



## Kenya Food Security and Outcome monitoring Consolidated report September 2012

### Highlights

- This is the second round of WFP's household food security and outcome monitoring that looks at food security indicators among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries across the livelihood zones.
- September is the end of the lean season that precedes the onset of the short rains season in the month of October. It is also the month when households begin to harvest green maize in anticipation of the harvest period in October/November.
- Food security among both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries have changed with some 30 percent of households in both groups being severely food insecure, compared with 22 percent in May. At the same time a higher proportion are also food secure and it is thus among the moderately food insecure where households have either improved or worsened.
- There is a slight increase of households with poor food consumption among both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with 14 (beneficiaries) and 16 percent (non-beneficiaries) in September compared with 10 and 13 percent respectively in May.
- Food prices have however reduced in all livelihood zones apart from North Western and North Eastern Pastoral livelihood zones, and the cost of the average price of the Minimum Healthy Food Basket has reduced from 63Ksh/person/day to 61Ksh. North Western Pastoral zone has however the highest price of the basket, at 72Ksh, which show the large differences from one zone to another.
- Purchasing power has improved among beneficiaries where over 50 percent of the households have expenditures that are double that of the cost of minimum healthy food basket, indicating that they had enough money in September to cover their own food and non-food needs.
- The coping strategy index has reduced in all locations apart from Northern pastoral zone where the index has increased, indicating that households use coping strategies more often due to food shortages.

### Methodology

113 sentinel sites were randomly selected, covering all 9 major livelihood zones, 2 refugees camps and 4 HIV/AIDS project areas.

10 locations per livelihood will be visited three times a year (May, September and December).

Households are randomly selected covering both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries; Replacement sites were used when security prevented visit to original sampled site.

### Indicators

WFP's standard indicator in assessing food security include coping strategies, food consumption score, market prices etc. In addition, food security is analysed through cross tabulating food access indicators with consumption using SPSS.

Expenditure was used as income proxy which is compared with the cost of a minimum healthy food basket to evaluate purchasing power and dependency on assistance.

### Coverage

2979 households were visited of which 53% were beneficiaries and 47% were non-beneficiaries.

- Cash for assets-11%
- Food for assets 19%
- GFD- 51%
- HIV/AIDS 8%
- Refugees 10%

### demographics

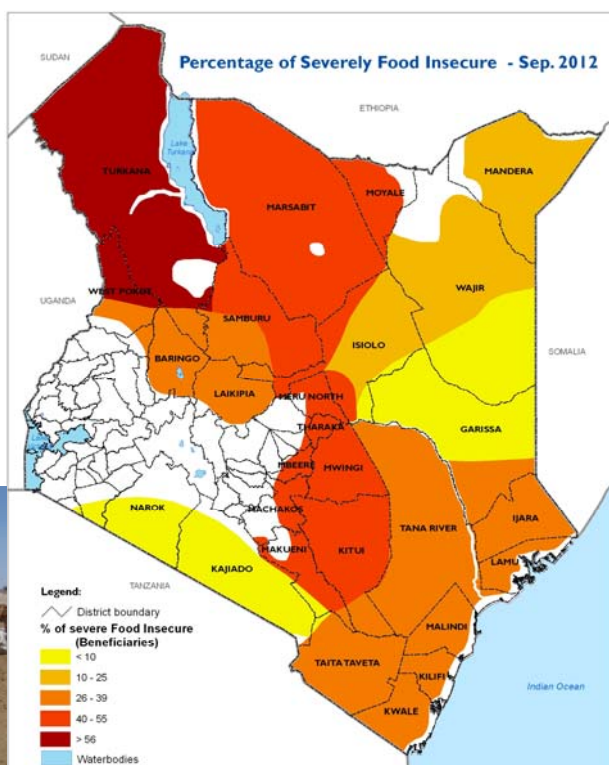
44% female headed households.

Average household size, 6

### Food security situation

North Western Pastoral livelihood zone (Turkana) remain with the highest proportion of severely food insecure households. The North Eastern has seen an increased in the proportion from none in May to 18 percent in September.

There is no significant difference among the gender of the household head and their food security status. However, there is a much greater proportion of large households that are severely food insecure than those with less than 5 members.



## Household Food security situation

The food security situation has changed slightly, as mentioned since May.

Among beneficiaries, the proportion of both Food secure and severely food insecure have increased and thus it is the moderately food insecure of which some improved and some worsened. Among non-beneficiaries, there has been a shift to severe food insecurity with some 32 percent being in that category in September compared with 21 percent in May this year.

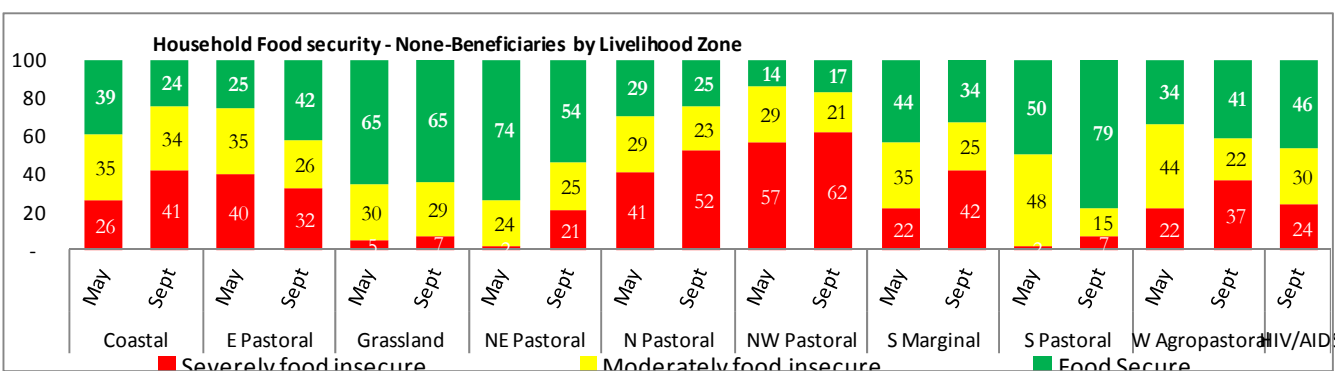
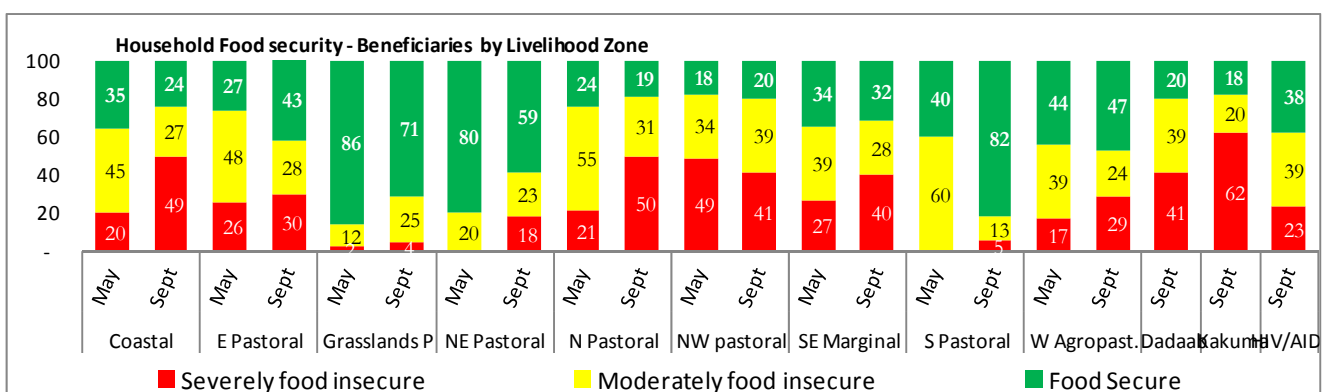
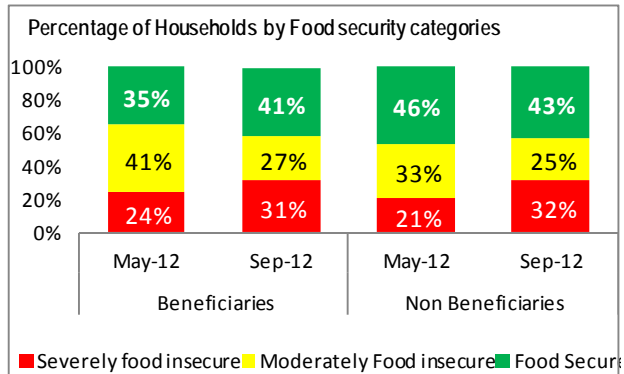
There are big differences between the livelihood zones where Grassland-, North Eastern- and Southern Pastoral zones are much better off with the majority of both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries being food secure.

Southern pastoral has further improved since May and there has been a large shift from moderately food insecure to food secure. It is worth noting that even though the North Eastern pastoral zone is one of the better, the situation among beneficiaries have worsened and 18 percent were severely food insecure in September compared to no one in May.

Kakuma refugees have the worst food security situation with an alarming 62 percent being severely food insecure, this is mainly related to their high dependency on assistance and very little income possibilities.

Households in Coastal Low potential farming zone have deteriorated with 49 percent of beneficiary households being severely food insecure, compared with some 20 percent in May. The pattern is the same for non-beneficiaries. The Long rains in Eastern pastoral and the coast was poor and it is worth mentioning that those areas are Short rain dependent and thus the situation is expected to improve with the current rains. In the meantime, findings would suggest that more assistance is needed preceding the rains.

Northern pastoral households have also deteriorated with half of all households, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries being severely food insecure. Non-beneficiaries in North Western pastoral have an alarmingly high proportion of household being severely food insecure and the situation has deteriorated compared with May. It would seem that a large number of non-beneficiaries require assistance in these two zones.

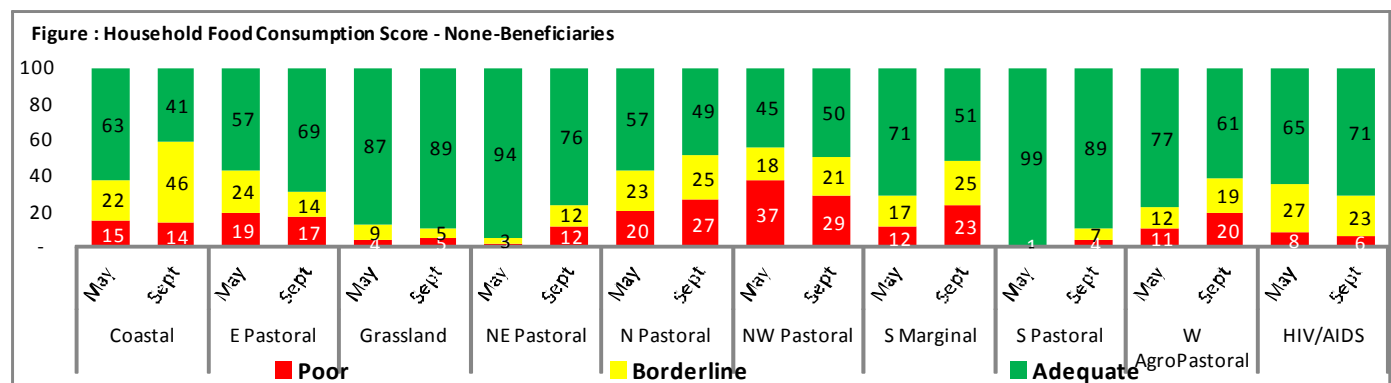
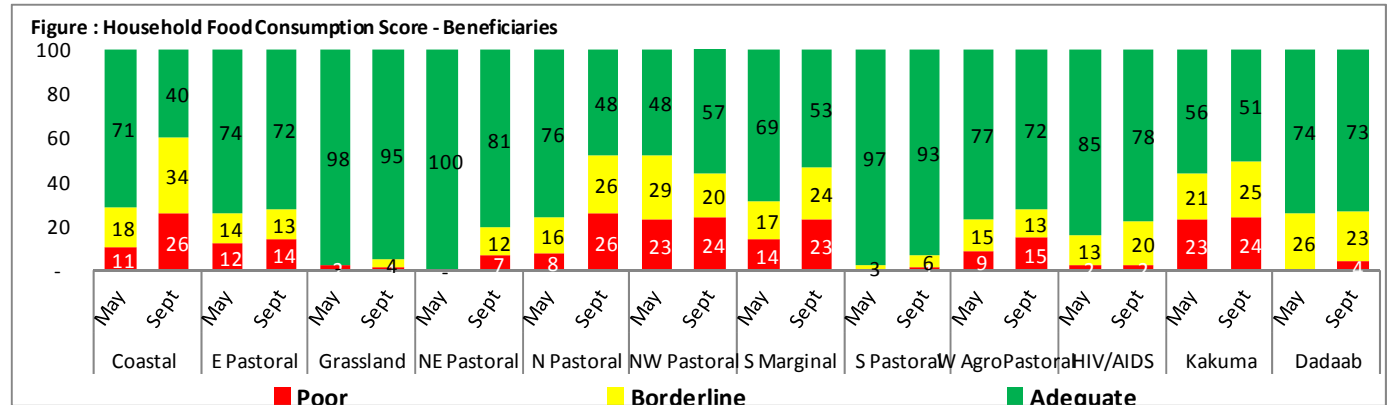
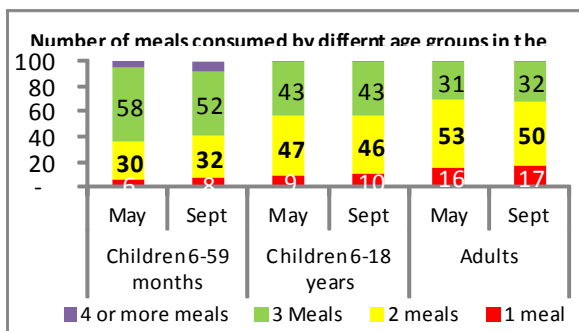
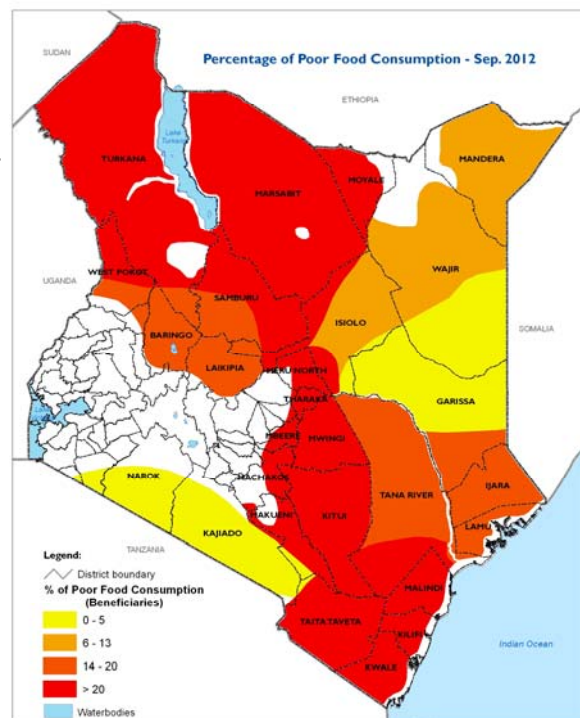
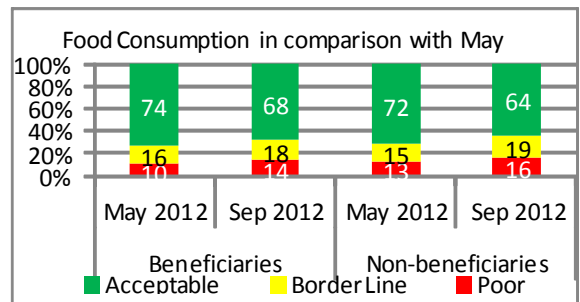


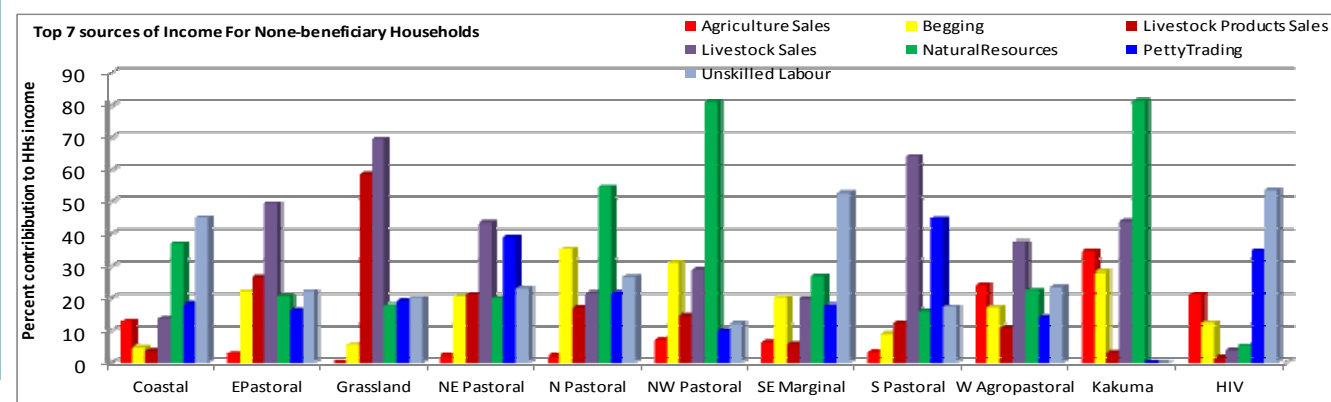
Food consumption has worsened slightly since May with a reduction in number of households with an acceptable food consumption score among both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The large majority have however an acceptable food consumption score. The livelihood zones with the worst food consumption in September among beneficiaries are Coastal, Northern-, North Western-Pastoral and South Eastern marginal mixed farming with approximately one in four households having a poor food consumption. Kakuma refugees have an equally poor consumption that has remained poor since May.

The better off households are those living in Grassland-, North-Eastern-, Southern Pastoral with no households having poor food consumption. Dadaab refugees and clients living with HIV/AIDS have also the larger proportion with acceptable consumption and no one with poor food consumption. The situation in these areas have remained stable since May.

Meal frequencies have not changed significantly since May. The majority of children <5 years of age consume three meals a day and older children and adults tend to eat two meals a day.

The proportion of infants and young children consuming four or more food groups remain extremely poor. The number of children 6-59 months who consume 3 or more meals per day have reduced some 50 percent from nearly 60 percent in May.







## Market Prices

Prices in Kenya's Coastal, South-eastern and South-western lowlands were steadied by maize imports from Tanzania while imports from Ethiopia had the same effect in Kenya's northern pastoral livelihoods around Moyale and Marsabit. Despite ongoing harvests in Kenya, imports of maize from Tanzania and Uganda are expected to continue because of below average production and competitiveness of these imports in specific markets in Kenya. Import parity prices in South-western and South-eastern markets in Kenya are expected to increase seasonally.

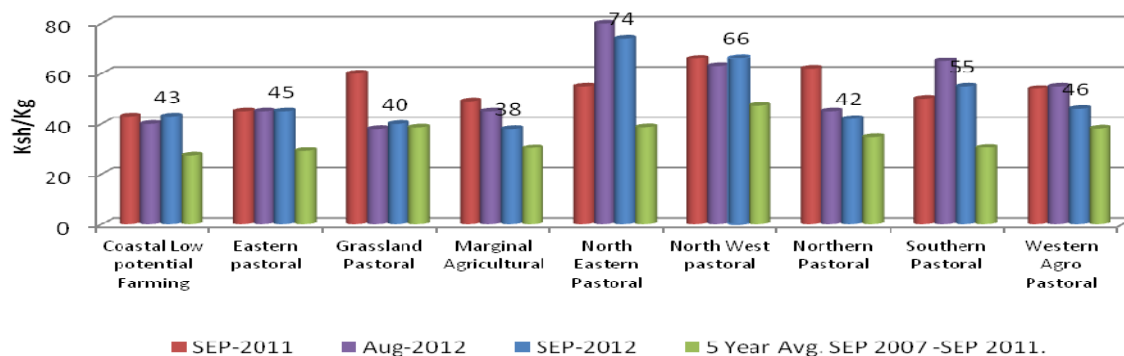
According to the Central Bank of Kenya, overall price inflation has been declining since January 2012. Between August and September, the month-on-month overall consumer inflation rate declined from 6.0 percent to 5.3 percent, while the food price index declined from 3.6 percent in August to 2.9 percent in September at least partly due to improved food supply and due to the lagged effects of tight monetary policy. However, household food access is being limited by increasing fuel prices and marginal currency depreciation that continue to keep imported food prices high. The September national average prices of various fuels increased between 4 and 7 percent across the country compared to August.

As supplies from the long rains maize harvest entered the market in most parts of the country, prices of maize declined from August to September. The magnitude of the decline varied across different markets based on other costs associated with maize marketing. For example, prices remained relatively constant in Kitui in the Southeast, and marginally declined in Marsabit. In some of the markets in pastoral areas, there was no decline at all as additional operating costs associated with conflict and more limited market access kept prices high.

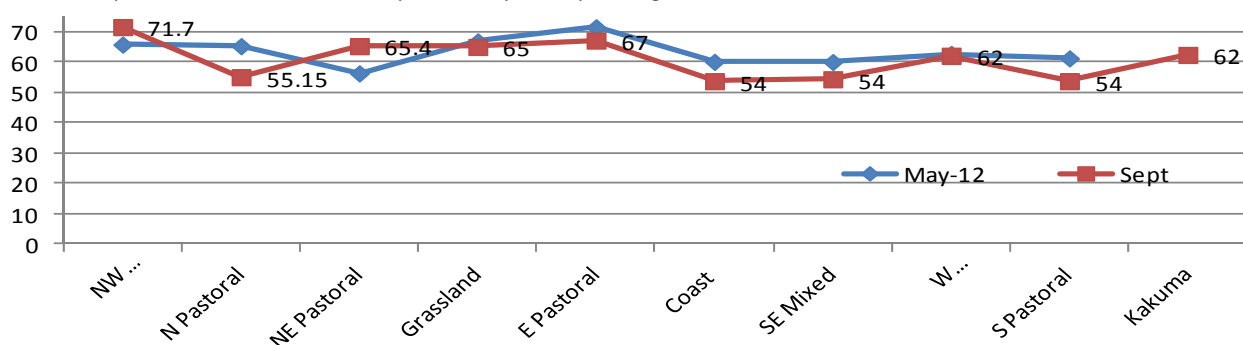
In Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Lodwar markets, the maize price increased between four and six percent from August to September. However, even for markets that had a seasonal decline, maize prices remained significantly above the five-year September average. In major urban markets, such as Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Mombasa, September maize prices remained at least 30 percent above the five-year average.

The price of the Minimum food basket has reduced slightly in September with the anticipation of the harvest. The exception is North western-and North Eastern pastoral zones who have an increase in the price. As seen from the graph below, there are big differences in prices with North Western and Eastern Pastoral being the highest with 72 and 67Ksh respectively. The lowest prices are found on the coast and South- and South Eastern Pastoral zones.

Aggregate Nominal Retail Prices of Maize by Livelihood Zone.



Per capita cost of the Minimum healthy basket /day in Kenya shillings



## Household Expenditure (income proxy)

A higher proportion of households are using more than 65 percent of their income on food in September compared with May as depicted by the increased market dependency as a source of food. Some three quarters of all households among both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries spend the larger majority of their money on food, making them very vulnerable to price increases.

Having said that, the amounts of money that they have, has increased for the beneficiaries and remained stable among non-beneficiaries. In May, 40 percent of the beneficiary households could not support themselves without food assistance as their overall expenditure (income proxy) was less than the cost of the minimum healthy food basket. In September, this has reduced to 28 percent of the households.

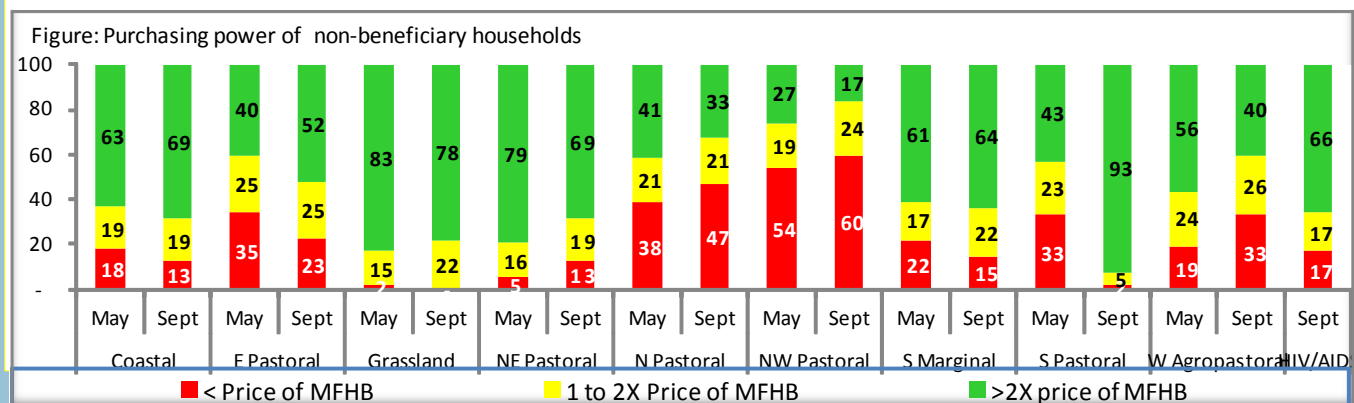
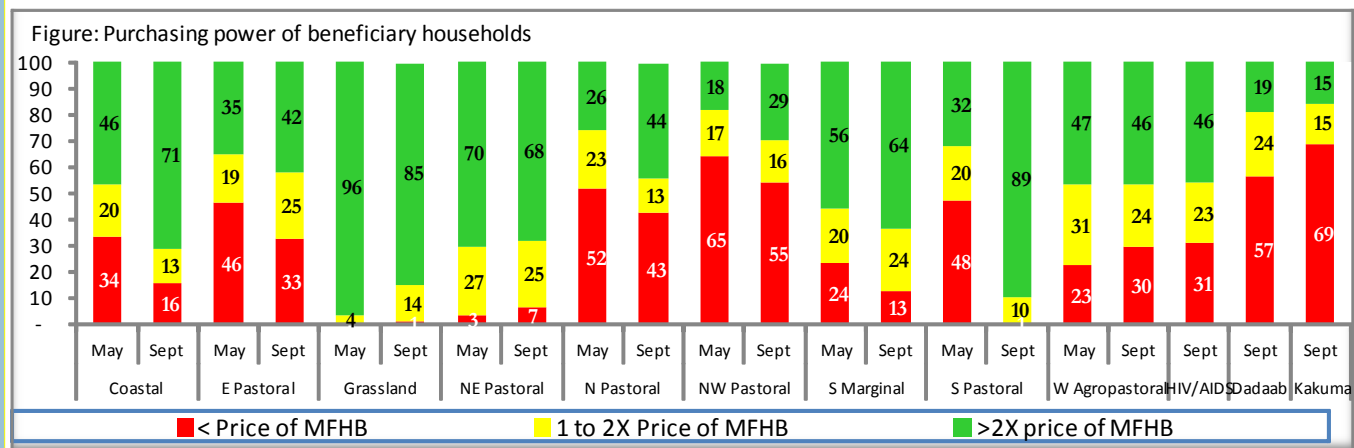
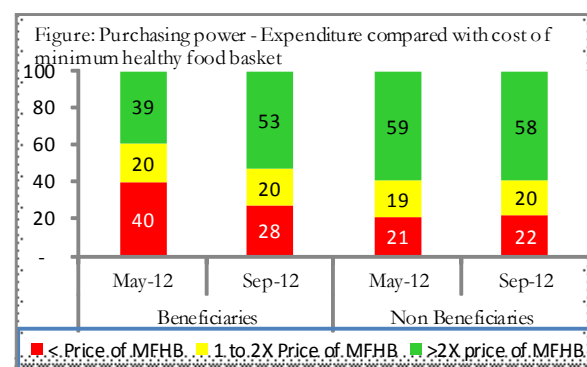
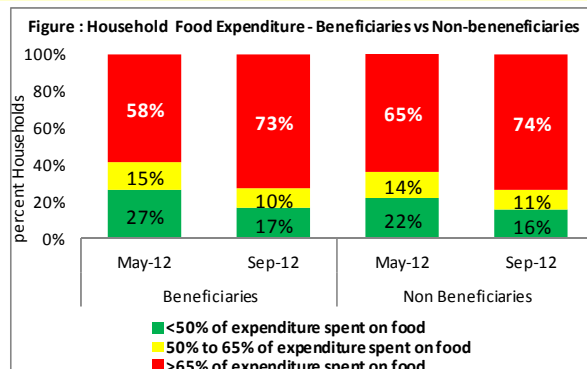
Grasslands– and North Eastern pastoral remain stable with a very small percentage of households (both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) who cannot afford the minimum healthy basket. South marginal and Southern pastoral have greatly improved since May with only 13 percent having an income lower than the cost of the basket in South marginal. In Southern pastoral all households have an income above the cost of the basket.

Among beneficiaries, Kakuma is worst with some 69 percent of households not having an income that allow them to purchase the food basket.

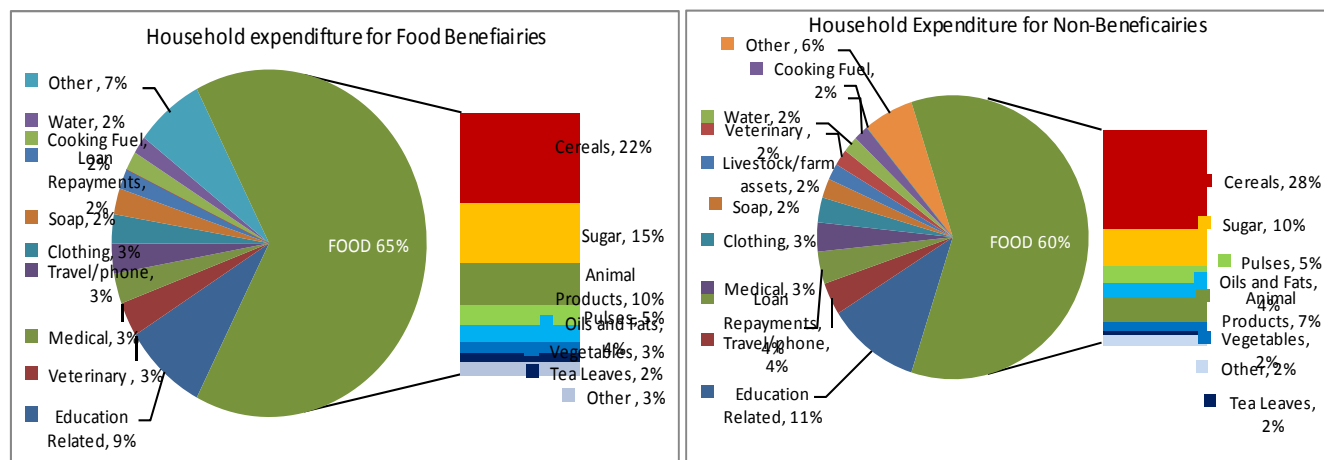
While all beneficiaries have improved their purchasing power, Western agro-pastoral have declined among both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and some 30 percent in both groups cannot support themselves.

Northern and North Western pastoral have both a very high proportion (47 and 60 respectively) of households who do not have an income that would allow them to purchase the minimum food basket. These two livelihood zones also have the highest proportion of households with poor food consumption as mentioned previously.

On average, beneficiaries allocate some 60 percent of their expenditure on food while non-beneficiaries spend slightly more (65 percent). Like in May, the bulk of the food expenditures go to cereals and sugar and animal products (meat and milk).



Just like in May, the largest non-food expenditure line is education. "Other" consists of expenditure items that cover less than one percent, such as milling costs and rents.

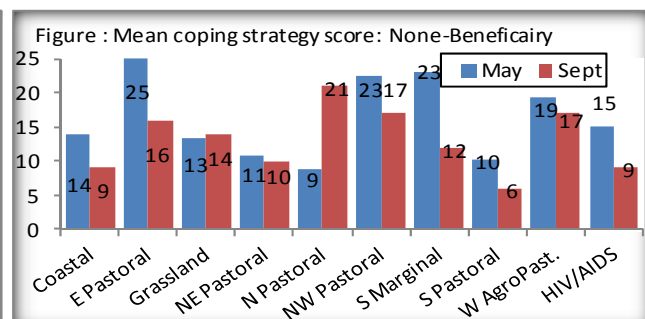
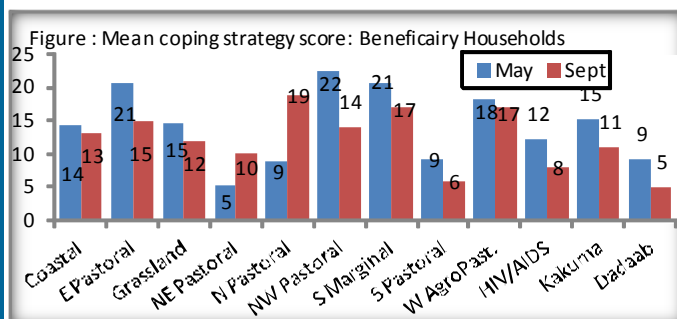


### Household Coping Strategies

The percentage of households who reported having faced food shortage or lack of money to purchase food from have remained stable since May at around 75 percent.

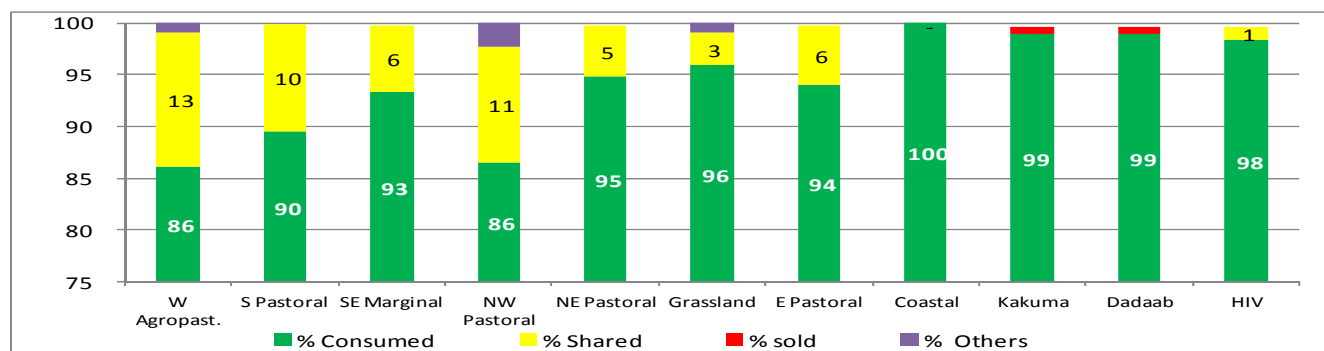
North Eastern– and South Pastoral zones together with Dadaab refugees and HIV beneficiaries have the lowest coping strategy index of 10 or below. While in May, several households among beneficiaries had an index of over 20, the highest in September is 17 in South-eastern marginal farming and Western agro pastoral zones.

Many of the non-beneficiaries are also using less coping strategies in September compared with May. Only Northern pastoralist have increased their coping dramatically from a mean index of 9 in May till 22 in September. All other zones are below 20 with Coastal, Southern pastoral and HIV clients below 10.



### Use of Food assistance

While the question on how food assistance has been used by households is rather difficult the below answers indicate that the large proportion of beneficiaries are consuming the food they receive. A small proportion share their food with other families. The highest reported sharing is in the Western Agro-pastoral zone with 13 percent. Only in Dadaab and Kakuma have households reported selling food, this is however done by only 1 percent of the households.



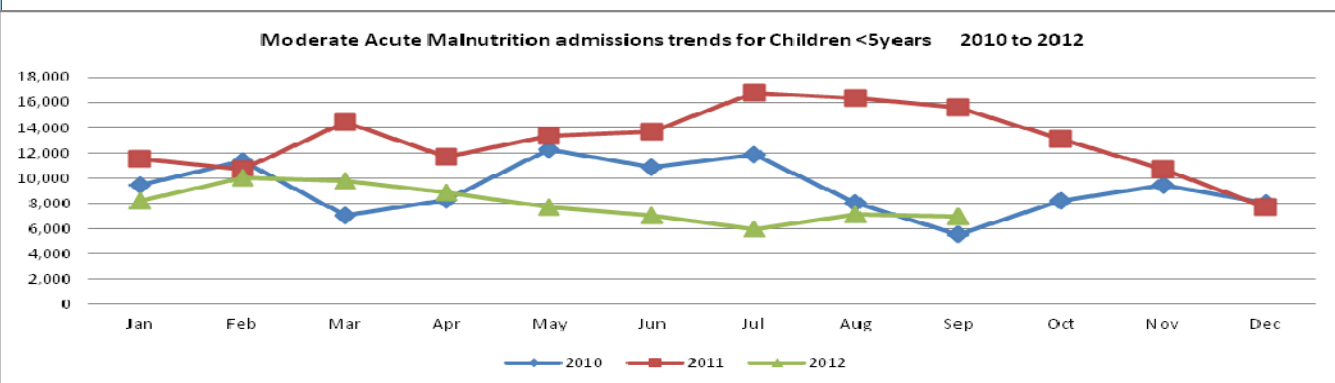
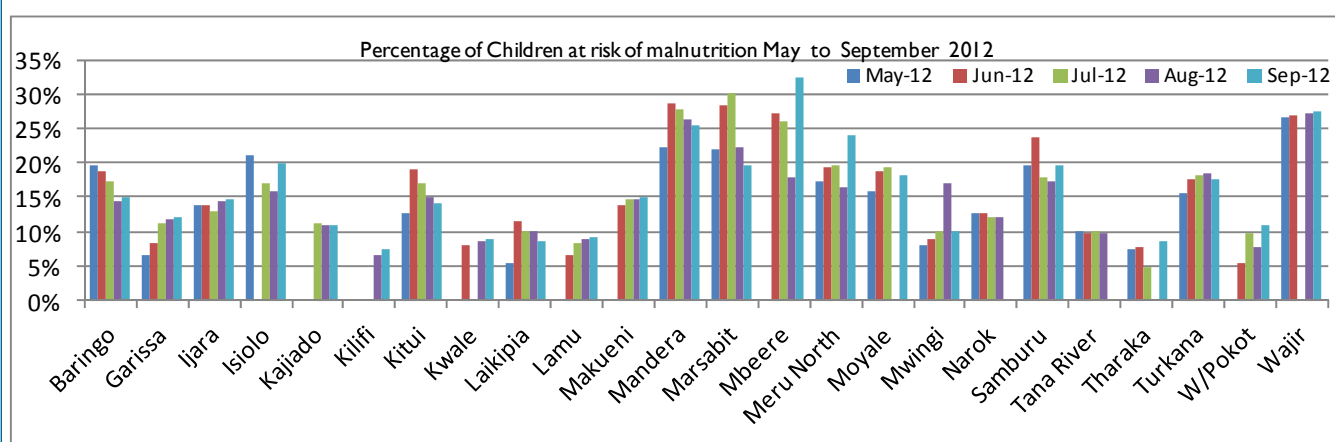
## Nutrition Situation

The MUAC Surveillance data from NDMA show that six out of 27 monitored districts (Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Meru North, West Pokot and Wajir) have a deteriorating trend in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in September compared to previous months.

Baringo, Kitui, Laikipia, Mandera and Marsabit are however showing improving trends with a decrease in the percentage of children at risk of malnutrition. The remaining districts are fairly stable. The graph below only shows the districts where the "at risk" rate is over five percent.

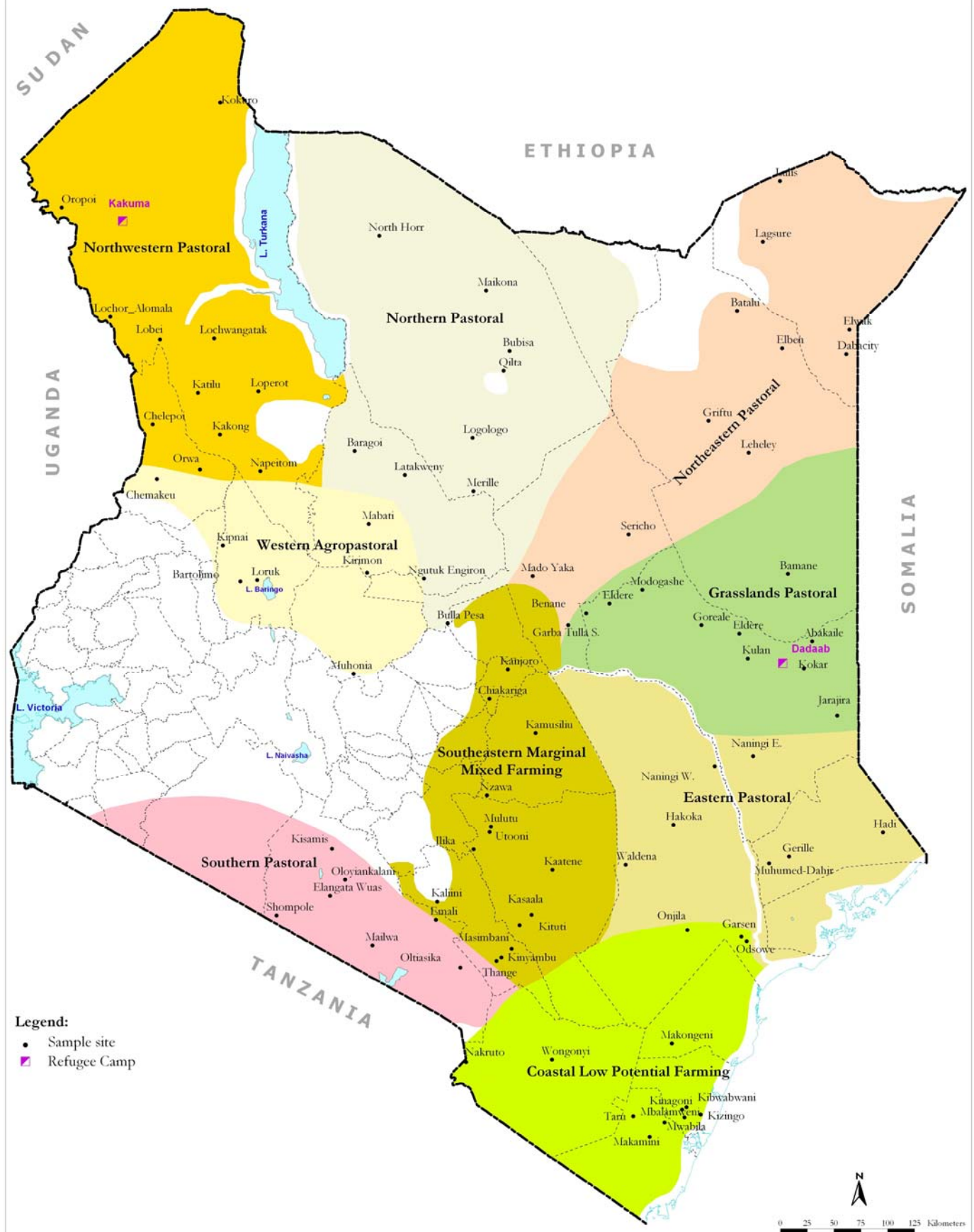
Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir have a better nutrition situation compared to the same time period in 2011 but Kitui, Meru North, Tharaka, Samburu and West Pokot have a higher percentage of children at risk of malnutrition in 2012 compared to 2011.

Generally admission trends for children under the age of five into Supplementary feeding programs are lower in 2012 compared to the previous two years which corresponds to the general improved food and nutrition situation country wide.





# Food Security and Outcome Monitoring - May 2012



## Annex 1, Sentinel sites

ID	Livelihood Cluster	District	Division	Location	Sublocation	Site Name	Interv- ention	Rep- laced	
1	Coastal Low Potential	KILIFI	KALOLENI	KAYAFUNGO	MBALAMWENI	Mbalamweni	GFD		
2	Coastal Low Potential	KILIFI	KALOLENI	MWANAMWINGA	KIBWABWANI	Kibwabwani	GFD		
3	Coastal Low Potential	KILIFI	KALOLENI	MWANAMWINGA	KINAGONI	Kinagoni	GFD		
4	Coastal Low Potential	KWALE	Kwale Samburu	MAKAMINI	MAKAMINI	Makamini	F/CFA		
5	Coastal Low Potential	KWALE	Kwale Samburu	TARU	TARU		F/CFA		
6	Coastal Low Potential	KWALE	SAMBURU	MAKAMINI	MAKAMINI	Makamini	F/CFA		
7	Coastal Low Potential	MALINDI	MALINDI	CHAKAMA	MAKONGENI	Chakama	F/CFA		
8	Coastal Low Potential	TAITATAVETA	MWAMBIRWA	NGOLIAMWAMBIRWA	WONGONYI	Wangonyi	GFD		
9	Coastal Low Potential	TAITATAVETA	TAVETA	CHALA	NAKRUTO	Nakruto	C/FFA		
10	Coastal Low Potential	TANA RIVER	GARSEN	BILISA	GARSEN	Idsowe	FFA		
11	Eastern Pastoral	GARISSA	BURA	GARISSA	NANIGHI	Nanighi	FFA		
12	Eastern Pastoral	GARISSA	HULUGHO	GALMAGALA	GALMAGALA	Galmagalla	GFD		
13	Eastern Pastoral	IJARA	HULUGHO	HADI	HADI	Ere-garwan,	GFD		
14	Eastern Pastoral	IJARA	IJARA	GERILLE IJARA	GERILLE	Gerile	GFD		
15	Eastern Pastoral	IJARA	MASALANI	MASALANI	KARMATHA	Karmatha	GFD		
16	Eastern Pastoral	TANA RIVER	BURA	NANIGHI	NANIGHI	Nanighi	FFA		
17	Eastern Pastoral	TANA RIVER	GARSEN	SHIRIKISHO	IDSOWE	shirikisho	FFA		
18	Eastern Pastoral	TANA RIVER	GALORE	WALDENA	WALDENA	Waldena	FFA		
19	Eastern Pastoral	TANA RIVER	GALORE	CHIFIRI	HAKOKA	Hakoka	FFA		
20	Eastern Pastoral	TANA RIVER		HIRIMANI	WALESOREA	Walesorea	FFA		
21	Grasslands Pastoral	GARISSA	MODOGASHE	MODOGASHE	GARISSA	MODOGASHE	Geilab	GFD	YES
22	Grasslands Pastoral	GARISSA	SHANT-ABAK	GOREALE	GOREALE	Aqal Aar	GFD	YES	
23	Grasslands Pastoral	GARISSA	BENANE	ELDERE	ELDERE	Bulo	GFD	YES	
24	Grasslands Pastoral	GARISSA	DADAAB	ABAKAILE	ABAKAILE	Abakaile	GFD	YES	
25	Grasslands Pastoral	ISIOLO	SERICHO	LOCATION	SERICHO	Senicho	GFD	YES	
26	Grasslands Pastoral	WAJIR	SEBULE	BANANE	BANANE	Biyamathow	GFD		
27	Grasslands Pastoral	WAJIR	SEBULE	BANANE	BANANE	Biyamathow	GFD	YES	
28	Northeastern Pastoral	ISIOLO	MERTI	MERTI	MERTI North	Merti north	GFD		
29	Northeastern Pastoral	ISIOLO	GARBA TULLA	GARBA TULLA	Garbatulla South	Garbatulla South	FFA		
30	Northeastern Pastoral	ISIOLO	KINNA	KULAMAWE	MADO YAKA	Madayaqa	GFD		
31	Northeastern Pastoral	MANDERA	KOTULO	DABACITY	DABACITY	Dabacity	GFD		
32	Northeastern Pastoral	MANDERA	BANISA	LULIS	LULIS		GFD		
33	Northeastern Pastoral	MANDERA	TAKABA	DARWED	LAGSURE	Tabaka	GFD		
34	Northeastern Pastoral	MANDERA	ELWAK	ELWAK	ELWAK Township	Bulla Affia	GFD		
35	Northeastern Pastoral	WAJIR	GRIFTU	GRIFTU	GRIFTU	Garseqoftu	GFD		
36	Northeastern Pastoral	WAJIR	BUNA	BATALU	BATALU	Batalu	GFD		
37	Northeastern Pastoral	WAJIR	Central WAJIR	KULAALEY	LEHELEY	El-adow	GFD		
38	Northern Pastoral	ISIOLO	Central ISIOLO	NGARE MARA	NGARE MARA	Ngaremara	GFD		
39	Northern Pastoral	MARSABIT	LOIYAGALANI	MT KULAL	MT KULAL	Mt. Kulal	GFD		
40	Northern Pastoral	MARSABIT	MAIKONA	MAIKONA	MAIKONA	Maikona	GFD		
41	Northern Pastoral	MARSABIT	MAIKONA	BUBISA	BUBISA	Bubisa	GFD		
42	Northern Pastoral	MARSABIT	LAISAMIS	LOGOLOGO	LOGOLOGO	Logologo	GFD		
43	Northern Pastoral	MARSABIT	NORTH HERR	NORTH HERR	NORTH HERR	North Horr	GFD		
44	Northern Pastoral	MOYALE	URAN	WALDA	WALDA	Walda	FFA		
45	Northern Pastoral	MOYALE	OBBI	SOLOLO	MADO- ADI	Madoadi	FFA		
46	Northern Pastoral	SAMBURU	BARAGOI	BARAGOI	BARAGOI	Naimaralal	GFD		
47	Northern Pastoral	SAMBURU	BARAGOI	LATAKWENY	LATAKWENY	Latakweny	GFD		
48	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	KATILU	KATILU	KATILU	Lopur	GFD		
49	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	KAINUK	KAINUK	KAKONG	Kakong	GFD		
50	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	TURKWEL	LORUGUM	LOBEI	Lobei	FFA		
51	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	LOKICHAR	KALAPATA	TURKANA	Loperot	GFD		
52	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	MORUNGOLE	Morungole	GFD		
53	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	LOKICHAR	LOCHWANGAMATAK	Lochwangamatak	Kekorisogol	GFD		
54	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	LAPUR	KOKURO	KOKURO	Kokuro	GFD		
55	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	OROPOI	KALOBEYEI	OROPOI	Oropoi	GFD		
56	Northwestern Pastoral	TURKANA	LOIMA	LOKIRIAMA	Locher Alo Mala	Locher Alo Mala	GFD	YES	
57	Northwestern Pastoral	WEST POKOT	SIGOR	PORKOYU	SARMACH		GFD		
58	Southeastern Marginal	KITUI	MUTOMO	MUTHA	KAATENE	Kaatene	F/CFA		
59	Southeastern Marginal	KITUI	IKUTHA	KASAALA	KASAALA	Kasaala C.C	F/CFA		

60Southeastern Marginal	KITUI	IKUTHA	ATHI IKUTHA	KITUTI	Kituti(Kavandani ACC	F/CFA	
61Southeastern Marginal	KITUI	YATTA KITUI	YATTA	ILIKA	Ilíka (Muselele CC)	F/CFA	
62Southeastern Marginal	MAKUENI	KIBWEZI	KINYAMBU	KINYAMBU	Kinyambu	GFD	
63Southeastern Marginal	MAKUENI	MBITINI	KYEMUNDU	KALIINI	Kyemundu CC	GFD	
64Southeastern Marginal	MWINGI	NGOMENI	MITAMISYI	KAMUSILIU	Kamusilu	C/FFA	
65Southeastern Marginal	MWINGI	MIGWANI	NGUUTANI	NZAWA	Nzawa	GFD	
66Southeastern Marginal	THARAKA	N/THARAKA	KANJORO	KANJORO	Kanjoro	C/FFA	
67Southeastern Marginal	THARAKA	S/THARAKA	CHIAKARIGA	CHIAKARIGA	chiakariga	C/FFA	
68Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	MASHURU	NKAMA	SAMULI	Samuli	GFD	YES
69Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	NGONG	Central Keekonyoke	Keekonyoke	KisamisOlekimuke	GFD	YES
70Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	NAMANGA	BISIL	PORTLANDS	Portland	GFD	YES
71Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	MAGADI	OLDONYONYOIKE	KAMUKURU	Kamukuru	GFD	YES
72Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	MAGADI	SHOMPOLE	OLOIKA	Oloika	GFD	YES
73Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	LOITOKITOK	IMBIRIKANI	OLTIASIKA	Nkoroshoni	GFD	
74Southern Pastoral	KAJIADO	NAMANGA	MAILWA	MAILWA	Mailwa	GFD	
75Western Agropastoral	BARINGO	NGINYAN	KOSITEI	NGINYAN west	Nginyan	GFD	
76Western Agropastoral	BARINGO	TANGULBEI	TANGULBEI	CHEMULGUT	Chemulgut	FFA	
77Western Agropastoral	BARINGO	MAKUTANI	MAKUTANI	MAKUTANI	Makutani	FFA	
78Western Agropastoral	BARINGO	BARWESA	KABUTEI	KATIBEL	Katibel	GFD	
79Western Agropastoral	SAMBURU	LORROKI	KIRIMON	KIRIMON	Murgur	GFD	
80Western Agropastoral	SAMBURU	KIRISIA	OPIROI	MABATI	Naimaralal	GFD	
81Western Agropastoral	SAMBURU	WASO	WASO WEST	Ngutuk Engiron	Ngutuk Engiron	GFD	
82Western Agropastoral	WEST POKOT	SIGOR	KOPRO	WAKORR	Wakorr	GFD	
83Western Agropastoral	WEST POKOT	SIGOR	SEKERR	ORWA	Orwa	GFD	
84AMPATH	TransNzoia	TransNzoia	TransNzoia	TransNzoia	Webuye	HIV/AIDS	
85AMPATH	Uasingishu	Uasingishu	Uasingishu	Uasingishu	Mosriot	HIV/AIDS	
86BUSIA	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busia	Sio Port	HIV/AIDS	
87BUSIA	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busia	Amukura	HIV/AIDS	
88BUSIA	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busia	Funyula	HIV/AIDS	
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90BUSIA	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busia	Nanderema	HIV/AIDS	
91BUSIA	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busia	Busibi	HIV/AIDS	
92KILIFI	Kilifi	Kilifi	Kilifi	Kilifi	Kilifi	HIV/AIDS	
93Nairobi Slums	Nairobi	Nairobi	Nairobi	Nairobi	Kariobangi	HIV/AIDS	
94KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 3 Zn 3 Blk 1	Refugees	
95KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 3 Zn 2 Blk 1	Refugees	
96KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 3 Zn 1Blk 2	Refugees	
97KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 1 Zn 1 Blk 1	Refugees	
98KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 1 Zn 2 Blk 2	Refugees	
99KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 1 Zn 5 Blk 1	Refugees	
100KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 1 Zn 4 Blk 2	Refugees	
101KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 2 Zn 1 Blk 1	Refugees	
102KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 1 Zn 3 Blk 1	Refugees	
103KAKUMA	Turkana	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	KAKUMA	Kak 2 Zn 2 Blk 2	Refugees	
104DADAAB	GARISSA	Dagahaley	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section A	Refugees	
105 DADAAB	GARISSA	Dagahaley	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section B	Refugees	
106 DADAAB	GARISSA	Dagahaley	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section C	Refugees	
107 DADAAB	GARISSA	Hagadera	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section B	Refugees	
108 DADAAB	GARISSA	Hagadera	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section C	Refugees	
109 DADAAB	GARISSA	Hagadera	DADAAB	DADAAB	Kambioos	Refugees	
110 DADAAB	GARISSA	IFO Old	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section A	Refugees	
111 DADAAB	GARISSA	IFO Old	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section B	Refugees	
112 DADAAB	GARISSA	IFO Old	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section G	Refugees	
113 DADAAB	GARISSA	IFO 2	DADAAB	DADAAB	Section F	Refugees	



**Please contact Grace Igweta, WFP M&E unit, Allan Kute or Yvonne Forsen, VAM, should you have any questions**