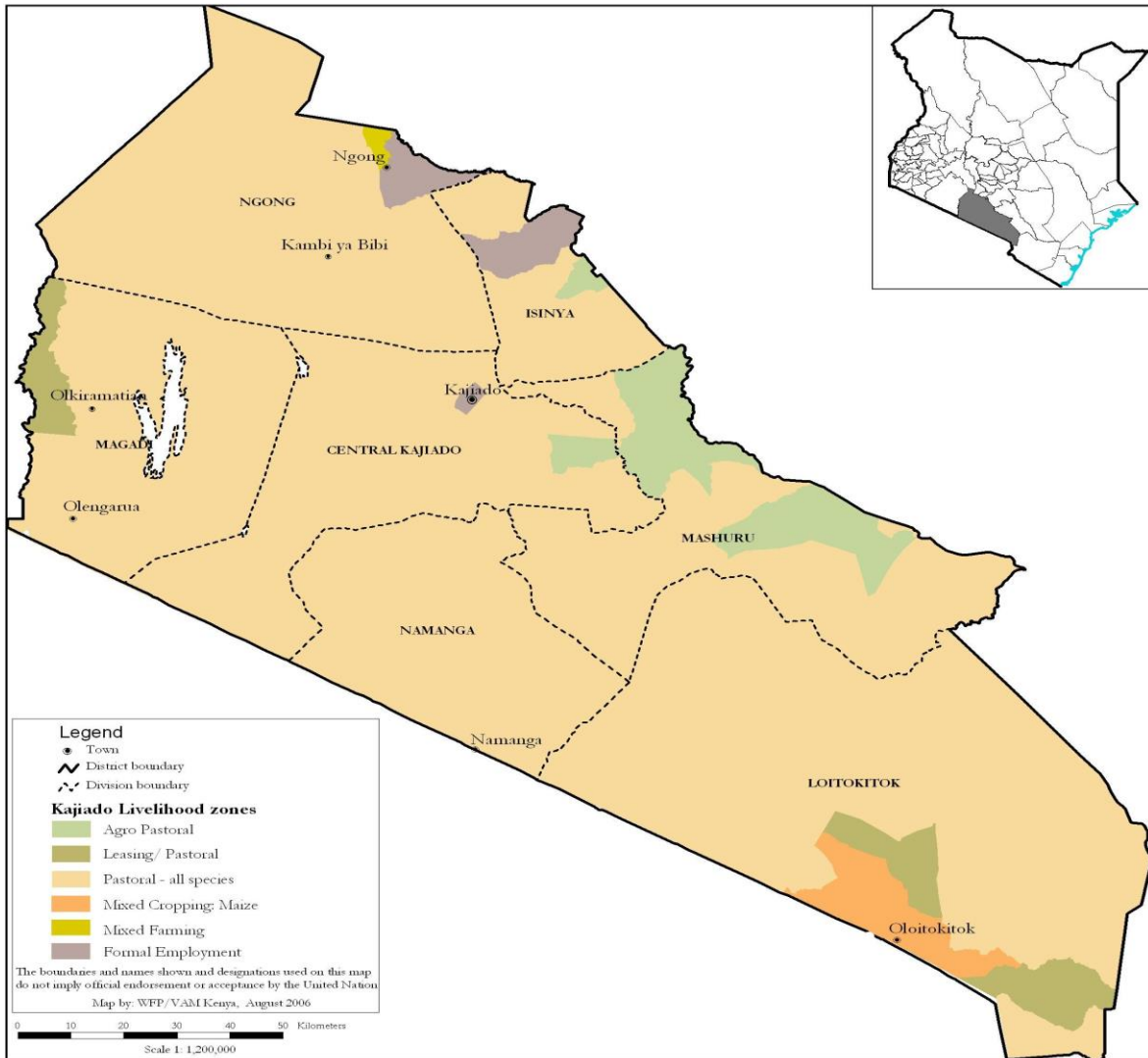


KAJIADO COUNTY 2017 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The county is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) similar to the previous assessment. The proportion of households in the county with acceptable food consumption score has declined from 63 percent in January 2017 to 55 percent in June 2017, indicating declining household dietary diversity and food frequency. The mean coping strategy index in June 2017 was 6.63 as compared to 1.1 in June 2016, implying that households having increased the employment of consumption-based strategies.

The overall nutritional status is deteriorating. The percentage of children under five years at risk of malnutrition using the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) in June 2017 was at 15.2 percent as compared to 6.89 in June 2016. The prevalence of the three most common diseases from January–May 2017 shows a decline for under five children compared to the same period in 2016. For the under-five children, the prevalence of upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) was at 1.4 percent, diarrhoea at 1.8 percent and malaria at 17.5 percent. For the general population, URTI increased by 3.1 percent, diarrhoea and malaria decreased by 5.2 and 8.9 percent respectively. Vitamin A supplementation for the period January-May 2017 was 101 percent for children 6-11 months and 70 percent for children 12-59 months. The coverage of the fully immunized child in January–May 2017 was at 75 percent. Water consumption per person per day was below the sphere standards of 15 litres per person per day.

Maize production in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zone decreased by 90 percent of the Long-Term Average (LTA), reducing availability at the household level. Households, millers and traders were holding 32, 61 and 24 percent of the LTA of the total maize stocks. Milk production declined by 50 to 70 percent due to livestock migration thus affecting household milk production and consumption in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones.

The terms of trade (ToT) were unfavourable and below the LTA thus limiting household food access particularly in the pastoral livelihood areas. Maize prices were high as farmers were relying on markets for household supplies. Livestock body condition was deteriorating leading to the price of goat being below the LTA. The current factors affecting food security include: late rainfall onset, low amounts and early cessation of rainfall which negatively affected water and forage situation thus triggering early livestock migration that constrained household milk production and consumption and negatively affecting food security.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Kajiado County covers an approximate area of 21,902 square kilometres with an estimated population of 687,312 people (KNBS 2009). The County is administratively divided into five sub-counties namely: Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Kajiado South, Kajiado East and Kajiado West. The three main livelihood zones include pastoral-all species, agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones (Figure 1).

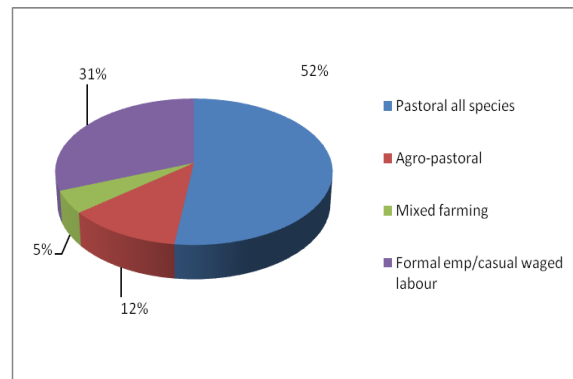


Figure 1: Proportion of population by livelihood

1.2 Objectives and approach

The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an unbiased, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the long rains season of 2017 taking into account the cumulative effect of the previous seasons; as well as to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis by building consensus. The specific objective was to review existing data on the current situation analysis as provided by the various sectors and determine the food security trends for previous seasons. The assessment methodology employed included an initial county status briefing which was conducted on 10th June 2017, presentation of sectoral checklists from agriculture, livestock, water, education, health and nutrition sectors. The team then conducted transect drives across the three livelihood zones in order to have a quick assessment of the field situation on the performance of the season for two days. The team visited sites in Bisil, Lenkism, Isnet, Entarara, Rombo, Magadi, Mile 46, Eyarata and Ewuaso and livestock markets of Kimana and Shompole. During the transect drives, the teams collected sector-wide food security data using community and household interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The collected primary and secondary data was analyzed on the fourth day, the county food security draft report compiled for sharing during the de-briefing in the County steering group meeting on the last day.

2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall performance

The onset was 20 days late since it began in the third dekad of March instead of the first dekad normally. Most parts of the county received between 50–75 percent of the normal rainfall with parts of Kajiado West, East and Central receiving 25–50 percent of normal rainfall. The spatial distribution was uneven and the temporal distribution was poor. Cessation was early in the first dekad of June instead of the third dekad normally.

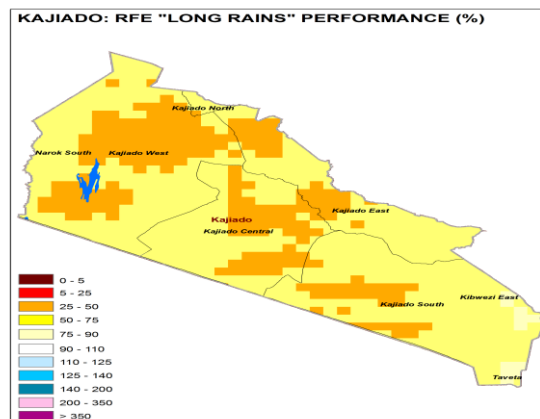


Figure 2: Rainfall performance in Kajiado County

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Human-wildlife conflict was reported among farming communities especially at water points where elephants have destroyed water pans and taps at community borehole outlets near the game parks.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

The presence of the Fall Army Worm which has reduced maize production in the county.

3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food availability is one of the food and nutrition security pillars. Its performance is influenced by livestock and crop production, food stocks at household level and market supplies. The markets remained stable with no disruptions during the long rains, though livestock prices were depressed.

3.1.1 Crops production

The long rains season is the most reliable for crop production in the county, with maize, beans and pigeon peas being the major crops grown. Maize production contributes 75 percent to food in the pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. It also contributes 70 percent to the same in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. In addition, it contributes 35 percent to cash income to both the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and 10 percent to the pastoral livelihood zone.

The area under production of maize, beans and potatoes was 94, 96 and 83 percent of the LTA respectively (Table 1). The projected production for maize, beans and potatoes was 10, 17 and 79 percent of the LTA respectively. The lower-than-average production of maize was due to poor performance of the long rains and the infestation of the fall army-worm that affected 400 acres in parts of Euwaso Kedong, Ildamat and Rombo. For potatoes, the drop was mainly attributed to insufficient certified seeds and losses due to pests and diseases.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 year) area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2017 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average (5 year) production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	7,827	8240	16,480	338,000
Beans	13,552	14,110	28,220	169,320
Potatoes	150	180	8,290	10,500

Irrigated crop production

The area under tomatoes and onions increased by 23 and 12 percent above the LTA attributed to improved prevailing market prices which acted as an incentive to increase the acreage, while that of maize was 85 percent of the LTA (Table 2). The decline in the acreage under maize was attributed to a decrease in irrigation water and the devastating effects of the migratory pest, the fall army-worm. Tomato and onion production increased by 13 and 14 percent above the LTA attributed to timely and proper pest and disease control, and farmers knowledge of good agricultural practices. Maize production decreased by 15 percent as farmers opted to go for high value crops.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2017 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) planted during Long rains season (ha)	2017 Long rains production (90 kg bags/T) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2017 Long rains season (90 kg bags/T)
Tomatoes	1,185	958	13,035	11,496
Maize	170	200	2,550	3,000
Onion	65	58	320	280

Cereal stocks in the county

Maize is a common staple across all livelihood zones within the county. In the pastoral livelihood zone, milk and beef as well as maize flour are the staple food items. In the mixed farming livelihood zones, potatoes, maize, milk and other livestock products are the staple food items. Sorghum and millet are used for blending with maize.

The maize stocks held by farmers, millers and traders were 32, 61 and 24 percent of the LTA respectively while the total stocks held were 37 percent of the LTA (Table 3). The maize stocks are projected to last for slightly more than a week due to poor yields achieved in the last season. The households were largely relying on markets. Traders were receiving their stocks from imports and a few households that were willing to sell. Most stocks held by traders were from external sources such as Trans Nzoia and Tanzania.

Table 3: Quantities held in the county

Commodity	Period	Households	Traders	Millers	NCPB	Total
Maize (in 90 kg bags)	Current	10850	4835	1070	120	16875
	LTA	33780	7872	4427	0	46079
Rice (in 50 kg bags)	Current	0	6230	310	0	6540
	LTA	200	8044	0	0	8244
Millet (in 90 kg bags)	Current	158	93	10	0	261
	LTA	450	189	35	0	674
Sorghum (in 90 kg bags)	Current	83	48	15	0	146
	LTA	190	106	80	0	376

3.1.2 Livestock production

Livestock keeping is a major economic activity for the county through the sale of cattle, sheep, goats and their by-products such as milk, hides and skins. It contributes 70, 48 and 30 percent to cash income for households in the pastoral, agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. The major livestock species kept are cattle, goats and sheep. The cattle breeds consist mainly of zebu and its crosses; sahiwal and boran. Other livestock kept include poultry, pigs, rabbits, fish and bees. Dairy cattle crosses are also kept in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. Several factors are affecting livestock development in the county which include: frequent dry spells, environmental degradation, heavy incidences of livestock diseases and poor husbandry practices. Others include inadequate access to livestock services such as veterinary services, supply of animal feeds and marketing information.

Pasture and browse

Pasture situation was poor in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones (Table 4) and expected to last up to end of July as compared with September normally. The variations were caused by below-normal short and long rains received and real estate development which was reducing pasture production and availability in Kajiado East. In the pastoral livelihood zones of Magadi, Mosiro, Ewuaso, Lenkism, Mbirikani and Olgulului, pasture failed to regenerate as only traces of rainfall were received.

Browse was fair in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones (Table 4). It was projected to last for 1-2 months up to August as compared with a normal of 3-5 months (from October through to December). Factors affecting access to pasture and browse include long trekking distances, land sub-division and industrial zonation. Others include competition with wildlife over grazing and water resources, environmental degradation due to soil erosion and invasive weeds such as *Ipomoea* species and *Prosopis*.

Table 4: Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture		Browse		Trend
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Worsening
Agro-pastoral	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Deteriorating
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	-	-	Deteriorating

Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body conditions for different species ranged from fair to poor across all livelihood zones (Table 5). Cattle were the most affected with body condition being fair and poor in the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas respectively. The body condition of shoats was good to fair in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones due to availability of browse. The trend in livestock body condition was deteriorating for all livestock species. Prevailing hot weather conditions were drying up the available forage and reducing its quantity and quality.

Table 5: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goats	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Agro pastoral	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Milk production, consumption and prices

Pastoral zones depend on sheep, goats and cattle for milk production while during livestock migration milk production is mainly from sheep and goats. Cattle and goats are the main source of milk for agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones (Table 6).

Table 6: Milk availability and consumption in Kajiado County

Livelihood zone	Milk production in Litres/Household		Milk consumption in Litres/Household		Price in Kshs/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	1-2	12	1	5	60	45
Agro-pastoral	1-3	10	2	4	60	45
Mixed farming	2-3	20	2	3	60	45

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The average TLUs per household was below-normal, which was attributed to reduction in herd sizes during the last three seasons that have had below-normal rains (Table 7).

Table 7: Tropical Livestock Units in Kajiado County

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	7	10	16	20
Agro-pastoral	6	8	10	14
Mixed farming	3	3	5	5

Birth rate

Birth rates in cattle were below-normal across the livelihood zones. The below-average short and long rains received affected cattle breeding in both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, thus reducing calving rates. However, kidding and lambing rates were normal in both agro-pastoral and pastoral areas.

Livestock migration

There was out-migration of livestock from Ewaso to Mai Mahui (Nakuru County), Kajiado central to Maparasha towards Chulu, Kajiado East towards Mashuru, Chulu, Makueni (Konza and Lukenya). In Kajiado South, the current migratory routes were from Lenkism, Eselenkei, Kuku, Mbirikani to Chulu. Livestock in Rombo have migrated towards Tsavo west.

The migration has taken place earlier than normal although the routes were normal. The livestock species and proportion that have migrated include bulls and dry cows approximated at 70 percent. The projected trend was that out-migration will continue to bordering counties and parks with pastures and water depleting rapidly due to overstocking.

There was a lot of livestock concentration in Chyulu hills leading to over-stocking and causing faster depletion of available grazing and water resources. There was a likelihood of livestock moving towards Taita Taveta and other coastal counties, which is likely to result in break-out of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), East Coast Fever (ECF) and Trypanosomiasis.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

There were reported cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Ipolosat and Oltiasika, Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia in Kajiado West and South Sub-counties, Sheep and Goat Pox in Matapato North and Dalalekutuk and Trypanosomiasis in Oltiasika. There were however no mortalities reported as a result of diseases. In Olpirikata, there were reported cases of wild dogs and hyenas killing shoats and donkeys.

Disease control measures undertaken since January to June 2017 include vector control of tsetse in Magadi and Loitokitok, disease surveillance of trans-boundary animal diseases and participatory disease surveillance. Others include vaccinations against FMD in Kajiado East and West Sub-counties, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) in Kajiado West, East, and Central Sub-counties, Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP) in Kajiado Central Sub-county and Lumpy Skin Disease in Kajiado Central and South Sub-counties. Livestock mortality rates were within normal ranges.

Water for livestock

Water sources and availability

The current sources of water are water pans, boreholes, springs, wells and piped water (Table 8). Most of the water pans were not fully recharged and some had dried up. The only reliable source left were few boreholes that had led to increased distances to water sources as households walked further to access them. The limiting factors affecting access to water was human/wildlife conflict and frequent breakdown of boreholes. In Kajiado West Sub-county especially in Singiraine, the watering frequency was once in every two days with trekking distances of up to 30 km. In Chulu the frequency was once in three days. The variation in watering frequency was occasioned by increased trekking distances to watering points and overstocking. The volume of water in watering points was expected to decrease thus increasing the distances covered from grazing areas to watering points.

Table 8: Water for livestock in Kajiado County

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distances		Expected duration to last		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Water pans, rivers, boreholes, piped water, water trucking	Rivers, water pans, boreholes	15	5	Less than a month	3 months	Once in three days	Daily
Agro-pastoral	Boreholes, water pans, rivers	Rivers, water pans, boreholes	5	3	A month	4 months	Once in two days	Daily
Mixed farming	Water canals, piped water	Water canals, piped water	<1	<1	Unlimited	Unlimited	Daily	Daily

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets prices

Market operations were normal, however livestock prices were below-normal due to oversupply since the sale of livestock was the main source of income for purchase of household commodities because of reduced maize stocks in households. Goat prices were below the LTA. The major markets in the county include Kimana, Emali, Mashuru, Kitengela and Shompole in the pastoral livelihood zone, Rombo, Kiserian, Kajiado, Bisil, Namanga in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone and Loitokitok, Ngong, Soko Mjinga Ongata Rongai in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

The main commodities traded in the markets were livestock and related products, crop produce and household items sourced within the county as well as Trans-nzoia County and Tanzania. Traded volumes were below-normal for the season. Market purchases continued to be an important source of food items for the households.

Maize prices

The pastoral zone recorded the highest maize price of Kshs. 65 while the lowest price of Ksh. 60 was reported in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming areas. The average price of maize has increased since March due to scarcity across all livelihood zones. Prices were currently 30 percent above the LTA (Figure 3) and were projected to remain high due to high demand as farmers relied on the market across all livelihood zones and less from on-farm production.

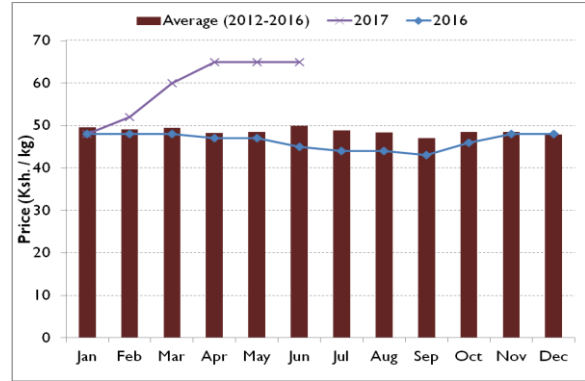


Figure 3: Goat prices in Kajiado County

Goat prices

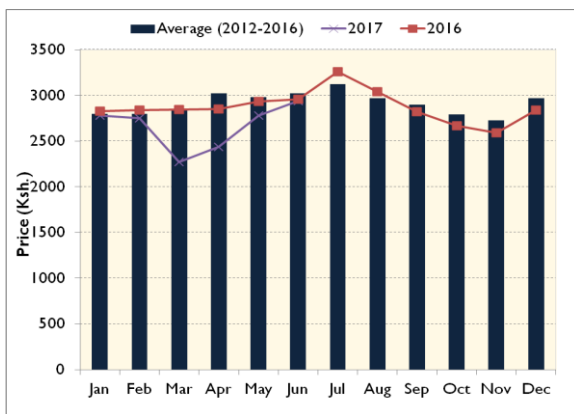


Figure 4: Goat prices in Kajiado County

Goat prices have been steadily increasing from March 2017 when they were below-average and in June 2017 they reached near-average (Figure 4). The average price of a goat was Ksh. 2,750 in March 2017 and increased to Ksh. 2,950 in June 2017. Prices of goats were expected to remain nearly stable for a month as their body condition were still fair, however, the prices will decline as browse becomes depleted.

3.2.2 Terms of trade (ToTs)

The terms of trade (ToTs) were 74 percent of the LTA in June 2017 as compared to 68 percent in June 2016 (Figure 5). The decline was attributed to increased maize prices against stable goat prices. The ToTs were unfavorable to livestock producers in June 2017 since the proceeds from the sale of a goat could purchase 45 kg of maize compared with the LTA of 60 kg.

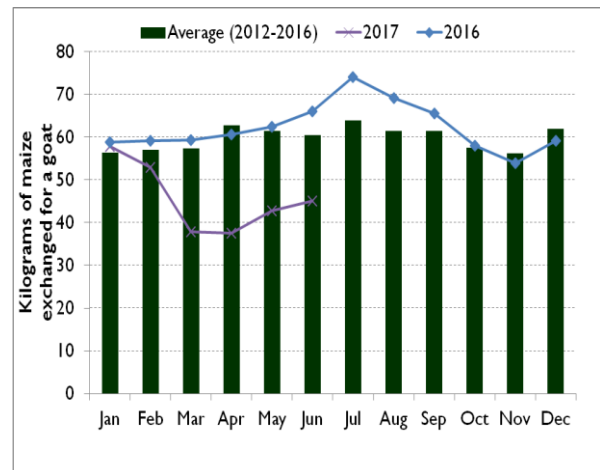


Figure 5: Terms of trade in Kajiado County

3.2.3 Income sources

The main sources of income include crop and livestock production. Other sources include casual and waged labour. Crop production is significant in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming areas. Maize, beans and Irish potatoes contribute (70, 15, 6) and (75, 10, 4) percent to food and (35, 20, 15) and (35, 45, 4) percent to income in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively, thus households normally rely heavily on own production for food. The contribution of livestock production to cash income in the pastoral, agro-pastoral and mixed

farming livelihood zones is 70, 48 and 30 percent respectively and as such pastoral households mainly relied on the sale of livestock to purchase food commodities.

3.2.4 Water access and availability (including cost and consumption)

Major water sources

The main sources of water for domestic use in the county are rivers, dams, pans, boreholes, and springs. Other sources are piped water and traditional wells. Rivers and pans levels were slightly below-normal although boreholes were still operational as the aquifers were fairly constant. The Ewaso-Ngiro river flow kept fluctuating according to the rains received around Mau area where the river originates thus replenishing the rivers. The recharge level averaged slightly less than normal and consequently, the pans and dams were slightly below-normal at 60 percent and are projected to last for two months in the pastoral livelihood zone and about three months in the mixed farming livelihood zone. There were no incidences of conflicts resulting from water shortage reported except for human-wildlife conflict where elephants destroyed taps and water pans.

Distances to water sources

The distances to water for domestic and livestock usage had changed in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone from 10-30 km (Table 9). The animals had moved to grazing areas far from homesteads in search of water. Usage of water in the pastoral areas was from boreholes and water pans. Recharge level for boreholes and shallow wells stood at an average of 55 percent. In mixed farming livelihood zone, water distances were within normal.

Water consumption and cost

The average household water consumption was 2-10 litres per person per day compared to the normal 20 litres in the pastoral livelihood zone. Consumption was 5-20 and 10-20 litres in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively compared with a normal of 20 litres in both livelihood zones (Table 9). The water quality deteriorated as most of these water points were recharged from run-off.

Table 9: Water for domestic use

Livelihood Zone	Distance to water for domestic use (Km)		Cost of water (Ksh per 20L)		Waiting time at water source (minutes)		Average household consumption (litre/person/day)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	20-30	5-10	0-30	0-3	360	60	2-10	20
Agro-pastoral	10-20	5-10	0-30	0-3	120	30	5-20	20
Mixed-farming	1-2	<1	0-10	0-3	30	5	10-20	20

3.2.5 Food consumption

Approximately 55, 32 and 13 percent of the households had acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption respectively (Figure 6). There was a reduction in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption from 63 percent during the last assessment and an increase in that with borderline consumption from 19 percent.

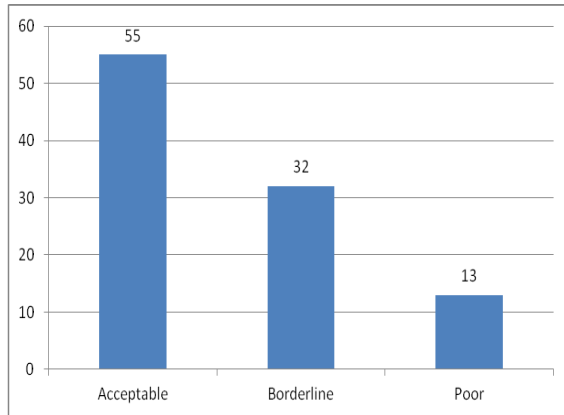


Figure 6: Food Consumption Score

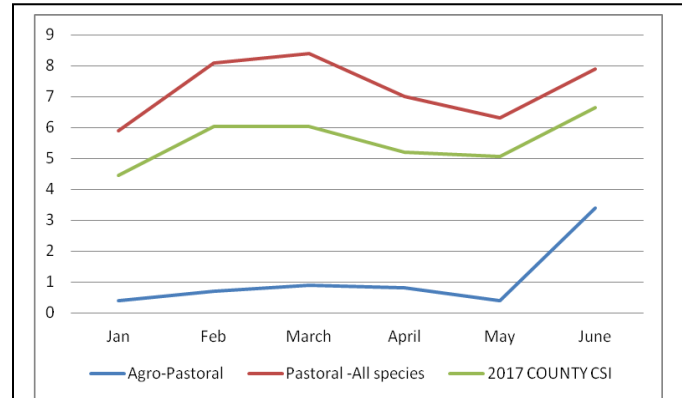


Figure 7: Coping Strategy Index, Kajiado County

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The coping strategy index was 7.9 and 3.4 in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively in June 2017 (Figure 7). Common consumption- related coping strategies employed by households included relying on less preferred and expensive food and skipping of meals.

3.3 Utilization

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

3.3.1 Nutritional status

The proportion of children under five years with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of <135 mm increased and was 83 percent above the LTA in June 2017. The proportion had doubled compared to the same period in 2016 (Figure 8). The worsening nutritional situation was attributed to decreased household milk consumption among children as livestock moved to dry-season grazing grounds

3.3.2 Morbidity prevalence

The morbidity prevalence among children under five years of age included; upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhea, and malaria (Figure 9). Health services have been affected by the on-going health workers' strike. No human disease outbreak was reported during the reporting season. Crude mortality rate (CDR) was 0.36/10,000/day and under-fives mortality rate (U5DR) was 0.48/10,000/day which was below the alert cut off point.

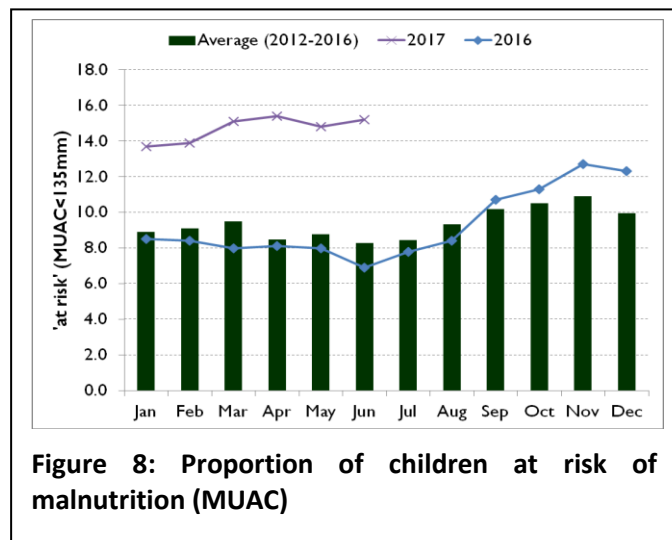


Figure 8: Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC)

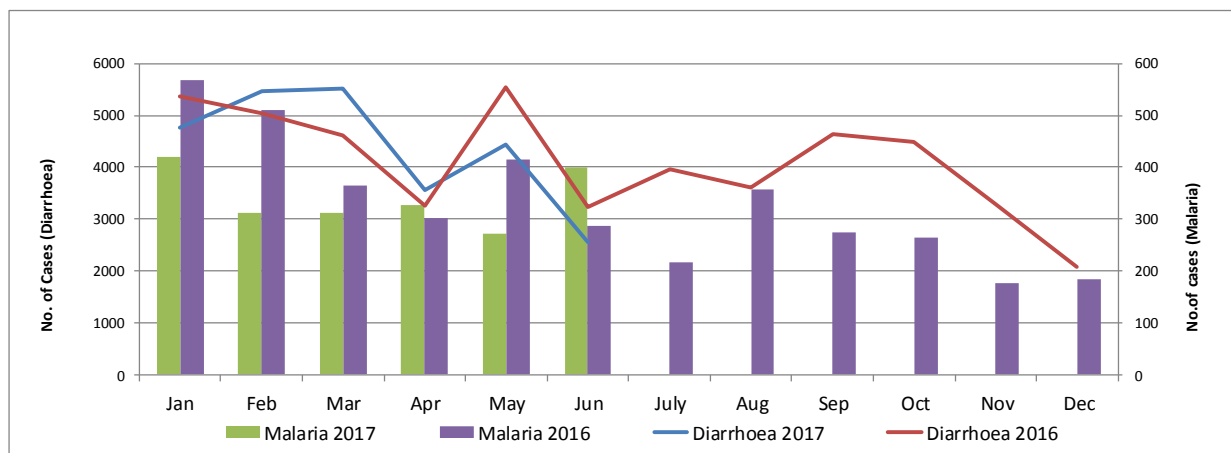


Figure 9: Morbidity trends in Kajiado County

3.3.3 Sanitation and hygiene

The average latrine coverage in the county was 61 percent as a result of increased health promotion through community units. Water sources may be contaminated through surface run-off washing away agro-chemicals, human waste and refuse.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 10 below shows the trend in food security indicators.

Table 10: Food security trends in Kajiado County

Indicator	Short rains assessment, February 2017	Long rains assessment, July 2017
Maize stocks held by households % LTA (mixed and agro-pastoral)	73.2	37
Livestock body condition	Fair-poor	Fair-poor
Water consumption (litres per person per day)		
Pastoral :	2-10	2-10
Agro-pastoral:	5-20	5-20
Mixed farming	10-30	10-20
Price of maize (per kg)	48	65
Distance to grazing (km)	Migrated	10-30
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	84	45
Coping strategy index	21	
Food consumption score		
Poor:	14	
Borderline:	32	13
Acceptable:	54	32
		56

3.5 Education

Enrolment in schools

Table 11: Enrolment in Kajiado County

Enrolment	Term I, 2017		
	No. Boys	No. Girls	Total
ECD	21,264	17,830	39,094
Primary	62,731	59,247	121,978
Secondary	12,805	9,546	22,351

School enrolment and transition were within normal ranges (Table 11). No schools were closed down due to water or food shortage. However, the school attendance rates declined as some pupils accompanied their parents during livestock migration in some areas in the pastoral livelihood zone.

4. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Assumptions

Prognosis assumptions are based on the following:

- The performance of the short rains will be normal.
- Resource-based conflicts are likely to arise along wildlife corridor and grazing areas near the game parks.
- Market prices are likely to increase.
- Agricultural farm inputs are likely to be unavailable in required quantities.
- Animal feed supply will be normal.

4.2 Outlook for August to October 2017

The maize harvest is poor and maize stocks at household level are expected to decline further, with households relying more on markets for food access. Pasture and browse are expected to deteriorate due to water stress and pressure from grazing by livestock. The livestock body condition is expected to decline in all livelihood zones. The nutrition status of children under five is expected to decline due to lack of milk in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Food consumption patterns are expected to decline in the pastoral areas where milk availability is expected to decline further and hence decreased household consumption. Frequency of meal consumption is expected to decline in all livelihood zones. However, mortality rates for both children under five and the general population are expected to remain below the alert cut off points.

4.3 Outlook for November 2017 to January 2017

With the projected normal performance of the short rains, modest rejuvenation of pasture and browse is expected across all livelihood zones and thus the body condition of livestock is expected to improve. Goat prices will increase slightly until end of December as supply in the market declines. Therefore, the terms of trade are most likely to remain favorable to the livestock keepers.

5. CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The county is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The key factors that need close monitoring in the next six months, especially in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, are staple food stocks, pasture and browse situation, livestock body condition, human and livestock diseases, livestock and food prices. Others include under-five nutritional status, distances to water sources, availability and access to forage and water and resource-based conflicts especially on human wildlife conflicts.

5.1.1 Phase classification

The county is in “stressed” food security phase classification (IPC Phase 2) attributed to poor rains leading to fair to poor pasture and browse conditions, water scarcity and out-migration of livestock.

5.1.2 Sub-county ranking in Kajiado County

Table 12: Ranking of sub-counties in order of food insecurity severity

Sub County	Food Security (1–5)	Justification
Kajiado West	1	Poor rains distribution, depleted pastures, High levels of malnutrition, high poverty levels, Low purchasing power
Kajiado South	2	Low levels of diversification, deterioration of pasture and browse
Kajiado Central	3	Low levels of diversification, deterioration of pasture
Kajiado East	4	Low levels of diversification
Kajiado North	5	Better coping strategies, informal/formal employment, vast land, two season, depend on markets

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

County	Intervention	Location	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact in terms of food security	Cost	Time frame
LIVESTOCK							
Kajiado	All Sub Counties	Provision of extension services	8000 pastoralists	County Dept of Livestock	Improved livestock productivity	500,000	Continuous
	Kajiado Central, East, Central	Construction of hay store, livestock market, waterpan	17250 pastoralists	County Dept of Livestock, RPLRP	Improved livestock productivity	32M	ESIA, feasibility study done. 2017/18 FY
	Kajiado East, West, Central and South	Vaccination against CBPP	150,000 cattle	CG, DVS	Improve livestock productivity	8M	Ongoing
AGRICULTURE							
Immediate							
	County wide	Promotion of efficient water utilization through capacity building	2,000	MOA, SACDEP	Increase yields hence improve food security	5M	Throughout
	County wide	Surveillance and control of Migratory pests and Diseases	2,000	National Gvt	Reduce crop losses	30m	August-December 2017

County	Intervention	Location	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact in terms of food security	Cost	Time frame
WATER							
	Location	Intervention	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact in terms of food security	Cost	Time frame
	County wide	Supply and delivery of 225 plastic tanks to schools and HC	Primary schools and Health Centres	National Government, County government, TANATHI	Quality water availability	20M	Jun to July 2017
	County wide	Rehabilitation of 26 strategic Boreholes	93,200	County government, NDMA	Water availability	29M	September'16 – July'17

5.3 Recommended non-food interventions

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
LIVESTOCK							
Kajiado	Kajiado Central, East, West and South	Purchase and distribution of hay, concentrates, molasses and salts to vulnerable HHs	600HH	CG, NDMA, NG, Stakeholders	132M	14M	July-December 2017
Kajiado	All sub counties	Livestock disease surveillance along migratory routes, livestock markets and border points	County wide	CG, NDMA, NG, Stakeholders	873,000	0	July-December 2017
Kajiado	Kajiado Central, East, West and South	Livestock off-take to avoid massive losses of livestock	600	CG, NDMA, NG, Stakeholders	32M	8M	July-December 2017
Kajiado	Kajiado Central, East,	Livestock disease control - Vaccination	FMD-300,000 animals, CBPP-100,000 animals,	CG, NDMA, NG,	46M	4M	July- December 2017

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	West and South	(FMD, CBPP,CCPP and Trypanosimiasis)	CCPP-400,000 animals	Stakeholders			
	County wide	Livestock disease control – Prophylactic treatment of Vector borne diseases	All livestock	CG, NDMA, NG, Stakeholders	4.5M	0	July- December 2017
Kajiado	Kajiado Central, East, West and South	Rangeland reseeded	10860 HH	CG, NDMA, NG, Stakeholders	10M	0	2 years

AGRICULTURE

	All	Provision of early maturing drought tolerant seed crops	4,000	County and National Gvt	14.8M	0	August-September 2017
	County wide	De silting of water pans and dams	2,000	County Gvt	30 million	0	August to October 2017

WATER

	Location	Intervention	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Time frame
	County wide	Fuel subsidy - 48 Strategic boreholes, De-silting of 45 pans and dams, Rehabilitation of 30 mal-functioning boreholes	83,000	All partners	178 M	Nil	July to November 2017
	County wide	Rehabilitation of 60 hand pumps	24,000	All partners	10M	Nil	July to December 2017

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

County	Sub county	Intervention	Location	Beneficiaries		Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
				Males	Females			

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame	
	All sub-counties	Vitamin A Supplementation	Health facility	18834	17807	CDH	200,000	Twice every year
	All sub-counties	Zinc Supplementation	Health facility	12077	11604	CDH	24,000	Continuous
	All sub-counties	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Health facility/ Outreach sites	1457	5081	CDH	40,000,000	Continuous
	All sub-counties	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	Health facility	17640	16850	CDH	300,000	Continuous
	All sub-counties	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Health facility	0	29759	CDH	300,000	Continuous
	All sub-counties	Deworming	Health facility	20541	20370	CDH	330,320	Continuous

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

	All sub-counties	Distribution of Aqua Tabs	Household level	20541	20370	CDH	500,000	continuous
	All sub-counties	Purchase of aqua tabs	Household level	200,000	200,000	CDH and Partners	500,000	June to September 2017

IMMEDIATE RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

Sub County /Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Mass screening and referral	Flagged areas	1500	CDH, PARTNERS	500,000		July 2017
All sub-counties	Conduct integrated health and nutrition outreaches	Hard to reach areas	11,499	CDH, PARTNERS	3,500,000		July – Nov 2017

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Sensitization of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) on IMAM	Facilities	200	CDH, partners	1,200,000		August 2017

Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions

Sub County /Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Nutrition Advocacy	Health facilities, schools, work places	68,500	CDH, partners	1,000,000		August
All sub-counties	CLTS	Villages	15,312	CDH, partners	Technical support 6M	0	September
All sub-counties	Installation of hand washing facilities	HH level	200,000	Community	Catered for	0	
All sub-counties	Train artisans on latrine construction	Ward level	250,000	WASH PARTNERS	300,000	0	June to December 2017
All sub-counties	Training CHVS on WASH	In the units	200,000	CDH	300,000	0	June to December 2017

5.3.1 Food interventions

County	Intervention	Location	Number of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact in terms of food security	Cost	Time frame
Education							

	School Lunch programme	All primary schools	121,987 pupils	GOK, County Government, NGO,		62 Million	3 months
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