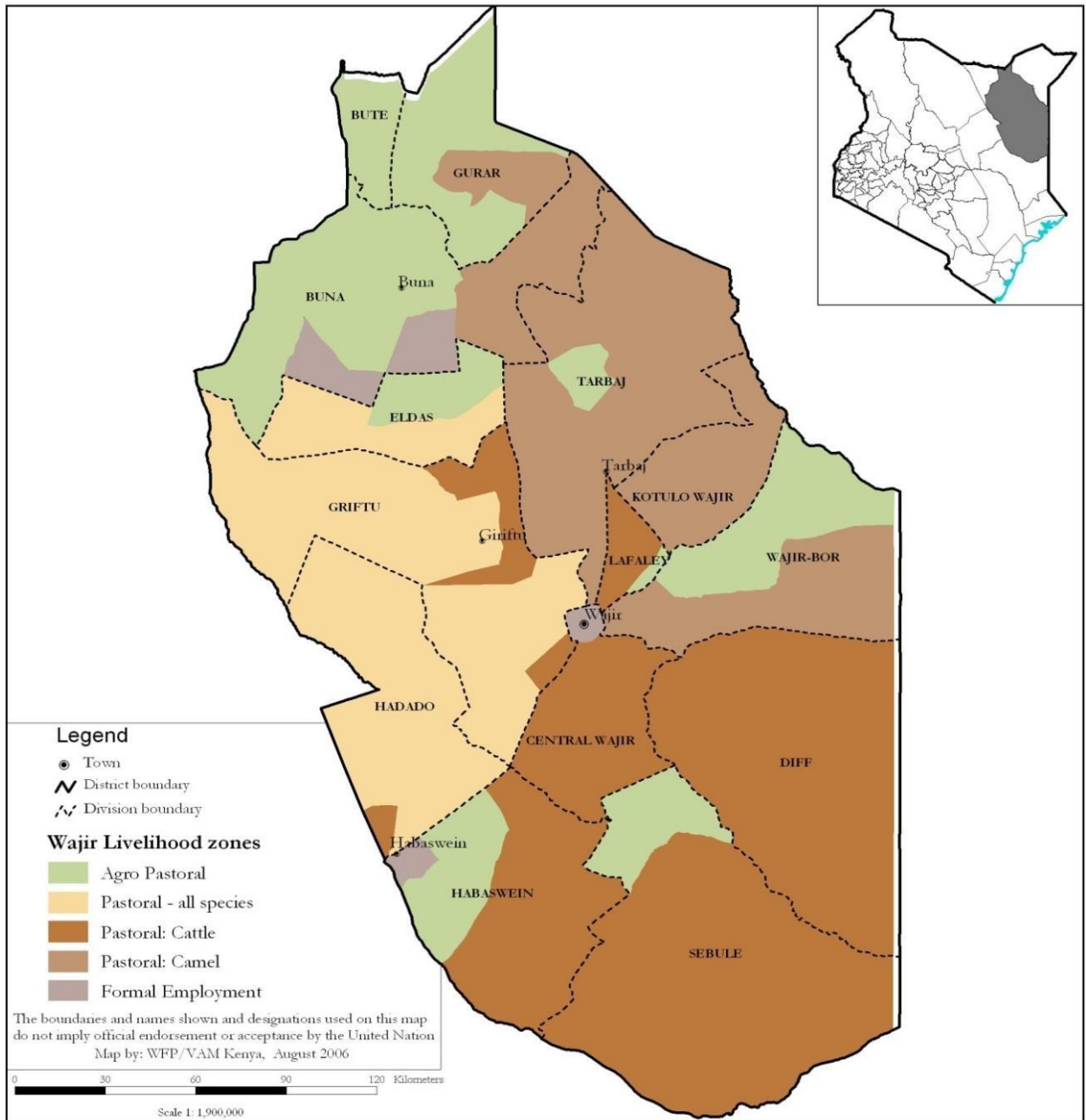


WAJIR COUNTY
2021 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



**Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Wajir County
 Steering Group (CSG)**

July 2021

Executive Summary

The 2021 long rains food security assessment was conducted between 14th - 23rd July 2021 led by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) in conjunction with the County Steering Group (CSG). The overall objective of the seasonal assessment was to analyze and determine the impact of the 2021 long rains on food and nutrition security, taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons and making recommendations on possible response options.

The assessment explored the impact of the season on food availability, access and utilization by looking at the contributing factors and outcomes, as well as how each sector was affected. The ultimate goal was to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The assessment covered all the sub-counties of Wajir, with the unit of analysis being the livelihood zones.

The poor performance of the 2021 long rains affected the vegetation condition in the county. The quality and quantity of pasture was poor across all the livelihood zones. The browse condition was poor in Pastoral Livelihood Zone and fair to poor in Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone. This has led to reduced milk production, weakening livestock body condition, increased trekking distance, unfavorable terms of trade, increased moderate malnutrition rate and decline in livestock market prices.

There was a resource-based conflict on the border between Isiolo and Wajir counties where seven people were killed and several others injured, leading to displacement of people and general disruption of livelihoods. The total number of COVID-19 positive cases in the county stood at 103 with six confirmed fatalities as of 23rd July 2021. There was also an outbreak of Kala-Azar (visceral leishmaniasis) in the county with 274 cases and two reported deaths.

An increase in maize prices was reported at an average price of ksh 70. The prices were 27 and 32 percent above the previous year and the long-term average prices respectively. The current market prices for goats are 14 and 7 percent below the previous year and long-term average prices respectively. The decline was as a result of reduced market demand attributed to poor livestock body condition. The terms of trade (ToT) across the county remained unfavorable at 50kg of maize against a normal of 70kg. This represents a decline of 29 percent below the long-term average, which is attributed to increase in maize prices and the declining goat prices.

Coping strategy Index reduced slightly from 8.6 in June 2021 to 8.22 in the month of July 2021. Households in Pastoral Livelihood Zone employed more coping strategies with an index of 13.8. The proportion of households that employed stressed and crisis coping mechanisms in the month of July 2021 was at 57.2 and 9.4 percent respectively.

The current food security situation in the county is stressed (Phase 2). The condition is likely to continue deteriorating in the next two to three months. This is as a result of the below average rains, increased trekking distance, unfavorable Terms of Trade, increased migration and reduced milk production and consumption.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Wajir County is located in the Northeastern region of Kenya between latitudes 3° N 60'N and 0 20'N and Longitudes 39° E and 41° E and covers an area of 56,685.9 Km². It borders Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the North, Mandera County to the North-East, Isiolo County to the South-West, Marsabit County to the West and Garissa County to the South. The county comprises of 11 sub-counties namely Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir West, Eldas, Wajir North, Buna, Habaswein, Khorof-Harar, Diif, Hadado and Wajir South. It is further divided into 28 divisions, 128 locations and 159 sub-locations. The County has a total population of 781,263 people (KNBS 2019 census). The county is divided into six constituencies, namely: Wajir North, Wajir South, Wajir West, Wajir East, Tarbaj and Eldas. The main livelihood zones are Agro-Pastoral, Pastoral and Formal/Informal Employment in various proportions shown in Figure 1. Livestock production contributes 70 percent of household income in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zones. Crop production contributes 30 percent of household income in Agro Pastoral and 15 percent in other livelihood zones.

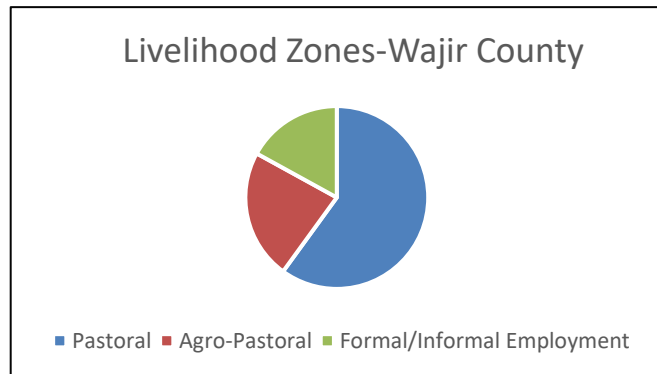


Figure 1: Livelihood Zones-Wajir

1.2 Methodology and approach

The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the 2021 long rains season, taking into account the cumulative effect of the previous seasons and to provide recommendations on possible response options based on the situation analysis.

The overall assessment processes and methodologies were coordinated and developed by the County Steering Group (CSG) in collaboration with the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The county team collected secondary data (livelihood zone baseline data, drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, price data and satellite imagery) and more information was collected by the CSG members from various departments through sector-specific checklists. A transect drive across the county was done to collect information from the community and households using community interview guides in each sector. The teams also visited school and health institutions to gather relevant information.

The field data was collated, reviewed, analyzed and triangulated to verify its validity. After the field drive and analysis of field data, the CSG was debriefed to verify the report from the field. The results from sampled areas, along with outcomes of discussions with the larger CSG and secondary data analysis were used to draw inferences for non-visited areas situated in similar livelihood zones. The findings and recommendations were made 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.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the long rains was late in the second dekad of March 2021 compared to the first dekad of March, normally. The county generally recorded between 51 to 75 percent of normal, with some exceptional parts in Wajir South, Wajir West, Tarbaj and Wajir East recording between five to 25 percent of rainfall. The distribution of the rains both in space and time was poor. The cessation was normal in the second week of May.

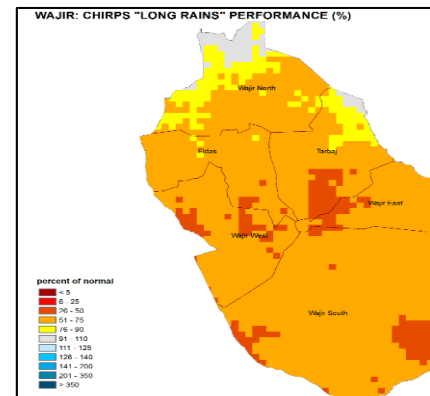


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance

2.2 Conflict/Insecurity

There was a resource-based conflict on the border between Isiolo and Wajir counties where seven people were killed, and several others injured. Affected areas include Gesdor, Baragothey, Lolakuta North, Onasalat and Gubutonle in Hadado Sub-County and Nurgose and Wellgaras in Wajir West. In addition to loss of lives there was displacement of people, closure of schools and health facilities and general disruption of livelihoods. Measures put in place to address the conflict include sensitization and community peace dialogues.

2.3 COVID-19 Pandemic

The number of COVID-19 positive cases in the county stood at 103 with six confirmed fatalities as of 23rd July 2021. The County Government of Wajir has so far managed to vaccinate a total of 3,584 residents. The vaccination currently targets essential service providers such as health workers, teachers, security officers and other eligible persons who are 58 years and above. The market disruptions brought about by the COVID-19 containment measures resulted in income deficits and reduced purchasing power, especially among the urban poor households.

2.4 Other shocks and Hazards

Human diseases

There was an outbreak of Kala-Azar (visceral leishmaniasis) in the county with 274 cases and two reported deaths. The outbreak was reported in all the sub-counties. Eldas and Wajir West are the two most affected sub-counties with 108 and 126 confirmed cases respectively. Children below the age of five are the most affected. There is an ongoing community sensitization to create awareness on the prevention and control of Kala-Azar.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

The long rains normally contribute approximately 30 percent of the annual food grown locally. Rain fed crops are mainly grown in Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone in Bute, Korondille, Danaba, Tarbaj and Wajir South. Main food crops grown are maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams. On average, 900 hectares of different crops dependent on rainfall are established every season by approximately 3,800 households, contributing significantly to their daily food

needs. During normal seasons, over 30 percent of households in Agro- Pastoral Livelihood Zone are able to produce at least 50 percent of their food needs while bridging the gap with purchases through income made from other livelihoods.

3.1.1 Crop production

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2021 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2021 long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	120	216	240	1208
Sorghum	273	326	2047	2684
Pulses (Cow peas & Green grams)	39	59.8	100	343

The total area under maize, sorghum and pulses decreased by 44 percent, 16 percent and 34 percent respectively due to delayed onset of the rains that led to a near total crop failure. There was a very big drop in actual yields of the three main food crops with a margin of 58 percent. The poor performance of the March to May rainfall significantly affected reproductive phase of the crops, with net result being formation of shriveled pods in pulses, small and poorly filled sorghum heads and poorly formed maize combs with very small and shriveled seeds. Premature drying of crops was also evident in all the Agro- Pastoral pockets in the county.

The net effect of the described scenario is yields far below the normal output by 80 percent, 24 percent and 71 percent for maize, sorghum and pulses respectively, with incidences of total crop failure in some localities. The significant drop in actual maize production is attributed to the depressed rainfall as the crop is largely rain-fed. besides the poor rainfall performance, the COVID-19 Pandemic reduced the purchasing power of the community through reduced non-agricultural waged income which in turn limited access to farm inputs. During the cropping season, no major crop infestation by pests or floods were reported in the county. However, over 450 hectares of food crops were significantly affected by the current drought.

Table 2: Irrigated crops

Crop	Area planted during 2021 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2021 long rains season production (MT) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season (MT)
Watermelon	42	40	168	125
Tomatoes	16	22	64	86
Kales	21	17	84	68

Irrigation is largely carried out in the outskirts of major urban centers in the county majorly due to market access. Watermelon, tomatoes and kales are the three major crops grown under irrigation. Other irrigated crops of significant nutritional and economic importance include spinach, bulb onions and papaya. Irrigated agriculture is mainly practiced in Wajir Township, Habaswein, Griftu, Eldas, Bute and Danaba supported by water from water pans, boreholes and shallow wells. Wajir Township, which leads in irrigated agriculture, depends on shallow wells for irrigation whose recharge is dependent on received rainfall.

The area under watermelons slightly increased by five percent while that of kales increased by 23.5 percent and that of tomatoes decreased by 27.3 percent. The shift to watermelon and kales is attributed to fewer incidences of pest and disease infestation when compared to tomatoes, making them more attractive to the farmers. Expansion of area under irrigated crops is limited by availability of irrigation water and related infrastructure. The yields of watermelon and kales increased respectively by 34.4 and 23.5 percent above the long-term average. The overall performance of the irrigation sub sector was affected by COVID-19 in terms of access to quality planting seeds, agrochemicals and farm labor. Crop damages by pests and diseases were also reported though the impact was minimal. No crops were destroyed by floods.

3.1.2 Cereal stocks (90kg bags)

Table 3: Cereal stocks

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram/pulses	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	37	906	0	0	340	1560	33	670
Traders	14,200	17340	35700	36440	760	900	140	1240
Millers	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Assistance	0	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
NCPB	0	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,237	18,546	35,700	36,440	1,112	2,460	173	1,910

Stocks held at all levels have continued to decrease over time due to declining production by local farmers. Traders and farmers account for the biggest proportion of the stocks held for each commodity. The current stocks are below the long-term average and is expected to last for less than one month. The local farmers store the little food they produce in their local granaries. Food stored by farmers are minimal and mostly consumed at household level with the little surplus sold to neighbors and local traders. Naturally, in Wajir, communities sell their livestock and use the money to buy food from the traders.

The demand for livestock by traders has currently gone down due to the drought situation, resulting in poor prices and consequently less purchasing power for the community. This has led to reduced purchases from the local traders. Food items are available at all livelihood zones. However, access can be hampered by the eroded purchasing power. The COVID-19 Pandemic partially slowed down all economic activities in the county which has contributed to diminishing purchasing power.

3.1.4 Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in the county include camel, goat, cattle, sheep and donkey. Livestock production contributes 61 and 66 percent of cash income in the Agro-Pastoral and

Pastoral Livelihood Zones respectively. This accounts for over 70 percent of the livelihoods, food and nutrition security in a normal year and employs about 75 percent of the rural population. COVID-19 pandemic has not significantly affected livestock marketing across the livelihood zones.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse conditions in Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone ranges from fair to poor due to poor regeneration resulting from inadequate rainfall and is expected to last for one month. On the other hand, the pasture and browse situation is poor to very poor in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone and is projected to last for less than one month. This is not normal at this time of the year when compared to the long-term average and is attributed to the depressed rainfall received. The forage depletion is also attributed to livestock migration from Garissa, Mandera and Eithopia.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture				Browse			
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Condition		How long to last (Months)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Poor-very poor	Fair to Poor	<1 month	3 Months	Poor	Good to fair	<1 month	4 Months
Agro-Pastoral	Fair-poor	Good to fair	1 month	3 months	Fair-poor	Good to Fair	2 months	4 Months

The major factor affecting access to pasture and browse is in-migration and increased trekking distances to water points. The county is experiencing invasive species with *Prosopis juviflora* (commonly known as Mathenge) with Habaswein, Malkagufu, Korondille, Bute and Gurar wards being the most affected.

Table 5: Baled hay status

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Comments – E.g percentage held by farmers and other Institutions
Wajir East	5	84,000	45,000	18	500	100% Farmers
Wajir West	4	30,000	1,250	18	500	100% Livestock Training Institute
Eldas	1	8,000	0	18	500	0
Wajir North	4	60,000	12,000	18	500	100% Farmers
Wajir South	3	24,000	400	18	500	100% Farmers
Tarbaj	2	12,000	3,000	18	500	100% Farmers

Pasture is mainly conserved in terms of baled hay and/or loosely tied hay bundles. Pasture is also used as green cut grass sold in the local markets in Wajir, Habaswein and Bute. The

utilization of conserved pastures/hay is limited by the distances to the concentration points. Currently, there are no effects of COVID-19 on access to pasture and browse. Since March 2021, no swarm of desert locusts has been reported in the county. There is minimal use of crop residues as livestock feed in the county. Crop residues used include sorghum, maize stalks, sim-sim and kitchen wastes. Crop residues are mainly used in the Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone in Korondile and Bute wards.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Table 6: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Fair to Poor	Fair	Fair to Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good
Agro-Pastoral	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good to Fair	Good

The livestock body condition for the grazers ranges from fair to poor on a deteriorating trend in all the livelihood zones. However, in some parts of Pastoral Livelihood Zone such as Lagbogol South, Habaswein, Ademasajida, Hadado/Athibohol, Arbajahan, Malkagufu, Batalu, Eldas and Dela wards, livestock are of poor body conditions due the depletion of pastures and browse following an initial influx of livestock at the beginning of the season. The body condition for the browsers ranges from fair to poor on a deteriorating trend. Exceptionally poor livestock body conditions have been observed in parts of Ademasajida, Hadado/Athibohol, Arbajahan, Malkagufu, Eldas and Dela wards due to browse depletion.

Birth rate

The birth rates in Agro-Pastoral were normal among the small stock and camels, while in cattle it was below normal. However, in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, birth rates were below normal at this time of the year across the species. This reduced birth rate is as a result of the below average rains received during the 2020 short rains that affected rangelands resource availability.

Tropical Livestock Units

The average livestock tropical livestock units (TLUs) in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone were 2 for poor income households and 5-6 for medium income households. For Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone, the TLUs were 4-6 for poor income households and 14-16 for medium income households. The current TLUs in all the livelihood zones were below the long-term average and is attributed to poor vegetation condition and decreased birth rates and with some herd sizes also having not recovered from previous droughts.

Table 7: TLUs

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2	4	5-6	8
Agro-Pastoral	4-6	6	14-16	16

Milk availability

Table 8: Milk availability and consumption

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Kshs)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	1-2	3-6	1	2-3	80-120	70
Agro-Pastoral	1-3	3-5	1	2-3	60-70	60

Household milk production in both Agro-Pastoral and Pastoral Livelihood Zones were lower than the long-term average due to the deteriorating livestock body condition and migrations in search of pastures across the livelihood zones. Milk prices were above average in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone due to reduced production following lower than average birth rates and increased outmigration.

Water for Livestock

Table 9: Water availability and access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Boreholes Water pans Shallow wells Water trucking	Boreholes Water pans Shallow wells	15-20	5	Water pans <1 month (Jul 2021)	
Agro-pastoral	Boreholes Water pans Shallow wells	Boreholes Water pans Shallow wells	8-10	6-9	Water pans 1-2 months (Aug 2021)	

The three main sources of water across the livelihood zones are water pans, boreholes and shallow wells. However, in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, water trucking by private individuals for livestock was noted. During the MAM 2021 rainfall season, around 30-50 percent of the water pans across the livelihood zones were recharged to 30-60 percent of their capacities. Use of piped water was noted along the Tarbaj-Dambas pipeline with small stocks majorly watered there. These sources are normal in comparison to previous seasons. However, it was noted that some of the strategic boreholes such as Bosicha, Eldas, Masalale, Kilkiley and Dambas had minimal activities due to migration of livestock.

Water availability in most pans across the county will last between one to two months due to high livestock concentration. However, in the Pastoral areas of Habswein, Burder, Ibrahim Ure, Lagbogol South, Hadado/Athibihol and Ademasajida ward, the water in the pans will hardly last for one month. The return trekking distances have increased tremendously in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone from a normal of five kilometers to about 15 to 18 kilometers. This is attributed to high depletion of pasture and fodder around water points. The watering

frequencies have reduced across the livelihood zones and among the species. Although water sourced from water pans was free, at the boreholes it was charged at Ksh. 5-10, 1-2 and 15-25 per head of cattle, small stock and camel respectively across the livelihood zones. Where water is trucked, the cost was higher. For parts of Tarbaj where small stocks are watered along the water pipeline, pastoralists are charged Ksh. 500 per herd for a duration of one month.

Table 10: Watering frequency

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	1-2	3-4	7-14	2-5	2	3-4	2	3-4
Agro-Pastoral	1-2	3-4	7-14	2-5	2	3-4	2	3-4

Migration

Currently, there is livestock in-migration from Mandera County and Ethiopia into the grazing zones around Bute, Danaba, Gurar, Godoma, Kutulo and Batalu wards in the Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone. These areas received some adequate rains during the long rains season that led to better pasture and browse regeneration and recharge of water sources. Livestock from other parts of Tarbaj, Elben and Malkagafu have also migrated into these areas. In-migration has also been observed in Pastoral Livelihood Zone, especially into Wajir South Sub County with livestock from Lagdera and Daadab sub counties flocking the area.

Migration within the county was at its peak during the reporting season. Pastoral Livelihood Zone areas of Wajir West and Eldas had livestock moving to Wajir South and Tarbaj that initially received some moderate rains at the start of the season. However, the conditions are not currently favorable in those areas.

Migration into the traditional grazing areas in Isiolo County, especially for camel and small stock species had been affected by conflicts among the border communities. Migration into the Republic of Somalia had also been reported. It was also noted that some livestock from Lakolle/Basir, Eldas, Batalu, Korondile and Malkagufu wards migrated into Marsabit and Isiolo counties. Current livestock migration is not normal.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were reported cases of endemic livestock diseases such as Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des petit ruminants (PPR), Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP), tick paralysis, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and trypanosomiasis. Others include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and sudden death syndrome that are endemic to Wajir West and Wajir North sub counties but occasionally spreading to other sub counties due to migrations.

Herds that showed symptoms of suspected livestock diseases have reportedly been denied access into the grazing areas and water points by other pastoralists for fear of diseases spreading to other healthy herds. This can increase the risks of conflicts among the pastoralists and thus needs to be monitored closely, especially in Tarbaj (Tarbaj and Wargadud) and Wajir North (Bute, Korondille, Gurar, Godoma and Danaba wards). Unhealthy livestock also have reduced productivity. There were no unusual livestock deaths across the livelihoods. There are ongoing livestock disease monitoring and surveillance undertaken across the county.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets and trade

The major trading markets that are used for both food and livestock trade across the county are Wajir town, Griftu, Buna, Eldas, Tarbaj, Dagahley and Habaswein. The main products traded in the markets are livestock and livestock products, crop produce and other household items that are sourced either locally or from external markets within Kenya or across the border in Somalia and Ethiopia. There were no market disruptions during the period. However, traded volumes in the local markets in Habaswein, Dagahley, Griftu, Eldas, Bute and Tarbaj were below normal as most traders prefer taking their products to the main market in Wajir where prices are better. COVID-19 has slightly slowed down economic activities in all livelihood zones. This has resulted in reduced volumes traded, although restriction of movement did not affect market supply.

Maize prices

An increase in maize prices was reported across all the major markets in the county where a kilogram of maize was purchased at an average price of ksh 70. The prices were 27 and 32 percent above the previous year and the long-term average respectively. The significant increase in maize prices is as a result of reduced supply in the market. There was also total crop failure owing to the poor performance of the 2021 long rains, hence affecting maize prices although the commodity is largely outsourced.

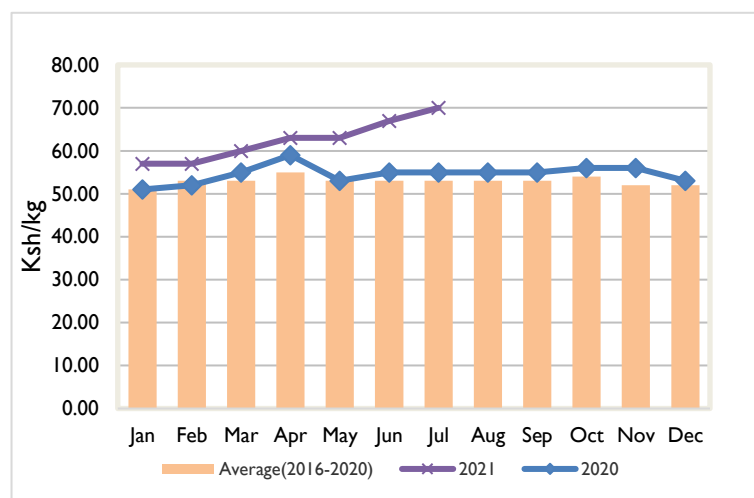


Figure 3: Maize Prices

Goat prices

The current market prices for goats are 14 percent and seven percent below the previous year and long-term average prices respectively. The below normal goat prices are attributed to the poor performance of the 2021 long rains that affected the livestock body condition due to poor forage regeneration. However, when compared to the previous month, the prices in July 2021 have slightly increased due to the Eidul-Adha festivities. The goat prices are projected to register further decline due to the weakening livestock body condition attributed to the increased trekking distance to grazing areas.

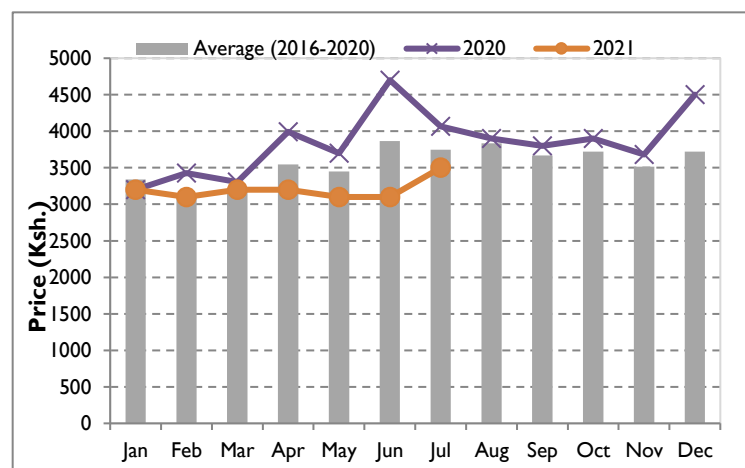


Figure 4: Goat Prices

3.2.2 Terms of Trade (ToT)

The terms of trade (ToT) across the county were 50kg of maize, in July, compared to the long-term average of 70kg, approximately 29 percent below average. The below average terms of trade were attributed to higher-than-normal maize prices and below average goat prices. The below average Terms of Trade will limit poor households access to food due to reduced purchasing power.

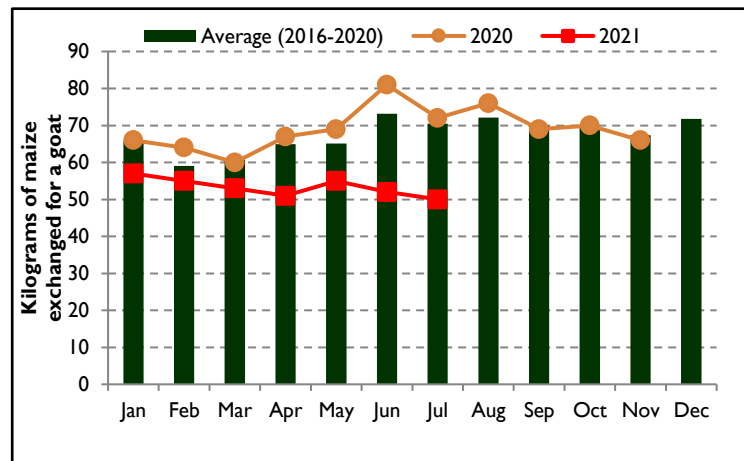


Figure 5: ToT trends

3.2.3 Income Sources.

The main sources of income in the county are livestock and crop production, contributing 70 and 30 percent of household incomes respectively. Most of the poor households depend on market purchases to meet their minimum food needs. Other sources of income include casual waged labor, sale of charcoal, petty trade, remittances and the sale of firewood. Income sources for pastoral households largely remained unaffected although the COVID-19 pandemic and its containment measures moderately affected urban poor households.

3.2.4 Water Access and Availability

Main water sources

The main water sources across the livelihood zones in the County are boreholes, shallow wells and water pans with boreholes being the only permanent water source. There are about 308 boreholes, 620 medium sized and small seasonal water pans and over 25,000 shallow wells that are distributed across the county. In Wajir North and Tarbaj, water pans provide 60 percent of water for both domestic and livestock use while boreholes provide the remaining 40 percent. However, in Wajir South and Wajir West, boreholes are the main water sources in use and are 85-90 percent operational. The few boreholes not operating are mainly due to salinity and pumps malfunctions. The recharge of most open water sources such as water pans and shallow wells was significantly low following the below average long rains. Coupled with high water abstraction, 80 percent of water pans have already dried up and the remaining 20 percent are expected to last until the end of July. Some of the concentrated watering points include Ademasajida, Lolkuta North and Griftu in Wajir West and Abakore, Biyamathow, Karu, Abore, Qururah, Mechesa, Handaki South, Salalmac and Habaswein in Wajir South. There were also water trucking activities ongoing although it was mainly by private enterprise.

Distances to water sources

The average return trekking distances to water sources for domestic use was between 8-10 km across all the livelihood zones, although there were some parts of Wajir South and Wajir West where return distance was more than 10km. The trekking distance is above the average distance of five kilometres and is expected to further increase as the dry spell continues.

Waiting time at the source

Waiting time at water sources ranged between 1-2hrs in all the livelihood zones against a normal of between 20-30 minutes. This increase in the waiting time is attributed to high immigration and concentration at watering points.

Cost of water

The cost of water at the source was generally within the normal range of Ksh. 2-5 per 20-litre jerrycan across the county. However, the cost increased from the normal Ksh 5 to Ksh. 25 in parts of Wajir South and Wajir West attributed to drying up of water pans and frequent boreholes breakdown due to increased concentration. Vendors were selling the commodity at Ksh. 25 in Lagboghoh (Wajir South) and Garse Qoftu and Tulatula (Wajir West).

Water consumption

Water consumption in litres per person per day varied across the livelihood zones. In the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, consumption was between 10-15 litres per person per day which was below normal. An increase in consumption was reported in the Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone in Wajir North at 30 litres compared to normal of 20 litres due to increased watering frequency for camel species.

Water hygiene and sanitation

Majority of the households across all the livelihood zones were using open water sources with the highest proportion reported in Wajir North and Tarbaj sub-counties (Wajir North 80 percent and Tarbaj 50 percent). These open water sources are prone to contamination due to the unregulated usage where livestock directly access the water from the pans.

Water treatment is generally low across the county, with only 10 percent of the households treating their water before drinking (Integrated Nutrition Survey, July 2021). Hand washing with soap and water was also low at 15 percent. Poor water sanitation and hygiene practices contribute to high morbidity of diarrheal diseases among children and general population.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Food Consumption Score

The proportion of households with poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption score was at 6.1, 43.9 and 50 percent respectively in the month of July 2021. The slight reduction in the number of households with poor food consumption score when compared to the previous month is attributed to the Eidhul-Adha festivities where animals are slaughtered through the Qurbani programme and the meat distributed among poor households.

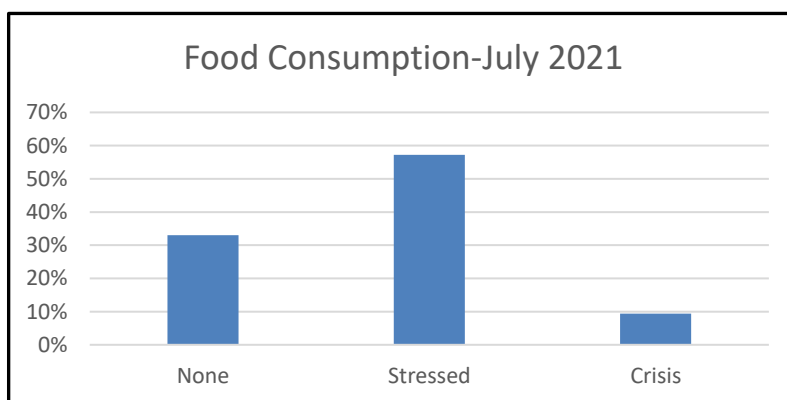


Figure 6: Food Consumption Score

Milk Consumption

Average milk consumption per household per day decreased from 1.4 litres in June 2021 to 1.1 litres in the month of July 2021. This is due to deteriorating livestock body condition, migration and increased trekking distance, thus reducing production. Current average household milk consumption per household per day is below the long-term and wet years' average.

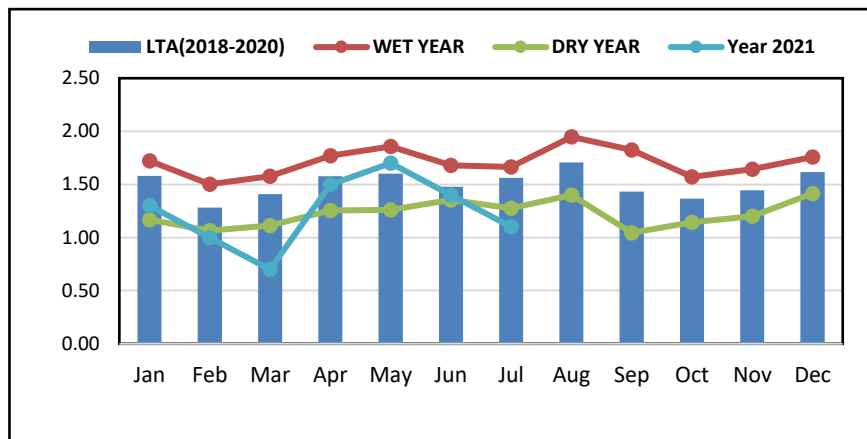


Figure 7: Milk consumption

3.2.6 Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

Consumption-based coping strategies, measured using the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), reduced slightly from 8.6 in June 2021 to 8.22 in the month of July 2021. Households in Pastoral Livelihood Zone employed more coping strategies with an index of 13.8. The

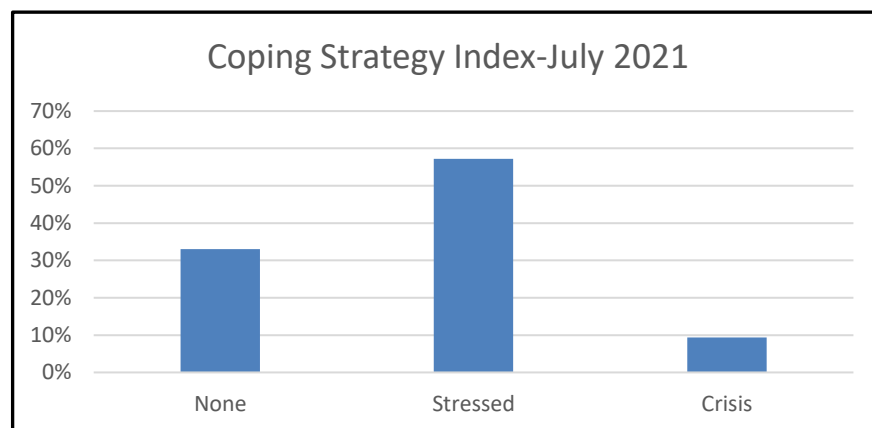


Figure 8: Coping Strategy Index

The proportion of households that employed stressed and crisis coping mechanisms in the month of July 2021 was at 57.2 and 9.4 percent respectively. Strategies commonly employed by pastoral households include relying on less preferred food, borrowing food, reducing number of meals and reducing portion size and quantity for adults.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), Diarrhea and Pneumonia were the top three leading cases of morbidity for children under five years of age and general population. The URTI and diarrhea infections followed the seasonal trends, with a peak in the month of March and May respectively during the long rains season. There was reported outbreak of Kalaazar (Visceral leishmaniasis) which is still active with the first case being reported in January 2021. A total of 274 cases have been line listed across the County with case fatality rate of 0.8 percent. Wajir West and Eldas are the most affected sub-counties with 49 and 42 percent of the total cases

respectively. Since the first case of COVID-19 pandemic was reported in the county in April 2020, the county has reported a total of 103 cases with case fatality of 6.1%.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation according to Kenya Health information system (KHIS) was above 80 percent for children aged 6 – 12 months in the season under review. Coverage for children aged 12 – 59 months improved compared to semester one of 2020 with two sub-counties (Wajir East and Tarbaj) reporting over 90 percent. This improvement is attributed to acceleration of Vitamin A supplementation carried out in semester one of 2021. According to the Integrated Nutrition Survey carried out in July 2021, coverage for vitamin A for children aged 6 – 59 months was 89.5 percent whereas deworming for children aged 12 – 59 months was at 44.5 percent.

Two vaccination campaigns (Polio round 1 and Measles) have been carried out in the last three months in the county with polio round two currently ongoing. Polio round two reached a total of 178,633 children, representing 99 percent of the target population. Eldas Sub-County accounted for 27 percent of the zero doses with majority (74.3 percent) of this coming from Lakole-Basir Ward. Measles Rubella campaign coverage is as shown in the table below.

Table 11: Measles Rubella SIA Campaign Coverage, June 2021

Sub-county	Target Population	Children Vaccinated	Coverage (%)
Eldas	13,253	11,145	84%
Tarbaj	19,551	17,300	88%
Wajir East	42,799	43,147	101%
Wajir North	26,360	24,829	94%
Wajir South	30,671	26,100	85%
Wajir West	20,972	16,959	81%
TOTAL	153,606	139,480	91%

3.3.3 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

The nutrition situation was observed to be critical (17.9 percent) according to the integrated nutrition survey carried out in July 2021 (figure 9 illustrates GAM and SAM trend for the last four years). Severe Acute Malnutrition and Moderate Acute Malnutrition was 2.2 and 15.7 percent respectively. Boys were observed to be the most affected with a GAM of 18.7 percent compared to girls at 17.1 percent. Admissions to outpatient therapeutic and supplementary feeding programme increased in the month of March 2021 following mass screening.

The deteriorating nutrition situation in the county is attributed to high morbidity and outbreak of diseases such as kala-Azar (Visceral leishmaniasis). Milk production and consumption in all livelihoods has reduced following the poor performance of the 2021 long rains which has led to deterioration of livestock body condition, increased trekking distance and migration of livestock out of the livelihood zones.

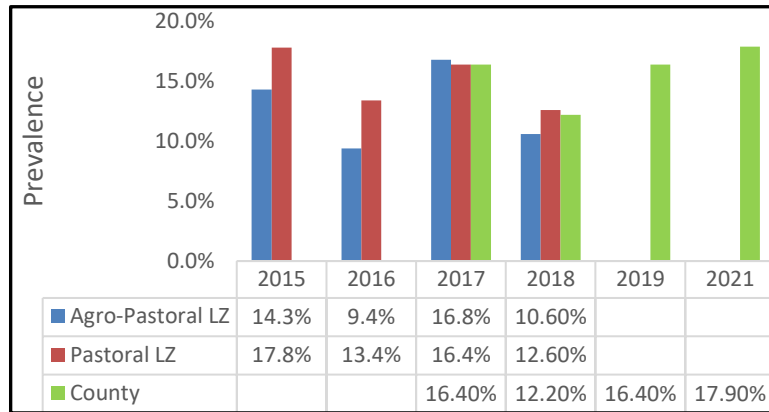


Figure 9: Global Acute Malnutrition trends - 2015 - 2019

3.3.4 Health and nutrition sector in COVID-19 context

Despite the initial challenges the health sector faced when the first COVID-19 positive case was reported in the county in April 2020, provision of health and nutrition services remained largely unaffected.

3.3.5 Public interventions, risk communication and community level action

The County Government of Wajir through the Department of Health has so far managed to vaccinate a total of 3,584 residents; health workers (588), teachers (739), security officers (1,203) and other eligible persons who are 58 years and above (1,054). Other ongoing public interventions and community engagement activities include case management and infection prevention and control. Treatment of COVID-19 cases is done at Wajir County Referral Hospital Isolation Unit. Screening of passengers at the point of entry such as the Wajir Airport is also done. There is also mass awareness creation by the Health Department through local FM stations and the use of chiefs, health workers, volunteers and religious elders. Disease surveillance and laboratory testing is also undertaken at the Referral Hospital.

3.3.6 Coordination and leadership in COVID-19 response and preparedness

The response to the COVID-19 pandemic is well coordinated from the community and facility level up to the County COVID-19 Emergency Response Committee level chaired and co-chaired by the Governor and County Commissioner respectively. The County COVID-19 Response Committee provides overall leadership in the effective and efficient response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.3.7 Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene practices are sub-optimal in the county. The awareness is high at 85.5 percent as illustrated in figure 10. This is attributed to sensitization on hand washing as a means to stopping the spread of COVID-19. Hand washing with soap and water was 34.6 percent, an increase from 20.6 percent in 2019(Integrated Nutrition Survey, July 2021).

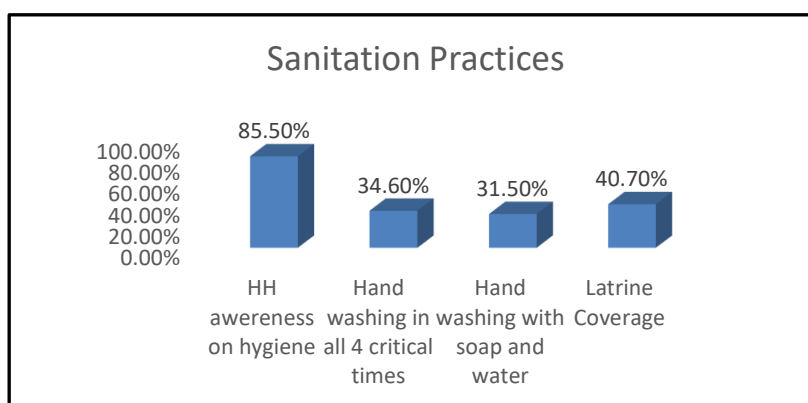


Figure 10: Hygiene and sanitation practices-July 2021

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 12: Trends of key food security indicators

Indicator	SRA, Feb 2021	LRA, July 2021
% of maize stocks held by traders	0.0%	14%
Livestock body condition	Good to fair	Fair to poor
Water consumption(litres/day/person)	7-10	10-15
Price of maize (per kg)	55-56	70
Terms of Trade	57	50
Distance to grazing	14km	11.9km
Copying Stragey Index	Agro-Pastoral=12 Pastoral=14.1	Agro-Pastoral=4.1 Pastoral=13.8
Food Consumption Score	Poor=12 Borderline=39 Acceptable=49	Poor= 6.1 Borderline= 43.9 Acceptable= 50

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Access – (Enrollment)

The disruptions brought about the COVID-19 pandemic did not affect school enrollment in the county at all levels of learning: ECD, Primary and Secondary education as illustrated in tables 13, 14 and 15.

Enrollment in public Schools for Current Term II and previous term II.

Table 13: Early Childhood Education (ECD)

Sub-County	Term II (May) 2021 (current)			Term II (May) 2019(previous)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Wajir East	3275	2721	5996	2604	2164	4768
Wajir West	1945	1747	3692	1596	1844	3440
Wajir North	1382	1121	2503	1496	1040	2536
Wajir South	1885	1563	3448	1848	1469	3317

Tarbaj	1321	977	2298	1326	982	2308
Eldas	1051	723	1774	1025	700	1725
	10859	8852	19711	9895	8199	18094

Table 14: Primary

Sub-County	Term II (May) 2021 (current)			Term II (May) 2019(previous)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Wajir East	13154	10354	23508	9521	8733	18254
Wajir West	8022	6523	14545	6633	4778	11411
Wajir North	5123	3421	8544	4825	3253	8078
Wajir South	9694	7046	16740	8675	6102	14777
Tarbaj	3406	2358	5764	3776	2608	6384
Eldas	3994	1776	5770	3670	1600	5270
	43393	31478	74871	37100	27074	64174

Table 15: Secondary

Sub-County	Term II (May) 2021 (current)			Term II (May) 2019(previous)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Wajir East	5015	3881	8896	4996	3203	8199
Wajir West	1817	943	2760	1441	710	2151
Wajir North	1266	597	1863	1285	576	1861
Wajir South	1854	1208	3062	1750	1156	2906
Tarbaj	903	305	1208	1140	386	1526
Eldas	881	211	1092	881	211	1092
	11736	7145	18881	11493	6242	17735

There was an increase in general enrollment from May 2019 to May 2021 by nine percent for Early Childhood Education, 17 percent for Primary and six percent for secondary. This increase despite the COVID-19 pandemic is attributed to enrollment drive and mobilization by local administration through the Government's 100 percent school transition/enrollment programme. However, enrollment in Tarbaj Sub-County reduced in all the levels. Enrollment for girls in Wajir West and Eldas and for boys in Wajir North decreased. This drop in enrollment is attributed to:

- Some students were dropped from school by their parents to assist them in family chores.
- Parent shifting with their children as they move with their animals to other areas with better pasture. Learners who move with their pastoralists' parent may end up dropping from school.
- Some standard eight leavers joined polytechnics.
- Some learners joined Boda-Boda business.
- Early marriage leading to school drop-outs among girls.
- Students dropping out due to lack of fees. Below average livestock prices affect parents' ability to pay school fees.

3.5.2 Effects of the 2021 long rains on schools

The following were some of the impacts observed as a result of the 2021 long rains;

- Damages on roofs. Some classroom roofs were blown off by strong winds at Hadado primary school in Wajir West.
- Damages on roofs and destructions of solar panels were reported in some schools in Wajir North Sub-County.
- There were damages on learning materials reported in six schools in Wajir North Sub-County. Materials including text books were damaged due to poor storage facility.

3.5.3 School feeding

The in-kind school meal was the only form of school feeding programme running in Early Childhood Education centres and primary schools where food was purchased and distributed by Ministry of Education and County government. Some of the challenges to provision of school meals are;

- Delay in procurement process, especially for Early Childhood Education in which the meal is provided by the County Government.
- Delay in distribution of food items to schools due to logistical challenges and vastness of the county.
- Lack of permanent and safe water sources in most of the schools in the county makes it difficult for the meals to be provided in a safe and hygienic environment.
- Lack of policy to guide the meal programme in Early Childhood Education is a major challenge affecting smooth implementation of the school feeding programme.

3.5.4 Inter-sector links

The COVID-19 pandemic greatly disrupted the 2020/2021 school calendar. This has created confusion among all the stakeholders in the education sector. Implementation of the COVID-19 health protocols has been a huge challenge due to lack of adequate resources, increased learners' population, acute shortages of teachers, especially in the rural areas due to insecurity, inadequate infrastructure in terms of space and water problem. The low animal prices negatively affected the purchasing powers of the parents, leading to families skipping some meals. This eventually leads to malnutrition in children whose concentration in learning reduces and therefore affecting school attendance.

Due to the drought situation in the county, absenteeism and school drop-outs have been reported as parents shift with their children to areas with better pasture. Learners who move with their pastoralists' parent may end up dropping from school. The general water, sanitation and hygiene situation in schools are very poor largely due to lack of water in some schools. The effect of poor sanitation is immense and serious since affected centres cannot even observe the basic COVID-19 protocols. This has led to low productivity and illnesses in schools where learners are exposed to unsafe and degrading facilities. Over 80 percent of schools do not have functional latrines.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- Below average rainfall is likely to be witnessed during the October to December 2021 short rains. Pasture and browse condition are expected to be poor with Eldas, Wajir West and Wajir South expected to be the worst affected.

- Availability and accessibility of milk is likely to significantly decline due to weakening livestock body condition as a result of pasture and browse depletion.
- Livestock prices are likely to decrease with distance to water sources expected to significantly increase, leading to high livestock concentration at the boreholes.
- Cases of resource-based conflicts will increase across the county due to deteriorating forage condition.
- Household purchasing power will likely decline as prices of livestock decrease and prices of food commodities remain stable.

4.2 Food security outlook for the next six months

- **Food Security outlook from August to October 2021**

Food security situation in the county will remain stressed due to the poor performance of the 2021 long rains. Pasture and browse conditions are likely to significantly deteriorate due to immigration and high temperature during the dry season. However, the forage condition is expected to slightly improve during the short rains. The number of children with moderate malnutrition in the county will increase due to reduced milk consumption as a result of low milk production. Waiting time for both livestock and human are likely to increase due to the projected high livestock concentration at the boreholes as most of the water pans have dried up. Prices of food commodities are expected to remain stable. Livestock prices are likely to decline due to the weakening livestock body condition, thus affecting households access to food. Cases of livestock diseases across all the livelihood zones are expected to increase as livestock congregates at common grazing and watering points during the dry season, leading to increased livestock fatalities. There is therefore the need for early disease monitoring and livestock vaccination. Resources based conflicts will intensify as pastoralists come together in areas with better grazing and water resources, leading to stiff competition for water and pasture. There is the need for sustained community peace dialogues and sensitization to mitigate and prevent resources-based conflicts.

- **Food Security outlook from November 2021 to January 2022**

The forecasted below average October to December 2021 short rains is expected to slightly regenerate browse and pasture. However, by December the little available forage will likely get depleted, forcing pastoralists to migrate with their livestock herds. Despite the slight improvement as a result of the 2021 short rains, milk production and consumption will likely be low, leading to an increase in the number of children with malnutrition. The livestock body condition will be poor due to increased trekking distance. With increased trekking distance, livestock body conditions and productivity will significantly decline. Trekking distance to water points from grazing areas are expected to increase due to browse and pasture depletion. Because of the reduced milk production and consumption, some poor households, especially in Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir South will be at the risk of experiencing crisis food insecurity (IPC Phase 3). Terms of trade will be unfavorable as the prices of livestock will decline and maize prices will increase in all livelihood zones, thus reducing the purchasing power of pastoral households. The number of households requiring emergency food assistance and support from Government safety nets will increase.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The current food security situation in the county is stressed (Phase 2). The food security condition is likely to continue deteriorating in the next two to three months. The deterioration is as a result of the below average rains, increased trekking distance, unfavorable Terms of Trade, increased migration and reduced milk production and consumption.

5.1.2 Summary of the Findings

Below average rainfall is expected during the October-December 2021 short rains. Pasture and browse are likely to deteriorate in the next two to three months before partially improving during the short rains. Milk availability and accessibility is expected to decline with depletion of browse and pasture. The number of households with poor food consumption score is projected to increase due to reduced livestock productivity as a result of the poor performance of the 2021 long rains.

The current term of trade (ToT) is unfavorable and it's expected to further decline as maize prices increase and livestock prices reduce. Households in Pastoral Livelihood Zone employed more coping strategies with an index of 13.8. Households in Agro-Pastoral and Urban Employment Livelihood Zone applied the least coping strategies at an index of 4.1 and 2.4 respectively. The nutrition situation was observed to be critical (17.9 percent) according to the integrated nutrition survey carried out in July 2021. Livestock distance to grazing areas increased and is expected to further increase as the forage condition continues to deteriorate. There was an increase in the number of livestock diseases reported across the county and it's projected to further increase as livestock congregates in common grazing and watering points.

5.1.3 Sub County Ranking

Ranking of sub-county in order of food insecurity severity.

Table 16: sub-county ranking in terms of food insecurity

Sub County	Predominant livelihood	Food security rank	Main Food Security Threats
Wajir West	Pastoral	1-2	Conflict, poor pasture and browse, migration, reduced livestock production and productivity, livestock diseases, increased distance to water sources
Wajir South	Pastoral	1-2	Water scarcity, massive in-migration, poor pastures, overgrazing, poor livestock prices, increased distance to water sources
Eldas	Pastoral	1-2	Water scarcity, conflict, depleting forage resources, migration, livestock diseases
Wajir East	Pastoral/Formal & Informal Employment	3	Water scarcity, depleting pasture, insecurity (VE) poor livestock prices, low production of milk.

Tarbaj	Pastoral	3	Poor pasture, fair to poor browse water scarcity, outmigration, lack of milk, depleting vegetation conditions
Wajir North	Agro-Pastoral	3	Water sources diminishing, fair to poor pasture and browse, livestock diseases, in-migration, reduced livestock production (milk)

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food Interventions

The Major food assistance interventions ongoing are sustainable food system program targeting 4,667 households spread in 41 sites across the county by WFP that targets 28,002 beneficiaries and the Hunger Safety Net Programme by the National Drought Management Authority that targets 19,201 households.

5.2.2 Non-food Interventions

Table 17: On-going non-food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of BF	Implementers	Objective	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
1.Livestock sector							
Wajir	Eldas and Wajir West	Post outbreak surveillance on RVF	1,500 animals	CGW Health CGW Vet & ILRI	Improve animal health and reduce livestock deaths	1M	July 2021
	All	Surveillance on prevalence of brucellosis	5,000 animals	CWG Vet & ILRI	Prevent & mitigate the spread of brucellosis	1M	July-Aug 2021
	Wajir East & Wajir North	Hay baling and marketing	1,000 farmers	CGW & WALIFA	Increase bale productivity	2M	Continuous
2.Agriculture sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Extension services	2,000 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improve food production	2M	July-Oct 2021
Wajir	All sub-counties	Free tractor services	300 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improve food production	1M	July-Oct 2021

Wajir	All wards	Support in irrigation infrastructure	300 HH	CGW (DALF)	Improve food production	3M	July-Dec 2021
3. Health and sanitation sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Human disease surveillance and laboratory testing	Whole county	CGW (Health)	Early warning and preparedness enhanced	1M	Continuous
Wajir	All sub counties	Integrated outreach programs	100 centres	CGW (Health) UNICEF, SCI	Enhanced coverage and health services delivery	5M	July-Oct 2021
	All	COVID-19 vaccination	3,584 persons	CGW, partners	Control COVID-19	Free	Continuous
	All	Polio campaign	180,714 children	CGW, partners	Increase child immunization	3M	July 2021
	Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North	Conditional cash transfer	2,000 malnourished children	CGW, SCI	Reduce child malnutrition	10M	July-Dec 2021
	All	IMAM surge	All health facilities	CGW, partners	Reduce child malnutrition	1M	July-Aug 2021
4. Water sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Rehabilitation and maintenance of strategic boreholes	As per demand	CGW (Water) & partners	Ensure steady supply of water	5M	Continuous

Wajir	All sub-counties	Responding to water stress through water trucking	Affected centers and institutions	CGW (Water) & partners	Reduce livestock and human deaths	2M	July 2021
Wajir	Wajir North, Tarbaj	Repair and maintenance of water bowsers	10 water bowsers	CGW (Water) & partners	Ensure Steady supply of water	10M	July-Oct 2021

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food Interventions

Table 18: Recommended food interventions

Sub County	Intervention	No. of BF	Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Upscaling tractor services	600 HH	WCG/Partners	Funds	Human resource	July-Sep 2021
All	Strategic support of agro-pastoralists with farm tools and inputs	2,000 HH	WCG/Partners	Funds	Human resource	Sep-Oct 2021
All	Capacity building of agro-pastoralists on farming	2,000HH	WCG/Partners	Funds	Human resource	Sep-Oct 2021
All	Support agro-pastoralists with small scale irrigation infrastructure to increase land under irrigation to 10 percent	600 HH	WCG/Partners	Funds	Human resource	Sep-Dec 2021
All	Upscale distribution of food aid	20,000 HH	WCG/Partners	Funds	Human resource	July-Dec 2021

5.3.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 19: Recommended non-food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of BFs	Implementers	Required Resource	Available Resource	Time Frame
1.Livestock sector							

		Ring vaccinations	10,000 HH	CGW Vet RPLRP NDMA SCUK KCSAP	Vaccines Logistics Staff DSA	Vaccines	July-Nov 2021
	All sub-counties	Active and passive livestock disease surveillance	20,000 HH	CGW Vet RPLRP NDMA SCUK KCSAP	Sampling kits Logistics Staff DSA	Sampling kits Logistics Staff	July-Nov 2021
	Eldas, Wajir West and Wajir South	Sensitization on commercial offtake	3,000 HH	CGW Livestock WCR FAO FCDC	Logistics Staff DSA	Staff	July-Nov 2021
	Eldas, Wajir West and Wajir South	Distribution of supplementary livestock feeds	8,400 HH	CGW Livestock NDMA RPLRP FAO	Feeds Logistics Staff DSA	Staff	July-Sep 2021
3. Health and sanitation sector							
Wajir	All sub counties	Scale up disease surveillance	80,000 HH	CGW (health)	2M	00	Nov-Dec 2021
				CGW		Nil	completed
Wajir	All sub counties	Scale up wash interventions	152 Facilities	CGW (health) SCUK Unicef	2M	1M	July-Dec 2021
	All sub-counties	Water trucking	78 health facilities	CGW, partners	2M	00	July-Oct 2021
		Strengthening and scale up of IMAM surge	County wide	CWG, UNICEF	1M	00	Sep-Oct 2021
		Scaling up PD hearth	All facilities	SCI, Unicef, IRUK CWG	2.5M	00	July-Oct 2021
		Scaling up of integrated outreaches	All facilities	CGW, SCI, Unicef	3M	00	Sep-Oct 2021
4. Water sector							

Wajir	All	Water trucking for 50 centres	10,000 HH	CGW (Water) & partners	20M	00	July-Oct 2021
	All	Repair and maintenance of water bowsers	15 water bowsers	CGW (Water) & partners	2M	00	July-Sep 2021
Wajir	All sub-counties	Provision of fast-moving spare parts for 10 strategic boreholes	10 strategic boreholes	CGW (Water) & partners	4M	00	July 2021
Wajir	All sub-counties	Repair and maintenance of strategic boreholes	40 strategic boreholes	CGW (Water) & partners	3M	00	July-Oct 2021

5. Education sector

Wajir	All	Meals for ECD and primary schools	All schools	MoE, CGW, partners	30M	00	July-Nov 2021
	All	Provision of clean water and water storage facilities	118 schools	MoE, CGW, partners	8.8M	00	July-Nov 2021
	All	Tents for schools with high enrollment	90 schools	MoE, CGW, partners	20M	00	July-Nov 2021
	All	Bursary for vulnerable children	400 students	MoE, CGW, partners	10.9M	00	Every term
	All	Provision of hand washing facilities	113,463 learners	MoE, CGW, WFP	10M	00	July-Nov 2021

6. Peace and security sector

Wajir	All	Support conflict early warning systems	5,000 HH	CGW, Interior, NDMA	3M	00	July-Oct 2021
	Wajir West, Eldas	Intensify peace building efforts in conflict hotspots	2,000 HH	CGW, Interior NDMA, partners	2M	00	July-Oct 2021
	All	Promotion of peace	10,000HH	CGW, Interior,	1M	0	July-Dec 2021

		messages through local FM station and IEC materials		partners			
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