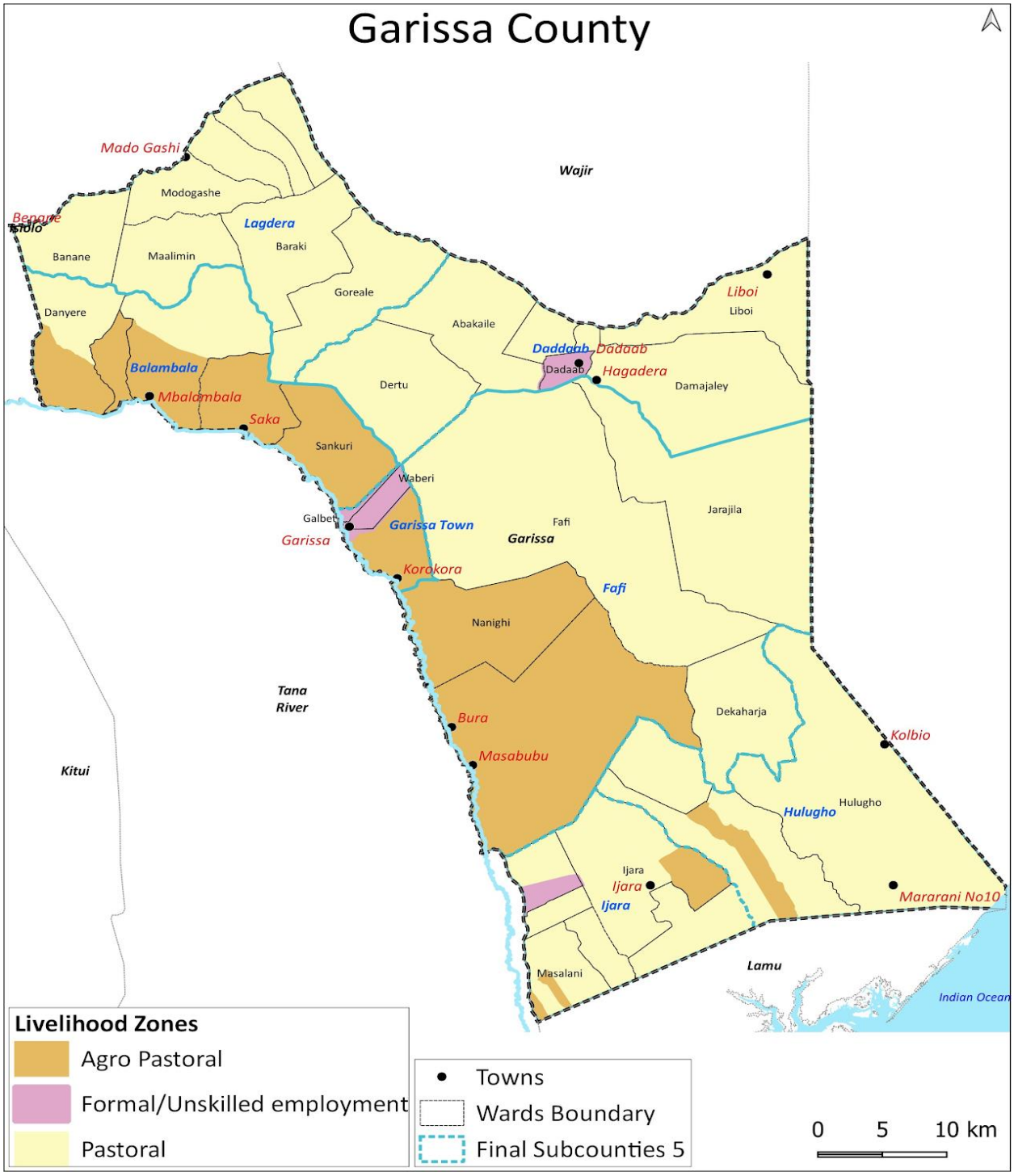
GARISSA COUNTY

2023 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group and Garissa County Steering Group

FEBRUARY 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Garissa County Steering Group (CSG) comprising members from five key sectors—Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Education, Health, and Nutrition—and other partners, conducted a food and nutrition security assessment during the short rains period (October to December) from January 22nd to February 9th, 2024.

This comprehensive exercise spanned all livelihood zones within the county employing primary data collection methods such as key informant interviews, verbal situation briefs, visual inspections during transect drives, and focus group discussions at the community level. The aim was to provide an objective, evidence-based, and transparent analysis of the food and nutrition security situation post-short rains, factoring in the cumulative effects of previous rainfall seasons.

The 2023 short rains, which were above average, led to widespread flash floods due to intense rainfall, adversely affecting communities by causing poor crop yields both in rain-fed and irrigated crops, the production levels for maize, cowpeas, and green grams fell by 51%, 42%, and 40%, respectively, compared to the LTA while the production of bananas, mangoes, watermelons, and tomatoes is anticipated to decline by 6%, 3%, 27%, and 17% respectively, relative to the LTA.

The rainfall however contributed to an above-average regeneration of rangeland resources, improving forage and water availability which resulted in shorter distances for livestock to trek for water, enhancing livestock productivity and household milk availability. Despite these positive changes in livestock and rangeland conditions, food security remained a challenge for households. Limited food stocks from previous inadequate crop production forced many to depend on market purchases for food, exacerbated by above-average food prices, thus limiting access to food.

The goat-to-cereal price ratio showed some improvement but remained below average, indicating that the income from selling a goat bought less staple cereal than usual. As of January 2024, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition had risen to 16.6 percent, exceeding both the historical average and the rates recorded in the same period in 2023.

This heightened risk of malnutrition highlights the ongoing struggle to ensure adequate nutrition for vulnerable populations. Coupled with increased cases of the predominant illnesses affecting both children less than five years of age and the general population which are upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhea, and malaria. With the prevailing conditions of scarce household food availability and restricted market access due to high prices, the majority of households were identified as experiencing a "stressed" food security outcome. The County's indicative phase classification is IPC indicative Phase 2(Stressed).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Garissa County is located in the North Eastern region and borders the Republic of Somalia to the East, Lamu County to the South East, Tana River County to the West, Isiolo County to the North West, and Wajir County to the North. The county has an estimated area of 44,174.5 square kilometers and a population of 841,353 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019 Census). Administratively, the county is divided into seven sub-counties namely; Garissa Township, Fafi, Lagdera, Balambala, Dadaab, Ijara, and Huluhgo. It has two main livelihood zones namely; Pastoral Livelihood Zone and Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone, which comprise 90 percent and seven percent of the population respectively (Figure 1). The other livelihood zone is the Formal Employment/Business livelihood zone which comprises three percent of the population. Livestock production is the main activity in the county and the Pastoral Livelihood Zone; it contributes to 72 percent of cash income. In the Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone, rain-fed and irrigated agriculture are practiced with crop production contributing to 50 percent of cash income.

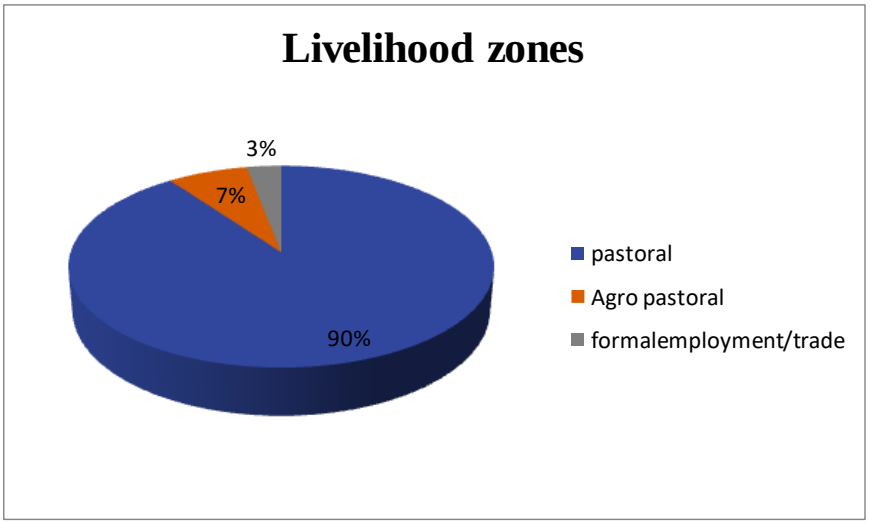

Figure 1: Population in each livelihood zone

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based, and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2023 taking into consideration the cumulative effects of the previous three seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The specific objectives of the exercise were:

- To establish a livelihood and sub-county level the quality and quantity of the 2023short rains
- To assess its impact on livelihoods including crop and livestock production, and effects on other relevant food security sectors, such as markets, water, health and nutritional status of households, and socio-economic conditions.
- To assess the geographical spread of other hazards and determine the impact of the shock on livelihoods and socio-economic status of affected populations.

- To establish the impact of the season on food and nutrition security situation with respect to Availability, Access, Utilization, and their stability across the county.
- To take stock of the available response activities addressing food insecurity and malnutrition and establish options for enhanced cross-sectoral responses.
- Obtain adequate and reliable information for projecting food security needs for the next six months and make recommendations for response to address immediate and underlying food security concerns.

The assessment was conducted from 22ND January to 9th February 2024 and covered the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones across the county. Data collection took a multi-sectoral approach, which included checklist administration and county reporting format presentation by county sector heads, followed by initial briefings by the County Steering Group (CSG). Primary data collection was done through Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focused Group Discussions (FGD), and visual observations during transect drives. Secondary data was obtained from a briefing kit prepared by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), UN WFP, UNICEF, and FEWS NET which also included monthly bulletins from NDMA. The field data was gathered, reviewed, and triangulated to produce a food security assessment report, which was presented before the CSG for validation and approval.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The start of the short rains for October to December 2022 happened as expected in the third dekad of October. The season experienced a favorable distribution over time, with more than 35 days of rain recorded. The peak of the season was in November.

Cumulative seasonal totals were above average with good spatial distribution ranging between 141-200 percent of normal in the northern and southern parts of the county and 111-125 percent of normal in most of the central parts. Few pockets of the county received above 350 percent of normal mainly in the northern parts. (Figure 2). Rainfall cessation was on the third dekad of December aligning with the usual pattern for the season.

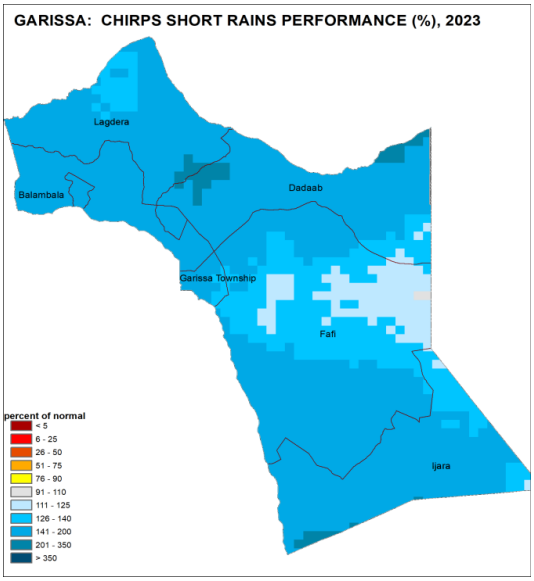

Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.2 Other shocks and hazards

Floods

The early November short rainy season brought persistent, heavy rains, triggering widespread challenges, including flash floods from intense downpours that broke riverbanks and lagas, affecting communities along these waterways. This led to severe flooding, with rivers and lagas overflowing, flooding settlements, and displacing around 19,218 households or roughly 115,308 people. The crisis saw 7,278 households displaced to shelters like public schools, with Garissa Township hardest hit, housing 4,372 households in IDP camps. This situation strained resources, increased vulnerability, and risked livelihoods and property loss. Furthermore, the floods damaged homes, agricultural lands, and infrastructure like roads and bridges, undermining the area's economy and recovery efforts.

Food prices

The prices of essential food commodities have increased beyond the capacity of pastoral households due to inflation being witnessed across the world arising from fuel prices coupled with damage to infrastructure. Staple food prices especially maize and pulses remained high above short-term averages.

Diseases

There was a polio outbreak in the county with 14 acute flaccid paralysis cases and six environmental samples of the same reported. Lagdera sub-counties reported a measles outbreak with six confirmed cases Efforts to address the outbreak include directives for affected sub-counties to conduct contact tracing, stock up on measles-rubella vaccines, and Vitamin A supplementation is ongoing. Cases of suspected Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) in camels have been reported, resulting in some fatalities.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food availability at both the county and household levels is significantly influenced by the production of crops and livestock. Key factors contributing to food availability include production from own farms, cross-border imports, and the availability of pasture and browse for livestock. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, crop production accounts for 50 percent of cash income, compared to five percent in the pastoral livelihood zone. Conversely, livestock production generates 72 percent of cash income in pastoral areas and 15 percent in agro-pastoral areas. Seasonal variations in local production lead to higher demand for these products, which, in turn, results in the influx of market supplies from outside the county to compensate for the food shortfall and help stabilize market prices.

3.1.1 Crops Production

Garissa County boasts significant agricultural potential, featuring 710,000 hectares of arable land and a constant water source that supports both irrigated and rain-fed crop farming. The county operates under two primary farming systems: rain-fed and irrigated. For rain-fed agriculture, there's a potential of 649,000 hectares, out of which 11,445 hectares have been utilized. The crops primarily cultivated under this system include cereals and pulses, such as maize, cowpeas, green grams, and sorghum. On the irrigated side, the potential spans 32,000 hectares, with current utilization estimated at around 6,500 hectares. Irrigation farming focuses on high-value horticultural crops. Predominant fruits include bananas, mangoes, melons, pawpaws, and citrus, while key vegetables are tomatoes, onions, capsicum, kale, chilies, and spinach. However, there has been a noticeable decline in the expansion of crop farming areas under rain-fed conditions over the past three years, mainly due to inadequate rainfall in successive seasons and looming drought conditions that have significantly impacted farmers' ability to maintain their livelihoods. Conversely, the area under irrigated farming has seen considerable growth, though production was negatively affected by the El Niño-induced floods, which caused substantial damage to the crops.

Rain-fed crop production

The primary crops cultivated, ranked by significance, are maize, cowpeas, and green grams. These crops play a crucial role in generating farm revenue and serving as key food sources for households. Of the maize produced, 30% is consumed by households, and the remaining 70% is sold, predominantly as green maize, due to its higher market value. Approximately 55% of the green grams and cowpeas harvested are primarily sold in local markets.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 years) area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2023 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Short Term Average (5-year) production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	162	155	520	1015
Cowpeas	58	51	325	560
Green Grams	46	43	276	456

The area dedicated to rain-fed farming for all key crops saw an expansion, thanks to the early positioning of necessary inputs and effective campaigns by extension officers in preparation for the anticipated above-average rainfall, expected to result from El Niño conditions. However, production did not meet the Long-Term Average (LTA), primarily due to floods that destroyed the crops, resulting in total loss of the initially planted crops. Any forthcoming production will stem from crops planted via flood reseeding, which are anticipated to be harvested in February.

Furthermore, the destruction of irrigation infrastructure and access roads led to farmers being unable to access their farms for two months, preventing them from engaging in any agricultural activities during this period.

The area planted for maize, cowpeas, and green grams in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood zone saw increases of 4%, 3%, and 6%, respectively, compared to the Long-Term Average (LTA). This expansion was due to farmers adopting more intensive farming practices, including the use of mechanization to open up additional farmland at subsidized rates. This shift towards intensive crop farming came after farmers experienced livestock losses in previous seasons due to drought, following four seasons of failed rainfall, prompting a move towards diversifying into crop farming. Despite the increased area planted, production levels for maize, cowpeas, and green grams fell by 51%, 42%, and 40%, respectively, compared to the LTA. The primary cause of this decline was flooding, which not only destroyed farms but also damaged infrastructure. Additionally, cowpeas and green grams exhibited excessive vegetative growth, which further contributed to the reduced production levels.

Irrigated Crop Production

Under irrigation, the principal horticultural crops cultivated include bananas, mangoes, melons, and tomatoes. The area cultivated with bananas, mangoes, watermelons, and tomatoes saw increases of 5%, 3%, 6%, and 4% respectively, in comparison to the Long-Term Average (LTA). These expansions are the result of initiatives by extension officers who encouraged the opening of more land for horticultural crops with a focus on value addition. Additionally, support from organizations like the World Food Programme (WFP) and Save the Children, which provided

capacity building in good agronomic practices, significantly fueled the farmers' enthusiasm to enhance their production efforts.

However, the production of bananas, mangoes, watermelons, and tomatoes is anticipated to decline by 6%, 3%, 27%, and 17% respectively, relative to the LTA. This forecasted decrease in production can be attributed to Flooding in the irrigated areas causing waterlogging and washing away of annual crops which resulted in delayed planting for the second season, high prevalence of pests and diseases, significant crop wastage in the fields due to the absence of access roads and leaching of nutrients from the soil.

Table 2: Irrigated crop

Crop	**Area planted during the 2023 Short rains season (ha)**	**Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during short rains season (ha)**	**2023 Short rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected**	**Long Term Average (3 years) production during the 2021 Short rains season (90 kg bags/MT)**
Bananas	1025	975	15,800MT	16890 MT
Mangoes	695	674	14050MT	15970 MT
Watermelons	298	280	6725 MT	8590 MT
Tomatoes	224	215	3015MT	3557 MT

The number of individuals engaging in irrigated farming has seen an upward trend, thanks to the assistance from various stakeholders that have facilitated the creation of effective and organized groups. This collaboration has resulted in the enlargement of farming areas and the diversification of crops, leading to improved nutritional outcomes across different levels.

Enhancements in farming techniques among farmers are evident due to educational programs conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) staff and cooperation with other partners who introduce innovative technologies. These efforts have contributed significantly to the skillset of the farming community. The County Government is setting its sights on promoting farming in areas not affected by floods by planning to implement the use of closed pipes for directing water to agricultural lands. Additionally, the establishment of three large-scale irrigation schemes in the Waaso, Fafi, and Gababa plains is in the planning stages, with feasibility studies, surveys, and design processes currently in progress. The County is also preparing to conduct a post-flood assessment to evaluate the damage caused by flooding, which will inform the development of recovery programs.

3.1.2 Cereals stock

Stocks of all key staple foods at the farmer level were depleted, except for sorghum, which was harvested in rain-fed farming areas. This situation, in comparison to the Long-Term Average (LTA), arose due to the destruction of farming infrastructure by floods, leading to a complete failure of all cereals and pulses that were planted under irrigation.

In contrast, traders have maintained increased stocks of rice, acknowledging its status as the primary staple food in the County. However, the inventory levels for maize, sorghum, and green grams at the trader level have diminished relative to the LTA, a consequence of the lack of local production and the scarcity of these commodities. The floods exacerbated this situation by damaging roads, preventing goods from reaching markets on time.

Meanwhile, stocks allocated for food aid have seen an increase compared to the LTA, thanks to the initiation of a program under the World Food Programme (WFP) focused on sustainable food systems. This program aims to build sustainable resilience and assist the county government in executing its priority activities. WFP's lead initiative, named "Lishe Bora," is set to run for six months, targeting 24,323 households across six sub-counties, aiming to address the food security challenges exacerbated by the recent floods.

Table 3: Cereal stocks

Commodity	**Maize**		**Rice**		**Sorghum**		**Green gram**		**Beans**	
	Current	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**
Farmers	0	450	0	240	20	45	0	85	0	45
Traders	2650	3500	45,400	35,400	580	1030	350	570	540	630
Millers	450	1100	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Food Assistance	181	730	0	2000	12,130	3500	0	0	938	540
NCPB	0	700	0	1100	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3281	6480	45400	38740	12730	4595	350	655	1478	1215

Given the constrained maize availability, traders have increased the stocks of alternative/most preferred grains such as rice. The rice stocks held by traders are 32 percent above the LTA due to the high demand. Maize stocks held by millers is 68 percent of the LTA attributed to low harvests

and declining demand in the region. Stocks for food assistance are held at Dadaab refugee camps strictly for distribution to refugees. The demand for sorghum and green grams is on a downward trend hence the stocks held by the various actors are all below the LTA. The stocks held by households will last for one month compared to three months normally, while those of the millers will last for three months.

3.1.3 Agricultural Market and Trade

Table 4:Key players for key staples in the market

Livelihood zone	Main Market (Name)	Key staple commodity	Proportion by category of traders dealing with the commodity (%) NB-*disaggregate players by gender*			
			Normal		Currently	
			W/salers	Retailers	W/salers	Retailers
Agro pastoral	Garissa	E.g Maize	20%	70%	10%	50%
		Rice	40%	55%	30%	45%
Pastoral	Garissa	Maize	5%	30%	0%	10%
		Rice	20%	70%	10%	60%
		Posho	20%	60%	10%	30%

The presence of traders is more pronounced in the Agro pastoral Livelihood zone compared to the Pastoral zone, largely because of its closer proximity to the Main Market, where access is relatively easier. Regarding commodity demand across different livelihood zones, there has been a notable decrease in the percentage of households purchasing their food from the market—falling by 20-30%. This trend is attributed to the high cost of goods, which, when combined with diminished purchasing power, has led to a reduction in the demand for staple food commodities. Factors such as high unemployment rates and a lack of cash flow, affecting all livelihood zones, have contributed to this decreased demand. The situation is expected to deteriorate over the next three months if the inflation rate continues to rise alongside the ongoing decrease in livestock and goat prices, further impacting purchasing power and demand. In terms of market supply and traded volumes, there has been a decline, with the majority of supplies being sourced from Nairobi and Thika. This downturn in traded volumes can be attributed to reduced incomes and the consequent low purchasing power among consumers.

Market operations have remained normal, yet there has been a significant decrease in traded volumes. This reduction is primarily due to the increased costs of transportation and the high prices of some essential commodities, which are currently unavailable.

3.1.4 Livestock Production

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. The

estimated numbers of livestock by type are 1,300,000 cattle, 2,197262 sheep, 2,200,000 goats, 800,000 camel, 215,000 donkeys, and 215,000 poultry (KNBS, 2019).

Contribution of livestock to livelihood

Livestock production is a cornerstone of the livelihoods in Garissa County, holding significant socio-economic and cultural importance within the community. This sector is a major contributor to the community's food and financial needs, accounting for roughly 80 percent of the cash income in pastoral zones and 60 percent in agro-pastoral areas. Beyond its economic impact, livestock serves as a pivotal element in social traditions, facilitating exchanges such as bride price payments, and fines, and as a form of gift-giving. Moreover, it ensures a reliable provision of various animal products and by-products, thereby supporting household livelihoods through income, sustenance, and the maintenance of cultural practices.

Pasture and browse situation

The good performance of the short rain season (OND) led to enhanced conditions of pasture and browse across the county benefiting both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihod zones.In the pastoral regions of lagdera and balambala sub counties pasture is abundant mainly in the form of standing hay .in the agro-pastoral zone of balambala pasture is somewhat scarce. It is anticipated that pasture will sustain livestock for 3-4 month while browse is expected to last for the next 5 months in both pastoral and agro pastoral areas , this scenario is consistent in ijara , fafi, and dadaab sub-counties with the same expected durations for pasture and browse availability. The central sub-county although having less pasture will still support forage availability in the next 3 month

Table 5: Pasture and Browse condition

	Pasture					**Browse**				
Livelih ood zone	**Condition**		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting access**	**Condition**		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting access**
	Current	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**		**Current**	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**	
Pastoral	Good	good	3-4	3	None	good	good	4-5	3-4	nonet
Agro-pastoral	Good	good	3-4	3	None	good	good	4-5	4-6	none

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Generally, the Livestock body condition in the county across all species of the livestock species is good. Cattle at present are in good body condition with a body condition score of 3-4 compared to normal 2-3 in both livelihood zones; Small stock in both zones is good compared to normal fair

to good; Camels are in good body condition .All livestock are expected to maintain a good body condition until the next season due to abundant forage and water.

Table 7: Livestock body condition

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

Birth rates

Following seasons of extended drought, it is unrealistic to anticipate a significant increase in birth rates within a short span of three months. The majority of pregnant livestock, including cows, does (female goats), and ewes (female sheep), are projected to give birth in the forthcoming three-month period, stretching from March into April 2024. Given these circumstances, only a small fraction of the livestock population was able to sustain pregnancies during the challenging drought conditions. Consequently, the birth rates observed among these few are not substantial enough to lead to a noticeable increase in the overall livestock population.

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

Livestock ownership in the county has seen a slight improvement due to the births of small stock animals (sheep and goats) during the season; the numbers have not significantly altered the overall Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) for both pastoral and agropastoral households. Despite the increase in small livestock, the TLUs for both poor and medium-income households remain below the typical figures. This indicates that, although there has been some growth in the quantity of livestock due to natural births, the overall capacity and wealth represented by the livestock as measured in TLUs have not reached the standard levels expected for these communities.

Table 8: Tropical livestock units (TLUs) by household's income groups

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	3	7	7-8	20
Agro-pastoral	3	5	6-7	15

Milk Production and Consumption

There is a general improvement in Milk production across the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones due to the effects of the above-normal OND rainfall seasons. At present, 1.8- 2 liters/household /day in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones is attained. This compares favorably with 2.8-3.0 for the long-term average. It is projected that it will rise as livestock births in the March-July period. Milk consumption per household has generally improved in both zones due to improved pasture and water for livestock. However due to low births, owing to cumulative effects of previous droughts and dry seasons the quantities are not as high as in normal seasons. On average, the level of availability is about 1.2 trs/H/Day across both livelihoods. This is expected to rise should births occur from March onwards. Milk availability is expected to rise towards the MAM 2024 season. Milk prices are high at 55-60/ltr compared to the normal of 35/- per liter for the season

Table 9:Milk production, consumption, and prices

Livelihood zone	**Milk Production (Litres)/Household**		**Milk consumption (Litres) per Household**		**Prices (Ksh)/Litre**	
	Current	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**
Pastoral	1.8-2.	2.8	1.0-1.2	1.8	**60**	**30-35/**
Agro pastoral	1.9-2.	3.0	1.2-1.5	2.2	**55**	**30**

Migration

There are no migrations currently as both water and pasture are at adequate levels compared to normal. The current state is expected to last till the end of the MAM 2024 season.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There has been no major outbreak in the period under review. Apart from the endemic CBPP, CCPP, and trypanosomiasis, suspected cases of bluetongue in sheep in Garissa and Fafi sub-counties and hemorrhagic septicaemia is reported in FAFI; suspected SDS in camels have also been reported. Livestock mortalities are low in both livelihood zones and across the species.

Water for Livestock

In The current season, water sources for livestock in both pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. Water pans, boreholes, shallow wells, sand dams, and permanent rivers (River Tana) are the main water sources. The return distance from watering has reduced to 5-7km Km in pastoral and 3-4km in agro pastoral zone compared to a normal of less than 8-12 km in pastoral zone and 5-7Km, in agro pastoral. The frequency of watering has reduced to daily for cattle and small stock as compared to 2-4 times per week in both zones.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market operations

All the livestock markets in the county are in full operation. There are no reported disruptions to market operations by conflict, livestock disease or otherwise. Garissa Markets which is the largest livestock market in the county and region at large, reports trading activity, with volumes near normal. The markets of Benane,balambala,modogashe,dagahaley,hagardera,bura and masalani are also in operation. The trend in livestock volumes presented for sale may slightly increase in the primary markets as producers sell to meet household needs.

3.2.2 Commodity Prices

Maize prices

In January, the average price of a kilogram of maize was Ksh. 99 which was 49 percent above the five-year average of 2019-2023 but within the price in the same month last year. The prices have been on an upward trend since July hitting a peak in November. The surge in maize prices can be attributed to exceptionally high local demand for both human and livestock consumption, coupled with increased transportation expenses driven by soaring fuel prices and poor road networks in the county during the rainy season.

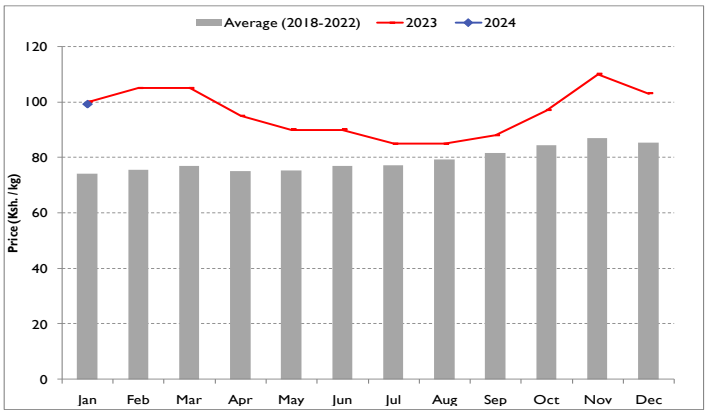

Figure 3:maize prices

Goat prices

The average market price of a medium-sized goat was Ksh. 4310 in January 2024 (Figure 4), 24.8 percent above the short-term average prices (2018-2023) and was also above 31 percent above those of 2023. The prices from September to December have been on an upward trend acerbated by the good body condition resulting from the previous season. The high goat prices are attributed to increased demand, proximity to the markets, and good body condition that will likely improve the purchasing power of most households that primarily depend on selling small livestock for their market transactions.

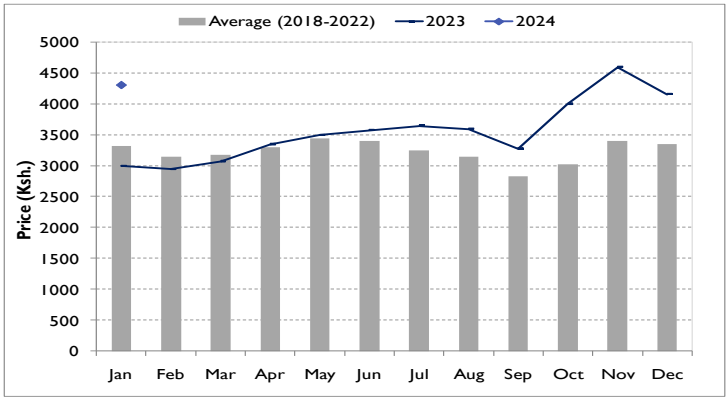

Figure 4:Goat prices

3.2.3 Terms of Trade

In January 2024, the proceeds from the sale of a medium-sized mature goat could purchase 40 kilograms of maize (Figure 5). The current price was 12 percent below the five-year average of 2019-2023 but 19 percent above the ratio at the same time in 2022. The terms of trade (TOT) have been below the average from July to December 2023 except for October when it was within average. High maize prices combined with fluctuating livestock prices adversely affected the terms of trade as the county sources maize from the external market reducing household purchasing power and impacting food security.

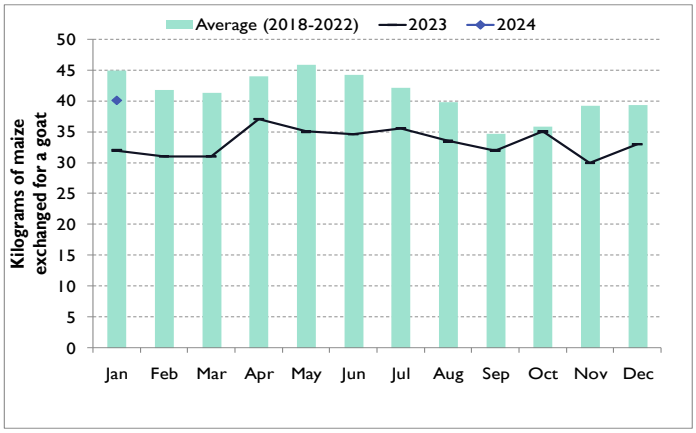

Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.2.4 Water access and availability (including cost + consumption)

Introduction

The overall water coverage for the county stands at 44%, with the primary water sources being the Tana River, boreholes numbering 245, and water pans totaling 325. Recent enhanced rainfall has significantly improved water availability, resulting in a 70% increase in water pan storage and recharged aquifers. Out of the 245 boreholes, 214 are operational, including those within refugee settlements. Certain areas within the Lagdera sub-county, particularly Modogashe and Benane wards, have encountered challenges with low water points. Similarly, parts of the Fafi sub-county, specifically Fafi and Jarajila wards, rely on seasonal rivers and a limited number of water pans, exacerbating water scarcity issues. Additionally, the northern regions of the Balmabala sub-county, bordering the Lagdera sub-county, face water scarcity as they lack alternative water sources apart from a few water pans. Currently, there are no reported cases of water sources drying up. The water pans are expected to last until the next rainy season in April. The trekking distance to access water has significantly reduced from an average of 15km to 4km, a notable improvement from the previous year when water trucking was the sole option. This reduction is attributed to the enhanced rainfall experienced from October to December.

Table 10: Water sources

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources)	Normal Duration that water last in months	% of full Capacity Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non-operational Water Sources
Balambala/ Agro-Pastoral	Tana River	1	1	Indefinite	**indefinite**		
	water pans	1	1	1	**6**	**80**	
	Boreholes	4	4	Indefinite	**I**		
Balambala/ Pastoral	Boreholes	**5**	**3**	**Indefinite**	**Indefinite**		Ohiyodujis
	Water Pans	**20**	**16**	**Next rains**	**6 months**	80	Abdigaab, ohiyo, Agar Aar
Danyere/	Tana River	**1**	**Nil**	**Nil**			Danyere
	Water Pans	**10**	**8**	**Dry**	**6 months**	**20**	Hagarjareer, Libahlow
	Boreholes	**3**	**3**	**Indefinite**	**6 months**		
Sankuri/ Agro-pastoral	Tana River	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water pans	6	6	Dry	6 months		
	Boreholes	5	5	Indefinite	Indefinite		
Sankuri/Pastoral	Boreholes	8	5	Indefinite	Indefinite		Shimbirey one borehole is not operational
	Water pans	12	3	2 weeks	6-months	40	
Benane/ Pastoral	Benane Springs	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	8	0	6	0		All pans are dry
Modogashe /Pastoral	Water Pans	4	0	Dry	6-months		Barfin, geilabjilango
	boreholes	2	0				Dry

	sub-surface dam	1	0				Not holding water
Maalimin	Boreholes	6	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Skanska 1, Elan, gubader
	Water Pans	8	3	3 weeks	6-months	40	Reegdam ,
Sabena/ Pastoral	Boreholes	4	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Gurufa , fan oil
	Water Pans	3	3	3 weeks	6-months	50	Gunje
Baraki /Pastoral	Boreholees	7	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Baraki
	Water Pans	4	3	Dry	6-months	0	GuyoBombey, afweine
Goreale / Pastoral	Water Pans	5	0	Dry	6 months		
	Boreholes	4	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Aqal Aar
Dertu/ Pastoral	Boreholes	12	9	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	10	4	Few water pans having water	6 months	60	
Dadaab/ Pastoral	Boreholes	18	18	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	2	1	1 month	6-months	60	
Abakhailie	water pans boreholes	7 10	4 10	1 month	6 months Indefinite	60	
Damajale/ Pastoral	Boreholes	23	20	Indefinite	Indefinite		Electrical/mechanical breakdowns (kokar, damajaley
	Water Pans	10			6-months		
Liboi	Boreholes	14	11	Indefinite	Indefinite		Harehare, maleyle1
	Water Pans	10	4	1 month	6-months	50	
Jarajira /Pastoral	Boreholes	13	13	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	7	7	2 months	6-months	90	

Fafi /Pastoal	Boreholes	17	17	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	20	15	Until next rains	6-months	90	
Bura /Agro-pastoral	Boreholes	7	7	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	15	15	2 months	6-months	70	
Bura/ pastoral	Boreholes	6	6				
	Water Pans	25	25	2 months	7-months	70	
DEKHARJA /Pastoral	Water pans	25	25	2 months	7-months	70	
	Boreholes	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
Hulugho /Pastoral	Boreholes	4	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Sangailu
	Water Pans	30	30	2-months	3-months	80	
Ijara/Agro-pastoral	River fed water supply	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water Pans	15	15	2 months	8-months	100	
Ijara /pastoral	Boreholes	7	2	Indefinite			Saline
Township	Boreholes	10	10				
	River tana	1	1				
	Water pans	5	2	1 month	6-months	30	Diisow

Table 11: Water availability, access and consumption

Ward / livelihood zone	**Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use(Km)**		**Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)**		**Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)**		**Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)**	
	Normal	**Current**	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**	**Current**
Agro-pastoral	1-5	5 -10	2-5	5 -10	5-10	10 -15	30-40	30-40
Pastoral	5-10	8-10	5	5-10	20-40	10-20	20-30	20-30

Return Distance to water sources.

In the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, households are currently traveling distances between 5 to 10 kilometers to access water sources, which is considerably longer than the usual distance of 1 to

5 kilometers. In contrast, in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, the distance to water sources ranges from 8 to 10 kilometers, aligning with the normal range of 5 to 10 kilometers. These distances reflect the variability in access to water sources across different livelihood zones, indicating a considerable increase in effort and time required for water collection, especially in the Agro-pastoral areas.

Waiting time at the source

The waiting time at water sources have significantly decreased from over an hour to just 10 minutes in the agro pastoral livelihood zone as compared to 5-10 minutes normally. in pastoral livelihood zones the waiting time decreased to normal levels of 20-40 minutes. The reduction not only facilitates daily routines but also allows individuals to utilize their time more productive activities.

Cost of Water

The average cost of 20-litre jerrican ranges from 5 to 10 shillings, a stark contrast from the 20 to 50 shillings observed during the drought season. In some remote areas with access to water pans, this essential commodity is provided free of charge.

Water Consumption

There has been a notable increase in average water consumption, currently standing at 20L/H/D compared to the previous consumption rate of 7L/H/D, which was below the recommended average consumption of 15L/H/D. This shift in consumption patterns underscores the impact of improved water availability on the community's daily life and hygiene practices. The recent enhancements in water availability have had a positive impact on various aspects of life within the county/sub-county, from reducing trekking distances and waiting times to alleviating financial burdens associated with water purchase during periods of scarcity.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

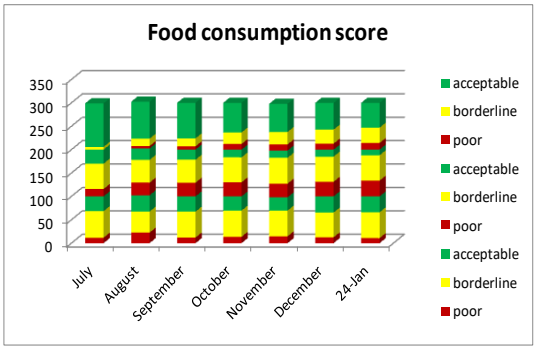

Figure 6: food consumption score

In January 2024 the proportion of the county population with poor, borderline, and acceptable food consumption scores was 25.5 percent, 20.7 percent, and 53.8 percent respectively. During the period from July to December 2023, households within the Pastoral Livelihood zone experienced the highest proportion of poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS). Conversely, zones characterized by formal employment recorded the highest percentages of households with acceptable food consumption scores throughout this six-month period as illustrated in Figure 6.

3.2.6 Coping strategy

- The mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month slightly increased from 9.44 during this reporting month of January 2024. This was 20 percent below the long-term mean and was also below the normal ranges for the month.

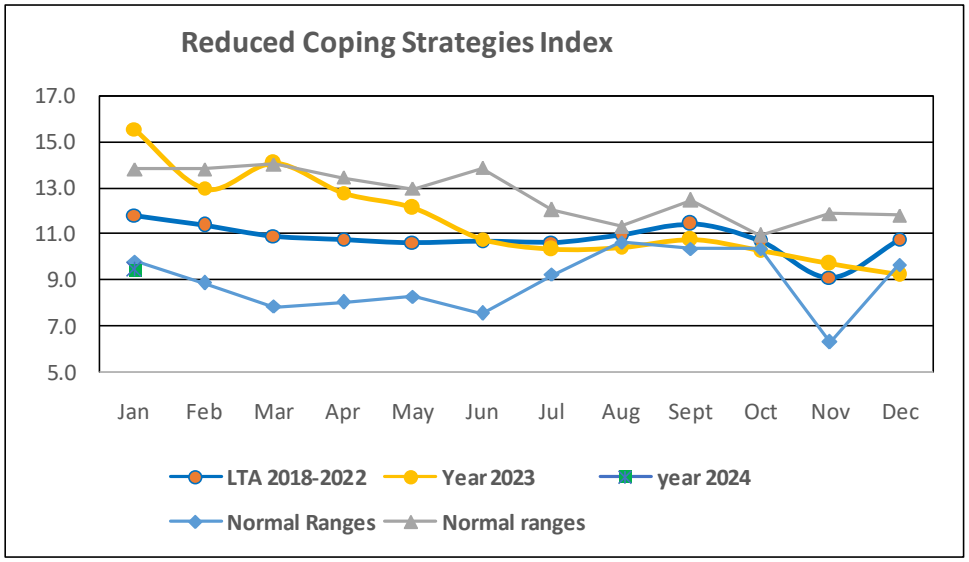

Figure 7: Coping strategies index

- As compared to the same period of the previous year the mean reduced by 40 percent indicating less coping for households in all the livelihood zones during this period
- Mostly employed coping strategies included relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, reducing meal frequency, and reducing dietary diversity

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The predominant illnesses affecting both children under five years of age and the broader population included upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhea, and malaria. Between July and December 2023, 41,799 children under the age of five received treatment for Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), marking a 14,731 case rise compared to the same timeframe in 2022, when there were 27,068 reported infections. The surge in cases is thought to be linked to increased rainfall**.** During the same period in 2023, there were 15,557 reported cases of diarrhea, showing a 3,515 case increase from the July to December 2022 period, which saw 12,042 cases. The initial spike in cases was attributed to drought and inadequate sanitation, with subsequent flooding further exacerbating the situation.

There were 281 cases of malaria recorded from July to December 2023, a slight increase of 22 cases from the 259 cases identified during the corresponding months in 2022. Of 2.8 percent (753 cases). During the period from July to December 2023, the general population experienced a significant health impact with 58,821 cases of upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), marking a significant rise of 21,456 cases compared to

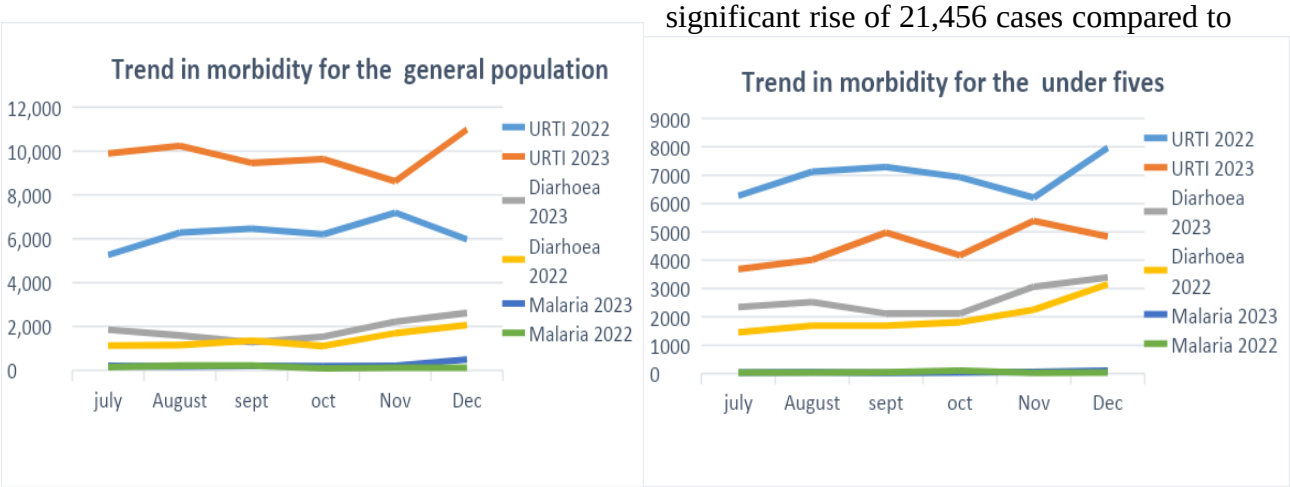

Figure 8: Trend in morbidity for under five and general population

the same period in 2022, which saw 37,365 cases. Alongside this, there was also a noticeable increase in the number of diarrhea cases, reaching 11,068, which reflects an increase of 2,573 cases from the previous year's count of 8,495 during the same timeframe. Additionally, malaria cases within the general population for July to December 2023 equaled 1,479, marking an uptick of 570 cases from the July to December 2022 period, which reported 909 cases.

3.3.2 Health and Nutrition Sector in Disease Outbreak

The health reports highlighted four confirmed cases of cholera in the general population, underscoring a critical need for vigilance and preventive measures against waterborne diseases. In the same timeframe, a significant portion of the reported cases of Diarrhoea and malaria demonstrated a concerning trend affecting the most vulnerable demographic—children under the age of five. Specifically, 11 percent of Diarrhoea cases and 23 percent of malaria cases were reported in this age group. This data points to a pressing public health issue, emphasizing the importance of targeted interventions and healthcare strategies to protect young children from these diseases, which disproportionately impact their health and well-being.

Table 11: Trends in epidemic and water-borne diseases

WARD/LIVELIHOOD ZONE	Disease	JULY – DEC 2022		JULY– DEC 2023		Proportion of Children <5 years that have suffered from the named diseases Source: Nutrition Survey Data
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
	Measles	6		83		
	Cholera	114		4		
	Dysentery	337		578		
	Diarrhea	8495		11076		11%
	Malaria	168		1760		23.7%
	Typhoid	4028		4129		
	Others_____ ___					

3.3.3 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

Immunization stands as an unparalleled cost-effective preventive health measure, playing a pivotal role in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by significantly reducing the burden of infectious diseases. Despite its importance, challenges in increasing immunization coverage have been evident, with measles and polio vaccination rates recorded at 57.5 percent and 56 percent, respectively. This decline in immunization coverage is attributed to several critical factors, including the lack of access to immunization services, particularly among communities with nomadic lifestyles or those affected by drought conditions. Additionally, rural healthcare facilities face a shortage of staff, further compounded by inadequate infrastructure, such as non-functional refrigerators and the absence of electricity, posing significant barriers to maintaining vaccine efficacy and availability. Over the past six months, the percentage of children aged 6 to 11 months who received full immunizations rose to 76%, up from 67.1% during the same timeframe last year. Additionally, there was an increase in the immunization rates for children aged 12 to 59 months in the same period

Table 12: Proportion of fully Immunized children

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the county Source DHISMOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: (Nutrition survey if available)
JULY – DEC 2022	88%	1. OPV 1 ____55.6% 2. OPV 3 ____56.5% 3. Measles ____57.5%
JULY – DEC 2023	76.1%	4. OPV 1 ____58.2% 5. OPV 3 ____56.8% 6. Measles ____58.0%

3.3.4 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

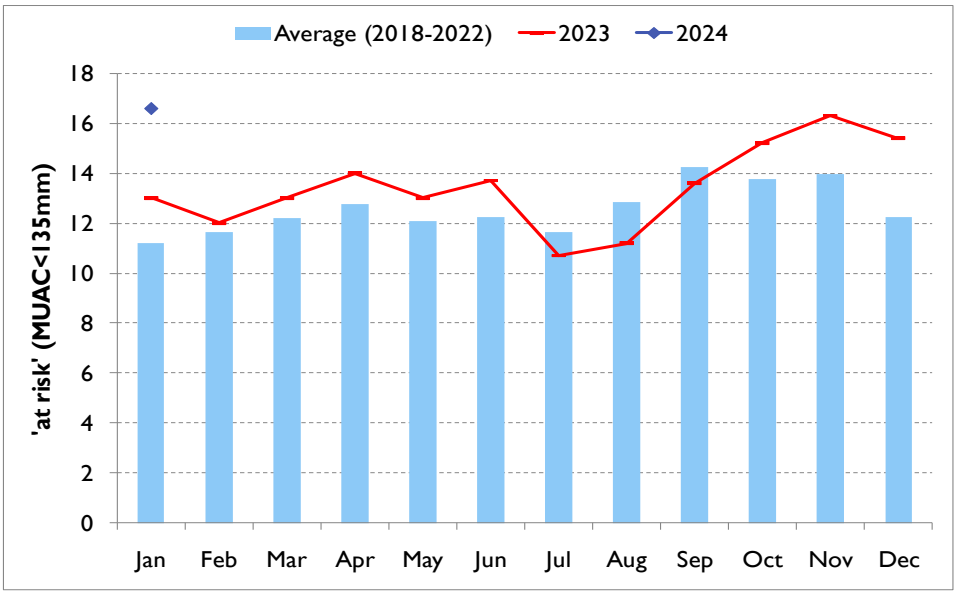

Figure 9:At risk to malnutrition

In January, 16.6% of children were identified as at risk of malnutrition, as measured by a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of less than 135 millimeters. This percentage exceeds both the historical average and the rates observed during the same period in 2023. From July to December 2023, the rate of children at risk mostly fell below the long-term average, although it spiked in October, November, and December. This pattern points to a worsening nutritional status, driven by a scarcity of milk in homes, limited dietary variety, and a rise in illnesses affecting children. In the pastoral livelihood zone, the prevalent number of daily meals consumed by the majority is two. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) by weight for height Z scores was 17.3 while the % Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by weight for height Z scores was 2.8 percent.The admission trend for both OTP and SFP Between July and December 2023 was 29,473 reported cases, marking an increase of 4,314 cases compared to the same period in 2022, when there were 25,159 cases. This rise is attributed to the efforts in conducting outreaches and the active identification and referral of cases by community health promoters. For the period from July to December 2023, there were 5,477 cases managed through the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP), showing an increase of 297 cases from the same period in the previous year, which recorded 5,180 cases.

3.3.5 Sanitation and Hygiene

Between July and December 2023, latrine coverage in the county stood at 54.5 percent, a decline from the 62 percent reported during the same period in 2022. Conversely, the practice of hand washing at four critical times witnessed a significant improvement, increasing from 6.8 percent in July 2022 to 14.1 percent in July 2023. This enhancement in hand washing practices is credited to the increased availability and accessibility of water, a direct result of the successful long rain season experienced prior. Water treatment practices remained low across the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, with only 27 percent engagement, though this still marks an improvement compared to the previous year's figures. Additionally, approximately 42 percent of the county's population relied on protected water sources, such as boreholes and shallow wells, for their water needs.

4. Trends of key food security indicators

Table 13: Food security trends in Garissa County

Indicator	**LRA 2022(JUNE,2023)**	**SRA 2024(JAN,2024)**
Distance from source(km)	Pastoral: 7-12 km Agro-pastoral: 5-7 km	Pastoral: 5-10 km Agro-pastoral: 5-8 km
Waiting time (min)	Agro-pastoral: 5-10 minutes Pastoral: 5-10 minutes	Agro-pastoral: 5-10 minutes Pastoral: 20-40 minutes
Cost	Ksh 5-10	Ksh 5-10
Water consumption (Litres per person per day)	Pastoral: 20-30lpppd Agro-pastoral: 30-40lpppd	Pastoral: 20-30lpppd Agro-pastoral: 30-40lpppd
Goat Prices	Ksh 3,650	Ksh 4310
Maize prices/Kilogram	Ksh 85	Ksh 99
Terms of Trade	Kgs 34	Kgs 40
Livestock Body condition	Cattle: Fair Sheep: Fair Goats: Fair to Good Camel: Fair to Good	Cattle: Good Sheep: Good Goats: Good Camel: Good
Milk Production	Agropastoral-2.0 litres Pastoral - 2.5 litre	Agropastoral-1.9 litres Pastoral -2 litre
Migration	There is little intra-migration and no out-migration	No migration

Livestock Diseases	Camel Trypanosomiasis, CBPP, CCPP, sheep, and Goat pox.	CBPP, CCPP, trypanosomiasis, blue tongue haemorrhagicsepticaemia and SDS in camels
School Attendance	Increased by 5.2 percent	Increased by 6.6 per cent
Coping Strategy Index	10.34	9.4
Food Consumption Score (NDMA)	Pastoral: Acceptable 30%, borderline 54.2% and poor 15.8% Agro Pastoral: Acceptable-31.7%, borderline 56.7% and poor 11.7%	Pastoral Acceptable: 33.6%, borderline 54% poor 12.1% Agro Pastoral Acceptable: 10.8%, borderline 55.2% poor 34%
MUAC<135mm	10.7 percent	16.6 percent
Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2023	Short rains assessment, January 2024

5. Education

3.5.1 Access (Enrolment)

Enrollment numbers rose in ECD, Primary, and Secondary schools, reaching 1234, 6262, and 263 respectively. The increase was largely due to the settlement of numerous nomadic families, drawn by the presence of water and pasture, which allowed their children to access education. Additionally, supplementary feeding programs played a role in boosting attendance. Other contributing factors included the government's policy on 100% transition, the Out of School Enrolment Campaign (OOSC), and movements caused by flash floods. On the contrary, Term 1 saw a marginal decline in enrollments within Liboi, Dadaab, and Fafisub counties across some educational levels: ECDs, and primary, and secondary schools, primarily because of security concerns and the relocation of students to safer sub-counties.

Table 12: Enrollment

	Term I 2024			**Term III 2023**			Indicate Increase (+) and Decrease (-)
Enrollment	**№ Boys**	**№ Girls**	**Total**	**№ Boys**	**№ Girls**	**Total**	
ECD	10421	8831	**19,252**	9877	8141	**18018**	+1,234
Primary	49,995	41,994	**91,989**	47,012	38,715	**85,727**	+6,262
Secondary	7,117	6,776	**13,893**	7,086	6,544	**13,630**	+263

3.5.2 Effects of the season on learning continuity in schools (ECD, Primary, Secondary)

Retention

Following the unusually heavy rainfall experienced in the county, several schools suffered significant damage. This included roof being blown off by strong wind storms, latrines getting damaged or collapsing, and classrooms being submerged. The sub-counties that were impacted are Bothai, Benaney, Lagdera, Shantaabaq, Dadaab, and Garissa Township. In Bothai sub-county, the schools affected were Janjo, Barkuke, Medina, Hadun, Benaney, Bothai, Falama, and GololBele. In Lagdera, the schools that faced damages include Ama, Togdub, Jilango, and Hagaer Primary. Dadaab saw Gurufa Primary, Cheron, and Wendoni Primary EDCE facing the brunt of the rains. Lastly, in Garissa Township sub-county, the schools impacted were Hyuga, Kazuku, Bouraley, ADC, Tumaini, Bula Mzuri, Jaribu, and Jarirot.

3.5.3 School Feeding Programs

The In-kind School Meals Programme (ISMP) has been benefiting a total of 3,955 Early Childhood Development (ECD) learners, 74,550 primary school learners, and 1,390 secondary school students. Altogether, 79,895 learners have been receiving benefits from the ISMP

Table 13: school feeding program

S/No.	Sub Counties	ECD Learners Benefitting From ISMP	Primary Learners Benefitting From ISMP	Secondary Learners Benefitting From ISMP
1.	Shantabaaq	0	3272	0
2.	Lagdera	0	4318	0
3.	Bothai	680	0	0
4.	Liboi	0	2890	0
5.	Balambala	1265	5724	0
6.	Benaney	0	3369	0
7.	Sankuri	0	13994	0
8.	Fafi	420	2522	0
9.	Ijara	1590	14122	1390
10.	Garissa	0	17627	0
11.	Dadaab	0	6712	0
TOTAL=		3, 955	74,550	1,390
GRAND TOTAL =79, 895 Learners				

4.0FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1Prognosis Assumptions

-
- During the dry season in February and March 2023, forage and water conditions are anticipated to worsen, though they may remain within normal limits. The forage is expected to be impacted by livestock grazing and elevated daytime temperatures. Consequently, this situation is likely to influence livestock performance affecting their production negatively.
- Livestock productivity is anticipated to remain below normal levels but is expected to see a slight improvement owing to the anticipated calving and kidding across various livestock species.
- It is projected that cereal prices will continue to be elevated during February and March. However, there is an expectation of a decrease in prices from April to June, attributed to the anticipated positive impact of the long rainy season on crop production. This improvement in rainfall is likely to enhance the yield of cereals, potentially increasing supply and thereby contributing to a reduction in prices during this period.
- Goat prices are projected to marginally increase from February to April, remaining above the short-term average for this time frame. The rise in prices will likely arise from markets operating smoothly and the anticipated demand for goats. The expected rise in demand can be attributed mainly to Islamic festivals scheduled during these months, which traditionally lead to higher consumption of goats.
- As the dry season advances, it is anticipated that fewer households will resort to crisis coping strategies. The expectation suggests that the impact of the dry season may not be severe.

4.2 Food security Outlook March-May

The food security outlook for the county is expected to maintain a relatively stable trend across different livelihood zones until March. Despite the progression of the dry season, pasture and browse levels are anticipated to decrease but will likely be within normal ranges. However, the yield from rain-fed crops is predicted to be limited, and household food stocks may fall short of long-term averages. Water availability and access are projected to decline somewhat throughout the livelihood zones, as some water pans and dams might dry out. In the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, livestock production is expected to see some improvement, though it is likely to remain below long-term averages. This anticipated improvement is due to expected higher birth rates in livestock, following breeding activities during the previous seasons of short rains for large stock and long rains for small stock. Market operations across all livelihood zones are projected to function optimally, with livestock prices expected to continue their upward trend, staying above short-term averages. Despite these positive aspects, the proportion of households experiencing poor food consumption is expected to rise across all livelihood zones. Fewer households in both pastoral and agro-pastoral zones may need to employ crisis coping strategies, reflecting a slight improvement in their situation. Nonetheless, the risk of malnutrition among children under five is forecasted to increase, remaining higher than long-term averages, indicating a food security situation that needs continuous monitoring.

4.3 Food Security Outlook for June- August

The forecast for the March-April-May (MAM) season suggests conditions that are close to, or slightly below, the normal range. This weather pattern is expected to positively impact crop growth in rain-fed areas, enhancing agricultural output. Similarly, rangeland conditions are projected to improve, with significant regeneration of pasture and browse. This, in turn, is likely to contribute to an increase in livestock productivity, supporting pastoralist communities. The terms of trade are expected to continue showing signs of improvement; they might still not reach the long-term average levels. High prices for food commodities are anticipated to persist, influenced by inflationary pressures and market dynamics. Despite these challenges, milk production is forecasted to experience a slight uptick, potentially surpassing typical ranges. This increase in milk supply could contribute to enhanced food security for households. Furthermore, food stock both at the household level and among traders is likely to see an increase and is expected to facilitate better dietary diversity within households across different livelihood zones the nutritional status of children under five years of age may slightly improve but is still expected to remain above the normal long-term averages.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

Garissa County has been classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.2 Summary of Findings

The short rains from October to December in 2023, which were above the average, led to widespread flash floods due to intense rainfall, negatively impacting communities. These conditions resulted in poor crop yields but facilitated an above-average regeneration of rangeland resources, enhancing the availability of forage and water. Leading to shorter livestock trekking distances to access water, which is atypical for the period, thereby boosting livestock productivity and, in turn, average household milk availability. Despite these improvements in livestock and rangeland conditions, households faced challenges with food security. Food stocks were limited due to inadequate crop production in previous seasons, forcing many households to rely on market purchases for their food needs. Compounding this issue, food prices remained above average, restricting household access to food. The goat-to-cereal price ratio showed signs of improvement, yet it stayed below the average, indicating that households could afford less staple cereals from the proceeds of selling a goat. As of January 2024, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 16.6 percent surpassing both the historical average and the rates recorded during the same period in 2023. This increase in malnutrition risk underscores the ongoing challenges in ensuring adequate nutrition for vulnerable populations. With the prevailing conditions of limited food availability at the household level and constrained access to food in markets due to high prices majority of households were categorized as facing a "stressed" food security outcome (IPC Phase 2). This situation highlights the need for targeted interventions to improve food security and nutrition among affected communities, despite the positive aspects related to livestock and rangeland resource improvements.

5.1.3 Sub County Ranking

Table 17: sub county ranking from worst to least affected

Sub County	**Rank**	**Main food security threat**
Lagdera	1	• High commodity prices • Poor water quantity • resource-based conflict/insecurity • Flooding that led to displacement • livestock diseases

Hulugho	2	• Insecurity cases, • high commodity prices • poor water quality • livestock diseases, flooding leading to displacement • poor road network
Balambala	3	• Poor pasture and browse Water shortage, • Depressed markets • Rainfall failure, below normal • High commodity prices • Livestock disease
Dadaab	4	• Insecurity cases, low livestock prices, high food commodity prices, poor road networks, and flooding lead to displacement. Livestock diseases
Fafi	5	• Insecurity cases, livestock diseases, destruction of farms by floods, poor road network •
Township	6	• High food commodity prices • Flooding leads to displacement and destruction of crops, • Water stress

Ijara	7	• Low Livestock prices, • high food commodity prices, • poor road network

5.2 Interventions

5.2.1 Ongoing Food Interventions

Table 18; Population in need of food assistance per ward

	SUB COUNTY	WARD	PROPOSED RANGE %
1.	Lagdera	Madogashe	30-35
		Maalmin	30-35
		Sabena	30-35
		Benane	30-35
		Baraki	30-35
		Goreale	30-35
2	Balambala	Danyere	30-35
		Jarajara	30-35
		Balambala	30-35
		Saka	30-35
		Sankuri	30-35
3	Dadaab	Abakaile	30-35
		Dertu	30-35
		Labisigale	30-35
		Dadaab	30-35
		Damajaley	30-35
		Liboi	30-35
4.	Fafi	Nanighi	30-35
		Bura	30-35
		Fafi	30-35
		Jarajila	30-35
		Dekaharja	30-35
5	Township	Waberi	20-25
		Galbet	20-25
		Iftin	20-25
		Township	20-25
6	Hulugho	Sangailu	30-35
		Hulugho	30-35
7.	Ijara	Masalani	30-35
		Ijara	30-35

5.2.2. Ongoing Interventions (Non-food Interventions)

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
IMMEDIATE							
	All	Locust surveillance	County wide	CGC, state dept of agriculture,	Reduced losses from pest		On going
	Ijara,	Vaccinations	-	Ishaqbini conservancy in ijara SOLO in dadaab	Reduced disease incidences	8M	3 Months
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
		Fodder production			Increased milk and meat production Hence increased incomes	5m	6 months
		Herd health mgt	COUNTY WIDE	CGG,KCSAP	Reduced disease incidences	12 m	6months

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Lagdera	Water trucking	Modogshe	Jilanqo, Afweine, Elan	TDH	-	-		5%

	Rehabilitation of boreholes	Maalimin, Modogashe, Sankuri	-	IOM	-	3M	-	30%
Township	Rehabilitation of Jarirot water supply	Iftin	-	CARE	-	-	-	10%
Ijara	Extension of pipeline from masalani to Gababa	Masalani	-	NWWDA	-	-	-	50%
	Hidaya-Torabora water project	Masalani	-	PGI	-	-	-	90%
	Masalani elevated steel tank	Masalani	-	Mercy corps	-	-	-	40%
	Ishaqbini conservanvcy	Masalani		WSTF	-	-	-	
Balambala	Jarajara water project	Jarajara		Unicef	-	-	-	60%
	Rehabilitation of Balambala pipeline	Balambala		UNICEF	-	-	-	50%
Dadaab	Pipeline extension for Alangoarba primary	Dertu	-	UNICEF	-	-	-	100%

	school and Hargarbul dispensary							
Lagdera	Rehabilitation of Benane steel tank	Benane	4,800	UNICEF	-	-	-	90%
Dadaab	Solarization of Magudo borehole	Liboi		UNICEF	-	-	-	100%
Bura	Drilling of Dalsan borehole	Bura	-	UNICEF	-	-	-	50%
Ijara	Extension of pipeline to underserved villages in Masalani	Masalani	-	UNICEF	-	-	-	100%
Dadaab	Solarization of GuyoBombi	Liboi	-	UNICEF	-	-	-	100%
Lagdera	Desiliting of water pans	Modogashe and Maalimin	-	IRK	-	-	-	70%
	Rehabilitation of Modogasheinfiltration gallery	Modogashe		IRK	-	-	-	80%

Balambala	Desilting of ohio water pan	Balambala	-	IRK	-	-	-	90%
	Rehabilitation of shimbirey borehole	Sankuri	-	IRK	-	-	-	80%
Lagdera	Drilling of new borehole	Sabena	-	IRK	-	-	-	90%
Dadaab	Drilling of new borehole	Dertu	-	IRK	-	-	-	90%
Balambala	Drilling of new borehole	Saka	-	IRK	-	-	-	90%
Balambala	Drilling of new borehole	Sankuri	-	IRK	-	-	-	90%
Township	Madina water project	Galbet	-	CGG	-	-	-	10%
township	Rehabilitation and replacement of Gawasco filters	Township	-	CGG	-	-	-	100%
township	Equipping of Gawasco lab	Township	-	CGG	-	-	-	50%
township	Pipe laying for Bula sagaray	Waberi	-	CGG	-	-	-	95%

lagdera	Kone-Modogashe water supply	Modogashe	-	CGG	-	-	-	30%
Lagdera	Baraki-Maalimin water project	Maalimin	-	CGG	-	-	-	70%
township	Improvement of ADC water project	Galbet	-	CGG	-	-	-	80%
Lagdera	Desilting of Bula Abass water pan	Benane	-	CGG	-	-	-	20%
Ijara	Construction of Hulugho water pan	Hulugho	-	CGG	-	-	-	0%
township	Completion of Maramtu water project	Iftin	-	CGG	-	-	-	5%
Ijara	Upgrading of Masalani intake	Masalani	-	CGG	-	-	-	0%

Sub county	Intervention	Location	ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition					100,000,000	

	Vitamin A supplementation & Deworming					5,000,000	
	IFAS Supplementation for Pregnant mothers					2,000,000	

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
IMMEDIATE							
	All	Locust surveillance	County wide	CGC, state dept of agriculture,	Reduced losses from pest		On going
	Ijara,	Vaccinations	-	Ishaqbini conservancy in ijara SOLO in dadaab	Reduced disease incidences	8M	3 Months
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
		Fodder production			Increased milk and meat production Hence increased incomes	5m	6 months
		Herd health mgt	COUNTY WIDE	CGG,KCSAP	Reduced disease incidences	12m	6months

6. ANNEXES

6.1. Recommended Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Fodder conservation	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	4M	-	By June 2024
	Disease surveillance	all	County wide	Vet department. CDRs	3.4M		Continuous
	Vaccinations and treatments	Case by case	-	Vet department	10M	-	By April 2024
	Breeding support	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	5M	-	Continuous
	Markets support	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	3M	-	By June 2024

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Post flood assessment	All	-	CGG/NG/ D. Partners	10M	0	Feb-Apr
All sub-counties	Desilting of water pans	All	-	CGG/NG/ D. Partners	100M	0	Feb-Apr
All sub-counties	Rehabilitation of boreholes	All	-	CGG/NG/ D. Partners	100M	0	Feb-Apr
All sub-counties	Training of operators and water users	all	-	CGG/NG/ D. Partners	1M	0	Feb-Apr

All sub-counties	Data collection	All	-	CGG/NG/ D. Partners	1M	0	Feb-Apr

Immediate Recommended Interventions

Sub County/Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Garissa County	Support Nutrition response coordination at county and subcounty level	Garissa County	Garissa County	50 Health Managers	Garissa County and Partners	6,000,000	6 months
Garissa County	Conduct integrated mass screening for malnutrition	Garissa County	Garissa County		12,000,000		
Garissa county	Scale up roll-out and usage of Family MUAC	Garissa County			10,000,000		
Garissa County	Roll-out of new community units	Garissa County	171 CUs		10,000,000		
Garissa County	Radio talk shows to sensitize the community on Nutrition	Garissa County			2,000,000		
Garissa County	Scale up IMAM Surge Roll out	Garissa County	78 Health Facilities		5,000,000		
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Fodder conservation	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	4M	-	By June 2024
	Disease surveillance	all	County wide	Vet department. CDRs	3.4M		Continuous
	Vaccinations and treatments	Case by case	-	Vet department	10M	-	By April 2024

	Breeding support	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	5M	-	Continuous
	Markets support	all	County wide	Livestock dept, community	3M	-	By June 2024