

JOINT RAPID ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF INSECURITY INCIDENTS IN BARINGO NORTH SUB COUNTY

FINAL REPORT

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MULTI-AGENCY MISSION

28th,29th JAN 2024



Figure 1,2,3 & 4 respectively County commissioner, Chief officer Devolution and special program, Director DRM and KRCS County coordinator addressing key stakeholders during day 1 rapid assessment debrief session in Baringo North Sub County Saimo soi ward



Figure 6 & 7 respectively: Vandalized and deserted households in Kosile and Ng'aratuko villages, Baringo North Saimo Soi Ward



Figure 8 & 9: Some of Insecurity displaced household in IDPs camp settled in Kipchemoi village, Saimo soi ward Baringo North Sub County

Region	South Rift		
County	Baringo	Sub-County Baringo North	Wards: Saimo Soi Bartabwa:
Type of Incidence	Rampant Insecurity incidences		
Reporting Period (date)	18 th , 19 th January 2024		
Type of Assessment	Joint Rapid Assessment		
Situational Report number	002		
Population/HHs of the area	542HHs (234M, 308F)		
Report compiled by	Caleb Kibet-County Coordinator Baringo – Kenya Red Cross Society		

1.0. Background Information

Baringo County borders Turkana and Samburu Counties to the North, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru and Kericho to the South, Uasin Gishu to the South West, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot to the West. It is administratively divided into seven sub-counties namely: Baringo Central, Baringo North, Baringo South, Mogotio, Koibatek, Tiaty East and Tiaty West.

Pastoralists and some agro-pastoralist families in conflict prone areas in Baringo County are among the poorest segments in the county with greatest gender inequality, highest food insecurity and deprived of basic amenities such as water, food and shelter hence, suffers from endemic poverty, perpetual famine, disease outbreak and floods. Livestock and mixed farming systems within the areas affected are under-resourced and constrained owing to erratic rains,

inadequate extension services, limited technologies and productive land, and to some extent lack of credit. Poverty compounded by resource constraints, perennial droughts and rampant banditry attacks, has hamstrung the capacities of these communities to effectively respond to the adverse milieu in order to fulfil their basic needs and have thus been reduced to eke out a precarious livelihood. Apart from low levels of income, these communities are out-of-reach of mainstream services, low development and, suffer from poor health and nutrition, and physical infrastructure. Moreover, there is poorly developed physical & administrative infrastructures in terms of roads, schools, healthcare and safe water.

Baringo North Sub County is among affected areas by insecurity in Baringo. Administratively, it is divided into four wards: Bartabwa, Saimo Soi, Kabartonjo, Kabarnet. It is occupied by mixed farming, agro-pastoral and some areas pastoral livelihoods zones. Most of the livelihoods zones are at normal stage though worsening especially in some parts of Barweza, Saimo Soi. This has encouraged resource-based conflicts among neighbouring communities due to competition over lean resources. End of 2023 to date, there has been unrest and tension in some areas in Saimo Soi and Bartabwa wards following rampant banditry attacks, leading to loss of lives. Early January 2024, a number of people were injured, so far 7 people have lost their lives, a number of vulnerable households displaced. livestock taken away, several schools affected, others closed, functionality of markets/trading centres interfered, key access roads affected.

A joint rapid assessment conducted by County, National government, Partners representatives between **18th to 19th January 2024** summarises situational analyses, profiles of the impact and extend of the banditry attacks menace on different dimensions and key sectors including proposals for both immediate and long-term priority. The report reveals a touching situation having left approximately **542HHs (234M, 308F) Households** displaced and/or affected in one way or the other with the **highly hit population being the vulnerable segment of the society**. The experienced series of rampant insecurity occurrence in various sub locations in Baringo North Sub County has caused significant disturbances entailing loss of lives, destructions and loss of property, closure of some ECD schools, disturbance among learners reporting to schools, restricted movements among residents due to tensions in hot spot areas, displacing communities and trailing **7 lives** in a span of less than three weeks.

2.0. Insecurity Situation Analysis

Rampant conflicts in Baringo County including Baringo North Sub County have been recurring for years fuelled by competition over lean resources-water and pasture for livestock due to poor rainfall performance received yearly causing escalating drought situation. More so caused by criminal acts of bandits, intercommunity boundary conflicts and more so some political interferences.

Early January 2024 unrest and tension have dominated border points between Baringo North and Tiaty West Counties. This follows recent cattle raids/attempt raids attacks by heavily armed bandit's 2nd week of Jan 2024 which happened in several pockets of Baringo North. This has disrupted people's lives causing distress among vulnerable populations, loss of seven human lives covering both sub counties within a period of less than two weeks, displacement of

residents, loss of homestead items, schools learning program disruptions, abandonment of households items leading to loss of valued livelihoods. Livestock comprising cattle and goats stolen.

Tension still high as suspected bandits still roam as per community surveillance in adjacent areas in Tuluk, Yatya and Loruk Sub location disturbed areas in Baringo North. Attempt raids continues in same affected areas especially in parts of Yatya, Kosile, Namba in Saimo Soi ward causing continuous displacements due to fear of more attacks. Displaced population in need of dire support of basic needs services (food, essential health services, critical NFIs including blankets, mosquito nets, water treatment chemicals and more so heightened security patrols etc) due to compromised situation. A number of Schools-ECD (Kamenjo, Ng'aratuko and Kosile ECDs) closed and other schools in the area have reported low enrolment during of learners by the time of assessment which affects learners continued with their mandatory and basic education. There is need to reinforce joint efforts between affected sub counties among warring communities to recover lost animals timely and enabled perpetrators face the law.

2.1. Impact on Population

The raging bandit attacks have been characterized by population displacements leaving **542HHs families (234M, 308F)** in a destitute and devastated nature. Menace have equally denied free access to people's homes and livelihood assets for survival.

2.2. Affected Population Matrix

Areas assessed and the number of households affected per ward are tabulated as below;

Summary					
HHs in IDPs			Total HHs Displaced including IDPs		
Sub Location	Sites having scattered IDPs	HHs per site	Location	Sub Location	Displaced HHs
Rondinin	Chesekem	33	Loruk	Loruk	220
Sibilo	Kipchemoi	21	Barketeuw	Yatya	206
Rondinin	Koimitel	23	Ngorora	Tuluk	116
Rondinin	Bartuilei	14			
Loruk	Kaplokel	10			
		101	Total HHs		542

Detailed summary

Ward	Location	Sub Location	Village Name	Total HHs in the villa	HHs Displaced	Areas Migrated to

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				ge				
Saimo Soi	Sibilo	Loruk	Koitukum	28	28	Sibilo,Rondonin		
			Kosile	32	29	Kipchemoi, Sibilo, Rondonin, Marigat		
			Kamenjo	48	44	Chepkewel, Kapkules,Arusin		
			Nyalilbuch	15	15	Sibilo,Rondonin,Marigat		
			Chepkoi/Ngarat uko	17	17	Arusin,Chepkewel,Akorey an		
			Kapsoi	26	26	Chepkewel,Akoreyan		
			Barkilenya	29	21	Chepkewel,Akoreyan,Che barsiat		
			Kapsebeiwa	34	11	Akoreyan		
			Chemorongion	44	14	Chepkewel		
			Riron	42	15	Chepkewel, Barwesa,Marigat		
			Chelelyo	25	0	These household have been affected however not migrated. Their source of livelihood, free movement/access to key critical services affected. Some HHs are hosting displaced families		
			Barchar	24	0			
			Kiplelchony	52	0			
			Loruk	48	0			
			Kakibich	36	0			
			Chesiran	56	0			
			Chepkewel	21	0			
			Kipkamuren	27	0			
			Naipen	38	0			
			Koiboisa	42	0			
			Kamorio	29	0			
			Kaploitukon	53	0			
			Chebirebei	31	0			
					Total HHs	797	220	
			Barkete uw	Yatia	Kagir	48	37	Akoreyan, Kibingor
Natur	38	38			Akoreyan, Marigat, Barwesa			
Natan	41	41			Sibilo, Chese gem			
Chemongoi	52	52			Rormoch, Marigat (Endao)			

			Yatia	29	10	Kipsreman, Barketweo
			Nawe Lower	36	28	Barbarchun, Upper Nawe, Chebarsiat
			Rormoch	46	0	These household have been affected however not migrated. Their source of livelihood, free movement/access to key critical services affected. Some HHs are hosting displaced families
			Barketweo	72	0	
			Kapkomon	48	0	
			Koituch	56	0	
			Ramor	50	0	
			Saborowo	69	0	
			Total	585	206	
Bartabwa	Ng'orora	Tuluk	Barsuswa	33	33	Kangir near RDU Camp, near yatia centre
			Chemoe	35	35	Rormoch, Barketweo
			Tilatilatin	25	25	Kaboron, Kapcheburet
			Tuluk	23	23	Kaboron, Tembanin
			Kapcheburet	32	0	These household have been affected however not migrated. Their source of livelihood, free movement/access to key critical services affected. Some HHs are hosting displaced families
			Tembanin	25	0	
			Kapchebutel	35	0	
			Kaboron	33	0	
			Kamweton	52	0	Not affected
			Kaibos	25	0	Not affected
			Bartule	22	0	Not affected
			Total HHs	340	116	
Inclusive Total HHs					542	

3.0. Current Insecurity Impact on Sectors

3.1. Shelter Situation

Approximately **542 households** have been displaced after vacating their homestead as per report captured during assessment date. Shelters in affected areas are structurally constructed of iron sheets, timber and some mud thatched. Following the incidence, all residential houses have been abandoned for households displaced. Majority left their belongings including beddings and kitchen items. Majority of the affected population have either integrated with their relatives and neighbors in safer nearest villages. Scattered temporary informal camps have been formed in places of Kipchemoi (21HHs), Chesekem (33HHs), Koimitel (23HHs), Bartuilei (14HHs) and

Kaplokel (10HHs) villages in Sibilo and Rondinin sub locations. Hosting families cited congestion in their houses requiring immediate attention.

Direct Impact(s)	Indirect Impact(s)
Destruction of and damage to shelters	People sleep and congest with other families. Men patrol and at night. Due to rains currently and poor shelter conditions, it pose high risks of acute respiratory infections and other diseases.
Overcrowding due to displacement	Increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases such as measles and meningitis with similar conditions exacerbation to COVID-19 risks.
Recommended Intervention(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of mosquito nets is very important, especially in malaria-endemic areas targeting around 542 HHs - Quick provision of temporary shelter (tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry cans, blankets, mats, soap and kitchen sets) that reduces exposure and which can help to limit the outbreak of disease among affected families 	
Lesson(s) learnt	
<p>Relocation is not just about shelter, or even shelter and services, but all of the elements that make it possible for a community to live and function at a particular location, including such intangibles as social capital and stable security situation.</p>	
Long term solution(s) from lesson(s) learnt	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heightened security in affected areas - Provide National Police reservists for protection to locals - Strengthened peace building negotiations - Capacity community on disaster management, alternative livelihoods diversifications 	

3.2. Health Situation

Households in Yatia and Tuluk sub location access health services in Yatia dispensary, those in Loruk sub location from Loruk health facilities while others in Sibilo health facility. The three facilities are functional however they reported most of the medical supplies are out of stock and those available insufficient i.e. drugs, MAM nutrition commodities among other. Accessibility to Loruk and Yatia facilities interfered among population from far along insecure routes.

Displaced families have reported cases of diarrhea due to current poor hygiene, high cases of acute respiratory infections, malaria upsurge signs and symptoms which has been confirmed through suspected cases in Sibilo dispensary due to lack of mosquito nets especially to the vulnerable segment. Defaulter rates especially on Nutrition, ANC visits, poor breastfeeding to lactating mothers, immunization and medical services such as Tuberculosis is expected to be on rise. In one of the facilities samples visited i.e. Sibilo dispensary have Nutrition defaulter cases (SAM-2, MAM-16 and 16 PLWs on program) and they reported Corn Soy blend and plumpy sup for MAM treatment is out of stock. Due to distance from where majority of the households are currently residing, mobile clinics can be remedy for accessing health services required during this moment of crisis and mass distribution of mosquito nets to protect them from mosquitoes'

bites.

With the upsurge of diseases, the two critical facilities requires support due to influx of population. Sibilo and Rondinin facilities which serves large population and with increased displacements needs reinforcement with mobile clinics to support displaced people access essential health services. Mental health concerns on rise due to traumatic experiences and need more psychological support.

Below status justify need for medical outreaches to salvage the situation:

- In Yatya and Loruk Sub Locations, Yatya dispensary is still open though the population cannot get enough drugs for use and ease access to alternative Loruk health facility is far, more than 17kms and insecurity issues along the routes compromised the situation more
- Kesumet sub location has no health facilities, they depend on Bartabwa health facilities which is more than 20km away.
- Tuluk sub location has no health facilities, they depend on Yatya health facility which is far & the security situation on road towards accessing it is not good.

Direct Impact(S)	Indirect Impact(S)
Interruption in basic health care services due to insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor of access to basic healthcare. - Overcrowded health facilities. - Deterioration of nutritional status and illness may occur since the victims do not have access to health care.
Psychological trauma and Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected households are currently depending on relatives, well-wishers and friends at their new settlements to obtain food. This lowers their esteem. - Breastfeeding will be seriously compromised which may result in an increase in undernutrition in infants.
Overcrowding due to displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, meningitis etc.
Disruption of water availability and consumption of unsafe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water-borne diseases, such as diarrheal, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and skin infections
Destruction of and damage to shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to congestions, majority of people sleep congested. Others maybe on wet, in cold houses/floors which can lead to acute respiratory infections.
Drowning and lacerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased incidence of chest infections. - Increased incidence of skin infections, e.g., dermatitis
Possible Risk(S) noted	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acute respiratory infections. - Water-borne diseases: e.g., typhoid fever, cholera and hepatitis B. There is a possibility of an increased risk of infection of non-epidemic water-borne diseases contracted through direct contact with polluted waters as they rely on streams, such as wound infections, dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and ear, nose and throat infections. - Vector-borne diseases: e.g., malaria, dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever, yellow fever and Rift Valley Fever currently have the expanded and fertile range of vector habitats. 	

Malaria epidemics redress is a very immediate element to be considered.

Recommended intervention(s)

- Integrated medical Services
- Basic emergency rehabilitation and equipping of alternate health facilities to handle surge cases from insecurity affected areas of Kosile, Ngaratuko, Namba, Kagir, Chemoe, Kagir, Tuluk hard to reach villages,
- Epidemiological surveillance and disease control.
- Medical diagnosis and treatment.
- Vector control measures.
- Reducing the individual risk of being exposed to water-borne and vector-borne diseases
- Raising awareness on the risk associated with cleanup activities.
- First Aid Training to Community Managed Disaster Response teams
- Vaccination against hepatitis B.
- Malaria prevention.
- Health education

3.3. Food and Nutrition Situation

The affected households are currently depending on relatives, well-wishers and on families in their new settlements for food. A number of granaries with some cereals destroyed/abandoned and stollen. Most households reported hundreds of their livestock heard – the sole source of milk to most families had been taken. Purchasing power for displaced communities is compromised as their source of livelihood is disrupted and abandoned and hence not able to sufficiently obtain food in hosted areas. Similarly, pressure is exerted on the limited food available in most areas due to the sudden influx of people and this is being reported as a burden. This element predisposes most of the dwellers in the affected areas to food and nutrition insecure.

On maternal infant young child nutrition in emergency (MIYCN-E), since the occurrence of the attack, the lactating women have been living in fear which affects breastfeeding process. As a result of tension, they are unable to relax while breastfeeding, the psychological stress they are experiencing at the moment in harsh conditions as well as not getting enough food to enable production the breast milk. Infants and young children are at risk of malnutrition. This is because at the moment they are not accessing a balanced diet required of an infant, child growth monitoring and promotion services.

Most displaced families depend on different coping mechanism including skipping meals, taking one meal a day, feeding of under-five children and elderly while other adults staying without food, purchasing of cheaper affordable meals. Some vulnerable families including elderly, children, poor households opt to visit nearby schools to secure any meal. Households are unable to access fresh foods because the local vendors depend Marigat supply and cannot be accessed easily by all population displaced in hard-to-reach villages. The current market food prices in these affected areas include;

- Unga 1kg – Kshs 110

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- Beans 1kg – Kshs 180
- Sugar 1kg – Kshs 240
- Cooking Oil – Kshs 260 per litre

Direct impact(s)	Indirect impact(s)
Loss of food stock, crop yields and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased access to food. - Decreased food access from purchase, due to loss of income. - Increase of prices for basic foods and commodities
Little markets and supply functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased food availability
Loss and injury of family members and workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased food production
Psychological trauma and Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affected households are currently depending on relatives, well-wishers and friends at their new settlements to obtain food. This lowers their esteem and, - Breastfeeding will be seriously compromised which may result in an increase in undernutrition in infants.
Recommended Intervention(S)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short term relief food supply to both households and schools - Subsidy seed provisions for planting - Unconditional cash transfers. 	

3.4. Livelihoods Situation

Communities residing in most affected areas, parts of Bartabwa and Saimo Soi wards depend majorly on livestock rearing; subsistence farming as a source of their income. Over time, several livestock were stolen and not all were recovered. The lost valued livelihoods have affected severely families subjecting them to food insecure.

Displaced families rely on selling shoats and chicken within markets in Marigat, Loruk and similarly local trading centres Namba, Kosile, 3 Ways and Sibilo centre. Ease access Marigat, Loruk main markets affected due to insecurity along main roads used . Kosile trading centre closed. Currently, majority of community members depends on charcoal burning that is not doing well due to lack of buyers and as well inability to access main road-Loruk Marigat Tarmac Road. Some households rely on casual labour, selling firewood, fetching of water to nearby small hotels for survival.

Direct impact(s)	Indirect impact(s)
Loss of food stock, crop yields and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased food access from purchase, due to loss of income. - Increase of prices for basic foods and commodities
Destruction of farm tools, seeds for torched houseless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worsening of the food security situation in the medium and long term. - Increase of prices for basic foods and commodities
Livestock loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worsening of the food security situation in the medium and long term

Little functionality of trading centers to markets and supply routes	- Decreased food availability
Loss and injury of family members and workforce	- Decreased food production
Recommended Intervention(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heightened security situation - Cash for work, Food for work, unconditional cash transfers 	

3.5. Water Hygiene and Sanitation Situation

The assessment revealed a dejected state where some of the affected populations are unable to access clean safe water for drinking and domestic use. Initially, the affected population depend on ground and surface water sources including boreholes, streams but now displaced and scattered in far hard to reach areas which constrain few water sources especially in parts of Bartabwa, Saimo Soi ward hence limiting access to safe clean water and increased the distance of travel. Kipchemoi Borehole is the only safe water point for the entire displaced community, which is not sufficient.

Smooth access to five critical (5) water sources affected. Kosile, Akwicha water pans and Ngoswonin, Kagir and Yatia boreholes. Ngoswonin borehole, Kosile and Akwicha water pans not accessible by the community due to fear of attacks by suspected armed groups who graze and use same water for their livestock.

Limited unsafe water for domestic use could risk upsurge of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and typhoid since water consumed currently is neither treated nor disinfected. Most of the affected areas relies heavily on surface water sources for their water requirements which are used by large population of people and livestock. Communities in these peripheries do not practice safe sanitation and majority dispose faecal matter in the bush. The mission noted low level use of toilets for faecal disposal especially in Bartabwa and Saimo Soi wards affected areas.

Moreover, girls and women are susceptible to infection like urinary tract infections because accessibility to good hygiene while on their menses is very limited and accessing the sanitary pads is a challenge because of hiked price with the least being Ksh 80. Those who cannot afford they opt use of cloths or rugs which is not that comfortable and recommended.

Direct impact(s)	Indirect impact(s)
Water Supply	
Insecurity hamper access to existing water sources	- Increased distance and constrained to functional water source
Displacement leading to overcrowding	- Existing latrines/toilets are filled quickly and rapidly overflow. Open defecation becomes a commonplace
Wastes	
Restricted options for solid waste	- Increased presence of vectors.

	- Risks for waterborne disease upsurge
Hygiene	
Poor hygiene practices Loss/Destruction of basic hygiene items for personal and domestic uses	Poor access to safe drinking water and good hygiene practices causes skin problems and infections, especially among women and children.
Recommended Intervention(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of safe water (water trucking) and means to store and use to all potential households at risk and more so schools affected. - Improving access for hygiene and sanitation services. - Provision of adequate excreta disposal facilities and promotion of good excreta disposal practices. - Decontaminating water from community dams/pans/ponds or essential water bodies used for washing and cleaning utensils. - Distribution of household water treatment chemicals and related instruction. - Repairs to existing sanitation facilities and water works. - Distribution of dignity kits to girls, women of reproductive age and adolescent boys 	

3.6. Protection and SGBV Situation

Women are susceptible to vulnerability of disasters including insecurity menace i.e., changing role of women (from care giver to head of household) and less access to resources, social networks and decision-making. Informal, agricultural, livestock sectors are usually the most impacted by disasters and these sectors are the main income source for women. Rampant insecurity has a large impact in the agricultural and livestock sector, women become over represented among the unemployed. Low visibility in society and sometimes limited understanding of women’s needs in post disaster situation (i.e., reproductive health) asks for the need in identification and paying attention to their needs as most often is inadequate.

In most assessed areas, the mission noted that women and girls are at risk of different forms of SGBV including rape, domestic violence and sex exploitation. Within this banditry attacks, a number of families opt to seek for refuge and support from other families as coping mechanism due to poverty which pre-disposes women and girls to SGBV. School going girls are not exceptional from the hook of early pregnancies due to little protection to them. Most of the parents are not informed on SGBV issues and how to handle them at the community level.

3.7. Safety and Security Situation

During the assessment, the mission noted areas like Kosile, Namba, Ngaratuko, Kagir,yatya,Nathan, in Saimo Soi ward and Chemoe,Tuluk in Bartabwa ward are at high risks as suspected heavily armed bandits still roam nearby with their animals. They continue encroaching extending to nearby villages where people are seen still living with fear and tension and population of people displaced could increase if more attacks arise. Women and girls are at risks of GBV vases since majority of them are not sleeping at home. They are not safe and susceptible to perpetrators. Vulnerable groups i.e. the sick, elderly, people with disability, children, pregnant and lactating mothers are most carrying the burden. Security patrons have been increased along volatile boundaries neutralize the situation.

3.8. Functionality of Markets

Businesses affected heavily e.g. Yatya, Chemoe, Ng'aratuko shopping centers. Kosile, and Ng'aratuko closed and deserted. People rely on nearest market centers for trading though their purchasing power for goods is weakened due to abject poverty levels worsened by insecurity menace. There are low market supplies for goods and services due unable security situation in the surrounding areas thus affecting traders and farmers selling their produce.

Main markets for Loruk and Marigat not easily accessible due to insecurity along the main road. Livestock main market days in Loruk and Nginyang recovering as well after temporary disruptions due to tensions along Marigat Loruk Chemolingot access Tarmac Road. If the situation does not improve soon, the affected communities will continue to suffer hiking of items prices due to limited accessibility.

3.9. Education Situation

As a result of insecurity status, learning and general education sector has been affected in hot spot areas with enrolment status among learners and teachers reporting being low. Low school enrolment noted in Kosile primary, Yatia Primary, Chemoe pry boarding school, Ng'aratuko primary, Kagir primary and Yatia secondary school. Others school have high influx of pupils like Sibilo, Rondinin and Kibenos as they are hosting learners from affected schools. **3 ECDS (Kamenjo, Ng'aratuko and Kosile)** have been closed due to on and off attack and fear for young children who are unable to safeguard themselves. Safe access routes to school among gaps noted leading to low enrolment as well among learners from far apart from displacement.

3.10. Infrastructure, communication and transport

Some roads accessing the affected areas not secure due to fears of attacks for travelers especially parts of Kagir, Namba, Kosile, Chemoe, Ngaratuko, Kesumet among others. Most of the affected areas have poor marram roads. Key routes currently not easily used by the public which are not safe include: Nathan-Kosile route, Namba-Kosile route, Yatia-Chemoe route, Yatia-Lomuyek route and Chepkoi-Chelelyo route. This has posed challenges with accessibility to critical services and facilities including health facilities, markets, schools.

Population depends on security personnel escort and vehicles in accessing some routes and mobility. Equally, source of power (electricity) in some places is not sustainable with poles falling down hence paralyzing some key activities like poles connecting to Sibilo dispensary had fallen down for more than 3 weeks without any response therefore has affected immunization services due to inability of the fridge to support vaccine storage. Nurse in Charge was forced to relocate fridge for used to Rondinin facility this rendering all immunization and vaccination services in Sibilo dispensary having other influx of population relying.

3.10.1. Community Possible Current Coping Mechanisms

The table herewith are the possible current coping mechanisms that the affected population could be adopting to cope with the impact of the current insecurity situation.

Reversible Strategy	Irreversible Strategy	Risk Survival Strategy
Changes in food intake e.g., less meals, cheaper foods.	Taking out loans which cannot be paid back	Decrease food intake
Drawing on food stores	Sale/mortgaging of productive assets (tools,	Theft

	and seeds)	
Increased (sustainable) sale/slaughter of livestock	Mortgaging of farm land	Travel to insecure areas to work or to source for food
Collection of firewood, charcoal burning, building poles	Intensification of self-employment activities	Over-use of natural resources, such as excessive charcoal burning, logs bribes and collection of firewood
Harvesting of reserve crops	Increased social support/gifts	Reduced expenditure on productive inputs (fertilizer, livestock drugs)
Migration for work		Child labour
Intensification of casual labor activities		Reduction in expenditure on school fees and health care
Selling non-productive assets		Sale of household assets
Changes in livestock migration patterns		Engaging in illegal economy e.g., cattle rustling
Separation of families and mothers from children		

3.10.2. Coordination and Support



Brief meeting held between National, County Governments and partner representatives chaired by County Commissioner with presence of Director DRM Baringo, Sub County Administrator Baringo North, County Coordinator KRCS Baringo among other partners for planning mission to conduct rapid assessment on affected areas in Baringo North Sub County. During the process KRCS, WVK among other partners have been working in collaboration with the National, County DRM department, NDMA including the local administration (Sub County admins, Ward admins, chiefs) during this response eon. This was part of strengthening resource mobilization. Jointly correspondingly condole with affected households for those who lost their family members till during the burial process.

3.13. Lesson(s) Learnt

- a. **Insecurity incidences are not short-term events**_Rampant insecurity have long-term consequences, and response plans and budgets should take the long term into account.
- b. **Disasters create opportunities for disaster risk reduction.**_After security situation improves, risk reduction work should be built into the response. Best approaches should be done to mitigate future occurrences
- c. **Economically, vulnerable people are the most at risk of death during flooding**
Interventions that address poverty as well as social issues are more likely to be sustainable. Targeting assistance by poverty status may be appropriate in the absence of more detailed targeting data.
- d. **Engagement with the affected population is critical.** Responses should engage in effective consultation to ensure that their actions are as sustainable as possible. Taking adequate time at the beginning to consult with the affected population and other stakeholders can make things go faster later and can improve the quality of the outcomes.
- e. **Engagement with local authorities is critical.**_Given the long-term nature of insecurity

impacts, partners need to engage closely with local authorities and administration to be able to advocate for the most vulnerable and for sustainable actions.

3.14. Annex

Annex	Item	Remarks
Assessment Photos	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Assessment Photos.docx </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Photos.zip </div> </div>	Attached

Name and Signature of Person compiling the Report *Date*

Caleb Kibet	22 nd Jan 2024
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Name and Signature of Person approving the *Date*

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