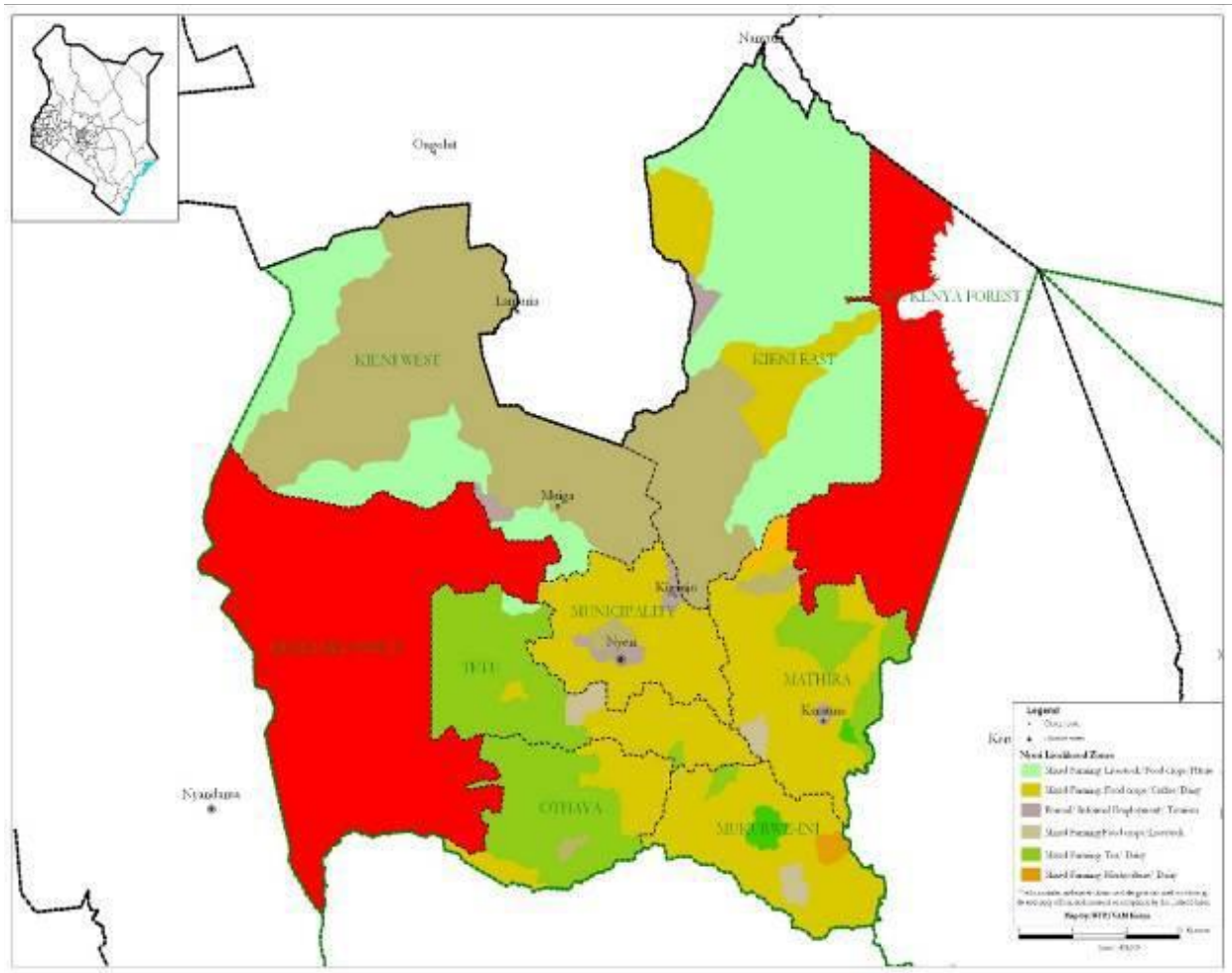


**NYERI COUNTY (KIENI)
2017 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**



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

July, 2017

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 County Background	2
1.2 Objectives and Approach	2
2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY	3
2.1 Rainfall Performance	3
2.2 Insecurity and Conflicts	3
2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards	3
3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	4
3.1 Availability	4
3.1.1 Crop Production	4
3.2 Access	7
3.2.1 Markets Operations	7
3.2.2 Terms of Trade	8
3.2.3 Income Sources	8
3.2.4 Water and Sanitation	8
3.2.4 Food Consumption and Dietary diversity	9
3.2.5 Coping strategy	9
3.3 Utilization	10
3.3.1. Health & Nutrition	10
3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene	10
3.4 Trends of key food security indicators	11
3.5 Education	12
4. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS	13
4.1 Prognosis Assumptions	13
4.2 Outlook for 3 and 6 months	13
5 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS	14
5.1 Conclusion	14
5.1.1 Phase classification	14
5.1.2 Summary of findings	14
5.1.3 Sub County/Ward ranking	14

5.2 Ongoing Interventions	15
5.2.1 Food interventions.....	15
5.2.2 Non-food interventions.....	15
5.3 Recommended Intervention.....	17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nyeri (Kieni) is currently classified in the stressed phase (IPC Phase 2) of the integrated food security Phase Classification. Kieni sub counties are not dependent on the long rains as the main season for crop production. In the month of July 2017, 50 percent and 55 percent of sampled households in the Agro pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zone had acceptable food consumption score respectively. The coping strategy index is currently 8.5 and 4.3 in agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively indicating that households are engaging more frequently in consumption based coping strategies to access basic commodities particularly in the agro pastoral livelihood zone.

Currently, food availability is reduced as there are no stocks at the household. The county maize stock mainly held by traders stand at 14 percent of the long term average due to two consecutive poor seasons experienced. Maize crop production is 70 percent below long term average (LTA) while potatoes and beans recorded a decrease by 21 and 49 percent respectively as compared to LTA. Cases of fall army worms were reported and estimated to have affected production by 10 percent of the projected production.

Food access is generally constrained considering that food crop production is below average significantly reducing income from this source and consequently access to food. Maize prices in July were Ksh. 60 per kilogram and 43 percent above the LTA of Ksh. 42 caused by lack of availability at household level reducing the household purchasing power as terms of trade are currently unfavorable. Milk prices were slightly above average from a range of Ksh. 30 – 32 compared with the normal Ksh. 25 with parts of mixed farming livelihood zone recording the highest price of Ksh. 32. Trekking distances to domestic water sources increased to a range of 3-5 kilometers as compared to three kilometers normally in agro pastoral livelihood zone. Distances to water points were normal in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

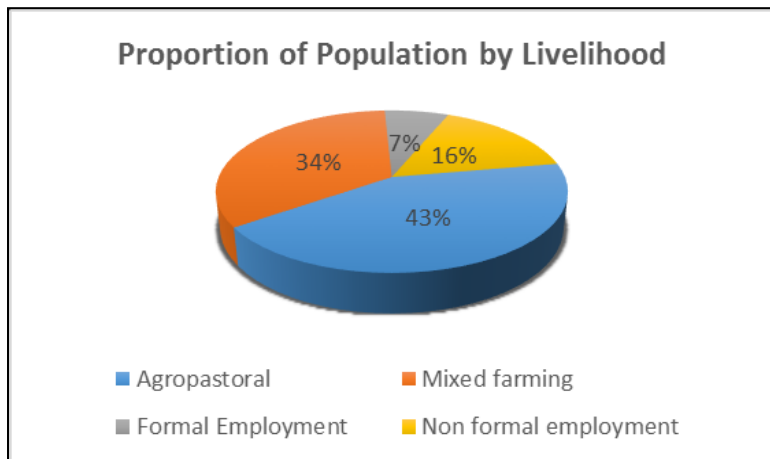
Food utilization is unstable as proportion of children under five years of age at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135 mm) in July 2017 was 2.3 percent and 21 percent above LTA of 1.9 percent. The fully immunized child (FIC) coverage for 2017 was below the national target of 80 percent.

The major contributing factors to food insecurity in the county include; poor performance of the long rains, poor crop performance, increasing food prices, drying up of water sources, Pests and diseases especially the fall army worm, livestock migration from neighboring counties invasive weeds in pasture fields and frost.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Kieni East and West sub counties lie within Nyeri County covering 52 percent of the total land cover. The two sub counties cover an area of 1,990.3 square kilometers with a total population of 175,812 people. The main livelihood zones include agro pastoral, mixed farming, non-formal employment and formal employment (Figure 1).



1.2 Objectives and Approach

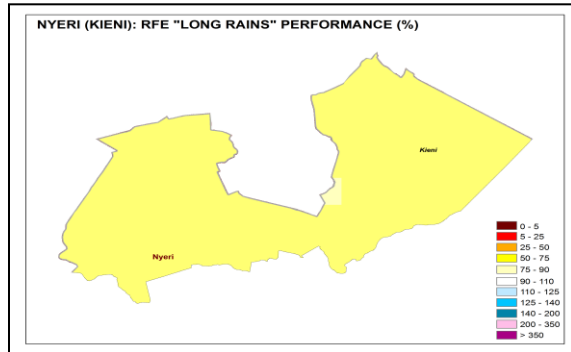
The main objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the March – May long rains season of 2017 taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

The methodology used was review of the existing data on the current situation as well as historical data from different sources. Review of checklists from line sectors and focus group discussions (FGD) were also carried out. The team composed of Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and County Steering Group (CSG) members made transect drives, carried out interviews and did market surveys in order to get a picture of the ongoing situation. The analysis took into consideration the different data and carried out evidence based analysis depending on convergence of the evidence from various sources.

2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

Drivers of food and nutrition security in the county includes: Poor rainfall performance, High food prices and livestock in migration from neighboring counties, mainly Samburu and Laikipia. This section describes and analyzes some of these drivers in relation to food and nutrition security.

2.1 Rainfall Performance



The rainfall onset was late in the last dekad of April. The County cumulatively received 50-75 percent of the normal rainfall with even spatial distribution across the livelihood zones. Temporal distribution was poor across all livelihood zones. Cessation was normal in the third dekad of May however off season showers are being experienced in some parts of the county.

2.2 Insecurity and Conflicts

Incidences of resource-based conflicts were evident occasioned by in-migration of livestock from neighboring county of Laikipia and Samburu. There is a likelihood of escalation of the conflicts as available resources diminish and more livestock continue to stream in hence the need to enhance peace-building efforts.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

The current factors affecting food security include:

- Frost, affecting pasture and crops, thus reducing availability
- Crop pests and diseases, mostly the fall army worm decreasing production
- Invasive pasture weeds reducing forage yield and quality hence reducing availability

3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

The County is facing food shortage due to crop failure and low milk production; this has been attributed to poor performance of 2017 long rains season poor harvest for three consecutive seasons

3.1.1 Crop Production

Rain-fed Crop Production

The area under rain-fed agriculture decreased by 9 percent for maize, beans by 14 percent and Irish potatoes by 8 percent compared with the LTA. This was because of the forecasted depressed long rains. Consequently, production for maize, beans and potatoes decreased by 70, 79 and 59 percent respectively across the livelihood zones due to poor performance of the long rains (Table 1).

Table 1: Rain fed Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average Area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2017 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected */Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	2,092	2,300	3,559*	12,150
Beans	1,720	2,000	1,376	6,690
Potatoes	2,328	2,518	96,000	232,750

Irrigated Crop Production

Irrigated crop production in Kieni constitutes 4 percent of the total acreage under food production. It is practiced along the riverbanks, riparian areas and valley bottoms as an alternative production system to supplement rain-fed agriculture. During the season under review, there was poor recharge of irrigation water sources hence a decrease in area cultivated and quantities produced of all crops across the livelihood zones. The area planted with cabbages, kales and spinach decreased significantly by 8, 43 and 33 percent respectively below the LTA across the livelihood zones. Production dropped by 49, 72 and 29 percent for cabbages, kales and spinach respectively, below the LTA (Table 2): Production decreased as result of decrease in area put under acreage for irrigated cropping.

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average Area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2017 long rains season production (Metric Tonnes) Projected */Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season (Metric Tonnes)
Cabbages	522	630	33	65
Kales	65	115	1,300	4,600
Spinach	10	15	5	7

Maize Stocks held in the County

The current stocks held in the county are 14 percent of the LTA. The remaining stocks are being held by traders as household stocks are already depleted. Lack of stocks at household level is as result of poor performance of long rains and previous failed seasons. Most traders are sourcing maize from other counties in North Rift and Western regions of the country.

Table 3: Maize Stocks held in the County

Commodity	Period	Households	Traders	Millers	NCPB	Total
Maize (90 kg bags)	Current	Nil	512	Nil	Nil	512
	LTA	500	3,100	Nil	Nil	3,600

Livestock Production

The major livestock species reared include; cattle, sheep, goats and local poultry. Cattle are mainly kept for milk production while sheep and goats are reared for meat production. Over 70 percent of the cattle kept are cross breeds. Indigenous poultry plays an important role as an income generating activity especially for poor households. Livestock contributes about 30 percent and 70 percent to cash income in mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones respectively.

Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture condition is fair to poor in the mixed farming and poor in agro pastoral livelihood zone (Table 4). The pastures are expected to last for a period of one month in mixed farming and two weeks in agro pastoral areas compared to a normal of three months and two month respectively.

Browse situation is fair across all livelihood zones, however, the situation is expected to deteriorate if no off-season showers are experienced in the coming month of August. Browse is expected to last one month and two months for agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively as compared to three months during normal times in both livelihood zones. Both livelihood zones have experienced influx of livestock from neighboring counties (Samburu and Laikipia) which have put pressure on available pasture and browse making it get depleted faster. Frost spells and strong windy conditions have also contributed to faster depletion of pasture and browse particularly in Lamuria, Ruirii and Karemno.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected duration to last (Months)	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)
Mixed Farming	Fair to poor	Good	One month	Fair	Good	2 months
Agro pastoral	Poor	Good	Two weeks	Fair	Good	1 month

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The body condition for most livestock species was fair to good across both livelihood zones (Table 5). In some areas of the agro pastoral livelihood zone, animals are in poor body condition particularly for livestock that have migrated from other counties. The situation is expected to

decline as we approach September 2017. As the trekking distance to watering points increases, livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate thus influencing negatively on production, food security and overall household income.

Table 5: Livestock Body Condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Situation at this time of year:	Current	Situation at this time of year	Current	Situation at this time of year
Mixed Farming	Fair to good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Agro pastoral	Fair to poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good

Birth Rates, Milk Availability, Milk Consumption and Prices

Currently, the birth rates are below normal, at zero to one lambing or kidding per year as compared to one to two lambing or kidding per year and calving interval is expected to decline as body condition and feed quality declines. Milk production in most households is slightly below normal at 3 liters and 3.5 litres in the agro pastoral zones and mixed farming livelihood zone respectively (Table 6) compared to 6 litres normally. The trend of milk production is gradually declining as the availability and quality of pastures continue to deteriorate. Milk price was between Ksh 30 – 32 across all livelihood zones; which was slightly above normal at this time of the year as per Table 6 below.

Table 6: Milk Availability Milk Consumption and Prices

Livelihood Zone	Livestock species	Milk Production (Liters)/HH/Day		Milk consumption (Litres)/HH/Day		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
		Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed Farming	Cattle	3.3	6.6	1.8	2.1	30-32	28-230
Agro pastoral	Cattle	3.5	6.6	1.5	2.1	25-30	25-30

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)

The average household livestock size in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones was 2.0 and 3.0 TLUs respectively as compared to 2.5 and 3.5 TLUs normally. Poultry also contributes to household incomes, especially for households in the agro pastoral livelihood zone with most households having between 10-20 local birds.

Water for Livestock

The water sources for livestock are rivers, streams, water pans and dams. Water volumes in these sources were below normal, as most of them were not well recharged. The current return trekking distance is slightly above normal and range from 1.0 to 3.5 kilometers in the Mixed Farming zones as compared to a normal of 0.5 to 2.5 Kilometers, while in the Agro pastoral areas, return trekking distance is between 1.0 to 4.0 Km as compared to a normal of 1.0 to 3 Km. The trekking distance has increased due to the drying up of seasonal rivers. Currently, the watering frequency is once a day for cattle which is normal at this time of the year. Increasing distances to watering and grazing

areas were negatively affecting milk production. Livestock from neighboring counties (Laikipia and Samburu) that migrated to Kieni have put more pressure on available water sources.

Migration and Livestock Diseases

Estimated 15,000 heads of cattle, 2000 sheep and 800 goats were reported to have migrated in to the county from the neighboring counties of Laikipia and Samburu which is not normal at this period of the year. The livestock have migrated into Kieni East through Nanyuki, Mt Kenya forest, Solio then to Naromoru and Lamuria area. Others have moved from Ngare Ng'iro and Solio before migrating to Kieni West. Foot and Mouth Disease was reported in Naromoru Kiamathaga ward and Veterinary Department is carrying out investigations. There is need of diseases surveillance particularly on migration routes.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets Operations

Market operations were normal with no disruptions reported. The main markets are Chaka, Naromoru, Kiawara and Mweiga. Market supplies were stable but with high prices, with cereals, pulses and livestock being sourced from farmers within the county and the nearby Laikipia and Meru Counties. The mainly traded food staples were maize, beans and irish potato while livestock marketed include cattle, sheep, and poultry.

Maize Prices

Maize prices in June were Ksh 60 per kilogram and 43 percent above the LTA of Ksh 42 which is attributed to lack of stocks at the household level increasing demand for the commodity in the markets. Maize prices have been increasing from February 2017 and are above prices in 2016 during the same period of the year. Field interviews carried out indicated that maize prices were higher in the agro pastoral areas where a kilogram was going for Ksh 80. The prices are likely to rise further with poor maize production expected across the livelihood zones.

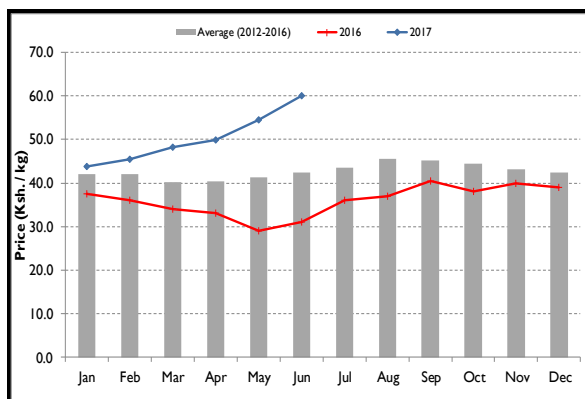


Figure 1: Maize prices

Sheep Prices

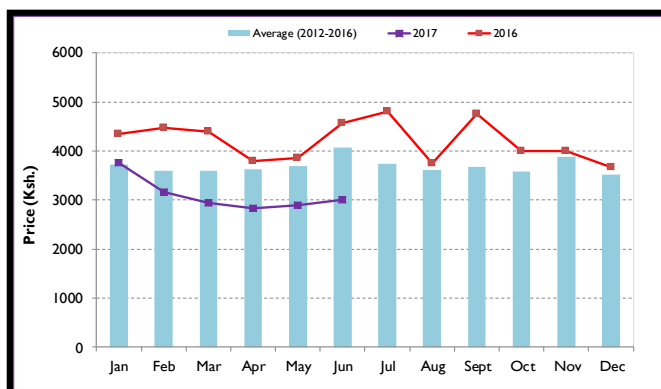


Figure 2: Sheep prices

The current county price for sheep are currently at Ksh 3,000 which is 26 percent below the LTA and lower than prices in 2016 during the same period of the year. The sheep price trends are currently stable. The transect drives conducted indicated high sheep prices in the mixed farming areas with an average sheep selling at Ksh 4000 compared to Ksh 3000 in agro pastoral livelihood zone. The prices are likely to decrease further with diminishing pasture (Figure 4)

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

Currently the terms of trade are unfavorable as currently 50 kilograms of maize can be exchanged for one goat as compared to 96 kilograms normally which is 48 percent below the LTA (Figure 5). The trend has been on a decline since February and can be attributed to the increasing maize prices in the county. The ToTs in 2017 are lower than those in 2016 and are expected to deteriorate further with increasing commodity prices and decreasing livestock prices as a result of distress sale for purchase of food and basic commodities

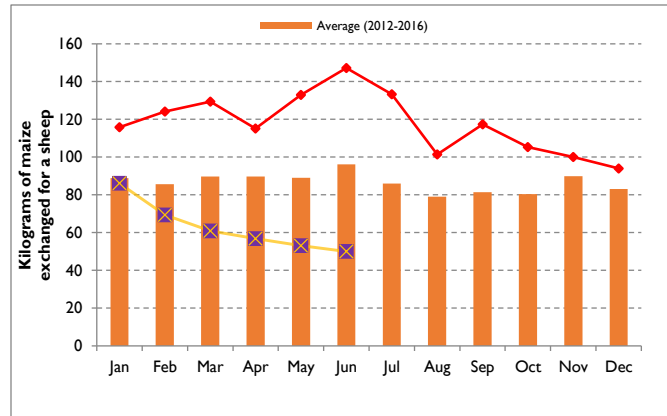


Figure 3. Terms of trade

3.2.3 Income Sources

The main source of income in agro pastoral livelihood areas are sale of livestock (sheep and cattle) accounting for 77 percent. Cash crop and food crop production accounts for 67 percent of cash income in the mixed farming livelihood (Table 7). Formal and informal wage contribute to 23 percent of income while poultry production accounts for 10 percent. Sources of income were affected, as there were limited casual labour activities due to depressed rainfalls that led to low crop and livestock productivity.

Table 7: Contribution of crops to food and cash income

Mixed farming zone			Marginal mixed farming zone	
Crop	Contribution to cash income (%)	Contribution to food (%)	Contribution to cash income (%)	Contribution to food (%)
Maize	1	40	-	20
Beans	2	20	-	60
Irish potato	22	15	-	2
Cabbage	32	12	-	-
Onion	10	1	10	1

3.2.4 Water and Sanitation

Approximately 70 percent of households in Kieni rely on community based water projects that provide piped water while 30 percent directly draw water from the region's main water sources comprising of rivers, streams, boreholes, springs, shallow wells, dams and pans

Major Water Sources

The domestic water sources were rivers, streams, dams, pans, springs, shallow wells, boreholes and piped water. Major rivers in Kieni are Burguret, Thegu, Naromoru, Nairobi, Sagana, Ewaso Nyiro and Honi among others. River flows were below base-flow due to poor recharge. Dams, pans and shallow wells were also affected by the poor long rains across all the livelihood zones.

Distances to Water Source

The distance to water sources for households was normal in mixed farming livelihood zones ranging from 1-3 kilometers while it was above normal in agro pastoral livelihood zone ranging from 3-5 kilometres as compared to 1-3 normally. Distance to water point is likely to increase

further if off season rains are not going to be experienced in the month of August particularly in agro pastoral livelihood zone.

Cost of Water and Household Consumption

The average price of a 20 litres jerrican by water vendors in the mixed farming livelihood zone was normal between Ksh 2-3 while above normal in the agro pastoral livelihood zone between Ksh 5-20 with areas of Gataragwa and Mugunda ward in agro pastoral livelihood zone worst hit with water stress. The situation is likely to worsen in the mentioned wards and therefore need of close monitoring. Household water consumption decreased from normal consumption of 25 litres per person per day to 15–20 litres per person per day in mixed farming livelihood zone and 10–15 litres per person per day in agro pastoral livelihood zone as compared to an average of 20 litres per person per day normally.

3.2.4 Food Consumption and Dietary diversity

The proportion of households in the mixed farming livelihood zone with poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption score was 6.7, 38.3, and 55 percent respectively compared to 10, 40, and 50 percent reported in the agro pastoral livelihood zone.

Table 8: Food Consumption Score

Livelihood zone	Food Consumption Score percentage		
	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
Agro pastoral	50	40	10
Mixed farming	55	38.3	6.7

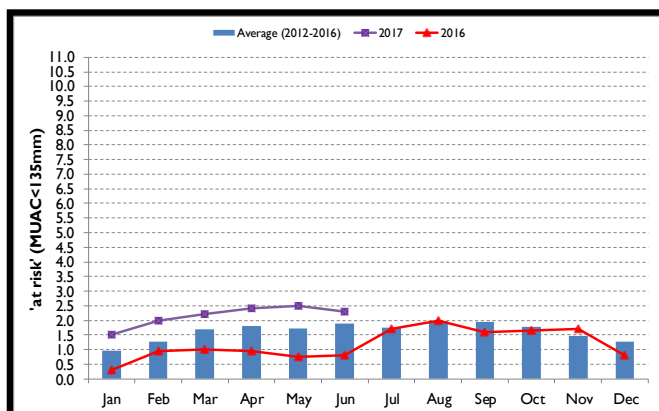
The implication was that most households were consuming at least staple food and vegetables on a daily base and complemented by a regular intake on pulses and oil. Currently, most of the households are consuming 2-3 meals per day as compared to three meals per day which is below normal at this period of the year

3.2.5 Coping Strategy

The coping strategy index (CSI) is 4.3 and 8.5 in mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zone respectively as compared to 5.3 and 3.9 in February for agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zone respectively indicating that households were frequently engaging consumption based coping strategies currently as compared to February 2017 .There has been an increase in coping strategies for households across all livelihood zones. Households in agro pastoral livelihood zones were coping more as compared to those in the mixed farming livelihood zone

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1. Health & Nutrition



Proportion of children under five years of age at risk of malnutrition with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of <135 mm in June 2017 is at 2.3 percent compared to LTA of 1.9 percent. The current trend is 21 percent above the LTA and above 2016 during the same period of the year which can be attributed to the poor long rains harvest (Figure 6).The trend is likely to deteriorate with projected poor harvest.

Figure 4: Proportion of Children at Risk of Malnutrition

The fully immunized children (FIC) coverage slightly decreased in 2017 to 76 percent compared to 84 percent in 2016 while vitamin A coverage for children aged 12–59 months dropped from 88 percent in 2016 to 72 percent in 2017. This could be attributed to the health workers strike.

Table 9: Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

Immunization/Vitamin A	July - December 2017 (%)	July - December 2016 (%)
Fully immunized children (<1 Year)	76	84
Vitamin A supplementation 12-59 months	72	88

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Water scarcity and use of open water sources have led to below optimal hand washing practices, resulting to increased incidences of water borne related diseases like diarrhoea. Latrine coverage was reported at above 90 percent across both livelihood zones. Majority of the households were issued with water treatment tablet through community health workers though the usage is at 60 percent.

Morbidity Pattern

According to the District Health Information System (DHIS), the top three diseases reported in the general population were upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), diarrhoea and malaria. URTI increased by 127 percent in 2017 as compared to 2016 during the same period of the year while diarrhoea and malaria increased by 71 percent and 37 percent respectively attributed to reduced health promotion campaigns by health workers as result of the ongoing nurses strike. Morbidity cases for under-fives decreased for both diarrhoea and malaria while UTI slightly increased by 15 percent as compared to 2016. During the period under review, there were no disease outbreaks or unusual deaths reported.

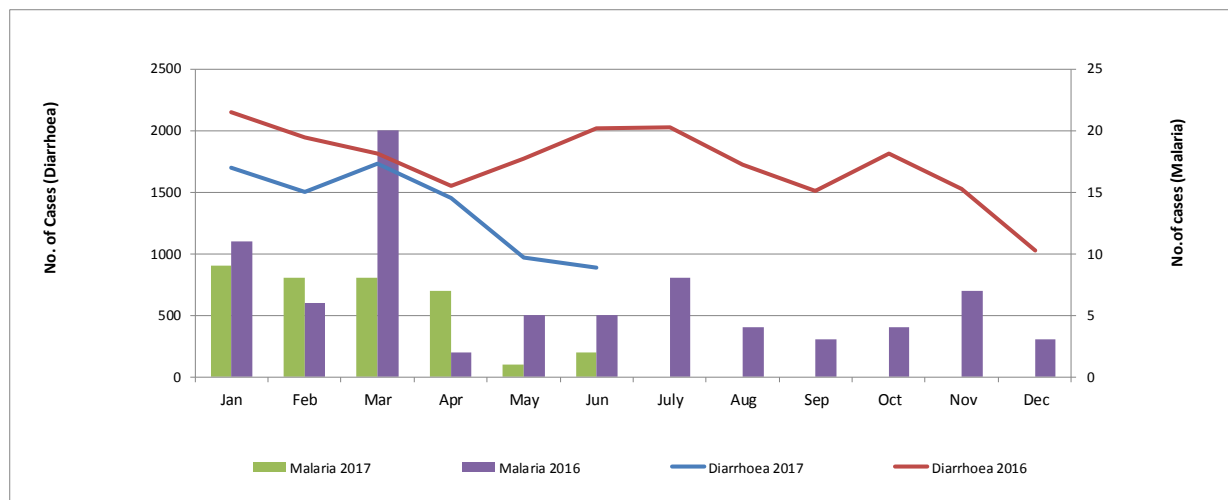


Figure 5: Morbidity Pattern

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 10: Trends of key food security indicators

Indicator	Short rains assessment, February 2017	Long rains assessment, July 2017
Percent of maize stocks held by households (Mixed farming)	107 percent of LTA	Nil
Livestock body condition	Good	Fair to poor
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	15-20 in mixed farming, 5-10 in agro pastoral livelihood zone	15-20 in mixed farming, 10-15 in agro pastoral livelihood zone
Price of maize per kg (Ksh)	30	60
Terms of trade	94kg	50kg
Coping strategy index	0.9	1.6
Food consumption score	Mixed farming livelihood zone 10.9:40:49.1	Mixed farming livelihood zone 6.7: 38.3: 55
Poor: Borderline: Acceptable (%)	Agro pastoral livelihood zone 10.2:32.3:57.5	Agro pastoral livelihood zone 10:40:50
Coping strategy Index	Agro pastoral - 5.3 Mixed farming - 3.9	Agro pastoral - 8.5 Mixed farming - 4.3
Percentage of children at risk of malnutrition	0.8 percent	2.3 percent

3.5 Education

3.5.1: Access, Participation and Retention

Enrolment was stable in Kieni East, with 48 percent female in ECD and primary schools and 55 percent female in secondary schools. In Kieni West, there was a two percent increase in primary enrolments between Term I and Term II, but a 21 percent drop in secondary enrolments over the same period. Notably, the secondary student population is also high in Kieni West at 57%, while the ECD and primary enrolments were 49 percent female.

Attendance rates were generally high, at 93-99 percent for primary and secondary schools between November 2016 and June 2017. ECD attendance increased by 20% for both males and females from Term I to Term II in Kieni East. Absenteeism due to food related issues was not specifically reported, however, Kieni West observed a four percent drop in attendance over Term I and then a two percent increase in attendance when school feeding was re-started in Term II.

The rate of drop outs increased from 0% in 2016 to 2.5% in 2017. Reasons given for drop out are fees/costs associated with schooling, family labour/domestic chores responsibilities, lack of teachers in ECD, and emotional or psychological trauma in primary and secondary schools.

3.5.2: School Meals Programme

Currently 39 schools are offering the Home Grown School Meals Programme benefiting 20,000 pupils. . The government has also provided relief food benefitting supplementing food for 10,000 of these learners. The community has come up with their own strategy, which involves pupils bringing portions of maize and beans to the school. Despite these efforts, a sizable number of pupils around 65 percent are not able to bring these maize and beans portion. 34 schools with 9,500 children are still missing out on meals due to delayed disbursement of the funds, lack of firewood and lack of wages for the cook.

4. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Over the next six months (August – January), food security outcomes will mainly be influenced by the key food security drivers mentioned above in the report. This section summarizes the assumptions about the key food security drivers.

- The October to December short rains are expected to start on time, have typical spatial and temporal distribution and have near average cumulative rainfall.
- Pasture and browse are expected to deteriorate faster than normal between August and October due to the low rainfall during the last season, the early end of those rains and the likely warmer than normal temperature during the dry season.
- Staple food prices are likely to increase and remain high until end of December when harvesting for short rains season is expected to start.
- Households in agro pastoral livelihood zones are likely to become more food insecure from September to December.
- Terms of trade are expected to further decrease thus affecting household purchasing powers.
- Water sources particularly in agro pastoral livelihood zones are likely to dry from September to December due to poor recharge of open water sources.

4.2 Outlook for 3 and 6 months

Food security outcomes from August to October 2017

Household Food Security is expected to decline through October particularly in Agro pastoral Livelihood zones. Household food access and consumption expected to deteriorate as result of poor production and rising market prices. Households are expected to intensify their livelihood and consumption coping strategies with increased proportion using stress coping strategies to bridge the income and meet essential food needs. Water sources particularly in Agro pastoral areas will dry through October as result of poor recharge during the long rains. The food security situation is likely to deteriorate with more households moving into the “Stressed” (IPC Phase 2) phase.

Food Security Outcomes from November 2017 to January 2018

The short rains will be ongoing resulting to substantial regeneration of pasture and water recharge which is likely to improve milk production. Improved livestock body condition which will result in seasonal increase of prices. Early maturing crops will be ready by January thus improving food availability and a reduction in food prices. Distance to water sources to reduce across all livelihood zones.

5 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The county is currently in the stressed food security phase (IPC Phase 2). The factors to monitor are livestock in migration, water availability, pasture and browse condition, market trends, crop value chain development, and health and nutrition status of the population and is expected to worsen as the long rain season did not perform well. In the next three to six months, there will be need to monitor water situation in both mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zones, livestock off load campaign, endemic livestock diseases, nutrition and health status among the population.

5.1.2 Summary of findings

Long rains harvest will be in the range of 30-35 percent of LTA, as a result of poor rainfall coupled with no stocks at the household, loss of income and food especially from own farm production and reduced on farm labor opportunities. This has led to majority of household to rely on markets for their food. Terms of trade are already unfavorable to the households and the trend is worsening due to high trade volumes and low demand. Water stress to bite across all the livelihood zones, the situation is likely to worsen until the onset of the short rains. Majority of households in the acceptable food consumption score category are likely to move to borderline food consumption score bracket this will exacerbate further and hence household food security will be compromised. Most households will remain in the stressed food security phase (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.3 Sub County/Ward ranking

Table 11: Ward Ranking

Ward ranking	Food security rank (1-8) worst to best	Main food security threat
Thegu River	1	Successive poor seasons, depressed rainfall, frost spells which destroyed pasture and crops, livestock diseases
Mugunda	2	Massive crop failure, poor rainfall, livestock in migration, frost damage on pasture & crops, livestock diseases
Endarasha/Mwiyogo	3	Massive crop failure, depressed rainfall, frost bite, livestock diseases
Gakawa	4	Crop failure, low rainfall, frost damage on crops & pasture, livestock diseases
Naromoru/Kiamathaga	5	Crop failure, depressed rainfall, frost bite, influx of livestock
Mweiga	6	Poor crop performance, depressed rainfall, frost damage on crops & pasture
Gatarakwa	7	Crop failure, poor rainfall, livestock in migration frost damage on pasture & crop
Kabaru	8	Poor crop performance, frost bite, livestock migration route to Mt. Kenya

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

- Currently there are no food interventions that are being carried out.

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

Table 12: Ongoing interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Kieni East & Kieni West	Food aid capacity building in GAP and water harvesting	All	750HH	CoG Nyeri	Micro-irrigation along river beds.		July -December 2017
Kieni East & Kieni West	Provision of DTC and relief seed especially beans and WUE maize and formation marketing groups	All	21000HH	CoG Nyeri	Increase area under food production with early maturing crops		July -December 2017
Livestock							
Kieni East & West	Free A.I services	All wards in the Sub counties	All dairy farmers – 2500 dairy cattle	Dept of veterinary / County Govt	Improved production from better breeds	3.2m	1 yr
Kieni East/ Kieni West	Improved Pasture establishment (Rhodes grass)	Kieni East	3000 persons	County Govt & UTaNRP, Farmers	Improved milk production and incomes	0.36 million	1yr

Kieni East/ Kieni West	Capacity building on better management practices and dry season feeding. Through group trainings and demos	All wards	Livestock keeping households (2000)	County govt, Farmers, KAPAP, UTaNRP	Increased milk, meat and egg production and incomes	Farmer initiative/ County government	Continuous
Kieni East & Kieni West	Disease surveillance	All locations	All livestock keepers	DALD-VET Dept	Reduced mortalities	County govt	Continuous
Kieni East	Up scaling on pasture and fodder production, conservation & utilization	All wards	1000	County Government and farmer groups	Improved livestock productivity	1000	1yr
Water							
Kieni East & Kieni West	Capacity building to farmers	All Wards	3500	County Government NDMA and some Development partners	Improving access and utilization	2.0 million	2016/ 2017 FY
Mweiga, Mwiyo/Endarasha and Gataragwa Wards	Construction of storage facilities and extension of distribution networks and boreholes fuel subsidies		1800	County Govt, NDMA and World Vision	Improving access and utilization	3.7 Million	Ongoing from 2015
Health							
Kieni East & Kieni West	Implementation of High Impact	All the Health facility	Under five years/Pregnant	M.O.H	Improved immunity and Reduced	No Cost	Routine Ongoing

	Nutrition Intervention		and lactating women		Mortality & Morbidity		
Kieni East & West	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All the Health facility	Under five & Adults	M.O.H	Reduced Mortality & Morbidity	No Cost	Routine Ongoing
Kieni East & West	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	All the Health facility	Children under five	M.O.H	Reduced Mortality & Morbidity	No Cost	Routine Ongoing
Education							
Kieni East & West	HGSM	44 Public Primary schools	5203	MOE	Maintaining satisfactory retention and participation rates	Kshs. 3,127,310.00	continuous

5.3 Recommended Intervention

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Nyeri	Kieni East	Provision of drought of pellets to vulnerable animals	2000	CG & NDMA	4000 bags of Drought pellets Personnel Fuel Vehicles	Personnel Vehicles	3months

Nyeri	Kieni East	Up scaling on Enterprise diversification and Provision of quality breeding stock/ equipment: beekeeping, dairy goats, poultry farming.	40 farmer groups	County Government / NDMA and farmer groups		Personnel Vehicles Land	1 yr
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Population in Need of food aid

Table 12: Population in need of food aid

Ward	% Population in need	Proposed mode of intervention
Thegu River	55-60 %	CFA/FFA
Mugunda	50-55%	CFA/FFA
Endrasha/Mwiyogo	35-40%	CFA/FFA
Gakawa	35-40 %	CFA/FFA
Naromoru/Kiamathaga	30-35 %	CFA/FFA
Mweiga	25-30%	CFA/FFA
Gatarakwa	10-15%	CFA/FFA
Kabaru	5-10%	CFA/FFA

Non-food interventions

Table 13: Non-Food interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
KIENI	Capacity building on good agricultural practices	All the ward	65,700	County Govt,NDMA, agriculture	Funds 6 million		July 2017- June 2018
	Water harvesting for crop production Irrigation water pans and tanks	All wards	60,000	County Govt, NDMA, Agriculture	16.9 million		July 2017- Feb 2018

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Up scaling provision of DTC and relief seed especially beans and WUE maize	All wards	35,200	County Govt, NDMA, Agriculture	5 million		July 2017- June 2018
	Recovery seeds & Subsidized farm inputs, construction grains/ cereals collecting centres and dark rooms ware potatoes	All wards	38,000 farm families.	County Govt, NDMA, Agriculture	4.8 million	Farms and labour.	July 2017- June 2018
	Conservation agriculture	All wards	38,000 farm families.	County Govt, NDMA, Agriculture	250,0000	Personnel	July 2017- June 2018.
Livestock							
All wards in Kieni East	Up scaling on pasture and fodder production, conservation & utilization. 3 acres	All 4 wards in the sub county	All livestock keepers in Kieni	DALD- County Govt and Farmers/ UTaNRP	1million	Personnel Land	1 year
All wards in Kieni East and West	Bulking of protein rich fodder crops for animal feeds	8 wards in the sub county	2500 Livestock keepers	DALD County Govt and Farmers	100000	Personnel Land	6 months
All wards in Kieni East and West	Up scaling on Preventive Vaccination against FMD, CCPP and NCD in local poultry.	All wards but emphasis on the hot spots	10,000 cattle, 10,000 s and 40,000 local birds	DALD- County govt/ KVA	3million	Personnel Vehicles	Continuous
Water							
Kieni East	Ground Water Exploitation, Construction of pans and dams, Upgrading of community Water Projects ,construction of water storage facilities,						

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Provision of roof water harvesting facilities in schools and health centres		200 HHs	NDMA CGN Community	1.0M	Broken Boreholes	3 Months
Health							
Kieni West& East	Nutrition health Education	All locations	Total population	M.O.H	Transport	Human resource	Through the year
Kieni West& East	Nutrition Survey	All areas	Sampled population	M.O.H	5Million	Human resource,	August 2017
Kieni West& East	Establishment Kitchen gardens	All areas	Total population	MoH, MoA	1Million	Human resource	Through the year
Education							
Kieni West& East	Upscale of school meal programmes	All schools		MoE,	22,000,000		July 2017- feb 2018
Kieni West& East	Water harvesting Schools	All schools		MoE,	1M	Human Resource	July 2017- feb 2018
Kieni West& East	Kitchen gardens in schools	All schools	All students	MoE, MoA	1M	Human Resource	July 2017- feb 2018