



KENYA INTER AGENCY RAPID ASSESSMENT
WAJIR COUNTY CONFLICT ASSESSMENT REPORT
August 8 – August 25, 2014



Figure 1: Photo taken by KIRA Assessment Team in Gulani village, Wajir County

1. OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION AND CRISIS

a. Background of the situation

Wajir County is divided into 8 districts namely; Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir South, Habaswein, Wajir West, Eldas, Buna and Wajir North districts .There are 6 Sub – counties/constituencies currently that is, Tarbaj, Wajir East, Wajir South, Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North. The current inter-ethnic clashes between the Degodia and Garre communities along Border areas of Mandera and Wajir began on May 13, 2014. There has been an escalation and repeated attacks in Gunana location in Tarbaj Sub – county at the border of the two counties that is in May and June, 2014 and many people were killed in the conflict. This had spillover effects in the entire Wajir County.

The inter clan clashes between Garre and Degodia communities along the Wajir – Mandera Border has directly affected 10 locations in Tarbaj District namely; Lehely, Bojigaras, El Kutulo, Mansa, Burmayo, Ogoralle, Berjanai, Dunto, Basaneja and Gunana, as well as Batalu, Danaba, Gulani, Belowle, Bosicha and Ajawa in Wajir North. Similarly, Wagberi in Wajir Central in Wajir East Sub – County has been affected where many houses were torched and vandalized leading to displacement of residents to in El Ado in Wajir South Sub – county and Hodhan in Wajir East with many others displaced into Mandera County. The clashes in Wajir County further affected other areas that are hosting an influx of displaced persons which include Sarman, Elben, Tarbaj and Kutulo in Tarbaj Sub - county, and Waradey in Eldas Sub - county, and Batalu, Danaba, Quadama and Gulani in Wajir North Sub - county.

Following renewed wave of deadly clashes in Gunana in Tarbaj, the County Government, KRCS staff, and partners including Save the Children, Islamic Relief, WASDA, Aldef, amongst others carried out an initial Rapid Assessment using KIRA Framework to assess the impact of the clashes and needs (immediate, short and long term) of the affected populations both IDPs and host communities. The County Government in an emergency county interagency coordination meeting requested KRCS in collaboration with partners in the county to lead the emergency response including the emergency medical outreaches, conducting an Initial Rapid Assessment of the immediate Humanitarian Situation and support required for IDPs and affected communities in the distribution of emergency food aid and NFIs, amongst others in saving lives now and in the future.

b. Affected areas and populations

Table 1: Number of displaced households in Wajir County

Sub-County	Location	No of IDPs
Wajir East	Hodhan	440 HHs
Wajir East	Barwaqo	189 HHs
Wajir East	Makoror	40 HHs
Wajir South	El Ado	118 HHs
Tarbaj	Sarman	350 HHs

Tarbaj	Elben	IDP Camp closed
Tarbaj	Tarbaj	25 HHs
Eldas	Waradey	600 HHs
Wajir North	Danaba	400 HHs
Wajir North	Gulani (Displaced from Belowle)	160 HHs
Wajir North	Ajawa (Displaced from Batalu)	45 HHs
Displaced pastoralists HHs	Countywide	4000HHs
Countywide	Summary	6367 HHs

2. METHODOLOGY: Brief description of the data collection methods

The Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) is a multi-sector, multi-agency mechanism whose purpose is to provide a fast overview of a humanitarian situation, in order to:

- **Support evidence based decision making in the early stages of a humanitarian response.**
- **To provide an understanding of how humanitarian needs vary across different affected groups.**
- **To identify where gaps may exist between needs and local/national capacity to respond.**
- **To identify further detailed information needs.**

The full methodology is described in the KIRA guideline available on the following link:

https://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/KIRA_Manual.pdf

a. Assessment approach

The assessment approach consists of three key elements:

- The use of secondary data

A combination of pre-crisis and in crisis secondary data has been used to contextualize the primary data collected and understand the impact of the current crisis on the affected population.

- The use of primary data and a community level assessment

The KIRA methodology used three different tools for primary data collection:

- Community Group Discussion - Male and Female
- Key Informant Interview at administrative level

- Direct Observation at site level.
 - Data Collection and Storage
 The data was remotely collected through mobile phone technology using mFieldwork mobile phone application. The data there after uploaded to mfieldwork web platform for storage and analysis.
 Find a lot more on mFieldwork mobile phone technology for data collection on this link: <https://mfieldwork.com>
- Joint¹ analysis

The aim of the joint analysis session is to agree as a group on assessment findings, priorities and recommendations. The field assessment participated in the joint analysis as well as expert from the KIRA core group.

b. Assessment team composition

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c. Sites visited

The assessment team used purposive sampling method; the assessment sites assessed were based on the affected living arrangements and geographical location.

The table below shows the number of interviews in every living arrangement by the geographical area (County)

¹ Joint here means multi-sector and multi-stakeholder.

	Residents_Hosting_Displaced	Residents_Not_Hosting_Displaced	People_in_Spontaneous_Camps	Living_in_Host_Families	Total
Eldas	2	0	0	0	2
Tarbaj	2	2	4	0	8
Wajir East	0	0	0	5	5
Wajir North	1	1	0	3	5
Wajir South	0	0	0	2	2
Number of CGD	5	3	4	10	22

Table 2: Number of interviews in every living arrangement by geographical area (County)

The table below shows the number of community discussions (Men/Women interviews) conducted in every geographical area

	Male	Female	Total
Eldas	1	1	2
Tarbaj	4	4	8
Wajir East	2	3	5
Wajir North	3	2	5
Wajir South	1	1	2
Number of CGD	11	11	22

Table 3: Community discussion in every geographical area

In total there were 22 community group discussions carried out in 11 locations in 6 sub counties.

The locations assessed were as follows;

- Dela in Eldas Sub-County
- Elben, Sarman, Tarbaj and Mansa in Tarbaj Sub-County
- Hodhan, Makaror, Barwaqo and Wagberi in Wajir East
- Batalu, Ajawa, Bosicha, Belowle, Gulani and Danaba in Wajir North
- El Ado in Wajir South

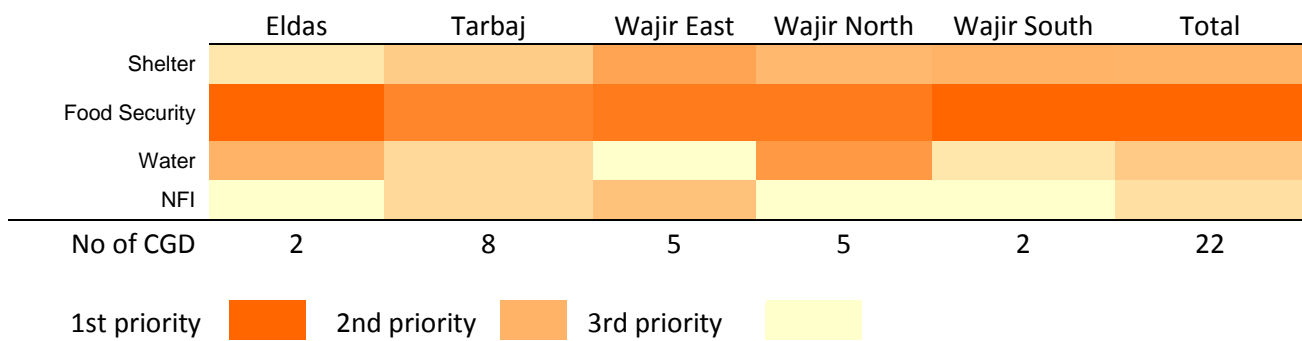
The assessment team also interviewed 17 Key informants of which 9 were representing location level and 8 representing sub-location level. The KII represented the following areas

- Elben, Tarbaj and Sarman Location and Sub-location in Tarbaj
- Batalu and Danaba Location and Sub-location in Wajir North
- El Ado Location in Wajir South
- Barwaqo and Hodhan Location and Sub-Location in Wajir East

3. PRIORITY NEEDS / KEY FINDING

a. Priorities needs

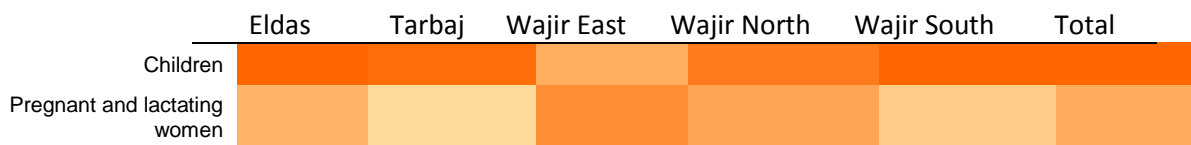
Every community group discussion was asked to rank their 3 highest priority need for intervention.² All the sites reported that Food was the top priority for the community followed by shelter.



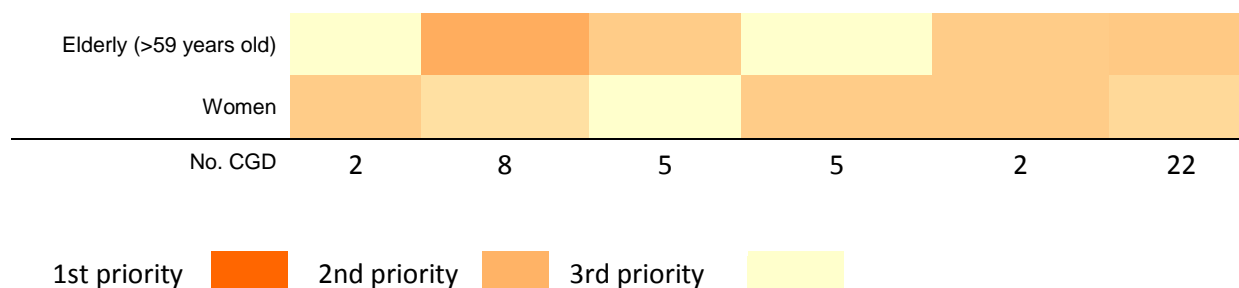
The Key Informants Interviewed mentioned that displaced people living in host families, displaced in spontaneous camps and the population hosting displaced respectively were the most in need of assistance. The above 3 priorities still remained to be the top most priorities.

b. Priority Vulnerable Groups

Children, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly were ranked to be the 3 highest vulnerable groups respectively. The calculation of the main vulnerable group per Sub County is derived from the theory of election system, the Borda count.



²Calculation based on Borda count which determines the most preferred items of an election by giving each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position in which it is ranked by each respondent. Once all preferences have been counted, the item with the most points is determined as the most preferred. See ACAPS Resources: http://www.acaps.org/resourcecats/downloader/heat_maps_as_tools_to_summarise_priorities/69



c. Keys findings

- People feel very insecure, there is tension, fear and uncertainties leading to further displacements.
- A total of 30 people lost their lives, 9 injured including 1 child with stab wounds in Wagberi Location who was referred to Wajir District Hospital and Nairobi who later died in Nairobi.
- A total of 230 houses were burnt with an estimated over 100 houses looted of all the belongings (furniture, clothes, kitchen utensils etc) after their owners fled from Gunana and Central to other parts of the county and Mandera County.
- Primary and secondary schools closed in 10 locations, teachers left.
- Dispensaries and Health Centers closed in 15 locations, staff left.
- Sanitation a major problem in all the affected areas; low latrine coverage standing at <5 per cent in conflict affected areas and IDP Camps while the county average stands at 30 per cent.
- Food insecurity very high for the displaced in the affected areas
- Water scarcity in a number of affected areas – overstretched, IDP exacerbating the situation by putting pressure on the scarce resources
- Lack of drugs and absence of health staff in a number of health facilities visited
- Livelihood availability – Collapse of livestock markets, shops closed, decreased income which has extended to Wajir town
- IDP protection – Security, nutrition, shelter

d. Recommendation for immediate response

- Guaranteed security and need for a safe grazing area between the two counties
- Immediate water trucking to IDPs and households affected by the conflict residing in areas with inadequate water supply.
- Immediate medical outreaches for the displaced in the affected areas integrated with CLTS, hygiene promotion and scalable nutrition support
- Immediate Provision of food and NFIs to IDPs.
- Immediate provision of shelter to the IDPs
- Immediate need for Psycho Social Support and tracing services
- Immediate peace initiatives and dialogue by bringing the two warring communities and bridging the differences
- Immunization campaigns and reproductive health to be integrated in emergency medical outreaches.

- Social protection including safety nets to address immediate needs for vulnerable food insecure households as well as serve as protection mechanism for school going children who have dropped out of school due to the escalation of the conflict.

4. SECTORAL BREAKDOWN

a. Food Security and livelihood

Food Security

The perpetual conflict has also disrupted communities' livelihood systems by restricting access to natural resources as well as markets, and further impoverishing the people. There are limited opportunities for income generation whereas alternate livelihood avenues suffer from lack of support/linkages, and this has led to the stagnation of incomes & unemployment. 21 out of 22 CGD reported not having enough food. The main reported reasons for not having enough food is that households cannot afford food and also because food is not available in the market. It was reported that markets are not functioning in Mansa while in Tarbaj it is difficult to access markets.

The drought situation reported by NDMA as at June was on alert stage and forecasted to worsen following the depressed poorly distributed rainfall.

Below is a graph showing how the communities interviewed are coping

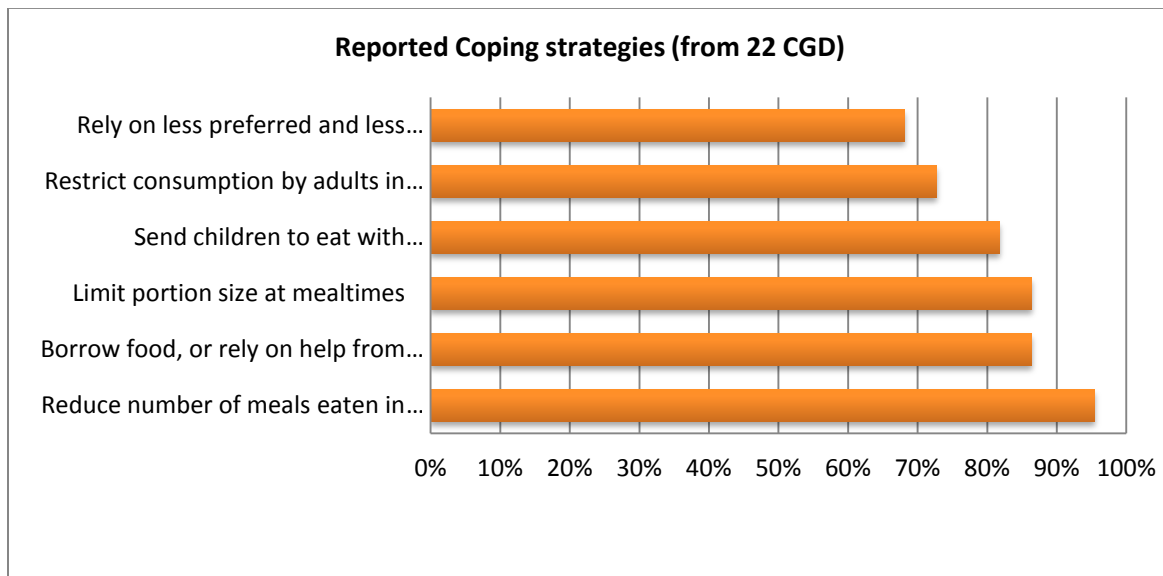


Figure 2: Coping strategies implied

As a result of inadequacy of food 22 CGD reported that among other coping strategies they are reducing number of meals eaten in a day borrowing or relying on help from relatives and also limiting portions at meal times as shown in Figure 2.

According to the Key informants interviewed those displaced at spontaneous camps, host communities and populations hosting displaced are most at risks due to lack of food in that order. They also reported that the crisis is likely to have an effect in food security.

The above statements were based on the following reasons.

	Tarbaj	Wajir North	Wajir South	Wajir East	Eldas	Total
Food stock destroyed	14%	50%	100%	100%	100%	50%
Loss of productive asset	43%	75%	100%	67%	100%	61%
No access to cultivable land (security issue)	0%	25%	0%	67%	0%	17%
Loss of livestock during the crisis	86%	50%	100%	33%	100%	67%
Cultivable land destroyed	0%	0%	100%	67%	0%	17%
No. of KII	7	4	1	3	2	18

Figure 3: KII reasons for effect on food security

Both the Male and Female CGD were asked to rank top priorities actions that would improve access to food for the community. Food distribution turned to be the 1st ranked priority followed by Cash/Voucher distribution and 3rd priority restarting livelihoods

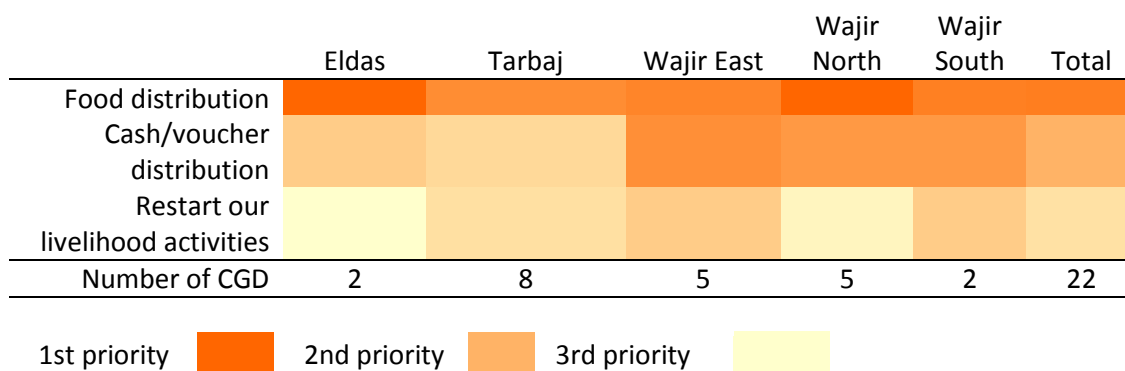


Figure 4: Priorities to improve access to food

From the secondary data it was reported that Islamic Relief had provided food items to Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North this include in Kgs Rice (20,500), Beans (7500) and Vegetables (1500)

Livelihood

Majority of the population 23.4% are practicing agro-pastoralism, 18.7% are pastoralist while 17.1% have informal business. From the secondary data the condition of pasture and browse was reported to poor in most parts of the county as a result of little rainfall. The average distance from grazing land to water sources increased to 13.6KM from 9.8KM in the previous m month and households were reported to be migrating in search of water pasture and browse.

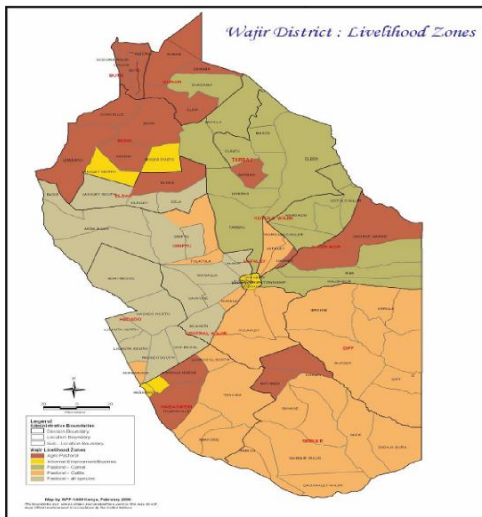
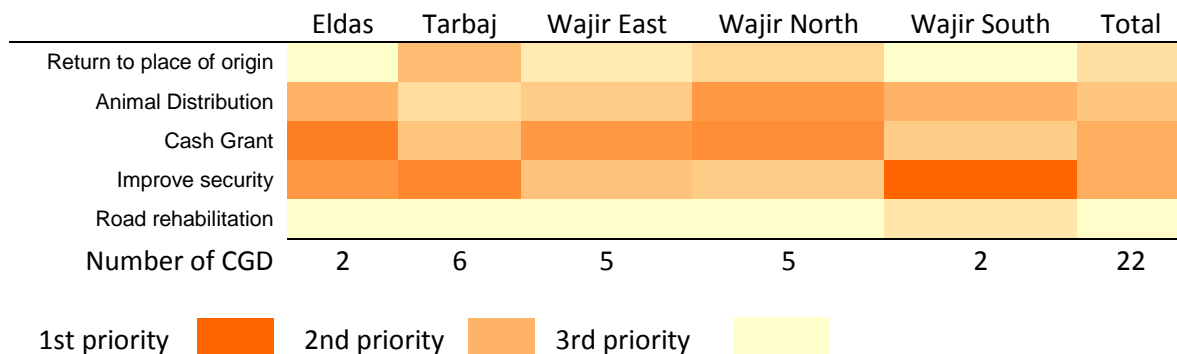


Figure 5: Wajir livelihood zones

According to the Key Informants interviewed the source of livelihood of the people living in the conflict areas were affected. Both the Key Informants and the CGDs (Male and Feale) reported that security and lack of cash to invest in livelihood activities in that order were the major concern to restart their livelihoods.

All the community group discussions were asked to rank their top priority actions to improve their livelihoods and improving security and cash grants were the opted options.



b. Nutrition

The Global Acute Malnutrition before the crisis was 10.5% in Wajir East and South, Wajir North 14.6% and Wajir West 11.5% all classified as serious respectively. The concluded SMART survey in June revealed GAM rate deterioration in Wajir East and South by 6.3% from 10.5% in June 2013. Wajir West has gone up by 9.1% from 11.5%, Wajir North has improved to 8.8% compared to 14.6%.

At time of the crisis there is expected further increase to OT P and SFP admissions, figures were standing at 253 in April, 402 in May and 394 in June 2014) and (588 in April, 611 in May and 648 in June 2014) respectively. In areas bordering Mandera County nutrition interventions through health facilities and outreaches were affected during the crisis but has resumed in most of the areas.

The nutrition situation during the crisis was reported to have deteriorated to critical in Wajir East, South and very critical in Wajir West due to depressed rainfall in most parts of the county worsened by the conflict

c. Water and sanitation

Sanitation was a major challenge as reported by the assessment teams in most of the affected areas visited during the assessment. The Average return distance to water points as reported by NDMA (June 2014) to have increased to 7.2KM from 4.1KM, the water consumption level had gone down and pastoral households have access to 20litres/person/day.

Generally, latrine coverage is very low in most parts of Wajir County and the overconcentration of IDPs in some locations has overstretched the few latrines available. CRA 2011 report indicated that only 13.3% households improved sanitation which is 74.4% way below the national rate of 87.8%. Latrine coverage was reported and observed as minimal. Open defecation is a major concern since most of the displaced come from remote areas where latrine coverage is less than 1 per cent.

i. Water

Majority of the CGD reported that their main source of drinking water is from unprotected wells, Warade, Tarbaj and Bilston Haragaal Sub-location are getting their water from water trucking distributions See Figure 6

The main problems the CGD reported that the community is facing in relation to drinking water are on water quantity and quality See Figure 7

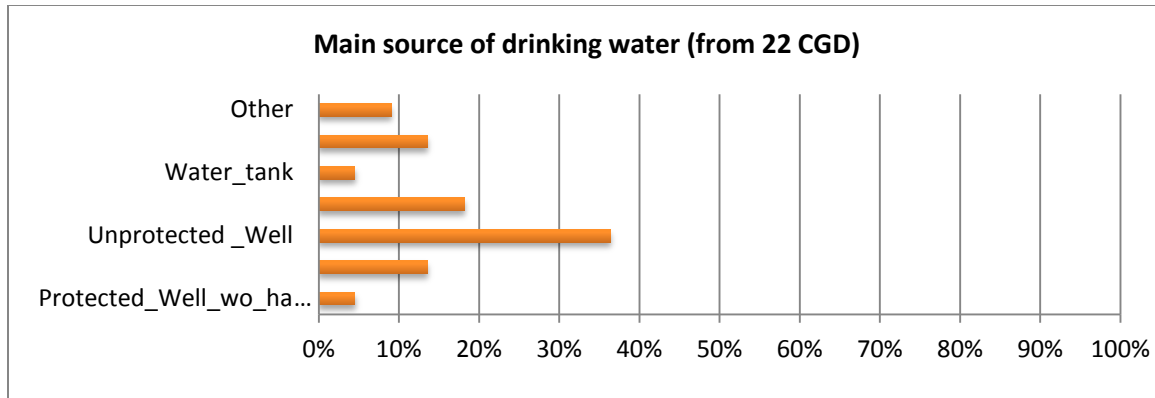


Figure 6: Reported main source of drinking water

The quantity of drinking water available in most households has decreased and they take more than 60 minutes to collect water.

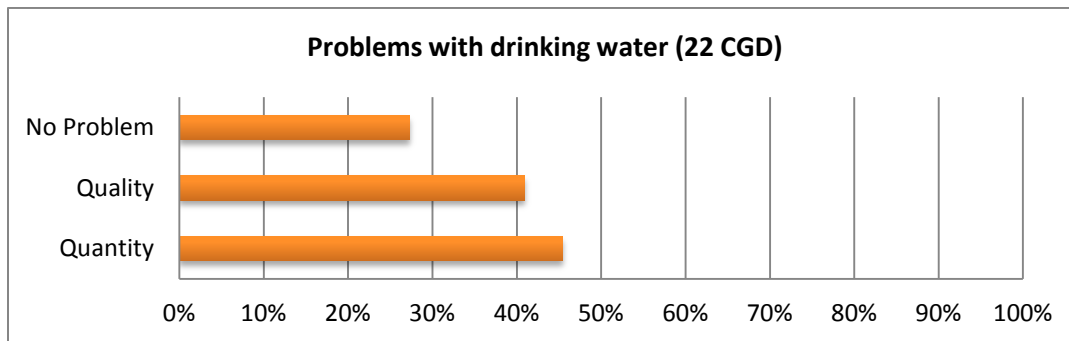


Figure 7: Problems with drinking water

The sited quantity problems from the 22 CGD; 80% reported the water source did not have enough water while the rest mentioned that water was unaffordable.

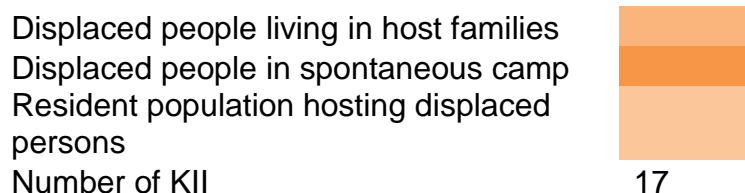
CDG in Mansa and Tarbaj mentioned that water was turbid while in Wajir North and South and Eldas they mentioned that the water was making them sick

The Key informants reported that water supplies had been damaged (Except Wajir South and East). To the rest of the other counties the proportion of the damage was as follows.

	Tarbaj	Wajir North	Eldas	Total
from_25_to_50	14%	50%	0%	18%
more_than_75	29%	25%	0%	18%
from_51_to_75	29%	25%	100%	29%
No of KII	7	4	2	17

Figure 8: Proportion of water supply damage

The Key informants also mentioned that lack of safe water posed most risks to the following living settlements



1st priority ■ 2nd priority ■ 3rd priority ■

From the CGD the communities preferred water trucking, dig/drill new sources and household water treatment respectively as a solution to their water problems.

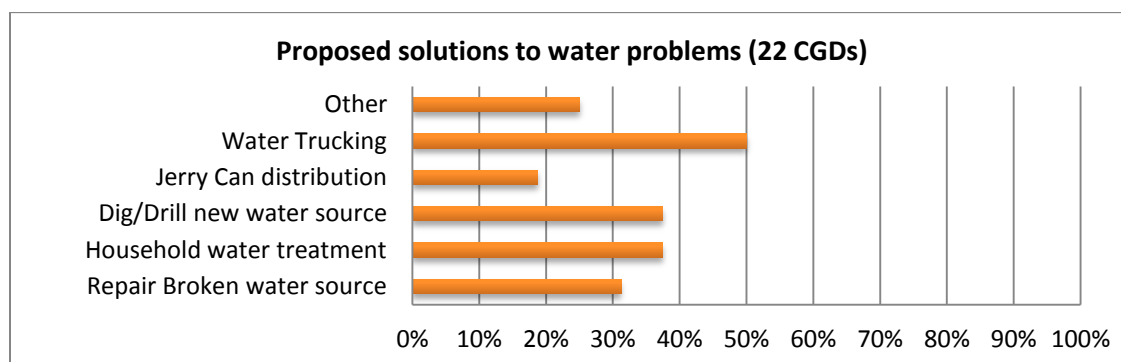


Figure 9: Proposed solutions to water problems

Before the assessment NDMA June report indicated that there was ongoing water trucking by the county government and the water department as at that time were drilling as well as repairing broken ones.

ii. Sanitation

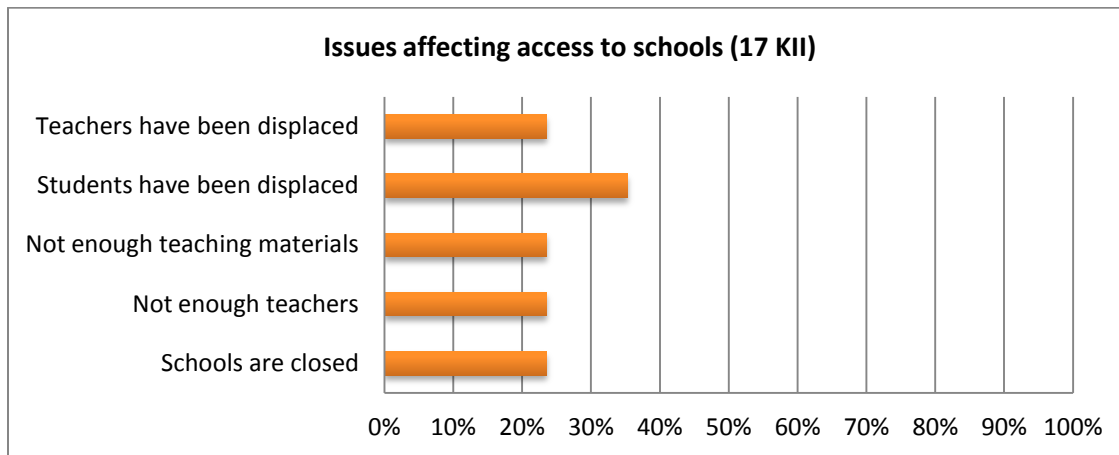
There is a large number of people defecating openly (reported in 64% of CGD) with very few people having household latrines.

The main reason to open defecation is as a result of low latrine coverage reported in 79% of the CGDs. To reduce practise of open defecation the following suggestions were proposed from the CGD.

a_038	Total
Build more latrines	79%
Train the community on the importance of latrines	14%
Other	7%

d. Education

A number of primary and secondary schools were closed in the conflict affected and inter alia include; Kutulo Girls and Mansa Secondary Schools, while Primary Schools closed include Bojigaras, Mansa, Burmayo, Ogoralle, Berjanai, Dunto and Basaneja. Currently, over 50 per cent of primary school going children in Tarbaj District are out of school since their respective primary schools have closed indefinitely. This precarious situation further aggravates the situation and hampers the drive towards universal access to primary education.

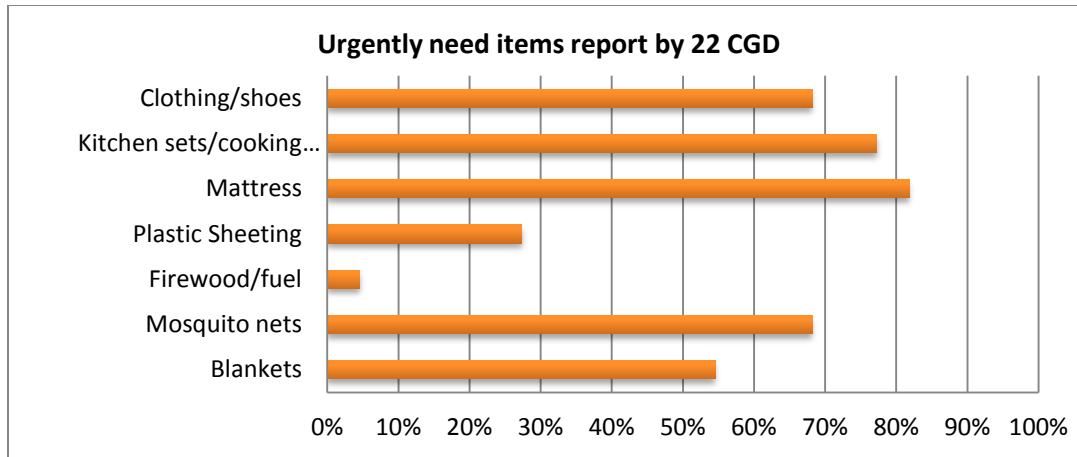


e. Shelter/NFI

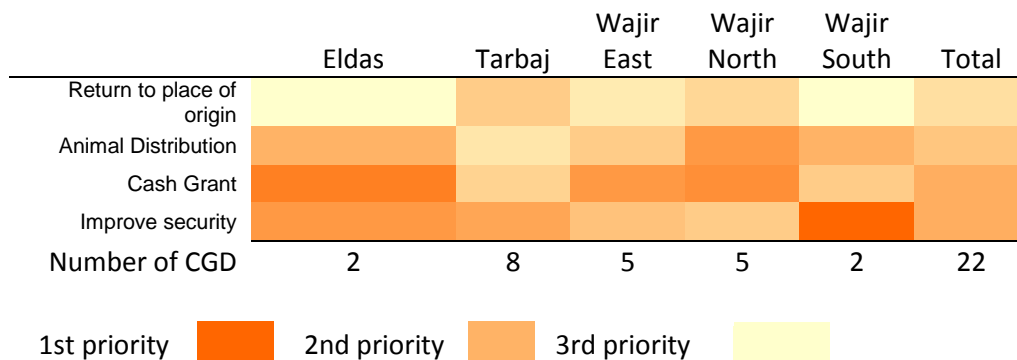
Following the recent wave of tribal clashes, massive displacement of population has occurred in Wajir County. A total of 230 houses were burnt, property looted and vandalized in various settlements where people fled due for fear of their lives. The high levels of displacement coupled with the razing of entire villages in some areas meant that families lost all household items necessary for a normal existence; the NFI kits therefore will allow for continuation of normal life activities.

20 out of 22 CGD mentioned to be having problems with shelter since the event. Some of the problems reported were lack of shelter, overcrowded shelters and unavailable shelter repair materials.

Below graph shows the reported (from all CGD) items urgently needed.



Those assessed proposed the following actions to improve access to appropriate shelter in the community.



From the KII informant interview it was noted that the top 3 settlement groups at risk due to lack of shelter and NFIs were displaced living host community, displaced in spontaneous camps and the resident population hosting the displaced respectively.

f. Health

Access to health facilities for the displaced and injuries was hampered by long travel distances, lack of medical supplies at the nearest facilities and a fear of retaliatory attacks by warring tribes. More disease outbreak was reported than injuries the main reported diseases since the event were diarrhea, acute respiratory infection and fever. In most locations that were deserted by the residents, all health facilities were closed, staff deserted and the few facilities that were operational lacked essential drugs and were manned by community health workers (CHWs). Health facilities and dispensaries closed included Mansa, Dunto, Burmayo, and Ogoralle. During the assessment, the team found KRCS Medical Response Team undertaking mobile outreach and treating patients in Sarman and Tarbaj.

Time to access health facilities	Total
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Functioning health facility at site	50%
Up to 30 min	21%
30m to 1 hour	21%
More than 2 hours	7%
Number of CDG	14

Table 4: Time to access health community

5. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES:

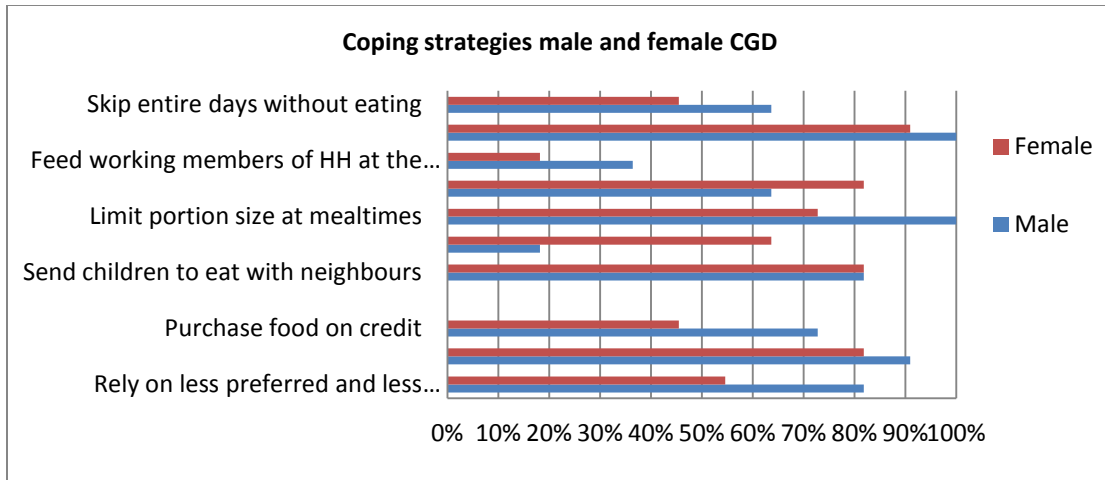
In both Tarbaj and Sarman IDP camps, the shelters are tarpaulin sheets that are open and expose women, girls and children to security and safety concerns. In Tarbaj, the sex separate facilities in terms of safe toilets was present in the camp, though there was only one designated area toilet for women as compared to four toilets for men.

In Sarman, there were no toilets facilities and open defecation was the only option. Men and women interviewed were afraid the reported cases of diarrhea could be as a result of lack of sanitation facilities. While no such indication was prevalent now, if this situation continues with the upcoming rains and the floods set in, the possibilities of such a disaster is imminent.

Additionally, both sites – Tarbaj & Sarman with IDP camps revealed a dire need for food by the displaced persons who barely managed a meal a day, and coped by skipping between one to two meals.

Gender

Women and children who were part of the communities displaced were found vulnerable since they were spontaneously forced to relocate and therefore trek long distances to safety. They were exposed to the vagaries of weather and left alone to sustain themselves and with no assistance in place they are exposed to malnutrition especially the under-fives and (pregnant and lactating women) PLWs.



They are also exposed to water borne diseases due to consumption of contaminated (unsafe water). Mothers are forced to deliver without access to health services which might lead to an increment of the already high (MMR). More girls than boys are likely to drop out of school since communities tend to leave boys at the home of extended families to continue schooling while preferring to remain with their daughters at home. There are no protection mechanisms in place for women and children which worsen their condition in the IDP camps.

Insecurity

Conflict affected communities and IDPs have a feeling that there is no guaranteed security in the border between the two counties, and the slightest rumor of conflict leads to mass displacement from the border area into the interior of the county. This exacerbates the already volatile situation. Residents are armed in the affected areas with small arms in readiness to protect themselves against external invasion/aggression. This calls for a disarmament process to mob up any illegal firearms in the area.

Peace dialogues have collapsed and the conflict has remained active for the last four months (Wajir County) since such efforts were unsuccessful and there is therefore a need for an all-inclusive peace building process that includes the warring communities and neighbouring communities, peace committees and stakeholders at community, county and national level.

Transportation

Normal transport systems have been disrupted which hinders free flow of goods and services to the affected areas. This caused unavailability of food staples and other household items to the markets of the affected locations. In most locations,

traders used very long routes to source food staples to their shops/kiosks which were reported to be so expensive hence beyond the reach of many poor households of conflict affected communities in the county.

6. RESPONSE CAPACITY: Summary of overall capacity to respond, to identify where gaps may still exist

The National Government in collaboration with the County Government has enhanced security presence in the area and this has made it possible for services to reach some of the affected communities and IDPs. The National Government has donated some building materials and foodstuff for some of the IDPs though this was a one off support hence inadequate.

The NDMA through the County Steering Group has activated the Wajir County Contingency Plan hence some targeted interventions on drought and conflict. However, adequate funding has not been secured to support all the vulnerable communities especially in the conflict affected areas.

Water trucking courtesy of the County Government is ongoing in over 75 centres. The Department of Water is also undertaking water projects countywide aimed at improving access to adequate amounts of water. The County Government through Department of Water continued drilling new boreholes as well as equipping the completed ones and consequently repairing those broken down to enhance water provision in all parts of the county.

The Government in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) efforts through the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) continued as outlined below:

- i. Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) with a target of 7,660 pupils in 67 health facilities. Partners include MOH, SCI, IRK, and ALDEF.
- ii. School Meals Programme (SMP) with 70,652 beneficiaries in 190 schools; partners include Ministry of Education (MOE).
- iii. General Food Programme (GFP) has been up-scaled from 111,700 to 131,700 beneficiaries.

Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment was carried out in the month under review (August 2014) to inform the situation of displaced households and conflict affected communities to ascertain the level of humanitarian needs and gaps.

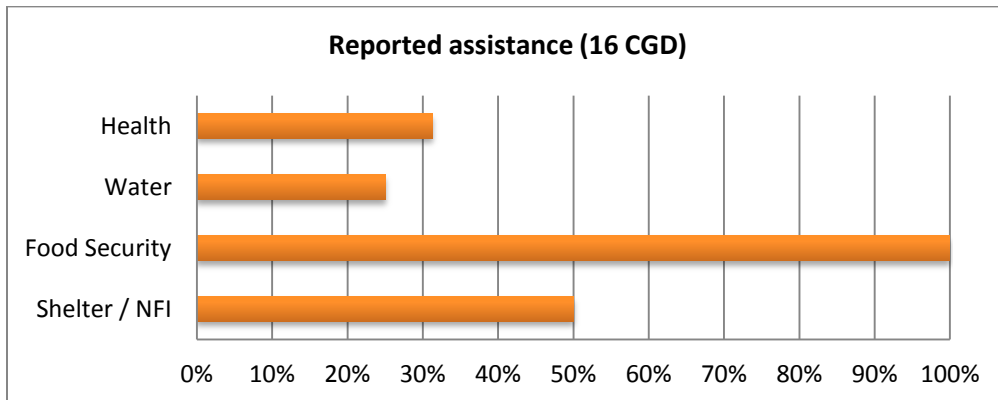
Hunger Safety Net Programme phase 2 (HSNP II) continued and is expected to pay the 7th Cycle in September 2014.

Food distribution by the County Government with support from Kenya Red Cross (registration, screening and distribution) covered the IDPs and conflict affected populations for 1 month (June 2014). This was not continued by the County Government due to funding problems.

Kenya Red Cross Society has provided support through emergency medical outreaches and WASH interventions for IDPs, distributed 2500 NFIs (including 1000 NFIs from UNICEF) during the peak of the conflict though not adequate to cover all the IDPs. This necessitates additional NFIs for the IDPs.

Notwithstanding this, no form of permanent shelter has been provided to the IDPs in their current camps or in their original locations. Major gaps still exist in food, WASH, social protection and health interventions.

16 CGDs out of 22 mentioned that they have received assistance majorly on food, shelter and NFIs



The received assistance was reported to be insufficient by 14 out of 16 CGD.

7. CONSTRAINTS: Are there any considerations, which might affect the ability to provide humanitarian relief

High tension in the affected areas creates a scenario where the affected households are not sure of their next course of action, especially in returning to their home locations and making decisions of restarting their livelihoods. This tension inhibits their usual long distance search of water and better pastures for their livestock.

Poorly established administrative units which are not fully developed and unable to support an effective communication system hinder transmission of information and feedback systems.

Continuous movement of people which hinders a clearer determination of number of households affected which creates information gaps. For instance, the some households were reported to have left the initial displacement centres (camps) to head back to their original home locations but on their way, they get more information that security status of their destinations has deteriorated further. This makes them to settle again in a new location/centre (camp) where they are either hosted in families or build their own settlement camp. That is, there are real time changes in the status of their displacement and settlement. Humanitarian organizations as well as government departments are not able to access the affected due to security regulations from their headquarters hence affecting delivery of basic humanitarian services.

Crowding and overpopulation in watering points and grazing areas, which affected the access to water since the commodity has to be rationed. The areas affected are hilly, with relatively high altitude and as such there are no high yielding boreholes or shallow wells which could be used to source water for trucking and this this worsens the water access of the affected communities.

Funding constraints especially in the County Government and other national government departments This has created logistical challenges for ensuring that available food reach the affected communities taking into account the vastness of Wajir County.

No pre-positioned humanitarian stock to respond to emergencies such as NFIs, food, and drugs at the County Level. This creates problems during emergencies and hinders real time response since sourcing for these essential stocks from Nairobi would take ideally between 3 to 4 days due to the rough terrain.

Schools were closed and many school going children are out of school in 16 administrative locations and no capacity to provide temporary shades to serve as classes. Moreover, no protection mechanisms in place in terms safety nets to help the school going children into schools that were not affected by the conflicts. Markets access has been affected such that pastoralists cannot access their usual markets to sell their livestock in order to purchase food stuffs, basic household items and meet their daily household need. This has affected food security of the affected populations.

8. INFORMATION GAPS: Guidance for further information gathering/assessments

Due to the escalation of the conflict in Mandera, there are indications that IDPs who initially planned to resettle in their former administrative locations are coming back to the IDP Camps and host communities locations hence there is an urgent need to review the data and ascertain IDPs and conflict affected populations.

Many administrative locations (Gunana, Burmayo, Ogoralle, Basaneja, Belowle, amongst others) are closed and with no inhabitants or original residents in site. Schools in these centres are closed and it is estimated that many school children are out of school. A good example is Wajir Success Academy in Wagberi location in Wajir East that has enrolled 250 students for 3rd Term which is only 50 % of the student population of 2nd Term and this scenario could be repeated in many schools hence there is need for a comprehensive education assessment to verify data on children out of school as a result of the conflict as well as how the conflict has affected the education sector including the need for protection mechanisms in the county.

There is need to ascertain displaced pastoralists populations currently estimated at 4000 Households hosted by communities in Tarbaj, Eldas, Wajir East, Wajir South and Wajir North.

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