

Multi-sectoral needs assessment

Dadaab refugee complex

Key findings presentation

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European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

NRC

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



AGENDA

- 1) Objectives
- 2) Methodology
- 3) Limitations
- 4) Main findings
- 5) Conclusion



OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

Provide a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sectoral needs among refugees and returnees residing in Dadaab refugee complex in the sectors of :

- ✓ Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- ✓ Health and nutrition
- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Food security
- ✓ Livelihoods
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Humanitarian assistance

A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'AN ENDORSEMENT OF IMPACT PROMOTING ACTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION' is seen from behind, walking through a refugee camp. The background shows other people and a white car.

METHODOLOGY

- ✓ Household (HH) level interviews were conducted in each of the three camps of Dadaab refugee complex.
- ✓ The sample was selected through probability sampling at individual camp level, allowing generalisability of findings at the camp level at a 95% confidence level and a 7% margin of error. Findings related to a subset are not generalisable with a known level of precision.
- ✓ Random GPS points were generated using ESRI's ArcMap in the residential areas, which are clearly divided into blocks. Enumerators accessed the random GPS points from their android phones using MAPinr, and they interviewed HHs that fell on particular points. In case there was no one to interview in the selected HH, or the respondent was unwilling to participate, enumerators targeted the nearest HH in a radius of 5 meters. If there was still no HH to interview, then they interviewed the HH that fell on the next point.



METHODOLOGY

- ✓ Daily data checks were conducted during the period of data collection and any issues that arose from the data were followed up by the field officer. Data checks were used to inform further data collection.
- ✓ Upon completion of data collection, data was cleaned and analysis conducted using MS-Excel.
- ✓ The data was weighted during analysis to account for lack of proportionality for individual camp samples.
- ✓ The data was collected between 8 and 15 October 2020.

SAMPLING (Actual sample size)

Camp	Total HHs	Sample size
Dagahaley	14,903	192 HHs (1,094 HH members)
Hagadera	17,314	192 HHs (1,232 HH members)
Ifo	14,492	192 HHs (1,054 HH members)
Total	46,709	576HHs (3,380 HH members)



LIMITATIONS

- ✓ The assessment used a random sampling technique to select respondents, hence some groups may, coincidentally and unknowingly, be under-represented in the final sample.
- ✓ Data was collected at a time when the country was experiencing rains and this might have caused some movement challenges within the camps, hence some groups may not have been included in the sample.



Main findings

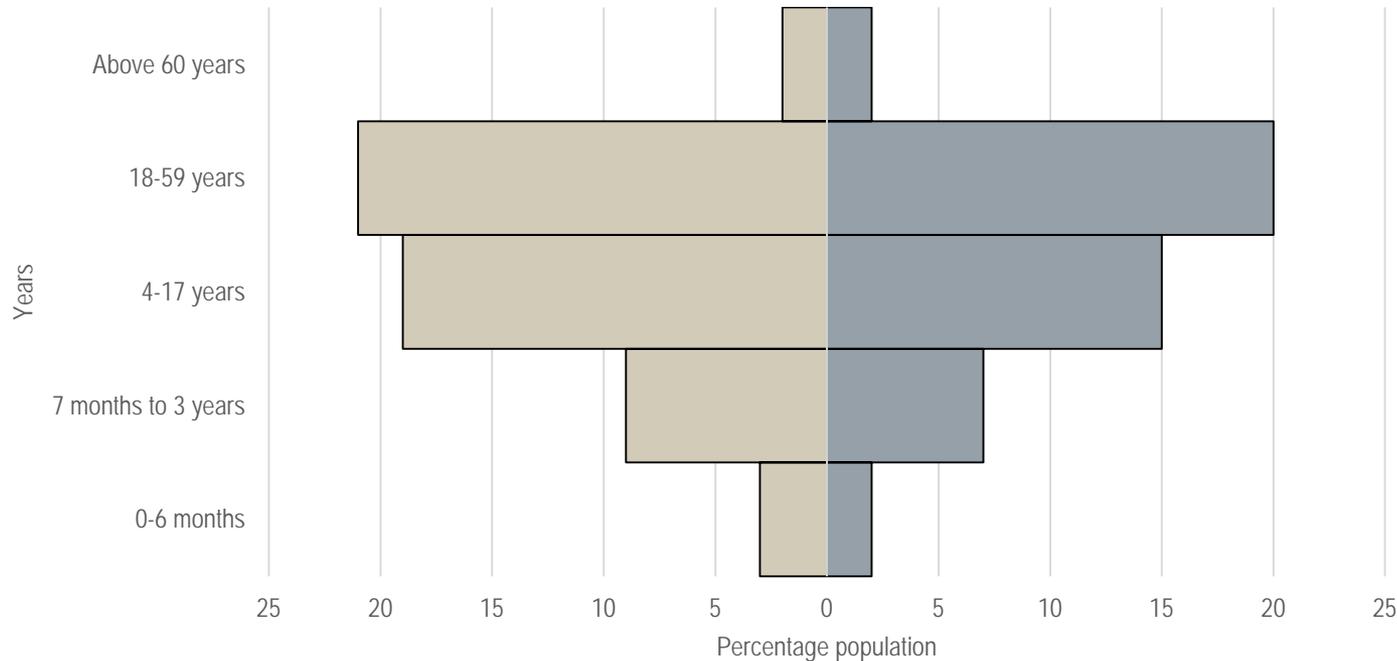
A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'REACH' and 'AN INITIATIVE OF IMPACT PROMOTING ACTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION' is seen from behind. The background shows a camp setting with people and a white car.

DEMOGRAPHICS

- ✓ Fifty three percent (**53%**) of the respondents were **men** while 47% were women.
- ✓ Eighty five percent (**85%**) of the respondents were reportedly **below the age of 50**.
- ✓ The majority of HHs (**58%**) were reportedly **male-headed**.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (**98%**) reported that their **country of origin was Somalia**.
- ✓ Over half of the HHs (**61%**) reported that **at least one member of their HH was vulnerable**. Of these, 37% of the HHs reported that the vulnerable HH member was a pregnant or lactating woman.
- ✓ Almost three-quarters (**73%**) of HHs had reportedly **lived in Dadaab camps for over 10 years**.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Proportion of HH members by age and gender:



- ✓ Overall, the majority of HHs members (41%) were reportedly aged between 18 and 59 years.

PROTECTION

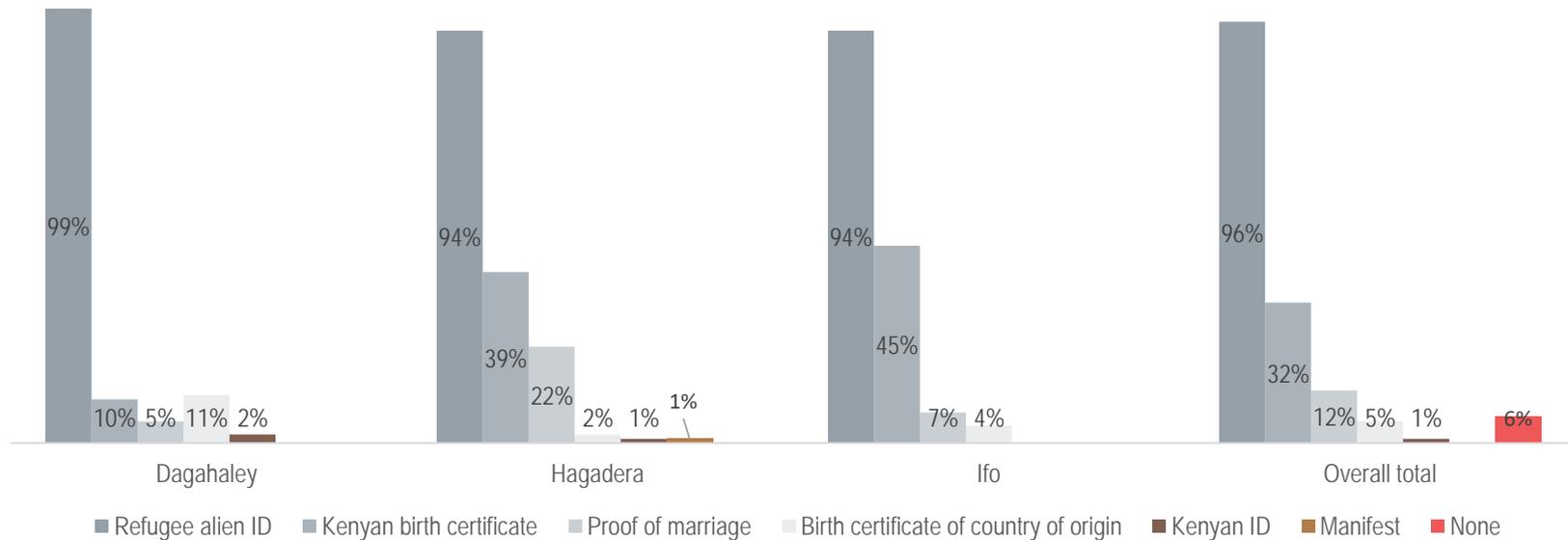
HH refugee registration status :



- ✓ Eight percent (8%) of HHs in Dagahaley reported that no HH member had been registered as a refugee or asylum seeker.
- ✓ Of the HHs that had some or all members not registered (9%), 87% reported that registration was not available.

PROTECTION

Reported identification documents possessed by at least one HH member :



- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (96%) reported that at least one member of their HH possessed a refugee alien identity card.

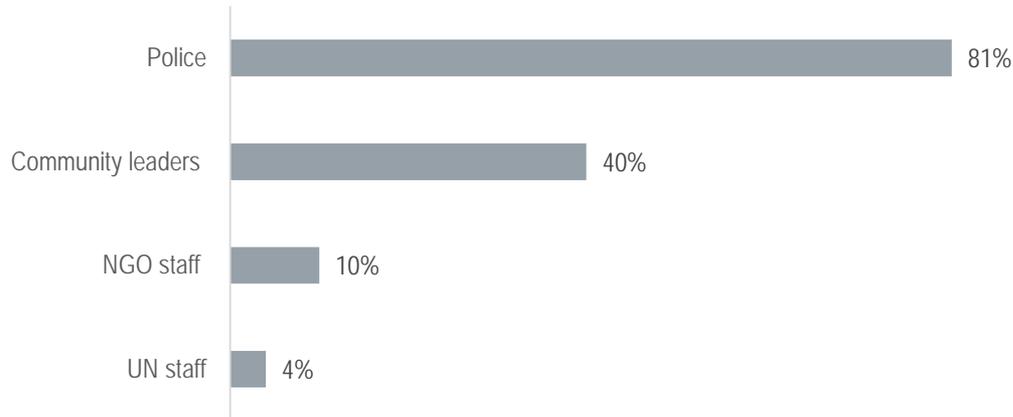
A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'REACH' and 'NO FEARING OF IMPACT PROMPTLY ACTED WITH COURAGE' is seen from behind, walking through a camp. The background shows other people and a white car.

PROTECTION

- ✓ Ninety four percent (94%) of HHs reported that they had a **HH member who was born in Kenya**. Of these, 15% of HHs reported that at least one HH member born in the camps **did not have a Kenyan birth certificate**.
- ✓ Twenty percent (20%) of the HHs that had members without a Kenyan birth certificate reported that they **did not know the process of applying for a birth certificate**.
- ✓ Almost all HHs (99%) reported that **safety and security situation in the camps was either very good or good**. Despite this, 63% of HHs reported that security had been a priority need for their HH in the 30 days prior to data collection.

PROTECTION

Most commonly reported security providers HHs reported turning to for help if they were to experience security incidents:



Eighty nine per cent (89%) of HHs reported perceiving that it generally takes less than a month for security providers to resolve insecurity cases. Particularly, 62% of HHs who had reported insecurity cases to the police, said that these cases had been resolved in less than one week.



FOOD SECURITY

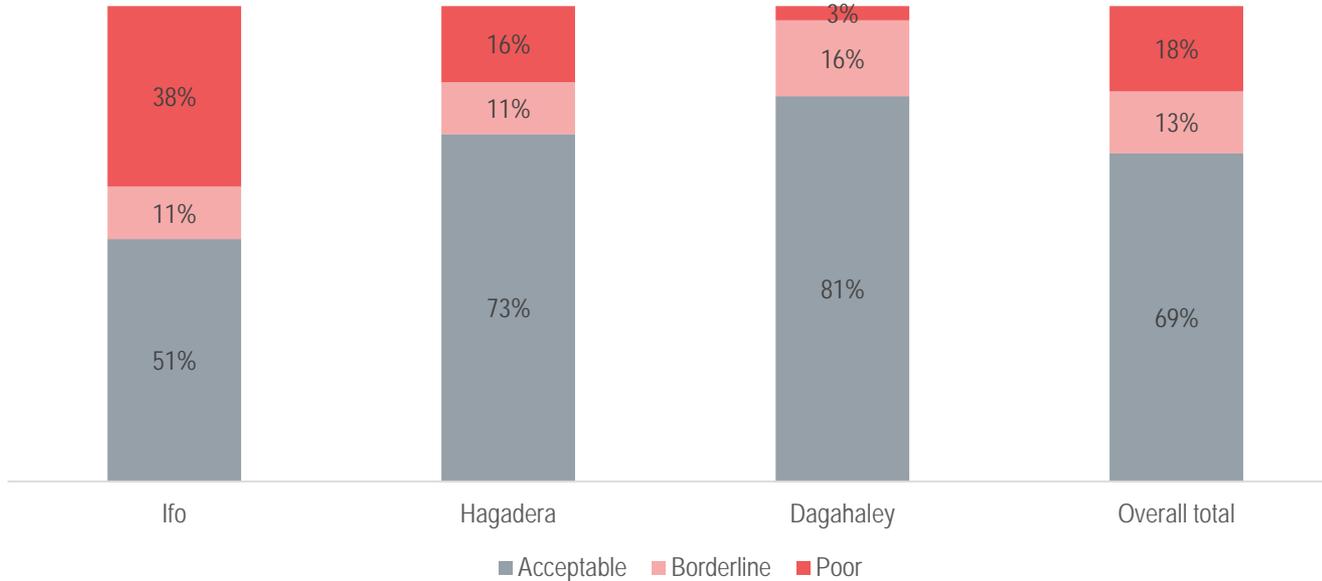
- ✓ Sixty four percent (**64%**) of HHs reportedly **had access to enough food** for all their HH members in the 30 days prior to data collection. However, almost all HHs (99%) reported food to be among their priority needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (94%) reported food voucher assistance as their primary source of food. Moreover, 42% of HHs reported that they mainly bought food on credit and 36% HHs reported that they relied on in kind assistance as their main source of food.
- ✓ Over half of the HHs (**64%**) reported that the **amount of food supply for their HH had decreased** in the 6 months prior to data collection.

FOOD SECURITY- Food consumption score (FCS)

- ✓ The FCS measures how well a HH is eating by evaluating the frequency at which differently weighted food groups are consumed by a HH in the seven days prior to data collection.
- ✓ Only foods consumed in the home are counted in this indicator.
- ✓ The FCS is used to classify HHs into three groups; those with a poor FCS, those with a borderline FCS, and those HHs with an acceptable FCS.
- ✓ Only HHs with an acceptable FCS are considered to most likely be food secure, while those with borderline and poor FCS are considered to be more likely to face moderate or severe food insecurity respectively.

FOOD SECURITY- Food consumption score (FCS)

Proportion of HHs per FCS, per camp:



Approximately one in three HHs assessed were found to have either a borderline or poor FCS. Findings suggest that HHs in Ifo camp might be more likely to experience food insecurity than HHs in other camps in Dadaab.

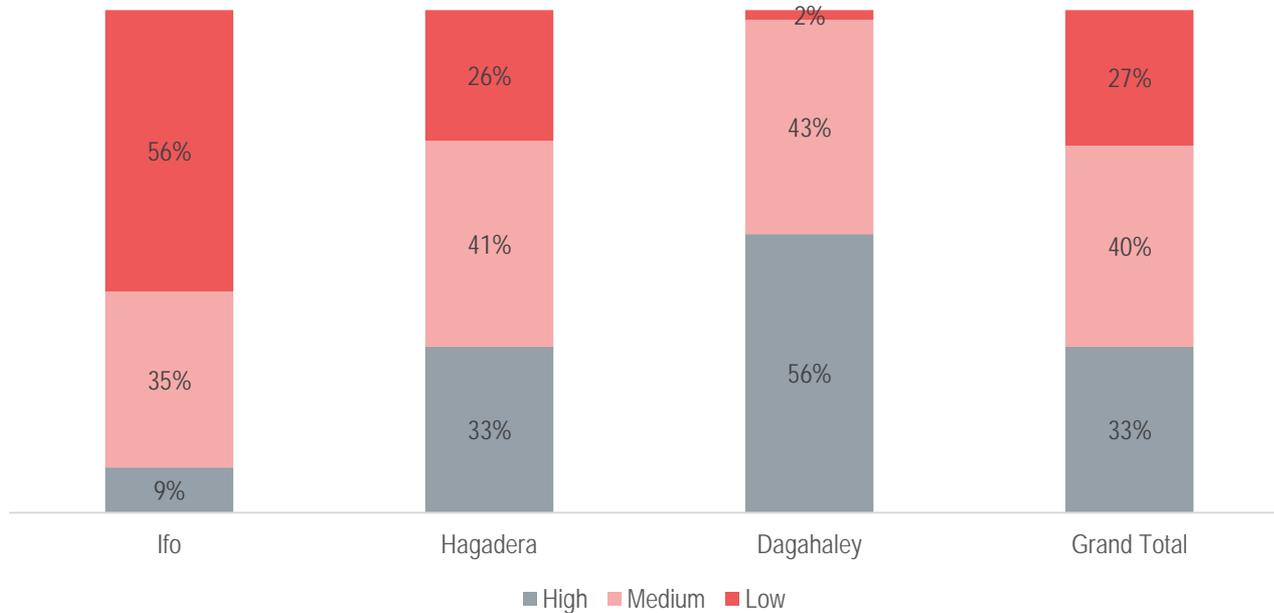


FOOD SECURITY- HH dietary diversity score (HDDS)

- ✓ HHs can be further classified as food insecure if their diet is non-diversified, unbalanced and unhealthy.
- ✓ The previous 24-hours' (before data collection) food intake of any member of the HH was used as a proxy to assess the dietary diversity of HHs.
- ✓ The HDDS is used to classify HHs into three groups: high, moderate or low dietary diversity.
- ✓ A high HDDS indicates food security, while moderate and low HDDS' suggest moderate and more severe food insecurity, respectively.

FOOD SECURITY- HH dietary diversity score (HDDS)

% of HHs per HDDS per camp:



The majority of HHs (67%) were found to either have a **moderate or a low HDDS**, indicative of a common experience of food insecurity of HHs in Dadaab camps. Similarly to the FCS, HHs in Ifo camp scored lower than HHs in Hagadera and Dagahaley.

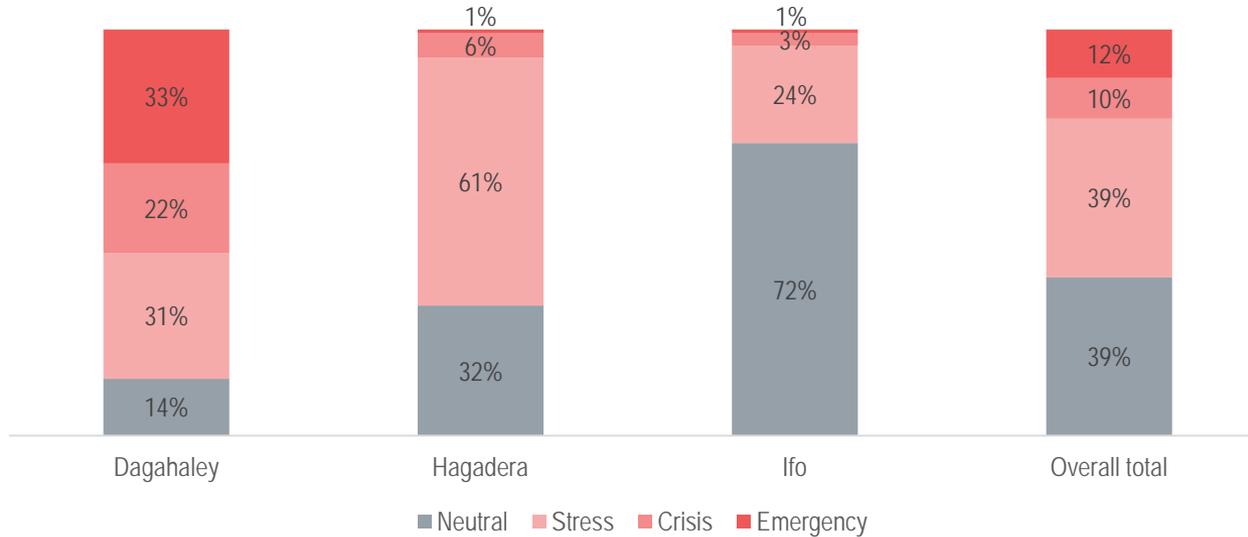


COPING STRATEGIES-Livelihood coping strategy (LCS)

- ✓ The LCS is measured to better understand longer-term HH coping capacities. The LCS is used to classify HHs into four groups: HHs using emergency, crisis, stress or neutral coping strategies to cope with livelihood gaps, in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ The use of emergency, crisis, or stress-level livelihoods-based coping strategies typically reduces HHs' overall resilience and assets, in turn increasing the likelihood of food insecurity.

COPING STRATEGIES-Livelihood coping strategy (LCS)

% of HHs per LCS score, per Dadaab camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:

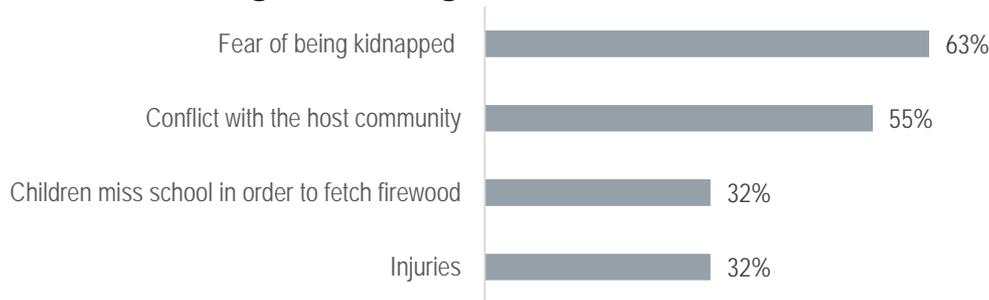


- ✓ A lower proportion of HHs in Ifo camp (28%) than in Hagadera (67%) and Dagahaley (86%) were found to use stress, crisis or emergency level strategies yet the lower FCS scores and HDDS of HHs in Ifo camp might indicate that HHs had already exhausted their coping strategies.

LIVELIHOODS- Energy

- ✓ Thirty seven percent (37%) of HHs reported that their main source of lighting was **electricity** and 34% of HHs reported solar energy as their main source of lighting. In Hagadera, 60% of HHs reported their main source of lighting to be electricity.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (95%) reported firewood to be their main source of heat for **cooking**.
- ✓ Out of these, 90% reported that they encountered challenges while fetching or using firewood.

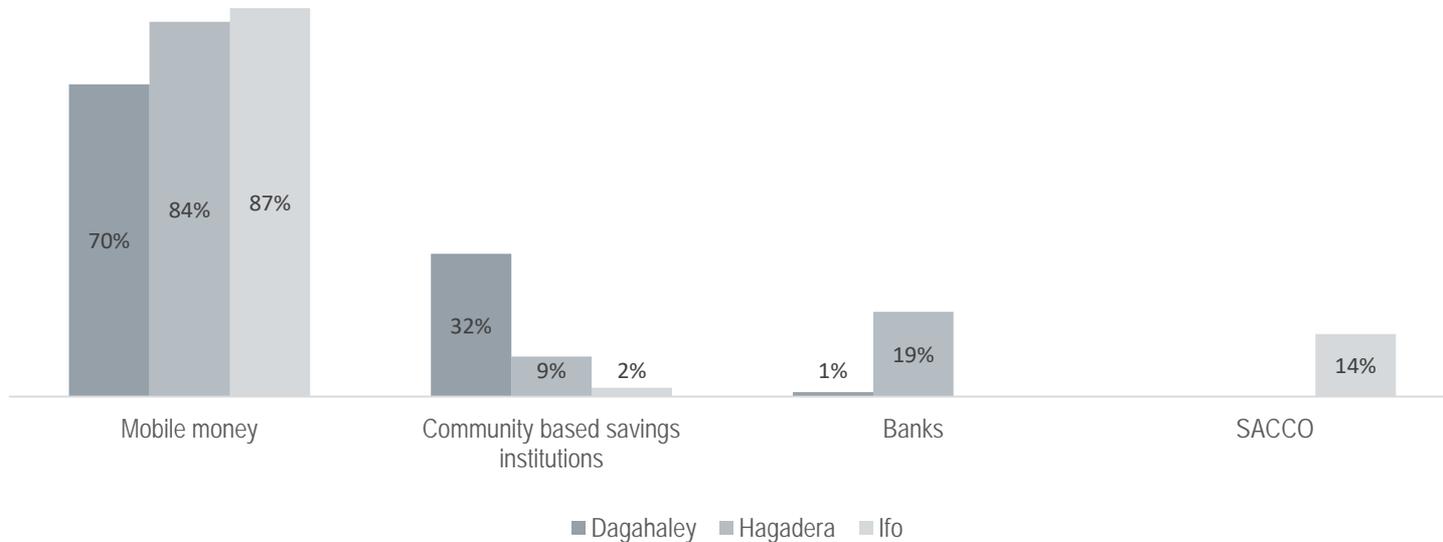
Most commonly reported challenges faced while fetching or using firewood, reported by HHs encountering challenges:



LIVELIHOODS- Financial institutions

✓ A high proportion of HHs (89%) reported to have access to financial institutions.

Proportion of HHs that reported having access to the following financial institutions:

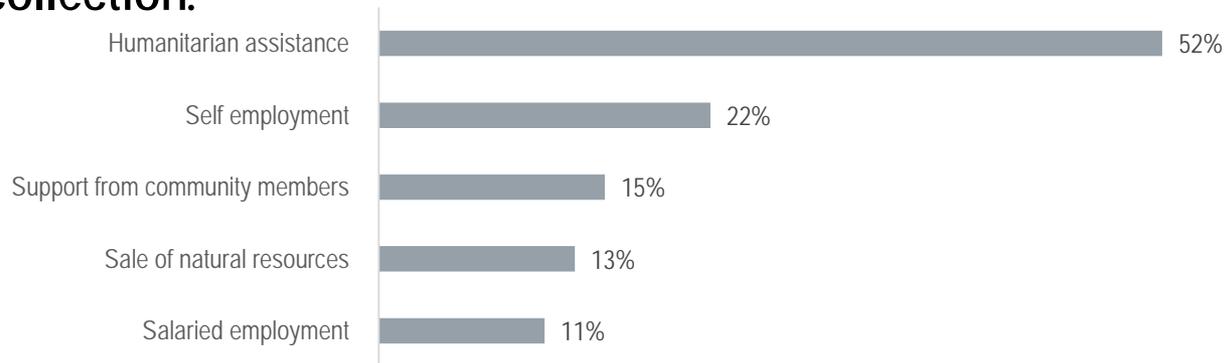


✓ Only HHs in Ifo reported having access to a SACCO, yet no Ifo HHs reported having access to a bank.

LIVELIHOODS- Income

- ✓ Sixty five percent (65%) of HHs reported that at least one member of their HH had earned some income in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Of those HHs, the most commonly reported sources of income in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- ✓ In Dagahaley camp, a particularly high proportion of HHs (91%) reported having a member who had earned an income in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ Overall, approximately half of HHs reported having a HH member who had lost their job due to COVID-19 related challenges.

A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'AN INITIATIVE OF IMPACT PROMOTING ACTION FOR HUMANITARIAN' is seen from behind in a camp setting. The vest is the central focus, with the background showing other people and a white car.

LIVELIHOODS- Income

- ✓ Almost half (48%) of HHs reported that at least one member of their HH was operating a business. Of these HHs, 40% reported that they operated a non-food items retail business.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having (a member operating) a business, **58%** reported that they **had borrowed money from friends and/or relatives** to start the business while, **35%** of HHs reported that they **had spent their savings** and **18%** HHs reported that they **received start-up grants from the UN**.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having a business, 97% reported that the businesses were located inside the camps.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having a business, **33%** reported that they **did not have a business permit for their business**.



LIVELIHOODS- Income and debt

- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (81%) reported that they had borrowed some money from family, friends, traders, etc. at the time of data collection. Of these, **60%** reported that they had **borrowed the money due to COVID-19 related challenges**.
- ✓ Ninety seven percent (**97%**) of the HHs that reported being indebted to family, friends, traders, etc., reported that they **had primarily borrowed the money to buy food**.



LIVELIHOODS-Employment

Most commonly reported perceived requirements to attain formal employment:

Requirements	Percent HHs
Skills that match the job applied for	59%
Movement pass	39%
Formal language	34%
Work permit	27%



LIVELIHOODS- Skills

- ✓ Thirteen percent (13%) of HHs reported that they had **at least one member of their HH who had attended vocational training** in the 6 months prior to data collection.
- ✓ Of these, **52% and 43%** of HHs reported that at least **one male and one female HH member** respectively had completed the training.
- ✓ A high proportion of the HHs (**86%**) that reported HH members had completed vocational training reported that **the skills acquired were sufficient**. (Members could use those skills to earn an income.)
- ✓ Of the 13% of HHs that reported having at least one member who had attended vocational training in the 6 months prior to data collection, **37% and 46%** reported that a male and/or female HH member, respectively, had stopped attending the training due to the closure of training centers as a result of COVID-19.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- ✓ A high proportion of HHs **(95%)** reported having access to enough water to meet their HH needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ Of the 5% HHs that reportedly did not have access to enough water, some fetched water at a far water point while others reduced the consumption of water for hygiene practices in order to cope with a lack of enough water.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs **(92%)** reported having soap at the time of data collection. These HHs reportedly used the soap for handwashing, bathing, washing utensils and washing clothes, among other uses.
- ✓ Of the 8% HHs that did not have soap at the time of data collection, a majority of them **(96%)** reported that they were waiting for the next soap distribution.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

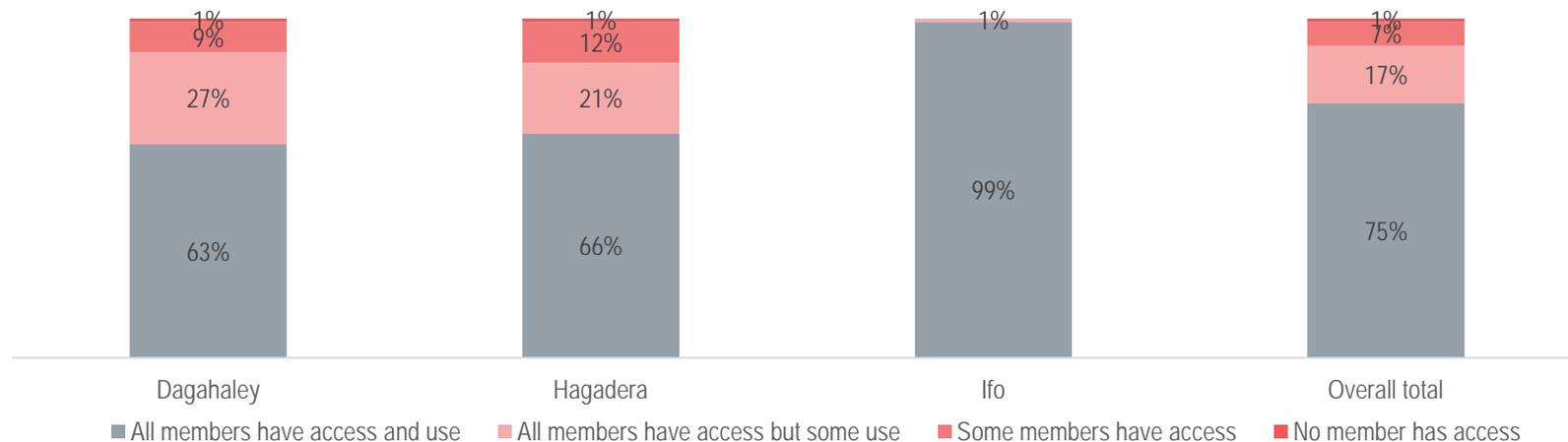
- ✓ Thirty three percent (33%) of HHs in Dadaab refugee complex reported that members of their HH experienced challenges while fetching water.

Among those HHs, most commonly reported challenges faced while fetching water:



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

Reported level of access to latrines, by % of HHs per camp in Dadaab:

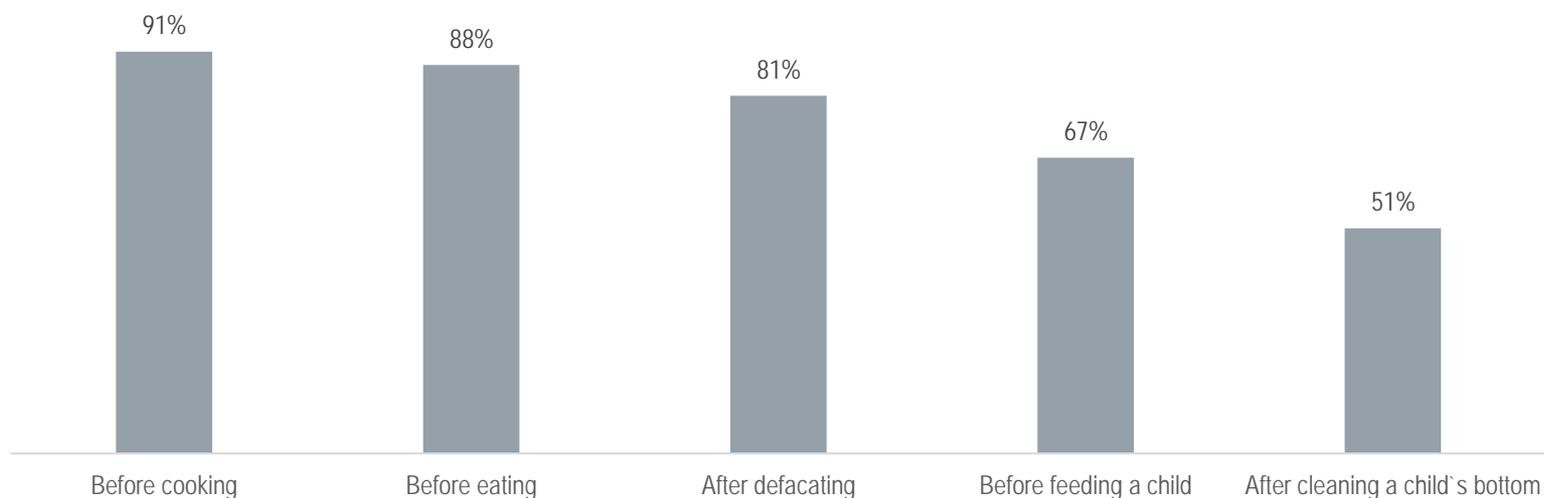


- ✓ A higher proportion (37%) of HHs in Dagahaley than Hagadera (33%) and Ifo (1%) reported that at least one member of their HH did not have access to or use a latrine.
- ✓ Out of the 25% HHs in Dadaab refugee complex that had a member who did not have access to or use a latrine, 37% reported that this was because the latrines were not accessible to children younger than 3 years, which might indicate an elevated risk of infections if faeces are left on the streets.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

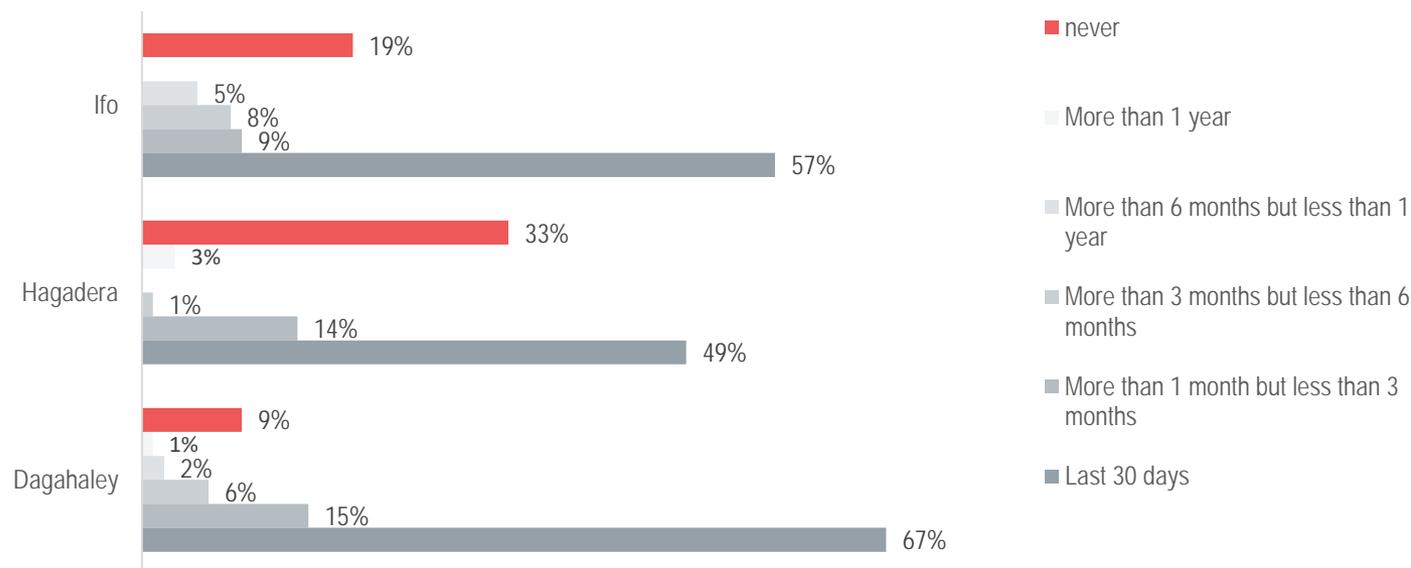
- ✓ Forty six per cent (46%) of HHs in Dadaab refugee complex reportedly washed their hands during all the critical hand washing occasions, 53% reportedly washed their hands during some critical hand washing occasions while 1% reportedly never washed their hands during any of the critical hand washing occasions.

Proportion of HHs that reportedly washed their hands during the following occasions:



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

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



- ✓ Hagadera had a higher proportion (33%) of HHs that reportedly had never received hygiene promotional messaging.
- ✓ Of the HHs that had received hygiene promotional messaging in Dadaab refugee complex, 61% had been visited at home by hygiene promoters and 60% received from the radios or television.

A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo and the text 'REACH' and 'AN INITIATIVE OF IMPACT PARTNERS ACTED WITH PURPOSE' is seen from behind, walking through a crowded outdoor area. The background shows other people and a white car.

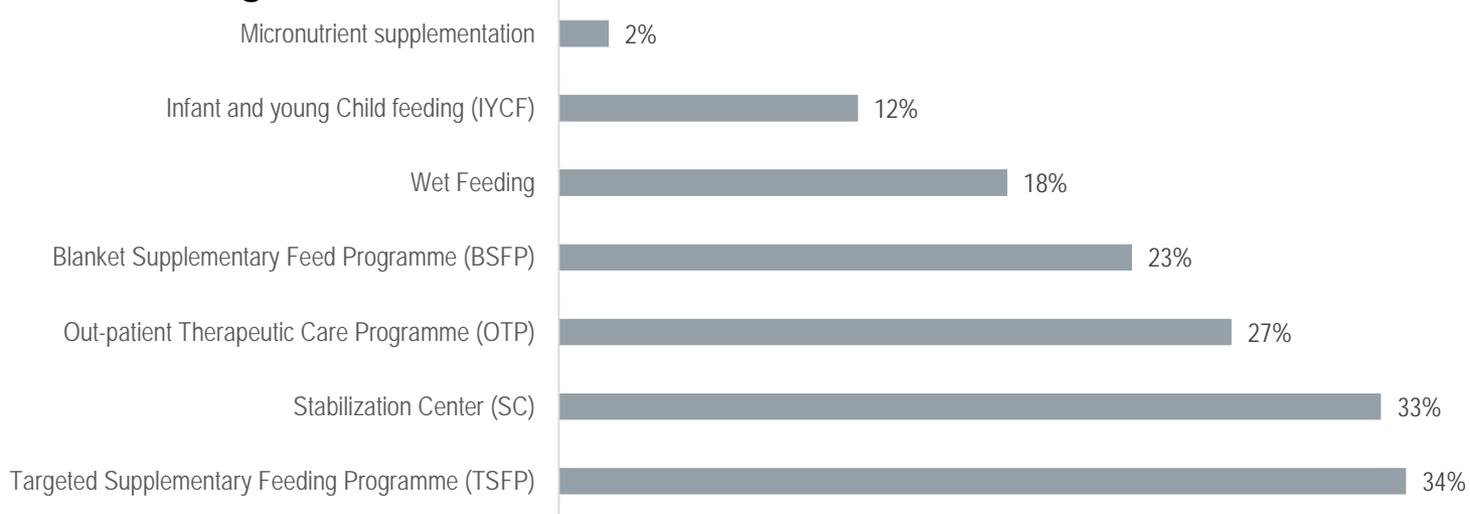
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (**94%**) reported that it takes them **less than one hour to reach the health facility that is nearest to their homes.**
- ✓ Ninety seven per cent (**97%**) of HHs reported being **able to access a functioning health facility** when they encountered a health issue. A majority of them (86%) reported that they would visit an NGO run clinic or hospital.
- ✓ Of the 3% HHs that reported not being able to attend a health facility when they experienced a health issue, most of them reported fear of contacting COVID-19 as a main barrier.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ✓ Three-quarters of HHs reported being able to access nutrition services when needed.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported not being able to access nutrition services when needed, 51% reported that the **facilities offering nutrition services were far from their homes.**

Of HHs able to access nutrition services, % of HHs whose members were enrolled for the following nutrition services at the time of data collection:



EDUCATION

% of school-aged HH members (4-17 years) (n=1,131) reportedly attending school in March 2020, per education level:

	Boys (n=635)	Girls (n=496)
Early childhood development (ECD)	16%	9%
Primary	29%	24%
Secondary	5%	4%
Not attending	6%	7%

- ✓ 13% of school-aged children were reportedly not attending school in March 2020 (prior to the closure of schools due to COVID-19).



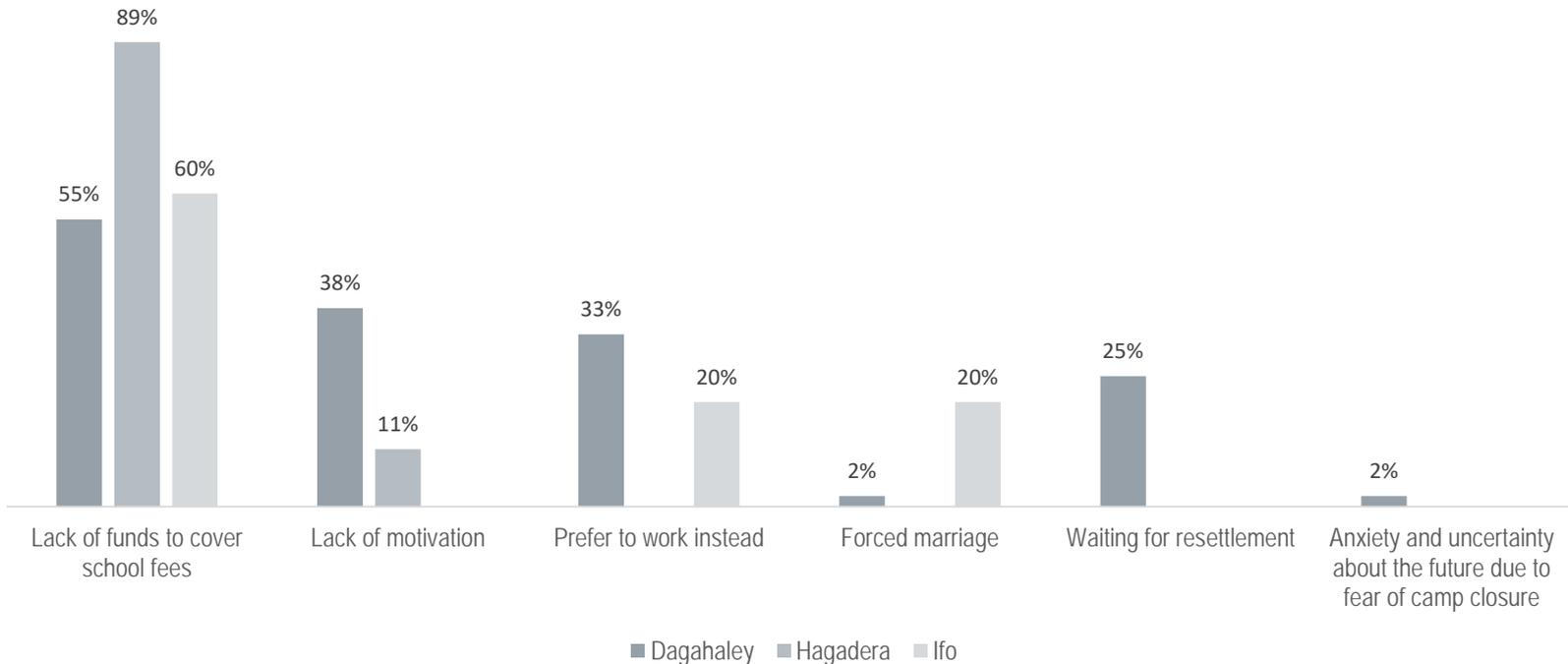
EDUCATION

- ✓ **All the school-aged girls who were not attending school in March 2020, were found to live in Hagadera.** HHs reporting that school-aged boys were not attending school were located in both Hagadera and Dagahaley camps.
- ✓ Among the 13% of HHs whose children were not attending school reported that the main reason was that the children, despite being four years or older, were still too young to be attending school.
- ✓ Approximately half of the HHs (55%) with school-aged children reported fear of contracting COVID-19 as a major challenge for the school-aged children since March 2020 .

EDUCATION

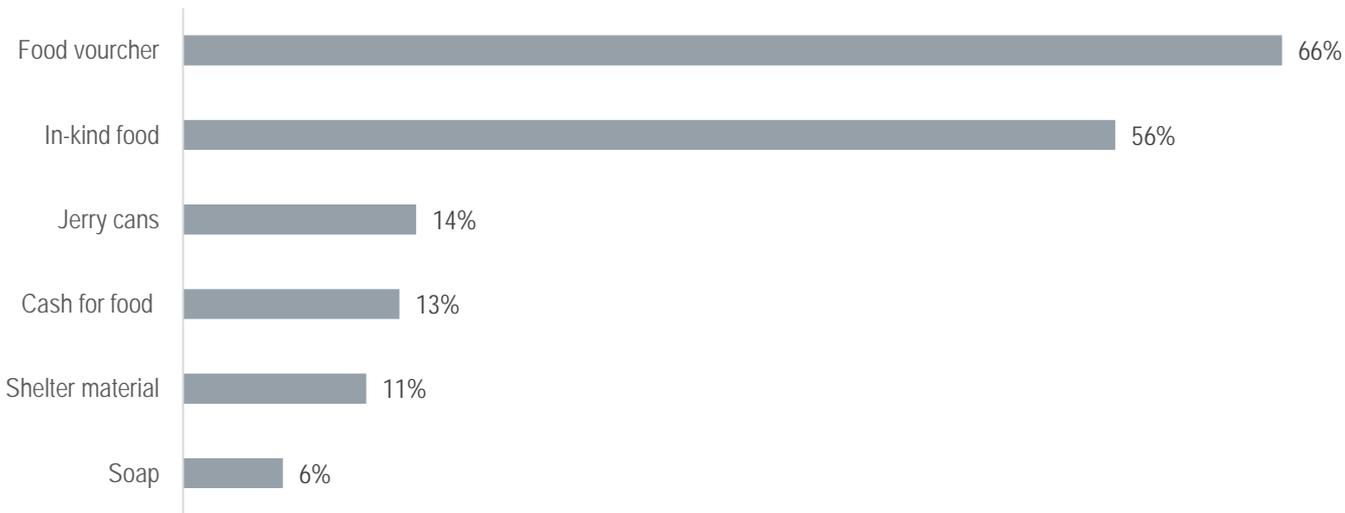
- ✓ Overall, 12% of HHs reported that they had **at least one member of their HH who did not transition to tertiary education** after completing secondary school in the last 5 years.

Among those HHs, top reported reasons for not transitioning to tertiary education:



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Of those HHs reporting having received humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection (100%), the most commonly reported type of assistance received:



- ✓ Thirty three percent (**33%**) of the HHs that reportedly received humanitarian assistance in the three months prior to data collection reported that they **were not satisfied with the assistance received** mainly because the assistance was not enough.



CONCLUSION

- ✓ Findings suggest that HHs in Dadaab refugee complex, despite commonly receiving humanitarian assistance, are facing challenges in meeting some of their HH's needs across different sectors, mainly education, health and nutrition, livelihood, WASH and protection.
- ✓ In addition, findings suggested that the food security situation was precarious, with some HHs found to likely face food insecurity, particularly in Ifo camp, and/or rely on negative livelihoods-based coping strategies to make ends meet.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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