



COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF WAJIR



THE COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND VETERINARY
SERVICES

REPORT ON THE RAPID DROUGHT ASSESSMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK IN
WAJIR COUNTY

Office of the Clerk,
County Assembly of Wajir.

FEBRUARY, 2026

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PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Wajir County, situated within Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), remains highly vulnerable to climate variability and recurrent droughts. The failure of the October–November–December (OND) 2025 rains has precipitated a severe drought situation across all six sub-counties, with far-reaching consequences on livestock production systems, pastoral livelihoods, water resources, and the broader socio-economic fabric of our County.

Livestock is the backbone of Wajir County's economy, culture, and survival. It accounts for the primary source of food, income, employment, and social security for over 80 percent of households. Any disruption in rainfall performance directly translates into pasture depletion, water scarcity, livestock body condition deterioration, reduced milk production, increased disease outbreaks, and ultimately livestock mortality. The current drought has therefore struck at the very heart of our community's livelihood system.

In response to this emerging crisis, the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services undertook a Rapid Drought Assessment in February 2026 to evaluate the magnitude of the drought and its impact on livestock across the County. The assessment sought to generate timely, evidence-based information to guide policy direction, resource mobilization, and emergency interventions by the County Government and development partners.

This Report presents a comprehensive analysis of the drought situation, including rainfall performance, pasture and water availability, livestock health trends, migration patterns, market dynamics, and socio-economic implications for pastoral households. It further outlines the gaps identified and proposes actionable recommendations to mitigate the adverse effects of the drought in both the short and long term.

Mr. Speaker Sir, this Report is not merely a documentation of distress signals; it is a call to urgent and coordinated action. It reflects the Committee's constitutional oversight mandate and its unwavering commitment to safeguard the livelihoods of the people of Wajir County.

I therefore invite this Honourable House to deliberate on this Report with the seriousness it deserves and to support the necessary interventions aimed at protecting lives, livestock, and livelihoods.

Establishment of the Committee

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The County Assembly Sectoral committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and

Veterinary Services is established under the standing orders 211(1-5) which states:

- ✚ There shall be select committees to be known as Sectoral committees, the members of which shall be nominated by the County Assembly committee on selection in consultation with County Assembly parties at the commencement of every County Assembly.
- ✚ A member appointed to a sectoral committee at the commencement of a County Assembly or at any other time during the term of a county assembly shall, unless the county assembly otherwise resolves, serve for the term of that County Assembly.
- ✚ Unless the County Assembly otherwise directs, the sectoral committee and the subject matter respectively assigned to them shall be as set out in the second schedule.
- ✚ The mandate of the sectoral committee in respect of the subject matter assigned under schedule of this Standing Order shall only be exercised within the limits contemplated under part 2 of the fourth schedule of the Constitution.

Mandate of the Committee

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The sectoral committee on Agriculture, Livestock & Veterinary Services is established to:-

- ✚ Investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operation and estimates of the assigned departments.
- ✚ Study the programme and policy objectives of departments and the effectiveness of the implementation.
- ✚ Study and review all County legislation referred to it.
- ✚ Study, asses and analyses the relative success of the departments as measured by the results as compared with their stated objective.

Committee Composition

Mr. Speaker Sir, the committee comprises of the following Members:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Hon. Adan Hussein Ali | Chairperson |
| 2. Hon. Ahmed Haji Diis | Vice Chairperson |
| 3. Hon. AbdikadirDubow | Member |
| 4. Hon. AhmedKheirSalat | Member |
| 5. Hon. Abdirahim Farah | Member |
| 6. Hon. AdanAdow | Member |
| 7. Hon. Rahma Omar Osman | Member |
| 8. Hon. Adannur Ibrahim | Member |
| 9. Hon. AbdirashidBashaMumin | Member |

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. Speaker Sir, The successful completion of the **Report on the Rapid Drought Assessment and its Impact on Livestock in Wajir County** has been made possible through the collective effort, dedication, and unwavering support of various offices and individuals committed to safeguarding the livelihoods of our pastoral communities.

The Committee sincerely extends its profound appreciation to the **Office of the Speaker, County Assembly of Wajir**, for its steadfast leadership and guidance in ensuring that the oversight mandate of the Assembly is effectively executed. Your commitment to transparency, accountability, and responsive governance has provided the necessary direction and institutional support for this important exercise.

We equally express our heartfelt gratitude to the **Office of the Clerk, County Assembly of Wajir**, for the exemplary administrative and logistical support rendered throughout the assessment period. The coordination of field visits, documentation, technical facilitation, and compilation of data was instrumental in ensuring the timely preparation of this comprehensive report.

The Committee further acknowledges the dedication and commitment of all Honourable Members of the Sectoral Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services. Your active participation during field verification missions, stakeholder engagements, and deliberative sessions greatly enriched the quality, accuracy, and depth of this report. Your resolve to represent and protect the interests of the people of Wajir County during this period of climatic distress is commendable.

Special appreciation goes to the Committee's Technical Staff for their professionalism, analytical rigor, and tireless effort in data collection, synthesis, and report drafting. Your expertise in research, documentation, and policy analysis ensured that this report reflects credible, evidence-based findings capable of informing sound decision-making.

The Committee also extends sincere gratitude to the County Department of Agriculture and Livestock (Livestock Production and Veterinary Services) for providing critical sectoral data, field assessments, disease surveillance reports, and technical insights that formed the backbone of this assessment. Your collaboration and transparency in sharing information have greatly enhanced the integrity and reliability of this report.

SIGN.....

DATE.....

Hon. Adan Hussein Ali

CHAIRMAN, -AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK & VETERINARY SERVICES COMMITTEE.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker Sir, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the County Governments Act vest in County Assemblies the mandate to exercise oversight over County Executive Committees and their respective departments. In line with this constitutional responsibility, the Sectoral Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services initiated a Rapid Drought Assessment following the significant failure of the OND 2025 rainfall season across Wajir County.

Wajir County lies within Kenya’s ASAL region, characterized by erratic rainfall averaging between 250mm and 350mm annually. The County experiences two rainfall seasons: the long rains (March–May) and the short rains (October–December). The OND season is particularly critical for pasture regeneration, water recharge, and livestock recovery after the dry months. The 2025 OND rains performed far below the long-term average, ranging between 35% and 45% of normal in most parts of the County.

The premature cessation and poor spatial distribution of rainfall resulted in inadequate pasture regeneration, insufficient water recharge in pans and shallow wells, and increased pressure on boreholes. By January 2026, reports from all sub-counties indicated rapid deterioration of rangeland conditions, abnormal livestock migration, declining livestock body condition scores, and reduced milk yields.

Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the Committee conducted field visits, stakeholder consultations, and data reviews from relevant County departments, including Livestock Production, Veterinary Services, Water, and Disaster Management. The aim was to assess:

- The extent of rainfall failure and its implications on pasture and water resources;
- The impact on livestock health, productivity, and mortality;
- Emerging livestock disease trends associated with drought stress;
- Livestock migration patterns and potential resource-based conflicts;
- Market dynamics and economic effects on pastoral households;
- Ongoing mitigation measures and existing response gaps.

This Report therefore provides a structured and evidence-based account of the drought situation and its impact on livestock in Wajir County. It serves as a critical oversight tool to inform emergency planning, budgetary adjustments, and strategic drought resilience programming.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the resilience of our pastoral communities depends on timely intervention and sound policy direction. It is the Committee’s conviction that through collective effort and decisive action, Wajir County can mitigate the adverse effects of this drought while strengthening long-term climate adaptation mechanisms for the livestock sector.

Scope:

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The scope of this **Report on the Rapid Drought Assessment and its Impact on Livestock in Wajir County** encompasses a comprehensive multi-sectoral evaluation of the effects of the failed October–November–December (OND) 2025 rains and the subsequent severe drought experienced in January and February 2026 across all six sub-counties of the County.

This assessment was undertaken within the framework of the Committee’s oversight mandate and is limited to examining the drought situation as it relates primarily to livestock production systems and pastoral livelihoods, while also considering interconnected sectors that directly influence livestock survival and productivity.

Specifically, the scope of this report includes:

1. **Rainfall Performance Analysis:**
An evaluation of the OND 2025 rainfall performance compared to long-term averages, including spatial distribution and its implications on rangeland regeneration and water recharge.
2. **Pasture and Rangeland Condition:**
Assessment of forage availability, vegetation cover, grazing pressure, and trekking distances for livestock across the six sub-counties.
3. **Water Resources Situation:**
Review of the status of water pans, boreholes, shallow wells, piped schemes, and the impact of drought on water accessibility for both livestock and households.
4. **Livestock Production and Productivity:**
Examination of livestock body condition, milk production trends, conception rates, and overall herd performance during the drought period.
5. **Livestock Health and Disease Surveillance:**
Identification of drought-related disease outbreaks, vaccination coverage, veterinary interventions, and emerging animal health risks.
6. **Livestock Migration Patterns:**
Analysis of intra-county and inter-county livestock movements, pressure on grazing corridors, and potential conflict risks associated with resource competition.
7. **Market and Economic Impact:**
Review of livestock market trends, price fluctuations, terms of trade, and the broader economic effects on pastoral households.
8. **Institutional Response and Interventions:**
Evaluation of mitigation measures undertaken by the County Government and relevant departments, including water trucking, borehole repair, veterinary campaigns, and emergency response initiatives.

9. Gaps and Resource Requirements:

Identification of response gaps, financial implications, and priority areas requiring urgent intervention.

Objectives:

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The objectives of this **Report on the Rapid Drought Assessment and its Impact on Livestock in Wajir County** are guided by the Committee’s constitutional oversight mandate and the urgent need to safeguard pastoral livelihoods following the failed October–November–December (OND) 2025 rains.

The specific objectives of this Rapid Drought Assessment are as follows:

1. Situational Analysis:

To assess the extent and severity of the current drought and establish its impact on livestock production systems across all six sub-counties of Wajir County.

2. Livestock Impact Assessment:

To evaluate the effects of the drought on livestock health, body condition, milk production, mortality rates, conception trends, and overall herd performance.

3. Pasture and Water Evaluation:

To examine the status of rangelands, pasture availability, water sources, and accessibility for livestock and pastoral households.

4. Disease Surveillance and Animal Health:

To identify drought-induced livestock disease patterns, assess veterinary response measures, and determine gaps in animal health service delivery.

5. Migration and Resource Conflict Monitoring:

To analyze livestock migration patterns within and outside the County and assess potential risks of resource-based conflicts arising from grazing and water competition.

6. Market and Economic Analysis:

To evaluate the impact of drought on livestock markets, commodity prices, terms of trade, and household income levels among pastoral communities.

7. Assessment of Response Measures:

To review ongoing mitigation interventions by the County Government and relevant departments, including water trucking, borehole rehabilitation, vaccination campaigns, and emergency relief programs.

8. Identification of Gaps and Resource Needs:

To identify critical response gaps and provide evidence-based recommendations to guide budgetary allocation, policy adjustments, and emergency resource mobilization.

9. Strengthening Drought Resilience:

To propose medium- and long-term strategies aimed at enhancing climate resilience,

improving livestock productivity, and reducing vulnerability to recurrent drought cycles in Wajir County.

Methodology

Mr. Speaker Sir, In undertaking the **Rapid Drought Assessment and its Impact on Livestock in Wajir County**, the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services adopted a structured, evidence-based, and multi-sectoral approach to ensure the credibility, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the findings.

The methodology employed combined both qualitative and quantitative techniques, as outlined below:

1. Desk Review of Secondary Data

The Committee conducted a comprehensive review of existing drought early warning bulletins, rainfall data, livestock production reports, veterinary surveillance records, and water resource status reports from relevant County departments. Historical rainfall trends and seasonal performance reports were analyzed to compare the OND 2025 rainfall season against long-term averages.

2. Field Verification Visits

The Committee undertook targeted field visits across selected wards in all six sub-counties to verify reported drought conditions. During these visits, Members observed:

- Pasture and rangeland conditions
- Status of water pans and boreholes
- Livestock body condition scores
- Market activity levels

These visits enabled first-hand validation of departmental reports and provided practical insights into the realities faced by pastoral communities.

3. Key Informant Interviews

Structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders including:

- Sub-County Livestock Production Officers
- Veterinary Officers
- Water Engineers and Borehole Technicians
- Ward Administrators
- Livestock Marketing Association representatives
- Community elders and pastoral leaders

These interviews provided expert perspectives on livestock health trends, migration patterns, disease outbreaks, and operational challenges in drought response.

4. Stakeholder Consultative Meetings

The Committee held consultative meetings with the County Department of Agriculture and Livestock, including Livestock Production and Veterinary Services units. These engagements facilitated data sharing, clarification of emerging trends, and identification of response gaps.

5. Market Survey and Price Monitoring

Livestock market data were collected from selected trading centers to analyze:

- Livestock price fluctuations
- Terms of trade (livestock-to-cereal ratio)
- Volume of animals presented for sale
- Market attendance trends

Commodity price comparisons were made between pre-drought (October 2025) and peak drought (January–February 2026) periods.

6. Water Resource Assessment

Data on water infrastructure were collected from the County Department responsible for water services. The assessment examined:

- Functional and non-functional boreholes
- Water pan levels and recharge status
- Water trucking operations
- Average trekking distances and waiting times

This enabled the Committee to evaluate the extent of water stress affecting livestock and households.

7. Livestock Health Surveillance Review

Veterinary disease reports and vaccination coverage records were analyzed to identify drought-related disease patterns, mortality rates, and gaps in animal health response mechanisms.

8. Data Analysis and Synthesis

The collected data were systematically compiled, analyzed, and synthesized into thematic areas including rainfall performance, pasture condition, water availability, livestock

productivity, migration, market impact, and response interventions. Both descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis were applied to ensure balanced and evidence-based conclusions.

9. Validation and Committee Deliberations

Preliminary findings were presented to the Committee for validation and deliberation. Members interrogated the data, sought clarifications where necessary, and collectively agreed on the key findings and recommendations contained in this report.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Mr. Speaker Sir, The preparation of this **Report on the Rapid Drought Assessment and its Impact on Livestock in Wajir County** is grounded within the constitutional, statutory, and policy framework that governs devolved functions, livestock production, disaster management, and environmental protection in Kenya.

The Committee's oversight role and the County Government's responsibility to respond to drought are anchored in the following legal provisions:

1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Mr. Speaker Sir, the Constitution provides the overarching legal foundation for drought response, livestock management, and oversight by County Assemblies.

Article 185

Vests legislative authority of a County in the County Assembly, including the power to exercise oversight over the County Executive Committee and its departments. This Report is therefore prepared pursuant to the Assembly's oversight mandate.

Article 186 and the Fourth Schedule (Part 2)

Assign county governments functions relating to:

- Agriculture, including livestock production and veterinary services;
- Animal control and welfare;
- Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.

These provisions place primary responsibility for livestock production, animal health, and drought mitigation at the County level.

Article 43(1)(c)

Guarantees every person the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of

acceptable quality. Drought conditions that threaten livestock productivity and food security directly implicate this constitutional right.

Article 69

Obligates both national and county governments to ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management, and conservation of the environment and natural resources. This includes rangeland management and sustainable water resource use during drought periods.

2. County Governments Act, 2012

The County Governments Act operationalizes devolved governance and outlines the responsibilities of County Governments in planning, service delivery, and public participation.

- Provides the legal basis for sectoral committees of the County Assembly to exercise oversight over County departments.
- Mandates county planning processes, including disaster preparedness and response planning.

The Rapid Drought Assessment is therefore consistent with the Assembly's duty to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of County programs and policies.

3. Animal Diseases Act (Cap. 364)

This Act provides for the control and prevention of animal diseases, including measures to regulate livestock movement and manage disease outbreaks.

During drought periods, increased livestock migration heightens the risk of disease transmission. The Act therefore provides the legal framework for veterinary surveillance, quarantine measures, and vaccination campaigns.

4. Meat Control Act (Cap. 356)

This Act regulates slaughterhouses, meat inspection, and hygiene standards.

In drought situations where livestock body condition deteriorates, enforcement of meat inspection standards becomes critical to safeguard public health and ensure that only fit animals enter the food chain.

5. Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Act (Cap. 311)

This Act governs livestock marketing, licensing of livestock dealers, and regulation of livestock markets.

Drought directly affects livestock prices, market supply, and terms of trade. The legal framework ensures fair trade practices and structured marketing systems during periods of stress.

6. Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999

This Act provides for the protection and management of the environment.

Drought-induced overgrazing, land degradation, and water resource depletion fall within the regulatory scope of EMCA. Sustainable rangeland management is therefore a legal obligation.

7. National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Act, 2016

The NDMA Act establishes mechanisms for drought early warning systems, contingency planning, and coordination of drought response interventions.

County Governments are required to align their drought response measures with early warning information and contingency frameworks established under this Act.

8. Public Finance Management Act, 2012

This Act provides the framework for public budgeting and expenditure, including emergency and supplementary allocations.

In the event of severe drought, the County Government may reallocate funds or introduce supplementary budgets to finance emergency water trucking, livestock off-take programs, veterinary campaigns, and food relief interventions.

9. Wajir County Disaster Risk Management Framework and Sectoral Policies

Mr. Speaker Sir, Wajir County has developed sector-specific policies and disaster risk management frameworks aimed at enhancing resilience in the livestock and water sectors. These policies emphasize:

- Early warning and early action;
- Strategic borehole rehabilitation and solarization;
- Livestock disease surveillance;
- Climate-smart livestock production systems.

This Report aligns with these local policy instruments and seeks to strengthen their implementation through evidence-based recommendations.

PASTORALISTS AND STAKEHOLDER FIELD ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Pursuant to its oversight mandate, the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services conducted extensive field engagements across all six sub-counties of Wajir County in the third week of February 2026 to assess the severity of the drought and its impact on livestock and pastoral livelihoods.

The engagements were carried out through barazas, focused group discussions, key informant interviews, and physical inspection of grazing areas, water points, livestock markets, and migration corridors. The Committee visited drought hotspots in Tarbaj, Wajir South, Wajir North, Wajir West, Eldas, and parts of Wajir East.

1. Livestock Condition and Mortality Trends

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Field observations and community testimonies confirmed that **shoats (goats and sheep) and cattle are the most severely affected species**, with mortality cases reported in many parts of the County.

(a) Shoats and Cattle

- Significant body condition deterioration (Body Condition Score 1–2).
- High mortality among weak animals, particularly young and lactating stock.
- Reduced milk production, with some households reporting near-total milk loss.
- Distress sales at very low market prices.

Communities reported increasing carcasses along grazing routes and near water points, particularly in remote wards of Wajir North, Wajir South and parts of Eldas and Wajir West.

(b) Camels

While camels demonstrated relatively higher resilience compared to cattle and shoats, the Committee observed that **camels are increasingly weak in some sub-counties, particularly Tarbaj and Wajir South**.

Pastoralists attributed camel weakness to:

- Prolonged trekking distances;
- Depletion of browse species;
- Increased pressure around permanent water sources;

- Emerging disease cases linked to weakened immunity.

The weakening of camels is of grave concern, as they are traditionally considered the drought-resilient species and a last line of economic defense for pastoral households.

2. Livestock Migration Patterns

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Migration patterns observed during the assessment were abnormal and widespread. The Committee established that:

- Approximately **80% of outside migration from Wajir County moved toward Isiolo County**, seeking better pasture and water conditions.
- Smaller proportions moved toward Garissa County and interior grazing zones.

Additionally, Wajir County is currently hosting **external migrant pastoralists**, including herders from:

- Mandera County
- Ethiopia
- Somalia

This inward migration has intensified grazing pressure in certain wards, accelerating pasture depletion and heightening the risk of resource-based conflicts.

Community elders expressed concern that if the drought persists into the next season, grazing corridors may become flashpoints for inter-community tension.

3. Drought-Related Animal Disease Outbreaks

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee documented widespread drought-related animal disease outbreaks across the County. Veterinary officers and pastoralists reported increased cases of:

- Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP);
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR);
- Tick-borne diseases;
- Respiratory infections linked to weakened immunity.

The prevalence of disease is exacerbated by:

- Congregation of animals at limited water points;

- Cross-border livestock movement;
- Poor nutritional status reducing animal resistance.

Communities lamented the **lack of support in terms of animal drugs and veterinary outreach**, with many pastoralists unable to afford private veterinary services.

4. Water Situation and County Interventions

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee noted that the County Government is currently conducting **water trucking to 154 centres across the County**, with expectations that this number will rise as more water sources dry up.

However, stakeholders reported:

- Insufficient frequency of water delivery;
- Escalating operational costs;
- Fuel shortages affecting borehole functionality.

In some wards, **limited fuel support and supplementary water trucking assistance were provided by area Members of Parliament**, helping to sustain certain boreholes temporarily.

Despite these efforts, the water demand far exceeds the current supply capacity.

5. Lack of Livestock Support Interventions

Pastoralists consistently raised concerns regarding minimal livestock support measures, specifically:

- No distribution of emergency animal feeds;
- No subsidized animal drugs;
- Limited vaccination campaigns;
- No structured livestock off-take program;
- No cash-based livestock support initiatives.

Many community members expressed frustration over the **absence of significant interventions from both government and development partners** at the time of assessment.

6. Livestock Market and Economic Impact

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee observed a significant decline in livestock market activity across major trading centres.

Key findings included:

- Reduced livestock volumes presented for sale;
- Drastic fall in livestock prices due to poor body condition;
- Weak buyer turnout;
- Dwindling slaughter activities;
- In some markets, “no meat across” due to low supply and poor animal condition.

The decline in livestock prices has negatively affected pastoral household purchasing power, resulting in:

- Reduced ability to buy food commodities;
- Increased debt among households;
- Heightened food insecurity.

The collapse in terms of trade between livestock and cereals has significantly eroded household resilience.

7. Community Sentiments

Across all engagements, pastoralists conveyed a common message:

- The drought is intensifying rapidly.
- Mortality is increasing daily among shoats and cattle.
- Camels are beginning to show alarming weakness in certain sub-counties.
- Support interventions are inadequate and delayed.

Communities emphasized the urgent need for:

- Immediate livestock off-take programs;
- Emergency veterinary and drug supply;
- Animal feed support;
- Expanded water trucking;
- Borehole solarization to reduce fuel dependency.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mr. Speaker Sir, Having undertaken a comprehensive Rapid Drought Assessment and extensive field engagements across all six sub-counties of Wajir County, the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services makes the following

recommendations to the Honourable House and the County Executive for urgent consideration and implementation.

The recommendations are categorized into Immediate (Emergency), Short-to-Medium Term, and Long-Term Strategic Interventions.

A. Immediate (Emergency) Interventions

1. Declaration of Drought Emergency

The Committee recommends that the County Executive formally escalate the drought status and declare it a County-level emergency to enable:

- Mobilization of contingency funds;
- Reallocation of budget lines through supplementary budget;
- Coordinated appeal to national government and development partners.

2. Emergency Livestock Off-Take Programme

Given the high mortality of shoats and cattle and weakening camels, the Committee recommends:

- Immediate roll-out of a commercial and slaughter destocking programme;
- Priority targeting of weak animals to prevent total loss;
- Collaboration with livestock traders and abattoirs to stabilize prices;
- Integration of meat distribution to vulnerable households.

This will cushion pastoralists against total asset loss and inject liquidity into households.

3. Scale-Up of Water Trucking and Borehole Support

The Committee notes ongoing water trucking to 154 centres but finds this insufficient. It therefore recommends:

- Expansion of water trucking to additional drought hotspot centres;
- Emergency fuel support for strategic boreholes;
- Rapid repair of all non-operational boreholes;
- Deployment of standby technical teams for maintenance.

Priority should be given to high livestock concentration zones and migration corridors.

4. Emergency Veterinary and Animal Health Support

In light of widespread drought-related disease outbreaks (CCPP, FMD, PPR, tick-borne diseases), the Committee recommends:

- Immediate procurement and distribution of essential animal drugs;
- County-funded mass vaccination and deworming campaigns;
- Deployment of mobile veterinary outreach teams;
- Establishment of temporary disease surveillance checkpoints in migration corridors.

This intervention is critical to prevent further livestock mortality.

5. Emergency Livestock Feed Support

The Committee recommends:

- Procurement and subsidized distribution of hay and livestock feed concentrates;
- Establishment of temporary fodder support centres in worst-hit wards;
- Engagement with private suppliers to negotiate bulk procurement rates.

B. Short-To-Medium Term Interventions

6. Strengthening Livestock Market Stabilization Measures

Given dwindling livestock market activity and falling prices, the Committee recommends:

- Temporary price stabilization measures through organized buying schemes;
- Waiver or reduction of market levies during peak drought;
- Support for livestock traders to access working capital;
- Strengthening Livestock Marketing Associations (LMAs) to coordinate sales.

7. Cross-County and Cross-Border Coordination

With 80% of outward migration moving toward Isiolo County and influx from Mandera County, Ethiopia and Somalia, the Committee recommends:

- Inter-county coordination meetings on grazing management;
- Conflict prevention dialogue among pastoral elders;
- Harmonized disease surveillance mechanisms;
- Monitoring of migration corridors to reduce tensions.

8. Enhanced Partner and National Government Engagement

The Committee notes minimal external intervention at the time of assessment. It therefore recommends:

- Formal appeal to the National Government and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA);
- Activation of County Drought Contingency Plans;
- Engagement with development partners for emergency funding;
- Public-private partnerships to support livestock resilience programs.

C. Long-Term Strategic Interventions

9. Borehole Solarization and Water Infrastructure Upgrade

To reduce fuel dependency and operational disruptions, the Committee recommends:

- Progressive solarization of all strategic boreholes;
- Rehabilitation and desilting of water pans;
- Investment in water storage facilities in major grazing zones;
- Development of drought-resilient water supply master plan.

10. Establishment of Strategic Fodder Banks

The Committee recommends:

- Creation of County-managed fodder reserves;
- Promotion of pasture reseeded and range rehabilitation;
- Incentivization of private fodder production;
- Integration of fodder preservation training for communities.

11. Livestock Insurance and Financial Risk Mitigation

To protect pastoral assets, the Committee recommends:

- Promotion of Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI);
- Strengthening access to credit for pastoral households;
- Development of drought recovery revolving funds.

12. Institutionalization of Early Warning and Early Action

The Committee recommends strengthening early action mechanisms by:

- Linking early warning data to automatic funding triggers;

- Establishing County-level drought rapid response units;
- Enhancing data collection at ward level;
- Regular Assembly oversight reviews on drought preparedness.

13. Livelihood Diversification Programs

To reduce overreliance on livestock, the Committee recommends:

- Investment in alternative livelihood programs (agro-pastoral initiatives, trade, vocational skills);
- Expansion of irrigation-based fodder production;
- Support to women and youth enterprise initiatives.

D. Budgetary Recommendation

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee recommends the introduction of a Supplementary Budget to finance emergency drought interventions, including water, veterinary services, livestock off-take, and feed support programs.

Failure to act decisively may result in irreversible livestock losses and long-term economic damage to pastoral households.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The drought situation in Wajir County is escalating rapidly, with shoats and cattle already experiencing high mortality and camels beginning to weaken in certain sub-counties. Migration pressure, disease outbreaks, collapsing livestock markets, and limited interventions signal an urgent need for coordinated action.

The Committee therefore humbly prays that this Honourable House adopts these recommendations and directs the County Executive to implement immediate, adequately funded, and well-coordinated drought response measures to safeguard the livelihoods of the people of Wajir County.

Mr. Speaker Sir, In light of this, the Committee adopted this report as signed below and prays that the Wajir County Assembly passes and adopts this report as a vital step toward realizing our shared vision of a stronger and more vibrant livestock industry in Wajir County.

S/NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Adan Hussein Ali	Chairman	
2.	Hon. Ahmed Diis Hajji	V/Chairman	
3.	Hon. Adan Adow	Member	
4.	Hon. AbdiKadir Dubow	Member	
5.	Hon. Rahma Omar	Member	
6.	Hon. Adannur Ibrahim	Member	
7.	Hon. AhmedKheir Salat	Member	
8.	Hon. Abdirahim Farah	Member	
9.	Hon. Abdirashid Basha	Member	

Thank you for your attention in this important matter and God bless us all.

ANNEXTURES

- I. List of Water Trucking Activities during the Assessment
- II. OND 2025 Rainfall Performance Analysis
- III. Photos of Public Engagement