

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Ifo Refugee Camp

Garissa County, Kenya, February 2019

Summary

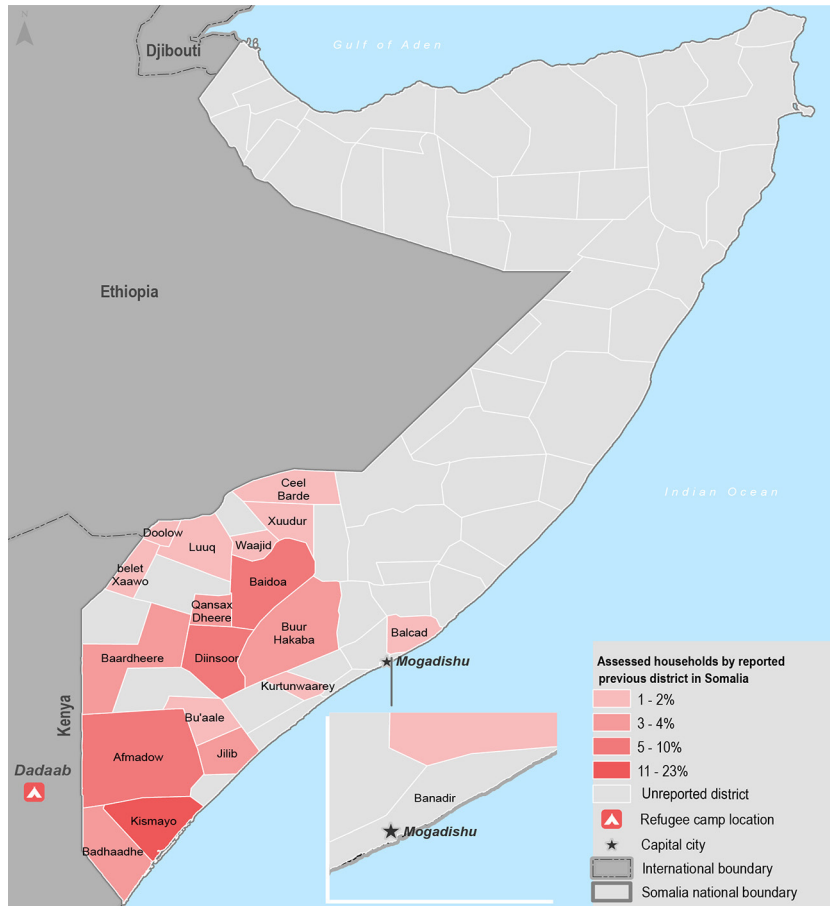
As of January 2019, a total of 209,979¹ mostly Somali refugees resided in Dadaab refugee complex (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera camps). With continued conflict, instability and drought causing new displacement in Somalia, in addition to reduced humanitarian funding in Dadaab, there is a need to strengthen 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 Ifo 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 374 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 432 facilities were mapped, including 290 water points, 87 street lights, 17 schools, 14 non-governmental organization (NGO) offices and 7 health facilities. Secondary data on available facilities from agencies operating in Ifo was used to triangulate primary data collected.

Reported districts of origin of refugees residing in Ifo

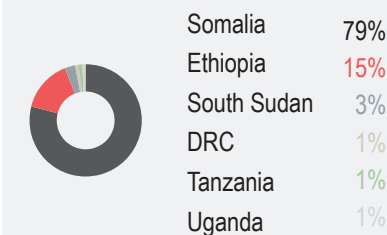


Demographics

Distribution of population by age and sex:



Country of origin as reported by HHs:



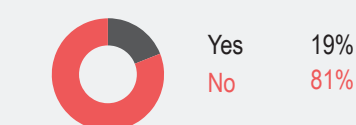
65% of the assessed households were male-headed while 35% were female-headed.

Shelter

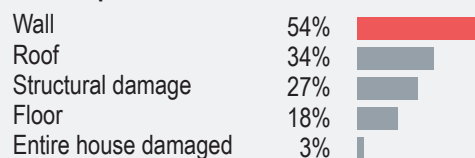
% of HHs that had proof of allocation for the plots they live in:



% 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 19% of HHs that had their shelter damaged in the 3 months prior to the assessment:²



Education

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

	Boys	Girls
Pre-primary	10%	7%
Primary	41%	47%
Secondary	8%	7%
Not attending	41%	38%

Top reported barriers to children not attending school in Ifo:²

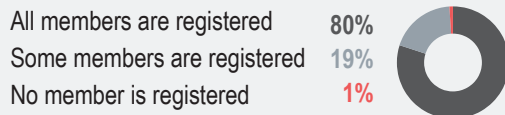
	Boys	Girls
Too young to go to school	1	Too young to go to school
School is too far	2	School is too far
Need to work	3	Fear of violence on the way to school
Fear of violence on the way to school	4	Domestic chores

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

Protection

Registration and documentation

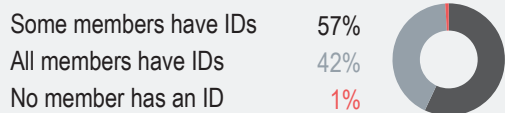
Household refugee registration status in Ifo:



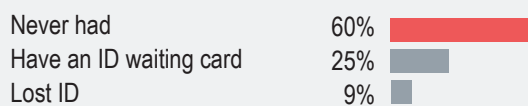
Top reported reasons for not being registered as refugees:



Household members that had identity documents (IDs):

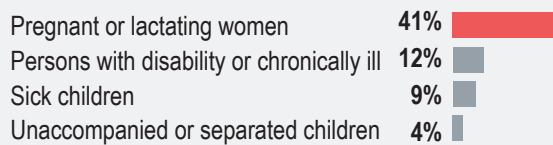


Top reported reasons for HH members not having IDs:



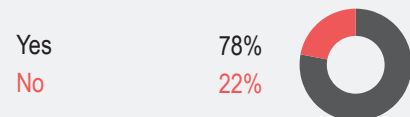
Persons with specific needs

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

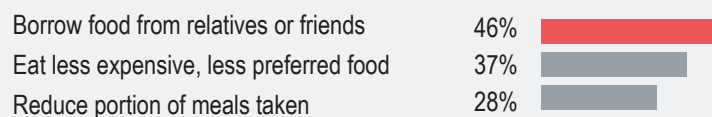


Food security

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

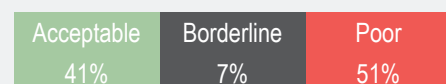


Top reported food coping strategies adopted by HHs that did not have access to sufficient food in the seven days prior to the assessment:²



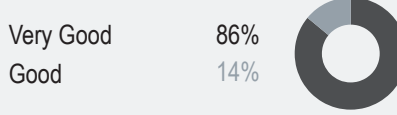
92% of HHs reported humanitarian assistance as their main source of food in the seven days prior to the assessment.

% of HHs with the following food consumption scores (FCS):⁴

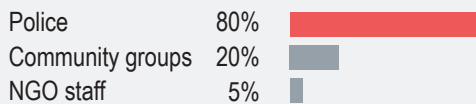


Security

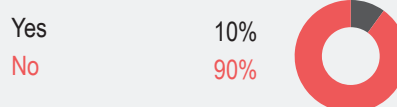
Security perception by HHs in Ifo:



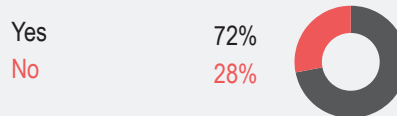
% of HHs that reported insecurity cases³ to the following security providers when they experienced insecurity incidents:²



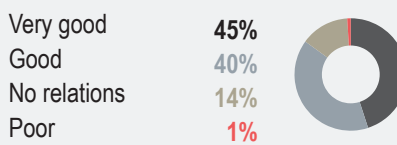
% of HHs that reported insecurity cases³ to the police in the six months prior to the assessment:



% of HHs whose insecurity cases³ reported to the police were solved:

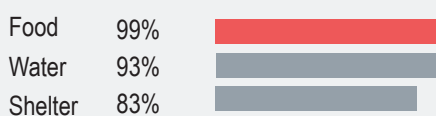


Refugees' perception of relations with the host community in Ifo:



Humanitarian assistance

Top 3 most commonly reported HH needs in Ifo:²

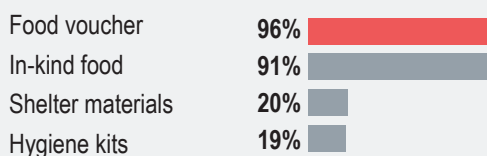


% of HHs that received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to the assessment:⁵



Of the 37% of HHs that reported receiving assistance, 74% said they were satisfied with the assistance provided.

Top reported types of assistance received by HHs that received humanitarian assistance in the 6 months prior to the assessment:²



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 Ifo:

	Hospital	1
	Health post	6

% of HHs with children under 15 years of age that have all received polio vaccination:⁶



31% 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:⁶



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



33% of 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 month prior to data collection:²



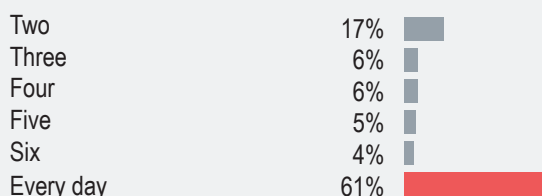
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Water facility types in Ifo:

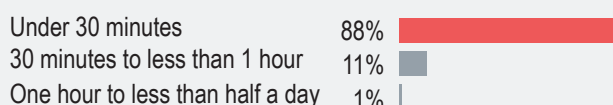
	Public tap stand	276
	Elevated tank	19
	Borehole	8

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

Number of days per week a HH member collects water:



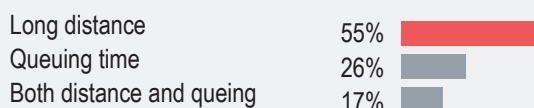
Average time taken by a HH member to walk to their main waterpoint:



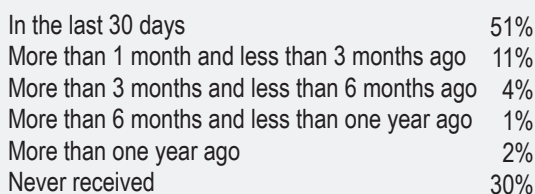
52% of HHs take an average of 30 minutes or less at the water collection points to queue and collect water.

30% of HHs reported that they had encountered a problem when collecting water

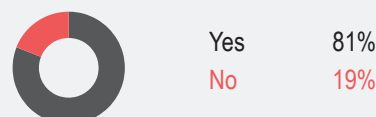
Main problems encountered by HH members while collecting water:



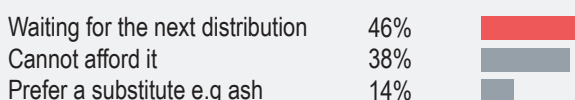
% of HHs whose members received hygiene promotion messages in the following timelines:



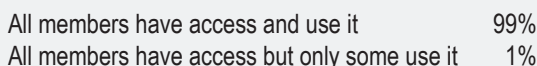
% of HHs that had soap for hand-washing in Ifo at the moment of data collection:



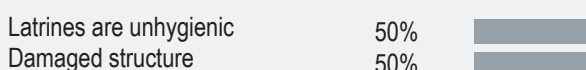
Top reported reasons for HHs not to have soap:



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



% of latrine accessibility problems as reported by HHs where not all members had access to a latrine:²



6. Total number of HHs with children under the age of 15 years is 296



Livelihoods

Income and trade

Top reported primary sources of income in Ifo:²

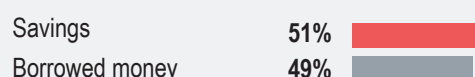


Of the 10% of HHs that reported to have a business, 41% did not have business permits for their business.

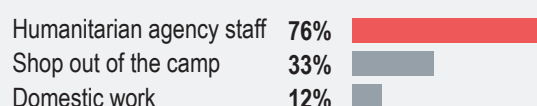
Main reported types of business run by HHs in Ifo:



Main reported sources of capital for starting a business:

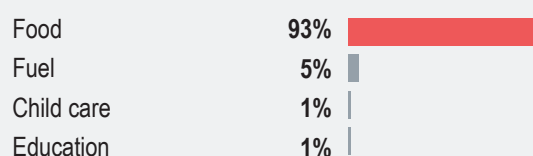


Top reported types of employment reported by HHs whose primary source of income was salary:

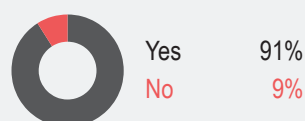


HH expenditure and debt

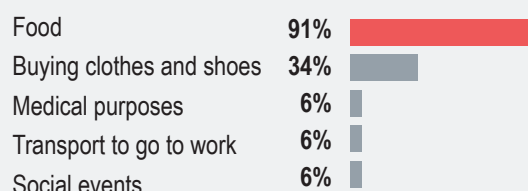
Top 3 reported HH expenditures:²



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



Top reported use of the borrowed money:²



People that HHs are indebted to:²



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 10% of HHs that had a member that participated in vocational training, 49% reported that these members completed the training.

34% of the households reported that they had at least one male with a skill, while 17% 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

Teacher
Electrician
Sales representatives
Construction

Skills possessed by females

1 Domestic work
2 Construction
3 Electrician
4 Tailoring

15% of the households that had males with skills reported that these members were not using these skills, while 50% of the households with skilled females reported that these females were not using these skills.

Top reported barriers to using skills possessed by HH members:

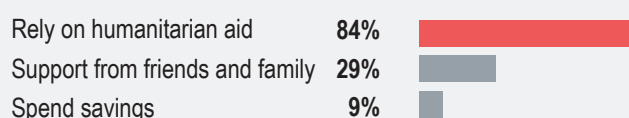
Barriers encountered by males

No suitable job available⁷
Lack of tools
No job vacancy
Lack of transport

Barriers encountered by females

1 No suitable job available⁷
2 No job vacancy
3 Lack of tools
4 Other responsibilities

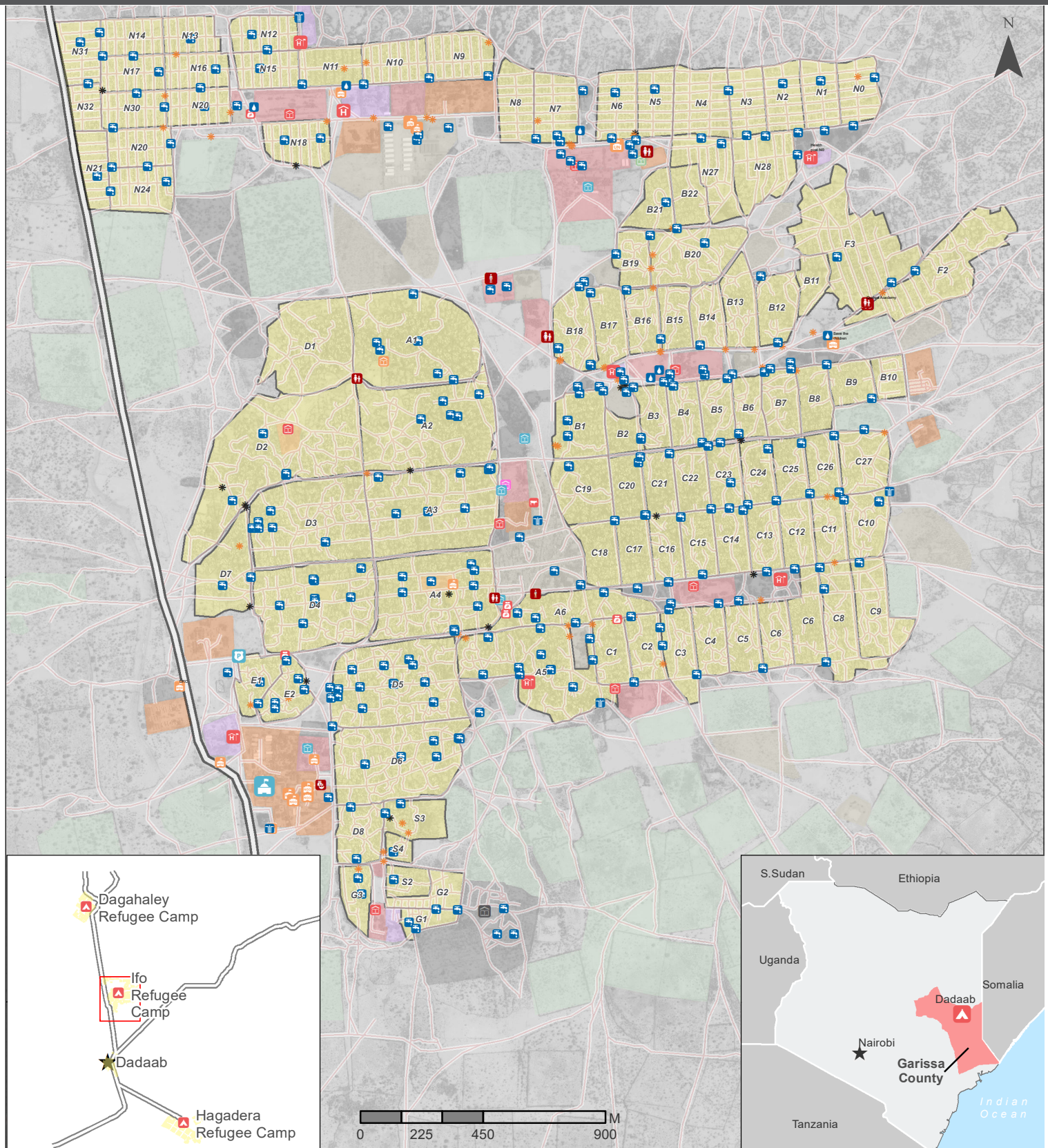
Top reported livelihood coping strategies by HHs:²



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

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Ifo infrastructure map

Garissa County, Kenya, February 2018



Camp Infrastructure

Schools

- Alternative basic education (ABE)
- Adult education programme (AEP)
- Early childhood development (ECD)
- Islamic school
- Primary school
- Secondary school

Communal spaces

- Child friendly centre
- Community livelihood
- Youth centre

Waterpoints

- Borehole
- Tank
- Tapstand

Administrative office

- Police station/post
- County office

Streetlights

- Functioning
- Not functioning

Ngos

- UN agency
- International NGO

Health

- Health post
- Hospital

Markets

- Main market
- Livestock market

Roads

- Primary road
- Other road

Camp land use

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

In partnership with:

NRC

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action