting with the three chairperson of the three camps and explained the objective of the study, the three chair persons were requested to organize for meeting with 7-15 participants from the camp leadership .The chairpersons were requested to invited men and women to participate in focus groups in one of the available community centers the camp, this means the sample was not random and not necessarily representative. Those who attended may have expected to benefit from participating or have been more opinionated than most, or may have had an unusual or particularly impactful experience with SGBV reporting that they wanted to share. The researcher believes that most who attended were simply interested in the topic and the idea of participating in a research project. To address any notions of benefits to be gained, the researcher clearly stated at the beginning of each focus group that the purpose of the research,

and that she was not involved with resettlement, repatriation, food distribution, or employment opportunities.

Secondly one of the major disadvantages of focus groups discussions is the potential for power dynamics between respondents to affect the content and nature of the discussion and for minority views to be silenced. Holding separate groups for men and women was one way to control for cross-gender dynamics. Thirdly, focus groups do not offer the same guarantee of confidentiality that One-on-one interviews do. The researcher can ask participants to respect what is said within the group and not share it with others, but such confidentiality cannot be ensured (Short 2006, 111). Participants may not be as open as they would be in an interview to maintain personal safety and avoid social conflict or ostracism (IRC 2006, 15). Despite challenges, they yielded valuable, comparable findings. Supplementing them with stakeholder interviews and textual analysis strengthens the validity of the overall arguments.

3.8.2 Key informants Interviews

The researcher conducted individual interviews with stakeholders from UNHCR, the police and NGOs, These personalities were “powerful, prominent, and/or knowledgeable” and were selected because of their competence in areas relevant to the study. (Marshall and Rossman 2006, 105). The Main offices of UNHCR and NGOs are located in Dadaab town and field offices are located in IFO, Dagahley and Hagardera respectively. The Main UNHCR office in Dadaab is under strict security check and visitors who don't have official NGO/UN identification documents are not allowed to get in to the compound, to overcome this challenge the researcher managed to get the contacts of UNHCR protection associate , did telephone introduction and the UNHCR officer agreed to meet the researcher in IFO camp (one of UNHCR field office). After clearly explaining the objective of the study the officer agreed to participate by filling the questionnaire in English and also gave names of other NGO that implement SGBV programs and have referral of cases responsibility. The researcher requested the subsequent interviews in person by visiting the police stations in the three camps and visit to Organization office after fixing appointment., due to her previous work experience in the refugee camp it was easy to move around and easily identify locations of each organization. Most interviews lasted for an hour and all were conducted in English. Through a combination of broad and narrow questions,

these Key informants interviews provided the researcher insight into the judgment of those supervising or participating in the reporting of SGBV in Dadaab refugee camp, Complementing the breadth of the focus groups, these interviews offered depth on specific issues around SGBV reporting.

The research also involved interviewing women as key participants in the study. The researcher planned to conduct interviews in 'safe spaces', which included NGO offices and safe home. 'Safe spaces' were private locations where confidentiality would not be compromised. Participants were provided with a space or given the opportunity to choose their own location. Majority of the women preferred to be interviewed in their home and the researcher did home visit after identifying the participants in community service centers in the main camps, also after completing interviews with participants they were asked to recommend others who fit into the criteria of the study.

3. Validity and Reliability

Validity means that a tool used can measure the information in the correct way. There are numerous measures of validity that provide proof of the quality of a study. Internal and external validity relate to the whole study design. Internal validity relates to the degree to which the design of a research study is appropriate for the research inquiry (Carter & Porter 2000). External validity, on the other hand, refers to whether or not research results can be generalized beyond the immediate study sample and context. (Carter & Porter (2000), Peat (2002). On the other hand reliability refers to the consistence or consistency of the data. When an investigator measures a variable, he or she wants to be sure that the measurement provides reliable and consistent results. Patton (2002) states that the reliability of a test refers to the capability of that test to consistently produce the same results when repeated measurements are taken of the same person under the same settings. Ultimately, reliability is concerned with uniformity in the production of the results and refers to the condition that, at minimum in standard, another researcher, or the same researcher on another time, should be able to repeat the original piece of researcher and achieve similar confirmation, with similar or same study population. To ensure the efficiency of the instrument for getting information, validation of the study tools was carried out. Project

supervisor reviewed and judged whether the content which used was relevant to the study before administering.

To guarantee the reliability of the questionnaire, pre-testing through piloting was done in Dadaab area. The participants that were used in the piloting study were not used in the actual study. Pre-testing is the chance to see what questions work well, what questions sound strange, what questions can be removed and what needs to be included. Is the study tool too long? Are respondents losing interest? Do they understand the questions? Feedback gotten from the pilot study helped the researcher in revising the tools of data collection to ensure that it captured the objectives of the study. The main reason for testing the questionnaire was to ensure that the items would sense the kind of responses the researcher aims to get, that the questions was acceptable in terms of their content, and they sufficiently covered any aspects of the unit which the researcher principally wanted to explore. The key concern that comes up after the pre-testing was the translation of sensitive words such as Sexual gender based violence which was rectified accordingly.

In case it was learned that the items in the questionnaire were hard for the respondents, they were corrected subsequently. The study adopted triangulation method by using a mixture of information sources which were questionnaires, interview guide and document analysis. The aim was to improve the validity of the findings Triangulation also crosschecks information to produce accurate results for certainty in data collection.

3.10 Data presentation and analysis

Data Analysis is the procedure of thoroughly applying statistical and/or rational procedures to describe and show, and assess data (Shamoo and Resnik (2003).In this study quantitative and qualitative data analysis technique were used. Data was collected and analyzed by descriptive statistical techniques. The descriptive statistics made use of frequencies and percentages. Frequency distribution table was prepared and total for each item calculated. Data was presented in form of tabular, bar charts and pie charts. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS volume 20 while the qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis.

The researcher presented descriptive statistical analysis of the data which included the summary and presentation of data into tables, percentages and frequencies. The results were translated into meaningful general references and findings which were presented in tables and graphs.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

Special consideration was given to the wellbeing of the participants. Special attention to the consent process was given. According to Green & Thorogood (2009:68) “informed consent is the principle that individuals should not be coerced or persuaded, or induced, into research ‘against their will’”. Voluntary participation was emphasized. Following a full explanation of the study, its purpose, content and intention, all participants’ were asked to sign informed consent forms. The researcher’s role and identity were explained before each interview. Emphasizing that the researcher was not working for any NGO in Dadaab was made clear to avoid biased answers. Participants’ ability to ask any questions about the study or researcher was stressed throughout the interview process. Participants were assured confidentiality and anonymity and their names were not recorded in any of the interview forms in majority of the cases for women interview consent was given verbally due to illiteracy.

Clear guidelines were explained to participants’ prior to consent; these included the ability to pause or stop the conversation if required and refrain from answering sensitive questions. Some participants invoked this ability as one requested that she is breastfeeding mother and cannot stay for more than thirty minutes for the interview; this was respected by the researcher. Nevertheless, particular care was taken while forming interview questions. Questions were aimed to reflect the objective of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR : PRESENTATION OF STUDY FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the result of the study. The study had three specific objectives which are: To examine the level of awareness on the existing reporting procedures among the refugees in refugee camp in Dadaab, Kenya, to determine how do culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya, and to provide policy recommendations on the most effective reporting mechanism

The study was descriptive in nature thus the data was largely analyzed using qualitative methods as well as percentages, presented in bar graphs, pie chart and frequency tables for the quantitative section. The main variables are demographic characteristics (background information), socio-cultural variables, and variables related to SGBV reporting procedures.

The researcher conducted interviews with refugee women, police officers, agency program officer and also did focus group discussions with camp leaders. Also interviewed were Kenya police officers who are working in the three camps with in Dadaab and program officers who are working for UN and international NGOs with in Dadaab refugee camp and conducted focus Group discussions to generate the required data.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of Respondents

This section analyses the demographic characteristics of the sample for the study. This includes age, Marital status and education level. From the analyzed data a high proportion (27%) of the respondents were aged 31-35 years as presented in the figure 4.1 followed by those aged 21-30 years who constituted 24% of the respondents. Similarly, majority (30%) of the women interviewed were divorced while 27% were widowed as 21% and 22% of the women interviewed were married or single respectively. Alike, higher proportion (69%) of the women interviewed had no formal education while only 15% had secondary level. The remaining 10% had primary level.

While many of these women could have come to the camp past the school going age, which partly explains the low level of education among the respondents, education system in the camps is generally underprivileged leading to a general low education levels in the refugee camps.

The table below shows the demographic information discussed above.

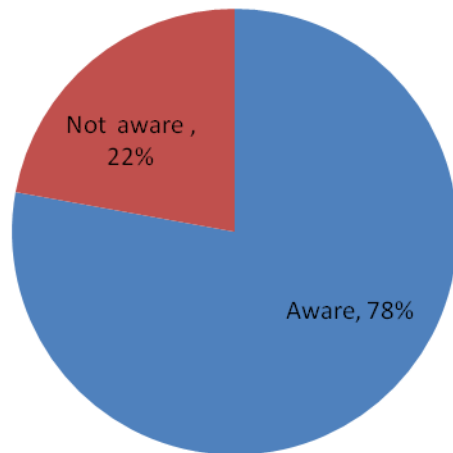
Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Key variable		Frequency	%
Age in years	15-20	15	17.0
	21-30	21	24.0
	31-35	23	27.0
	36-40	18	21.0
	40 and above	9	10.0
Marital Status	Married	18	21.0
	Single	19	22.0
	Divorced	26	30.0
	Widowed	23	27.0
Highest education level	No formal education	59	69.0
	Primary	10	12.0
	Secondary	13	15.0
	University	4	5.0

4.2: Respondents knowledge on SGBV services offered by organization

Majority (78%) of the respondents indicated that they were aware of the SGBV services offered by the various organizations in the refugee camps while 22% of the respondents were not aware of the services.

Figure 4.1: Respondents knowledge on service offered by organization



4.2.1 Respondents Knowledge on Common forms of SGBV

The study further sought to determine the women’s knowledge on the various forms of SGBV. The findings indicated that majority (91%) of the women considered rape as the only SGBV while 5% considered defilement as a form of SGBV in addition to rape. Similarly, 3% of the women interviewed identified domestic violence as SGBV in addition to rape.

Program officer who work for service providers and Police officers were also interviewed for the study. These key informants were able to high light most of Common forms of SGBV in the camp and also highlighted community understanding of SGBV where FGM is not reported

“As a program officer I know FMG and early marriages are wrong however communities do not report this because its culturally acceptable and very common, I have not seen such case reported to any office” reported one of the program officers in Dagahley camp (17th August 2015).

“The biggest challenge in reporting Sexual violence is that it requires to be reported in good time otherwise evidence will be lost and medical response delayed, some people report after evidence is lost and this makes follow up difficult” Police officer Hagardera (23rd August 2015).

According to the FGD by the camp leaders, it was established that rape and domestic violence are the common forms of SGBV. Although this finding highlights rape and defilement as the most common forms of SGBV in the camps it also shows the gap in understanding SGBV or the tolerance of some form of SGBV like FGM and early /forced marriage as SGBV.

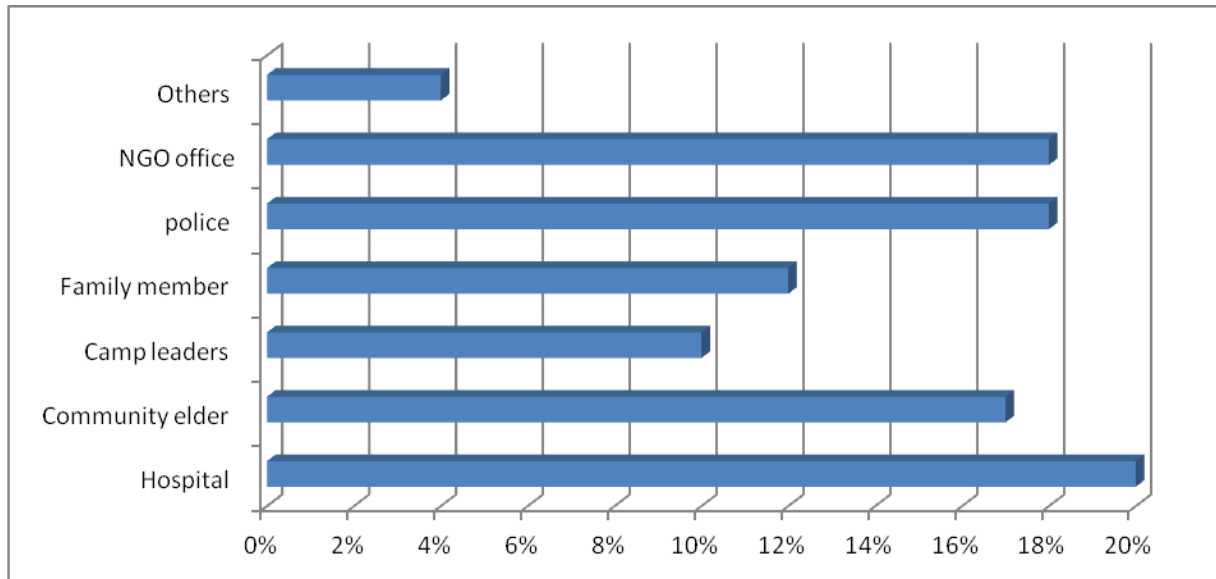
Table 4.2: Respondents Knowledge on the forms of SGBV

Forms of SGBV identified:	
	Women (Service users)
Rape	91.0
Defilement	5.0
Domestic violence	3.0
Others	1.0
	100

4.2.2 Knowledge on place to seek assistance

Figure 4.2 presents the responses on the places the respondents were to seek for assistance. It was established that 20% of the respondent cited the hospital and NGOs that were providing services amongst them in the refugee camps, 18% indicated police while 17% reported community leaders as one of the areas where they seek assistance. This is a good indicator that majority of the respondent are aware of key service providers such as hospital and police who play key role in SGBV response.

Figure 4.2: Place to seek assistance as identified by respondents



The above findings are supported by the finding from agency staff and police on their mandate in the camp.

4.3 Mandate of the organizations

The Key informants indicated that they are engaged in protection programs, offering counseling services, to provide security in the camps and some are involved in camp management. From the FGD with the camp leaders it was established that the camp leadership acted as link between camp resident and agencies, government, host community and refugees, they mainly facilitate access to services for refugees. The agencies have clear interagency referral path ways were each agency know who to refer to and have monthly SGBV working group meetings to give status update on their work on SGBV

“The Dadaab camp is complex and there are many actors who are involved in protection, education, camp management, counseling services and economic support for vulnerable groups, I chair the SGBV working group monthly meetings and form this meeting we get status update, follow up action on reported cases, each agency has responsibility e.g. on children affairs safe the children takes the lead and works closely with UNHCR” (UNHCR field officer in Dadaab- 18th August 2015).

“As camp leaders we act as link between refugees and agencies, we have access cards to enter office and report any problem faced by our community, we are also trained by UNHCR and other NGOs to get skills on how to report, who to report to incase things like Rape occurs” (camp leader participating in FGD-Dagahley camp 20th August 2015).

4.3.1: Training for Police officers on Handling SGBV.

To figure out the level of awareness and capacity of staff handling SGBV, The researcher investigated if agency staff were trained. From the study police officers and program officers said that they were trained on SGBV case management on evidence preservation and on counselling of affected persons.

“Training is one of the key aspect for SGBV management and response, although different agencies have different roles there are joint training organized by UNHCR on how to manage and respond to SGBV, this mainly happens after every six month” (Program officer –Ifo camp-19 August 2015).

“Police officers are trained by UNHCR on SGBV management in refugee context ,because the refugees are in Kenya and police have responsibility of receiving criminal offence like rape we have good working relationship with UNHCR and they support us on capacity building of officers specially the once new in refugee camp” (Police officer –Hagardera camp -23rd August 2015).

4.3.2 Key Participants in Handling SGBV.

Since there are different actors in Dadaab refugee the researcher investigated the key participants in SGBV response and management. To get these information key informants were asked to mention key participants who handle SGBV cases and response were ticked. The police and the program officers highlighted that community elders, police are key participants in handling, Agency staff as well as family member play big role in SGBV reporting. As one of the key informant highlights:

“Since traditional elders are socially accepted and active in the refugee community, agencies, government and refugee community need to sit and agree on common reporting, as it is now SGBV is criminal case and it should be handled by police however few cases are reported so there is need to have community participation to ensure that these committees are referring cases to authorities and not decide by themselves.”(Program officer in Hagardera: 23rd August 2015).

The finding above highlights that community leaders and family members play significant roles in SGBV reporting, these two actors are the first point of contact for the victim and have critical role in the society as well as acceptance.

4.4 How culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab

The second objective of the study was to determine how culture and language affect Sexual and Gender Based Violence reporting among refugees in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kenya. Key questions asked for these objectives were: are victims reluctant to report to formal system due to culture? Are there traditional courts in the camps? What type of cases do the traditional courts handle? Do victims prefer formal systems or traditional courts to solve SGBV and why? Do you feel the Traditional courts give same attention to both men and women? Tell me about a time when you found it was hard to follow the relevant procedures. Why was it hard?

The feedback from the key informants, which is the police and program officer consider culture as barrier to reporting. The use of or existence of traditional courts to solve SGBV cases and to get these information respondents were asked if traditional courts exist in the camp and what kind of cases they manage. The key informants agree that traditional courts popularly known as Maslaha are common in Dadaab camp and they are used by communities to solve different types of disputes, from the response these courts are used to solve clan disputes, divorce cases, domestic violence as well as preside over rape cases.

Among the Focus group discussion participant, it was clearly established that cultural courts were highly accepted in Dadaab camps and they use culturally predetermined judgment like

paying the affected family some amount of money or livestock or marrying the perpetrator to the victim to cover up the shame brought to the family and victim, however due to more awareness in the camps some individuals choose to directly use the formal system and there has been some success. It was established that there were some cases that went unreported and this was attributed to victim's culture which allows out of court settlement/ community/family mediation using traditional courts which is easy to access and provide first resolution.

As one male FGD participant puts it:

“If the person is known then the case will be handled by the two families using cultural Maslaha courts because it's acceptable, accessible and no need for translators and many people will not know so the affected person will not be victimized and no stigma, in most cases if one reports the information will be known by many and the person might be called names like the raped one or other bad names, that is why families like solving it closed doors to avoid stigma but few choose to report to the police or seek health care without reporting the perpetrator”(Camp leader –IFO camp, 24th August 2015).

Majority of the respondents indicated that they prefer using cultural based mediation system than the formal systems due to many reasons such as acceptance, family influence, compensation and it's easy to access.

One of the female respondents stated that:

“In most cases parents know the best interest of their daughters and they will solve the problem among families they are the once who make final decision on how such things should be managed” Female respondent IFO camp (24th August 2015).

Some refugee community members preferred the community mediation process as it is faster and there is some form of compensation to the affected family but had problems with reporting cases to Agencies and Police as it requires translators and sometimes you have to pay the translator and the police for the case to proceed. It was indicated that sometime the perpetrators went back to

Somalia and only community based mechanism can trace them using family and traditional cultures.

Another survivor indicated that *“If the person is known well we prefer solving issues as families and using traditional means, our elders like to solve issues like this in cultural manner and not to follow up so much since its shame”* Female respondent in IFO camp-20th August 2015).

“When perpetrators disappear to Somalia, communities result to traditional mechanism to solve since they know each other they can agree how much to compensate”(Female respondent in Dagahley camp-20th August 2015).

This statement was backed by another respondent in Camp leader in the Focus group discussion who indicated that *“In most cases families agree and solve issues amicably, if they don’t agree is when case goes to police but the problem with reporting cases is the reported person always finds way to free themselves, so it’s better to get compensated at community courts than reporting someone and then they are set free”* (Camp leader-IFO camp- 24th August 2015).

Another reason for community or family level mediation was because Maslaha courts were accepted and this was echoed by one of the respondent who stated:

“If the person is well known the two families solve the problem, if they don’t agree they refer the case to the police, the other problem is if the person is reported and they are released they threaten the family that complained and there is no protection so families prefer using traditional means to solve such sensitive issues, also if cases are reported the girl might be victimized and hence brings shame” (Female camp leader –Dagahley 20th August 2015).

According to the service providers the existences of Maslaha courts presents challenge to reporting of SGBV as well as interference with reported cases for example withdrawing ongoing case making follow up difficult.

“When cases are handled by Maslaha court and victims family do not get the compensation they agreed then the case is send to agencies and most evidence will be lost” (Program officer in IFO 5 camp 29th August 2015).

“Most of the cases are interfered with by family members seeking to resolve the matter as private matter and get compensated from the perpetrators using Maslaha it becomes difficult to get reports (Program officer IFO camp -29th August 2015).

“Sometimes reported cases are withdrawn by family it’s difficult to follow up with the formal system” (Police officer 11 in Hagardera -23rd August 2015).

“... When perpetrators disappear to Somalia, communities result to traditional mechanism to solve since they know each other they can agree how much to compensate...”(Police officer in Dagahley post 24th August 2015).

The use of Maslaha is seen as an alternative justice system when the formal system cannot handle SGBV cases; this is due to the nature of Dadaab context and its proximity to Somalia as explained by one officer *“When perpetrators disappear to Somalia, communities resort to traditional mechanisms to solve since they know each other they can agree how much to compensate and who to contact in Somalia, we as agencies cannot do that”.*(Program officer – Dagahley camp-24th August 2015).

Maslaha courts are managed by elder’s usually male relatives of the survivor and perpetrators and uses traditional means to solve the problem, mostly this involves compensation in terms of money and livestock or marrying the victim to the perpetrators. This courts are accused of being unfair, lack of legal representation; decisions that rely upon predetermined cultural rules; limited or no distinctions drawn between civil and criminal cases; social pressure to cover shame; and a lack of separation of powers for the accused and complainant, meaning that an authority figure in the Maslaha justice system may also have decision-making authority in the community, the Maslaha courts are viewed as not putting the victim at the center of the resolution but focusing more on the communal relationship.

“Using Maslaha courts to solve SGBV cases must be avoided since SGBV is criminal case and should not be handled at community level but by police” (Police officer from IFO-24th August 2015).

From the qualitative data above it emerged that service providers view traditional systems (Maslaha) as backward, archaic, undemocratic, and lacking legal legitimacy; in addition, some regard these systems as interfering with the course of formal justice.

“Since Maslaha courts are socially accepted and practiced in the refugee community, agencies, government and refugee community need to sit and agree on common reporting, currently SGBV is criminal case under Kenyan and international law and it should be handled by police however few cases are reported so there is need to have community participation” (Program officer in Hagardera camp-25th August 2015).

As part of cultural factor the study also investigated how language barrier affects reporting SGBV among the refugees in refugee’s camp in Dadaab, The researcher interviewed women, Camp leaders, program officers as well as police officer working in the camp.95% of female respondent considered language barrier as barrier in reporting. The majority of police officers and program officer said that language barrier was still their biggest challenge in handling and solving of the SGBV reported to them.

“Majority of the women who come to the centers are Somali speaking and they don’t know English or Swahili language, for this reason we have translators and some time we hire them on need” (Program officer –Dagahley camp, 20th August).

4.4.1: Presence of translators at reporting centers

Upon inquiring the availability of translators at reporting desks there were mixed result from the different response group. The entire female respondent said they need translators as majority only spoke Somali, Majority of female respondents (95%) indicated that there was no translator at police post, while only 5% indicated that there was a translator. The response from the FGD also confirmed that in most cases translators are not available at the reporting centres and affected individuals having to look for their own translators, sometimes they hire at small fee.

Interviews with police officers indicated that translators are available at reporting centres, however majority of the police officers and program officers agree that there are no translators available at the reporting centres. Although officers interviewed said that its recommended practice to have translators they are not always available in all the stations and one can be sent on need. Table 4.9 shows the above analysis from data with women.

Table 4.3: Presence of translators at reporting centers as highlighted by study participants

Presence of translators at reporting centers according to	
	Women (Service users)
Frequency	Frequency
Yes	5.0
No	95.0
	100

4.4.2 Gender of the translators at the reporting desk

This was considered vital in the utilization of the existing reporting system, SGBV is a sensitive issue and the gender of the person managing will influence if the case will be reported or not. From the responses given by the key informants the importance of having female translator was highlighted although they also reported that sometimes male translators are also hired for translation. The gender of the translator is also played big role in the utilization of SGBV services as one of the respondents put:

“Women who go through SGBV are emotionally affected and will like to share such experience with fellow women so the gender of the person at the reporting desk is very important” (Program officer –Hagardera camp-23rd August 2015).

It’s important to have translators at the reporting centers to ensure confidentiality, create trust in the system for reporting system to be functional and utilized by the community. The gender of the translators and the person managing the reporting desk is also key factor in reporting SGBV

since it's a sensitive issue the victims will prefer person of the same gender and someone they trust to do the translation for them. According to study among immigrants health seeking behavior among black immigrants from Africa in the United States, its recommended to have trained medical translator, if possible the same gender as the patient, are valuable contacts in health care delivery to refugees, Because of the sensitive nature of some health matter, it is minimum desirable to use children or the partner of a patient. Medically trained translators are preferable as opposed to family members or no trained interpreters, because the latter may give his or her opinion, emotions and beliefs during the translation”.(Cronkright, DeHaven & Kraev, 1993:425-8)

Interview from service providers also agrees with the above statement, when asked for their recommendations, one interviewee said “... *There is need to have survivor friendly reporting centers and there is need to look into language barriers at reporting centers and need to ensure confidentiality due to sensitivity around SGBV*”(NGO staff n IFO- 19th August 2015).

Another informant responded “*Most of the staffs in NGO office are not Somali speakers we rely so much on translators who come from the camp, survivors are not comfortable sharing such bad experience with someone they know because of the stigma associated with it but most of the agencies are advocating having full time translator who is Somali speaker*” NGO staff n IFO- 19th August 2015.

4.5 Effective strategies in place to facilitate reporting of SGBV cases

Organizations working in Dadaab employed different strategies to ensure good reporting. Strategies in place such as reporting desk, awareness creation, counselling services; however they cited a number of barriers that contribute to under reporting which include language barrier and influence from traditional justice mechanism. Although the majority of women respondents indicated that they are aware of services available, service providers indicated creating awareness as one of the key strategies to improve reporting.

The FGDs indicated that it was good to have someone who understood the language in the reporting centers. The discussion also brought out the challenges faced by specific groups like Somali Bantu who have different dialect from usual Somali language and there is general assumption that the two dialects are the same, these needs to change because there is huge

Somali Bantu in the camps and their needs should be taken into account. Same concerns were voiced by the police officers and camp leaders and this included abolishing of Maslaha and provision of translator, creating awareness and training of staff who manage SGBV.

“The Somali bantu have different dialect from Somali language and in most cases they are mistaken to be Somali speakers this needs to be considered at reporting desk”(Camp leader –Ifo camp- 19th August 2015).

In order to have effective strategies there is need to consider the ecological model which brings out Household, community and societal challenges to reporting SGBV. The three levels of the ecological model as discussed in chapter two offer a structure to explore how various underlying and contributing determinants interact at different levels and influence SGBV reporting. It also helps to explore how and where the actors managing SGBV fit into and interact in the Dadaab context. Ability to be aware of and report SGBV by affected person, occurs at the individual level for example, if a woman is well informed, can understand the language or can have someone help her translate and services are available she can report SGBV, however from the study findings it's clear that there is good awareness on reporting procedures but language barrier is key factor that hinders reporting at individual and society level. At the household and community level, association with peers who themselves report SGBV or who promote utilization of formal will influence the utilization of existing reporting procedures ,on the other hand if the household/community level accepts use of Maslaha system SGBV cases will be reported to Maslaha system.

At the communal level, cultural values that support Maslaha justice system as established way to resolve conflicts strengthen household custom to this outcome. Other types of factors that influence reporting of SGBV operate at numerous levels. Power relations and male controlled gender norms operate at the individual level by influencing the extent to which women can attain skills to make use of SGBV reporting procedures, at the relationship and community levels, power and patriarchy play norms that support male authority of women and in inadequate participation in Maslaha system for women.

The reality that numerous aspect operate at various levels has important suggestion for the design of response to address SGBV reporting, to be effective, actors will generally need to address individual ,household and societal factors at these different levels of influence. Thus; the study finding suggest that the use the ecological model as way to improve reporting of SGBV Cases can be effective in improving reporting of SGBV by clearly understanding the influence the different levels have over each other and inform design of SGBV reporting procedures that is utilized well.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Discussion

This study required to assess the reporting procedures of SGBV in Dadaab refugee camp. A number of findings emerged from the study. As stated in chapter one, the study had three objectives.

Although a variety of studies have found that single and young women are more vulnerable to SGBV, the results of this study found mixed results. The study established that the majority of the women respondents (30%) are divorced, 27% are widowed 21% of the respondent were married while 22% were single, this indicates that though all refugees are vulnerable who need protection from a host state, female refugees are more vulnerable group and hence, the Beijing Platform for Action identified female refugees as particularly vulnerable to gender based violence this result vary with other studies such as study by International Rescue Committee in 2011 which indicated that the most vulnerable to risk and violence were single women, especially those with children, girls under the age of 15. The study finding shows that women in general are exposed to SGBV irrespective of their age or marital status.

Higher proportion (69%) of the women interviewed had no formal education while only 15% had secondary level. The remaining 10% had primary level. While many of these women could have come to the camp past the school going age, which partly explains the low level of education among the respondents, education system in the camps are generally underprivileged leading to a general low education levels in the refugee camps. The Dadaab refugee camps have 24 pre-school centers, 24 primary schools, and 6 secondary schools, which come under overall coordination and oversight by UNHCR. The schools follow Kenya's national curriculum with eight years of primary education and four years of secondary, which is different for Somali refugees who come from a different curriculum, and the possibility to continue is limited. Access to education remains low and uneven especially for girls. Only 34.4% children (boys 40.4%, girls 28.5%) are able to go to primary school. Secondary education is worse with as low as 7.4% (boys 11.1%, girls 3.7%) enrolled. percentage of girls to boys is alarmingly low in secondary school with a gender parity index (GPI) of 0.34. It is also found that more than 110,000 (71.8%)

of school-age children (6-17 age group) are out of school within the camps (Dadaab Education Information Update, 2011).

These findings are important in explaining the low level of utilizing the existing reporting procedures because level of education has direct impact on availability to information, awareness on human rights and capacity to make use of SGBV service. Study in Kenya shows that those with primary level of education were more inclined to accepting GBV on the account of the women's behavior, which is in contrast to those with secondary and higher education levels (KDHS, 2008/9). GBV are often more entrenched in communities with low levels of education than in communities where education is more widespread (WHO, 2010).

The questions on the level of awareness provided very positive results. Majority (78%) indicated that they were aware of the services offered by the range of organizations on the SGBV in the refugee camps while 22% of the respondents were not aware of the services. This is an indication that NGOs in Dadaab used a mixture of awareness-raising approaches to target refugee society on SGBV prevention as well as response. In general, the approaches were efficiently able to engage with refugee communities. Though, use of these services that can show the success of awareness program and its impact on social custom change is missing which means the communities are not empowered to translate their knowledge into tangible results.

It is always expected that increased level of awareness contributes to improved utilization of the existing reporting procedures however the results of the study show that despite high level of awareness SGBV cases are mostly reported to Maslaha courts and few are managed by the formal reporting procedures hence the awareness campaigns did not always translate to utilization of the existing formal reporting procedures.

From the data it's clear that agencies working in Dadaab have established a multi-sector Network to facilitate a combined, multi-functional, inter-organization and community based approach. The standard operating procedures as explained in chapter two was developed by representatives of the organizations working in the refugee camps, the reporting system establish clear procedures, duties, and responsibilities for each player involved in the response to SGBV. The response actions on prevention and response to SGBV should follow these procedures and

awareness is created on this line by agencies. However from the study the service users also use informal mechanisms such as community leaders when seeking assistance and preference of Maslaha is high among service users.

The study also linked capacity of program officers with awareness and the results is encouraging indicating that officers who manage SGBV have good capacity to create awareness as well as handle SGBV in professional manner. Building the capacity of staff is an essential part of SGBV reporting and management, the training was offered by UNHCR and included case management, clinical care, referral of cases as well as psychosocial counseling and gender issues relevant to the context. The capacity building and approaches of assistance providers has a considerable influence on survivors' understandings of care as well as utilization of SGBV service, well informed program officer is likely to give the right information and convince the service users on the available services. The finding from the study is different from study done by institute of economic affairs in Kenya in 2005 which states "*There is scarcity of skilled police officers on gender based violence as shown by poor recording of complains, apprehending and charging of culprits*" The survey shows that 76.4 percent of gender violence survivors had their grievances inappropriately recorded (Institute of Economic Affairs 2005:32).

The findings from this study indicate that Cultural norms influence reporting of SGBV. This finding is in agreement with findings from other studies done among Kenyan Somalis in Wajir County where cultural courts have a heavy influence on SGBV reporting specifically rape cases that were reported are withdrawn by elders to solve using Maslaha courts.

The presence of Maslaha courts in the refugee camp was seen as key factor that contributes to under-reporting of SGBV cases, the challenge is the prevalence of multiple justice systems representative of different cultures in Dadaab camp. A key finding from the qualitative data is that Somali refugees prefer to handle cases in the *Maslaha* courts which are a traditional dispute resolution mechanism. This is a system that is rooted in culture of the Somali community, where community members intervene as an informal peace-building tool. Local communities often consider justice in quite different terms from formal system which look at it from human right point of view for example the Maslaha system settles disputes through compensation and

different punishment have different form of compensation e.g. for rape it may involve exchange of livestock as punishment , This nature of punishment for rape by exchanging goods such as money, Goats, camels conflicts the formal legal system where rape is treated as criminal offence under the Kenyan constitution and the UN Agreement on human rights. While this punishment based on paying back in money or animals may be a form of prevention in deprived socio-economic situations; it is short-lived and gives opportunity for repeat offences to occur.

The study sought to understand if language affects the utilization of existing reporting procedures, key issues such as the language barrier, gender of translators were considered in the study. The findings suggest that language as well as the gender of the person at the reporting desk is key barrier to reporting of SGBV. Many women are not able to communicate their circumstances clearly in English or Swahili. In such situation it means that all visits for service assistance are helped by a next of kin or other interpreter. Therefore, most women are always dependent upon families and cannot express freely about the mistreatment they have gone through.

Several respondents in the FGD highlighted the challenges of looking for access to services because of language barrier. Female interpreters for female complainants are important but mostly translators are not seen as confidential since it is dreaded that they may share the information with the public or community members. It was also emphasized in the FGD that there is a need for more female translators so that women can freely talk about sexual abuse more easily as the gender of the person plays big role in reporting SGBV.

5.2 Conclusion

The study demonstrates the existence of different reporting systems such as the formal and informal system as well as the barriers to reporting such as culture which include stigma on SGBV as well as traditional courts that support compensation as form of punishment and language which contributes to low rate of reporting and underutilization of services by survivors. Informed by data from the different response groups there seems to be parallel reporting procedures, one the formal system where Agencies and police play critical role and the traditional Maslaha system where elders decide how SGBV cases should be managed. This

parallel system affects reporting of SGBV since there could be under-reporting which will underestimate the magnitude of SGBV in the camp as well as affect the response strategy of service providers.

Despite the Kenyan government and international bodies passing declaration on SGBV cases such as the UN Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Sexual Offences Bill, unreported SGBV cases still remain high. While many factors contribute to such under-reporting of SGBV, language barrier, cultural factors as well as level of awareness is recognized as an important factor contributing to under reporting making the established reporting procedures ineffective.

Although clear referral pathways and reporting procedures are established and passed as working document among service providers, language barrier and lack of female translators at reporting desk was highlighted as key barrier to reporting and utilization of SGBV services available to Dadaab refugee community.

In this study, cultural practices was highlighted as key factor in influencing reporting of SGBV, the existence of cultural courts that deliberates on many cases of SGBV included conflicts with the reporting procedures and referral pathways established by UNHCR and partners affects the reporting of SGBV, also the service providers view of traditional courts (Maslaha) as illegal when it comes to their involvement in SGBV but the Dadaab refugee community highlighted reasons for preferring Maslaha system such as easy to access, acceptance and faster in resolving cases as well as compensation for affected persons while the formal system is viewed to be lengthy and procedural hence despite the study finding on high level of awareness on the services available, this awareness has not contributed to use of the formal reporting system.

Overall, factors such as language, cultural practices as well as awareness issues are key when responding and managing sensitive issues like SGBV and service providers need to consider these factors, however as discovered in the study, awareness creation has to be connected to addressing language barrier as well as addressing cultural barriers for SGBV to be well managed

by service providers and community engagement in the reporting system to have functional and agreed reporting procedures

5.3 Recommendation

In this section, the study discusses themes that need to be addressed so as to make the study more exhaustive. Both research and policy recommendations have been discussed below

5.3.1 Recommendations for policy makers

It has been concluded that SGBV is underreported due to the barriers cited above. The underutilization of formal facilities such as hospitals, Police and agency gender office and the active role taken by Maslaha courts in managing SGBV is a matter of concern for policy makers and program managers in Dadaab. When it comes to cultural factors fear of stigmatization for affected women, access and availability of Maslaha courts as well as the element of compensation are key factors for the utilization of Maslaha courts. To address these actors should organize joint opportunities for training of key stakeholders, including traditional structures as well as service providers to ensure common understanding and acceptance of reporting system, Female translators should be available at the reporting centers to enhance confidentiality and increase reporting of SGBV, stakeholders should explore options for adding the capacity of existing duty bearers (for example, program officers at the reporting desk, counseling Officers and police officers). Confidentiality and privacy are essential to encouraging survivors and safeguarding short and continuing welfare of sexual abuse survivor's hence functional full time female translator's positions should be created at the Police, health center and agency offices to create trust and confidence in the system .

Another concern that should be addressed is the relationship between formal service providers, community leaders and elders. The results from this study shows that elders play critical role in handling SGBV but do not report to formal system but use Maslaha courts that have a number of challenges highlighted in chapter four, also formal justice system is considered largely inaccessible to the majority; community mediation has established itself traditionally as an effective way of settling local disputes which provide a convenient and accessible dispute settlement option for local communities. SGBV reporting stake holders should Seek and foster

partnerships between existing community structures and service providers working on SGBV to strengthen coordination across these groups to ensure a tighter network of services and care. For the final referral recommendations, the researcher notes that, the formal and informal reporting system work in parallel and conflicting manner so to ensure better reporting the two systems need to work together so fostering partnership is important. Engagement with community mediation system by establishing mediation groups with trained members, who understand their role and mandate including legal provisions and procedures, soliciting wider community's engagement to encourage reporting, helping survivors to duly register cases with the police and also following up on cases with police and service providers.

It is further evident from the study that despite the knowledge among stake holders including international organizations and NGOs, the problem of SGBV in Dadaab refugee camp is high due to gap in understanding what SGBV means, whereas rape and defilement are clearly highlighted as forms of SGBV in the study findings, FGM, child marriage are not highlighted as SGBV. This means that incidences of FGM and child marriages are not reported because they are not viewed as SGBV by the community as well as the program officers since the police rated it low. Actors handling SGBV should invest in training and awareness among service provider's staff as well as community to ensure there is clear understanding of different forms of SGBV that require to be reported as outlined by the National and international laws that are used as guide in reporting SGBV.

5.3.2 Areas for further research

From the research findings and conclusions drawn, there are some aspects of SGBV reporting procedures that need further investigation. Additional research would offer valuable contributions to the design and implementation of SGBV reporting procedures. In this study, SGBV reporting procedures was accessed using factors such as; Language, cultural factors and level of awareness were accessed. This study does not address the timing (reporting SGBV cases as per WHO guide of 72hrs) and also it does not include impact of infrastructure conditions, distance to service providers as well as corruption by police or other service providers. About 53.9% of the respondents thought police officers as corrupt (Institute of economic affairs 2005) such information is important for clear understanding of barriers to reporting.

Attention needs to be given to developing better indicators of service utilization at community level. The questions used in this study can be improved by incorporating information on other issues, such as whether distance to police station influences their decision to report or are service provided by police and other actors in accessible due to corruption and lack of follow up rather than simply asking if they are or not. The study question on Culture can be explored further to include how it affects minor tribes in terms of representations and compensation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed consent

Title of Research: **ASSESSMENT OF SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE REPORTING PROCEDURES AMONG REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN DADAAB, KENYA**

Researcher: Maryam Hassan

Voluntarily

Your involvement in this study is absolutely voluntary and you can decide whether you will participate in it or not when you have clearly understood the objective of the study. You can stop your participation whenever you feel you can't carry on with the study. You are also free to avoid any question you are uncomfortable with and there is no penalty for this. You will not be paid for participating in this study and we will not identify you with the interview as we are not recording any names. However the information you will give us will be analyzed and report will be shared with the University of Nairobi.

Risks/Discomforts

There are minimal risks associated with participation in this study. You can however stop you participation whenever you feel you can't carry on with the study. You are also free to avoid any question you are uncomfortable with.

Confidentiality

The information we get from you is purposely for research and will not be relayed to anybody. The soft data will be protected using password as the filled questionnaires and notes will be kept in a lockable cabinet. The researcher will keep the confidentiality of every participant by use of serial numbers on the questionnaire. Names will not be used at any point and is of no purpose for this study.

Declaration

Having read and understood the purpose of the study, I willingly accept to take part in it.

Signature

Date

Fingerprint.....

OR

Witness person if needed

Signature

Date

Informed consent (Somali translation)

Title of Research/Magaa arintan

Aritan waxabareysaa habka haagubka Jinsiada logasogudbiyo ama logasoshego Masulinta sidha heyadaha iyo saldiga boliska

Qofka hagajinayo: *Maryam Hassan oo digato Jamacada, University of Nairobi.*

Voluntary participation and withdrawal/ Akhtiyar kaqebqadhasho

Qasabmahan inadkaqebqado wararurintan, Sual laga hishoonaya lagumaweydinayo. Wixi add rabin dhaaf. Magacada meel lagu qorayo malahan si ay cidna kuu garanin. Fadhlana ka qeeb qada sualaha. Marka aad donto kabax intafioowga. Wax dib oo kaa so garaya malahan. Wax lacag oo lagu siinaya malahan.

Confidentiality/ Amana

Waxa ad noshegtan waha loistacmalaa inan hoshan kufulino cid kalana lomageynaya. Qofna magacisa lamaqoraya. nambara kalih an qoreyna sida dadki jawabta lahay an lo oganin.

Contact Information/ sad iguheleysan

hadad sual kuxisaban arintan qabtit, waxad igahelikartan nambaradan: 0725756677

Declaration/balan

arintan waha ay kusabsantaha wan gartay, anigo akhtiyarkeyley ba hagajina

Signature

Date

Sulka sar.....

Shaahid

Signature

Date

Appendix II: Interview Guide Refugee Women

1. What age group are you in?

Below 15 years ()

Between 15-20 years ()

Between 21-25 years ()

Between 26-30 years ()

Between 31-35 years ()

Between 36-40 years ()

More than 40 and Above ()

2. What is your marital status?

Married ()

Single ()

Divorced ()

Widow ()

3. Are you aware of any services offered on SGBV?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

4. If question 2 is yes Please tell me which once (List all)

5. What do you consider as SGBV?

6. Are you aware of the place to seek assistance?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

7. If yes where, who and what assistance?

8. Is the police station one of the place to seek help?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

9. If yes do you go with family member or someone else or you go alone?

10. 8. Do you need help of translator?

11. If yes are there any at the police post?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

12. Are you comfortable with him or her?

13. Does your family or community also get involved? (Community-based mediation mechanism) If yes how did they get involved?

14. 10. Do you prefer solving SGBV Cases at family or community level than referring to Agencies?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

15. If yes why do you prefer community or family

16. What do you think should be done to effectively manage cases of SGBV

Thank you for your participation

Appendix III: Focus Group: for the refugee Leaders (Camp leaders)

Hallo ,My Names are Maryam Hassan ,I am currently doing my masters at the University of Nairobi and as part of my academic requirement I am supposed to do research .I choose to do research which focuses on refugees in Dadaab ,my topic of study is “**Assessment Of Sexual And Gender Based Violence Reporting Procedures Among Refugees in Refugee camps, Dadaab, Kenya**” The information collected will be treated with confidentiality and will be guided by research ethics .I have chosen the camp leadership as key informant and I will like to get your consent before proceeding ,this interview will take about forty minutes .

What is the composition of the camp leadership in terms of?

Gender

Nationality

Ethnic groups

Minority e.g. minority tribe, disability

What is the mandate of the camp leadership?

1. Briefly tell us if SGBV a common occurrence in the camp? How often does it occur?
2. What are different forms of SGBV that occur in the camps?
3. How is the community engaged in SGBV programs Monitoring and Reporting?
4. Are there any reporting centers?

5. Do you have some who speaks your language at the reporting center ?if No who helps you do the translation ?what is the gender of the translator
6. How do the relevant authorities in your camp address cases of SGBV? please describe the process?
7. To what extent do you consider culture of the victims as an impediment reporting SGBV cases?
8. To what extent do you consider language barrier as an impediment in reporting SGBV cases?
9. Have you heard of cases where victims are reluctant of reporting because their cultures do not permit them to do so?
10. What are some of these cultures?
11. What factors do you consider significant in eliminating language and culture as a barrier for reporting?
12. Are there instances where the victims prefer settling their cases in traditional courts other than the other courts? Why?

What challenges have you faced in working with Community Services or Police due to language barrier? How can this be eliminated or improved?

13. What are the common procedures that a victim of SGBV is supposed to follow in reporting an incidence?
14. Do you think that their information will be confidential when they do report?
15. When reporting are different forms of SGBV recorded differently or are they generalized?
16. Where does this information go?
17. Which of the following are the biggest concerns in reporting of SGBV cases?
 - ✓ Referrals
 - ✓ Cooperation
 - ✓ Language

18. How do the relevant authorities respond when you report these cases to them?

19. What type of training have you received in relation to SGBV?

- ✓ Is reporting one of them?
- ✓ How often has the issue been addressed?

Appendix IV: Interview guide: Programme Officers and Police

1. Please tell me the main mandate of the organization you work for
2. What area are you in and what are your main activities?
3. Does the organization have any effective strategies in place to facilitate reporting of SGBV cases? if yes kindly describe
4. Do you receive any training in handling SGBV cases?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - ✓ If yes what type of training?
5. What can you say of the sexual based violence in Daadab refugee camp? Probe for:
 - ✓ The forms of SGBV common
 - ✓ Vulnerable groups being women and young girls
 - ✓ Reporting procedures available
6. In general, how is protection for survivors handled?
7. Who provides refugee security?
8. Who are the key participants in handling SGBV reporting?
 - a) Traditional Community leaders
 - b) Police
 - c) Camp Agencies
 - d) Family members
 - e) Affected Individuals
 - f) Others
9. Do you consider culture of the victims as an impediment reporting SGBV cases
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

10. Do you Consider language barrier as an impediment in reporting SGBV cases?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
11. Have you heard of cases where victims are reluctant of reporting because their cultures do not permit them to do so?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
12. If yes, what are some of these cultures?
13. What factors do you consider significant in eliminating language and culture as a barrier for reporting?
14. Do you consider training as one of them?
15. Have you as a person facilitated in ensuring that there are measures taken to facilitate the reporting of these cases? How?
16. Are there traditional courts that attend to SGBV cases
 - ✓ What types of cases do they handle?
 - ✓ What courts do the victims prefer and why?
 - ✓ Do you feel the courts give same attention to both men and women?
17. Do you think there is enough awareness in the camp of SGBV reporting? If no what should being done to improve the situation?
18. Does your job entail creating awareness to the refugees on the reporting mechanisms? How?
19. Have you ever held a meeting to discuss on SGBV with the community?
 - ✓ What was the aim of the initiative?
 - ✓ How successful was it?
20. What strategies would you suggest for the victims of SGBV so as to be able to get to justice through reporting?