

Multi-sectoral needs assessment

Kakuma refugee camps

Key findings presentation

October 2020



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 Kakuma refugee camps in the sectors of :

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



METHODOLOGY

- ✓ Household (HH) level interviews were conducted in each of the four Kakuma camps.
- ✓ 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. 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. These also formed the basis for debriefing before 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 6 and 16 October 2020.

SAMPLING (Actual sample size)

Camp	Total HHs	Sample size
Kakuma 1	13,797	200 HHs (1,818 HH members)
Kakuma 2	11,400	195 HHs (1,441 HH members)
Kakuma 3	5,143	196 HHs (814 HH members)
Kakuma 4	6,433	196 HHs (781 HH members)
Total	36,773	787 HHs (4,854 HH members)

A grayscale photograph showing a person from behind, wearing a light-colored vest with the word 'REACH' printed on the back. The person is standing in a crowded outdoor area, likely a camp, with many other people and some vehicles visible in the background. The overall tone is somber and documentary.

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

REACH

By increasing the
impact of
action

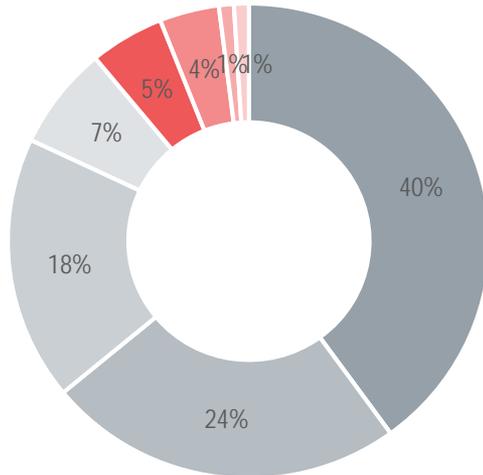


DEMOGRAPHICS

- ✓ Sixty two percent (**62%**) of the respondents were **women** while 38% were men.
- ✓ Ninety two percent (**92%**) of the respondents were reportedly **below the age of 50** and 8% were 50 years or older.
- ✓ The majority of HHs (**57%**) were reportedly **female-headed**.
- ✓ Over half of the HHs (**60%**) reported that **at least one member of their HH was vulnerable**. Of these, 42% of the HHs reported that the vulnerable HH member was a pregnant or lactating woman.
- ✓ Sixty two percent (**62%**) of HHs had reportedly **lived in Kakuma camps for less than 10 years** while the rest (38%) had lived in Kakuma camps for over 10 years.

DEMOGRAPHICS

HH reported countries of origin:

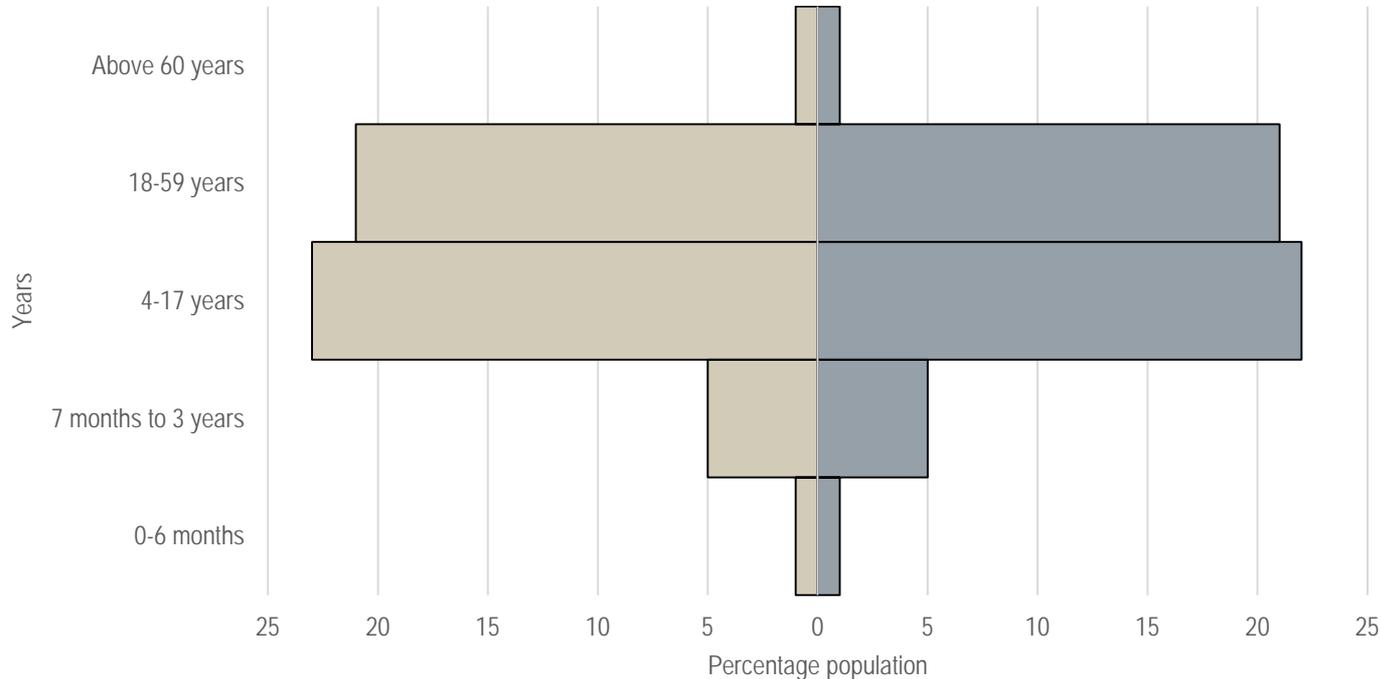


■ South Sudan ■ Somalia ■ DRC ■ Burundi ■ Sudan ■ Ethiopia ■ Uganda ■ Rwanda

- ✓ Almost half of HHs (40%) reported their country of origin to be South Sudan. Of these, 57% reported their state of origin in South Sudan to be Jonglei.

DEMOGRAPHICS

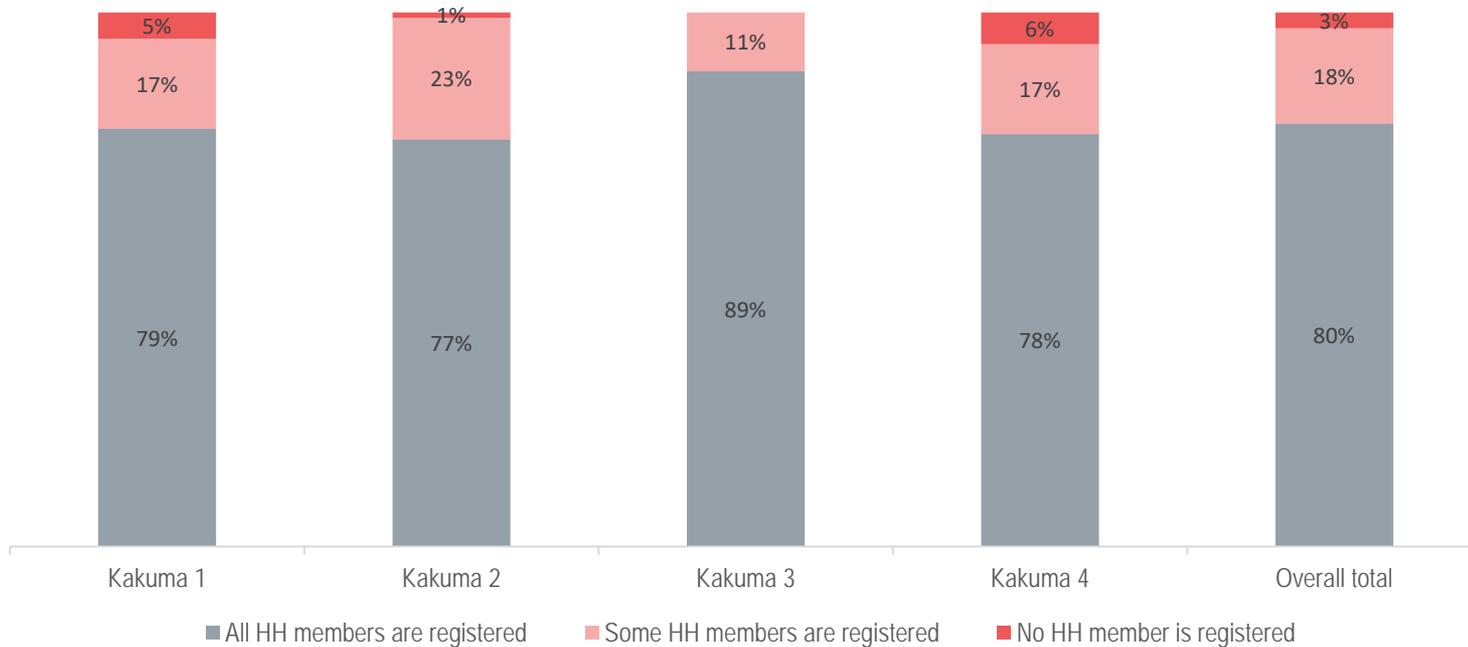
Proportion of HH members by age and gender:



- ✓ Overall, the majority of HH members (45%) were reportedly aged between 4 and 17 years. Indicating that the population in Kakuma is relatively young.

PROTECTION

HH refugee registration status:



- ✓ In Kakuma 4 and Kakuma 1, a slightly higher proportion of HH reported that no member had been registered as a refugee or asylum seeker than in Kakuma 2 and 3.

PROTECTION

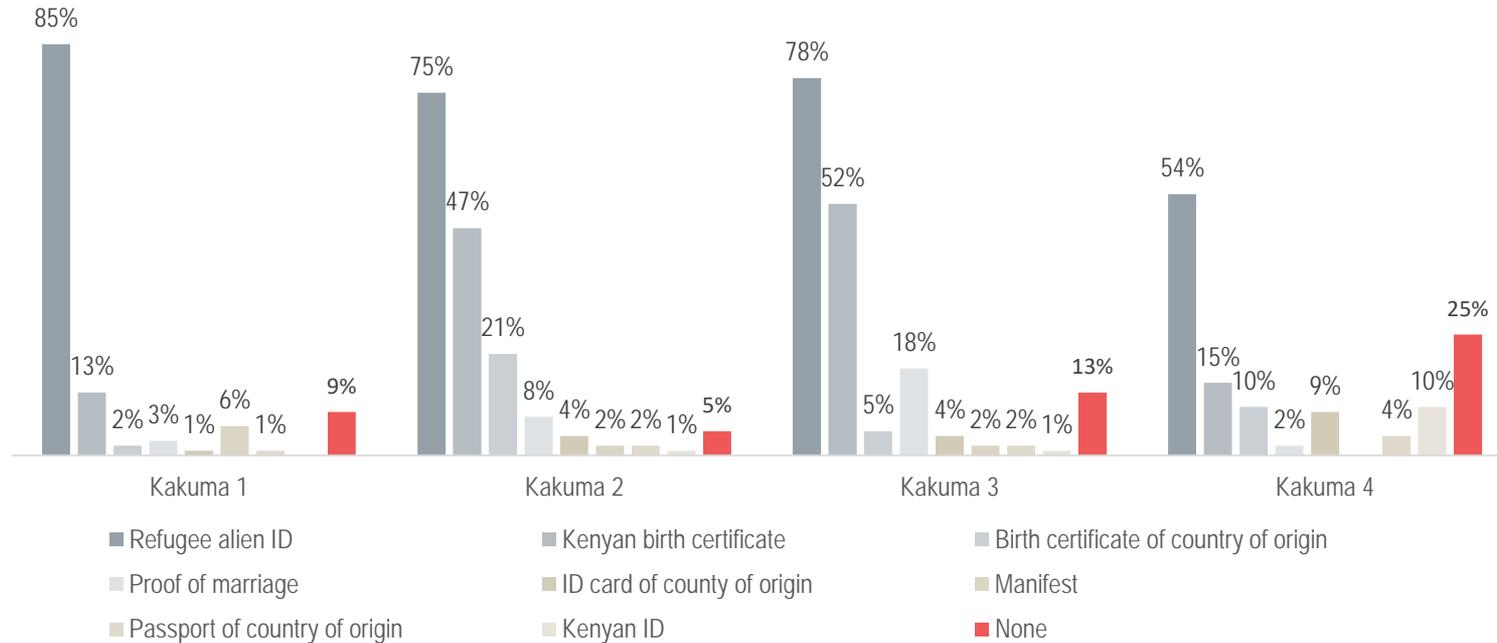
Most commonly reported services that are not available to unregistered HH members:



- ✓ Food assistance was the top reported (94%) service that was not available to unregistered HH members.

PROTECTION

Reported identification documents possessed by HH at least one HH member :



- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (75%) reported that at least one member of their HH possessed a refugee alien identity card.

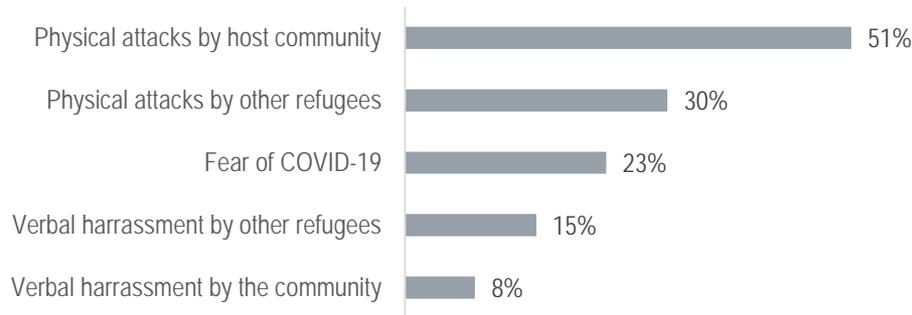
A person wearing a grey vest with the REACH logo on the back, standing in a camp setting with other people and a white car in the background.

PROTECTION

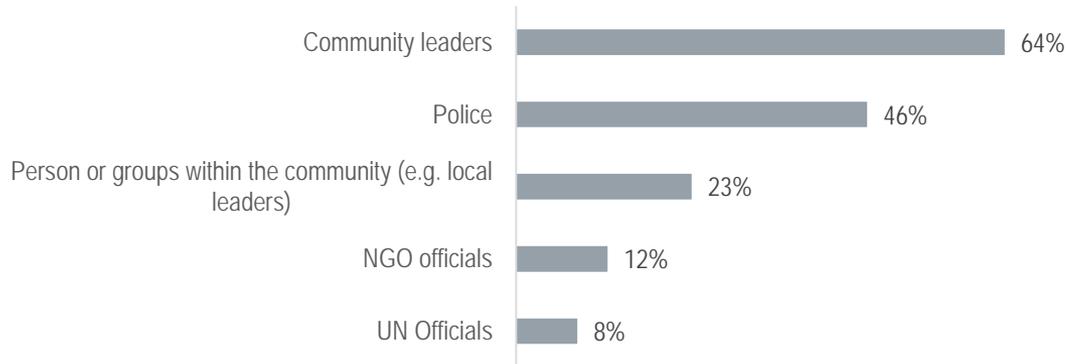
- ✓ Seventy one percent (71%) of HHs reported that they had a **HH member who was born in Kenya**. Out of these, **37%** of HHs reported that some of their HH members born in the camps **did not have a Kenyan birth certificate**.
- ✓ Twenty four percent (24%) of the HHs that had members without a Kenyan birth certificate reported that they **did not know the process of applying for a birth certificate**.
- ✓ Twenty seven percent (27%) of HHs reported that **the safety and security situation in the camps was either poor or very poor** in the six months prior to data collection.

PROTECTION

Top reported reasons for HHs (27%) feeling their safety and security is poor:



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





PROTECTION

- ✓ The majority 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.
- ✓ Eighteen percent (**18%**) of HHs reported that their **relations with the host community were either poor or very poor**. In addition, 4% of HHs reported that they did not have any relations with the host community.
- ✓ Of the HHs who reported relations with the host community to be either poor or very poor, **49% reported that the poor relations were as a result of perceived crime conducted by members of the host community** and an additional 37% reported the primary reason to be the perceived burden on local services and infrastructure.



FOOD SECURITY

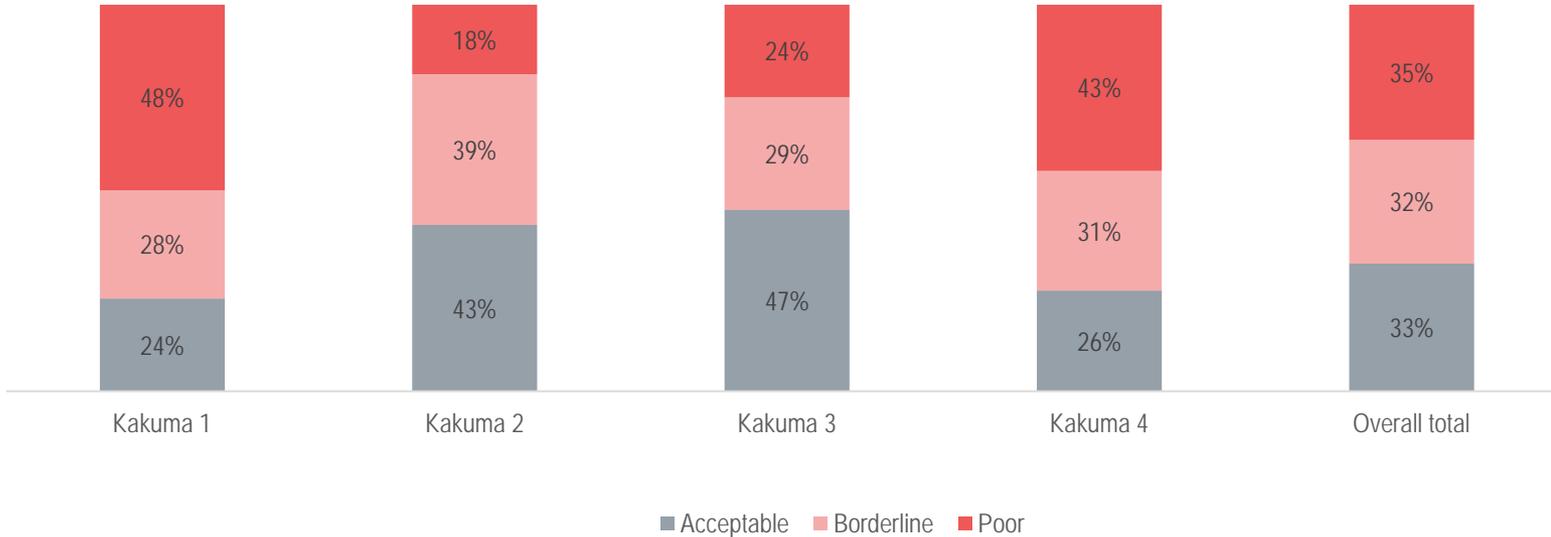
- ✓ Sixty three percent (63%) of HHs reportedly did not have access to enough food for all their HH members in the 30 days prior to data collection. In addition, 86% of HHs reported food to be among their priority needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (96%) reported food voucher assistance as their primary source of food. Moreover, 68% of HHs reported that they relied on in kind assistance as their main source of food.
- ✓ Almost three quarters of the HHs (70%) 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)

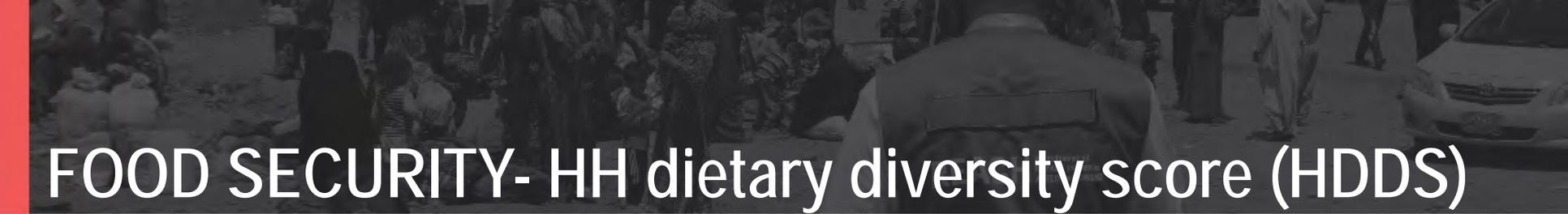
- ✓ The FCS measures how well a HH is eating by evaluating the frequency at which differently weighted food groups are consumed by a HH in the seven days prior to data collection.
- ✓ Only foods consumed in the home are counted in this indicator.
- ✓ The FCS is used to classify HHs into three groups; 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 more likely to face moderate or severe food insecure respectively.

FOOD SECURITY- Food consumption score (FCS)

Proportion of HHs per FCS, per camp:



The majority of HHs (**67%**) were found to have **either a borderline or poor FCS**, indicating that many HHs in Kakuma camp may be experiencing various degrees of food insecurity.

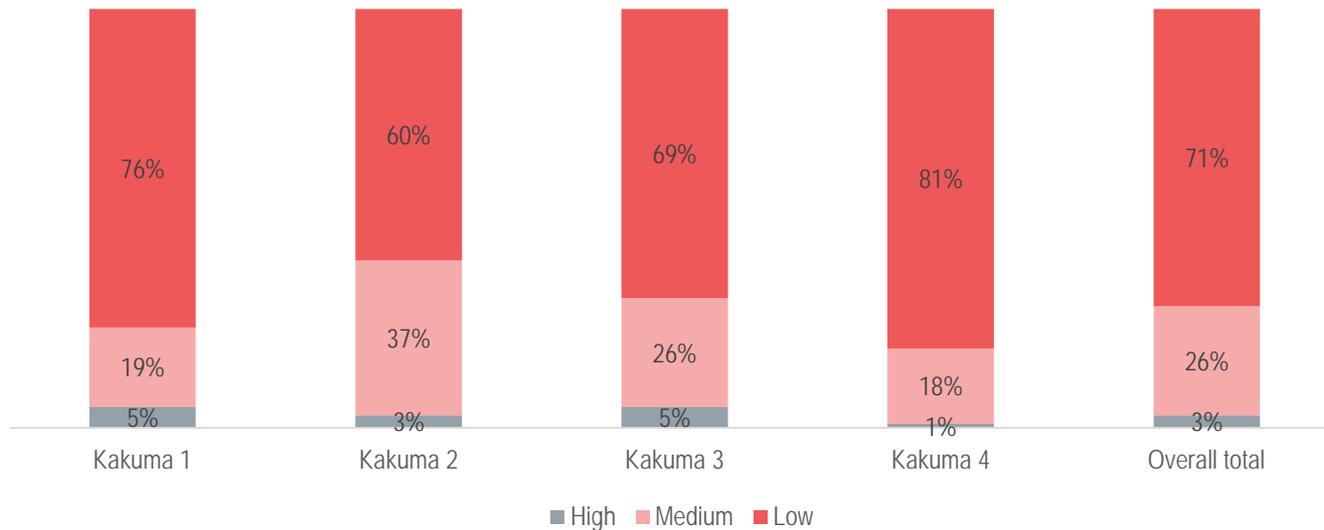


FOOD SECURITY- HH dietary diversity score (HDDS)

- ✓ 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:

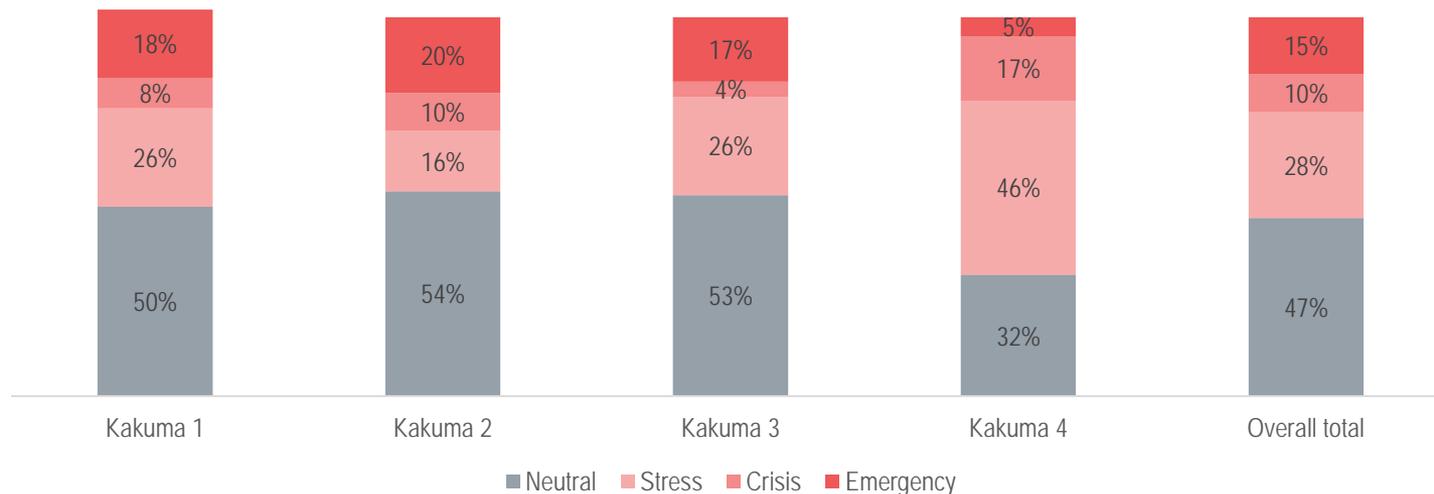


Almost all HHs (**97%**) were found to either have a **moderate** or a **low HDDS**, indicative of a common experience of food insecurity of HHs in Kakuma camps.

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.

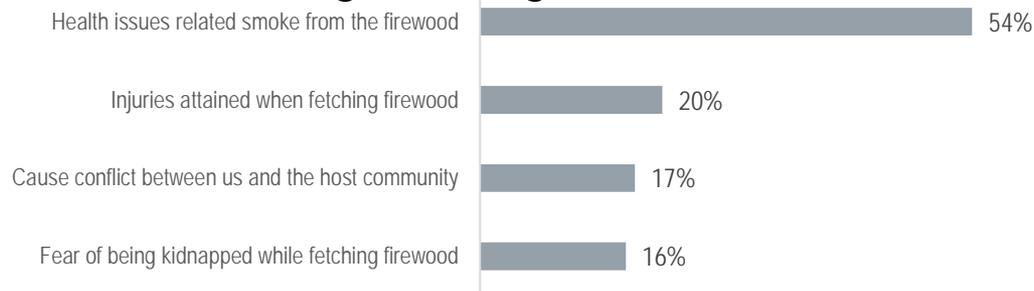
% of HHs per LCS score, per Kakuma camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:



LIVELIHOODS- Energy

- ✓ Forty three percent (43%) of HHs reported that they mainly used torches as a source of light and 33% of HHs reported solar energy as their main source of lighting.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (85%) reported firewood to be their main source of heat for cooking.
- ✓ Out of these, 86% reported that they encountered challenges while fetching or using firewood.

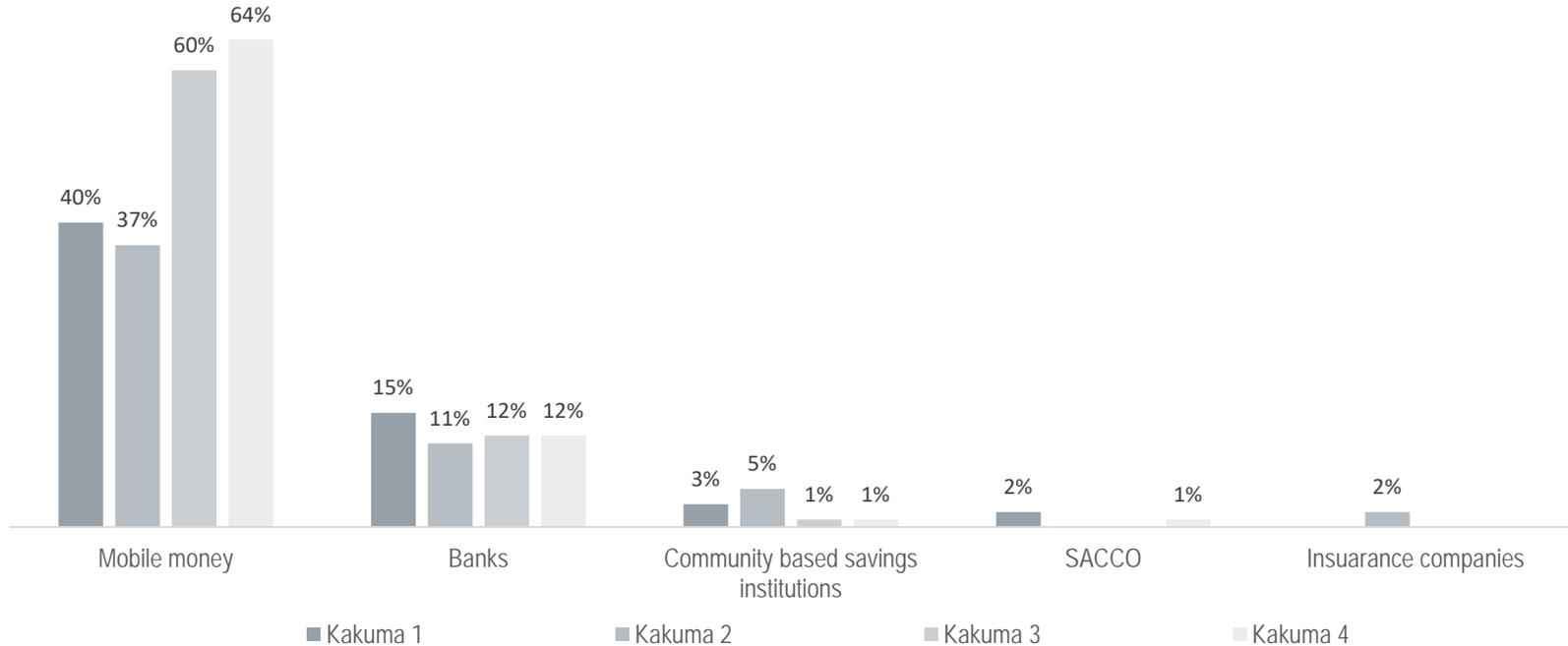
Most commonly reported challenges faced while fetching or using firewood, reported by HHs encountering challenges:



LIVELIHOODS- Financial institutions

✓ More than half of HHs (58%) reported to have access to financial institutions.

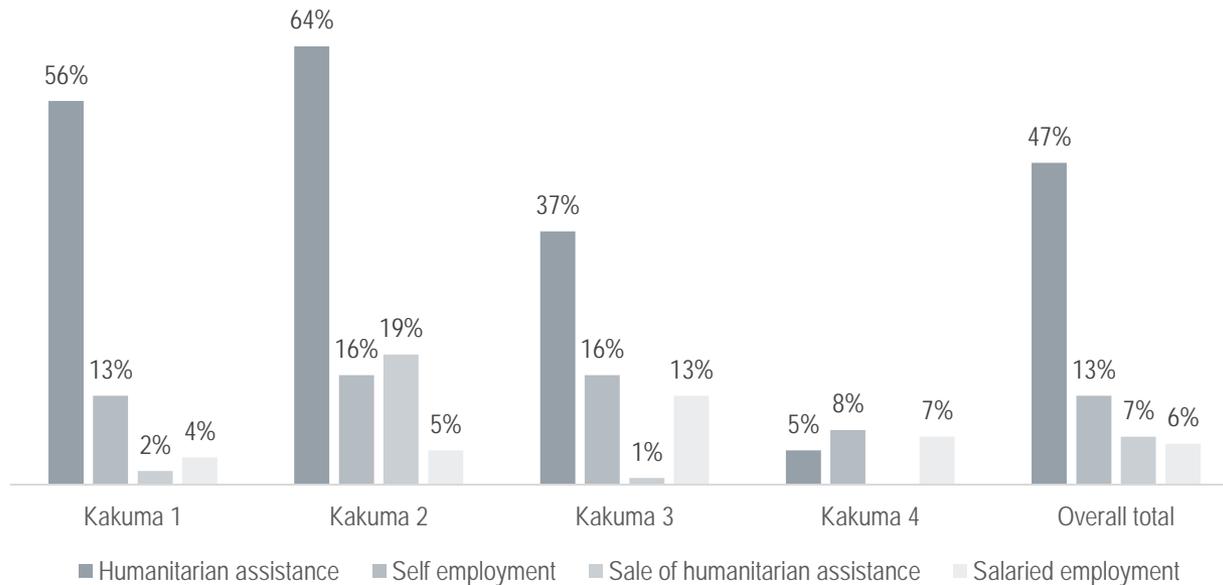
Proportion of HHs that reported having access to the following financial institutions:



LIVELIHOODS- Income

- ✓ Twenty seven percent (27%) of HHs reported that at least one member of their HH had earned some income in the 30 days prior to data collection.

HHs top reported sources of income in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- ✓ Ten percent (10%) 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 on the back, standing in a camp setting with other people and a white car in the background.

LIVELIHOODS- Income

- ✓ A quarter (25%) of HHs reported that **at least one member of their HH was operating a business**. Of these HHs, 24% and 23% reported that they operated a food items and non-food items retail business respectively.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having (a member operating) a business, **56%** reported that they **had spent their savings** to set up their businesses, and **37%** reported that they had **borrowed money from friends and/or relatives** to start their businesses.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having a business, all HHs reported that the businesses were located inside the camps.
- ✓ Of the HHs that reported having a business, **66%** reported that they **did not have a business permit for their business**.



LIVELIHOODS- Debt

- ✓ A quarter of the HHs (25%) reported that they had borrowed some money from family, friends, traders, etc. at the time of data collection.
- ✓ Of these, 42% reported that they had **borrowed the money due to COVID-19 related challenges.**
- ✓ Eighty six percent (86%) 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	53%
Apply for jobs	38%
Formal language	36%
Work permit	16%
Movement pass	13%



LIVELIHOODS- Skills

- ✓ Sixteen percent (16%) 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, **75% and 69%** of HHs reported that **at least one female and one male HH member respectively had completed the training.**
- ✓ A high proportion of the HHs (**64%**) 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 16% of HHs that reported having at least one member who had attended vocational training in the 6 months prior to data collection, only a minority (14% and 9%) 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.

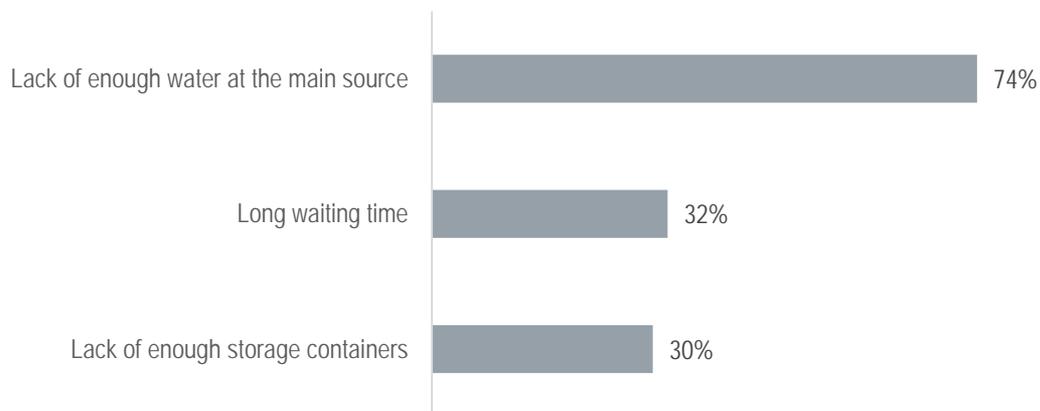
WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- ✓ Sixty percent of HHs (60%) reported having access to enough water to meet their HH needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- ✓ Of the 40% HHs that reportedly did not have access to enough water, 68% reduced the consumption of water for hygiene practices while 54% fetched water at another water point further away in order to cope with a lack of enough water.
- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (98%) 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 2% HHs that did not have soap at the time of data collection, some reported that they could not afford to buy soap and others reported that they were waiting for the next soap distribution.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- ✓ Forty three percent of HHs (43%) in Kakuma camps reported that members of their HH experienced challenges while fetching water.

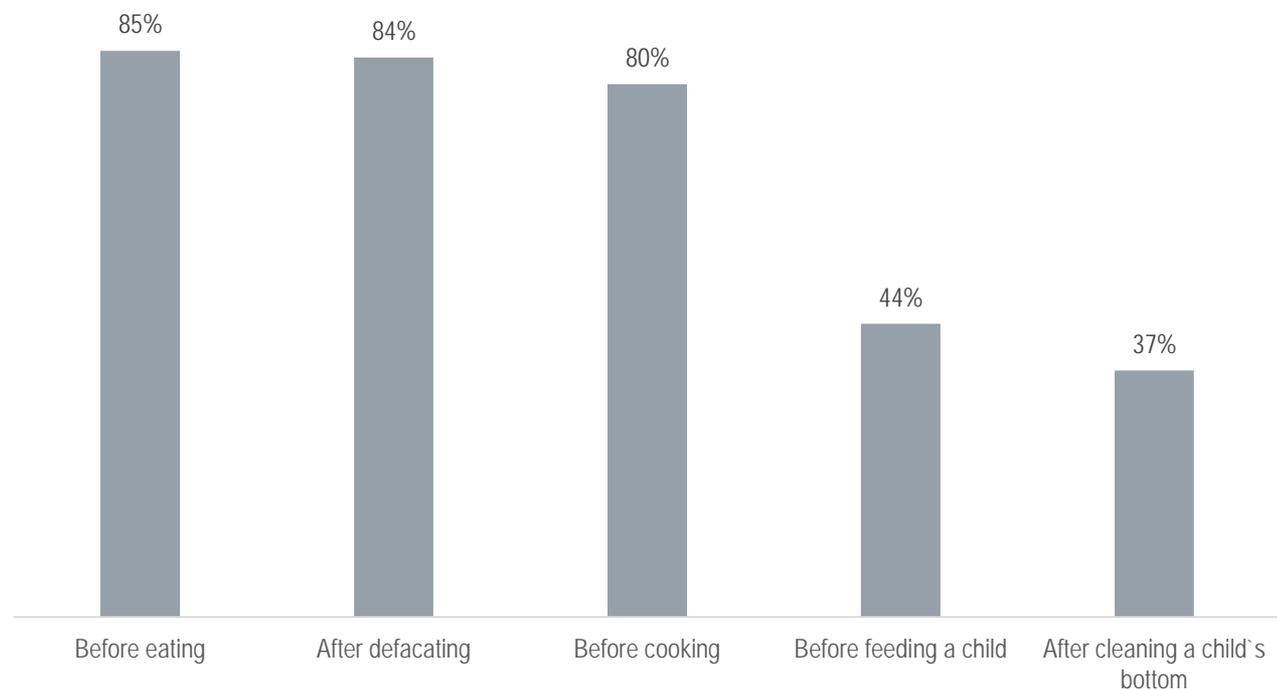
Among those HHs, most commonly reported challenges faced while fetching water:



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

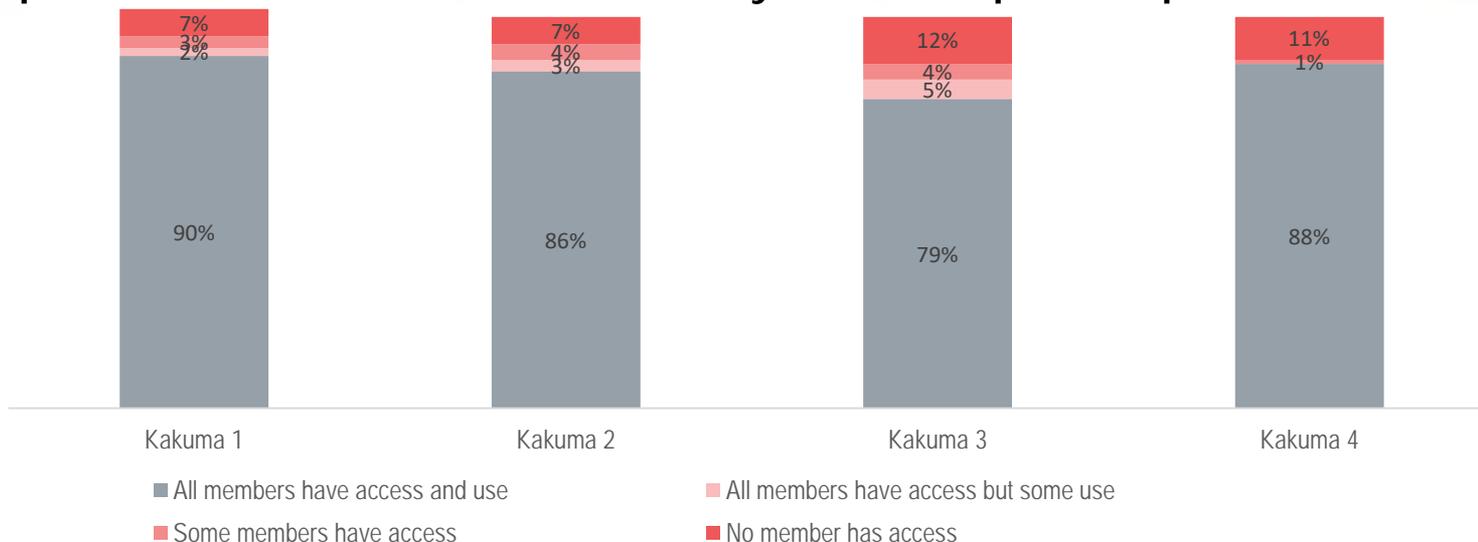
- ✓ Thirty five per cent (35%) of HHs in Kakuma camps reportedly washed their hands during all the critical hand washing occasions, 54% reportedly washed their hands during **some** critical hand washing occasions.

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



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

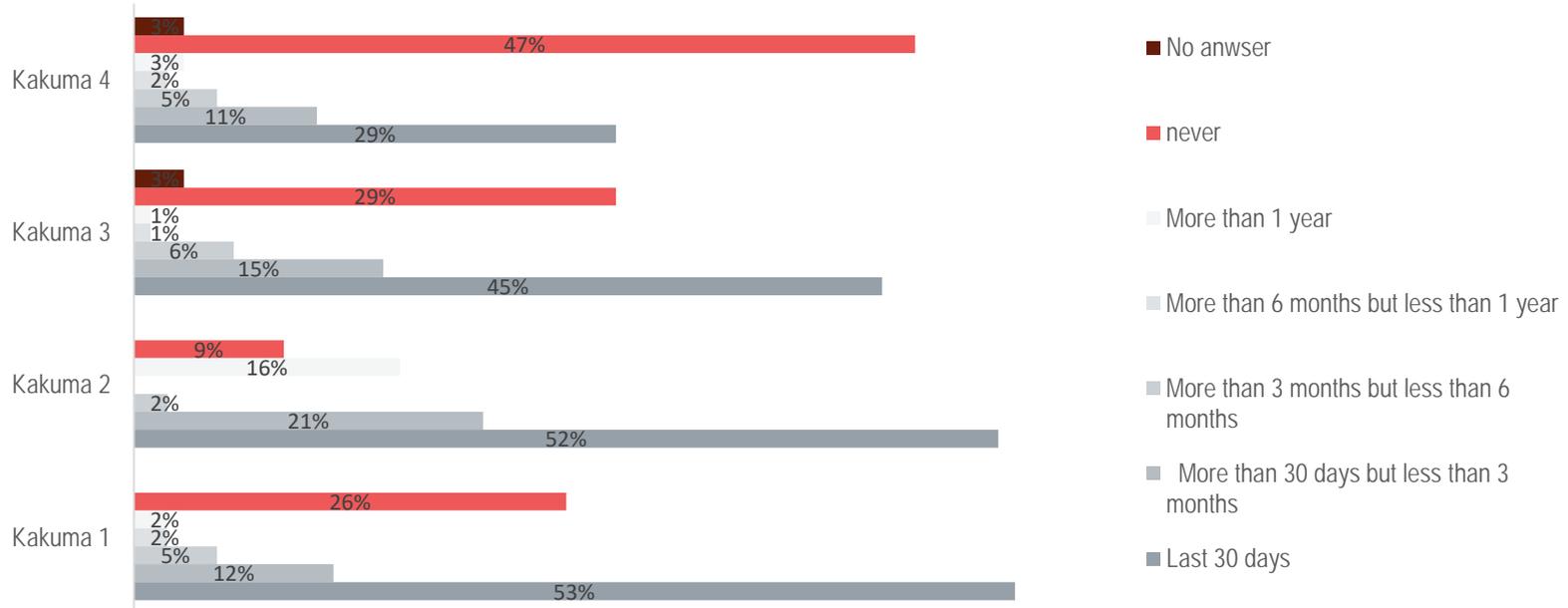
Reported level of access to latrines, by % of HHs per camp in Kakuma:



- ✓ A relatively high proportion of HHs in Kakuma 3 (21%) reported that at least one member of their HH did not have access to or use a latrine.
- ✓ Out of the 12% HHs in Kakuma camps that had a member who did not have access to or use a latrine, 36% reported that this was due to structural damage, 27% to the cesspit being full, and 12% to not having a latrine.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

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



- ✓ Kakuma 4 had a higher proportion (47%) of HHs that reportedly had never received hygiene promotional messaging.
- ✓ Of the HHs that had received hygiene promotional messaging in Kakuma camps, 81% had been visited at home by hygiene promoter.

A person wearing a grey vest with the word "REACH" and a logo on the back, standing in a crowded outdoor setting. The vest also has the text "AN EXPERIENCE OF IMPACT PROMOTES ACTION FOR CHANGE" on it. The background shows a group of people and a white car.

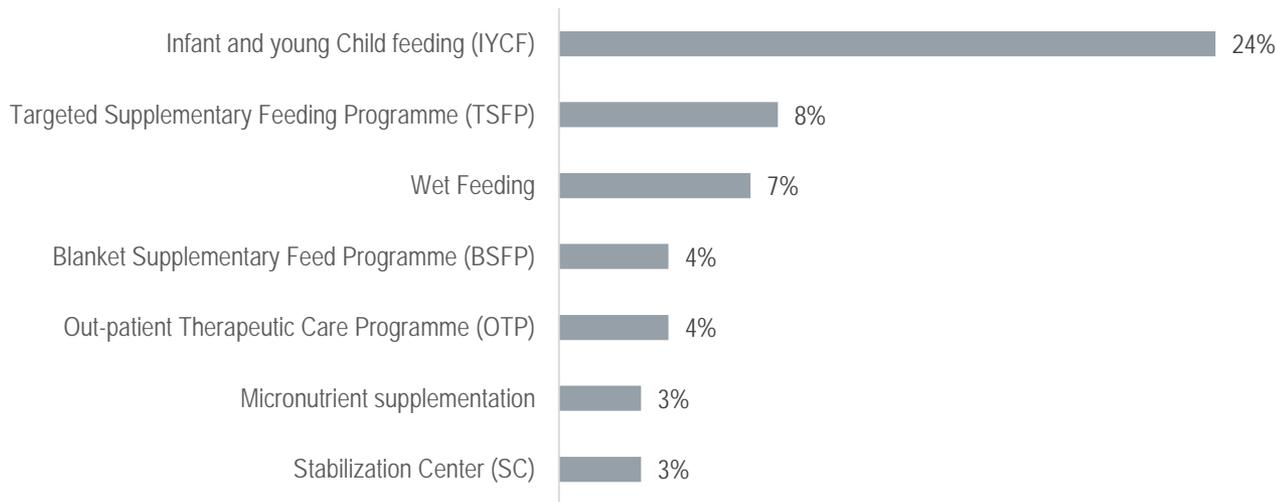
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ✓ A high proportion of HHs (**90%**) reported that it takes **them less than one hour to reach the health facility** that is nearest to their homes.
- ✓ Ninety four per cent (**94%**) of HHs reported being **able to access a functioning health facility** when they encountered a health issue. A majority of them, (82%) reported that they would visit an NGO run clinic or hospital.
- ✓ Of the 6% HHs that reported not being able to attend a health facility when they experienced a health issue, 40% HHs reported fear of contacting COVID-19 as a major challenge.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- ✓ Sixty percent (60%) 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, 61% reported that they were not aware of health facilities that were offering nutrition services.

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=2,155) reportedly attending school in March 2020, per education level:

	Boys (n=1,111)	Girls (n=1,044)
Early childhood development (ECD)	6%	5%
Primary	33%	30%
Secondary	6%	4%
Not attending	7%	9%

- ✓ Sixteen percent (16%) of school-aged children were reportedly not attending school in March 2020 (prior to the closure of schools due to COVID-19).



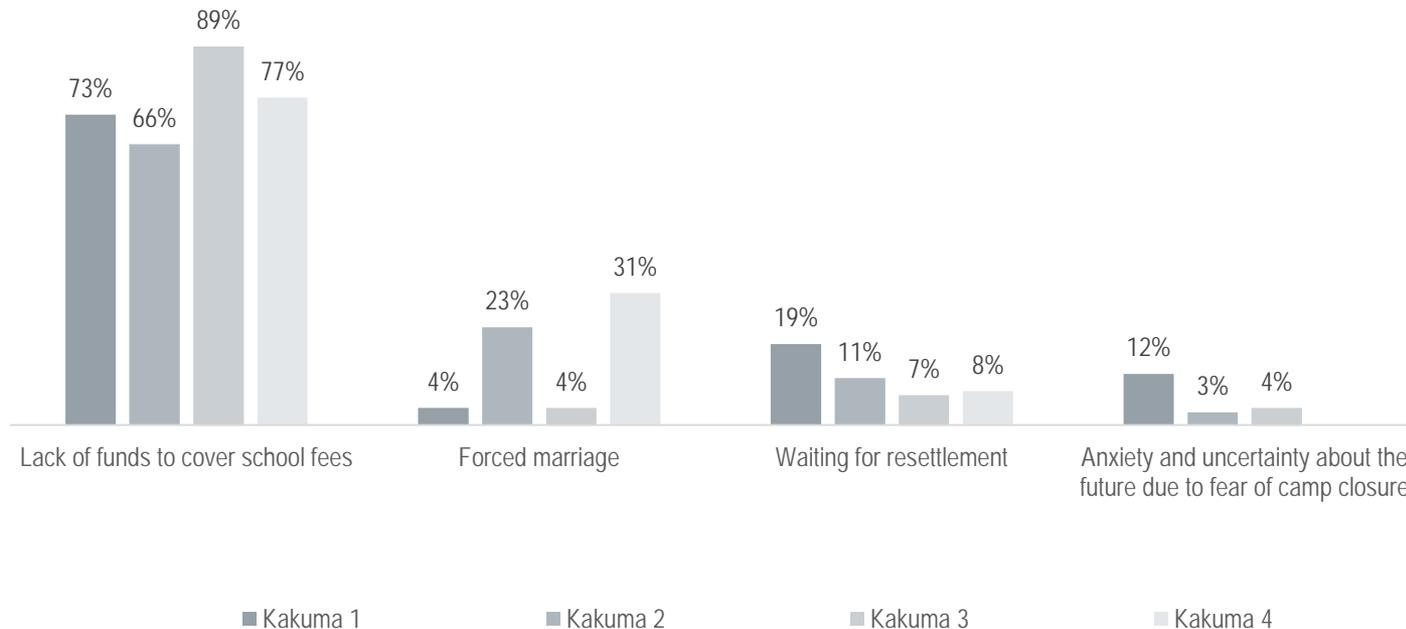
EDUCATION

- ✓ Among the 16% 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.
- ✓ Almost all of the HHs (82%) reporting their school-aged children were still too young to attend school, reported that the schools were too far to travel for the young children.
- ✓ An additional 15% of HHs reported that boys in their homes were not attending school because they **did not have a school uniform and/or due to fear of violence in the school.**

EDUCATION

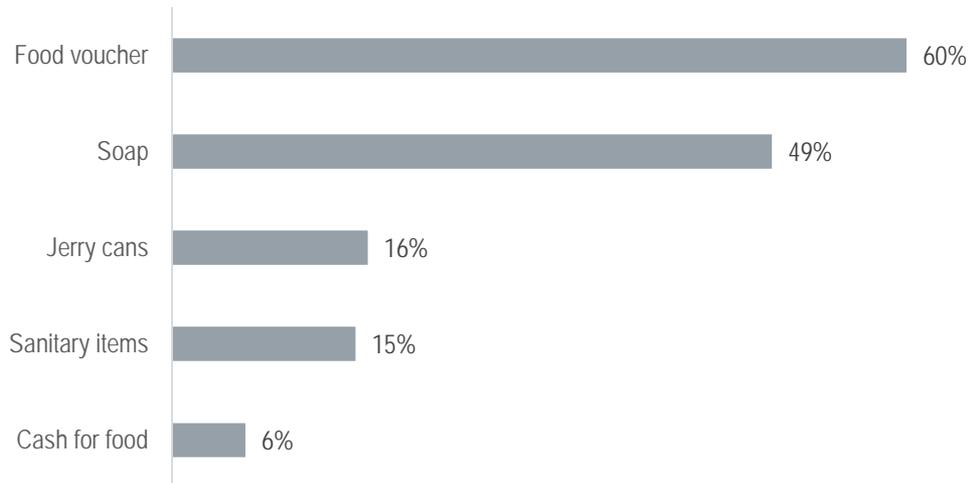
- ✓ Overall, 13% of HHs reported that they had at least one member of their HH who did not transition to tertiary education after completing secondary school in the last 5 years.

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 (97%), the most commonly reported type of assistance received:



- ✓ Sixty one percent (61%) 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, most of whom (98%) reported that this was because the assistance was not sufficient to meet all HH needs.



CONCLUSION

- ✓ Findings suggest that HHs in Kakuma camps, despite commonly receiving humanitarian assistance, are facing challenges in meeting some of their HH's needs in the different sectors of 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, and/or rely on negative livelihoods-based coping strategies to make ends meet.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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