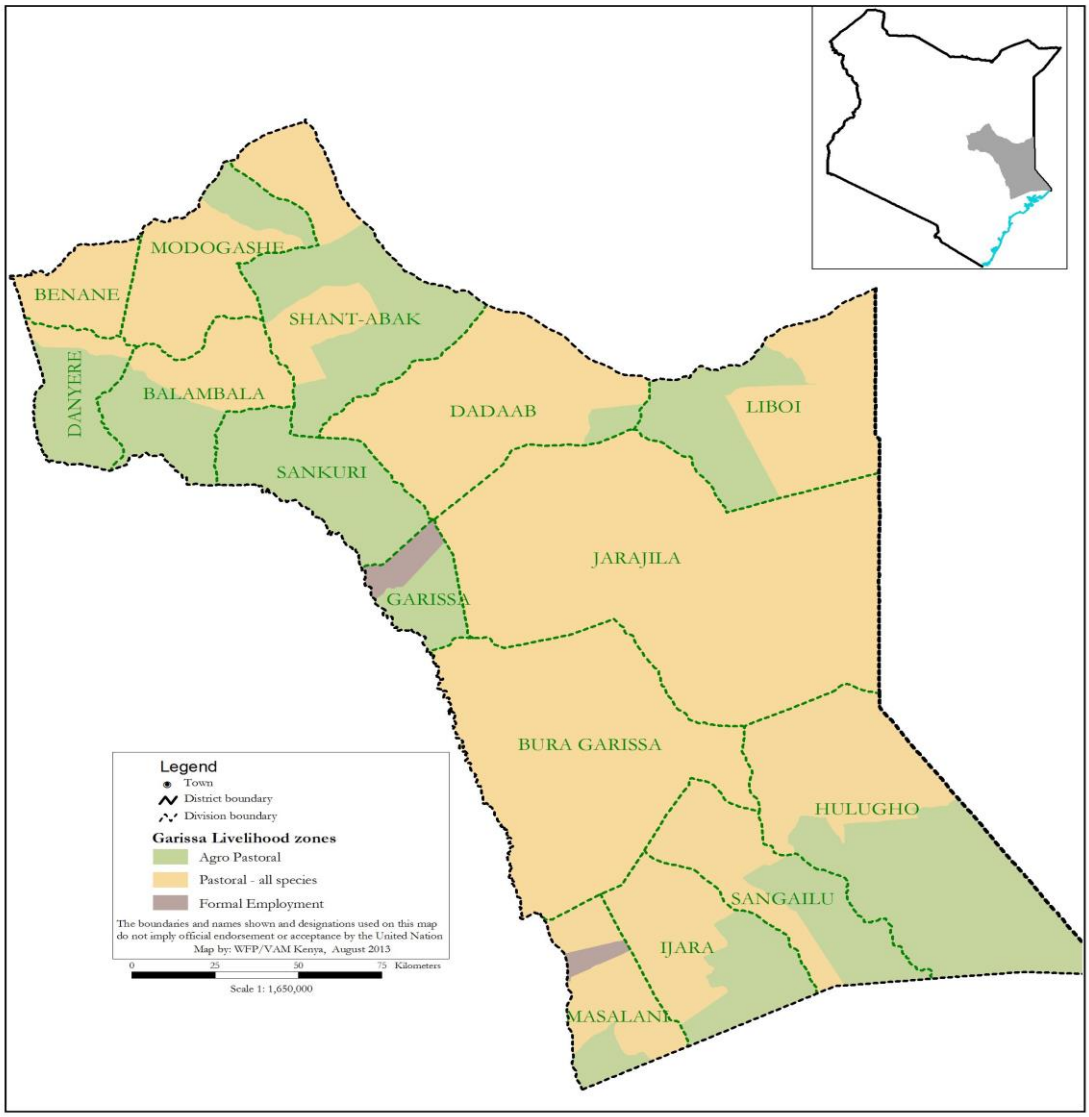
GARISSA COUNTY
2017 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A joint report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)[1] and the Garissa County Steering Group

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Executive Summary

The major food insecurity drivers in Garissa county included poor rainfall performance, foot and mouth disease (FMD) out-break in Fafi ward of Fafi sub-county, incidences of epidemic prone diseases of cholera and measles and insecurity and conflict incidences in Fafi, Dadaab, Lagdera and Balambala sub-counties.

The county received approximately 50-90 percent of normal rainfall punctuated by poor temporal distribution. With the short rains being the main season for food production, the dismal performance of the rains shortened the cropping period and led to a significant drop in crop production in the rain-fed agriculture areas. The outbreak of FMD in Fafi sub–county necessitated a quarantine to be imposed that reduced incomes for pastoral households in the area. Outbreaks of cholera and measles compromised food utilization while insecurity and conflict incidences impeded access to forage.

Food availability was low as crop production was below – average since available maize stocks at household level were likely to last less than one month in the agro – pastoral livelihood zone. Livestock production was also sub – optimal owing to the reduced forage and water availability illustrated in the reduction of milk availability which was further exacerbated by increased livestock migration.

Food access was a challenge as maize prices soared above their long-term mean and during the same period last year, particularly in the pastoral livelihood zone. Livestock migration also denied pastoral households a critical source of income from livestock production as well its related activities such as herding. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone where some harvest had been realized, the price was still above-normal due to deficit in supply and maize had to be transported from Thika, Mwingi and Nairobi towns.

Poor rains resulted in insufficient recharge of crucial water sources as only approximately 60 percent were operational. The open water sources had dried up while more permanent sources had broken down due to over-use. Reduced water availability resulted in lengthened distances to water sources and reduced water consumption at household level. Hygiene practices were therefore significantly compromised and resulted in water-borne diseases such as cholera out-break, where 129 cases and seven deaths were reported in four sub-counties.

Food utilization in the county was also sub-optimal faced with challenges such as water-borne diseases (diarrhoea) and epidemic-prone diseases (cholera and measles). Poor food utilization was manifested in poor nutritional status of children aged below five years, which was critical at GAM of 16.3 percent, above the emergency threshold of 15 percent according to the World Health Organization.

The fraction of households with an adequate food consumption score increased from 55 in December 2016 to 61.2 percent in December 2017 implying slightly improved food consumption for households in this category. However, those with poor food consumption had almost doubled from eight to 15.7 percent during the same period implying food consumption gaps had substantially increased.

The county is classified in the Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3). The pastoral livelihood zone is also classified in the same phase while the agro-pastoral livelihood zone is classified in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2).

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 County background

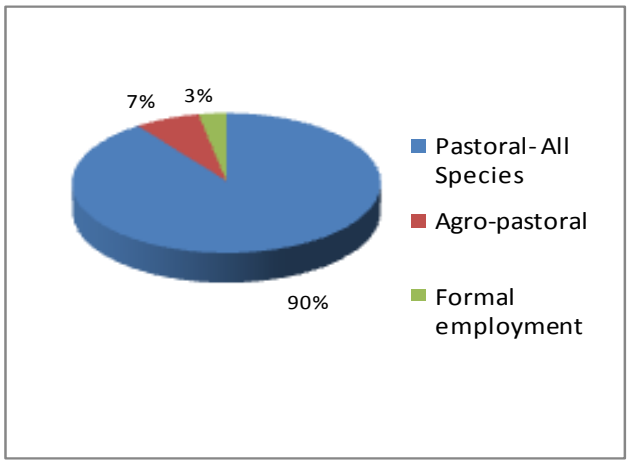

Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

Garissa County is located in the north-eastern part of the country. It is divided into six sub-counties namely: Fafi, Lagdera, Garissa Township, Ijaara, Dadaab and Balambala. The county has an area of 45,720.2 square kilometers and a projected population of 431,950 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 2016). It has three major livelihood zones (Figure 1).

1.3 Objectives and approach

The assessment aimed to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2017 taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons. It aims at providing recommendations for plausible response options based on the situational analysis. The main data collection tools were checklists which were complemented by focus group discussions, key informant interviews and transect drives to aid in data triangulation and validation. The assessment was conducted from 5th February 2018 to 16th February 2018 with active involvement from the departments of livestock, agriculture, water, education, health and nutrition and representatives from non-state actors such as UNICEF and *Terre des Hommes* (TDH). The data collected was analyzed at both the livelihood and sub-county levels with a county report as the major output. Further analysis was conducted using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains season was late in the third dekad of October compared to the second dekad normally. The county received approximately 50-90 percent of normal rainfall according to rainfall estimates (RFE) from satellite imagery, which was consistent with estimates from *in situ* data recorded by the meteorological department of 75 percent of the long-term average (LTA). However, selected hotspots in Balambala sub-county and some areas bordering Somalia in Ijara sub-county received approximately 25-50 percent of normal rains. Although the spatial rainfall distribution was fairly even, the temporal distribution was poor with most rainfall being received between

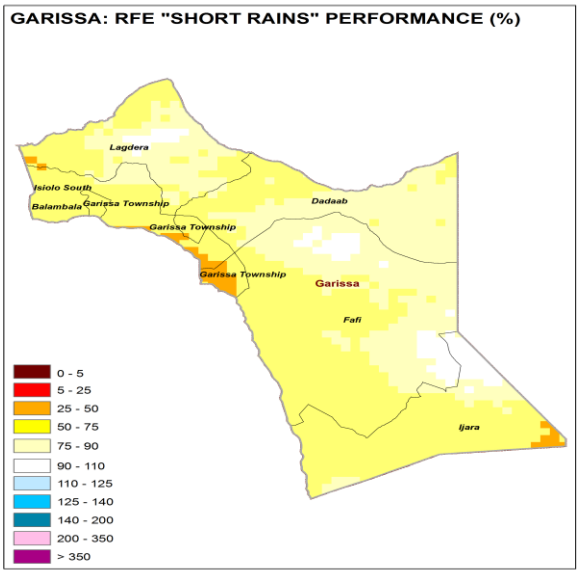

Figure 2: Percent of normal rainfall

October and November while December experienced a dry spell throughout the month. Cessation was early in the third dekad of November compared to the third dekad of December normally.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Insecurity and conflict incidences were reported in various parts of the county (Table 1). The Al Shabaab militia had invaded parts of Hulugho area in Ijara sub-county and preventing livestock from accessing forage mainly in Boni forest. There were reported clashes over pasture and browse in Lagdera and Balambala sub-counties particularly along the border with Isiolo County.

Table 1: Insecurity/conflict hotspots in Garissa County

Sub County	Insecurity
Balambala	Danyere, Balambala, Saka
Lagdera	Benane, Janju, Maalimin,
Fafi	Fafi centre, Yumbis, Mansabubu, Garasweino, Galmalgala,
Hulugho	Hulugo, Sangailu, Bodhai
Ijara	Ijaara division, Kotile, Masalani division, Ruqqa division,Taqsile, Walkon

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) was reported in Fafi ward in Fafi sub-county which necessitated quarantine in the area. Pastoral households were therefore unable to engage in livestock trade thus reduced the much-needed income from livestock sales to purchase food. A cholera out-break was reported in four sub-counties of Fafi, Garissa, Dadaab and Balambala and significantly compromised food utilization.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON ACUTE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Livestock and crop production are the cornerstones of food availability in Garissa County. Livestock production, largely practiced in the pastoral livelihood zone, takes in to account livestock ownership, livestock body condition and availability of milk and forage. In crop production, predominantly practiced in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, availability of food stocks at both household and market levels is considered as well as production from both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture.

3.1.1. Crop production

Introduction

The county is short-rains dependent, therefore the season under review is the main one for crop production which contributes approximately 50 percent to cash income in the county with the main crops grown being maize, cowpeas and green grams. Maize contributes approximately 30 percent to food with the rest offered for sale. Both green grams and cow peas each contribute 45 percent to cash income. Other crops grown mainly under irrigation include bananas, mangoes, water melons and tomatoes. Rice is also grown in Balambala sub-county only.

a. Rain-fed

The area under maize and cow peas each decreased by 22.2 percent compared to their respective long-term averages (LTA) while that of green grams reduced by 20 percent (Table 2). An advisory had been given to farmers warning them of the impending below-normal performance of the short rains season. As a result, they opted to reduce the area under maize and increase the area under sorghum, which, being a drought-tolerant crop, could withstand the reduced precipitation. Furthermore, the *laghas* (seasonal rivers) which normally support rain-fed agriculture when flooded did not receive much water this season due to depressed of rains. In addition, farmers had left-over sorghum seeds that had been distributed the previous season which they planted. The area under

green grams and cow peas also reduced since there had been no incentive offered to plant them this season unlike the previous one where certified seeds were provided by the County Government. The reduced acreage resulted in a decline in production by 36.8, 6.3 and 15.5 percent compared to the LTAs for maize, green grams and cow peas respectively. However, the increased acreage under sorghum increased production by 78.3 percent of the LTA (Table 2).

Table 2: Rain-fed crop production in Garissa County

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	105	135	740	1170
2.Green grams	52	65	300	320
3.Cow-peas	42	54	240	284
4. Sorghum	35	28	205	115

b. Irrigated

The area under bananas, mangoes and water melons increased by 31.6, 33.5 and 8.9 percent respectively compared with their respective LTAs (Table 3). The increased acreage was attributed to increased support from the county government through provision of pump sets hence opening more land for irrigation, the use of hybrid varieties for water melons and increased support of agro-chemicals and spray equipments. As a result, there was a resultant increase of 20.6, 30.5 and 9.5 percent in the production of bananas, mangoes and water melons respectively, compared with their respective LTAs (Table 3).

Table 3: Irrigated crop production in Garissa County

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Bananas	875	665	10480 MT	8690MT
2. Mangoes	558	418	7920	6065
3. Water melons	245	225	4800	4385

The irrigation infrastructure was found to have been destroyed and needed replacement. In addition, the irrigation pump sets that farmers used were too expensive to run operating on diesel, which called for a cheaper alternative such as solar-powered gen-sets.

Cereal stocks

The main cereals in the county include maize, rice and sorghum. Maize stocks were 70.4 percent of their LTA while sorghum and rice stocks were 13.5 and 16.6 percent higher than their respective LTAs (Table 4).

Table 4: Cereal stocks in Garissa County

Cereal stocks held by	Maize		Rice		Sorghum	
	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	LTA[2]	Quantities of rice held (90-kg bags)	LTA	Quantities of sorghum held (90-kg bags)	LTA
House holds	300	450	600	1050	120	105
Traders	2,300	3,200	15,200	12,500	175	155
Millers	250	400	0	0	0	0
Total	2,850	4,050	15,800	13,550	295	260

Only households in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone had maize stocks in store while those in the pastoral livelihood zone were totally market-dependent. Households held 67 percent of the normal stocks due to low production of maize during the current season and the preference to sell it in its green state which fetched higher prices than the dried one. Additionally, they lacked sufficient storage facilities coupled with the fact that most households preferred rice to maize for consumption.

Traders and millers had 72 and 62.5 percent of the normal maize stocks (Table 4). They also preferred to stock rice to maize being a staple in the county. The distribution of only wheat grain and sorghum in the Dadaab refugee camps from September to December 2017 contributed to the reduction in available maize stocks in the markets. Nonetheless, current stocks held by households were likely to last less than one month (three weeks) when normally they would last at least two months.

Rice stocks were 16.6 percent above normal (Table 4). Households held 43 percent of normal stocks due to lower-than-normal production. Since rice relies on water propelled by gravity in the River Tana's canals, reduced water availability in the river resulted in lower water flow at the intake level. Farmers were not able to access certified seeds from their source at Mwea in Kirinyaga County due to high transportation costs. Traders held 21.6 percent higher-than-normal stocks as they were prepositioning the commodity to take advantage of the declining availability of maize, which is the second most preferred staple after rice.

Sorghum stocks were 13.5 percent higher-than-normal in the county (Table 4). Households and traders held 11.4 and 13 percent higher than their respective LTAs. Households had stocks from the just concluded harvest which traders could easily access from the farms hence stocked it in their stores. However, the quantities were not significant since it is not preferred for consumption in the county in spite of performing well in the farms.

3.1.2 Livestock production

Introduction

The season under review is significant for livestock production as it contributes to forage rejuvenation and recharge of water sources. Livestock production is a key determinant of food security in the county and contributes a significant proportion to cash income (Table 5). In addition,

[2] **Long-Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at a similar time of the year**

up to 80 percent of the food consumed by households (milk, meat and other livestock products) is obtained through own production.

Table 5: Contribution of livestock production to income in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Percent contribution to income
Pastoral	70-80
Agro-pastoral	15

Forage condition

Pasture

The condition of pasture was poor in both livelihood zones when normally it would be fair. Both zones received below-normal rainfall in the last three consecutive seasons which resulted in poor regeneration. The trend was deteriorating with available pasture likely to last for one month up to March whereas normally it would last two months up to April (Table 6). Access to the scarcely available pasture was being hindered by insecurity due to invasion by the Al Shabaab militia in Boni forest at Hulugho in Ijara sub-county, which normally acts as a fall-back grazing area during drought.

Browse

Browse condition ranged from poor to fair and with a marked deteriorating trend when normally it would be good. The available browse was projected to last one month up to the end of February in the pastoral livelihood zone and 1.5 months up to mid-March in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Normally, browse would last for four months up to May (Table 6). Access to the diminishing browse was hampered by insecurity in Boni forest. Herding is done largely by men and young boys although girls are engaged in the activity on a small-scale for the small stock.

Table 6: Forage condition in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition		How long to last (Months)		Browse condition		How long to last (Months)	
	Current	**Normally**	**Current**	**Normally**	**Current**	**Normally**	**Current**	**Normally**
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	Less than one month up to March	Three months up to April	Poor-fair	Good	One month up to end of February	Four months up to May
Agro - pastoral	Poor	Fair	Less than one month - up to end of February	Three months up to April	Poor-fair	Good	1.5 months up to mid-March	Four months up to May

Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition was slightly below-normal for most species in the county due to increased distances to grazing areas from the few available water sources (Table 7).

Table 7: Livestock body condition in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral all species	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Agro-Pastoral	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good

All species had registered a deteriorating trend in body condition as water and forage stress increased in both livelihood zones which was likely to result in less competitive livestock prices. Considering that livestock production is a major income earner (contributes 70-80 percent to cash income) for a vast majority of the population in the county (90 percent of households who reside in the pastoral livelihood zone), the lower prices would erode their purchasing power. Consequently, it was likely to compromise food availability and result in significant food consumption gaps.

Birth rate and Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Below-normal birth rates were recorded in all species in both livelihood zones (Table 8). The impact of the previous three successive failed seasons had resulted in slow herd recovery and lower-than-normal TLUs coupled with the increased stress in accessing forage and water, which consequently reduced birth rates. TLUs were particularly low for poor households in the pastoral livelihood zone who had a lower-than-optimal survival herd size of four units (Table 9) compared with the recommended size of five.

Table 8: Birth rates in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Goat		Camel		Sheep	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
All livelihood zones (%)	2	6	4	25-30	0.5	1-2	6	15-20

Table 9: Tropical Livestock Units in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Poor households		Middle income households	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral	4	5-6	5-7	10
Agro-pastoral	5	6-7	10	12-15

Milk production and consumption

Milk availability was below-normal across both livelihood zones (Table 10) due to increased stress in accessing both forage and water. Although calving for cattle was supposed to occur around December thereby increasing milk availability at household level, reduced birth rates led to decreased production. In addition, most livestock had migrated further lowering production with a resultant net effect of lowering milk consumption particularly for children aged below five years. The decline in milk supply had also resulted in high demand for the commodity thereby increasing its prices to double the normal cost (Table 10) which was unaffordable for the larger populace in the county. When available, milk is usually sold by women who are also the decision-makers with

regards to proceeds from its sale. However, a small proportion of the population accessed powdered milk for consumption from commercial stores at prohibitive prices.

Table 10: Milk production, consumption and prices in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Milk production (Litres) / Household		Milk consumption (Litres) / Household		Prices (Ksh)/litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA		
Pastoral	0.34	0.6	0.3	0.5	106	55-60
Agro-pastoral	0.5	0.75	0.4	0.6	102	50-55

Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock were currently water pans, boreholes and Benane spring (Table 11) with men being charged with watering livestock. It was not normal to use the last two sources to water livestock at this time of the year because the water is charged and households do not normally want to incur additional costs. Preference is normally for water pans where watering is free. However, water pans did not recharge to their optimum capacities due to poor rains, some of which had dried up. Therefore, the other sources like boreholes were currently in use due to reducing water availability. Return trekking distances from grazing areas to water points were also above-normal due to the reduced forage availability in both livelihood zones alike and were likely to increase even further as watering shifts from the few remaining open water sources to more permanent ones such as boreholes. The available water was likely to last less than one month up to the end of February while normally it would last for two months until the onset of the long rains season in April. However, in parts of Balambala, Garissa and Lagdera sub-counties, both livestock and humans were relying on water trucking as the main source of water.

Table 11: Water for livestock in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distances (kilometers)		Expected duration to last (months)		Factors limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Benane spring, water pans and boreholes	Water pans	15-20km	10-12	< 1 month up to end of February	1.5-2 months up to April	none
Agro-pastoral	River Tana, water pans	Water pans	10-12km	8-10	< 1 month	2 months	none

The watering frequency had reduced for all species in both livelihood zones (Table 12) due to the lengthened distances to water sources. The trend is expected to worsen as acute water stress intensifies through to March.

Table 12: Watering frequency intervals in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2-3	1-2	6-7	4	2	1	2	1
Agro-pastoral	2	1	5	2-3	2	1	2	1

Migration
There was in-migration of livestock from Tana River County which was not normal for this time of the year. Intra-county migration occurred as livestock moved from Lagdera sub-county in the northern part of the county to Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties with livestock concentrations being in Fafi ward and around the boreholes in Dadaab. In the south, movement was towards Hulugho in Ijara sub-county although the risk of insecurity was very high there. The intra-county movements are normal for this time of the year. Approximately 90 percent of cattle and 80-90 percent of sheep and goats have moved internally towards Fafi and Ijara sub-counties.

Migration has been necessitated by the search for forage and water which has denied significant number of households in the pastoral livelihood zone access to income from livestock production which is their main source of income (Table 5). As the drought spell continues, more migrations are expected towards Lamu County and the Republic of Somalia, which are likely to fuel conflicts over forage and water besides those already being experienced in Benane in Lagdera sub-county and Danyere in Balambala sub-county. Reports indicated that herders were unwilling to go to Somalia because Al Shabaab militia enforced a form of taxation where prime livestock were confiscated in exchange for forage. Migration being an important coping strategy to reduce the risk of losing livestock and considering herders were unable to move their livestock towards their fall-back areas in Boni forest of Ijara sub-county or the Republic of Somalia where forage was abundant, so pastoralists were left with limited options to use in coping with the biting drought.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities
FMD was confirmed in Fafi ward in Fafi sub-county and quarantine imposed to curb its spread. Other diseases which have been reported include contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia (CCPP), lumpy skin disease (LSD), sheep and goat pox (SGP) and trypanasomiasis. Vaccinations were on-going for CCPP. Livestock mortality rates were normal at less than one percent for all livestock species.

The reduced birth rates and TLUs have resulted in reduced milk availability which is a primary source of both income and food particularly in the pastoral livelihood zone. Poor body condition predisposed livestock to increased vulnerability to diseases, low uncompetitive prices and reduced production. Lower-than-optimal milk production is likely to reduce its consumption by children aged below five years since it is their primary diet. Children will suffer inadequate nutrient intake which may ultimately compromise their nutritional status. Finally, the quarantine imposed in Fafi ward was likely to limit income for pastoralists in the area as livestock trade had been banned.

3.2 Access
Markets are of critical importance in the county as most households in the pastoral livelihood zone depend on livestock trade for food. Therefore, several indicators related to access of food in the county are discussed in this section including prices of key commodities, import capacity, income sources and households' purchasing power. Patterns in food consumption and specific strategies being engaged to bridge food gaps are also discussed. The major food commodities traded in most markets included sugar, maize, maize flour, rice, powdered milk and beans all of which were well provisioned in the markets.

3.2.1 Markets
Market operations
The main market for food and livestock in the county is Garissa town. Other smaller markets include Balambala, Dadaab, Dagahaley and Modogashe. Garsen market in Tana River County is also an

important market for livestock in Ijara sub-county. Market operations were normal although livestock volumes were low because most livestock had migrated.

Maize prices

The average maize price in January 2018 was 20 percent higher than both the 2013-2017 LTA and the price posted at a similar period last year (Figure 3). Lower-than-normal production of maize and the additional deficit occasioned by distribution of only wheat grain and sorghum in the Dadaab refugee camps reduced its supply and increased its demand. Maize had to be transported from Thika, Mwingi and Nairobi towns increasing its price. The highest and lowest prices were recorded in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Prices were likely to remain fairly stable although maintain their above-average trend in the next three months as imports were likely to continue streaming in from neighbouring counties.

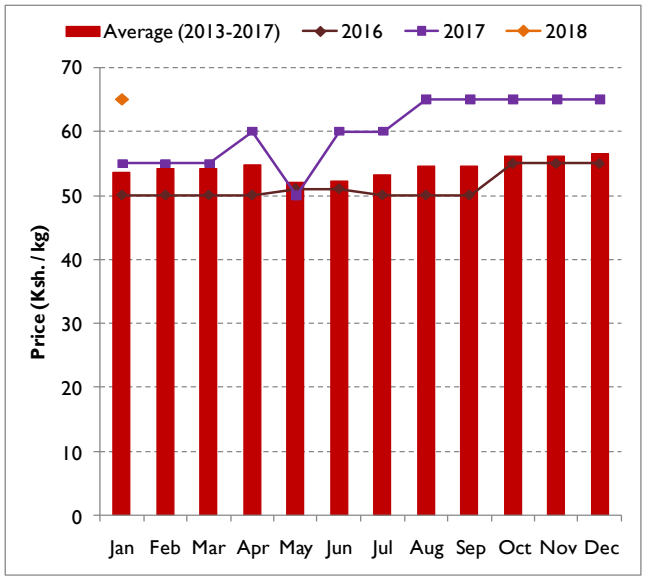

Figure 3: Maize price trends in Garissa County

Goat prices

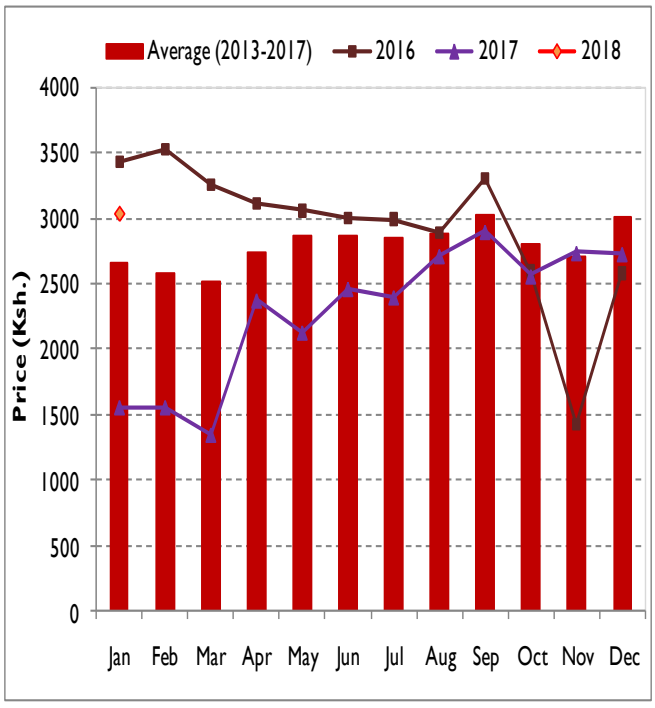

Figure 4: Goat price trends in Garissa County

Goat prices were 14 percent higher than the 2013-2017 LTA but 50 percent lower than the price recorded in January 2017 (Figure 4). The pronounced low price in 2017 could be attributed to the impact of the biting drought from October to December 2016. The price was higher-than-normal as goats' body condition was fairly good for the non migrated herd, and were highest in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone and least in the pastoral zone. The inter-livelihood variation in price was attributed to poorer body condition in the pastoral livelihood zone due to longer trekking distances from grazing areas to water points compared to the agro pastoral zone.

A decline in price was likely to be recorded in the next three months as body condition worsens owing to deteriorating rangeland conditions as browse was expected to be depleted by the end of February, and in mid-March in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively.

3.2.2 Terms of trade (TOT)

The TOT was similar to those posted in the 2013-2017 LTA (Figure 5). Households were therefore able to purchase a similar quantity of maize with the earnings from the sale of a goat compared with normal times. However, it is critical to note that the favourable TOT only benefited the few households whose livestock had not migrated. Time-series data dating back to January 2017 indicates that TOT was 68 percent lower than those recorded currently. Goat prices had declined significantly due to the poor body condition ensuing from deteriorated rangeland conditions at the height of the drought during October to December 2016. With maize prices envisaged to maintain a stable trend against a back-drop of declining goat prices, the terms of trade were projected to reduce through to April that will be reflected in households' reduced purchasing power.

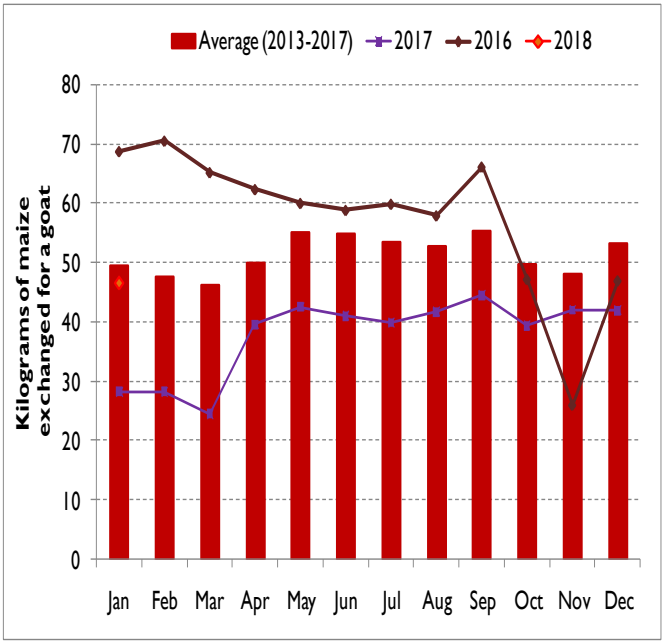

Figure 5: Terms of trade trends in Garissa County

3.2.3 Income sources

The major sources of income in the county are livestock and food crop production for the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively (Table 13). Middle and better-off households earn an income solely from the sale of livestock and their products. Poorer households who have less livestock holdings still get up to 40 percent of their income from livestock production but must compliment from a range of other sources including self-employment, casual labour, social safety nets and gifts (*zakat*). Casual labour includes herding, water pan digging and construction while self employment involves the sale of firewood, poles and gum collection.

Table 13: Main income sources in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Percent contribution to income			
	Livestock production	Food crop production	Remittances/gifts	Casual waged labour
Agro-pastoral	15	50	10	5
Pastoral	70-80	5	5-10	5

3.2.4 Water access and availability

The major water sources currently in use include boreholes and water pans in the pastoral livelihood zone and shallow wells and River Tana in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Approximately, 60 percent of the water pans in the pastoral livelihood zone had dried up and households were relying on the boreholes of which 80 percent were operational. The rest had broken down and were in need of repairs. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, approximately 50 and 70 percent of the shallow wells and water supply systems along River Tana were operational respectively. Water availability for domestic use was therefore lower-than-normal for this time of the year. Table 14 below presents the results of livelihood zone-specific differences for the current main water sources in use, the distance to these sources and the cost of water. It also provides the waiting time at the source and the average household water consumption.

Table 14: Water for domestic consumption in Garissa County

Livelihood Zone	Sources of Water			Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Ksh./20 litres)		Waiting Time at Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected Duration of Current Water Sources
	Source	Currently operational	Normally operational	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Boreholes Water pans	90 70	102 177	10-20	5-10	5	5	120-180	10-20	20-25	30-40	Permanent Less than one month
Agro-pastoral	Shallow wells Water supply systems along R. Tana	8 15	15 21	5-10	0.5-3	5	5	90-120	5	30-40	30-40	Permanent Permanent

The reduction in water availability had resulted in increased distance to access water points in both livelihood zones. Concentration of households was noted around the more permanent water sources which were operational as the open ones had dried up particularly in the pastoral livelihood zone. Consequently, a considerable increase in the waiting time at boreholes and shallow wells was noted (Table 14). Water consumption at household level had remained relatively the same in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone but reduced in the pastoral livelihood zone. The population in the pastoral livelihood zone was significantly higher than in the agro pastoral hence the longer waiting time due to over-crowding at the few available water points. Hygiene practices were poor as evidenced by out-breaks of water-borne diseases such as cholera which affected food utilization. Cholera had been reported in four sub-counties namely: Dadaab, Balambala, Garissa and Fafi with a case load of 129 and seven deaths.

3.2.5 Food consumption

Food consumption improved slightly in December 2017 compared to a similar period in 2016 (Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), December, 2017) as the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption had slightly increased (Figure 6). The implication was that significant proportion that had improved food frequency, dietary diversity and nutrient intake had increased during the period under review as they had consumed a staple and vegetables daily, complemented by pulses and oils at least four times a week, and occasionally meat and dairy products. However, the proportion of households with poor consumption nearly doubled during the same period,

implying that they were consuming only a staple and vegetables, without complementing with pulses, oils, meat or dairy products. Significant food consumption gaps were therefore evident for this group of households.

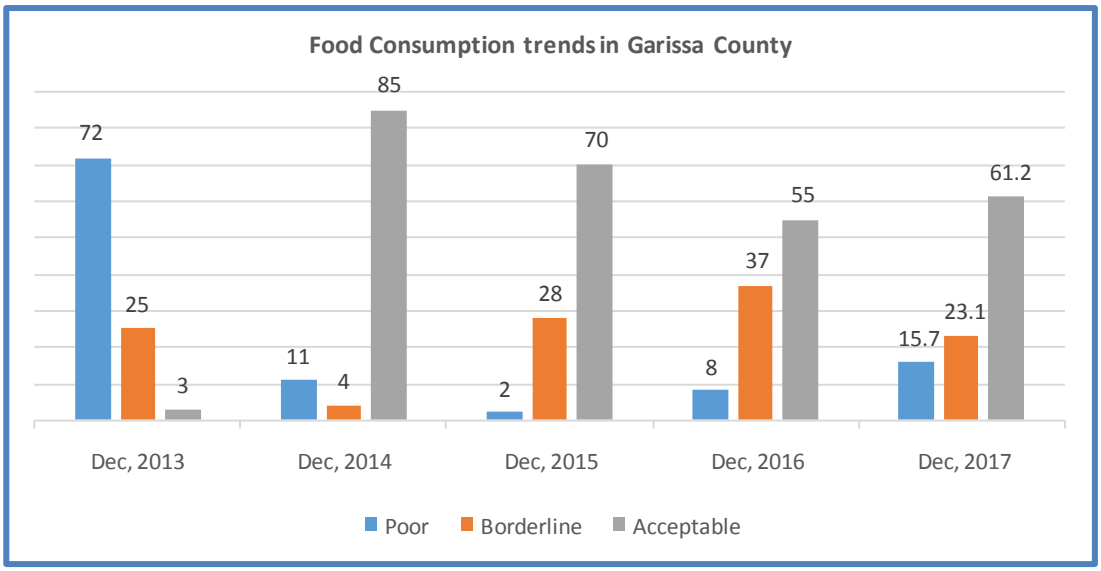

Figure 6: Food consumption scores (%)

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The mean coping strategy index (CSI) remained stable in December 2017 (Figure 7) compared with December 2016 (FSOM, December 2017) implying that households had neither increased nor decreased the frequency or severity of the consumption-based coping mechanisms in order to bridge food consumption gaps.

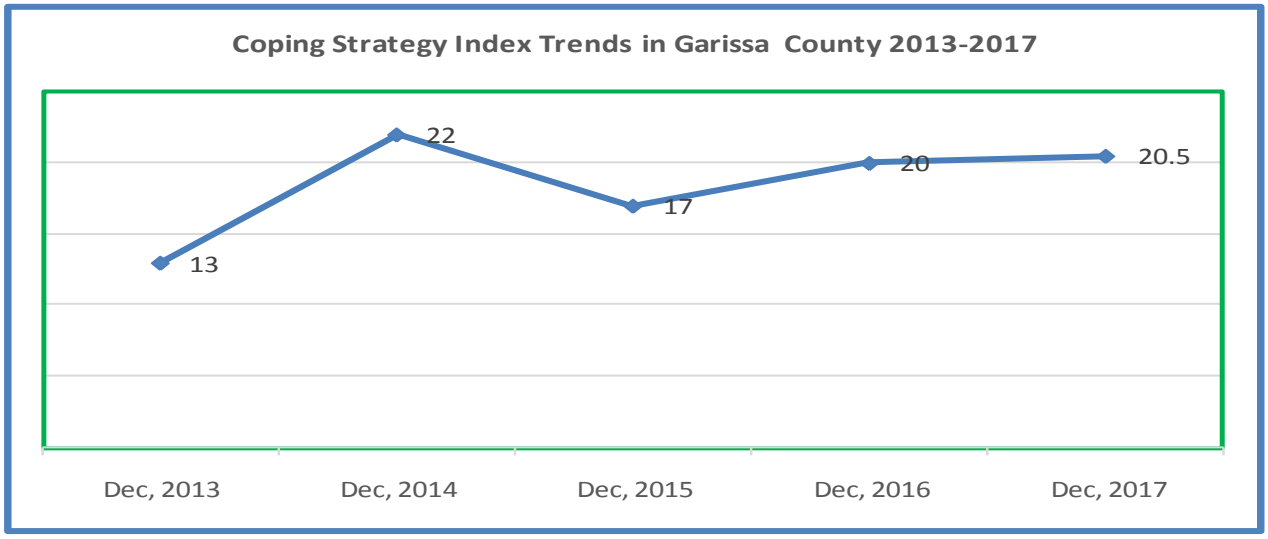

Figure 7: Coping strategy index trends

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Morbidity Trends

The most prevalent diseases for children aged below five years and the general population included upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhea and malaria (Table 15).

Table 15: Morbidity trends in Garissa County

Reported morbidity cases for children aged below five years				Reported morbidity cases for the general population			
Disease	**July-Dec 2016**	**July-Dec 2017**	**% Change**	**Disease**	**July-Dec 2016**	**July-Dec 2017**	**% Change**
URTI	41,117	28,203	-31.4	URTI	23,357	19,086	-18.3
Diarrhoea	13,490	10,478	-22.3	Diarrhoea	7,627	5,000	-34.4
Malaria	1,315	1,092	-17	Malaria	4,914	2,648	-46.1

All the three diseases in both population categories registered a decrease during the period July to December 2017 compared with a similar period in 2016 (District Health Information Systems, (DHIS). There was an industrial strike by nurses from June to November 2017 which disrupted service delivery in health facilities in the county.

The incidences of measles in children aged below five years more than doubled during the period July to December 2017 compared with the same period in 2016. Measles vaccination coverage was disrupted during the nurses' strike thus increasing children's vulnerability to the disease. Some health facilities had been closed down along the Kenya-Somalia border due to insecurity further disrupting immunization services.

No cholera cases reported from July to December 2017 similar to the same period in 2016 (DHIS, December 2017). However, a total of 129 cholera cases have been confirmed as at 5th February 2018 for the period between January and February 2018. The upsurge in cholera incidences was linked to compromised hygiene and sanitation practices brought about by the reducing water availability. In most pastoral areas where cholera cases were more prevalent, humans were sharing water points with livestock increasing contamination. Nevertheless, the under-five and crude mortality rates were 0.239 and 0.854 deaths per 10,000 per day respectively (SMART survey, July 2017), which were below the World Health Organization emergency thresholds.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization

The coverage of the fully immunized child reduced by 33.1 percent (Table 16) during the period July to December 2017 in comparison to a similar period in 2016 and was also below the recommended national average of 80 percent.

Table 16: Coverage of the fully immunized child in Garissa County

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the county
July to December 2017	45.4%
July to December 2016	67.9%

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage for vitamin A supplementation reduced across all age cohorts during the period July to December 2017 in comparison to the same time in 2016 (Table 17) and was also below the recommended national average of 80 percent.

Table 17: Vitamin A supplementation coverage in Garissa County

Year	Children 6-11 months	Children 12 to 59 months	Children 6-11	Children 12 to

					months	59months
	Received vitamin A supplementation Source: DHIS	**Total Population (6-11 months)**	**Received vitamin A supplementation Source: DHIS**	**Total Population (12-59 months)**	**Proportion of children Received Vit A supplementation in the last 6 months Source: Nutrition Survey**	**Proportion of children Received Vit A supplementation in the last 6 months Source Nutrition Survey**
July to December 2017	53%	12160	19%	100526	46.4%	42.5%
July to December 2016	126%	11087	36%	96753	62.4%	50.3%

The decrease in both the immunization and vitamin A coverage was due to massive movements of population in search of pasture during the prolonged drought in addition to interruption of health service delivery due to the nurses' strike. The reduction in the coverage of the two had increased the vulnerability of children aged below five years to disease incidences reflected in the upsurge of cholera and measles.

3.3.3 Nutritional status and dietary diversity

Adults were consuming two meals across both livelihood zones compared to three normally, while children aged below five years were consuming 2-3meals compared with 3-4 meals normally. The rates of exclusive and early initiation to breast-feeding were 43.4 and 59.6 percent respectively (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey, March 2016).

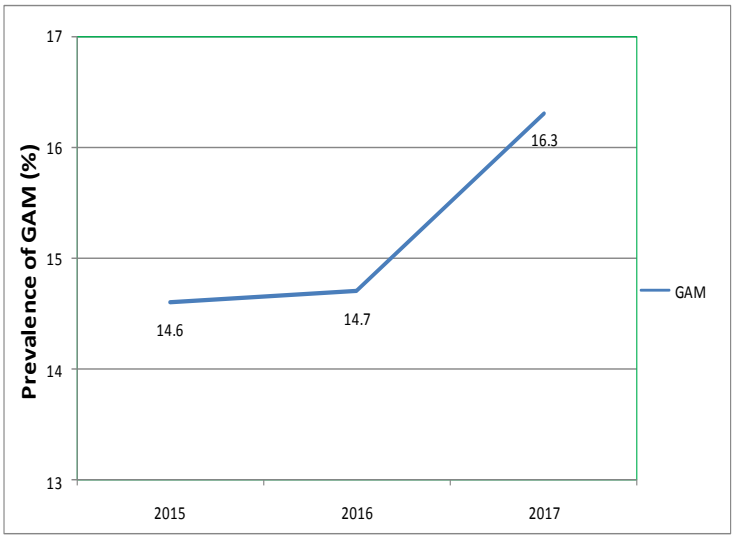

Figure 8: GAM prevalence in Garissa County

Considering that breast-feeding is a major cornerstone of child survival and ultimately nutritional status, its sub-optimal rates in the county resulted in high malnutrition in children aged below five years as the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was 16.3 percent, which is critical according to WHO thresholds (SMART survey, July 2017) (Figure 8). In addition, only approximately 28.2 and 22.9 percent of children aged between 6-23 months had the recommended minimum meal frequency and dietary diversity respectively (KAP survey, March 2016), further demonstrating food consumption gaps for this age cohort. The most likely causes of malnutrition therefore included food consumption gaps due to food deprivation, disease incidences, poor infant and young child feeding practices.

3.3.3 Sanitation and hygiene

Approximately only a meagre 6.1 percent of households treated drinking water despite the fact that 44 percent of the county's population accessed water from unprotected sources. In addition, approximately, 60.9 percent of households stored water in open containers exposing it to contaminants. Only 23.6 percent of care-givers washed hands during the recommended four critical times and 30.1 percent of the population practiced open defecation (SMART survey, July 2017).

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 18: Food security trends in Garissa County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2017	Short rains assessment, Feb 2018
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	37 (Short rains assessment, January 2017)	67
Livestock body condition	Grazers: poor to fair Browsers: poor to fair	Grazers: poor to fair Browsers: fair to good
Water consumption (litres per person per day) **Pastoral:** **Agro-pastoral:**	 20 30	 20 – 25 30 – 40
Price of maize (per kg)	55	65
Distance to grazing (km) **Pastoral:** **Agro-pastoral:**	 25 – 30 10 – 15	 15 – 20 10 – 12
Terms of trade	28	47
Coping strategy index	20 (FSOM, December 2016)	20.5 (FSOM , December 2017)
Food consumption score (percent) **Poor** **Borderline** **Acceptable**	FSOM, December 2016 8 37 55	FSOM, December 2017 15.7 23.1 61.2

4.0 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Education

Enrolment

There was a 13.6 percent reduction in the enrolment in early childhood development (ECD) level because some children had been withdrawn from schools in order to migrate with their parents and livestock in search of pasture and water. However, there was a slight increase in secondary schools enrolment attributed to the introduction of the subsidized tuition and boarding facilities by the National Government (Table 19).

Table 19: Enrolment in Garissa County

	Term III 2017			Term I 2018 (includes new students registered and drop-outs since Term III 2017)		
Enrolment	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total
ECD	8958	6924	15882	7687	6029	13,716
Primary	33415	22164	55579	33120	21888	55008
Secondary	7171	4124	11295	7166	4862	12028

Drop-out

The drop-out rates for ECD, primary and secondary were 10.6, two and four percent respectively. The lower drop-out rates in primary schools was attributed to the school meals program which acted to retain children in school. The rate was highest in the ECD due to migrations of children with their parents. A higher drop-out was recorded in boys than in girls in secondary schools because the former were involved in search of pasture for livestock that took them far away from school. Other reasons included lack of teachers due to insecurity, particularly in Hulugho and Fafi sub-counties, and inability to pay school fees.

Table 20: Dropout in Garissa County

Indicator	**End of Term II 2017**		**End of Term III 2017**	
Students dropped out from school	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
ECD	417	322	525	419
Primary	444	238	217	221
Secondary	108	60	203	70

School meals program

The regular school meals program was the only feeding program in the county and only benefited primary school children (Table 21). The ECDs were not covered by any feeding program. The program had continued to improve retention rates in the county. However, not all children in the program were benefitting from the meals due to closure of schools owing to insecurity. In Hagarbul Primary School Dadaab sub-county, the school's administration had been advised to stop meal preparations for the school meals program in order to curb the spread of cholera.

Table 21: School Meals Program in Garissa County

Name of sub-county	**№ of schools with school feeding**	**RSMP**	
		№ Boys	**№ Girls**
Garissa	25	10,379	7,799
Ladgera	30	3265	2460
Dadaab	32	4798	2806
Fafi	35	2755	2091
Ijara	27	3381	2405
Balambala	43	6125	3328
Hulugho	27	2334	1627
Subtotal		**33037**	**22,516**
Grand total	**219**	**55,553**	

Inter-sector links

Most schools had functional toilets and hand-washing facilities although most were experiencing acute water scarcity except those in Garissa Township sub-county that were relying on piped water. The water stress had compromised hygiene in schools and some had reported cholera out-breaks which led to their closure in order to curb the spread of the disease. Insecurity had also resulted in the closure of eight schools in the county (one in Lagdera sub-county, three in Fafi sub-county and two each in Hulugho and Ijara sub-counties).

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Assumptions

- The March-April-May 2018 long rains season is projected to be below-average over the north-eastern part of Kenya.
- Land surface temperatures are likely to be higher-than-normal through to March and from June through to August 2018.
- Accelerated deterioration of rangeland conditions is likely to occur through to March due to above-average temperatures.
- Conflict over pastoral resources is projected to intensify before the onset of the long rain season and over the June to August period.

5.2 Food security outcomes for February, March and April 2018

The lower-than-average performance of the 2017 short rains season failed to sufficiently rejuvenate forage and recharge water sources. With the land surface temperatures projected to be higher-than-average before the onset of the long rains season, it is expected that forage will be depleted faster than normal and the remaining operational open water sources are likely to dry up too thereby lengthening distances to water sources. Deteriorating rangeland conditions coupled with lengthy trekking distances will result in weakened body condition and therefore reduced livestock prices, not to mention constant feuds over forage and water between pastoralists. Since majority of households in the pastoral livelihood zone are currently wholly market-dependent for food needs, reduced income from livestock sales will be reflected in significant food consumption gaps.

Reducing availability of pastoral resources such as forage and water is likely to result in increased migration of the remaining livestock, further denying households income from livestock-related activities such as herding, and the already migrated herd keeping away from homesteads. The households will additionally have reduced access to milk for sale and consumption further making it more difficult for them to meet minimum dietary requirements. However, some rejuvenation of pasture and browse is likely to occur at the onset of the long rains season in March, although not to an appreciable extent because the season is projected to perform below-normal.

Open water sources will be recharged as the season progresses, improving access to and availability of water. As some of the livestock moves back near homesteads, milk availability will increase as kidding and lambing peak through to April, resulting in a diversified diet and increasing income from milk sales. Food consumption gaps will likely decrease and households will reduce the frequency and severity of consumption-based coping strategies. The nutritional status of children is also likely to improve as milk availability will have increased coupled with a reduced disease burden from improved health service delivery since the nurse's strike ended. Therefore, although some households will be in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2), most poor households will be in the Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3), particularly in the pastoral hotspots in Balambala, Ijara, Fafi and Lagdera sub-counties.

5.3 Food security outcomes for May, June and July 2018

The long rains season is likely to be nearing its end and its impacts are likely to be transient as the season is projected to perform below-average. Additionally, land surface temperatures are expected to increase through to August and maintain above-normal trend. Therefore, there is likely to be a reversal in the positive trend sustained over the previous months in the gains made in replenishment of pasture and browse and recharge of open water sources. Reduced forage availability and water

will again result in poor livestock body condition and uncompetitive prices which will coincide with high food commodity prices in July, hampering food access for pastoralists.

As availability of these resources declines, conflicts will occur particularly along migratory routes, as pastoralists seek resources within and without the county's borders towards the dry-season grazing reserves. Increased prevalence of livestock diseases will likely be reported too along these same routes due to over-concentration at water points and forage reserves, and further reduce livestock production. Significant food consumption gaps are therefore likely to be experienced by pastoralist households during this period as income from their primary source significantly lessens, forcing them to increase the frequency and severity of consumption-based coping strategies. A slight deterioration in the nutritional status of children is also expected as milk availability reduces due to increased stress in accessing forage and water and with more livestock migrating to dry-season grazing reserves. However, the deterioration will be moderated by the fact that normal health service delivery has resumed since nurses, a critical component in the sector, are back to work from their strike. Thus, children aged below five years will have access to treatment, immunization and micro-nutrient supplementation ensuring a fairly stable trend. Consequently, most poor households will still remain in the Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3) while others will remain in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2).

6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase classification

The county is classified in the Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3) particularly in the hotspots of Lagdera, Balambala, Fafi and Ijaara sub-counties. However, the agro-pastoral livelihood zone is classified in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). Most of these hotspots were in the pastoral livelihood zone where acute water stress, declining pasture and browse availability, high food commodity prices, low livestock sales, escalating insecurity and conflict over forage were rife.

6.1.2 Summary of findings

The main drivers of food insecurity this season include below-normal rainfall performance, FMD in Fafi ward, cholera out-break, insecurity and conflict over pastoral resources. The county received 50-90 percent of normal rainfall with uneven spatial and poor temporal rainfall distribution. The consequential poor recharge of water sources and forage rejuvenation were the primary cause of conflicts. However, even in areas where forage was in abundance such as the Boni forest, insecurity due to invasion by the Al Shabaab militia prevented livestock from accessing it.

As rangeland conditions deteriorated amidst declining water availability and access, migration outside the county increased, denying pastoral households access to source of income and food from the sale of milk, and some livestock-related activities such as herding. With high food commodity prices, low purchasing power due to reduced terms of trade, pastoralists, particularly those in the poor wealth category formed majority of the food insecure population in the county.

Reducing water availability at household level also resulted in a cholera out-break which had greatly undermined food utilization and proved fatal in four sub-counties in the county namely: Garissa, Fafi, Dadaab and Balambala.

Food consumption had improved slightly for the households who had acceptable consumption, but deteriorated significantly for those with poor consumption.

In view of the evidence base provided in this report, it is clear that conflicts and insecurity were a major impediment to food insecurity in the county, calling for conflict-sensitive approaches to improving food security. Conflict and insecurity were therefore key factors to monitor, with others being rangeland conditions, food commodity prices, cholera, measles and FMD out-breaks, availability and access to water for both livestock and domestic consumption.

6.1.3 Sub-county ranking

Table 22: Sub-County ranking in Garissa County

Sub-county/area	Food security rank (1-7)	Main food security threat (if any)
Lagdera	1	conflict, water stress, lack of pasture, browse, high food commodity prices
Hulugho	2	insecurity, water stress, pasture unavailability, no social services (closure of health facilities and schools, retail shops are closed, destroyed communication facilities) poor sanitation,
Balambala	3	cholera out-break, water stress, depleted forage, low milk availability
Dadaab	4	cholera out-break, lack of pasture and browse, insecurity
Fafi	4	FMD, reduced purchasing power due to quarantine, insecurity, cholera
Ijara	4	insecurity, water stress, pasture unavailability, no social services (closure of health facilities and schools, retail shops are closed, destroyed communication facilities) poor sanitation
Garissa town	7	cholera out-break, reducing water availability

6.2 On-going Interventions

6.2.1 Food interventions

- WFP is providing food rations to 50,200 beneficiaries in all the six sub-counties under the Food For Assets (FFA) program.
- The national government has 400 50-kg bags of rice, 300 (90-kg) bags of beans, 150 (90-kg) bags of maize, 100 (12-litre) cartons of cooking oil and 100 (25-kg) bales of nutritional porridge that planned to be distributed to vulnerable groups during the month of February.
- The school meals program was on-going in the county benefitting 55,553 pupils in primary schools.

6.2.2 Non-food interventions

Table 23: On-going non-food interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Health and nutrition							
All	Vitamin A Supplementation	All sub counties (84 facilities)	120,571	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	6,214,560	Feb-Sept 2018
All	Zinc Supplementation	All	11,351	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	727,239	Feb-Sept 2018

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	ALL	26,323	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	4,6961,582	Feb-Sept 2018
All	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	All	150,715	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	9,688,020	Feb-Sept 2018
ALL	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All	181,594	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	727,239	Feb-Sept 2018
ALL	Deworming and Vitamin A Supplementation	All	120,571	MOH	Reduced vulnerability to disease hence improved food utilization	6,944,569	Feb-Sept 2018
Water							
Lagdera	Water trucking and provision of water storage tanks	Maalimin/ Afweine, Barfin, Shabeldulla , Reeg dam, Elan, Hagarjareer , Geilab	7,500	County Government/NDMA	Improved access to safe, clean water for improved food utilization	3M	Feb-April 2018
Balambala		Togob , Hagarjareer , Saka junction, Abdigaab, Ifo, Sheikh Hassan	8,500	County Government			Feb-April 2018
Fafi		Diisow, Dadeer, Elhumow,	3,500	County Government			Feb-April 2018

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Provision of new gensets, repair of existing gen-sets and purchase of fast moving items	Shantaabqq, Sankuri, Lago, Malayley, Ruqa, Garasweino, Hamey, and Dadaab	30,000	UNICEF	Improved access to safe, clean water for improved food utilization	9.5M	Feb-April 2018
		Lago, Garasweino, Bura, Gurufa, Dihle, Jambele, Diisow	20,000	County Government		20M	Feb-April 2018
Agriculture							
Garissa,Balambala &Fafi	Procurement of 15 Irrigation pumpsets for farmers	All riverine sub counties	3,000	County Gvt/MOA	Improve food Security	15 M	2017/2018
Whole county	Procurement of assorted drought tolerant seeds and agro-chemicals		2,000	County Gvt/MOA		3.5M	2017/2018
Livestock							
Garissa	Disease surveillance and vaccination against CCPP	all	all	Veterinary department	Reduced disease burden hence improved livestock production	2M	2017/2018
	Quarantine	Fafi ward		Veterinary department	Reduced disease burden hence improved livestock production	Nil	2017/2018

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1 Food interventions

Table 24: Recommended food interventions in Garissa County

Sub-county/area	Food security rank (1-7)	Proportion in need of immediate food assistance (%)
Lagdera	1	45-50
Hulugho	2	55-60
Balambala	3	55-60
Dadaab	4	40-45
Fafi	4	40-45
Ijara	4	40-45
Garissa town	7	25-30

6.3.2 Non-food interventions

Table 25: Recommended non-food interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water sector							
Maalimin	Provision of water treatment chemicals and water storage tanks	Maalimin	2,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Sankuri		Sankuri	3,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Fafi		Fafi	4,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Dujis		Dujis	5,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Afwein		Afwein	5,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Balambala		Balambala	5,500	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Hulugho/Masalani		Hulugho/Masalani	20,000	National government County government NDMA	4,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Entire county	Fuel subsidy and water trucking		200,000	National government County government NDMA	31,000,000	Nil	March-May 2018
Entire County	Procure fast moving spare parts and repair of water bowsers and cranes			National government County government NDMA	20,000,000	5,00,000	March-May 2018
Education sector							
All sub-counties	Education supplies made available in schools receiving an influx of pupils in drought affected areas	All sub-counties	68,724	UNICEF	2.5M	1.5M	Jan-April 2018
	Provision of beds/ bed sheets /mattresses to highly populated boarding schools to accommodate more children affected by drought	Boarding primary schools	1000	UNICEF	11M	8M	Jan-April 2018
	Distribution of water tanks and water trucking to drought-affected sub-counties	All primary schools in 6 sub counties	81,188	UNICEF GOK	8.7M	0	Jan-April 2018
Livestock							

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Garissa	Commercial destocking	all	25,000	NDMA: County government KRCS	19M	1M	Jan-Feb
	Feed supplementation	all	86,000	County government	121M	36M	Jan-Mar
	Disease surveillance, vaccinations and treatment	all	30,000	County government	31M	4M	Continuous
Garissa	Slaughter offtake	all	105,000	County gov,	50M	1M	Mar-Apr
Agriculture							
Garissa, Fafi, Balambala	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure	Riverrine group farms	5000	County Gvt/MOA	50M	-	2017/2018
Dadaab, Lagdera, Garissa	Procurement, distribution and installation of solar-powered gen-sets		3500	County Gvt/MOA	25M	-	2017/2018
Whole county	Procurement of assorted drought tolerant seeds and agro-chemicals		4000	County Gvt/MOA	6.5M	-	2017/2018
Health and nutrition							
All sub-counties	Integrated outreaches and mass screening to ascertain the impact of drought especially under five and pregnant and	All	352406	MOH ,UNICEF through TDH , IRC,MERCY USA and KRC	65,638,100	9500000	March – May 2018

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	lactating women						
	Community sensitization on good hygiene practices, and nutrition	All	7 sub counties	MOH ,UNICEF through TDH , IRC,MERCY USA and KRC	5 000000	0	March-August 2018