

Rapid Needs Assessment

Conducted by UNCRD & UNDP in partnership with IOM at the Dadaab Refugee Camp

18- 20 June 2012

Project title: “Capacity Building Programme for Somali Refugees in Kenya aimed at improving their Capabilities for Self-Reliance and to help them Return to their Country to Engage in Sustainable Economic Activities”

Introduction

The following rapid needs assessment of Somali refugees and their host community in Dadaab was conducted by Asfaw Kumssa (UNCRD), Julius Chokerah and Erastus Ethekeon (UNDP) in partnership with IOM Kenya. IOM provided the logistical support, including transport; and facilitated the security escort as well as meetings with refugees and the host community. The purpose of the rapid needs assessment was to examine and assess the socioeconomic conditions of the host community and the refugees living in Dadaab; and explore ways and means of building their capacity on new skills for alternative livelihood creation and conflict prevention so as to empower them and enhance their self-reliance skills. The ultimate goal is to explore ways and means of reducing vulnerability and improve the social and economic conditions of the refugees affected by conflict and severe drought, as well as improve the economy of the surrounding host community. The results and findings of this report are intended to:

- Help UNCRD and its partners in making informed decisions about appropriate intervention strategies and responses to the needs of the refugees and the host community.
- Enable UNCRD to articulate its project document and revise the budget to align it with the actual needs of the refugees and the host community.
- Prioritize interventions as identified by both the refugees and the host community.

Background

UNCRD has recently begun to implement a project aimed at building the capacity of Somali refugees and their surrounding host communities, besides enhancing their technical skills in creating income-generating activities geared at improving their socio-economic wellbeing and self-reliance skills. Apart from eroding their livelihoods, conflicts and drought, and the subsequent famines, have had devastating effects on the refugees, who migrated to Kenya and are hosted in Dadaab refugee camps. The refugees are given food, shelter and provided with other humanitarian assistance by international aid agencies. However, to improve their socio-economic conditions, it is important to design and implement projects and programmes that help them to support themselves through activities that enhance their self-reliance and improve their livelihood. The strategy should focus not only on short-term humanitarian assistance but also on integrated development as it is not clear when normalcy will return to Somalia to allow the refugees to return to their homeland. In the meantime, it is important to design and implement conflict resolution programmes to avert possible conflicts between the refugees and the host community by raising awareness among them and enhancing their livelihoods. Focus will be on building new skills for alternative livelihood creation and conflict prevention with the objective of empowering them and enhancing their economic independence.

The groups targeted by this project are: (i) Somali refugees at the Dadaab camp, and (ii) the host community.

Objectives

The main objective of the needs assessment mission was to examine and assess the socio-economic situation of Somali refugees in Dadaab and the surrounding host community; and to diagnose the intervention areas. More specifically, the needs assessment mission aims at:

- Identifying income-generating projects;
- Identifying the target groups to be trained;
- Meeting and discussing with relevant stakeholders on the appropriate and essential entry points;
- Revising the budget and project document.

Methodology

Two methodologies were used to gather relevant data.

i) Desk Review

Literature review and desk study was followed by a one-day reconnaissance visit to Dadaab refugee camp by the Director of UNCRD, Ms. Chikako Takase and Mr. Asfaw Kumssa on 9 May 2012 where relevant data on the socioeconomic conditions of the refugees was collected. During this mission, meetings were held with the representatives of relevant UN agencies in Dadaab, and visits were organized to “Together Women’s Group”, and a youth computer centre that is supported and run by the Danish Refugee Centre. The group also visited GIZ energy saving stoves centre and held discussions with the project manager. Besides observation, the group also documented the group meetings with the representatives of UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM in Dadaab and UNDP in Garissa District. Prior to this mission, the two UNCRD staff held discussions with the representatives of UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF in Nairobi where they received valuable information on their work at the Dadaab refugee camp, including the needs of the refugees and the host community.

ii) Focus Group Discussions

The other main methodology used to collect data during the rapid needs assessment was focus group discussions. While informal conversational interviews were used, guided focus group discussions were extremely useful and provided important method of collecting data. An interview guide streamlined the questions or issues raised in a small group. It also gave the interviewers a chance to probe and follow-up in depth when a participant raised an issue that required further extrapolation. This allowed for any pertinent issue to be elaborated and interrogated in a coherent fashion, permitting an orderly conversation. The advantage of this approach is that the interviewers or evaluator decided how best to use the limited time available. It also made interviewing a number of different people more comprehensive by mapping out in advance the issues to be explored. During the reconnaissance mission, focus group discussions were organized with key community leaders and refugees’ representatives as indicated in table 1.

Table 1: Programme for the Rapid Needs Assessment Mission

DATES	ACTIVITY	AREA	TARGET GROUP	FACILITATOR
18/06/12	Needs Assessment	Dadaab	Women groups, village elders and the youth	IOM, UNCRD & UNDP
19/06/12	Needs Assessment	1. Alijunjugur 2. Saretho	Women groups, youth groups and disabled persons groups	IOM, UNCRD & UNDP
20/06/12	Needs Assessments/ World Refugee Day	1. Labasigale 2. Dagahale 3. IFO2 refugee camp	Women groups, youth groups, opinion leaders, and refugees	IOM, UNCRD & UNDP

Questionnaires (see annex 1) were prepared and relevant questions asked regarding the socio-economic conditions of the host community and the refugees. The following topics were addressed:

- Shelter
- Livelihood and income
- School and the capacity of teachers
- Conflict prevention and peace building
- Fuel and alternative source of energy
- WASH

The data from the questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS.

Situational Analysis

Refugees

Just across the Somali border in northeast Kenya lies the town of Dadaab, home to the world's largest refugee camp which comprises of Dagahaley, Hagadera and IFO camps. The camp is home to about 465,146 refugees, making it the largest in the world. The camp is a mass of shelters that are made of twigs, tents, reeds and scraps.

Table 2: Refugees in Dadaab Camps

CAMP		POPULATION		COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	
		Registered	Unregistered	Somalis (Per cent)	Other Nationalities (Per cent)
Hagadera		138,533	805	99	1 ¹
Dagahaley		123,530	696	95	5 ²
IFO 1		117,215	855	91.5	8.5 ³

¹ Ethiopians

² Ethiopians, Eritreans and Sudanese

³ Ethiopians 7.5%, other nationalities 1% (12 nationalities in total).

IFO 2			73,020	775	99.1	0.9 ⁴
Kambioos			12,848	551	99	1 ⁵
Total			465,146	3,682		

Source: UNHCR (2012) *Camp Profiles*, Nairobi, Kenya: Author.

As indicated in Table 2, Somalis make up the majority of the refugees in the camps, but the population also includes some refugees from other African countries.

The refugee population is far beyond the original intended capacity (90, 000 people) of the three camps in Dadaab. As a result of camp congestion and overcrowding, the impact of the influx on the fragile, semi-arid ecosystem became manifest as host communities and refugees compete for scarce natural resources such as water and wood.

UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations provide the refugees with shelter, health, education, legal support, water supply, resettlement, food, among other services. Self-reliance and resilience among the refugees and local communities need to be encouraged and supported.

As a result of an influx of Somali refugees in 2011, the creation of additional camps in Daadab was inevitable. Although this had the effect of raising the living standards of the refugees, it also came with an enhanced environmental conservation challenge.

The report found shelter in the camps to be one of the major areas of concern. The refugees complained that the tents they lived in were tattered so much that they are exposed to theft and other vices. They also mentioned that girls and women were exposed to SGBV risks due to lack of proper shelter. Besides, the pit latrines in the camps are dilapidated, exposing them to health risks and outbreaks of diseases such as cholera. Some organizations such as IOM, Peace Winds Japan are using bricks to construct decent shelters for the refugees. This greatly ameliorates the shelter challenge that the refugees and the host community have been facing.

The refugees depend on food and other non-food items distributed by humanitarian organizations. However, to improve their socio-economic conditions, it is important to design and implement projects and programmes that support income-generating activities and self-reliance. In this regard, the refugees asked to be supported through income-generating activities such cloth-making and tailoring for women, internet cafés for the youth, and small shops for the elderly. They also suggested “*boda-boda*” taxi business as another means of improving their livelihood. In addition to support for income-generating projects, the refugees equally emphasized the importance of building their capacity in entrepreneurship and business management.

The youth reported suffering from stress and idleness due to scarcity of livelihood opportunities. The refugees noted that there were only a few primary schools, but were nonetheless happy with the quality of the school structures. They however complained that the capacity of the teachers is below standard as

⁴ Ethiopians

⁵ Ethiopians

most of them are high school graduates. Consequently, they emphasized the importance of upgrading the skills and knowledge of the teachers through training and capacity building programmes.

Security and conflict were also cited as areas of concern. The causes and patterns of conflict in Dadaab are complex and closely intertwined with ethnicity, environmental degradation, competition over scarce resources, and the influx of illicit arms from neighbouring countries, particularly Somalia. Shrinking economic opportunities is also a cause and effect of insecurity and conflict in the area. The refugees stated that competition over, and access to, natural resources has contributed to conflict among them and with the host communities. They noted that women are exposed to SGBV whenever they ventured out to collect firewood. Often, they have to walk long distances and sometimes spend days looking for firewood, a situation that exposes them to rape and other violence types.

Conflicts also erupt between various ethnic groups, clans, and between minority groups and the Somalis. Minority groups (ex. Gambellas) complained of discrimination and cultural intolerance by the Somalis. Gambella girls and women who are accused of dressing ‘improperly’ and not according to Islamic tradition are often stoned when walking to markets. This, according to them, leads to major inter-community conflict. Conflicts are further intensified by gang activities and the absence of alternative livelihoods and peace in the camp. It is therefore important to sensitize both the refugees and the host community on their common challenges and help in the identification and promotion of conflict management strategies. The rationale for capacity building and conflict management is to empower both the refugees and members of the host community through the exchange of information, promotion of knowledge and building of skills so as to improve their livelihoods; and to help them deal with conflicts in a sustainable manner.

Dadaab is located in a semi-arid region of Kenya with scant vegetation. Both refugees and the host community have cut down trees to build shelters and for firewood, a situation that has exacerbated environmental degradation. As a result, refugees have difficulty finding enough firewood for cooking and for other needs such as construction of shelters.

To circumvent these problems, the refugees suggested that they be provided with alternative sources of energy such as solar and energy-saving stoves. Fuel-efficient stoves and solar energy will reduce the vulnerability and exposure of women and girls to risks emanating from long distance travel in search of firewood. It will also mitigate the environmental degradation of the area and thereby reduce the potential of conflict between the refugees and the host community.

Host community

Dadaab refugee camp is located in the semi-arid region of Northern Kenya. The area is one of the most underdeveloped regions in the country and suffers from a high level of human insecurity, poverty and low levels of human development, a situation that is partly a result of a long history of economic marginalization and social exclusion. The people who live in this area are mainly pastoralists. Poor infrastructure, inadequate health, low education levels, and inadequate income-generating opportunities are prevalent in the area. Accessibility to safe drinking water is quite low compared to the national average, and sanitation is severely wanting. Health and education facilities are poor and below the national average. In addition, the recent influx of refugees to the area has come with its own economic, political and social consequences to the region. During the needs assessment, representatives of the host community stated varied challenges that came with the influx of refugees to the area. They complained

that the refugees are cutting trees to build their own shelters and for firewood and thereby depleting the natural resources and exacerbating environmental degradation. They also complained that criminal gangs within the camp are responsible for the surge in insecurity and violence against women.

A review of available literature reveals that the host community has been benefiting from the presence of refugees at the camp. For example, a study done by the Danish and the Royal Norwegian Embassies estimates the income that the host community gets from the sale of livestock and milk to the refugees to be about USD 3 million annually⁶. The same report also puts the annual turnover of camp-based business at around USD 25 million annually. Due to the presence of the camps in the area, there is a relative improvement in communication linkages and other infrastructure facilities. Recently, Equity Bank opened its first branch in Dadaab to provide the residents with basic banking services.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

General Information

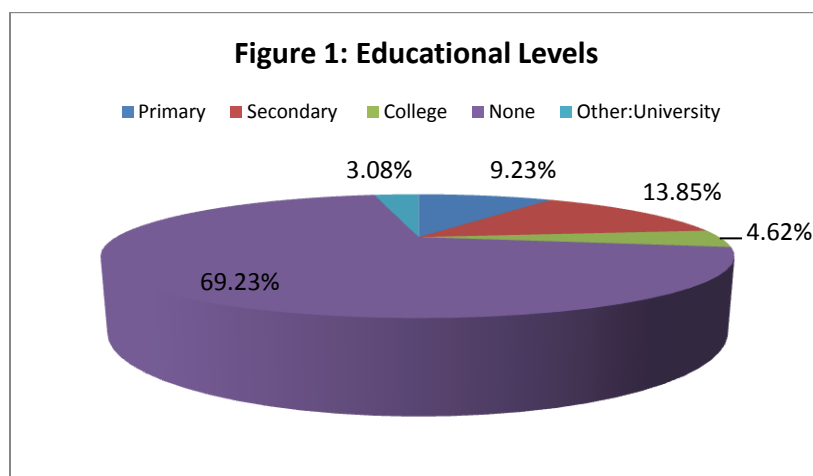
The assessment targeted a total of 177 respondents in Daadab and Fafi Districts. Table 3 shows the gender ratio of men to women at 54% and 46% respectively. The study thus attached great significance to the gender dimensions and recognition of the differing needs of both men and women in the region. The high participation of women is attributable to deliberate design of tools and training of data enumerators. The gender lens will help bring out the specific needs of women in livelihoods and skills development.

Table 3: Gender disparity among respondents

	<i>Saretho</i>	<i>Dagahaley/Labisigale</i>	<i>Dadaab</i>	<i>Alinjugur</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Men	6	37	10	42	95	53.67%
Women	37	15	16	14	82	46.33%
Total	43	52	26	56	177	

Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

Figure 1 reveals that nearly 70% of the respondents did not have any formal education, while 18.47% acknowledged having secondary school and college education. Those with university education stand at a mere 3.08%.

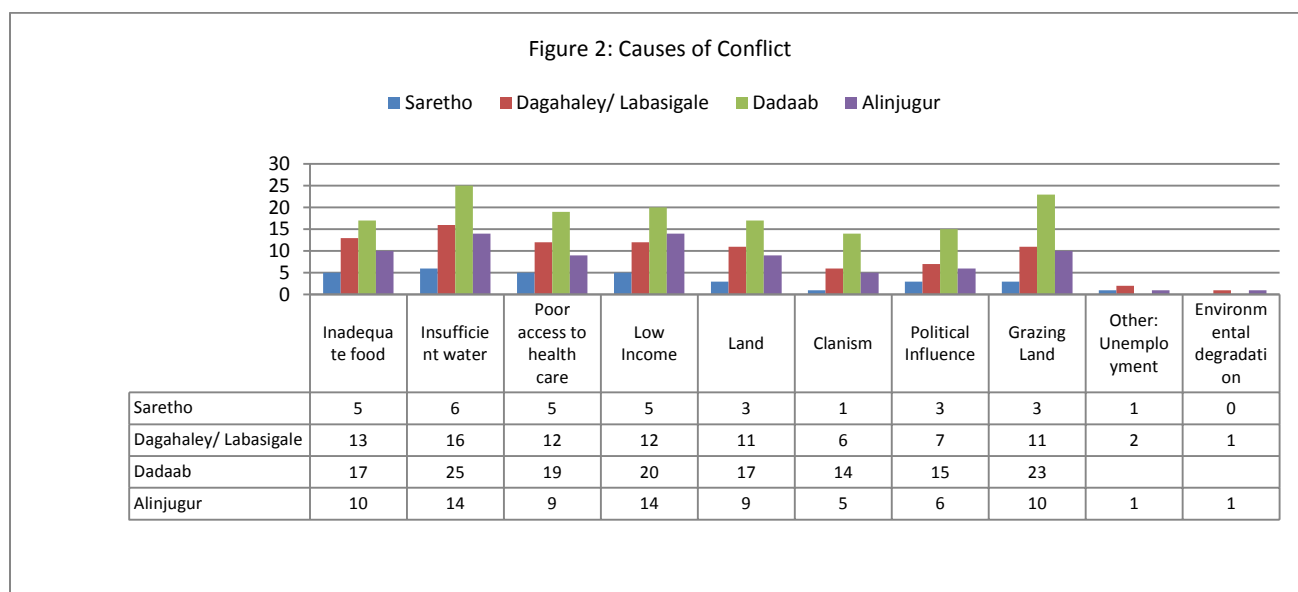


⁶ Royal Danish Embassy, Republic of Kenya and Norwegian Embassy (2010). *In Search of Protection and Livelihoods: Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts of Dadaab Refugee Camps on the Host Communities*. Kenya: Author

The very low literacy rates could be attributed to the fact that nearly half of the respondents were adults who had not had a chance to go to school. The low literacy may be also associated with a history of marginalization and other social economic and cultural factors. This in effect means that majority of the target population have not received formal education; and this fact should be taken into account in the project design and implementation.

As indicated in Figure 2 below, the respondents ranked insufficient water, grazing land and income as the major causes of conflict. The explanations for these results are as follows:

- Most respondents interviewed stated that conflicts occur during drought, and when the water pans and boreholes are dry, thereby increasing competition for the scarce water resources.
- Grazing land was cited as a cause of conflicts due to scarcity of pasture for the predominantly nomadic and pastoralists communities.
- Low income levels affect livelihoods and could be a cause of conflicts in the area.
- Lack of adequate health facilities and poor quality of facilities in the area was reported to cause conflict.
- Curiously, unemployment, which is linked to livelihoods and income levels, was ranked lowest. The reason for this could be that the respondents may have treated formal employment differently from livelihood and other income-generating activities.



Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

Gender based violence (GBV)

The survey also sought to find out whether GBV is an issue and what factors are attributed to the same. Dadaab was leading with 15 rape and 12 physical assault incidents reported by the respondents. The female respondents, especially those from the refugee populations, explained that one of the leading causes of GBV had to do with lack of fuel for cooking. Women fall victims to men when they travel outside the camp in search of firewood.

Table 4: Domestic Violence

	<i>Saretho</i>	<i>Dagahaley/ Labasigale</i>	<i>Dadaab</i>	<i>Alinjugur</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Rape	3	9	15	13	40	57.14%
Physical assault	2	5	12	11	30	42.86%
Total	5	14	27	24	70	

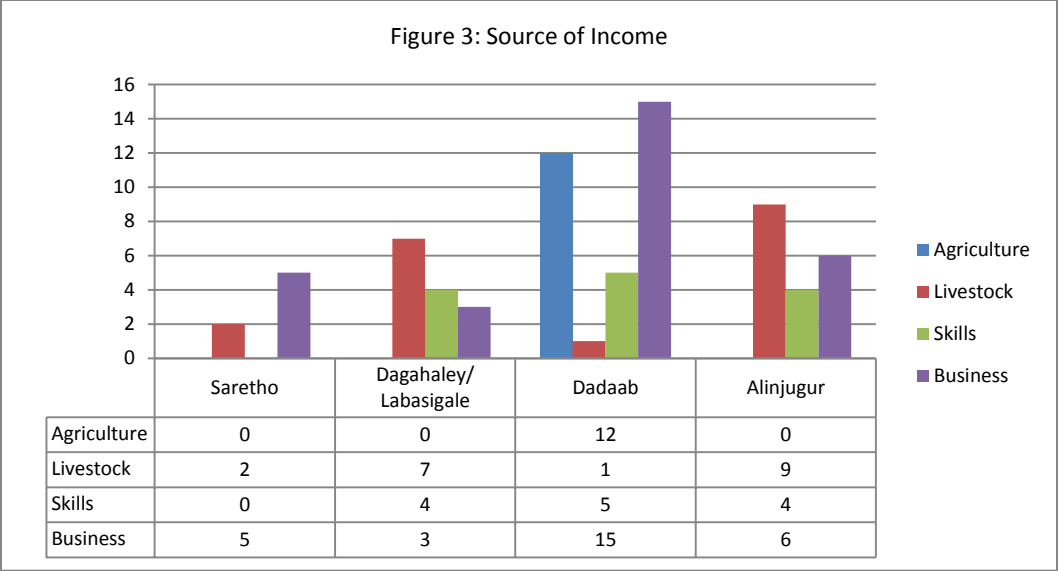
Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

There were close to 6 categories of peace or conflict prevention actors mentioned, ranging from family members, elders/ peace committees, police, NGOs, social workers, to chiefs, among others. Elders, community leaders/ peace committees, chiefs and political leaders ranked among the top in terms of trusted individuals who support peace efforts. This could be attributed to the governance structures which emphasize on community/ clan elders and government administrators. The respondents suggested ways through which dialogue, conflict prevention and peace building can be enhanced in the two districts as follows:

- Support existing peace committees with training , equipment and facilities;
- Facilitate inter-communal dialogues;
- Mainstream the role of the youth and women in conflict prevention and peace-building;
- Facilitate sporting and other recreational activities between the host community and the refugees; and
- Mainstream conflict sensitivity into projects/programmes for refugees and host communities.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Income

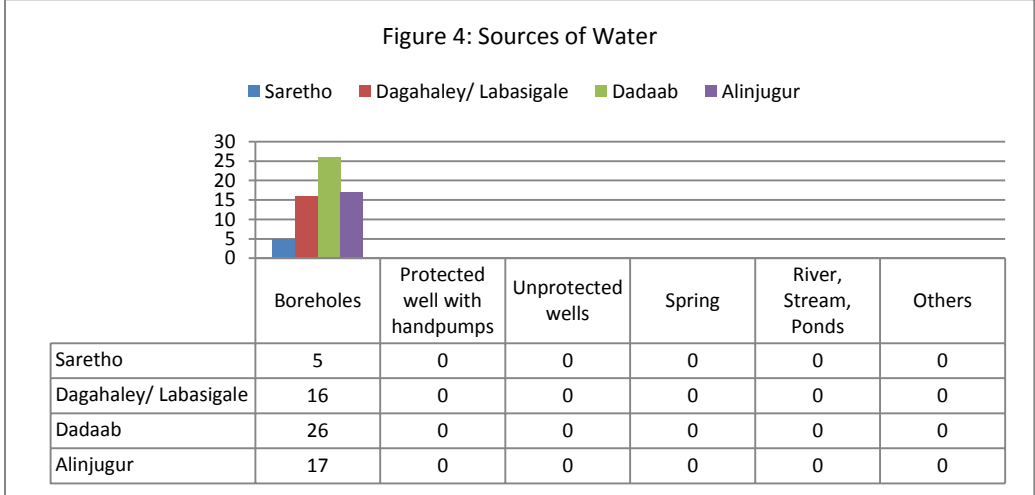
According to Figure 3 below, business ranks as the most preferred source of income and livelihoods in the Daadab area, scoring 15 out of 29. Livestock husbandry ranks second while the provision of skills and agriculture follow. Obviously, agriculture is not popular in the region. The area’s social economic and cultural factors could explain why agriculture is not highly ranked compared to other parts of Kenya. The communities in the north eastern of Kenya are largely nomadic pastoralists who keep camels and goats. The preferences for business as a key source of income could also be attributed to the residents’ business acumen and access to markets for livestock, retail shops, clothing and other forms of trade thriving in the region. Business requires skills, and this could explain why it is ranked 3rd. Saretho has business as the main source of income. Businesses carried out in the area include vegetable vending, sale of miraa, small hotels.



Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

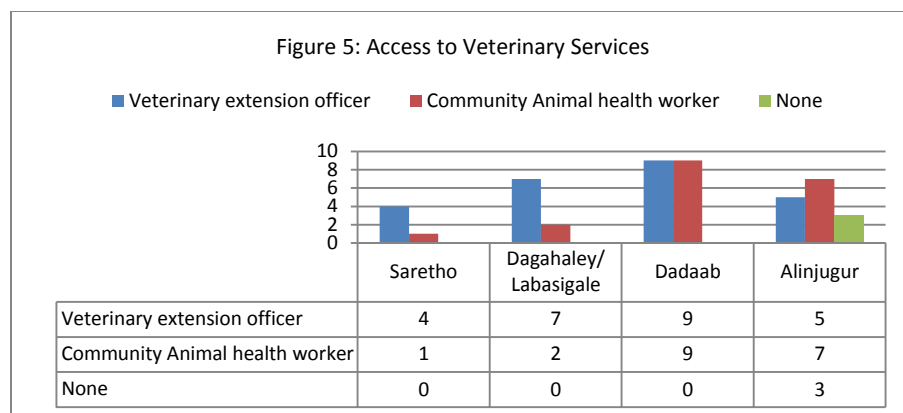
Water

The main source of water for the community is unprotected boreholes. Although the respondents said that the quality of water was good, the water is not treated. The area does not have springs, rivers, streams or ponds. Figure 4 below depicts water scarcity as a source of conflict, especially around shared clan/communal boreholes. Most female respondents prefer operating water kiosks as a source of income, especially during the dry season when water pans and boreholes dry up.



Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

Most of the pastoralists have access to veterinary extension officers and community animal health workers. They also have access to animal drugs from the shops despite the area having few veterinary shops as shown on Figure 5. From the figure below, it is possible to provide not only veterinary training skills but also a series of other related skills, services and goods, including training the youth, women and men in veterinary skills and providing start-up veterinary kits, micro-enterprise skills, etc.



Source: Joint UNCRD, UNDP and IOM Field Assessment

Education- Schools Improvement

The respondents were asked to rate the conditions of schools in the area and to suggest ways in which those that were below standard could be improved so as to enhance the quality education in the two districts. Most respondents rated the schools as average. Training of teachers was suggested as priority with a score of 27, followed by more classrooms required (20), additional teachers (14) and upgrading of schools facilities (10). The desire to improve the quality of education through teacher training and provision of additional teachers may have informed the above ratings. Those interviewed stressed on the need to provide schools with alternative fuel and lighting sources. For example, it was suggested that solar panels could improve exam results as candidates will study extra hours.

Table 5: Improvements required for the schools

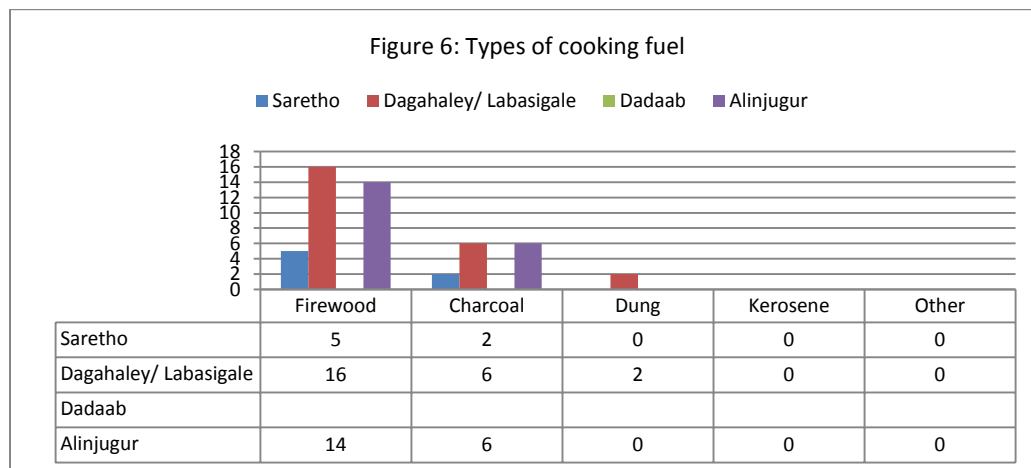
	<i>Saretho</i>	<i>Dagahaley/ Labasigale</i>	<i>Dadaab</i>	<i>Alinjugur</i>	<i>Total</i>
Add more classrooms	5	10		5	20
Upgrade the classrooms	2	7		1	10
Upgrade the toilets	1	6		0	7
Training of teachers	5	12		10	27
Fencing	1	0		0	1
Staff quarters	1	0		0	1
Water tanks and piping system	2	0		0	2
Lighting facilities for night tuition	1	0		0	1
Employment of more teachers in the school	1	11		2	14
Establishing a boarding school	1	2		0	3
Providing food aid to schools	1	1		0	2
Establish a secondary school	0	0		5	5
Purchase of stationary	0	1		0	1
Total	21	50		23	94

Source: UNCRD, UNDP and IOM, Needs Assessment Mission

Fuel and clean energy

The main source of fuel in the area is firewood, which is mostly gathered outside the village. A few members use charcoal for cooking at the household level, while a negligible number uses dung for fuel as demonstrated in Figure 6 below. In obtaining the fuel, community members are faced with challenges such as that of walking long distances to obtain the fuel, personal security, scarcity of fuel as the population increases, and high prices of fuel, especially for those who have to purchase charcoal or

firewood. Environmental degradation and climate change requires provision of alternative and cleaner energy sources such as solar for lighting, and fuel-efficient *jikos* for cooking.



Source: UNCRD, UNDP and IOM, Needs Assessment Mission

Findings

Of the total population interviewed, 54% comprised of men while 44% of the respondents comprised of women.

Generally, education levels in the region are low compared to the rest of the country, and even worse in the refugee camps. Almost 9.2% of the respondent had primary level education while 69.2% did not have any form of education. About 13.9% of the respondent had attained secondary level education while college level education and other education types represents about 4.6% and 3.1% respectively. Most members of the community took their children to schools in the area. The condition of the classes is average and requires improvements. Among the reasons for the low education levels include the nomadic lifestyle, lack of physical facilities, lack of skilled teachers, and a lack of understanding of the importance of education.

Conflict among the host community and with the refugees is a big challenge. The major conflicts are attributable to resource availability and utilization. The biggest source of conflict arises from competition over grazing land and insufficient water for both animals and humans. This type of conflict is more pronounced in Dadaab, Dagahaley/Labasigale and Alinjugur areas. Other sources of conflict such as inadequate food, access to health care, low income and political influence cuts across all the four areas that include Saretho, but also fuels conflict between the host community and the refugees. Use of natural resources such as cutting down of trees, either for the construction of dwellings or for firewood, has pitted the refugees against the host community.

The trusted conflict resolution institutions/individuals that are normally approached to resolve the conflicts include engagement of the elders/community leaders, involving the provincial administrator (mainly the chief) and the area councillor. Apart from the chief who represents the Government, the conflict resolution mechanisms are tilted towards leaders within the community. Other institutions involved in conflict resolution include the police, spiritual leaders, community based organizations and family members. Physical assault and rape is rampant in all the areas visited, but are more pronounced in Dadaab and Alinjugur areas.

The main sources of income are agriculture and business. Dadaab area has a diversified source of income that includes agriculture, livestock, business, and skills. However, in Dagahaley/Labasigale and Alinjugur areas, the source of income is livestock, business and skills. Saretho area has only business as the source of income. Businesses carried out in the area include vegetable vending, sale of miraa, and operating small hotels.

The community has in the past experienced livestock losses mainly due to prolonged drought, livestock diseases and theft. Loss of pasture has been attributed to an increase of refugees and livestock. Others include loss of houses through fire and strong winds, loss of food due to poor preservation, and loss of life to diseases and conflicts.

The main source of fuel in the area is firewood, which is mostly gathered outside the village. A few people use charcoal for cooking while a negligible number uses dung.

Access by women and girls to sanitary towels is a major challenge. While the refugees are provided with sanitary towels by humanitarian organizations, the host communities have to buy them from the limited outlets available. Only women and girls living near town centres and have money can access sanitary towels, leaving those located away from the town centres unattended.

The available skills within the host community and refugees include security guards, trained soldiers, teachers/Imams, lawyers, cleaners, drivers, plumbers and tailors. Some youth have elementary computer skills and some knowledge on electrical repairs.

Recommendations

The host communities and refugees need to be supported in creating and sustaining livelihoods. Creating and maintaining sustainable livelihoods will require interventions from stakeholders in providing extension services, especially in Dadaab where subsistence agriculture is practiced. These interventions should also include the provision of veterinary services to control diseases, alternative sources of energy, shelter and business start-up skills. Both the refugees and host the community will require capacity building to engage in productive economic activities aimed at reducing threats in accessing food, shelter, health services, and economic security.

Provision of shelter: Shelter among the refugees is one of the major areas of concern. Collaborating with other organizations such as IOM and Peace Winds Japan, which are already working on the initiative by scaling up shelter construction, will greatly ameliorate the housing problem. Brick making, for instance, will help them develop the necessary skills to undertake brick-making as a business for both the host community and the refugees.

Livelihood projects: While different areas will have projects tailored to suit their locality, establishing water kiosks, market stalls, tailoring, vegetable kiosks, cyber cafes, donkey carts, hair salon, milk vending and livestock businesses will improve the livelihoods of the refugees and host community. Specific needs are as follows;

- i) In Saretho, water kiosks, market stalls, tailoring projects, small scale businesses, training on weaving and on sustainable agricultural skills and hairdressing skills will be undertaken.

- ii) Daghaley and Labasigale: The interventions include establishment of income-generating projects such as cyber café, donkey carts, veterinary shops, livestock trade, car wash and video rooms, construction of stalls for businesses, mechanics, driving skills, and training on entrepreneurship, tailoring and weaving skills.
- iii) In Dadaab town, the livelihood intervention will be on establishment of small scale businesses like butcheries, grocery shops, book shops, food kiosks and mobile shops. Water tanks, bone craft, drug stores and garage projects are also important interventions in the area.
- iv) Alinjukur: Livelihood interventions will include livestock trade, market stalls, and establishment of small scale businesses, butcheries, business entrepreneurship training, tailoring skills, driving skills, and training on disease control and animal treatment, weaving, water kiosk, market stalls, and livestock trade.

Energy saving: Refugees and host community should be provided with alternative sources of energy such as solar and energy-saving stoves. Fuel-efficient stoves and solar energy will reduce the vulnerability and exposure of women and girls to risks emanating from long distance travel in search of firewood. It will also mitigate the environmental degradation of the area and thereby reduce the potential of conflict between the refugees and the host community.

Capacity Building: The rationale for capacity building is to empower both the refugees and members of the host community through the exchange of information, promotion of knowledge and building of skills so as to improve their livelihoods and to help them deal with conflicts in a sustainable manner. Both the host community and the refugees require training in varied skills, from business start-ups, management, simple accounting, dress-making, among others. The aim is to ensure the beneficiaries of the training to use the skills and to start income-generating activities to support themselves.

Water and Sanitation: To improve on water accessibility, water kiosks, boreholes and water pans need to be rehabilitated in selected areas in the region. This should be done concurrently with training on hygiene and sanitation, training of traditional birth attendants, construction of latrines, etc.

Peace Building Support: It is important to sensitize both the refugees and the host community about their common challenges and help in the identification and promotion of conflict management strategies. To reduce conflict in the community, there is need to train Peace Committee members and local community members on conflict prevention and mitigation measures.

Women and Youth: Starting small-scale businesses and livestock trade will reduce youth idleness and have them engaged in productive economic activities. Skills development in business entrepreneurship should be undertaken. These will include skills in tailoring, mechanics and driving trainings, farming, computer training and internet cafés.

Income-generating activities among women may focus on cloth-making, hairdressing skills, tailoring and weaving skills, Tye and die training, water kiosk, market stalls and poultry farming, especially around Dadaab, and small shops for the elderly. A challenge facing the women and

girls in the area is access to sanitary towels. Provision of subsidized sanitary towels to ensure availability in shops at a small fee will greatly improve accessibility.

Conclusion and the way forward

The results of the needs assessment report indicate that both refugees and the host community face several economic, social and political challenges. The two communities also share common language, culture and religion. International humanitarian organizations have done a commendable job to address the needs of both the refugees and the host community, but the gaps are still enormous. Both the refugees and the host community have raised several issues which require proper attention and intervention. It will be practically impossible to address all the needs raised in this report but certain priority areas, listed below, which require urgent attention should be considered for intervention.

- Shelter among the refugees emerged as one of the major areas of concern. In this regard, UNCRD, in partnership with UNHCR, IOM and Peace Wind Japan, should engage in provision of tents and bricks to provide decent and affordable shelter to both the refugees and the host community. This is especially urgent for the refugees who live in worn-out tents and mud-shelters, which are insecure and unhygienic.
- The report highlighted the importance of designing and implementing income-generating projects to improve the livelihood of both the refugees and the host community through self-reliance. In this regard, UNCRD and UNDP should work closely with local NGOs such as the Danish Refugee Council and expand tailoring and cloth-making as well as basket-making among women refugees both in the camps and those in the host community. This project should also train the youth on computer skills and upscale the computer centres and internet cafés that are currently operating in Dadaab.
- To improve the skills of qualified teachers, UNCRD should closely collaborate with UNICEF, UNDP and Garissa Teacher's Training College and up-scale the capacity of teachers through appropriate capacity building programmes. Since teaching facilities are overstretched, this project should also provide school teaching kits.
- Given the fact that the pastoral economy is the main source of income for the host community, competition over control and access to natural resources has contributed to conflict among pastoralist communities. Conflicts between host communities and refugees also arise due to differences in the humanitarian aid each group receives. Despite the difficult conditions in refugee camps, the host community perceives the refugees as enjoying relatively good health services and nutritional status, besides free schooling through UNHCR's support. To address this challenge, UNCRD, in partnership with UNDP and local NGOs, should design a conflict prevention and management capacity building programme to address the root cause of conflict through identification and promotion of both sustainable livelihood and conflict management strategies. Both the refugees and the local community should be sensitized and trained on the root causes and impact of conflict and conflict prevention and management strategies to enable them to deal with conflicts in a sustainable manner through the exchange of information, promotion of knowledge and improved livelihoods. UNCRD, UNDP and other local partners should also scale up and support the institutions for peace in the region, including establishing and strengthening peace committees, community leaders, elders and local chiefs.
- The environment within the Dadaab refugee camps and its surrounding areas has been continuously degraded since the early part of the 1990s. The camps carrying capacity has been surpassed five-folds, and this over-population aggravates the negative impacts of ecological footprints. The Dadaab area is a fragile semi-arid environment at the base of the Horn of Africa. Incessant pressure on this environment can overstretch its resilience to an irreversible ecological collapse. Currently, the most commonly acknowledged impacts emanate from collection of firewood and wood for construction of shelter; over-stocking of domestic livestock; over-abstraction of ground-water; lack of a proper solid

waste management system, including sanitation. Both the host community and refugees cut trees for firewood and shelter construction, depleting the natural resource and exacerbating environmental degradation. This project can positively contribute to environmental protection as well as address the challenges of energy among the host community and the refugees by providing energy-saving stoves as well as through waste management operations by installing Community Cooker that use rubbish to generate heat for cooking, baking and hot water etc. In this regard, UNCRD should closely work with UNEP, WFP and GIZ to scale up the on-going projects in the field of energy saving stoves and install community cooker that can immensely contribute to environmental protection and provision of an alternative source of energy.

- UNCRD should also work closely with UNICEF and build the capacity of teachers to improve their skills and knowledge. The project should also provide supporting equipment such as desks and teaching materials and thereby improve the quality of education both for refugees and the host community.
- For effective and smooth implementation of the project, and for security reasons, it is recommended to have a project car. During the needs assessment mission, transport service was provided by IOM. It is important to have a project car to transport the project staff in and around Dadaab refugee camp.
- An MOU should be quickly prepared and signed between UNDESA on behalf of UNCRD and other specialized agencies that will be implementing various projects in partnership with UNCRD.

Annex 1: Questionnaires

UNCRD-UNDP Rapid Needs Assessment Tools

Date:

Place:

Interviewer:

Respondent

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name:

Age:

Gender

Male

Female

Education Level

Primary

Secondary

College

Other, specify

Occupation:

1. General

1a	Number of people in household	1-2	3-5	Above 5	
1b	House	Thatch roof	Iron sheet roof	Mud bricks	Other, specific
1c	Ethnicity				

2. Livelihood and Income

2.1. What is the main source of your livelihood/income?

Employment

Livestock

Trade/Business

Other, specify

2.2. Do you own any livestock?

Yes

No

Camels, how many?.....

Cattle, how many?

Goats, how many?.....

Donkeys, how many?.....

Other, Specify.....

2.3. Are you currently employed where you earn salary?

Yes

No

2.4. What are the skills you require to improve your income and employment opportunities?

Business & enterprenusship

Agriculture

Computers

Other, specify....

2.5. Which agency/organization is the main employer in the area?

2.6. Are you currently involved in any trade/business activities? Yes No

2.7. How much is your average monthly income from this business?

2.8. Do you get any income in the form of remittances from other places? Yes No
If yes, how much?

2.9. Are you engaged in any agricultural activity? Yes No

If yes, specify.....

3. School

3.1. Where do your children go to primary school?

In the same village In the refugee camps Other, specify.....

3.2. What are the conditions of the primary school?

Good Average Bad

3.3. How should the school be improved?

Add more classrooms Upgrade the classrooms Upgrade the toilets Training of teachers

Other, specify.....

4. Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

4.1. What is the main cause of conflict in the area?

Conflict over water & pasture Conflict between refugees & host community
 Proliferation of arms Other, specify.....

4.2. What are the impacts/effects of conflict in the recent past?

Loss of life Loss of property Loss of livestock Other, specify.....

4.3. Are there any programmes designed to address the problem of conflict in the community?

Yes No If yes, specify.....

4.4. In your opinion, what measures should be taken to reduce conflict in the area? Please write down in order of priority:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

5. Fuel and Alternative Source of Energy

5.1. What types of cooking fuel do you use?

- Firewood Charcoal Dung Kerosene Other, specify

5.2. How do you obtain it?

- Buy at the market Gather outside of the village Get it from relief agencies
- Other, specify

5.3. Are there any energy saving cooking stoves for sale in the area/region? (*List all types*)

1. Type 1:
2. Type 2:
3. Type 3:
4. Type 3:

5.4. How much do they cost?

1. Type 1:
2. Type 2:
3. Type 3:
4. Type 3:

5.5. What are the major problems the community is experiencing in obtaining fuel?

- High price Long distances must be traveled to obtain firewood
- Scarcity Problem with personal security when traveling long distances to obtain fuel
- Other, specify

5.6. Any experience with solar panels in the area?

Yes

No

If yes, explain more

6. Alternative Livelihoods and Capacity Building Programmes

6.1. What kind of livelihood do you think will be the most important in this area? (*List in order of importance*)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.2. What type of skill development is required to improve the livelihood of the community? (*List in order of importance*)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.3. What types of income-generating projects do you think will benefit women in the community? (*List in order of importance*)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.4. What types of project will benefit the youth in the community? (*List in order of importance*)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.