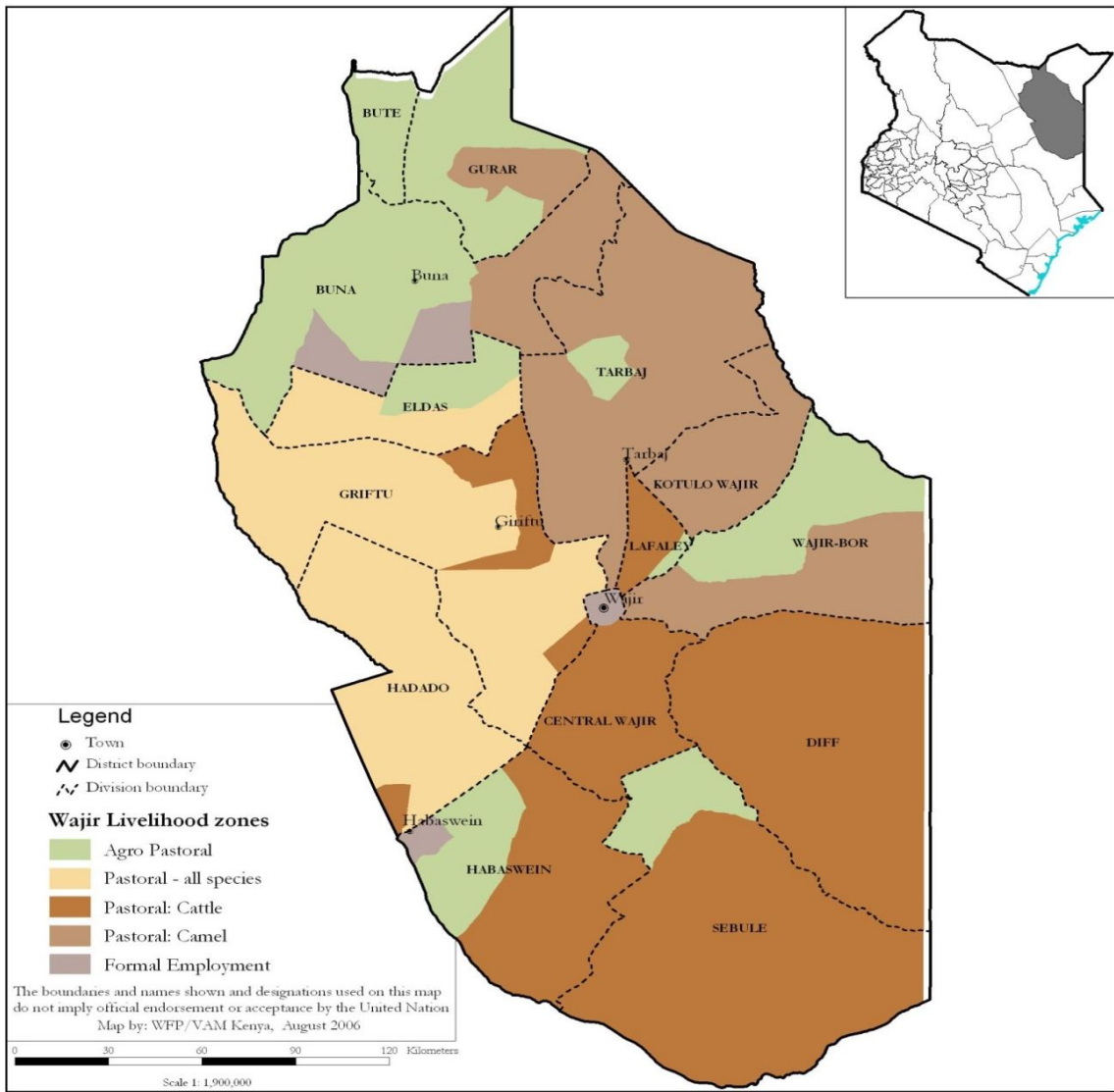


WAJIR COUNTY

2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



Joint Assessment Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) ¹and Wajir County Steering Group.

August, 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Wajir County covers an approximate area of 56,685.9 square kilometres (Km²) with a total population of 661,941 people (KNBS, 2009) and annual growth rate of 3.22 percent. 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.

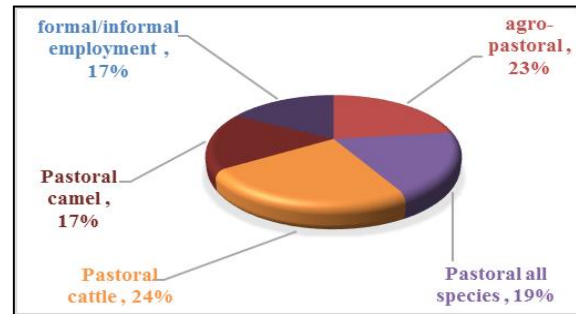


Figure 1: Percentage of livelihood zone

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified as Stressed Integrated Phase Classification (IPC phase 2) with some parts of Wajir central in informal employment livelihood zone, Leheley area in pastoral camel, Wajir North in agro pastoral, Burmayo area of Tarbaj in pastoral camel and Eldas in pastoral all species livelihood zones, in minimal IPC phase one. Current factors affecting food security in the county are; crop failure in the agro pastoral zone, floods along the *Ewaso Ngiro* river bank, poor pasture and browse regeneration, diseases outbreak, poor water infrastructure, resource based conflict, poor road network, terror threats and poor market access.

Households with poor food consumption were two percent in May 2016, compared to six percent in May 2015. However, those with acceptable consumption increased to 75 percent from 56 percent in May 2015. The increase in the percentage for the poor households may be due to withdrawal food assistance support, while increase of acceptable status may be attributed to favourable terms of trade. The coping strategy index (CSI) in May 2016 was 19 compared to 33 during the same period in 2015, implying that households were not frequently engaging in consumption related coping strategies. This improvement could be attributed to improved livestock production as a result of the good performance of the long rains. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC <135mm) was stable at 16 percent in July 2017, which was 76 percent of normal.

The meal frequency for children under-five and adults is an average of 2 – 3 meals a day across all the livelihood zones which is normal. Water consumption in both the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is 10 – 15 litres per person per day, which marginally higher than the normal of 10 – 23 litres. The terms of trade (TOT) were 27 percent above the LTA, indicating increased purchasing power for pastoralists.

2.2 Food Security Trends

During the short rains food security assessment conducted in February, 2016, the County was classified at Stressed food security (IPC Phase 2), except in parts of pastoral camel and pastoral cattle which were in Minimal food security (IPC Phase 1). In the current food security assessment, The County is classified in the stressed Integrated Phase Classification (IPC phase

2), with some parts in informal employment livelihood zone, pastoral camel, agro pastoral, and pastoral all species livelihood zones, remaining in minimal IPC phase one. Table 1 shows trends in various food security drivers and outcomes for July, 2016 compared to February, 2016.

Table 1. Food security trends

Indicators	Livelihood zone	Current situation (LRA July, 2016)	Previous season (SRA February, 2016)
Food insecurity phase		IPC Phase 2	IPC Phase 2
Livestock body condition		Good	Fair
Meals per day		2-3 meals per day	2-3 meals per day
Water consumption (LPP)		10-15 litres per person per day.	7-10 litres per person per day.
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates (SMART Survey)	Agro pastoral	9.4	14.6
	Pastoral	13.4	17.8
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)		19	33
Terms of Trade (TOT)		82	71
Household food stock		26 percent of LTA	27 percent of LTA
Household milk production		1 – 4 litres	0.25 – 4 litres
Return trekking distance to watering points		8	13
Food Consumption Scores (FCS)		Poor: 10 percent Borderline: 25 percent Acceptable: 64 percent	Poor: 6 percent Borderline: 39 percent Acceptable: 56 percent
Children at the risk of malnutrition (MUAC)		16	16.2

2.3 Rainfall Performance

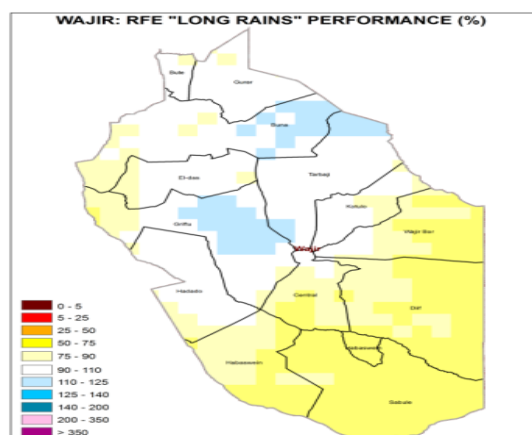


Figure 2: Long rains performance

The onset of the short rains was late in the 2nd dekad (10 day period) of April 2016 instead of the expected seasonal norm of 3rd dekad of March. The temporal distribution was poor across livelihood zones while the spatial distribution was uneven. Much of the northern part of the county received between 90 – 125 percent of normal rainfall and localized areas received 75 – 90 percent of normal rains. Wajir South and parts of Wajir East sub counties received below normal rainfall that was 50 – 75 percent of the normal (Figure 2). The cessation was in the 2nd dekad of May which was normal.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The county is normally dependent on short rains and households are currently depending on markets for purchase of staple foods. The major crops grown under rain fed agriculture - mainly in agro-pastoral zone and a few areas of pastoral livelihood zones - are watermelon, sorghum and maize, while the irrigated crops are onions, kales and tomatoes. Food crop production contributes

about 30 and 15 percent to cash income in the agro pastoral and pastoral all species livelihood zones respectively. Watermelon is currently the main income earner in the informal livelihood zone.

Rain fed crop production

There was an increase in the cultivated area for maize and sorghum, compared to the Long Term Average (LTA), this was attributed to the provision of subsidized tractor hire services and other farm inputs such seeds by the County Department of Agriculture. The production of maize and sorghum were 42 and 90 percent respectively, of the long rains season Long Term Average (LTA), due to below normal and poor temporal and uneven spatial rainfall distribution in the county (Table 2). In some parts of pastoral cattle livelihood zone (Habaswein), floods from upstream neighbouring counties destroyed crops along the Lorian swamp.

Table 2. Rain fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2016 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	320	315	400 (projected)	945
Sorghum	442	410	2,210 (projected)	2,460
Water melon	15	20	500 (actual)	1800

Irrigated crop

The acreage under irrigation increased, as more water structure (boreholes, water pans and shallow wells) were constructed for irrigation purposes. The production of all the main crops under irrigation increased as shown in table 3. The use of shade net technology has enhanced production, mainly due to temperature regulation and pests' control. Onions are currently among the best performing crops under irrigation in the county, and its acreage is gradually increasing.

Table 3. Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2016 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Onions	8	5	1,875	366
Kales	20	18	1,200	720
Tomatoes	10	8	1,600	1,226

Maize stocks

The maize stock held at household level were 26 percent of the LTA levels during the long rains season, while stocks held by traders decreased by 57 percent compared to LTA; this has been attributed to the reduced supply and high cost of transport. Maize stock held by *posho* millers decreased by 50 percent compared to LTA (Table 4) the stock held by households could not last for more than a month, compared to one month during normal times. . However, maize is not the main staple food consumed by households in Wajir County. Staple foods in the county are, rice, milk, wheat flour, spaghetti and beans, and are consumed in all livelihoods.

Table 4. Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by:-	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	420	1,620
Traders	1,000	2,300
Millers (Posho)	120	240
NCPB	0	0
Total	1,540	4,160

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a major source of income and food across all livelihood zones in Wajir County. The main livestock species kept are camel, goat, cattle, sheep and donkey. Livestock production contributes 61 per cent of cash income in the agro-pastoral zone, 71 per cent in the pastoral all species and pastoral cattle livelihood zones and 56 per cent in the pastoral camel zone.

Forage condition

Generally pasture and browse condition is good to fair in many parts of the county and is projected to last 2 – 3 months as indicated in table 5.

Table 5. Forage condition by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)
Agro pastoral	Fair	Normal	3 months	Good	Normal	3 months
Pastoral	Good	Below normal	2 months	Fair	Below Normal	2 months

Pasture and browse trend is deteriorating due to reduction of amounts of rains. Some of the factors that are affecting access to pasture and browse in the county include: the long distances to water sources, as well as water availability. Clan based conflict in Buna and Eldas (agro-pastoral livelihood zone); Livestock diseases especially pneumonia make animals weak and not able to trek for long distances. Human-livestock conflict especially in Bute (agro-pastoral livelihood zone) leads to destruction of crops, thus conflict between pastoralists and farmers.

Livestock Productivity**Body condition**

The body condition of livestock in the county is generally good for all species, as compared to situation at this time of the year (Table 6), due to good pasture and browse condition as a result of the rainfall amounts experienced during the long rains season. As the peak of the lean season approaches, livestock body condition will likely decline to fair due to deterioration of pasture in terms of quality and quantity due to moisture stress

Table 6. Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Situation at this time of year	Current	Situation at this time of year	Current	Situation at this time of year	Current	Situation at this time of year
All livelihood zones	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good

Milk production, consumption and prices

Currently, the milk production for all livestock species across livelihood zones was 1–4 litres per house hold per day compared to normal of 1–4 litres per household per day. Milk consumption across livelihood zones was normal at 1–2 litres per household per day. The average prices of milk remained within the seasonal range across all livelihood zones (Table 7). However, both milk production and consumption are expected to decline from August to October until the expected short rains, due to deteriorating pasture conditions, migrations, and incidence of diseases. Reduced milk production and consumption may consequently affect the nutrition status of households.

Table 7. Milk production, consumption and prices by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Livestock species	Milk Production (Litres)/HH/Day		Milk consumption (Litres)/HH/Day		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
		Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Agro pastoral	Camel	3	3	1	1.5	87	80
	Cattle	2	2.5	1	1.5	80	80
	Goats	1	1	1	0.5	110	100
Pastoral	Camel	4	4	2	2	87	80
	Cattle	1.5	1.5	1	0.5	80	80
	Goats	2	2	1	.5	110	100

Birth rates and tropical livestock units

The birth rates for all livestock species are normal during the period under review. Goats and sheep kid and lamb twice a year at maturity age. Cattle calve once a year while for camel it is one and half to two years. However, in camel adult females were affected by camel sudden death diseases, which caused abortion and pre-mature death. Currently the average livestock tropical livestock units (TLUs) per household is 19 compared to normal of 25. In a good year, the number of goats, cattle, and camel per household is 100, 25 and 12 respectively as compared to the current 90, 15 and 6 respectively. During the festive season of *ramadhan*, - in June - small stocks were slaughtered in most of households in all the livelihood zones thus reducing the TLUs.

Water for livestock

The main sources of water for livestock are shallow wells, boreholes and water pans. Water levels are relatively high and adequate for livestock and this is normal at this time of the year. The current average trekking distance from grazing area to water points is 9.1 compared to 13.6 kilometres during same period of the year. The distance is likely to increase as most water sources may last for 1-3 months. The frequency of watering for cattle, goat and sheep is 1-2 days, while for camel it is 4-8 days which is normal at this time of the year. See table 8.

Table 8. Water for livestock by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances in Km		Expected duration to last in months		Watering frequency			
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Species	Days	Normal	Days
Pastoral	6-9	5-10	1-3	1-2	Camel	4-8	Camel	5-8
					Cattle	1-2	Cattle	1-2
					Sheep and goats	1-2	Sheep and goats	1-2
Agro pastoral	6-9	5-10	1-3	1-2	Camel	4-8	Camel	5-8
					Cattle	1-2	Cattle	1-2
					Sheep and goats	1-2	Sheep and goats	1-2

Migration

Currently there is both in and out migration in all the livelihood zones, this situation is normal at this time of the year. In agro pastoral livelihood zone (Wajir north), there was in-migration from the neighbouring country of Ethiopia, attributed to the failed rains in the neighbouring regions. In the pastoral cattle livelihood zone (Wajir south), there was in-migration from Somalia and Garissa County, due to below normal rains in those regions. The influx of livestock is precipitating diseases across livelihood zones.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

The major diseases reported during the period under review are: - *Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia* (CCPP), *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) sheep and goat pox, *Enterotoxemia*, Camel sudden death in Riba and Habaswein and camel pox. In cattle, lumpy skin in Wajir south, due to insect bites and *Menge*. Mitigation measures have been put in place and disease surveillance, lab testing for the camel disease, treatment and mass vaccination of sheep and goats is ongoing currently. Deaths of livestock due to predation were common in all livelihood zones.

3.3 Water Situation

The major water sources in the County include boreholes and water pans. Currently, there are about 230 functional boreholes and over 220 water pans spread across all livelihood zones. Following the performance of the long rains, there was a 70-90 percent recharge levels in pastoral all species, parts of pastoral cattle and agro pastoral livelihood zones while the recharge level in most parts of Wajir South cattle pastoral livelihood zone was 50-70 percent.

Table 9. Distance, cost, waiting time and average household water use by sub-county

Sub-county	Main Sources	Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected duration of water availability in current water sources (months)
		Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	
Wajir East	Shallow Wells	1-2	1-2	0	0	10-15	15-20	10-15	10-15	Permanent
	Boreholes	1-2	1-2	2-5	2-5	15-30	15-60	10-15	10-15	Permanent
Tarbaj	Boreholes	1-2	1-2	5	5	20-30	15-60	10-15	10-15	Permanent
	Water pans	1-2	1-2	0	0	20-30	15-30	10-15	10-15	2 months
	Water pans	3-5	4-6	0	0	20-30	15-30	10-15	10-15	2 months

Wajir North	Boreholes	3-5	4-7	2-5	2-5	20-30	15-60	10-15	10-15	Permanent
Eldas	Water pans	1-2	1-2	0	0	20-30	20-30	10-15	10-15	1 months
	Boreholes	1-3	1-5	2-5	2-5	20-30	15-60	10-15	10-15	Permanent
Wajir West	Water pans	1-2	1-2	0	0	20-30	20-30	10-15	10-15	1 months
	Boreholes	1-3	1-3	2-5	2-5	20-30	15-60	15-20	10-15	Permanent
Wajir South	Water pans	1-2	1-2	0	0	20-30	20-30	15-20	10-15	1 month
	Boreholes	1-3	1-4	2-5	2-5	30-40	15-60	15-20	10-15	Permanent

Distances to water sources and waiting time

The current average distance to domestic water points is one to five kilometres compared to normal of one to seven kilometres on average (Table 9). Majority of households were able to access water within reasonable distances and time due to improved water infrastructure in the county. In agro pastoral livelihood zone households were covering longer distance as shown in table 10, to access water given that there are few water sources.

Table 10. Distances and walking time to water sources by livelihood zone

HH distance to water sources (n=1065)	Agro pastoral	Pastoral	County Average
More than 2km (1-2hours)	25.5 %	4.3%	16.2%
More than 500m to less than 2 km (15-1hour)	40.2%	30.6%	36.0%
Less than 500m (less than 15minutes)	34.3%	65.2%	47.9%

Source SMART Survey July 2016,

There was an insignificant change in households waiting time at the water sources in all livelihood zones, except Wajir South - cattle pastoral livelihood zone - which recorded 30-60 minutes, which was normal compared to this time of the year.

Cost of water and consumption

The current average cost of water in all livelihood zones remained stable and normal at Ksh.5 per 20 litres *jerrican*. Water consumption ranges from 10-15 litres per person per day which was slightly above normal compared to the long term averages of 10-13 litres per person per day. However, Wajir South - pastoral cattle livelihood zone - recorded below normal water consumption of 8 litres per person per day. The variation could be attributed to low recharge levels of the water pans due to below normal performance of the long rains in most parts of Wajir South and parts of East. There were no significant variations in the amounts of water consumed across other livelihood zones.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market operations

The county has two major markets; Wajir town and Habaswein. The markets were functioning well and there was no incident of disruption across all livelihood zones in the county. The current market trend in food stuffs are stable and there is no distress sales or unusual purchases in the markets. Households in all livelihood zones were relying more on markets to purchase their food stuffs from the market and it is normal at these time of the year.

Maize prices

Maize prices have remained below the Long Term Average (LTA) since May 2016 and were nine percent below the LTA in July 2016 and five percent lower than the same period in 2015. The variations in price across the livelihood zones are minimal. Prices have been following the seasonal norm over the last two years and are expected to remain stable through November 2016; given that supplies from the source markets are expected to remain stable and adequate.

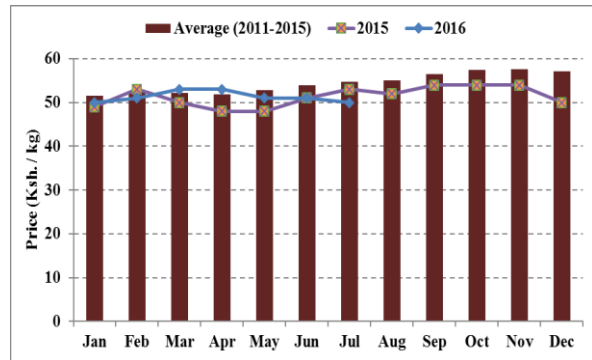


Figure 3: Price of maize

Goat prices

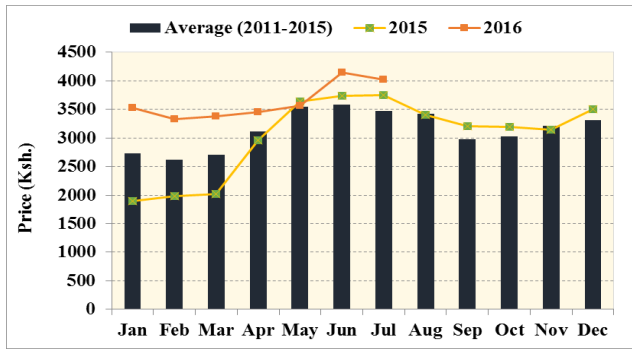


Figure 4: Price of Goat

The goat prices in July 2016 were 16 percent above the long term average and seven percent above than the same period in 2015. Goat prices have been on an upward trend since February and picked in June 2016, which is consistent with the seasonal norm. This may be attributed to improved body condition and high market demand (during the festive season in June, 2016). The Prices are expected to decline seasonally till the onset of the October-December rainfall.

Terms of trade

The terms of trade were 27 percent above the long term average, in July 2016 and favourable to the pastoralists, about 80 kilogrammes of maize could be exchanged from the sale of a goat compared to long term mean of 63 kilogrammes. The terms of trade have been above LTA since January 2016; this was attributed to stable maize prices and increasing goat prices, due to improvement in livestock body conditions as a result of good pasture and improved veterinary services. The Terms of Trade are expected to decline due to deteriorating livestock body conditions until the onset of October-December short rains.

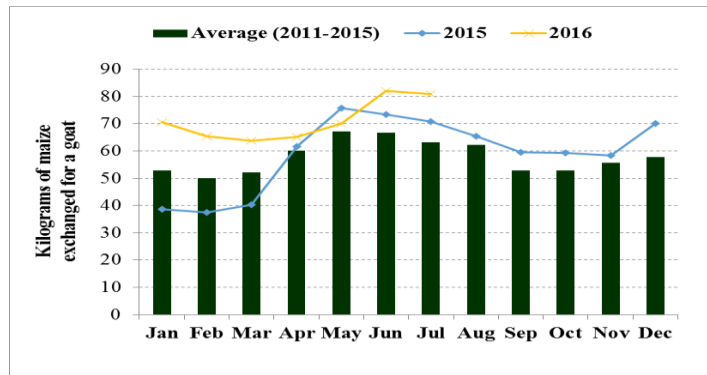


Figure 5: Term of Trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity patterns

Top five morbidity among children under-five and general population diseases included; other Respiratory disease, Diarrhoea, Urinary tract infection, Pneumonia, ear infection, disease of the

skin and intestinal worms. According to the findings of July 2016 SMART Survey, 76.2 of the children were not ill for the last two weeks while only 16 percent were ill during the same period. ARI and malaria are the leading morbidity cases in all livelihood zones according to the survey. There was a second wave of new Cholera cases which were reported in pastoral livelihood (Wajir East).

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Table 11. Immunization coverage and vitamin A supplementation

	OPV 1	OPV 3	Measles (9 months)	VAS-6-11, Months	VAS-12-59 Months
2016	94	91	85	62	68
2015	64	58	55	80	40

The OPV 1 and 3 coverage are currently at 95 and 91 percent compared to 64 and 58 in 2015 respectively. Measles vaccination coverage at 9 months and 18 months were above 90 percent compared to 55 in 2015. The improvement in measles coverage is likely attributed to the national campaigns conducted in May 2016. Vitamin A supplementation of cohort 6-11 months was 62 percent which was below the national target of 80 percent, however cohort 12-59 months was 68 percent which is an improvement from 39.4 percent reported in the same period in 2015. (Table 11). The SMART survey July 2016 revealed that 72 percent of children 12-59 months of age, received vitamin A Supplementation once whilst 28 percent received twice or more.

Nutrition Status

According to smart survey (July, 2016), the percentage of children under the age five who are at risk of malnutrition currently stands at 10 and 18 percent for the agro pastoral and pastoral respectively. The nutrition situation was stable across the all livelihood zones compared to similar time in 2015. The trend of children at risk (<135 MM) of malnutrition by Mid Upper Arm Circumference has improved and is at 16 percent in July 2016 compared with LTA of 21 percent. Improvement in the percentage of children under five years, who are at risks of malnutrition was attributed to sustained interventions by stakeholders and increased milk production in the County

Table 12. MUAC rates by livelihood zone

Indicator	Agro-Pastoral				Pastoral			
	Total N	All	Boys	Girls	Total N	All	Boys	Girls
MUAC <12.5 cm	665	(10) 1.5 % (0.7 - 3.2 95% C.I.)	(1) 0.3 % (0.0 - 2.2 95% C.I.)	(9) 2.8 % (1.2 - 6.4 95% C.I.)	574	(18) 3.1 % (2.0 - 4.9 95% C.I.)	(11) 3.8 % (2.2 - 6.3 95% C.I.)	(7) 2.5 % (1.0 - 6.3 95% C.I.)
MUAC <11.5cm	665	(3) 0.5 % (0.1 - 1.9 95% C.I.)	(0) 0.0 % (0.0 - 0.0 95% C.I.)	(3) 0.9 % (0.2 - 4.0 95% C.I.)	574	(5) 0.9 % (0.4 - 2.0 95% C.I.)	(4) 1.4 % (0.5 - 3.5 95% C.I.)	(1) 0.4 % (0.0 - 2.7 95% C.I.)

Current and previous season food consumption score.

The proportion of households with poor food consumption was 11 percent in 2016 as compared to 6 percent during the same period last year. Those with borderline food consumption decreased with some households falling into the poor consumption category while others moved into the acceptable category (figure 6). The increase in percentage of poor households from the previous year may be attributed to reduced donor support activities in the county.

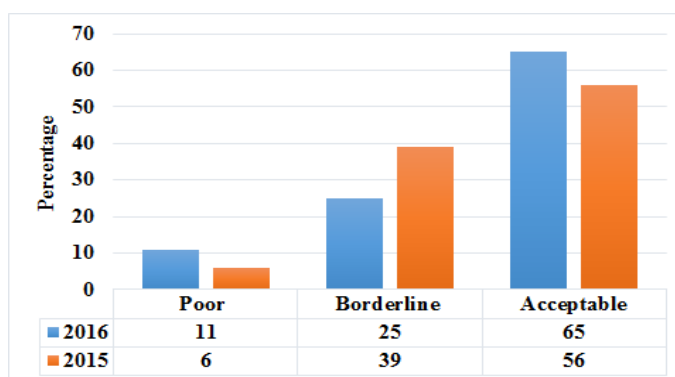


Figure 6. Current and previous food consumption scores

Sanitation

During the long rains, shallow wells and water pans, which are a major water source in Wajir, were contaminated due to open defecation practices, poor waste disposal, use of bucket latrine and high water table. The quality of water consumed by both households and livestock is poor across livelihood zones with exception of areas such as Arbajahan, Athibohold and Eldas. All the boreholes along the *Ewaso Ngiro* River in Wajir South pastoral cattle livelihood zone have good quality water. Few other high yielding boreholes such as those in Kutulo, Sarman and Konton are also less saline.

Hygiene

Food handling and hygiene practice are poor among the pastoral households due to inadequate water supply, lack of community led total sanitation programmes and awareness campaigns in the county, leading to prevalence of water borne diseases. The current latrine coverage for the county is 36 percent, with Wajir town having the highest coverage of 52 percent, with over 75% using bucket latrine. Most pastoral households still practice open defecation.

3.6 Coping Mechanisms

As at May 2016, the proportion of households applying emergency coping strategies were 15.1 percent, while 60.9 percent of the households were employing stressed coping strategies. The percentage of households not adopting coping strategies were 10.9 percent. The high percentage of households adopting stressed coping mechanisms could be attributed to chronic poverty levels and asset depletion as a result of recurrent drought.

Table 13. Coping strategy index

Coping strategy Index May 2015	Coping strategy Index July 2016	Most utilized coping strategy (Narrative)
33	19	Currently, 60.9 percent of the household are adopting stress coping strategy compared to 46.2 percent during similar period 2015, the increase may be due to withdrawal of protracted relief and recovery operations among the poor households in the county

According to SMART survey July 2016, there was an improvement in households employing coping strategies compared to May 2015. The improvement is likely due to improved livestock productivity and stable food market prices in all livelihood zones.

3.7 Ongoing Interventions by Sector

Table 14. Ongoing interventions by sector

Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE SECTOR						
Agricultural extension services.	County Wide	2500	Department of Agriculture. ASDSP	Improving food access and security at HH level	-	Ongoing
Provision of Irrigation infrastructure	County wide	3200	WCG, SDC, WORLD VISION	Expected to improve food security		Continuous
Provision of Shed net	County wide	300	County Government of Wajir, World Vision DPA, ADESO	Expected to improve food security		Ongoing
WATER SECTOR						
Repair of boreholes	County wide	80,000	CGW, DPA, Mercy corps	Improve livestock productivity and crop productivity through irrigation	10million	On-going
HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR						
Vitamin A Supplementation	Wajir county	120,500	MOH, SCI	Improves immunity of		Yearly
Zinc Supplementation	Wajir county	120,500	MOH, SCI	Reduces/ treats diarrhea and prevents further diarrhea episodes		Yearly
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Wajir county	30,000	MOH , UNICEF, WFP, IRK , SCI	Contributes to reduced mortality and morbidity, leading to increased family productivity		Monthly
IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	Wajir county	120,500	MOH , IRK , SCI	Prevents malnutrition improves good nutrition status		Yearly
Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Wajir county	40,000	MOH , IRK , SCI	Reduces maternal death and anemia during pregnancy		Yearly
Deworming	Wajir county	85,300	MOH , IRK , SCI	Reduces anemia, reduces worm infestation increasing food absorption. Increased productivity		Yearly

LIVESTOCK SECTOR						
Vaccination Livestock disease surveillance camel sudden death	Entire county	250,000 livestock	DALF(veterinary service Division)	Reduced livestock death, increased <i>livestock productivity</i>	4.468million	July,2016
Livestock Extension service delivery in terms improved livestock husbandry	All 30 wards	40,000 household	Training and demonstration materials	Increase livestock productivity in terms of milk and meat	2,000,000	On-going
Fodder production	Wajir	400	DALF Wajir county, mercy corps, ADESO	Improved livestock productivity	5,000,00	
Livestock breed improvement	Wajir central	30	DALF Wajir county	Improved livestock productivity	2,000,000	June 2016
Repair and maintenance of boreholes for livestock watering	All the 30 wards	Boreholes that require repair and maintenance	Spare parts	Improved access to water by livestock	1.5m	On-going

3.8 Sub-county Ranking

Ranking of sub-county in order of food insecurity severity

Table 15. Sub-county ranking in terms of food insecurity

Sub-county	Population	Sub-county Ranking (1 Most food insecure.... 13 least food insecure)	Pop in need (% range min - Max)	Main Food Security Threats
Wajir South	116538	1	15-20	Water scarcity, poor pasture, livestock diseases, high food prices, migration, insecurity, reduced livestock production and productivity, livestock mortality and predation (<i>severity- very High</i>)
Wajir East	151447	2	15-20	Water scarcity, poor pasture, livestock diseases, high food prices, migration, insecurity, reduced livestock production and productivity, livestock mortality and predation (<i>severity- High</i>)
west	97831	3	15-20	Water scarcity, migration, overgrazing, conflict, poor livestock prices and predation (<i>severity- moderately High</i>)
Tarbaj	78699	4	15-20	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, poor livestock prices, low production of milk and flooding, crop destruction (<i>severity- moderate</i>)
Eldas	78608	5	10-15	Poor pasture, water scarcity, out-migration, resource based conflict, lack of milk, depleting vegetation conditions and predation (<i>severity- moderate</i>)
Wajir north	139158	6	10-15	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, migration, insecurity reduced crop and livestock productivity livestock diseases and predation (<i>severity- moderate</i>)

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Prognosis Assumption

- The October to December short rains are expected to be normal to below normal
- Food prices are expected to increase slightly as the dry spell progresses
- Milk production and availability will decline significantly consequently affecting consumption of the commodity by poor households
- Rangeland conditions are expected to deteriorate during the months of August going into mid October 2016 and thereafter improve after the onset of the short rains

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from August to October 2016

- The food security situation is expected to worsen and remain stressed in the entire county in the next three months
- Food consumption is expected to worsen as the dry spell progress
- Livestock body conditions, milk production, distances to water sources are expected to worsen
- Livestock body conditions, milk production, distances to water sources are expected to worsen
- Prices of livestock are expected to decline thus unfavourably affecting the terms of trade of household
- Case load of water trucking centres are also expected to increase
- Livestock mortality due to insurgence of diseases is expected to increase as the long dry spell progresses
- Household food consumption scores is expected to worsen during the next three months beginning August to October 2016
- The percentage of households employing emergency and critical coping strategies will likely increase with likelihood of more households moving from borderline to poor categories

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from November 2016 to January 2017

- The food security outcomes are expected to improve with the anticipated normal performance of the short rains from October to December 2016
- Household food consumption and frequency are expected to improve
- Fair to good regeneration of pasture and browses are also expected across livelihood zones
- Livestock are expected to move from dry season grazing areas to wet season resulting in an increase in milk production and more time for building social capital
- Water sources are expected to recharge and this may lead to improved availability of water at shorter distances thus reducing time spent on looking for water
- Livestock prices are expected to increase across livelihood zones hence further increase in household income
- Food prices are expected to stabilise, terms of trade are also expected to improve in the months of December 2016 and January 2017 and thereafter decline from February 2017
- Food consumption and nutrition status, especially for children under five years, are expected to improve following the availability of milk in most of the households

- However, the expected *La Nina* phenomenon may negatively impact on production consequently affecting access and utilization indicators hence causing high risks food insecurity situation

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- The rains were average to below average in cumulative amounts, and have had poor temporal and spatial distribution.
- With the progression of the dry spell, it is expected that rangelands conditions will deteriorate and significantly lower livestock and crops productivity.
- As a result, there will be reduced household income to support food purchases and fewer livestock products for food consumption.
- Food insecurity conditions are likely to persist throughout the outlook period and more so if the forecasted *La Nina* phenomenon occurs.

5.1 Conclusion

Generally, the March-April-May (MAM) rainfall was below average in most parts of the county. The impact of long rains on crops and pasture was significantly below normal in Wajir south pastoral cattle and Wajir East pastoral camel livelihood zones. The current available pasture and browse are likely to last between 1-2 months and may consequently fast track the deterioration of livestock body conditions. The current available open water sources could also be depleted by the end of September, 2016 leading to water stress in the livestock and crop sectors. Food security situation is likely to remain stressed with more households likely to adopt distressed coping strategies. Key issues to monitor include malnutrition levels, livestock diseases, livestock production and productivity, predation, migration, resource based conflict, vegetation condition and animals body conditions.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

5.2.1 Health & Nutrition

- Enhance HINI outreaches and monitor nutrition status
- Outreach for hard to reach areas be strengthen
- Mass screening
- Deworming of school going children
- Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming through ECD schools and *dugsi*
- Strengthen disease surveillance

5.2.2 Livestock

- Livestock diseases surveillance, diagnosis and mass treatment of livestock
- Emergency livestock water, for instance support to boreholes- rapid response team, and avail fast moving borehole spare parts.
- Borehole fuel subsidies specifically targeting livestock owners to be provided
- Strengthen peace building initiatives in the county to prevent further conflicts at water sources especially conflict between the crops and livestock owners in the agro-pastoralist zones.

5.2.3 Agriculture

- Construction of Mega Dams to expand water harvesting for irrigation
- Subsidy in farm inputs including seeds
- Strengthen capacity of farmers through enhanced agricultural extension services

5.2.4 Water

- Support borehole maintenance and provision of fast moving spare parts for get sets
- Provision of water treatment chemicals
- Capacity build water users and communities on water resource management
- Desilting of water pans

5.2.5 Public Health

- Support WASH programs in order to improve latrine coverage, sanitation & hygiene and access to clean water
- Promote Community Led Total Sanitation activities in the County
- Efforts to increase latrine coverage
- Fencing of Slaughter house

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex I: Food Interventions Required

Proposed Population in need of food assistance

Table 16. Proposed population in need of assistance in the county

Sub-county	Population	Pop in need (% range Min - Max	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Wajir south	116,538	15-20	FFA/CT	
Wajir east	151,447	15-20	FFA/CT	
west	97,831	15-20	FFA/CT	
Tarbaj	78,699	15-20	FFA/CT	
Eldas	78,608	10-15	FFA/CT	
Wajir north	139,158	10-15	FFA/CT	

6.2 Annex II: Non-Food Interventions by Sector

Social Safety Net Programme

National Safety Net Programmes have been running since the beginning of the 2013/14 financial year. These include; Cash Transfer for the Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC), Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) and Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD-CT). Hunger Safety Net Programme II has a target of 19,202 where we have regular beneficiaries and Emergency beneficiary during drought. The regular beneficiaries' totals to over 16,000 and during emergency, the figure goes up to 57,000. Wajir County disbursed Ksh. 2.5billion to beneficiaries, since inception of the program.

Table 17. Non-food interventions by Sector

Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE SECTOR (Crop Production)						
Water harvesting	County wide	250000	MOA & water	Capacity building, equipment's e.g. excavators	Land, labour	On-going
Provision of drought resistant seeds	County wide	250000	MOA, Islamic relief and mercy corps	Labour, land, extension services	Land ,labour	On-going
Construction of Mega Dams for irrigation	Agro-pastoral zones	400 farmers	County Government	Funds	Land	On-going
Capacity building	County wide	6000	County Government of Wajir,Dept: Agriculture	Vehicles, Fuel, Stationery	Facilitators	On-going
Capacity building Boreholes and Shallow wells for irrigation	County wide County wide	4500 600	County Government of Wajir,Dept: Agriculture County Government of Wajir,Dept: Agriculture	Facilitation allowance	Facilitators Skilled personnel	On-going
Capacity building Boreholes and Shallow wells for irrigation	County wide County wide	4500 600	County Government of Wajir, Dept: Agriculture County Government of Wajir,Dept: Agriculture	Drilling equipment's, Funds	Facilitators Skilled personnel	1 st , 2 nd and 4 th Quarter F/Y 2015/16 F/Y 2015/16
WATER SECTOR						
24 Water Storage facilities	4 per sub-county	90,000H/H	WCG, NDMA, Partners	40 M	Nil	October 2016
Borehole maintenance	Entire county	34,000	WGC, DPA	15M	5million	Continuous
Excavation of mega water pans	Entire county	12,000	WGC	120M	120M	On going
Drilling of boreholes	Entire county	6000	WCG	40M	40M	On-going
Provision of Water treatment chemicals	Entire county	25,000	WCG, Partners	1m	Nil	October 2016
LIVESTOCK SECTOR						
Up scaling the livestock insurance	In all wards	5,000	State department of	Premium	Livestock units and	Continuous

			livestock production		funds 17,500,000/-	
Improvement of pasture production through reseeding	In all the wards	10,000	County government, development partners	Land pasture, irrigation infrastructure seeds	Human resources Enough land 10,000,000/-	By End of the year 2016
Livestock breed improvement especially for the small stock	Wajir east	500	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Livestock breeds	Land and grazing 5,000,000/-	By End of the year 2016
Livestock disease surveillance, diagnosis, vaccination campaigns and mass treatment	In all the wards	50,000	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Livestock medicines, veterinary services, funds	Veterinary personnel. Logistics Disease reporters 5,000,000/-	Continuous
Emergency livestock water i.e. support to boreholes- rapid response team, and avail fast moving borehole spare parts	In all the wards	50,000	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Fast moving spare parts Livestock water infrastructure like the water trough	Water, already existing water sources. 3,000,000/-	By End of the year 2016
Strengthen peace building initiatives in the county to prevent conflict over water between livestock and crops especially in the agro pastoral zone.	In all the wards	All county population	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Human resources	Human resources Ksh. 5,000,000	Continuous
Enhance the livestock extension services	In all the wards	Livestock owners (80,000)	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Increase in the number Livestock extension personnel	Livestock extension personnel and logistics 15,000,000	Continuous
Improvement of livestock markets and value addition of livestock products	In all the wards	20,000	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Construction of sale yards	Existing livestock markets 30,000,000	By End of the year 2016
Development and implementation of livestock related policies(range land bill, livestock sale yard bill and livestock disease framework)	County wide	Livestock owner (80,000)	County government, development partners aligned to the livestock sector	Expert in policy formulation	Livestock personnel 1,000,000/-	By End of the year 2016

HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR						
Outreaches for hard to reach sites	Wajir county	120000	MOH , IRK , SCL,KRC	2,000,000	2,000,000	Need basis
Mass screening	Wajir county	120000	MOH , IRK , SCL,KRC	1,500,000	1,500,000	Need basis
MIYCN-E	Wajir County	All children under 5	MOH, KRCS, UNICEF,	2,500,000	2,500,000	Immediate
Vitamin A supplementation and deworming through ECD and <i>Duksis</i>		All children under 5	MOH and Partners	1,500,000	1,500,000	Immediate