

Be aware
Be the change to stop
Gender Based Violence

INFORMATION BOOKLET
English Version



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Introduction

Perpetrators of gender based violence (GBV) are often those closest to the friends, community members, security forces and even humanitarian victim(s) such as husbands or partners, family members, close relatives, workers. In most instances of GBV, survivors do not seek help or speak out for fear of being stigmatized by their own community or in other instances because they are not aware of their rights. This causes such survivors to sentence themselves and their future generations to a life of continued abuse, violence and inequalities.

The Refugee Consortium Kenya (RCK) has developed this booklet as a useful and important information awareness tool for refugees and asylum seekers to help them understand what GBV is, how to recognize and prevent it within the community, sensitize them on their rights and protective measures as accorded by various Kenyan laws (such as The Sexual Offences Act 2006, The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011, The Counter- Trafficking in Person's Act 2010, The Children Act 2022 and The Penal Code of Kenya), and empower them to be aware and be the change to stop GBV in the communities they live in.

To facilitate easy reading, the content has been organized in five main topics, namely sexual violence, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, trafficking and harmful cultural practices. Each of these topics is divided into a section that provides the Kenyan laws protecting adults and children.

Sex refers to biological and physiological features that cannot be changed. This is on the base of the distinction in male, female and intersex that it is determined at birth and is the same in every society.

Gender refers to social and cultural characteristics assigned to men and women such as roles, status and power relations. They are learnt throughout the individuals life and they can change in relation to time, culture and environment. The gender of a person distinguishes individuals on the society view of a particular sex and the role it fulfills or is expected to fulfill (masculine and feminine).

A typical example of gender/gender role is the common representation of the male as a breadwinner and the female as the housekeeper.

It is for the different conception of gender that in every society and culture, women and men occupy different positions and participate in different ways in the affairs of the group.

Abuse is the misuse of power by which the perpetrator gains and/or maintains control or advantage of the abused using and causing physical or psychological harm or fear of that harm. Abuse prevents a person from making free decisions and forces them to behave against their will.

Child is any human being under the age of 18 years.

Consent is a choice that a person makes after having full information on something, which is free and voluntary. There is NO consent when the person is convinced to do something after being threatened, forced or coerced, kidnapped, fraud, given false information as true or a wrong interpretation as correct. Consent also can't be given by a person below the legal age of 18 years.

Defilement is an act which causes penetration with a child or any person deemed not capable of understanding the nature of a sexual act and hence not capable of giving consent.

Domestic Violence is any act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occur within the family or domestic unit, even when the perpetrator does not share the same residence with the victims.

Rape is a sexual act causing penetration with any other person without her or his consent.

Sexual Exploitation is a form of sexual abuse involving the manipulation or coercion of people into sexual activity in exchange for advantages or goods and happens when there is an imbalance of power, which limits the options of the exploited person.

Trafficking is the act of person recruiting, transporting, transferring, keeping or receiving another person for the purpose of exploitation.

Violence is physical, emotional, social or economic harm. Some forms of violence include the use of abuse.

What is Gender Based Violence?

Gender based violence (GBV) is defined as violence that is directed against a person on the basis of her or his gender. Usually GBV is inflicted by men on women and girls and is based on the historic unequal power relations between men and women which have led to the domination over and the discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women. Violence against women is one of the crucial ways by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared to men.

Although women and girls are the main victims of GBV, it is also possible for men and boys to be victims and in particular homosexuals or other persons perceived as not fulfilling clear gender rules based on socially determined roles, expectations and behaviours. Refugees, and to some extent internally displaced persons as categories of forced migrants, are amongst the most vulnerable to acts of GBV.

Types of GBV

Sexual Violence

It is any sexual act that is perpetrated or attempted against someone who does not consent, or who is unable to consent or refuse to allow the act.

It includes rape, defilement, incest, sodomy, sex abuse, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, sexual harassment.

Physical Violence

It is the use of physical force with the intention of causing harm. It includes physical assaults, beatings, kicking, maiming, burning, trafficking, slavery.

Emotional and Psychological Violence

It is any conduct that makes another person feel constantly unhappy, humiliated, ridiculed, afraid or depressed or to feel inadequate.

It includes verbal abuses that are demeaning, degrading, denying basic expenses for family survival, confinement (isolating a person from friends or family or restricting his or her movement).

Socio-Economic Violence

It is not allowing a person to access education, health assistance, money, work, land and personal documentation.

Harmful Cultural Practices

It refers to types of violence that are committed against women and girls in certain communities and are considered a part of accepted cultural practices. These practices lead to physical and physiological dysfunctions, disabilities, trauma and even death. Such practices are strictly illegal in Kenya.

It includes female genital mutilation (FGM), early marriage, forced marriage, honor killing, maiming, infanticide, denial of education for girls and women, child abductions, forced wife inheritance.

Female genital mutilation

FGM is female circumcision, where a woman or girls genitals are partially or totally removed or the genitalia is injured.

This practice is carried out on a female of any age but traditionally targets minors, from after birth to teenage years.

Any kind of female circumcision is strictly forbidden in Kenya. It does not matter if the person who has undergone the female circumcision agreed or consented to be cut.

How are the Refugees in Kenya protected from GBV?

A refugee or asylum seeker in Kenya is given the same protection against anyone staying in the country from such crimes. These laws include:

- The Sexual Offences Act 2006;
- The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011;
- The Children's Act 2022;
- The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010;
- The laws under The Penal Code;

If a refugee or asylum seeker has suffered from GBV, he or she should report the issue to the police. The issue will then be taken to court where if the accused is found guilty, the offender will be sentenced to the penalty as stated by the law. As these laws are fundamental in protecting refugees and asylum seekers, it is important that they are aware of the law and their rights.

Sexual Violence- Adults

Rape (Section 3 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person commits rape if he or she causes penetration (penis into a vagina) of another person on purpose but without consent of the other person.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years or up to imprisonment for life.

Attempted Rape (Section 4 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person who tries to cause penetration to another person without his or her consent is guilty of committing attempted rape.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 5 years or up to imprisonment for life.

Sexual Assault (Section 5 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

If a person penetrates the private parts of another person with the body parts of another person, an object or if he or she forces a person to use his or

her own body parts to penetrate himself/herself without the consent of the other person then he or she is guilty of sexual assault.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years or up to imprisonment for life.

Compelled or Induced Indecent Acts (Section 6 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Indecent acts include: intentionally touching the genital organs, breasts or buttocks of another person, but there is no penetration or forcing any person to see pornographic material.

A person who forces or causes someone to participate in an indecent act without consent of the other person with:

- that same person;
- the other person;
- a third person;
- an object;
- an animal.

Which that person would not have otherwise done, allowed or understood is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 5 years.

Acts that Cause Penetration or Indecent Acts within the view of Family Members, Children or those with Mental Disabilities (Section 7 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person who commits rape or an indecent act on purpose and allowing a family member, child or someone with mental disabilities to view the act is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years.

Defilement of Idiots or Imbeciles (Section 146 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who has sex or tries to have sex with someone who they know is mentally handicapped (but does not commit rape) is guilty of committing a crime.

Penalty: Imprisonment with hard labor for 14 years.

Indecent Act with Adult (Section IIA of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

If a person commits an indecent act with an adult without his or her consent he or she is guilty of this crime.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not more than 5 years and/or a fine of up to 50,000 shillings.

Sexual Harassment (Section 23 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Anyone with power/control/authority who makes sexual suggestions or asks for a sexual favor, which he or she knows, is not welcome is guilty of sexual harassment.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 3 years and/or a fine of no less than 100,000 shillings.

Deliberate Transmission of HIV or Other Life Threatening Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Section 26 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Anyone who knows they are infected with HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease and does something on purpose that will:

- . infect another person;
- . makes it likely that someone else will be infected;

Is guilty under this section even if he/she is married to that other person.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 15 years and up to imprisonment for life.

Spreading Infection (Section 186 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who with knowledge spreads an infection that is dangerous to life is guilty of an offence.

Examples of other sexually transmitted diseases are:

- Gonorrhoea;
- Syphilis;
- Hepatitis B and C;
- Genital warts;
- Chlamydia.

Penalty: Imprisonment up to 2 years and/or fine.

Attempts to Procure Abortion to someone else (Section 158 of The Penal Code)

Any person who tries to cause an abortion of a woman, whether she is pregnant or not, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 14 years.

Sexual Violence- Children

Defilement (Section 8 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person who causes penetration with a child is guilty of defilement. The person will not be guilty if:

- it can be proved that the child has made the accused person believing he/she is above 18;
- the accused reasonably believed that the child was over 18.

This will be based on all the circumstances, including the steps the accused took to determine the child's age.

If the person accused is below the age of 18, the court can sentence the person under The Children's Act or The Borstal Institutions Act.

Penalty:

- **If the child is 11 years old or less: imprisonment for life.**
- **If the child is between the age of 12 and 15 years: imprisonment for not less than 20 years.**
- **If the child is between the age of 16 and 18: imprisonment for not less than 15 years.**

Attempted Defilement (Section 9 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person who tries to commit an act that causes penetration with a child is guilty of attempted defilement.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years.

Conspiracy to Defile (Section 157 of The Penal Code)

A group of people who make a woman or girl, a man or boy through lies to have sex with another person is guilty of committing an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years.

Indecent Act with Child (Section II of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person who commits an indecent act with a child is guilty of a crime. The person will not be guilty if:

- it can be proved that the child made the person to believe that they were over the age of 18;
- the accused reasonably believed that the child was over 18.

Penalty:

- **Imprisonment for not less than 10 years.**
- **If the person accused is under the age of 18 he or she can be sentenced according to The Borstal Institutions Act and The Children's Act.**

~~If the person accused is under 12 years they will not be guilty of indecent act with a child.~~

Sexual Exploitation- Adults

Exploitation of Prostitution (Section 17 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Anyone who:

- intentionally forces or causes another person to become a prostitute;
- controls the activities of another person who is a prostitute for gain for him/her or a third person;

Is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 5 years and/or a fine of 500,000 shillings.

Prostitution of Persons with Mental Disabilities (Section 19 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person or company who:

- for money or other gain or favor forces a person with mental disability to participate in prostitution;
- transports or receives a person with disabilities across the border knowing that they will be used to commit sexual offences;
- prints or publishes any material that encourages sexual offences against a disabled person;

Is guilty under this section.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years and/or a fine of not less than 2 million shillings.

Detention of Persons for Immoral Purpose (Section 151 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who keeps someone against his or her will to have unlawful sex with him or her is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more or death (Section 4).

Sexual Exploitation- Children

Promotion of Sexual Offences with a Child (Section 12 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person or company who:

- makes or shares anything that encourages sexual offences with a child;
- gives out or shows to children sexual items/articles used in sexual acts to encourage or allow the child to perform such sexual acts is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 5 years and if a company is formed to conduct the offence, fine not less than 500,000 shillings.

Child Sex Tourism (Section 14 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

A person or company who:

- makes or arranges travels for someone (whether inside or outside Kenya) with the aim of organizing sexual offences against a child even if sexual offences are not committed;
- prints information that promotes sexual offences against a child;
- provides contact with another person who encourages sexual offences with a child;

Is guilty of the offence of sex tourism.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years and if it is a company, fine not less than 2 million shillings.

Child Prostitution (Section 15 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Anyone who:

- allows a child to be in a place where they know the child will be sexually abused or will participate in any immoral behaviour;
- encourages a child to do sexual intercourse or any form of indecent exhibition or show;
- convinces a person to be a client of a child for sexual intercourse or any form of indecent shows through the media, oral advertisement or similar means;

- takes advantage of his relationship with a child to make the child do sexual intercourse or any form of sexual abuse or indecent shows;
- allows their property to be used for sexual offences with a child;
- pays or offers other benefits for sexual services of a child;

Commits the offence of benefiting from child prostitution.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation (Section 15 of The Children's Act 2001)

A child shall be protected from sexual exploitation and prostitution, any sexual activity and exposure to obscene materials. Any person who does not respect his or her duty to protect a child is punishable.

Penalty: Imprisonment up to 12 months and/or a fine not less than 50,000 shillings.

Child Pornography (Section 16 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Any person or company who:

- sells, rents, distributes, shows in public, produces or possesses pornographic books, drawing, painting, art or any obscene object containing images of a child;
- imports or exports any pornographic object containing images of a child;
- takes part and gets profit from any business that deals with child pornography;
- advertises or makes known that a person is willing to do any act which is an offence under this section;
- offers or tries to do any act which is an offence under this section; Is guilty of the offence of child pornography.

The person is not guilty if:

- the publication is for public good, in the interest of science, literature, learning or other subjects of general concern;

- it is kept or used in good faith for religious purposes;
- it is recognized as artistic representation by law;
- it is an activity between 2 people of age above 18.

Penalty: Imprisonment for a term not less than 6 years and/or a fine of not less than 500,000 shillings or imprisonment for 7 years without a fine.

Domestic Violence- Adults

Acts Intended to Cause Grievous Harm (Section 231 of The Penal Code)

Any person who intentionally tries to hurt or causes serious harm to another person in any way is guilty of an offence and can be imprisoned for life. This includes beating a person or hitting a person with any kind of object.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Grievous Harm (Section 234 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who actually hurts or causes serious harm to another person is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Maliciously Administrating Poison with Intent to Harm (Section 236 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who gives poison to another person with intention to hurt that person is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 14 years.

Unlawful Wounding or Poisoning (Section 237 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who unlawfully wounds another or unlawfully and intentionally injures or annoys any person or gives another person poison is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

Common Assault (Section 250 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who hits another is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 1 year.

Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm (Section 251 of The Penal Code)

Anyone who hits another and wounds them is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

Domestic Violence- Children

Protection from Abuse (Section 13 of The Children's Act 2001)

A child has the right to be protected from physical and psychological abuse, neglect and any other forms of exploitation including sale, trafficking and kidnapping by any person.

Penalty: Imprisonment up to 12 months and/or a fine up to 50,000 shillings.

Punishment for Cruelty to and Neglect of Children (Section 127 of The Children's Act 2001)

Any person who has parental responsibility, custody, charge or care of any child and who:

- on purpose assaults, maltreats, abandons or puts the child in a situation that may bring harm to him/ her, including injury or loss of sight, hearing, limb or organ of the body, and mental derangement; or
- by any act or omission, creates a dangerous situation for the child so that the child needs protection;

Has committed an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not more than 5 years and/or a fine of 200,000 shillings.

Trafficking-Adults

Trafficking in Persons (Section 3 of The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

A person is guilty of trafficking in persons if they transport, recruit, transfers, keeps or receives another person after:

- threatening;
- lying or defrauding the victim;
- making the person believe something that is not true;
- misusing their power or exploiting the weakness of the victim;
- getting payment or benefit from the person being trafficked.

> It is still an offence under this Act if the person being trafficked consents/ agrees to being trafficked.

> Moving or keeping a child for exploitation is also trafficking in persons and is a crime.

> Trafficking in person can be done within Kenya or internationally.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 15 years and/or a fine of not less than 5 million shillings. In case of recurrence: imprisonment for life.

Promotion of Trafficking in Persons (Section 5 of The Counter- Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

Anyone who:

- knows that they are renting out their house, land or other property and it will be used to support or encourage trafficking;
- publishes, exports or imports, any material for purposes of supporting or encouraging trafficking in persons;
- manages, runs or pays for an agency to encourage or support trafficking in persons;
- encourages or supports trafficking in any other way;

Commits an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years and/or a fine not less than 5 million shillings.

If the person repeats the same offence he will be imprisoned for not less than 15 years.

Acquisition of Travel Documents by Fraud or Misrepresentation (Section 6 of The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

Anyone who lies or creates facts or gives false information to get travel documents to help in the trafficking of persons is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years and/or a fine of not less than 1 million shillings.

Facilitating Entry Into or Exit Out of the Country (Section 7 of The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

A person who helps another to get in and out Kenya so that they can traffic persons is guilty of a crime.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 10 years and/or a fine of not less than 5 million shillings.

Life Threatening Circumstances or Death (Section 9 of The Counter- Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

If the victim of trafficking in persons:

- will suffer any permanent injury or bodily harm or his health is harmed because of the conditions that put their life at risk; or
- the victim dies because of the conditions during trafficking;

The person who is guilty of trafficking that person will be imprisoned for life.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Trafficking in Persons for Organized Crime (Section 10 of The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

If the person involved in trafficking in persons is discovered being part of an organized criminal group or that they were directing that group or gang in trafficking, they will be guilty of this offence and will be imprisoned for life.

Penalty: Imprisonment for life.

Trafficking-Children

Acts that Promote Child Trafficking (Section 4 of The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act 2010)

A person who:

- adopts or gives out a child for adoption;
- takes into or gives out a child for foster care;
- becomes the guardian or gives out a child to another person to be the guardian;

With the aim of trafficking the child is guilty of this offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 15 and/or fined not less than 10 million shillings.

In case of recurrence: Imprisonment for life.

Harmful Cultural Practices

Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (Section 28 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

When FGM is done in another country by anyone who is a Kenyan citizen or a person who is not a Kenyan but lives in Kenya the person will be sentenced according to the laws of Kenya.

Penalty for Female Genital Mutilation: Imprisonment for not less than 3 years and/ or a fine not less than 200,000 shillings.

Offences of Female Genital Mutilation (Section 19 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who performs female genital mutilation on another person commits an offence (this includes doctors, midwives, anyone in training to become a doctor).

Penalty:

- **Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.**
- **If the victim of Female Genital Mutilation dies due to the offence the penalty is imprisonment for life.**

Aiding and Abetting Female Genital Mutilation (Section 20 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who:

- assists in performing the operation; or
- pushes someone to be operated on; or
- goes to get the operation themselves;

Commits an offence under this Act.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.

Procuring a Person to Perform Female Genital Mutilation in Another Country (Section 21 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

If a person:

- takes another person to another country (outside Kenya); or
- brings a person into Kenya from another country;

So that the person can be taken for female circumcision, that person is guilty of committing an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.

Use of Premises to Perform Female Genital Mutilation (Section 22 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who allows his place (home, office or land) to be used to perform female circumcision is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.

Possession of Tools or Equipment to Perform Female Genital Mutilation (Section 23 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who has anything (razors, knives, scissors, broken glass or sharpened rocks) that shall be used to perform female circumcision commits an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.

Failure to Report Commission of Offence (Section 24 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who knows that:

- a female person is being circumcised; or
- someone has performed the female circumcision operation; or
- someone is planning to do the circumcision operation;

And does not report to a police officer is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 3 years or more and/or a fine of at least 200,000 shillings.

Use of Derogatory or Abusive Language (Section 25 of The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011)

Anyone who makes fun in an unpleasant way of a girl or woman who has not been circumcised or a man who marries an uncircumcised woman so that they are ashamed in the community commits an offence.

Penalty: Imprisonment for not less than 6 months and/or a fine of not less than 50,000 shillings.

Protection from Harmful Cultural Rites (Section 14 of The Children's Act 2001)

Any person who causes a child to go through female circumcision, early marriage or other traditional or cultural ceremony that will harm the child's life, health, dignity, physical or psychological growth will have committed a crime.

Penalty: Imprisonment up to 12 months or/and a fine up to 50,000 shillings.

Incest (Section 20, 21 and 22 of The Sexual Offences Act 2006)

Incest by Male Persons

Any male person who commits an act that causes penetration or tries to penetrate a female person who he knows is his daughter, granddaughter, sister, mother, niece, aunt or grandmother is guilty of incest.

The female person will be then removed from the male person's care.

Incest by Female Persons

A female person who commits incest or attempted incest against a male person who she knows is her son, father, grandson, grandfather, brother, nephew or uncle will be guilty of the same offence..

NB: Brother and sister include half brother and half sister, adoptive brother and adoptive sister and father includes father and uncle of the first degree while mother includes half mother and aunt of the first degree whether through lawful marriage or not.

Penalty: • Incest - Imprisonment for life whether or not the other person consents. • Attempted Incest - Imprisonment for not less than 10 years.

What to do if you are a victim of Rape/ Attempted Rape/ Defilement/ Attempted Defilement or any other Sexual Offence?

Secure Evidence

To show that a sexual offence actually happened, it is important to show proof such as medical evidence, forensic evidence or even admission by the accused. How to secure evidence:

- Do not shower or wash your clothes;
- Do not put your clothes in a plastic bag, instead wrap it in brown paper or put it in a paper bag;
- Report to the nearest (government) hospital and ask for a written report of what has been found;
- Report to the nearest police station and ask for a written and duly signed police report.

What to do if you are a victim of harmful cultural practices or know someone who is a victim of harmful cultural practices?

- Go to the hospital to get medical attention and get evidence (written report about injuries and medical observations);
- Report it to the police.

What to do if you have been trafficked or know someone who has been trafficked?

- Report it to the police.

Numbers to call in case of a report

Survivors of GBV can seek Assistance from the following Partners

- **RCK** Toll Line: 0800720868
- **KNCHR Toll Line:** 0800720627
- **1195** Kenya's National GBV Hotline
- **1199** Kenya Redcross Toll Free Hotline
- **1517**-UNHCR Toll-Free Help Line
- **999/112** - Kenya Police Emergency Hotline 116 Child Help Line

Toll free numbers:

- **112** (from mobile phone)
- **999** (from landline)
- **116** (children survivors hotline)

Charged calls:

- 0711400506 or 0733500101 (**Medicins sans Frontière hotline**)
- 020 208 8060/2088067 or 0733 860 669/ 0720 943 164
(RCK Nairobi)
- 0716 169 407/0719 297 750 (**RCK Dadaab**)
- 0719 297 950 (**RCK Kakuma**)
- 0719 605 493 (**RCK Garissa**)



OUR CONTACT DETAILS

Refugee Consortium of Kenya
P. O. Box 25340-00603, Nairobi, Kenya
Email: info@rckkenya.org | Website: www.rckkenya.org

Nairobi:

Haki House, Ndemi Road, Kilimani.
Phone: +254720943164, +254703820361
Toll Free Line: 0800720868

Dadaab :

UNHCR Dadaab, main office compound; Ifo 1, CARE compound; Dagahale, Peace Winds Japan Compound; Ifo 2, Peace Winds Japan Compound; and Hagadera near the UNHCR field compound.
Phone: +254 703 848 641, 0705 862 534
Address: P.O. Box 28, Dadaab, Kenya
Toll Free Line: 0800721692

Kakuma :

Compound 3, Kakuma town. Field offices are located at Kakuma 1, LWF compound; Kakuma 4 and the Kalobeyi reception center.
Phone: +254 701 414 978
Toll Free Line: 0800720262

Garissa and Mwingi :



Lantern road, next to the World Food Programme's (WFP) Office.
Phone: +254 700 865 559

Mombasa :

Links Road, Nyali, Opposite Epic Business Park (Black Gate No. 680)
Phone: +254728569283

UNHCR Kenya Helpline Toll Free Number: 1517

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