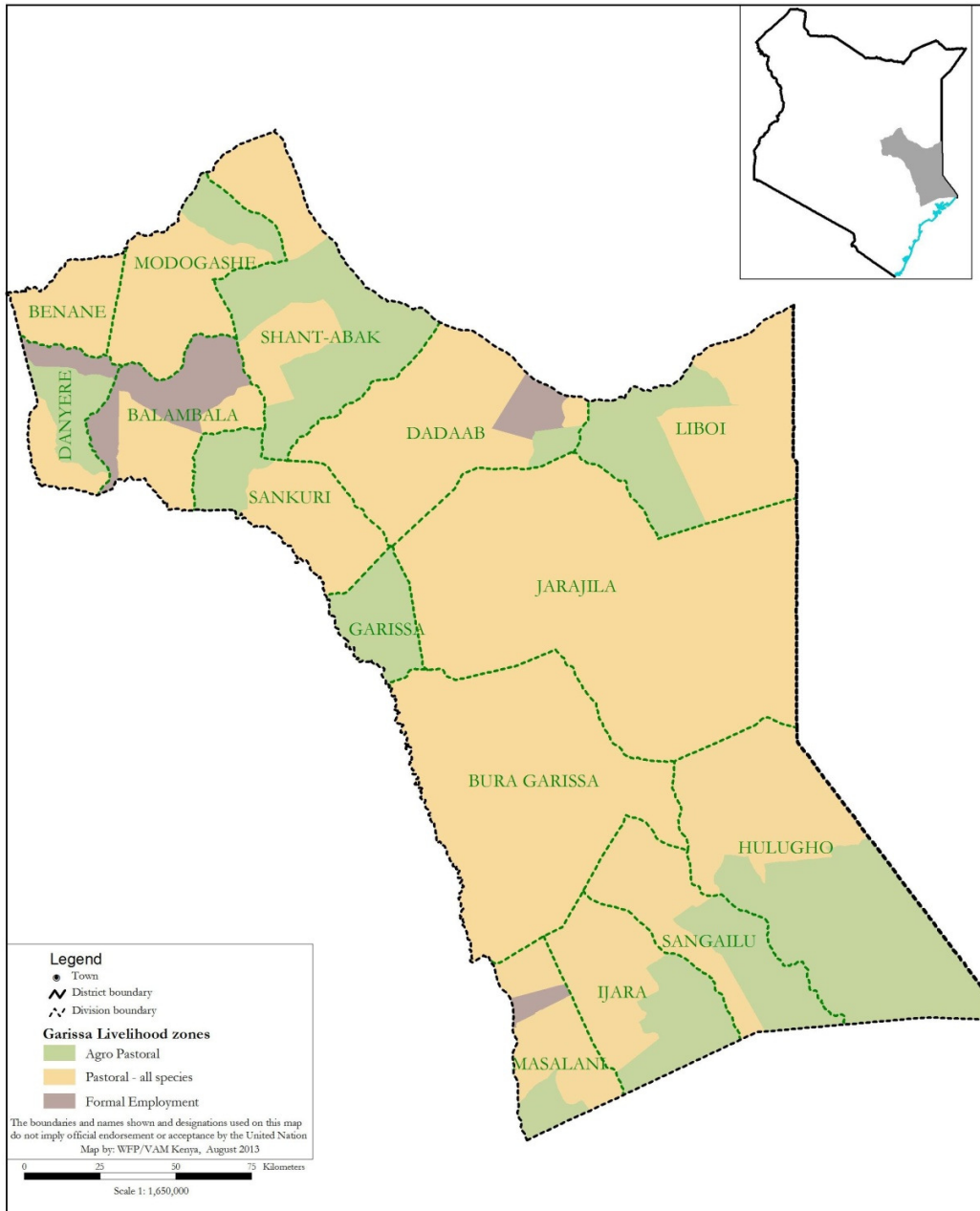


GARISSA COUNTY
2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
29TH JULY - 09TH AUGUST, 2013



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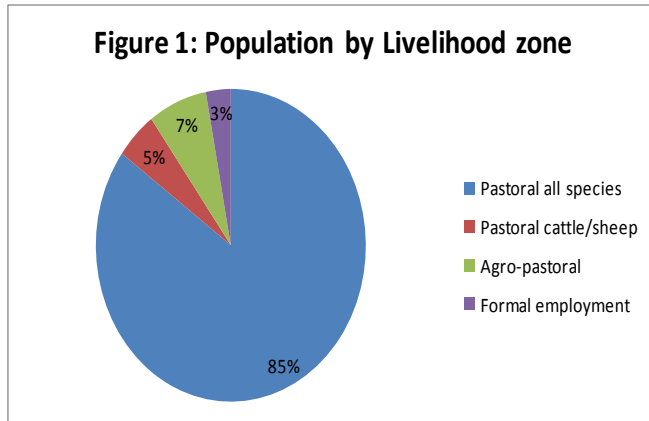
TABLE OF CONTENT

1	INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1	County Background.....	2
1.2	Current Relief Operations.....	2
1.3	Food Security Trends.....	2
1.4	Current Factors Affecting Food Security.....	2
1.5	Recommendations.....	3
2	COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION.....	3
2.1	Current Food Security Situation.....	3
2.2	Shocks and Hazards on Food Security.....	3
3	IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS.....	4
3.1	Crop Production.....	4
3.2	Livestock Production.....	6
3.3	Water and Sanitation.....	7
3.4	Markets and Trade.....	8
3.5	Health and Nutrition.....	9
3.6	Education.....	10
3.7	Coping Mechanisms.....	11
3.8	Food Security Prognosis.....	11
3.9	On-Going Interventions.....	11
3.10	Divisional Ranking.....	14
4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15
4.1	Monitoring Required.....	15
4.2	Food Intervention Required.....	16
4.3	Non-Food Interventions Proposed.....	16

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Garissa County is located in North Eastern province and borders Wajir County to the North, Tana River County to the west, Isiolo County to the North West, Somalia to the East and Lamu



County to the south. The county covers an area of approximately 44,174.5 square kilometres with an estimated population of 623,060 according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS 2009 Census). The County consists of three main livelihood zones; pastoral-all species with 85 percent, pastoral cattle with 5 percent, agro-pastoral with seven percent and a formal employment/business/petty trade at three percent of the population respectively as shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Current Relief Operations

Currently, 84,505 persons are benefitting from the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in the County. The numbers came down from 121,437 after the improved short rains reported by the assessment conducted in February 2013. Other food support programmes include supplementary feeding which targets 2,120 children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as regular school meals programme targeting 42,049 pupils in all public primary schools. This however does not extend to feeder early child development (ECD) centres. There is also general food distribution and food for asset targeting 89,783 beneficiaries.

1.3 Food Security Trends

The County was classified in the Stressed phase after the 2013 short rains assessment. The County has however, remained in the stressed phase. Even though the phase classification has remained the same, in the pastoral zones, the situation has slightly worsened even after the long rains.

1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The main factors affecting food security in the county include:

- Poor infrastructure support and weak developed market for agricultural produce and linkages within the value chain
- Wildlife menace reported in areas of Bothai and other farming pockets in the county.
- Lack of access to farm inputs as there are no established agro-dealers of farm inputs.
- Insecurity and clan related rivalry over the three mile issue.
- Low demand for livestock in the markets resulting to declined household income.
- High cost of essential food commodities

1.5 Recommendations

1.5.1 Food Interventions

- Down scale the current PRRO beneficiaries.
- Continuation of the protection ration.
- Inclusion of ECD feeder centres in the School Meals Programmes.
- Continuation of the Supplementary feeding Programme.
- Upscale the food for asset programme and introduce the same in Ijara district.

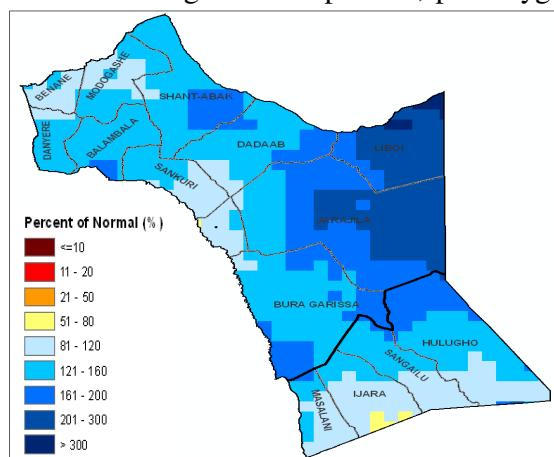
1.5.2 Non-Food Interventions

- Water treatment and distribution of water treatment chemical.
- Support Health outreach programmes to areas with no health centres.
- Support District Peace Committee in rapid response activities.
- Conduct Training for farmers on Disaster Risk Reductions.
- Support Community awareness creations on floods and Drought risks
- Coordination of stakeholders on drought resilience strategy.
- Undertake livestock disease surveillance, treatment and vaccination.
- Support inter-community dialogues on peace and conflict and support peace committees on conflict early warning and early response mechanism.
- Support to communities along the River Tana that have been affected by floods.

2 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The current IPC phase classification for Garissa County is stressed across all the livelihood zones. The major driving factors being the late onset of rains poorly distributed in time and early cessation, decline in production under the rain-fed agriculture by 87, 44 and 68 percent for maize, cowpeas and green grams respectively, a decline in the household maize stock by 22 percent, good forage and livestock body conditions, reduced milk availability at household level at a half to three litres, increased trekking distances to watering points with average of 15 kilometres, outbreaks of livestock diseases, increased waiting time at the water source by three fold, outbreak of polio, poor dietary diversity, low immunization coverage at 57 percent, low latrine coverage at 21.2 percent, poor hygiene and feeding practices, high food prices coupled



with declined livestock prices and declining terms of trade.

2.2 Shocks and Hazards on Food Security

2.2.1 Rainfall performance.

Figure 2: Rainfall Estimates March to June, 2013.

Garissa County receives a bimodal rainfall with an annual average of 250 to 300 millimeters (mm).

The County is in a rain deficit area but the long rain season is crucial for both rain fed and irrigated agriculture especially for agro pastoral livelihood zone. The long rains started late in the third week of March and were characterized with erratic patterns. The rains were unevenly distributed in space with the eastern parts of the county mainly in Liboi and Jarajila divisions receiving between 160 to 300 percent of normal rains. The rest of the county received between 120 to 160 percent of normal rains with exceptions in Masalani area in Ijara and pockets in Benane and Modogashe receiving slightly depressed amounts of 80 to 120 percent of normal rains. Temporal distribution was poor with dry windy spell intervals. The rains ceased early in the second to third week of May.

2.2.2 Other Shocks and Hazards

- Floods as a result of the bursting of River Tana
- Insecurity arising from the militia group, especially in Liboi and Hulugho.
- Conflict between communities over resources especially in the dry grazing areas and watering points (three mile issue)
- Livestock diseases in the district.

3 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Major crops cultivated under rain fed farming are maize, cowpeas and green grams which are drought tolerant and early maturing while under irrigated agriculture major crops grown are horticulture such as bananas, tomatoes , mangoes and water melon which give better returns and more sustainable.

Table 1: Area planted under rain-fed production of three major crops

Crop	Area planted during 2013 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains seasons (Ha)	2013 long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Long Term Average production during short rains seasons (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	213	110	350	2,750
2. Cowpeas	160	45	254	450
3. Green grams	126	76	290	912
Total	499	231	894	4,112

Under rain fed agriculture, area planted under maize, cowpeas and green grams increased by 94, 256 and 66 percent of the Long Term Averages (LTA). However, in the southern parts of the county mainly in Hulugho the area cultivated under the crops declined due to successive inadequate rains and prolonged drought (which has increased in frequency and severity) coupled with the wildlife menace reported in areas of Bothai and other farming pockets in the district.

However, production fell below the LTA and only 13 percent of the LTA for maize, 56 percent for cowpeas and 32 percent for green grams were realized. The decline in production was mainly occasioned by early cessation and poor distribution of rains that left most rain-fed crop with incomplete production cycle hence drying up at post emergence and before reaching maturity. In addition, in some rain-fed areas, along the riverside, flush floods washed the crops in the field.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 long rains season (Ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during short rains seasons (Ha)	2013 long rains production (90 kg bags) Projected / actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Bananas	537	365	5,688 MT	3,650 MT
2.Tomates	211	195	1,792 MT	1,170 MT
3.Watermelon	115	62	736 MT	434 MT
Total	863	622	8,216	5,254

The main irrigated crops in the County are bananas, tomatoes and water melon. Irrigated farming is becoming the main livelihood strategy as it continues to perform well due to availability of permanent water source. The area planted under irrigated agriculture increased compared to LTA by 47, eight and 85 percent for bananas, tomatoes and watermelon respectively. The increase is attributed to support with farm inputs and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes by stakeholders. Production consequently increased by; 59 percent for bananas, 53 percent for tomatoes and 70 percent for watermelon. However, the potential yield for tomatoes is estimated at 8,000 metric tonnes (MT) in the county.

Table 3: Maize stocks in the district

Food stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	800	1,025
Traders	4,200	1,682
Millers	800	440
NCPB	1,600	5,000
Total	7,400	8,147

Stocks held by the millers increased compared to LTA due to change in feeding habits leading to high demand. There were reduced maize stocks at NCPB stores compared with LTA due to lack of supplies of maize. The stocks held by households also fell below the LTA by 22 percent. However, most of these stocks held by households are concentrated in the agro-pastoral areas

along the river. Purchases from the market constitute part of these stocks as production realized was only 13 percent of the LTA and is projected to last for 2 weeks while under normal circumstances the stocks last for one month or more.

3.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in the county are cattle, goats and sheep. Others include donkeys and camels. Livestock production is the main source of income in the county contributing between 70 and 80 percent of income in the pastoral livelihood zones and between 10 to 15 percent in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The livestock provide milk, ghee, hides and skin besides being the main source of income.

3.2.1 Forage Condition

Pasture condition in the pastoral zone is fair to poor. However, low quality hay is still available in the grazing areas of the county. The forbs originally available are declining because most of them are short season plants in the northern plains of Lagdera. Annual and Perennial grasses sprouted in the long rains but were not sufficient in many of the areas. Pasture is expected to be available for the next one month and it is expected to be scarce in pastoral zones of Lagdera and Balambala as compared to the rest of the county.

In the Agro-pastoral zones, the forage condition is good especially along the river line in Masalani however it's expected to decline by September. Browse condition is good both in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. The receding pasture will mean that livestock will move away from homesteads, depriving families of readily available milk. This has negative implications on the family's food budgets.

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

All livestock species are in good body condition across all the livelihood zones. The good body condition is attributed to the fact that the animals in the areas that have depleted pastures have all moved to dry grazing zones and along the river lines. The body condition is projected to decline to fair condition in cattle by September, while other livestock body condition especially camel will remain good.

Birth Rate

Birth rates for various livestock species are normal, with two to four calves born out of a range of 10 cattle; a half to one for camel. This is across both pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, However it should be noted that births have not occurred fully across species.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The household TLU ownership has increased slightly since the short rains. The current holding ranges between 25 to 35 for shoats and 15 to 17 for cattle in the pastoral zone and 35 to 50 shoats and 12 to 17 cattle in the agro-pastoral zones.

Milk Availability

Milk availability at household level has declined both in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones and ranges between a half a liter to one litre. However, in the camel dependent household milk availability ranges between two to three litres per household per day. Generally, milk production is below average compared to the normal year. The price of milk retails between ksh.60 in the camel dependent zones to ksh. 75 per litre in other livelihood zones.

3.2.3 Water for Livestock

The main sources of water for livestock include water pans and Tana River. There are a few boreholes that have been drilled for both livestock and human consumption but are not yet operational. Most of the water pans have however dried up due to the large herds of livestock they serve. The few that have got water are projected to last for 14 days to one month.

The return trekking distance for livestock from pasture to watering point ranges from 12 kilometres in the Agro-pastoral to 15 kilometres in the pastoral zones. This is normal at this time of the year. The trend is projected to increase from 20 to 25 kilometers by October as the pans continue to dry. Watering frequency for cattle, sheep and goats is after two to three days and after five to six days for camels.

3.2.4 Migration

In the pastoral livelihood zone, migrations from the wet season grazing areas of Lagdera, parts of Dadaab and Balambala to the Wajir south, Liboi and Fafi districts were noted. The main reason for the migration was receding pasture and drying of water pans. Out migrations to Isiolo, Meru, Tana River, Somalia and Boni forest have been observed as well. About 15 to 20 percent of cattle population are on migration especially from Lagdera and Balambala.

3.2.5 Livestock diseases and mortalities

There is suspected outbreaks of notifiable livestock diseases reported during the period under review, these include; Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Contagious Caprine Prepnemonia (CCPP) and Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Despite the outbreaks, mortalities are however, minimal and stand at one in 100 for cattle, two to five per 100 in small stock.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Major Water Sources

The main water sources are River Tana, boreholes, water pans, Benane springs and shallow wells. Even though the long rains were not adequate, the boreholes improved in recharge and the levels of Tana River had risen to very high levels causing floods. Water pans within the County had recharged water and improved its availability at household level. There are a few water sources that are not operational especially boreholes like Kumuhamoto and Dadere as result of faulty submersible pumps and damaged cable respectfully.

3.3.2 Distances to Water Sources

Current trekking distances to water sources for domestic use has increased from a half to 15 kilometers due to drying up of water pans. Normally, the trekking distance ranges between a half kilometer to at least five kilometres for pastoral and a half kilometre to two kilometres for agro-pastoral.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

The current waiting time at the water source ranges at one minute for households along the river for domestic use and 10 minutes for livestock use, however extreme cases where waiting time ranges between three to 10 hours for both domestic and livestock use respectively. Normally waiting time for drawing water would range between 10 minutes to 60 minutes at borehole sites, for domestic use and livestock use normally ranges between 10 minutes to 3 hours. Variation is caused by the concentration of livestock and human beings at the water source.

3.3.4 Water consumption and cost

The current water consumption per person per day is averagely 30 litres compared to the normal 40 litres per person per day (LPPD) in the agro-pastoral zones and 20 LPPD for pastoralists. Water consumption levels are projected to reduce as the water pans continue to dry up and distances to watering points continue to increase. However, water consumption for households along Tana river and those who depend on boreholes remained the same.

Currently the cost of water for domestic use is at five Kenya shillings (Ksh.) per 20 liter Jerican against the normal cost of Ksh. two per 20 litre jerry can. The rise is due to the increase in fuel prices and other daily operational costs which covers wages for the people who have been engaged for management and operation of the water facility.

3.3.5 Hygiene and Sanitation

About 85 percent of the households do not treat water before drinking, while 50 percent of the population practices open defecation (ODF). Latrine coverage is low and stands at 21 percent. The practice of hand washing is also uncommon with the population sighting water shortage as the reason for not washing hands at recommended critical times.

3.4 Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market Operations

The major market in the County for both crop produce and livestock is Garissa. There were no reported instances of market disruptions during the period under review as all operations continued as usual. The main food items traded in the market include; posho/maize flour, beans, rice, wheat flour and milk. Major livestock traded in the market include; goats, sheep, cattle and camels.

3.4.2 Market Supply and Traded volumes

The main source of market supplies is Garissa. However, some produce is sourced from outside the county in Thika and Nairobi. The quantities and traded volumes have decreased compared with the LTA which is being attributed diminished purchasing power occasioned by escalating prices. There were no distress sales or unusual purchases reported.

3.4.3 Commodity demand

About 80 percent of households in both pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihood zones depend on food from market. The demand for food commodity is increasing but the supply is decreasing. However, livestock demand has tremendously declined due to diminishing purchasing power at the household levels.

3.4.4 Market Prices

The current market price of maize averages ksh. 50 and ksh. 40 per kilogram (kg) in the pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihoods respectively. The prices are expected to remain high for the coming three months.

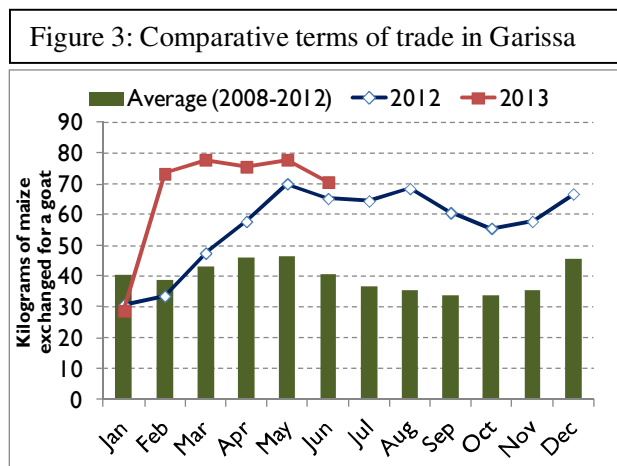
Goat Prices

A mature goat currently retails at ksh. 3,171 compared to the long term average of ksh. 1,400. The price trend has been in the declining since February when the same goat would retail at ksh. 3,500. The prices are about 138 percent above the long term average (LTA).

Maize Prices

Maize prices have remained stable at from January at ksh. 45 per kilo to ksh. 50 per kilo in the month of June. Currently the price of maize flour retails at between ksh. 70 and ksh. 80 per kilo. These prices have however, remained above the LTA of ksh. 42.

3.4.5 Terms of Trade



The current terms of trade are unfavourable and continue to decline as from the month of February. They however, remain above the long term averages. The declining terms of trade is attributed to declining goat prices compared to the corresponding high maize prices. The low goat prices are as a result of low demand in the market. Currently, the sale of one mature goat purchases for 70 kilograms of maize compared to the long term average of 40 kilograms. As shown in figure 3.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The common causes of morbidity both for the general population and among the under fives in the County include the upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhea, skin diseases, pneumonia and malaria. Ten cases of Polio have been confirmed in the county (7 in the refugee camps and 3 in the host community).

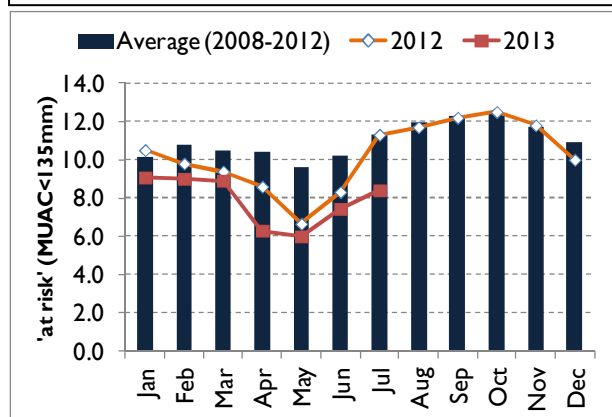
3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child is at 57 percent in the County which is below the national target of 80 percent. Vitamin A supplementation is at 84.7 percent for children six to 11 months below the national target at 80 percent; however for children between 12-59 months of age vitamin A supplementation coverage remains a concern. According to the April, 2013

Nutrition survey, 61.1 percent of the children had been de-wormed in the six months preceding the survey up from 46.7 percent recorded last year.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Fig. 5: percent of children 'at risk' of malnutrition



The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition as informed by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) cut off point of less than 135 millimeters increased from 7.43 percent in June to 8.4 percent in July as shown in figure 5. Ijara district recorded the highest rates at 16 percent of children were at risk of malnutrition.

Infant and young child feeding practices remain poor with 62.1 percent of the new born being put to the breast within one hour after delivery and only 23.3 percent exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months.

3.6 Education

Table 4: Trends of school enrolment, attendance, and drop out in Garissa County.

Indicator	Term II-2012		Term III-2012		Term I -2013		Term II-2013		Please elaborate on data for each indicator
	Boys (Nos.)	Girls (Nos.)	Boys (Nos.)	Girls (Nos.)	Boys (Nos.)	Girls (Nos.)	Boys (Nos.)	Girls (Nos.)	
Total School enrolment	44,297	30,732	44,297	30,732	41,362	27,295	41,362	27,295	Movement of children to refugee camps in Dadaab
School dropout	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	

3.6.1 Enrolment

There is a reduction in enrolment in the year 2013 compared to the previous year 2012. Among the factors that have led to the decline include the exclusion of refugee children enrolled in (ECDE) in Dadaab district, delay in transportation of the consignment meant for school feeding programme this term and the teachers' strike where some of the children did not come back after the strike.

3.6.2 Drop Outs

The dropout rate is minimal at 8 percent for both gender in primary and ECD centres as shown in table 4. However, as girls progress to middle and upper primary the dropout rates increased attributed to negative cultural practices of the Somali community like early marriages, unfriendly school environment for girls like poor toilets and lack of sanitary pads. Some other reasons cited for the general dropout cases include child sickness, *tahfit* a religious principle that calls for total attention and attendance of the child which doesn't allow the child to participate in any other learning. In ECD centres; high poverty levels, minimal support for ECD programs by government and lack of funding were also attributed to drop out rate.

3.6.3 Transition

The transition rate from lower primary to upper primary is as low as 50 percent attributed to among other reasons; the nomadic lifestyle of the people in the County, poor living conditions in the low cost boarding schools, lack of enough teachers compared to student ratio, poor results in national examinations both Kenya certificate of primary and secondary education (KCPE) and (KCSE) respectively and high levels of poverty have compelled the children to engage in other activities to earn a living.

3.6.4 School Meals Programmes

There are 215 schools in Garissa County currently benefitting from the Regular school Meals Programmes benefitting a total of 68,657 pupils. The school meals programme has enhanced retention and reduced cases of absenteeism. However, the delay in the delivery of food and the exclusion of the ECDE feeder centres will greatly affect the enrolment in schools.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

The mean coping strategy score measured as per capita expenditure in ksh. is 19 for both the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The current coping strategies employed by most households include; sale of livestock and its products, casual labour, petty trading, honey production and sales, remittances from relatives and migrations.

3.8 Food Security Prognosis

The food security situation in the County is projected to deteriorate across all livelihood zones but will remain in the stressed phase for the next six months. Households' maize stocks are expected to last between one to two months, available water in the pans is projected to dry in the next one month, pasture is fast getting depleted and will last for less than one month, livestock body condition may start deteriorating due to expected increase in trekking distances and pasture depletion, livestock migrations expected to intensify in search of pasture and water. Malnutrition rates are also projected to go up due to scarcity of milk at household levels. Terms of trade is also expected to continue worsening due to high food prices.

3.9 On-Going Interventions

3.9.1 Food Interventions

- General food distribution and food for asset continued targeting 89,783 beneficiaries.

- School feeding programme provided by World food programme (WFP) targeting 68,657 children.
- Continued supplementary feeding targeting 2,120 children under five, pregnant and lactating mother

3.9.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 5: Ongoing non-food sectoral interventions

AGRICULTURE							
Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
District wide	Distribution of 6 Metric tonnes relief seeds and Promotion of orphaned crops	All	3500 farmers	GOK	Improve food security	8.4M	OND 2013
Garissa, Balambala & Fafi	Support 12 schemes in infrastructure development & capacity building	Bura, Nanighi, balambala	800	FAO/GOK	Improve food security	18.5 M	May-Dec 2013
Garissa & Fafi	25 Green Houses technology established	Bura & Jarajilla, Central Sankuri	2500	NDRP NGOs	Increased crop production	3.8M	1 year
Sangailu, Ijara	-Organic Farming /Zai pit technology - Dryland farming practices	Marey Handaro, gedlun and Sangailu, Bothai	180	World vision, woman Kind Kenya	Improved crop productivity	4 M	
LIVESTOCK							
Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Balambala	CCPP & PPR vaccinations	all	-	Gok vsfb	Reduced livestock loses	Funded by governor office.	On-going

Fafi, balambala, garissa	Fodder production and conservation	Balambala, sankuri, central, bura	-	G.O.k livestock production	improve forage situation		On-going
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WATER AND SANITATION

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Jarajira, f	Drilling of boreholes & rehabilitation of water supply facilities	Fafi, Abdise, Diisow, fafi centre, Warable, Ruqa	7100	DWO/A deso, NWSB, JICA, MoWI, NDMA	To increase the volume of water		Complete
Whole county	Plastic storage tanks	Learning /health institutions within the county		DWO (MWI)	Increased storage capacity		
Sadhaalan	Construction of water pan	Fafi	200	JICA			Complete

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
ALL	Outreach services. Deworming, vitamin A supplementation, screening for malnutrition in under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and treatment of diseases	community	10,000	MOH, Mercy USA, UNICEF, WFP APD, IRC, KRC, ACF,	Improved nutritional status.		ongoing

			TDH			
ALL	-In-patient and out-patient nutrition programs	12 Health facilities - Masalani, Sangailu	WFP, MOH, UNICEF, Mercy USA	Improved nutritional status		ongoing
ALL	Promotion of hand washing and water treatment	community	SIF, Mercy USA, WOKIKE, MOH, UNICEF, WV	Decline in sanitation related diseases		ongoing
ALL	-Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and infant and young child nutrition (IYCN) -Zinc supplementaion -Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	ALL	MOH MERCY-USA APD IRC KENYA A REDCR OSS ACF TDH	-Integrate nutrition, food security and livelihood and WASH programmes for better programme outcomes and higher impact and cost-effectiveness.		

3.10 Divisional Ranking

Table 6: Ranking of divisions in order of food insecurity severity.

Division	Divisional Ranking (1=Most food insecure, ...12=Least food insecure)	Main food security threats
JaraJilla	1	-Disease outbreak (Polio) -High Malnutrition
Benane	2	-Influx of IDPs -Lack of livestock market

Modogashe	3	-Disease outbreaks (URTI) -Scabies -High malnutrition. -In ward migration of livestock.
Hulugho	4	-Insecurity -Poor infrastructure leading to inaccessibility
Shant Abaquil	5	-Human disease (Scabies) -Water shortage -Poor health -Poor water quality -Poor market
Galmagala	6	-Lack of services -High food prices
Ijara	7	-Livestock diseases -Poor markets -Cases of diarrhea
Dadaab	8	-Polio outbreak -Internal refugees
Masalani	9	-Rural urban migration -Poor markets
Danyere	10	-Poor makets -Human-wildlife conflict -Poor infrastructure -Outbreak of PPRR
Liboi	11	-Insecurity -High commodity prices
Sangailu	12	-Poor water quality -Poor sanitation
Balambala	13	-Water scarcity(river changed its course) -Livestock diseases -Floods
Bura	14	-Floods which washed culvats -Human-wildlife conflict
Central	15	-Urban poor -Floods
Sankuri	16	-Floods

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Monitoring Required

- Insecurity and clan related rivalry
- Food prices
- Livestock migration.
- Livestock diseases

- Human wildlife conflict

4.2 Food Intervention Required

Having assessed the impact of the long rains on various sectors, the team recommends reducing the current number of the beneficiaries, to range from 23 to 28 percent of the County population. The modes of intervention proposed are FFA and GFD.

Table 7: The percentage range of the population in need of food assistance

S/No.	Division	Population in need (% range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1.	JaraJilla	30 - 35	FFA/GFD
2.	Benane	30 - 35	FFA/GFD
3.	Modogashe	30 - 35	FFA/GFD
4.	Hulugho	30 - 35	FFA/GFD
5.	Shant Abaquil	25 - 30	FFA/GFD
6.	Galmagala	25 - 30	FFA/GFD
7.	Ijara	25 - 30	FFA/GFD
8.	Dadaab	25 - 30	FFA/GFD
9.	Masalani	20 - 25	FFA/GFD
10.	Danyere	20 - 25	FFA/GFD
11.	Liboi	20 - 25	FFA/GFD
12.	Sangailu	20 - 25	FFA/GFD
13.	Balambala	20 - 25	FFA/GFD
14.	Bura	15 - 20	FFA/GFD
15.	Central	15 - 20	FFA/GFD
16.	Sankuri	15 - 20	FFA/GFD
	TOTALS	23 - 28	

4.3 Non-Food Interventions Proposed

Table 8: Proposed cross sectoral non-food interventions

AGRICULTURE							
Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficia	Proposed Implemente	Required Resource	Available Resources	Time Frame

		ries	rs	s			
Garissa, Fafi & Balam-bala	Rehabilitation and revival of irrigation infrastructure	Riverine zone, masalani, Kortile	5000	GOK Donors	Funds	Land Water Labour	1 year
County wide	Upscale Water harvesting for crop production	ASAL Rainfed areas	6000 HH	GOK NGOs Donors	Funds	Land	2 years
County wide	Support with certified seeds	Districtwide	4500 HH	GOK Donors	Funds	Land Water	1 year
LIVESTOCK							
Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
County wide	General and CCPP Vaccinations-for goats.	All divisions	-	G.o.K –vet dept. NGO partners	Vaccines Funds Fuels transport	Transport /vehicles 3No.	1-2 months
	Promotion of Market based Offtake	All divisions	10,000 hh	Gok livestock production	Funds Fuels transport	3 vehicles	1-3 months
	Feed supplementations	Lagdera, balambala, garissa	10,000 cattle	Gok livestock production	Transport Feed supplements	3 vehicles	1 month
WATER AND SANITATION							
Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
County wide	Water treatment chemicals and provision of storage plastic tanks	Gubis , Dekaharja, Bulla Golol Galmagalala	4,000	MWI, other partners	30 M	Not available currently	If funds are available -3 months
Bura, Sankur	Construction of water supplies	Abaqdere Garswein	6,000	MWI, other partners	74 M	Not available	If funds are

i, Korak ora	along the river and rehabilitation of all existing water supplies, and extension of distribution pipeline	o Ali-emej, Sankuri Shimbire y Abdisem et Balich			currently	available -3 months
Entire county	Replace old Gen- sets , service the existing Gen-sets ,replace submersible pumps and provide desalinating machines	All water schemes whose pumping sets are old	MWI & other stake holders	22 M	Not available currently	If funds are available -3 months

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Divisio n	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficia ries	Proposed Implemente rs	Required Resource s	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Integrate nutrition, food security and livelihood, WASH programmes for better programme outcomes and cost- effectiveness.	All	Both Suppleme ntary and Therapeu tic program me beneficiar ies	MOH, Mercy- USA,APD and Care Kenya, TDH,IRC		None	continuo us
All	Promote kitchen gardening	All	All mother to Mother support groups	MOH, Mercy- USA,APD,I RC,TDH		None	continuo us
All	Strengthen Community Led Total Sanitation	All	Entire communi ty	MOH, Mercy-USA, APD, Care Kenya		None	continuo us