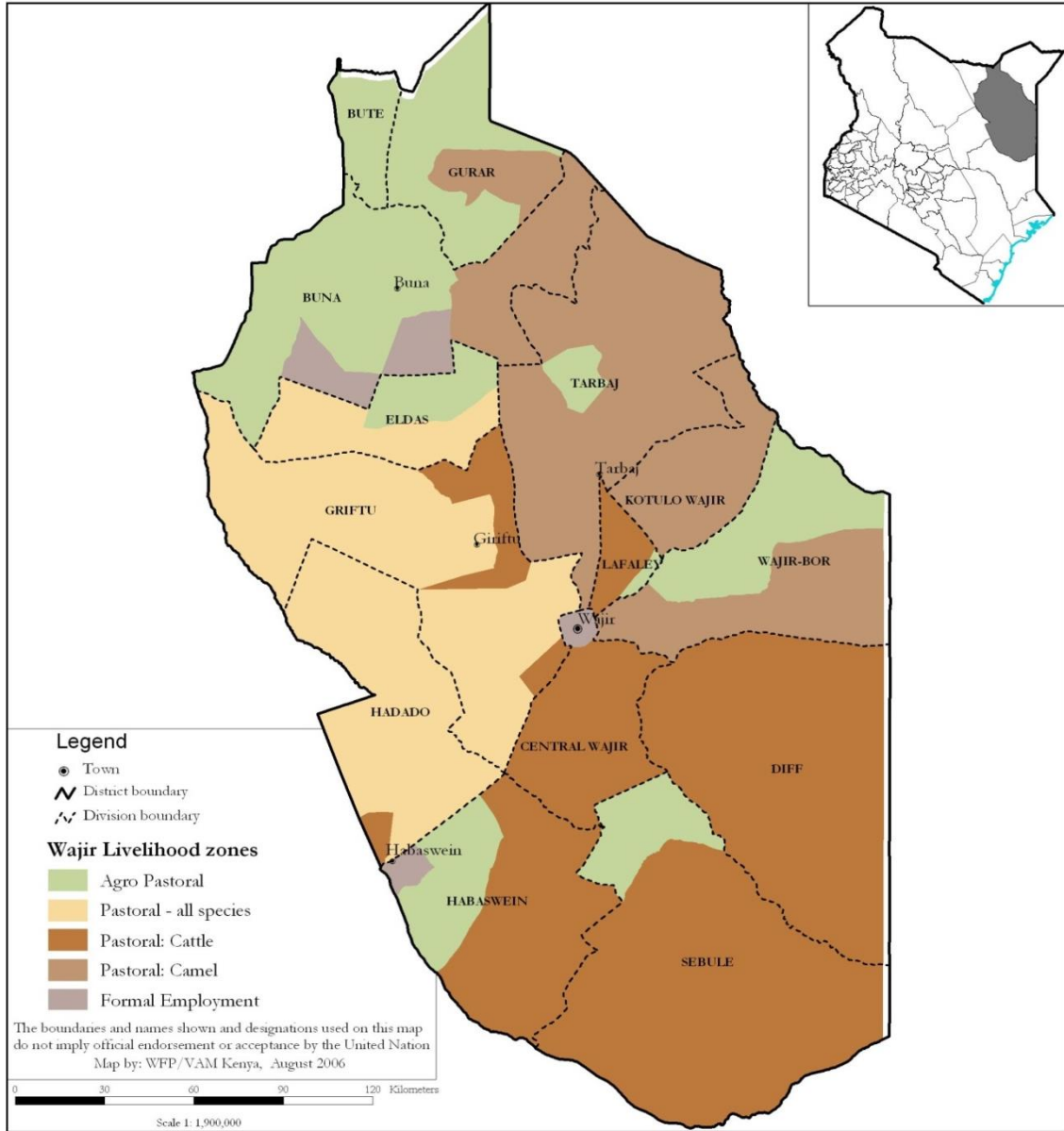


WAJIR COUNTY 2015 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



Joint Assessment Report By The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ And Wajir County Steering Group.

February 2016

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1.0 COUNTY BACKGROUND

Wajir County is located in the North Eastern region of Kenya. The county borders Somalia to the east, Ethiopia to the North, Mandera County to the Northeast, Isiolo County to the Southwest, Marsabit County to the West and Garissa County to the south. It covers an approximate area of 56,685.9 square kilometres (km²) with a total population of 661,941 people (KNBS, 2009) with a population growth rate of 3.2 percent per annum. 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 livelihood zone constituting 23 percent of the total population, Pastoral all species at 19 percent, Pastoral cattle at 24 percent, Pastoral camel at 17 percent and formal/informal employment constituting the remaining 17 percent of the county population (Figure 1).

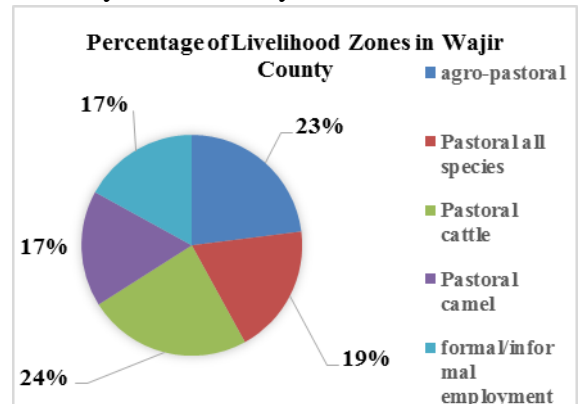


Figure 1: Percentage of livelihood zone

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Livestock prices
- Poor road network
- Food prices
- Pasture and browse conditions
- Water resources
- Disease outbreak in humans and livestock
- Resource based conflict.

2.0 CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Food Security Phase Classification

The current Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in all the livelihood zones is classified as being in the stressed (IPC phase 2). The term of trade (ToT) in January 2016 was 71 kilogrammes from sale of one medium sized goat as compared to 53 kilogrammes for the long-term average. The current household average milk production declined to 2-3 litres per household per day from normal of 4-6 litres with milk consumption dropping from less than a litre per household per day compared to normal of 2-3liters per household per day at this time of the year. Households were consuming two to three meals per day which is normal at this time of the year. Water consumption ranged from 6.6 to 10 litres per person per day compared to normal of 10-13 litres. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition MUAC<135mm was15.8 percent in January 2016 ,below 2015 and the long term average of 22.2 percent while the current coping strategy index (CSI) is 31 compared to 27 at the period of the year.

2.2 Food Security Trends

In August 2015, the county was classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with the exception of a few parts in Wajir west, which was in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The county currently remains at the Stressed phase including areas previously classified as Crisis.

The current terms of trade improved and households can purchase 71 kilogrammes of maize from the sale of a medium sized goat compared with 65 kilogrammes in August 2015. The mean coping strategy increased to 31 in December 2015 compared to 27 in Dec 2014. The proportion of households with a poor to borderline food consumption was 22 percent in December 2015 compared to 9 percent during a similar period in 2014. There was a decrease in the percent of children at risk of malnutrition from 17.5 percent in August 2015 to 15.8 percent in January 2016. However, nutrition classification as per July 2015 SMART survey was critical in the pastoral livelihood zone and serious in Agro-pastoral zone. The current milk prices are similar to what they were in August 2015 at Ksh. 85 per litre.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains was early in the 1st dekad of October 2015 instead of the 2nd dekad. The temporal distribution was fair but spatial distribution was uneven. Most parts of the county received between 90 – 140 percent of normal rainfall and several areas received 75 – 90 percent of normal rains with parts of Wajir West and North receiving the lowest rainfall amounts of 50 – 75 percent of normal rainfall. Cessation was in the 3rd dekad of December which was normal.

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

- Resource based conflicts
- Cholera outbreak
- Livestock diseases – sudden death of camel

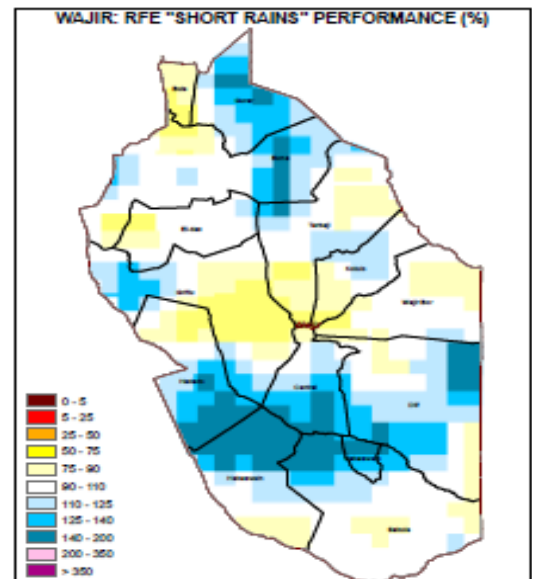


Figure 2: RFE short rains performance

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

3.1.1 Rain-fed Crop Production

The cultivated crops under rain fed are mainly maize, sorghum and cowpeas. During the current season under review the crops performance was well below the long term average. The acreage planted under maize production during the season (65 Ha) was 84 percent below the long term average of 413 hectares. Similarly, the area planted for sorghum and cowpeas was 81 and 94 percent below the long term average (table 1) Farmers in the agro pastoral livelihood were reluctant to plant due to successive crop failures coupled with delayed distribution of seeds and fear of flooding of farms due to the anticipated El Nino. Resource based conflict in parts of the agro pastoral livelihood has resulted in migration.

The acreage planted under maize production during the season was 65 hectares compared to long term average of 413 acres indicating (12 percent below LTA) while production was 180 bags compared to normal of 1500 bags. Sorghum area planted was 7 percent below the long term average of 421 acres while actual production was 65 bags compared to long term average of 895 bags. Harvests from water melon increased as compared to the previous season with a production rate of 146(25 percent) to current of 64 percent (220 of 344).

Table 1: Crop production under rain-fed agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2015 short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2015 short rains. (90 kg bags) season production Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	65	413	240	1500
Sorghum	76	421	170	895
cowpeas	10	168	30	481

3.1.2 Irrigated Crop

The areas under irrigated crops have expanded as more water pans, boreholes and shallow wells for irrigation were constructed. Crops mainly grown are vegetable like kales and tomatoes. Food security will be enhanced following the introduction of shad nets for the regulation of temperature and pests in several parts of the county. The acreage planted under vegetable was 20 hectares compared to long term of 27 hectares while production was 95 bags of vegetable compared to long term of 374 (25 percent reduction).

Table 1: Crop Production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rain season rains season (Ha)	2015 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Vegetable	20	27	95	374

3.1.3 Maize stocks

Households stocks usually come from relief food which is no longer reliable for most households. Current stocks held by households mainly came from purchases from outside markets such a Moyale, Meru and Garisa. Traders buy from other counties and millers are supplied by traders hence the variation in stock. The National Cereals and Produce Board have no stock as of now. Stocks held by households will last for two weeks compared to normal of one month.

Table 2: Maize stocks in the County

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average (LTA) quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	410	1547
Traders	475	1970
Millers	0	0
NCPB	0	0
Total	885	3517

3.1.4 Staple foods

Staple foods in the county include rice, maize, beans, wheat flour, meat and milk. The stocks of staple foods held by various actors heavily depend on suppliers and availability and preference of consumers over others. The staple foods are readily available in all markets in all livelihood zones supplied continually from Moyale, Nairobi, Garissa and Meru and Somalia.

3.2 Livestock Production

3.2.1 Introduction

Livestock production is a major source of income and food across all livelihood zones in Wajir County. The main livestock species kept in Wajir County 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 livelihood zone, 56 per cent in the pastoral camel livelihood zone and 71 per cent in the pastoral cattle livelihood zone.

3.2.2 Pasture and Browse

Generally pasture and browse condition is good to fair in many parts of the county. However, parts of pastoral all species livelihoods zone (Eldas, Wajir west) and agro-pastoral livelihood zone (Buna, Batula, Gurar) have begun experiencing pasture stress. Pasture and browse in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is expected to last 1-2 months until March just before the onset of the next rainy season.

3.2.3 Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

The body condition of livestock is generally good to fair in all species as a result of current forage situation. However, body condition is expected to gradually deteriorate as pasture stress becomes more pronounced in the dry period.

Birth rate

The birth rates for all livestock species are normal for goats and sheep kid and lamb twice a year at maturity age. Cattle calved one a year while camel one and half to two year. However, in camel adult female are affected by an identified disease, which caused abortion and pre-mature death.

3.2.4 Milk Availability

Currently the milk availability has declined in all livelihood zones as compared to the same period of the year, which indicates a decrease in production. Production of goat milk is less than 250 ml currently compared to normal of 500 ml, camels are producing about 3 - 4 litres of milk as compared to normal of 7 litres and cattle are producing 1 litre compared to normal of 2.5 litres. Most livestock are still in calf and household herd sizes have also reduced resulting in the below normal milk availability.

3.2.5 Milk Consumption

The current average household milk consumption is less than one litre per household per day compared 2 - 3litres the same period last year. The decrease in consumption was due to the decline in milk availability and out migrations in search of pasture and water in most livelihood

zone. The current average price of milk is Ksh 90 per litre across all livelihood zones compared to the normal prices of Ksh. 60 per litre during this period.

Tropical livestock units (Tropical Livestock Units)

Currently the average livestock TLUs per household is 19 compared to normal of 25. In good year the number of goats, cattle, and camel per household is 100, 25, 12 respectively compared to 90, 15, 6 respectively currently in all livelihood zones.

3.2.7 Livestock Water Access

The main sources of water for livestock are shallow wells, boreholes and water pans. The current average livestock trekking distance from grazing area to water point is nine kilometres compared with 4 – 6 kilometres during this time of the year. In August 2015 after the long rains, the distances were averaging 13.6 kilometres. The distance is likely to increase as most water sources may last for 1 - 2 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.

3.2.8 Migration

Current Migration Routes

Currently there is both in and out migration in all the livelihood zones, this situation is normal at the same time of the year. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone (Eldas, Buna) there is out migration to pastoral all species livelihood zone (Tarbaj, Dunto, Sarman) towards Ethiopia boarder due to the resource based conflict.

3.2.9 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The major diseases reported included *Haemorrhagic septicaemia* in camels, acute *Trypanosomiasis*, CCPP, PPR in sheep and goats. Death of camels has also been reported as a result of plant poisoning however 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 are common in most livelihood zones.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Major Water Sources

The major sources of water in all livelihood zones are boreholes, water pans and shallow wells that are mainly for domestic and livestock use. Most of the boreholes and shallow wells in the county are saline in nature. There are 224 boreholes, 217 medium sized and small seasonal water pans and over 15,000 shallow wells which are operational in the county. Water in the open sources usually last about one to two months after the cessation of the rains and the major reasons for drying up of water pans include evaporation and ground seepage.

Available water is expected to last one to two months, which is normal at this time of the year. Parts of agro-pastoral zone (Bute, Sala, Batalu, Basanija and Malka-Kufu) and pastoral all species livelihood zone (Dela, Eldas Lakole and Hadado) that received 50 - 75 percent of normal rains, water sources have dried up.

3.3.2 Distances to Water Sources

The current average distance to domestic water point is 6.7 kilometres compared with the normal of 3 kilometres. The distance to water sources have increased due to over dependency on boreholes drying up of water pans. The longest distances are in the agro pastoral areas (Bute, Sala, Batalu, Basanija, and Malka-Kufu) and pastoral all species (Dela, Eldas Lakole and Hadado).

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

The current waiting time in most water sources has increased compared to this period of the year. In all the livelihood zones waiting time at the watering points is on average 30 minutes compared with 15-20 minutes during this time of the year. This is attributed mainly to an increased number of boreholes drilled by the County Government of Wajir. The duration however varies largely with the nature of the source and the concentration of such sources in each livelihood zones.

3.3.4 Water consumption and cost

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 6.6 to 10 litres per person per day compared to normal of 10-13 litres. There were no significant variations in the amounts of water consumed across all livelihood zones.

3.3.5 Sanitation

During the short rains, shallow wells, which are a major water source, were contaminated due to open defecation practices, poor waste disposal, use of bucket latrine and high water table. Water source are heavily contaminated with coliforms as per analysis report of water quality carried out between August and September 2015 (public health) in the informal/employment livelihood zone of Wajir town.

3.3.6 Hygiene

The County Government provided water treatments chemicals at household levels during the outbreak of cholera in all livelihood zone. During the normal times household are not provided with water treatment chemicals. Food handling and hygiene practice are poor among the pastoral households due to scarcity of water and lack of community led total sanitation programmes in the county leading to prevalence of water borne disease. The current latrine coverage for the county is 36 percent and 52 percent in Wajir town, with over 75% using bucket latrine. Most pastoral households still practice open defecation.

3.4. Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market Operations

Market operations are normal in most parts of the county; however there were disruptions in some parts of agro-pastoral livelihood (Eldas and Buna) due to resource base conflict, which is likely to impact on household income market access. About 80 percent of the pastoral and agro pastoral households are market dependent for food commodity purchases. The county has two major markets in Wajir town and Habaswein. Other important markets are Moyale, Griftu, Eldas, Bute, Tarbaj, Kutulo and Sabuli.

3.4.2 Market Prices

Maize prices

Maize prices have remained stable during the last half of 2015 remaining below Ksh. 55 per kilogramme. In January 2016, the average market price of maize stands at Ksh.50 and is similar to the same time last year and the long term average (Figure 3). The variations in price across the livelihood zones are minimal. Following the seasonal norm and the prices over the last two years, the price is expected to be stable for the next three months.

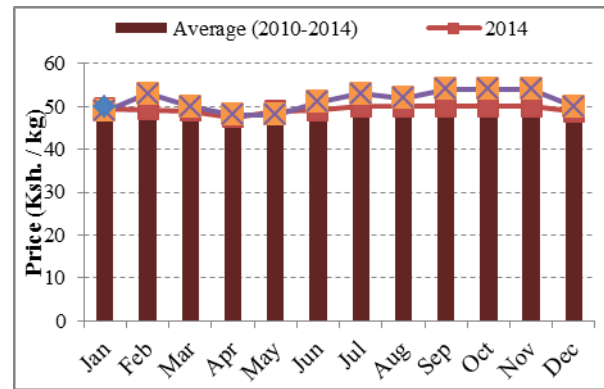


Figure 3: Price of maize

Goat prices

The average current market price of a goat is Ksh. 3,528 in January 2016 and is 33 percent above the long term average of Ksh. 2,647 (Figure 4). The prices have been stable from August to November 2015 at Ksh. 3,200. However, in December 2015, the prices increased to Ksh. 3,500 due to improved body conditions. The January prices are significantly higher by 86 compared with the same period last year, when the average price of a goat was Ksh. 1,895. It is likely that the prices will remain stable through the next season.

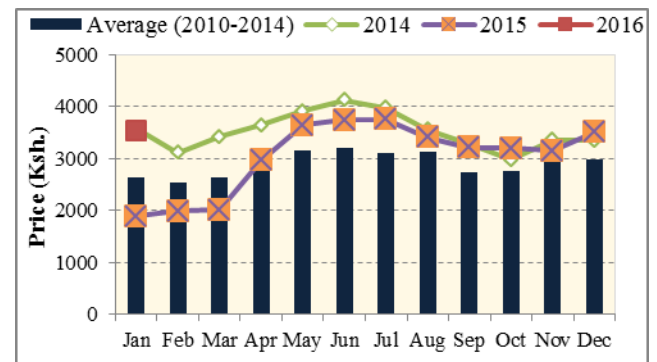


Figure 4: Trend in goat prices

Terms of trade

The terms of trade are favourable and are 33 percent above the long term average. In January 2016, about 71 kilogrammes of maize can be exchanged from the sale of a goat compared to long term mean of 53 kilogrammes. The terms of trade were relatively stable from September to November 2015 but increased from 58 kilogrammes to 70 kilogrammes in December of 2015 (Figure 5). The terms of trade are 82 percent higher than they were in January 2015. The favourable terms of trade is attributed to the stable maize prices and high livestock prices due to good to fair body condition.

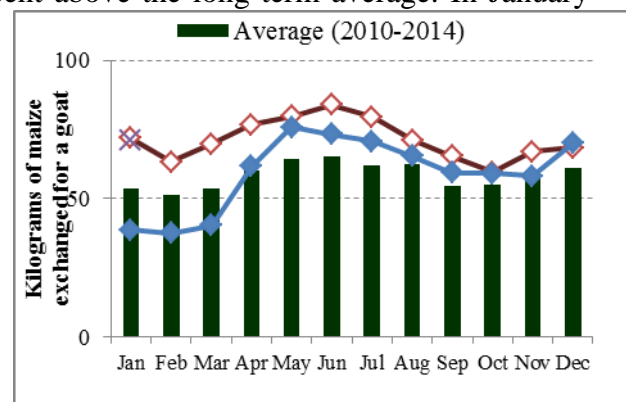


Figure 5: Term of Trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The top five causes of morbidity among children under-fives and general population in the reporting period included respiratory disease, diarrhoea, urinary tract infection, pneumonia, ear

infection, disease of the skin and intestinal worms among children under-five. This compares with the same period last year with no significant change among sub-counties. There were also reported cases of measles, which were higher than last year by 28 percent. Cholera outbreak was reported in August in Wajir Town, Wajir Central division of Wajir East sub-county and has since then been reported in all the sub-counties except Wajir North. Over 2,500 cases have been listed with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.5 percent. Cholera is still active in Wajir east, Wajir south and Tarbaj sub-counties.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The percentage of fully immunized children increased from 52.6 percent reported in July – December 2014 compared to 54.1 percent in the same period in 2015. OPV 1, 3 and measles were 63.9 percent, 57.5 percent and 54.8 percent respectively, similar to the same period 2014. The coverage are still below national targets of 80 percent and is attributed to the vastness of the county, long walking distance to facilities and inter-clan clashes which lead to closure of some facilities in pastoral (Eldas) and agro-pastoral (Wajir North). Vitamin A supplementation of cohort 6-11 months was above the national target of 80 percent; however cohort 12-59 months was 39.4 percent which is an improvement from 27.5 percent reported in the same period in 2014.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status

The nutritional status of children under five at risk measured by MUAC < 135mm in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones was 17.8 percent and 14.6percent respectively. The nutrition situation was stable in pastoral livelihood zone; however it deteriorated in agro-pastoral livelihood zone compared to the same season in 2014 (Fig7).The overall proportion of children at risk of malnutrition MUAC<135mm was 15.8 percent in January 2016 below 2015 and the long term average of 22.2 percent. The admission to OTP and SFP were stable between July and December, with a slight decline in admission to SFP from September. The improved nutrition situation is attributed to improved milk availability at households. The increase in the cases of malnutrition January 2016 is attributed by morbidity (diarrhoea and cholera outbreak) as compared to the same period January 2015.

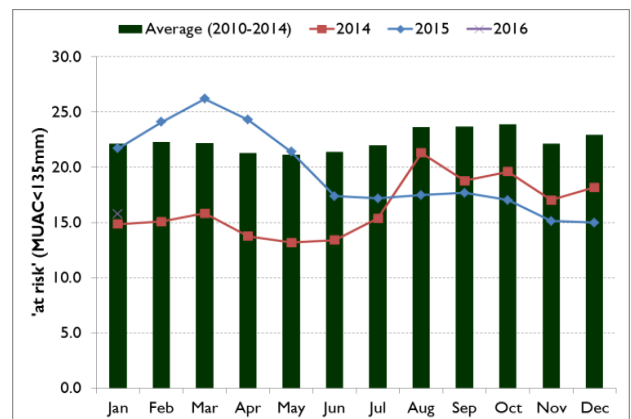


Figure 6: Children at risk of malnutrition

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment

The enrolment of pupils in primary schools currently stands at 75,600 as at term two of 2015, compared with 72,538 in December 2014, an increase of 2 percent. Enrolment for ECD pupils currently is 13,707 out of which 7,340 are boys (53%) and 6,367 (47%) are girls. In the previous year the total enrolment was 11,840 and the enrolment for boys was 6,975 (59%) and girls 4,865 (41%). This was attributed to sensitization and enrolment drives and also staffing of ECD centres by the County Government. The enrolment of boys was high compared with that of girls,

mainly because of the preference for boys' education, cultural reasons, and the poor performance of girls as a result of domestic chores and general hardships experienced by the girl child.

3.6.2 Drop out and transition

There were few dropouts reported in the entire county. The transition rate from ECD to primary was 97 percent for both boys and girls while transition from primary to post primary was 83 percent. In primary transition rate from one class to the next class was low in the upper class due to early marriages, domestic chaos and negative attitudes toward education by the community.

3.6.3 School Meals Programme

Two hundred and seventeen schools in the entire county are on regular school meals program (RSMP) for both primary and pre-primary schools in public schools. SMP contributed to the low dropouts of schools and high transition rates across the level of education hence increased retention and completion rates in the county. Sometimes pupils miss school meals due to lack of water, Delayed distribution of food by WFP or MOH, lack of firewood and absenteeism of the people preparing the meals.

3.7 Coping Mechanism

As at December 2015, the mean coping strategy was 31, compared with 27 in December 2014 indicative of a marginal increase in the frequency of use of consumption coping strategies compared with the same period in 2014. Over 85 percent of households were employing all the five consumption coping strategies while 15 percent or less were not using any of the coping strategies depending the type of coping strategies.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions by sector

3.8.1 Agriculture Sector

County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Wajir County	Agricultural extension services.	County Wide		Department of Agriculture.	Improving food access and security at HH level	-	Ongoing
	Provision of Irrigation infrastructure	County wide	2000	WCG,IRK, Adeso	Expected to improve food security		Continuous
	Provision of Shed net	County wide	300	County Government of Wajir, IRK,ADESO	Expected to improve food security		Ongoing

3.8.2 Education Sector

Sub-County/ County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of Enrolment	Cost (Millions)	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Wajir East and Wajir	Provision of water storage		50,000	ALDEF/MoE	Improved utilization of SFP	2.5	Mar – June 2016	50%

South	facilities/							
Wajir East, South and Tarbaj	Capacity building of BoM in three schools	Sabuli, Tarbaj and Khorofharar	20,000	SCI/Education	Improved school management and performance	1.5	Mar-June 2016	100%
All sub-counties	Enrolment drive	All sub counties	50,000	MoE, UNICEF Wajir county government	Increased enrolment in public primary schools	1	Mar-June 2016	

3.8.3 Interventions in Water Sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Diff, Habaswein, Tarbaj, Wajir bor, Sabuli,	Water tracking	Aktalehel ,Abakdere , Hubsoy	7,000	WCG	HH able to cook meals, access to water for hygiene		3 months	Ongoing
	Repair of boreholes							

3.8.4 Interventions in Health and Nutrition

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Wajir county	Vitamin A Supplementation	Wajir county	103,595	MOH , IRK , SCI	Improves immunity ,		Yearly
	Zinc Supplementation	Wajir county	103,595	MOH , IRK , SCI	Reduces/ treats diarrhea and prevents further diarrhea episodes		Yearly
	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Wajir county	26, 523	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	103,595	MOH , IRK , SCI	Prevents malnutrition improves good nutrition status		Yearly
	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Wajir county	36,026	MOH , IRK , SCI	Reduces maternal death and anemia during pregnancy		Yearly
	Deworming	Wajir county	77,977	MOH , IRK , SCI	Reduces anemia, reduces worm infestation increasing food absorption.		yearly

					Increased productivity		
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3.8.5 Livestock Sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Wajir county	Distribution of hay to strategic hay shed reserves	Sub-counties	98,000	DALF/Livestock production sector	Improve livestock body condition, sustain livestock productivity		Yearly
	Vaccination Livestock disease surveillance camel sudden death	Entire county	For RVF 800,000 animal	DALF(veterinary service Division) SDC(Swiss Development cooperation NDMA	Reduced livestock death, increased <i>livestock productivity</i>	6,000,000 worth RVF Vaccine supported by SDC	
Entire Wajir county	Livestock Extension service delivery in terms of drought management and improved livestock husbandry	All 30 wards	50,000 household	Training and demonstration materials	Increase livestock productivity in terms of milk and meat		On-going
	Livestock mass treatment and vaccination		All livestock species	Vaccines and livestock medicine	Increase livestock productivity in terms of milk and meat.		On going
	Hay bale and supplementary feed and concentrate distribution	All the 30 wards	All households in the entire county	Hay bales			All the 30 wards
				Transportation			
Repair and maintenance of boreholes for livestock watering	All the 30 wards	Boreholes that require repair and maintenance	Spare parts			All the 30 wards	

3.9 Divisional Ranking

Ranking of divisions in order of food insecurity severity

Table 3: Divisional ranking in terms of food insecurity

Division	Divisional Ranking (1 Most food insecure.... 13 least food insecure)	Main Food Security Threats
Eldas	1	Poor pasture, water scarcity, outmigration, resource based conflict, lack of milk, poor livestock market, IDPs, VCI
Buna	2	Poor pasture, water scarcity, outmigration, resource based conflict, lack of milk, poor livestock market, IDPs, VCI
Gurar	3	Water scarcity, poor pasture, migration, poor livestock prices, VCI
Griftu	4	Poor pasture, water scarcity, outmigration, poor livestock prices, high cost of watering animals
Central	5	Water scarcity, poor pasture, migration, poor livestock prices
Wajir Bor	6	Water scarcity, migration, overgrazing, conflict, poor livestock prices
Sabuli	7	Water scarcity, poor livestock prices, migration
Habaswein	8	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, poor livestock prices, low production of milk.
Kutulo	9	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, migration
Hadado	10	Water scarcity, pasture depletion, migration
Tarbaj	11	Migration, water scarcity, poor livestock prices
Diff	12	Water, milk scarcity
Bute	13	Milk scarcity,

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumption

- The march to April long rains are expected to be normal to near normal
- Food prices are expected slightly to increase. Availability of milk will decline from February to March thereafter expected to improve after long rains.
- Rangeland conditions are expected to deteriorate during the months of March and April and thereafter improve from April to June before declining until November 2016.
- The crop performance is expected to poor till the onset long rains.
- Livestock migration will likely continue during the dry spell till the onset long rains.

- Water availability and accessibility is likely to decline in February and March and are expected to improve after long rains in the months of April.
- Distances to water sources are expected to increase and reduce consumption during the February- March and thereafter improvement is expected during the long rains.
- No extreme coping mechanisms are expected to be employed by households
- Malnutrition cases of children under five are expected to increase during the dry spell.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from February to April 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. Nutrition status of children under five are also expected to deteriorate. Prices of livestock are expected to decline thus affecting the term of trade of household unfavourably. Case load of water trucking centres are also expected to increase. The cholera outbreak that has not been contained is expected to continue thus affecting the livelihoods. The sudden death of camel is also expected to worsen if the is the situation is not normalised.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from May to July 2016

The food security outcomes are expected to improve with the anticipated normal performance of the long rains from May to July 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 to 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 June and thereafter decline from July 2016. 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.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The current situation is likely to remain stressed until the onset of the long rains. Pasture and browse condition are expected to deteriorate in the months of February and March thereafter improve after the onset of the long rains. The body condition and productivity is expected to decline and more so in Agro-pastoral livelihood zones (Wajir North) and pastoral all species Eldas where the rainfall cessation was much earlier. Water situation is expected to decline in the next one to two months. Nutritional situation is anticipated to deteriorate, as milk availability and accessibility reduces. Key issues to monitor include malnutrition, livestock diseases, migration, resource based conflict, vegetation condition and animals body conditions. The key interventions proposed include water trucking, drilling, maintenance of boreholes, provision of hay for livestock, disease surveillance, human and livestock treatment and vaccination, provision of concentrates, water treatment, hygiene and sanitation promotion, mass screening, and stimulating

the economy of low-income through HSNP II up scaling. Alternative livelihood intervention programmes for those families who were dependent on food aid should also be explored.

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex I: Food Interventions Required

Proposed Population in need of food assistance

Table 4: A table of proposed population in need of assistance in the county

Division/Ward name	Population in the Division	Pop in need (% range min - Max)	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Eldas	78608	15-20	CT	
Buna	47840	15-18	FFA/CT	
Gurar	50869	8-13	FFA/CT	
Griftu	69121	7-12	FFA/CT	
Central	107260	5-10	FFA/CT	
Wajir Bor	44187	5-10	FFA/CT	
Sabuli	40926	5-10	FFA/CT	
Habaswein	29772	5-10	FFA/CT	
Kutulo	42725	5-10	FFA/CT	
Hadado	28710	5-10	FFA/CT	
Bute	40449	5-10	FFA/CT	
Diff	45840	5-10	FFA/CT	
Tarbaj	35974	5-10	FFA/CT	

6.2 Annex II: Non-Food Interventions (by sector)

Sector	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water Sector	Water harvesting	County wide	118,370	MOA & water	Capacity building, equipment's e.g. excavators	Land, labour	2016 F/Y
	Provision of drought resistant seeds	County wide	"	MOA, Islamic relief and mercy corps	Labour, land, extension services	Land, labour	2015/16 F/Y
	Construction of Mega Dams for irrigation	Korondille	300 farmers	County Government	Funds	Land	2015/16 F/Y
	Water harvesting	County wide	600	County Government of Wajir, Dept: Agriculture	Funds		2015/16 F/Y
	Promotion fruit trees eg ,Mangoes and Oranges	County wide	600	County Government of Wajir, Dept: Agriculture	Funds		2015/16 F/Y
	Capacity building	County wide	4500	County Government of Wajir, Dept: Agriculture	Vehicles, Fuel, Stationery. Facilitation allowance	Facilitators	1 st , 2 nd and 4 th Quarter F/Y 2015/16
	Boreholes and Shallow wells for irrigation	County wide	600	County Government of Wajir, Dept: Agriculture	Drilling equipment's, Funds	Skilled personnel	F/Y 2015/16

6.2.2. Water Sector

Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
24 Water Storage facilities	4 per sub-county	90,000	WCG, NDMA, Partners	40 M	Nil	2016- Feb-March 2016
Provision of Water treatment chemicals	Entire county	25,000	WCG, Partners	1m	Nil	March-May 2016

6.2.5 Health and Nutrition Sector Recommendations

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Kshs)	Available Resources (KShs)	Time Frame
Wajir county	outreaches for hard to reach sites	Wajir county	103,595	MOH , IRK , SCI,KRC	1,656,000	1,216,700	Need basis
	Mass screening	Wajir county	103,595	MOH , IRK , SCI,KRC	1,050,000	350,000	Need basis