

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT (MSNA) PRESENTATION

Dadaab-Kenya

December 2021

12/2021



MSNA OBJECTIVES

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General Objective

- Identify the multi-sectoral humanitarian needs and access to services of refugees and asylum seekers residing in Dadaab camp and inform multi-sector humanitarian programming for 2022.

Specific Objective

- Provide a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sectoral humanitarian needs among refugees and asylum seekers residing in Dadaab refugee camp.

MSNA METHODOLOGY

- **Population of interest:**
Refugees and Asylum seekers in Dadaab refugee complex
- **Probability stratified random sampling** at camp level for HH data collection.
- Weighting done on the data before analysis to allow for comparison among the camps.
- Findings are represented at Dadaab level unless where specified for each camp.



SECTORS

- Protection
- Security
- Food security
- Livelihoods
- Education
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Health and nutrition
- COVID-19
- Overall humanitarian assistance.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING

Households (HHs) sample

Camp	Total HHs	Sample size
Dagahaley	14,903	395
Hagadera	17,314	389
Ifo	14,492	402
Total	46,709	1,186

- **95% Confidence level and a 5% Margin of Error**
- **A 5% buffer to account for deleted surveys.**

Key informant interviews (KIIs) Sample

Community leader group	Dagahaley	Hagadera	Ifo	Total KIs
Camp leaders	2	2	2	6
Youth leaders	2	2	2	6
Leaders of persons with disabilities	2	2	2	6
Minority group leaders ¹	2	2	2	6
Older persons' leaders	2	2	2	6
Total				30

1.Minority group leaders represent all non-Somali refugees. Eg Congolese, South Sudanese, Burundians etc. Each camp has 1 male and 1 female minority group representative.

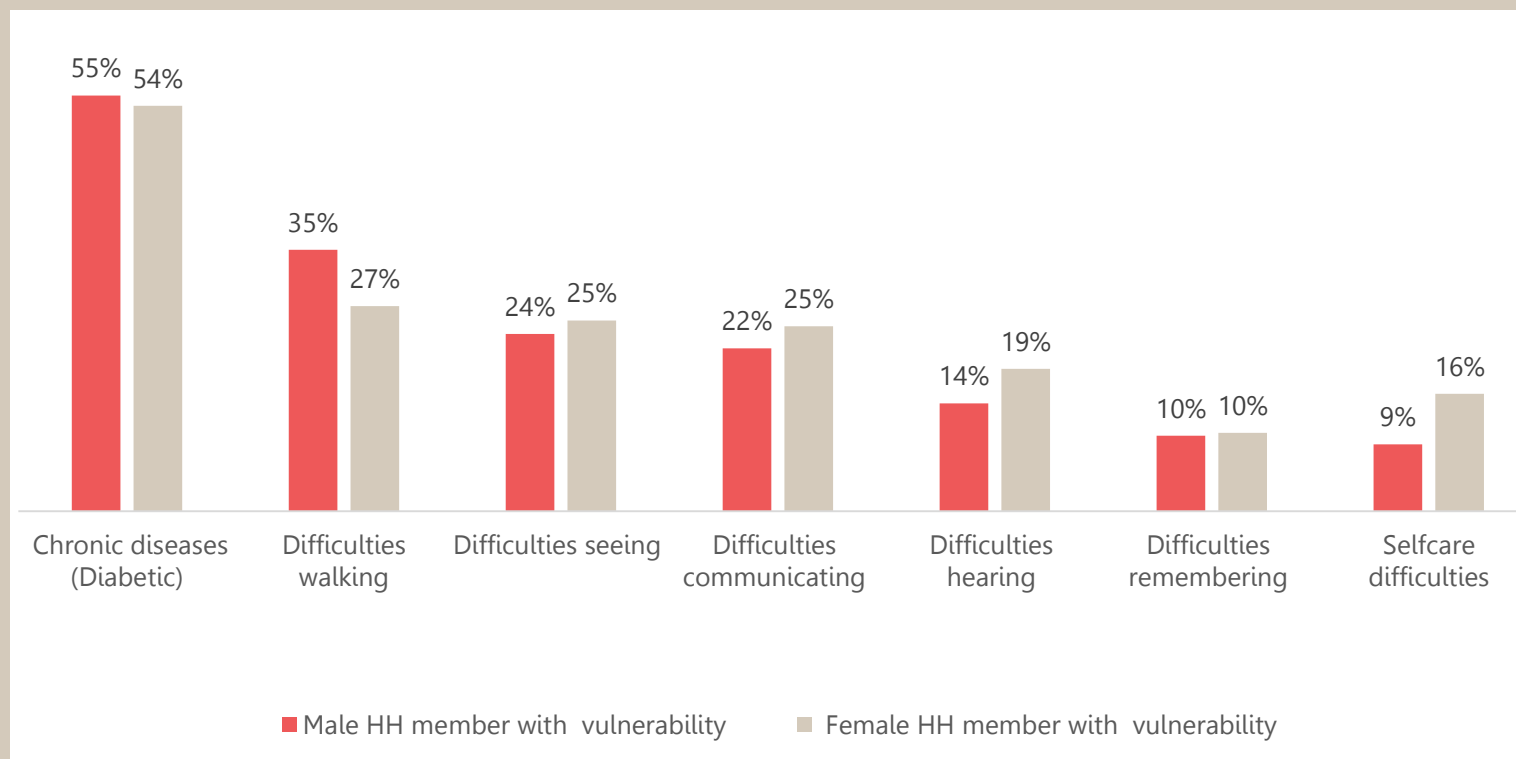
DEMOGRAPHICS

More than half (51%) of HH members were found to be **adults between 18 and 59 years**, followed by those under the age of 18 , and a minority of HH members were reportedly aged 60 or older (7%).

- More than half (52%) of HH survey respondents were **female**, and almost all respondents (88%) were younger than 60 years.
- About sixty percent (60%) of HHs were **reportedly female-headed**. This proportion appeared similar, albeit slightly higher, compared to the proportion of female-headed HHs found in previous rounds of the assessment in October 2020 (58%), September 2019 (56%) and February 2019 (57%).
- Thirty percent (30%) of HHs reported the **main breadwinner of the HHs to be a woman**.
- Half (**50%**) of HHs had reportedly lived in Dadaab camps for **over 15 years**.
- **Majority of the HHs (91%)** reported that their head of HHs country of origin was Somalia.

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of HHs reporting having at least one of the following vulnerability profiles among their HH members, by gender²

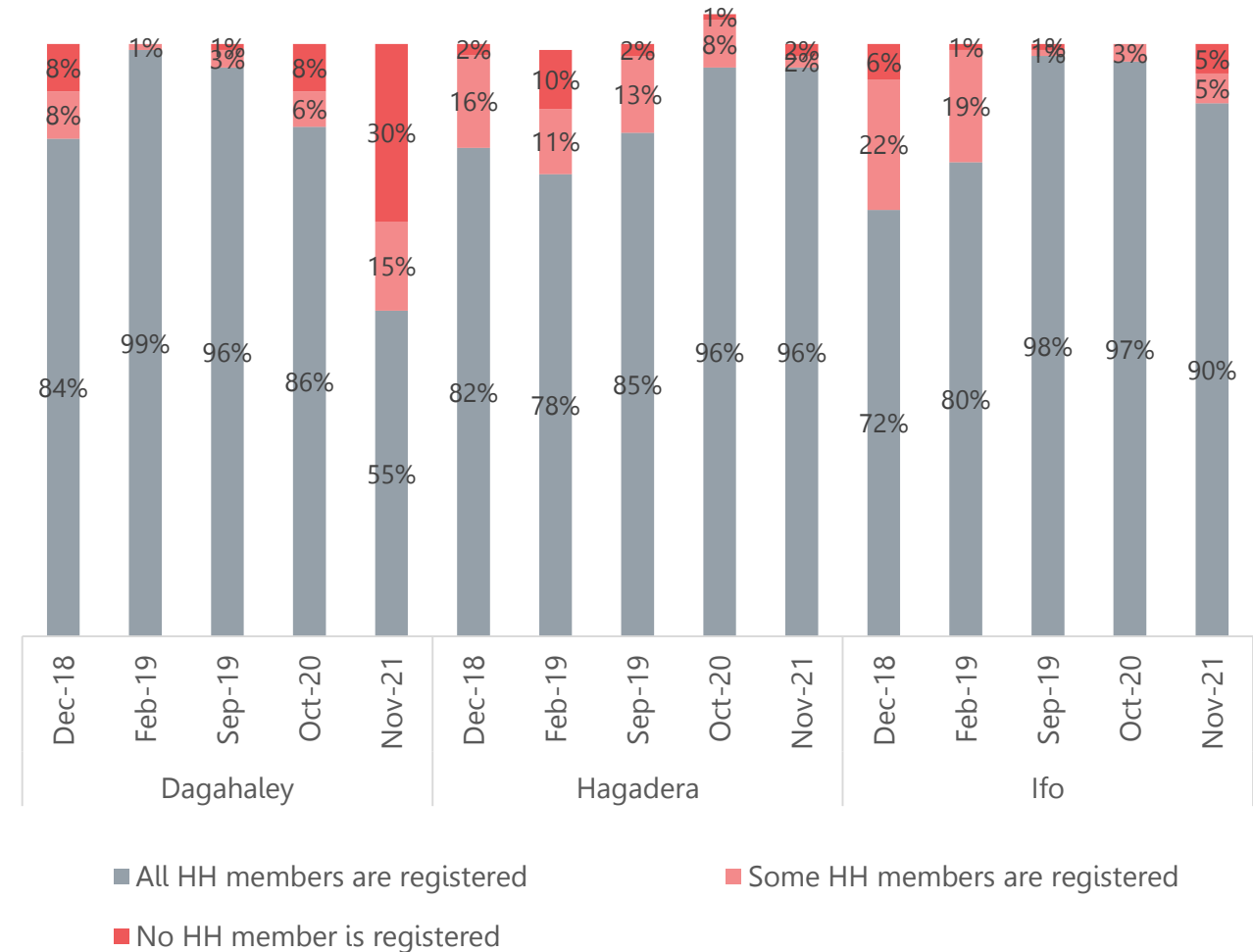


2. Households could select multiple answers

PROTECTION

- Thirty per cent of HHs (30%) in Dagahaley reported that **none of their HH members were registered as refugees or asylum seekers**.
- Among those HHs who reported that some or all of their members were not registered, the most commonly reported reasons were that **registration was not available** or that they **had just arrived in the camps**.
- Community members who are not formally registered were still able to access humanitarian assistance that is freely available to registered refugees and migrants, particularly **free health services (80%), education services (74%), WASH services (53%), and food assistance (53%), despite not being registered**.

% of HHs per reported registration status, per camp





PROTECTION

- A high proportion of HHs (95%) reported that at least one member of their HH possessed an alien identity card (ID) issued by the Government of Kenya.
- Other reported identification documents included; Kenyan birth certificates (41%), proofs of marriage (18%) graduation school certificate (9%), and birth certificate from the country of Origin (7%).
- Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of HHs reported having at least one HH member who was born in Kenya. Of these, 17% reported that **at least one of these members did not have a Kenyan birth certificate** mostly because they had applied but not collected it (64%).
- Thirty-five per cent (35%) of HHs reported that **at least one HH member did not possess a refugee alien card.**

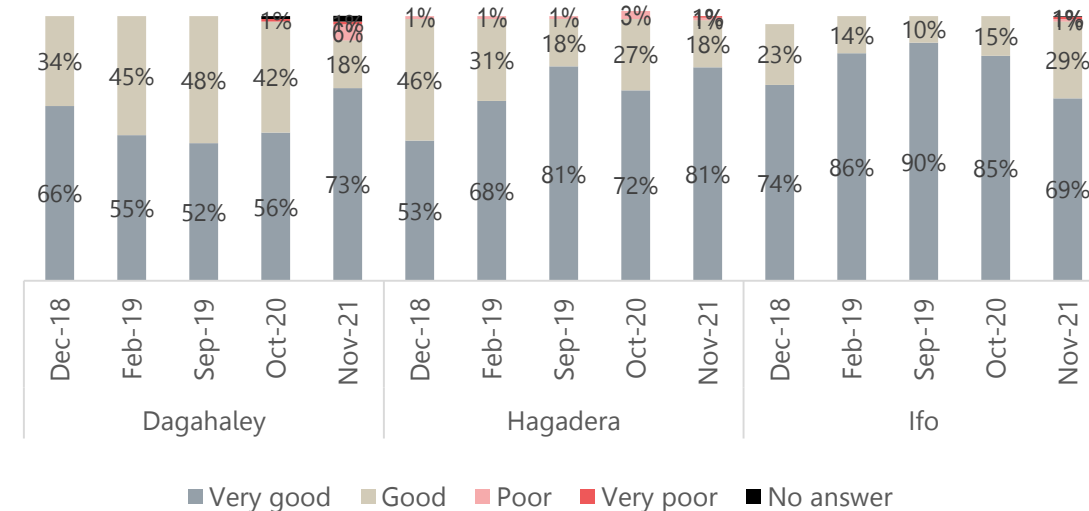
- The majority of HHs (74%) **generally perceived the security and safety in the camps to be very good** in the six months prior to data collection. This perception seems to have increased in Dagahaley and Hagadera by 19% and 9% respectively between September 2019 and November 2021.
- A high proportion of HHs (77%) reported perceiving that it generally **takes less than a month for security providers to resolve insecurity cases**.
- Particularly, 69% of HHs who had reported insecurity cases to the community leaders, said that these cases had been **resolved in less than one week**.

SECURITY

Top reported security personnel who the community mostly turned to for reporting security concerns²

Security personnel	Proportion of HHs reporting	Number of KIs reporting (of 30 KIs)
Community leaders	69%	19
Police	48%	28
UN officials	17%	3
NGO officials	10%	5

HH security perception in the six months prior to data collection



2. Households could select multiple answers



FOOD SECURITY

- Over half of the assessed HHs (**57%**) reported perceiving **not having had access to enough food** for all their HH members in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- In addition, **98%** of HHs **reported food to be among their priority needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- Over half of HHs (54%) in Dagahaley were found to have an acceptable food consumption score (FCS)³. Similarly, 61% of HHs were **found to be using neutral coping strategies** to cope with livelihood gaps, indicating that HHs **were food secure**.
- About half of the HHs in Dagahaley and Hagadera, and 41% of HHs in Ifo **were found to have a low household dietary diversity score (HDDS)³**.

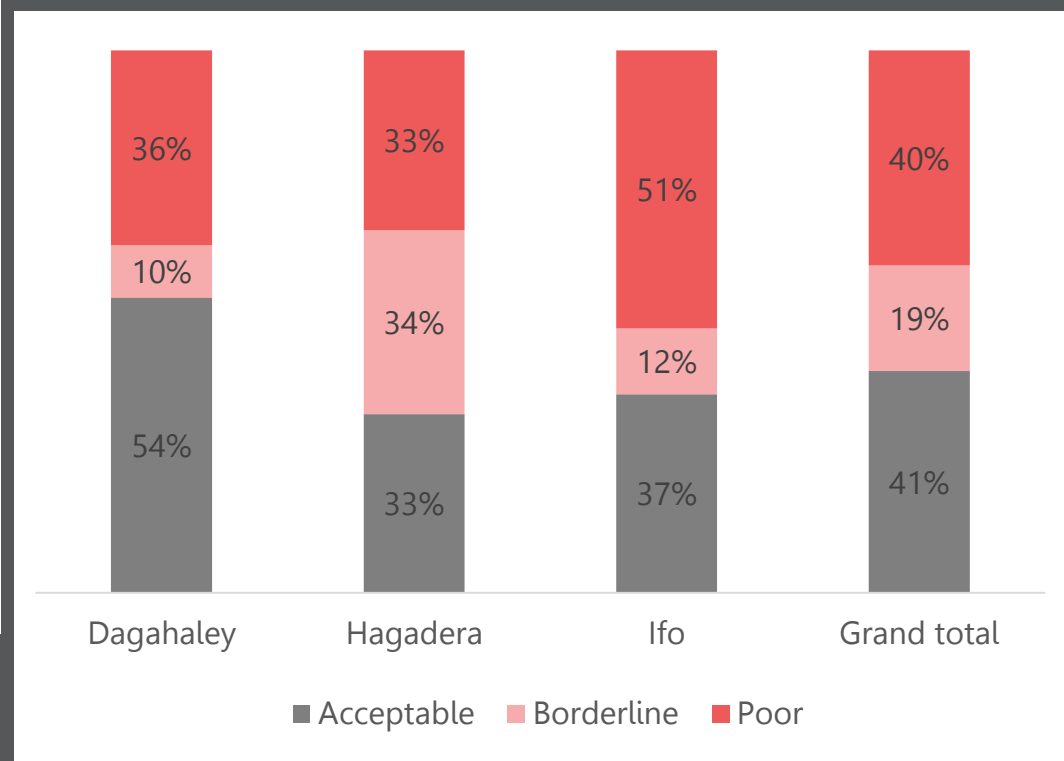
FOOD SECURITY

Over half of HHs (54%) in Dagahaley were found to have an **acceptable FCS**. However, this was a 27% decrease the previous MSNA round of October 2020.

Over half of HHs in Ifo (51%) recorded a poor FCS, which was a **13% and 17% increase from the HHs that were found to have a poor FCS in October 2020 and September 2019 respectively.**

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

Proportion of HHs per FCS, per camp

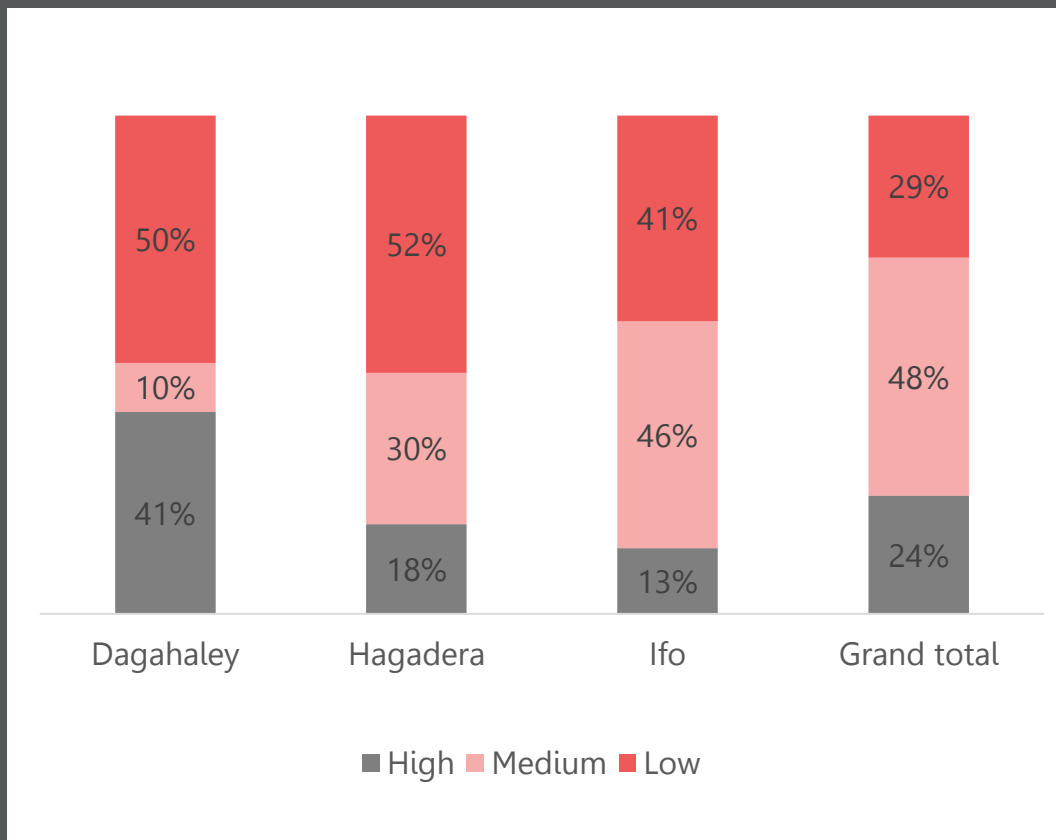


FOOD SECURITY

While some variation can be observed between the different camps, **HHs in all locations were found to commonly have a low or medium HDDS**, suggesting that their diets were likely suboptimal and non-diversified.

HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY SCORE (HDDS)

% of HHs per HDDS per camp:



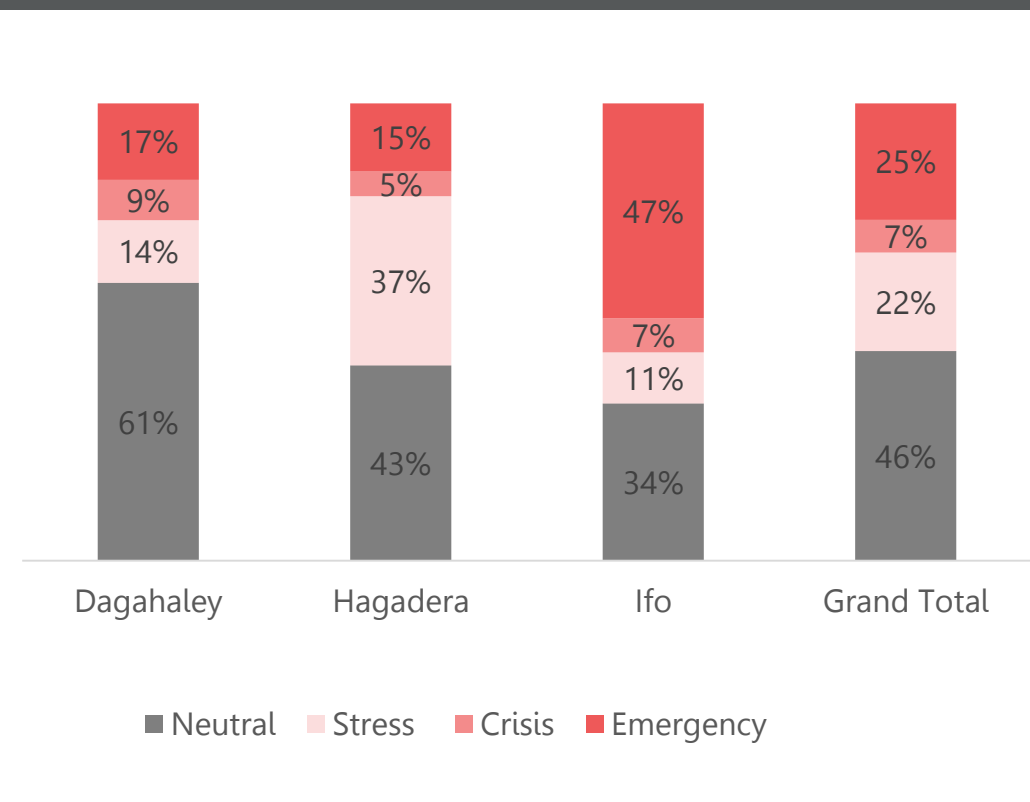
FOOD SECURITY

A high proportion of HHs in Dagahaley (61%) were found to use emergency level coping strategies, indicating that the HHs in this **camp were food secure**.

However, about two-thirds of HHs in Ifo (66%) and 57% of HHs in Hagadera were found to be using **stress, crisis or emergency level coping strategies, indicating an increased likelihood of food insecurity**.

LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LCSI)

Proportion of HHs per LCS score, per camp in the 30 days prior to data



INCOME

- Four percent of HHs (4%), **down from 52% in October 2020, reported humanitarian assistance** as their main source of livelihoods in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- HH members seemed to have experienced different livelihood barriers due to the impact of COVID-19. Some of the barriers that HH members most commonly reported include; **increased prices of commodities (40%), reduced income among HH members (25%)** or at least one HH member losing their job as a result of COVID-19 related challenges (18%).
- Forty three percent of HHs (43%) reported having at least one member of their HH operating a business in Dadaab. Among these HHs, 31% reported having borrowed money from friends and/ or relatives to start their businesses, **62% reported having spent their savings to set up their businesses**, and 5% reported that they had received start-up grants from the UN. Of the HHs that reported having a business, **44% reported that they did not have a business permit for their business**.
- KIs reported that business owners **often lack access to loans and funds to restock their business and that there are particular laws that are unfavourable for businesses**.

LIVELIHOODS



LIVELIHOODS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

- **Twenty three percent (23%)** of HHs reported having at least one member who had attended vocational training in the 6 months prior to data collection. The majority among these HHs reported that at least one female or male member had completed the training (81% and 77%, respectively).
- Thirty eight percent (38%) and 46% of HHs reported having at least a male and female HH member respectively, who had attended vocational training but was not using the skills and knowledge acquired in training at the time of data collection. Among HHs with male and female members who were reportedly not using their skills acquired in vocational training, **38% and 55% respectively, attributed this to there not being any jobs available to them.**
- KIs reported that the most common barriers to accessing employment encountered by the vulnerable groups⁴ were: **lack of skills that match job requirements, lack of capacity to perform job among persons with disabilities, lack of social connections, and discrimination because of disability or age among other barriers.**

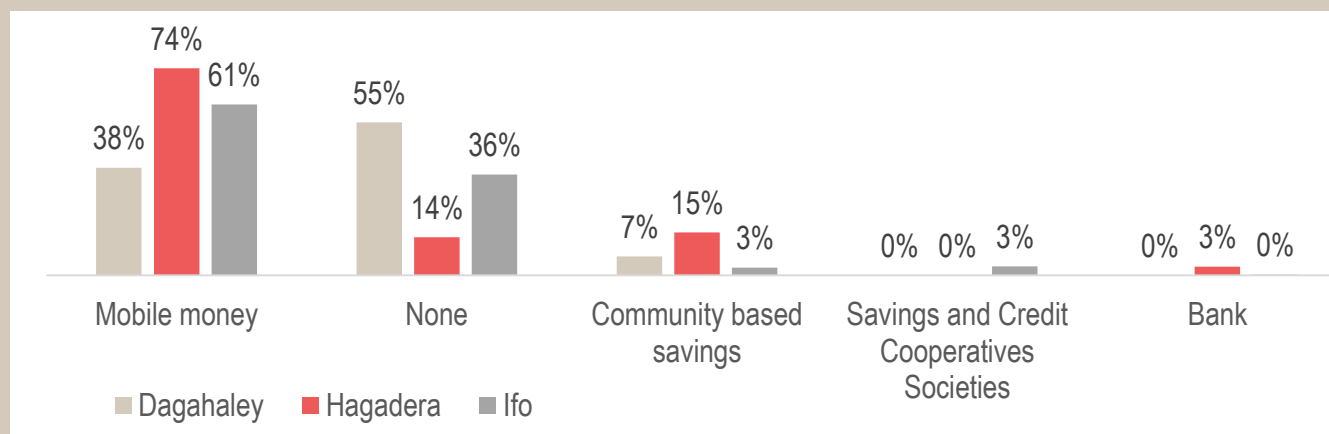
4. Vulnerable groups are persons within the camps that have specific characteristics that make them at a higher risk of needing humanitarian assistance than others.

LIVELIHOODS

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & HH DEBT

- Overall, 59% of HHs reported having access to **mobile money**. However, a relatively high number of HHs (55%) in **Dagahaley**, **commonly reported not having access to any type of financial institution**.
- Seventy-six percent of HHs (76%) reported having borrowed some money from family, friends, traders, etc. at the time of data collection. **Of these, 81% reportedly borrowed the money to buy food**, 31% borrowed money to meet other basic HH needs and 25% borrowed money to pay for health care.

Proportion of HHs that reported having access to the following financial institutions²



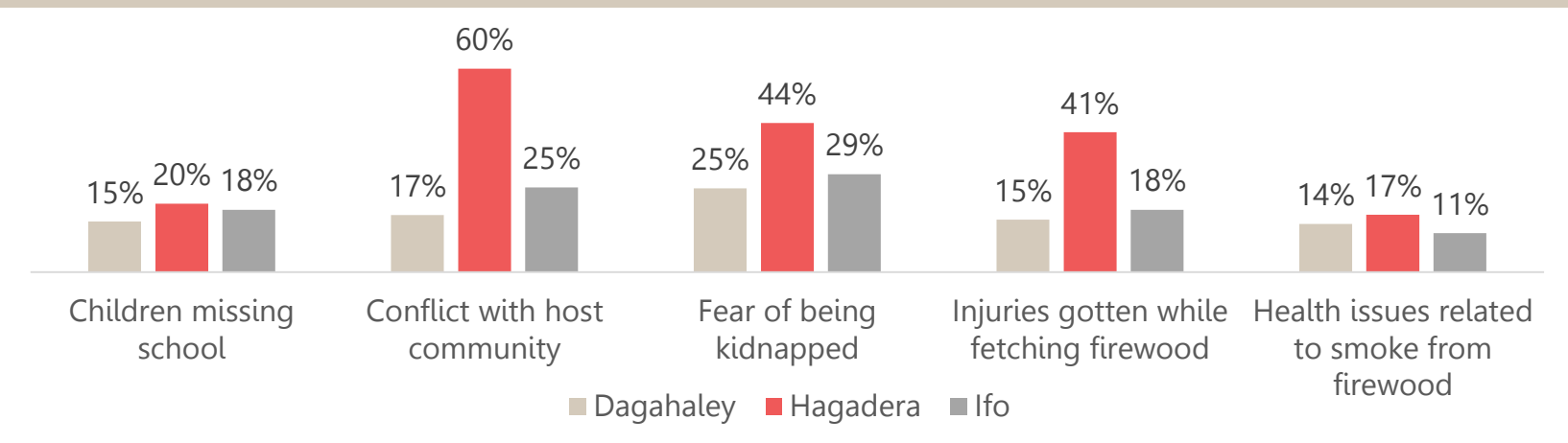
2. Households could select multiple answers

ENERGY

ENERGY

- Forty percent (40%) of HHs reported **that their main source of lighting was electricity** at the time of data collection.
- **A high proportion of HHs (92%) reported firewood and 7% reported charcoal to be their main source of heat for cooking.**
- However, while it provides heat and allows cooking, findings suggest firewood **creates challenges for HHs, such as perceived tensions with the host community, fears of being kidnapped, and injuries related to firewood collection.**

Commonly reported challenges faced while fetching or using firewood ²



2. Households could select multiple answers



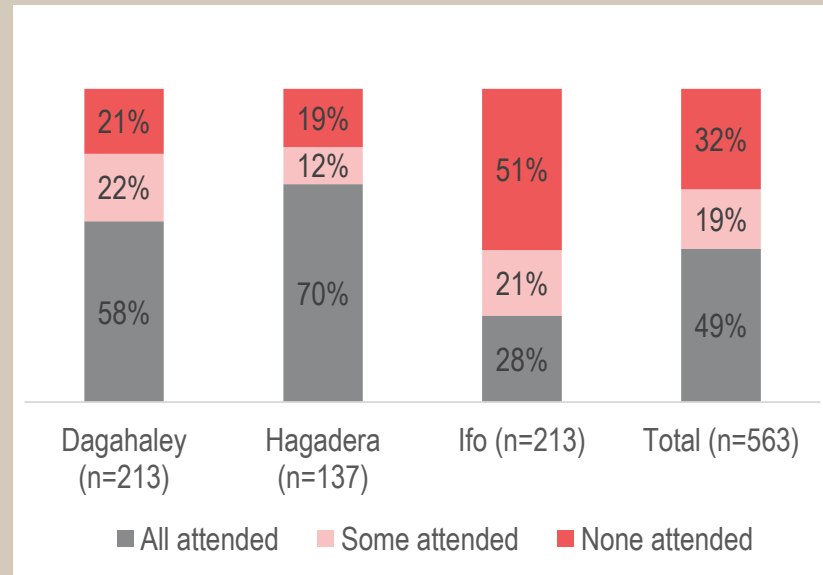
EDUCATION

EDUCATION

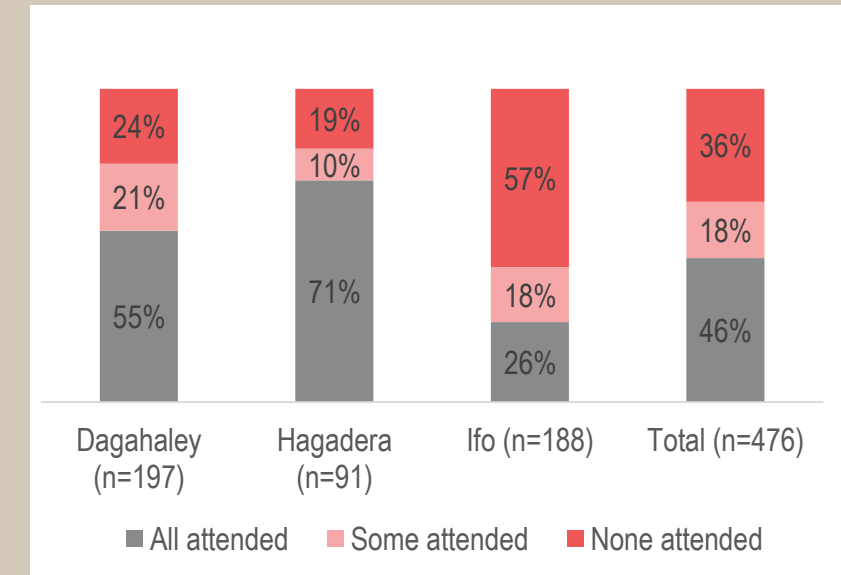
- More than half (51%) and 57% of school-aged boys and girls respectively, in the assessed HHs , **reportedly did not attend school (Early childhood education, primary, and secondary)** in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- The top reported reason for school-aged children not attending school is that parents or guardians perceive their children to be **too young to attend school**.
- A higher proportion of children were reportedly attending primary school in comparison with those attending secondary school **which suggests that a considerable number of children are not transitioning to secondary school after completing primary school**.
- Over half (54%) of the HHs reported that **no child in their HHs attended any kind of informal education**, in the 12 months prior to data collection.

EDUCATION

% of HHs with school-aged boys in their HHs, per number of school-aged⁵ boys reportedly attending school (ECD⁶, primary, and secondary) in the 12 months prior to data collection



% of HHs with school-aged girls in their HHs, per number of school-aged⁵ girls reportedly attending school (ECD⁶, primary, and secondary) in the 12 months prior to data collection



5. Children are considered to be of school age when they are between 4 and 17 years old. In this age category, 963 boys and 734 girls were reported on.

6. Early childhood education (ECD).



WASH

WATER

- All KIs reported that the main source of water for the community was **public tap stands**.
- Only KIs in Hagadera reported that the community was experiencing challenges in accessing water.
- Despite reportedly having access to sufficient water, half of the HHs in Dadaab reported that members of their HHs experienced challenges while fetching water.
- The top three reported challenges were **long waiting/queueing time (46%), lack of enough water at the source (37%) and lack of enough storage containers (22%)**.
- Sixteen percent of HHs (16%) reported **walking for over 30 minutes to fetch water**. In addition, **34% of HHs reported having to wait for over 30 minutes for their turn to fetch water at the water points**.
- Forty-five percent (45%) of HHs **reported not having access to adequate water to meet their HH's needs** in the 7 days prior to data collection.



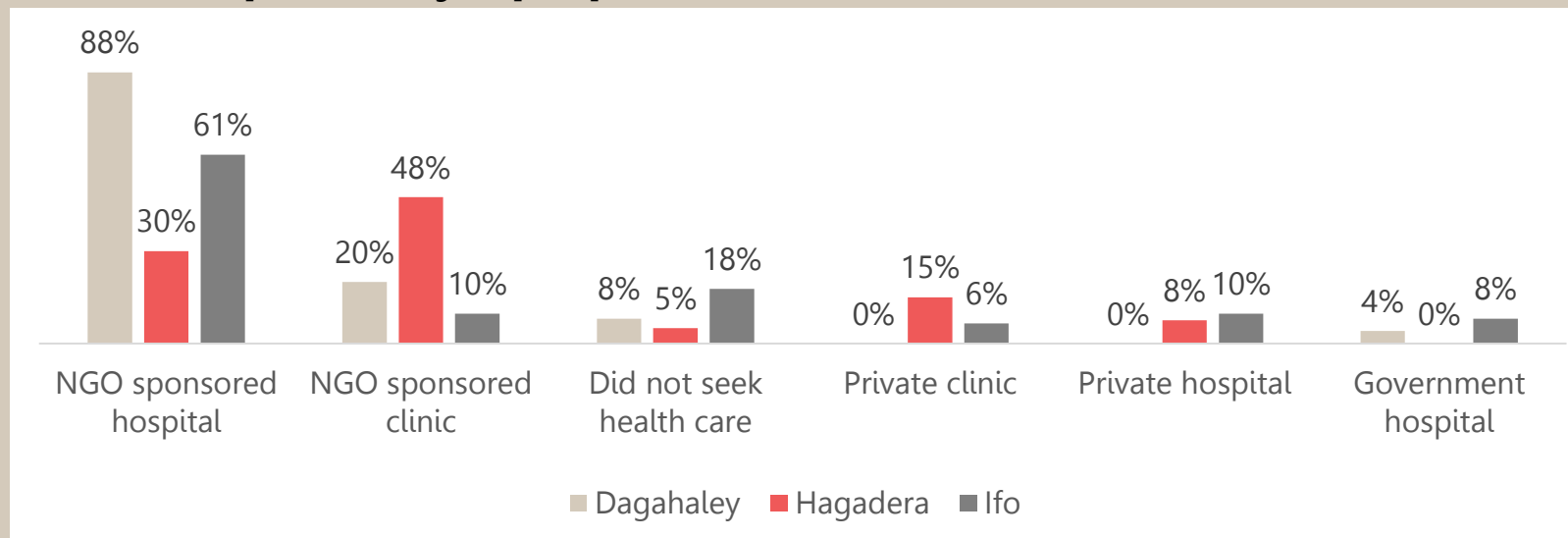
HYGIENE & SANITATION

- Nineteen (19%) percent of HHs **reported not having soap at the time of data collection**, the majority among whom (80%) reported that they were waiting for the next distribution, while 24% reported not being able to afford soap.
- The most commonly reported sanitation facility used was a **pit latrine** (54%). Among those HHs using pit latrines, 11% reported **sharing their latrine with other HHs**.
- The majority of HHs (68%) most commonly reported having received **hygiene promotion messages in the 30 days prior to data collection**.
- KIs also disclosed that **sanitation facilities did not have sufficient privacy and that they were often unclean and overcrowded, hence exposing users to risk of contracting diseases**.

HEALTH

- Almost all HHs (96%) reported having been able to access a functioning health facility when they encountered a health issue in the three months prior to data collection.
- Among these, 82% reported that they were not required to pay for health care in the three months prior to data collection .
- A high proportion of HHs (92%) reported that **it takes them less than one hour to reach the health facility that is nearest to their homes**. Moreover, a majority of HHs (90%) mostly walked on foot to the nearest health facility.

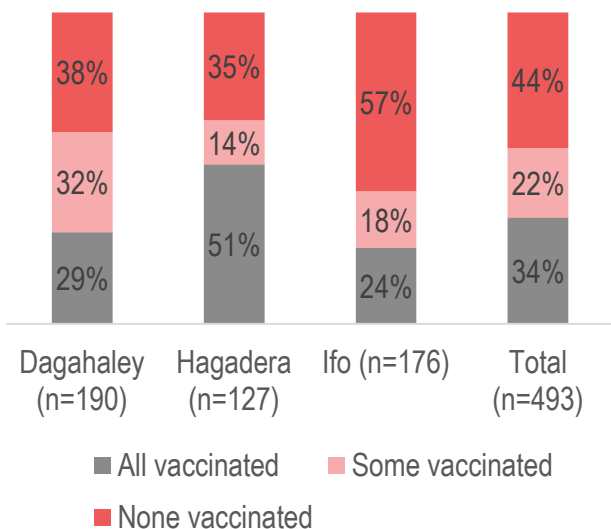
Top reported health facilities that HH members sought health care from, as reported by a proportion a of HHs²



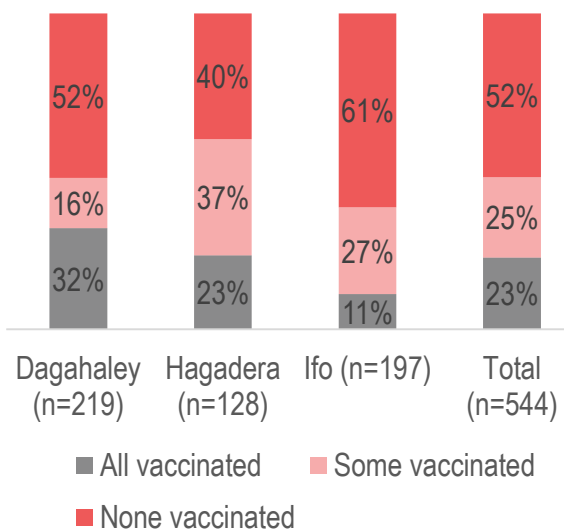
2. Households could select multiple answers.

HEALTH

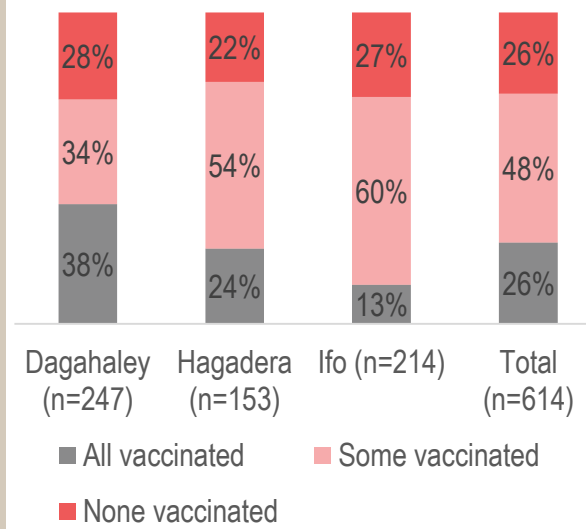
% of HHs per camp, per number of children aged 12-23 months in their HH, that had reportedly received DTP⁷ vaccine at the time of data collection



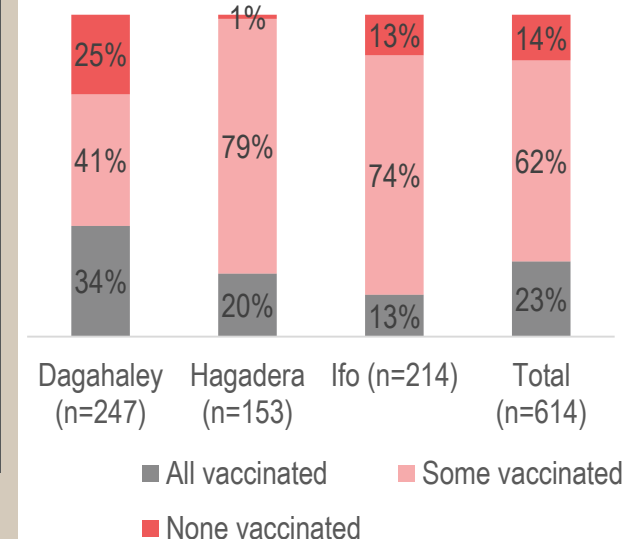
% of HHs per camp, per number of children aged 9-59 months in their HH, that had reportedly received measles vaccine at the time of data collection



% of HHs per camp, per number of children aged 6 or younger in their HH, that had reportedly received polio vaccine at the time of data collection



% of HHs per camp, per number of children aged 6 in their HH, that had reportedly received BCG⁸ vaccine at the time of data collection



7. DTP vaccine is a class of combination vaccines against three infectious diseases in humans: diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus

8. Bacillus Calmette–Guérin(BCG) is a vaccine primarily used against tuberculosis.



COVID-19

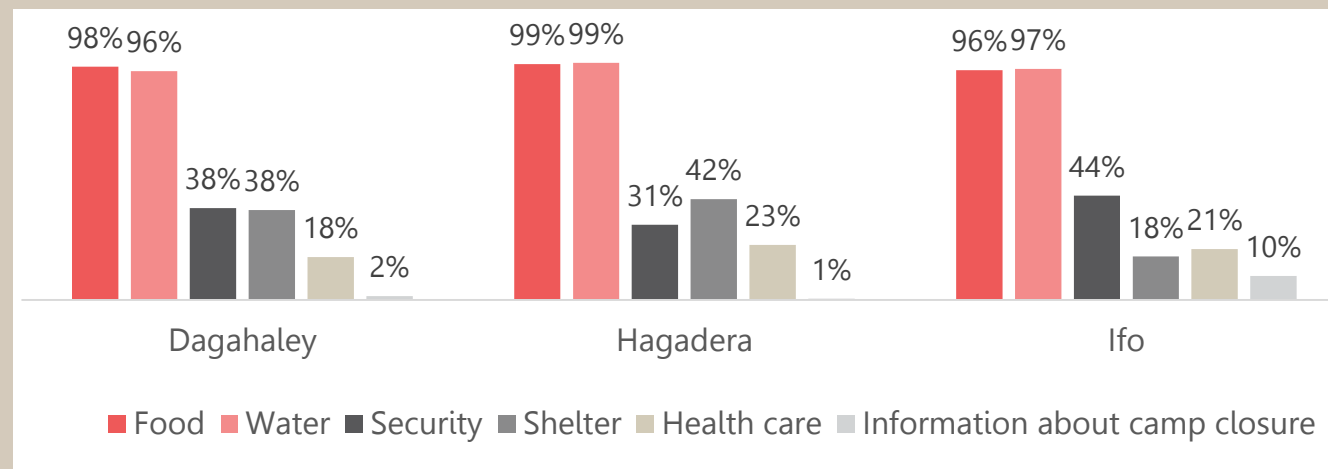
COVID-19

- The majority of KIs reported that the community had received information about how to prevent the spread of COVID-19, COVID-19 vaccination, and the effects of COVID-19 in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- Moreover, KIs reported that the community mostly trusted **health workers, NGO staff and community leaders to provide them with reliable COVID-19 information.**
- About a third (31%) of HHs reported not having received any information about COVID-19 in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- Overall, 41% of HHs that were found to have school-aged children⁶ reportedly faced barriers in accessing education as a result of COVID-19 in the 12 months prior to data collection.
- In addition to education access barriers, 25% of HHs reported facing barriers meeting their livelihoods needs, mostly because **the price of commodities had increased, their income had reduced or they had lost jobs.**

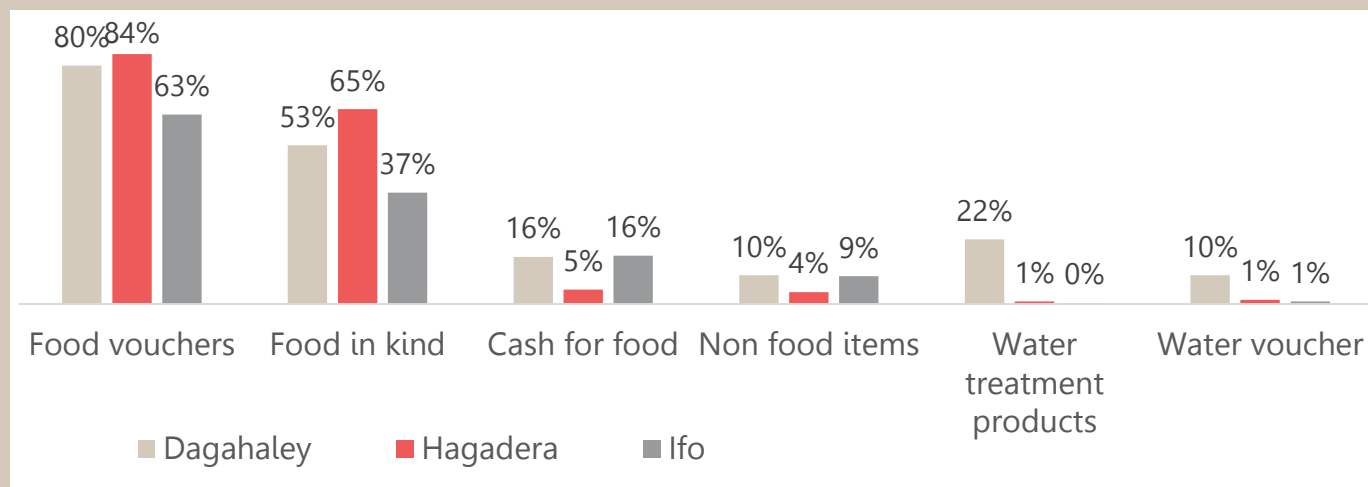
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Seventy-six percent of HHs (76%) reported having received **food voucher assistance** in the three months prior to data collection, 98% of HHs reported food as one of their **top three priority needs**.

Most commonly reported top 3 HH priority needs in the 30 days prior to data collection



Most commonly reported types of humanitarian assistance received in the 30 days prior to data collection





CONCLUSION

- Food security is still a challenge for most HHs in Dadaab. Almost all HHs (98%) **reported food as a priority need**, a finding that is similar to the previous rounds of the MSNA in Dadaab.
- Food security indicators generally suggest a **decrease in food security** in most HHs across all the camps. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of HHs, up from 31% in October 2020 MSNA were found to have **either a poor or borderline FCS**. Similarly, the proportion of HHs with medium or low HDDS had increased by 10% between October 2020 and November 2021. In addition, over half (54%) of **HHs were found to be using either emergency, crisis or stress level livelihood-based coping strategies**, which reduces HHs' overall resilience and assets, in turn increasing the likelihood of food insecurity. Furthermore, a high proportion (87%) of HHs that reportedly **borrowed money spend it on buying food**
- As pointed out in the previous round of MSNA, documentation and access to information on how to obtain it, still remains a challenge for some refugees in Dadaab refugee complex. About a third (**35%**) **of HHs reported that at least one HH member did not possess a refugee alien card**. Findings suggest those without proper documentation are exposed to different challenges, such as risk of arrests and limited access to services and assistance.



CONCLUSION

- Generally, the proportion of HHs that perceived the **security and safety in the camps to be very good in the six months prior to data collection had increased** in Dagahaley and Hagadera by 19% and 9% respectively, between September 2019 and November 2021. Despite this upward trend, a few HHs in Dagahaley (7%) perceived the security status in the camp to be poor or very poor most likely due to threats of violence and harassment as reported by KIs. Furthermore, women and girls reportedly felt unsafe **while collecting firewood, which was identified by (92%) of HHs to be their main source of heat for cooking.**
- Findings from KIs also suggest that HHs with persons with disabilities and low income HHs were facing heightened barriers in accessing different services within the camps.
- Generally, findings suggest that HHs in Dadaab refugee complex, despite commonly receiving humanitarian assistance, are facing challenges in meeting some of their HH's needs in the different sectors of nutrition, protection, and livelihoods . These findings have been relatively consistent with those of the previous round of the MSNA in Dadaab, conducted in October 2020.

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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