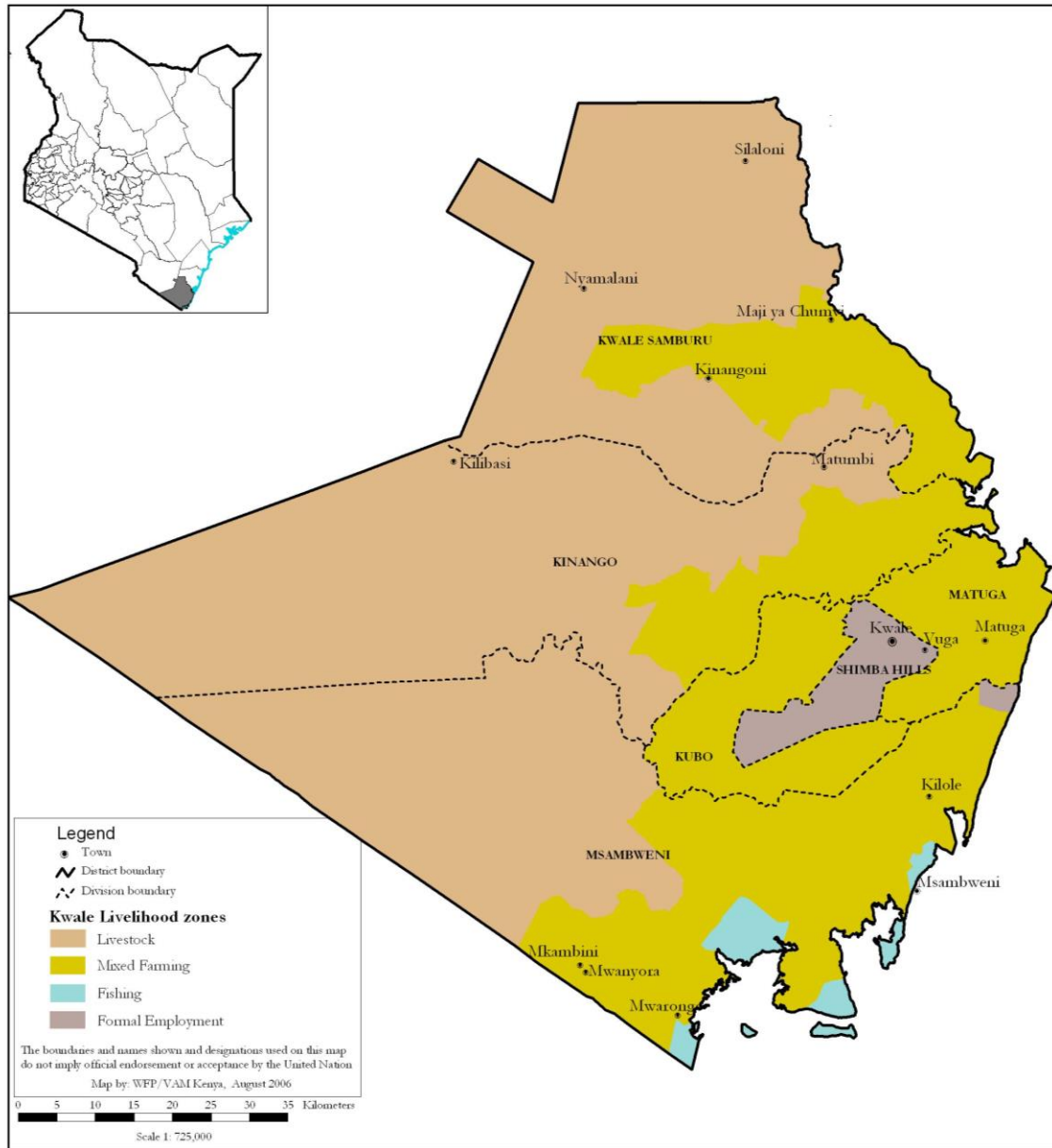


# Kwale County 2014 Short Rains Food Security Assessment Report



**A Joint Report By The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)<sup>1</sup> and Kwale County Steering Group.**

**February, 2015**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County Background

Kwale County is located in the coastal region of Kenya and constitutes four sub counties namely; Matuga, Msambweni, Kinango and Lungalunga which are further fragmented into 20 wards. The county covers an area of 8,960 square kilometers and has an estimated population of 649,931 (KNBS census 2009). The county borders Taita Taveta County to the West, Kilifi County to the North, Mombasa to the Northeast, the Indian Ocean to the East and republic of Tanzania to the South. The main livelihood zones are: mixed farming comprising 69 percent of the population, livestock farming (22 percent) and fishing (5 percent).

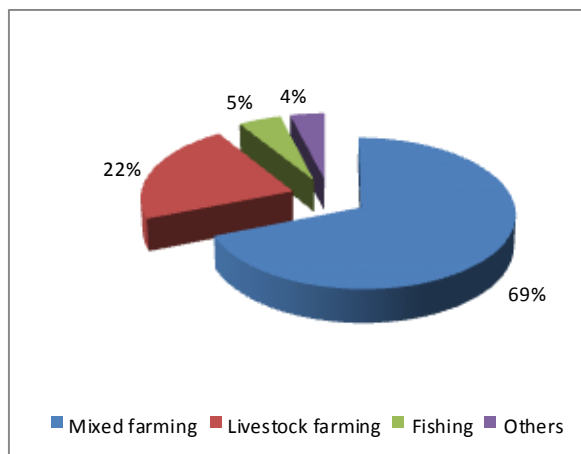


Figure 1: Kwale County Population by Livelihood zone

### 1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The main factors affecting food security in the County is poor rainfall performance during the short rain season (October to December 2014). Other factors affecting food security include endemic livestock diseases, increasing levels of acute malnutrition in some sites, increased cases of diarrhoea and malaria and low food stocks at household level. Long distances to water sources and high prices for food commodities in some areas in the livestock farming zones are also decreasing households' capacity to access food.

## 2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

### 2.1 Current Food Security Situation

Overall, Kwale County is in a 'Minimal' food Insecurity classification Phase - IPC Phase 1. The consumption of water for most households in the Livestock farming zone is ten litres per person per day (lppd) while in the Mixed farming zone, the consumption is between 15 to 20 lppd. Pasture is good across the county and all livestock species are in good body condition. Milk consumption across the county is about one litre per household per day. School attendance is normal in the entire county. Water treatment at household level is minimal with 20 - 30 percent of the household reportedly treating drinking water. Morbidity rates have remained stable during the short rain season except for Kinango where there was an increase in malaria and diarrhoea cases in the month of December 2014. The nutrition situation has remained stable across the county with the proportion of children (6-59 months) at risk of acute malnutrition (MUAC < 13.5 cm) remaining below five percent since the last season. In December 2014, the proportion of children (6-59 months) at risk of acute malnutrition was 3.4 percent. However, an increasing proportion of children at risk of acute malnutrition was observed in Mwereni, Chengoni and Vigurungani sentinel sites in January 2015.

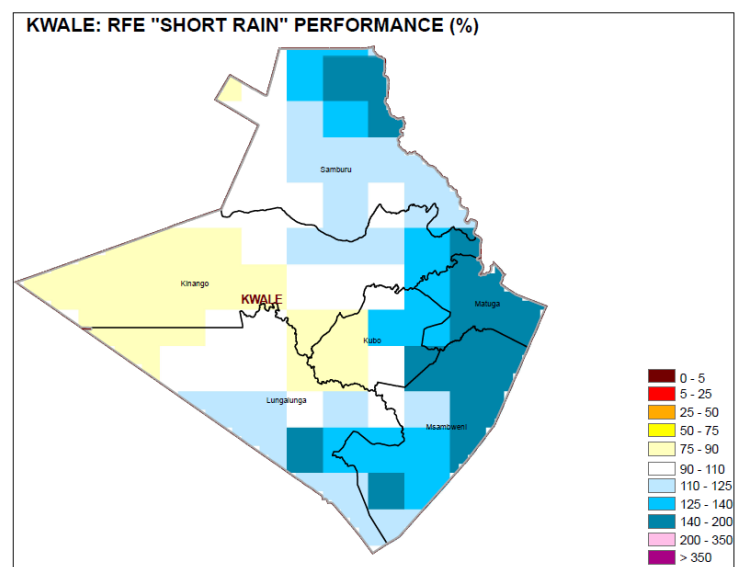
## 2.2 Food Security Trends

Kwale County has remained stable in the Minimal phase of food insecurity classification. Trekking distances for livestock range from one to three kilometres in the mixed farming zones and between five to seven kilometres in livestock farming zone as compared to between 0.5-3 kilometres for both zones in the last season. Milk consumption at household has remained stable at one litre per household per day. Water consumption in the Livestock Farming zone has remained the same as last in the last season at 10 litres per day while in the Mixed farming livelihood zone, it is 15-20 litres compared to 20 litres in the last season.

The livestock body condition has remained good due to the good pasture and browse conditions. The goat prices have significantly improved retailing at Ksh. 3,070 per goat in December 2014 compared to Ksh. 2,308 in July 2014. In addition, the current maize price of Ksh. 10 – 20 per kilogram in the Mixed farming livelihood zone and Ksh. 30- 40 in the Livestock Farming livelihood zone are lower than the price of Ksh. 41 per kilogram in July 2014.

## 2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains was timely in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October in most part of the county. However, some areas of Mwenza Mwenye and Vitsangalaweni in Kikoneni and Mteza and Kifusini in Mwereni in the mixed farming livelihood zones received some off season rainfall in the month of August and September. The mixed farming zone recorded the highest rainfall at 411 mm within six rainy days while the livestock farming posted the lowest amount of 274 mm for an average seven rainy days. Rainfall was unevenly distributed whereby most



areas in the mixed farming livelihoods received between 110 and 200 percent of normal rainfall while most parts of the livestock farming zone received between 75 and 110 percent of normal rainfall. Kinango received the lowest amounts of rainfall in the county. Rains ceased two weeks earlier than normal in mid-December in most parts of the county except localized areas of Mkwang'ombe in Kinango sub-county where rainfall ended earlier towards the end of November.

## 2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Other factors affecting food security include endemic livestock diseases, increasing levels of acute malnutrition in some sites, increased cases of diarrhoea and malaria and low food stocks at household level. Long distances to water sources and high prices for food commodities in some areas in the livestock farming zones are also decreasing households' capacity to access food.

### 3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

#### 3.1 Crop Production

Crop production is mainly carried out in the agro-pastoral areas. Crop production is a significant source of food in the county with maize accounting for 50 percent and 9 percent of food and income sources respectively in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The contribution of beans and cassava to food in the same livelihood zone is 15 percent and 12 percent respectively. In the livestock farming livelihood zone, green grams and cowpeas contribute 15 percent and 14 percent of household income respectively.

#### Rain-fed Crop Production

The three major crops grown under rain fed agriculture in the Mixed Farming and Livestock livelihood zone are Maize, Cow peas and Cassava. Crop production has fared well as households were also able to harvest a substantial amount of food and therefore have food stocks to last for between 3-4 months. Pests have been reported to affect maize while still in the fields. Post harvest pesticides currently in use such as Acteric supper are resisted by pest and are only effective for 1 month after application. Table below illustrates rain fed crop production against long term averages (LTAs).

**Table 1: Rain-fed Crop Production**

Crop	Area planted during the 2014 short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2014 short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	17,803	4,384	89,015	109,912
Cow peas	5,581	2,640	16,743	13,200
Cassava	464	370	4610 mt	3700mt

Approximately 17,803 hectares were under maize which was 400 percent increase of the long term average (LTA). Area under cowpeas and cassava was 100 percent and 50 percent higher than LTA respectively. The high increase in area under rain fed crop production was significant due to the free seeds and tractor farming provided by the County Government of Kwale. Each ward had 450 Farmers who were provided with pulses (cow peas and green grams). Production at the livelihood level also increased from the normal 3 bags to at least 6 bags per acre. The increased production was also due to the high rainfall received in the area and availability of 'own seed' for planting which enabled farmers to have an extended production season.

#### Irrigated Crop Production

The main crop under irrigation is rice which is mainly grown in Vanga in Lungalunga with water from Umba River and on a small scale in Kizibe, Golini, Shimba Hills and Mwaluphanga sub locations in Matuga Sub County. Other crops grown under irrigation are Tomatoes and Kales. Though the area under rice has remained the same, area under tomatoes and Kales has increased by approximately 90 percent of the LTA. This is because of the promotion of water harvesting technologies by various stakeholders.

**Table 2: Irrigated crop production versus LTA**

Crop	Area planted during 2014 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2014 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Tomatoes	7	4	350	250
Kales	8	5	480	350
Rice	150	150	nursery	nursery

**Maize stocks**

Maize stocks currently being held at the County are approximately 75 percent of the LTA. The availability of high stock was due to more yields harvested during the long rains as a result of free inputs. However, stocks held by the traders and NCPB have declined by 27 and 24 percent respectively compared to the LTA due to farmers hoarding their maize because of existing low prices. The stocks at household level are expected to last for three months in both Livestock livelihood zone and Mixed farming livelihood zone. Normally the stocks last up to four months on average.

**Table 3: Maize stocks held in the County**

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
House Holds	221,960	130,000
Traders	72,950	100,500
Millers	-	-
NCPB	3,800	5000
<b>Total</b>	<b>297,750</b>	<b>235,500</b>

**3.2 Livestock Production**

Livestock farming contributes 18 percent and 20 percent of household income in the Mixed farming and Livestock farming livelihood zones respectively. Livestock related-income is obtained through sale of meat, milk, hides, and skins and related by products. The main livestock species in the county are cattle, goat, sheep and poultry kept in both livelihood zones of the county. The county has an estimated 232,340 zebu cattle, 3,387 dairy and dairy cross, 293, 735 goats, 82,480 sheep and 446,549 poultry. These are the main livestock species in the county which are distributed across the two livelihood zones. Pasture and browse condition is good in most parts of both livelihood zones and is normal for this time of the year. However the quality is beginning to deteriorate especially in Kinango sub-county due to the current dry spell being experienced in the county. The pasture is expected to last for another two to three months and will therefore be available until the onset of long rains in March-April.

**Livestock Body Condition**

Body condition of livestock is good for all species in both Mixed and Livestock livelihood zones with goats showing the greatest improvement followed by cattle whose condition range from good to fair. However, a declining cattle body condition in Samburu and Kasemeni has been

observed. The available good pasture and browse conditions have impacted positively on all livestock body conditions.

### **Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)**

The average TLU's ranges from three to five in the mixed farming zone compared to a normal of two to five thus remaining relatively stable. In the livestock zone, eight TLU's compared to a normal of 15 TLU's per household was observed.

### **Birth Rate**

There is increased birth-rate in most livelihood zones due to water and pasture availability.

Birth rates remained normal in the Mixed farming zones ranges from five to eight percent for cattle and between eight to 15 percent for small stock. Poultry laid 50 – 60 percent while bee hives occupation was between 30 -50 percent with 3 - 4 kg honey production per hive.

### **Milk Availability and Consumption**

Milk is produced by both dairy and zebu cows and some dairy goats in both zones. Total milk production per cow has increased in Livestock farming zones compared to Mixed farming areas. Most Households are consuming about half litre to one litre per day. Increased milk production has resulted to lower prices at Kinango sub-county at 40 Shillings per Litre. Lower cost of milk has increased households' access and consumption that is expected to improve nutrition status of the population. However, the higher prices in Msambweni, Lungalunga and Matuga sub counties of between 60 to 80 shillings per litre is due to increased demand in the mixed farming zones. Most households are buying milk from the market at a price of Ksh. 60 per litre compared with Ksh.50 per litre last year.

### **Water for Livestock**

The main water sources in the Livestock farming zones within the county are Water pans, rivers and dams, whereas the main water sources in the mixed farming zones are rivers, boreholes, springs, waterpans and dams. Most water pans in the county have adequate water with reduction in trekking distances in the Mixed farming zones but increased distances in the Livestock farming livelihood zones. The current distance to water points is estimated to be between one to three kilometres against a normal distance of between one to five kilometres in the Mixed farming zones. In the livestock farming zone, distances have increased to a range of five to ten kilometres against a normal of three to five kilometres as smaller water pans have dried up in some areas. Distances are expected to increase in the next 3 months because of the prevailing dry spell until the start of the long rains. The County is currently not experiencing in migration of livestock across all livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year.

### **Livestock Diseases and Mortalities**

There were no cases of notifiable diseases reported in the County. The endemic Livestock diseases reported were Trypanosomiasis, Sheep and Goat pox, CBPP, Anaplasmosis, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia(CCPP), New castle disease(NCD), Fowl Coryza, Fowl Pox, Coccidiosis and parasites infestation. The edemic diseases reported have minimal implications on the food security in the area.

### 3.3 Water and Sanitation

#### Major water sources

The main sources of domestic water in Kwale County are boreholes, pans, dams, shallow wells, earth dams, springs, rivers, piped water and rock catchments. Water pans and dams are the most predominant sources of water in the livestock farming livelihood zone although some parts along the main highway have piped water. Water pipelines are more common in Matuga and Kinango Sub Counties. Generally, water sources recharged by 70 percent of capacity following the short rains season. Most water pans and dams currently have water and may last for the next three months when the next rainfall season is expected.

#### Distance to Water Sources

Return trekking distance to water sources in both mixed and livestock keeping livelihood zones range between one to two kilometres. However some areas such as Mwenza Mwenye, Vitsangalaweni, Mteza and Kifusini, households are trekking between four to six kilometres to fetch water. Distances are normal at this time of the year. Figure 2 below shows the trend of average distances to water sources compared to the LTA for the year 2014.

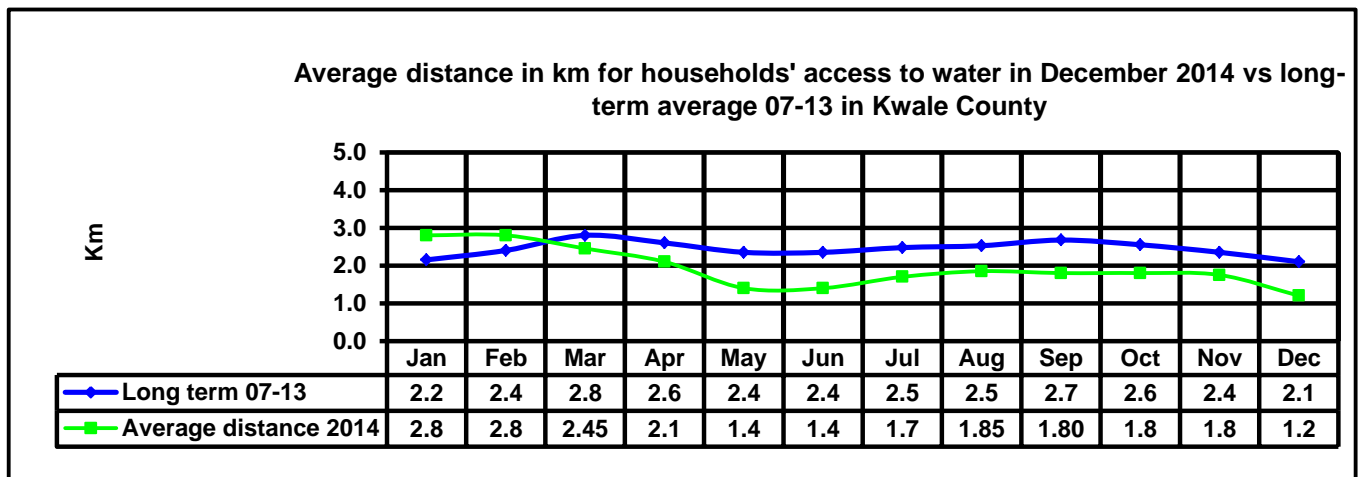


Figure 2: Average distance for Household Access to Water in December 2014 Vs Long-term average 2007-2013

#### Waiting Time and Cost of Water at Source

Most households rely on open sources hence waiting time is negligible across the county. Few households who rely on boreholes are able to collect water within 15 minutes. The cost of a 20-litre jerry can of water is three shillings, which is normal at this time of the year.

The average domestic water consumption ranges from 15 to 20 litres per person per day. However, most parts of Lunga Lunga and Samburu, households are consuming an average of 10 litres per person per day. Water consumption levels are within the seasonal norm.

#### 3.3.4 Hygiene and Sanitation

Water treatment at household level is minimal with 20-30 percent of the households using water quard and PURs. Though the communities are well sensitized, ignorance levels are still high. Most households without access to treatment chemicals do not boil drinking water. Latrine coverage in the County ranges between 32 and 70 percent. , with Kinango and Lunga have the



lowest latrine coverage while Matuga has the highest percentage. During the community interviews, it was noted that most household in the livestock zones don't have any toilets with over 80 percent relieving themselves in the bushes, this puts them at a high risk of water-borne diseases. Some of the villages without a single toilet include Mteza and Kifusini in Mwereni. Most households share the same sources of water with livestock hence subjecting those sources to water contamination. There is no separate collection point for livestock and human. Waste disposal at households is crude dumping. Though no water borne disease outbreak has been reported, few cases of diarrhoea, bilharzia and malaria have been reported.

### 3.4 Markets and Trade

#### Market Operations

The major markets in the county include Samburu, Malomani, Vigurungani, Mwakijembe, Kinango, Taru and Mwangulu. Staple foods sold in the markets were maize, green grams and beans while the livestock sold included cattle, goats and sheep. Markets are well provisioned and are functioning normally across all livelihood zones both for food and livestock hence no market disruptions reported. Most food stuff in the market is mainly from local supplies with the source of maize being on-going harvests.

#### Maize Prices

Average maize prices in the County have remained stable from September 2014 which corresponds to the LTA as shown in Figure 3. The cost of maize in the Mixed Farming zone ranges from Ksh. 10 - 20 per kilogram while in the Livestock Farming zone, maize price ranges from Ksh. 30 to 40 per kilogram. The highest prices were recorded in Silaloni in Kinango sub-County at Ksh. 40 per kilogramme while the lowest were record at Vitsangalaweni in Dzombo at Ksh. 10 per kilogramme. Maize prices are likely to remain stable as the harvests continue.

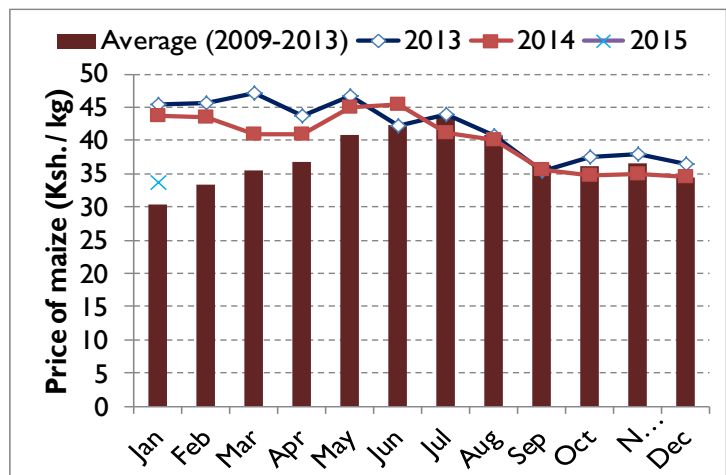


Figure 3: Maize Prices trend

#### Goat Prices

Generally, livestock prices have shown an increasing trend for the last six months across all livelihoods zones and have remained high above the LTA. Comparatively, the price in the month of August 2014 was Ksh. 2,340. The current goat price average Ksh. 3,156 which is 35 percent above the LTA of 1,696. Figure 4 shows the trend of goat prices.

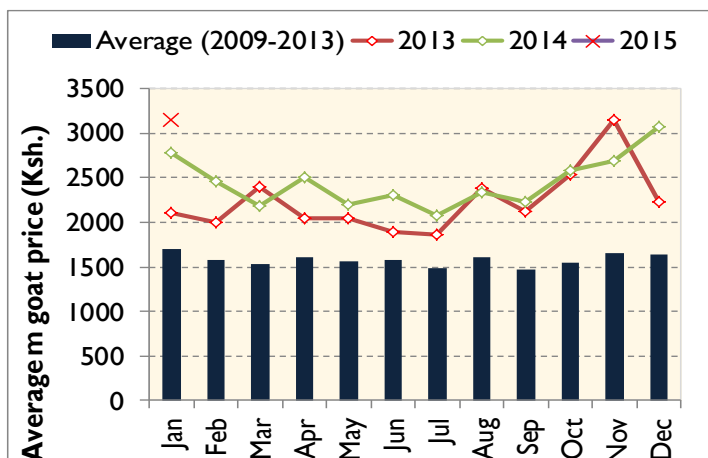


Figure 4: Goat Prices Trend

## Terms of Trade

Generally, terms of trade are more favourable compared to long term average as depicted in Figure 5. In December 2014, a goat was exchanging for approximately 84 kilograms of maize compared to the LTA of 48 kilograms. Terms of trade have been better since October 2014

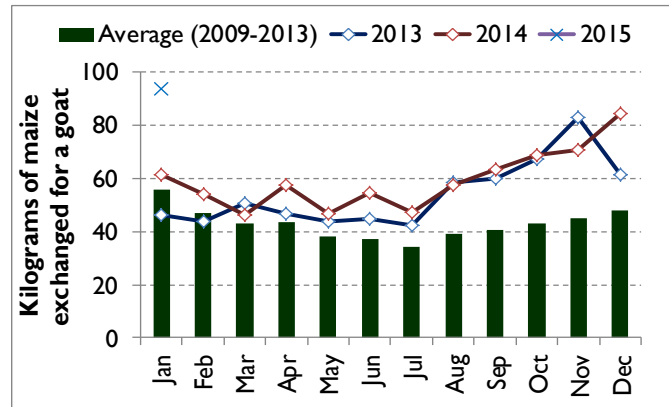


Figure 5: Terms of Trade Maize to Goat

## 3.4 Health and Nutrition

### Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The five most common diseases among children under age of five years are diseases of the skin, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), diarrhoea, clinical malaria and pneumonia. Most cases remained stable during the season except for Kinango where there was an increase in malaria and diarrhoea cases in the month of December 2014.. Matuga sub-county recorded increased cases of malaria and URTI. The increase in diarrhoea could be attributed to lower

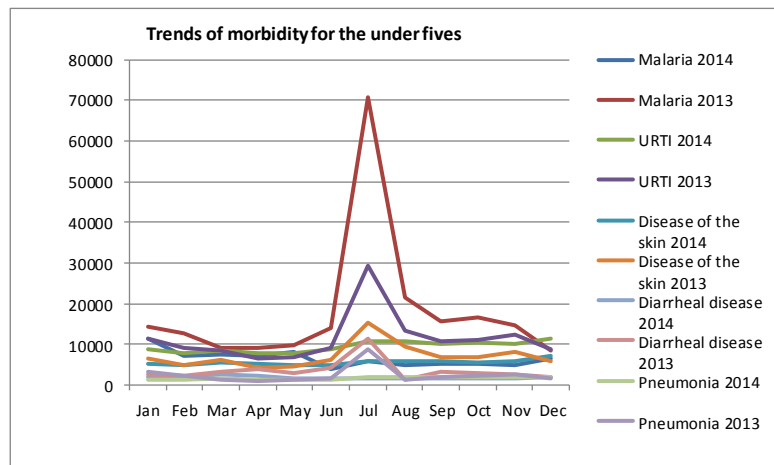


Figure 6: Trend of Morbidity among children under age of five years

latrine coverage leading to increased water contamination coupled with poor hand washing practices. Cases of malaria slightly increased for the under-fives. However, cases of malaria tripled for the general population which could be attributed due to more breeding sites of mosquitos as a result of more rains and low usage of mosquito nets. Admission to supplementary food program is stable.

Measles immunization coverage of 81 percent meets the national target of 80 percent.. The stable coverage may be attributed to regular campaigns and Polio vaccinations. High immunization and vaccination coverage has contributed to high child immunity.

## Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of children (6-59 months) at risk of acute malnutrition (MUAC < 13.5 cm) has remained below five percent since May 2014 with a rate of 3.4 and 4.7 percent recorded in December 2014 and January 2015 respectively. Nutritional status has remained stable except for the Mwereni, Chengoni and Vigurungani sentinel sites where increasing number of acutely malnourished children has been observed. The slight deterioration in these sites is mainly due to poor dietary intake as a result

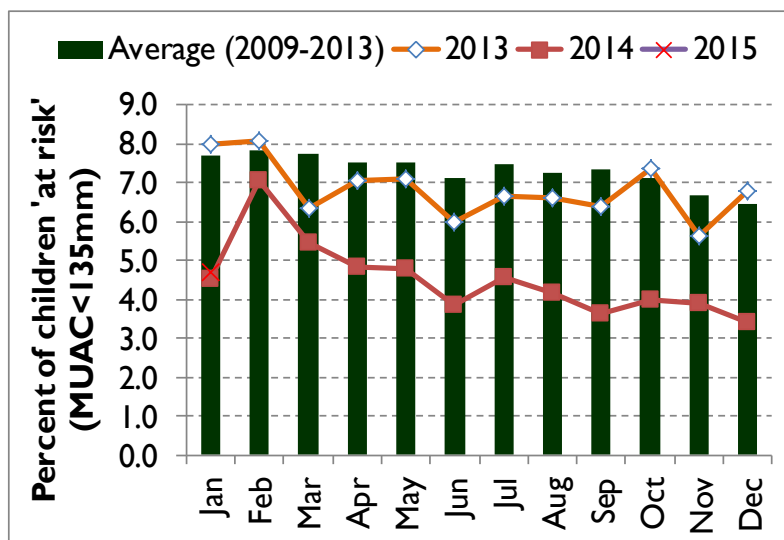


Figure 7: Trend of Proportion of children at risk of Acute Malnutrition (MUAC < 135 mm)

of poor harvests, increased cases of malaria and diarrhoea. Households are consuming an average of the normal 2-3 meals a day comprising of tea, milk, beans, wheat products, cassava, bananas, porridge, rice, maize, fish, ugali, vegetables and meat. However, the composition is less in the livestock farming zone with no vegetables and reduced quantities of proteins. Most mothers in the mixed farming zone practice exclusive breastfeeding while about 50 percent of mothers in the livestock farming zone don't practice breastfeeding. Children are introduced to porridge at the age of two months. Most mothers continue to breastfeed up to two years of age.

## 3.5 Education

### Enrolment and attendance

Most children are enrolled in Early child development centres (ECDE) at the age of between three to five years of age. The school enrolment in third term increased by 1.9 percent from total of 226,077 pupils enrolled in term two. Enrolment in term three increased for both boys and girls by 0.3 percent and 3.5 percent respectively to a total of 117,216 boys and 113,162 girls. This reflects an even enrolment with 51 percent boys and 49 percent girls. The increase in enrolment can be attributed to the community initiatives for school meal programs and parents putting more value in education. The enrolment for girls was higher as boys tend to engage in casual labour and other activities to supplement family income. School attendance is stable with an attendance rate of 98 percent. The Free Primary education (FPE) policy has contributed significantly to the increase in access and retention of primary school pupils.

### Dropout and transition

Though school drop outs have been high, school dropouts reduced from term two to term three of 2014. A total of 427 boys and 519 girls drop out in term three against a total of 542 boys and 568 girls drop outs in term two of 2014. The transition rate from early child development centres (ECD) to primary schools was at 98 percent. The transition rate from primary to secondary schools was 70 percent. More boys are joining secondary schools because of traditional ideology

of more value in the boy child attending school than the girl child. Low transition in primary to secondary schools was attributed to low performance in Kenya certificate of primary education (KCPE) examinations and lack of school fees to proceed to secondary schools.

### **School Meals Programme**

A total of 43 schools are benefitting from Home-grown school meals programme (HGSM) with a total enrolment of 21,157 pupils comprising of 51 percent boys and 49 percent girls. The total number of pupils for the HGSM has increased by 9.4 percent since term two of last year from a total of 19,347 pupils with approximately 57 percent and 43 percent for boys and girls respectively. SMP is mostly targeting schools in the Livestock farming zone. However, schools not under HGSM, most parents have organized themselves and contribute school meals monthly. SMP has contributed to higher school attendance and retention.

### **3.6 Coping Mechanisms**

The main coping mechanisms employed include reduction in number and meal rations, skipping of meals, engaging in casual labour and purchasing food on credit. The coping strategy index for November 2014 was recorded at 1.7 which implies employment of less severe coping suggesting an improvement in food security situation during that period.

### **3.7 Ongoing Interventions**

**Table 4: On-going Interventions  
Agriculture Sector**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Implementers</b>	<b>Impacts in terms of food security</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
	Free inputs	All Wards	18,000	Completed	Increased yield	6m	1 FY 2013/2014
	Free land preparation	All Wards	6,000	Completed	Increased yield	5m	1 FY 2013/2014
	Drip irrigation	9 wards	400	On process	Off rain crops	12m	1 FY 2013/2014

## Livestock Sector

Sub-County	Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Implementer	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (M)	Time Frame
Kinango, Msambweni, Lunga – Lunga, Matuga	Meat goat improvement	Kasemeni, Mwavumbo, Macknoni road, Chengoni, Puma, Kinango, Kinondo, Tiwi and Waa	2,160	SCLPO &Community	Increased production and improved incomes	8	2014-2015
	Beef Cattle improvement	Ndavaya, Ramisi, Mwereni	750	SCLPO &Community	Increased production and improved incomes	10	2014-2015
	Dairy goat promotion	Gombato & Ukunda, Vanga & Dzombo, Tsimba/Golini	400	SCLPO &Community	Increased production and improved incomes	5	2014-2015
Lunga - Lunga	Dairy cattle	Pogwe/Kikoneni, Kubo south & Mkongani	120	SCLPO & Community	Increased production and improved incomes	8	2014-2015
	Renovation of Mwangulu auction yard	Mwereni	1330	SCLPO & Community	Increased production and improved incomes	10	2014-2015

## Education

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All division	Classroom construction	All location	87,147	GOK, CDF, NGO, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	Retention	140m	1 year
All division	Water tank provision	All division	88,366	GOK, CDF, NGO, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	Access	4m	1 year
All division	Home grown school meals program	All division	19,895	GOK	Access, retention and completion improved	4973750	1 year

## Water

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Matuga	Rehabilitation of Mkanda Dam	Mangawani	20,000	GoK/CWSB, Community and the C.G.K.	More time shall be devoted on food production	200,000,000	-
Matuga	Rehabilitation of Kwa Kazungu Dam	Mbuguni	5,000	GoK/CWSB and the Community		11,000,000	4 months
Kubo	Construction of Maponda Dam	Mkongani	3,000	GoK/CWSB and the Community		10,000,000	4 months
Matuga	Construction of Magodzoni P/I	Tiwi	4,500	C.G.K and the Community		-	-
VICHIGINI	Main canal repairs	Vanga	160	Agriculture	Rice production increase	150,000	2 months
MACHAME	Opening of more land	Vanga	200	Farmers	Increase in Rice production	-	
Dam construction/rehabilitation	Mbuguni	2,000	3,000	11,000,000	GoK/CWSB and the Community	Ongoing 70%	

### 3.8 Sub County Food Security Ranking

**Table 5: Sub County Food Security Ranking**

Sub County	Food security 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)
Kinango	1	-High malnutrition levels – Chengoni, Vigurungani -Increased cases of human diseases -Increased water distances: Mkang’ombe (Davaya ward – Kinango sub-county) -No harvest experienced – Silaloni -High food prices, maize up to Ksh. 40 per kilo -		
Lunga Lunga	2	-High malnutrition levels – Mwereni -Low food stocks at household level		
Msambweni	3			
Matuga	4			

## 4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

### 4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

The food security prognosis for Kwale County over the next six months is based on the following assumptions

- ❖ The long rains March to May 2015 are expected to start on time and will be normal.
- ❖ Markets will continue operating normally without any disruptions with prices of commodities remaining stable.
- ❖ Prices of livestock species may remain high due to the availability of pasture
- ❖ Given the good performance of the 2014 short rains, crop production was normal, households will have food stocks enough for the next 3 months. The stocks will decline as the dry spell crops in hence vulnerable households may require support to sustain themselves until the next harvest.
- ❖ Agriculture will improve as the County Government continues to support the farmers with free inputs and tractor farming as well as support in by other stakeholders in improved technologies.
- ❖ The attendance rates in schools are normal and are expected to remain stable.
- ❖ Nutrition status is expected to remain stable in most areas.

### 4.2 Food security outcomes for (March – May)

Food consumption score is expected to remain stable for the next three months. No livelihood change is anticipated. Nutrition status is likely to remain stable with most households consuming 2-3 meals in a day. Crude mortality and under five mortality is expected to remain stable.

### 4.3 Food Security Outcomes (June – August)

Food consumption score is expected to deteriorate as the next harvest is expected in July/August. No livelihood change is anticipated. Nutrition status is also likely to slightly deteriorate in April

but later improve from June. More people will depend on market supplies. Crude mortality and under five mortality is expected to remain stable.

#### **4.4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS (forecast/likely scenario/projection)**

The long rains March to May 2015 are expected to start on time and will be normal and farmers will plant on time. Given the good performance of the 2014 short rains, crop production was normal, households will have food stocks enough for the next 3 months. The stocks will decline with the start of dry spell hence vulnerable households may require support to sustain themselves until the next harvest. Agriculture will improve as the County Government continues to support the farmers with free inputs and tractor farming as well as support in by other stakeholders in improved technologies.

There will be no livestock migration because of the current good pasture, browse and water availability. In addition, pasture and browse availability will increase at the onset of the March to May long rains leading to good improved body condition of livestock. Prices of livestock species may remain high due to the availability of pasture. Markets will continue operating normally without any disruptions with prices of commodities remaining stable. The attendance rates in schools are normal and are expected to remain stable. Nutrition status is expected to remain stable in most areas. The increasing proportion of acutely malnourished children reported in Chengoni, Mwereni and Vigurungani may be mitigated with the recommended continuation of cash for Assets (CFA).

### **5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The current food security situation is likely to remain stable for the next two months. Vulnerable households need to be supported for the next six months to enable them meet their basic food requirements.

#### **Monitoring required**

- Disease prevention through treatment and husbandry management: enhance dipping
- Progress of pasture conservations and creation of grazing reserves
- Conflicts that may arise out of common resource use
- Human disease outbreaks
- Nutrition status of children under five years
- Onset of the coming long rains
- Influx of livestock from neighbouring counties/countries
- Situation of water sources for both domestic and livestock
- Livestock diseases surveillance and vaccinations

#### **5.2 Summary of Recommendations**

- Subsidise farm inputs especially fertilizers
- Rain water harvesting



- Meat goat and cattle improvement
- Provision of bursary
- Conduct nutritional survey
- Strengthen nutrition surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of systems at county level
- Provision of water treatment chemicals
- Drilling of boreholes
- Irrigation infrastructure improvement

## 6.0 ANNEXES

### Annex I: Recommended Food Interventions

**Table 6: Proposed population in need of food assistance**

Sub-County	Population in the Sub-County	Pop in need ( % range min – max	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Kinango	209,560	20-25	CFA	
Lunga Lunga	153,354	15-20	CFA	
Msambweni	<b>135,039</b>	-	-	
Matuga	151,978	0-5	CFA	

Kinango	Ward population	Proposed mode of intervention	Min. %	Max. %	Min population	Max population
Chengoni/Samburu	32,641	CFA	30	35	9792.3	11424.35
Macknon Road	31128	CFA	15	20	4669.2	6225.6
Kinango	32571	CFA	15	20	4885.65	6514.2
Puma	19860		30	35	5958	6951
Kasemeni	33642	CFA	15	20	5046.3	6728.4
Mwavumbo	31902	CFA	15	20	4785.3	6380.4
Ndavaya	27816	CFA	15	20	4172.4	5563.2
Mwereni	34628	CFA	30	35	10388.4	12119.8
Pongwe/Kikoneni	41098	CFA	15	20	6164.7	8219.6
Vanga (Sega)	36119	CFA	15	20	5417.85	7223.8
Tsimba/Golini (Mbuguni)	34002	CFA	15	20	5100.3	6800.4
					66,380	84,151

## Annex II: Recommended Non-food Interventions

**Table 7: Recommended Non-food Interventions**

### Agriculture

County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kwale	Subsidizing Farm Inputs especially Fertilizers	All Wards	All farmers	National Government of Kenya	All fertilizer types, Stores, Transport	NCPB Stores	Long term
Kwale	Encourage water harvesting	All wards	All farmers	Kwale county government & other stakeholders	Funds	land	Long term
Kwale	Early warning programme	4 wards	All farmers	NDMA/SCAO		Land	Longterm
Kwale	Soil and Water conservation	All wards	10,000	Kwale county ,Ngos,	Funds	land	Long term
Kwale	Cereal banking promotion	All wards	20,000	Agric,Ngos etc	Funds	land	longterm
Kwale	Value addition on fruits,and other crops	All wards	10,000	Kwale county and others	funds		Long term

### Livestock

District	Intervention	Division/ Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required resources	Available resources
Kinango	Meat goat improvement	Kasemeni, Mwavumbo, Macknoni road, Chengoni, Puma& Kinango	2500	SCLPO &Community	15M	Local goats, houses, technical knowhow, labour
Msambweni	Beef Cattle improvement	Ramisi	350	SCLPO &Community	5M	Local cattle, technical knowhow, labour
Lunga – Lunga	Dairy cattle	Pogwe/Kikoneni	100	SCLPO &Community	10M	Technical knowhow, labour, land
	Renovation of Mwangulu auction yard	Mwereni	3000	SCLPO &Community	10M	Land, technical knowhow, labour
Matuga	Dairy goat promotion	Tsimba/Golini	200	SCLPO &Community	5M	Technical knowhow, labour

## Education

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Matuga	Hasm	Mbuguni location	1414	GOK, WFP, RED CROSS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	2.2M	HUMAN	Feb-April 2015 3 months {60 days}
Kobo	Hasam	Mwaluphamba	2274	GOK, WFP, RED CROSS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	3.4m	HUMAN	Feb-April 2015 3 months {60 days}
All division	Sanitary towels	All	23,482	GOK,	2.2M	HUMAN	1 year
All division	Bursary secondary school	All	5000	GOK, CDF, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	71m	HUMAN	1 year

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Mwereni	Hasm	All location	11285	GOK, WFP, RED CROSS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	6771000	HUMAN	Feb-April 2015 3 months {60 days}
Lunga lunga	Hasam	All location	16733	GOK, WFP, RED CROSS, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	10039800	HUMAN	Feb-April 2015 3 months {60 days}
Kiconeni	Hasam	All location	11285	GOK, , RED CROSS,	6771000	HUMAN	1 year
Diani	Hasam	All location	14738	GOK, , RED CROSS,	8842800	HUMAN	1 year
Msambweni	Hasam	All location	9881	GOK, , RED CROSS,	5928600	HUMAN	1 year

## Health and Nutrition

Division	Intervention	Location	No of beneficiaries	Proposed implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Time frame
	Conduct rapid assessment to screen for malnutrition cases in all children below 5 years	Kwale county	130890	MOH, UNICEF, WFP, KRCS, KRDP/NDMA	2,000,000		April - August 2015
	Strengthen nutrition surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems at the county level	Kwale county	130890	MOH, UNICEF, WFP, KRCS, KRDP/NDMA	5,900,300		Contin Uous
	Scale up coverage of High Impact Nutrition Interventions in Kwale county to reach at least 80% of the target population	Kwale county	130890	MOH, UNICEF, WFP, KRCS, KRDP/NDMA	2,000,000		Contin uous
	Conduct integrated outreaches	Kwale county	130890	MOH ,Partners	2,000,000		Contin Uous
	Strengthen CLTS(to improve latrine coverage)	Kwale county	170600	MOH, PLAN ,KRDP	2,000,000		Contin Uous
	Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals	Kwale county	170600	MOH, PLAN ,KRDP	2,000,000		
	Conduct Supplementary feeding to children under 5yrs	Kwale county	130890	MOH, PLAN ,KRDP	500,000,000		
All sub-counties	Nutritional Survey	Kwale county		MOH, PLAN ,KRDP			

## Water

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kubo	B/h drilling	Mkongani	3,000	GoK, Community and other stakeholders	6M	Land and human	2 months
Kubo	B/h drilling	Mwaluphamba	500	GoK, Community and other stakeholders	6M	Land and human	2 months
WAGA	Infrastructure improvement	VANGA	500	GOK/DONOR	6M	STAFF	-
MPEPENI	Scheme development	VANGA	200	GOK/DONOR	FUNDS	STAFF	-
Borehole drilling	Mkongani	1,200	1,800	5,000,000	GoK and stakeholders	Has not been funded	