

Summary

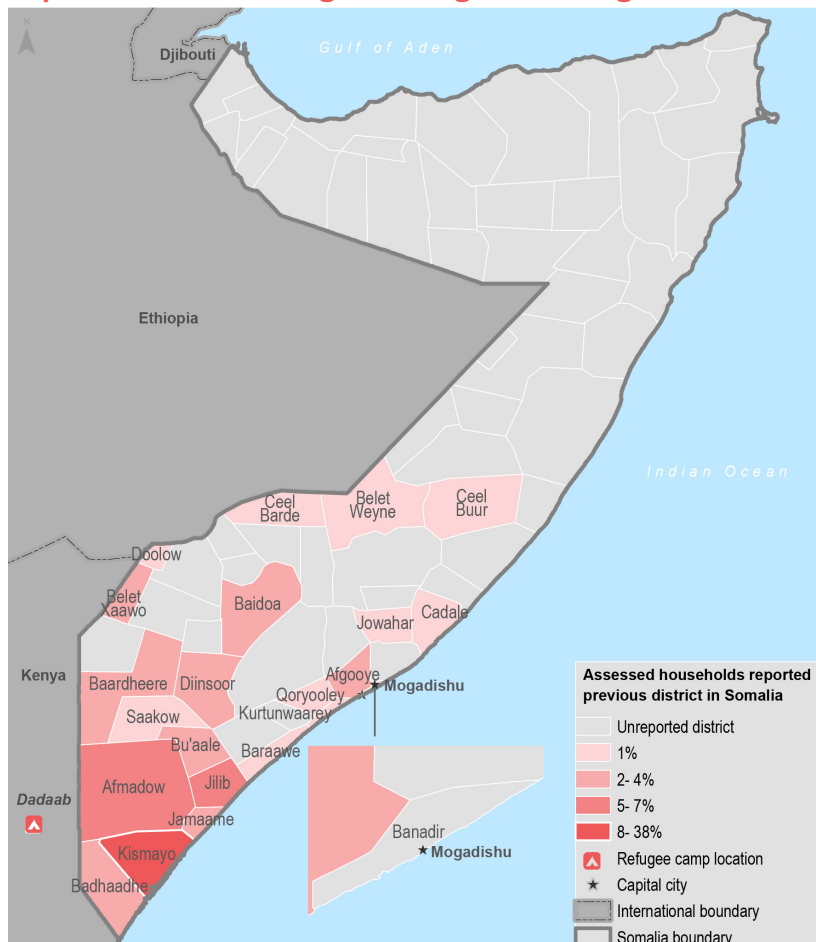
As of November 2018, a total of 208,551¹ mostly Somali refugees reside in Dadaab refugee complex (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera). With continued conflict, instability and drought, causing new displacement in Somalia in addition to reduced humanitarian funding in Dadaab, there is a need to strengthen information on humanitarian needs and access to assistance and services in the camps. This information will support the development of the Kenya comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF), an annual document developed by the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders in refugee response. Since May 2017, REACH has worked in collaboration with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and UNHCR to provide secondary information and guidance on developing tools and methodologies for data collection in Dadaab refugee complex.

In August 2018, REACH supported the first round of the three planned rounds of multi-sector needs assessment. This factsheet provides an overview of the second round of multi-sector needs assessment across the three camps of the Dadaab refugee complex. This factsheet provides an analysis of refugee humanitarian needs, vulnerabilities, access to services across health, food security and livelihoods, protection, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors.

Primary data was collected through household (HH) surveys from 28 November to 7 December, 2018. A total of 1,125 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 and a lower level of confidence.

Additional data from a facility mapping exercise conducted between 18-26 October 2018, has been used to complement the household data. A total of 1,381 facilities were mapped including 739 water points, 405 street lights, 95 schools, 49 non-governmental organization (NGO) offices and 18 health facilities. Secondary data from agencies operating in Dadaab on available facilities was used to triangulate primary data collected.

Reported districts of origin of refugees residing in Dadaab



Demographics

Distribution of population by age and sex:



Country of origin reported by HHs:



50% of the assessed households were female headed while 50% were male headed.

Education

42% of school aged boys and 39% of school aged girls in Dadaab are enrolled in school.

Proportion of school-aged children enrollment per education level in Dadaab:

	Boys	Girls
Pre-primary	1%	1%
Primary	4%	4%
Secondary	32%	26%
Vocational	4%	7%
Basic education ³	1%	1%

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



23% of HHs that had a member that participated in vocational training, 75% reported that these members finished the training.

Top reported barriers to children attending school in Dadaab:²

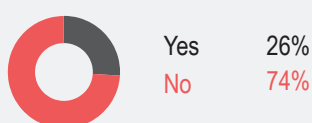
- 1 Fear of violence on the way to school
- 2 Assist with family chores
- 3 School is too far
- 4 Work instead

Shelter

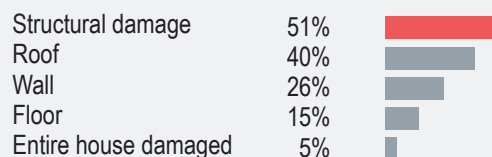
% of HHs that have proof of ownership for the plots they live in:



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



% of HH with the following parts of shelter damaged:²



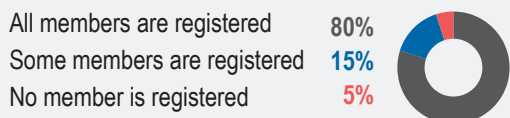
1. UNHCR Statistics package, November 2018.
2. Households could choose multiple answers

3. Basic education refers to interventions aimed at improving literacy level of the people eg. adult education
4. Emergency includes conflict, drought, flooding, illness etc.

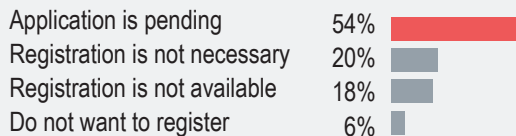
Protection

Registration and documentation

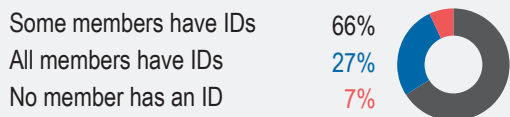
Household refugee registration status in Dadaab:



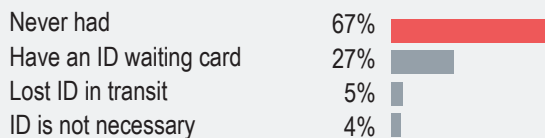
Top reported reasons for not being registered as refugees:



Household members that have identity documents (IDs):

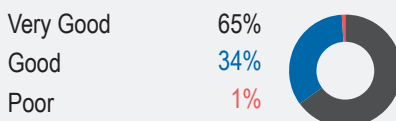


Top reported reasons for HH members not having ID:



Security

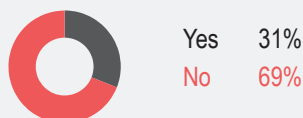
Security perception by HHs in Dadaab:



% of HHs that report insecurity cases⁶ to the following security providers:²

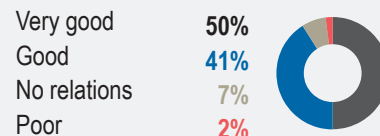


% of HHs that had reported insecurity cases⁶ to the police in the past six months prior to the assessment:



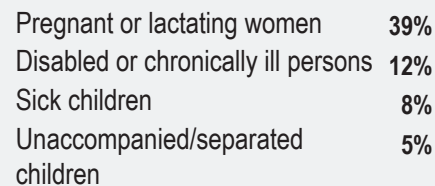
Of the 31% who had reported an insecurity case to the police, 88% said that the cases had been resolved.

Refugee perception of relations with the host community in Dadaab:



Vulnerability

% of HHs with at least one member having the following vulnerabilities:²



Humanitarian assistance

Top 3 most commonly reported HH needs in Dadaab:²

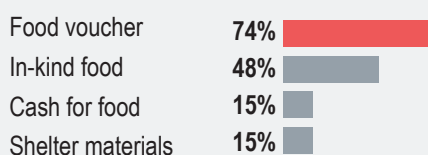
Food	95%
Shelter	85%
Water	78%

% of HHs that received humanitarian assistance in the past 6 months prior to the assessment:



Of the 57% who reported receiving assistance, 86% said they were satisfied with the assistance provided.

Top reported types of assistance received by HHs in Dadaab:²



Food security

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

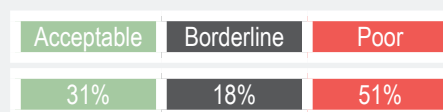


Top reported food coping strategies adopted by HHs that did not have access to sufficient food in the seven days prior to the assessment:²

Borrow food from relatives or friends	68%
Eat less expensive, less preferred food	57%
Reduce number of meals per day	47%

77% of households reported humanitarian assistance as their main food source in the seven days prior to the assessment.

% of HHs with the following food consumption scores (FCS):⁵



5. The FCS is used as proxy for HH food security and is a composite score based on 1) dietary diversity 2) food 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; $\geq 28 < 42$ - Borderline; < 28 - Poor.

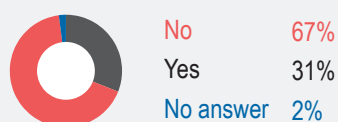
6. Insecurity cases include theft, sexual and gender based violence, domestic violence etc.

Health & Nutrition

Health facility types in Dadaab

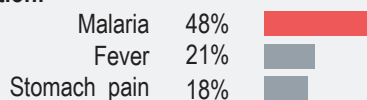
Hospital		5
Health post		13

% of HHs able to access nutrition services if needed:



69% of the HHs reported that they had at least one member of their HH above the age of 4 years experience a health issue in the one month prior to the assessment.

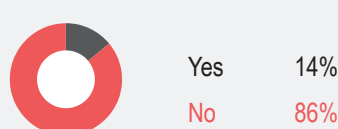
Top reported health issues experienced by at least one HH member above the age of 4 years in the HH in the one month prior to data collection:²



% of HHs with children under 15 years that have all received polio vaccination:

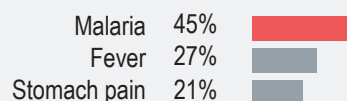


% of HHs with children under 15 years that have all received measles vaccination:



71% of the HHs reported that at least one member aged 0-4 years experienced a health issue in the one month prior to the assessment.

Top reported health issues experienced by at least one child (0-4 years) in the HH in the past one month prior to data collection:²

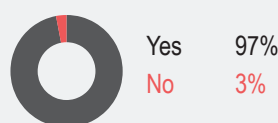


Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

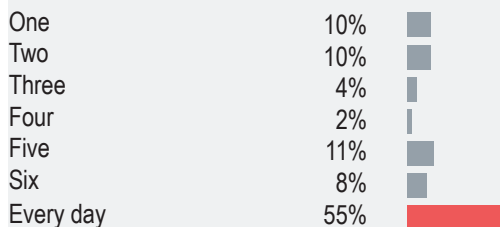
Water facility types in Dadaab:

Public tap stand		683
Elevated tank		35
Borehole		21

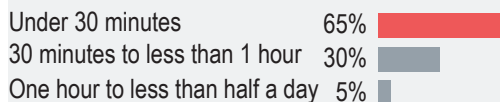
% of HHs that perceived to have adequate water in the last 30 days prior to the assessment:



Number of days per week a HH member collects water:



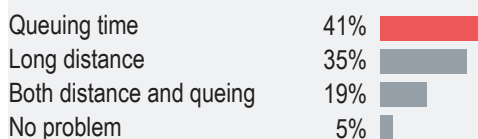
Average time taken by a HH member to walk to their main waterpoint:



54% of HHs take an average of 30 minutes or less at the water collection points.

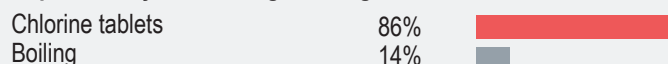
50% of HHs reported that they encounter a problem when collecting water

Main problems encountered by HH members while collecting water:

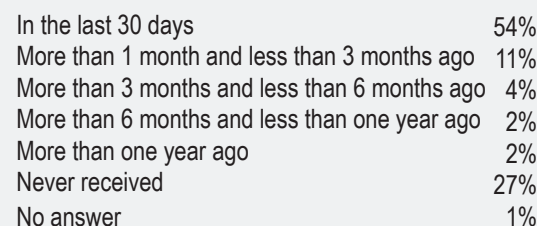


46% of HHs in Dadaab treat their drinking water.

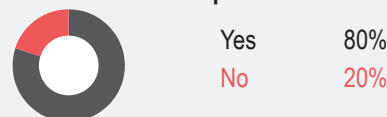
Reported ways of treating drinking water:



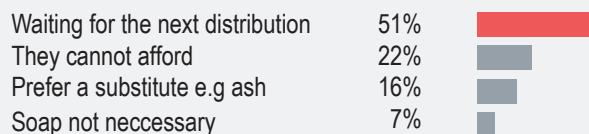
% of HHs whose members received hygiene promotion messages in the following timelines:



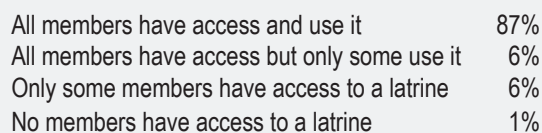
% of HHs that have soap for hand-washing in Dadaab:



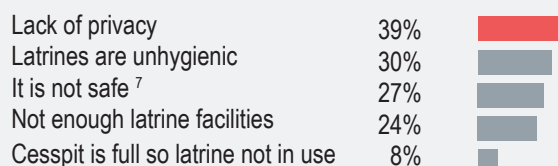
Top reported reasons for HHs not to have soap:



% of HHs whose members have access to and use a latrine:



% of latrine accessibility problems as reported by HHs where not all members have access to a latrine:

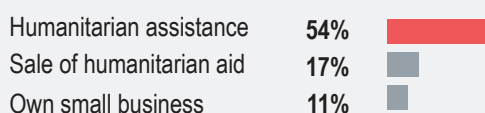


7. Means that latrines do not have a lock or door or no light during the night

Livelihood

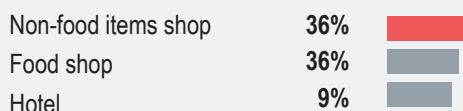
Income and trade

Top reported primary sources of income in Dadaab:²

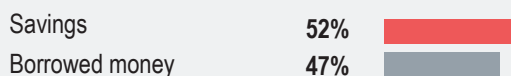


Of the 11% HHs that reported to have a business, 32% do not have business permits for their business:

Main reported type of business run by HHs in Dadaab:



Main reported sources of capital for starting business:



% of HHs with at least one HH member earning a regular salary in Dadaab:



Top reported types of employment reported by HHs that had a salaried member:



Skills of HH members

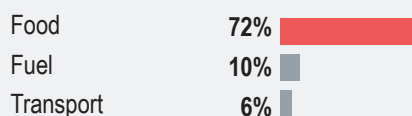
39% of the households reported that they had at least one male with a skill while 30% of the households reported that they had at least one female with a skill.

Top reported skills possessed by HH members:

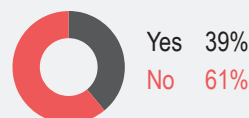
Skills possessed by males	Skills possessed by females
Tailor	1 Domestic work
Domestic work	2 Tailor
Teacher	3 Cooking
Barber	4 Teacher

HH debt and expenditure

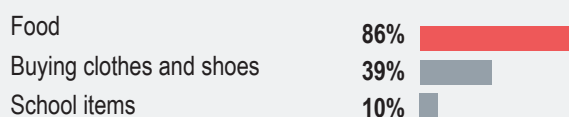
Top 3 reported HH expenditure:¹



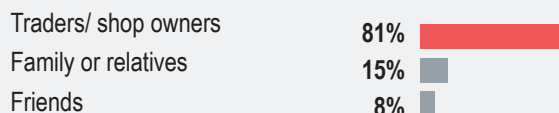
% of households that have debts:



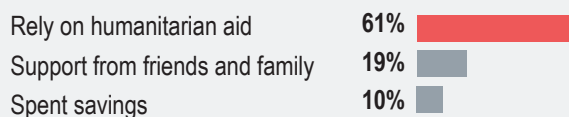
Top reported use of the borrowed money:²



People that HHs are indebted to:²



Top reported livelihood coping strategies by HHs:²



71% of the households that had males with skills reported that these members were not using the skills while 61% of the households reported females do not use their skills.

Top reported barriers to using skills possessed by HH members:

Barriers encountered by males	Barriers encountered by females
1 No job vacancy	1 No job vacancy
2 No suitable job available ⁸	2 No suitable job available ⁸
3 Lack of tools	3 Other responsibilities
4 Other responsibilities	4 Lack of tools

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