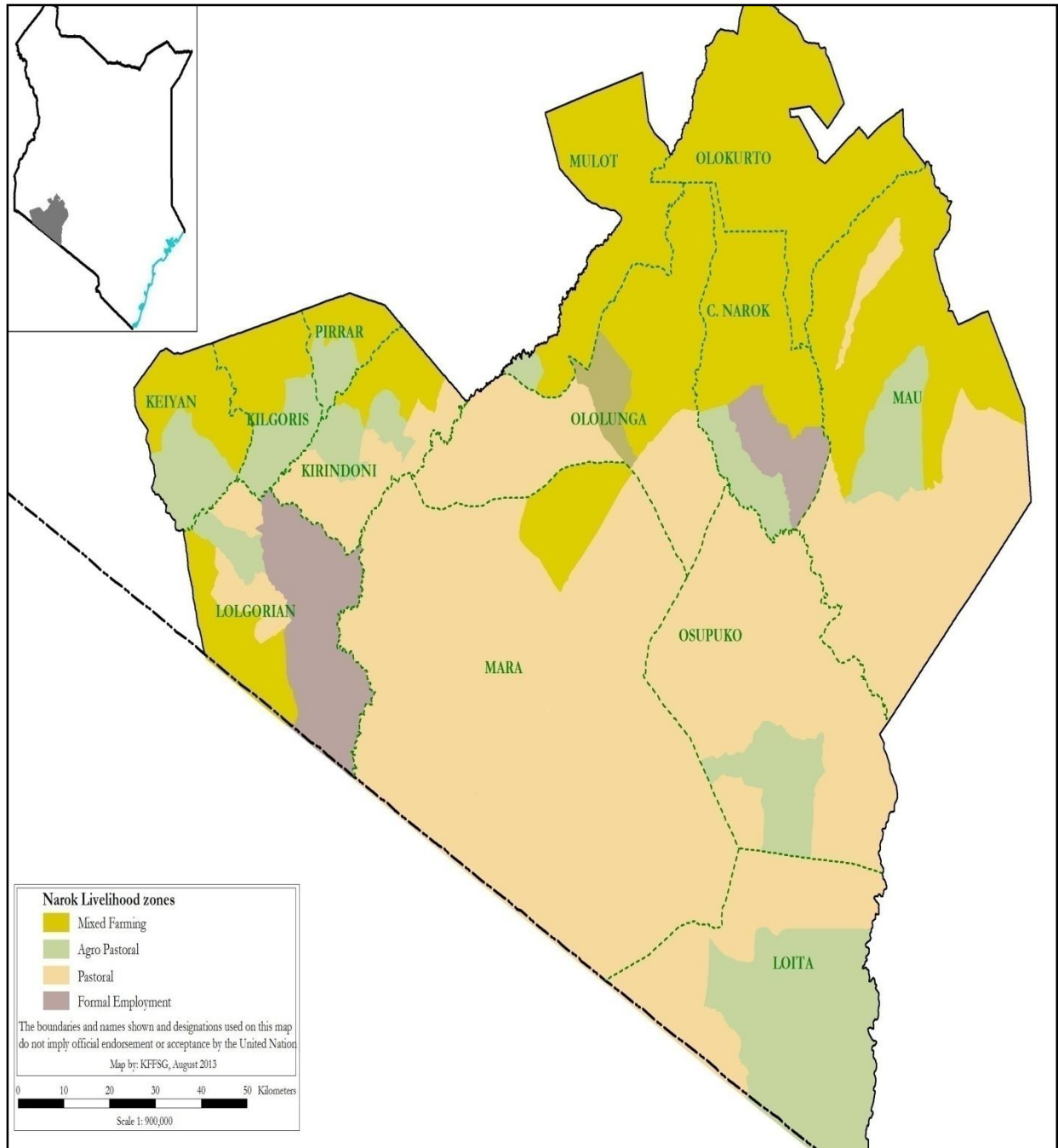


NAROK COUNTY

2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group¹ and the Narok County Steering Group,
February, 2017

¹Stanley Mutua -Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and John Kisangau-NDMA

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1 County Background	4
1.2 Objectives and approach	4
2. Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security in the County	4
2.1 Rainfall performance	4
2.2 County peace building initiatives	5
3. Impacts of drivers on Food and Nutrition Security.....	5
3.1 Availability	5
3.1.1 Crop Production	5
3.1.2 Livestock Production	7
3.2 Access	9
3.2.1 Markets	10
3.2.2 Terms of trade	11
3.2.3 Income sources.....	11
3.2.4 Domestic water supply.....	11
3.3 Utilization	13
3.3.1 Morbidity patterns.....	13
3.3.2 Immunization and vitamin A coverage	13
3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene	14
3.4 Trends of key food security indicators	14
3.5 Education	15
4. Food Security Prognosis.....	16
4.1 Assumptions	16
4.2 Outlook for next 3 months (February, March, April)	16
4.3 Outlook for the subsequent 3 months (May, June, July)	16
5. Conclusion and Interventions	17
5.1 Conclusion	17
5.1.1 Phase classification	17
5.2 Ongoing Interventions	17
5.2.1 Food interventions.....	17
5.2.2 Non-food interventions	17

5.3 Recommended Interventions 19

5.3.1 Food interventions..... 19

5.3.2 Non-food interventions 19

Executive Summary

Narok county is in “None or Minimal” food security phase classification (IPC Phase 1) but stressed in parts of the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones where 20 percent of the population is facing food insecurity due to forage and water scarcity as well as in and out-migration. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score was 73 percent indicating improved household dietary diversity and food frequency. The mean coping strategy score increased slightly in the current season, implying that households are engaging in consumption-related coping strategies frequently and employing less severe coping strategies.

The nutritional status was stable and the proportion of households at risk of malnutrition was 7.57 percent which was below the five-year mean of 8.9 percent. Morbidity prevalence for under-fives declined by 4.6 percent in December 2016 compared with same time 2015; indicating improved nutrition status as attributed to access to food and health care. Water consumption per person per day is within the sphere standards (above 15litres/person/day) except in the pastoral livelihood zone which recorded 10 litres/ person/day hence low utilization of food commodities.

Crop production in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral areas decreased by 50 percent, although the reduction did not limit household food since they were relying on own stocks which were estimated to last for three months. However, milk production declined by 50 to 100 percent due early migration thus affecting household milk production and consumption in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. Households were holding 119 percent of maize stocks compared with normal.

The terms of trade are unfavourable where the sale of one goat is exchanging for 62kg of maize thus limiting household food access in the pastoral areas. Maize prices are stable following 60 percent of own production and previous seasons stocks while livestock body condition which was good fetched fair market prices, despite the January over supply of livestock in the markets. The current factors affecting food security include: late onset and low amounts of rainfall which negatively affected water and forage situation thus triggering early livestock migration that constrained household milk production consumption.

1. Introduction

1.1 County Background

Narok County covers an approximate area of 17,933 square kilometres with a total population of 1,077,719 people (KNBS, Projected 2016). The county is divided into four sub-counties namely; Narok North, Narok South, Trans Mara West and Trans Mara East. The three main livelihood zones include: mixed farming, pastoral, and agro-pastoral, with tourism, trade, business constituting the balance (Figure 1).

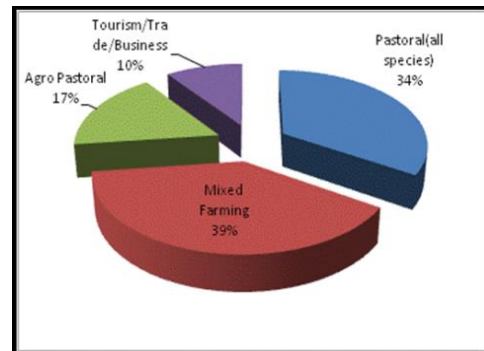


Figure 1: Proportion of population by livelihoods

1.2 Objectives and approach

The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2016 taking into account the cumulative effect of the previous seasons; as well as provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis building up consensus. The specific objective was to review of existing data on the current situation analysis as provided by the sectors and determine the food security trends for previous seasons. The assessment methodology employed included an initial county status briefings which was conducted on Monday the 16th of January 2017, presentation of sectoral checklists from agriculture, livestock, and water, health and nutrition and education sectors. In an attempt to have a quick assessment of filed situation as well as ground truth the performance of the season, transect drives were organized and conducted for two days. On day one the team visited the Mixed, pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of (Ntulele, Mosiro, Ambru, Mara, Dikir, Kilgoris, Ololulunga and Lemek). The visit coincided with market days at Ntulele, Dikir and Ololulunga. During the transect drives, the teams collected sector-wide food security data using community and household interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The review and analysis of primary and secondary data and the county food security draft report compiled on day four in readiness for sharing during the de-briefing in the County steering group meeting on day five.

2. Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security in the County

2.1 Rainfall performance

Onset of the short rains was late in the 1st dekad of November compared to normal 3rd dekad of October. Temporal distribution was good in most parts, where most of the rains were received in the month of November and the first dekad of December. Spatial distribution was even with pastoral areas of Suswa, Oloikarere, Mosiro, and Enkutoto recording between 50 - 75 percent of the normal, while the agro-pastoral zones of Oropuko, Mara, Kirindoni, Ololunga and Ntulele, received between 75-90 percent of normal. A section of the Mixed farming areas of

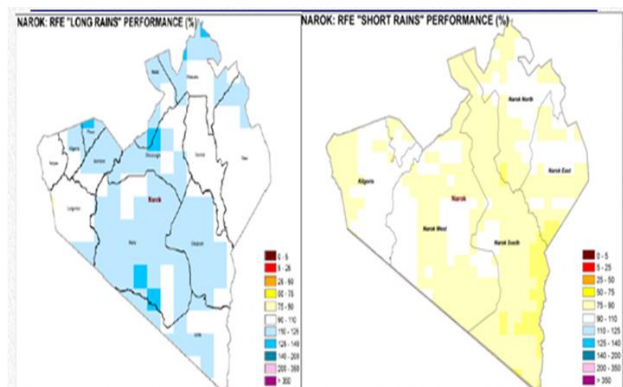


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

Mau, Kilgoris, Mulot, Olokurto, Pirrar and parts of Kiyan received 90-110 percent of normal. Cessation was in 2nd dekad of December compared to the normal 3rd dekad of December (Figure 2).

2.2 County peace building initiatives

Inter-community conflicts between Kipsigis and Maasai in Kirindoni (Narok West) have constrained food production (crops-farm attendance and livestock-access to forage in forests), food commodity supplies as markets are closed, household incomes due to limited labour movement, access to open water sources and health facilities.

3. Impacts of drivers on Food and Nutrition Security

3.1 Availability

Food availability is one of pillars of food security. The performance of the availability pillar was influenced by livestock and crop production indicators as well as food stocks at household level and also market supplies. Market infrastructure facilitated steady supplies of necessary food commodities in the markets.

3.1.1 Crop Production

Rain-fed crop production

Crop production is significant in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral areas. Maize and Beans contribute 60 and 20 percent to food and 70 and five percent to income respectively in both mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Area under maize and beans increased by 4 and 13 percent of Long Term Average (LTA) since some farmers had shifted to alternative crops due to Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) in previous short rains seasons. However, following impressive maize performance during the long rain season they have reverted to growing maize. Area under potato remained stable compared to LTA attributed to availability of seed farmers saved from the long rains season. However, yields declined by five percent due to poor performance of the rains. Potatoes and maize production declined by five and ten percent respectively while beans yields increased by 13 percent. (Table 1).

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	33,850	32,540	846,250	936,400
2. Beans	15,780	13,980	157,750	139,750
3. Potatoes	8,400	8,370	75,500 Tons	79,800 Tons

Irrigated crop production

Area under irrigation decreased by 11 and 33 percent for maize and beans respectively while it increased by 7 percent for tomatoes compared with the LTA. The area under irrigation increased due to expansion of Mosiro, Shulakino and Olopito schemes. Secondly, Micro irrigation along the major rivers (Ewaso Nyiro and Engare Narok) also contributed to increased acreage. Farmers moved from irrigated maize production to the high value crops such as tomato that registered an increased area under crop and production resulting to 11 percent reduction of irrigated area under maize. The increase led to depressed prices of tomato towards the end of the period under review. The production decreased by 8 and 19 percent for maize and beans but increased by 19 percent for tomatoes compared with the LTA (Table 2).

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 Short rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during 2015 Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	80	90	4420	4810
Beans	20	30	300	370
Tomatoes	940	880	14,150 Tons	11, 870 Tons
Total	1040	1001		

The current total stocks held by households, Traders, Millers and the NCPB were 36 percent higher than the LTA (Table 3); and are expected to last for about three months, which is normal. Households stocks are 19 percent higher than LTA since some farmers in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral areas have harvested and are also holding stocks from the previous long rains season.

Table 3: Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year.
House Holds	70,510	59,500
Traders	117,730	56,530
Millers	15,765	5,153
NCPB	40,300	57,876
Total	244,301	179,052

3.1.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock in the county are cattle, goats, and sheep. The contribution of livestock production to cash income in the mixed farming, pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is 40, 85 and 66 percent respectively. Pasture and browse are fair in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral zones but poor in the pastoral livelihood zone, the available pasture are expected to last for 1-2 months (Table 4), which is not normal. Access to pasture and browse was limited by in-migration, inter-community conflicts in the mixed farming areas and by water scarcity in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

Table 4: Pasture and browse situation

Livelihood	Current	Normal	Duration	Factors affecting accessibility
Mixed farming	Fair	Fair	1 -2 months	In-migrations, conflicts,
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	1 month	Water scarcity
Agro-pastoral	Fair	Fair	1-2 months	None

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition was fair across all the livelihood zones compared to good under normal seasons. Forage and water situation is expected to deteriorate with progressing dry spell resulting in decreased livestock prices for the pastoralists households who rely on markets for food commodities (Table 5). The short rains season is usually the lean season for minimal lambing, kidding and calving across all the livelihood zones. Birth rates during the season under review were within range.

Table 5: Livestock body condition

Livelihood	Species	Condition	Normal	Remarks
Mixed farming	Cattle	Fair	Good	Forage availability low hence the deteriorating trend
	Goats	Fair	Good	
	Sheep	Fair	Good	
Pastoral	Cattle	Fair	Fair	
	Goats	Fair	Good	
	Sheep	Fair	Good	
Agro-pastoral	Cattle	Fair	Good	
	Goats	Fair	Good	
	Sheep	Fair	Good	

Milk production, consumption and prices

Households in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas are relying on milk from goats and sheep since cattle have migrated. In the mixed farming zone livestock are currently grazing within the proximity of homesteads since pasture, browse and water are available and accessible. The average milk production per household per day declined by 50-100 percent of normal across all livelihood zones (Table 6).

Table 6: Household milk production

	Current milk production (Litres)/per household/ day	Normal	Remark
Mixed farming	2-5	4-8	Declining forage
Pastoral	0-2	1-3	Below normal
Agro-pastoral	0-2	2-4	

Household milk consumption reduced by 50-100 percent of normal across all livelihood zones; while milk prices increased by 40 percent compared with normal ranges during the season (Table 7).

Table 7: Household milk consumption and prices

	Current HH per day (lts)	Normal (lts)	Price peritre	Normal price
Mixed farming	0.5-2	1-3	Kshs 30-40	Kshs25-35
Pastoral	0-2	1-3	Kshs 40-60	Kshs30-40
Agro-pastoral	0-2	1-3	Kshs 40-60	Kshs 30-40

The average TLUs declined by 53 and 16 percent for poor and medium household groups respectively across all the livelihood zones (Table 8); and are projected to decline with current progressing dry spell.

Table 8: Average Tropical Livestock Units per household

Livelihood Zone	Poor HH group		Medium HH group	
	Current	Normal	Poor Income	Medium Income
Pastoral	5	7	21	21
Agro pastoral	3	7	15	21

Mixed farming	1	5	5	7
---------------	---	---	---	---

Livestock Migration

Livestock migration was recorded in all the livelihood zones. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, Livestock were migrating towards the upper parts of Mau; neighboring counties of Nakuru, Kajiado, Bomet and Nairobi where pasture and water are still available. Out-migration was recorded towards Tanzania. The migrations were normal in pattern and routes but started earlier (October-November) than normal (January-February).

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The main livestock diseases reported were, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Sheep and Goat Pox and Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP), Rabies, Enterotoxaemia, Helminthiasis and Trypanosomiasis. An advance county-wide livestock vaccination against notifiable diseases was conducted before the onset of the migrations. The reported mortality rates for the season are within the normal ranges.

Water for Livestock

The main water sources for domestic and livestock are rivers, springs, pans, dams and boreholes. The quantity and quality of water has declined in all the livelihood zones as a result of decreasing water levels. Average return trekking distance in worst affected areas such as Mosiro and Kelongisa was 15 kilometers while watering intervals were once per day. Water availability is projected to last for one to one and half months in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones while it can last for one and half month to two months in mixed farming zones (Table 9).

Table 9: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances (Kms)		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency per day	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	2-6	0.5-3	2	3-4	Once	Twice
Pastoral	4-15	3-8	05-1	1-2	Once	Once
Agro-pastoral	4-15	3-8	2	3-4	Once	Once

3.2 Access

Access to food is dependent on household purchasing power. The access pillar is built around household income sources from productive assets, fluctuation of market prices of livestock and food commodities, domestic water supply and food security outcomes namely food consumption score and coping strategy index-consumption related.

3.2.1 Markets

Most trading activities are concentrated in the main livestock and foodstuff markets in the county which include; Suswa and Ntulele (Narok East), Ewasongiro and Tipis (Narok North), Olulunga and Naroosura (Narok South); Mulot and Aitong (Narok); Olmelili and Dikir (West Trans-Mara East) and Kilgoris and Ogwedi (Transmara West). All markets were operational with free access and flow of commodities into and out of the county except Kilgoris following the imposition of quarantine due to FMD outbreak and Esoit due inter-community conflicts. The main products traded in the markets were livestock and livestock products, crop produce and other household items sourced locally and from the neighbouring Bomet, Nakuru, Kajiado and Nairobi counties. Traded volumes were normal for the season. Market purchases are an important source of food, and the fairly stable food prices have contributed to access to adequate food.

Maize prices

The pastoral zone recorded the highest maize price of Kshs. 60 while the lowest price of Ksh. 35 was reported in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming areas. The average price of maize has remained stable over the last six months and is currently 20 percent below the LTA (Figure 3). Prices are projected to remain stable until the next season following own farm production in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral zones as well as carryover stocks from the previous season held at household level.

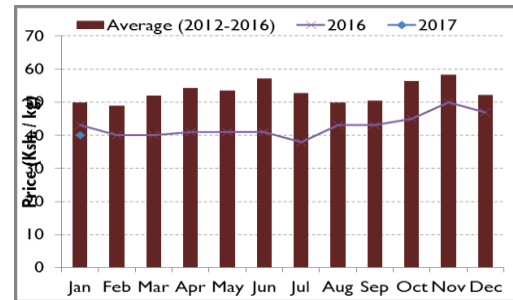


Figure 3: Average maize prices

Goat prices

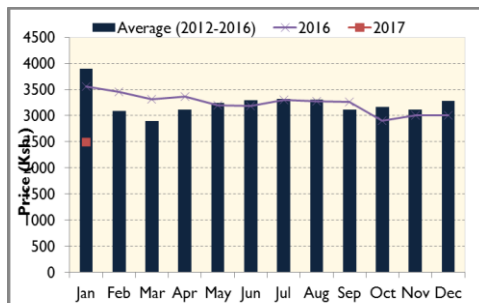


Figure 4: Average goat prices

The goat price in January 2017 was 36 and 30 percent below the LTA and same time 2016 respectively (Figure 4). The low price is attributed to the current deteriorating body condition of goats in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas as well as the gradual high supply to the markets as the current dry spell progresses and the early preparations for school fees. The price is expected to further decrease as the current dry spell continues in the next 2-3 months before the onset of the long rains season.

3.2.2 Terms of trade

The terms of trade (ToT) in December 2016 improved by 37 percent compared with LTA but declined by 21 percent in January 2017 (Figure 5). The observed improvement was due to the relatively stable maize and goat prices that remained fair and stable between June and December 2016. The Terms of Trade (ToT) were unfavorable to livestock producer in January 2017 since the sale of a goat could purchase 62 kg of maize compared with LTA of 78 kg hence limiting access to food. The decline in ToT was attributed by reduced goat prices and relatively stable maize prices. Following the on-going dry spell, the ToT are expected to decrease due to deteriorating livestock body condition as occasioned by forage and water scarcity. However, the on-going migrations may stabilize the situation since few animals will be supplied to the markets.

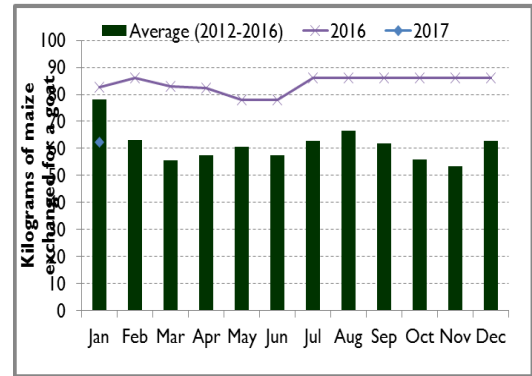


Figure 5: Trends of Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Income sources

The main sources of income are crop production, livestock production and others including fishing, casual labour and charcoal burning. The county is mostly dependent on the long rains for crop production in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral areas. The main crops grown for food and income include maize, beans and potatoes. Maize and Beans contribute (60:20) and (70:5) percent to food income in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. The major livestock in the county are cattle, goats, and sheep. The contribution of livestock production to cash income in the mixed, pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is 40, 85 and 66 percent respectively.

3.2.4 Domestic water supply

Major water sources

The main sources of water for domestic use are dams, pans, ponds, boreholes, shallow wells and rivers (Figure 6). Recharge rates for open water sources was about 40 percent of their capacities. Distance to water sources for domestic use was above normal range by 50 percent across all livelihood zones following the early drying of open water sources due to poor rainfall performance, seepage and competition between humans, livestock and wildlife. The cost of water has remained stable at Ksh 3 for a 20 litre jerrican in all livelihood zones. Some households rely on free water from earth pans, shallow wells and roof catchments. Current waiting time at water source has increased by 20-50 percent for all livelihood zones and is expected to increase in the next 2-3 months. Water consumption per person per day

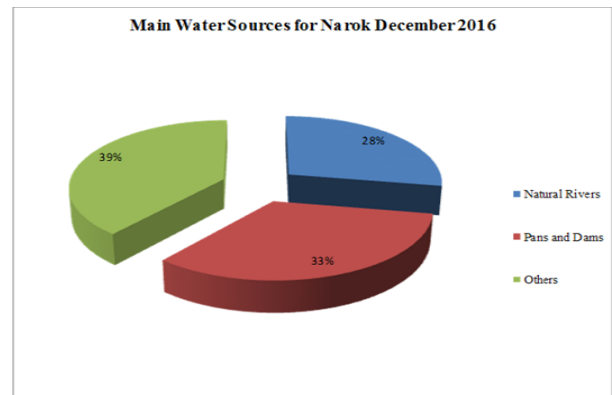


Figure 6: Common water sources

declined by 50 percent across all the livelihood zones compared with the normal for the season. Consumption in the pastoral areas was below the sphere standards, which is below normal at this time of the year. On-going water trucking intervention by the county government is expected to stabilize the situation (Table 10).

Table 10: Water for domestic use

Sub county / livelihood zone	Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	1-2	<1	3	2-5	5-20	10	20-40	40
Pastoral	10-15	5-10	3	2-5	30-60	30	10	20
Agro-pastoral	5-10	2-5	3	2-5	2-20	10	15-20	30

Food Consumption

The proportion of households (HH) with acceptable food consumption score remained stable at 71 percent during the short rains season. Between November and December 2016, the proportion of HH in borderline declined by 26 percent, while the poor HH increased by 60 percent (Figure 7). The significant shift of households from poor and borderline to acceptable FCS is indicative of improved household dietary diversity and food frequency which has resulted from increased food production and favourable market prices of food commodities over the last three months. Many households across all livelihood zones continued to rely on porridge, ugali, potatoes and tomatoes as the main foods. In addition, vegetables are regularly consumed in the mixed farming zone.

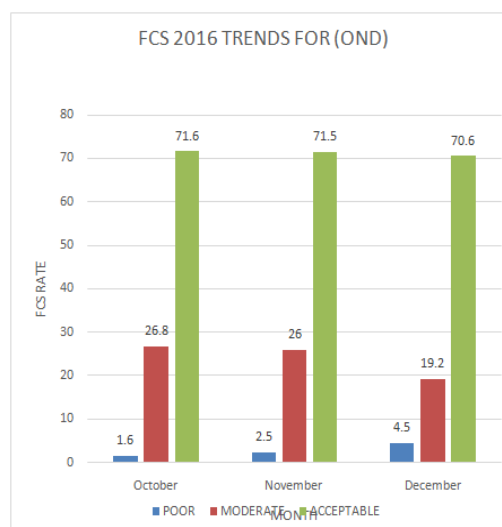


Figure 7: Food Consumption Score

Currently households are consuming two to three meals per day which is normal for this time of the year.

Coping strategy

The mean coping strategy index increased from 15 to 28 between August and December 2016 (Figure 8), implying that households were more frequently engaging in consumption-based coping strategies and the coping strategies were more severe for the last four seasons. Most common consumption related coping strategies employed by households were; rely on less preferred and less expensive food and skip meals.

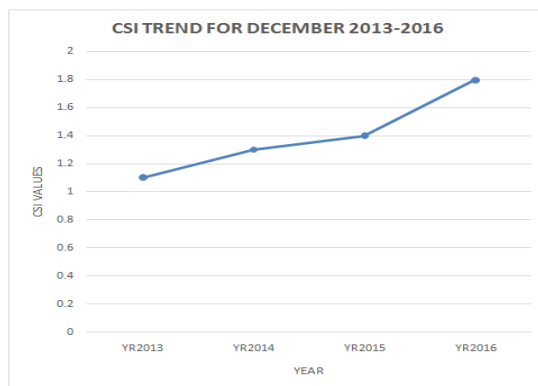


Figure 8| Coping Strategy Index

3.3 Utilization

Household food utilization is a function of morbidity prevalence of under-fives and general population, levels of completion of immunization and vitamin A coverage, nutritional status among households and level of sanitation and hygiene practices among households.

3.3.1 Morbidity patterns

The morbidity prevalence among children under five years of age includes; upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia and skin diseases (Figure 9). Reported cases declined by 4.6 percent from 2015 to 2016 although there was a 2.8 percent increase in pneumonia cases. The URTI which is aggravated by climatic change is the leading cause of morbidity for both children under five years and the general population during the period under review. Diarrhoea and skin diseases also remain high due to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions respectively. No human disease outbreak was reported during the reporting season. Crude mortality rate (CDR) was 0.36/10,000/day and under-fives mortality rate (U5DR) was 0.48/10,000/day which is below the alert cut offs.

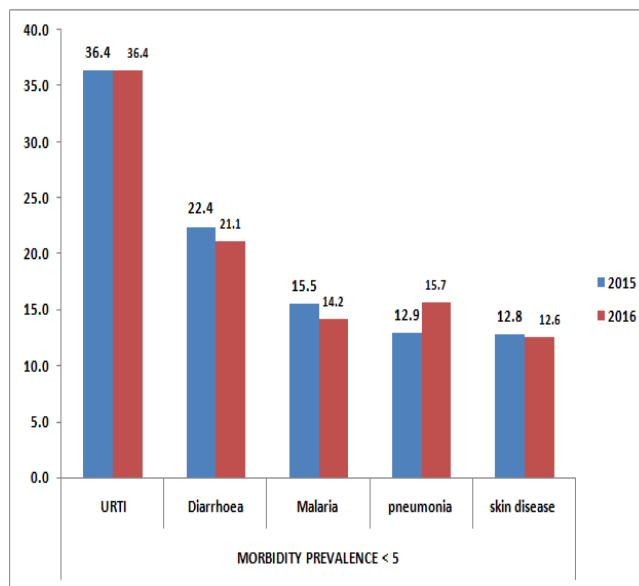


Figure 9| Morbidity prevalence for under 5s

3.3.2 Immunization and vitamin A coverage

Fully immunized child (FIC) coverage for the county for 2016 was 31 and 55 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively, recording some 24 percent improvement due to enhanced reporting from health facilities. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 – 59 months, from the period of July to December 2016 was 16 percent compared with 7 percent for same period in 2015 but below the national target of 80 percent. There was an increase of 8% which can be attributed to strengthened reporting at the health facility and also intensified Malezi Bora activities. Vitamin A coverage in

the county is very low due to poor reporting and since completely immunization children are not presented for growth monitoring hence not supplemented with vitamin A.

3.3.3 Nutritional status

The proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition, based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) of <135 mm, has reduced slightly by 15 percent compared with the LTA of 8.9 (Figure 10). The improvement in nutritional status may be attributed to increased household access to food and health care. The trend is likely to deteriorate especially in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas due to out-migrations of livestock hence decreased household milk consumption among children.

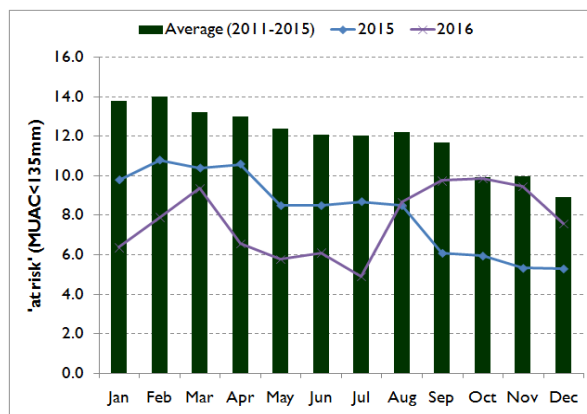


Figure 10: Proportion of under 5s at risk of malnutrition

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

The average latrine coverage in the county was 47 percent as a result of increased health promotion through community units. Coverage and utilization is low in the pastoral areas (Figure 11) due to low sensitization, nomadic lifestyle and cultural beliefs. Water sources may be contaminated through surface run-off washing away agro-chemicals, human waste and refuse, polluting water sources. Most rural households are not treating water, according to information from the community interviews.

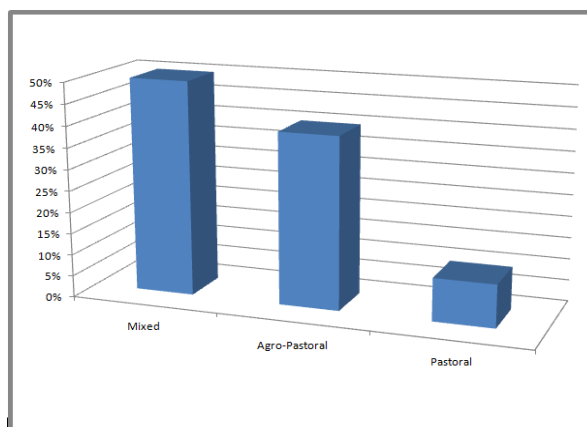


Figure 11: Latrine coverage by livelihoods

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

The county was classified as ‘None or Minimal’ (Phase I) during the long rains assessment of August 2016 and has remained the same in the current assessment. The performance of food security indicators comparing the long rains and short rains seasons are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Food security trends in Narok County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, August 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
Maize stocks held by households % LTA	59	119

Indicator	Long rains assessment, August 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
(mixed and agro-pastoral)		
Livestock body condition	Good	Fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day) Mixed farming: Pastoral : Agro-pastoral:	15-20	10-30
Price of maize (per kg)	35-40	35-60
Distance to grazing (km)	3	6km
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	86	62
Coping strategy index	15	28
Food consumption score Poor: Borderline: Acceptable:	14 34 53	3 24 71

3.5 Education

School attendance and retention were within normal range (Table 12). No schools were closed down due to water or food shortage. Key on-going interventions include water trucking and school meals programme.

Table 12: Performance of schools

TERM III 2016						
Indicators	ECD		Primary		Secondary	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total enrollment	27,633	25,735	120,667	111,925	14,475	11,238
School dropout (%)	0	0	-	-	0.69	0.95
Transition rate (%)	91.11	89.67	62.87	58.37	-	-

Growth rate (%)	3.06	2.71	0.72	3.0	-	-
School Meals Programme (SMP)	Target=109 schools		45, 150 boys 43, 400 girls			

4. Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Assumptions

Narok County food security prognosis for the next six months is based on the following assumptions:

- Long rains of 2017 are likely to be below average.
- Resource-based conflicts are likely to arise
- Market prices are likely to increase
- Agricultural farm inputs are likely to be unavailable.

4.2 Outlook for next 3 months (February, March, April)

The overall food security situation across the county is expected to remain stable over the next three months. The next maize harvest is in May-June but available maize stocks at HH level are expected to stabilize maize price in the market. Forage is expected to deteriorate due to high land surface temperature and pressure from grazing by livestock from other parts of the county. Thereafter, forage regeneration is expected following the start of the long rains season in March. The livestock body condition is expected to remain stable in the mixed farming livelihood zone but deteriorate in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Terms of trade are expected to remain stable and in favor of livestock keepers. The nutrition status of children under five is expected to decline due to lack of milk following out-migration especially in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Food consumption patterns are expected to decline in the pastoral areas where milk availability is expected to decline and hence decreased household consumption. Frequency of meal consumption is expected to remain the same in all livelihood zones. Mortality rates for both children under five and the general population are expected to remain below the alert cut off points.

4.3 Outlook for the subsequent 3 months (May, June, July)

With the projected below normal to normal performance of the long rains, modest rejuvenation of pasture and browse is expected across all livelihood zones and thus the body condition of livestock is expected to improve. Maize stock supply in the markets will increase leading to reduced market price. At the same time, goat prices will increase steadily until end of July as farmers hold their stocks following the good body conditions and own farm food production. Therefore the terms of trade are likely to remain favorable to the livestock keepers. Water sources are expected to recharge by over 50 percent leading to improved water availability and accessibility. Increased milk production is expected to improve the nutrition status of the children under-five years.

5. Conclusion and Interventions

5.1 Conclusion

The county is in “None or Minimal” food security phase classification (IPC Phase 1) except pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones which are stressed mainly due to current forage, water scarcity and out-migration. The situation is expected to continue deteriorating up to the next season. However, key factors that need close monitoring in the next six months; especially in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, include stocks of staples, pasture and browse situation, livestock body condition, human and livestock diseases, livestock and food prices, under-five nutritional status, distances to water sources, availability and access to forage and water, resource-based conflicts, inter-community conflicts and insecurity.

5.1.1 Phase classification

The county is in “None or Minimal” food security phase classification (IPC Phase 1) except some parts of the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones which are in the stressed food security phase classification (IPC Phase 2) attributed to fair to poor forage conditions, water scarcity and out-migration.

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

None

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Agriculture							
	Provision of Subsidized Fertilizer	County wide	15,000	MOA/ NCPB/NCG	Increased crop productivity	2.1Billion	Continuous
	Plant clinic	Narok East, North and South	100	MOA/ CABI	Improved plant health	18Million	Ongoing
	Traditional high value crops	Narok South and West Sub Counties	1800	MOA	Seed production	0.5M	Ongoing
Livestock							
All sub-counties	Extension Messages	Countywide	60% of population	MOALF	+VE		continuous

All sub-counties	Livestock diseases prevention and control		All affected household	Vet. Staff	+VE		
Narok South /North/ East	Establishment of livestock feeds reserve, Capacity building and provision of breeding stock (Sahiwal and Galla goats)	All county especially pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone	40% of the households	ENSDA- Ewaso-Nyiro South Development Authority	improved livestock production		Continuous
Water							
Central Mulot Olulunga Mara Ospuko Mau East	Water trucking and provision of oil subsidy to some operational boreholes	Olototoo Nkareta Mulot Lemek Majimoto Suswa	3000	Rift valley water service board NDMA	Water availability	1.8m	Continuous
Mulot	Construct of treatment plant Mulot water supply	Mulot	5000	County government, Water services trust fund	Water availability	10m	6 months
Health and Nutrition							
COUNTY	vitamin A supplementation	county wide	183,284	MOH/UNICEF	boost immunity/unicef	300,000/-	
	zinc supplementation	county wide	183,284	MOH/UNICEF	reduces impact of diarrhea and boost recovery	Done vitamin A	
	Management of acute malnutrition (imam)		all acutely malnourished children	MOH/UNICEF	acute malnutrition treated/unicef	390,000/-	

	IYCN interventions	county wide	all under fives/pregnant and lactating mothers	MOH/UNICEF	improved health status for infants and young children	130,000/-	
	iron folate supplementation among pregnant women	county wide	all pregnant mothers	MOH/UNICEF	treatment of anaemia/ reduction of iron deficiency and congenital abnormalities	300,000/-	
	food fortification	county wide	all under fives	MOH	reduction in micronutrient deficiency	170,000/-	
Education							
	Deworming		311,673				

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources in KES	Available Resources	Time Frame
Education							
Countywide	Feeding Programme	Countywide	200,000	GoK County government Donors	55.8M 221.34M	Firewood cooks	1 years

5.3.2 Non-food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources in KES	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
	Proper management of on-farm storage and value	County wide	14,100	MOALFD	6.23M	Extension staff 2 m/cycles	1 year

	addition of food						
	Provision of Subsidized Fertilizer and Seed/Seedlings	County wide	25,000	MOA/NCPB/NCG	Increased crop productivity	2.1 Billion	Continuous
	Promotion of drought tolerant crops as alternatives	County wide	30,000	County Agriculture dept and stakeholders	5 Million	Vehicle and personnel	2016
	Soil and water conservation promotion	County wide	8,100	County Department of Agriculture	15 Million	Staff	2016 & -17 yrs
	County cereal strategic reserves	Sub-county wide	25000 vulnerable households	Narok County Government	200 Million	Public land, unused NCPB silo at Enengetia	
Livestock							
All subcounties	Pasture improvement	All wards	5,000 households	MOAL&F Community, stakeholders, Development partners	10 Million)	5 m (1 Tractor And Baler	2016-2017
All sub counties	Reseeding denuded areas	Elangata Enterit, Ntuka, Mosiro, Naado, Koyaki, Ongata Ewaso Ng'iro	5,000 households	MOAL&F and partners	50m	None	July 2016-June 2017
All sub counties	Enhanced Vaccination of notifiable diseases and vector control	countywide	10,000 households	Vet dept and private service providers	100m	1m	August 2016-March 2017

Water							
Mulot Mau East Mara	Water trucking	Suswa, Musiro, Lemek , Ongata Naado, Nkareta	5000	Rift valley water service Board	1m	Machineries	3 months
Mau, Loita Central Mara Olulunga Osupko	Provisions of water tanks	Suswa,Musiro, Lemek, Ongata Naado, Nkareta, Onginye ,Olokinyei, Ntuka, Maji Moto, Mause	10,000	County government, Donors, GoK	1m		
Mau Ololulunga Central	Construction of pans and development of springs	Suswa, Musiro, Lemek, Ongata Naado, Nkareta	6,000	County government, GOK, Donors	10m	Skilled labour	3-6months
Health and Nutrition							
	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	County	About 20,000 children and 5,000 pregnant and lactation mothers	MOH and Partners	-funds for distribution of the UNICEF and FHI nutrition supplements	Some supplements	1-5 months
	IYCN Intervention	County	144,300	MOH and Partners	Financial support	Human resource	1-5 months
	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	County	70,000	MOH and Partners	Adequate supplements and Funds	Human resource	1-5 months
	Vitamin A ORS and Zinc Deworming	County	120,000	MOH and Partners	0.6M	Human resource	1-5 months
	Food Fortification		204,000	MOH and Partners	1.6M	Human resource	1-5 months
Education							
	Feeding Programme		200,000	GoK	55.8M 221.34M	Firewood cooks	1 years

				County governmen t, Donors			
--	--	--	--	----------------------------------	--	--	--