

Summary

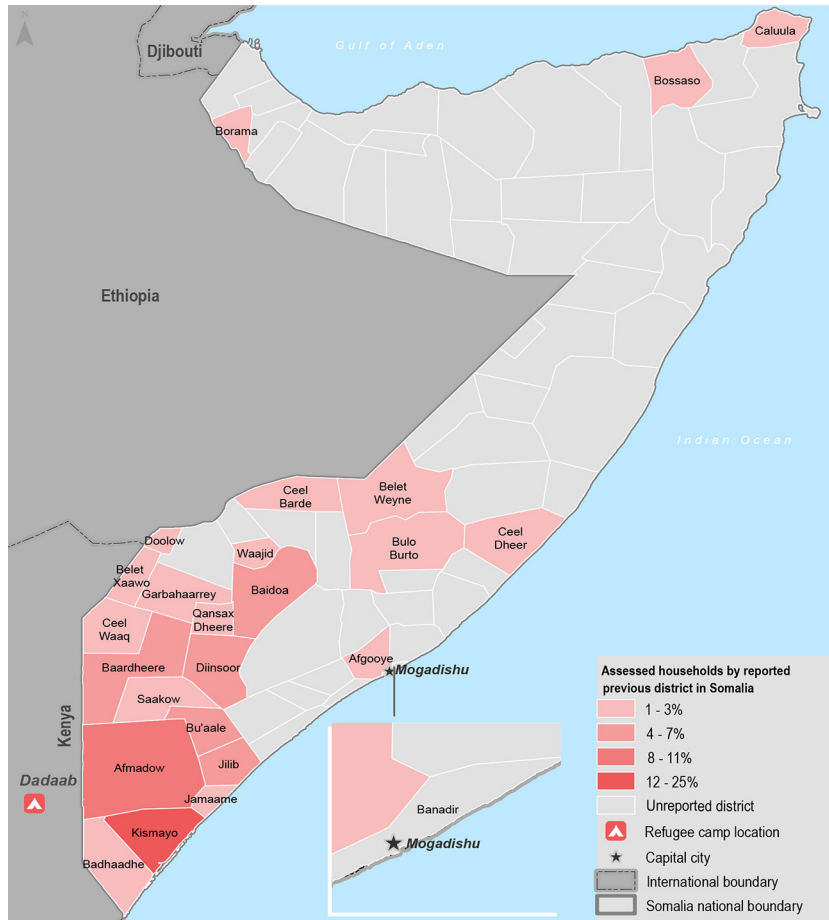
As of January 2019, a total of 209,979<sup>1</sup> mostly Somali refugees resided in Dadaab refugee complex (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera camps). With continued conflict, instability and drought causing new displacement in Somalia, in addition to reduced humanitarian funding in Dadaab, there is a need to strengthen information on humanitarian needs and access to assistance and services in the camps. This information will support the planning of immediate refugee responses and inform the development of long term response strategies including government-led Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) annual plans. Since May 2017, REACH has worked in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and in support of camp management and operational partners to provide secondary information and guidance on developing tools and methodologies for data collection in Dadaab refugee complex.

This factsheet provides an overview of the third round of multi-sector needs assessment in Dagahaley refugee camp. It provides an analysis of refugee humanitarian needs, access to shelter, protection, food security, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and livelihoods.

Primary data was collected through household (HH) surveys from 19 February to 8 March, 2019. A total of 375 households (HHs) were randomly selected and interviewed. The assessment was sampled to fulfill a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% at the camp level. This level is guaranteed for all questions that apply to the entire surveyed population of each camp. Findings relating to a subset of the surveyed population may have a wider margin of error.

Additional data from a facility mapping exercise conducted between 18-26 October 2018 and updated on 24 January 2019 has been used to complement the household data. A total of 469 facilities were mapped, including 235 water points, 133 street lights, 34 schools, 27 non-governmental organization (NGO) offices and 5 health facilities. Secondary data on available facilities from agencies operating in Dagahaley was used to triangulate primary data collected.

Reported districts of origin of refugees residing in Dagahaley



Demographics

Distribution of population by age and sex:



Country of origin as reported by HHs:



57% of households were male-headed while 43% were female-headed.

Education

Proportion of school-aged children enrolled at school per education level in Dagahaley:

|               | Boys | Girls |
|---------------|------|-------|
| Pre-primary   | 40%  | 35%   |
| Primary       | 30%  | 28%   |
| Secondary     | 5%   | 5%    |
| Not attending | 25%  | 32%   |

Top reported barriers to children not attending school in Dagahaley:<sup>2</sup>

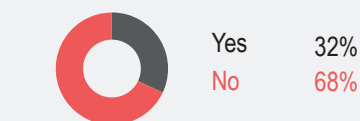
|                                      | Boys | Girls |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Too young to go to school            | 1    | 1     |
| Lack of funds to pay for school fees | 2    | 2     |
| School is too far                    | 3    | 3     |
| Domestic chores                      | 4    | 4     |

Shelter

% of HHs that had proof of allocation for the plots they live in:



% of HHs whose shelter had been damaged in the 3 months prior to the assessment:



% of HHs with the following parts of shelter damaged, for the 32% of HHs that had their shelter damaged in the 3 months prior to the assessment:<sup>2</sup>



1. UNHCR Statistics package, November 2018.  
2. Households could choose multiple answers



Funded by European Union  
Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

In partnership with:



NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

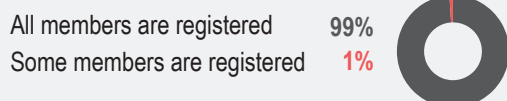
REACH

Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action

## Protection

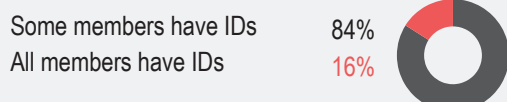
### Registration and documentation

#### Household refugee registration status in Dagahaley:

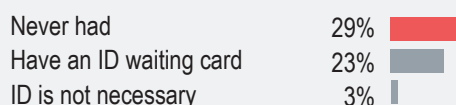


Of the 1% of HHs that had some members registered as refugees, 40% said that they had applied for registration and they had been issued with a waiting card.

#### Household members that had identity documents (IDs):

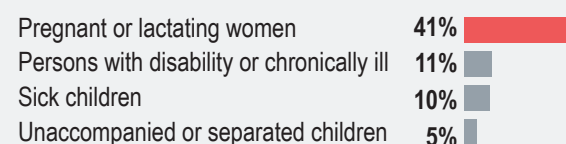


#### Top reported reasons for HH members not having IDs:



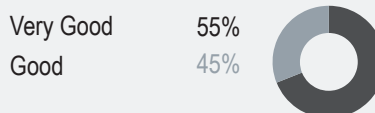
### Persons with specific needs

#### % of HHs with at least one member having the following specific needs:<sup>2</sup>

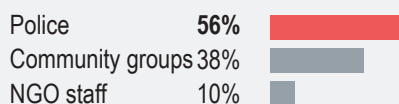


### Security

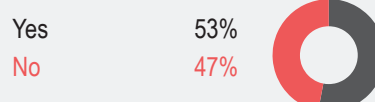
#### Security perception by HHs in Dagahaley:



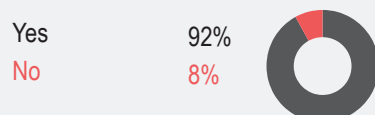
#### % of HHs that reported insecurity cases<sup>3</sup> to the following security providers when they experienced insecurity incidents:<sup>2</sup>



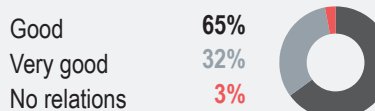
#### % of HHs that reported insecurity cases<sup>3</sup> to the police in the six months prior to the assessment:



#### % of HHs whose insecurity cases<sup>3</sup> reported to the police were solved:

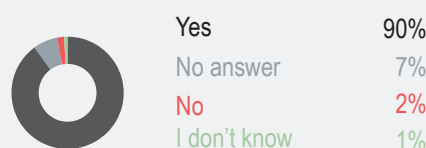


#### Refugees' perception of relations with the host community in Dagahaley:



## Food security

#### % of HHs in Dagahaley perceived to have access to sufficient food in the seven days prior to the assessment:

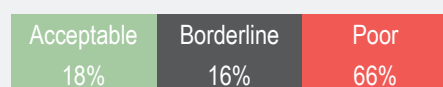


#### Top reported food coping strategies adopted by HHs that did not have access to sufficient food in the seven days prior to the assessment:<sup>2</sup>



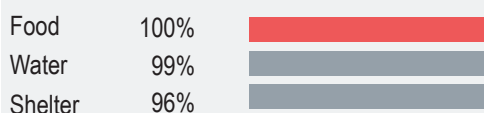
84% of HHs reported humanitarian assistance as their main source of food in the seven days prior to the assessment.

#### % of HHs with the following food consumption scores (FCS):<sup>4</sup>

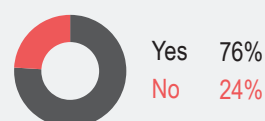


## Humanitarian assistance

#### Top 3 most commonly reported HH needs in Dagahaley:<sup>2</sup>

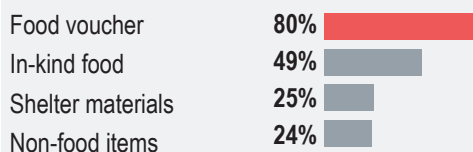


#### % of HHs that received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to the assessment:<sup>5</sup>



Of the 76% of HHs that reported receiving assistance, 99% said they were satisfied with the assistance provided.

#### Top reported types of assistance received by HHs by HHs that received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to the assessment:<sup>2</sup>



3. Insecurity cases include theft, sexual and gender based violence, domestic violence, etc.

4. The FCS is an index used as proxy for HH food security and is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food consumption frequency and 3) relative nutritional importance of the various food groups consumed by HHs. The FCS is calculated from a 7-day recall and is based on 8 weighted food groups. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. The thresholds used here are as follows: >42 – Acceptable; >28 <=42 - Borderline; < =28 - Poor.

5. The findings from this question vary from that related to reporting assistance as a main source of food. This may be due to a bias in the responses given, or under-reporting of assistance received.



## Health & Nutrition

**Number of health facilities per type in Dagahaley:**

|  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
|  | Hospital    | 2 |
|  | Health post | 3 |

**% of HHs with children under 15 years of age that have all received polio vaccination:<sup>6</sup>**



85% of the HHs reported that they had at least one member of their HH aged 4 years and over who had experienced a health issue during the month prior to the assessment.

**% of HHs able to access nutrition services if needed:**



**% of HHs with children under 15 years of age that have all received measles vaccination:<sup>6</sup>**

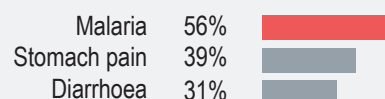


**Top reported health issues experienced by at least one HH member aged 4 years and over in the one month prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>**



91% of the HHs reported that at least one member aged 0-3 years had experienced a health issue during the month prior to the assessment.

**Top reported health issues experienced by at least one child (0-3 years) in the HH in the past one month prior to data collection:<sup>2</sup>**



## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

**Water facility types in Dagahaley:**

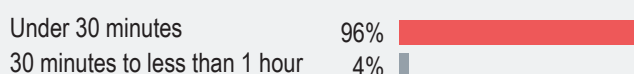
|  |                  |     |
|--|------------------|-----|
|  | Public tap stand | 208 |
|  | Elevated tank    | 19  |
|  | Borehole         | 8   |

99% of HHs in Dagahaley perceived to have adequate water in the 30 days prior to the assessment.

**Number of days per week a HH member collects water:**



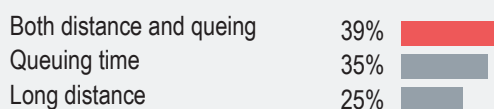
**Average time taken by a HH member to walk to their main waterpoint:**



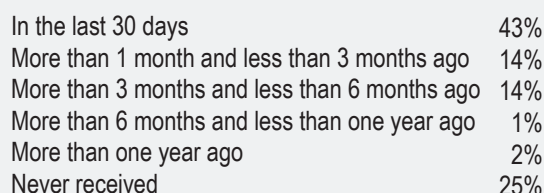
89% of HHs take an average of 30 minutes or less at the water collection points to queue and collect water.

57% of HHs reported that they had encountered a problem when collecting water

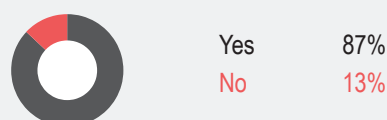
**Main problems encountered by HH members while collecting water:**



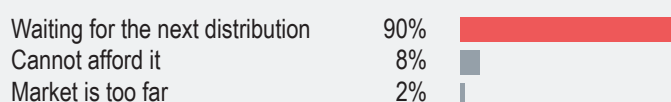
**% of HHs whose members received hygiene promotion messages in the following timelines:**



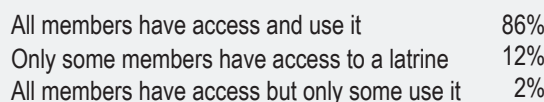
**% of HHs that had soap for hand-washing in Dagahaley at the moment of data collection:**



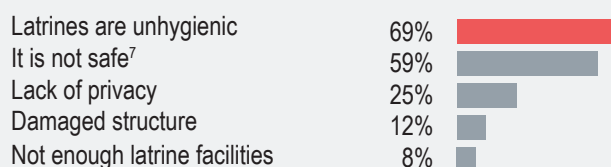
**Top reported reasons for HHs not to have soap:**



**% of HHs whose members had access to and used a latrine:**



**% of HHs reporting latrine accessibility problems where not all members had access to a latrine:<sup>2</sup>**



6. Total number of HHs with children under the age of 15 years is 330

7. Means that latrines do not have a lock or door or no light during the night



### Livelihoods

#### Income and trade

##### Top reported primary sources of income in Dagahaley:<sup>2</sup>

|                           |     |             |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Humanitarian assistance   | 24% | <div></div> |
| Sale of humanitarian aid  | 22% | <div></div> |
| Own small business        | 22% | <div></div> |
| Sale of natural resources | 22% | <div></div> |

Of the 22% of HHs that reported to have a business, 5% did not have business permits for their business at the time of data collection.

##### Main reported types of business run by HHs in Dagahaley:

|                    |     |             |
|--------------------|-----|-------------|
| Non-food item shop | 42% | <div></div> |
| Food shop          | 37% | <div></div> |
| Hotel              | 12% | <div></div> |

##### Main reported sources of capital for starting a business:

|                |     |             |
|----------------|-----|-------------|
| Savings        | 70% | <div></div> |
| Borrowed money | 23% | <div></div> |
| NGO grant      | 6%  | <div></div> |

##### Top reported types of employment reported by HHs whose primary source of income was salary:

|                           |     |             |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Humanitarian agency staff | 66% | <div></div> |
| Daily labourer            | 35% | <div></div> |
| Shop out of the camp      | 30% | <div></div> |

#### HH expenditure and debt

##### Top 3 reported HH expenditures:<sup>2</sup>

|           |     |             |
|-----------|-----|-------------|
| Food      | 70% | <div></div> |
| Rent      | 8%  | <div></div> |
| Transport | 8%  | <div></div> |

##### % of households that had borrowed money (from traders, family, etc.):



##### Top reported use of the borrowed money:<sup>2</sup>

|                          |     |             |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Food                     | 94% | <div></div> |
| Buying clothes and shoes | 27% | <div></div> |
| School items             | 12% | <div></div> |

##### People that HHs are indebted to:<sup>2</sup>

|                      |     |             |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|
| Money lenders        | 73% | <div></div> |
| Traders/ shop owners | 26% | <div></div> |
| Relatives            | 2%  | <div></div> |
| Neighbours           | 2%  | <div></div> |

#### Skills of HH members

##### % of HHs with at least one member who participated in vocational training in the 6 months prior to the assessment:



Among the 18% of HHs that had a member that participated in vocational training, 97% reported that these members completed the training.

28% of the households reported that they had at least one male with a skill, while 27% of the households reported that they had at least one female with a skill.

##### Top reported skills possessed by HH members:

###### Skills possessed by males

Tailoring  
Barber  
Construction  
Domestic work

###### Skills possessed by females

Domestic work  
Cooking  
Tailoring  
Electrician

11% of the households that had males with skills reported that these members were not using these skills, while 8% of the households with skilled females reported that these members were not using these skills.

##### Top reported barriers to using skills possessed by HH members:

###### Barriers encountered by males

No suitable job available<sup>8</sup>  
Lack of tools  
No job vacancy  
Lack of transport

###### Barriers encountered by females

No suitable job available<sup>8</sup>  
No job vacancy  
Lack of tools  
Other responsibilities

##### Top reported livelihood coping strategies by HHs:<sup>2</sup>

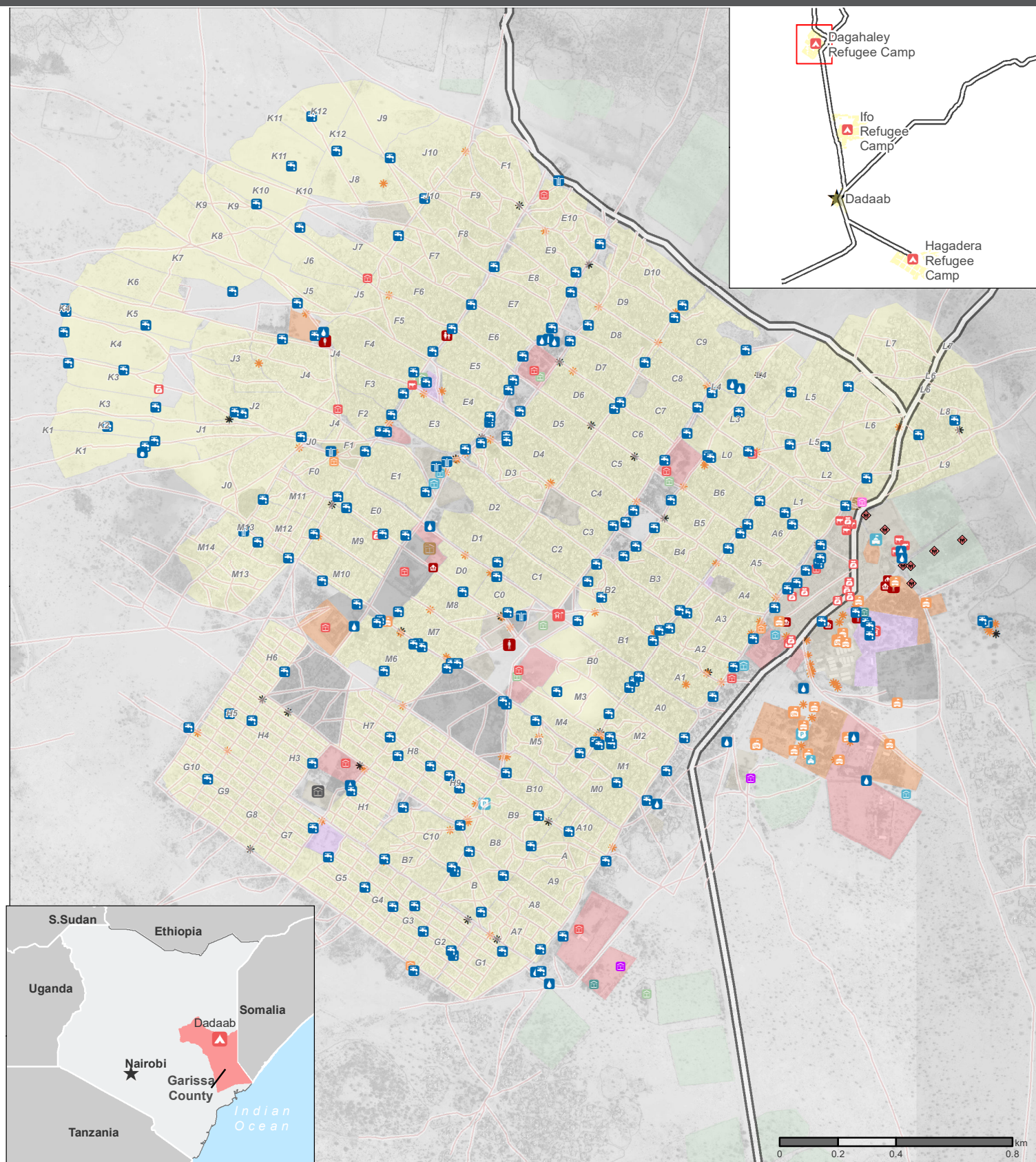
|                                 |     |             |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Rely on humanitarian aid        | 51% | <div></div> |
| Support from friends and family | 37% | <div></div> |
| Charitable donations            | 17% | <div></div> |

8. "No suitable job available" means that there is no job that matches the skills possessed.



# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Dagahaley infrastructure map

## Garissa County, Kenya, February 2018



### Camp Infrastructure

#### Schools

- Alternative basic education
- Adult education programme
- Accelerated learning program
- Early childhood development
- Islamic school
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- Vocational training centre
- Not functioning

#### Health

- Health post
- Hospital
- Private hospital

#### Waterpoints

- Borehole
- Tank
- Tapstand

#### Communal spaces

- Child friendly centre
- Community centre
- Women centre
- Youth centre

#### Administrative office

- Police station/post
- County office

#### Ngos

- UN agency
- International NGO
- Local NGO

#### Markets

- Main market
- Livestock market

#### Streetlights

- Functioning
- Not functioning

#### Roads

- Primary road
- Other road

#### Camp land use

- Administration
- Community facility
- Education
- Green belt
- Health
- Uncategorised
- Residential area



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REACH

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