MOBILITY TRACKING AND MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT IN ISIOLO COUNTY

DECEMBER 2022

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND

Since the Government of Kenya declared a drought emergency in September 2021, the situation has been deteriorating. According to the UN OCHA appeal published in November 2022, 4.5 million people need food assistance[1] in Kenya. Early warning bulletin published by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in November indicates that the situation is worsening in Isiolo County[2]. Furthermore, poor short rains in October-December 2022, made it the fifth consecutive failed rainy season[3]. Early forecasting models also point towards depressed rainfall during the March-May 2023 long rain season[4]. Therefore, the drought situation is expected to continue for the time being. According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)'s early forecasts, Acute Food Insecurity level of several counties in Kenya is at concerning levels. With the new updates, Isiolo county is classified as IPC level 4 [5]. The severity of the situation illustrates the dire need to scale up humanitarian assistance.

Based on UN OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa (ROSEA) report, Isiolo 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 drought-affected communities, the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)-Mobility Tracking and Multi-sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) has been rolled out in Isiolo County.

1   https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/horn-africa-drought-regional-humanitarian-overview-call-action-revised-28-november-2022?_gl=1*15lot11
2   https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/isiolo-county-drought-early-warning-bulletin-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 was conducted with the generous funding support from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), implemented by IOM in partnership with the Organization for Sustainable Development Africa (OSDA), an IOM implementing partner. The DTM was carried out in coordination with NDMA, County Commissioner's Office (CCO) and County Government of Isiolo, from 21 November to 1 December 2022 in Isiolo County.

The assessment of drought-induced mobility dynamics, as well as the MSLA are aimed at collecting baseline information to inform the national, county, key humanitarian agencies and international community on the mobility trends and most urgent sectoral needs of target mobile population groups and local communities for immediate humanitarian assistance.

Through this first assessment round in Isiolo, 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 three sub-counties of Isiolo County by enumerators in 10 Wards, 88 sub-locations and 566 settlements.
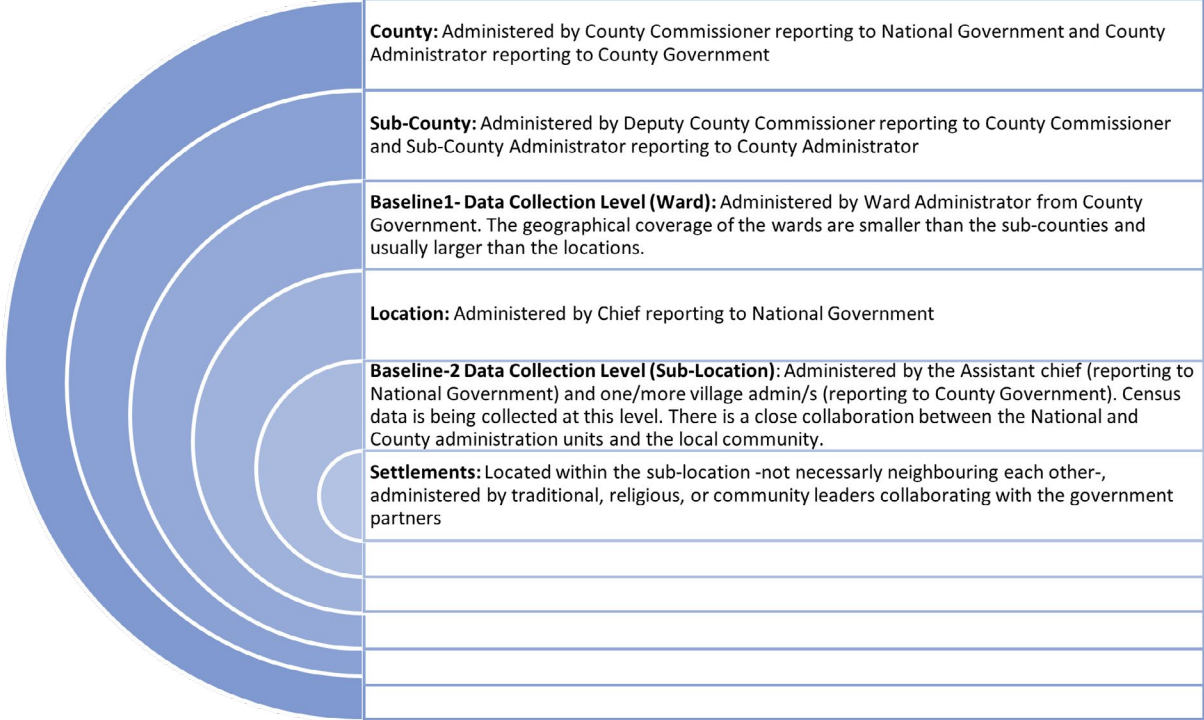
A total of 23 enumerators and two team leaders who were conversant with the local and administrative contexts were locally engaged from each sub-location. The local enumerators and team leaders were trained by IOM technical team on DTM data collection prior to field deployment. The data collection process was implemented by OSDA, with the technical support, guidance and close monitoring by IOM on daily basis. The enumerators have accessed 78 sub-locations and carried out face-to-face interviews with the key informants. For the 10 sub-locations that were not accessible due to insecurity, data collection was conducted by interviewing key informants over mobile phones and face-to-face interviews in secured locations. For the assessments, 102 key informants were interviewed covering a total of 566 settlements in Isiolo 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 Isiolo technical representatives during the pre-assessment coordination workshop. During the meeting with the key partners, it was agreed that the key informants should come from the sub-location level that has representation from both 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.

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 DTM report publication, a post-assessment validation workshop was held by IOM with the key government stakeholders at the national and local levels to present the initial findings and assessment results. The partners were represented by the CCO, NDMA, and the County government of Isiolo.

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 interviews Mumina at her home, a key informant and ward administrator from Garbatula town. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

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KEY FINDINGS

Isiolo County is located in the upper Eastern region of Kenya and is among the 29 counties identified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). The county has three sub-counties with headquarters located at Isiolo Town. The population of Isiolo County is 268,002 individuals with its main economic activity derived from pastoralism [7].

Map of showing Sub-Counties in Isiolo County

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

Key Findings on the Population of Interest

Sub County	Sub-County details	Absentees (Households)	Arrivals (House-holds)	Returnee (House-holds)	Foreign Nationals (Households)
Garbatulla	38 Sub-Locations	1,017	935	726	4
	161 Settlements				
Isiolo	29 Sub-Locations	2,333	3,371	1,201	100
	339 Settlements				
Merti	21 Sub-Locations	717	546	143	53
	66 Settlements				
Total	**3 Sub-Counties**	**4,067**	**4,852**	**2,070**	**157**
	88 Sub-Locations				
	566 Settlements				

7   https://www.isiolo.go.ke/about-us

Elderly, children, and women-headed households are identified as the most vulnerable sectors 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 most vulnerable households, both from mobile population groups and host communities, at sub-location level to further assess and identify their most pressing needs to prioritize for assistance, thus reducing their vulnerabilities and risks in a humanitarian context..

Number of vulnerable households

17,991 households are headed by women	**13,221** households headed by elderly	**2,153** 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 affected by the current drought, IOM has collected data on the mobility trends of four population groups in Isiolo County. Data-driven and evidence-based decision making is vital for 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:
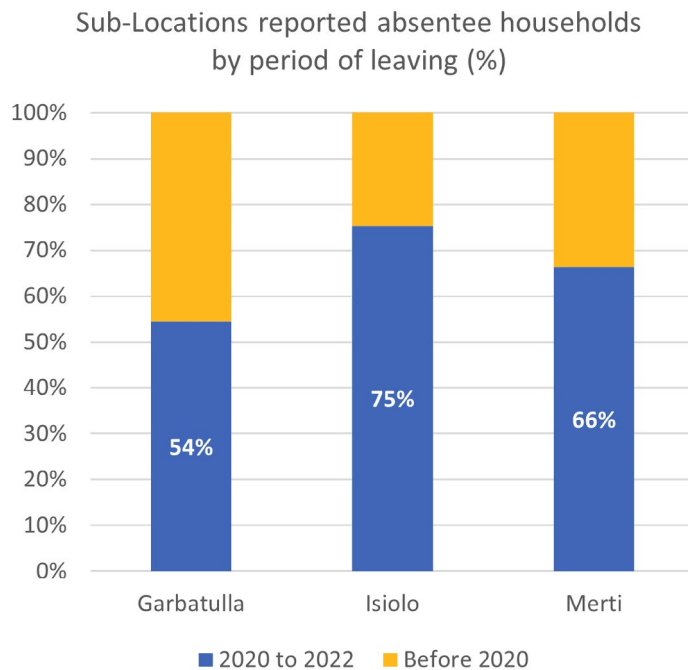
Drought-Induced Human Mobility (Population Groups)

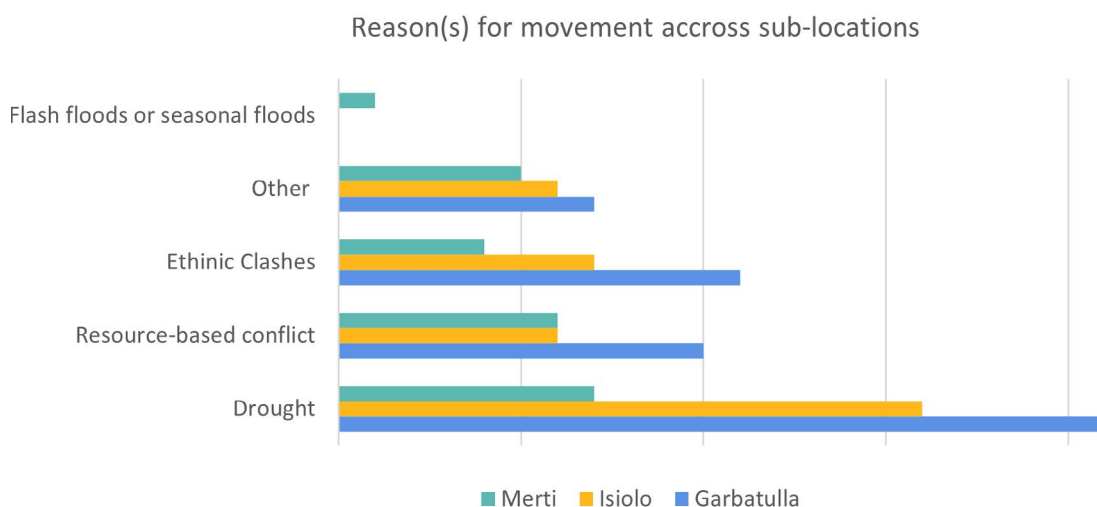|		
Absentees	**74 per cent** of the sub-locations reported absentees at assessed sites	**68 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the movement of absentees
Arrivals	**61 per cent** of the sub-locations reported arrivals at assessed sites	**56 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the arrival movement
Returnees	**32 per cent** of the sub-locations reported returnees at assessed sites	**43 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	**5 per cent** of the sub-locations reported foreign nationals at assessed sites	**40 per cent** of the sub-locations cited drought as the main reason for the movement of the foreign nationals

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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.

65 of 88 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for 4,067 households. 69 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.
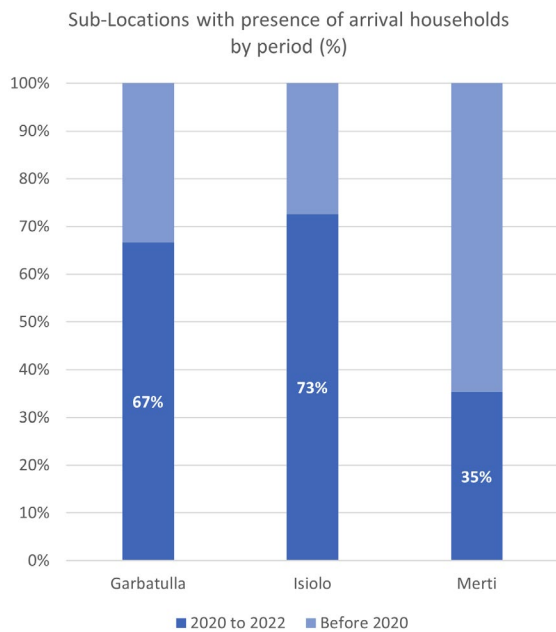
Sub-Locations reported absentee households by period of leaving (%)

65 of 88 sub-locations reported absentees which overall accounted for **4,067 households.**

According to the key informants, drought was the main reason of forced movement of people at 68 per cent of the sub-locations, followed by resource-based conflict and ethnic clashes in 22 sub-locations (34%).

Reason(s) for movement accross sub-locations

68% of the sub-locations reported **drought** as the **main reason** of population movement.

Arrivals

Sub-Locations with presence of arrival households by period (%)
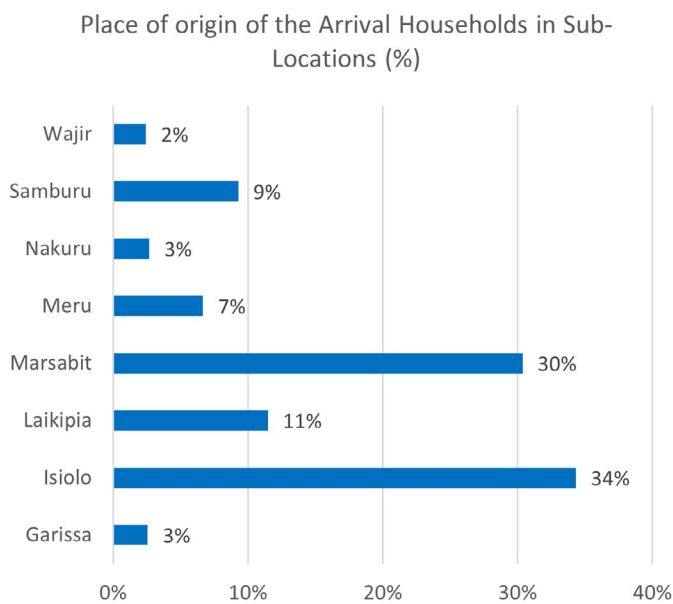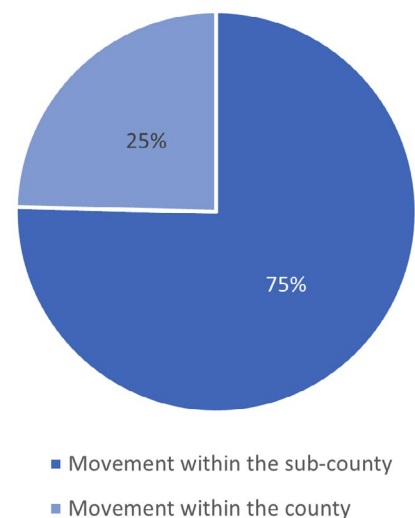

Legend: ■ 2020 to 2022 ■ Before 2020

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.

54 of 88 sub-locations recorded arrivals accounting to 4,852 households. 67 per cent of the overall arrival households arrived at the assessment sites in the last two years.

Nine per cent of the arrivals are overseas Kenyan nationals arrived at the assessment sites. Among the reported arrivals, 91 per cent arrived at the assessment sites from Kenya.
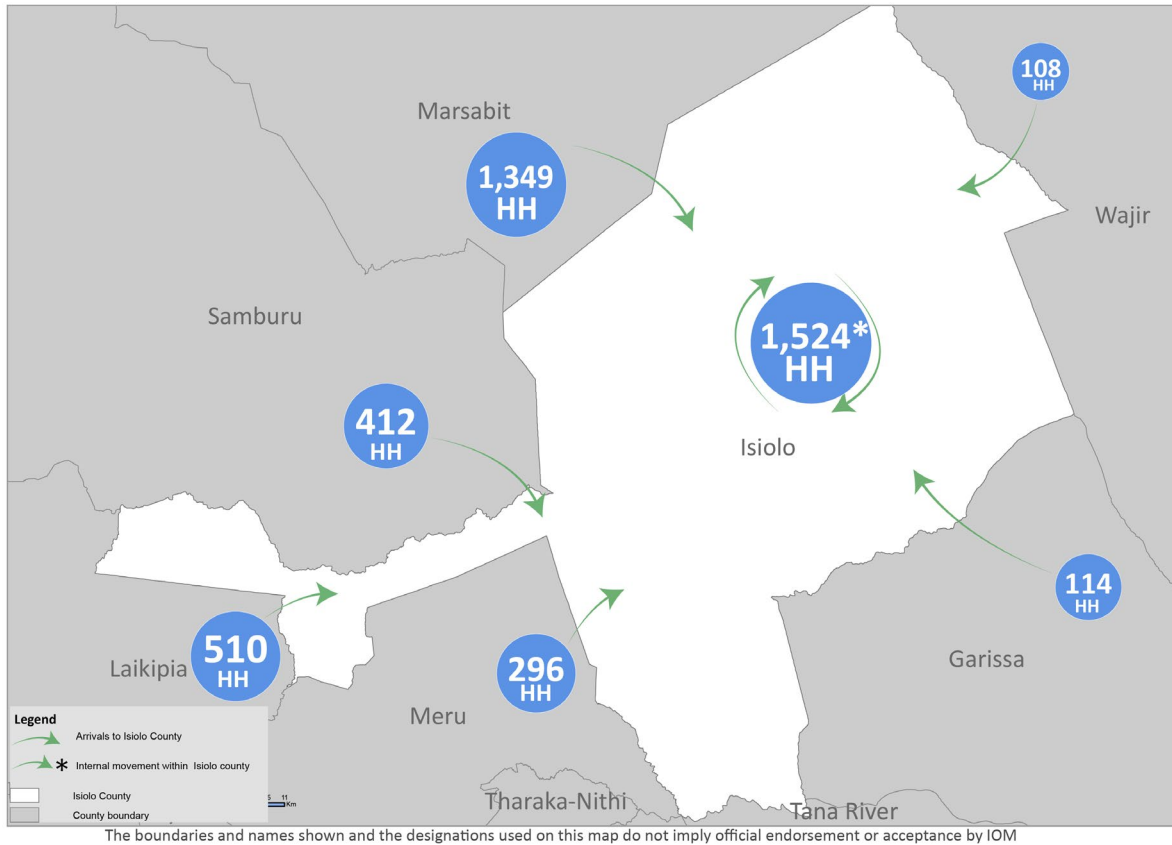
Place of origin of the Arrival Households in Sub-Locations (%)

Location	%
Wajir	2%
Samburu	9%
Nakuru	3%
Meru	7%
Marsabit	30%
Laikipia	11%
Isiolo	34%
Garissa	3%

Internal Movement in Isiolo (households, %)

25% - Movement within the county
75% - Movement within the sub-county

54 of 88 sub-locations experienced arrivals of people accounting to **22,627 households**

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Map Showing the Movement of People (from other locations and within the county)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM
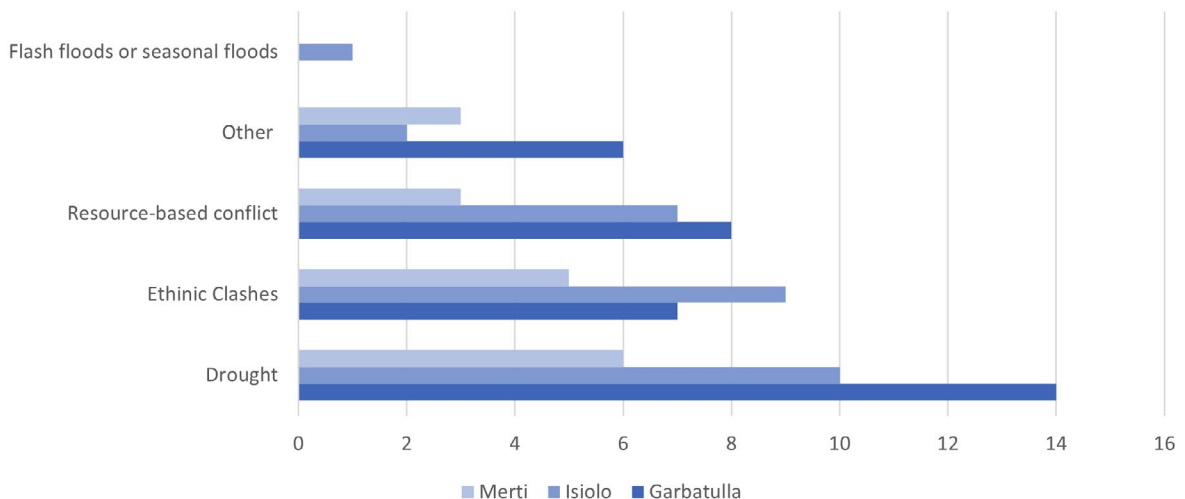
The map shows that Isiolo County borders eight counties, where some of which are severely affected by drought as well, therefore the demography of arrivals is not just from Isiolo but also from bordering counties.
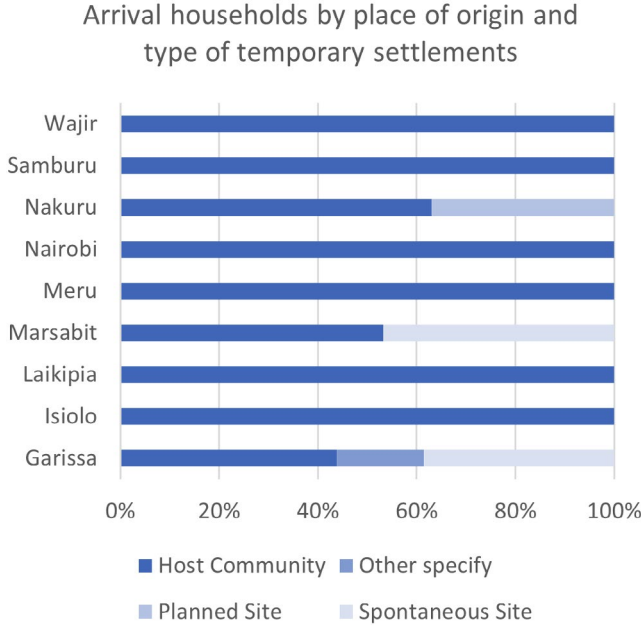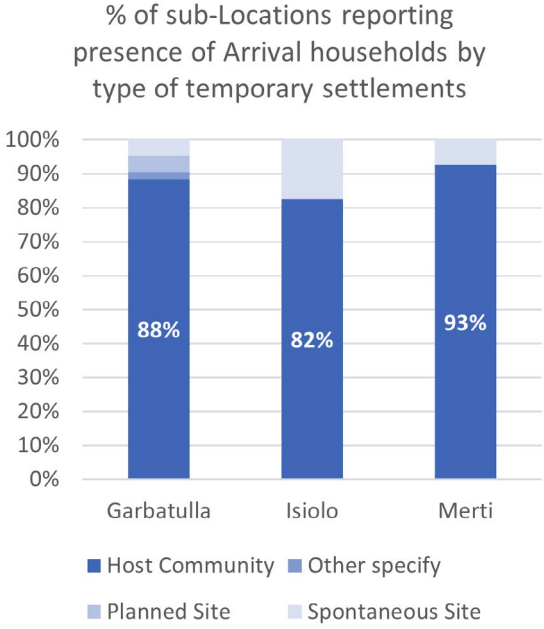
This also shows that some people affected by complex situation mainly on drought, resource-based conflict, and ethnic clashes are choosing to move in close proximity.

Furthermore, 46 sub-locations that reported absentees have also reported arrivals. This indicates that majority of the arrival households (86%, 4,160 households) arrived at sub-locations who have been already struggling with drought, resource-based conflict, and ethnic clashes.

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

Most sub-locations (85%) reported that the Arrival households in Isiolo County are accommodated by the host communities, while 14 per cent of arrival households occupy temporary spontaneous sites[1]. In Isiolo sub-county, 18 per cent (590 households) are living in spontaneous sites. Existing Planned site[2] was only reported in Garbatulla sub-county, where arrivals from Garissa County are currently staying in as they try to access pasture and water.

% of sub-Locations reporting presence of Arrival households by type of temporary settlements

Garbatulla 88% Isiolo 82% Merti 93%

■ Host Community ■ Other specify
■ Planned Site ■ Spontaneous Site

Arrival households by place of origin and type of temporary settlements

Wajir, Samburu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Meru, Marsabit, Laikipia, Isiolo, Garissa

■ Host Community ■ Other specify
■ Planned Site ■ Spontaneous Site

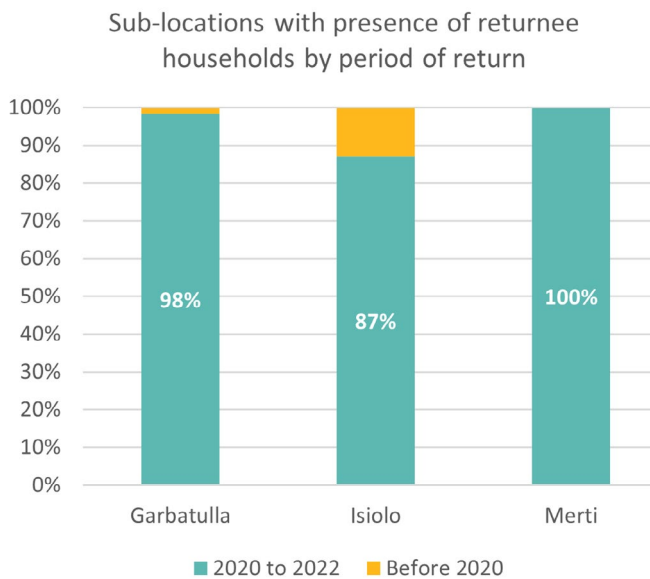| Most immediate needs of the arrivals by number of households across sub-locations					
Food	**Water**	**Shelter**	**Health**	**Livelihood**	**NFI (including hygiene kits)**
3,264 Households	3,180 Households	4,227 Households	2,432 Households	759 Households	298 Households
42 Sub-Locations	44 Sub-Locations	37 Sub-Locations	28 Sub-Locations	28 Sub-Locations	8 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.

2   Planned site is where displaced households can build or install their temporary or makeshift shelters on an allocated site by the Government.
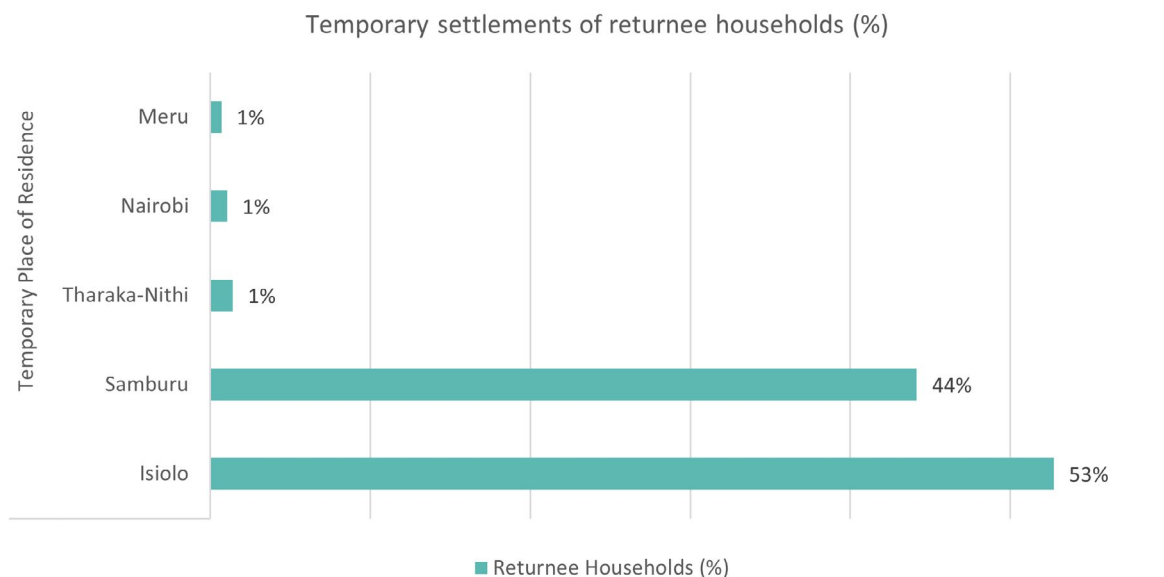
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Returnees

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.

28 of 88 sub-locations revealed that there were Returnees totaling 2,070 households. 92 per cent of the overall Returnees have returned to their places of origin within the last two years.

Sub-locations with presence of returnee households by period of return

2020 to 2022 ■ Before 2020

31 per cent of the returnee households came back to their places of origin from neighboring countries. Among the neighboring countries, Somalia is the most cited foreign country where the returnee households temporarily lived. The remaining 61 per cent have returned to their places of origin, after residing in a temporary place in Kenya.

Slightly more than half (53%) of the Returnee households returned from within Isiolo County. Samburu was also cited as the second preferred place of temporary settlement (44%). This shows a preference for people who forcefully moved to look for assistance and services close to their respective residences.
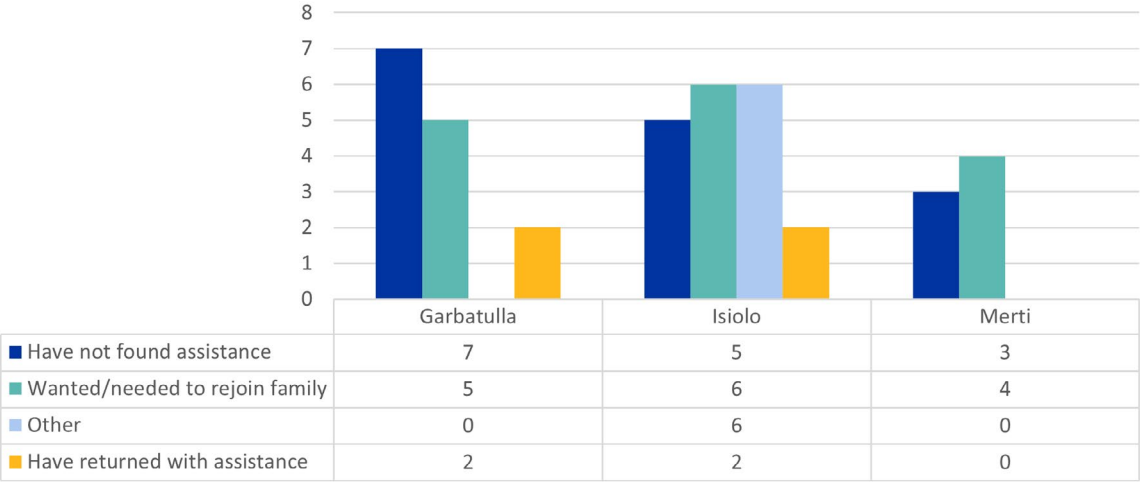
Temporary settlements of returnee households (%)

■ Returnee Households (%)

31% of the returnee households returned to their places of origin from neighboring countries.

Together with the returnees, some arrivals have settled in the flood prone areas along the Ewaso Nyeri river[3].

Most of the Returnees in sub-locations did not receive assistance in their temporary places of residence and the need to rejoin the family (15 sub-locations or 54%) were cited as among the main reasons for the movement of the returnees.

Majority of the returnee households (86%, 1818 households) returned back to their places of origin which reported as absentee households due to the drought, ethnic clashes, and resource-based conflict.
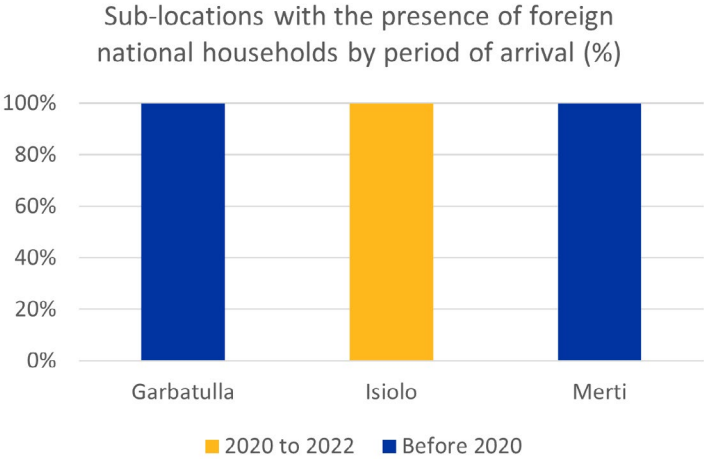
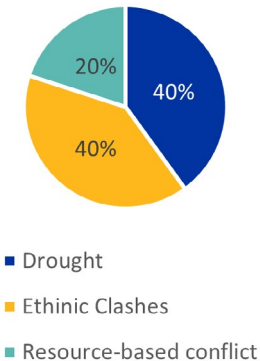## Main causes for returning back across sub-locations

	Garbatulla	Isiolo	Merti
■ Have not found assistance	7	5	3
■ Wanted/needed to rejoin family	5	6	4
■ Other	0	6	0
■ Have returned with assistance	2	2	0

Cited by key informants across 28 sub-locations # of returnee Households are in need of					
Food	**Water**	**Shelter**	**Health**	**Livelihood**	**NFI (including hygiene kits)**
1,983 Households	**1,979** Households	**1,844** Households	**1,346** Households	**759** Households	**68** Households

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3   https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/isiolo-county-drought-early-warning-bulletin-november-2022

Foreign Nationals

Sub-locations with the presence of foreign national households by period of arrival (%)

	Garbatulla	Isiolo	Merti
	100%	100%	100%

■ 2020 to 2022 ■ Before 2020

Main cause for movement of the foreign nationals

- 40% Drought
- 40% Ethinic Clashes
- 20% Resource-based conflict

Foreign Nationals are non-Kenyan nationals who arrived in the assessed sub-location 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, continue their journey or who are destitute in the location of assessment.

Four out of 88 sub-locations reported the presence of foreign nationals, accounting to 157 households, while 64 per cent of the foreign nationals arrived at the assessment site within the last two years. Foreign nationals who arrived at the assessment site are mostly from Ethiopia followed by Somalia. Garbatulla sub-county hosts Somali nationals, while Ethiopian nationals are present in Isiolo and Merti sub-counties. Drought, resource-based conflict and clashes are the three major reasons for the movement of the this population group to Isiolo county.
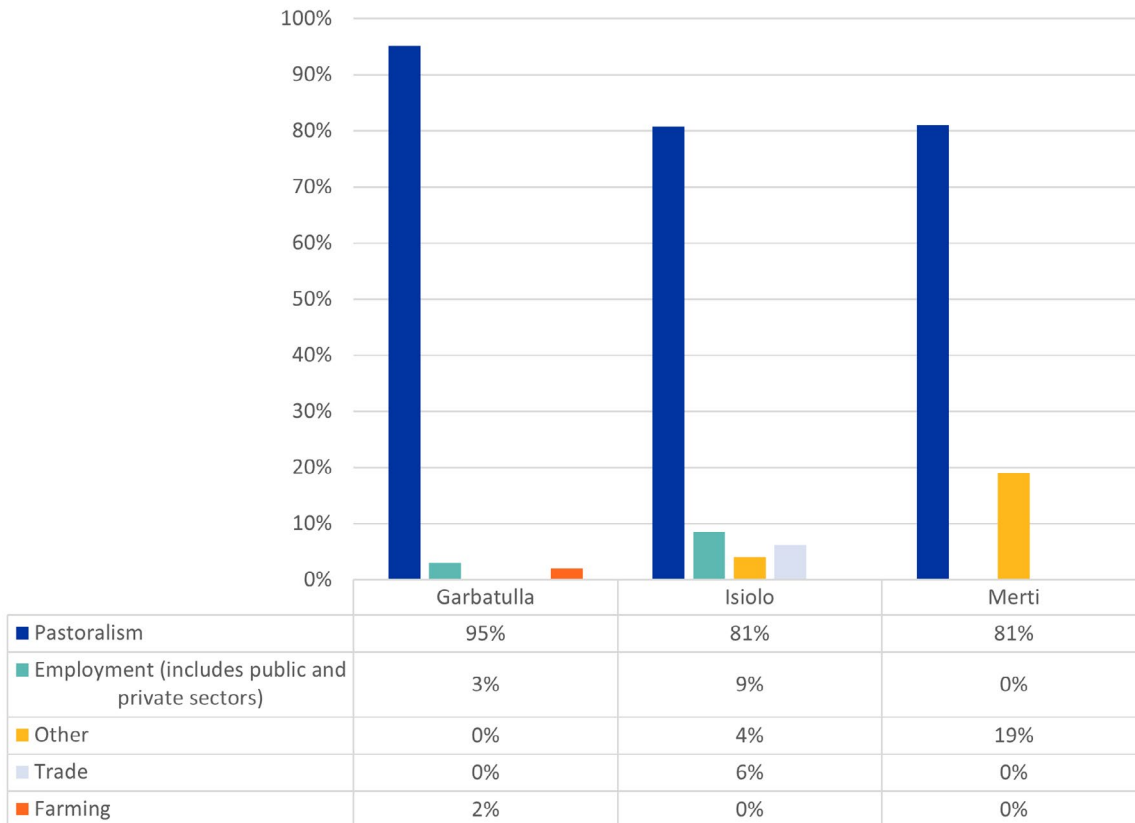

Informal settlement set up by a family of pastoralists the previous day who had been displaced due to the severe drought. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022

LIVELIHOOD

During the assessment, the key informants have stated that pastoralism is the primary source of living in 83 per cent of the sub-locations representing an estimated 50,978 households. It is followed by employment in public and private companies with 4,050 households, and others are engaging in economic activities, such as trade or small-scale farming in the informal sectors with 3,450 households. It was reported that there are livestock markets in 12 sub-locations in Isiolo County.
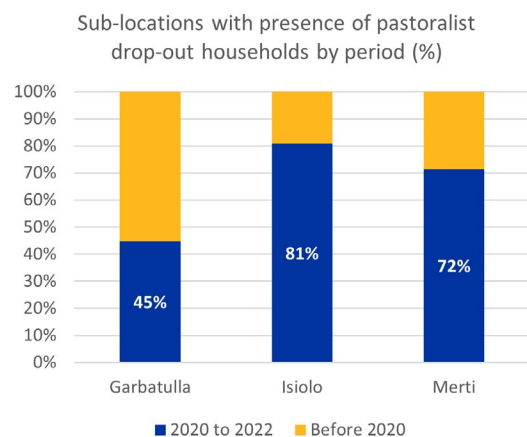
First main livelihood option across sub-locations (households, %)

	Garbatulla	Isiolo	Merti
■ Pastoralism	95%	81%	81%
■ Employment (includes public and private sectors)	3%	9%	0%
■ Other	0%	4%	19%
■ Trade	0%	6%	0%
■ Farming	2%	0%	0%

On business and monetary transactions, the most common modality is cash transfers cited by 72 sub-locations, followed by M-PESA transactions at 61 sub-locations.

Pastoralists Drop-outs

Pastoralist Drop-outs are pastoralist 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 become destitute. Pastoralist drop-out estimates include both people who have originally moved from another sub-location and people who have also dropped out and are part of the local population.

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

Garbatulla: 45% (2020 to 2022)
Isiolo: 81% (2020 to 2022)
Merti: 72% (2020 to 2022)

■ 2020 to 2022   ■ Before 2020

Due to the severe impact of drought without significant amount of rain since March, April and May (MAM) 2022 season, exacerbated by another failed rainy season between October, November and December (OND) 2022 (NDMA forecast), the outlook for pastoralists is bleak.

According to NDMA due drought, pastures are not replenishing, and the situation is getting worsened day by day.[4]
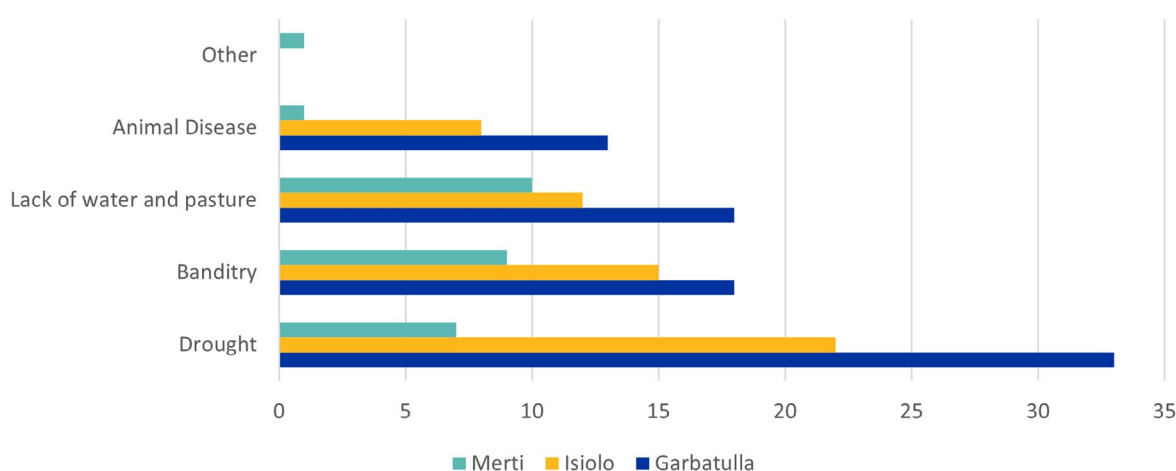
In all the population groups, the drought has been identified as the main reason for movement.

Presence of pastoralist drop-out was reported in 75 of 88 sub-locations for a total of 14,583 households. 72 per cent of the pastoralist drop-outs were recorded in the last two years.

72% of pastoralist drop-outs were recorded in the last **two years.**

Main causes for pastoral drop-out by sub-location
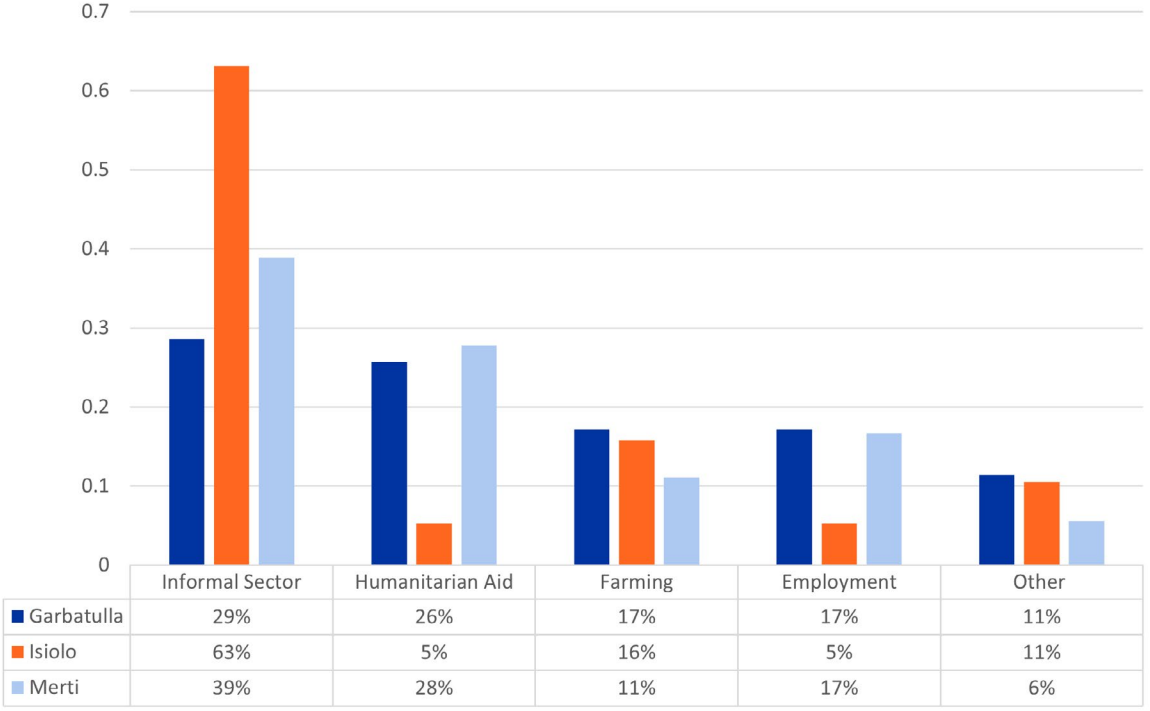

Legend: ■ Merti ■ Isiolo ■ Garbatulla

4 Ibid.

Roba Hussein, pastoralist from Isiolo county. "I lost all my livestock due to lack of rain, both my goats and sheep. I was herder in Bihil area for four years, I had 35 animals and lost one by one as they days went. I was very sad when that happen. I don't have anything to feed my three children now, so I decided to come to this town two months ago to look for a job, but I don't have anything to do here because I have no skills, so I am just going to relatives for support. I wouldn't mind learning new skills but I don't have the resources to pay for it.

Most of the pastoralist drop-outs were sustaining themselves by engaging into informal sectors with unstable means of livelihood, such as charcoal burning, boda-boda taxi (motorcycle taxi) driving, and labour services, followed by an undisclosed assistance from humanitarian agencies.

Sectors in which pastoralist drop-outs found livelihood opportunities and support

	Informal Sector	Humanitarian Aid	Farming	Employment	Other
Garbatulla	29%	26%	17%	17%	11%
Isiolo	63%	5%	16%	5%	11%
Merti	39%	28%	11%	17%	6%

Shukri Khalif with her five remaining goats stays in the house of a relative that is supporting her. The 30-year-old mother is from the Somali community, originally from a rural area of Isiolo. "I used to have 40 goats but I only have five now. They are my only source of income. I rely on them for food and income. I came here to get assistance from my relatives. I only eat one meal a day, usually rice and Ugali but I can't afford to have meat on it. My husband is doing menial jobs now in another area where also my children stay. I visit them sometimes."

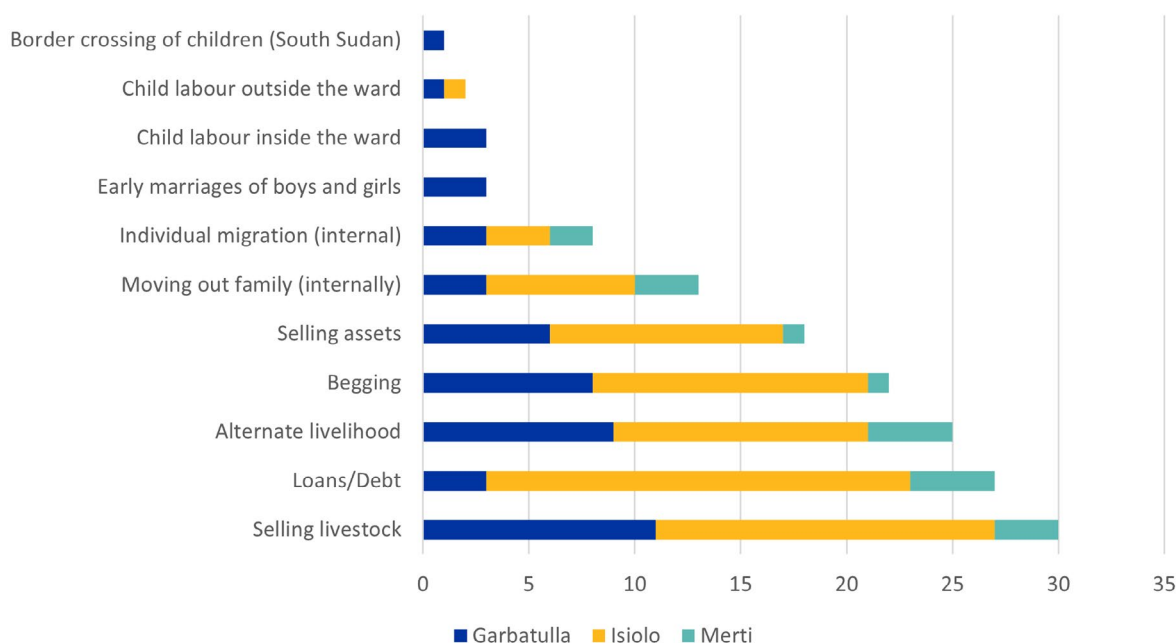IOM UN MIGRATION

CHALLENGES AND COPING MECHANISMS

The main challenges faced by the drought-affected communities in Isiolo County are lack of food and water, as mentioned in 63 per cent of the sub-locations. Prolonged drought has affected the communities' main source of income, as well as their resilience and coping mechanisms.

In most population groups (Absentees, Arrivals, Returnees, Foreign Nationals), ethnic clashes that threatened their safety and security were reported as the main reason of forced movement, following drought. Safety and security issues were cited in 50 per cent of the sub-locations as the main challenge in the last one year.

Community members affected by the drought may resort in selling their livestock and other assets to meet their basic needs (food, water, and other domestic/household expenses) and/or leave their places of origin within Isiolo county. Cases of early marriages and child labour were reported in four sub-locations as among the coping mechanisms of the mobile and host communities when faced with economic challenges. The early forecast of failed rains in the coming seasons which could result to a more intense drought will also aggravate the vulnerabilities of displaced population. The already depleted existing resources could further trigger resource-based and ethnic conflicts.

Therefore, humanitarian assistance should be delivered in a timely manner to alleviate the suffering of displaced population and promote community resilience. Cross-cutting issues, such as protection and conflict mitigation should further be addressed under a broader human security perspective through a multi-stakeholder and collective approach interventions among government and humanitarian agencies.

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

Safety and security issues were cited in **50%** of the sub-locations as a main challenge in the last one year.

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT

Apart from the mobility dimension of the impact of the drought, IOM was able to assess the most urgent sectoral needs such as, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion, education, shelters and non-food items (NFIs).

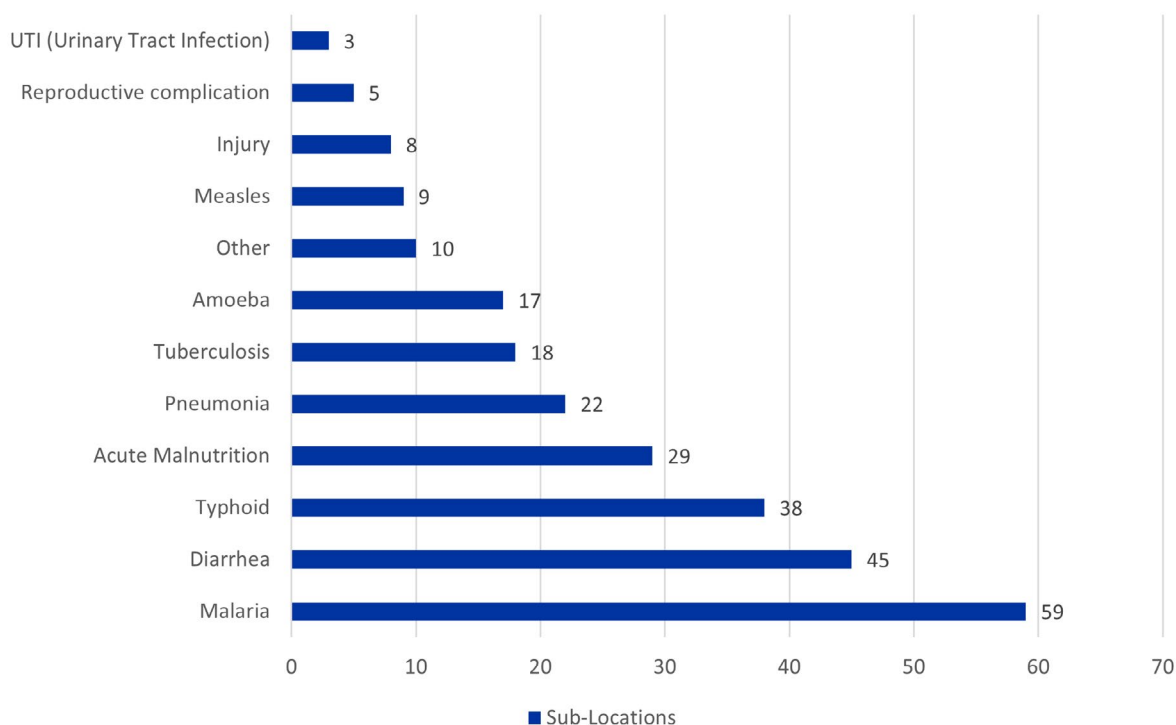| Health	WASH	Education	Shelters and NFIs

Health

The most common primary health issue is malaria, followed by waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea, typhoid fever and acute malnutrition. One fourth of sub-locations observed acute malnutrition among the displaced households and host communities.

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 in the presence of waterborne diseases.
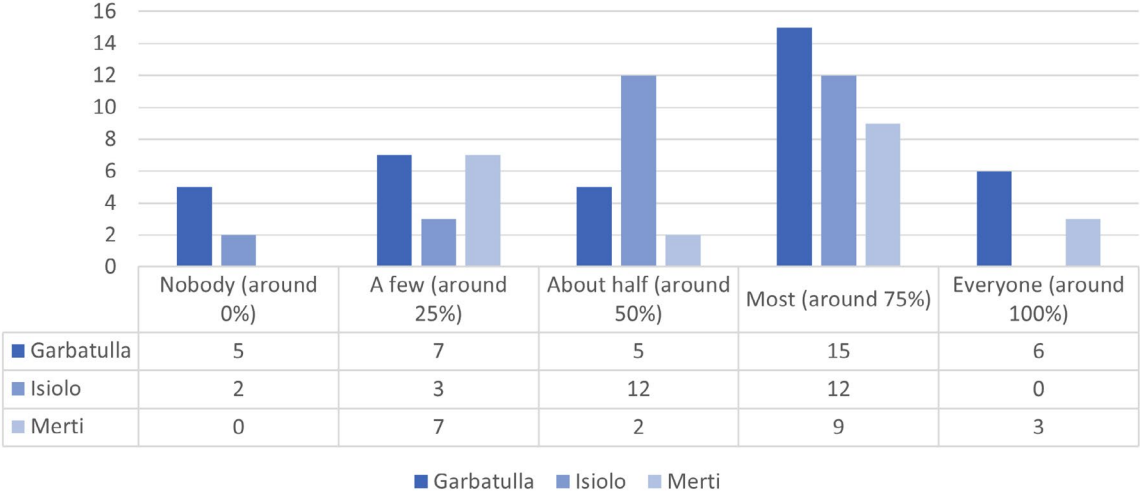
Number of sub-locations which reported health issues

Health Issue	Sub-Locations
UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)	3
Reproductive complication	5
Injury	8
Measles	9
Other	10
Amoeba	17
Tuberculosis	18
Pneumonia	22
Acute Malnutrition	29
Typhoid	38
Diarrhea	45
Malaria	59

■ Sub-Locations

The key informants in 60 per cent of the sub-locations reported having a health facility. However, lack of medicine, basic medical equipment, personal protective equipment (PPE), and the distance of said facilities have been observed as the main issues when accessing the health facilities and their services. Few sub-locations (10 sub-locations or 19%) have reported that existing health facilities are in need of major repairs, while 20 sub-locations (38%) said that their health facilities need some minor repairs.

WASH

Access to water reported across sub-locations

	Nobody (around 0%)	A few (around 25%)	About half (around 50%)	Most (around 75%)	Everyone (around 100%)
Garbatulla	5	7	5	15	6
Isiolo	2	3	12	12	0
Merti	0	7	2	9	3

Garbatulla   Isiolo   Merti

Resource-based conflict associated with drought impact was the major reason for population movement in Isiolo County. For the past year, people have been moving in search of water and food, while resources are becoming extremely scarce. Contested pastures and water supply have triggered ethnic and communal conflicts.
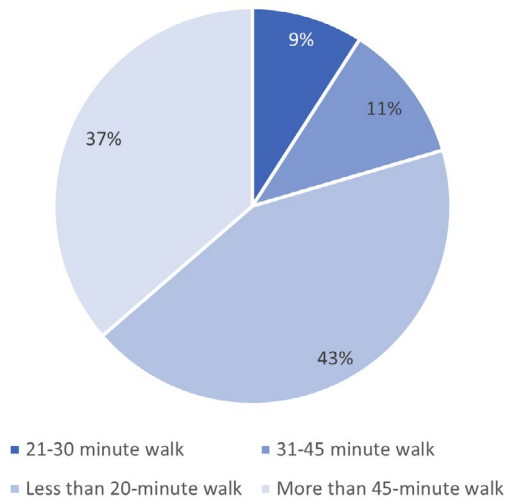
MSLA assessment has recorded that households in seven sub-locations do not have access to drinking water at all. There are 170 functional water sources found in 83 of 88 sub-locations, while 5 sub-locations reported that there are no functioning water sources at all.

In 62 sub-locations, there are existing WASH committees (WASHCOs)[5], while in 25 sub-locations, WASHCOs do not exist. WASH committees are ideally responsible for planning, organizing, decision-making, coordination, control and monitoring of the water facilities, schemes at the grass root level. Therefore, technical maintenance of the water sources is also part of their mandate. Due to lack of enough funds and other accompanying issues in some sub-locations (34%) water sources are maintained by the government and humanitarian agencies. In eight sub-locations, there has been no water care and maintenance services provided while in the remaining 53 per cent of the sub-locations, care and maintenance of water sources is mainly done by the communities.
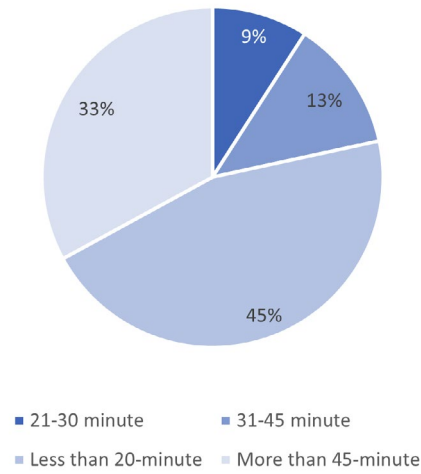
The major problems being faced by the people in accessing a potable water supply are the distance and the insufficient number of potable water points.

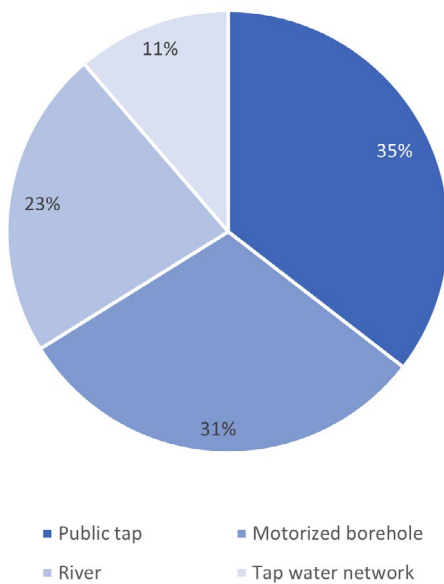5   WASHCO is the local Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
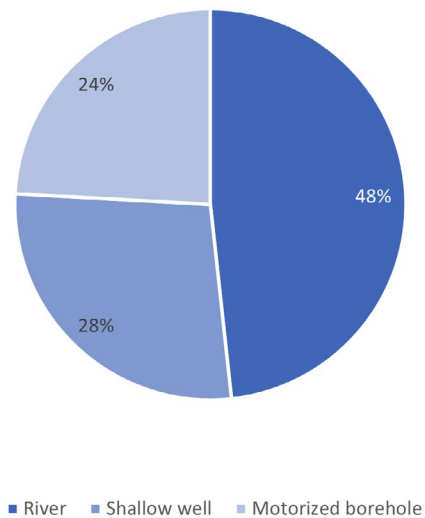
One way trip to water point across sub-locations

- 9% — 21-30 minute walk
- 11% — 31-45 minute walk
- 43% — Less than 20-minute walk
- 37% — More than 45-minute walk

Average queue time when fetching water

- 9% — 21-30 minute
- 13% — 31-45 minute
- 45% — Less than 20-minute
- 33% — More than 45-minute

Source of drinking water

- 35% — Public tap
- 31% — Motorized borehole
- 23% — River
- 11% — Tap water network

Most cited sources of water for farming and rearing

- 48% — River
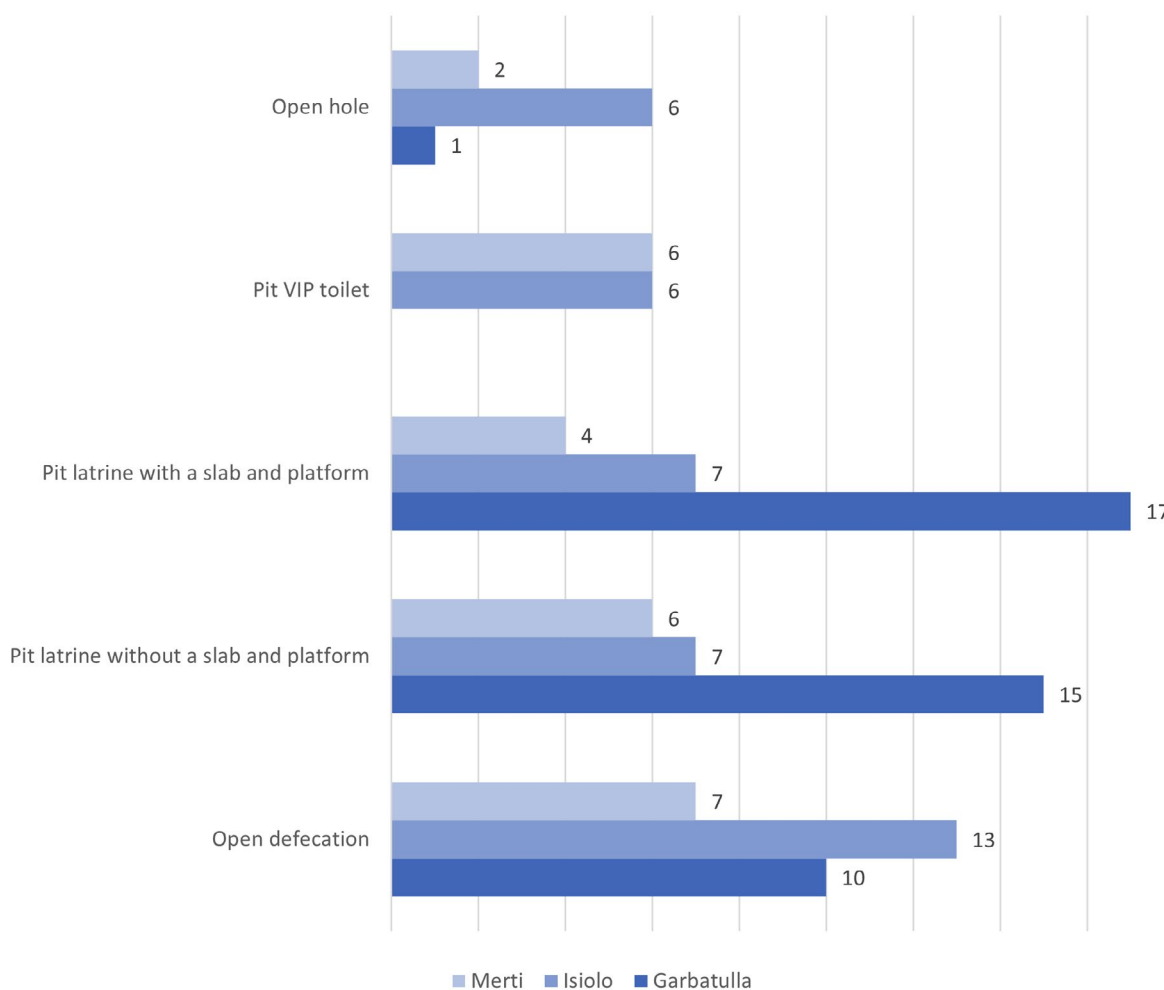- 28% — Shallow well
- 24% — Motorized borehole

57 per cent of the sub-locations revealed that the source of drinking water is not treated against harmful bacteria which may cause water-related diseases among the benefiting households. When treated, the most common method is using disinfection chemicals (practiced only in 24 sub-locations).

Open defecation was reported in some (34%) of the sub-locations. The main reason for open defecation is the distance of the latrines and that they are not disaggregated according to male and female latrine usage.

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

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

Open hole
- Merti: 2
- Isiolo: 6
- Garbatulla: 1

Pit VIP toilet
- Merti: 6
- Isiolo: 6

Pit latrine with a slab and platform
- Merti: 4
- Isiolo: 7
- Garbatulla: 17

Pit latrine without a slab and platform
- Merti: 6
- Isiolo: 7
- Garbatulla: 15

Open defecation
- Merti: 7
- Isiolo: 13
- Garbatulla: 10

Legend: ■ Merti ■ Isiolo ■ Garbatulla

57% of the sub-locations revealed that the **source of drinking water is not treated** against harmful bacteria which may **cause water-related diseases.**
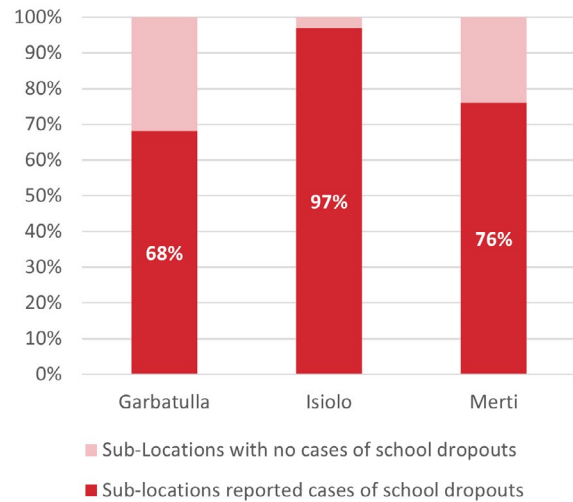
Open defecation was reported in some (34%) of the sub-locations. **The main reason for open defecation** is the distance of the latrines and that they are not segregated.
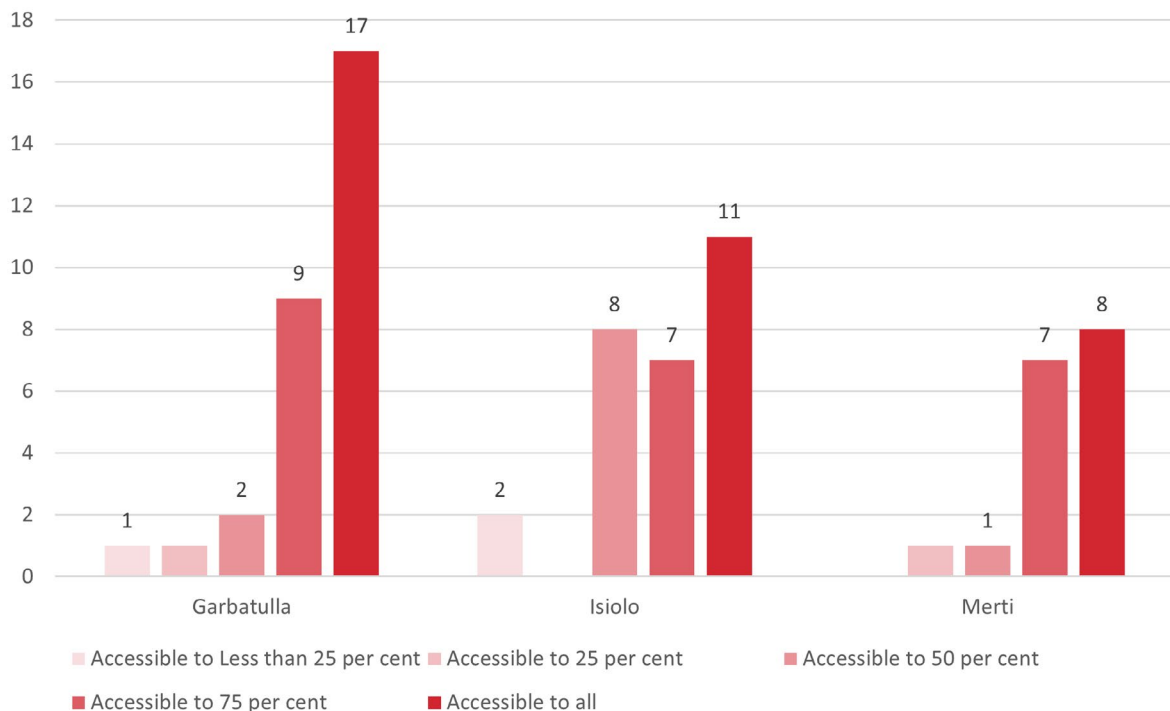
Education

Isiolo County has active educational institutions in 75 per cent of its sub-locations, while 25 per cent do not have educational facilities. Among the sub-locations with no access to educational facilities, in Belhesh, Eldera and Urura sub-locations educational facilities were closed due to the unprecedented impact of the drought and conflict. The nearest schools for those sub-locations without access to schools were reported to be more than 10 kilometers away at 10 sub-locations, 3-5 kilometers away at 2 sub-locations, and less than one kilometer away at one sub-location. The key informants have cited that there was a significant number of school drop-outs in 70 sub-locations (80% of sub-locations), accounting to 5,385 pupils/students.

Reported cases of schoold drop-outs by sub-location

- Sub-Locations with no cases of school dropouts
- Sub-locations reported cases of school dropouts

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

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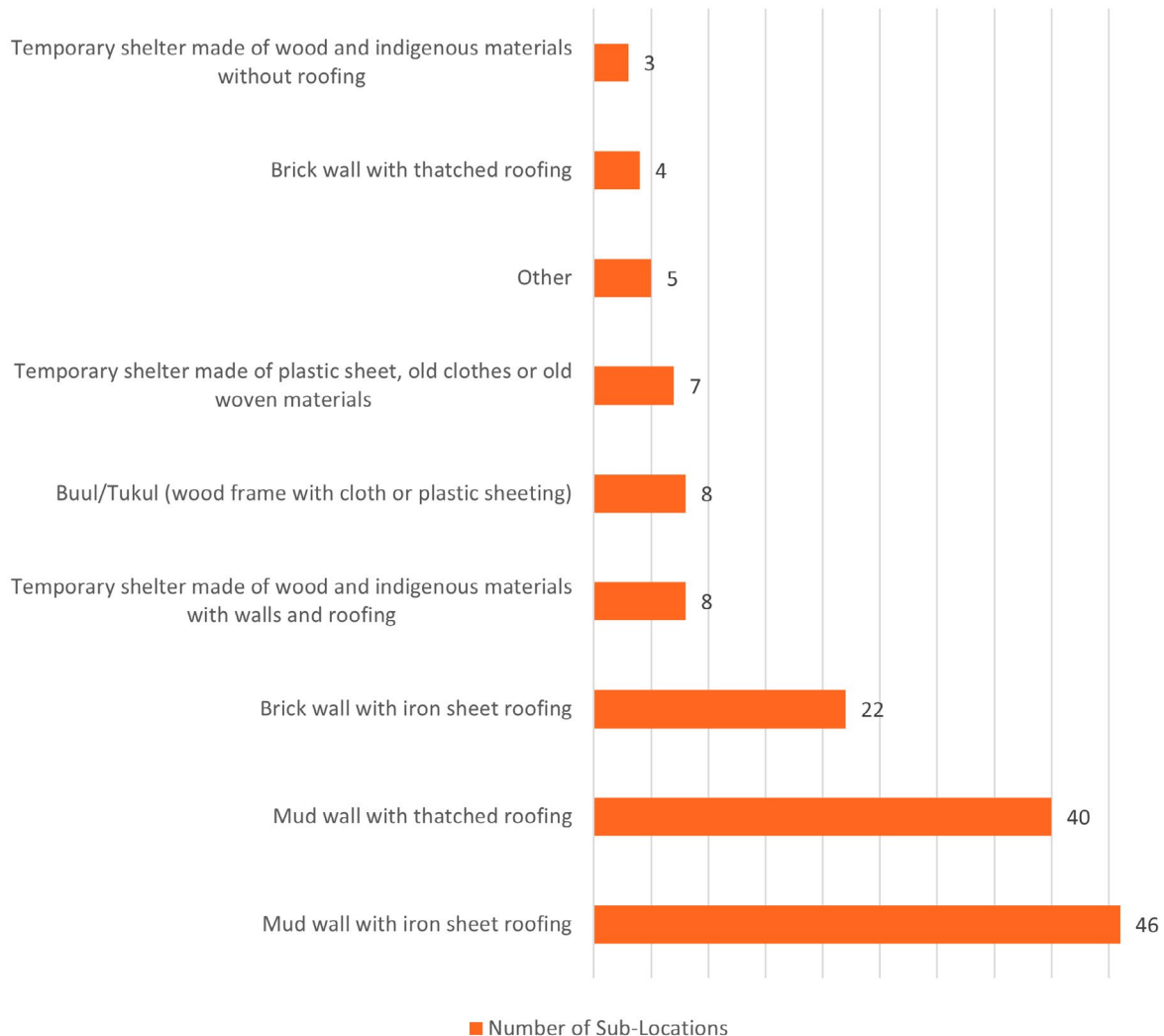- Accessible to all

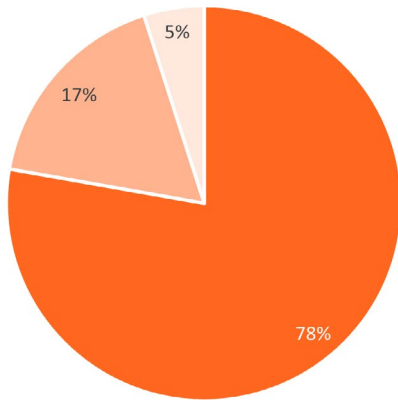IOM UN MIGRATION

Shelters and NFIs

Most of the sub-locations (61%) reported that construction of shelters was undertaken by sourcing out materials from the nearby towns, while 31 per cent have sourced out such materials for free from surrounding bushes. The key informants have also articulated that the shelters are only made of light materials and are not stable enough to withstand to any environmental hazards which have also increased vulnerabilities among residents to safety and security issues. It was reported that the construction of a decent shelter is expensive due to high price of materials in the market.

More than half of the communities (52%) are occupying mud wall type of shelters with iron sheet roofing, while some (45%) are living in mud wall type of shelters with thatched roofing, and few (25%) live in brick wall with iron sheet roofing.

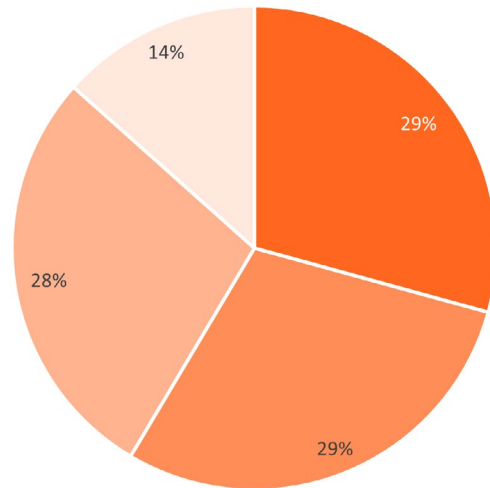## Main type(s) of housing across sub-locations

Housing type	Number of Sub-Locations
Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials without roofing	3
Brick wall with thatched roofing	4
Other	5
Temporary shelter made of plastic sheet, old clothes or old woven materials	7
Buul/Tukul (wood frame with cloth or plastic sheeting)	8
Temporary shelter made of wood and indigenous materials with walls and roofing	8
Brick wall with iron sheet roofing	22
Mud wall with thatched roofing	40
Mud wall with iron sheet roofing	46

■ Number of Sub-Locations

Main issue with shelters

- 78%
- 17%
- 5%

- ■ The cost of construction is too expensive
- ■ The quality of shelters is sub-standard (does not protect from weather)
- ■ Unequal or no access because of status

Main safety concern with the shelters

- 29%
- 29%
- 28%
- 14%

- ■ Lack of basic services (water, electricity etc.)
- ■ Lack of security
- ■ Weather
- ■ Land and property issues

More than half of the community (52%) are occupying **mud wall type of shelters** with iron sheet roofing, while some **(45%) are living in mud wall type** of shelters with **thatched roofing,** and few **(25%)** live in **brick wall with iron sheet roofing.**

IOM enumerator collects data from a key informant during DTM exercise. Photo: © Claudia Rosel/IOM 2022