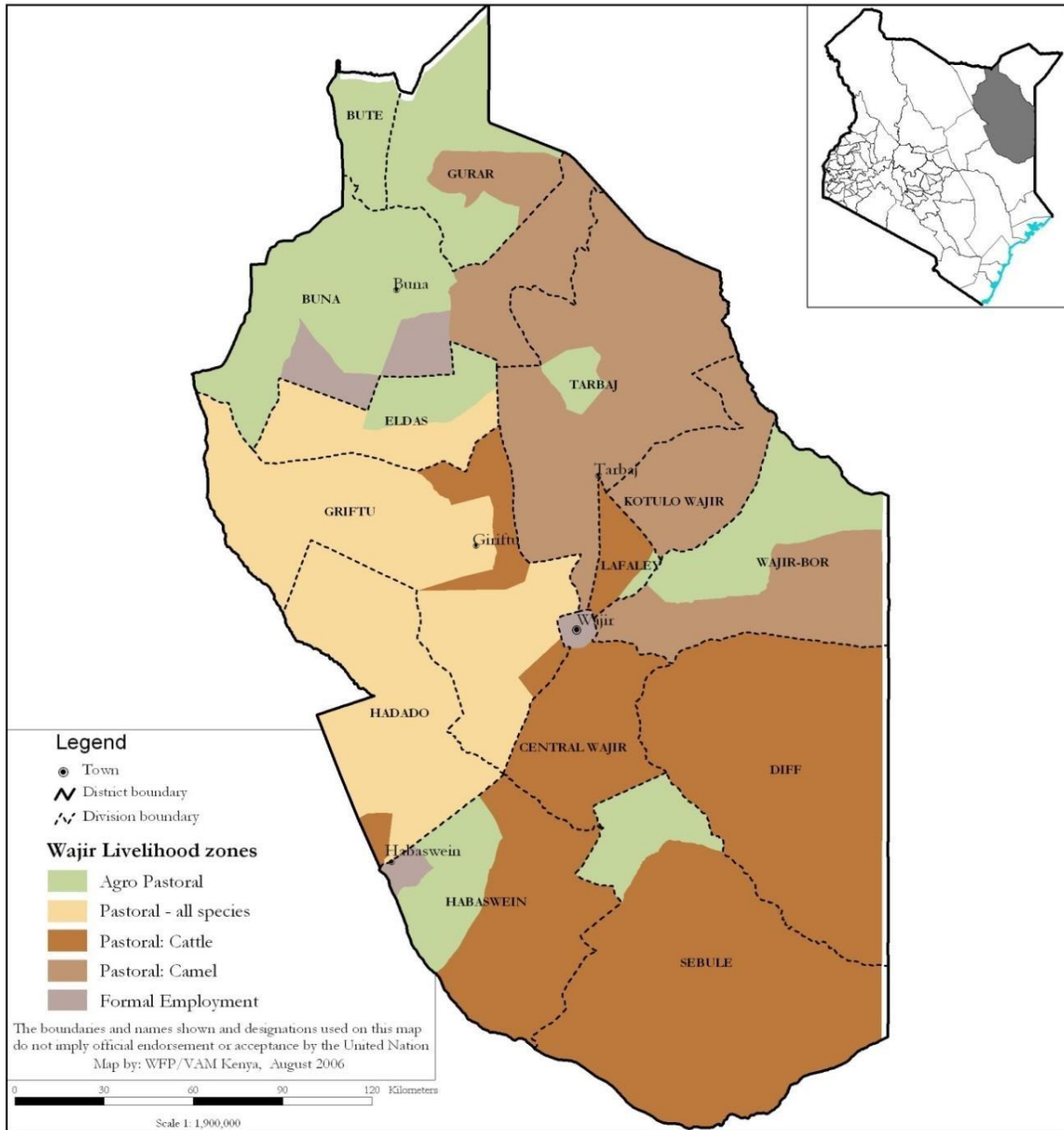


WAJIR COUNTY 2017 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ and Wajir County Steering Group (CSG)

July 2017

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Executive summary

The county food security condition is currently classified as stressed (phase 2) but some parts are classified as Crisis (phase3). Majority of the household have minimal adequate food consumption and are unable to afford some essential food commodities. The areas that are classified as crisis (phase 3) include: parts of pastoral all species in Wajir West Sub County and pastoral cattle in Wajir South Sub County. These areas are the most effected parts of the County which experienced depressed rainfall in the current and previous seasons that led to poor pasture, browse and water.

Due to the depressed rainfall witnessed, there is no staple food expected from crop production. The maize stocks held by various actors are below the expected quantities compared to normal times. This is caused by the shortage of maize at the source of supply resulting to price increase, low milk production, Terms of trade in the county was unfavorable. Livestock body condition in all livelihood zones ranged from good to fair in the county. However, the livestock body condition in pastoral cattle and pastoral all species are poor as a result of inadequate rains received that led to poor regeneration of pasture and browse.

The food consumption scores (FCS) for the northeastern pastoral livelihood cluster was 3.4 percent, 25.5 percent and 71 percent for poor, borderline and acceptable respectively. The coping strategy index (CSI) for the northeastern pastoral livelihood cluster shows that 5.6 percent of the households do not adopt coping strategies to meet food gaps. However, majority of the households, 53.1 percent, in this livelihood cluster apply stress coping strategies to meet the food gaps.

The price of Maize was Ksh. 54 per kilogram and was slightly higher than the Long Term Average (LTA) but with minimal change. The trend has remained stable and slightly gone above during the months of May due to low supply, the differences in price in the county is negligible. Maize is not a staple commodity consumed at the household level, thus having slight impact on food availability, access and utilization. The main stable foods utilized are rice, pasta (spaghetti), meat and milk, however milk production is also reduced. The average cost of water per 20 liters jerry can was Ksh. 15-20 compared to normal of 5-10 in Wajir town, in other livelihood zones, the cost of water is Ksh. 5— 15 per 20 liter *jerican*. The current waiting time in most water source is normal at this period of the year.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 County Background

Wajir County covers an approximate area of 56,686 square kilometers with a total population of 661,941 people (KNBS 2016 Projection). The county is divided into six administrative sub counties namely: Wajir North, Wajir South, Wajir West, Wajir East, Tarbaj and Eldas. The main livelihood zones are agro-pastoral, pastoral all species, pastoral cattle, pastoral camel, and formal/informal employment in various proportions shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Livelihood zones

1.2 Objectives and Approach

The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the March to May (MAM) 2017 long rains season taking into account the cumulative effect of the previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options, based on the situation analysis.

The overall assessment processes and methodologies were coordinated and developed by the County Steering Group (CSG) in collaboration with the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The county team collected secondary data (included livelihood zone baseline data, drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, price data and satellite imagery) and more information was collected by the CSG members from various departments through checklists.

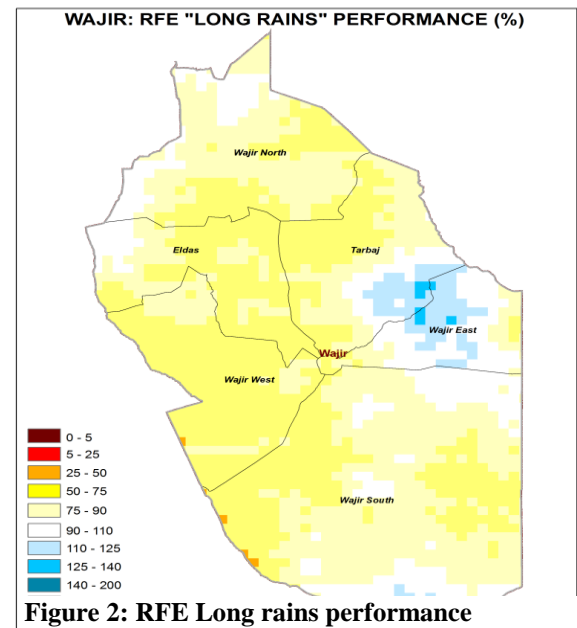
A transect drive across the county was done to collect information from the community and households using community interview guides in each sector. The teams also visited health and education institutions to gather relevant information. Visual inspection techniques were used to obtain qualitative data. The field data was collated, reviewed, analyzed and triangulated to verify its validity. After the drive, the CSG was debriefed to verify the report from the field.

The results from sampled areas, along with outcomes of discussions with the larger CSG and secondary data analysis, were used to draw inferences for non-visited areas situated in similar livelihood zones. The findings and recommendations were made for planning purposes. The integrated food security phase classification (IPC Version 2.0) was employed in classifying severity levels of food insecurity in different livelihood zones.

2.0 Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security in the County

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the long rains was late in the first *dekad* of April compared to normal onset in the first *dekad* of March. The distribution in both space and time was fair with most parts of Wajir West, Eldas and northern part of Tarbaj sub counties received rainfall amounts between 75 to 90 percent of normal. Other parts of the county received between 90 to 110 percent of normal except some pockets in *Tarbaj* and Wajir West which had amounts between 110 to 125 percent of normal. The highest rainfall amounts were recorded at Bute, Gurar, Sabuli and Buna with 222mm, 205mm, 176mm and 156mm while Habaswein recorded the lowest at 25mm. The cessation was in the second *dekad* of May.



2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

There were reported cases of insecurity in parts of pastoral all species and agro pastoral livelihood zones particularly in Eldas, Masalale, Orote Dam, Malkagufu, Fullo, Korondile, Ingirir, Basir and Lakolle. The conflict was as a result of deteriorating pastures, browse and water accelerated by in-migration and administrative boundary disputes. This affected accessibility to the main Wajir market and livestock migratory routes. There were no movement of goods between main Wajir market and markets in Wajir North Sub County as public transport services were paralyzed.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

The current shocks and hazards include;

- Successive failure of previous rain seasons in all the livelihoods resulted to low livestock production thus affecting the food security situation at the household levels.
- Livestock migration from neighboring country and counties diminished pasture, browse and water thus increasing livestock trekking distance, reducing livestock body condition leading to low milk production.
- Cases of livestock diseases across the county have been reported which have reduced livestock productivity and access. These diseases include *contagious bovine pleura pneumonia* (CBPP), *lumpy skin disease* (LSD), *pestes de petisruminanti* (PPR), *contagious caprine pleura pneumonia* (CCPP) and sheep and goat pox.
- Wildlife menace is experienced across the county with livestock being preyed on by hyenas and lions while farms are destroyed by giraffes, warthogs and squirrels.

3.0 Impact of drivers on Food and Nutrition Security

The impacts of various drivers on food and nutrition security are looked at in this section in the four dimensions namely: availability, access, utilization and stability.

3.1 Availability

Successive failures of previous rains seasons coupled with conflicts, have led to total crop failures and low livestock production. Milk availability at household level across the livelihood zones were below normal.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The cultivated crops under rain-fed production are mainly maize, sorghum and cowpeas. Another preferred crop in recent years is watermelon that performs well with little precipitation. Crop production contributes to food availability and income at household level. It contributes 30 percent and 15 percent income in the agro pastoral and other livelihood zones respectively.

a) Rain-fed Crop Production

Planting was delayed as the long rains season onset delayed coupled with poor distribution in time. The acreages planted by the farmers were lower than the long term average (LTA) for the major crops due to fear of the performance of the long rain season as per the seasonal forecast. Crops wilted after germination due to moisture stress thus no harvest of the grains is expected in the entire county. This reduced food availability, thus households resorted to other coping strategies to access food. There were no reported incidences of grain pest attack. Currently, there is ongoing watermelon harvesting mainly in Wajir Central periphery (Formal/Informal employment livelihood zone).

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Long rains season (Ha)	LTA (5yrs) area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2017Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	LTA production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	120	220	0	880
2.Sorghum	160	302	0	755
3.Cowpeas	20	39	0	78
4.Water melon	130	180	80MT	140MT

b) Irrigated Crop Production

The main crops under irrigation include tomatoes, onions and kales. As a result of subsequent failure of the last two rain seasons, most of the shallow wells' water table have dropped and some pans have not impounded water during the long rains affecting the production of these crops .The performance/production of the irrigated crops this season is lower than the average LTA over the last three years as tabulated below. The county thus relies on import of vegetables

from the neighbouring counties such as Isiolo, Meru and Garissa which has led to increase in prices of these food commodities.

Table 2: Irrigated Crops

Crop	Area planted during the 2017 Long rains season (ha)	LTA (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2017 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/actual	LTA (3 years) production Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
1. Tomatoes	24	32	192	256
2. Onion	5	15	30	90
3. Kales	15	20	150	200

Maize Stocks

The maize stocks held by various actors are below the LTA over the last three years. It is only the local millers that held stock of 760 bags of maize compared to the LTA of 240 bags. This is caused by the shortage of maize at the source of supply resulting to price increase. Farmers had no stock of maize because of the total crop failures. The usual sources of the supply for the county are Moyale, Isiolo, Meru and Garissa. The national cereals and produce board (NCPB) store in the county currently have no stocks of maize. Records of LTA of other common cereals were not available.

Table 3: Quantities of Staple Cereals Held (90 Kg Bags)

Commodity		Farmers	Traders	Millers	Food Aid	NCPB	Total
Maize	Current	0	480	760	0	0	1240
	LTA	1620	2300	240	0	660	4820
Rice	Current	0	800	0	0	0	800
	LTA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sorghum	Current	0	120	0	980	0	1100
	LTA	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millet	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LTA	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.1.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in Wajir County are camel, goat, cattle, sheep and donkey. Livestock production contributes 61 percent of cash income in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, 71 percent in the pastoral all species livelihood zone, 56 percent in the pastoral camel livelihood zone and 71 percent in the pastoral cattle livelihood zone.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse situation in the county was fair to poor in all livelihood zones, except some pockets of the agro pastoral livelihood zone particularly Ingirir, Buna, Lensayu, Gurar, Beramo, Batalu, Korondile, Bute and Ogomdi which showed good pasture condition as a result of good rains recorded in those areas during the season. There is high grazing pressure on the available pasture and browse and water in the agro pastoral and pastoral camel livelihood zones due to influx of livestock in these zones, thus the level of depletion will be faster than normal.

Table 4: Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Agro pastoral	Fair	Good	One month(August)	4 months	-In-migration -Resource based conflict -Scarcity of water	Fair	Good	2 months (September)	5 months	-In-migration -Resource based conflict -Scarcity of water
Pastoral all species	Poor	Good	Less than a month (July)	3 months	-Resource-based conflicts -Scarcity of water	Poor	Good	Less than one month (July)	4 months	-Resource-based conflicts -Scarcity of water
Pastoral cattle	Poor	Good	Less than a month (July)	3 months	-Resource-based conflicts -Scarcity of water -Insecurity along the Somalia border	Poor	Good	Less than one month (July)	4 months	-Resource-based conflicts -Scarcity of water -Insecurity along the border
Pastoral camel	Fair	Good	Less than a month (July)	3 months	In-migration	Fair	Good	1 month (August)	5 months	In-migration

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

The body condition of livestock for all species was good to fair across the livelihood zones as shown in Table 5 below. Livestock body condition in all livelihood zones ranges from good to fair in the county mostly agro pastoral and pastoral camel that received near normal rains during the long rains. However, the livestock body condition in pastoral cattle and pastoral all species are poor as a result of inadequate rains received that led to poor regeneration of pasture and browse.

Table 5: Livestock Body Condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	Good-fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Pastoral all	Poor	Good	Poor	Good – fair	Poor	Good – fair	Fair	Good – fair

species								
Pastoral cattle	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good – fair	Good
Pastoral camel	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Birth Rate, Milk Availability and Consumption

In all the livelihood zones, kidding, calving and lambing were below normal due to the fair to poor forage resources and the poor livestock body condition. The birth rates hit the lowest point in the pastoral all species and pastoral cattle compared to LTA. Milk production and consumption per household per day are lower than the LTA as shown in Table 6 below. Prices of milk have also gone higher than the LTA. Household milk production in the agro-pastoral and pastoral camel zones were slightly higher than other pastoral livelihood zones due to higher availability of pasture and browse.

Table 6: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/HH/Day		Milk consumption (Litres)/HH/Day		Prices (Ksh.)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Agro pastoral	2	3	0.5	1	90	80
Pastoral all species	1	3.5	0.5	2	100	80
Pastoral cattle	0.5	3	0.5	2	100	80
Pastoral camel	3.5	6	1.5	3	90	80

Tropical Livestock Units

The average livestock tropical livestock units (TLUs) per household were two compared to normal of six in poor income households whereas it was averaging nine compared to normal 13 per household in medium income households. The reasons for the decrease may be attributed to fair to poor pasture/browse condition and sale of livestock in fear of drought.

Table 7: TLU by Livelihood Zones

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro pastoral	0.4	0.8	6.2	7.4
Pastoral all species	1.5	3.8	7.56	12.8
Pastoral cattle	1.24	5.64	9.2	17.4
Pastoral camel	1.16	4.4	10.2	17

Livestock Water Access

The three main sources of water for livestock in the county are shallow wells, boreholes and water pans as shown in Table 8 below. In the agro pastoral and pastoral camel livelihood zones, the water pans impounded enough water during the long rains and this is expected to last for two months while boreholes are minimally in use. Few water pans in pockets of pastoral cattle and pastoral all species impounded some water during the long rains and are expected to last for less than a month. The return trekking distance from grazing areas to water points was 8 - 15 kilometers, which is above normal of 5 – 9 kilometers at the time of the year. Watering

frequency is once every 2 – 3 days for cattle, goats and sheep above from the normal 1–2 days and 7 - 9 compared to 7 - 14 days for camel. The increasing return trekking distances and watering intervals reduce milk production at across the livelihood zones affecting availability at the households.

Table 8: Water availability and access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro pastoral	Water pans Shallow wells	Water pans	8-10	5	2	4
Pastoral camel	Water pans	Water pans	8-10	8	2	3
Pastoral all species	Shallow wells Boreholes Water pans	Water pans	12-15	6-9	Less than 1	3
Pastoral cattle	Boreholes Water pans	Water pans	10-12	6-8	Less than 1	3

Migration, Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Migrations of livestock from Marsabit, Isiolo and Garissa counties and within the county were reported in July, the movement of livestock is towards Wajir North, Wajir East and Tarbaj in search of pasture, browse and water. Communities reported that 80% of the livestock have moved to these agro-pastoral and pastoral camel livelihood zones. Migration of livestock from the pastoral cattle to Somalia was also reported with some indicated to be a paltry 15 kilometers from Kismayu. The migrations are not normal at this time of the year as most parts of the county received below normal rains. At this time of the year, pastoralists normally migrate to their respective dry season grazing areas.

Cases of livestock diseases such as CBPP, LSD, PPR, CCPP and sheep and goat pox were reported in agro-pastoral and pastoral camel areas especially Gurar, Bute, Tarbaj, Lensayu, Ingirir, Buna, Lakolle and Basir, and currently disease control interventions are on-going. The disease incidences are as a result of in-migration and are not normal at this time of the year.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets and trade

The main livestock markets are Wajir and Habaswein. The primary markets in the county include Griftu, Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Kutulo, Dagahaley and Sabuli. All the livestock markets in all livelihood zones were normal in operations although the volumes traded reduced drastically due to drought and migration.

Livestock owners and traders from Wajir North Sub County had poor access to Wajir Market due to conflicts as a result of disputes over administrative boundaries along trade and livestock routes. The households rely on Moyale and Marsabit markets for food and non-food commodities.

Eighty five percent of pastoral and agro-pastoral households rely on the markets for food commodities. Terms of trade (ToT) were unfavorable due to poor prices of goats as a results of low markets demands.

Table 9: Main livestock markets

Livelihood zone	Main Market (Name)	Type species of	Have market functions been normal?	Comment on market functions. (indicate reasons for disruption or closure)	Alternative markets
Pastoral cattle	Habaswein Livestock Market	Cattle, Goat, Sheep and Camel	Inactive (low volumes traded)	Disruptions of the market were caused by Drought	N/A
Informal employment	Wajir Livestock Market	Cattle, Goat, Sheep and Camel	Normal	N/A	N/A

Table 10: Livestock sales and volumes

Livelihood Zone	Name of the main market	Main livestock sold	Number of livestock volumes traded for the last one month		Main sources of supply		Type and number of traders buying the livestock species currently; and compared to usual
			Above, Below or normal	Explain (why)	Current supply source (Name)	Normal supply source	
Pastoral Cattle	Habaswein	Goats/ Sheep, Cattle, Camel	Below normal	Prolonged drought	Middle men traders	Traders Middlemen	Middlemen
Agro pastoral	Bute	Goats/ Sheep, Cattle, Camel	Normal	N/A	Livestock owners Traders	Livestock owners Traders	Middlemen

Maize prices

In June 2017, Maize price was recorded at Ksh. 54 per kilogram and was slightly higher than the LTA but with no significant change. The trend remained stable during the months of Jan-April and slightly gone above the LTA during the month of May due to low supply of the commodity in the country as shown in Figure 3. Maize however is not a staple commodity consumed at the household level in the county, hence it has slight impact on household food security. Rice, pasta (spaghetti), wheat flour, meat and milk are the main staple food in

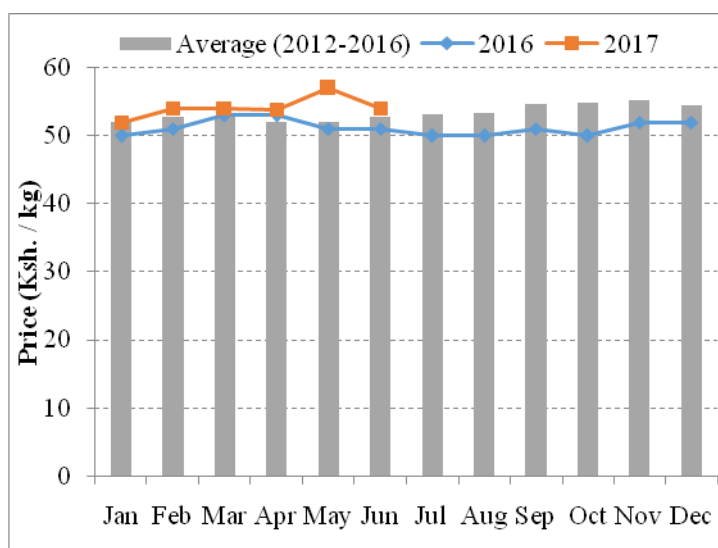


Figure 2: Maize prices

most households.

Goat's prices

The average goat price in June was Ksh. 3,200, which was 22 percent below the LTA which is also comparable to 2016 prices for the same period. Slight increase in prices from the previous month of May was due to high demand during the festive season of *Idd-Ul-Fitri*. Figure 4 shows the comparison of the prices.

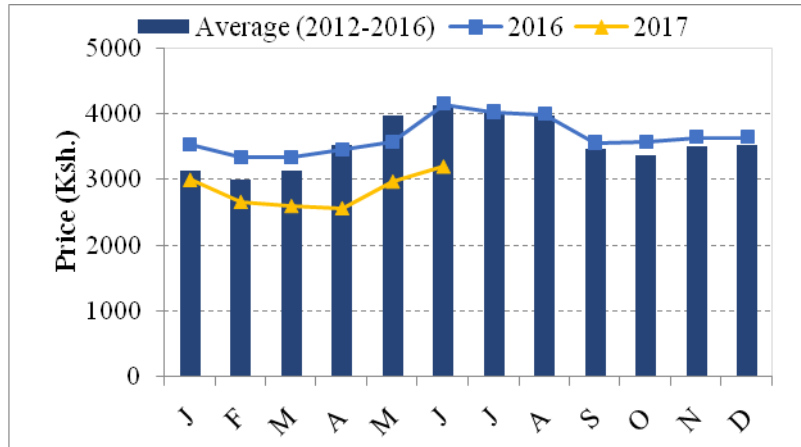


Figure 3: Goat prices

3.2.2 Terms of Trade (ToT)

In June, the ToT was 59 kilograms of maize in exchange for a goat at Kshs 3,200 during the assessment period. The ToT was unfavorable to the households thus affecting their purchasing power as shown in Figure 5.

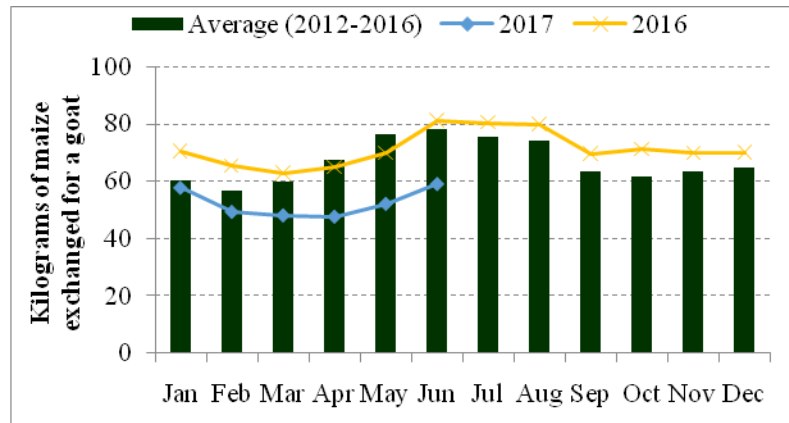


Figure 4: Terms of trade

3.2.3 Income Sources

The main sources of income in the county are livestock production, small businesses/own business including crafts, non-farm production and casual waged-labor. Other sources include food crop production especially watermelon, firewood collection, remittance and gifts and formal employment as illustrated in table 11 below. Social protection programs are also sources of income for households supported by NDMA, County Government of Wajir (CGW), Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), State Department of Social Services (SDSS) and Oxfam.

Table 11: Income sources

Livelihood Zone:	Average % of Cash Income				
	Agro Pastoral	Formal/Informal Employment	Pastoral - all species	Pastoral Camel	Pastoral Cattle
Livestock Production (including meat, milk, hides, skins, and by products)	60	-	70	55	55
Food Crop Production	30	-	15	15	15
Cash Crop Production (tomatoes, capsicum, watermelon, pawpaw, kales, spinach, lemon)	-	5	-	-	-
Casual Waged-labour Income	4	16	3	5	6
Small Businesses/own business including crafts, non-farm production, bee	3	56	6	15	14
Firewood collection/charcoal burning	1	2	1	-	-
Petty Trading	1	10	3	5	5
Poultry Production including meat and egg production	1	2	1	1	1
Remittances and gifts	-	5	2	3	3
Formal-waged labour including public and private sector employees	-	4	1	1	1

3.2.4 Water Access and Availability

The main water sources are boreholes, water pans and shallow wells. Some of the boreholes and shallow wells are saline. There are about 259 boreholes, 150 medium size and small seasonal water pans and over 15,000 shallow wells. Currently, the agro pastoral, pastoral camel and pastoral all species use water pans. There is minimal use of boreholes and shallow wells in these livelihood zones and this is normal at this time of the year. However, in the pastoral cattle livelihood zone, boreholes are the main source of water as pans did not impound enough water. Most of the water pans are likely to last for two months. Water wells in Wajir town, have low recharge level due to over extraction and poor rainfall performance, households buy water from the vendors who draw from boreholes and deeper shallow wells.

Distances to Water Sources, Waiting time, water consumption and cost

Current average distances to domestic water sources is six kilometers as compared to normal of three kilometers, though the average distance varies from one livelihood to another, depending on the population of livestock and recharge level of the water sources. The increase in distance is attributed to low recharge of the water sources due to depressed rains especially in parts of pastoral camel, pastoral cattle and pastoral all species livelihood zones.

The average cost of water per 20 liters *jerican* is Ksh15-20 as compared to normal of Ksh5-10 in Wajir town and this is attributed to the low recharge levels of the shallow wells. In other

livelihood zones, the cost of water is Ksh 5-15 per 20 liters *jerican* which is normal at this time of the year.

Consumption of water per person per day is 5-10liters compared to the normal of 15 liters— 20liters due to insufficient water that is attributed to low recharge of water sources due to depressed rainfall. The current waiting time in most water sources is 15-30 minutes which is normal at this period of the year.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

The food consumption scores (FCS) slightly deteriorated compared to the same period last year. In May 2017, households with poor food consumption increased by 2 points to 3 percent from just 1 percent in 2016. Households with borderline food consumption increased significantly from 5 percent last year to 26 percent this year. Similarly, households with acceptable consumption reduced to 71 percent compared to 94 percent in 2016. This means that in 2017, more households were consuming fewer food groups and less frequently.

3.2.6 Coping Strategy Index

The coping strategy index (CSI) was 13 compared to 15 during a similar period last year signifying no major change in which households applied consumption coping strategies. The strategies included reducing portion and size of meals and eating less preferred or less expensive foods.

Slightly over half (53%) of the households were applying “Stress” livelihood coping mechanisms like purchasing food on credit, borrowing money to buy food and spending part of their savings. Approximately 18 percent of households were using Emergency coping strategies that included the sale of productive livestock compared to 29 percent during the same period last year.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Health and Nutritional Status

Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The top five common diseases for under-fives in the county were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), other diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhea, ear infection and skin diseases. This year dengue fever, Kalazar and cholera outbreaks were reported. As of 23rd June 2017, eight on cases of dengue fever had been line listed only in Tarbaj Sub County with no fatality while 119 cases of kalazar had been line listed as of 30th June 2017 with a case fatality of 3.36 percent across the county. Cholera was reported in Wajir South Sub County (Dagahley), where a total of eight cases suspected but only three confirmed positive with no case fatality. The last case of cholera was on 28th June 2017 and has been controlled. Morbidity weakens immunity hence contributing to malnutrition thus creating a vicious cycle of infection and under nutrition.

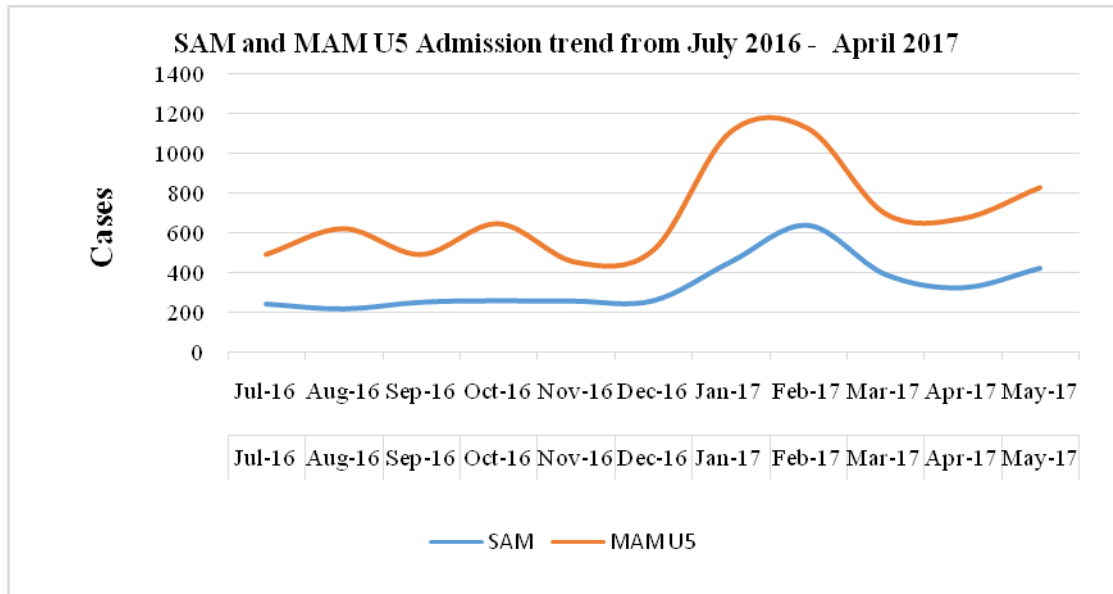


Figure 6: SAM and MAM for under five trends

Nutrition situation deteriorated in February 2017 due to decrease in milk availability and consumption in most parts of Wajir County. The cases however declined in March due to start of outreach services in most affected areas. There is an increase in admissions cases in May due to scale up of outreach sites from 36 to 82 sites.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage has not significantly changed in the period under review compared to the same period last year. The proportion of fully immunized children (FIC), oral polio vaccine (OPV1) and OPV3 coverage for January- June 2017 was 52.5, 63.8 and 53.8 percent respectively and in 2016 it was 55.8, 66.1 and 55.7 respectively, figure 9 (DHIS July 15th 2017). Coverage is still below the national target of 80 percent. Vitamin A supplementation of children 6–11 months was above the national target of 80 percent at 94.1 percent. However, supplementation of children 12–59 months was 46 percent an improvement from 43 percent reported at the same period in 2016, which can be attributed to outreach services initiated in response to drought emergencies.

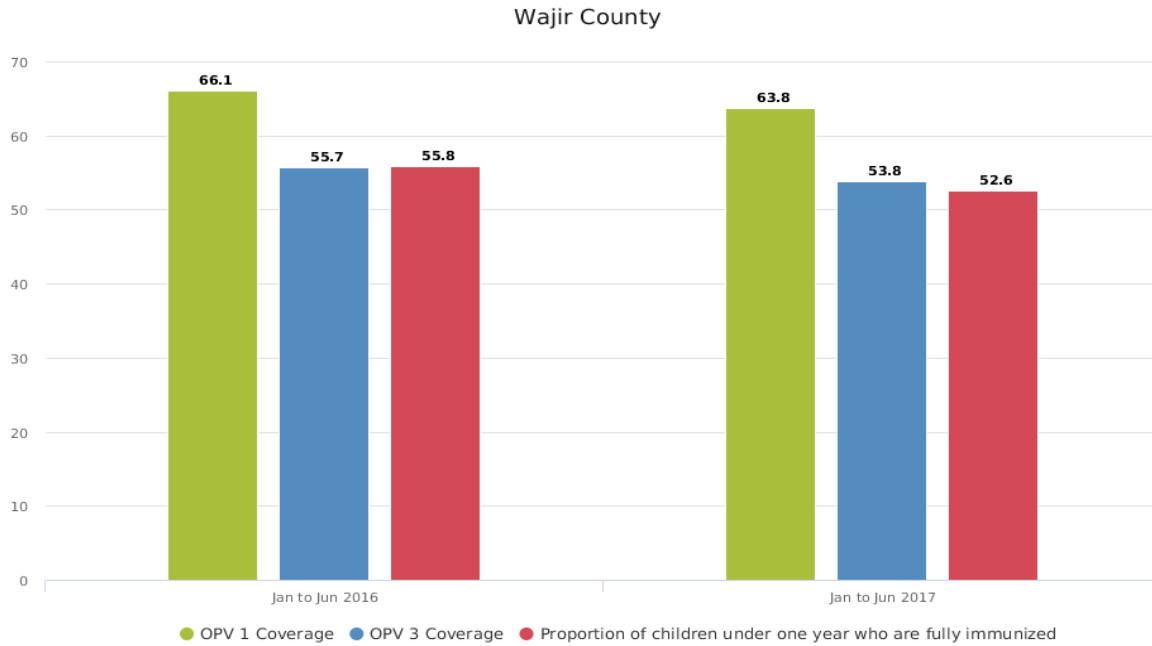


Figure 7: Immunization coverage for OPV

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of children under five years with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below 135mm during the month under review (June 2017) was 17.8 percent as compared to 17.7 percent recorded during previous season indicating that there is no significant difference but expected to deteriorate in the coming month.

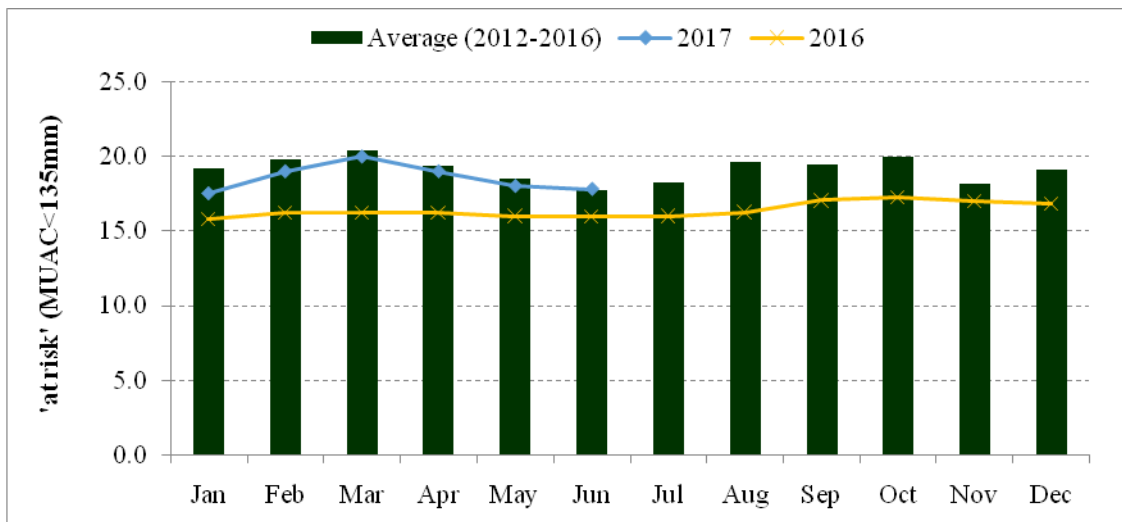


Figure 8: proportion of children below 5 years with MUAC <135mm

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

The main sources of water in the county are shallow wells, boreholes and water pans. Most of the water points (pans and shallow wells) in the county are easily exposed to waste and get contaminated. Most boreholes are saline in nature and not fit for human consumption. Currently, there is minimal water treatment at household level.

The latrine coverage is at 42 percent with the urban centers (Wajir town, Eldas, Habaswein, Buna and Bute) having the highest coverage. Most of the households in the rural area practice open defecation (OD) which may cause outbreak of disease.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

The key food security indicators includes maize stocks, livestock body condition, water consumption, distance to grazing, ToT, FCS and CSI. Table 12 below shows key food security indicators for previous and current seasonal level.

Table 12: Food security trends in the county

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017	Long rains assessment, July 2017
Percent of maize stocks held by households (Agro-pastoral).	19 percent of the LTA	Nil
Livestock body condition	Good to fair	Good to fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day).	10-15 litres per person per day	5-10 liters per person per day
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh 53	Ksh 54
Distance to grazing	7.6-14.8 Km	8-15km
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	58 Kg	59 Kg
Coping strategy index (CSI)	Agro-pastoral 11.1 Pastoral 8.5 Pastoral all species 38.8	Agro-pastoral:10.4 Pastoral :10.8 Pastoral all species:46
Food Consumption Score(FCS)	Poor: 31.3percent Boarderline: 26.3 percent Acceptable: 31.3 percent	Poor:50-97 Boarderline:31-43 Acceptable:47

3.5 Education

Enrolment

The total enrollment for both primary schools and early childhood development education (ECDE) in the county is 77,783. The enrolment at primary school is 61,837 pupils where it comprises of 35,722 boys and 26,115 girls while at ECDE it is 15,946 pupils comprising of 9,167 boys and 6,779 girls. The enrollment for boys is higher than that of girls in both ECDE and primary school due to the herding small stock, preference of education to boys and attending to other household chores.

Drop Outs

There were no drop outs reported in both ECDE and secondary school levels. Four percent drop outs in the primary school level attributed to migration, insecurity, herding of livestock, riding bodaboda/tuktuk and the household not seeing the value of education were reported. More boys dropped outs compared to the girls.

School Meals Program

Regular school meals program (RSMP) is currently on-going in all primary schools in the county; however 25 schools with a population of 9,250 pupils do not fully implement the program. This is mostly due to water unavailability and absenteeism of the cook, the areas hardest hit by this are Wajir South and Wajir West with ten and seven schools respectively.

Several schools were closed in Wajir North (Masalale North, Ingirir, Fullo and Sala) and EldasSub Sub Counties (Lakolle and Basir) due to insecurity. There are no schools sheltering internally displaced persons (IDPs) since they have been integrated with the host communities.

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Assumptions

- The expected October-December short rains are likely to be normal or below normal
- Availability and accessibility of milk is likely to increase thus improving the nutrition status of the county.
- The prices of essential food commodities are likely to increase due cutting off of the roads during the rainy season thus affecting food accessibility and availability.
- Rangeland conditions are expected to deteriorate during the months of August going into mid October 2017 and thereafter improve after the onset of the short rains.
- Conflict are likely to continue as the dry spell progresses as a result of in-migration and high concentration in search of pasture and water coupled with administrative border disputes.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from August to October 2017

Food security situation in the county is deteriorating and expected to worsen in the coming three months due to successive failure of rains. Crops failure in the agro pastoral livelihood will result into food shortage and reduced income for the farm families. Households in all the livelihood zones will depend on markets for food commodities.

Pasture and browse are expected to diminish leading to poor livestock body condition and low milk production and consumption at household level. Malnutrition levels for children are expected to worsen.

The trekking distance to water sources for livestock is likely to increase due to drying up of water panleading to overstretching of the boreholes and shallow wells. The waiting time at the water sources and the cost will increase. The number of water trucking centres is also expected to increase as water pans dry up.

Livestock prices are also likely to decrease thus reducing the purchasing power at the household level.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from November 2017 to January 2018

The expected short rains will improve crop and livestock production leading to increased food availability and income at household level. The rains are also expected to improve pasture and browse condition in all the livelihood zones.

Livestock body condition are likely to improve in the month of November to January 2017 as a result of the expected rains. Milk production and consumption at household level is likely to increase thus improving the nutritional status of the county.

Trekking distance to water sources and grazing areas will reduce thus reducing the waiting time and cost. Livestock market price is likely to improve. Terms of trade is likely to be favorable to the pastoralists at all livelihood zones increasing the purchasing power at the household level.

5.0 Conclusion and Interventions

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The current food security in the county is stressed (phase 2) and some areas of the county are in crisis (phase 3). The food security situation is expected to deteriorate in the next two to three months. The worsening situation is attributed to poor long rains performance, unfavorable ToT, insecurity, migration and low milk production. Other factors to be monitored are nutrition status, livestock body condition, distance to water sources, conditions of grazing, market prices and coping strategies.

5.1.2 Summary of the Findings

The temporal and spatial distribution of the rainfall was poor. Most parts of the county recorded below normal rainfall during the MAM season. Late land preparation coupled with depressed rainfall resulted in crop failure leading to limited food availability, accessibility and utilization in agropastoral livelihood zone. The acreages planted were also lower than the LTA due to the late onset and fear of the seasonal performance by the agro pastoralists. Pasture and browse condition was fair to poor and milk production and consumption reduced across the livelihood zones. The average TLUs per household were two compared to a normal of six in the poor income households and nine compared to a normal of 13 in middle income households attributed to fair to poor pasture/browse condition and sale of livestock/destocking during the drought. Market operations were normal with no market disruptions except for the low volumes of livestock traded across the livelihood zones. The ToTs were unfavorable for pastoralists with a goat exchanging at 59 kilogram of maize. Water pans may last for up to two months depending on the livelihood zone whereas the return trekking distances from grazing areas to water point are increasing reducing livestock production and accessibility. Water consumption is about 40-60litres per household per day and costs Kshs. 5-20 per 20liters container. The FCS for the northeastern pastoral livelihood cluster is 3.4 percent, 25.5 percent and 71 percent for poor, borderline and acceptable respectively. The CSI for the northeastern pastoral livelihood cluster shows that a paltry 5.6 percent of the households do not adopt coping strategies to meet food gaps. However, majority of the households, 53.1 percent, in this livelihood cluster apply stress coping strategies to meet the food gaps. The proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition during the month (June 2017) under review was 17.8 percent as compared to 17.7percent recorded during previous season indicating that there is no significant difference but expected to deteriorate in the coming months though it was above the LTA and attributed to a decrease in milk availability and consumption at household level.

5.1.3 Sub County Ranking

Ranking of sub-county in order of food insecurity severity

Table 13: sub-county ranking in terms of food insecurity

Sub county	Population	Proportion of the population in need	Sub-county Ranking (1 Most food insecure 6 least food insecure)	Pop in need (% range min - Max)	Main Food Security Threats
Wajir South	130,070	32,518	1	12-25 %	Water scarcity, poor pasture, migration, reduced livestock production and productivity, livestock diseases and predation (<i>severity- very High</i>)
Wajir West	91,143	18,229	2	12-20%	Water scarcity, migration, overgrazing, poor livestock prices and predation (<i>severity- moderately High</i>)
Eldas	80,805	8,081	3	10%	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, migration, livestock diseases and predation (<i>severity- moderate</i>)
Tarbaj	111,846	11,185	4	1-10%	Poor pasture, water scarcity, outmigration, lack of milk, depleting vegetation conditions and predation (<i>severity- moderate</i>)
Wajir East	112,572	9,006	5	1-8%	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, poor livestock prices, low production of milk. (<i>severity- moderate</i>)
Wajir North	135,505	13,551	6	1-10%	Water scarcity, poor pasture, livestock diseases, migration, reduced livestock production and productivity, livestock mortality and predation (<i>severity- High</i>)

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food Interventions

The main food assistance interventions ongoing were the asset creation programme by WFP that targets 28,000 beneficiaries and cash transfers by the Hunger Safety Net Programme by the National Drought Management Authority.

5.2.2 Non-food Interventions

Table 14: On-going non-food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
1. Livestock sector							
IMMEDIATE							
Wajir	Wajir West (Wara and Hadado South) Wajir South (Habaswein)	Livestock translocation	417 HH	CGW (DALF) NDMA Community	Improving the survivability of breeding stock	1.22M	July 2017
Wajir	All Sub Counties	Disease surveillance	2,000 HH	CGW (DALF) NDMA RPLRP SDL	Improve animal health to increased productivity	1M	July 2017
Wajir	All sub Counties	Livestock extension services	7,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improving food access and security at HH level	2M	July –Sept 2017
Wajir	Wajir East Wajir West	Provision of feed supplements	2000 HH	CGW (DALF) SDL	Improving the survivability of breeding stock	4.7M	July –Aug 2017
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
Wajir	All wards	Livestock insurance	4,000	SDL CGW (DALF) Takaful	Asset protection scheme	15M	July 2017 – July 2019
Wajir	All Sub Counties	Vaccination of livestock	100,000 Cattle 450,000 small stock	CGW (DALF) NDMA FAO SDL	Improve animal health to increased productivity	5.61M	July 2017
Wajir	Wajir West Wajir North Wajir South Wajir East	Excavation of water pans for livestock use	4	CGW (DALF)	Improved access to water	120M	On-going
2. Agriculture sector							
IMMEDIATE							
Wajir	All sub counties	Extension services	6,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improve food production	2M	July- Sept 2017
Wajir	Wajir North Wajir	Seed production	3,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improve food	1M	July- Sept 2017

					production		
Wajir	All sub counties	Food for asset (FFA)	28,000 HH	CGW (DALF) WFP	Improve food production through trainings and asset creation	8M	On-going
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
Wajir	Wajir North Eldas Wajir East	Excavation of water pans		CGW (DALF)	Improve food production	120M	On-going
3. Health and sanitation sector							
IMMEDIATE							
Wajir	All Sub Counties	Management of acute malnutrition (IMAM)	All facilities	CGW (Health) Unicef	Improve the nutrition status of U5		July-Sept 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Human disease surveillance	Whole county	CGW (Health)	Early warning and preparedness enhanced		Continuous
Wajir	All sub counties	Outreach programs	82 centres	CGW (Health) Unicef Save the Children	Enhanced coverage and health services delivery		July –Dec 2017
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
Wajir	All sub counties	Scale up of outreach programs	100	CGW (Health) Unicef Save the Children	Enhanced coverage and health services delivery		
4. Water sector							
IMMEDIATE							
Wajir	All sub counties	Maintenance of water boozers	6 water bowzers	CGW (Water)	Enhance operationalization of the tankers	1.8M	July 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Borehole maintenance	As per demand	CGW (Water) Oxfam NDMA Red cross CARITAS	Ensure steady supply of water	3M	Continuous
Wajir	All sub counties	Water trucking	26 centres	CGW Save the Children	Provide water to HH and schools	1.2M	July – Oct 2017
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
Wajir	Wajir North Wajir East	Drilling of emergency boreholes at		CGW (Water) Oxfam	Enhance water access at the	6M	July –Aug 2017

		pocket pasture zones			pasture zones		
	Wajir South	Drilling of borehole at Kursin		NWSB	Enhance water access	4M	July- Aug 2017
	Wajir South	Construction of underground tanks at Ibrahim Ure	30HH	Mercy Corps	Enhance water storage and access	1.6M	July 2017
5. Education sector							
IMMEDIATE							
Wajir	Wajir South Wajir West	Water trucking	9250 pupils (26 schools)	Save the Children CGW (Water)	Enhance water access	2M	June –July 2017
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
		None					
6. Social Protection							
Wajir	All sub counties	Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) – Regular	18,742	NDMA	46,855,000		
		HSNP – Upscale	32,432	NDMA	40,711,400		
		Other Cash Transfer programs	3,000 HH 3,000 HH 1,250 HH 1,000 HH	KRCS Oxfam SDSS CGW			

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food Interventions

Table 15: Recommended food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
1. Agriculture Sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Relief food distribution	46,667 HH	CGW NDMA SDA FAO Oxfam	504,000,000	11,000,000	Aug – Oct 2017

5.3.2 Non Food Interventions

Table 16: Recommended non-food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
1. Livestock sector							
Wajir	Wajir South	Provision of hay	3,000 HH	CGW NDMA	120M	Nil	Aug – Oct

	Wajir West			SDL RPLRP FAO			2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Provision of supplementary feeds	10,000 HH	CGW NDMA SDL RPLRP FAO	25M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Subsidy to livestock traders	200 Traders	CGW Oxfam Mercy corps	5M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Commercial off take	2,000 HH	SDL CGW KMC	72M	Nil	Sept 2017
2. Agriculture sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Provision of farm inputs (seeds and fertilizer)	7,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	17.5M	Nil	Aug – Dec 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Construction of water harvesting structures	2,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	12M	Nil	Aug – Dec 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Rehabilitation of water harvesting structures	1,000	CGW (DALF)	2M	Nil	July-Sept 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Establishment of model demonstration sites	2,000 farmers	CGW (DALF)	16M	4M	July - Dec 2017
3. Health and sanitation sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Mass screening	222,000	CGW (health) SCUK Unicef NDMA	28M	Nil	July – Dec 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Supply of safe water storage containers to facilities	172 Facilities	CGW (health) SCUK Unicef NDMA	7.74M	Nil	July – Dec 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Water trucking to health facilities	21 facilities	CGW (health) SCUK Unicef NDMA	9.4M	2.0	July – Sept 2017
4. Water sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Fuel subsidy for boreholes	176 boreholes	CGW (Water) NDMA SCUK	63M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017

				Oxfam			
Wajir	All sub counties	Logistic support to borehole maintenance	176 boreholes	CGW (Water) NDMA, SCUUK Oxfam	11M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Hiring of private water boozers (for water trucking)	21 centres	CGW (Water) NDMA SCUUK Oxfam	76M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Provision of fast moving spares	100 boreholes	CGW (Water) NDMA, SCUUK Oxfam	25M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
Wajir	All sub counties	Rehabilitation of water harvesting structures like water pans	18 water pans	CGW (Water) NDMA SCUUK Oxfam	54M	Nil	Aug – Oct 2017
5. Education sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Provision of school bursaries	14,154	CGW, CDF, NDMA, MoE	64M	Nil	Sept – Dec 2017
		Food for fees	15,000	CGW, CDF NDMA MoE	3.5M	Nil	Sept – Dec 2017
		School feeding program	77,783	CGW, CDF, NDMA, WFP MoE	18M	Nil	Sept – Dec 2017
6. Peace and Security Sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Leaders' peace fora	150	CGW NDMA Mercy corps Oxfam WASDA ALDEF	2.5M	300,000	July- Dec 2017
		Cross-border peace fora	50	CGW NDMA Mercy corps Oxfam WASDA ALDEF	1.8M	Nil	July- Dec 2017
		Dissemination of peace messages	All sub counties and cross border counties	CGW NDMA Mercy corps Oxfam WASDA ALDEF	1.2M	Nil	July- Dec 2017