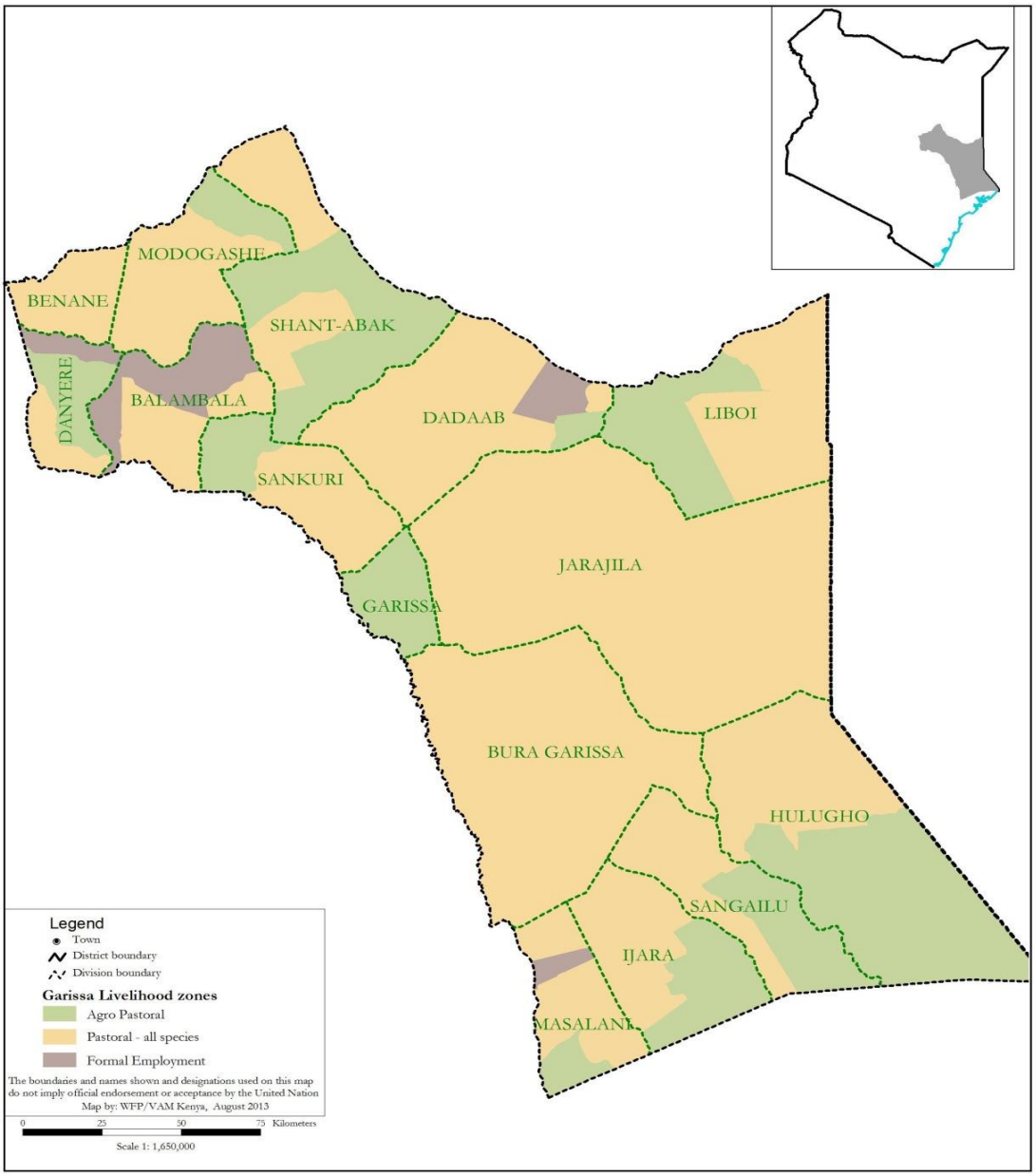
GARISSA COUNTY
2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group [1](KFSSG) and County Steering Group, Garissa County

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Garissa County is classified to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with a majority of the households having minimally adequate food consumption but unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures. Parts of the pastoral livelihood zones in areas of Ijara/ Hulugho, Dadaab, Balambala and Lagdera sub counties are classified in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) phase having significant food consumption gaps, high and above usual acute malnutrition and experiencing adverse effects of drought on water and pasture availability. The formal employment livelihood zone remains in the Minimal (IPC Phase 1) phase of food insecurity. A significant proportion of households (17%) have poor food consumption with a significant proportion of households employing coping strategies (20%) across the pastoral and agro – pastoral livelihood zones.

Moreover, food availability is on the decline owing to the reduction in maize production by 20 percent with household food stocks expected to last only for two weeks compared to normal of two months. Outward migration of 50 percent of cattle coupled with increased trekking distances of up to 30km and poor pasture condition resulted in significant decline in household milk production and milk consumption which currently is 0.5 litres compared to 3 litres normally.

Majority of households (60 –70%) are experiencing limited food access. Declining livestock prices and a stable food commodity prices resulting in erosion of households' purchasing power by 23 percent were the major causes. The decrease in livestock prices was linked to low demand for livestock and poor body condition. In addition, increased distances to water source for domestic use resulted into decline in water consumption to 10 -–15 litres per person per day. The prices on milk also increased by 40 percent to Ksh 70 further compounding household food access. However, food is available in the market.

Food utilization was poor, driven by the increased disease occurrences and poor dietary intake. It is likely to deteriorate further, increasing food insecurity of individuals and households. There was an increase in morbidity for children under five years of age (4 - 9 percent) and for adults (6 – 35 percent) reducing their capacity to absorb required macro and micronutrients from consumed food. Due to reducing food consumption and dietary diversity the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 30 percent above average in December.

The major contributing factors to food insecurity in the county include; poor performance of the short rains which were 50 percent of normal, low demand for livestock in the markets, high food commodity prices and decrease in prices of livestock.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. County background

Garissa County borders Wajir County to the North, Isiolo County to the North-west, Tana River County to the South-west, Lamu County to the South and the Republic of Somalia to the East. It covers an area of 44,031.7 square kilometres and is divided into six sub-counties: Balambala, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi, Ijara/Hulugho and Township, which are further divided into 30 administrative wards. The population is estimated at 431,950 persons according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2017 projections and is spread out in three main livelihood zones (Figure 1).

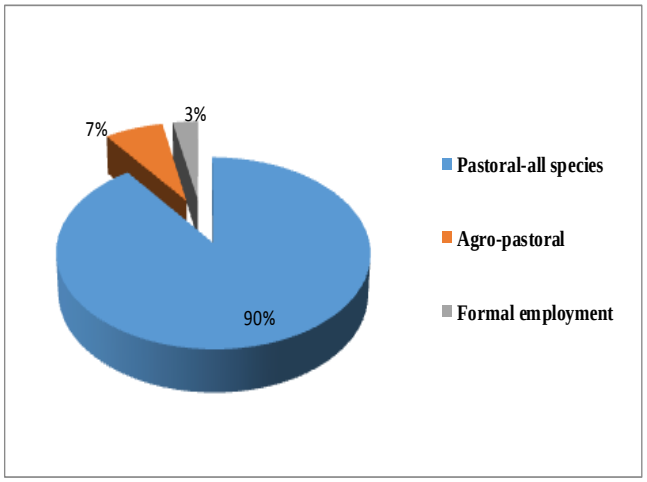

Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

1.2. Objectives and approach

1.2.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons in order to inform the government and relevant stakeholders on the status of food security across the livelihood zones and administrative units of the county. The assessment also aimed to identify areas with high severity of food insecurity and provide recommendations for appropriate short or long term response options.

Specific objectives were to:

- Ascertain the quality and quantity of the 2016 October to December short rains at the livelihood zone level and assess their impact on all key sectors including crop agriculture, livestock, water, health and nutrition and education.
- Establish the impacts of other compounding factors on household food security, such as conflict, water availability, pasture and browse performance, livestock, diseases and pests, crop pest and disease, food prices and floods.
- Establish required non-food interventions, with particular emphasis on programmes that promote mitigation preparedness and build household resilience.
- Assess potential food needs, including options for appropriate transfer modalities including food for assets, cash and vouchers, safety nets and general food distribution.

1.2.2 Approach

The overall assessment processes and methodologies were coordinated and developed by the KFSSG. First, secondary data for the county was collected, analyzed and collated into briefing kits. The data included livelihood zone baseline data, drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, price data and satellite imagery. Thereafter, the KFSSG organized a three-day training workshop for the assessment teams. During the workshop, the teams refined sectoral indicators and interview guides, and were taken through the entire assessment process, including, agro-climatic information analysis, sampling methods and field data collection techniques, integrated food security phase classification, estimation of population in need of immediate food assistance, and report writing. The KFSSG team in collaboration with the county steering group conducted transects drives across the county covering all the administrative sub-counties and livelihood zones. The assessment team conducted a minimum of two community, two key informant and two market interviews in each sample site. The teams also visited health and education institutions to gather relevant information. Visual inspection techniques were also used during transects drives to obtain qualitative information. The field data was collated, reviewed, analyzed and triangulated to verify its validity. The NDMA drought monitoring bulletins, nutrition SMART survey reports and the KFSSG monthly Food Security Updates provided important additional information.

The KFSSG adopted a multi-sectoral and multi-agency approach covering the Agriculture, Livestock, Markets, Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Education and Food Assistance Sectors. While the analytical framework is generally the sustainable livelihoods framework, with the livelihood zones being the focal areas, the required outcome is a detailed understanding of the changes in food security and identification of populations affected and in need of multi-sectoral assistance, particularly in the immediate and medium term. The results from sampled areas, along with outcomes of discussions with the larger County Steering Groups (CSGs) and secondary data analysis, were used to draw inferences for non-visited areas situated in similar livelihood zones. The findings and recommendations were provided at both the county and sub-county levels for planning purposes. The Integrated food security Phase Classification (IPC Version 2.0) was employed in classifying severity levels of food insecurity in different livelihood zones.

2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1. Rainfall performance

The short rains were characterized by a late onset in the first dekad of November as opposed to the second dekad of October normally. The amount of rainfall received was generally below average totaling about 63 percent of the normal. The rain was unevenly distributed spatially with the southern parts of Ijara receiving 25 – 50 percent, parts of Balambala, Lagdera, eastern Dadaab, the southern parts of Fafi and northern Ijara receiving 50 – 90 percent, and central parts of the county (Township, parts of Dadaab, Lagdera, Balambala) receiving 90 – 120 percent of normal rainfall. It was poorly distributed temporally with the majority of it being received in the second dekad of November. The rains ceased early in the third dekad of November as opposed to the third dekad of December normally with low amounts of totaling about 29 percent of the normal amount received throughout December.

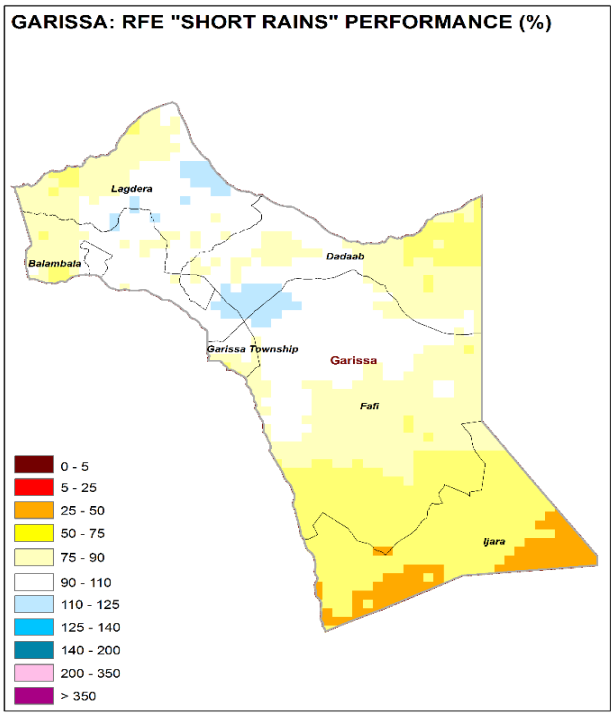

Figure 1: Garissa RFE "Short Rains Performance (%)

2.2. Insecurity/Conflict

Cases of insecurity were reported along the Somali-Garissa border and in areas bordering Boni forest in Ijara / Hulugho Sub-county. The insecurity situation was associated with terrorism activities and the fear associated to it along the Kenya – Somali border. The insecurity was affecting accessibility to the usual dry season grazing areas inside the forest and in Somali. Notably, some communication facilities and social amenities were destroyed by the militants (Al Shabaab) in some areas along the border. Resource-based conflicts were reported along River Tana stretch especially in Masalani/Ijara sub-county, along the Isiolo – Garissa border and in Dujis of Balambala Sub-county. Due to the conflicts migrating pastoralists from Lagdera were reported to have been repulsed back from Isiolo County and some animals were injured in Masalani/Ijara conflict points. The insecurity and conflict scenario aggravates the food insecurity by creating food shortages by people fleeing from the conflict areas and not participating in crop and livestock production, disruptions in the markets and led to destruction of crops, livestock and other assets.

3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1. Availability

Production of the main food crops (maize and green grams) was between 80 and 93 percent of the long-term average (LTA) while the total maize stocks available in the county was at 21 percent of the LTA. Milk production reduced from 5-10 litres per household normally to 2-3 liters. Considering that milk production is expected to decline further and maize stocks expected to last for two weeks, the household food insecurity is expected to increase across all the livelihood zones.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The main crops grown in the county include; water melons, mangoes, vegetables, tomatoes, paw paws and bananas. Others include cowpeas, maize, beans and green grams. Most of the horticultural crops are produced on a small–scale under irrigation along River Tana. Cereals and pulses are mostly cultivated along the seasonal *laggas* in the rain–fed agricultural areas. Majority of the households in the agro–pastoral zones rely on crop production for food and income and therefore production levels influence their food availability.

Rain–fed crop production

The main rain–fed crops produced in the county include; maize, green grams, cow peas and sorghum (Table 1). During the short rains season, the area under both maize and green grams decreased by five percent compared to their respective LTAs. On the other hand, the area under cowpeas and sorghum production significantly increased by 53 and 61 percent respectively in relation to their respective LTAs. The production of maize and green grams declined by 20 and seven percent respectively while the yields for cow peas and sorghum increased by 52 and 59 percent respectively. The decline in both acreage and production of maize and green grams was attributed to the poor performance of the short rains, delayed planting, destruction by wildlife and crop failure due to insufficient flooding along the *laggas*. The increased acreage under cow peas and sorghum was attributed to enhanced promotional campaigns and provision of free certified seeds by the county governments and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

Table 1: Rain fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	LTA area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2015 Short rains season production (90 Kilogrammes bags) Projected/Actual	LTA production during the Short rains season (90 Kilogrammes bags)
Maize	94	99	940	1170
Green grams	62	65	310	332
Cowpeas	72	47	280	184
Sorghum	45	28	167	105

Irrigated crop production

Crops cultivated under irrigation were mainly horticultural crops such as banana, mangoes, water melon and tomatoes (Table 2) and were cultivated along River Tana in the agro – pastoral livelihood zones. The area cultivated under bananas, mangoes, water melons and tomatoes increased by 20, 26, seven and 10 percent respectively while their respective production increased by eight, 16, seven and five percent compared to their respective LTA. The increase in the area planted and production for the crops was attributed to the expansion of irrigation schemes and farm inputs and equipment support to horticulture farming by development partners. Others included contract farming initiative for horticultural crops and adoption of hybrid seeds for tomato and melon production.

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2015 Short rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2015 Long rains season production (MT) Projected	Short Term Average (3 years) production during Short rains season (MT)
Bananas	680	565	8160	7590
Mangoes	520	414	7020	6055
Watermelons	235	220	4700	4375
Tomatoes	122	111	780	742

Maize stocks

The maize stocks held by households, traders and millers were at 37, 96 and 91 percent of their respective LTA stocks. NCPB had no stock of maize since all the old stocks had been sold and were yet to be replenished from the grain basket depots in the North Rift, Lake Western and South Rift regions as it normally happens.

The low stocks held by households were attributed to poor yields due to poor performance of the rains, destruction by wildlife and the increasing sale of green maize to urban centres. The decreased stocks held by both traders and millers were attributed to the reduced supply of relief food to Dadaab refugee camp which used to be the cheap source of maize for traders and millers. Preference of rice to maize in the county also affects the maize stock levels held by traders.

The available maize stock was 21 percent of the LTA stocks held in the county at this time of the year (Table 3) and can only last for 2 weeks against the normal 2 months. The maize stocks held by households were mainly in the agro–pastoral zones of the county as households in the pastoral and formal employment livelihood zones predominantly relied on markets (local shops) for staple food supplies. However the low purchasing power of the households coupled with high staple food prices affected accessibility to staple food despite their being available in the market.

Table 3: Maize stocks

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	130	350
Traders	1122	1168
Millers	355	390
NCPB	0	5775
Total	**1607**	**7683**

Food stocks held by relief agencies

The main relief distribution partner agencies in the county were Woman Kind and Kenya Red Cross. Woman Kind which targeted 3,334 households mainly in Ijara and Hulugho Sub–counties had a stock of 39 MT cereals and 58 MT of pulses projected to last for one month. Kenya Red Cross which targets 5,753 households mainly in Balambala, Lagdera, Fafi, Dadaab and Garissa Sub–counties had a stock of 555 MT of cereals and 34 MT of pulses which could last for two months. The needy cases are set to rise as the impacts of the drought escalates across the county and it will require expansion of the targeted number of beneficiaries under relief food.

3.1.2 Livestock production

Livestock rearing is the backbone of the county's economy contributing 15, 72 and 80 percent to cash in come in the agro–pastoral, pastoral–all species and pastoral–cattle livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock bred are cattle (Boran), goats (Galla), sheep (black–headed Persian) and camel (dromedary one– humped). The main livestock products are meat, milk, hides and skins. Income from sale of livestock indirectly influences food availability at the household level especially in the pastoral livelihood zones which depend on the market for their food supplies.

Pasture and browse

Pasture condition in the county was poor and below normal as compared to good conditions expected during the same time of the year. However, the pasture condition was in relatively fair condition along the River Tana stretch and is expected to last for only 1 – 2 months against the normal 3 – 4 months. Pasture in the pastoral livelihood zones was in poor condition and nearly depleted with no regeneration capacity due to the prevailing drought conditions. The pasture in these zones was expected to last for less than one month against the normal four months. Worst hit areas included Ladgera, Balambala, Modogashe, Sankuri, Garissa, Dadaab, Warsame, Sangole and parts of Ijara. Browse condition was poor to fair compared to the good condition expected during same period of the year and can last for one month across all livelihoods due to the drought which was affecting browse regeneration capability.

The average return trekking distance to grazing area was 30km which was above the normal distance of 5- 10 km. The grazing distance in the northern pasture corridor (areas of Lagdera sub–county and northern parts of Balambala, north of Saka and Shimbirey was 35–40km. In the central pasture corridor (north of Ijara Sub–county to below Lagdera, Alikune, Ahmedkallow was 25 – 30 km while in the southern pasture corridor (Hulugho and Ijara Sub–counties), the distance was 20–25 km. Boni forest and areas across the border in Somalia which are normally the fall–back grazing alternative areas during drought periods were not accessible due to

insecurity and military operations in the regions. However, they were reported to be equally not better in pasture due poor rains experienced in the areas.

Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

The body condition for browsers (camels and goats) was fair to good while that of grazers (cattle and sheep) was poor to fair compared to the good conditions expected during same period of the year across all the livelihood zones. The body conditions for all the livestock species is projected to deteriorate further with time across all the livelihood zones due to deteriorating /depletion of pasture and browse, water scarcity (drying up of most water pans) and increased trekking distances. The poor livestock body conditions attracted lower livestock market prices which diminish the purchasing power of the households and consequently affected their food accessibility from the market.

Milk availability and consumption

The average milk production was 2 – 3 litres per household which was below the normal level of 5 –10 liters during same time of the year. Pastoral – all species livelihood zone produced 5–10 litres/day, agro–pastoral zones produced averagely 3–5 litres/day while the pastoral (cattle and shoats) zone produced 1 – 3 litres a day. Milk consumption at household level was 0.5 – 1 litre compared to the normal of two litres across all livelihood zones. Low milk production was attributed to poor pasture/browse and livestock migration. The price of one litre of milk was Ksh. 70 across the livelihood zones compared to the normal price of Ksh.40-50 per 750ml during same time of the year due to reduced production and supply. The decreased milk production and the increased milk prices are impacting negatively on the food availability and therefore affecting consumption and nutritional status of the households.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) and birth rates

The TLUs in the agro– pastoral livelihood zone were 3 – 5 for the poor households, 5 – 8 for medium–income households compared to normal TLUs of 5 – 6 and 8 – 10 respectively for each income category. In the pastoral livelihood zones, the TLUs were 3 – 5 for poor households and 7 – 9 for medium households compared to the normal TLUs of 5 – 6 and 8 – 10 under respective income categories. Variations of average TLUs across the livelihood zones were attributed to migration, livestock mortality and sales (normal/off–take/destocking). Livestock birth rates across all the species had slightly declined due to deteriorating body condition.

Water for livestock

Normally, the major sources of water for livestock in the county are natural rivers, boreholes, water pans, dams, shallow wells and Benane springs. However, water pans are normally the most depended upon source of water in all the pastoral livelihood zones. During the assessment, only boreholes and River Tana were the main sources of water for livestock as majority of the water pans had dried up and few pans were holding water in limited levels of between 15 – 25 percent of their holding capacity. Boreholes had been opened for livestock earlier than normal times due to the ravaging drought (drying of pans).

The average return trekking distances to watering points from grazing areas for the county were 12 – 17 km whereby the average trekking distance in pastoral zones was 20 – 25 km and 10 – 15 km for agro pastoral zones compared to normal distances of 5 – 10 km and 0.5 – 5 km for the

zones respectively. The watering interval for camels was 5 – 7 days while, cattle, sheep and goats was after every 3 days in the pastoral zones and after every 2 days in the agro – pastoral zone. The average trekking distance to water points is projected to increase and watering frequencies to decrease progressively as more water sources dry up across the livelihood zones. Household utilization of water will be reduced compared to the normal utilization levels.

Migration

There were reported cases of out – migration from parts of Lagdera and Balambala to Isiolo and Tana River Counties. Similar migrations from Dadaab, Fafi, Lagdera, southern part of Ijara and Hulugho into Somalia were also reported. The southern pastoralists were migrating to Lamu and Tana River counties while the northern pastoralists were migrating into the southern part of Wajir, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Isiolo and Bura Tana (Tana River) counties. Other migrations were taking place across the sub – counties within the county, more especially towards the River Tana and towards viable water sources such as bore holes. High concentrations of livestock was witnessed along the River Tana especially at Korakora, Masalani and Jarajara and were exerting pressure on the pasture, river water while also generating resource – based conflicts at Masalani (Ijara). However, the scale of out – migration was still low to moderate.

The main driver of the out – migration was search for pasture and water and was normal during this time of the year across all the livelihood zones. It was projected that approximately 50% have migrated and the number is projected to increase as the drought persists.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

There were no major livestock disease outbreaks reported/confirmed across all sub – counties, but isolated incidences of camel pox and anthrax were reported in Dadaab for camels. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) were reported in Ijara, Dadaab and Lagdera for cattle and Caprine Pleuro – pneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleuro – pneumonia (CBPP) for goats and Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR) for sheep were reported but not confirmed across the sub – counties. The situation needs monitoring and mitigation if confirmed.
The average seasonal livestock mortality rate in the county is estimated at 1 – 2 percent for cattle and 2 – 3 percent for small stock. The current mortality rate was within the normal range but is expected to rise to above normal in the next one month as pasture and browse gets depleted and the water scarcity level escalates.

3.2. Access

Market operations were not normal in some areas due to the migration caused by the drought conditions. Despite the stability of maize prices, purchasing power in the agro – pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones reduced due to poor crop production and low livestock prices respectively. Reduction of the number of the operational water sources also made access to water increasingly difficult as reflected in the reduced consumption, increasing distances and waiting time at sources.

3.2.1 Market operations, market supply and traded volumes

The main markets in the county are Garissa, Balambala, Modogashe, Hagadera, Danyere and Dadaab. The major food items traded in the market include; maize and maize flour ('posho'), rice, beans, and wheat flour. Others include green grams sugar and milk. The major livestock traded included goats, sheep, cattle and camels. Food items are sourced from towns outside the

county such as Nairobi, Thika, Mwingi and Mombasa and are usually constrained by long distances and poor road networks. Market operations were not normal with some major livestock markets not operating due to lack of livestock to trade caused by migration. The traded volumes for staple food items were normal but low for livestock due to migration, low demand due to below average body conditions and increased distances to markets from grazing areas. A majority of the households in the pastoral livelihood zones were depending on the markets for food commodities. Market operations are expected to be erratic for the next three months for the livestock markets and resume in May as the effects of the long rains are felt.

3.2.2 Market prices

Maize price

The average price of a kilogram of maize across the county in January was Ksh 55 (Figure 3) ranging between Ksh 50 – 60. The price remained stable due to the preference of available substitutes such as maize flour 'posho", rice and pasta. The current price and demand is expected to remain stable as the humanitarian relief food distribution is likely to mitigate change in demand for the commodity even as the effects of the drought are increasingly felt. The average price for substitutes had also risen across the county due to increased demand with Maleyley and Jarajara in Dadaab and Balambala Sub – counties especially affected by a price increase of between 20–33 percent for food commodities such as maize flour, rice, beans and wheat flour. The price increase of substitute food prices is set to reduce food availability and consumption at household level increasing food insecurity.

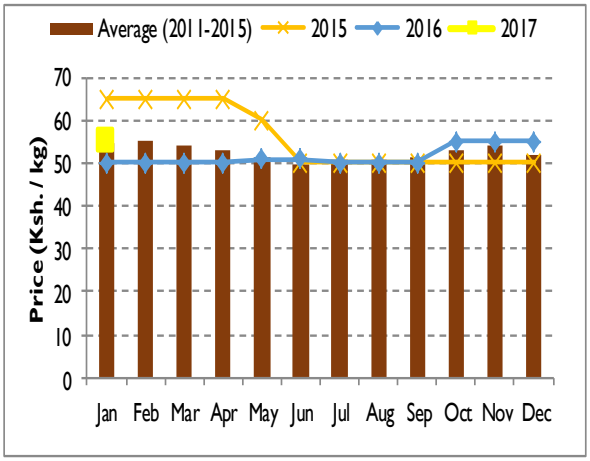

Figure 2: Maize prices trends in Garissa County

Goat prices

The average price for a goat was Ksh 2,000 reflecting a 23 percent decline from Ksh 2,586 in December (Figure 4). The reduction in price was as a result of deteriorating body conditions and prospective buyers taking advantage of the drought and setting low buying prices for the goats in the market. Low offering prices and out–migration of livestock to other counties resulted in a reduction in the volume of livestock traded in the markets. The current price was 12 percent below the average which results in reduced income for livestock owners diminishing their ability to purchase food commodities in the market on which they are highly dependent on increasing their food insecurity.

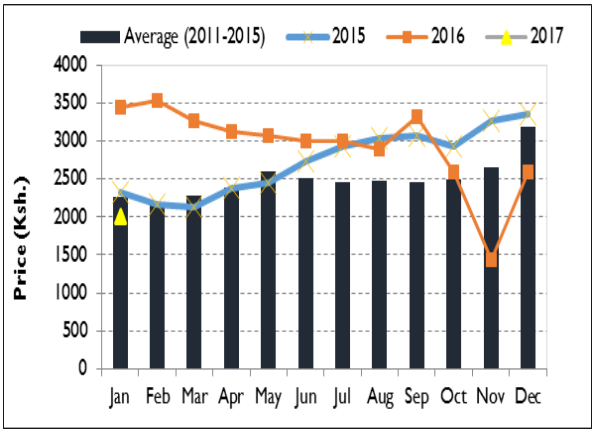

Figure 3: Goat price trends

Terms of trade

The January terms of trade (ToT) reduced by 23 percent from December, with households being able to purchase 36 kg of maize from the sale of a goat (Figure 5). The reduction by 12 percent below the average implied a significant reduction in purchasing power especially for the pastoral community constraining their household food availability and consumption and increasing their food insecurity.

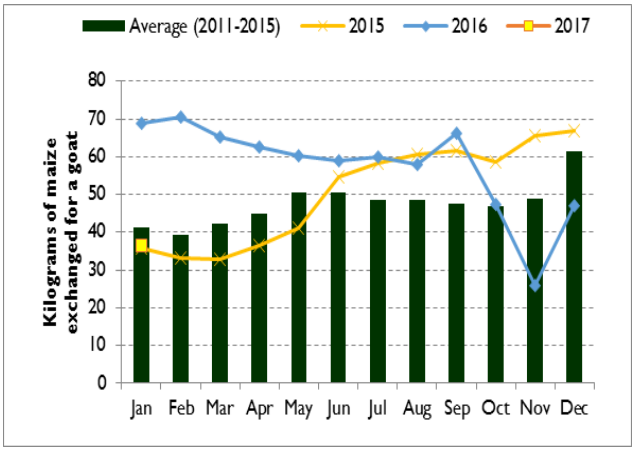

Figure 4: Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Income sources

The different livelihood zones depend on different activities as their major source of income. In the agro – pastoral livelihood zones, food crop production is the major source of their income (50%), while livestock production provides a majority of the income (72%) in the pastoral livelihood zones. Business was the major source of income (25%) in the formal employment livelihood zones (Table 4).

Table 4: Income sources per livelihood zone in Garissa County

Livelihood zone	Source of Income	% contribution
Agro – pastoral	Food Crop Production	50
	Livestock Production (including products)	15
	Remittance and Gifts	10
	Firewood collection/charcoal burning	5
	Petty Trading	5
	Small Businesses/own business	5
	Casual waged-labor Income	5
	Other minor undertakings	4
	Formal Waged Labor	1
Formal employment	Small Businesses/own business	25
	Formal Waged Labor	22
	Casual Waged-labor Income	17
	Petty Trading	15
	Firewood collection/charcoal burning	10
	Remittance and Gifts	5
	Food Crop Production	5
	Livestock Production (including products)	1
Pastoral	Livestock Production (including products)	72
	Firewood collection/charcoal burning	15
	Food Crop Production	5
	Petty Trading	5
	Remittance and Gifts	2
	Honey Production	1
	Remittance and Gifts	10
	Firewood collection/charcoal burning	8
	Food Crop Production	5
	Formal Waged Labor	5
	Honey Production	5

Livelihood zone	Source of Income	% contribution
	Petty Trading	5
	Casual Waged-labour Income	5
	Poultry Production including products	2

Since the population in the pastoral livelihood zone depends on livestock production as the major source of income, the prevailing situation of low milk production and reduced livestock prices due to poor body condition was hitting hard on them by realizing reduced incomes and therefore affecting their economic power to access food sustainably. The agro – pastoral population, which depends on crop for 50 percent contribution to their income and for household food is also affected by the reduced production which in turn reduced food availability and household income.

3.2.5 Water and sanitation

Water sources

The main water sources for households in the county are River Tana, Benane springs, boreholes, water pans, and shallow wells. The short rains were below average (63 percent of normal) and in addition, coming off a below – average March – May long rains season, the rains were unable to fully replenish the county's various water sources. In terms of number of operational sources, only 17 of the existing 28 (61 percent) river – fed water supplies were functional, 15 of the 212 (7 percent) had water, with the rest having dried up. Approximately 84 of the 113 (74 percent) of boreholes were operational with the rest having broken down in areas such as in Skanska in Lagdera, Dujis in Balambala, Maleyley in Dadaab and were in need of repairs and spare parts. However, the River Tana and Benane Springs still had ample water supply and were expected to cater to the needs of the areas in proximity to them until the onset of the long rains.

Distance to water sources

Approximately only 33 percent of all the water sources in the county were operational which increased overall distances to water sources as households trek further distances to access water. The average return trekking distance remained within the average range of 0 – 5 km in the communities close to the water sources especially in the agro – pastoral areas along River Tana served by the water supply. However, in the pastoral areas served by boreholes and water pans, return trekking distances had increased from the average 2 – 10 Km to about 5 – 15 Km. In Maalimin, Lagdera Sub–county, the community water pan had dried up creating an acute water shortage necessitating water trucking interventions in Lagdera, Fafi and Balambala Sub – counties. Contamination of water sources was reported in Ijara where the community makes use of shallow wells and water pans for domestic water that has contributed to increased diarrhea and dysentery incidences.

Waiting time, cost at the source and water consumption

The current waiting time at water sources in the agro – pastoral areas was normal at 20 minutes but increased from 30 to 80 minutes across all pastoral areas owing to increased population pressure at water points by immigrant households from water scarce areas that have settled close by to access water. The cost of water remained free for water from water pans, shallow wells and directly from the River Tana, and remained constant at Ksh 5 per 20–litre jerrican from water kiosks. However, there were some extreme cases like in Balambala where a jerrican was going for Ksh 30 as water pans and shallow wells dried up. Water consumption has decreased across

the county except for the formal employment livelihood zone where consumption levels were normal at 20 litres per person per day (lpppd). In the agro– pastoral zones, the consumption was at 10 –15 lpppd below the average of 20 lpppd, while in the pastoral areas, consumption ranged between 5 – 10 lpppd, below the normal of 10–20 lpppd. The general reduction was attributed to increased water scarcity and waiting time at water sources. Reduced access to water resulted in reduced availability and consumption at household level negatively impacting on food security by constraining food preparation and utilization.

3.2.5 Food consumption

According to the world food programme (WFP) food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) study, in Garissa the percent of households with poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption was 17, 33 and 50 percent respectively (Table 5).

Table 5: Food consumption scores

Livelihood Zone	Eastern Pastoral		
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Dec-12	7	11	82
Dec-13	19	76	5
Dec-14	18	17	65
Dec-15	2	20	78
Dec-16	17	33	50

The deteriorating food consumption could be attributed to effects of the poor rainfall performance in that part of the county where rains ranged from 25 – 90 percent of normal. The low amounts of rainfall resulted in accelerated deterioration of forage and livestock body conditions and productivity leading to unfavorable terms of trade and diminishing purchasing power.

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The coping strategies index (CSI) for the month of December for Garissa was 20 (Table 6) compared to17 during a similar period in 2015 as households faced slightly increased difficulty in fulfilling their food needs**.** More households were now employing consumption coping mechanisms and with increased frequency.

Table 6: Coping strategy index

Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16
16	13	22	17	20

In terms of livelihood coping strategies, the percentage of households not adopting coping strategies was 8.3 percent while those adopting stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies was 38.3, 6.7 and 46.7 percent respectively. The indication was that an increased number of households had begun stripping their productive assets.

3.3. Utilization

There was an increase in morbidity for children under five years of age (4 – 9 percent) and for adults (6 – 35 percent) reducing their capacity to optimally absorb required macro and micro–nutrients from consumed food. Due to reducing food consumption and dietary diversity, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 30 percent above average in December. Utilization was poor driven by the increased disease occurrences and also by poor dietary intake which will likely deteriorate further increasing food insecurity of individuals and households.

3.3.1 Health and nutrition status

Morbidity patterns

Overall, there was an increase in the number of reported morbidity cases for both children below the age of five years and the general population (in the period July - December 2016 compared to a similar period in 2015 apart from diseases of the skin in children under five years which reduced by 12 percent (Table 7).

Table 7: Morbidity cases for children under–five years and general population

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for the general Population			
Diseases	Jul - Dec 2015	Jul - Dec 2016	Percent change	Diseases	Jul - Dec 2015	Jul - Dec 2016	Percent change
Upper respiratory tract infections	35339	38418	8	Upper respiratory tract infections	43474	48023	10
Diarrhea	13001	14244	9	Urinary Tract Infections	24716	33340	35
Other disease of respiratory system	6652	7080	6	Other disease of respiratory system	11166	11802	6
Disease of the skin	6566	5837	-12	Disease of the skin	9214	10186	11
Pneumonia	3718	5279	4	Pneumonia	5706	7688	35

There was a general decrease in occurrence of epidemic and water– borne diseases (Table 9) except for dysentery which increased by 18 percent attributed to contamination of open water sources such as water pans and shallow wells especially in areas with low latrine coverage.

Table 8: Trends of Epidemic and water– borne diseases

Disease	July to December 2015		July to December 2016	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Measles	11	0	7	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	455	0	537	0
Diarrhea	18791	0	18351	0
Malaria	9000	0	6357	0
Typhoid	5871	0	4765	0

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The percent of fully immunized children was similar to the same period (July – December) in 2015 at 43% and was below the national target of 80 percent. The proportion of children between the ages of 6 – 11 months who received Vitamin A supplementation once per month and those between 12-59 months increased by 11 and 10 percent respectively (Figure 7). The increase was attributed to increase in outreaches and mass screening. The percentage of children who received the supplementation twice per year was 62 and 50 percent respectively.

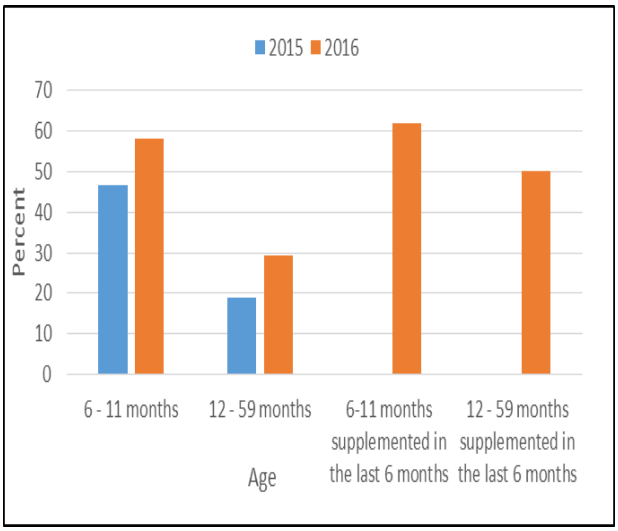

Figure 5: Vitamin A supplementation

Nutrition and dietary diversity

In a nutrition survey carried out in June 2016, the rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) by weight for height Z scores was 14.7%, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was 2.1 percent and chronic malnutrition was 10.3 percent. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) by Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <12.5was 4.1 percent and SAM by MUAC <11.5 was 0.6 percent.

The nutrition status measured by MUAC<135mm from National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) sentinel sites where the proportion of children under five years of age at risk of malnutrition in December was 14.2 percent, a 33 percent reduction from the month of November but 30 percent above the average (Figure 8). The proportion at risk has been on a seasonal reducing trend from the month of November attributed to the effect of the short rains that resulted in increased dietary diversity and milk availability.

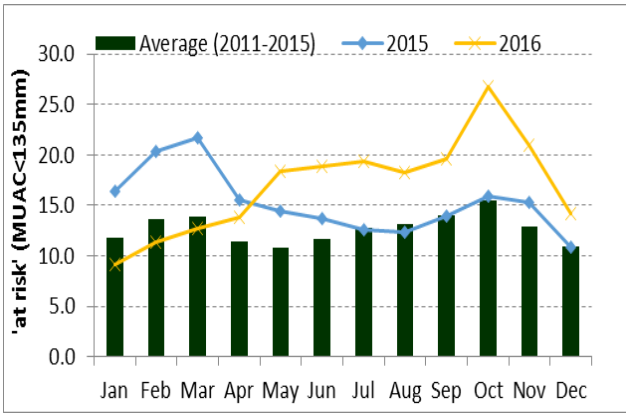

Figure 6: Trends of proportion of children under five

The trends of proportion of children under five years of age "at risk" per sub county (Figure 9) show that the proportion at risk has decreased across all the sub – counties except in Balambala where the nutrition situation improved temporarily in November then began to deteriorate in December which can be attributed to reduced availability of milk due to migration of livestock to the neighbouring Isiolo and Tana River counties. The levels remain above the county long term average in all sub –counties (Figure 9) showing a general deterioration attributed to reduced food and milk consumption and dietary diversity except in Township sub – county which is majorly the formal employment livelihood zone that offers various income earning opportunities and is relatively more food secure.

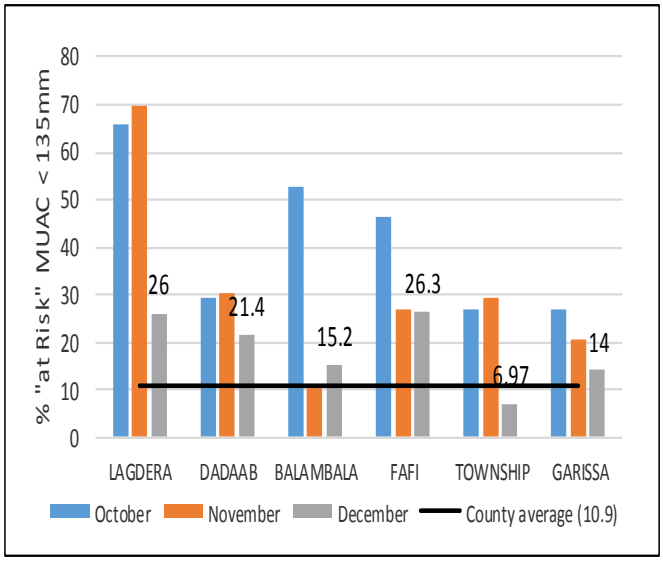

Figure 7: Children "at risk" (MUAC <135 mm) by Sub County

3.3.2 Sanitation and hygiene

According to nutrition survey carried out in June 2016, with regards to hygiene, households practiced hand washing during all four critical times (after visiting toilets, before cooking, before eating, and after changing small children) was at 33.9 percent, while hand washing by soap and water was at 59.6 percent. In terms of sanitation, the handling of household and human waste is generally poor and is expected to worsen in the water scarce areas. Latrine coverage in June 2016 was 42.3 percent having increased by 13 percent from 2015. The proportion of households practicing open defecation was 32.4 percent, those using a shared traditional or improved latrine was 25.1 percent, while those using their own traditional or improved latrine were 42.3 percent. Treatment of water is carried out by only 18.6 percent of households, with a majority of these households using water treatment chemicals and the remainder boiling their water. However, during the assessment, the health facilities especially in the rural areas were poorly stocked and did not have those chemicals available. A majority of households stored their water in closed containers like jerricans (93%) with a small proportion (7%) making use of open containers.

3.4. Trends of key food security indicators

The indicators in Table 9 signify a worsening situation in food availability, access, and consumption as compared to the status in July 2016.

Table 9: Trends of key food security indicator for the county

Indicator	Long Rains Assessment, July 2016	Short Rains Assessment, Jan 2017
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	78	37
Livestock body condition	Cattle – Fair Shoats – Good	Camel & Goats - Fair Cattle and Sheep - Poor to Fair
Water consumption (lpppd)	20 Litres	10-15 Litres
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh. 50	Ksh. 55
Price of goat	Ksh. 3,000	Ksh. 2,000
Return Distance to grazing	-	30 km
Trekking distance to water from grazing points	-	12-17 Km
Terms of trade	60	36.4
Coping strategy index	21	20
Food Consumption Score	15% - Poor 30% - Borderline 55% - Acceptable	Poor 17%, Borderline 33% Acceptable 50%,
Percent of children U-5yrs at risk of malnutrition (MUAC<135 mm)	19.4 (July 2016)	14.2 (December 2016)

3.5. Education

Food security impacted on the education sector in Garissa where enrollment in primary schools remained stable between 2015 and 2016 partly due to the ongoing school feeding programme (SFP) funded by the World Food Programme (WFP). It however reduced by 8 percent in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres due to absence of the SFP that lasted the whole of 2016 as a result of failure of the county government to provide the funds for the school feeding programme that it was supposed to. A majority of the primary schools shared their food with the ECD centres and this helped stem a steep decline terms of enrollment and attendance. Sharing of the food resulted in a majority of the primary schools running out of food stocks before the end of the term.

Table 10: Enrolment for schools in Garissa County

Schools		Enrollment 2015			Enrollment 2016		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Public schools	ECD	9649	7184	16833	8991	6473	15464
	Primary	31940	20891	52831	32430	19173	51603
	Secondary	5881	2441	8322	5787	3278	9065
Private schools	ECD	1543	1262	2805	1814	1449	3263
	Primary	6399	4810	11209	6691	4861	11552
	Secondary	1693	904	2597	1453	765	2218

In Table 10 above, total enrollment reduced in ECD centres, remained stable in primary schools due to the presence of the SFP and increased in secondary schools due to the availability of bursaries and scholarships provided by the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). In the rural areas, attendance was generally poor caused by migration of households in search of forage and pasture for their livestock, the school children have no option but to travel with the family especially if they are attending day schools. The disruption caused by migration had been mitigated by presence of boarding schools. However, majority of the boarding schools provide facilities for boys only and did not have girls' dormitories which impacted negatively on girls' attendance during those times of the year.

Table 11: Percent difference in enrolment between 2015 and 2016

Percent difference in enrollment between 2015 and 2016				
Schools		**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Public Schools	ECD	-7	-10	-8
	Primary	2	-8	-2
	Secondary	-2	34	9
Private Schools	ECD	18	15	16
	Primary	5	1	3
	Secondary	-14	-15	-15

A majority of the schools experienced water shortages due to lack of storage tanks which impacts them negatively during times of scarcity with schools having to shut down due to lack of water. It also disrupted education activities when the students are forced to go fetch water to enable preparation of food and cleaning. Water trucking was however ongoing to some schools in Ijara, Balambala and Modogashe sub – counties. Food security impacted on education as student attendance and enrollment increased as the promise of meals in schools has been an incentive for many households to send their children to school. It also has impacted on student attendance when the households are insecure and choose to dedicate their time and effort towards fulfilling their household food needs.

4. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1. Assumptions

The assumptions for Garissa County for the six– month period spanning from February to July are;

- The forecasted March – May long rains are likely to have a late onset and be below average.
- Maize prices will likely remain stable and within the average stabilized by available substitutes and relief food distributed to households maintaining minimum household food requirements
- Terms of trade (ToTs) will likely continue to reduce through March but will improve minimally from April increasing the household purchasing power and food consumption momentarily.
- Rangeland resources likely to continue to deteriorate through March but from April the rains will improve forage and livestock body conditions, milk production and reduce malnutrition in children under five years of age
- Majority of migrated livestock will likely remain in their dry season grazing grounds in April even as forage regenerates continuing conflict, and further increasing household milk scarcity and poor dietary diversity at household level.

4.2.1. Food security outcomes from February to April 2017 (3 months)

Between February and March, household food consumption is expected to seasonally decline as household incomes reduce due to declining livestock prices and limited on – farm wage labor opportunities due to reduced crop production. Livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate in most parts of the pastoral livelihood zone through March resulting in reduction in milk production, availability and consumption and consequently increase the risk of child malnutrition. Households will increase reliance on coping strategies like petty trade and charcoal burning to supplement income and support purchases. The number of food insecure households will increase through March with a majority of households in Stressed (Phase 2) and some households classified in Phase 3 (Crisis). In April forage regeneration will improve livestock body conditions and improve ToTs increasing purchasing power and household food consumption and consequently increasing food security gradually.

4.2.2 Food security outcomes from May to July 2017 (3 months)

From May, as the forage production peaks, increased milk availability and continued favorable ToTs will continue to support increased food consumption and dietary diversity consequently reducing malnutrition to the lowest levels. Availability of short cycle crops though below average supported by the rains in the agro – pastoral zones will minimally increase household food availability and consumption. There will be reduced application of coping mechanisms and a likely return to typical livelihood activities. From June however, as livestock productivity begins to decline, so will milk availability and terms of trade. In July, a likely below – average long rains harvest will be available from the agro – pastoral zones and will increase food availability and consumption for the household temporarily. The below average rains will result in reduced on – farm labor opportunities and household incomes. Overall, there will be an

improvement in food security from the previous period but will be short – lived considering the below – average rains and effects of two consecutive poor seasons. Food insecurity will increase with a majority of households remaining in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) and some households moving to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

5. CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The county is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with a majority of the households having minimally adequate food consumption but unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures. Parts of the pastoral livelihood zones in areas of Ijara/ Hulugho, Dadaab, Balambala and Lagdera sub counties are classified in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) phase having significant food consumption gaps, high and above usual acute malnutrition and experiencing adverse effects of drought on water and pasture availability. The formal employment livelihood zone remains in the Minimal (IPC Phase 1) phase of food insecurity. A significant proportion of households (17%) have poor food consumption score with more households employing severe coping strategies in agro – pastoral livelihood zones. The key factors that need close monitoring for the next six months include the pasture and browse situation, livestock body condition, human and livestock diseases, livestock and food prices. Others include under-five nutritional status, distances to water sources, availability and access to forage and water, resource-based conflicts and security. The sub – counties were ranked as below (Table 13) based on the main food security threats experienced in the county.

Table 12: Sub -county ranking

Sub-county	Food security ranking (1-10)	Main food security threat
Balambala	1	Poor food consumption, High malnutrition rates, Water scarcity, Pasture and browse scarcity, Migration
Ijara/Hulugho	2	Poor food consumption, High malnutrition rates, Water scarcity, Migration, Insecurity
Dadaab	3	Poor food consumption, High malnutrition rates, Water scarcity, Pasture and browse scarcity, Insecurity
Lagdera	4	High malnutrition rates, Water scarcity, Pasture and browse scarcity, Migration, High poverty rates
Fafi	5	High malnutrition rates, Pasture scarcity, Insecurity, Poor rainfall performance
Township	6	Poor food consumption, High malnutrition rates, Influx of people from rural areas

5.2. Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

- Humanitarian food assistance (General Food Distribution (GFD) and Food for Asset (FFA) targeting 100,000 beneficiaries administered by County Government and NDMA across the county.
- School Meals Programme supported by World Food Programme (WFP) benefitting primary school-going children.

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

Table 13: List of on-going Non food interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts	Cost	Time Frame
A. AGRICULTURE SECTOR							
Garissa, Balambala& Fafi	Provision of 10 Irrigation pump sets ,farm equipment and horticultural seeds to scheme groups in Fafi	All river line sub counties	3000 and 15 groups in Fafi	County Gvt/MOA, Lutheran World Federation	Improve food Security	12 M	June 2017
Garissa	Opening up of 5 farm access roads to farms along the riverine	Central, Korakora and Sankuri	500	County Gvt/MOA	Improved access to markets	15 M	June 2017
County wide	Promotion of cow peas and sorghum utilization as a staple food	All sub counties	2500	County Gvt/NDMA	Improved food security	4 M	Sep 2018
Ijara, Masalani & Bura	Excavation of 3 mega water pans for both domestic and Livestock water provision	Bura, Ijara, Masalani	1200	CACCAL	Increased area under irrigation	14 M	June 2017
B. LIVESTOCK SECTOR							
All sub counties	Livestock off take	All wards	1,200 cattle	SDL,NDMA,KMC	Livelihood safety	18M	March 2017
Countywide	Provision of livestock feeds and livestock mineral supplement	All wards	2500	SDL, NDMA	Improved Livestock production	10 M	March 17
Ijara	Destocking programme	All wards	280 cattle, 480	Red Cross	Livelihood	5.4 M	Jan 2017

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts	Cost	Time Frame
			shoats		safety		
C. WATER SECTOR							
Entire county	Drilling and equipping of boreholes	Dadaaab, Modogashe, Jarajara, Bura	20,000	County Government	Increased water availability	200M	2 years
Entire county	De-silting and construction of new water pans	Dadaaab, Modogashe, Jarajira, Danyere, Central, Masalani, Hulugho, Benane, Galmagalla, Ijara	30,000	County Government	Increased water availability	450M	3 years
Entire county	Construction of new water supplies	Danyere, Balambala, Central, Bura,Masalani, Modogashe, Dadaab	50,000	County Government	Improved provision of clean, safe and affordable water	600M	3 years
D. HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR							
Balambala, Ijara,	Vitamin A Supplementation	All the functional health facilities	36,795 children 6-59 months of age	Department of Health, IMC, TDH,UNICEF	Reducing morbidity /mortality due to acute malnutrition	1.2 M	Continuous
Balambala, Ijara,	Zinc Supplementation	All the functional health facilities	44,501 children under 5 year of age	Department of Health, IMC, TDH,UNICEF	Reduced the severity of diarrhea hence reduction of mortality	0.6 M	Continuous
Balambala, Ijara,	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All the functional health facilities	14,193 children U5 and 851 PLW	Department of Health,IMC , TDH,UNICEF	Reduction of morbidity and mortality	6.5 M	Continuous
Balambala, Ijara	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	All the functional 11 health facilities	18,260 Children U5	Department of Health, IMC, TDH,UNICEF	Promotes optimal growth and development	3 M	Continuous

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts	Cost	Time Frame
					reducing stunting		
Balambala, Ijara	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All the functional 11 health facilities	6,000 pregnant women	Department of Health, IMC, TDH,UNICEF	Promote optimal growth, reduce morbidity	0.45 M	Continuous
Balambala, Ijara	Food Fortification	All the functional 11 health facilities	103,311 (total population)	Department of Health,IMC, TDH,UNICEF	Micronutrient adequacy, reduction of morbidity and maximizing of productivity	6.5 M	Continuous
E. EDUCATION SECTOR							
ALL	Child friendly schools (CFS) programmes (provision of education learning materials)	All sub counties	70 primary schools 222,400 pupils	UNICEF	Improved literacy	35 M	6 months
ALL	Bursaries by CDF to secondary students	All sub counties	3000 students	CDF	Improved literacy	30 M	Yearly
ALL	Sponsorship to bright needy students	All sub counties	40	Equity, KCB, Cooperative Bank, First Community bank	Improved literacy	20 M	1 year
F. OTHER SECTORS							
Countywide	Supports to water, livestock and health and nutrition sector Interventions through Drought Contingency Fund	All subcounties	6 Sub–counties	NDMA/ EU	Reduced effects of drought	11 M	June 2017

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Recommended Food Interventions

Table 14: Recommended population for humanitarian assistance per sub-county

SUBCOUNTY	POVERTY INDEX	PROPOSED RANGE	MODALITY
BALAMBALA	71	50 - 55	GFD/CFA/FFA
IJARA	60	35 - 40	GFD/CFA/FFA
DADAAB	60.5	35 - 40	GFD/CFA/FFA
LAGDERA	68.2	25 - 30	GFD/CFA/FFA
FAFI	59.6	25 - 30	GFD/CFA/FFA
TOWNSHIP	42.5	25 - 30	GFD/CFA/FFA

5.3.2 Recommended Non Food Interventions

Table 15: Recommended Non Food Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
A. AGRICULTURE SECTOR							
Countywide	Procurement and distribution of assorted farm inputs & promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops	All the 7 sub-Counties	3000	County Gvt/MOA/NGO'S	15M	Farms Personnel	March 2017
Countywide	Up-scaling of Humanitarian Food assistance (FFA,GFD)	Countywide		Government, KRCS and WFP	20M	Personnel	March 2017
Daadab ,Balambala	Excavation of 2 water pans for crop production	Dujis Liboi	3000	County Gvt/MOA	20 M	Land Human resource	F/Y 2016/2017
Garissa, Fafi,	Rehabilitation, expansion of	River line	6000	County Gvt/MOA/	80M	Farms	Dec 2017

Balambala	Irrigation Infrastructure	group farms		Development partners			
Ijara, Dadaab, Lagdera	Promotion of adaptive green house farming and drip irrigation		2000	County Gvt/MOA	1.5 M	Water pans Land	June 2017
B. LIVESTOCK SECTOR							
County wide	Up-scaling of livestock off-take and destocking programmes(short term measures)	All sub counties	7,000 Cattle, 14,000 shoats, 14,000 H/holds	MOALF- SDL Development partners, County Gvt	400 M	Personnel	March 2017
County wide	Up-scaling of provision Livestock feeds and mineral supplements (short term measures)	All sub counties	100,000 Animals	MOALF- SDL Development partners, County Gvt	200 M	Personnel, Storage	March 2017
Balambala, Garissa Fafi and Ijara	Fodder production	Sanguli, Balambala, Saka,Iftini, Nanighi and Bura	100 acres	MOALF- SDL Development partners, County Gvt	50 M	Land	June 2017
Fafi, Dadaab, Lagdera, Ijara	Range reseeding	Baraki, Gerufa, Santa Abaq, Loboi, Gafafa, Abalatiro	5 Ha	MOALF- SDL Development partners, County Gvt	20 M	Land	June 2017
County wide	Livestock breed improvement and livestock disease surveillance and disease control	All wards	3000 households	MOALF- SDL Development partners, County Gvt	30M	Personnel	Dec 2017
C. WATER SECTOR							
Entire county	Repair of existing water supplies	Dadaaab, Modogashe,	200,000	County Government and other stake	75 M	0	3Months

		Jarajira, Danyere, Central, Masalani, Hulugho, Benane, Galmagalla		holders			
Entire county	Provision of water treatment chemicals	All locations	100,000 households	County Government and other stake holders	730 M	0	1 year
Entire county	Water trucking	All locations		County Government and other stake holders	50 M	0	3 months
D. HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR							
Balambala, Dadaab	Rapid SMART nutrition survey	Selected health facilities		County Government, UNICEF,TDH,IMC, KRCRC	2,700,000	0	1 month
Balambala, Dadaab, Ijara	Mass screening through community Units(CUs)	14Community Units		County Government, UNICEF, TDH, IMC	750,000	0	Jan – March 2017 (3 months)
Balambala, Dadaab	Integrated Health and Nutrition outreach	34 Remote areas		County Government, UNICEF, TDH, IMC	3,360,000	0	Jan – March 2017
Balambala, Dadaab	Joint nutrition program monitoring	Selected health facilities		County Government, UNICEF, TDH, IMC	555,000	0	(3 months)
E. EDUCATION SECTOR							
All	Provision of food to ECD Centres through the SFP	All schools	15,500	County Government	32 million	Feeding infrastructure	Yearly

	programme						
All	Food for Fees for secondary school students	All schools	2000 needy students	Ministry of Devolution through NDMA	10 million	Learning infrastructure	Yearly
All	Enrollment drives	All schools	5000 students	UNICEF and MoE	10 million	Staff	Yearly
All	Relief food for primary schools	All Schools	52,000	National Government	15 million	Feeding infrastructure	4 months
All	Water storage facilities for schools	All schools (Primary and secondary)	257 (All schools)	County Government and development partners, MoE	31 M	Building and space	One off

5.3. Status of recommended 2016 LRA interventions

Table 16: Status of 2016 LRA Recommendations

Intervention description/type	Location	No of beneficiaries		Cost in Ksh	Implementers /actors	Remarks
		Male	Female			
A. AGRICULTURE SECTOR						
Procurement of 25 Irrigation pump sets for farmers	Countywide	900	700	25M	County Gvt/MOA	Completed
Procurement and Distribution of assorted relief seeds and agro-chemicals	Countywide	1500	1200	10 M	County Gvt/MOA	Not done. To be tendered in 2016/2017 FY
Provision of Extension services and Capacity building	Countywide	2200	2000	1.5 M	MOA/ASDSP	Continuous
Support expansion of area under irrigation	Balambala, Garissa, Fafi	35,000	25,000	-	GoK and willing donors/NIB	600 acres opened, NIB on going with opening up of more land with Rahole canal project.
B. LIVESTOCK SECTOR						

Enhanced livestock vaccination and livestock diseases surveillance	All	10,000 HH		7M	Vet dpt	Done and continuous
Commercial livestock off-takes	all	10,000 HH		10M	Livestock Dpt	Ongoing currently and 600 cattle achieved
Fodder Development	Fafi, Garissa &Balambala	5,000H/H		8M	Livestock Dpt	Only 20 acres out of 1000 acres targeted achieved due to funds and lack of seeds