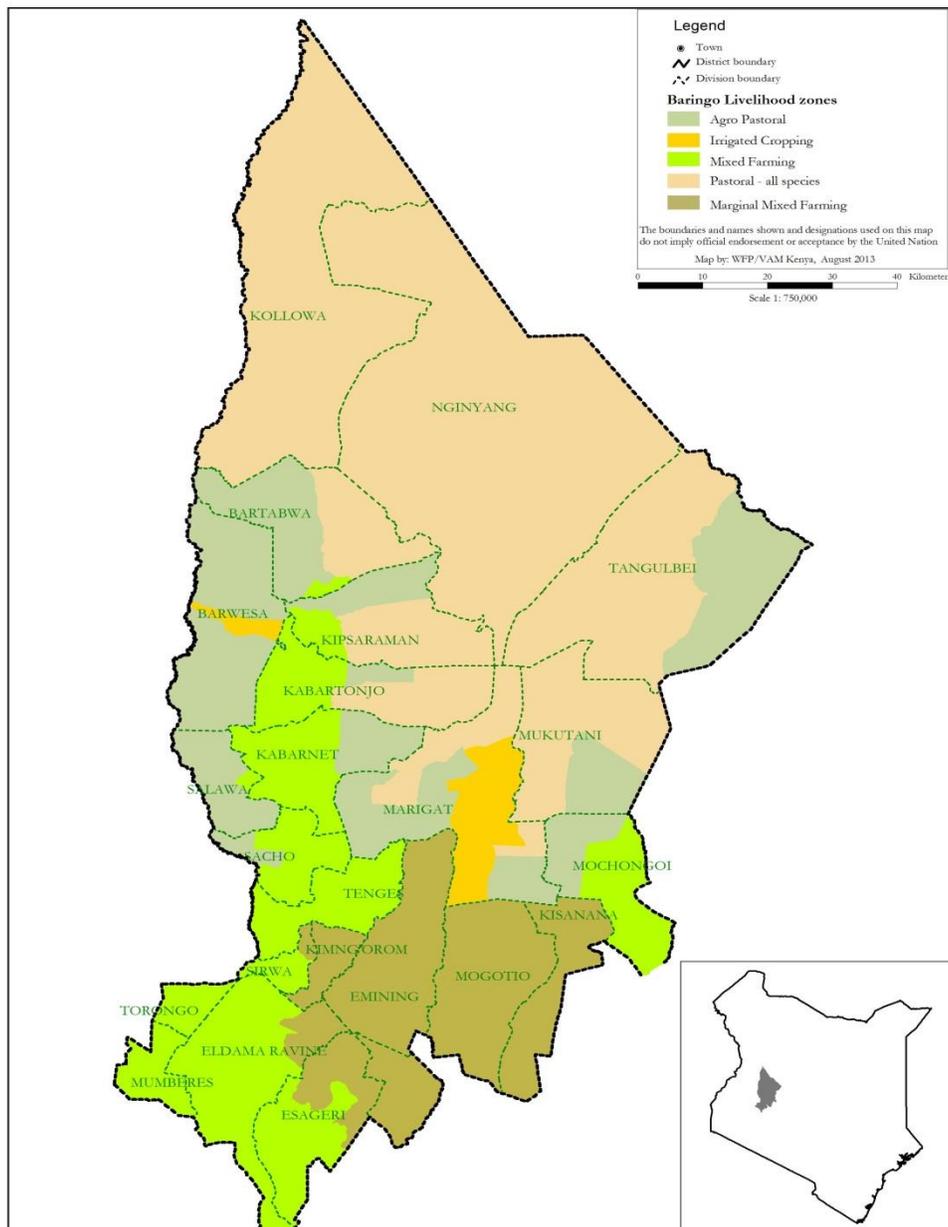


BARINGO COUNTY 2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A joint report by the and County Steering Group, Baringo County and Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹

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Executive Summary

Baringo County is classified in the Stressed phase (Phase 2) of the Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC). The mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones have remained in the Minimal Phase (Phase 2), while the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone has remained in the Stressed phase. Pastoral livelihood zone has deteriorated from Stressed to Crisis Phase. This situation is attributed to the poor performance of the short rains season which had a late onset and low amounts. The commodity prices have increased, where a kilogram of maize was trading at Ksh. 55 compared to long term average (LTA) of Ksh.40 while goat prices reduced from a long term average of average of Ksh 2,636 to Ksh. 2,226. This has affected Access to food by households due to increase in maize prices and declining livestock prices, making the current terms of trade (ToT) unfavourable. Households are currently purchasing 40 Kg of maize flour from the sale of a goat compared to 66Kg during same period in the long term average. Low livestock prices have resulted to low purchasing power especially in pastoral livelihood zone since food commodities prices are high.

The food security situation in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones is expected to deteriorate further as these areas are currently facing drought and resource based conflict in competition for pasture and water as a result of poor performance of the short rains, which had negative impact on household food security. The pasture and browse condition were fair in mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones but poor and depleted in agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Return trekking distances between the water sources and grazing areas increased to 16 Km compared to 5 Km normally while households were currently walking a distance of about 10 Km compared to 5 Km normally thereby limiting access to water.

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition has been increasing from October and currently 17 percent of children are at risk. The worsening trend can be attributed to low milk availability at the household level as a result of poor pasture and browse. The trend is expected to deteriorate further if no rains are experienced in the next two months or if there is no mitigation measures in place.

Food and nutrition security of the county is largely determined by rainfall performance, as well as conflicts and insecurity situation. Crop failure in the irrigated and mixed farming zones have attributed to less food available hence reduced food intakes. Food stocks held have significantly decreased. There were market disruptions due to conflicts which lead to closure of markets and displacement of population in Tiaty and Baringo South Sub County. Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease have resulted to quarantine in Koibatek sub-county. *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) are pronounced in pastoral zones of Tiaty Sub-county.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Baringo County is located in the North Western part of Kenya. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the North, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru and Kericho to the South, Uasin Gishu to the South West and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the West. It has an area of 11,015.3 square kilometres with a population of 703,697 (KNBS, projected, 2016). The county has Lakes Baringo, Bogoria, Kamnarok, and 94 which occupy an area of 165 square kilometres.

The County has six (6) sub counties namely: Mogotio, Baringo north, Baringo central, East Pokot, Koibatek, and Baringo south. The county is divided into four livelihood zones namely, mixed farming, pastoral, agro pastoral and irrigated cropping. The proportion of the population in each livelihood is 43, 31, 22 and four percent respectively (Figure 1).

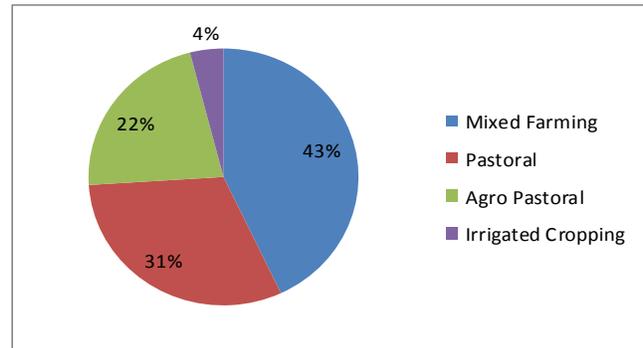


Figure 1: Proportion of population by livelihood

1.2 Objectives and Approach

The main objective of short rains 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 previous seasons, and to provide immediate and medium term recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

The food security assessment for the County was conducted from 16th to 27th January, 2017 using multi-sectoral approach; the team used all available and relevant data in food insecurity based on the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) methodology. The process started by gathering data using sectoral checklists coupled with conducting a minimum of two market interviews, two focused group community interviews and two key informant interviews in each livelihood zone. Triangulation of data was enhanced by visiting health and education institutions to gather applicable data. Observation technique were also used during transects drives to obtain qualitative data. The field data was collated, reviewed, analyzed and triangulated which resulted to the county food security assessment report whose preliminary findings were disseminated to CSG during debriefing meeting.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The short rains onset was realized in the third dekad (10 days period) of October 2016 which was late, compared to normal second dekad of October. Spatial distribution was even with most areas across the county receiving between 50-75 percent of normal rainfall amounts. Temporal distribution was however poor where the significant rainfall amounts were received only in the second dekad of November. Cessation of the rains was early at the end of November, 2016. Normally rains end in the 3rd dekad of December with off season rains in January across all livelihood zones.

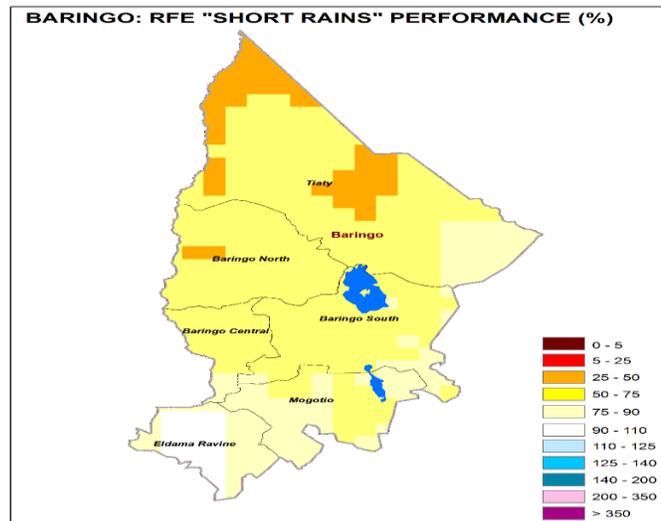


Figure 2: Rainfall performance as a percent of normal

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Conflicts especially in pastoral livelihood zones of Tiaty and Baringo South sub Counties have destabilized markets and displacement of population. Over 1,000 residents have moved from Nasoguro, Mukutani and Kiserian to Mochongoi and Marigat due to conflicts over pastoral resources and cattle rustling. Currently there is resource based conflict between the Pokot and the Marakwet where a police officer was killed. In addition there is resource based conflict between the Pokot and the Tugen in the border areas of Baringo and West pokot. Peace initiatives are currently being undertaken by different stakeholders to reduce the current tension.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

The county is experiencing both in-migrations from Nakuru and out-migration of cattle to Laikipia, Nakuru and Samburu counties. Livestock movements from different parts of the county are prevalent in search of pasture. Food prices have increased and they are expected to increase further until the next harvest in July/August. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak was reported in Ilchamus, Tirioko, Ribkwo, Kerio Valley, Chemogoch and Kipsogon. Incidents of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) for goats and *Pest des petit ruminants* (PPR) have been reported. Widespread livestock mortalities are being reported. A total of 932 cattle have died in Barwesa, Saimo Soi and Bartabwa in Baringo north, 587 in Tiaty and 10 cattle in Barsemoi, Salabani, Arabal in Baringo South. Poor infrastructure is hindering access to the markets in remote areas.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food available in the county is from own agricultural production, markets which rely on local production and imports outside the county and livestock production. The 2016 short rains harvest were affected by below normal rainfall performance and higher than normal temperature impacting negatively on crop and livestock production exposing households to market dependency. Limited rangeland regeneration led to minimal milk production at household level. The available food is insufficient to

sustain the households for the three months and therefore most of the household will largely depend on markets

3.1.1 Crops Production:

The county mostly depends on the long rains for crop production. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes in the mixed farming zone. There was marked reduction on area under cultivation for maize and beans at 93 percent and 85 percent below LTA respectively. Consequently, the expected production for maize and beans is projected to be 99 percent and 97 percent below normal respectively (Table 1). This is attributed to poor performance of short rains which affected crop establishment and poor choice of seeds. The area planted for Irish potatoes was relatively normal, since Eldama Ravine sub county where Irish potatoes are mostly planted received good amounts of rainfall at the begin of the season. However, the expected yields will be 24 percent below LTA which is attributed to poor temporal distribution of rains.

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)
Maize	80	1,205	70	15,400
Beans	183	1,276	247	10,773
Finger millet	25	58	80	330
Irish Potatoes	1,602	1,684	12,852	16,944

Irrigated crop production:

The area planted was 97 below the LTA for both maize and beans with the expected yields below LTA with 73 percent for maize and 91 per cent for beans. This is attributed to reduced water levels in the rivers in Baringo South, where most of the irrigation schemes are found, which affected their capacity to provide water for irrigation schemes. Crop loss was experienced especially along river Waseges which is used in Sandai irrigation scheme. Irrigation that depend on water harvesting structures like water pans in areas around Marigat has also been affected since most water pans have dried up due to low recharge levels experienced during short rains this and other uses. However, the areas area under tomatoes tripled since farmers preferred to plant short growing, high income horticultural crops. This resulted to over production which led to market glut and low prices of the crop

Table 2: Irrigated Crops

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 Short rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2016 Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	30	1250	1375	5064
Beans	7	291	73	895
Tomatoes	172	58	1682	562
Water melons	81	92	1540	1724

3.1.2 Maize Stocks

Stocks held at house-holds level were 66 percent of the LTA mainly because of exhaustion of the previous season reserves (Table 3). Household food stocks in the mixed and agro pastoral zones are dwindling while in the pastoral zones households did not have any stocks and households are depending on market purchases. Diminishing stocks at household level is as a result of in order to obtain school fees for their children. The stocks held by traders are 14 percent higher in comparison to LTA. However traders are now disposing their stocks to millers due to high market prices offered by millers. NCPB is currently holding 87 percent of the LTA which is attributed to high demand of maize.

Table 3: Food Stocks held in the County

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags)
House Holds	437,540	654,122
Traders	63,658	55,889
Millers	19,041	20,122
NCPB	4,799	39,461
Total	525,038	769,594

3.1.3 Livestock Production**Introduction**

The major livestock species in the county include cattle, sheep, goats, camel, donkey, poultry and bees. Poultry is gaining prominence across the livelihoods while camels are also reared in the pastoral livelihood zones majorly for milk. Livestock contribute 88 percent to income and 21 percent to food in pastoral zone (Table 4).

Table 4: Contribution for cash and food from livestock production in Baringo County:-

Livelihood zone	Cash (%)	Food (%)
Mixed farming	23	25
Irrigated cropping	8	25
Agro-pastoral	50	20
Pastoral	88	21

3.1.3.1 Pasture and browse Condition

The pasture and browse condition were fair in mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones but poor and depleted in agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones respectively. The situation is attributed to poor performance of the short rains which resulted to poor regeneration of pasture and browse. This has led to deterioration of livestock body condition. Pasture is expected to last for one month and three month in mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zone but completely depleted in livelihood zone as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood Zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last(months)
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	1 month	Fair	Good	2.5 months
Irrigated cropping	Fair	Good	1.5 months	Fair	Good	2.5 months
Agro-pastoral	Poor	Good to Fair	3 weeks	Poor	Good	1.5 months
Pastoral	Depleted	Good to Fair	N/A	Poor	Good	1 month

3.1.3.2 Livestock Body Condition

The livestock body condition is deteriorating as pastures and browse are further depleted. The most vulnerable are the lactating cows which farmers are likely to lose together with the calves as the situation worsens. The current body condition translates to low livestock prices which downplay the farmers' purchasing power.

Table 6: Livestock body condition

Livelihood Zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Currently	Normally	Currently	Normally	Currently	Normally	Currently	Normally
Mixed farming	Good to fair	Good	Good to fair	Good	Good to fair	Good	N/A	N/A
Irrigated cropping	Good to fair	Good	Good to fair	Good	Good to fair	Good		
Agro-pastoral	Fair to poor	Fair	Fair to poor	Fair	Fair	Good to fair	Good	Good
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good to fair	Good	Good

3.1.3.3 Livestock Tropical Units

The tropical livestock units in low income households indicated a slight increase as compared to June 2016. However the TLUs were lower as compared to normal attributed to distress sales and mortality. The averages translated to 2.3 in poor HH as compared to 4.2 in medium HH.

Table 7: Livestock Tropical Units

	Low Income Households		Medium Income Households	
	Current TLU	Normal TLU	Current TLU	Normal TLU
Mixed farming	2.4	3.2	4.2	4.5
Irrigated cropping	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.5
Agro-pastoral	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.2
Pastoral	2.5	2.6	4.5	4.6

3.1.3.4 Milk Availability

Milk production and consumption decreased as compared to normal in both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones attributed poor livestock body condition as a result of poor pasture. The prices across all livelihood zones were above normal. Consumption stabilized in both mixed farming and irrigated cropping, but declined in both pastoral and agro-pastoral zones indicating malnutrition for children under 5 years in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones (Table 8)

Table 8: Milk Availability

Livelihood zone	Production per HH(Lts)		Consumption per HH(Lts)		Prices(KES)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	3-5	6	2	2	60	50
Irrigated cropping	3-5	6	2	2	60	50
Agro-pastoral	1-1.5	2.5	1	1.5	75	60
Pastoral	0.5-1	1.5	0.7	1.5	90	60

3.1.4 Water for Livestock

The main permanent water sources are boreholes and Lakes; Lake Baringo, Bogoria, Kamnarok, and 94. The rivers are Amaya, Kerio, Pekerra, Molo, Arabal, Waseges and Mukutani. However, Kerio River has dried from Kapluk downwards. The return trekking distance for livestock has more than doubled compared to normal in agro-pastoral and pastoral zone (Table 9). This resulted to deteriorating livestock body condition and hence low livestock prices further downplaying purchasing power to households.

Table 9: Livestock Water Variables

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distance(Km)		Expected duration		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	1-3	1-1.5Km	3 months	Through out	Twice Daily	Twice Daily
Irrigated cropping	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	1-3	1-1.5	1-2 months	Through out	Twice Daily	Twice Daily
Agro-pastoral	water pans, Boreholes	Streams, water pans, Boreholes	4-10	4-6	3-4 weeks	3 months	2 Days	2 Days
Pastoral	Water-pans, Bore-holes	Water-pans, Bore-holes	6-15	2-7	2 weeks except in Boreholes	2 months	2 Days	2 Days

3.1.5 Livestock Movement and Migration

The county experienced intra migration, outward migration and also inward migration during the season which were are not normal as they have occurred earlier than expected. The main reason for the migration was to search for pasture and water. The migrations have caused resource based conflict, as well as introduced Foot and Mouth Disease in Koibatek Sub-county, hence imposition of quarantine in the sub-county. The main migration routes recorded were as shown in table 10 below.

Table 10: Livestock migration routes

Intra migration	Outward migration	In ward migration
-Kamar, Kamar, Molos and Majimoto to L.Bogoria and Lobo areas -Sagasagik, Cheberen and Kimngorom to Kiplombe and Maji mazuri forests in E/Ravine Subcounty forests. -Tiaty-Rugus/Komolion-Kiserian-Mukutani -Kolloa-Silale-Nadome -Sibilo-Arabal -Saimo soi, Bartabwa, Chemoe, Yatya, Ng'orora – Kerio Valley(Barwessa) Marigat –Mukutani and along the shores of L. Baringo and lake Bogoria	-Sinende, Kabuswo and Kapnosgei towards Laikipia and Menengai in Nakuru County - Churo-Laikipia and Samburu	-Nakuru towards Maji Mazuri forests in Koibatek sub-county

3.1.6 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Livestock diseases were reported during the short rains season which affected livestock production and caused mortality (Table 11).

Disease	Area Reported	Livestock	Livestock lost
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia(CCPP)	Mukutani, Saimo soi, Loiwat, Kaptuya, Kolloa, Akoret, Tirioko,	Goats and Sheep.	74 sheep and goats
Foot and Mouth Disease(FMD)	Ilchamus, Tirioko, Ribkwo, Kerio Valley, Chemogoch, Kipsogon, Koibatek	Cattle	
Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	Ribko, Tirioko, Ilchamus, Saimo soi, Katuwit, Koloa, Kositei, Kamar, majimoto, Emining	Shoats	50 shoats
East Coast Fever(ECF)	Ribko, Kolloa, Saimo soi, Mukutani, Sinende, Kabuswo	Cattle	9cows
Heart water	Saimo soi ,Kolloa	Shoats	119 shoats
Mange	Saimo soi	Shoats	24 shoats
Worms	County wise	All livestock	
Red water	Tirioko, Akoret	cattle	
New Castle Disease	Mukutani	Chicken	

3.1 7. Livestock mortalities

Mortality rates for sheep and goats are normal at three percent. Cattle mortality rates have increased to four percent due to drought. A total of 932 cattle have died in Barwessa, Saimo Soi and Bartabwa in Baringo North, 587 in Tiaty and 10 cattle in Barsemoi, Salabani, Arabal in Baringo South. 35 goats have died in Saimo Soi.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets operations

The main markets in the county include Barwessa, Kolloa, Marigat, Nginyang, Kipsaraman, Kinyach, among others. Mixed farming Livelihood zones, have markets in Iloti, Kapchorua and Kapcholo which are currently under quarantine due to outbreak of foot and mouth disease and plans are underway to carry out ring vaccination. There were also market disruptions due to conflicts which lead to closure of markets in Arabal and Kolloa and displacement of population especially in pastoral livelihood zones.

3.2.2 Maize prices

Average maize price in the county stood at Ksh. 55 in January 2017 compared to the LTA of Ksh. 40 (Figure 3). In pastoral livelihood zone, maize prices were at Ksh. 60 per kg while in the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones the price was at Ksh. 30 and 35 respectively. The increased prices are attributed to diminishing supply of maize in the market coupled with increased demand of maize in the market since most households are relying on the market.

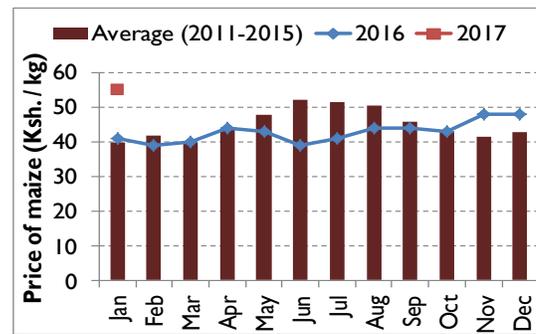


Figure 3: Maize prices

3.2.3 Livestock prices

Livestock prices are low occasioned by oversupply of livestock in the market due to distress sales; for school fees and fear of losses to drought. The market prices are likely to continue dropping due to decline in body condition. The average goat prices in the county is Ksh. 2,226 compared to the LTA of Ksh. 2,636 which is 16 percent below LTA (Figure 4).

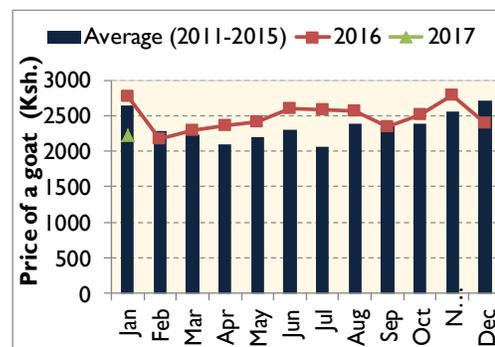


Figure 4: Goat prices

3.2.4 Terms of trade (ToT)

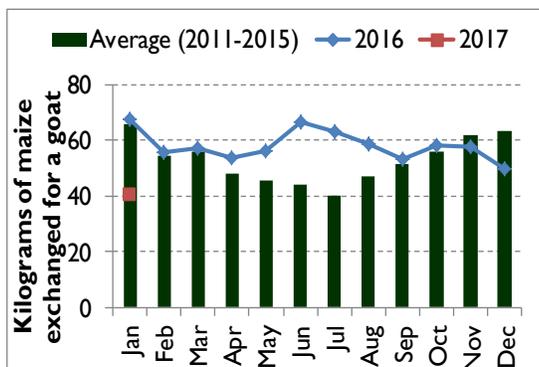


Figure 5: Terms of trade

In January 2017, a household was able to purchase 40 kilograms of maize from the sale of one goat compared with the LTA of 66 Kgs, which is 39 percent below the LTA (Figure 5). This is attributed to a drop in goat prices and an increase in maize prices. ToT are projected to deteriorate further until March as goat prices further drop with the maize price increasing precipitated by the current drought.

3.2.5 Income sources

The main income sources in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are the sale of livestock, petty trade, fishing, casual labor, sale of charcoal and firewood. Currently, some of these income sources, especially those related to livestock production, have been affected by the current drought and conflict situations, hence households engaging in coping mechanisms to access food.

3.2.6 Water availability and access

The main sources of water for both livestock and domestic use include; dams, lakes, water pans, streams, protected shallow wells, springs, swamps, boreholes and traditional river wells. Most of the commonly used water facilities in mixed farming, agro-pastoral and pastoral zones are currently overstretched as compared to the normal. About 60-90 percent of waterpans are dry due to poor recharge & Siltation. Remaining water in pans have about 30-40 percent of water available; likely to last for 1-2 month in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones and between 2-3 months in the mixed and irrigated zones. Normally, water pans in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones last until April. The main rivers in the county which are mostly in mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zone include River Perkeria, Molo, Ol Arabal, Kerio, Barwessa, River Kinyo, Amaya which have about 30 percent of their normal flows mainly due to poor recharge, over abstraction in the upstream. Normally, at this time of the year, rivers are among the main sources.

Return distances to domestic water sources have increased to 6-10 Km in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The normal return distances in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones are usually 2-3 km and 3-5 km respectively. Return distances in the mixed farming and irrigated Farming zones is stable at 1-2km. In the mixed farming and irrigated zone, waiting time is normal within 15 minutes. Waiting time at the source range from 30 to 40 minutes in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones. However, some isolated areas like Kamnoskei are waiting up to up to one hour and two hours in Kirim. Normally, households are able to fetch water within 30 minutes. The duration of time spent queuing for water is projected to increase in pastoral livelihood zone.

Water consumption per person per day average 20-25 litres in the irrigated zone, 15-20 litres in the mixed farming and 10-15 litres in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Most households in the pastoral, agro-pastoral zones don't buy water at source and depend on pans, springs and rivers. Irrigated zone depend on water from canal. Households purchasing water from a borehole pay between Ksh. 3-5 per 20 litres jerrycan.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

The proportion for the households which had acceptable food consumption score was 83 and 49 percent in Baringo north and Tiaty sub counties respectively (Figure 6). This is in comparison to those who had poor food consumption score at 17 and 52 percent in Baringo north and Tiaty sub counties respectively in the month of January 2017.

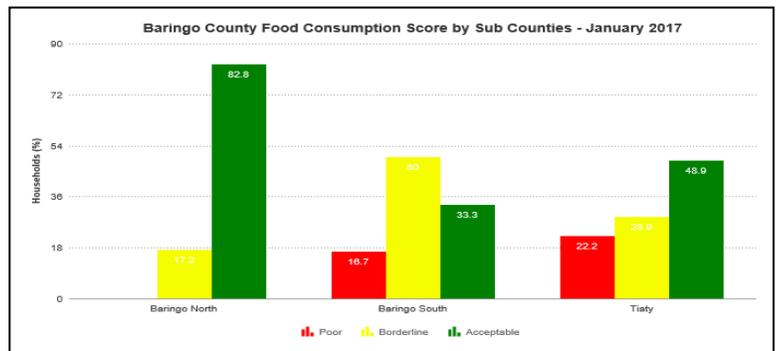


Figure 6: food consumption score

3.2.6 Coping Strategy

The mean coping strategy index for the month of January 2017 is 20, which represents an increase when compared to the coping strategy index of the previous month that was 15. Thus, households employed more severe coping mechanisms in January unlike in the previous month. The CSI for pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones in the month of January 2017 is 23.8 and 15.6 respectively. CSI for irrigated livelihood zone average 4.2. Most households are taking few numbers of meals eaten per day and reduced portion size of meals.

3.2.7 Morbidity Patterns

The five most prevalent diseases between August and December 2016 among under-fives and the general population are Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), Malaria, diarrhoea, diseases of the skin, and pneumonia. All diseases showed a declining trend from August to December 2016. Distance to nearest health facilities is high with the average distance being 35Km in East Pokot and 6 Km in Baringo North. Under five mortality rates and Crude mortality rate (CMR) is stable are also below the emergency threshold.

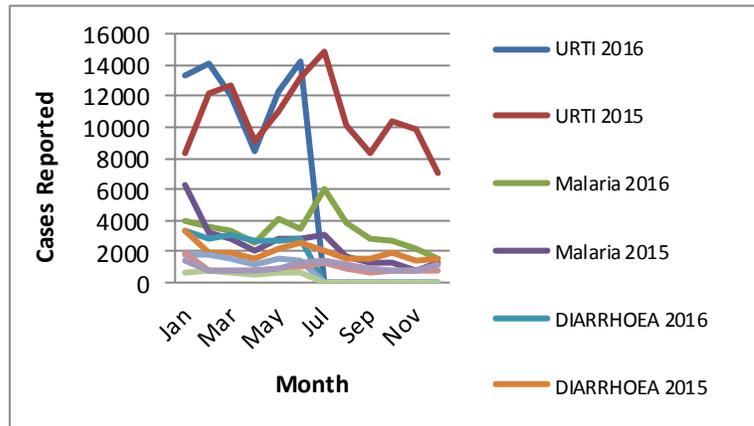


Figure 7: Morbidity cases

3.2.8 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The average county immunization coverage between July and December 2016 increased to 67 from 58 percent recorded in the same period of 2015; however the coverage remained below the national target of 80 percent. Increase in coverage for fully immunized children can be attributed to opening of the immunization sites, implementation of outreaches and result based financing program. Though the data indicate a declining trend, most patients did not see the need to visit hospitals due to health workers strike.

Vitamin A coverage between July and December 2016 average 36 percent but remains far below the national target of 80 percent. However, there was an increase of 8.5 percent compared to the same period of 2015. The increase in Vitamin A coverage for children 12-59 months can be attributed to Malezi Bora activities which made use of ECD and Community Health Units in Baringo Central, East Pokot and Koibatek Sub-Counties.

3.3 Utilization

Most households are consuming an average of one to two meals in a day comprising of mainly tea, *ugali*, wild vegetables and porridge in the pastoral livelihood zones. Households in the Mixed, irrigated zone and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are accessing 2-3 meals in a day with advantage of vegetables. Current water consumption in pastoral, agro-pastoral and irrigated zones are 10-12 litres and 12-15litres in mixed farming zones. Minimal water treatment was practiced among households in East Pokot sub-county where the main water source though depleted serve both livestock and households.

3.3.1 Nutritional status

The proportion of children (6-59 months) at risk of malnutrition increased from 15 in December to 18 percent in January 2017 compared to the LTA of 16.6 percent (Figure 8). Most households are consuming an average of one to two meals in a day comprising of mainly tea, *ugali*, wild vegetables and porridge in the Pastoral. Households in the Mixed, Irrigated zone and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones are accessing 2-3 meals in a day with advantage of vegetables. Majority of children are introduced to herbal tea and milk before six months. Nutritional status is expected to deteriorate until April 2017 when the Long rains are expected. In the Pastoral livelihood zone, 90 percent of mothers introduce herbal teas

with cow's milk as early as two weeks. Data from CHANIS indicate declining trend from August to December 2016. Admission of children with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to supplementary feed program (SFP) between August and October 2016 has also shown a declining trend.

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Contamination of open water sources was prevalent as livestock shared open water sources with people. Most water sources don't have a separate water collection point for livestock and human. Cases of typhoid and amoeba have been reported in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. Latrine coverage is lowest in pastoral zone at less than 10 percent and highest in mixed farming at 55 percent. Low latrine coverage is associated with associated with cultural values. Most households practice open defaecation in pastoral livelihood zone, posing a health risk especially during rainy season. Water treatment at household level is very low and drinking of raw water directly from the sources was predominant.

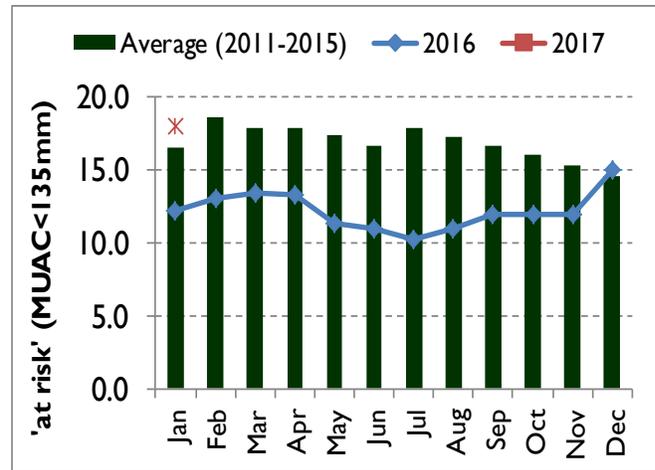


Figure 8: Malnutrition rates

3.4 Access to Basic Education

Enrolment has declined in East Pokot due to lack of food in schools. Koibatek was the only sub- County that registered steady increase of enrolment for both boys and girls. Early childhood development centres (ECDE) enrolment declined generally in all the sub- counties, except Baringo central where an increased enrolment was noted due to reduced distance of ECDE centres after the county government constructed ECDE centres. The cause of poor enrolment was caused by the discontinuation of school meals program (SMP) by the national government. Baringo County has a total enrolment of 141,288 pupils' with 73,359 boys 67,929 girls. ECDE enrolment stands at 52,111 with 27,160 boys and 25,570 girls in January 2017 compared to February 2016 where there were 74,040 boys and 69,142 girls totalling 143,179 pupils. School attendance for both primary and ECDE has been hindered by withdrawal of SMP.

Hotspots in the education sector include the primary schools without school meals programme (SMP) in 6 sub counties of Baringo East, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Mogotio and Koibatek. Schools under Home-grown School Meals Programme (HSMP) are 218; those under RSMP are 113 out of 667 Schools in the County. Schools affected by insecurity include Kapedo secondary school, Silale primary School, Lomelo primary School, Kapedo Girls and Kapedo Mixed primary schools in Turkana East.

Approximately 40 percent of the schools in the county are facing severe water shortage as result of drying up of water sources and lack of water storage facilities in schools. Schools affected include Tirioko Ward (Chemayes, Kapunyany, Kimian, Kangiruru, Sukut, Krezee Embositit, Ngeleyo, , Kore lach, Ptikii, Napur, Chepkararat, Chepotindar Primary Schools), Kollowa-Loiwat Ward (Kerelon, Loiwat, Tilingwa, Lodengo, Pkaghit and Tukomoi Primary Schools, Loiwat Secondary School and Dispensary) and Silale Ward (Natan, Primary, Napeikore School and community, Naudo School and community, Akwichatis Primary and Dispensary, Nalekat, Riongo Primary, Dispensary and community) in East Pokot.

3.5 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 11: Trends of key food security indicators

INDICATOR	LRA 2016	SRA 2017
Average water distance from source(km)	Average walking distance of 3.5-5 km.	Pastoral: 6-10 km Agro-pastoral: 6-10 km Irrigated agricultural: Mixed Farming:
Cost of water at source	Ksh. 2-5	Ksh. 3-5
Consumption (Litres/person/day)	15-20 litres in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, 20-25 litres in Irrigated zones and mixed farming zone.	10-12 litres in pastoral, agro-pastoral and irrigated zones and 12-15litres in mixed farming zones.
Goat Prices	Average at Ksh 2,585	Average 2,226
Maize prices/Kilogram	Average Ksh 40	Average Ksh. 55/kg (Pastoral & Agro-p: 60, Mixed & Irrigated: Ksh 30-35/Kg
Terms of Trade	63kilogram/goat	40Kilogram/goat
Maize stock held	69 percent of LTA	68 percent of LTA
Livestock Body condition	Good to fair in pastoral zones for large stocks. Good for small stocks across livelihood zones.	Pastoral: poor Agro-pastoral: Fair to poor Irrigated agricultural: Good to fair, Mixed Farming: Good to fair.
Coping strategy Index	Mean CSI: 15	Mean CSI: 20 (Jan) Pastoral:23.8, Agro-pastoral: 15.6, Irrigated zone:4.2 and Fishing zone: 14.9.
Food Consumption Score	Poor-1.3percent	Poor-19 percent (Jan 2017)
	Borderline-8 percent	Borderline-32.0 percent
	Acceptable-90.7 percent	Acceptable-49 percent
Food security phase	Stressed in pastoral and agro-pastoral: Minimal in irrigated agricultural and mixed Farming zone:	Crisis in pastoral & Agro-pastoral zones. Stressed in Mixed and Irrigated zones
Dietary diversity	1-2 meals in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. 2-3 meals in mixed and Irrigated agricultural zones.	1-2 meals across the livelihood zones.
MUAC<135mm	15 percent	18 percent
Vitamin A supplementation	40.2 percent	36 percent

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

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

- Given the October - December 2016 short rains crop production was far much below average, the proportion of households relying on market supplies will increase.

- The available pasture will last for three months in the mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zone. Available browse is likely to last 3 months in mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zones and one month in agro-pastoral and pastoral all species livelihood zone.
- Food deficit in the county is likely to be met by imports by traders, and this is likely to push prices of maize and other basic commodities up
- Farm inputs including certified seed stock, fertilizers and tractor services are likely to be availed and subsidized by the County Government in a timely manner thus households will increase crop production during the long rains season.
- Distances to water sources for domestic and livestock are likely to continue to increasing thereby reducing income activities and negatively affecting livestock body condition.
- The onset of the March-June long rains is likely to be timely with good rainfall amounts

4.2 Food security Outlook

February to April: The food security situation is expected to worsen in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zones may continue in their present phase (Minimal). However, the agro-pastoral and pastoral all species livelihood zones are likely to worsen or expand their scope, meaning more people and livestock affected, and in Stressed and crisis respectively.

May to June: Nutrition status is likely to deteriorate with most households consuming less than 3 meals in a day. Crude mortality and under five mortality is expected to increase.

Food consumption score is expected to deteriorate with households consuming less food groups until April. Coping strategy Index will increase with households applying more consumption based strategies.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The current food security situation is likely to remain stable in the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones. Food security is expected to deteriorate in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones in the next two months. Malnutrition levels are expected to increase across the county. Most pans have dried up due to siltation and require urgent de-silting before the onset of the long rains so that pans/dams can harvest sufficient water to be used during dry periods.

There is urgent need to provide water and food to schools especially in the pastoral areas to improve retention. Provision of more boarding facilities in the Pastoral zone is crucial as pastoralists continue to migrate with their children in search of pasture. Vulnerable households especially in the pastoral need to be supported for the next six months to enable them meet their basic food requirements. Recommended Non-food interventions need to be implemented with immediate effect to cushion households from extreme effects of drought. Highest food gap is in Tiaty.

5.1.1 Phase classification

The county is classified in the Stressed phase (IPC phase 2). Mixed farming and Irrigated livelihood zones have remained in the Minimal Phase, while the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone has remained in the Stressed phase. Pastoral livelihood zone has deteriorated from Stressed to Crisis Food Insecurity Phase.

5.1.2 Summary of the findings

Nutrition status of children under five years is deteriorating with 18 percent of children at risk of malnutrition in the month of January 2017. There are no food stocks left in pastoral zones and agro-

pastoral zones and households are depending on market purchases. Pasture is already depleted in pastoral livelihood zone and poor in the agro-pastoral zone. However, pasture is fair in the mixed and irrigated zones and is expected to last for 2-3 months. Most livestock is grazing within the county but there is a lot of movements towards Mochongoi and Eldama Ravine. Markets are operating normally with the average maize price being Ksh. 55 per kg and goat at Ksh 2,226. A household was able to exchange 40 kilograms with the sale of a goat in January, 2017. Declining livestock prices is due to distress sales to pay school fees and fear of losses as a result of drought. About 80 percent of water pans have dried up due to high siltation levels. Water consumption is normal in the Mixed farming and Irrigated zones ranging from 15-25 litres per person per day. Though water consumption has remained more or less the same, return distances have increased to 6-10km in the pastoral and the agro pastoral livelihood zones. Some schools have no access to food leading to poor attendance rates.

5.1.3 Sub County Food Security Ranking

Table 12: Sub County Food Security Ranking

Sub County	Rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)				
		Very Good (9-10)	Good (7-8)	Fair (5-6)	Poor (3-4)	Very Poor (<2)
East Pokot (Tiaty)	3	Depletion of pasture, fair to poor browse condition, increased distances to domestic and livestock water sources, resource based conflict, High livestock mortalities				
Baringo North	4	Depletion of pasture, fair to poor browse condition, increased distances to domestic and livestock water sources, resource based conflict, High livestock mortalities				
Mogotio	5	Poor pasture condition, resource based conflict, livestock disease.				
Baringo South	6	Deteriorating pastures, resource based Conflict				
Baringo Central	6	Depletion of pasture, high food prices in migration				
Eldama Ravine	7	In-migration of Livestock from Nakuru county and livestock movements from other parts of the County				

5.1.4 Factors to monitor

- Onset and progress of the coming long rains, which is the most reliable for agriculture
- Situation of water sources for both domestic and livestock
- Livestock movements and in and out migration of livestock
- Conflicts which may arise out of common resource use
- Livestock diseases surveillance and vaccinations

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

Table 13: Food interventions

Name of Sub counties	No. of schools	HGSM		RSMP		ESMP		CSMP		Other Specify		None		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
MOGOTIO	67	6853	6837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3906	3644	10481	21240
BARINGO C	31	3020	2789	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	5315	4876	14482	13682
E/POKOT	113	-	-	9006	7727	-	-	-	-	-	-	1292	411	10298	8138
MARIGAT	49	10031	9572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2534	2354	12565	11926
B. NORTH	71	9167	8810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5315	4876	14482	13686
KOIBATEK	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13937	13241
Sub Total		38077	35735	9006	7727							22024	20163	74040	69142
Grand total		73812		16733								42187		143179	

5.2.2. On-going Non-food interventions

On-going interventions:							
1. WATER SECTOR							
Sub County	Intervention	Location/Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Water Trucking	All sub-counties	1200HHs	County Government/ MWI	8M	8M	July 2016-June 2017
All	Infrastructure development , WS – pipeline extension, Water Pans and General	All sub-counties	3,170HH	County Government/ MWI	230M	230M	July 2016-June 2017

	Rehabilitations						
All	WASH activities and Establishment of water management Committees and Capacity development	All sub-counties	1860HHs	GoK, CDF County Gov. JICA, WV, KRDP, NDMA. Action AID	21M	21M	July 2016-June 2017
2. LIVESTOCK SECTOR							
Sub County	Intervention	Location/Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Baringo	Disease control(vaccinations against FMD and PPR,	All	Countywide 137,000 Cattle 192,000 Sheep and goats	MOALF, BCG RPLRP	Reduced incidences of livestock diseases leading to improved livestock body condition	15M	Nov 2016-December2016
Baringo	Feeds distribution	All	200 households	MOALF, BCG RPLRP	Increase in pasture production for improved livestock productivity	5M	July 2016-August 2016
Baringo	Recruitment of Farmers for Livestock Insurance	All	2,000 households	National government	Ensure HH are empowered to access feeds and livestock drugs during drought period	50M	Dec 2016-Jan 2017

3. HEALTH & NUTRITION							
All	Vitamin A Supplementation	County wide	94789	MOH, WVK	Improved child immunity	380,000	August 2016-December 2016
All	Zinc Supplementation	County wide	17264	Health Services	Reduce severity of Diarrhoea	240,000	December 2016
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	County wide	7362	MOH, WVK/UNICEF and WPP	Safe life And prevent under nutrition	24,000,000	August 2016-December 2016
All	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	County wide	105321	MOH, WVK	Promote proper child growth and development	2,000,000	
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	County wide	26596	MOH, WVK	Reduced child morbidity and mortality	KSH 540,000	August 2016-December 2016
East Pokot Sub County	SMART Survey	East Pokot				Ksh1,229,550	December 2016-Jan, 217
All	Deworming	County wide	94789	MOH, WVK	Increase food intake and utilization	KSH 450,000	Sept.2016-December 2016
Total						27,610,000	
4. AGRICULTURE							
All (Baringo South, Baringo North, Baringo Central,	Soil sampling and testing	County wide	400	AL&F	Increased food production and right use of inputs	400,000	July 2016-June 2017

Mogotio, Tiaty and Eldama Ravine							
All	Fruits trees development	County Wide	5400	AL&F	Environmental Conservation and food security	3,000,000	July 2016-June 2017
All (Baringo South, Baringo North, Baringo Central, Mogotio, Tiaty and Eldama Ravine	Green house farming	County Wide	210	AL&F	Increased food production	2.5 Million	July 2016-June 2017
All	Value addition , food preservation and nutrition	All wards	60 groups	AL& F	Improved food utilization and value addition	560,000	July 2016-June 2016
All	All wards	Normal Extension messages	All wards	AL&F	Improved food security	1,000,000	July 2016- June 2017
Baringo North	DLRSP	Barwessa	2500	Farmers /MOA	Increased productivity and resilience to communities	50,000,000	July 2016- June 2017
Baringo North	Gulley protection	Kabartonjo	2500	Farmers /MOALF	Reduced soil erosion and improved environmental conservation	300,000	July 2016-June 2017
Tiaty	Protection of Lomet agricultural site	Kolloa	150	Farmers , AL& F	Enhanced household food security and peace	-	1 year

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EDUCATION SECTOR							
Sub-county	Intervention	Location (where it is located)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
B. NORTH	Provision of food items(HGSMP, CSMP)	Kipkata,sibilo Kelyo,bartum and kaboskei	1998	GOK,CG Parents wvk NGOs	Increase enrolment, high transition rate and retention	8000000	
Mogotio	Assistance from SCC	Kiptoim, cheberen,kapterit,	1500	Gok	Pupils retention	40000	
Baringo central	Planting of mangoes in primary schools	Kaptara, salawa, chesongo, kapyemit	1800	Gok, CG,Partners	Food security	1200000	2014-2018
Marigat	HGSMP,relief food from CG, planting of pawpaw,peace building	Marigat,kimalel,salabani Mugutani, arabal,ewalel Ngambo Noosuguro,kiserian Barsemoi	8000	Gok, Moe, WFP, CG Trs/pupils,WVK Religious group,SCC	Increase access to education,improve Heald status,improve income generation activities	5m	2016-2018

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Table 15: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	2009 Population	Projected 2016 Population	Pop in need (% range min – max	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks (Hotspots)
East Pokot	133,189	168709	20-25%	CFA	Churo,Amaya, Putoro, Tebelekwo, Kaptuya, all locations in Tirioko, Kolloa, Ribkwo, Silale, Loiyamorok,

(Tiaty)					Tangulbei/Korosi
Baringo North	93,789	118797	15-20%	CFA	Kapkata(, Saimo, Kapkoiwa, Terik), Kaboskei Kerio (Ayatia, Kuikui, Maregut), Kabutiei: (Kapluk, Katibel, Muchukwo), Lawan (Kaptilimwo, Keturwo, Konoo), Kinyach, Kaboskei, Ngoroba, Barketiew, Yatya, Loruk, Rondonin, Sibilo, Bartum(Akorian, Kipcherere,Koroto, Taimon
Mogotio	48,129	60962	15-20%	CFA	Kisanana, Ngendal, Olkokwe, Oldebes, Waseges, Mugurin
Baringo South	84,256	106722	10-15%	CFA	Bekibon, Kibingor, Kimondis Tuluongoi, Kamungei, Chemeron, Kiserian, Arabal, Chebinyiny, Kasiela, Sandai, Mbechot
Baringo Central	78,095	98918	1-5%	CFA	Salawa, Manach, Koitilion, Kabusa, Kapkelelwa, Katunoi, Saimet, Koibarak, Ochii, Cheplambus, Eitui, Kisonei, Sorok
Koibatek	118,103	149594	1-5%	CFA	Muserechi, Madina, Esageri , Saos

5.3.2 Non-food recommended interventions

1. WATER							
Sub County	Intervention	Location /Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All Sub counties	Provision of PVC tanks of 10,000 lts Capacity to learning Institutions and Health Centres	All	60 Institutions	County Government, Ministry of water and irrigation, NGOs	10.8M	Improved roof structures and technical backstopping	By June 2017
All Sub Counties	Provide fuel/diesel subsidy to community W/s	ALL	2300 households	County Government, NGOs	14.5 M	Water infrastructural facilities	June 2017

All Sub Counties	Water trucking and Water treatment Chemicals	ALL	Institutions	County Government, NGOs	35 M	Human reso	June 2017
All Sub Counties	Design and Construction of Multi-purpose Dams	All	55,000	County Government, NGOs	1.5B	Land/ technical expertise	2015/ 2017
Tiaty, Baringo North, Baringo South, Mogotio	Mechanized desilting and expansion of 24No. Critical water pans while dry	Tiaty, Baringo North, Baringo South, Mogotio	45,000Households	County Government, NGOs	72 M	Land/ technical expertise	Feb 2017- April 2017
2. LIVESTOCK							
Baringo	Distribution of hay and food supplements to the affected livestock	-Baringo North -Tiaty -Baringo -South Mogotio	41,500 HH	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries- BCG	54.088 M	2.7M	Jan 2017-April,2017
Baringo	Water tracking to ease conflict between livestock, domestic and schools	- Baringo North -Tiaty -Baringo -South Mogotio	41,500 HH	MOWI	Water Budget		Jan 2017-April,2017
Baringo	Disease control(vaccinati	All	Countywide	BCG, National	8,273M	2M	Jan 2017-April,2017

	ons against FMD,CCPP, NCD,LSD)			government and Development partners and			
Baringo	Commercial offtake for 2,000 cattle	All	2,000 households	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries and stakeholders	25M	-	Feb 2017-April,2017
Baringo	Emergency Livestock offtake	Baringo North -Tiaty -Baringo -South Mogotio	2,000HH	BCG(MOAL F),Nat. Govt.	25M	2.4M	Feb 2017-April,2017
3. HEALTH & NUTRITION							
All	Rapid Assessment	Baringo County	94,000	MOH/NDM A/WVK/KRC	900,000	300,000	Feb 2017
All	Intensify Mass screening and referrals	150 Health facilities in the County all the 6 sub-counties	94,000	MOH/WV and WFP/KRC	846,000	200,000	February 2017
All	Provision of food supplements	150 facilities in the County	7,362	MOH/WVK/ KRC/WFP	Ksh 900,000	100,000	February 2017

all	Integrated outreach services	45 hot spots and hard to reach sites in 6 sub counties	96,850	MOH /WVK KRC	KSH 1,873,250	267,600	February 2017
All	SMART Survey	County wide	654,000	MOH /WVK KRC	3,000,000,000	340,000	June 2017
	Total				5,833,250		
4. AGRICULTURE							
ALL	Provision of Relief Inputs (seeds and Fertilizers) to Farmers (Maize, Beans, Cowpeas and Finger Millet)	18 Wards	15,200 Households (15,200 acres)	AL&F, NDMA, and other Stakeholders	Seeds (Maize, Beans, Cowpeas and Finger Millet. Fertilizers (Basal and Top dressing) Fuel, Subsistence allowance for officers Total Kshs 167,580,000	Farms	Feb 2017-March 2017
All	Subsidized Land preparation for affected households	18 Wards	15, 200 Households	AL&F	Tractors, Fuel, Subsistence allowance. Total Kshs:10,000,000	County Tractors, AMS station	Feb,2017-March, 2017
ALL	Asset creation programme	25 Wards	1,000 HH	MoALF, NDMA, WFP and other Stakeholders	Cash, Subsistence personnel, motor vehicles	Vehicles, fuel	2017-2022

Tiaty	Expansion of irrigation	Kolowa	1000	County Govt, NIB, KVDA	200M	land	2years
	Fencing of irrigation scheme	Kolowa	1000	County Govt, NIB, KVDA	7m	Poles	1 year
County wide	Mapping out of areas for construction of water dams for irrigation	Tirioko, Ribkwo, Silale and Kollowa wards	10,000	County , and National governments	10 Billion	-Seasonal rivers -Fertile land -Labour	5 years
Mogotio	Fruit Trees Establishment	ALL	4000	MOALF, KVDA, KARI, HCDA,	Seedlings Fuel Funds	Skilled Personnel Land Unskilled Labour	March 2017 to June 2017
Mogotio	Soil conservation and water harvesting	Kipngorom Cheberen	3000	MOAL&F MOW&I, KVDA KFS World vision	Funds fuel	Springs Land labour	March 2017- June 2017
Mogotio	Green Houses	All	6	-County department of Agriculture -Hortipro -Red cross -Amiran Kenya ltd	Green Houses Vehicle Fuel Subsistence	Technical staff Farmers Land Water	One year
Mogotio	Drip kits	All	10	County department of Agriculture -Hortipro -Red cross	Drip kits Vehicle Fuel Subsistence	Technical staff Farmers Land Water	One year

				-Amiran Kenya ltd			
Mogotio	Affruiation	All	1000	-County department of Agriculture	Vehicle Fuel Subsistence	Technical staff Farmers Land	One year
Baringo north	Environmental conservation	Barwessa /Bartabwa wards	1500	MOALF/MOE	Funds	0	By 2017
Baringo north	Purchase of shade nets in dry areas instead of greenhouses	Barwessa /Bartabwa/Saimo soi wards	2000	County government	Construction materials and a shed net	0	Feb, 2017- June 2017
5. EDUCATION							
Baringo north	Regular feeding programme to all schools.	All locations		Ministry of agriculture	Provision of food items (beans, maize, rice and cooking oil)	Human resource	Jan 2017 Feb 2018
	Provision of improved seeds to the community. improving of food storage techniques' in schools and community	All locations	150 schools	Ministry of agriculture,	Pesticides, storage structures, Improved subsidized seeds to farmers and schools.	Land, labour	Jan 2017 Feb 2018
Mogotio	Be included in the HGSFP	Kiptoiim, Cheberen and Sirwa	5116	MOEST/County	Food or Money	Manpower and Physical facilities	3 Years
Marigat	Boarding facilities in primary schools to enhance retention in insecure areas	Mukutani and Mochongoi zones	10 schools	-MOE -NGOs -County Government	-Dormitories -Food supply -Water	Land	By end of 2017

East Pokot	Purchase of: -bee hives -goats -camels -cows	All schools	18852 pupils	-Teachers -Parents -BOM -Education office	-Goats -Beehives -Camels -Cows -Food	Land Grazing field Bushes for hives	2017-2018
Baringo Central	Improve honey production	Kapkelel wa	1210	-Line ministries -BOM -Community	-Hives/ Agriculture -Technical advice	-Land -Support from the community	2017