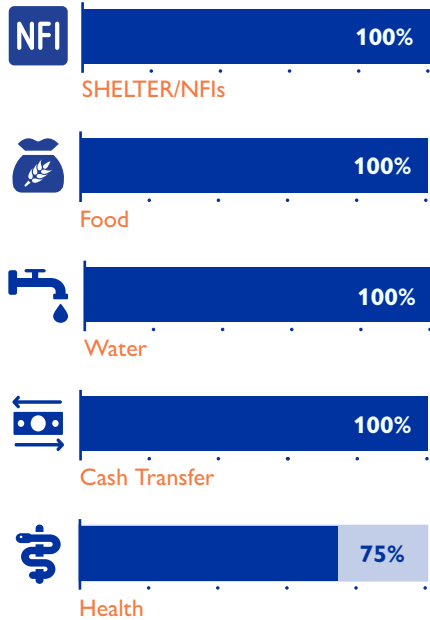


METHODOLOGY AND SUMMARY

	Assessment conducted in affected areas	X
	Assessment conducted through phone interviews with key informants	

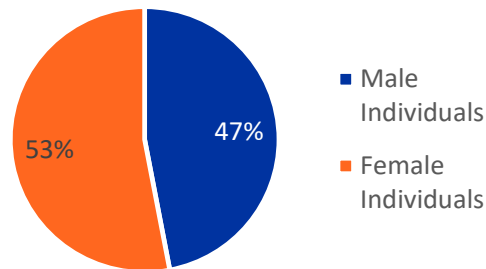
The objective of the Emergency Event Tracking Tool (ETT) is to collect information on large and sudden population movements. Information on this dashboard was collected through focused group discussions (FGDs) and direct observation, from 15 to 17 March 2023 IOM field assessment. The data were collected for New Arrivals who were displaced due to prolonged drought. The displaced households were coming from Mandera, Wajir and within Garissa Counties. The affected households are settling in Balambala and Lagdera Sub-Counties in Garissa County. The prolonged drought has disturbed the livelihoods of the pastoralists that forced them to leave from their habitual places of residence in search of life-saving assistance, such as food, water supply and shelters.

MAIN REPORTED NEEDS

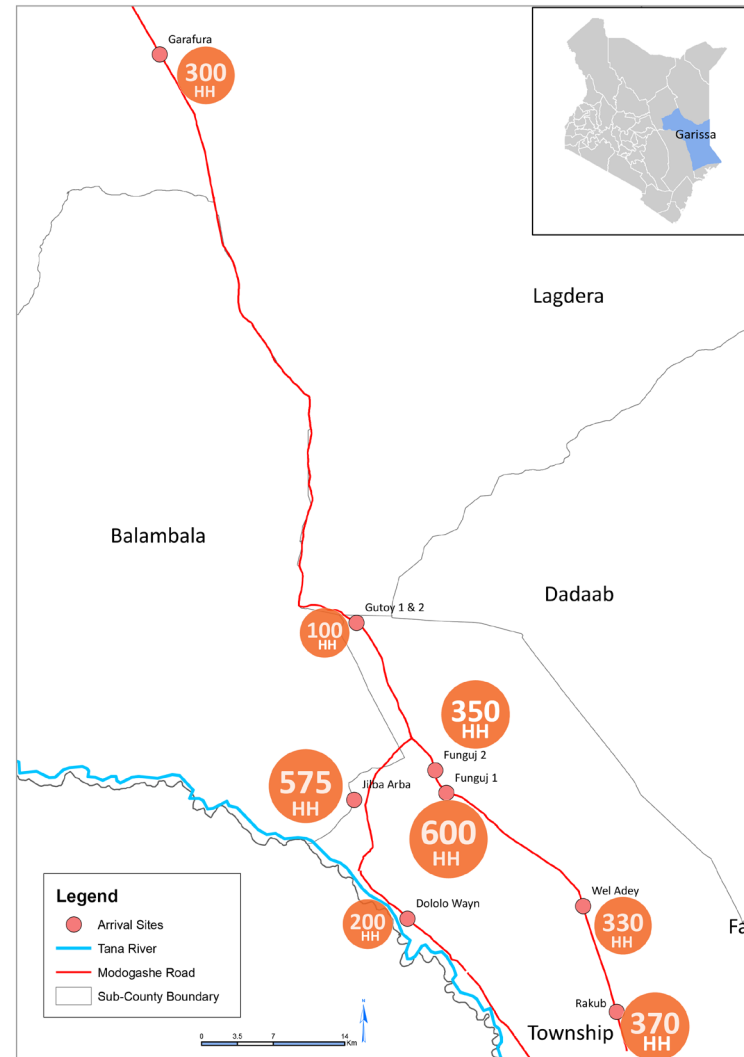


DEMOGRAPHIC

Total Number of Estimated Individuals 9,650



The new arrivals households have reported that drought is the main reason of forced displacement. The displaced households have arrived at the sites on foot trekking over 700 kilometers, while others have arrived on-site using hired vehicles.



KEY FIGURES

1,147

Pregnant and Lactating Women Reported Representing the Largest Vulnerable Group

35%

of the reported arrivals are children

465

Number of unaccompanied children (Children Headed HHs)

800

Number of single parent headed households

330

Number of elderly headed households

200

Number of persons with disabilities

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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Name of the Assessment Site	Demographics			Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women	Number of Single Parent Headed HHs	Number of Unaccompanied Children	Elderly Headed HHs	Number of PWDs
	Number of Households	Number of Estimated Males	Number of Estimated Females					
Dololo Wayn	200	80	520	60	20	60	35	15
Funguj 1	600	1,500	500	100	150	70	30	25
Funguj 2	350	700	800	270	30	40	50	20
Garafura	300	200	400	100	60	50	50	10
Gutoy 1 & 2	100	200	400	70	20	15	50	10
Jilba Arba	575	700	450	57	60	40	55	35
Rakub	370	700	1,300	400	400	150	40	70
Wel Adey	330	500	700	90	60	40	20	15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>200</b>

\*The average total HH size is only 3, since some of the family members (elderly, children, sickly and PWDs) of displaced population were left behind and stay home due to long journey, while heading to Garissa temporary settlement sites

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

While accessing the assessment sites, it was observed a high number of decomposing livestock carcasses and stench emanating from dead animals. New arrivals have raised their concerns about the death of the donkeys as their only means of transportation while on the move and when carrying water supply. New arrivals are in urgent need of life-saving support, such as food, water supply, emergency shelters, NFIs and health.

## OBSERVATION AND SECTOR ANALYSIS



### SETTLEMENT SITES

People displaced from Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and within Garissa Counties moved into spontaneous sites closed to the Modogashe Road and River Tana in order to access to assistance. The temporary Settlement sites lack the basic amenities, such as lightings, safe drinking water, latrines, shelters, NFIs, and basic social services.



### SHELTER/NFIs

The new Arrivals from within Garissa County have access to the emergency shelters, while the new influx of Arrival households from Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir Counties are settling under the trees and poor temporary shanties and makeshift shelters that do not protect them from sudden environmental changes. They need life-saving assistance such as emergency shelters, basic non-food items (cooking, sleeping and other essential items).



### FOOD

New arrivals have reported that they have lost majority of their livestock during the journey from places of origin to the displacement sites. The remaining livestock are severely malnourished due to absence of pastures, with downscaled market value. Therefore, the desperate displaced communities can no longer depend on their livestock, as a source of living and survival. Few humanitarian agencies and local stakeholders are providing emergency assistance, but such assistance it is not regular and does not meet their basic needs.



### PROTECTION

The National and County government have operationalized the Sub-County Peace Committees who have played a vital role in bringing the displaced and host communities to feel safe and secure while maintaining the peace and order in the vicinity. New arrivals have reported that they feel safe while occupying the assessed temporary displacement sites. However, it was observed that the temporary evacuation centers lack lighting. Displaced households, especially women, elderly, PWDs and children living under the trees are most vulnerable to protection issues such as, environmental hazards, gender-based violence (GBV) and possible attacks of crocodiles while fetching water in River Tana.



### HEALTH

All assessed sites have reported acute malnutrition and flu among children. Diarrhea, Typhoid, and Malaria have also reported. Furthermore, new arrivals have also highlighted that few members of the displaced households are having mental issues due to the traumatic experience of losing the majority of their livestock due to the drought.



### WASH

In all temporary settlement sites, open defecation is cited due to lack or absence of latrines and water supply. New arrivals rely on the water trucking support provided by Garissa government and different humanitarian agencies. In some occasions, displaced population are fetching water from River Tana during which they have faced issues such as long trekking in fetching water. The closest assesment site to the River Tana is located 6 kms away from the river, therefore, access to water takes between 3 and 12 hours (2-way), depending on the displacement sites' locations. High cost of water for both drinking and domestic use and the absence of hygiene items were also cited as among the serious issues faced by the displaced population. They need hygiene and sanitation promotion to reduce the risk of health issues while in temporary evacuation centers.

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