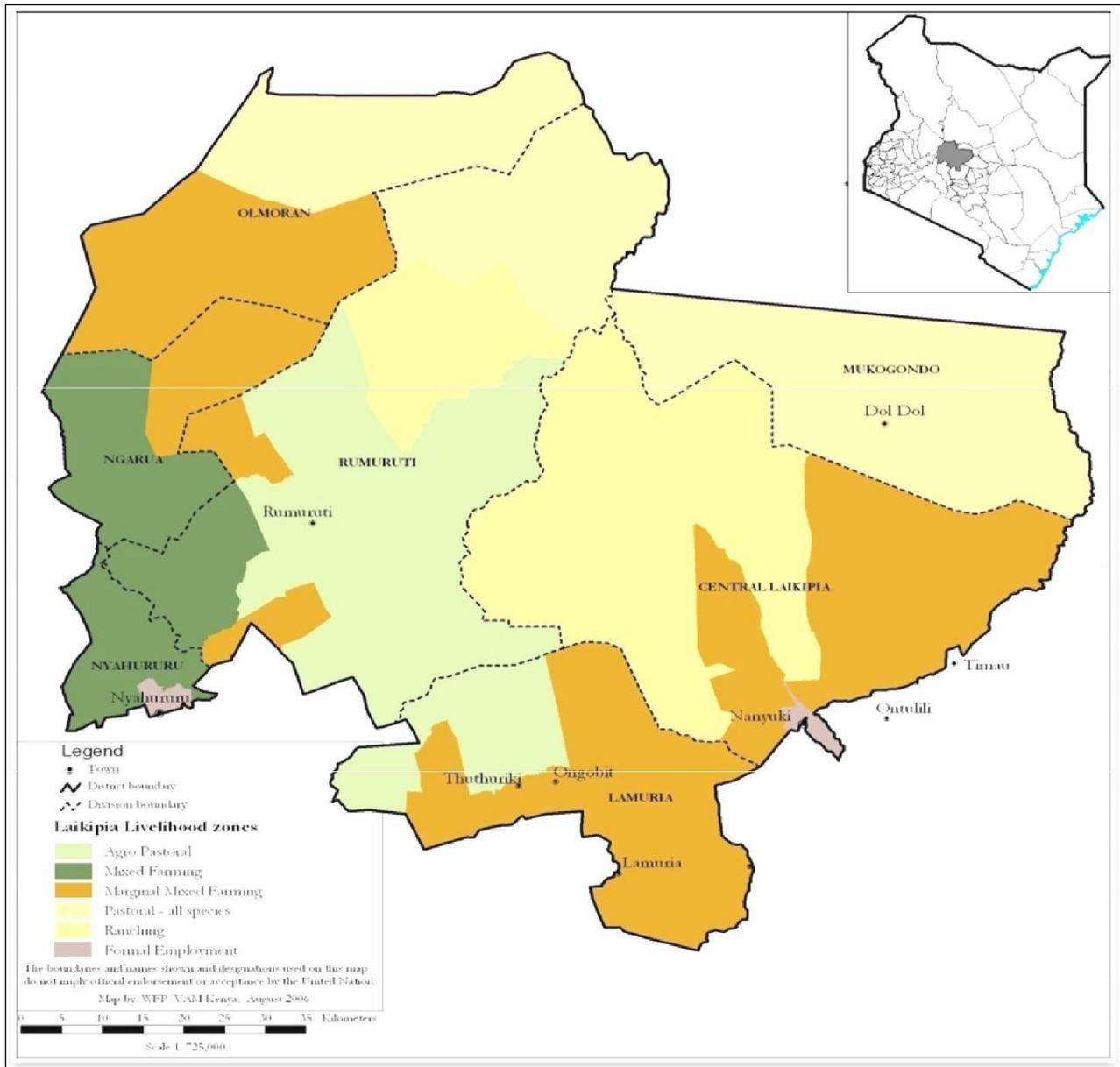


LAIKIPIA COUNTY

2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



**A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ and
Laikipia County Steering Group**

February, 2017

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Executive Summary

This report presents the key findings of a food security assessment that was carried out in the county between 16th and 20th of January 2017 jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the County Steering Group (CSG).

Based on the findings the county is classified in the stressed phase (Phase II) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification with an approximated 21 percent of the population projected to be in need of humanitarian assistance over the next six months.

In terms of consumption; 45, 34 and 21 percent of the population had acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores respectively. Meal frequency was 2 - 3 times a day in the pastoral zones and three times a day in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, which is normal. Households in the mixed farming zone mainly consumed at least 4 food groups, while those in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral zones consumed at least 2 - 3 food groups a day. The mean coping strategy index was 4.41 implying that most households were frequently engaged in consumption-based coping strategies.

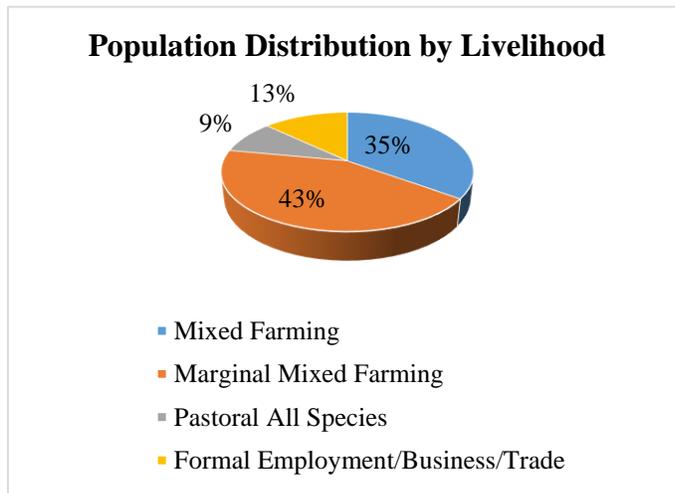
During the short rains season, production systems were affected by poor performance of the rains, above-normal temperatures during the day and below-normal temperatures during the night, occasionally leading to frost, unprecedentedly high number of livestock migrating into the county from; Baringo, Samburu, Isiolo and West Pokot Counties.

The impact of the above has been felt differently across the food security indicators and livelihood zones. A near total crop failure is expected across the county and the available maize stock held at household level is expected to last for four months compared with eight normally. Livestock body condition is generally fair and the available forage is expected to last for 1–2 months compared with four normally. Milk production in the pastoral livelihood zone has declined by half following earlier than normal migration of livestock in search of pasture. Markets operated normally and were well provisioned with both food and non-food items. The terms of trade (ToT) were favourable for pastoralists. The average price of maize (cereals) has been on the decline since September 2016. Farmers were able to acquire more grains from livestock sales and income from casual labour and petty trade/business until January 2017 when the government through the national cereals and produce board(NCPB) intervened by rising the benchmark price of a 90 kg bag to Ksh.3,000. The short rains did not adequately recharge the water facilities and the average water consumption per day has reduced from 21 to 14 litres. The water levels in the rivers are low and various water service providers have embarked on water rationing, while the waiting time at the water sources has increased from the normal 20 minutes to 28 minutes.

Food insecurity situation is projected to decline in the next three months up to April when the onset of the long rains is expected to trigger recharge of water facilities and regeneration of pasture and browse.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 County Background



Laikipia County is situated within the Great Rift Valley northwest of Mount Kenya, and borders Samburu County to the north, Isiolo County to the northeast, Meru County to the south, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Nakuru Counties to the southwest, and Baringo County to the west. The county covers an area of 9,462 square kilometres with a population of 399,227. It is divided into three sub-counties namely Laikipia West, Laikipia North and Laikipia East.

Figure 1: Population Distribution by Livelihood

The county is physically diverse, covered by open grasslands, basalt hills, and dense cedar forests, fed by the Ewaso Nyiro and Ewaso Narok rivers. It is home to ethnically diverse communities including the Maasai, Kikuyu, Meru, Turkana, Samburu and Pokot. Crop farming, cattle rearing on large commercial ranches, and community-owned rangelands are the main livelihoods, with 65 percent of the pastoral livelihood zone under ranching. The county has four main livelihood zones: mixed farming, marginal mixed farming, pastoral, and formal employment (Figure 1).

1.2 Objective

To develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2016 while taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and thereafter provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

Approach

- Review of existing data about the current situation and available secondary data about the county
- Initial briefing with the County Steering Group
- Review of checklists from different sectors
- Field surveys/transect drives and six community and household interviews, two per livelihood zone
- Review and analysis of data
- Reporting

2.0 Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security in the County

2.1 Rainfall Performance

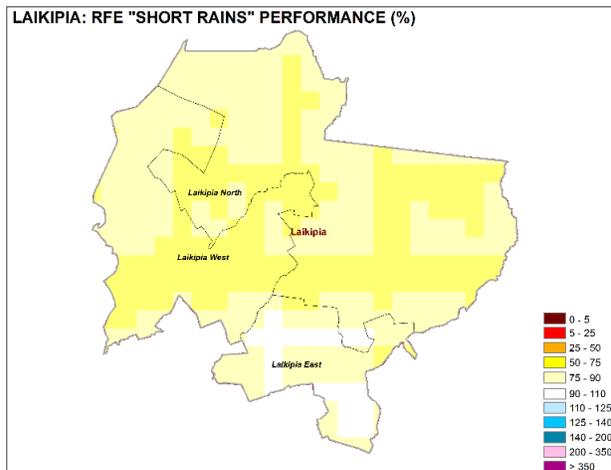


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance as a percentage of normal

The performance of the short rains in the county was below normal. The onset was late by one week during the third week of October and the amount received was 50-90 percent of normal. It was characterized by poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution. Cessation was early by two weeks during the first week of December. According to data from the Kenya Meteorological Department in Laikipia County, 2016 various areas received below normal amounts of rainfall with Lamuria and Wiyumiririe stations reporting 65 and 7.8 percent of normal rainfall respectively.

2.2 Temperature

The county has been experiencing generally sunny and dry conditions during the period with very high temperatures during the day and low temperatures at night leading to frost and dry dusty conditions throughout the month. Temperatures are expected to be warmer than usual by 1⁰ C to 2⁰ C with highs of 30° to 32° Centigrade and night-time lows of 8° to 15°C

2.3 Insecurity/conflict

The migration of livestock from neighbouring Isiolo, Baringo, West Pokot and Samburu Counties has taken place earlier than usual and in larger numbers. This has increased competition and conflict over grazing resources in community and commercial ranches. An estimated 300 head of cattle were reported to have been stolen from Mugie Farm. Insecurity/conflict affected milk availability and accessibility thus, increasing levels of malnutrition.

2.4 Other shocks and hazards

Cases of arson were reported in privately owned ranches after pastoralists were denied entry to access pasture in Laikipia West, this contributed to poor body condition of livestock and low milk productivity. Human-wildlife conflict was reported in Laikipia West and Laikipia North where wild animals were straying from the ranches to farms and watering points. The wildlife destroyed crops and livestock.

3.0 Impacts of Drivers on Food and Nutrition Security

3.1 Availability

Households, traders, millers and NCPB held an estimated 43 percent of the normal stocks of maize and minimal contribution is expected from the current season's crop. Milk was available in the market but contribution from own production had declined by 50 percent.

3.1.1 Crop Production

The marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones are both short and long rains dependent while the mixed farming livelihood zone is long rains dependent. The main crops planted during the short rains are maize, beans and potatoes. In the marginal mixed farming zone, maize contributes 12 percent and 66 percent to cash income and food respectively, while

beans contribute 40 percent and 11 percent to income and food respectively. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, maize contributes 55 percent and 65 percent, and beans eight percent and 15 percent, to cash income and food respectively.

Rain-fed production

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)	Area planted as a percent of LTA	2016 Short rains season production(90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)	Production as a percent of LTA
Maize	7,540	11,750	64	72,900	684,500	10
Beans	2,429	2,625	93	1,700	24,935	6.8
Potatoes	2,842	1,400	203	30,000	223,000	13
Wheat	7,655	5,720	134	20,250	149,175	14

The four main crops grown under rain-fed agriculture during the season were maize, beans, potatoes and wheat, and the areas planted were 64, 93, 203 and 134 percent of the long-term average respectively (Figure 1 above). Farmers are projected to realize 10, 6.8, 13 and 14 percent of their long term average harvest for maize, beans, potatoes and wheat in that order. Crop production was adversely affected by poor temporal distribution of rainfall that led to wilting of crops before they reached maturity. No harvest of maize is expected in Laikipia West and Laikipia North Sub-Counties.

Irrigated crop production

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	Percentage reduction in area planted compared to LTA	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)	Percentage reduction in production compared to LTA
Cabbage	28	60	53	5700	13000	56
Tomatoes	12	40	45	170	600	68
Onions	16	35	70	190	600	72

The area under irrigation for cabbages, onions and tomatoes reduced by 53, 46 and 70 percent compared with the long term average for the season and the yield is expected to decline by 56, 68 and 72 percent respectively (Table 2 above). The decline in production is attributed to reduced water supply in the main rivers and springs leading to water rationing and scaling down of irrigation activities.

Maize Stocks

Table 3: Maize stocks held

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year	Stocks held as a percent of LTA
Households	309,400	800,000	37
Traders	350,000	714000	49
Millers	6,200	10,600	59
NCPB	900	12,000	8
Total	666,500	1,536,600	153

Maize stocks are available across all livelihood zones. Households, traders, millers and the NCPB held 37, 49, 59 and eight percent of their long-term average respectively. This mainly constituted the maize crop harvested from the long rains season (Table 3). The reduction in stocks is attributed to increased sales following an increase in bench price from 2,300 to 3,000 by the NCPB and an increase in demand for the commodity in the southeastern marginal areas of Kitui, Machakos and Makueni. The available stock held by households is expected to last for three to four months compared with six to eight normally.

3.1.2 Livestock Production

Livestock contributes about 90 percent, 52 percent and 40 percent to cash income in the pastoral, marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock species in the county are cattle, sheep, goats and camels.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse condition were good in the mixed farming livelihood zone, fair in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and poor in the pastoral livelihood zone. They are expected to last for one to two months compared with three to four months normally. The fair to poor forage condition in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones is attributed to the poor performance of the short rains that led to below-normal regeneration of natural vegetation. The available livestock feed will be supplemented by crop remains in Tingithi, Ethi, Ilgvesi and Wiyumiririe areas. Some of the factors affecting the availability of pasture is increased migration of livestock from the neighbouring counties. Overall, the situation is expected to deteriorate.

Table 4. Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zones	Pasture condition		Browse condition	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming LZ	Good	Good	Good	Good
Marginal mixed farming LZ	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Pastoral LZ	Poor	Good	Poor	good

Livestock body condition

The body condition of cattle was good in the mixed farming livelihood zone and fair in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone while that of shoats was good across all livelihood zones. The current condition is supported by the availability of forage and access to water across the livelihood zones, but the situation is expected to deteriorate as pasture and browse becomes depleted.

Milk availability

Milk was available in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones and households reported an average yield of four litres per day compared with five litres normally. In the pastoral livelihood zone most of the livestock had migrated and milk production had reduced by 50 percent to one litre per day

3.2 Access

Markets were well provisioned with various food commodity items, were accessible and stocks could be replenished with more through the existing road networks. To purchase food communities relied on income from sale of livestock, casual labour, gifts and remittances, formal employment and the terms of trade were favourable.

3.2.1 Markets

The main markets in the county are Nyahururu and Sipili in the mixed farming livelihood zone, Rumuruti, Nanyuki and Olmorani in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, and Doldol, Kimanjo and Chumvi in the pastoral livelihood zone. All markets were operational and well provisioned. Most of the food items were sourced locally or from neighbouring counties.

Maize price

There was a gradual decline in price from Ksh. 37 per kg in August 2016 to Ksh. 30 per kg in December 2016 when the NCPB put a benchmark price of Ksh. 3,000 per 90kg bag. In January 2017, the average price increased to Ksh 35 per Kg, 17 percent above the long-term average and slightly below the same period in 2015. The current price is driven by availability in the mixed farming livelihood zone from the long rains harvest, and increased demand from local farmers and traders outside the county. The price is expected

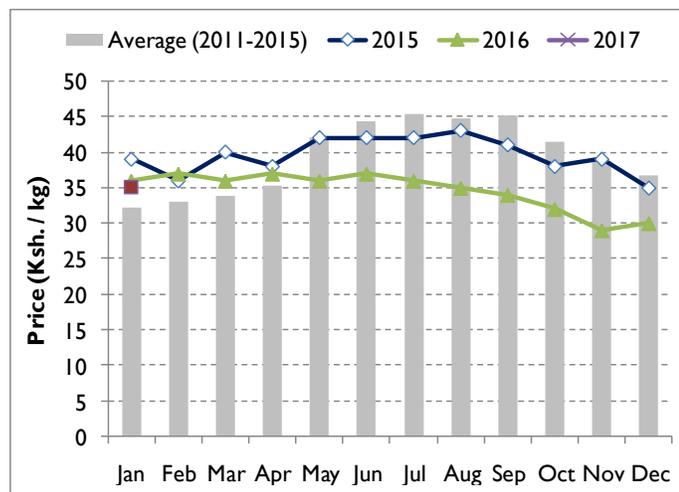


Figure 3: Market Price of Maize

to increase since no harvest is expected from the short rains season.

Goat Price

The price of goats was stable compared with the long-term average at the same period in 2015, attributed to the prevailing good body condition and availability of browse. The prices are expected to deteriorate with increased supply to the markets both from local owners and from those who have migrated to the county in search of forage and water.

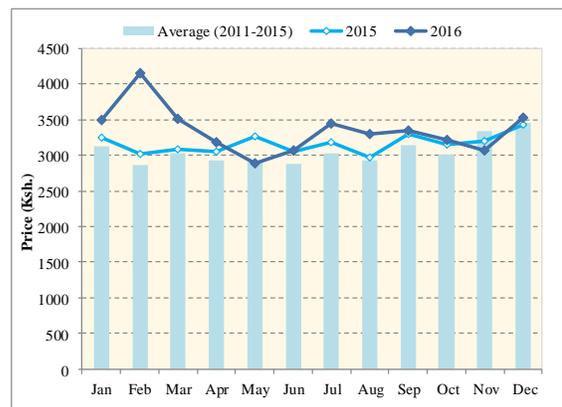


Figure 4: Price of Goats-Laikipia County

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

Since May 2016, the terms of trade have been favourable compared with the long-term average. In December 2016, the proceeds from the sale of one goat could procure 118 kg of maize compared with the long term average of 94 kg, 20 percent higher than the equivalent figure in 2015 (Figure 5). The current situation is attributed to relatively higher increase in the price of goats than of maize during December 2017.

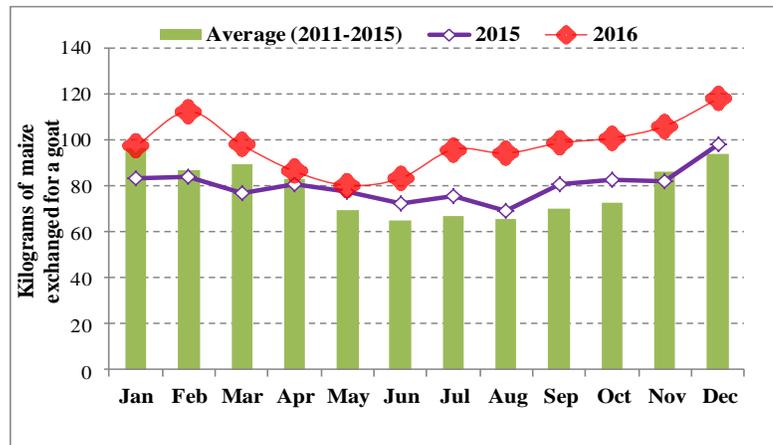


Figure 5: Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Income sources

The main income sources in the county were casual labour, sale of livestock, formal employment/salary, and petty trade, and were relied upon by 33, 15, 15 and 13 percent of households respectively.

3.2.4 Water access and availability

The major sources of water in the county are rivers, pans and dams, boreholes, springs and shallow wells. Most pans and dams were recharged to between 50 and 75 percent of their holding capacity while minimal recharge was recorded for boreholes and shallow wells. River flow is low and most of them are on the verge of drying. The current water sources are normal and expected to last between one to two months (pans and dams) while boreholes are expected to last the dry season. Access to water from boreholes was reported to be occasionally disrupted by the breakdown of pumping systems and weak management by the project management committees.

Household Access to Water

The current return distance to domestic water sources was three kilometres compared with two kilometres normally. The increase was attributed to the breakdown of water facilities and the imposition of water rationing programmes. The longest distance of six kilometres was recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone while the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones recorded a return distance of three kilometres.

Table 5: Household access to water in Laikipia County

Sub county/Livelihood zone	Distance to water		Waiting time at source		Cost of water (ksh./20litres)		Average HH use (litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Laikipia East (MMF)	1	3	20	20	2	2	15	12
Laikipia North (Pastoral)	2	6	10	20	3	3	15	7
Laikipia West (MF)	2	3	30	45	4	4	35	24

The cost of water per 20litre jerrican was Ksh.2 to 3 which is normal, except when water pumping systems breakdown when the price could rise as high as Ksh. 10. Water from earth pans and dams is free. The waiting time has increased from the normal 20 minutes to 28 minutes, attributed to water rationing, decline in the yield of boreholes and shallow wells, and the breakdown of motorized water facilities.

Generally, water consumption per person per day has declined from 21 litres normally to 14 litres. In the mixed farming, marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones, water consumption per person per day was 24, 17 and seven litres respectively.

Water for livestock

Water for livestock was available in rivers, pans and dams, and livestock were watered daily except in the pastoral livelihood zone while cattle and sheep were watered once in two days.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Table 6: Food Consumption Score

Livelihood zone	Percentage with acceptable FCS	Percentage with borderline FCS	Percentage with poor FCS
Mixed farming	71.9	18.8	9.4
Marginal mixed farming	9.5	52.4	38.1
Pastoral all species	29.5	45.5	25

Meal frequency was 2–3 times a day in the pastoral zone and three times a day in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones which is normal. Households in the mixed farming zone mainly consumed at least 4 food groups, while those in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral zones consumed at least 2- 3 food groups a day.

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The mean Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 4.41, implying that households were minimally employing consumption based strategies. The pastoral, mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones recorded a CSI of 7.1, 3.5 and 0.3 respectively.

3.3 Utilization

Majority of the population were consuming their preferred meals (cereals, pulses, vegetable, meat and milk) and were observing basic hygiene practices like hand washing before food preparation, and before and after meals. Minimal water treatment was undertaken at household level and there was risk of contamination in Laikipia North Sub County where people and livestock shared water facilities. In Nanyuki, water service providers mainly treated Nyahururu and Rumuruti water at source.

3.3.1 Nutritional status

The proportion of children with MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) less than 135mm gradually decreased from 5.7 percent in September 2016 to 4.8 percent in December 2016 and was consistently below the long term average and year 2015 (Figure 6). In December, the proportion was 44 percent below the LTA and the decline was attributed to improved access to milk and access to food from the long rains harvest.

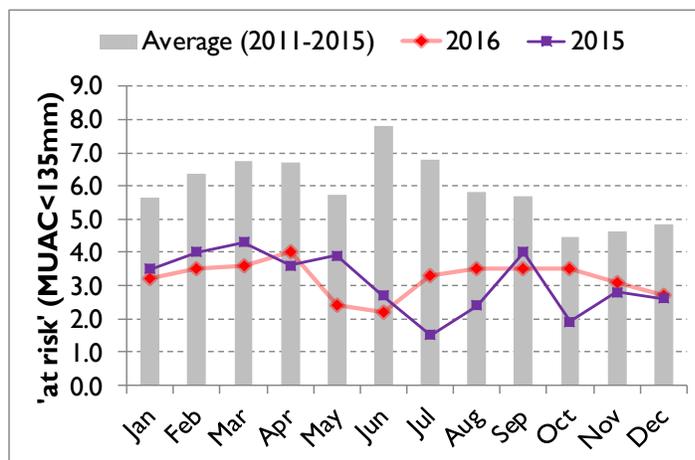


Figure 6: Proportion of Children at Risk of Malnutrition

Growth monitoring data collected from facilities also indicated a gradual decline in the proportion of underweights among under-fives from 8.3 percent in September to 5.3 percent in December 2016 (Table 6). Laikipia North Sub-County was the most affected with 9.6 percent underweight, attributed to less frequent meals and poor dietary diversity, while Laikipia East had 2.2 percent underweight.

Table 7: Growth Monitoring Data (Children <5years)

Year	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2016	9.3%	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	6.8%	5.3%
2015	9.5%	11%	6.8%	11%	21%	4.6%
2014	11.6%	8.4%	13%	8.3%	11.5%	5%

Morbidity Trends

There was a downward trend in cases of URTI, clinical malaria and eye infection in the period July – December 2016 compared to similar period in 2015 for under-fives. Nevertheless, an increase has been noted in diarrheal and skin diseases attributed to reduced water availability at household level. Similarly, in the general population, there was a downward trend in URTI, confirmed malaria and diarrheal diseases over the period; nonetheless, an increase in trend for diseases of the skin and eye infections was recorded.

The percentage of fully immunized children (FIC) in the county based on routine reporting data was 67.9%, a slight decrease from 69.7% recorded at similar time last year, but below the national target of 80%. This was attributed to lack of community outreach activities in the county in 2016.

3.3.2 Sanitation and hygiene

The available water sources are shared by people and livestock and at risk of contamination. There is minimal treatment of water at household level across the livelihood zones. Given the decline in water level in the main sources, and increased concentration at the facilities, there is risk of an outbreak of waterborne diseases around the urban centres.

There was a notable increase in toilet coverage especially in Laikipia North and West from 45 percent and 88 percent respectively in 2015 to 64 percent and 91 percent in 2016. The improvement is due to the creation of more community units supported by the Anglican Church of Kenya in Laikipia North and an intensified campaign on water sanitation and hygiene across the county. Hand washing was common at critical times (during food preparation, before, and after visiting toilets).

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 8: Food security trends in Laikipia County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
% of maize stocks held by households	74	37
Livestock body condition	Good	Good
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	15-20	14
Price of maize (per kg)	36	35
Return distance to grazing	2	6
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	96	118
Coping strategy index		4.41
Food consumption score	Acceptable 76.3% Borderline 16.9 % Poor 6.9%	Acceptable 45% Borderline 34% Poor 21%

3.5 Education

Education in the county was stable, schools opened normally and attendance was normal. No school meals programme is currently running; students make their own meal arrangements. Under the Home Grown School Meals Programme, 138 schools are eligible for support but funding has been inconsistent. The last tranche was released during the third term and was only adequate to cover 45 days. To sustain students in school the County Department of Education and the national administration and coordination office have intermittently supplied relief food to various institutions. Absenteeism and low concentration are expected to rise with the prevailing drought situation in the pastoral livelihood and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones.

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Assumptions

- The March to May 2017 long rains are likely to start on time and be near-average in term of cumulative totals
- The failure of short rains in the high potentials is likely to result in reduction of food commodities in the markets and gradually increase staple food prices
- High temperatures are likely to continue to be experienced through the March to April

Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months (February-April)

The food security situation is expected to worsen. The projected harvest from the short rains is expected to be minimal, high temperatures will continue to be experienced and hasten the

depletion of pasture and browse, food prices will increase with the decline in food stocks, livestock body condition will deteriorate and depress the prices of livestock and milk production, livestock migration will intensify and conflicts flare-up, and ultimately the percentage of people / households with meal gaps will increase.

Food Security Outcomes for the Last Three Months (May- July)

The food security situation is expected to slightly improve if the long rains are timely. Pasture and browse will have regenerated providing ready feed for livestock and consequently, the migrating livestock will have moved back, body condition will be good resulting in increased milk production for home consumption and sale. Water availability and access are expected to improve across all livelihood zones following the long rains. Increased milk production is expected to improve the nutritional status of children under five.

5.0 Conclusion and Interventions

It is projected that the food security status will deteriorate across all livelihood zones for the next three months. However, there is need for close monitoring of Laikipia North in the pastoral livelihood zone, Laikipia East in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, which depend on the short rains for both livestock, and crop production and which expect a near total crop failure. Conflict management and peace-building initiatives should be intensified along the migration routes in Laikipia West to avoid flare-ups and loss of livestock and lives. The food security status is likely to remain stressed phase (IPC Phase II) in the pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones

5.1 Sub-county Ranking

Sub County	Food security rank	Main food security threat	Remarks
Laikipia North	1	Depletion of pasture, conflicts, drying of water facilities	Need close monitoring
Laikipia East	2	Depletion of pastures, poor crop performance, in-migration of livestock	
Laikipia West	3	Human-wildlife conflict, livestock diseases, livestock migration	

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

- General food distribution by the national government

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Livestock sector							
All	Supply of hay, Supply of concentrates, Supply of pasture seeds	All		Pastoral Resilience Program & CGoL& National Government	Sustenance of livestock body condition boosting Immunity	18.2M	On going
Education Sector							
All	School Meals Programme to all schools	All		CGoL & National Gov't	Student retention	15M	October & November
Health Sector							
All	Vitamin A supplementation, Iron& Zinc supplementation, IMAM activities	All		CGoL	Improved nutrition	30M	On going

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food Interventions

Sub County	Population	Proposed Range	Modality
Laikipia North	100,332	25-30	
Laikipia East	147,652	20-25	
Laikipia West	257,727	Nil	

5.3.2. Non-food interventions

Sub county	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Livestock							
Laikipia North	Up scaling of hay provision	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West, Segera, Sosian	10,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	60 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan - April 2017

	Up scaling of provision of diversified concentrates & Minerals	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West, Segera, Sosian	10,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	75 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Accelerated commercial livestock off take	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West, Segera, Sosian	2000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	2000 x 40,000 =Kshs. 80 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Mass deworming	Mukogodo East, Mukogodo West, Segera, Sosian	60,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	60,000 X 120 = Kshs.7.2 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
Laikipia East	Up scaling of hay provision	Gobit Tigithi & Umande	500 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	3 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Up scaling of provision of diversified concentrates & Minerals	Gobit Tigithi & Umande	500 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	Kshs. 3.75 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Mass deworming	Gobit Tigithi & Umande	1500 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	Kshs. 180,000	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Accelerated commercial livestock off take	Gobit Tigithi & Umande	500 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	500 x 40,000 = Kshs. 20 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
Laikipia West	Mass deworming	Olmoran Rumuruti	20,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	20,000 X120 Kshs. 2.4 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Up scaling of hay provision	Olmoran Rumuruti	4,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	Kshs. 24 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan April 2017
	Up scaling of provision of diversified	Olmoran Rumuruti	4,000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	Kshs. 30 M	- Personnel -	Jan April 2017

	concentrates & Minerals					Transport	
	Accelerated commercial livestock off take	Ol Moran Rumuruti	1000 heads of cattle	CGoL/NDMA	1000 X 40,000 = Kshs. 40 M	- Personnel - Transport	Jan - April 2017
Education Sector							
All	Universal school meals programme	All		CGoL, MoE,	15M	personnel	February-Dec
Health Sector							
All	SMART Survey, Mass Screening, Monitoring, Treatment & capacity of volunteers health workers (ecd teachers) Outreaches	All		CGoL, National Government	19.6M	Persnnel	February-July
Conflict management and peace building							
Raching Zone & Laikipia west	Peace building meeting Intensified surveillance	Laikipia North, Laikipia West and east	20meetings	NAC office, CGoL,	2M	Personnel vehicles	February-June