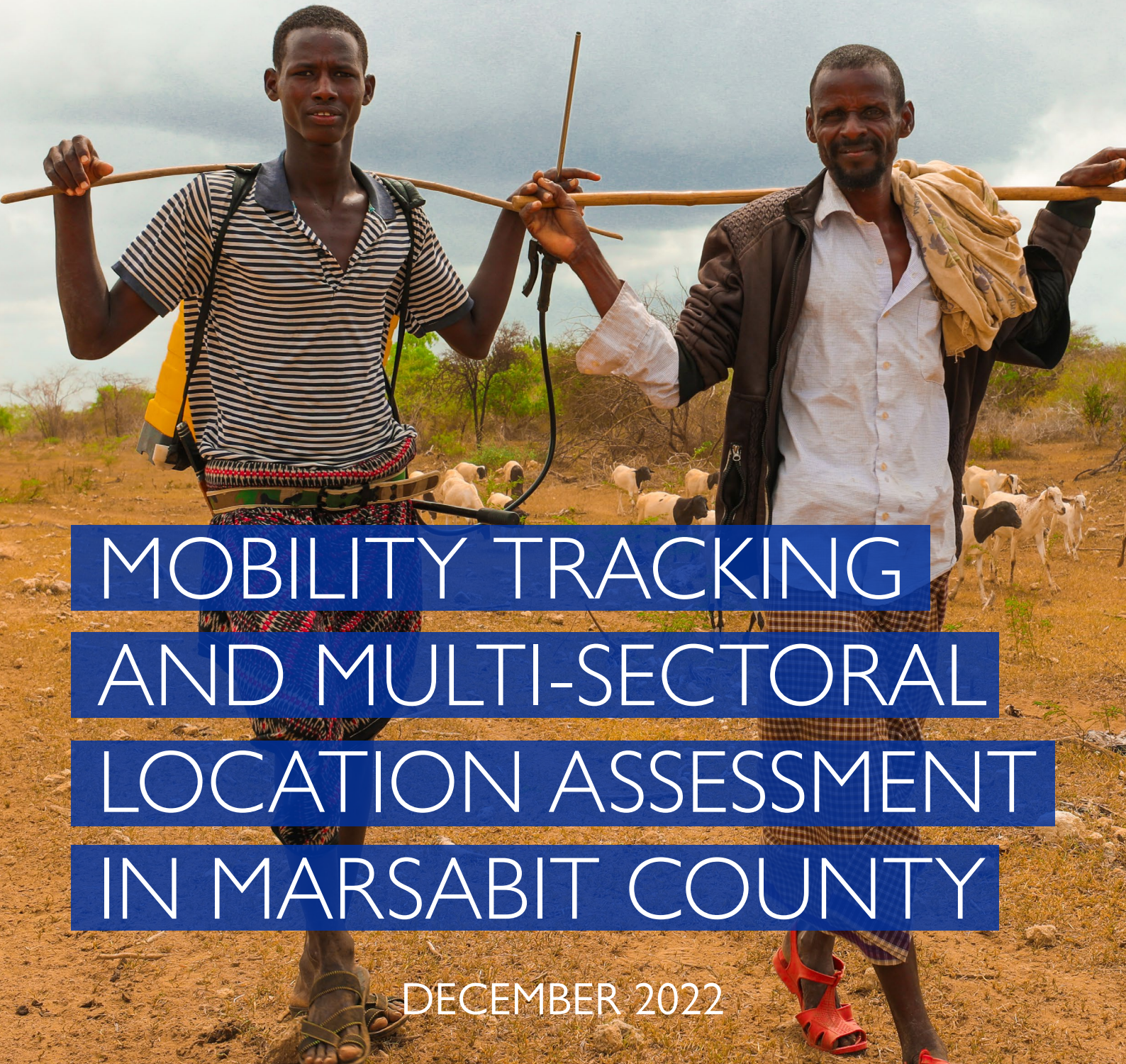IOM UN MIGRATION | DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

MOBILITY TRACKING AND MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT IN MARSABIT COUNTY

DECEMBER 2022

CONTENTS

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BACKGROUND

Since the Government of Kenya declared a drought emergency in September 2021, the situation has been deteriorating. According to the appeal of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) published in November 2022, 4.5 million people are in dire need of food assistance in Kenya[1]. The November 2022 early warning bulletin of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) showed that Marsabit County's Early Warning Classification Phase (EWCP) has intensified from alert to alarm phase with severe vegetation deficit. The estimated range of rainfall received in Marsabit was only between 26-50 per cent, which was far below the normal value between 80-120 per cent based on NDMA's Dekadal Rainfall for Estimates (DRFE)[2].

Furthermore, the poor short rains in October-December 2022 made it the 5th consecutive failed rainy season since 2020[3]. Early forecasting models also pointed towards depressed rainfall during the March-May 2023 long rain season[4]. Therefore, the drought situation is expected to prolong for the time being. The severity of the situation illustrates the dire need of the drought affected population for an intensified humanitarian assistance. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) early forecasts, Acute Food Insecurity level of several counties in Kenya are worsening and Marsabit is classified as emergency phase 4[5].

Based on UN OCHA Office of Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA) report, Marsabit County is one of the operational Priority One counties in the arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) region that requires multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance[6].

To assess the drought-induced mobility and identify the most urgent sectoral needs experienced by the community, the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Tracking and Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) baseline assessment has been rolled out in Marsabit County.

1   https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-28-november-2022?_gl=1*15lot11

2   https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/early-warning-reports/send/14-marsabit/6733-marsabit-november-2022

3   https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/national-drought-bulletin/category/39-drought-updates
4   https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya
5   https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155938/?iso3=KEN
6   https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-response-plan-2023-glance?_gl=1*bgoask*_ga*MTA3MjM3MTI2MS4xNjY3MzcyNzU3*_

METHODOLOGY

The DTM's Mobility Tracking and MSLA baseline assessment was conducted with the generous funding support from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), implemented by IOM and in partnership with the Organization for Sustainable Development Africa (OSDA), an IOM implementing partner. The DTM was deployed in coordination with NDMA, County Commissioner's Office (CCO), and County Government of Marsabit, from 21 November to 1 December 2022 in Marsabit County.

The assessment of drought-induced mobility dynamics, as well as the MSLA are aimed at collecting baseline information one mobility trends and most urgent sectoral needs of the target mobile population groups and host communities.

Through this first round of assessment in Marsabit, IOM has gathered basic information on population mobility dynamics and their sectoral needs namely, livelihoods, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, emergency shelters, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and education.
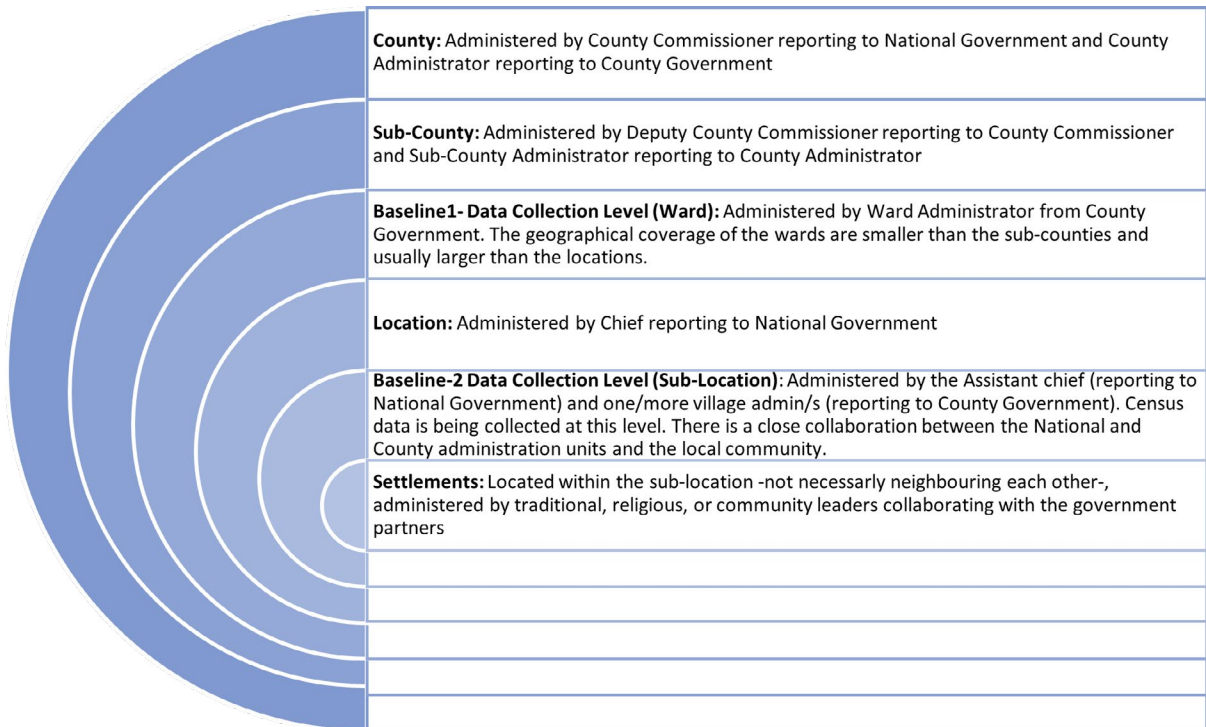
The data collection was conducted across the entire nine sub-counties of Marsabit County by enumerators in 19 Wards, 134 sub-locations, and 1,045 settlements.

A total of 44 enumerators and five team leaders who were conversant with the local and administrative contexts were locally engaged from each sub-location. The local enumerators and team leaders were trained by IOM technical team on DTM data collection prior to field deployment. The data collection process was implemented by OSDA, with the technical support, guidance, and close monitoring by IOM on daily basis. The enumerators have accessed 132 sub-locations and carried out face-to-face interviews with the key informants. For the two sub-locations that were not accessible due to insecurity, data collection was conducted by interviewing key informants over mobile phones. The assessment has excluded refugee camps to avoid double counting of affected mobile population. For the assessments at the field level, 400 key informants were interviewed, covering a total of 1,045 settlements in Marsabit County.

The field assessment activities for the DTM's Mobility Tracking and MSLA were focused on locations and sub-locations, as agreed between IOM, OSDA, NDMA, CCO and County government of Marsabit County government technical representatives during the pre-DTM coordination workshop led by IOM. During the meeting with the key partners, it was agreed that the selection of key informants should come from the sub-location level that has representation from the county and national government's administrative structure. Traditional leaders and community representatives were also involved as key informants to promote a collective sharing of information on population groups' mobility and sectoral needs.

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The diagram below shows how the baseline information was collected at the Ward and Sub-Location Levels.

Unit of reference for data collection

County: Administered by County Commissioner reporting to National Government and County Administrator reporting to County Government

Sub-County: Administered by Deputy County Commissioner reporting to County Commissioner and Sub-County Administrator reporting to County Administrator

Baseline1- Data Collection Level (Ward): Administered by Ward Administrator from County Government. The geographical coverage of the wards are smaller than the sub-counties and usually larger than the locations.

Location: Administered by Chief reporting to National Government

Baseline-2 Data Collection Level (Sub-Location): Administered by the Assistant chief (reporting to National Government) and one/more village admin/s (reporting to County Government). Census data is being collected at this level. There is a close collaboration between the National and County administration units and the local community.

Settlements: Located within the sub-location -not necessarily neighbouring each other-, administered by traditional, religious, or community leaders collaborating with the government partners

The methodology deployed has captured the sub-location level's mobility dynamics, population, and most urgent sectoral needs. Prior to the DTM report publication, a post-DTM validation workshop was held by IOM with the key government stakeholders at the national and local levels to present and discuss the initial findings and assessment results. Apart from presenting and discussing the initial assessment reports during the workshop, the participants were also given a chance to present their observations, recommendations and feedback on the assessment results to promote sense of ownership of the DTM report. The key partners were represented by the CCO, NDMA, and the County government of Marsabit.

Findings are presented and aggregated at sub-county level. For more information on DTM's methodology, see DTM's Methodological Framework. You can also access the link of the dataset with information disaggregated at the sub-location level here: Kenya | Displacement (iom.int)

IOM enumerator leads a focus group discussion with members from different communities in the office of the Chief of Marsabit town. The meeting is focused on discussing the impacts of the drought, while identifying challenges and solutions. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

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KEY FINDINGS

Marsabit County is the second largest county in Kenya covering 70,961.2 square kilometers(km)[2], located in the upper Northern region of Kenya. It has an international boundary with Ethiopia to the north, borders Turkana County to the west, Samburu County to the south and Wajir and Isiolo counties to the East[7] and is among the 29 counties identified as ASAL areas. The county has nine sub-counties with headquarters located at Marsabit Town. The population of Marsabit County is 459,785 individuals with its main economic activity derived from pastoralism[8]. Due to the considerations arising from the land mass and high population, four sub-counties are further divided into nine for the betterment and ease of the service delivery.[9]

Map of showing Sub-Counties in Marsabit County

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

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7   http://www.marsabit.go.ke/about-marsabit/
8   https://www.knbs.or.ke/2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-results/
9   This was confirmed during the pre-DTM coordination workshop led by IOM with the County Commissioner's Office, County Governor's Office and NDMA.

Key Findings on the Population of Interest

Sub County	Sub-County details	Absentees (Households)	Arrivals (House-holds)	Returnee (House-holds)	Foreign Nationals (Households)
Dukana	6 Sub-Locations 46 Settlements	300	100	130	210
Loiyangalani	14 Sub-Locations 107 Settlements	664	417	213	1
Marsabit North	10 Sub-Locations 61 Settlements	513	198	74	0
Marsabit South	24 Sub-Locations 228 Settlements	3,387	81	57	1
Moyale	21 Sub-Locations 132 Settlements	1,112	1,227	1,606	437
North Horr	8 Sub-Locations 60 Settlements	250	159	121	2
Saku	23 Sub-Locations 197 Settlements	1,609	3,081	1,480	160
Sololo	20 Sub-Locations 170 Settlements	1,209	802	1,538	641
Turbi	8 Sub-Locations 44 Settlements	80	167	0	0
Total	**9 Sub-Counties 134 Sub-Locations 1,045 Settlements**	**9,134**	**6,232**	**5,219**	**1,452**

Elderly, children, and women-headed households are identified as the most vulnerable groups due to their high exposure to protection issues, such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), lack of access to basic social and maternal services, lack of employment opportunities, among others, in the rural settings amidst the drought. Therefore, IOM has also collected data on the vulnerable households. Population groups of interest and the host communities are both accounted in collecting the vulnerable household's data.

Number of vulnerable households

24,354 households are headed by women

21,755 households headed by elderly

5,725 households headed by children

POPULATION GROUPS

The impact of drought-induced mobility in Kenya is not fully understood. To address the data gap and identify the most urgent needs of the communities caused by the worsening drought, IOM has collected data on the mobility trends of four population groups in Marsabit County. Data driven and evidence-based decision making will be vital for future comprehensive planning and programming for humanitarian response and durable solution. Furthermore, the assessment shows a high number of mobility dynamics based on the identified population groups affected by drought:

## Drought-Induced Human Mobility (Population Groups)

Type of Population Group	% of sub-locations which reported to have movement of population	Reason/s of movement of population
Absentees	**84 per cent** of the sub-locations reported absentees	**78 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the movement of absentees
Arrivals	**64 per cent** of the sub-locations reported arrivals at assessed sites.	**80 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the arrival movement
Returnees	**56 per cent** of the sub-locations reported returnees at assessed sites	**67 per cent** of the sub-locations cited that the returnees did not find assistance in their temporary place of residence, therefore returned back to their place of origin
Foreign Nationals	**22 per cent** of the sub-locations reported foreign nationals at assessed sites	**79 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the movement of the foreign nationals

IOM enumerator leads a focus group discussion with community leaders in Marsabit.
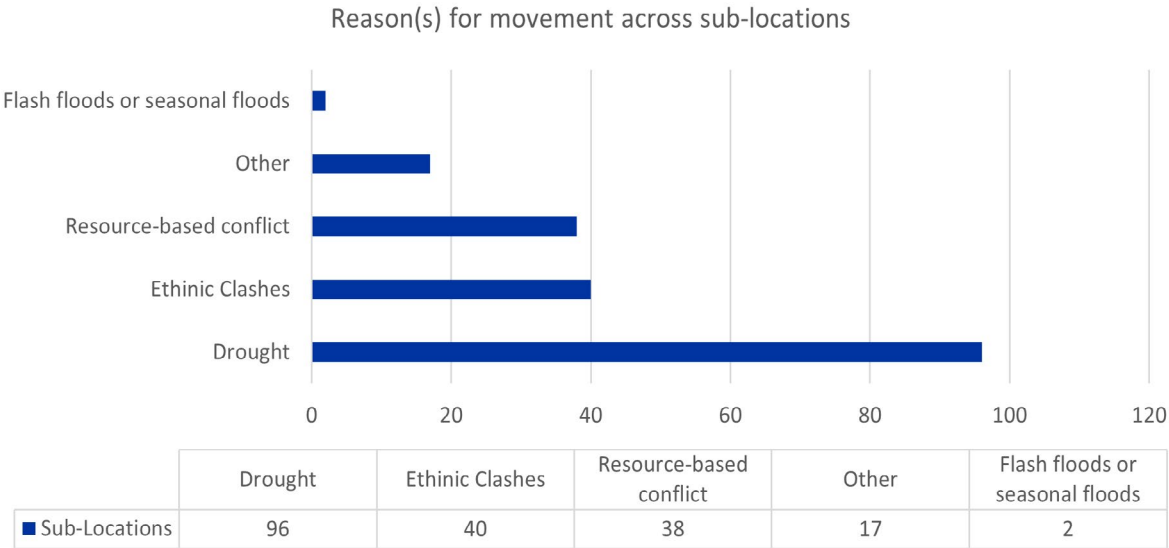Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

Absentees

Absentees are residents of the sub-location who have left their settlement because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflict, and flash floods or seasonal floods. This population category provides an insight into the areas that have been hit by the drought and have few resources for the local population that is forced to migrate.

Sub-locations reported absentee households by period of leaving (%)
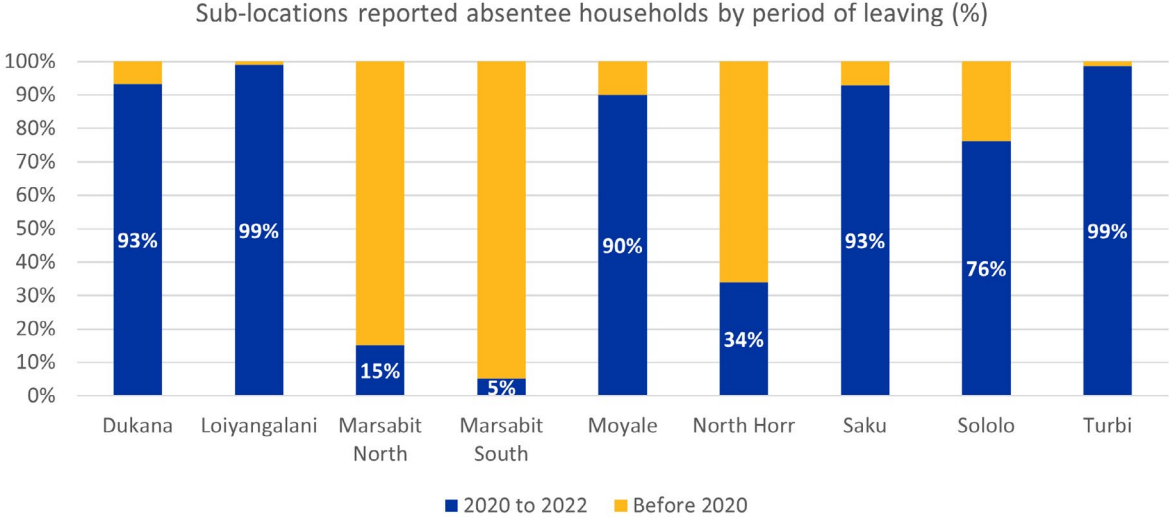
113 of 134 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for 9,134 households. 52 per cent of the total absentee households were reported to have left their places of residence within the last two years (from 2020 to 2022), a period when the drought has severely affected the county.

According to the key informants, drought was the main reason of forced movement of people at 78 per cent of the sub-locations. The second reason for the movement of people was recorded as ethnic clashes (35%), closely followed by resource-based conflict (34%). Loss of livelihoods and inter-marriages between some members of the communities was also cited among other reasons of movement.

Reason(s) for movement across sub-locations

	Drought	Ethinic Clashes	Resource-based conflict	Other	Flash floods or seasonal floods
■ Sub-Locations	96	40	38	17	2

113 of 134 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for **9,134 households.**
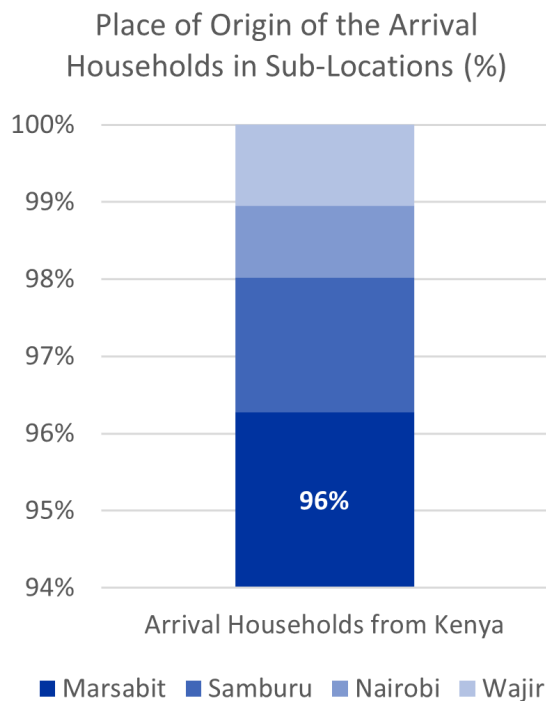
Arrivals

Arrivals are persons (Kenyan Nationals) who have left their places of origin and arrived at the assessed sub-location because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflicts, and flash floods or seasonal floods.

Sub-Locations with presence of arrival households by period (%)
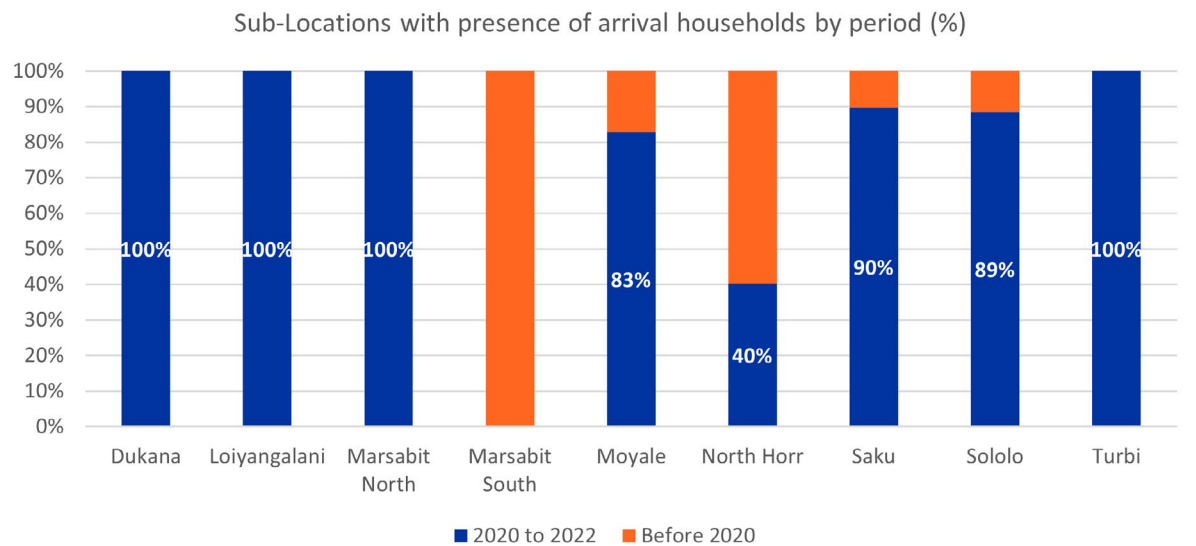
86 of 134 sub-locations recorded arrivals of people, accounting to 6,232 households. 87 per cent of the overall arrival households arrived at the assessment sites in the last two years.

24 per cent of the arrivals are Kenyan nationals who arrived at the assessment site from Ethiopia, with a total of 1,468 households.

Place of Origin of the Arrival Households in Sub-Locations (%)

The majority (74%) of the newly arrived households in all assessed sub-locations came from Marsabit County, and of those, 50 per cent (2,303) of the households came from North Horr sub-county. Saku sub-county is the sub-county with most Arrivals (64 per cent or 2,957 households). This shows a dynamic internal movement within Marsabit county. High number of internal movements also indicates that people affected by the drought hope to access humanitarian assistance and services close to their places of origin.
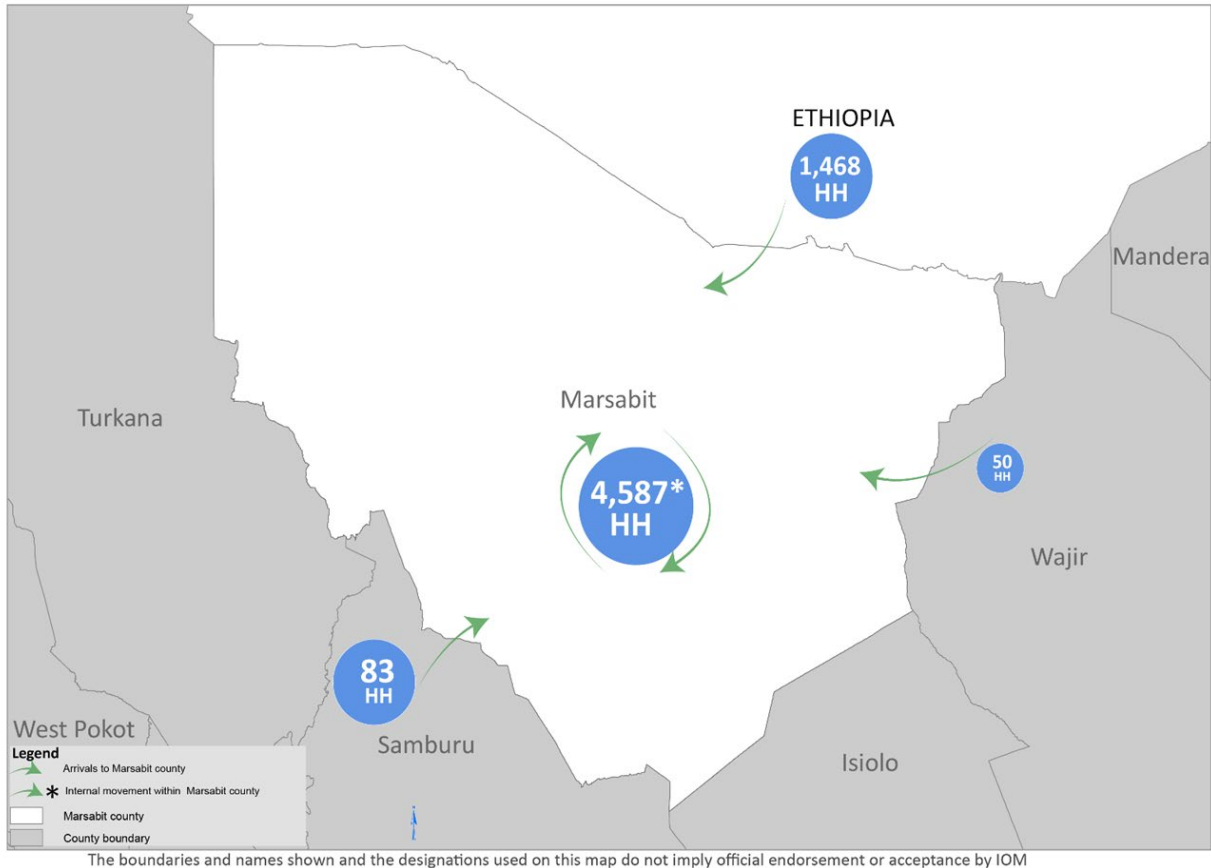
86 of 134 sub-locations experienced arrivals of people accounting to **6,232 households**

High number of **internal movements** also **indicates** that **people affected by the drought hope to access humanitarian assistance and services** close to their places of origin.

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Map Showing the Movement of the Arrival Households

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Most sub-locations (62%) reported that the Arrival households in Marsabit County are accommodated by the host communities, while 38 per cent of arrival households have been occupying temporary spontaneous sites[1]. Most of the arrivals living in spontaneous sites are found in Saku sub-county, accounting to 2,062 households. The key informants cited that among them, there are mobile pastoralist arrival households who are occupying spontaneous sites in search of pasture and water.

Reason(s) for movement of arrivals reported by sub-location

■ Sub-Locations

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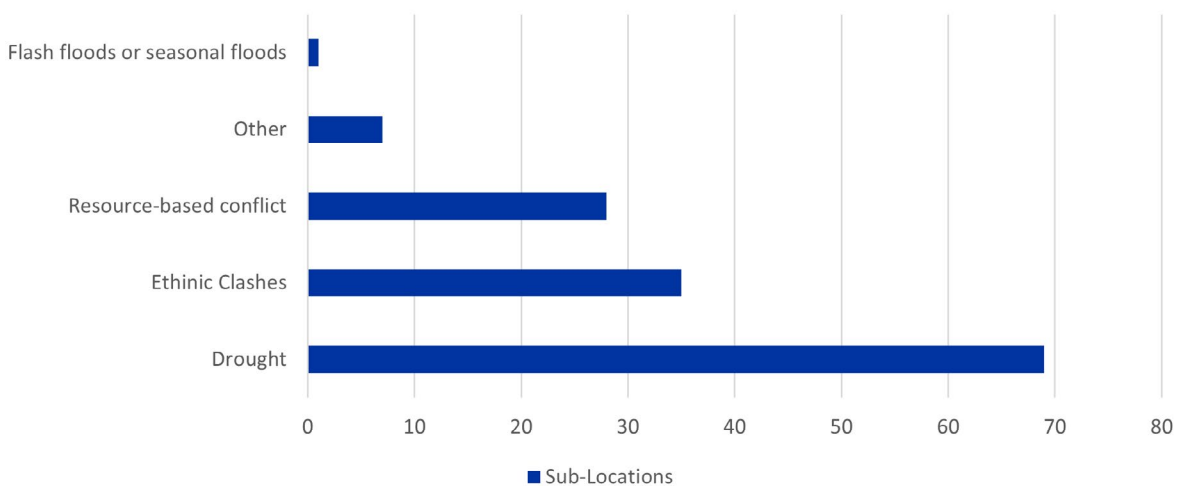
1   Displaced households who live collectively outside of the government designated/planned sites. These households normally stay in open spaces dwelling in makeshift shelters or tents.

79 sub-locations have reported both absentees and arrivals. This indicates that almost all the arrival households (96%, 6,012 households) arrived at sub-locations which are already struggling on the severe effects of drought, resource-based conflict, and ethnic clashes.

Most Urgent Needs of Arrivals by Households as Cited by Key Informants					
Food	Water	Shelter	Health	Livelihood	NFI (including hygiene kits)
6,133 Households	3,449 Households	5,378 Households	2,387 Households	1,170 Households	1,246 Households
80 Sub-Locations	69 Sub-Locations	63 Sub-Locations	52 Sub-Locations	28 Sub-Locations	17 Sub-Locations

Informal settlement set up by a family of pastoralists the previous day who had been displaced due to the severe drought. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

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Returnees

Returnees are the people (Kenyan Nationals) that had left the sub-location because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based conflict, ethnic tensions or conflict, flash floods or seasonal floods, and settled at a temporary site (in Kenya or in a foreign land) but came back because they have not found assistance, needed to rejoin the family, and/or have returned with assistance.

Sub-Locations with presence of returnee housholds by period

Legend: ■ 2020 to 2022 ■ Before 2020
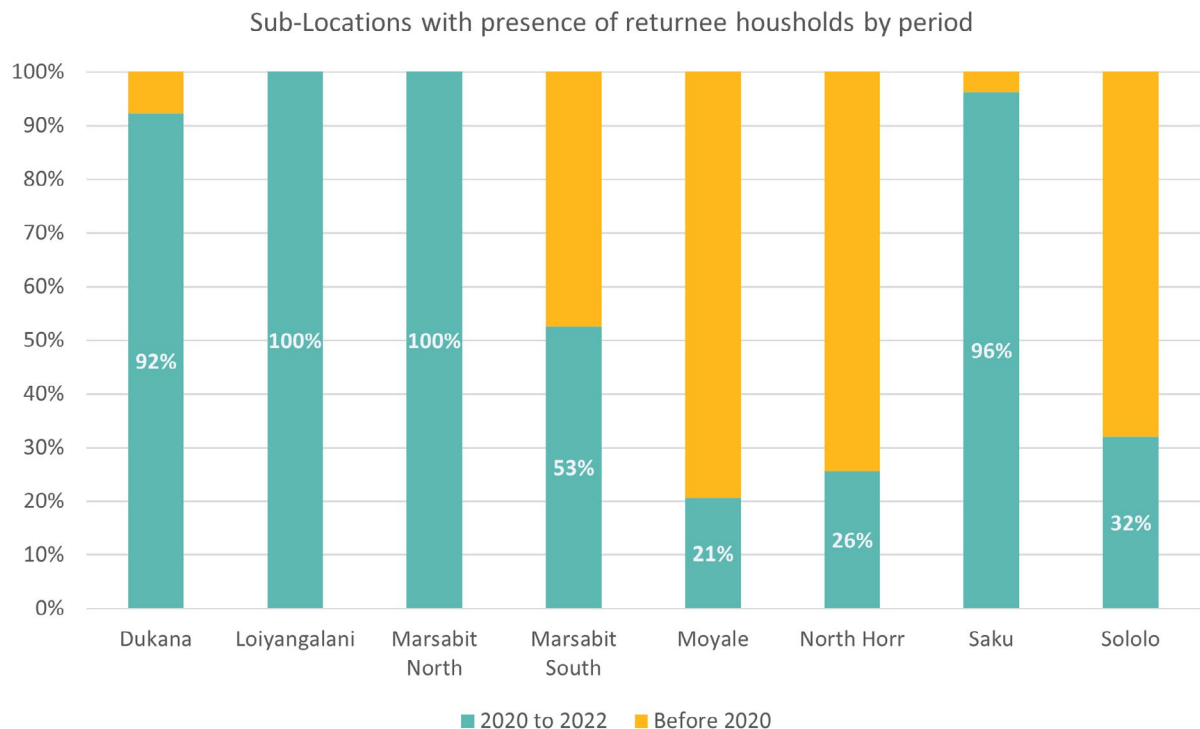
Temporary settlements of Returnee households by country (%)

45% 54%

■ Kenya ■ Ethiopia

75 of 134 sub-locations revealed the presence of Returnees totaling 5,219 households. 52 per cent of the overall Returnees have returned to their places of origin within the last two years.

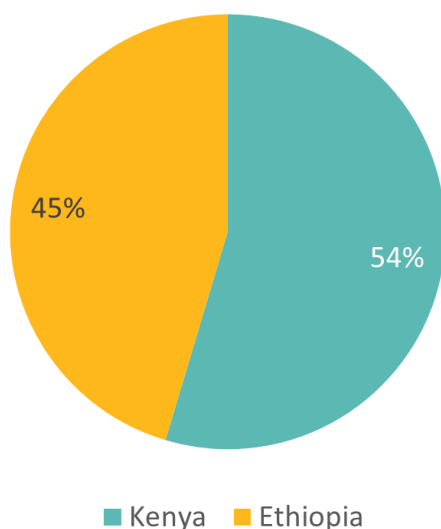46 per cent of the Returnee households came back to their places of origin from Ethiopia which borders Marsabit county. Among the reported returnee households, the remaining 56 per cent have returned to their places of origin, after residing in a temporary place in Kenya.

Many of the Returnee households who resided in Kenya have returned from Marsabit (74%) with a total of 2,110 households, followed by returnees from Isiolo (23%) with 650 households. Among the Returnees from Marsabit, 26 per cent have moved within the same sub-county, while the remaining households have migrated across Marsabit sub-locations and came back to their places of origin.
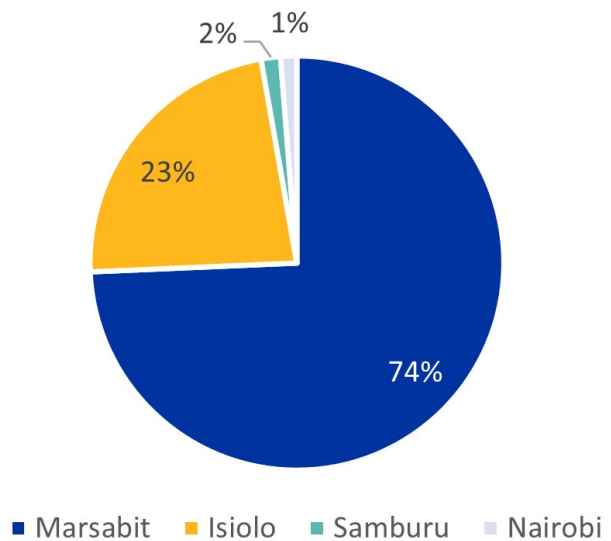
46% of the returnee households returned to their places of origin from Ethiopia which borders Marsabit County.

The majority of the returnee households (96%) are living with their communities, while four percent are living in spontaneous sites.

Most of the Returnees did not receive assistance in their temporary places of residence[2] (50 sub-locations or 67%). It was cited as the main reason for the movement of the Returnees across the sub-locations, closely followed by the need of rejoining their families (46 sub-locations or 61 per cent).

Almost all of the returnee households (98%, 5,099 households) returned back to their places of origin which reported absentee households due to the drought, ethnic clashes, and resource-based conflict.

Temporary place of residence of returnee households by counties in Kenya (%)

Legend: ■ Marsabit ■ Isiolo ■ Samburu ■ Nairobi

Values: 74%, 23%, 2%, 1%

Main cause for returning across sub-locations

	Dukana	Loiyangalani	Marsabit North	Marsabit South	Moyale	North Horr	Saku	Sololo
■ Have not found assistance	0	8	0	6	10	1	10	15
■ Wanted/needed to rejoin family	4	8	3	5	9	2	8	7
■ Have returned with assistance	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1

Legend: ■ Have not found assistance ■ Wanted/needed to rejoin family ■ Have returned with assistance

Most Urgent Needs of Returnee Households as Cited by Key Informants					
Food	**Water**	**Shelter**	**Health**	**Livelihood**	**NFI (including hygiene kits)**
5,179 Households	**4,834** Households	**3,440** Households	**3,906** Households	**1,894** Households	**1,047** Households

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2 Outside of their places of origin.

Foreign Nationals

Foreign Nationals are non-Kenyan nationals who arrived in the assessed sub-locations because of the drought (death of animals, lack of food, lack of water, search for services), resource-based, ethnic tensions or conflicts, flash floods or seasonal floods. This includes irregular migrants who cannot return, and continue their journey or who are destitute in the location of assessment, and currently affected by the drought in Kenya as well.

Foreign national households by period of arrival (%)
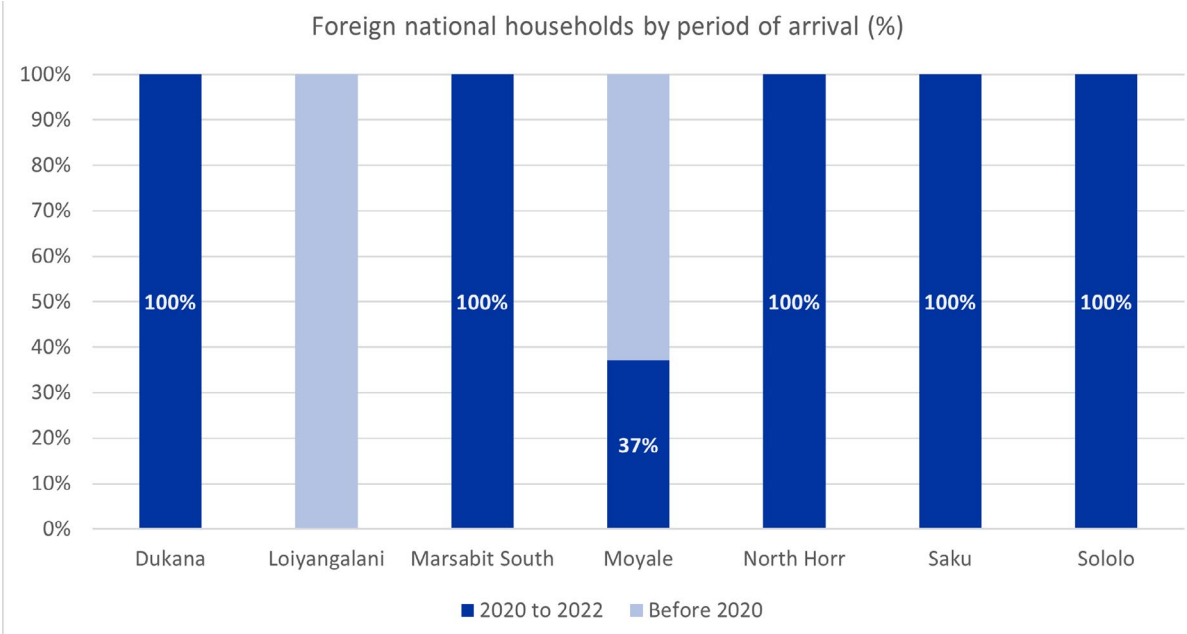
29 of 134 sub-locations reported the presence of foreign nationals, accounting to 1,452 households, while 81 per cent of this population group arrived at the assessment site within the last two years.

99 per cent of the foreign nationals are Ethiopians. 93 per cent of the foreign national households have stated drought as the main reason for the movement, followed by ethnic clashes (21%).

The regional effect of the drought and the security instability in the neighboring Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People (SNNP) and Oromia regions of Ethiopia are among the the main reasons for the movement of the people. While the security situation in Oromia region is deteriorating, the southern part of Ethiopia is also affected by complex socio-economic issues, where the vulnerable communities are in dire need of assistance such as health, livelihoods, and peacebuilding interventions due to prolonged drought[3].

44 per cent of the foreign national households are living in Sololo sub-county, followed by Moyale sub-county, hosting 30 per cent of households.
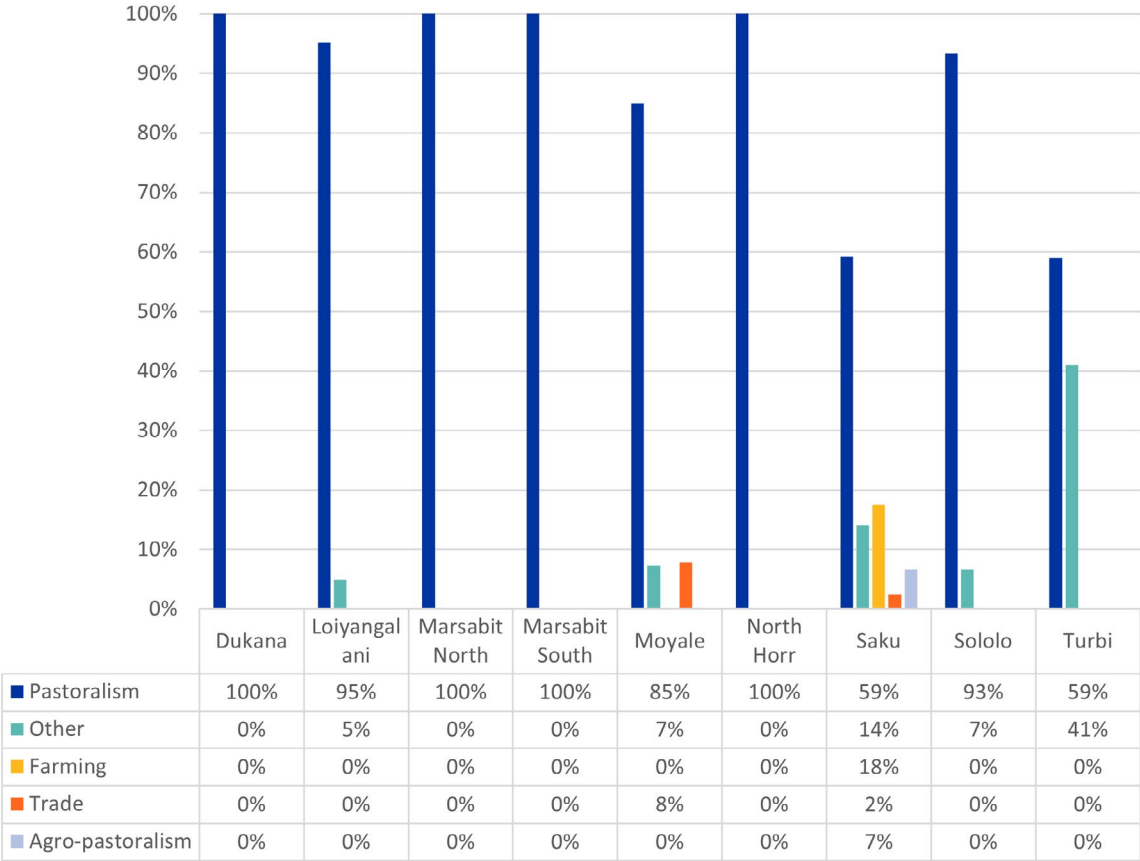
99 per cent of the foreign nationals are Ethiopians. **93 per cent** of the foreign national households have stated **drought** as the main reason for the movement, followed by **ethnic clashes (21%).**

3   https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ethiopia/card/5EhBh4Xf5z/

LIVELIHOOD

During the assessment, the key informants have stated that pastoralism is the primary source of living in 88 per cent of the sub-locations, representing a total of 61,024 estimated households, followed by engaging in other economic activities, such as trade, casual jobs in the informal sectors with 4,151 households, followed by farming with 2,120 households. It was reported that there are livestock markets in 18 sub-locations in Marsabit County.

First main livelihood option across sub-locations (%)

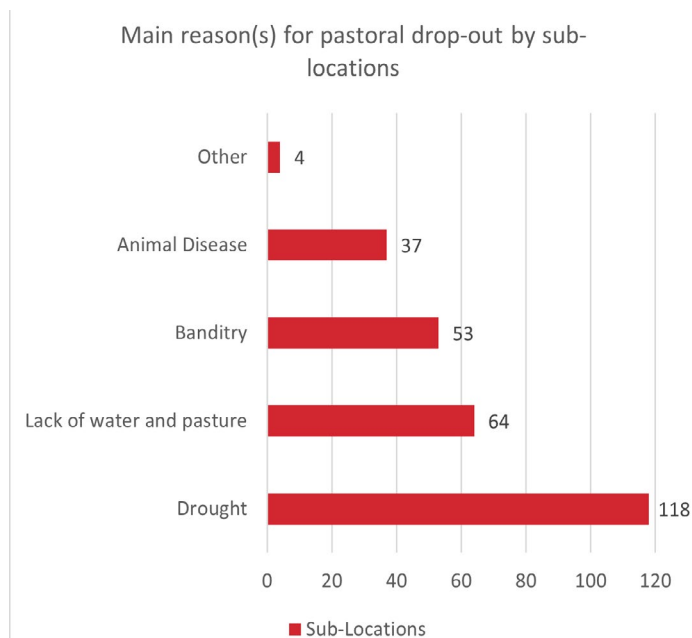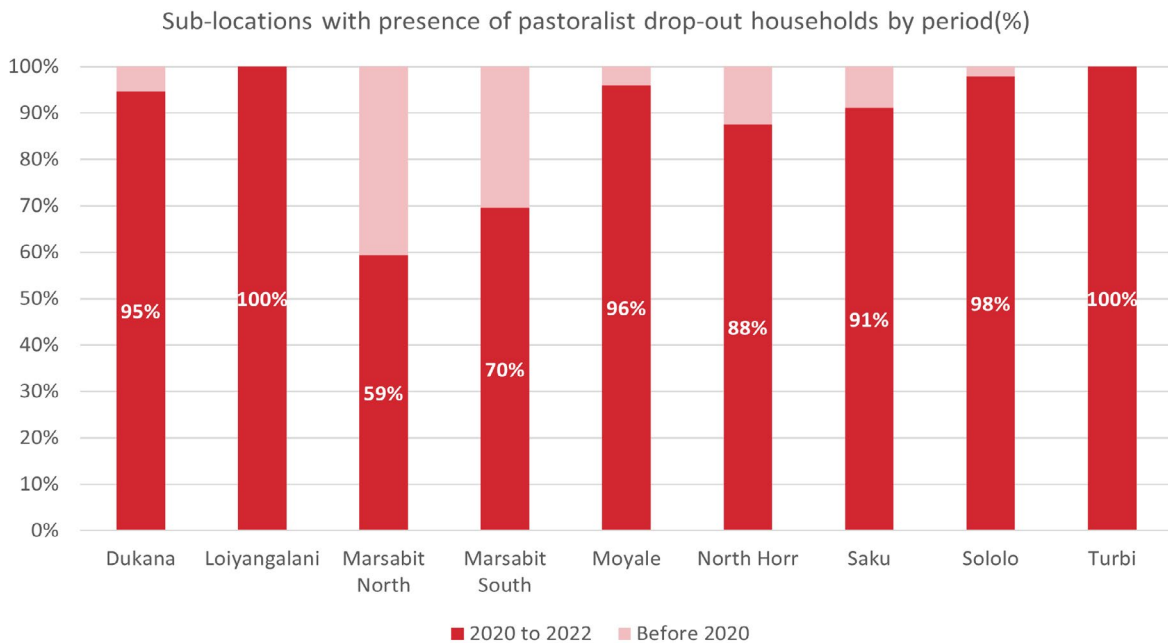|	Dukana	Loiyangalani	Marsabit North	Marsabit South	Moyale	North Horr	Saku	Sololo	Turbi
■ Pastoralism	100%	95%	100%	100%	85%	100%	59%	93%	59%
■ Other	0%	5%	0%	0%	7%	0%	14%	7%	41%
■ Farming	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%
■ Trade	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%
■ Agro-pastoralism	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%

On business and monetary transactions, the most common modality is cash transfers, as cited by 119 sub-locations, followed by M-PESA transactions in 91 sub-locations.

Pastoralism is the primary source of living in **88%** of the sub-locations, representing a total of **61,024 estimated households.**

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Pastoralists Drop-Outs

Pastoralist Drop-outs are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who have lost their livestock because of the drought, lack of water, animal disease, conflicts/insecurity or whose land has become unproductive and have therefore become destitute. Pastoralist drop-outs are accounted for both the population groups and the host community.

Sub-locations with presence of pastoralist drop-out households by period(%)

Legend: ■ 2020 to 2022 ■ Before 2020

Values shown: Dukana 95%, Loiyangalani 100%, Marsabit North 59%, Marsabit South 70%, Moyale 96%, North Horr 88%, Saku 91%, Sololo 98%, Turbi 100%

Main reason(s) for pastoral drop-out by sub-locations

- Other: 4
- Animal Disease: 37
- Banditry: 53
- Lack of water and pasture: 64
- Drought: 118

Legend: ■ Sub-Locations

Due to the severe impact of drought without significant amount of rain since March, April and May (MAM) 2022 season, exacerbated by another failed rains between October, November and December (OND) 2022 (NDMA forecast), the main livelihood of pastoralists has been greatly impacted, leading them to further desperation and hopelessness.

In all the population groups, the drought has been identified as the major reason for forced movement.

Presence of pastoralist dropout was reported in 126 of 134 sub-locations for total of 26,617 households. 89 per cent of the pastoralist drop-outs were recorded in the last two years.

Presence of pastoralist dropout was reported in 126 of 134 sub-locations for total of **26,617 households. 89%** of the pastoralist drop-outs were recorded in the last two years.

Number of Pastoral Households and Pastoral Drop-Outs by Sub-Location
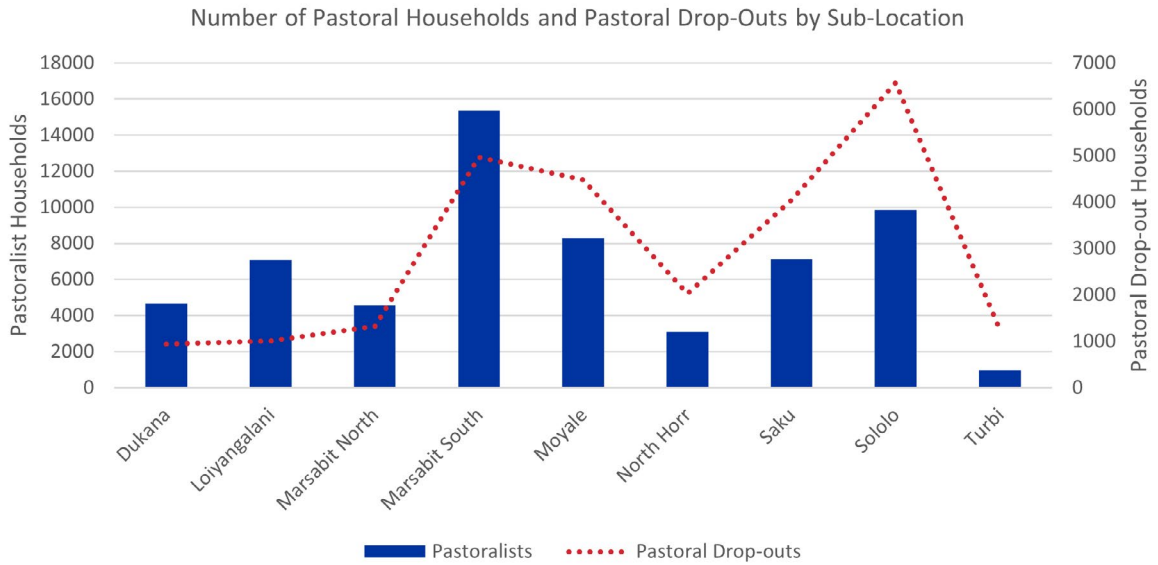
More than half (52%) of the pastoralist drop-outs were trying to cope themselves through the support of the humanitarian agencies and governments safety net funds, followed by engaging into informal sectors with unstable means of livelihood, such as charcoal burning, boda-boda taxi (motorcycle taxi), and labour services.

Sectors in which pastoralist drop-outs find livelihood opportunities and support by sub-locations

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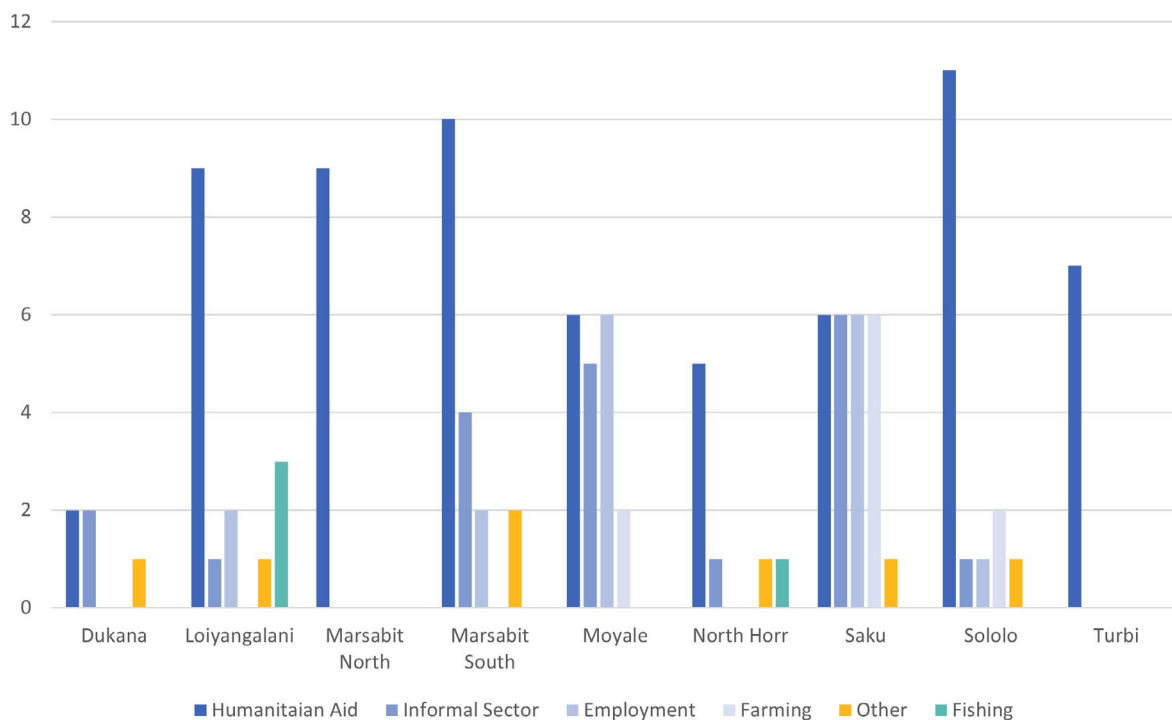
CHALLENGES AND COPING MECHANISMS

The main challenges being faced by the community are lack of food and water, as mentioned in 80 per cent of the sub-locations, followed by environmental challenges (63%). Prolonged drought has affected the communities' main source of income, as well as their resilience and coping mechanisms.

Among the three population groups (Absentees, Arrivals, and Foreign Nationals), ethnic clashes were the second most reported reasons o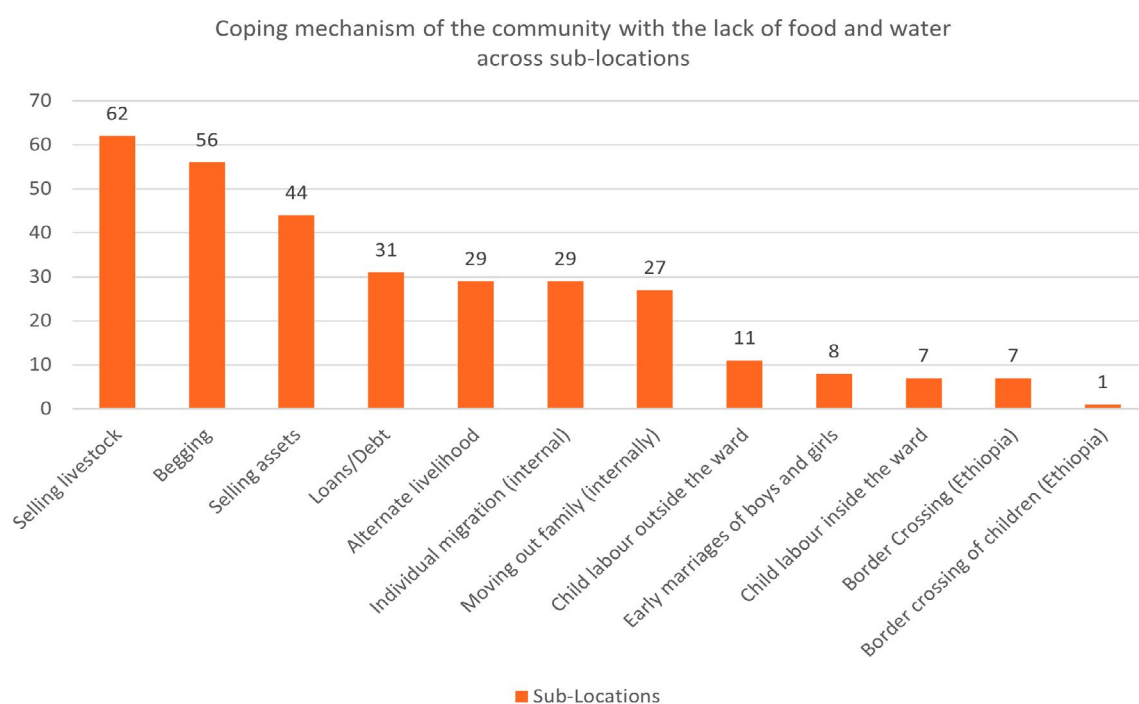f forced movement, after the drought. According to the joint conflict assessment conducted by the National and County governments, ethno-politicization and zero-sum approach towards limited resources and power structures are the main drivers of conflicts in Marsabit County[4].

Safety and security, ethnic clashes, and resource-based conflict were among the major challenges reported across 39 per cent of the sub-locations which overlapped with other issues, such as environmental issues and lack of food and water in the last one-year (2022). The early forecast of failed rains in the coming seasons which could result in a more intense drought will also aggravate the vulnerabilities of displaced population. The deteriorating resources could further trigger and intensify resource-based and ethnic tensions which is likely to result in conflicts.

Community members facing with lack of food and water sell their livestock in 41 sub-locations and sell other assets in 25 sub-locations to meet their basic needs (food, water and other domestic/household expenses). Begging has also been cited as a means of survival by key informants at 56 sub-locations. Cases of early marriages were also cited in eight sub-locations, followed by child labour (inside and outside of ward), as reported in 18 sub-locations. These are the coping mechanisms of host and mobile communities in the face of having lack of food and water.

Therefore, humanitarian assistance should be provided in a timely manner to improve the living condition of the displaced and host community households to cope with the adverse impact of drought. Cross-cutting issues, such as protection and conflict mitigation should further be addressed in a broader human security perspective, through a multi-stakeholder and collective intervention approaches among government and humanitarian agencies.

Coping mechanism of the community with the lack of food and water across sub-locations

4 https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/establishing-satellite-office-further-cause-peace-marsabit

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT

Apart from the mobility dimension of the population groups and host communities, IOM was able to assess the most urgent sectoral needs of the population groups on health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), education, shelters and non-food items (NFIs).

| Health | WASH | Education | Shelters and NFIs |

Health

The most common primary health issue is malaria, followed by diarrhea, pneumonia, and acute malnutrition. In 47 per cent of the sub-locations, acute malnutrition is observed among the displaced and host communities, especially among children[5].

Waterborne diseases have also emerged as one of the health issues due to unprotected and contaminated source of water supply. On top of that, lack of adequate water sources is also another variable of waterborne diseases.

Number of sub-locations which reported health issues

Health Issue	Sub-Locations
None	1
Reproductive complication	3
Scabies	5
Injury	6
Measles	9
Other	11
UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)	19
Amoeba	24
Tuberculosis	25
Typhoid	51
Acute Malnutrition	63
Pneumonia	83
Diarrhea	85
Malaria	104

■ Sub-Locations

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5 https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/early-warning-reports/send/14-marsabit/6733-marsabit-november-2022

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The key informants in 78 per cent of the sub-locations have reported that said sub-locations are having health facilities. However, lack of medicine, basic medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE) and lack of health staff and housing for the staff have been observed as the main issues when accessin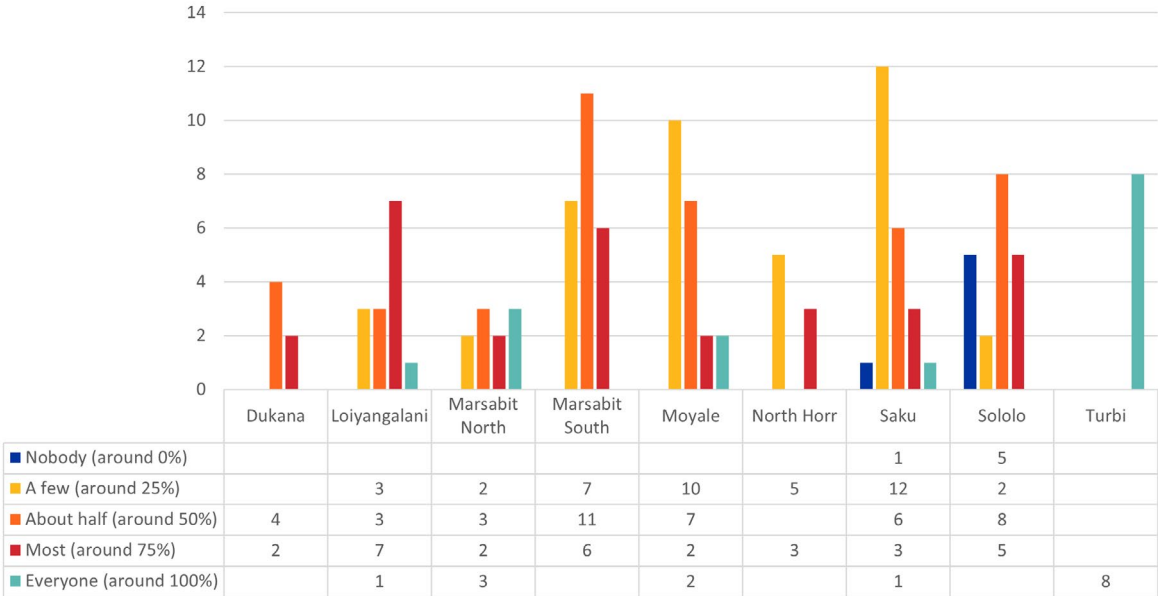g the health facilities and services. While the majority, 60 sub-locations or 58 per cent, reported that their health facilities need some minor repairs, where 20 sub-locations or 19 per cent are in need of major repairs on health structures.

WASH

Access to water reported across sub-locations

	Dukana	Loiyangalani	Marsabit North	Marsabit South	Moyale	North Horr	Saku	Sololo	Turbi
■ Nobody (around 0%)							1	5	
■ A few (around 25%)		3	2	7	10	5	12	2	
■ About half (around 50%)	4	3	3	11	7		6	8	
■ Most (around 75%)	2	7	2	6	2	3	3	5	
■ Everyone (around 100%)		1	3		2		1		8

MSLA baseline assessment recorded that some households in six sub-locations do not have access to drinking water at all.

There are 334 functional water sources found in 120 of 134 sub-locations, while 14 sub-locations reported that there are no functioning water sources at all.

In 94 sub-locations, there are existing WASH committees (WASHCOs)[6], while in 40 sub-locations, WASHCOs do not exist. WASH committees are responsible for planning, organizing, decision-making, coordination, control and monitoring of the water facilities and schemes at the grass root level. Therefore, technical maintenance of the water sources is also part of their mandate. However, due to lack of funding and other issues in some sub-locations (35%), water sources are only maintained by the government and humanitarian agencies. In eight sub-locations, there have been no care and maintenance structures and mechanisms at the community level, while in the remaining 58 per cent of the sub-locations, the care and maintenance of water sources are carried out by the communities.
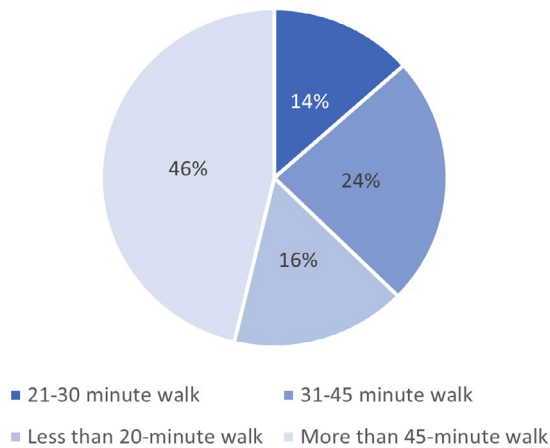
Distance and the insufficient number of potable water points are the main barriers in accessing the water.
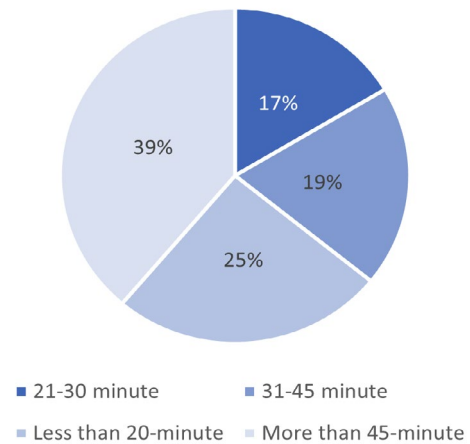
14 sub-locations reported that there are **no functioning water sources at all.**

6 WASHCO is the local Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee

One way trip to water point across sub-locations

14%
24%
16%
46%

- 21-30 minute walk
- 31-45 minute walk
- Less than 20-minute walk
- More than 45-minute walk

Average queue time when fetching water

17%
19%
25%
39%

- 21-30 minute
- 31-45 minute
- Less than 20-minute
- More than 45-minute

64 per cent of the sub-locations' drinking water supply was found to be untreated against harmful bacteria and any water-related diseases. On the other hand, when treated, the most common method was boiling, but only being practiced in 31 sub-locations.
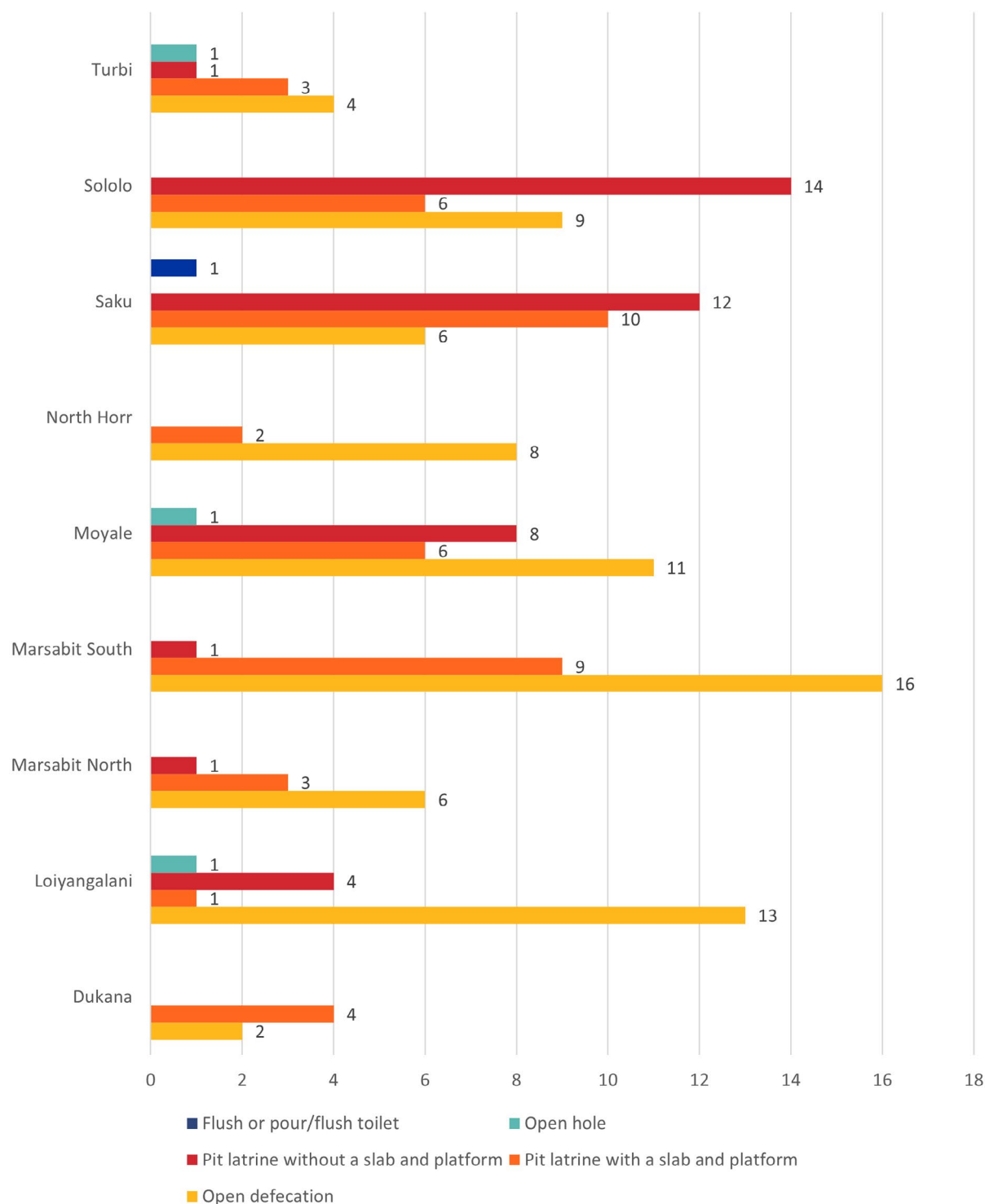
Open defecation was reported in slightly more than half (56%) of the sub-locations. The main reason for open defecation is the distance of the latrines from households and source of water, lack of privacy (no partition for male and female cubicles) and high cost of latrines installation or construction. Furthermore, one of the main reasons was also lack of sanitation and hygiene promotion among displaced households and host communities was also observed. Due to poor and sub-standard latrines structures, overflow of faeces from septic tanks and chambers due to flooding caused by rains have usually occurred.

Majority of the sub-locations, respondents have stated that human faeces will likely contaminate the water sources, especially during rainy season, when the source of drinking water is not properly protected and well-treated. Communities are facing health issues, such as waterborne diseases (diarrhea and typhoid), as stated among the primary health issues in 85 sub-locations.

IOM enumerator leads a focus group discussion with members from different communities in the office of the Chief of Marsabit town. The meeting is focused on discussing the impacts of the drought, while identifying challenges and solutions. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

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Most common type of latrines/toilets used by the community across sub-locations

Turbi
- Open hole: 1
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 1
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 3
- Open defecation: 4

Sololo
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 14
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 6
- Open defecation: 9

Saku
- Flush or pour/flush toilet: 1
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 12
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 10
- Open defecation: 6

North Horr
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 2
- Open defecation: 8

Moyale
- Open hole: 1
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 8
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 6
- Open defecation: 11

Marsabit South
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 1
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 9
- Open defecation: 16

Marsabit North
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 1
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 3
- Open defecation: 6

Loiyangalani
- Open hole: 1
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform: 4
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 1
- Open defecation: 13

Dukana
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform: 4
- Open defecation: 2

Legend:
- Flush or pour/flush toilet
- Open hole
- Pit latrine without a slab and platform
- Pit latrine with a slab and platform
- Open defecation

Open defecation was reported in **slightly more than half (56%)** of the sub-locations. **The main reason** for open defecation is the **distance of the latrines, lack of privacy** (no partition for male and female cubicles)) and high cost of latrines installation or construction.
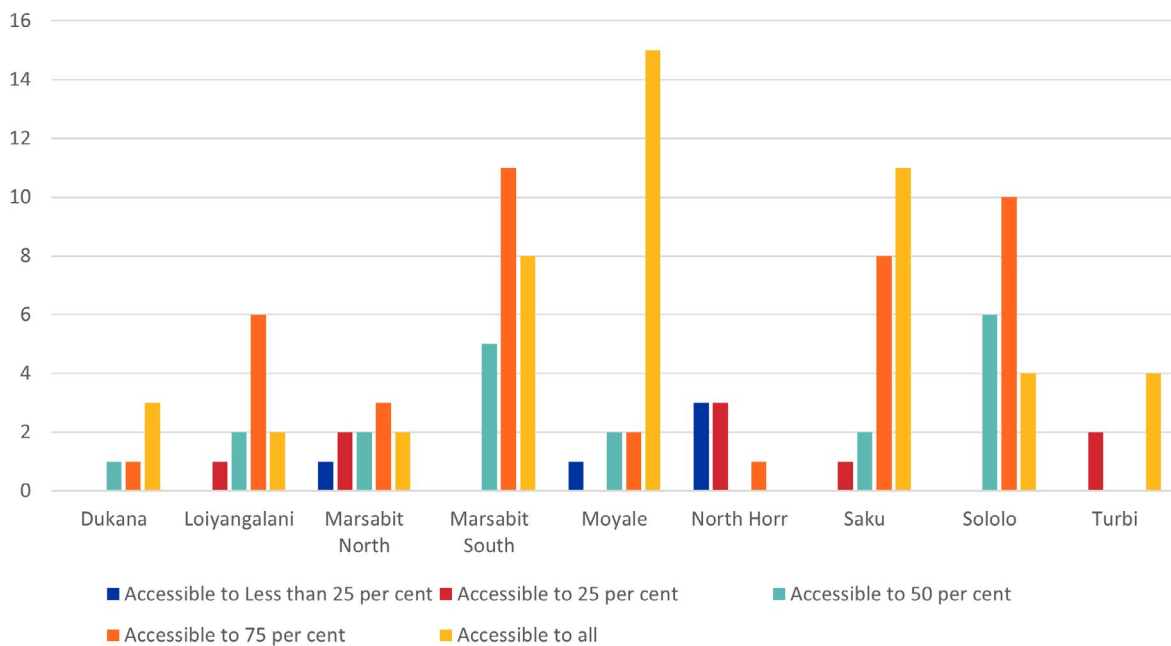
Education

Marsabit County has active educational institutions in 93 per cent of its sub-locations, while 7 per cent do not have educational facilities. Among the sub-locations with no educational facilities are Larachi and Guya/Timo sub-locations. The educational facilities were closed due to the impact of the drought and conflicts.

The nearest schools for those sub-locations without schools were reported to be more than 10 kilometers away at six sub-locations, 3-5 kilometers away at one sub-location, and less than one kilometer away at two sub-locations. The key informants have cited that there was a significant number of schools drop-outs in 127 sub-location (95% of sub-locations) accounting to 6,151 pupils/students.

If there is an educational facility, is the educational facility/facilities for children accessible to the small settlements within the sub-location

Legend:
- Accessible to Less than 25 per cent
- Accessible to 25 per cent
- Accessible to 50 per cent
- Accessible to 75 per cent
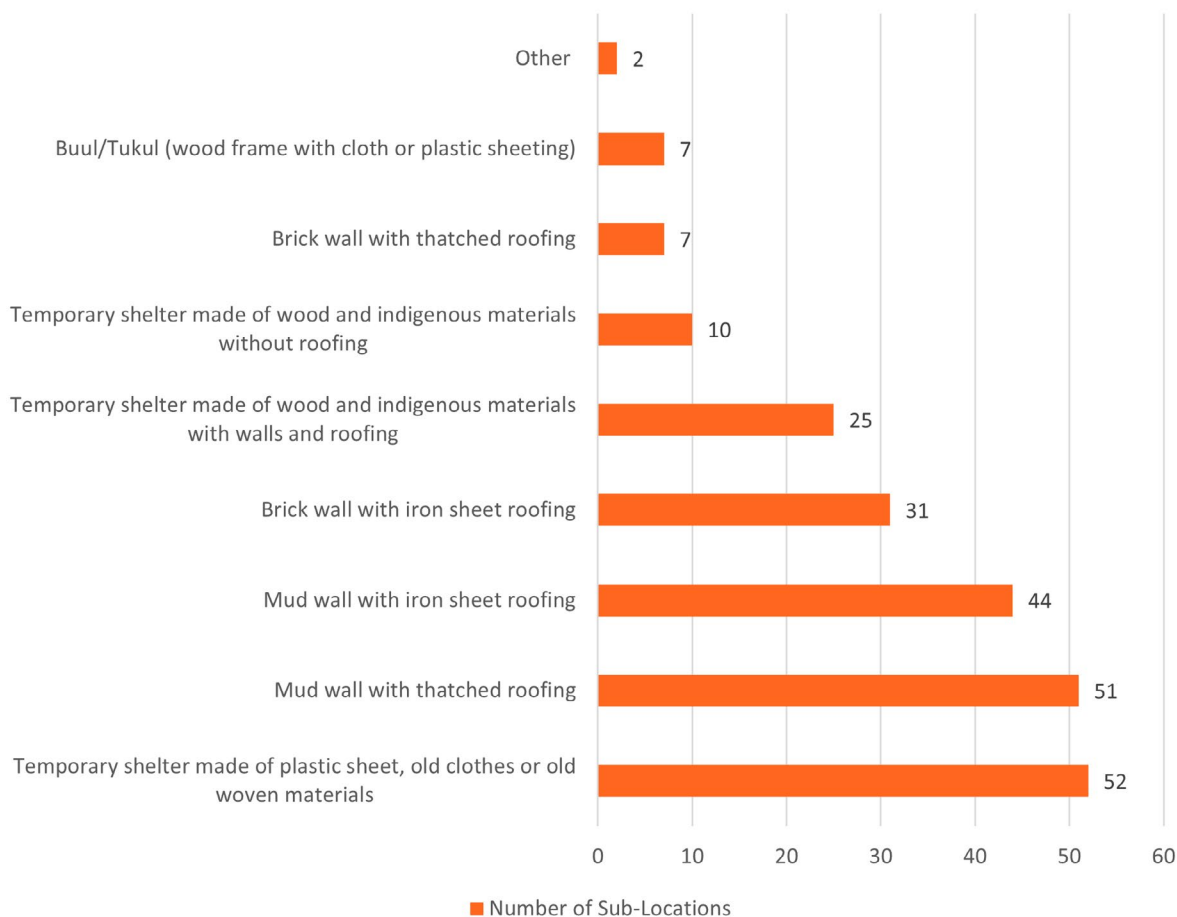- Accessible to all

Shelters and NFIs

More than half of the sub-locations (57%) reported that when the mobile and host communities were constructing their shelters, they have sourced out their shelter materials for free from surrounding bushes, while 33 per cent have sourced out their shelter materials from nearby towns. The shelters are only made of light materials and are not stable enough to withstand for any environmental hazards and security threats which also increases residents' vulnerabilities to safety and security issues. It was reported that the construction of a decent shelter is expensive due to high price of shelter primary materials in the market.

Some of the communities (39%) are occupying temporary shelters made of plastic, old clothes, or old woven materials. 38 per cent are occupying mud wall type of shelters with thatched roofing, while 33 per cent are occupying mud wall type of shelters with iron sheet roofing materials.

Main type(s) of housing across sub-locations

Housing Type	Number of Sub-Locations
Other	2
Buul/Tukul (wood frame with cloth or plastic sheeting)	7
Brick wall with thatched roofing	7
Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials without roofing	10
Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials with walls and roofing	25
Brick wall with iron sheet roofing	31
Mud wall with iron sheet roofing	44
Mud wall with thatched roofing	51
Temporary shelter made of plastic sheet, old clothes or old woven materials	52

■ Number of Sub-Locations

Main issue with shelters

- 66%
- 20%
- 14%
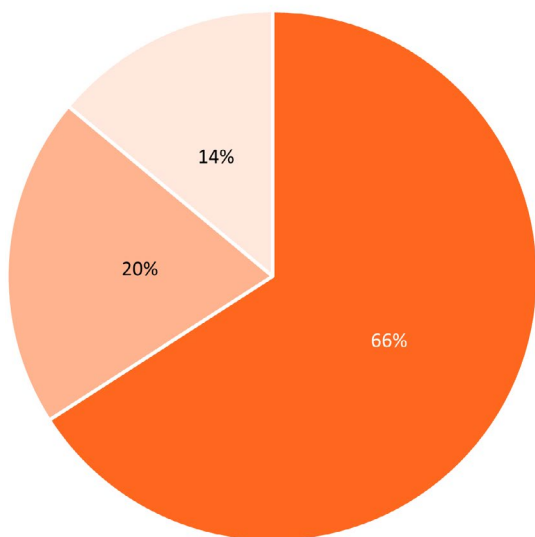
■ The cost of construction is too expensive

■ The quality of shelters is sub-standard (does not protect from weather)

■ The size of shelters is insufficient (overcrowding, no privacy)

Main safety concern with the shelters

- 42%
- 29%
- 19%
- 10%
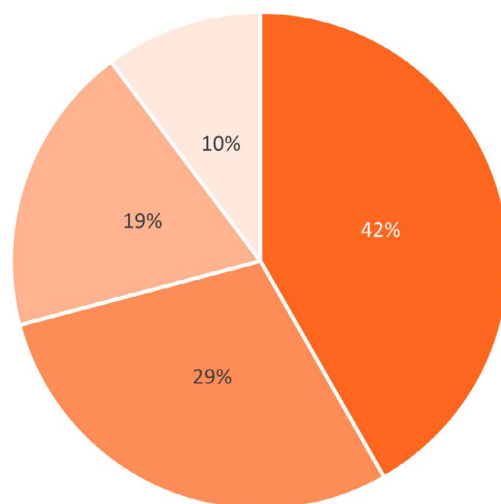
■ Lack of basic services (water, electricity etc.)

■ Weather

■ Lack of privacy

■ Lack of security

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