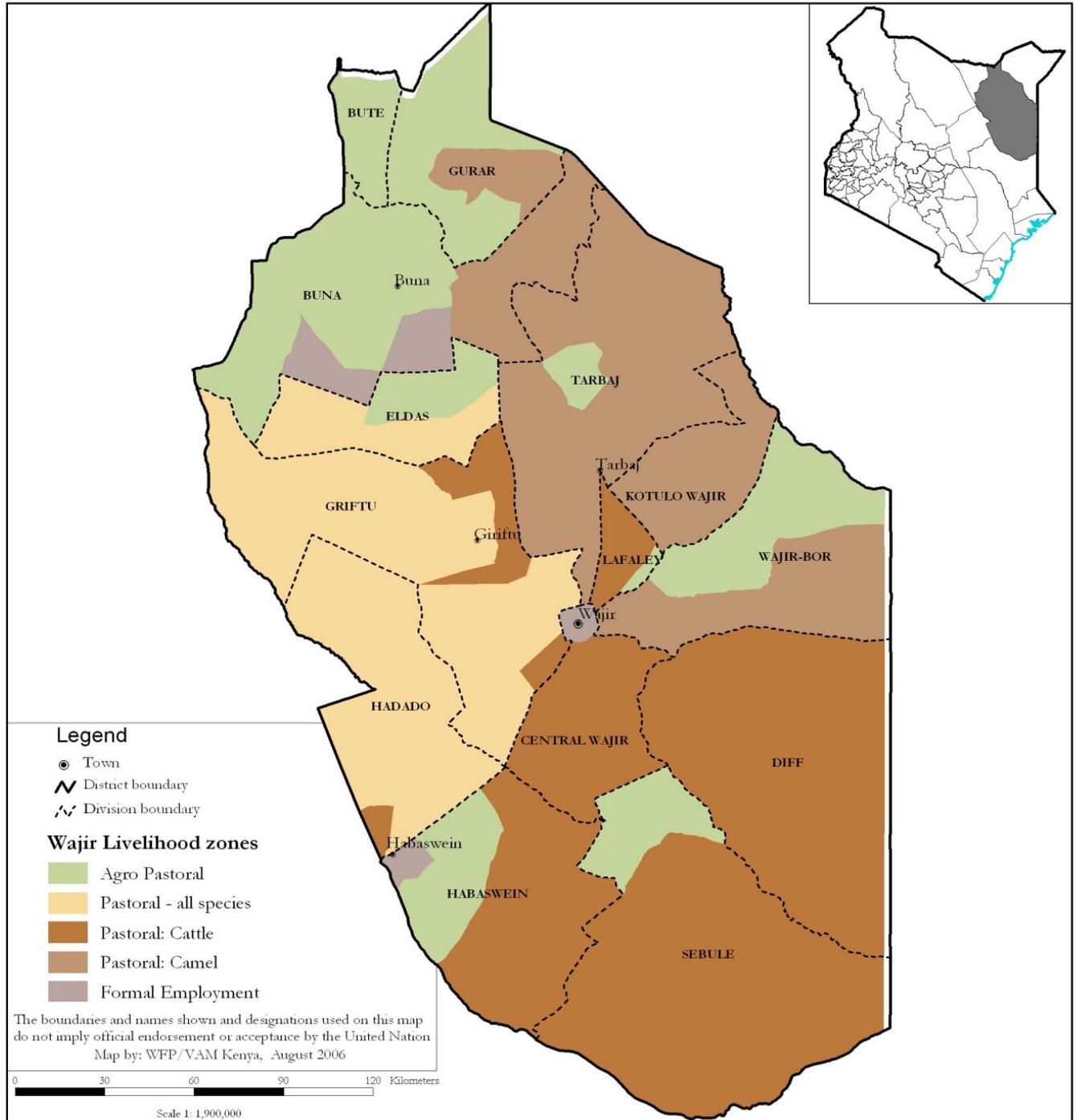


WAJIR COUNTY
2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
29TH JULY TO 9TH AUGUST, 2013



Assessment team members

CSG Members - Wajir County

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background Information

Wajir County is located in the North Eastern region of Kenya and covers an area of 56,685.9 square kilometres. It borders Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the north, Mandera County to the Northeast, Isiolo County to the South West, Marsabit County to the West and Garissa County to the South.

The current projections from the Kenya 2,009 Population and Housing census indicate that the county has a total population of 727,941 and an inter-censal growth rate of 3.22 per cent which is higher than the national population growth rate of 3.0 per cent.

The rainfall is usually erratic and short making it mostly unfavourable for rain fed agriculture. Administratively, the county comprises of eight Sub-counties namely Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North, Buna, Habaswein and Wajir South. It's further divided into 28 divisions, 128 locations and 159 sub-locations.

The County is divided into four main livelihood zones as illustrated in Table 1 below;

Table 1: Proportion of population by livelihood zones

Livelihood zone	Percent of total population
Agro pastoral	23
Informal Employment/ Business	17
Pastoral all species	19
Pastoral Cattle	24
Pastoral Camel	17

1.2 Current Relief Operations

Since 2004, the larger Wajir County has been under food aid assistance at varying levels of support based on the prevailing food security situations. Since then various food and non-food interventions have been sustained to enable the communities to access food and recover from successive shocks and hazards. Currently, approximately 143,900 beneficiaries are in the Protracted Relief and Recovery operation (PRRO) and are benefitting through general food distribution and asset creation activities aimed at building resilience. In addition, another 10,914 children and mothers are under the supplementary feeding programme. The School feeding program by The World Food Programme (WFP) also targets 63,493 pupils. The Department for International Development (DFID) and the Government of Kenya through the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) II is targeting 14,000 households. The cash transfer intervention is aimed at reducing extreme poverty and creating a framework for social safety nets.

1.3 Food Security Trends

The County was classified under the "Stressed Food Insecurity" phase following the below average October to December 2012 short rains season. Though the long rains 2013 performed relatively well in most parts of the County, most indicators show a normal to fair situation compared to the long term average. Despite this, the current food insecurity phase remains at the stressed level, as households have not fully recovered.

1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Resource based conflicts
- Migration and displacement
- High food prices
- Livestock diseases
- Poor infrastructure
- High poverty level
- Predation and human-wildlife conflict

1.5 Summary of Recommendations

1.5.1 Food Interventions

- Regular and up-scaled school meals programme
- Retain the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)
- Up-scaling of Unconditional Cash Transfer
- Supplementary Feeding Programme

1.5.2 Non-food Interventions

Water Sector

- Rehabilitation of damaged water facilities and servicing of generating sets
- Sinking of strategic boreholes for contingency
- Desilting/construction of dams in settlement with no boreholes
- Carry out feasibility studies, geological survey for more boreholes
- Construction of water harvesting and storage structures
- Capacity building of water users on efficient water management

Agriculture Sector

- Promotion of efficient water use technologies
- Purchase of water pumps for irrigation
- Distribution of certified seeds
- Water harvesting for small scale irrigation
- Drip irrigation
- Provision of farm equipment and inputs

Livestock Sector

- Livestock disease control, vaccination and surveillance
- Restocking for those who lost their livestock in the last drought
- Mass Deworming
- Breed improvement
- Pasture production and conservation
- Range reseeding
- Provision of grass seeds
- Compensation of livestock lost through predation

Health and Nutrition Sector

- Equipping and staffing of hospital facilities.
- Construction of latrines.
- Capping of wells to reduce contamination
- Provision of insecticides and larvicides
- High Impact nutrition interventions to include micronutrient supplementation, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition and Infant and young child nutrition
- Provision of water treatment equipment

Education Sector

- Construction of more classrooms.
- Water tracking to schools experiencing water stress.
- Provision of plastic tanks and construction of underground tanks for water storage.
- Provision of improved Jikos and solar panels in schools
- Provision of bursary for the poor and bright student
- Building of kitchen and SFP storage facilities
- Reopening of the schools closed due to conflict.

Conflict

- Provision of shelter
- Food and non food items
- Provision of water and sanitation
- Resettlement of the displaced
- Cash interventions
- Comprehensive conflict resolution and peace building initiatives
- Reopening of currently closed schools

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The County has remained under the “Stressed Food Insecurity Phase” and the food security situation is stable though deteriorating. Pasture and browse condition is good to fair across all livelihoods and is expected to last one to two months translating into good to fair livestock body conditions. Milk production is one to two litres and is within normal ranges. Distances to water for domestic use is 0.5 to two kilometres and trekking distance for livestock is 12 to 30 kilometres compared to the normal 15 to 30 kilometres. Available water is expected to last one month as the lean season peaks through September. Consumption of water is 10 litres per person per day, lower than the recommended 15 litres. Terms of trade are favourable due to much above average livestock prices. Currently, households’ purchases 108 kilogrammes of maize from the sale of a goat compared to the long term average of 32 kilogrammes. Malnutrition among children under five years of age is improving and the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are below the emergency threshold of 15 percent and also below the rates recorded in 2012. Inter clan conflict caused widespread migration and displacement from the affected areas to Dambas location, Eldas and Griftu areas.

2.2 Current Shocks and Hazards on Food Security

2.2.1 Rainfall performance

The long rains season was timely and started in the third week of March, which is within the normal period of onset. The County received enhanced rainfall that was 120 to 200 percent of normal amounts in most parts. Figure 1 refers. Parts of Wajir Bor, Diff and Sebule largely in the pastoral cattle livelihood zone received amounts that were over 200 percent of normal. Distribution was even in term of space.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

2.3.1 Floods

The enhanced rainfall received caused flash floods that left trails of destruction of property and disruption of road transport system.

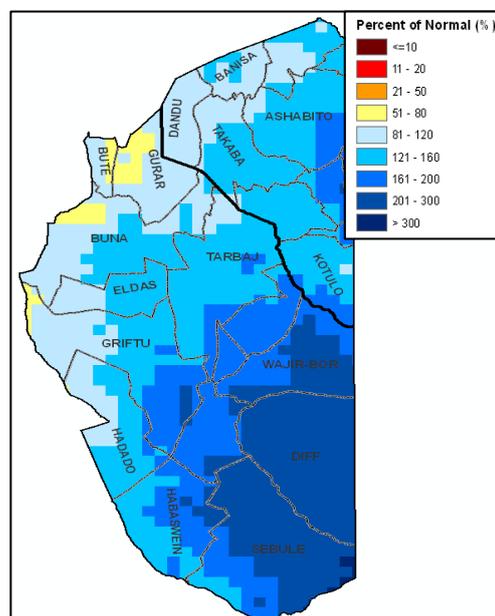


Figure 1: Rainfall estimates March - July

2.3.2 Conflict

The long-standing conflict between the communities living in the common borders of Wajir and Mandera caused loss of human lives, livelihoods and destruction of entire settlements of Burmayo and Gunana. The conflict has resulted in the displacement of a population of more than 16,000 people from Ogorale, Burmayo, Gunana, Duntow, Batalu, Berjini, Mansa, Danaba and Basaneja locations. The disruption of pastoralist livelihoods have left disintegrated families while others lost their entire herds, making them dependent solely on humanitarian assistance.

The displaced families now live in the temporary internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Sarman, Mansa and Wargadud largely without food, shelter, water, sanitation and medicine, making them vulnerable to malnutrition in children, water borne and respiratory diseases.

3.0 IMPACTS OF SHOCKS AND HAZARD

3.1 Crop production

There are approximately 150,000 hectares of arable land in the County but only 0.6 percent (900 hectares) is cultivated, mainly in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The main crops cultivated are maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams which contribute to 40, 30, 20 and 10 percent of the harvest respectively.

3.1.1 Crop performance

The area put to maize and sorghum reduced during the long rains season and was 70 percent and 60 percent below the long term average respectively. However, the Hectarage planted to cowpeas was. The current year production improved and was above average for cowpeas by

170 percent and sorghum by 16 percent. Although production has increased significantly especially for cowpea, the number of bags produced are not equally significant as shown in table 2 and is only for subsistence and is rarely sold for income. Production of maize however was 474 (90 kg) bags which is 31 percent below the long term average of 690 bags.

Table 2: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted (Ha)		Production in 90 kg bags	
	current year	Long Term Average	Current year Projected/actual	Long Term Average
1. Maize	217	700	474	690
2. Cowpeas	88	50	270	100
3. Sorghum	100	250	348	300

The main crops grown under micro irrigations are pawpaw, vegetables and watermelons. Irrigated agriculture is practiced mainly in central division of the County where farmers use shallow wells to irrigate the plots. The performance of watermelons improved slightly and production is 67 percent above the three year average. The improvement is attributed to recharge of the shallow wells after the rains and subsequent increase in the area cultivated to the crop. However, production of paw paws and vegetables was 25 and 24 percent below average respectively as indicated in Table 3 below. Compared to the current food requirement in the county, the improved production does not significantly increase food availability but could encourage agro-pastoralists to put more acreage under crops in future, especially water melons which are more lucrative.

Table 3: Irrigated Crop

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 Long rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2013 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Paw paw	11	7	105	140
2. Vegetables	26	17	267	351
3. Watermelon	28	13	343	205

3.1.2 Maize stocks

Households in the agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone are currently holding 1-1.5 bags of maize, 95 percent of which is relief food while those in the pastoral are mainly having relief food stocks. Traders are holding stocks that are 54 percent of the long term average because of reduced purchases currently. The National Cereals and produce Board is not holding any maize in the store as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Maize commodity stocks in the County

Maize stocks held by:	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	2990	7054
Traders	270	500
Millers	110	160
NCPB	0	0

3.2 Livestock production

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

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture condition range from good to fair across all livelihood zones and is expected to last for one to two months. Browse is fair and is also expected to last for one to two months. The main factor limiting access to pasture is increasing distance to water sources as the pastures around the water sources are already depleted.

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity

Body Condition

Livestock body condition for cattle, goats, sheep and camel is good to fair across all livelihood zones. The livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate particularly for cattle followed by sheep, goats and camels due to increasing trekking distances to the watering points across the County as the pasture condition deteriorates in the next one to two months.

Birth rates

Due to the enhanced long rains, the birth rates of all species improved compared to the same time last year. The calving rate for cattle is at 25 percent and that of camels is at 20 percent while the kidding and lumping rate for goats and sheep is at 40 and 50 percent respectively.

Milk Availability

The current milk production is mainly from goats, cattle and camel. Average milk production ranges from one to two litres per household in the pastoral camel, pastoral all species and agro-pastoral zones. Milk production, prices and consumption are normal compared to the LTA which is attributed to the increased birth rates due to the enhanced long rains. The milk prices range from Ksh. 70, 80 and 120 per 750ml for camel, cattle and goats respectively which is considered normal compared to a similar period of the year.

3.2.3 Migration Pattern

The clan conflict in the common borders of Wajir and Mandera Counties triggered widespread migration and displacement affecting population of more than 16,000 people in more than 9 locations in Tarbaj and parts of Eldas and Buna Districts. Although the displaced people now live in IDP camps in Sarman in Tarbaj and Wargadud in Eldas districts, most of

the affected livestock migrated to Wajir West District where they are putting overwhelming pressure on the already scarce water and pasture resources.

3.2.4 Livestock Diseases and Mortality

There was no confirmed major diseases outbreak which was reported throughout the County. However, there were suspected anthrax in camel reported in Arbajahan and Adibohol locations, which prompted the vaccination of 2,000 camels in the two locations. Livestock mortality due to diseases has been generally low but there were widespread report of livestock lost through predation especially by hyenas.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Major Water Sources

The current major sources of water are mainly boreholes, pans and shallow wells. The assessment revealed over crowded water points as well as highly reduced borehole recharge intervals. About 90 percent of the pans in the county are currently dry and the remaining few are projected to last 15 to 30 days. The recent conflict in Tarbaj and parts of Wajir North constituencies further complicated the water stress levels amongst the pastoralists in those livelihood zones.

3.3.2 Distance to water sources

The current distance to major water points is 0.5 to two kilometres for domestic use and 12 to 30 km for livestock in most livelihood zones. The distance to the water source at this time of the year for livestock is within the normal range of 15 to 30 kilometres.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

The average waiting time at the watering point for households is between 30 -60 minutes, cattle take about three hours, camels four hours and shoats take one hour. The current waiting time at the watering point at this time of the year is normal except in few areas where the water pans dried up earlier than the normal due to over use and or burst of embankment. The average watering interval for camel is eight to 14 days, while cattle and shoats take two to four days. This situation is expected to deteriorate further as the dry spell peaks in September and the distance between the pastures and the watering point's increases.

3.3.4 Cost of water

The average cost of water for household consumption range between Kshs. 2-50 per 20 litres jerrican in most livelihood zones. The cost of water at this time of the year is normal except few settlements where the people and livestock are solely dependent on water tracking. The average cost of watering the animals remained stable as it costs ksh. two, four and 10 per goat and sheep, cow and camel respectively.

3.3.5 Water Consumption

The average household water consumption is 10 litres per person per day in most livelihood zones. The consumption is currently below the recommended 15 litres per person per day. The average household has between six to eight members and as water sources continue to dry up in the open sources, consumption is likely to decrease as more households concentrate and increase pressure on boreholes.

3.3.6 Sanitation and Hygiene

The quality of water used by most communities and their livestock is poor due high contamination and salinity. Most of the water consumed is from boreholes, open earth pans and shallow wells, which are susceptible to varying degree of contamination. The major source of water pollutant in most livelihood zones are animal and human disposal, floods during rainy seasons and poor household handling and storage methods.

3.4 Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market operations

The main markets in the county are Wajir and Habaswein. There are also smaller markets such as Buna, Bute, Tarbaj, Eldas and Griftu, which are interlinked with the two main markets. Normally Wajir and Habaswein markets receive supplies from Moyale, Isiolo, Meru, Mandera and Garissa before being distributed to the Buna, Bute and Griftu markets. However there was reported disruption of small markets especially Tarbaj as a result of inter clan conflict.

3.4.2 Market Supply and Traded Volumes

Currently, maize and beans are supplied from Isiolo, Moyale and Garissa respectively. Normally items such as wheat flour, sugar and cooking oil are mainly supplied from Somalia but are currently being sourced from Nairobi because of insecurity and ongoing military operation in Somalia.

Maize Prices

The price of maize per kilogramme has remained unchanged at ksh. 50 from January to July 2013. For the first time this year, the prices are four percent below the long term average of ksh 52 per Kilogramme. The prices have also been lower than prices in 2012 and in the month of July, prices are 21 percent below prices in July 2012. Figure 2 shows the maize price trends for 202 and 2013 compared to the long term average. Maize prices are expected to steadily start rising from the month of August upto the end of the year as depicted by the trend in the long term average.

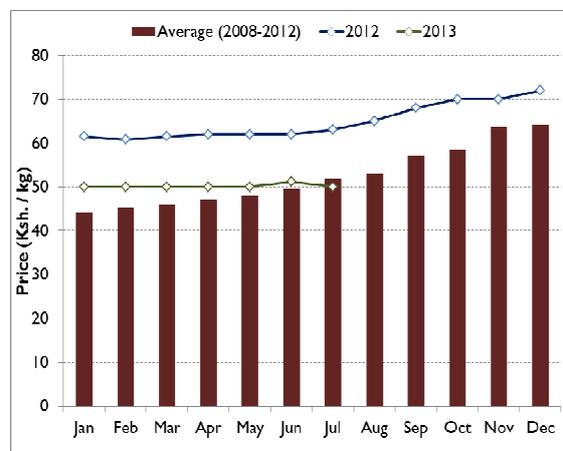


Figure 2: Maize price trends

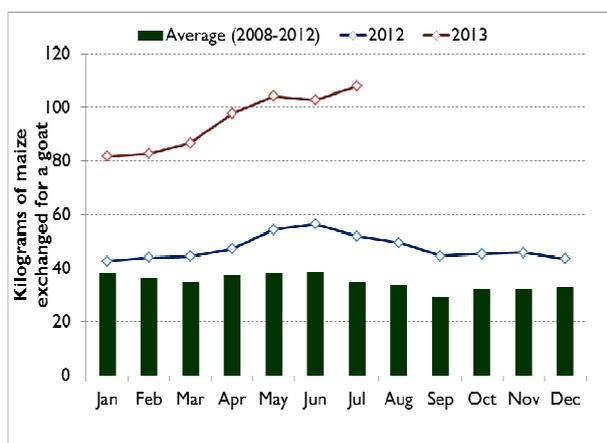


Figure 3: Terms of trade

Goat Prices

The goat prices have been on an upward trend and are currently ksh 5,390 in July from ksh. 4,333 in March 2013 signifying a 24 percent increase. Compared to June, price of a goat has slightly increased by 3 percent. The prices are significantly higher than the long term average of ksh.1813 by 197 percent. Similarly, prices are much higher as compared to the same period last year by 65 percent. The prices are expected

to begin a downward trend towards the end of August until October and November at the beginning of the short rains when they are expected to start increasing slightly. Consequently, the terms of trade (ToT) of pastoral households are favourable due to the higher than normal livestock prices. Currently, households can purchase 108 kilogrammes of maize from the sale of a goat as compared to the long term average of 32 kilogrammes as shown in Figure 3. During a similar period last year, households could purchase only 52 kilogrammes of maize from the sale of a goat. Though the terms of trade are favourable, poor households with fewer livestock numbers are unlikely to benefit as much as those with more herds.

3.4.5 Livestock sales in the county

Table 5 shows the numbers of livestock species have been disposed off through sales in the main market of Wajir in the period between April and July. Goats are the most sold species followed by sheep mainly for day to day expenditures on food and non-food items. The large stock mainly cattle are only sold to meet high budget expenditures such as school fees. Camels are the least sold of all the livestock species.

Table 5: Livestock sales

Livestock species	Total animals sold	Average price (KSh.)	Remarks
Cattle	10,521	27,745	Low as compared to long rains 2012
Camels	4, 503	45,560	Higher as compared last year LRA
Goats	45,715	5,775	Higher number sold
Sheep	23,625	3,725	Good price as compared to long rains of 2012

3.5 Health and nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Over the last three years; most common diseases include upper respiratory tract system (URTI), diarrhea, confirmed malaria, pneumonia and intestinal worms.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

According to the district health information system (DHIS), approximately 44 percent of children in Wajir County have been fully immunized. This lies below the national threshold of 80 percent. The poor coverage reported could be attributed to several factors to include inadequate staffing, poor infrastructure, and vastness of the county and poor documentation. For example, a recent study verified by card that 36 percent of children above nine months had been immunized against measles. Despite the notable improvements reported below, the coverage in all the sub counties fell below the national target of 80.0 percent more so amongst children aged 12 to 59 months.

Table 6: Trends in Vitamin A supplementation rates

Sub county	Wajir east		Wajir North		Wajir west		Wajir south	
	6-11 months	12-59 months						
2011	64.1	11.0	96.2	96.0	96.2	96.0	20.0	34.0
2012	76.0	27.1	56.9	59.6	56.9	59.6	32.0	30.0
2013	68.8	48.3	16.7	28.6	9.6	25.8	68.8	48.3

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The trends in malnutrition levels are illustrated in the Figure 4 below. The trends indicate a general decline in global acute malnutrition rates since 2011. The 2013 rates lie below the emergency thresholds of 15 percent highlighted in red in the figure 4 below

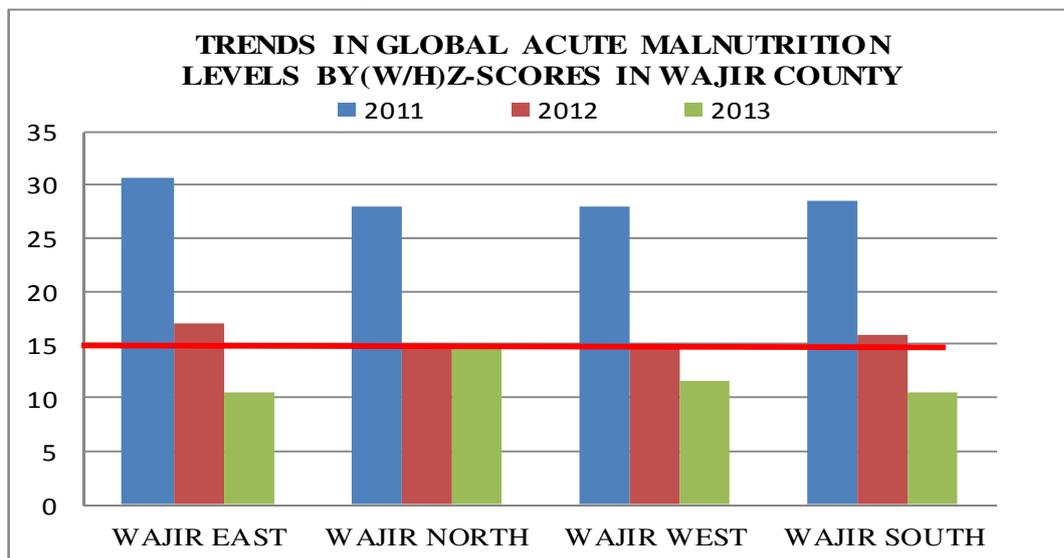


Figure 4: Trends in global acute malnutrition rates in Wajir County

The admission trends in the figure below also show as decline in cases between 2012 and 2013

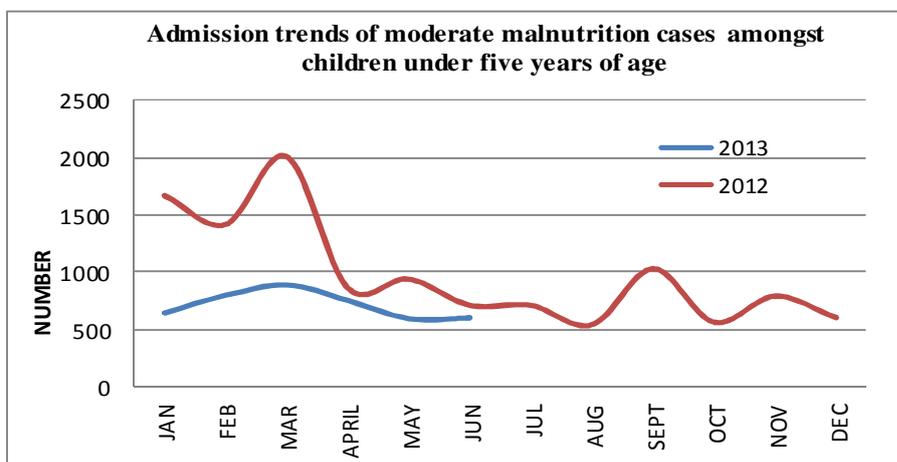


Figure 5: Admission trends of moderate malnutrition cases

3.6 Education

There are 205,133 primary school going age and 47,387 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre going age totalling to 252,520 children of school going age. However, the current total number of pupils in public ECD and primary are 63,157, which accounts to only 25 percent of school going age children. Consequently, 75 percent of boys and girls of school

going age are not in school despite the free primary education, free day secondary school and free tuition fees for boarding secondary school.

3.6.1 Enrolment

Of the children in school, there are 39,762 boys and 23,395 girls inclusive of the ECD centres in second term of 2013. There is a marginal decrease in enrolment of about one percent each for both boys and girls, as compared to term one of the same year. Table 7 illustrates boys are more than the girls by a margin of 16,367. The high discrepancy is as a result of the retrogressive culture among the rural community which values education for boys than the girl child.

Table 7: Trends in Enrolment attendance and drop out

Indicator	Term II 2012		Term III 2012		Term I 2013		Term II 2013	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total school enrolment	36,544	21,438	36,033	21,053	39,937	23,506	39,762	23,395
School attendance	31,793	17,150	31,349	16,842	35,943	22,413		
School drop-out rate	512	386	none	none	355	153		

3.6.2 Drop-out

The drop out rates for girls has significantly reduced by 57 percent from 386 in first term of 2012 to 153 in term II of 2013. Similarly the rate for boys has dropped by 31 percent from 512 to 386 during the same period.

3.6.3 Transition

The current transition rate from primary and secondary the county is very low due to poor performance in examinations and high levels of poverty that impedes movement to post primary education due to lack of fees. There are 192 Public Primary Schools against 881 teachers with a resultant shortfall of 503 teachers.

3.6.4 School Meals Programme

A total of 63,443 pupils who comprises of 39,973 boys and 23,506 girls in 192 schools in the County benefit from the current regular school meals programme (SMP) which is supported by WFP in partnership with Ministry of Education. The programme improved enrolment and retention of pupils.

3.7 Coping mechanism

The coping strategies Index (CSI) derived from consumption strategies was nine in the month of May 2013 as compared to 13 in December of 2012 in the pastoral cattle livelihood zone. However, in the northern part, the CSI went up in May to 19 from 7 in December 2012 consumption strategies were employed more frequently in May. Other coping mechanisms employed by the communities include: Gum harvesting, charcoal burning, production and supply of building materials, fetching firewood, sale of animals, casual labour and remittance from abroad.

3.8 Food Security Prognosis

The food security situation is expected to start deteriorating in the next one to two months as the peak lean season approaches in September when grazing resources begin to diminish and livestock continue migrating further into the dry season grazing areas. Milk availability is also expected to drop further compromising household food security.

3.9 Ongoing Interventions

3.9.1 Ongoing Food Interventions

- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) with a case load of 143,900, with ration level of 75 percent across the County implemented by Aldef Kenya and partners.
- School feeding program by World food programme (WFP) targeting 63,493 pupils.
- Supplementary feeding program implemented by the ministry of health and partners with beneficiary case load of 10, 914.
- Unconditional cash Transfer piloting (UCT) funded by WFP and implemented by Aldef and Safaricom with a current case load of 723 households benefiting 3937 individual.

3.10 Divisional Ranking (from worst to the best)

Division	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Habaswein	1	High food prices, pasture, water, conflict, bush fires
Hadodo	2	Scarcity, livestock diseases
Tarbaj	3	Resource based conflicts, displacement, high food prices, IDPs, water scarcity, human wildlife conflict
Wajir Bor	4	Pasture, internal migration, water, animal diseases, human wildlife conflict
Buna	5	Inter clan conflicts, displacement, water scarcity
Eldas	6	Human, livestock migration, pressure on resources
Griftu	7	Pasture pressure, food prices, livestock diseases
Sabuli	8	Livestock diseases, water scarcity, high food prices
Kutulo	9	Conflict, high milk prices, water issue, displacement
Diff	10	High food prices
Gurar	11	High food prices
Bute	12	High food prices
Central	13	High food prices

3.11 On-going Non Food Interventions

Sector	Intervention	Specific Objective	Specific Location	Intervention Target	Cost	Implementing agency/Stakeholder
Health and Nutrition	Supply of water purifying chemicals to households	Access to safe drinking water	Wajir Central area	Households		Islamic Relief, Save, Public Health, CG
	Creation of awareness on hygiene	Promotion of good hygiene practices	County wide	Community members		Public Health, CG
	Community lead Total Sanitation Programmes	To promote good hygiene and waste disposal practices	County wide	Community members		Public Health, Aphia plus, CG
	Town cleaning activities	To ensure safe and cleaner living environment	Wajir East, North	Urban community members		Public health, CG
	High Impact Nutrition Interventions		Wajir County	Entire community	Ksh 163 M	Save the Children International, Islamic Relief, County government

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Monitoring required

- Conflicts
- Pasture and browse condition
- Disease surveillance and vaccinations
- Domestic and livestock water sources
- Nutrition status of children under five years

4.2 Required Food Interventions

Division	LRA 2013 Proposed beneficiary numbers	Ration level (percent)	Proposed Intervention FFA/GFD	UTC Proposed Numbers	Remarks
Hadado	15,900	75%	FFA/GFD		
Tarbaj	13,300	75%	FFA/GFD		
Habaswein	7,300	75%	FFA/GFD	2,300	Exclude Kibilay Kiwanja Ndege and Habaswein town (Pilot UCT programme)
Wajir-Bor	10,000	75%	FFA/GFD		
Griftu	23,600	75%	FFA/GFD		Garsey Koftu (FFA pilot)
Eldas	7,500	75%	FFA/GFD	2,100	Exclude Eldas GFD (Pilot UCT)
Buna	8,800	75%	FFA/GFD		Korodille location (FFA pilot)
Sabuli	12,300	75%	FFA/GFD		
Kutulo	8,800	75%	FFA/GFD		Kotulo town (FFA pilot)
Diff	7,200	75%	FFA/GFD		Burder (FFA pilot)
Gurar	15,300	75%	FFA/GFD		Ajawa (FFA pilot)
Bute	4,000	75%	FFA/GFD		Adadijole (FFA pilot)
Central	9,900	75%	FFA/GFD		
Total	143,900				

NB: Roll out pilot FFA in some locations of the identified divisions

4.3 Non- Food Interventions Proposed

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water Sector							
Wajir	Water trucking	Bakaija, Abaqdere, Aktalehel, Qogar, Hubsoi, Karu., Kursin, Sukela, Erib. Burder, Rababali, Shimbirey, Alanus, Boji, Junction, Abore, Lesayu, Milsidid, Ogorji, Qudama, Dugo, Ingerir, Adanwale, Barmish, Fatumanur, Shandaruwa, Lekole, Biladulamin, Elyunis, Majabow, Kabaydula, Basanija, Gunana, Burmayo, Berjeni, Harawa, Hungai, Ausmandula, Leheley, Bojigaras, Doqsa, Lafale, Harakoba,	158,000	MOWI, NDMA, SCUK, KRCS, WASDA, ALDEF, MERCY CORPS, County Government	Ksh, 10,000,000 for fuelling water tracking vehicles	Water boozers	August to November 2013
	Drilling of Emergency boreholes	Qokar, Burder, Diff, Lagbogol south, Bakaija, Abaqdere, Kanjara, Kursin, Sukela, Erib. Burder, Burbur, Shimbirbul, Boji, Abore, Lesayu, Milsidid, Ogorji, Korondille, Adadijole, Qudama, Danaba, Dugo, Ingerir, Barmish, Lekole, Biladulamin, Elyunis, Majabow, Kabadula, Basanija, Berjeni, Harawa, Elben, Hungai, Ausmandula, Tarbaj.	136,000	MOWI, SCUK, WASDA, ALDEF, CDF Other Partners	Ksh. 15,000,000 for drilling 3 strategic B/hole		Aug.-Nov. 2013

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Livestock							
	Mass deworming /treatment of animal species	County wide	121,000 h/holds	MOALF, Partners, CG, DPA	Assorted Drugs, vehicles, funds, Fuel and staff and their allowances	Staff	Aug-Nov. 2013
Wajir County	Vaccination of shoats against PPR. CCP and S& G pox	County wide	121,000 h/h	MOALF, Partners, CG, DPA	Assorted Drugs, vehicles, funds, Fuel and staff and their allowances	Staff	Aug-Nov. 2013
Wajir County	Diseases surveillance	County wide	All animal species	MOALF, CG, DPA	Need vehicles, sampling kites, fuels and staff allowances	Staff	AUG-Nov. 2013
Agriculture							
Wajir County	Water harvesting structure for enhanced food security, i.e trapezoidal bunds, semi-circular bunds	Wajir Bor, Bute, Batalu, Habaswein, Eldas	2,500	MOALF, Wajir County Government, Partners	Kshs. 10.5 Million	Land, skilled manpower	Aug.-Nov. 2013
Wajir County	Traditional high value crop seeds distribution for short rains	County wide	3,500 farmers	MOALF, County Government,	Kshs. 3.5 million	Staff, land	Aug-Nov. 2013

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Drilling of boreholes for irrigation	Habaswein, Khorof Harar, Buna	1,500	MOALF, County government, NIB	Kshs. 80 Million	Staff, Land	Aug-Nov.2013
	Small holder irrigation equipment	Central, wajir south, wajir west, habaswein, eldas, buna, bute, kutulo	500 farmers	WASDA, MOWI, MOALF, County Government	Kshs 8 Million	Staff, land	Aug-Nov.2013
Health and Nutrition							
All Sub counties	Outreach services to improve immunization coverage, HINI	County wide – all areas with no health functional health facilities	-	MOH, County Government, UNICEF,	Immunization kits	Skilled man power	Aug-Nov.2013
County Wide	Awareness on the implications of open defecation	County wide	-	MOH, Partners	Funds	Skilled man power	Aug-Nov.2013
County Wide	Equipping and staffing of health facilities	County wide	-	MOH, Partners, CDF, CG	Funds	Land, man power	Aug-Nov.2013
County wide	CLTS Programmes	County led-community led total sanitation	-	MOH, Partners, CG	Funds	Man power,	Aug-Nov. 2013
	water treatment	County wide	-	MOH, Partners	Funds, equipments,	Manpower	Aug.-Nov. 2013

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Education							
All Sub-counties	School meal programme	192 schools	63,443	WFP/MOE	Maize, cooking oil, water	manpower	Ongoing
Wajir East	Water tracking	Afarshanla, satawario, wajir bor	Pupils of 3 schools	MOWI, NGOs, Office of special programme	Fuel, plastic tanks, underground water tanks	Water boozers	Aug. – Nov. 2013
Wajir South	Water tacking	Handaki south, Guled Dere, Hambalash, Aktalehel, Bilil Bur, Eirib	Pupils of 9 schools	MOWI, special programme, NGOs, CDF, CG	Water tanks, water boozers	Water boozers	Aug. – Nov. 2013
Eldas	Water tracking	Datha antalahey, Warade, Wargadud	Pupils of 3 schools	MOWI, special programme, NGOs, CDF, CG	Water tanks, water boozers	Water boozers	Aug. – Nov. 2013
Wajir West	Water tracking	Matho, Lolukuta, Shantabak, Aden Awale, Boji yare, Kanjara, Lakbokhol, barmish Primary schools	Pupils in all the 9 schools	MOWI, special programme, CG, CDF	Water boozers, water tanks	Water boozers	Aug. – Nov. 2013
Central division schools	Energy saving jikos for public primary school	Kalkacha, jokbaro, township, wajir girls, ICF, waberi, catholic, volunteer, hodhan, furaha, makaror, Got ade, wajir primary,	13 public primary schools	Partners	Funds,		Aug-Nov. 2013
Wajir County	Construction of kitchen facilities	Schools within Wajir central area	13 public primary schools	Development partners, CDF	Funds	Constructi on space	Aug-NOV. 2013