

**Overview of conflict mapping**

357 cases of conflict have been reported as of September 30<sup>th</sup> with 294 of the conflicts occurring among refugees, 47 between refugees and nationals, and 8 among nationals. Rhino camp reported 277 cases of conflicts and Imvepi reported 77 cases of conflicts.

**The highest conflicts in the community are attributed to GBV incidents as a trigger:** 62 cases of conflict resulting from GBV were reported with Domestic violence ranking highest (53) followed by child marriage (5), extramarital affairs (3) and defilement (1) down from the 49 cases as of June. Triggers of domestic violence included alcoholism, misuse of cash for food received by household head, and allegations of extramarital affairs. Child marriages are triggered by the deeply rooted cultures where girls are considered "ripe" as soon as they start to develop breasts.

**Community conflicts registered were 62 as of September compared to the 42 by June:** These conflicts are usually triggered by tribalism, historical rivalries, witchcraft allegations, and religious differences. They usually involve many community members and if not well managed they easily escalate to violence including mob justice. The reduction is because of intensified community level trainings on peace building, continuous sensitization campaigns, community policing, as well as the involvement of religious, opinion, and community leaders in conflict resolution.

**Crime:** 51 cases of conflict arising from criminal acts were reported up from the 40 cases as of June. Most of the cases are of either animal or crop theft occurring among refugees and nationals.

**Grievances over access to basic social services:** 37 cases of conflict were reported as of September up from 22 by June. The main conflict triggers were WASH and education related. Often school fights among children are carried on to the community and usually turns tribalistic or even between refugees versus host communities. There is need to introduce and promote peace building initiatives in schools.

**Grievances of limited natural resources:** 35 cases were reported as of September in comparison to 28 by June. Conflicts here are usually over land for cultivation including double land hire and wrongful termination of lease agreements.

**Pastoral conflicts:** These arise from the issue of stray animals where 28 cases were reported as of September up from 22 cases by June. Because of the need for alternative income sources, the refugees take care of cattle and goats sometimes belonging to members of the host communities. However, with limited land for grazing, the animals trace pass into people's gardens which lead to conflicts and sometimes violence in the community.

**MHPSS:** 15 cases of conflicts attributed to MHPSS were reported as of September compared to 13 cases by June. The reduced number of cases is attributed to the increased community awareness on issues surrounding MHPSS by partners and youth mentors especially in Rhino camp.

**Child protection:** 10 cases were reported by September slightly more than the 8 cases by June. The increase at reduced rate is attributed to the increased awareness on child rights by partners as well as community policing on child abuse.

**Delinquencies and incivility:** Conflicts arising from incivility are common among the youth due to the limited livelihood and education opportunities. Negative coping mechanisms are used as an escape route which in turn leads to conflicts and thus escalates into violence.

