

KEY FINDINGS: GARISSA COUNTY

ENVIRONMENT AND DISPLACEMENT

Between 2019 and 2022,

displacement in Garissa increased 5 fold

Between 2022 and 2023,

displacement decreased from the reported arrivals in 2022 but remained 2.25x higher than the number of reported arrivals in 2019



(%) Arrivals reported that they arrived in:

12%

2020

61%

Between 2020 and 2022

27%

2023

All arrival households

100%

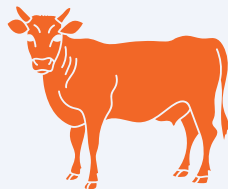
(15,299 households) arrived at sub-locations which already struggled with

severe effects of drought, resource-based conflict, and ethnic clashes



99%

of sub-locations reported the presence of pastoralist dropouts



88%

of pastoral dropouts occurred before 2023, with dropout rates increasing drastically during the 2020-2022 drought period

ESSENTIAL SERVICES



Respondents in

only 52% of sub-locations reported the presence of a health facility

In locations with facilities,

95% of respondents reported an absence of medicine and commodities



Key informants in

21%

of sub locations reported that they had to travel more than 45 minutes by foot to access drinking water

44%

of key informants (66 sub-locations) reported use of open defecation



The drivers for people to practice open defecation were:

40% non functionality of latrines

39% difficulty in accessing latrines



In

33%

of Garissa sub-locations, shelters were reportedly not stable enough to withstand environmental hazards or security threats

CHILDREN



10,158

child-headed households were identified

8,181 (81%)

were reported as without permanent sources of support



17,568

student dropouts were reported (22% of the estimated number of students), despite educational institutions being active in 96% of sub-location

2,954 (29%)

had no relatives/community members living near them