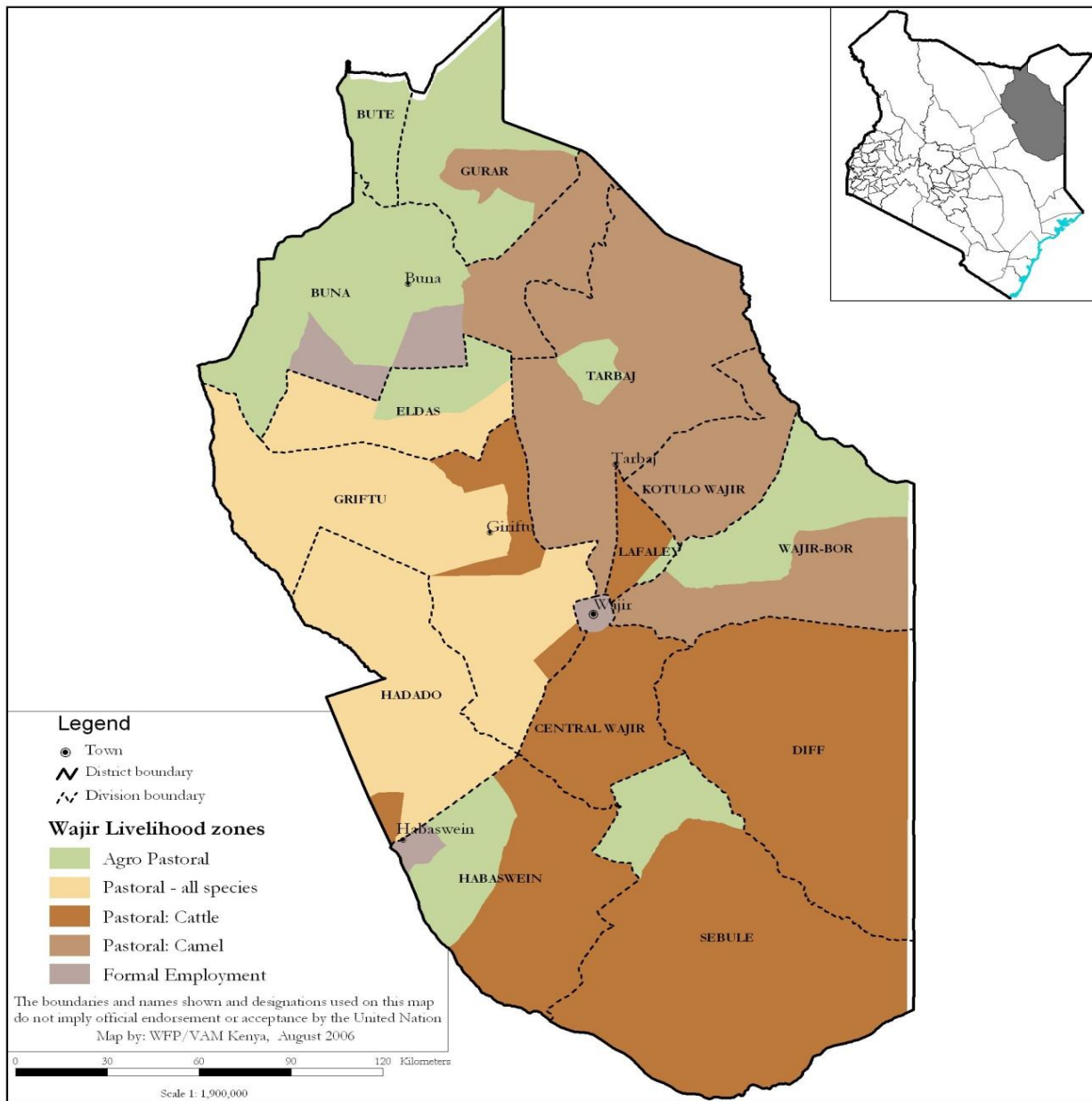


WAJIR COUNTY
SHORT RAINS ASSESSMENT 2013 REPORT
3RD TO 10TH FEBRUARY 2014



Team: CSG Members - Wajir County

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Wajir County is located in the North Eastern region of Kenya and lies between latitudes 3° N 60'N and 0° 20' N and Longitudes 39° E and 41° E and covers an area of 56,685.9 Km². It borders Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the north, Mandera County to the Northeast, Isiolo County to the South West, Marsabit County to the West and Garissa County to the South. Administratively, the county comprises of eight Sub-counties namely Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North, Buna, Habaswein and Wajir South. It is further divided into 28 divisions, 128 locations and 159 sub-locations. The current projections from the Kenya 2009 Population and Housing census indicate that the county has a total population of 727,941 and an inter-censal growth rate of 3.22 per cent which is higher than the national population growth rate of 3.0 per cent.

The County is divided into five main livelihood zones comprising of Agro-pastoral (23.4 percent), Pastoral all species (18.7 percent), Pastoral Cattle (24 percent), Pastoral Camel (16.8 percent) and Informal Employment Business (17.1 percent) as indicated in figure 1. The rainfall is usually erratic and short, making it mostly unfavorable for rain fed agriculture.

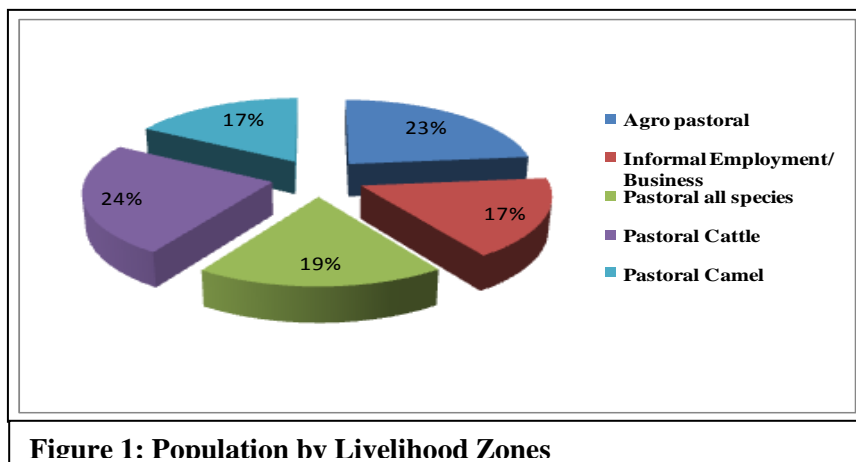


Figure 1: Population by Livelihood Zones

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Poor rainfall performance
- Worsening water and pasture conditions
- Poor prices of livestock and livestock products
- Migration and displacement due to insecurity
- High food prices

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Food Security Phase Classification

The County is currently in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). Poor pasture, increasing distance to watering points, declining milk production, deteriorating livestock body conditions and poor livestock prices are the main concerns that affect the community in all the livelihood zones. The cost of essential goods and services is still beyond the reach of majority of the people due to high cost of transportation occasioned by poor infrastructure, crop failure, high poverty level, and poor livestock prices. Currently the average milk production ranges from one to two litres per household and price per litre range from Ksh.90 - 120 compared to a normal of Ksh. 50-70. The current household milk consumption is 1-2 litres compared to a normal of 3-4 liters. The average water consumption per person per day across all livelihoods is 5 - 10 litres which compares normally. Currently a sale of one goat can purchase 72 kilograms of maize compared to five year average of 38 kilograms. The trend of terms of trade though above the five year average indicates a slight downward trend with terms reducing from 86 kilograms December 2013 to 72 kilograms in January 2014.

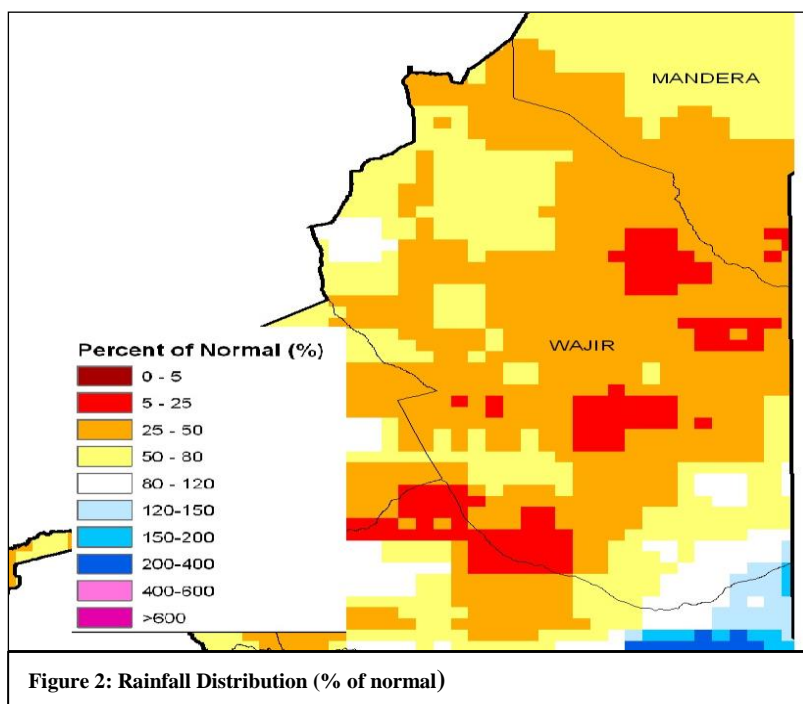
The percent of households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 7 percent in September 2013 to 74 percent in December 2013 in North eastern pastoral which covers most of Wajir County except a small strip in the south classified under grassland pastoral. Comparatively, poor FCS in grassland pastoral increased marginally from 5 percent in September to 15 percent in December 2013. However, the percentage at risk of malnutrition is below five year average (2008-2012) and shows a stable trend. The mean Coping Strategy Index (CSI) in the County was on a decreasing trend in both North eastern pastoral and grassland pastoral; which reduced from 10 to 8 and 9 to 6 respectively. The community is currently applying insurance coping mechanisms.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The County has remained under the Stressed phase (IPC Phase 2). The status of pasture, distance to watering points, milk production, livestock body conditions and livestock prices have slightly deteriorated compared to the last long rains. The current the average milk production ranges from one to two litres per household compares with long rains. The current price of milk per litre range from Ksh.90 - 120 compared to a normal of Ksh. 50-70 and milk consumption is 1-2 litres has slightly changed. The average water consumption per person per day across all livelihoods is 5 - 10 litres which compared to 10 litres per during long rains. Currently a sale of one goat can purchase 72 kilograms of maize compared to 108 kilograms during long rains. The terms of trade has deteriorated reducing household access to food. The percentage at risk of malnutrition is below five year average and shows a stable trend. The community is currently applying insurance coping mechanisms. The performance of the expected long rains is critical to the current stressed food insecurity situation.

2.3 Rainfall performance

The rains started in the first dekad of November compared to a normal of third dekad October. The County generally received 25 – 50 percent of normal rainfall with the exception of agro pastoral areas of Lesanyu and Korondile in Wajir north which received 50 – 80 percent of normal as indicated in figure 2. The rains were poorly distributed in time and space. There was an early cessation in the 1st dekad of December to normal of 3rd dekad of December.



2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards on Food Security

The current shocks and hazards on food security are;

- High food prices
- Poor livestock and livestock product prices
- Conflict in neighbouring Moyale
- Unreliable rainfall in terms of distribution and amounts

3.0 IMPACTS OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop production

Three main food crops grown in the County are sorghum, cowpeas and maize. Crop production

contributes to 30 and 15 percent of cash incomes in agro pastoral and pastoral all species livelihoods respectively. In agro pastoral livelihood zone maize, sorghum and cowpeas contribute to 40, 30 and 20 percent of food respectively.

Rain fed production

The three main crops under rain fed production are maize, cowpeas and sorghum. The current area (ha) put under production and actual production compared to long term average are indicated in table 1.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production performance

Crop	Area planted current year (Ha)	Long Term Average Area Planted (ha)	Current year production (90kg bags), actual	Long Term Average production (90kg bags)
Maize	197	413	53	1500
Cowpeas	58	168	88	481
Sorghum	129	421	95	895
Total	384	1002	236	2876

The total area (ha) planted in the season was 384 ha compared to long term average of 1002 ha. The reduction is attributed delay in onset of rainfall, lack of certified seeds and wildlife –human conflicts.

Production in rain fed area was 236 bags (90kg bags) compare to long term average of 2876 bags (90kg bags). Overall, unit production reduced from 2.9 bags (90kg bags) to about a half a bag of 90kg bag. The reduction is attributed delay in onset of rainfall and lack of certified seeds.

Irrigated Crop Performance

The three main crops under irrigated production are paw paw, vegetable and water melon. The current area (ha) put irrigated production and actual production compared to long term average is indicated in table 2.

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Performance

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 Long rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2013 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Paw paw	12	13	105	170
Vegetables	20	27	181	374
Watermelon	27	32	146	344
Total	59	72	432	888

Maize stocks

Table 3: Maize commodity Stocks in the County

Maize stocks held	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags)
Households	221	1547
Traders	610	1970

Millers	-	-
NCPB	5000	1667
Total	5911	5424

The total maize stocks held; 5911 bags (90kg bags) are more than long term average of 5424 bags (90kg bags) as shown in Table 3. Stocks at NCPB are 5000 bags compared to long term average of 1667 bags. Household stocks and traders stocks are lower than long term average. Stocks held by households are projected to last until end of February compared to normal of mid March.

3.2 Livestock production

Introduction

The major livestock species in the County are camels, goats, sheep and cattle. Sheep and goats contribute up to 70 percent of household food needs and are mainly sold for purchase of other food commodities as well as for meat and milk production. Cattle and camel are for milk production and sold to meet high budget expenditures in the family.

Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture and browse condition across all livelihood zones generally is poor except in isolated parts of cattle pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones of Wajir south comprising of Diff, Biyamadhow and Wajir Bor and Wajir North covering, Danaba, Gurar and parts of Korondille. Areas with depleted pastures and browse are KhorofHarar, Mansa, Kotulo, Hadado, and Griftu in all species pastoral zone and Batalu, Ogorji, Qudama and Fullo in agro pastoral livelihood zone. This is not normal at this time of the year where the areas have abundant pasture and browse.

Areas with poor pasture are likely to last until mid March while those areas with fair browse and pasture are likely to last until mid April.

Livestock body Condition

The livestock body condition is generally fair for all species across all livelihood zones except for cattle and sheep and cattle in pastoral livelihood zone which is poor. The areas with poor livestock condition are Hadado, Griftu, Qarsa, Batalu, Mansa, Hadado, Argane, Dashek and Sabuli. The deteriorating body condition is attributed to long trekking distance to pastures and long watering intervals as a result of livestock congestion at watering points (boreholes) with low yield. At the moment the stock spend 12 hours on average to access water.

Birth rates

The current the birth rate of livestock species are much lower as compared to the long rain season of 2013. Most household did not raise their holding unit since the previous long rain season.

Milk Availability

Average milk production ranges from one to two litres per household in the pastoral camel, pastoral all species and agro-pastoral zones. The current price of milk per litre range from Ksh.90 - 120 compared to a normal of Ksh. 50-70. Milk availability has reduced because of reduced calving, water scarcity and poor pasture regeneration. The situation is likely to improve if the long rains are substantive and well distributed.

Milk consumption

The current household milk consumption is 1-2 litres compared to a normal of 3-4 liters. Milk consumption is affected by availability and accessibility due to low production and increase in price.

Tropical Livestock Units

The tropical livestock units for pastoral all species and pastoral camel livelihood zones have better TLUs compared to pastoral cattle and agro pastoral as indicated in table 4.

Table 4: Average Household holding per livelihood zone for middle income level

Livestock	Pastoral cattle	Pastoral camel	Agro-pastoral	Pastoral all species
Cattle	25	2	5	15
Goats and sheep	35	20	10	25
Camel	4	27	5	20
TLUs	38.2	53.6	15.6	55.2

Water for Livestock

Generally, the current return trekking distance to water point is 15-25 kilometers compared to normal of 5 – 10 kilometers. However, the distances are higher in pastoral livelihood zones currently at 25 -30 compared to normal of 15-20 kilometers. The average watering interval for camel is 8-15 days, while cattle and shoats take 3-4 and 4-5 days respectively. The areas experiencing acute water challenges are Adan Awale, Mansa, Ogoralle, Elben, Basaneja, Wajir Bor, Satawario, Qahira, Lakole, Basir, Barmish, FatumaNur and Shanduwa. In Wajir South cattle livelihood zone, the most affected areas are Burder, Hubsoy, Abaqdere, Bile'el Bur, Gullet Dere, Gerille, Hambalash, Aktalehel, Eirib, Qoqaar, Duulgub, Shimbir Bull and Kulmis.

Migration

Currently there is in and out migration across all livelihood zones depending on the severity of water and pasture situations. This is normal at this time of the year. However, there is also notable out migration to Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, and Mandera and across the border to Somalia in search of pasture. In migrations to areas with high yielding boreholes such as Salelma, Dadajabulla, Sarif, Biyamathow and Asal borehole in Habaswein, Athibohol, Garsey-qoftu, Arbajahan, Eldas, Kotulo, KhorofHarar and Qarsa.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Generally there was no major livestock disease incidence across all livelihood zones except for sporadic cases of CCPP and Sheep and goat pox, in Dadajabulla and Biyamathow in pastoral cattle livelihood zone. In Wajir West, there were reported deaths due to suspected cases of haemorrhagic septicaemia in camels. Livestock mortality due to diseases has been generally low but there were widespread reports of animals lost through predation especially by lions, cheetah and hyenas. Some animals were also lost through suspected anthrax, PPR and CCPP.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Introduction

The current major sources of water for both households and livestock are boreholes and shallow wells as all pans are dry. This situation can be associated with insufficient short rains received in the County.

Due to pressure in the watering points, there are frequent breakdown of generating sets. At this time of the year, normally, most water pans hold impounded water which in essence would reduce the current pressure at the water points. The County is currently undertaking water trucking to 150 centers across all livelihood zones. There are 17 water boozers ferrying water to settlements with acute shortage of water.

Distance to water sources

The current distance to domestic water sources are about 0.5 -30 km for households in most livelihood zones. The normal distance to the water source at this time of the year is between 10 to 15kms on average.

Waiting time at the source

The average waiting time at the watering point for households is between 1 - 2 hours compared to normal of about a half an hour. In Wajir North agro pastoral livelihood zone water shortage was notable in Beramo, Ajawa, Ogorji, Qudama, Gulani, Bute, Batalu, Kuraw, Dugo and Fullo. In most livelihood zones with exception of Wajir Central, Gurar, Habaswein and Eldas, both households and livestock spend longer hours to reach and access scarce water resources.

Cost of water

The current cost of a 20 litre jerrican is Ksh. 5-10 compared to normal of Ksh. 5 - 10. However, the cost is highest at Ksh. 20 in isolated areas with acute shortage. The cost of water remained stable in across all livelihood zones. The average cost of watering livestock is stable at Ksh. 2, 4 and 10 per goat/sheep, cow and camel respectively

Water Consumption

The average water consumption per person per day across all livelihoods is 5 - 10 litres which compares normally. Water consumption is lower in areas that depend on water pans because most have dried up.

Sanitation

The quality of water used by most communities is fair to poor due to high contamination and salinity. Most of the water currently consumed by households and livestock is from boreholes and shallow wells which are susceptible to varying degree of contamination. The major source of water pollutant in most livelihood zones are animal and human disposal as well as poor handling at the household level and unhygienic storage facilities.

Latrine Coverage

The average latrine coverage for the County is 33.5 percent. Wajir Central business/informal employment livelihood zone has the highest latrine coverage at 41 percent while Wajir west has the lowest coverage at 26 percent.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market operations

There are two major markets in Wajir County namely Wajir Town and Habaswein. Other smaller markets are Griftu, Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Kotulo and Sebuli. Moyale market which is depended upon especially in Wajir north for both food and livestock market is currently interrupted by ongoing conflict in the area.

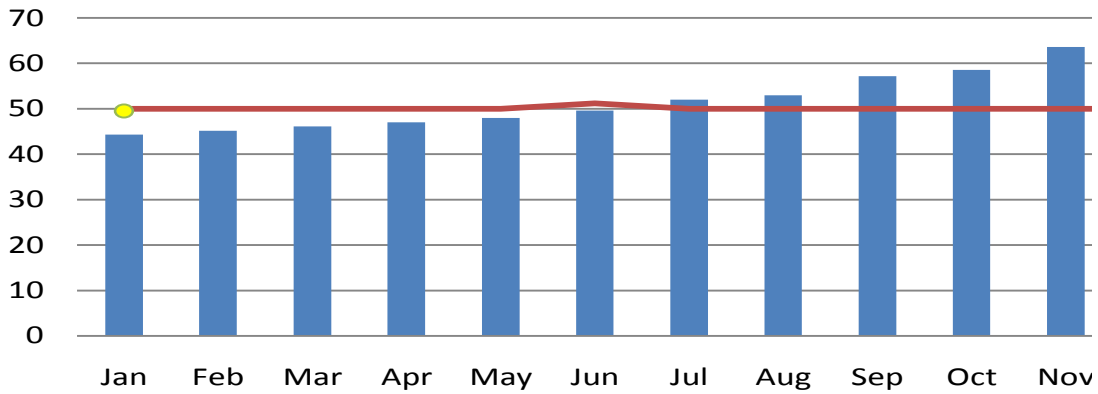
Market prices

The market price for livestock has been on downward trend. The average cost of goat has been declining since August 2013. However the cost of most other commodities such as rice, sugar, beans, fruits and vegetables have increased. Prices for small all species have marginally reduced compared to the previous long rain season.

Maize Price

The current price of one kilogram of maize is Ksh.49.50 which is slightly higher than five year average of Ksh. 44 across all livelihoods. The price of maize maintained a stable trend in 2013 and compared differently with the five year average. The prices were higher than five year average until mid June and lower the rest of the year as indicated in figure 3.

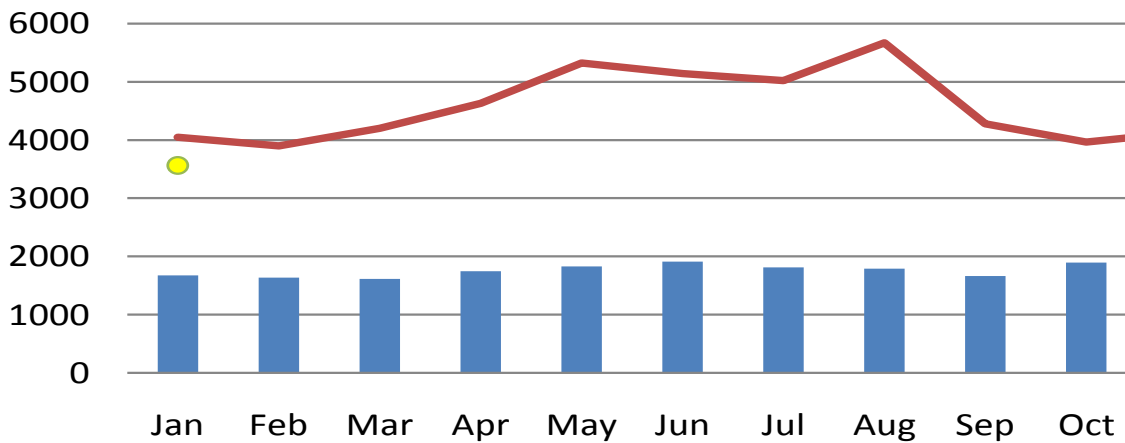
Figure 3: Comparative Maize Prices in Wajir County



Goat prices

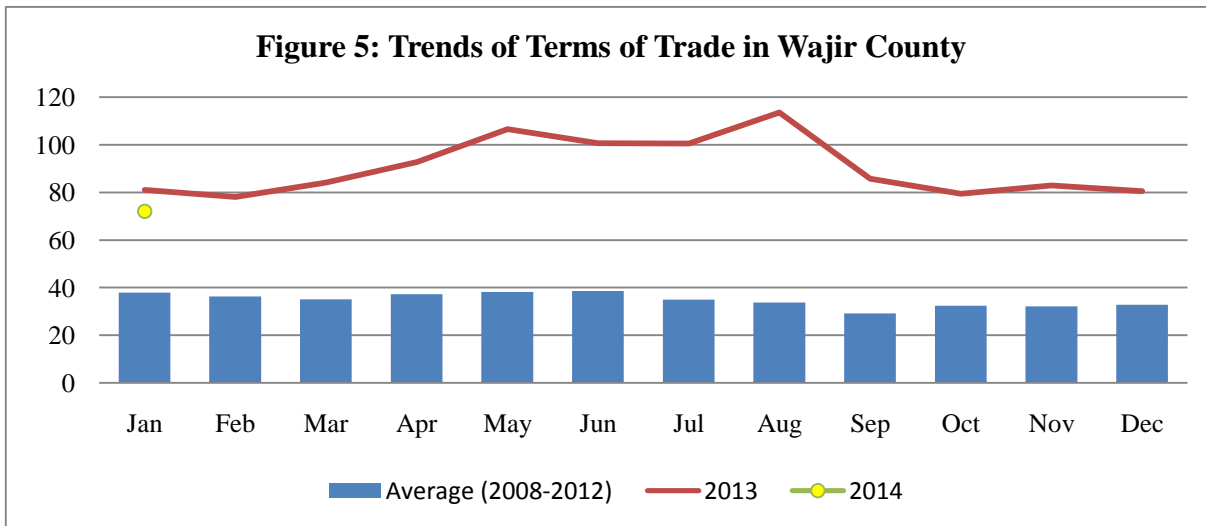
The current price of a goat is Ksh.3565 compared to five year average (2008-2012) of Ksh. 1679. The prices though above five year average showed unstable trend. The price trend shows a slight downward trend with price reducing from Ksh. 4020 in December 2013 to Ksh. 3565 in January 2014 as illustrated in figure 4.

Figure 4: Comparative Goat Prices in Wajir Cou



Terms of Trade

Currently a sale of one goat can purchase 72 kilograms of maize compared to five year average of 38 kilograms. The trends of terms of trade though above five year average indicate a slight downward trend with terms reducing from 86 kilograms December 2013 to 72 kilograms in January 2014 as indicated in figure 5.



3.5 Health and nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

The top five diseases in children under five years are diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhea, confirmed malaria, pneumonia and intestinal worms while of the general population are diseases of the respiratory system, confirmed malaria, urinary tract infection, skin diseases and pneumonia.

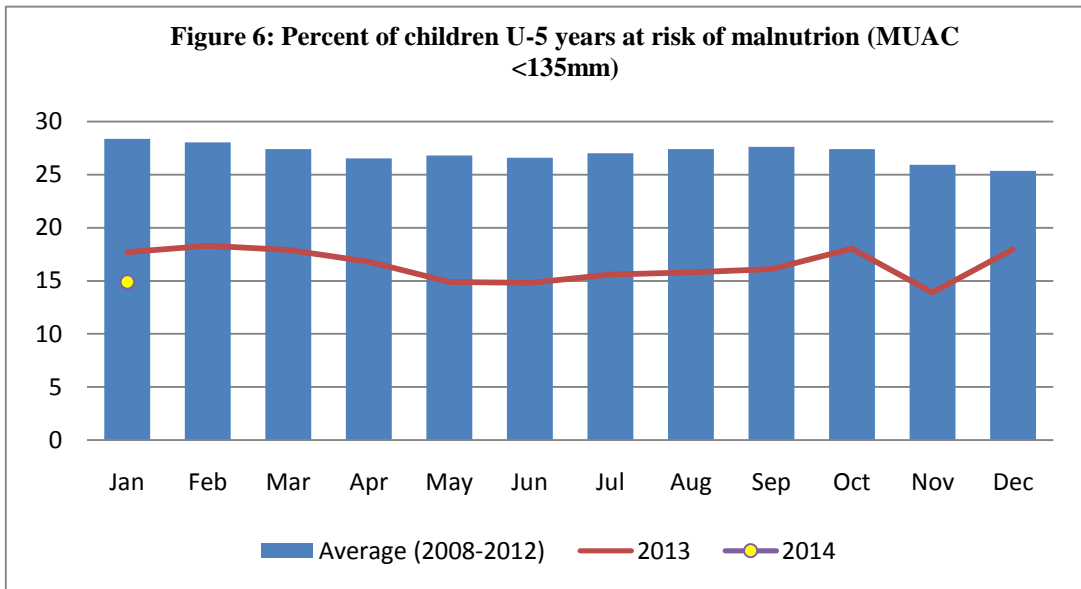
Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage reduced from 76% in 2012 and 44% in 2013. The current Vitamin A coverage in for 6-11 months was 68.8 percent and 48.3 percent in Wajir south and east respectively. This is an improvement although still lower than the national target of 80 percent. The low Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation is attributed to lack of adequate staffing, resources and poor infrastructure in the most of the health facilities.

Nutritional status and dietary diversity

On average, households are currently consuming two meals per day compared to three normally. The percent of households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 7 percent in September 2013 to 74 percent in December 2013 in North eastern pastoral which covers most of Wajir County except a small strip in the south classified under grassland pastoral. Comparatively, poor FCS in grassland pastoral increased marginally from 5 percent in September to 15 percent in December 2013.

According to a survey done in June 2013 the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 14.6, 11.5 and 10.5 percent in Wajir North, West and East/South respectively. According to WHO classification, this is serious. However, the percentage at risk of malnutrition is below five year average (2008-2012) and shows a stable trend as illustrated in figure 6.



3.6 Education

Enrolment

There are 205,133 primary school going age and 47,387 ECD going age which make up a total of 252,520 potential number of children. However, the current total of primary and ECD in the public schools are 64,919 which is only 26% of school going children. Transfer from one school to another is mainly as a result of lack of enough teachers, tribal conflicts, and poor performance after the end year results.

Transition and Drop-out

The current transition rate from primary and secondary in the County is higher compared to normal. The transition rate from ECD to primary school is about 95 percent. This could be attributed to school meals programme and free primary education. The numbers of secondary institutions in the County are 35. Boys have 23 boys' secondary schools while girls have only 5 secondary schools. There are seven mixed day schools in the County. The transition from Primary to Secondary for boys stands at 83 percent and for girls 81 percent. No drop-outs were reported during the reporting period.

School Meals Programme

A total of 70,696 pupils who are in 194 public schools in the county benefits from the current Regular School Meals Programme (RSMP) supported by WFP in partnership with Ministry of Education. The main reasons for pupils missing their meals even when food ration is available in the school include lack of water and insufficient funds to meet the expenses involved in cooking the food.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

The mean Coping Strategy Index (CSI) in the County was on a decreasing trend in both North eastern pastoral and grassland pastoral; which reduced from 10 to 8 and 9 to 6 respectively. The current competing mechanisms are insurance; Gum harvesting, charcoal burning, production and supply of building materials, fetching firewood, putting up with relative/family friend, casual labour and remittance from abroad.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions by Sector

Food Assistance Intervention

- GoK/WFP Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) with a case load of 111,700, with ration level of 65% across the county implemented by ALDEF Kenya and WASDA is ongoing.

- School Meals Programme by MoE and WFP targeting 70,696 pupils.
- Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) with a caseload of 10,914 beneficiaries.
- The current HSNP II by NDMA and partners with a caseload of 19,200 households.

Non Food Interventions (Medium Term)

Water Sector

- Water trucking is ongoing in water stressed centers with support from County government. The number of centers getting water tankering currently is 150 and the same is expected to increase as the situation deteriorates.
- Repair and services of 15 No water boozers (tyres, spare parts, oil and lubricants).
- Drilling of 10 boreholes by the County government is ongoing in water stressed areas.
- Procurement of new submersible pumps and Gensets.
- Procurement of electrical appliances for boreholes.
- Repair of borehole break downs is ongoing and being supported by the County Government.
- Formation of 3 rapid response teams. The rapid response teams are on standby to attend to any break down within the County
- Purchase of first moving parts for the boreholes.

Livestock

- Mass vaccinations of small stocks against CCPP and PPR, large stock (cattle) against Anthrax (BQ) was carried out by the Veterinary department and funded by the County Government and Islamic relief. A total of 141,161 sheep and 234,193 goats were vaccinated against PPR while a total of 157,024 goats were vaccinated against CCPP. A total of 10,172 cattle and camels were vaccinated against Anthrax.
- A total of 418,194 animals of various species were de-wormed while 76,188 sick cases were treated against various ailments and conditions.
- Procurement of 20,000 bales of hay by the Wajir County Government is underway.
- Production and conservation of hay by farmers in Wajir town through irrigation is ongoing.
- Livestock production extension services messages- ASAL Radio Programme

Health and Nutrition

The following mitigation measures are being carried out in the health sector:-

- Mobile outreach health services for areas without health facilities.
- Supplementary feeding program implemented by the ministry of health with support from WFP, UNICEF, Aldef-K, IRK and SCI with beneficiary case load of 10, 914.
- Provision of drugs and supplies in all health facilities.
- High impact nutrition interventions in 61 health facilities, 50 outreaches
- Iron Folate supplementation among pregnant women
- Disease control, treatment and surveillance

Agriculture

- Agricultural extension services
- Irrigation and green house farming
- Provision of assorted seeds

Education

- Water trucking by the County government targeting 9,041 pupils in primary schools across the County is being undertaken.

Ongoing Non-Food Interventions (Long Term)

Livestock Sector

Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Livestock production extension messages- ASAL Radio Program	4 sub-counties	2353	GoK, FAO	Resilience improvement likely to raise food productivity	2 m	Nov 2013- April 2014
Mass treatment, de-worming, vaccination	All the 6 sub counties	-	County Government, Islamic Relief	Resilience improvement likely to raise food productivity	5.4M	December 2013
Hay Production and conservation	All the 6 sub counties	-	County Government	Resilience improvement likely to raise food productivity	4 M	-

Agriculture Sector

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
All sub counties	Agricultural extension services	All locations	8,000	MOALF staffs	Improved extension services brought close to farmers	15.5M	February-June
All sub counties	irrigation and green house farming	Eldas, Central, Mau Mau, Bute, Sarman, Habaswein	1500	MOALF, MOWI	Continuous supply of fruits and vegetables	2.4M	February-June
	Provision of assorted crop seeds	Korondile, Bute, Gurar, Batalu, Khorof, Wajir Bor, Central, Sarman, Kotulo	2000	MOALF	Seeds were distributed to farmers	2.5M	October - December

Health and Nutrition Sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Wajir County	Vitamin A Supplementation	Wajir county	(135113) < 5 years	MOH, IRK, SCI	Improves immunity	3.6M	2014
Wajir County	Zinc Supplementation	Wajir county	(135113) < 5 years	MOH, IRK, SCI	Reduces diarrhea and prevents further diarrhea episodes	1.35M	2014
Wajir County	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Wajir county	7732	MOH, IRK, SCI	Reduces immunity increases morbidity rates	18.3M	Monthly
Wajir County	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	Wajir county	135113	MOH, IRK, SCI	Prevents malnutrition improves good nutrition status	1M	Yearly
Wajir County	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Wajir county	33778	MOH, IRK, SCI	Reduces maternal death and anemia during pregnancy	1.2M	Yearly
Wajir County	Deworming	Wajir county	(135113) < 5 years	MOH, IRK, SCI	Reduces anemia, reduces worm infestation increasing food absorption	2M	Yearly

Water Sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All divisions	Emergency Water trucking	150 Centres	300,000	Wajir County Government	Saving lives and livelihoods	33M	Ongoing
	Borehole maintenance	All areas with boreholes	300,000	Wajir County Government	Saving lives and livelihoods		Ongoing

	Drilling of 10 boreholes	Need based	300,000	Wajir County Government	Saving lives and livelihoods	60M	Ongoing
	Provision of spare parts and gen sets	All boreholes		Wajir County Government	Savings lives and livelihoods		Ongoing

3.9 Divisional Ranking

Division	Food Security Rank (1-10)	Main Food Security Threat
Hadado	1	High food prices, poor pasture and browse, water, trekking distances, low milk production,
Wajir bor	2	High food prices, pasture, water stress, long trekking distances, low livestock prices.
Sabuli	3	High food prices, low animals prices, pasture, distance to water, animals body conditions, high environmental degradation, low milk production
Tarbaj	4	High food prices, pasture, water, low livestock prices.
Habaswein	5	High food prices, pasture, water, low livestock prices.
Griftu	6	High food prices, pasture, water, low animals prices, low milk production and supplies
Buna	7	Pasture, water, lack of milk, meat, and low animals prices
Kotulo	8	Poor pasture, water, trekking distance, low animal prices, high food prices
Eldas	9	Pasture, water, high food prices, low milk production and supplies, poor livestock prices
Bute	10	Poor pasture, distance to water, low livestock prices, high food prices, inaccessible markets,
Gurar	11	Poor pasture, animals diseases, high food price
Diff	12	Pasture, water, low livestock prices
Central	13	Unemployment, poor markets, poverty

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

The long rains performance is normal; Pasture and browse will regenerate and livestock will graze in the normal wet season areas. The trekking distance for livestock will reduce significantly and contribute further to good livestock body condition. Normal lambing, kidding and calving will contribute to more milk production and household consumption. Most of water sources will recharge resulting to reduced trekking distances for both livestock and people. Maize prices are likely to be stable as demand is moderated by availability of milk at household level. Due to improved livestock body condition, markets are likely to attract more traders further making terms of trade more favourable. Humanitarian assistance is not expected to increase to meet the household food security gaps.

The long rains performance is below normal; Pasture and browse will be depleted leading to livestock migration to neighbouring Counties and Countries; Somalia and Ethiopia. Water shortages will spread to more areas putting further pressure on the current stressed water points. Trekking distances for both livestock and households shall increase tremendously. Maize prices are likely to gradually increase as stocks at household and market levels are getting depleted. Due to deterioration of livestock body condition and reduction in livestock traders, livestock prices will continue on a slow and downward trend further making terms of trade more unfavourable. Humanitarian assistance is expected to increase to meet the household food security gaps.

4.2 Food Security Prognosis March-May

In the event that long rains performance is normal, pasture and browse condition will start to regenerate and water sources recharged thereby reducing the trekking distance to water points for both domestic and livestock use. Reduction of trekking distance will contribute to improvement in livestock body condition, Normal lambing, kidding and calving will contribute to more milk production and household consumption. Maize prices are likely to be stable as demand is moderated by availability of milk at household level. Livestock markets are likely to attract more traders because of improved livestock body condition further making terms of trade more favourable.

However, if the rains performance is below normal, trekking distances to water points for both domestic and livestock will further increase. Pasture and browse will deplete further leading to further deterioration of livestock body condition. Livestock migration to neighbouring Counties and Countries will increase and likely to cause resource based conflict.

Maize prices are likely to gradually increase as stocks at household are depleted and demand from traders increase. Due to reduction of livestock prices terms of trade will further become unfavourable resulting to depletion of assets. Humanitarian assistance for both people and livestock will be scaled up to save lives and prevent depletion of assets. Many parts of the County will move to Crisis level of food security classification.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for the June, July, and August

In the event that long rains performance is normal, pasture and browse condition will be good and water situation improved. Due to reduction in trekking distances, livestock body condition will be good and as a result to lambing, kidding and calving household milk consumption will improve tremendously. Maize prices will be stable as demand is moderated by availability of milk at household level. Livestock markets will attract more

traders because of improved livestock body. As a result of terms of trade will be more favourable.

However, if the rains performance is below normal, many more household will not be able to access food; pasture and browse will have depleted and remaining water points will be extremely stressed. Livestock migration to neighbouring Countries will increase and cause resource based conflict. Water trucking for domestic use and also for health and education institutions will increase in most parts of the County. Households will depend entirely on traders and food assistance programmes. There will be massive livestock off take programmes. Humanitarian assistance for both people and livestock will be scaled up to save lives and prevent depletion of assets. The food security phase classification will move to crisis (IPC level 3).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The current food security situation in the county is at stressed phase. The situation is expected to worsen in the next three months. The worsening food security situation will be moderated by timely onset of the long rains and the impact felt towards the end of the long rains season.

The following need to be monitored closely in the coming months with view of mitigating the impact on time.

- Water situation for both domestic and livestock use
- Livestock migration
- Pasture and browse condition
- Livestock and human diseases
- High food prices
- Nutrition surveillance (under five years and pregnant and lactating women)
- Resource based conflict

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

In order to cushion and save the lives of the community and prevent accelerated depletion of assets, a number of Food and Non Food interventions are recommended as follows;

- Continue with the ongoing Food Assistance Programmes; General Food Distribution, Food for Assets and Regular School Meals Programmes.
- Provide water trucking and storage facilities to communities hard hit and unable access water.
- Strengthen emergency response team for repair and increasing capacity of boreholes
- Emergency livestock off take in all livelihoods
- Scale up high impact nutrition interventions with special focus on Integrated management of Acute malnutrition
- Distribution of certified seeds to farmers in agropastoral livelihood zones

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex I: Food Interventions Required

Proposed population in food assistance

Division	Population in need % range min-max)	Ration level (percent)	Proposed mode of Intervention FFA/GFD	Remarks
Hadado	30-35	75%	GFD	
Wajir bor	30-35	75%	GFD	
Sabuli	30-35	75%	GFD	Exclude Kibilay, Kiwanja Ndege and Habaswein town
Tarbaj	30-35	75%	GFD	
Habaswein	30-35	75%	GFD	
Griftu	25-30	75%	GFD	Exclude Eldas Township
Buna	25-30	75%	GFD/FFA	Korodille location
Kotulo	25-30	75%	GFD	
Eldas	25-30	75%	GFD	Kotulo town (FFA pilot)
Bute	20-25	75%	GFD/FFA	
Gurar	20-25	75%	GFD	
Diff	20-25	75%	GFD	
Central	15-20	75%	GFD	

6.2 Annex II: Non-Food Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water Sector							
Wajir	Water trucking	150 centers across the county	180,000	MOWI, NDMA, SCUK, Oxfam KRCS WASDA, ALDEF MERCY CORPS, County Government	Ksh. 58M for fuelling water tracking vehicles Underground and plastic tanks require 30M Vehicle maintenance Ksh. 50M	33M	February – April 2014 February – December 2014 February – April 2014
	Drilling of Emergency boreholes	Burmayo, Gunana, Wajir bor, QAhira, Hadado, Tulatula, Mathow,	100,000	MOWI, SCUK, WASDA, ALDEF, CDF Other Partners	Ksh. 60M for drilling and equipping 10 strategic B/hole On average a drilling and equipping a borehole will cost approx. Ksh. 6M	60M	Feb.-Nov. 2014
	Provision of fast moving parts, standby gen sets and submersible pumps	Diff, Dadajabulla, Sarif, Biyamadhow, Habaswein, Athibohol, Garseykof	180,000	Wajir County Government and development partners	Ksh. 34M	20M	February to December 2014

		Griftu, Eldas, Buna, Kotulo, Khorofharar					
Livestock Sector							
Wajir County	Mass deworming /treatment of all animal species	All livelihood zones especially Wajir South cattle pastoral, Buna agro pastoral and Tarbaj all species.	140,000 h/holds	MOALF, Partners, CG	Ksh. 2M	8M	Feb-June. 2014
Wajir County	Vaccination of shoats and cattle against PPR, CCPP, and S& G pox, LSD, and FMD	All livelihood zones	175,000 h/h	MOALF, IR-K, Partners, CG	Ksh. 2M	10M	Feb-June. 2014
Wajir County	Diseases Surveillance	All livelihood zones	All animal species	MOALF, CG, DP	300,000	3M	Continuous
County wide	Livestock off take	All livelihood zones	Cattle and Shoats	MOALF, CG, NDMA	Nil	169M	March – June 2014
County wide	Supplementary Livestock feeds, Bale hay	All livelihood zones	Cattle, donkeys and shoats	MOALF, CG	48M	44M	March – June 2014
Agriculture Sector							

Wajir County	Water harvesting structure for enhanced food security, thus trapezoidal bunds, semi-circular bunds	Wajir Bor, Bute, Batalu, Habaswein, Eldas	2,500	MOALF, Wajir County Government, Partners	Ksh. 10.5M	Nil	Feb.-Nov. 2014
Wajir County	Traditional high value crop seeds distribution for long rains	County wide	3,500 farmers	MOALF, County Government,	Ksh. 3.5M	Nil	Feb-Nov. 2014
	Pesticides	Agro pastoral and Central	3,500	MOALF, CG	Ksh. 1.5M	Nil	Feb – Mar 2014
Wajir County	Drilling of boreholes for irrigation	Athibohol, Garsey, Habaswein, Buna, Kotulo	3,500 farmers and Household	MOALF, County government, NIB	Ksh. 100M	Nil	Feb-Nov.2014
Wajir County	Small holder irrigation equipment	Hodhan, Makaror, Jowhar, Habaswein central, Kotulo town, Grift town, Sebuli Town and Lakhbogho l	500 farmers	WASDA, MOWI, MOALF, County Government	Ksh. 60M	Staff, land	Feb-Nov.2014

Health and Nutrition							
All Sub counties	Outreach services to improve immunization coverage to remote areas	County wide – all areas with no health functional health facilities	-	MOH, County Government, UNICEF	Immunization kits	Skilled manpower	Feb-Nov.2014
County Wide	Creation of awareness on the implications of open defecation	County wide	-	MOH, Partners	Ksh. 1M	Skilled manpower	Feb-Nov.2014
County Wide	Equipping and staffing of health facilities	County wide	-	MOH, Partners, CDF, County Government	Ksh. 200M	Land, manpower	Feb-Dec.2014
County wide	CLTS Programmes	County wide	-	MOH, Partners, CG	Ksh. 2M	Manpower, training halls	Feb-Nov. 2014
	Provision of water treatment equipment and chemicals at household levels	County wide	-	MOH, Partners	Funds and equipments worth Ksh. 5M	Manpower	Feb.-Dec. 2014
Education							
All Sub-counties	School Meals Programme	194 schools	70,669	WFP/MOE	Maize, cooking oil, water at a rate of 150 grams maize, 40 grams beans 5 grams of oil per child per day.	manpower	To be up scaled
Wajir East	Water tracking	Satawario, Wajir bor,	Pupils of 485	Wajir County Govt.	Fuel, plastic tanks,	Water boozer	February – April.

		Qheira, Salama			underground water tanks		2014
Wajir South	Water tracking	GuledDere, Gerille, Hambalash , Aktalehel, Eirib, Qoqar Hubsoi, Abaqdere, Dulgub, Shimbir Bull.	Pupils of 9 schools	MOWI, Special Programme, NGOs, CDF, County Government	Water tanks, water boozers	Water boozers	April. 2014
Eldas	Water tracking	Dathaantal ahey, Warade, Wargadud	Pupils of 3 schools	MOWI, Special Programme, NGOs, CDF, County Government	Water tanks, water boozers	Water boozers	Feb – April. 2014
Wajir West	Water tracking	Matho, Lolukuta, , Aden Awale, Boji yare, Kanjara, Barmish and sheikh Ahmed Garweine, Shandarua Primary schools	Pupils in all the 9 schools	NGOs, CDF, CG	Water boozers, water tanks	Water boozers	Feb. – April. 2014
Wajir North	Water Trucking	Qarsa Bulla,	Pupils in 12 schools	County Government of	Water boozers, water tanks	Water boozers	Feb. – April 2014

		Haradula, QarsaSare, Jarti, Ogorji, Bosija, Qudama, Ajawa, Kuraw, Milsidid, Fullo		Wajir, NGOs, CDF			
Central division schools	Energy saving jikos for public primary schools	Kalkacha, Jokbaro, township, Wajir girls, ICF, Waberi, catholic, volunteer, Hodhan, Furaha, Makaror, Got ade, Wajir primary,	13 public primary schools	Partners	Funds,		Feb-Dec. 2014
Wajir County	Construction of kitchen facilities	Schools within Wajir central area	13 public primary schools	Development partners, CDF	Funds	Construction space	Feb-Dec. 2014