

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	County Background Information	1
1.1	Current Factors Affecting Food Security.....	1
2	County Food Security Situation	1
2.1	Current Food Security Situation	1
2.2	Food Security Trends	2
2.3	Rainfall Performance	2
2.4	Current Shocks and Hazards	3
3	Impact of Rainfall Performance, Shocks and Hazards	3
3.1	Crop Production	3
3.2	Livestock Productivity	4
3.3	Water and Sanitation.....	6
3.4	Markets and Trade	7
3.5	Health and Nutrition	8
3.6	Education	10
3.7	Coping Mechanisms.....	10
3.8	Current Interventions	11
3.9	Sub-County Ranking.....	13
4	Food Security Prognosis.....	13
4.1	Prognosis Assumptions.....	13
4.2	Food Security Outcomes from March to May	13
4.3	Food Security Outcomes from June to August.....	14
5	Conclusion and Recommendations	14
5.1	Conclusion	14
5.2	Summary of Recommendations.....	14
6	Annexes	15
6.1	Annex 1: Food Intervention Required	15
6.2	Non-Food Interventions Proposed	15

1 Introduction

1.1 County Background Information

Embu County is made up of five Sub-counties namely, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Embu East, Embu West and Embu North. The County lies South of Mount Kenya and borders Nyeri County to the North, Kirinyaga County to the South West, Tharaka Nithi County to the East and Kitui and Machakos Counties to the South. The greater Mbeere is divided into two Sub-counties, Mbeere North and South covering

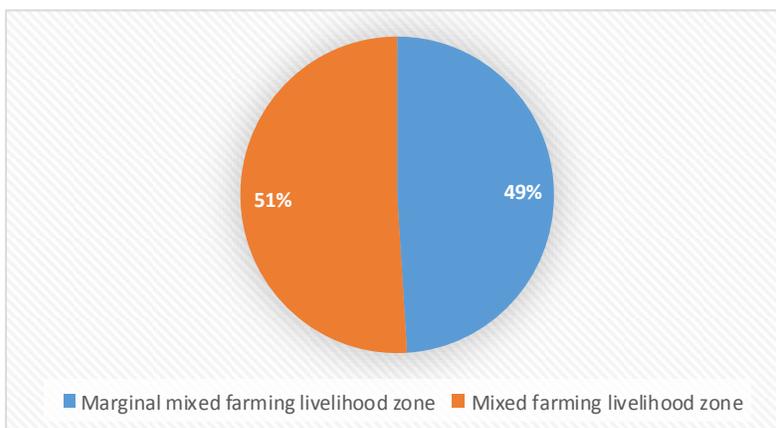


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

approximately 2,092.5 square kilometers with an estimated population of 230,000 persons (KNBS 2009). Mbeere Sub-counties are characterized by hot and dry weather condition for the greater part of the year, with bimodal pattern of rainfall whereby long rains are received between March and May and short rains between October to December, the latter being more reliable. Annual rainfall ranges between 640 to 1,100 millimeters (mm) with most parts of the area receiving an average of 550 mm of rainfall per year. Mbeere residents are predominantly mixed farmers with crops cultivated being maize, beans, pigeon peas, green grams, cow peas and sorghum. The Sub-counties are categorized in two livelihood zones namely, Mixed Farming livelihood zone comprising of 51 percent and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone which is 49 percent.

1.1 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The current factors affecting food security are poor temporal distribution of the short rains, poor livestock breeds resulting in low productivity, human wildlife conflict along river Tana exemplified at Kiambere dam, emergence of African boll worm infestation at the prime stage of crop development (flowering), low uptake of modern agronomical practices including use of certified seeds, high food prices, low livestock prices coupled with Newcastle disease in poultry which results in poultry deaths .

2 County Food Security Situation

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The County is classified as being in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in mixed farming livelihood zone and stressed (IPC Phase 2) in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. Although the performance of the short rains was near normal, temporal distribution was poor. Currently, food stocks are very low at households as they are holding 36 percent of Long Term Average (LTA) stocks, largely in the Mixed Farming zones. Current Terms of Trade (TOT) are 94 in both mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones which is 49 percent above the LTA of 63. Households are consuming 2 – 3 meals per day which is normal at this time of the year across all

livelihood zones. Water consumption is 15 litres per person per day (lpppd) in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and 50 litres per person per day in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones. The percentage of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition as measured by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 135 millimeters, was 5.05 in January 2015 and was below the long term LTA of 17.73.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The 2014 long rains classified the area as Minimal/None (IPC Phase 1) for both livelihood zones. Due to the near-normal performance of the 2014 short rains, the mixed farming livelihood zone has remained in the minimal/None (IPC Phase 1) while the Marginal Mixed farming is in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The food security indicators remained stable compared to long rains 2014. Number of households relying on markets increased from 60 percent to 80 percent in Mixed Farming and from 80 percent to almost 100 percent in Marginal Mixed Farming from October to December. Tropical Livestock Unit (TLUs) remained stable at two in comparison to long rains 2014. In both Marginal Mixed farming and mixed farming the terms of trade have favorably increased to 94 in comparison to 84 in August, 2014. Distances to the watering points are stable at 0.5 – 4 kilometre (Km) in comparison to the long rains 2014 while water consumption has improved from 15 lpppd to 50 lpppd in Mixed Farming and 10, to 15 lpppd in marginal mixed farming. Livestock productivity remained stable as milk production was one litre and 0.5 litres per household in Mixed Farming and Marginal Mixed farming Livelihood zone respectively for both seasons. The nutritional status remained stable over the last six months with the percentage of children under five at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC < 135mm being 5.05 in the month of January 2015 in comparison to 5.8 in the month of August, 2014. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2014 was 23 and was generally higher than December 2013, when it was 17.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of short rains of 2014 delayed across the livelihood zones and started in the first dekad of November compared to the normal third dekad of October. The amount of rainfall received was generally below average, mainly being 50 – 75 percent of normal rains except in the northern tip which received 75 – 90 percent of normal rains as shown in figure 2. Temporal distribution was poor across all livelihood zones but spatial distribution was fair. Cessation occurred in the first dekad of December which was earlier than second dekad normally.

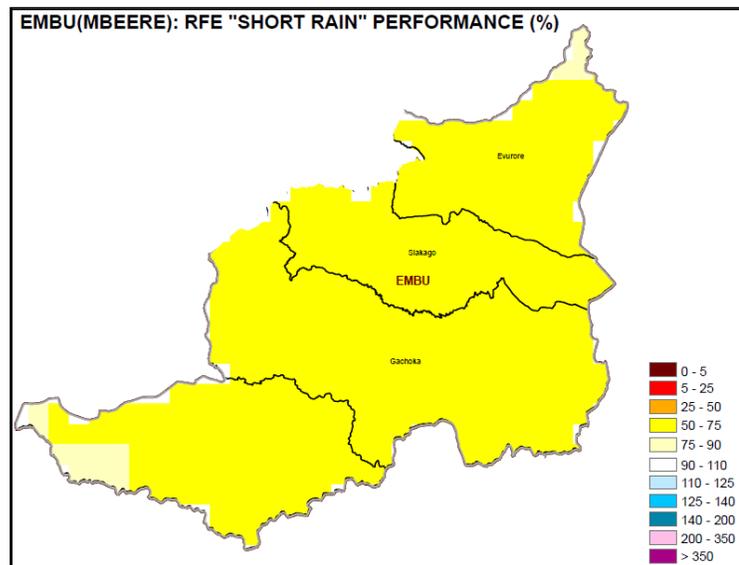


Figure 2: Rainfall estimate

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Poor temporal distribution of the short rains, poor road infrastructure, human wildlife conflict such as crocodiles along river Tana, inadequate planting materials and low quality of livestock breeds are the main factors affecting food security.

3 Impact of Rainfall Performance, Shocks and Hazards

3.1 Crop Production

Rain-fed Cropping

The major crops grown under rain-fed are maize, green grams and cow peas while tomatoes, kales and water melons are grown under irrigation. In marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, maize, green grams and cowpeas contributes 50, 10 and eight percent to food and 10, 30 and 15 percent of cash income respectively. In the mixed farming, maize, green grams and cowpeas contribute 38, 23, and 15 percent to food respectively while maize contributes 25 percent of cash income. Table 1 depicts hectare planted and production of the three main crops grown under rain-fed agriculture.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Ha planted 2014 Short Rains	Long Term Average during Short rains season (Ha)	Production Short rains (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Short Term Average (STA) production Short rains season
1.Maize	14,640	12,145	30,560	43,353
2.Green grams	3,882	4,636	12,710	8,267
3.Cowpeas	3,769	6,025	6,080	13,050

There was an increase of 20 percent in hectares under maize during the short rains in 2014 compared to the LTA. This was due to above normal rainfall received for the season. However, acreage planted under green grams and cowpeas decreased by 16 and 37 percent of the STA respectively attributed to preference in maize production. The Production of maize and cow peas is expected to be 70 and 47 percent of the STA respectively, while green grams is projected to be 54 percent above the STA. The poor performance of maize and cowpeas is attributed to delayed onset of rains, poor temporal distribution and depressed amounts received. Over-reliance on maize as opposed to drought tolerant crops further compounded the problem of crop failure.

Irrigated Crop Production

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Ha planted 2014 Short rains	Short Term Average (3yrs) during Short rains season (Ha)	2014 Production Short rains (Tons)Projected/Actual	Short Term Average production Short rains season
Tomatoes	53	211	1669	2,251
Kales	56	65	280	180.7
Water melons	94	115	2850	1,417

There was a significant reduction in the acreage of crops planted under irrigation which was mainly attributed to the high cost of fuel since water levels in most rivers did not recharge fully as expected during the short rains. The area planted tomatoes declined by 75 percent of the STA as well as projected production which is expected to decrease to 74 percent of the STA. There was a decrease of 14 percent on the acreage planted under kales, although the projected production is expected to increase by 55 percent above the short term average. The area planted under water melon decreased by 17 percent while the projected production is expected to increase by one percent of the STA as illustrated in table 2. The decrease in area planted was because of limited water availability while the increase in production is attributed to improved certified seeds used, coupled with availability subsidized fertilizers. The county has high potential for irrigated crop that can bridge the food security gaps which is due to over reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

Maize Stocks

The stocks held at household were at 36 percent of the LTA due to poor performance of the previous long rains season. The available stocks at households can last for three weeks to one month on average in the mixed farming zone. However, the stocks held by traders are only available for those with purchasing power within the county and over 80 percent of maize stocks are imports from Busia and Loitoktok.

Table 3: Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	3,335	9,243
Traders	9,360	9,490
Millers	0	0
NCPB	0	0
Total	12,615	18,733

3.2 Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The body condition for all livestock species is good in the mixed farming livelihood zones and generally fair in the marginal mixed farming for cattle. Goats are in good condition across both livelihood zones. Body condition is expected to decline to fair to poor in the next one month due to forage scarcity. This is likely to affect livestock productivity, mainly milk production.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse in the mixed farming livelihood zone were fair attributed to availability of significant amount of crop residue while in the marginal mixed farming forage was fair to poor similar to the same period 2013. The current condition is attributed to depressed rainfall and prolonged drought. In the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, forage is expected to last one months, and two months in the mixed farming compared to normal two and three months respectively. There is significant contribution of animal feeds from crop residues in both marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones.

Birth Rate and Milk Availability

The current birth rate is slightly below normal for all species in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones since the animals have not fully recovered from the previous drought and reduced pastures. The average milk production in cattle has progressively declined from the normal two litres to one litre and 0.5 litres per household in Mixed Farming and Marginal Mixed farming Livelihood Zone respectively. In goats it has declined from the normal one litre to 0.5 litres in mixed Farming and 0.5 Litres to 0.25 litres in marginal mixed farming. The trend is expected to deteriorate owing to declining forage quality and quantity coupled with livestock diseases.

Milk Consumption

All the milk produced is consumed at household level estimated at 26 percent of the total household consumption. The deficit 74 percent is purchased from the shops and neighboring sub-counties of Manyatta, Runyenjes in Embu and Kirinyaga Counties. This is normal for this period of the year. On average a household in both zones is consuming one litre of milk compared to normal of 1.5 litres per day. This is likely to affect the nutritional status of children under five years. The current milk price ranges from Ksh. 60 to 80 per litre in the marginal mixed farming zones compared to the normal Ksh. 40-50 across all the livelihood zones.

Tropical livestock Units (TLUs)

The current tropical livestock unit average at two TLUs per household in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone which is normal at this time of the year. However, for mixed farming is one TLU from 1.5 TLU which is normal. The reduction in TLUs has been occasioned by reducing feeds due to frequent rainfall failures and livestock diseases.

Water for Livestock and Migration

The main sources of water for livestock are mainly permanent rivers, boreholes, dams, shallow wells and piped water which are normal for this time of the year. The available water sources are reducing and expected to last for two months in the mixed farming livelihood zone and one month in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. The trekking distance to watering points for livestock ranged from 2 – 3 Km in mixed farming and 6 – 14 Km in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. Distances are expected to increase as the permanent rivers remain as the only source of water. The frequency of watering livestock is once a day for both cattle and goats in mixed farming and on alternate days in marginal mixed farming zone. There were reports of migration of livestock to the hills and Tana River Development Authority (TARDA) dams with some in-migration from Mwingi sub-county. At this time of the year more livestock are expected to migrate to the dams and the hills of Kiangombe, Kianjiru and Kiambere,

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There was a threat of Helminthiasis across all livelihood zones and quarantine on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was declared in Muchonoki and Riandu areas. However, there were five percent reported deaths of livestock in the month of September and October attributed to Anaplasmosis, East Coast Fever and Pneumonia exacerbated by the prolonged drought especially in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. There was suspected Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Ishiara and Kamarandi areas. FMD samples were taken and disease confirmed. The situation is being actively monitored. There are reports of Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) in the lower zones of Marginal Mixed Farming attributed to migration and trade with the

neighboring sub-county of Mwingi/ Kyuso. Disease surveillance has been carried out along the main stock routes from Mwingi, Tharaka, and Masinga to contain animal disease. There was recurrent outbreak of Newcastle disease in poultry which results in increased deaths in poultry.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Major water sources

The major water sources are water pans and dams, springs, boreholes, shallow wells, permanent and seasonal rivers. Other sources of water are piped water supplies in localized areas of Siakago, Ishiara, Kanyuambora, Gachoka, and parts of Kiritiri all in Mixed Farming livelihood areas and the urban areas which are normal at this time of the year. Mbeere North and South Sub-County has four permanent rivers and two water pipelines, 60 pans and dams in Mbeere South and 20 in Mbeere North. During the short rains, the water sources recharged to 40 percent of capacity in comparison to a normal of 50 percent. Water quantity is currently slightly below 50 percent in most of the water sources and is expected to last until early March in both Mixed Farming and the Marginal Mixed farming areas. Water in the pans and dams is a quarter capacities and will last for one month. The water situation is below normal across the livelihood zones attributed to prolonged drought situation and poor management of water sources.

Distance to water sources

Distances to water points in both marginal mixed farming and mixed farming ranges from 1.5 – 4 Km for domestic use. However, localized areas of Mutuovare, Kiambeere, katololoni, Mwea, and Makima were having the extremes of eight kilometres for domestic use. The normal distances to water were 0.5 – 2 Km in mixed farming livelihood zones and 0.5 – 4 Km for marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. In localized areas of Makima, Kiambere, Mavuria Evurore and Muminji, the distances have increased by 50 percent from five to 10 km, which is above normal for this time of the year leading to limited consumption.

Waiting time at the source

Waiting time at the borehole has increased from the normal 30 minutes to the current 1 – 2 hours in the marginal mixed livelihood zone with an exception of Mathai whose waiting time is four hours attributed to the poor recharge of the water resources. The situation is above normal. In the mixed farming livelihood the waiting time is similar to the previous season at 5 – 10 minutes which is normal.

Cost of water and consumption

There was a slight increase in the cost of water across all the livelihood zones from Ksh. 15 to a range of Ksh. 20 – 30 for a 20 litre jerry can in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone while the mixed farming price was normal at Ksh. two attributed to piped water systems in a water kiosks.

Households in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone are consuming 15 litres in comparison to a normal of 30 lpppd while in the mixed farming livelihood zones, households are consuming 50 lpppd which is normal at this time of the year.

Sanitation and hygiene

Latrine coverage for both marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and Mixed farming livelihood zone was at 85 percent however in localized area of Kiambeere and Mutuavare, it is low, at 60 percent as recorded during the community interviews. Household water treatment practices were generally low at approximately 40 % boiling water with an exception of borehole water which is never treated especially in the Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. Water treatment chemicals are not available at Household level which is normal. There were neither cases of water diseases nor water contamination cases with an exception of Muthathara which had slight cases of typhoid noted during the community interview, which is normal at this time of the year.

3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the County are Karaba, Ishiara, Siakago and Kiritiri market whose market operations for both livestock and farm produce were normal. Market disruptions were reported in Mshonoke region which was under quarantine due to LSD. The main food commodities in the market include maize, beans and horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions, Irish potatoes and oranges.

Maize prices

In the period of October to December 2014, maize prices remained fairly stable but above the LTA, at Ksh. 39, 38 and 40 respectively. The current maize price is Ksh. 36, which is six percent above the LTA as shown in Figure 3. Maize prices were similar in both marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and the mixed farming livelihood zones. The maize prices are expected to increase gradually until next harvest when they will reduce marginally, as harvest from the long rains 2015 become available.

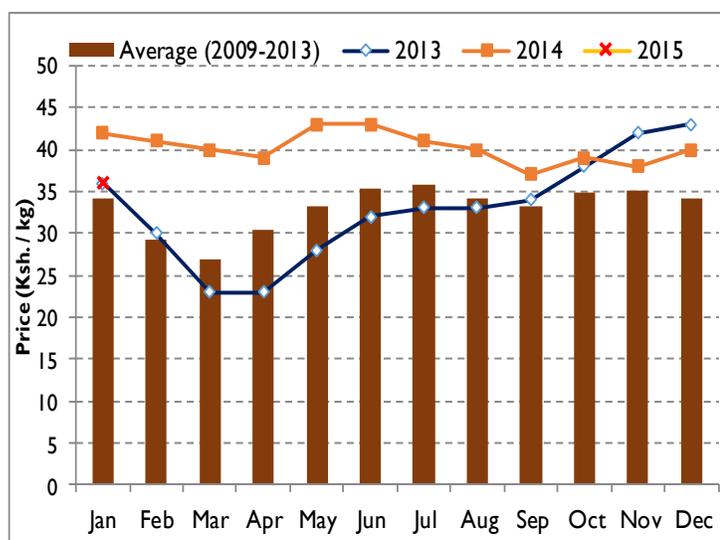


Figure 3: Trends in maize prices

Goat price

Goat prices declined from October to December 2014. The decline could be attributed to over supply from neighboring counties in anticipation of good prices for the season and in-migration of goats to markets from other counties. The prices remained above LTA. As per the January 2015 National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletin, the current average price of a medium sized goat is Ksh. 3400 which is 58 percent above the LTA. In the Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, the current price is Ksh. 3000 while in the mixed farming livelihood zones, the price is Ksh. 3,500 as noted in

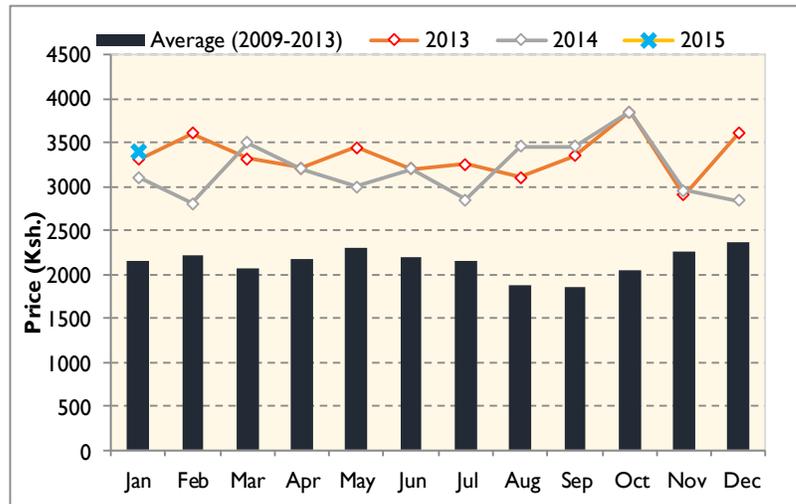


Figure 4: Trends in goats' prices

is Ksh. 3000 while in the mixed farming livelihood zones, the price is Ksh. 3,500 as noted in localized markets of Ishiara and Makutano respectively during the community interview.

Terms of trade

The terms of trade from October to December 2014 registered a declining trend, at 99, 78 and 71 comparison to the LTA of 59, 65 and 69 for October, November and December respectively as shown in Figure 5. There was no significant difference in the terms of trade in the livelihood zones as both the maize and goat prices remained relatively the stable. The current terms of trade are above normal for this time of the year at 94 for the month of January 2015.

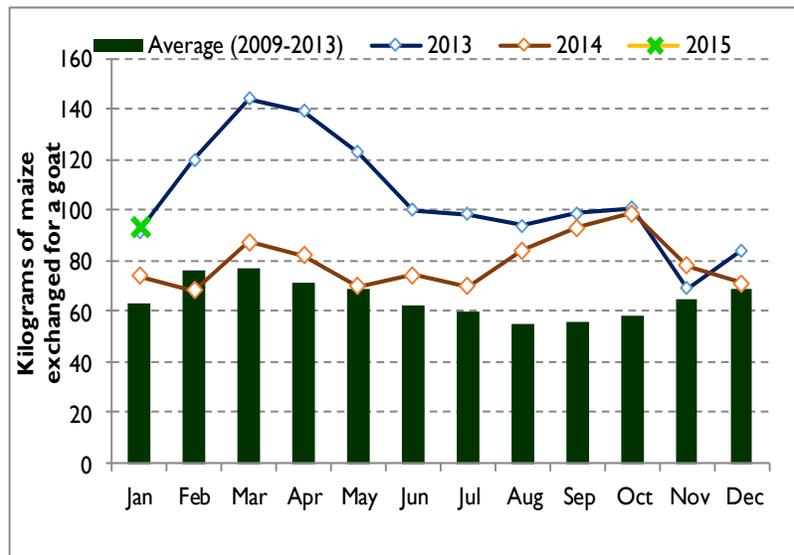


Figure 5: Trends in terms of trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

The morbidity prevalence among children under five years of age include upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), pneumonia, skin diseases, malaria and diarrhea. They all recorded a decrease except malaria which recorded an increase of 16.8 percent. The general population top five morbidity, included upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), skin diseases, malaria, urinary

tract infection and diarrhea which all recorded an increase with an exception of malaria and diarrhea which decreased by 30.32 and 7.4 percent respectively when comparing July to December 2014 to the same period in 2013. Upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), skin diseases and urinary tract infection increased by 20, 16 and 21 respectively for general population.

In the trends of epidemic and water borne diseases there was a general decline with an exception of Measles with 20 cases being reported from July to December 2014 compared to 10 cases in the same period in 2013. Cases of dysentery had reduced by 7.7 percent from 404 to 373 cases reported in 2013 and 2014 respectively while cases of typhoid and diarrhea had reduced by 36.3 percent from 1671 to 1064 and 94 percent from 228,111 to 13,876 respectively.

Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

Immunization coverage for the fully immunized child (FIC) was 88.7 percent, an increase from 73.6 percent in 2013 and was above the national target of 80 percent. The high coverage is attributed to increased outreaches to the community on immunization and growth monitoring. Vitamin A supplementation for children less than one year old from July to December 2014 was at 81 percent while that of the children aged one to five years was 83 percent which was above the national target of 80 percent. The high immunization was attributed to increase in campaign. The under-five mortality rate was at 0.079 while CMR data was at 0.067. Exclusive breastfeeding was at 50.6 percent according to Nutrition Survey Data carried in March 2013.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The percentage of children under five year at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC < 135mm was below the LTA in 2014 and fairly comparable to the percentages in 2013 as shown in Figure 6. The trend from July to December 2014 indicated a generally stable nutrition status and was similar to that of the same period in 2013. In December 2014, the children at risk of malnutrition were 5.55 percent and this was lower compared to the LTA of 16.8 percent while in January 2015 the rate was 5.05.

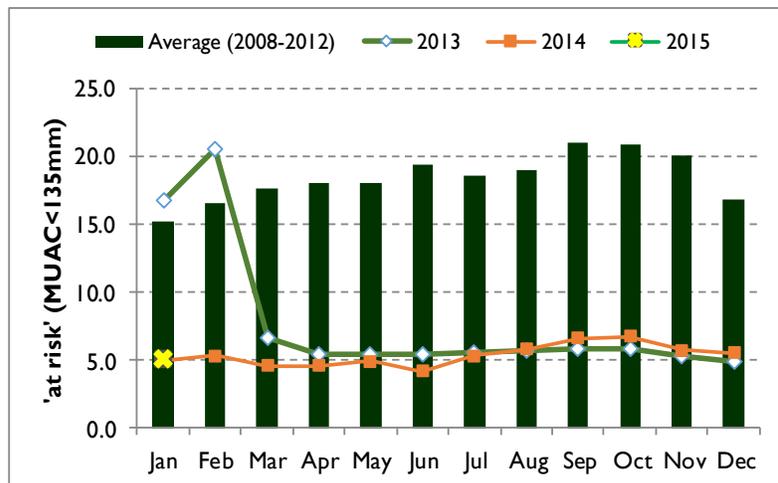


Figure 6: Percentage at risk by MUAC

The meal frequency for both under-fives and adults was 2 – 3 meals a day in all the livelihood zones in comparison to a normal of 3 to 4 meals for under five and three meals for adults. During the community interviews, it was evident that consumption was below normal in localized areas of Evurore and Kamarandi at 1 – 2 meals for both under five and adults. Dietary diversity for all populations in Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones was below normal with households consuming meals mainly comprising of maize and beans (Githeri). In both mixed farming and

marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones, households were at acceptable level of food consumption score for non-beneficiaries. Malnutrition among under-fives in the County is attributed to chronic causes, mainly, early termination of exclusive breastfeeding, poor infant feeding and care practices.

3.6 Education

There was an improvement in participation in primary education as was noted in changes in enrolment and reduced dropout rates. There were 42,395 boys and 40,337 girls enrolled in 2015 compared to 40,677 and 39,227 third term 2014 for boys and girls respectively representing a slight increase of 4.2 percent for boys and 2.8 percent for girls. The dropout rates were insignificant at both Primary and ECD, however, 26 boys and 23 girls dropped out in 2014 due to child labor and early marriages representing 0.012 percent. The transition from primary to secondary reduced from 74 percent in 2013 to 72 in 2014 due to lack of school fees, child labor and early marriages.

School Meals Programme

The County has Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) in 234 schools covering 15,827 boys and 14,648 girls totaling to 30,475 pupils. The program has enhanced pupils' retention, completion and improved KCPE performance. Schools do not have in any school meals program have an enrolment of 47,226 pupils (24, 633 boys and 22,593 girls). There is need for the SMP in the schools to enhance retention. The main reason why pupils miss meals in schools with school meals programme was due to water scarcity during dry spell, delay in disbursement of funds by Ministry of Education and inability to pay school cooks. There are reports that some pupils transfer due to availability of meals in the neighboring schools among other factors. De-worming was last carried out in May 2012 alongside Vitamins A supplementation at ECD Centers and covered 7175 boys and 7053 girls.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

Household coping mechanisms are, but not limited to, reducing the size of meal, purchasing food on credit, swapping consumption to less preferred or cheaper foods, reducing the number of meals taken per day, borrowing and begging of food. Some households were also consuming two meals instead of the normal three. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2014 was 23, compared to 17 in December 2013, implying that households had to employ more coping strategies for survival.

3.8 Current Interventions

Table 4: Ongoing Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
Mbeere North	Kathiga Gaceru Irrigation Scheme	Muringari	160	MOA	Improved farm incomes and food security	45 Million (M)	2008-2014
	Murachaki Irrigation Scheme	Ishiara	500	Irrigation/ Agriculture	Expected improvement in food security and farm incomes	70M	2010-2015
	Kangai Skylimit Irrigation Scheme	Ishaiara	350	Irrigation/ Agriculture	Improved farm incomes and food security	40M	2011-2014
	Kanyuambora Cooperative Irrigation Project	Kanyuambora	500	Irrigation/ Cooperative/ Agriculture	Expected improvement in food security and farm incomes	75M	2012-2015
	Kiambindu Irrigation Scheme	Ishiara	250	Irrigation/ Agriculture	Improved farm incomes and food security hence increase household resilience	20M	2004-2013
WATER							
Marginal mixed farming	Water pipe works augmentation	All locations	5,000 household to be supplied with water	-county government.	-reduce walking distance. - Reduce water cost and water borne diseases.	80m anticipated as ultimate cost.	SEPT 2014- JUNE 2015
2.Kiambeere Makima,	Boreholes repair	Kiambeere and makima	Community within the borehole locality 200hhs	county government	Reduce walking distance Reduced waiting time. Increase domestic water usage.		September 2014- June 2015
LIVESTOCK							
Mbeere North and south	Routine animal husbandry	All wards	1000 farmers	Livestock production and	Improved Living standards Increased income	Normal extension work	Year round

	practices			Veterinary department.			
Mbeere North and south	Pasture bailing and fodder conservation	All wards	1000 farmers	Livestock production department,	Increase animal productivity	Normal extension work	Next 1 months
Mbeere North and south	Vaccination against FMD, LSD, and Rabies and Mass de-worming	All wards	3000 households	Livestock production/ Veterinary departments, NDMA, OP	Minimize stock losses Improve livestock immunity	800,000	Completed
Mbeere North and south	Livestock feed supplementation	MMF Wards	3000 households	Livestock production department, NDMA, SLM , OP	Minimize stock losses Increase animal productivity	400,000	Completed

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

All	Vitamin A Supplementation	Mbeere north/south	34672	MOH	Improved immunity	173,365	Bi annual
All	Zinc Supplementation Facility level supplementation	Only therapeutic at health facilities level	34672	MOH	Reduce severity of diarrhea	693440	Throughout the year
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Mbeere North/South health facilities	2248 1349	GOK (MOH) UNICEF WHO	Reduce severity of malnutrition	692,166	Annual
All	IYCN Interventions	Mbeere North/South	6-23 months	GOK UNICEF WHO	Improve nutrition status	2 M	Throughout the year
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Mbeere North/South	3529	MOH	Collect iron deficiency	14,000	Throughout the year
All	De-worming	Mbeere North/South	2709	MOH,MOE, A+K NDMA	Positive (reduction in rate of infection)	135,450	Biannually
N/A	Food Fortification	N/A	N/A	N/A			

EDUCATION

Mwea	Lunch meals	Karaba, riakanau Makima	8,492	WFP GOK	Increased enrolment, retention and completion rates	23,587,9120	1 year
Gachoka	Lunch	Kiritiri, Kiambere	7,480	WFP GOK	Increased enrolment, retention and completion rates	20,644,800	1 year
Siakago	Lunch	Kirie	5,364	WFP GOK	Increased enrolment, retention and completion rates	20,066,760	1 year
Evurore	Lunch	Ishiara kamumu	9,949	WFP GOK	Increased enrolment, retention and completion rates	21,474,360	1 year

3.9 Sub-County Ranking

Table 5: Sub-county food security ranking

Sub County	Food security rank (1- Worst-10- Best)	Main food security threat (if any)
Mbeere South	1	Poor temporal distribution of rainfall Both livestock and human diseases Prolonged droughts High levels of poverty Human/Wildlife conflicts along river Tana Traditional preference to maize crop over other drought resistant crops
Mbeere North	2	

4 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- Normal onset of the 2015 long rains.
- Food prices are expected to remain stable attributed to ready supply from the outside market with a slight increase from March to June when the harvest from long rains is expected.
- Pasture and browse are expected to deteriorate in the next two months owing to poor regeneration and prolonged drought; however, starting from March 2015 the condition is expected to improve.
- Expected crop performance for 2015 long rains is projected to be near normal, leading to supplies at market and household level impacting positively on the overall household food security situation.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from March to May

Food security situation is expected to deteriorate in both marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones owing to depleted household food stocks and reduced livestock productivity. Households are expected to decrease further the number of meals to an average of 1 – 2 meals a day. Households will employ livelihood strategies that are unsustainable exemplified by charcoal burning, sand harvesting and ballast preparation. Malnutrition rates are expected to increase and dietary diversity is expected to decrease to a range of 2 – 3 food groups.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from June to August

Food security situation is expected to improve after May for both marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones attributed to long rains timely onset and improved amounts hence availability of pasture and browse for livestock leading to improved livestock productivity. Above average rains will also lead to increased crop performance impacting positively on household stock holdings and increase on food groups hence decreased underweight and malnutrition cases.

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The County is classified as being stressed (IPC Phase 2) in marginal mixed livelihood zone and in minimal (IPC Phase 1) in mixed farming livelihood zones and is expected to deteriorate in the next two months attributed to the prolonged drought and depleted stocks at household level, being more severe in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. Major factors to monitor are pasture condition, water availability and access, livestock body condition, livestock and food prices and nutritional status.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Provision of improved certified seeds in readiness for the long rains.
- Subsidized farm inputs and machinery to enable farmers to tap the irrigation potential.
- Synchronized and regular vaccination against trade sensitive livestock diseases for the whole county. Enhanced up scaling of pasture and fodder production, conservation and utilization.
- Sensitization of the community on Wildlife Conservation Act and protection of riparian zones.
- Encourage community involvement in participatory project management and monitoring to ensure sustainability of established projects by different donors for example boreholes.
- Promotion of drought tolerant crops and crop diversification
- Enhance community sensitization on hygiene and sanitation related concerns like the use of latrines.

6 Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: Food Intervention Required

Table 6: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub county	Pop in need (percent range min – max	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks	Population in the division
Mbeere South	10-15	Food Aid/FFA	Kiambere	6,554
		Food Aid/FFA	Mavuria	8,667
		FFA	Riakanau	9,032
		FFA	Makima	27,817
		FFA	Mbeti South	18,037
Mbeere North	5-10	Food Aid/FFA	Muminji	9,032
		FFA	Evurore	42,965
		FFA	Nthawa	17,561

6.2 Non-Food Interventions Proposed

Table 7: Recommended Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
All locations	Water pans/dams	All locations	30,581	County government, National government	25 Million (M)	Locally available labour, technology	1 year
All locations	Promotion of assorted drought tolerant crop	All locations	186,336	County government, National government	20 M	Locally available labor	March/April
Water							
All Wards	Water pipeline extension and borehole fuel subsidies	All Wards	15,000 HH (households) per ward	All Stakeholders	42 M	nil	SEPT 2014- JUNE 2015
All wards	Supply and installation of 10 m ³ UPVC tanks	All Locations	16,000	All Stakeholders	180M	None	FEB – APRIL
All wards	Desiltation ,repair of water harvesting structure	All Locations	10,000	- All Stakeholders -	16.2M	None	Feb. – APRIL
Livestock							
Mbeere North and south	Mass treatment and	All wards	8000 HH	All Stakeholders	5M	Technical expertise	2 months

	Vaccination						
Mbeere North and south	Destocking campaigns and Feed supplementation	All wards	8000 HH	All Stakeholders	4.5M	Technical expertise	2 months
Mbeere North and south	Pasture and fodder establishment, and conservation	All wards	4000 HH	All Stakeholders	1.5M	Technical Expertise	1 month
Health And Nutrition							
All in Mbeere	Carry out comparative nutritional survey	All	Entire Mbeere community	MOH, NDMA, Red cross, UNICEF, WHO	1.8M	Personnel	March. 2015
All in Mbeere	Procure supplementary feeding, Intensify vit. A supplementation	All	Entire Mbeere Community	MOH, NDMA, Red cross, UNICEF, WHO	7.5 M	Personnel	March 2015
All in Mbeere	Conduct integrated outreaches and mass de-worming	All	Entire community	MOH, NDMA	3M	Personnel	Feb 2015
All	Intensify MIYCN and Upscale HINI activities	All	90 Health Workers	MOH, NDMA and other Partners	7.5 M	personnel	June .2015
Education							
Mwea Gachoka Siakago Evurore	Expand HGSMP to cover all schools.	All locations	41,029 pupils in 124 schools	GOK, WFP, MOE	Funds	Human resources	Immediate & Continuous
Mwea Gachoka Siakago Evurore	Water supply (water tanks)	All locations	41.029 pupils in 124 schools	GOK, MOW, TARDA, MOE	Funds	NONE	Immediate
Mwea Gachoka Siakago Evurore	Train school administration on proper food storage	All locations	1,488 SMC – members in 124 schools	GOK, MOE, MOH, WFP, UNICEF, MOA	Funds	HUMAN RESOURCES	1 term