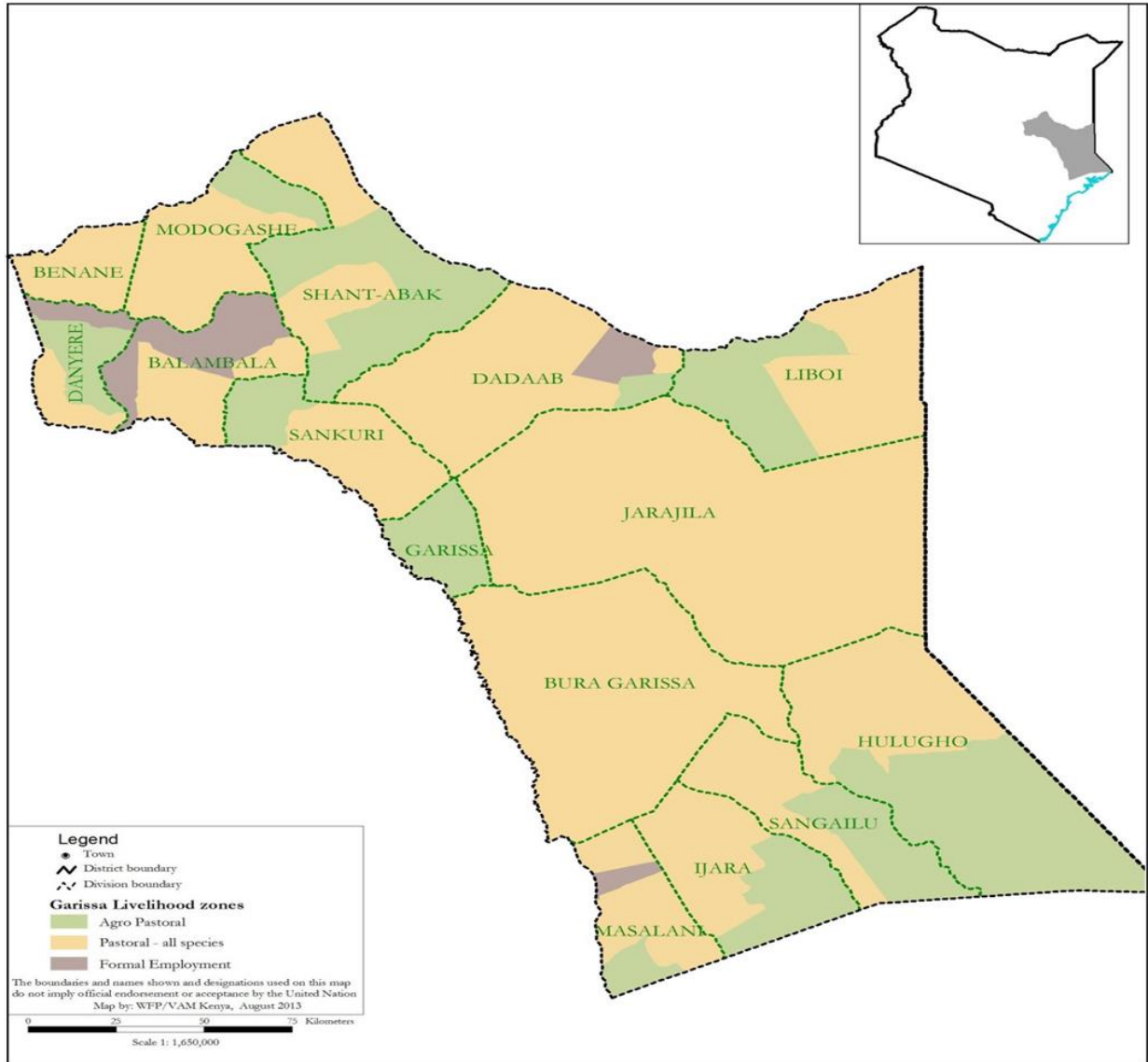


**GARISSA COUNTY
2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group ¹(KFSSG) and the Garissa County Steering Group

August, 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Garissa County is located in the North Eastern Part of the Republic of Kenya. It covers an area of 45,720.2 km² and is divided into six sub counties namely: Garissa Township, Fafi, Lagdera, Balambala, Dadaab and Ijara, and has an estimated population of 623,060 persons (KNBS, 2009). The county has three main livelihood zones namely: pastoral all species, agro-pastoral and formal employment with a population of 90, seven and three percent respectively (Figure 1).

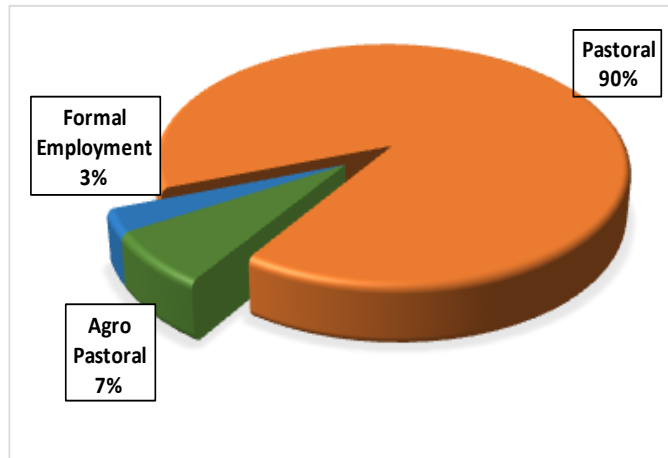


Figure 1: Proportion of population by livelihood

2. COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2) across all livelihood zones. The proportion of people with borderline food consumption scores (FCS) and below was 45 percent and the coping strategy index score was 21 percent. Households mainly employed stress related coping strategies that included; restricting food consumption by adults in order for small children to eat and relying on less preferred or less expensive meals. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 14.7 indicative of serious nutrition situation. The main factors affecting food security in the county were; depletion of pastures in the pastoral livelihood zone, earlier than normal migration of cattle and sheep to the agro pastoral livelihood zone and outside the county leading to over concentration and reduction in access to milk in pastoral areas, drying of water pans and increased cases of conflict over water and grazing reserves. In the agro pastoral livelihood cropping pattern was interrupted by heavy flooding along River Tana that washed away farms and delayed planting along the banks. The health status of the population was also comprised by the sporadic outbreak of cholera and dysentery in various parts of the county.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Table 1: Food Security Trend

| Indicator | Long Rains Assessment, July 2016 | Short Rains Assessment, Feb 2016 |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Food Security Phase | Stressed (IPC Phase 2) | Minimal (IPC Phase 1) |
| Food consumption score | Poor: 15 Percent Borderline: 30 Percent Acceptable: 55 Percent | Poor: 2 Percent Borderline: 20 Percent Acceptable: 78 Percent |
| Household Maize Stock | 78 percent of LTA | 43 percent of LTA |
| Livestock Body Condition | Fair (Cattle), Good (Shoats) | Good (All Species) |
| Households Water Consumption | ≥ 15 litres per person per day | ≥ 15 litres per person per day |
| Terms of Trade | 60 | 67 |
| Coping Strategy Index | 21(May , 2016) | 17 (December ,2015) |
| Global Acute Malnutrition | 14.7 | |

2.2 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the season was late by two dekads (10 day period) during the first dekad of April. Generally, the amount received was below normal (50-75 percent) and was characterized by poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution. Most of the rain was reported during the second and third dekad of April. Higher amounts ranging from 75-90 percent were experienced in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone located in south eastern parts of the county (Sanguilu, Hulugho and Galmagalia) while the lowest amounts were experienced in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone located in the north western parts of the County (Balambala and Sankuli) of 25-50 percent. Cessation was early by two dekads during the first dekad of May (Figure 2).

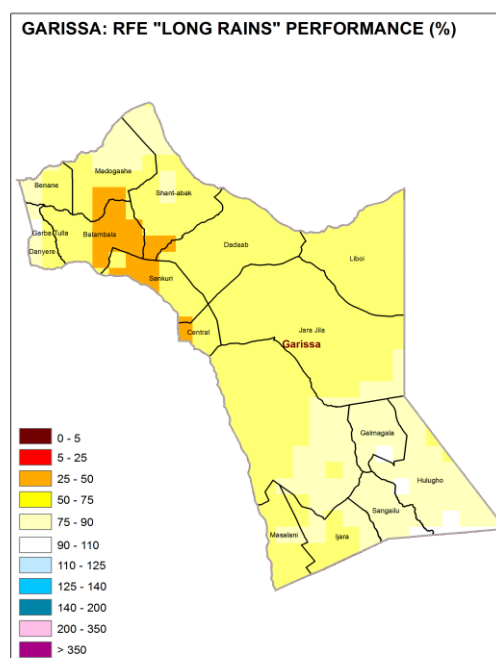


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance

3. IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The county mainly depends on the short rains for both rain-fed and irrigated crop production. Crop production contributes 50 percent to cash income in the agro pastoral livelihood zone and five percent in both pastoral and formal employment livelihood zones. The major crops grown under rain-fed crop include: Maize, Cowpeas and Green Grams while Bananas, Mangoes, Melons and Tomatoes are the major crops grown under irrigation farming (Table 2).

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 | Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags) |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| Maize | 115 | 124 | 2,250 | 2,480 |
| Green Grams | 78 | 88 | 480 | 895 |
| Cowpeas | 92 | 65 | 310 | 470 |

The area planted under maize and green grams slightly declined by seven and 12 percent compared to LTA respectively. The drop in hectares was attributed to late onset of rainfall and untimely as well as insufficient supply of seeds. Consequently, the projected maize production is expected to be slightly below the LTA by 10 percent. Production for green grams and cowpeas is projected to be below the LTA by 46 and 35 percent which is mainly attributed to flooding during the month of April that washed away most of the crop, farmer utilization of uncertified seeds and moisture stress that affected the replanted crop after the floods (Table 2 and Table 3).

Irrigated Crop

Table 3. Irrigated Crops 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 MT Projected | Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (MT) |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| Bananas | 875 | 568 | 10,150 | 8,500 |
| Mangoes | 550 | 450 | 8,225 | 6,750 |
| Watermelons | 275 | 205 | 5,500 | 4,000 |
| Tomatoes | 185 | 210 | 925 | 1,260 |

The area planted during long rains with banana, mangoes and watermelons increased by 54, 22 and 34 percent compared to LTA respectively (Table 3). During this period farming communities were supported by various actors to open up more land for irrigation through formation of viable organized groups. The county government provided 15 irrigation pump sets while the national government supported installation of solar powered irrigation technology. The projected production is expected to increase by 19, 21 and 37 percent for bananas, mangoes and watermelons respectively. The area under tomatoes reduced by 12 percent compared to LTA and production is projected to reduce by 73 percent. The crop was infested by tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*) and many farmers failed to control it due to lack of access to the recommended agro chemicals. Community, interviews indicated persistence attack by leaf miner on tomatoes for this reason many farmers were opting to grow watermelon.

Table 4. Maize Stocks in the County

| 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 | 310 | 400 |
| Traders | 2,150 | 1,160 |
| Millers | 450 | 310 |
| NCPB | 3,483 | 4,500 |
| Total | 6,393 | 6,370 |

The total quantity of maize stock held by various stakeholders was within the normal range compared to the long term average. Maize stocks held by household, traders, millers and National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) was 78, 185, 145 and 77 percent of their long term averages respectively. The reduction in household stocks is propelled by shift from selling dry maize to green maize which farmers consider more profitable while stocks from NCPB were issued as relief food to communities affected by flooding in April. The stocks available at household, traders and millers levels will gradually be replenish with harvest from irrigated farming and market supplies from other parts of the country. The stocks held by households will lasts for one month as compared to normal two months (Table 4).

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a key economic driver in the County and contributes 70 and 15 percent to household income in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock species kept include cattle, goats, sheep and camel.

Forage condition

Generally, the pasture situation was fair - poor and below normal compared to the same period of the year. Due to depressed rains experienced in the pastoral livelihood zone, regeneration of pastures was inadequate and most of it has been depleted. Currently, pastures are available in the agro pastoral livelihood zone as well as Boni Forest and are expected to last for two months up to the end of September. The browse situation is good in the agro pastoral livelihood zone and fair in pastoral livelihood zone. Most of the browse is found within the River Tana ecosystem and forested areas in Ijara while in the pastoral livelihood zone browse constituted of sparsely populated shrubs and annual weeds that had dried up and blown up by strong winds pounding the area. The available browse is estimated to last for three months up to the end of October. Other factors affecting access to pasture are conflict in areas of Maalimin, Dujis, Ashadin, Abakhayle and tsetse flies in Bura, Hulugho and Ijara.

Livestock Productivity

Body condition

The livestock body condition for camel and goats is good while that of cattle and sheep range from good to fair and the situation is normal for this time of the year. The current situation is supported by availability of browse and water in the agro pastoral livelihood zone but is expected to deteriorate as a result of competition of the available forage by livestock migrating from areas in pastoral livelihood zone where pastures have been depleted (Table 5).

Table 5. Body Condition

| Livelihood zone | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goat | | Camel | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Current | Normally | Current | Normally | Current | Normally | Current | Normally |
| Agro pastoral | Good | Good | Fair | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |
| Pastoral | Fair | Good | Fair | Good | Good | Good | Good | Good |

Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Milk production and consumption was above normal in the agro pastoral livelihood zone and this was mainly attributed to the prevailing good body condition of camel and access to pasture compared to the pastoral; cattle and sheep livelihood zone where the body condition of cattle is fair and milk production and consumption was below normal. The cost of milk was higher than normal and this was attributed to increased transportation cost of milk from the grazing areas to households as a result of migration (Table 6).

Table 6. Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

| Livelihood zone | Milk Production (Litres)/Household | | Milk consumption (Litres)per Household | | Prices (Ksh)/Litre | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | Current | LTA | Current | LTA | Current | LTA |
| Agro pastoral | 2 | 1.5 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 35 |
| Pastoral | 0.75 | 1 | 0.75 | 1 | 50 | 30 |

Tropical Livestock Units (T LU) and Birth Rate

The average tropical livestock unit in the pastoral livelihood for the poor households was 6.4 and 19.6 for the medium households while in the agro pastoral livelihood the poor households owned 6.4 units and the medium households 21.7 units. The herd sizes have slightly increased due to high kidding and calving rates between September, 2015 and January, 2016. Normally, kidding in the county occurs during the period May - July if the short rains season was favourable. The livestock births reported for the period was 4 - 6 per 100 for cattle and 10 - 12 per 100 for goat and sheep and are normal for the season.

Migration Livestock, Diseases and Mortalities

Earlier than normal livestock migration within and outside the county was reported and was mainly driven by search of pasture and water. The key out migration routes were; Lagdera and Balambala to Isiolo and Tana River counties, Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera to Somalia whereas internally, livestock were migrating from pastoral livelihood zone of Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera to the agro pastoral zone in Ijara and Hulugho. The main species reported to have migrated are cattle, sheep, goats and camel living behind some milking herds, young and old stock, as well as weak animals and in calf. Approximately 50, 30 and 20 percent of cattle, (goats and sheep) and camel respectively are expected to have migrated from the pastoral zones by the end of the dry season. No major disease outbreaks were reported in the county apart from suspected cases of Lumpy Skin Disease, Foot and Mouth Disease and *Peste des Petits* (PPR) .To manage these diseases the county government together with partners have initiated mass vaccination programs in Dadaab, Fafi and Balambala Sub Counties.

Water for Livestock

Water for livestock was available in the following sources; Boreholes, River Tana, Benane Springs and water pans. Communities in the pastoral livelihood zones relied on water pans and boreholes while in the agro pastoral livelihood zone the main source of water was River Tana. Most water pans had dried up and the few remaining held less than 50 percent of their capacity. As a result the return distance from grazing areas has doubled and frequency of watering livestock had reduced by a day. The available water in pans is expected to last for one month up to the end of August and communities shift to boreholes and river water supply systems which are permanent (Table 7).

Table 7. Water for Livestock

| Livelihood zone | Sources | | Return trekking distances | | Expected duration to last | | Watering frequency | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal |
| Agro pastoral | River | River | 7km | 5km | unlimited | unlimited | 2days | 2days |
| | Water pans | Water pans | 15 km | 5km | 1 month | 4 months | 3 days | 2days |
| All species | Water pans | Water pans | 15-20 km | 8km | 1 month | 3 months | 3 days | 2 days |
| | Boreholes | Bore holes | 15km | 15 km | unlimited | unlimited | 3-4 days | 2 days |

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The main water sources for households in the county were; River Tana, Boreholes, water pans, Benane Springs and shallow wells. The county experienced below normal rains that were able to recharge water pans to approximately 70 percent of their normal and the available water in these sources is estimated to last up to the end of August. Water abstracted from River Tana and in boreholes is expected to serve communities until the onset of the short rains (Table 8).

Table 8. Water Sources, Distances, Costs and Usage

| Sub county | Livelihood zone | Sources of water | | | Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km) | | Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes) | | Average House Hold Use (Litres/person/day) | | Projected availability in (months) |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---|---------|--|---------|--|-----------|------------------------------------|
| | | Source name | Normal | Current | Normal ² | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | |
| Township | Agro pastoral | River Fed W/Supply | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 30 | 30 | Permanent |
| | Pastoral | W/Pans | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 50 | 50 | unlimited | unlimited | 1 |
| Lagdera | Agro Pastoral | River Fed W/Supply | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 40 | 40 | Permanent |
| | Pastoral | W/Pans | 27 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 35 | 80 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 1 |
| | Pastoral | Boreholes | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| Fafi | Agro Pastoral | River Fed W/Supply | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| | Pastoral | W/Pans | 56 | 48 | 8 | 8 | 40 | 100 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 1 |
| | Pastoral | Borehole | 25 | 22 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| Balambala | Agro Pastoral | River Fed W/Supply | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| | Pastoral | W/Pans | 18 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 90 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 1 |
| | Pastoral | Borehole | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| Dadaab | Pastoral | W/Pans | 24 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 35 | 90 | Unlimited | Unlimited | 1 |
| | Pastoral | Borehole | 55 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| Ijara | Agro Pastoral | River Fed W/Supply | 4 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 20 | Permanent |
| | Pastoral | W/Pans | 24 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Unlimited | unlimited | 1 |

²Normal refers to same period in absence of a shock (what usually happens around that period).

Water sources currently in operation are fewer than normal due to drying up of several water pans and breakdown of motorised water supplies in the pastoral livelihood zone. Cost of water per 20litre jerry can was standard across all livelihoods at Ksh 5 and this was mainly to cater for operations and maintenance of the facilities that are mainly motorised with diesel engines. The pastoral community were watering their livestock and drawing water for domestic use at zero cost from the water pans. The areas with low water sources concentration are; Hagarjareer, Eldere, Shanta Abaq, fafi plains, Jarajira, Skanska and Disow

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operations

The county's main markets are Garissa, Modogashe, Daghaley and Balambala. There was reduction in volume of livestock traded following migration to areas far away from the markets. The opening of Kismayu Market in Somalia has kindled competition and most traders are opting for cross border trade which they regard as lucrative.

Maize Prices

The average price of a kilogramme of maize was stable compared to the long term average and the same time in 2015 (Figure 3). Stability in the price of the commodity is attributed to supply of sorghum as substitute food commodity to maize and increased market supply from the neighbouring Bura Tana area in Tana River County. The current prevailing prices are expected to remain stable until the next harvest. In addition demand for maize is low as communities opt for the rice and wheat products as their preferred staple food.

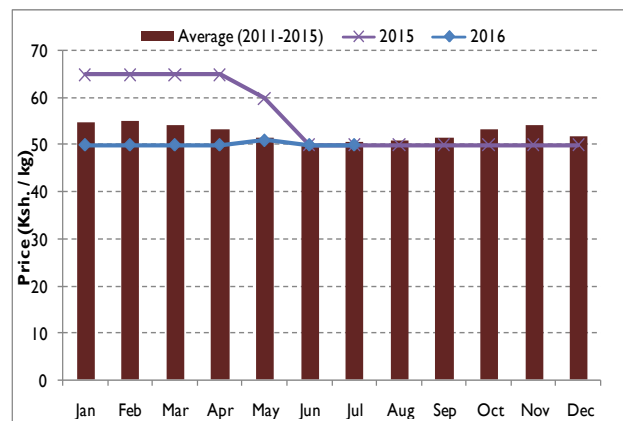


Figure 3 .Maize Prices

Goat Price

The average price of a goat was 20 percent above the long term average and on a gradual decline since February (Figure 4). The drop in price is precipitated by decline in demand following poor performance of the long rains. The available forage at the holding grounds for traders is not adequate to feed many goats leading to decline in effective demanded. The trend is expected to last up to the onset of the short rains expected in November. During 2015 the market supply was low as farmers held on their livestock to promote herd growth.

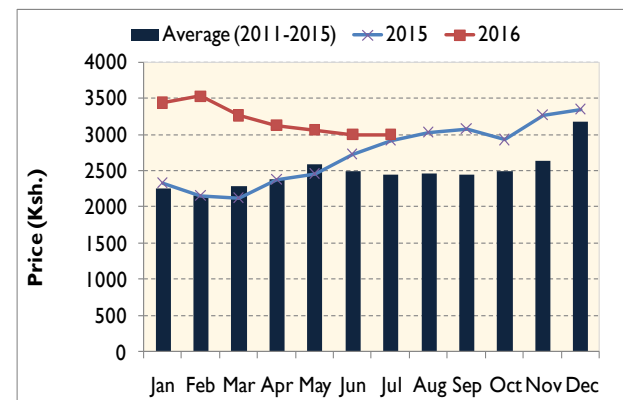


Figure 4 .Goat Prices

Terms of Trade

The terms of trade (ToT) were favourable for pastoralists. Households were able to purchase 60 kilograms of maize from proceeds from sale of a goat. The ToT was above long term average and exhibited gradual decline since February and this was mainly attributed to stability in the price of maize food commodity and steady decline in the price of goats (Figure 5)

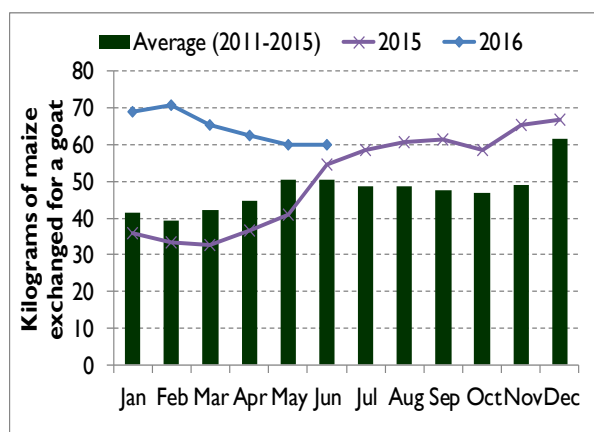


Figure 5 .Terms of Trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity patterns

Table 9: Morbidity cases for children under five years and general population

| Reported Morbidity cases for children under five | | | | Reported Morbidity cases for General Population | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Disease | Jan-June 2015 | Jan-June 2016 | Percentage Change | Disease | Jan-June 2015 | Jan-June 2016 | Percentage Change |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 44,255 | 43,434 | 2 percent decrease | Other Diseases of Respiratory System | 54,240 | 44,630 | 18 percent decrease |
| Diarrhoea | 15,770 | 12,132 | 23 percent decrease | URTI | 22,709 | 27,859 | 23 percent increase |
| Pneumonia | 8665 | 8557 | 1 percent decrease | Skin Disease | 14,079 | 10,324 | 27 percent decrease |
| Skin Disease | 7,491 | 7,164 | 4 percent decrease | Pneumonia | 9,979 | 8,247 | 17 percent decrease |
| Intestinal Worms | 5,366 | 4,058 | 24 percent decrease | Diarrhoea | 8,016 | 6,430 | 20 percent decrease |

Overall, there was a decline in the number of reported morbidity cases for both children below the age of five years and the general population in the period January-June 2016 compared to a similar period in 2015(Table 9). Reduction in the observed cases of Malaria and Diarrhoea was attributed to intensified health education owing to the cholera alert in the same period and increased distribution of water treatment chemicals by the county government and partners. Increase in URTI cases was attributed to cold weather and opening up of the new facilities as well as seven closed facilities due to insecurity.

Epidemic prone diseases

Table 10. Epidemic Prone disease

| Epidemic | No of cases | No of cases |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Measles | 196 | 5 |
| Cholera | 0 | 10 |
| Dysentery | 478 | 425 |
| Diarrhoea | 23786 | 18562 |
| Malaria | 11655 | 5058 |
| Typhoid | 5845 | 4948 |

There was general decline in the number of cases of epidemic diseases reported in the period January to June 2016 compared to a similar period in 2015. Diarrhoea and malaria cases reduced by 22 and 56 percent respectively attributed to mass screening and improved hygiene and sanitation practices like treatment of drinking water, improved hand washing and increased toilet coverage (Table 10).

Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

The proportion of fully immunized children between January-June 2016 was 50 percent same as in 2015 which is below the national target of 80 percent. The 2016 Garissa County nutrition survey showed that BCG coverage was at 94.4% (assessed by presence of Scar) and the proportion of children 6-11 months who received Vitamin A supplementation once per month and those between 12-59 months who received twice per month reduced by 9 and 7 percent respectively. The drop was attributed to reduction in outreaches and closure of some facilities due to insecurity. Children aged 12-59 months old who received Vitamin A supplementation once per month increased by 31 percent (Figure 6).

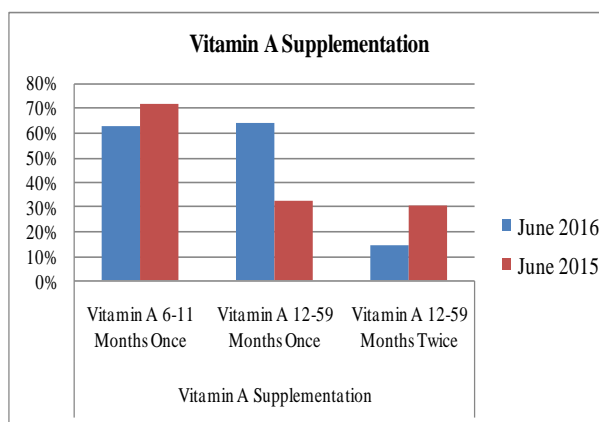


Figure 6 .Vitamin A supplementation

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The current nutrition survey results indicate a serious nutrition situation according to WHO classification. Compared to year 2014 there was no significant change in the GAM rate while Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) indicates a slightly but not significant reduction (Figure 7). According to WHO convergence of evidence for malnutrition and risk factors, the 2016 Junes nutrition survey had the following risk factors: proportion of children with illness 2 weeks prior to the survey was 33.6 percentage (n=72), percentage of children having diarrhoea two weeks prior to survey was 26.1 percentage (n=71), percentage of children having fever/cough two weeks prior to survey was 33.8 percentage (n=92) and percentage of children (9-59 months) immunized against measles (by card and recall) was 39.8 percentage by card as well as 59.8 by recall (Figure 7).

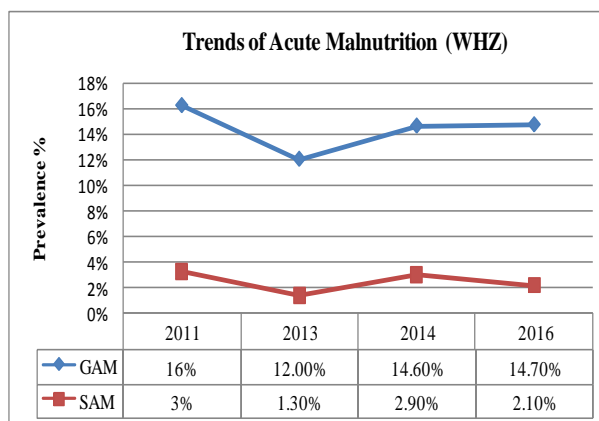


Figure 7 .Trends of Acute Malnutrition

Food Consumption Score

The proportion of people with poor food consumption score (FCS) in May 2016 reduced by 29 percent while that of borderline and acceptable increased by 17 and 22 percent respectively compared to a similar period in 2015 indicative of improvement in household dietary diversity and food frequency (Table 11).

Table 11. Food Consumption Score

| | Poor | Borderline | Acceptable |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| May 2016 | 15 | 30 | 55 |
| May 2015 | 54 | 13 | 33 |

Coping Mechanisms

The mean coping strategy index score increased from 17 in May 2015 to 21 in May 2016. The most utilized coping strategy was restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, reliance on less preferred or less expensive meals and reduction in the number of meals per day (Table 12).

Table 12. Coping Mechanisms

| Coping strategy Index May 2015 | Coping strategy Index May 2016 | Most utilized coping strategy |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | 21 | 61 percent of households were practicing emergency coping strategies. |

Sanitation and Hygiene

According to the nutrition survey findings latrine coverage in June 2016 was 42.3 percent and an approximated 18.6 percent of the households were reported to have used the following water treatment methods; boiling, use of chemical as well as pot filters. The main storage of water was in Jerry cans either closed or open. Among the caregivers 71.6 percent were aware about hand washing practices but only 33.9 percent were practising hand washing in all four critical times (after toilets, before cooking, before and eating and after taking children to toilet).

4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- The onset of the short rains in October is expected to result in normal to below-normal rainfall (La-Nina weather conditions)
- Maize price will remain stable and available stocks will be supplemented by production from the irrigated crop areas and supplies from neighboring counties
- Access to water for both domestic and livestock use will decline
- Pasture and browse will deteriorate both in quality and quantity
- Livestock migration will gradually increase through August and thereby likely to spread diseases in addition to incidence of conflict over resources (water and forage) is likely to intensify through to November.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months

Food Security outcomes from August to October

The food security situation across all livelihood zones is expected to remain stable except in pastoral livelihood zone where pasture and browse is expected to deteriorate, return distances to water sources are expected to increase coupled with increased levels of livestock migration leading to deterioration in livestock body conditions and ultimately decline in production and consumption of milk and market value of animals. The earlier than normal migration of animals in search of pasture and browse will likely escalate conflicts flare ups leading to displacement of population. The proportion of the population with poor food consumption score and dietary diversity in the next three months is likely to increase and the mean coping strategy score increase as communities employ emergency coping strategies to meet food needs.

Food Security Outcomes for November to January

The food security situation is expected to improve with the onset of the short rains in November. The forage condition is expected to improve coupled with regeneration of pastures and browse, water utilization is expected to improve with recharge of water facilities, Livestock are expected to move back to their normal grazing fields, birth rates will be expected to stabilize leading to production of normal to above normal milk amounts resulting to improved production and consumption of milk.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Even though the entire county is currently classified in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2), there is likelihood that areas of Dadaab, Fafi and Balambala tripping to crisis phase if the sectorial recommended interventions are not implemented effectively. To manage the situation the following indicators need close monitoring; distance to water sources, livestock migration, livestock diseases and pests, conflicts, nutrition status and commodity prices.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

The proposed intervention by sector includes;

Table 13. Proposed Interventions

| SECTOR | INTERVENTION |
|----------------------|---|
| Agriculture | Procurement of irrigation of pump sets, River bank protection, famer capacity building |
| Livestock | Mop Up Vaccination, Commercial off take, disease surveillance especially in the areas of Dadaab, Fafi and Balambala |
| Water | Repair of existing water supplies, procurement and distribution of water treatment chemicals |
| Education | Funding of School meals programme ECDE by County Government |
| Health and Nutrition | Scale of Vitamin A supplementation & outreach support, disease surveillance |

5.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 14. Sub-county food security ranking (worst to best)

| Sub County | Food Security Ranking (1-10) | Main Food Security Threat |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Daadab | 1 | Drying of water facilities Livestock Migration Outbreak of livestock diseases Poor performance of the short rains Depletion of both pasture and browse |
| Balambala | 2 | Drying of water facilities Livestock Migration Outbreak of livestock diseases Depletion of pasture |
| Fafi | 3 | Drying of water facilities Livestock Migration Outbreak of livestock diseases Depletion of pasture and browse |
| Township (Excluding town) | 4 | Better services to Household, infrastructure, water, electricity Opportunities for livelihood diversification Irrigation opportunities along River Tana |
| Lagdera | 5 | Livestock diseases Availability of pasture and browse |
| Ijara | 6 | Floods, Wild Animals conflicts Availability of pasture and browse Rainfall was above 75 percent |

6. ANNEXES

6.1 On-going Interventions by Sector

Table 15: Ongoing Interventions

| Sub County | Intervention | Location | No. of beneficiaries | Implementers | Impacts in terms of food security | Cost | Time Frame | Implementation status |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | |
| Garissa, Balambala & Fafi | Procurement of 10 Irrigation pump sets | All riverine sub counties | 3000 | County Government of Garissa (CGG)/MOA | Improve food Security | 10 M | 2016/2017 | Ongoing |
| Garissa | Opening of 5 farm access roads | Central, Korakora and Sankuri | 500 | CGG/MOA | Improved access to markets | 15 M | 2016/2017 | Ongoing |
| Garissa | Riverbank protection and conservation-4 Kms | Central/Sankuri/Korakora | 200 | National Water Corporation/WARMA/MOA | Flood mitigation | 10 M | 2016/2017 | Ongoing |
| Garissa | General Relief Food distribution | County wide | | KRCS/GOK | Improve food security | | 2016/2017 | Ongoing |
| Garissa County | Provision of Extension Services | 7 Sub Counties | 4200 | CGG /MOA | Adoption of appropriate technologies | 2.5 M | 2016/2017 | Ongoing |

| Sub County | Intervention | Location | No. of beneficiaries | Implementers | Impacts in terms of food security | Cost | Time Frame | Implementation status |
|-----------------------------|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Water Sector | | | | | | | | |
| Entire county | Drilling and equipping of boreholes | Dadaaab Modogashe Jarajira Bura | Approx. 20,000 | CGG | Increased water availability at house hold level | Approx. 200M | 2 years | Ongoing |
| Entire county | De-silting and construction of new water pans | Dadaaab Modogashe Jarajira Danyere Central Masalani Hulugho Benane Galmagalla | Approx.30,000 | CGG | Increased volume of water | Approx. 450M | 3 years | Ongoing |
| Entire county | Construction of new water supplies | Danyere Balambala Central Bura Masalan Modogahe | 50,000 | County Government of Garisa (CGG) | Improved provision of clean, safe and affordable water | Approx. 600M | 3 years | Ongoing |
| Health and Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Entire County | Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) | Garissa county | 5079 | MOH/Partners | Reduces malnutrition/r etardation | 3,465,000 | 1 year | Ongoing |
| Entire County | Vitamin A Supplementation | Garissa county | 31890 | MOH/Partners | Reduced morbidity | 1,181,718 | 1 year | Ongoing |
| Entire County | Information sharing/improving knowledge | Garissa county | 83 MTMSG | County /partners | Sustainable food security at household level. | 4,507,250 | 1 year | Ongoing |
| Education Sector | | | | | | | | |
| 154 Schools | School Meals | Garissa County | 52,831 | MOE/WFP | Improve enrolment | | Continuing | Ongoing |
| 70 Schools in the County | Sanitation (Building of toilets) | Garissa County | 5000 pupils | MOE/ UNICEF | Increase Sanitation and Hygiene levels in schools | 70M | continuing | Ongoing |
| 70 Schools in the County | Water Storage Tanks | Garissa County | 5000 pupils | MOE/UNICE F | Improve Water availability | 30M | Continuing | Ongoing |

School Meals Programme

The county is implementing Regular School Meals Programme (RSMP) that is jointly funded by World Food Programme and Ministry of Education for 154 public Primary schools. However in the beginning of this year, the ECD Centres were handed over to the county government for continued support. Currently, about 52, 831 pupils are benefiting from the programme which has led to increased enrolment, attendance, retention and transition to secondary and polytechnic level institutions.

6.2 Proposed Interventions

Table 16. Proposed population in need of food assistance

| Sub County | Proposed Range | Modality |
|--|----------------|----------|
| Daadab | 20-25 | CFA/FFA |
| Bambala | 20-25 | CFA/FFA |
| Fafi | 20-25 | CFA/FFA |
| Garissa Township (Excluding Township Location) | 15-20 | CFA/FFA |
| Lagdera | 10-15 | CFA/FFA |
| Ijara | 10-15 | CFA/FFA |

Table 17. Non-food Interventions

| Sub County | Intervention | Locations | No. of beneficiaries | Proposed Implementers | Required Resources (Ksh.) | Available Resources | Time Frame |
|-------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Livestock | | | | | | | |
| All | Enhanced livestock vaccination | | 10,000 HH | Vet, Dept | 7M | Staff, Vehicles | August-Nov |
| All | Commercial offtake | all | 10,000 HH | Livestock Dept | 10 M | | July-sept |
| | Fodder Developemnt | Fafi, Garissa & Balambala | 5,000H/H | Livestock Department | 8M | Grass Seeds | June-August |
| | Disease Surveillance | All | All County | Vet Dept | | Transport | July Oct |
| Agriculture | | | | | | | |
| Garissa, Fafi, Balam bala | Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure and farm access roads | Riverine group farms | 5000 | County Gvt/MOA | 50M | Farms | 2016/2017 |
| Fafi, Garissa and Mbala mbala | Procurement and distribution of assorted farm inputs | Fafi, Mbambala and Garissa Sub Counties | 3000 | County Gvt/MOA/NG O'S | 15M | Farms Personnel | 2016/2017 |
| Fafi, Mbala mbala and Garissa | Support Extension Service delivery | Countywide | 4000 | County Gvt/MOA/NG O'S | 3M | Technical Personnel | Continuous |

| Sub County | Intervention | Locations | No. of beneficiaries | Proposed Implementers | Required Resources (Ksh.) | Available Resources | Time Frame |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Water | | | | | | | |
| Entire county | Repair of existing water supplies | Dadaab Modogashe Jarajira Danyere Central Masalani Hulugho Benane Galmagalla | 200,000 | CGG and other stake holders | 5M | Human Resource | 3Months |
| Entire county | Provision of water treatment chemicals | Dadaab Modogashe Jarajira Danyere Central Masalani Hulugho Benane Galmagala | 600,000 | CGG and other stake holders | 2M | Human Resources | 1 year |
| Health and Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Entire County | Scale up of Vitamin A supplementation at HF, outreaches and ECD centers | Garissa county | 31890 | MOH/Partners /MOE | 63M | Entire County | 1 year |
| Entire County | Nutrition and disease surveillance | Garissa County | 86 HF | MOH/Partners | 2.2M | Human | 1 Year |
| Entire County | Improving knowledge on MIYCN | Garissa County | 31400 PLW | MOH/Partners | 3M | Human | 1 year |