

Livelihoods assessment and shoats' markets analysis

Modogashe (Garissa) and Sericho (Isiolo)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mission ToR

Purpose: *Inception of the Design phase and Assessment of the Modogashe Ending Chronic Hunger Project*

The Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS) working with the British Red Cross (BRC) has been building their joint experience in working in drought prone areas with a strong focus on improved water supply, markets, health and sanitation. The multi county WASH programme in Taita Taveta, Kalifi and Bomet in Eastern Kenya brought experience in developing stable, dryland water and sanitation systems together with capacity building partnerships of County and private sector in systems management.

In addition to its WASH and school-based activity expertise, the KRCS is an experienced and respected player in peace building initiatives. Trust built from its community work and relationships with national and decentralised authorities provides an opportunity to straddle both the strategic, operational and administrative challenges Kenya is still working through with the decentralisation of services enshrined in the revised Constitution of 2010.

BRC has secured General Funds to support an integrated programme to address chronic hunger and long-term food insecurity with the KRCS. It would like to focus on the food insecure northern regions of Kenya, to apply and further build its experience in sustainable WASH and water systems with a focus on communities and schools, strengthening County government and peace building. The area of Modogashe (Mado Gashi) was identified as a possible programme location. Administratively the area is divided into two adjacent locations named Modogashe, one in Modogashe division of Garissa County, North-eastern Province, and the other in Sericho Division of Isiolo County, Eastern Province. These locations are part of the Lagdera Constituency and Isiolo North Constituency, respectively.

The Modogashe location is predominantly inhabited by the Boran and Somali community whose main source of livelihoods is keeping livestock including; cattle, shoats (sheep and goats), camels and donkeys. This dry pastoralist area is prone to drought. Often sitting in the IPC 2 classification (stressed) due to its arid nature, poor 2018 short rains and extended delays in the current 2019 long rains have moved both Garissa and Isiolo Counties into IPC 3

The visit therefore would:

1. Introduce the design phase of the project to the stakeholders in both Isiolo and Garissa Counties
2. Undertake market assessment in both Garissa and Isiolo
3. Undertake Livelihood assessment in both Garissa and Isiolo
4. Dialogue with community leaders to understand the resource-based conflict and peace dynamics in the communities in Modogashe (Both Garissa and Isiolo sides)

Red Cross members involved

- KRCS WASH representative
- KRCS Livelihood representative
- BRC Management representative
- BRC delegate
- KRCS County Coordinator- Isiolo and Garissa
- KRCS Regional Managers – Isiolo and Garissa
- KRCS Volunteers

Objective of the livelihoods assessment

Assess and analyse feasible livelihoods interventions for Modogashe and Sericho as part of the Ending chronic hunger project

Outputs:

The livelihoods assessment report to include:

- Livelihoods profile of the two areas
- Market analysis for the selected value chain
- Recommendations for interventions

METHODOLOGY¹

The assessment methodology was based on the Household Economic Security approach and ILO Market Based Livelihoods Interventions (MBLI).

Household Economic Security is a methodology for assessment that aims to understand the socio-economic profile of the area to identify interventions that could tackle the underlying causes of poverty and reduce risk and vulnerability, identify lean seasons, or indicators for early warning systems. The HES looks for information to understand what people in the area do for a living; how they meet their basic needs including food; which risks they face, how they cope with stress, and what are the processes, policies and institutions that influence their livelihoods situation. A HES intervention seeks to support the ways in which households' access, strengthen and maintain their cash and in-kind incomes so that they are able to cover their essential economic needs. It uses the 'household' as a unit of analysis, but the information must be considered within the context of the community, the broader economy and the disaster-affected population.

Market-based livelihood interventions (MBLI) approach provides a framework for applying market-system assessments that determines the right combination of interventions to arrive at a holistic approach that is well adapted to the local context and labour market.



Limitations

1. Markets visits: due to limited time the markets visited where the local markets for both sides, Modogashe and Sericho. Sub regional and regional market in Modogashe and Garissa respectively. The team couldn't visit the national markets in Nairobi or Mombasa. Also in Sericho side, outside the local markets, the next level of markets is Meru and Nyanuki and it was not possible to visit them.
2. Time terminology: it was difficult to find exactly dates when events happen as the long/ short rainy season terms used by the communities and the official ones may differ and sometimes it was really difficult to understand to which one of them, people was referring. Additional efforts were made to try obtaining information as clear as possible but there might be some differences due to this.

¹ Assessment plan available in Annex 1

MODOGASHE

General context

Modogashe ward is part of Lagdera subcounty in Garissa county, located in North Eastern part of Kenya. Lagdera's total population is 50,315 people (25,023 M/ 25,291 W)². The area is part of the ASAL (Arid and Semi-Arid Land) region and it is characterized by low erratic rainfall with two rainy season, a long one from March to May and short one from October to end November. Temperature are high during all year. Soil is sandy, supports scattered shrubs and grass. The dry climatic and arid conditions support nomadic pastoralism and most of population is either nomadic or semi-nomadic, with fully settled and more labourers closer to the urban areas and those better communicated. The majority of people are from the Somali communities.

The main urban area is Modogashe town. The ward shares administrative border with Sericho Ward in Isiolo county and has the particularity that some villages, including Modogashe town, are split and part of both wards and respective counties. The administrative distribution of the area and the different access to natural resources lead to continuous conflicts between the two main ethnic groups the Somali in Modogashe (Garissa side) and Borana in Sericho.

The assessment focuses in the rural area between Modogashe and Eldera village as priority area of intervention and settled or semi-nomad villages.

Livelihoods profile: rural Modogashe

The Somali community has been traditionally nomad pastoralist, practicing either fully nomad or semi-nomad (men migrate with the animals during the dry season while women, children, elderly and PLWD remain behind).

Some villages have started settling 50 years ago (e.g. Eldera) others have settled as recently as 2 years ago and others keep moving. There are two main reasons that takes people to settle as mentioned by all interviewed and common to all: ensure children can have access to education and access to health services for all members but mainly pregnant women and children.

Pastoralism

Livestock is the main livelihoods activity in the area and the main source of incomes for households. Livestock is practiced using traditional knowledge as pastoralists have no access to trainings or technical support from extensionists, most of them are illiterate and only speak local language and have little or no direct access to information. Official veterinary services are provided only in case of diseases breakouts. The access to medicines for animals is limited to those better off that can pay for the service and the drugs. There are no veterinary drugs shops in the villages.

Sheeps, goats and camels are the most common type of livestock. Cattle is present but only common in villages that have better access to water and pasture. Shoats are the most common type of livestock and the one that involves the poorer households in the region.

During the dry season, water, grazing area and pasture are not available around the villages so both groups, settled or semi nomad, need to look for pasture somewhere else. Generally, the animals leave the villages in search for pasture for 3 to 4 months and come back with the rains when food and water are available. Neither settled or nomad store fodder or have access to animal feed for animals during dry season.

² 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Results

There is no infrastructure to keep animals around the houses, no pens or closed areas, even the months when water and food are available in the area, still the animals never come to the village. Sometimes they may decide to keep some animals at home, but not more than 10 shoats and it depends if they can feed them.

Pastoralism practices for villages already settled

In villages that have settle time ago, have developed a system where families pay someone to take the animals away to areas in search for grazing land. The price is about 50 KES per animal. For the most vulnerable households, several families come together and pay someone to take care of all animals. The person/s they pay can be member of the families.

Those better off in the villages hire someone, generally a member of poorer households, to take their animals to grazing areas.

Pastoralism practices for villages with recent or non-permanent settlement

During the dry season men leave the village and move with the animals in search of pasture. Only women, children elderly and PLWD remain in the village. Sometimes they may keep one or two animals in case those remaining behind need incomes, but it depends on their capacity to feed them, otherwise they are not left behind at risk of starvation.

Milk production is linked to the rainy season. Those that have camels trade with milk while the rest of the people owning only goats, use milk only for household consumption. The meat is not a trade product, animals are kept for trade and as savings, meat is mainly for households' consumption.

Wealth breakdown

Household size is slightly higher for those very poor and poor with up to 10 members while middle and better of average is 7 people.

Socio-economic groups	Very poor	Poor	Middle	Better off
Size of household	7-10	7-10	6-10	5-8
Camels owned	0	<20	<50	>60
Shoats owned	<40	<50	50-100	100- 500
Donkey owned	0	2	2-3	5
Veterinary cares they can access/ afford	no	no	yes	yes
Employ others	no	no	yes	yes
Access to credit	shops where available/ better off	shops where available/ better off	relatives/ shops where available/ better off	Friends or relatives
Children in primary school	yes	yes	yes	yes
Children in secondary school	no	no	yes	yes

The average household owns 50 to 100 shoats (sheeps and goats), 20-30 camels and 2 or 3 donkeys. The poorer households don't own camels, and the better off can have more than 60 to hundreds. Camels represent the savings of the households and for those that have camels, they are the last resource to sell.

Middle and better off employ others to work for them as animals carers, these daily labourers are the very poor and poor members of the village. Only middle and better off can pay for veterinary services and drugs.

There is no access to formal credits, no banking system is accessible in the villages and it is limited in Modogashe town. People use MPESA but there is low understanding of the other

services MPESA offers, such as savings and credit, and people don't access credit through it. They only accept sharia compliant credits and that limits the offer. As per the informal credit, the poor and very poor ask credits to the better off and buy on credit on the food shops; they may ask for support to relatives, but these use to be in similar situation so hardly can support others. The middle can get support from relatives and friends, on shops if they are not the owner, or ask to better off. The better off in the villages can access credits with friends and relatives, usually they are the shop owners so no need to buy on credit there.

Primary school education is free in Kenya. All children attend primary schools though with high difficulties in some villages where schools are not available, in those cases the only option is sending children to live with relatives in villages that have schools or boarding schools in Modogashe. Also, during drought season when there is no water, some schools closed; and in remote villages where is difficult to attract teachers, the parents pay an extra salary to the teachers to ensure kids education.

Secondary school require the payment of fees so it is not accessible to those poorer. In the case of the poor people they may send one child to secondary school but can't afford to send all them, while middle and better of children attend secondary schools generally in Modogashe and Garissa.

Livelihoods assets summary	
Human capital	<p>Pastoralist knowledge on livestock management is based on experience and traditional practices. They don't have access to any capacity building or technical support. Women are not involved in animals keeping so have limited knowledge expect for milking.</p> <p>Most of adults are illiterate. Children from all wealth groups attend at least primary schools and help parents with reading i.e. for MPESA money transfer. Girls do attend school though boys are still prioritized if family need to choose and not all children can go to school.</p> <p>They don't have any knowledge on framing practices and when they do it is based on what they have heard it works or should do.</p> <p>There is not much handicraft traditional knowledge except women making mats with palm from the river and, in some villages, they do small wood furniture.</p> <p>Health care services are very limited and still traditional herbs are used.</p>
Social capital	<p>There are no associations or cooperatives for pastoralists. There is quite a good social cohesion around the mosque and they do collective collections of funds when someone has a need that can't overcome alone.</p>
Financial capital	<p>The main source of incomes is livestock trade. Some households have additional incomes from small businesses, charcoal or firewood selling, transport, water selling, etc. but these are not considered relevant.</p> <p>They only accept sharia compliant credits and though some banks offer that it is not accessible in many of the villages as there are no agents. They access credits through friends or relatives, and food shops. No credit is available from brokers or traders to the livestock producers.</p>

	<p>Generally, money is managed by men and women can ask when they need it.</p> <p>The use of MPESA for transfers and payments is very extended. The challenge is to withdraw money when no MPESA agents are available locally, so they must go to main trade areas to be able to access it. The poor network coverage is one of the reasons there are not many agents and for people to go to other areas with better connection.</p> <p>Savings are invested in camels and they don't use MPESA savings option.</p>
Physical capital	<p>Livestock: camels, goats, donkeys are the main animals they own. Land is communal so no private property for land.</p> <p>Houses are grass, mud or cement made and household items are very basic: kitchen pots and some bed furniture.</p> <p>Some own carts for transport with donkeys. Middle and better off may own motorbikes that are used for transport business.</p> <p>Roads are mainly sand strips. Health care infrastructure is generally basic health care dispensary managed by nurse/s. Primary schools have been built in most of the villages.</p>
Natural capital	<p>Livelihoods are completely dependant on natural resources. The region is characterized by arid lands, sandy soil and water scarcity. Grazing areas are mainly covered by bushes no pasture land. Land for farming only is available close to rivers and limited in extension.</p> <p>There is no natural resources management system in place or capacity building plans.</p>

Other livelihoods activities and assets

Farming is seasonal, depending on rains and generally practiced at small scale. Young people are more interested in agriculture and in some area with access to the river they try cash crops like watermelon, vegetables and maize. Nevertheless, they have no technical knowledge and very limited access to agricultural inputs and no external technical support.

Firewood collection and charcoal production, sale of firewood, casual labor also contribute to the overall household income particularly for poorer households who possess fewer animals. Small food shops are common though not present in all villages, same as khat trade and tea shops.

Donkeys are used for transport around the house, and for water transportation and selling. Poorer families don't own donkeys due to lack of capacity to maintain them. They are more common for poor and middle families and generally they keep 2 or 3 and not more than 5 as they are then costly instead of profitable.

Some households may have poultry for business, but it is not a product for household consumption as people don't like this type of meat.

Houses conditions depend on the settlement time of the villages. In new villages houses are made on grass and covered with palm and plastics. The normal homestead is one house and one separate kitchen also made on grass and wood and surrounded by fences made with bushes and poles. Households own very few items. The kitchen items are basic: 1 or 2 pots, milk container, meat container. The poor people sleep on the floor on mats; those better off have bed structures and

then mats. Depends on the size of the family men may sleep outside. Women know how to make mats with grass from the river and use animal skin to hold together the grass.

In older villages, houses are made generally on mud for the poor, cement and cement bricks for those better off with CGI roofs. Still poorer people have grass made houses. Nevertheless, the main characteristic that was reported by the people as indicative of wealth is the number of rooms the house has and not that much the type or materials is made on or the roof as even those better off like traditional houses because they are fresher than cement or brick ones.

They all use traditional kitchens outside the house, using firewood and charcoal for cooking and basic stones structure to support the pots.

Women: decision power and limitations

Women are responsible of the household linked activities as well as taking care of children and small livestock such as lambs or milking small animals. When men are away with the animals they are the head of household. But men are the decision makers in the households, they have the money and they keep them and only give to women what they need when asked. For issues regarding the household and the resources in the household, they would have discussions and reach mutual agreement with the women on how to utilize the resources.

According to traditional rules women can't own assets. They may have animals received as dowry from their families when married and they can decide on those. Nevertheless, and despite most of them being illiterate, they are proactive and willing to engage in small businesses as alternative to not being able to own livestock, they see businesses as empowerment opportunity. Women engagement in economic activities is relatively new but gains acceptance with men as they see that incomes are necessary, and they don't want to sell their animals so prefer to have alternative sources of incomes. Yet, women still need the authorization of husbands to start any activity.

Women have freedom of movement with the consent of their husbands. And they can even pass time outside the house but not more than a month away from their community. They also have phones and they know how to make calls and some of them know when they have received the Mpesa messages. They can however not read other messages that have been sent and have to involve their school going children to read for them.

Youth

Young men in the villages (girls did not participate in the FDG's) are more involved and more interested in the farming during rainy season. They help their families with livestock keeping and are employed by others to take care of their animals, nevertheless they are more interested in other type of activities such as small businesses activities, water kiosks, khat business or MPESA, even when farming they are interested in cash crops like water melon and not to support the food staple of the family. Also they are engaged in charcoal businesses and firewood cutting and selling.

Thought some of them are educated at least primary school level they don't have access to vocational training and technical capacity building on farming or business management. An important activity in all villages young men are interested is transport business i.e. Boda Boda and donkey cart.

Some of them, have accessed credits through MPESA but the need of sharia compliance for credits also affects them as they are respectful with traditional rules.

High unemployment rates and lack of opportunities are serious problems for young people that look into new livelihoods options different from traditional livestock keeping.

Transport and connectivity are serious concerns for them.

Food Security

People's food security is highly dependent on the markets. The main food staple for the households is maize flour for ugali, rice, beans, tea and sugar and almost 100% is purchased on local markets. Milk is consumed seasonally during the rainy season when animals produce more milk and are close to the villages, so they can use it.

Meat is not a common part of their dietary, animals are not kept as source of food but mostly as source of incomes. Meat is consumed occasionally (every 2 or 3 months one goat) and during ceremonies of festivity times. In general, there are no butcheries in the villages where they could buy small amounts of meat for regular consumption and when they slaughter an animal is consumed in the day as they have no preservation conditions.

Physical and economic access to food is essential to ensure the food security of the households. During drought seasons when men migrate with animals, women and children are even more at risk of food insecurity as they need to reach to the men that are away to ask them to be sent money through MPESA to buy food, sometimes men send a goat or arrange credits with shops for women to buy in their absence.

Children are breastfed until they are 2 years nevertheless they are also given powder milk as soon as they are born as supplement.

Some vegetables coming from other regions are available in urban or peri urban areas, mainly onions, tomatoes and cabbage.

The last important food security crisis was in 2017- 2018. Some villages received support from the Government (food distributions) and Kenya Red Cross (cash-based assistance). Food consumption related coping strategies are common when households lack incomes: reduce number of meals, portions or diversity.

Water

Lack of sufficient water is the main problem stated by the population. Drought periods are longer now than years before and water is scarce. Water is perceived as the reason of the conflict and they believe that access to sufficient water would help solve the conflict between the two communities.

During the dry season people access water through digging boreholes into the river bed. The river is seasonal and remain dry out of rainy seasons. Water from "laga" is collected directly by consumers or transported with donkeys to the village.

Both people and animals consume water from the wells.

The county government provides water through water trucks in some areas. When the water from the Government doesn't arrive or it is not enough, community members collect money together for the water. i.e in Den village with 30 households where only women and children are around as men migrate they need a water truck every 3 days and the cost is 10.000 KES.

No water treatment is practised. The shallow well is believed to be safe.

There are some latrines thought not in all villages. Most of the people know some messaging about hand washing. No observed WASH parameters like hand washing facilities, soap or alternative, water, dish rack, rubbish pit etc.

In the event that a child presents with diarrhoea, they would either take the child to the hospital to seek treatment or give traditional herbs that are believed to work to heal the child.

Markets access, transport, electricity and connectivity

Road conditions are very poor, generally are just sand runways.

Most important market in the area is Modogashe town both for food and animals trade. Thought quite inaccessible as the transport costs are exorbitant. The cost of the transport can be between 500 and 800 KES per person only one way. The villages where they have to call a taxi moto “boda-boda” from Modogashe can be even higher.

The most common is for people to walk to the local markets in the villages or even Modogashe. They can walk up to 20 km in a day to get to the market.

Local markets are present in the main villages like Eldera and work every day.

Markets, lack infrastructure and wash facilities and food are sold by small traders or shops around the market.

Most of villages doesn't have electricity, even in Modogashe town the supply is limited, and people can spend days without electricity. Government has plans to build solar powered centrals (there is one under construction in Eldera).

Networks and phones connectivity is also poor and has been pointed out by young people as one of the problems they would like support with.

Coping strategies

Reduce food intake is one of the first coping strategy families use. They reduce the number of meals per day and the size of portions to some minimum as tea in the morning and one meal made of ugali in the whole day.

Families in the same village also support each other, this is mainly women that approach others to ask for help and is more important in villages where there are no shops. Where shops are available people can **buy food on credit** and payback during the rainy season.

Almost all households have relatives or friends in other villages or urban centres thought those of poorer families generally are equally poor, so they can't support them, those that can, send **remittances** through MPESA.

It is also common for the poorer people in the villages to look for employment in the same village or temporary migrate to urban areas in search of work.

Those middle and better off use their **savings or sale animals**. Savings are normally in form of camels. They can also ask for credits from relatives or other people better off in the village. For all the groups selling animals is the last resource, when they have no other option.

Finally, when someone has a problem that can handle by themselves, the village do community **collection of funds** to support the family, generally through the Mosque.

The **conflict** with the Borana community in Sericho has impacted almost everybody in the villages to some extent. Whole villages have **moved away** to overcome fear and prevent fighting. Other

people that have lost their animals have changed their **livelihoods** and decided to start small businesses instead of going back to pastoralist life. They report to feel safer than keeping animals.

Regarding the animals, to prevent them dying from starvation, during the dry season calves or lambs are fed with human food as they don't have fodder or other animal feed.

Vulnerability context

- **Drought and lack of water** are the main problem identified by all the villages. Drought has been reported by villages as loner and more severe than years ago. The climate change effects and the change in the rain patterns contribute to that. There is no resource management strategy to prevent the overuse of land and water sources while there is an increase in the number of animals and geographical movement limitation that add pressure on the grazing areas and water.
- **Natural Resources based conflict** during the dry season. Since almost 45 years ago there has been a conflict between Somali and Borana for the use of grazing land during drought periods when Somali have not enough water and fodder and they come into the area controlled by Borana in Sericho. The conflict is increasing its intensity, has changed trade routes, disrupt mobility and cause casualties among both populations. There is a high risk of people having access to uncontrolled guns and increase radicality of young people due to the long duration of the conflict that can difficult the solutions.
- **Livestock diseases breakout** are more severe due to drought. The traditional knowledge of the livestock producers is not enough to respond to the large number of diseases. The official services can only provide support for large breakouts but not regular control. The Early Warning system doesn't support enough early warning information and support. Veterinary services and medicines are only accessible if paid.
- **Unemployment and destitution** due to lack of economic opportunities for young people and women and lack of alternatives to livestock when animals are lost due to starvation and diseases. Lack of opportunities push people to forced migration to urban areas where, again, they are at risk of destitution as they have no skills and knowledge to do other activities than livestock keeping. Lack of social protection support for elderly, widow or women that can't work or own assets.
- **Human diseases and lack of appropriate health care facilities** as only some villages have basic care centres with services provided by nurses that can't cover all the region so many people can't afford transport costs and long distances to get to hospitals putting their life at risk. There is no maternity for women to give birth and ambulance from Modogashe is not always available or can't access all areas.

Government/ INGO support services

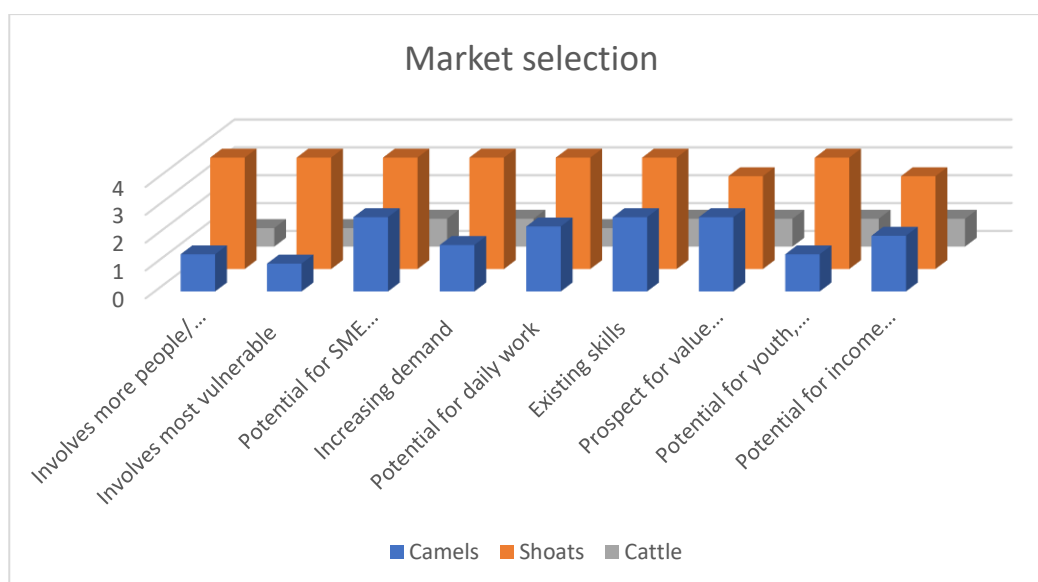
Youth and women are the priority group for the county and national government as they are the most affected by the unemployment. The County government has put in place a revolving fund for youth, women and PLWD to support the development of new businesses that can be individually or as group. This is the biggest programme that has just started in the area. Nevertheless, the remote areas and illiterate people face huge challenges to access the funds and even to get the information.

Livestock Market Systems³ project implemented by ACDI-VOCA and Mercy Corps is also presented in the area.

NDMA has set up an Early Warning System and monitor regularly the situation⁴.

MODOGASHE SHOATS (GOATS AND SHEEPS) MARKET ANALYSIS

The analysis of the markets and its impact in peoples' livelihoods was essential part of the assessment. Due to the limited time and looking to respond to the scope of the project only one critical market was selected, the shoats market. For the selection of the market the team used 16 indicators looking at the potential for incomes generation/ employment creation, relevance to the target group and feasibility to intervene. The criteria were scored between 0 and 4 where 0 was very low and 4 was high and where validated with the villages members through focus groups discussions with livestock producers. Also, the selection of the shoats' market was confirmed during the interviews with the key informants.



The shoats market has resulted the most relevant market for all criteria. Especially important for the project is the fact that it is the market that involves the most vulnerable people in the villages, poor and very poor people only own shoats. Additionally, is the market that involves more people in terms of number of households that own this type of livestock and that it has the potential to involve women, youth, elderly and PWD in the care and trade of animals. Finally, there is an increased demand of the products and so has protentional for value chain development and market can absorb an increase on demand⁵.

This assessment and analysis focuses on the live animals' market. It doesn't not enter into the analysis of the meat, dairy products or skins and hides markets or processed products. Animals are sold alive until the main markets in Mombasa and Nairobi and only a small number remains on the local butcheries or slaughter houses in Garissa. Regarding dairy products, milk produced by small and medium producers is usually for self-consumption and only a residual part goes to

³ <https://www.acdivoca.org/projects/feed-the-future-kenya-livestock-market-systems-activity/>

⁴ <https://www.ndma.go.ke/>

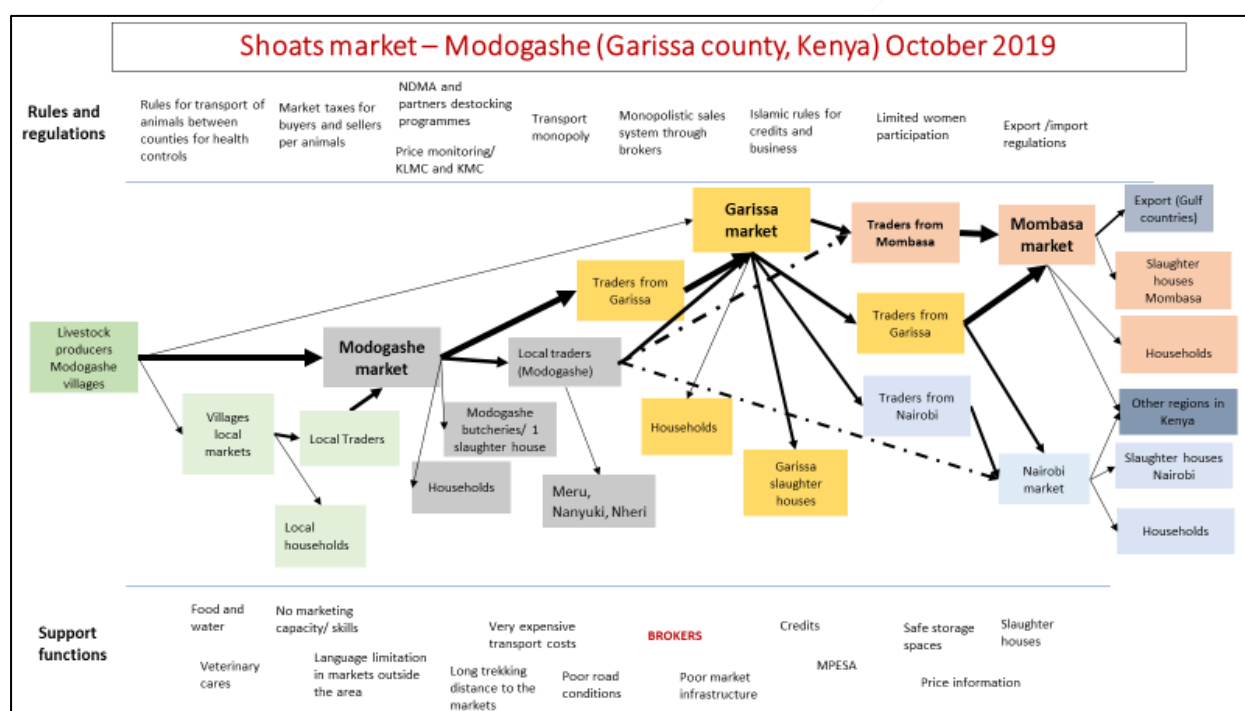
⁵ Full matrix available on annex

trade on local markets (came milk trade is more important). Skins and hides business are not present at local or regional levels, the number of animals that producers slaughter for self-consumption it is very small (4 or 5 in 1 year) to develop a business on that. The lack of electricity and hard conditions to preserve perishable products as milk and meat and the high demand of live animals on the main markets in the country have probably limited the development of processed products and additional value chains.

The analysis cover shoats in general and not a specific size- age animal. In the markets, the price depends on the quality based on bones structure and the purpose, if for self-consumption for celebration, for sales in bigger national markets (Mombasa, Nairobi) or to start new herds. There is not specific type, colour or size that is preferred and when used for consumption there is no preference male/ female; there is preference for females when is to increase or start a new herd.

The dry season is the **low season** and the rainy season is the **high sales season**, when animals have better weight and prices goes up. The best moment for the animals to be sold is 2 months after long rains season starts (this long rain season can be OND as per communities). The dry season is not good sale season for sheep.

There is a market **tax** to be paid to County agents in the market of 40 KES per goat. To move animals outside of the county border or for exportation, the Government must provide a health certificate that is paid by trader and it is controlled by checking points.



The livestock producers in Modogashe area use the **local markets** as first sale point. These local markets at village level are daily and the number of animals' trade is small. Producers arrive to the markets and handle their animals to the brokers to deal with them. The consumers use to be local people, from the same village or villages around, and local traders that will then take the animals to Modogashe market.

Modogashe market is the most important for the producers at Ward level. The market lack of infrastructure for the part of shoats' sales with no shade, wash or water facilities. Animals at Modogashe market can be directly brought by the producers or those bought by traders on the village markets. Shoats market in Modogashe happen every day in the morning. The number of

producers is between 20 to 50 per day with more presence during rainy season. And the number of animals sold between 2 and 10 animals per producer.

Producers walk with the animals to the market in Modogashe, they can walk more than 6 hours to get there and if they don't sell the animals they walk back with them. Those from communities connected by road can also use transport. For public transport (bus) the cost for one way is 300 KES per animal and 500 KES for the person, if they take more than 3 animals the transport is free for the person.

Local traders buy and stock animals and when they have more than 10 or 20 they go to Garissa market. For the transport, the most common is for 2 or 3 traders to rent a truck together, the price is 20.000 KES.

On demand or if they stock more than 500 animals they may go to Mombasa and Nairobi. The preferred market is Mombasa, there, they can sell directly to slaughter houses and no need of brokers.

Other markets less important are: Meru, Nanyuki, Nheri. They don't trade with Isiolo. The market in Isiolo is not relevant for shoats and moreover, the conflict affects the communication.

Animals that leave the county need health certificate for transport.

The prices on Modogashe market are better during the rainy season. During festival times the price can double, is the best moment for sales. Traders decide the price. The traders have access to information on prices in Garissa, Mombasa and Nairobi. The lower price for an animal during the dry season is 1000 KES and maximum 5000 KES depending on the size of the animal, the big ones are preferred for celebration. The same animals in rainy season cost 3000 KES and 7000KES respectively. The price is decided based on the aspect of the animal, bones structure and if look healthy, there is no weighting system on the markets and the price is not kilo/ lb based but per unit. KLMC have agents that monitor prices in the markets.

Credits are available only for the local traders that can get them from brokers in Garissa, but they don't give credits to their suppliers the producers. Local producers and local brokers don't work on credit and they have no credit facilities.

MPESA is used for transactions but not to access credits as it is not sharia compliant.

During the dry season the **supply** doesn't meet the **demand**, animals are low quality and the price also goes low. During the rainy season there is enough supply.

Garissa market

The market in Garissa is the most important in the County and it is relevant at national level. The market happens every day, though Wednesday is the main day for shoats. The market has some infrastructure, shade areas and free pens for animals that spend there the night, but not wash facilities.

In the market in Garissa, women act as brokers, they also come as clients and vendors.

Prices in Garissa market, same as in Modogashe depend on the purpose of use of the animals as it is not possible to establish exactly price per kg/ lb.

	Low season: drought season	High season: rainy season
Goats for consumption during celebrations	7000- 8000 KES	10000 KES

Goats for slaughter (mature)	3000- 4000 KES	3000- 4000 KES
Nairobi/ Mombasa	3000 KES	4000 KES
To start new herd	3000- 4000 KES	5000 KES

During the dry season the **supply** does not meet the **demand**, there are not enough animals on the market. The market could absorb more production. The animals arrive to the market from Modogashe and villages with traders or directly from producers. The brokers can also work on demand and they can request their suppliers to bring or send animals when they have demand from clients.

The producers come to the market walking or using public **transport**. Traders from submarkets come with trucks or send direct the goats by public transport to their brokers in Garissa. Trucks are available to rent in the market for buyers of large number, it is common for several trader to rent a truck together.

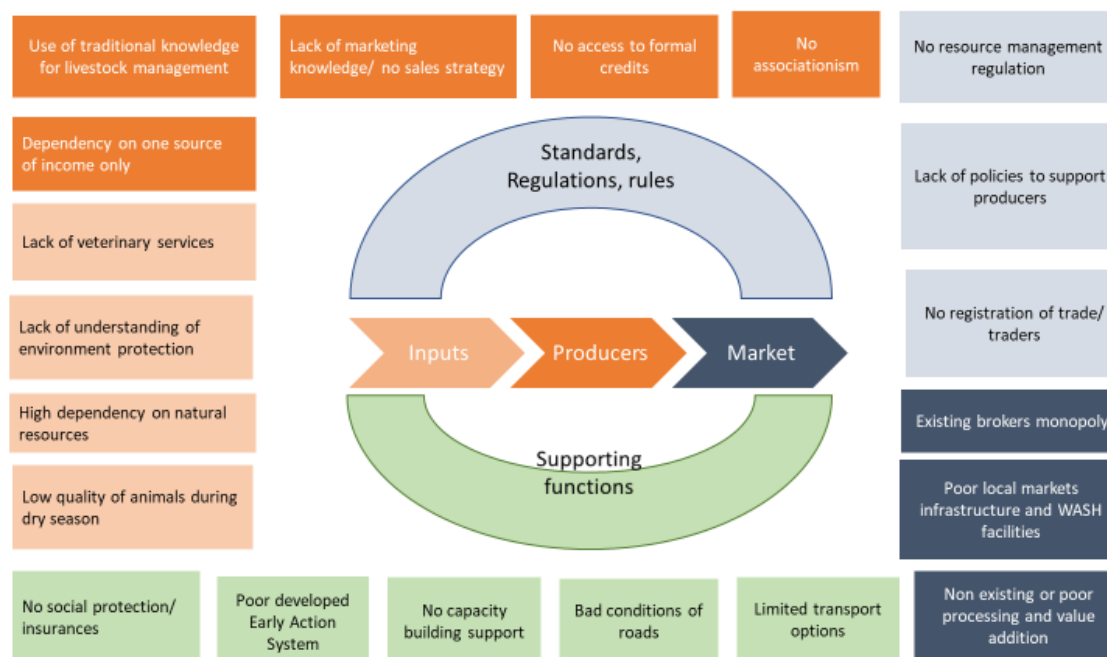
The clients in Garissa market are local consumers, mainly for ceremonies, local slaughter house and butcheries and traders from Nairobi and Mombasa.

Brokers give **credits** to their suppliers (producers or brokers from regional markets, money is transferred through MPESA. On the other side, they prefer not to sell on credit but give credits to butcheries and slaughter houses

It is very remarkable the fact that the trade happens through brokers from the small local villages in the local markets through all the market levels until the markets in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Market constraints

Markets are well integrated from the local level to Mombasa and Nairobi despite road and transportation limitations.



There is a high dependency on natural resources and when these are not available, men can migrate in search of water and pasture or sell the animals they can't maintain. **The quality of animals** during the dry season is low, animals have not enough food and water and lose weight. The access to **veterinary services** is very low, only available for those that can pay, and during the dry season the risk of disease outbreak is higher and contributes to the loss of animals.

Pastoralists have no knowledge or understanding of environment protection and **natural resources management**. They practice **traditional management** of livestock, with the unique objective to accumulate the bigger number of animals possible, they don't understand the benefit of controlling the size of herds to what is sustainable considering the resources available and the risk of **overstock** and overuse of resources putting their animals at risk. There is no regulation on natural resources management, and they have not received any capacity building for it.

Same as for the management of their herds, the livestock producers, use their own knowledge for marketing. Most of the pastoralists are illiterate and have never received any capacity building for **marketing** or **business management**. The small and medium producers don't follow any marketing strategy, they only sell when they need money, this lack of planification can bring them losses of up to 50% than if they would plan their needs and sell when prices are optimum. They have no information on prices from other markets which put them in a vulnerable position compared with traders. Language is also a limitation for those that only speak local language and not Swahili. There are no capacity building plans to support the pastoralists improve their knowledge on herd management, business and marketing.

There is no tradition of associations or **cooperatives** that bring producers together to negotiate trade conditions. The small-scale producers have no control on the markets and what happens with their product.

There are no **financial services**, credits, grants or loans to support producers and their development. Moreover, due to religious beliefs they can only accept sharia compliant credits, this limits the credits available to banks that offer this service. Banks and financial service providers don't have agents in remote areas and makes them almost inaccessible.

The high **dependency of pastoralists on one source of income**, that is so vulnerable to climate hazards due to depending on natural resources, and the lack of support services and social capital make pastoralists and their livelihoods vulnerable. There are no **social protection** systems to cover them if they are inactive and it is not common to use **insurances**. The existing **Early Warning** System developed by NDMA collects data and share back but the information doesn't arrive clearly to the producers, the Early Warning system is functional but requires strengthening the **Early Action** support to the communities. Destocking is practiced with support from INGOs and KMC but is not understood and practiced by producers if it is not an initiative that comes from outside.

The markets are well functioning in Modogashe and Garissa nevertheless they are dependent on **brokers**, though these are fully accepted in the culture, their monopoly of information on prices and market situation in other cities give them power control over producer. The brokers and traders are not registered, and the only regulation of the markets is the administrative tax on animals on the markets and the health certificate.

The local markets have **no infrastructure** that could attract traders, adjacent activities and dynamize local economy.

The **transport costs** are an important limitation for the development of the market. Producers have to walk with their animals for long distances to arrive to the markets as transport is so expensive they could pay half of the price of the animal or more on transportation, so only if they

sell several animals can be profitable. The **roads** conditions are bad, generally sand strips so it is difficult for some means of transportation to access villages. When they must walk with their animals, if distances are long and there is no water and grazing areas in their way, the animals may lose weight or even get sick before they arrive to the market.

Some organizations are implementing programmes to support pastoralists livelihoods but there are **no official policies and public financial support** for livestock producers.

Modogashe response option analysis

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Skins and hide value chain development	Not very interested No market for it	Market not available	Not mentioned	Require an important investment in developing a whole new market and there is no guarantee of success Needs more information if wants to be considered	To be consider for futures interventions Before developing additional value chain, it is essential for the people to learn to manage their livestock as a business. And understand basic household economy
Dairy and meat value chain	Not interested. Only camels produce enough milk for trade and these are not owned by the most vulnerable	There is functional market, but it has not been analysed as part of this assessment No storage or transport facilities	No references	Require an important investment in infrastructure and linkage with the markets	Only if camels milk value chain creates employment for others, as camels are not owned by the most vulnerable. That requires specific assessment
Fodder production	Limited knowledge but interested and necessary for drought periods	For direct use by producers There is market if production is enough for trade	Yes aligned with Gov. priorities There are no other projects in the area	Yes, can have an important impact on livelihoods protection, prevent diseases and starvation	Yes, ensure animal survival and milk production all year round

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
		People can be supported with drought resistant seeds and capacity building			
Financial services	Yes, all group interested Lack information on how to access them	Some services available	Yes, the project can link with the products available while promoting new ones to complement	Yes, can have a rapid impact on livelihoods strengthening and diversification and increase incomes	Yes, contributes to household economic security Can provide livelihoods opportunities for women and youth
Saving groups	Yes, women are interested and men support the idea They know what they are but have no experience or skills	Yes, do not require infrastructure MPESA can be used as savings account for the groups	Yes, they support women's initiatives	Yes, saving groups do not require big investment and the impact can be significant	Yes, women financial inclusion contributes to household's economic security
Veterinary service and drugs for their animals	Yes, interested Service no available/ lack capacity Can be a capacity building activity	There are no shops in the villages to access medicines	Yes, priority for the Gov	Yes, can have an important impact on livelihoods protection (saving animals) and increase incomes for new veterinary businesses	Yes, protects livelihoods and creates human capital
Restocking	Yes interested Good capacity	Animals are available and can dynamize markets in low season	It should be consulted with NDMA and Min of Agriculture and Livestock	Needs more analysis of the drought impact and needs of restocking	Could be an emergency response to coordinate with NDMA

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Irrigation systems	Yes, interested Very low capacity	Limited water available Limited infrastructure	Yes, a priority for the Gov Not supported by other organisations but complementary	Depends on the investment required	Yes, supports incomes diversification and food security Requires natural resource management to ensure sustainability
Farming capacity building and inputs	Yes, interested Very low capacity	Very limited market for vegetables Very limited fertile land for agriculture	Context not appropriated for farming	No clear, there are no natural conditions for agriculture and require infrastructure investment	Consider other options as kitchen gardens that require less water and land
Business management and marketing capacity building	Yes, interested Very low capacity	Yes, limited business development there is space for new businesses and new services are required	Yes, both Government and other NGOs support SME require coordination for complementarity	Yes, capacity building can have a big impact	Yes, livelihoods diversification supports households economy and SME are an important opportunity for women and youth economic empowerment
Cash grants	Yes, there is important interest in developing small businesses	Yes, economic development limited and need of new services in all villages	Yes, Gov supports SME Other organisations may provide cash grants but don't access the area	Yes, businesses do not require big amount of money but can have important impact	The project must aim at livelihoods diversification to ensure economic security and access to food all the time
Markets infrastructure	Yes interested No resources for investment	Help dynamize local economy and attract new clients	Yes, Gov and some organization already support this in some areas	Depends on the investment but generally not very sophisticated and can be complemented with community works	Yes, can dynamize local economy and strengthen livelihoods activities

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Peace initiatives	Yes. Their interest is in accessing resources: water and grazing land Low capacity to influence	Conflict disrupts markets and economic activity and impacts economy	Yes, Gov. priority	Yes, reduce risk for the project implementation and ensure sustainability	Yes, ensure sustainability
Phone networks	Yes, interested Low capacity to influence	Phone companies available	Not mentioned	Yes, doesn't require high investment	Yes, improved connectivity can contribute to trade and facilitate communication and transfers
Roads/ Transport	Yes, interested Low capacity to influence	Yes, improved roads would have a big impact in markets and local economy	Yes, a priority	Advocacy doesn't require much investment Cash for work could help small repairing	Yes, better roads support local economy Transport as SM can be supported through cash grants

SERICHO

Sericho general context

Sericho ward is part of Garba Tulla subcounty division and in South Isiolo, bordering with Garissa county. Most of the land in the Isiolo County is flat low plain. The county is hot and dry in most months in the year with two rainy seasons. The short rain season occurs between October and December with the peak in November while the long rain occurs between March and May with the peak in April. High temperatures are recorded in the county throughout the year, with variations in some places due to differences in altitude. The mean annual temperature in the county is 29 degrees centigrade. The planned massive capital investments under development of the LAPSET corridor including International Airport, Resort City, and oil storage facilities are expected to boost rapid population growth in the county⁶. Livestock production remains the biggest economic activity with approximately 80% of the population relying on it

Sericho Ward has an estimated population of 13,659, mainly Oromo-speaking Borana. The Ward is part of the arid ecological zone of the county.

The assessment focuses in the rural area between Modogashe and Eldera village as priority area of intervention.

Livelihoods profile: Sericho

The Borana community has been traditionally nomad pastoralist but they started settling more than 50 years ago and while they depend on livestock as their main livelihoods activity, they have developed also other complementary livelihoods activities such as trade, cash crops, transport, etc. Highly dependant on resource based livelihoods, the access to Ewaso Nyiro river and grazing areas are essential to the livelihoods activities and their sustainability.

Pastoralism

Livestock is the main livelihoods activity in the area and the main source of incomes for households. Sheeps, goats, cattle and to less extend camels are the most common type of livestock. Camels is not a livestock traditionally kept by the communities but has been introduced and promoted for their resistance to drought. Nevertheless, camels are not extended, and they represent savings. Shoats are the most common type of livestock and the one that involves the poorer households in the area.

Livestock is practiced using traditional knowledge as pastoralists have no access to trainings or technical support from extensionists. The County government use to have a Pastoralist Mobile Training Unit, a team of technical staff that use a truck to access communities with trainings and video materials for capacity building but due to lack of resources the activity stopped. A concern raised by the Department was that their staff un the Units do not speak the local languages and they couldn't ensure the quality of the translation. A part of that, producers have no access to any training nowadays.

In some villages they have agro-veterinary shops or traders that sell veterinary drugs. But there are no veterinary services and the access to medicines is limited to those better off that can pay for it. Official veterinary services are provided in case of diseases breakouts.

The villages count with watering points for the animals and they have access to two grazing areas (i.e. Mogore: Omara lands on the upper side of the village and Chafa lands along Ewaso Nyiro river) that are used by rotation in order to protect them and ensure food availability during all year

⁶ Isiolo CIDP 2018- 2022

round. They don't produce fodder and have no stored animals feed for the drought season so are highly dependent on the grazing land.

Pastoralism practices

The animals are kept out of the village, in the grazing areas. Some houses have small pens for animals at home, mainly for calves or lambs and donkeys, but there is no big infrastructure around the houses and space is very limited to keep a large number of animals.

Those better off in the villages may hire up to 3 people or more, generally poor members of the community, to take their animals to the designated grazing areas for pasture.

For the most vulnerable households, several families come together and pay someone to take care of all animals. The person/s they pay can be member of one of the families.

The very poor that only have a small number of shoats keep them around the village, don't far from the house as they don't require large amount of food and water is accessible from the river or water point.

It is still normal practice that some of the men in the family goes with the animals, even if they also hire someone. Except for the better off that do not travel themselves but only use employees for it.

Milk production is linked to the rainy season. Meat is not a trade product but for households' consumption.

Other livelihoods activities

Farming is practiced along Ewaso Ngiro river. It is seasonal as irrigation systems are very limited. and generally practiced at small scale. The main interest is in cash crops. The young people are interested in agriculture and there are already formed youth farmer groups that try to start farming businesses. Land for farming is assigned by the community equally to all those interested. There is no private property of the land for farming. Poor people practice farming as secondary source of incomes. The very poor are mainly employed by middle households to work in their gardens for cash crops for sales. Better off are not involved in farming.

Also women are involved in farming as they can't own livestock and farming is not that much on men interest, it is an alternative for women incomes.

Cash crops produced are: maize, watermelon and vegetables (tomato, cabbage). Nevertheless, they have no technical knowledge, don't practice associate farming or organic pesticides or fertilizers. In some villages there are agro shops where they can buy seeds or inputs. In one village they have tried to use the floods from the river for rice farming but it was not successful.

Young people ask for support for farming through inputs and technical knowledge as well as irrigation to be able to farm all year round.

Small businesses

In all villages there are several food shops and tea shops and in some you can find cloths shops and agro-vet shops. Some of these shops are MPESA agents or insurance agents. Men use to be the owner of the shops but it is common to see women selling. They provide food on credit to their customers. Their suppliers come from Isiolo and Modogashe, they ask when they need products or sometimes, less common they go themselves to the markets in the towns. The food shops sell basic food staple: maize flour, rice, beans, sugar, wheat flour and some have candies and sodas. Some other sell vegetables imported from Meru. And finally, khat business is profitable and interest women as income diversification.

Transport as small business is common, those middle and better off own motorbikes and very few cars. Young men are interested in transport business (boda-boda)

Some households may have poultry for trade, but it is not a product for household consumption as people doesn't like this type of meat.

Firewood collection and charcoal production and sale of bush products also contribute to the overall household income particularly for poorer households who possess fewer animals.

Labourers

The poor and very poor households in the villages rely on daily work for incomes as they own very few animals. They are employed by others to take care of their animals. Women in these groups are the mud house builders, they know the technique and so they build houses. They are also those collecting the posts for fences or house building.

Wealth breakdown

Household size is slightly higher for those very poor and poor with up to 10 members while middle and better off average is 8 people. In some villages has been reported that the better off don't live in the village anymore but have moved into towns and only keep their animals in the village, with some relatives or employee to take care of them.

Socio-economic groups	Very poor	Poor	Middle	Better off
Size of household	8-10	>10	8-10	8
Camels owned	0	0-5	5-10	20
Shoats owned	5-15	30-100	100-200	200-300
Cattle owned	0-5	5-50	60-200	100-150
Donkey owned	0	1-2	2-5	5-6
Veterinary cares they can access/ afford	no	no	yes	yes
Employ others	no	no	1-2 pax	>3 pax
Farming	employed by others	yes	yes	no
Access to credit	food shops	food shops	food shops relatives	formal relatives
Children in primary school	yes	yes	yes	yes
Children in secondary school	0-1 child	1 child	all children	all children

The average household owns 30 to 200 shoats (sheeps and goats), 50- 60 cattle, up to 10 camels and 2 donkeys. The poorer households don't own cattle or camels, and the better off can have more than 100 cattle and camels.

Donkeys are used for transport and for water transportation and selling. Poorer families don't own donkeys due to lack of capacity to maintain them. They are more common for poor and middle families and generally they keep 2 or 3 and not more than 5 as they are then costive instead of profitable.

Middle and better off employ others to work for them as animals carers, these daily labourers are the very poor and poor members of the village. Only middle and better off can pay for veterinary services and drugs.

There is no access to formal **credits**, no banking system is accessible in the villages, though there are some MPESA agents and people use MPESA payment and transfer services but don't

access credit through it. As per the informal credit, the poor and very poor main credit source are the food shops where they can buy on credit. The middle can get support from relatives and friends, on shops if they are not the owner, or ask to better off.

The better of in the villages can access credits with friends and relatives or are the shop owners, those living in the urban areas are presumed by villagers that they can access formal credits through banks.

Primary schools are available in the villages and are free, so all children attend. Secondary school is not free and not available in all villages so only those that can afford it can send the children to secondary school. Children from middle and better off attend secondary school. Children from poorer houses may attend if they have relatives to stay with in the villages where secondary schools are so they have accommodation and only pay the fees.

Houses in general are mud or cement made, with the homestead formed by a main house, separate kitchen, latrine, some space for animals or used as shadow for afternoon time. And some have garbage pit. What indicates the wealth's status of the family is the number of rooms and not that much the type of house as the old type, are colder and preferred over the cement or brick houses. Roofs are generally CGI. Some houses have water tanks for rain harvest made on cement or on plastic.

They all use traditional kitchens outside the house, using firewood and charcoal for cooking and basic stones structure to support the pots.

Livelihoods assets summary	
Human capital	<p>Pastoralist knowledge on livestock management is based on experience and traditional practices. Since the mobile training unit have stopped, they don't have access to any capacity building or technical support. Generally, women are not involved in animals keeping so have limited knowledge expect for milking.</p> <p>Since schools have been built in some villages decades ago, adults have basic literacy skills. Children and young people can speak Swahili and even some English. Children from all wealth groups attend at least primary schools.</p> <p>They haven't received any technical training on farming and apply their experience and what they have heard it works. The farms status evidence this lack of knowledge.</p> <p>There is not much handicraft traditional knowledge except women making mats and ropes for household use</p> <p>Health care services are limited to basic health care centres and traditional herbalists.</p>
Social capital	<p>There are no associations or cooperatives for pastoralists.</p> <p>There are youth farmer groups created to start cash crops farming.</p> <p>It is also common women groups, some are non-functional saving groups and other have come tighter to apply for business grants i.e. Smart Agriculture project</p> <p>Families are the first support for everybody. The mosque also generates collective support to those more in need and for zakat collection.</p>

Financial capital	<p>The main source of incomes is livestock trade. Some households have additional incomes from small businesses, charcoal or firewood selling, transport, water selling, etc. Generally, money is managed by men and women can ask when they need it.</p> <p>They access credits through friends or relatives, and food shops. No credit is available from brokers or traders to the livestock producers. Some people accept non-sharia compliant credits. Formal credits are very limited.</p> <p>The use of MPESA for transfers and payments is very extended and in some villages there are MPESA agents. They don't use MPESA credits or savings option.</p> <p>Savings are invested in animals.</p>
Physical capital	<p>Livestock: shoats and cattle are the main animals they own, to less extend camels and donkeys.</p> <p>Land is communal so no private property for land. Thought they are planning to register the land as village private property to prevent invasion to their grazing lands.</p> <p>Houses are mainly mud or cement made. Roofs are CGI or palms for the poorer. Some have small solar panels. Some own carts for transport with donkeys. Middle and better may own motorbikes and cars.</p> <p>Roads are mainly sand strips and are difficult to transit always but mainly during rainy season. Health care infrastructure is generally basic health care dispensary managed by nurse/s. Primary schools are have been built in most of the villages.</p> <p>Some irrigation systems are available but not in all villages</p>
Natural capital	<p>Livelihoods are completely dependant on natural resources. The region is characterized by arid lands. They count with two grazing areas that are used by rotation based on elderly advice on the rotation periods. There is no other natural resources management system in place.</p> <p>Land next to the river and around dams is fertile for farming as it was not used yet in many places, it is almost virgin farming land.</p>

Women: incomes, decision power and limitations

Women are still the main responsible of the household linked activities as well as taking care of children. Nevertheless, they also undertake livelihoods activities. Women are engaging in farming activities along the Ewaso Nyiro River, they grow maize, tomatoes, watermelon and green grams. They keep fetching firewood. Some women own shops and food (hotel) businesses and Khat (Miraa) business. They can also be brokers and trade with animals though their involvement is at a smaller scale with most having 1-5 shoats to sell per market day.

Regarding livestock, things have changed pretty much from the traditional practices and women can now move with the animals as men remain in the homes. In situations where men are unwell, have other engagements that are beneficial to their families, women can go with the animals. Women can then graze animals in addition to the milking that was always their work.

In some villages women **saving groups** are active. The groups practice merry go round, they collect money and give to one person every week to support them come up with alternative means of livelihood, help them handle financial needs in their families, boost their businesses etc. The money collected are sometimes prioritized to support one of the members who as an emergency to enable them take care of the costs incurred.

Men are the **decision makers** for example, decisions regarding sale of livestock or area of settlement, they oversee the money and provide women with what they need but women make the purchases from the market. This role is delegated to women when the men are away from home in search of grazing land. Also, women decide on the incomes their IGAs produce and they say they would only use this to support their children not to support men.

Despite progresses, women still don't **own assets** except the livestock attained from their parents in form of presents when they got married and their new-borns. The challenge is that even with this nature of ownership, they have to consult their spouses if they need to sell. For the resources they generate from their small businesses they are the sole managers.

In FDG some reported that men perceive women becoming financially independent as a threat because women won't listen to men if independent. However, some appreciate they have partners who can step in whenever they need provide for their families.

Women are interested in starting IGAs but lack resources to initiate business such as tailoring, shops, brokering in the livestock markets, providing veterinary cares for animals, selling groceries & vegetables, khat. Those already having businesses would like to have financial support to expand and sell beyond their local markets where prices are better.

They would like to access credits, if they are sharia compliant. They recognize as a need to receive capacity building on business management.

Women have freedom of movement with the consent of their husbands. And they can even pass time outside the house but not more than a month away from their community. All of them have phones and they knew how to use them to make & receive calls, read their messages, recharge their airtime and use the Mpesa services. Those who were unable to read, would involve their children to read and interpret the messages for them.

Youth

The lack of economic opportunities for the young people in the villages is a major concern and also a priority for the Government. They have access to primary and even secondary education, they can speak apart of the local language Swahili and some of them English, nevertheless youth feels they lack skills and need vocational trainings. Currently there are no vocational training institutions in the subcounty, though the County Government is planning to build one in Garba Tula. Some of the topic young men in the groups mentions as interest are tailoring, carpentry, driving, electronics, plumber, mechanics and agro-veterinary services to help them set up the Agroveter shop.

Their interest is mainly oriented towards incomes generation, can be through livestock trade but they prefer new activities like cash crops farming, transport or other small businesses. The Government has in place a revolving fund for youth and women and other organisations offer grants but information and access are limited especially in remote areas.

They have MPESA though they don't use the credit or saving facilities. Those having savings invest livestock.

Youth is quite proactive group in the area, in some villages they have created groups to develop farming activities together (cash crops: maize, green grams, tomatoes) and livestock keeping. They are also engaging individually in blast production from hardcore and small-scale trading. The young women and girls are involved housekeeping, farming and small-scale business

The main difficulties they raise are drought and security due to the conflict for the resources that affects the ward. For livelihoods activities they lack skills and request vocations trainings, access to credit facilities that are sharia compliant and employment.

The needs and subsequent interest they have in order to develop income generation activities are:

- irrigation schemes for farming and capacity building for agriculture and cash crops
- trainings on veterinary cares for animals and set up agro-vet shops
- access to capital to start new businesses or strengthen existing ones (credits need to be sharia compliant)
- Business management capacity building and this includes livestock as a business
- Market infrastructure for livestock and complementary businesses
- Women support to become shoats brokers

Food Security

The food security of the households depends almost completely on the markets, farming is cash crops oriented and livestock products are seasonally consumed. Food is available locally on shops and truck coming from Isiolo or can be accessed in markets around. The risk of food security is linked to the access, both physical and economic access, but essentially ensure they have enough incomes, all FDG have mentioned food as the first and main expense of the households. Finally, there is an important component of diversification of dietary to ensure enough consumption of appropriate nutrient and nutrition awareness and education.

During the dry season their basic food staple is rice, maize flour for ugali and tea, sugar. In the rainy season, in addition to ugali, rice and beans and sugar, they include milk and meat and vegetable and fruits. The better off can also include pasta or wheat flour. Children are breastfed until they are 2 years nevertheless they are also given powder milk as soon as they are born as supplement.

Milk is seasonal, produced in the rainy season and it is when animals are close to the village, so it is accessible. Meat consumption is occasional, more often for those better off. In general, there are no butcheries in the villages where they could buy small amounts of meat for regular consumption. Vegetables are produced locally in the rainy season and come from Meru region during all year round.

Shops are available in the villages but the preferred source of products it is a truck that comes from Isiolo selling food and other items in the villages, this offers cheaper prices. The shops in the villages are used for small purchases, emergency and when they need credits so there is where they can buy food on credit.

The last important food security crisis was in 2017- 2018. Some villages received support from the Government (food distributions) and Kenya Red Cross (cash-based assistance). According to the women's FDG it is common for the poorest families to have only one meal per day.

Coping strategy related with the food are common. The first mentioned was buy food on credit. Families can support each other with small emergency products but people are expected to buy on credit on the shops before borrowing or begging food to their neighbours. Other coping strategy are reduced number of meals, portions or diversity to one meal and only ugali.

Water

Prolonged drought and lack of sufficient accessible water are some of the main concerns of the population together with health services, education and economic opportunities.

The villages have access to water through water points and dwelling linked with boreholes and the Ewaso Ngiro river. It is not clear how the water points are managed⁷ Water for households consumption is transported to the households using donkeys or directly by people especially kids. Animals are taken to the water points for drinking.

Lack of sufficient water and inappropriate irrigation systems, maintenance of pipelines and boreholes are seen as limitation for livelihoods. They are interested in irrigation schemes to allow them farming all year round. There is no knowledge on resource management or understanding of climate effects on water

Regarding latrines, some villages have latrines (i.e. 200 aprox for 600 hh in Iresaboru) while other lack almost completely. The mosque and the schools have latrines though the one in the school are not in good condition. Local markets have no wash facilities. People practice hand washing though in the FGD with youth they demonstrated lack of knowledge and practice.

Markets access, transport, electricity and connectivity

The conflict with the Somali community from Garissa has impacted markets access because people from Sericho don't go to Garissa and also because has caused displacement of some villages i.e. Belgesh village that has a market with infrastructure and use to be the most relevant among local markets has been abandoned because of the conflict and traders have moved, some in Mogore other following herds, and the market it is not utilized anymore.

There are local markets in almost all villages but most of them lack infrastructure and wash facilities and are just a meeting point that is known as being the market. Some markets are in specific days and mainly for livestock while others are daily i.e. Iresaboru and frequented by the village and other's around. Apart of livestock market, other shops are present around, mainly food shops and tea shops. As well as transport facilities boda- boda. To access products, it is also possible trough mobiles hops as the main road is a common way for traders from Isiolo and Meru that go up to Modogashe selling their products in the villages and when come back empty they offer transport in the trucks.

Modogashe is the next main market, they usually take animals and that same day, they buy food. Transport is expensive, price per person is 500 KES one way and 300 KES per animal. Maua market in Meru is the main market they frequent mainly for animals and it is approximately 40 km away. Isiolo is not frequented, long distance and trucks come to the villages so no need.

Road conditions are very poor, generally are just sand runways. Nevertheless, people are used to walk and don't perceive distances an important issue. The main concern they have is that roads become inaccessible during rainy season.

Most of villages doesn't have electricity. Networks and phones connectivity is also poor and has been pointe out by the people as one of the problems they would like support with.

⁷ Pending specific assessment for water sector

Coping strategies

There is still social support, but it happens more between women, at least was reported more group support during the discussions with the women: sharing food during shortages, support in cash and in kind during sickness, emergencies and bereavement.

Reduce food intake is one of the first coping strategy families use. It was mentioned by women's FGD that it is common for poorer families to have only one meal per day and that is ugali. Usually people first reduce the number of meals per day and the size of portions to "what they have". Second are expected to **buy food on credit** on the shops in the villages, it is commonly practiced.

Selling animals is the best coping strategy as it actually represents the use of their savings but it is the last option, because it represents the economic security of the households. Women, if men migrate with animals, may sell some of the livestock that are left behind when men go away, or call their husbands to send them money or animals to sell. For the better off they can sell animals as they have more.

Poorer people use to look for extra work or even **migrate** to urban areas looking for **employment**.

Some of them get support from their relatives who live in main towns in the country through **remittances** that are received through MPESA. The middle better off can use their savings or access credits from relatives and friends and those living in the urban that have properties can access **formal credits** in towns.

Finally, when problems are severe and is necessary they can raise **funds collectively** through the mosque to support each other.

The **conflict** with the Somali community in Sericho has impacted almost everybody in the villages to some extent. As the fights used to happen in the Sericho side, people live afraid of continuous attacks and it is common to have temporarily **displaced people** in other villages and settlements in Garba Tula. In some extreme cases, whole village have **moved away** i.e. Belgesh. Some of them have moved with their business to the new place where they settle. In general they have adapted their trade routes and access to the markets to the conflict situation to avoid risky areas.

Vulnerability context

- **Health: human disease outbreak and lack of appropriate facilities:** health facilities are poor, mainly basic health centres served by a nurse, there are no doctors and despite service is free if medicines are not available at the centre they must buy them. Also, there are no lab services to detect malaria or Kalazar. The area is an important focus of Kalazar disease, but treatment is not available in the villages. Wash facilities are also poor so there is risk of waterborne diseases, diarrhoea is common among children and nutrition awareness is poor. There is a hospital in Moture and one in construction in Iresaboru, but lack medical staff and many villages are more than 10 km away. Always in cases of complications during deliveries or other critical conditions they have to be referred to either Modogashe or Isiolo, the distance and road conditions increase the difficulties to access health services. Many times medicines are bought at local shops without any medical reference or advice.
- **Natural Resources based conflict:** this happens mainly during the dry season. It has started about 45 years ago and it is a continuous dispute with the Somali community from Lagdera (Garissa) for the use of the grazing land and water in Sericho side. Pastoralists

from Lagdera invade the Sericho land during dry season when they lack food and water in their area. Conflict impacts both sides, in Sericho mainly has caused casualties, internal displaced people and disrupted trade. It seems that the trend is an increase in the intensity and violence. There is a high risk of people having access to uncontrolled guns and increase radicality of young people due to the long duration of the conflict that can difficult the solutions. The perception in Sericho is that they own the resources and the use of the other community puts at risk the sustainability of the resources for overuse and not respecting the rules of management.

- **Drought and lack of appropriate access to water** mainly for livelihoods activities especially agriculture is seen as an important limitation for the diversification of the livelihoods options. Access to irrigation schemes and promotion of farming needs to be accompanied by a resource management strategy to prevent the overuse of water sources.
- **Limited education and vocational trainings options:** there are primary schools in all villages, but having enough qualified staff is a challenge and in the villages that have no secondary schools children must be sent to other towns, an option not accessible to all. The lack of sanitary towels for the young girls has resulted to high drop out rates.
- **Unemployment lack of economic opportunities** for youth that are demotivated as lack of alternatives to livestock that is their parents' activity. Young people have more education than their parents and different interests but don't have access to enough support to put in practice their ideas.
- **Livestock diseases breakout** are more severe due to drought and veterinary services and medicines are only accessible if paid. Only some villages have veterinary shops to buy medicines but diagnosis it is based on traditional knowledge and popular advice. The Early Warning system doesn't support enough early warning information and the official services can only provide support for large breakouts but not regular control.

Government/ INGO support

In Sericho, same as in other parts of Kenya, youth and women are the priority group for the county and national government as they are the most affected by the unemployment. There are several initiatives to support new businesses and other income generation activities such as farming though it is unclear to what extent they reach the villages, as Government and organisations lack capacity to reach the more remote areas and those speaking regional languages.

The Trade department has recently started a revolving fund for youth, women and PLWD to support the development of new businesses that can be individually or as group. It is still at phase of selection of beneficiaries.

There is another financial option for women through the Women Enterprise Finance Fund.

The Department of agriculture has recently started a new project funded by the World Bank. The Climate Smart Agriculture will focus on supporting women's groups and some have already registered formally to be able to apply for the support nevertheless the support that will provide, how and when it is still to be defined.

NDMA has set up an Early Warning System and monitor regularly the situation⁸.

Finally, there is an important regional programme “Livestock Market Systems”⁹ project implemented by ACDI-VOCA and Mercy Corps that supports small businesses and market development.

SERICHO SHOATS (GOATS AND SHEEPS) MARKET ANALYSIS

Common information for Modogashe and Sericho markets:

The analysis of the markets and its impact in peoples’ livelihoods was essential part of the assessment. Due to the limited time and looking to respond to the scope of the project only one critical market was selected, the shoats market.

For the project objectives, it is especially relevant the market to involve the most vulnerable people in the villages, and it is the case for the shoats, as main asset for the poor and very poor people. Additionally, is the market that involves more people in terms of number of households that own this type of livestock and that it has the potential to involve women, youth, elderly and PWD in the care and trade of animals. Finally, there is an increased demand of the products and so has protentional for value chain development and market can absorb an increase on demand¹⁰.

The analysis cover shoats in general and not a specific size- age animal. In the markets, the price depends on the quality based on bones structure and the purpose, if for self-consumption for celebration, for sales in bigger national markets (Mombasa, Nairobi) or to start new herds. There is not specific type, colour or size that is preferred and when used for consumption there is no preference male/ female; there is preference for females when is to increase or start a new herd.

Sericho shoats market analysis

This assessment and analysis focuses on the live animals’ market. It doesn’t not enter into the analysis of the meat, dairy products or skins and hides markets or processed products. Animals are sold alive until their reach the main markets in Meru, Nehri, Nanyuki or Nairobi.

According information provided by the villages, for milk and dairy products value chain, goats milk is mainly use for self consumption as it is never enough for processing and they have no knowledge for that. They know meat can be processed but don’t practice any processing and it is used mainly for household consumption. The skin can be transformed to make leather products and the skin and hides market was functional until approximatively 7 years ago. At that time, hide and skin would cost 200 KES but now is no more than 30 KES it is always disposed. Nobody could explain what has happened with this market.

For the selection of the market the team used 16 indicators looking at the potential for incomes generation/ employment creation, relevance to the target group and feasibility to intervene. The criteria were scored between 0 and 4 where 0 was very low and 4 was high and where validated with the villages members through focus groups discussions with livestock producers. Also, the selection of the shoats’ market was confirmed during the interviews with the key informants.

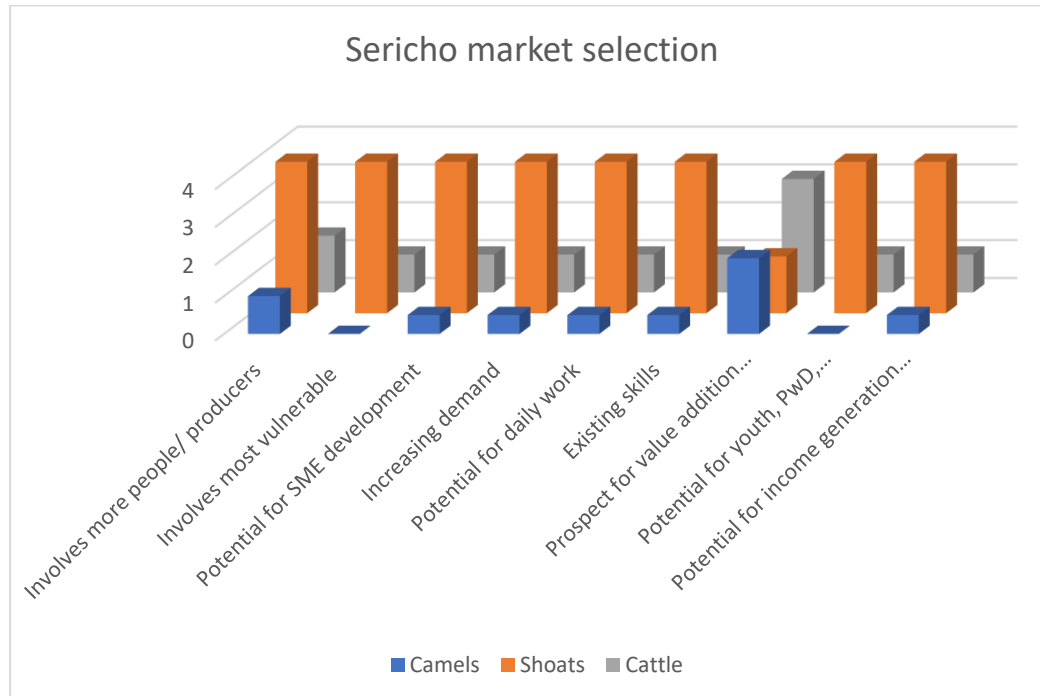
⁸ <https://www.ndma.go.ke/>

⁹ <https://www.acdivoca.org/projects/feed-the-future-kenya-livestock-market-systems-activity/>

¹⁰ Full matrix available on annex

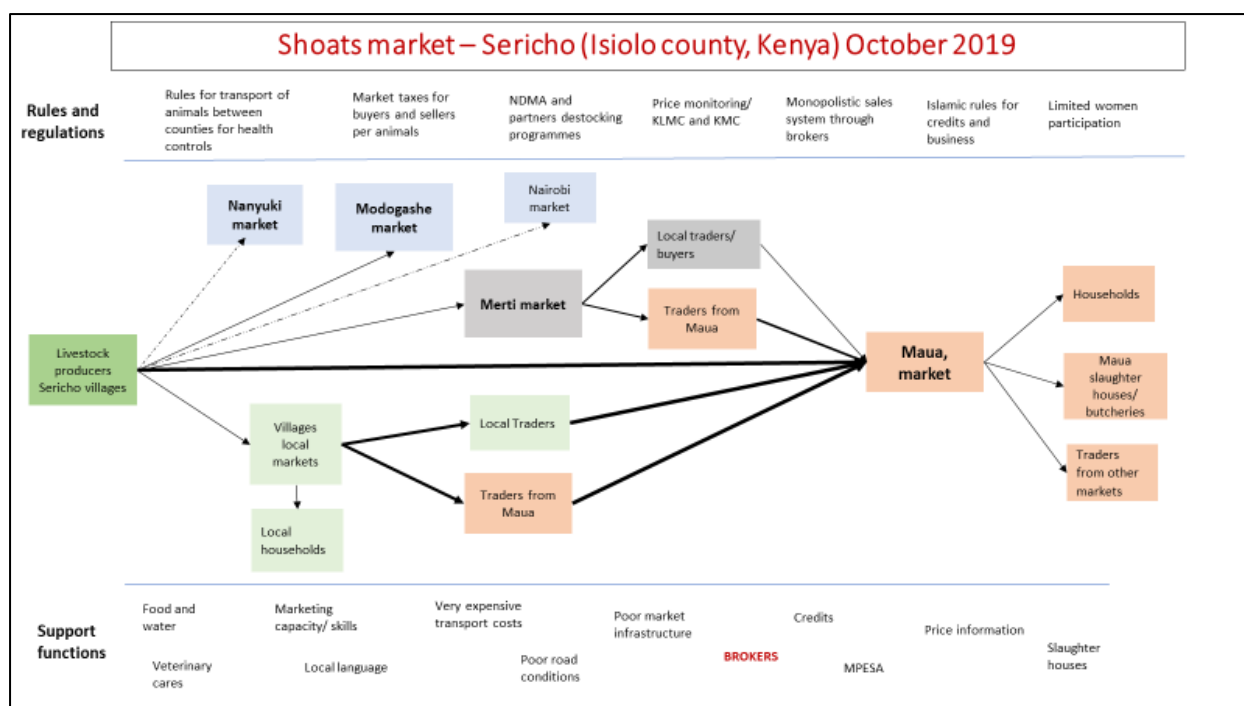
The shoats market has resulted the most relevant market for all criteria, except value addition where cattle got extra point for the milk production.

Due to time constraints it was not possible to follow the assessment of the markets outside the area of Sericho, so the map and analysis reflects producers and KII information.



Sericho livestock market depends mainly on Maua market in Meru and the **seasonality** is conditioned by the farming activities in Meru, so, when people invest in farming products and are busy taking care of their crops, it is low season for the sales as the demand decreased. When farming works decrease and farmers have more incomes selling the harvest, the demand for shoats increase. This was mentioned as main conditionality of the market by those interviewed. The best months for sales are April and May, when there is demand and also animals are healthy, the price can go up to 5000 KES. The low season is June to September and the price can go down to 3000 KES for the same animal.

In Sericho ward also there is market **tax** to be paid to County agents in the market of 50 KES per goat that pay both seller and buyer. To move animals outside of the county border or for exportation, the Government must provide a health certificate that is paid by trader and it is controlled by checking points



The market of **Maua** is now the main market for the people in Sericho. Since 3 years ago, the conflict between the Borana and Somali community has increase intensity and has change completely the trade. The trade through **Garissa market** it has been the best option before, the most profitable and the preferred route for trade. As the conflict gained intensity the producers from Sericho fear crossing into Lagdera and Garissa and they have stopped that commercial route. Now the main market for the villages is Maua in Meru county.

Modogashe market is bigger than most local markets and some producers and traders go there but since the trade with Garissa has stopped is not that relevant anymore. Producers prefer **Mogore** and then **Merti** as it is closer. Modogashe is more than 64Km, depending on the village and the costs of animals transport to Modogashe is 500 KES per animal.

They also use the markets in , **Merti Nheri and Nyanyuki** but these are markets where they only sell on demand, it is not an open market to attend regularly.

Some traders may go to **Nairobi** but it is not very relevant for the producers as it is far and according to the brokers and traders they don't feel comfortable operating in Nairobi as they don't know the market.

Finally, **Isiolo** market was mentioned as non-relevant for them.

Local markets are the first sales point. Almost all villages in Sericho have local markets, in bigger villages these are daily, in general they all have designated days for the shoats market. One of the main local markets is **Belgesh**, but due to the conflict the village was abandoned and at the time of the assessment the market was not used, and trade was transferred to **Mogore**. The distance between the two markets is 19 km. To access the local markets people and producers trek with the animals.

The sale is done through **brokers**. The producer hands the shoats to the broker for few hours to sell then they hand over the money to the producers. The buyers can be local people, from the same village or villages around, for consumption but mainly to start or increase their

herds. The local traders and traders coming from other parts, buy locally to resell in Modogashe market or Maua, in Meru. There is **no credit** from the brokers to producers.

Example of prices according to Iresaboru producers:

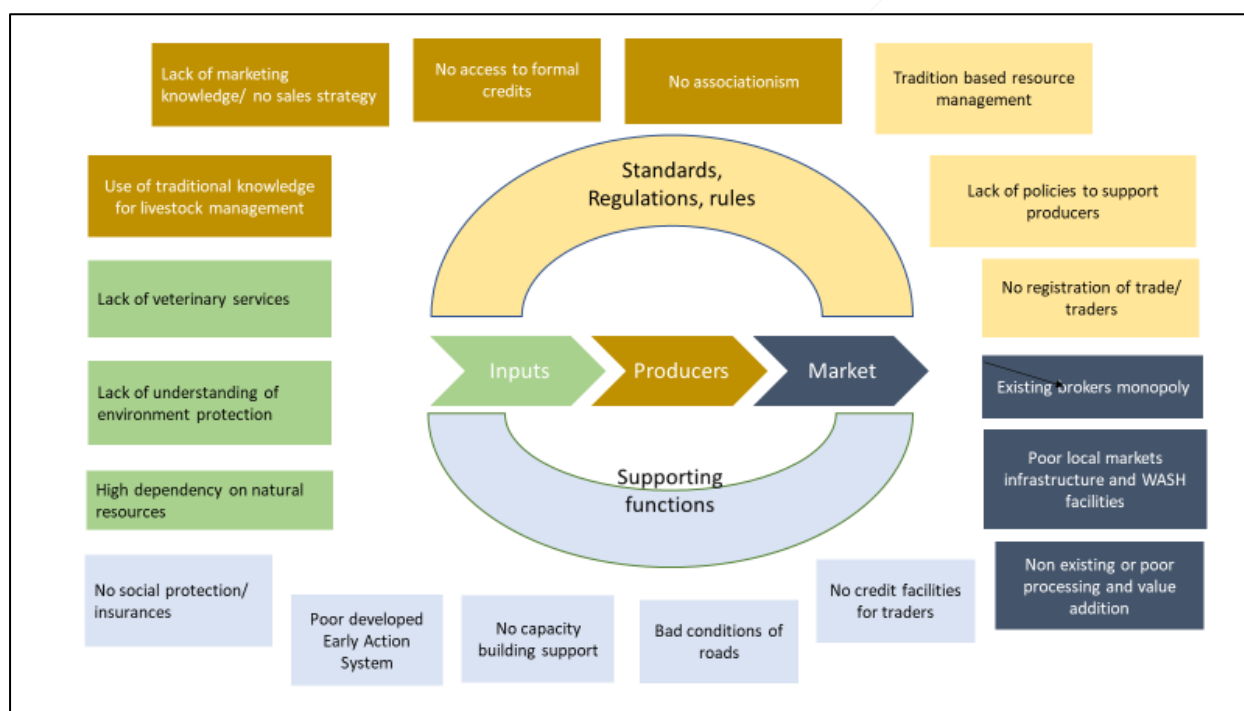
	Dry season	Wet season
Big male goats	4000 KES	7000 KES
Local butcheries	1900 KES	3000 KES
Ceremonies/weddings	3000 KES	4000 KES

Animals that leave the county need health certificate for transport.

It is remarkable the fact that the trade happens through brokers from the small local villages in the local markets through all the market levels.

Market constraints

The main and first limitation of the livestock market in Sericho is the limited interconnection with other markets and high dependency on Maua market and demand.



The livestock production depends on the availability of the natural resources, water and grazing land. The producers have access to those during all year round nevertheless the **quality of the animals** is lower during the dry season and there is higher risk of **diseases outbreak** and death due to lack of **veterinary services**. The veterinary services are available only to those that can pay them. In some areas, where water and grazing land is not that easily accessible, the risk of starvation is high during the dry season.

NDMA has an Early Warning System that covers all country and provides regular feedback and alerts on the situation of the drought and diseases but the lack the Early Action capacity.

Messages arrive to the community through leaders but is mainly the alert not the advice on early action. Villages have no contingency plans and are not prepared to respond. Some organisations start to work with them on this (LMS project).

The management of **natural resources** it is mainly the alternative use of the grazing land following the advice of the elderly in the villages. There is no water management or official regulation on the use of natural resources. There is no awareness or understanding on the negative impact of **the overuse** of the land and water resources and the impact of **overstocking** animals that it is not sustainable. Still animals represent the social status and the interest is to accumulate more and more animals.

There are some **insurance** company that have agents in the villages but the acceptance and the use is very limited.

The producers have no **business management** or **marketing knowledge** and they prefer to use brokers for the sales. For the management of their herds there is no planning and it is not done following a business approach. Young men in the FDG have understood the need of the business management of livestock and are interested in capacity building for that. There is no strategy for selling, no plan, they sell mainly when they need money thought they understand and recognise when there is more demand and prices are better. Still, producers have no **information** on the prices in other markets and are vulnerable and depending on what traders tell.

The County Government use to have mobile training units for pastoralist but are not functional anymore. Some organizations working in Isiolo have capacity building programmes for marketing and management but are not active in Sericho.

There is no tradition of associations or **cooperatives** that bring producers together to negotiate trade conditions. Young people are more interested than adults in forming groups for livestock management and trade.

There are no **financial services**, credits, grants or loans to support producers and their development. Moreover, due to religious beliefs they can only accept sharia compliant credits, this limits the credits available to banks that offer this service. Banks and financial service providers don't have agents in remote areas and makes them almost inaccessible.

The markets are dependent on **brokers**, thought these are fully accepted in the culture, their monopoly of information on prices and market situation in other cities give them power control over producer. The brokers and traders are not registered, and the only regulation of the markets is the administrative tax on animals on the markets and the health certificate. The brokers from local markets only operates locally and maybe can go to Maua but they said not feeling comfortable to trade in markets like Nairobi because they would be new to those markets and they don't know how function. Brokers don't work with credits to producers. Thought brokers can get credits from traders.

Only some local markets have **infrastructure** and it mainly share areas but no WASH facilities. Still markets are vivand and in addition to livestock there are other traders and adjacent activities that dynamize local economy. Better infrastructure could attract more people to the markets and traders from other markets to come facilitating integration.

The **transport costs** are an important limitation for the development of the market. Producers prefer the local markets as they can walk and don't need to pay the cost of the transport that is expensive. The **roads** conditions are bad, generally sand strips that are very difficult to use in rainy season and it is difficult for some means of transportation to access villages.

Some organizations are implementing programmes to support pastoralists livelihoods but there are **no official policies and public financial support** for livestock producers.

Response options analysis for Sericho

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Skins and hide value chain development	Interested but have no knowledge Leather production/ treatment require gran volume of water and technical knowledge and safety regulation due to chemical products to be used	Market not available	No mentioned	Require an important investment in developing a whole new market and there is no guarantee of success Needs more information if wants to be considered	The increase in the household incomes would contribute to the economic security but the business will require long time to be profitable
Dairy and meat value chain	Interested but no knowledge or capacity No marketing or business management knowledge	Market available in urban areas but the villages lack of facilities: electricity to ensure cold chain and health safety of products Long distances and impracticable roads make difficult the transport to markets on time Doesn't exist any infrastructure or storage facilities	There are some pilot projects in urban areas but not very successful There are regulations on health and food safety that needs to be followed for this kind of activities	Require an important investment in infrastructure and linkage with the markets More information on the pilot projects and specific analysis should be conducted	The increase in the household incomes would contribute to the economic security but the business will require long time to be profitable
Fodder production	Limited knowledge	For local consumption and production	Yes aligned with Gov. priorities	Yes, can have an important impact on	Yes, ensure animal survival and milk

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
	but interested	excess for markets People can be supported with drought resistant seeds and capacity building	Complements other projects	livelihoods protection, prevent diseases and starvation	production all year round
Financial services	Yes, all group interested Lack information on how to access them	Some services available	Yes, the project can link with the products available while promoting new ones to complement	Yes, can have a rapid impact on livelihoods strengthening and diversification and increase incomes	Yes, contributes to household economic security Can provide livelihoods opportunities for women and youth
Veterinary service and drugs for their animals	Yes, interested Service no available/ lack capacity Can be a capacity building activity and support SME	Some villages need support to access medicines	Yes, priority for the Gov and complements other NGOs work that do not provide this	Yes, can have an important impact on livelihoods protection (saving animals) and increase incomes for new veterinary businesses	Yes, protects livelihoods and creates human capital
Restocking	Yes interested Good capacity	Animals are available and can dynamize markets in low season	It should be consulted with NDMA and Min of Agriculture and Livestock	Needs more analysis	Could support food security and incomes for those that have lost all animals
Irrigation systems	Yes, interested Very low capacity	Limited water available Limited infrastructure	Yes, a priority for the Gov Not supported by other organisations but complementary	Depends on the investment required	Yes, supports incomes diversification and food security Requires natural resource management to ensure sustainability

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Farming capacity building and inputs	Yes, interested very low capacity	Low availability of capacity building suppliers (extensionists) Inputs available in urban areas not local markets Market available for products	Yes, a priority for the Gov Yes, LMS do not supports farming and can complement	Yes, the main investment is capacity building	Yes, supports incomes diversification and food security
Business management and marketing capacity building	Yes, interested Very low capacity	Yes, limited business development there is space for new businesses and new services are required	Yes, both Government and other NGOs support SME require coordination for complementarity	Yes, capacity building can have a big impact	Yes, livelihoods diversification supports households economy and SME are an important opportunity for women and youth economic empowerment
Markets infrastructure	Yes interested No resources for investment	Help dynamize local economy and attract new clients	Yes, Gov and some organization already support this in some areas	Depends on the investment but generally not very sophisticated and can be complemented with community works	Yes, can dynamize local economy and strengthen livelihoods activities
Peace initiatives	Yes, interested Low capacity to influence	Conflict disrupts markets	Yes, Gov priority Conflict difficult access for many organizations	Yes, reduce risk for the project implementation and ensure sustainability	Yes, ensure sustainability
Phone networks	Yes, interested Low capacity to influence	Phone companies available	Yes, Gov priority Similar experiences in other areas	Yes, doesn't require high investment	Yes, improved connectivity can contribute to trade and facilitate communication and transfers

Activity	In line with community preferences and capacity/ market available	Feasibility: market available/ transportation and infrastructure	In line with Gov. priorities and other projects	Value for money	Contribution to project 'objective: ending chronic hunger
Roads	Yes, interested Low capacity to influence	Yes, improved roads would have a big impact in markets and local economy	Yes a priority	Advocacy doesn't require much investment Cash for work could help small repairing	Yes, better roads support local economy

RECOMMENDATIONS

Water and conflict management have been part of specific assessments, recommendations included here are limited to livelihoods as the specific interventions for water and peace building will be coordinate with the results of the assessments conducted.

The recommendations listed below are applicable to both areas. In an area where people's livelihoods are so dependent on the Natural Resource, the capacity building on sustainable management and early warning early action systems must be a priority.

For livelihoods, households need to diversity their sources of incomes to reduce dependency on only one source, livestock, diversification is the opportunity to create economic empowerment for women and youth. This can be done through capacity building and capital support for small businesses and saving groups.

Markets, as essential for livestock trade, need infrastructure and good transport and roads to facilitate commerce. In Sericho, require support for interrogation with other markets to strengthen the activity.

Livelihoods protection	Livelihoods strengthening	Livelihoods diversification
Veterinary first aid App and Para- vets (community-based service) Community based EWEA - VCA and development of community contingency plans - EWEA (in partnership with NDMA and KLMC): EW alert messages on prices, weather forecast and disease breakout alerts. EA based on established contingency plans Reseeding rangeland Natural Resources Management/ Climate adaptation capacity building - Water management - Land overuse - Efficient cookstoves Community mobilisation: - Cleaning campaigns - Dams building - DRR activities Policy and frameworks development (ICHA) - Trade: use of markets	Livestock capacity building: - Mobile pastoralist training units (Isiolo Gov. model) to be reactivated - Business management approach for livestock: trainings, champions, exchange experiences (i.e. Oldonyro) - Destocking/ restocking/ fattening - Household economy: resource planning Livestock market push interventions - Capacity building: marketing, planning and management/ stocking - Transport facilities - Market infrastructure Livestock market pull interventions - KRCS/KLMC: price information SMS	Financial inclusion and business development -Facilitate information and access to existing financial services: grants (Government revolving fund, NGOs grants, Sharia compliant financial services) -Support application for grants and loans (documentation, filling application forms, etc.) Women's saving groups: created and formalized, capacity building on saving groups management and business management, group dynamics, etc. MEI: After at least 6 months since group creation, if they ensure a minimum level of savings (adapted to community reality) 1 st option, try access funds available through other organizations; 2 nd option: KRCS to support with capital to top up the savings they will use for the business. Orientation on business selection

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource management - Rangeland management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy Gov/ NGOs: markets infrastructure, roads - Destocking/ restocking (KLMC, NDMA...) - Livestock fairs in Sericho 	Kitchen gardens: Nutrition promotion, screening and outreach
Social inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social protection and inclusion: register support for existing social protection schemes (Kibuezi project approach) - Ultra-poor conditional cash grants (2 shoats/ pax) 	Grazing parks: irrigated/ rainfed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fodder production: to be stored for dry season to reduce pressure on grazing areas - Pasture: 2-3 animals/ hh for women's management to ensure milk production and good weight in case of need for selling - Grains and vegetables to improve nutrition status - Trees 	Youth social transport cooperative (SACCO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main village and satellite settlements - Driving licence - Business management and saving group management - Capital start up - SoP: social responsibilities i.e emergency health transport - SACCO/ Saving group
Advocacy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication: phone network/ roads • Markets infrastructure 		Vocational trainings: Youth groups support to improve livelihoods through skills development (identification and capacity building through the Technical vocational training institute at the Sub County levels)

Priorities for Modogashe: investment in infrastructure and natural resource management

The very limited access to natural resources that supports sustainable livelihoods put Modogashe in a very vulnerable situation. The nomadic lifestyle of the people contributes to the limited infrastructure development that now start to become a priority as more and more people settle. As there are not other organisations working in this villages, this project it is essential to them.

The priority for Modogashe is the creation of opportunities for the population and requires investment to ensure that livestock, as their main livelihoods activity, is protected and animals access enough food an water. This would prevent conflict and main peace over resources. This links with Early warning systems and contingency plans to be in place in the villages.

Women in Modogashe lack completely opportunities and it must be a priority their financial inclusion through business development and saving groups.

- Grazing parks: irrigated/ rainfed. Fodder production, Pasture, Grains and vegetables and Trees
- Women's financial inclusion: saving groups and cash grants for MEI
- Business management and marketing capacity building for livestock producers and women
- Veterinary services: App and Para Vet
- Kitchen gardens, nutrition promotion, screening and outreach
- Efficient cookstoves
- Youth social transport cooperative (SACCO)
- Social inclusion: conditional cash for ultra-poor and social protection registration
- Natural resource management
- Advocacy: Commission/County advisory service for settlement

Priorities for Sericho: *capacity building approach*

In Sericho, people has initiative and the support of other organisations nevertheless, they still need capacity building for new activities and access to financial solutions. This can be provided by the project and in coordination with the other projects complement the support to strengthen their livelihoods.

- Livestock fairs: promote networking with other markets
- Agriculture capacity building and support: trainings and demonstration good practices (organic fertilizers, pesticides, etc), post-harvest management, improve irrigation systems, land and water management (NRM);
- Young farmers groups support: Capacity building of communities/youths practicing agriculture or farming along Ewaso Nyiro, Support with inputs/implements for farming, Markets access and linkages for farm groups
- Youth groups support to improve livelihoods through skills development (identification and capacity building through the Technical vocational training institute at the Sub County levels)
- Livestock management for pastoralists
- Veterinary services
- Business management for women and men
- Women's saving groups
- Facilitation of access to existing grants and loans services
- Social inclusion: conditional cash for ultra-poor and social protection registration

- ACTIVITIES TO INCLUDE IDPs

Recommendations for a second phase of the programme

- New value chains: fodder, skins and hides, milk production and transformation, meat transformation and selling
- Promotion of homebased livestock management and introduction of hybrid goats
- Support for SME (group projects, community projects)
- Exchange visits: women groups and communities in conflict

ANNEX 1. Assessment plan

	Mon 7 Oct	Tues 8 Oct	Wed 9 Oct	Thur 10 Oct	Fry 11 Oct	Sat 12 Oct	Sun 13 Oct	Mon 14 Oct	Tue 15 Oct	Wed 16 Oct	Thur 17 Oct	Fry 19 Oct	Sat 20 Oct
BRC advisor arrival/ BRC meeting: Logistics, team members													
Travel Nairobi- Garissa													
Methodology and tools: questionnaires revision													
Garissa KII: Dpt of Trade, Tourism and Development; Water services supplier													
Team meeting: Debriefing													
Garissa KII: Min. Agric & Livestock; KALRO; Min. Health and Wash; Dpt Youth; KLMC													
Garissa Market brokers													
Team meeting: Debriefing													
Travel to Modogashe													
Community Assessment: Elan													
Team meeting: Debriefing													
Modogashe KII meetings: DCC assistant; Trade officer													
Modogashe market													
Community Assessment: Den													
Team meeting: Debriefing													
Community Assessment: El Dera													
Team meeting: Debriefing													
Travel Garba Tula													
Data processing Garissa													
Arrival Isiolo team													
Planning communities/ markets Isiolo south													
Community Mogore													
Team debriefing													
Community El Dera in Isiolo													
Market Garba Tula													
Garbatula KII													
Team debriefing													
Travel Isiolo													
Isiolo KII													
Isiolo market													
Travel to Nairobi													
BRC advisor travel back UK													