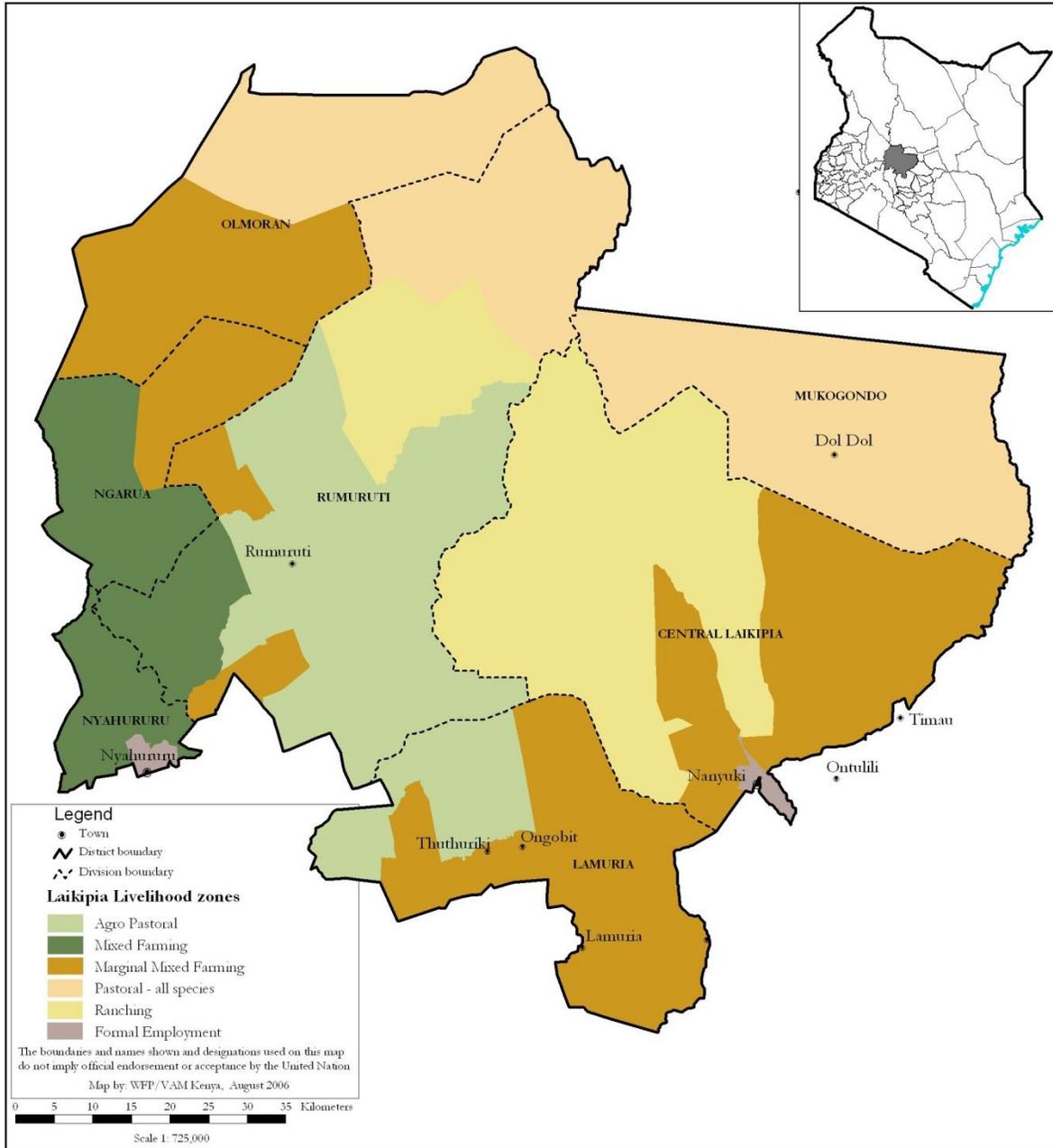


LAIKIPIA COUNTY 2017 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

February, 2018

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 County background.....	4
1.2 Objectives and approach.....	4
2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY.....	5
2.1 Rainfall Performance	5
2.2 Insecurity/Conflict	5
3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	5
3.1 Availability	5
3.2 Access	9
3.3 Utilization	14
3.4 Trends of key food security indicators.....	17
4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	17
4.1 Education	17
5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS	19
5.1 Assumptions.....	19
5.2 Food Security Outlook.....	19
6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS	20
6.1 Conclusion	20
6.2 Ongoing Interventions	21
6.3 Interventions Recommended	22
7. Annexes.....	27
Ongoing intervention	27

Executive Summary

The main drivers of food insecurity in the county are previous failed rainfall seasons, below normal maize stocks, currently are 21 percent of the long term average, depleted pasture and browse and poor sanitation and hygiene especially in the pastoral livelihood zones.

The food security phase classification for the county is Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in the pastoral and some parts of the marginal mixed livelihood zones and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The county has experienced three consecutive poor rainfall seasons. According to the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) data, households having poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption as at December, 2017 were 5.5, 18.2 and 76.4 percent reported in December 2017. The coping strategy index as at January 2018 was 18.7 percent which is slightly higher than 17.4 percent reported in January 2017 based on FSOM data by World Food Programme (WFP). Households employing stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies as at December 2017 were 79.4, 6.4 and 12.7 percent respectively. Nutrition status was serious with global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 11.4 percent as per the SMART survey for July 2017. Under Five Mortality Rate was 0.46 per 10,000 live births while the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) are 0.24 per 10,000 persons per day and were below the emergency cut offs.

Food is currently available in households in the mixed farming zone while households in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones are relying on markets for food. Livestock body condition is good to fair for all livestock species. However, there is reduced livestock productivity. Trekking distances for livestock in search of water and pasture have increased to 10 – 15 kilometres in the pastoral livelihood zones coupled with internal livestock migration, mainly to adjacent ranches and forests within the county has led to a reduction in milk availability at household level.

Access is currently not a limiting factor across the livelihood zones. Markets were operational and are well provisioned. Households are able to participate in the market as currently terms of trade are favourable across the livelihood zones. Market supplies for livestock and the prices for goats were high while the traded volumes were normal. Supplies of food commodities remained normal across the livelihoods and currently the price of maize was equal to the long term average at a similar time of the year. Terms of trade were favourable for the livestock farmers where the sale of a goat could be exchanged for an average of 101 kilograms of maize in the mixed farming livelihood zone while in the pastoral, the sale of a goat can be used to purchase 60 kilogrammes of maize. Availability and access to water for domestic use remained within the normal range of 20 litres per person per day in the mixed farming livelihood zone while it reduced in the marginal mixed farming and the pastoral livelihood zones, and was at 15 litres per person per day and 10 litres per person per day respectively.

Utilization is hindered by the presence of morbidity, coupled with poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Hand washing practices are extremely poor with only 1.9 percent of households doing the practice. Water treatment is carried out by 41.9 percent of the households. The proportion of households that have access to safe water was 50 percent with the higher proportion of households accessing safe water being in the mixed farming livelihood zone. In the pastoral livelihood zones of Laikipia North Sub County, latrine coverage was 46.1 percent.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Laikipia County borders seven counties namely: Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the East, Meru County to the South East, Nyandarua and Nyeri counties to the South, Nakuru County to the South West and Baringo County to the West. The county covers an area of 9,462 square kilometers with a population of 399,227 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) projection, 2016). Administratively, the county is divided into three sub-counties namely Laikipia North, Laikipia East and Laikipia West. There are three main livelihood zones: marginal mixed farming (MMF) (43 percent), mixed farming (35 percent), pastoral-all species (nine percent), and formal employment (13 percent) (Figure 1). Rivers traversing the county are the Ewaso Nyiro and Ewaso Narok rivers. In the main livelihood zones, households practice crop farming, cattle rearing on large commercial ranches and community owned rangelands. Ranching is practiced in 65 percent of the pastoral livelihood zone.

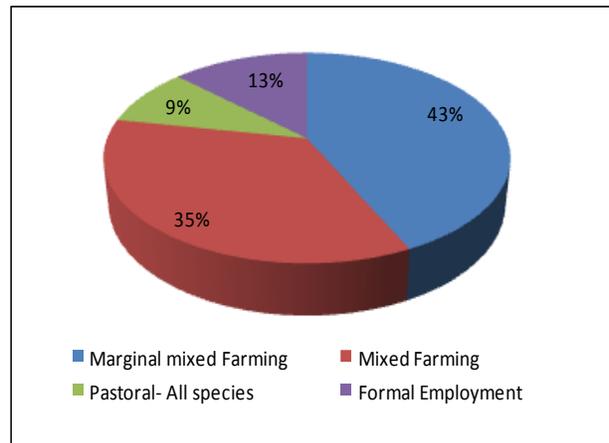


Figure 1: Population proportion for Laikipia County

1.2 Objectives and approach

The main objective of the short rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the October-November-December (OND) 2017 rains. In the situation analysis, there was consideration of the cumulative effect of previous seasons and thereafter, provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The exercise was conducted from 12th to 16th February, 2018 and it comprised of a multi-sectoral team of experts from the departments of agriculture, livestock, water, education and health and nutrition from the national and county steering groups.

The technical experts in each of the key sectors provided populated checklists and sectoral briefs which served as secondary data. This data was then collated, analyzed and triangulated with primary data that was collected from the community during transect drives, focus group discussions and key informant interviews undertaken in the three main livelihood zones. For purposes of this assessment, the formal employment livelihood zone was not included in the analysis. Sampling included two sites per livelihood for community focus group discussions, interviews were done at the main markets for livestock and food commodities and key informant interviews ensuring representation of the main livelihoods in the county. Analysis was done at livelihood level using the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) protocols.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

Laikipia County experiences bimodal rainfall and is long rains dependent for the mixed farming

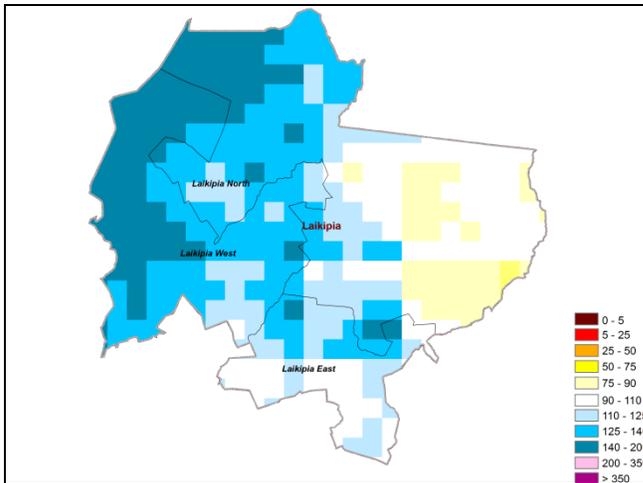


Figure 2: Rainfall as a percent of Normal in Laikipia County

livelihood zone while the marginal mixed farming (MMF) and pastoral livelihood zones are short rains dependent. Most parts of the county received normal to above normal rains. The onset of 2017 long rains was early across the livelihood zones in the second dekad of October compared to the third dekad of October normally. Laikipia East, Laikipia West and the western parts of Laikipia North sub-counties received above 110-125 percent of normal rains; the eastern parts of Laikipia North mainly Mukogodo East and West received near normal

rainfall of 90-110 percent (Figure 2). Areas in Laikipia central including, Ethi, Rugutu and Umande received 75-90 percent of normal rains. Temporal distribution was poor across the livelihood zones characterized by erratic rains with some areas experiencing three dekads of rain and other areas receiving less than five days of rain. Spatial distribution was uneven (Figure 2). Cessation was early in the second dekad of November compare to third dekad of November normally.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

There were reported cases of animal theft from neighbouring counties. This was reported as a challenge especially as the exercise of livestock tagging was going on. Human wildlife conflict was also reported where wildlife was reported to destroy crops in farms especially where the electric fences had been destroyed.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food availability in the County is largely from both crop and livestock production. The County has high potential areas in the mixed farming livelihood zone from which most of the food crops are produced through rain fed and irrigated agriculture. Livestock production is practiced in all the livelihood zones in the county and the main livestock products contributing to food availability are milk and meat. Currently, households in the mixed farming zone have maize stocks while those in the pastoral livelihood zones rely on markets for food commodities by exchanging through the sale of cattle and goats. Food is currently available across the livelihoods in both the households and the markets.

3.1.1 Crop Production

The October-November-December (OND) short rains season is generally not the main production season; however, it has a significant influence on food crops production in the north

eastern parts of the county. The main food producing areas of western and south western zones of the county rely on the long rains of March-April- May (MAM). Food crop production contributes to 40 and 20 percent of cash income to mixed farming and the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. Some cash crop production is done in the mixed farming livelihood zone and accounts for 10 percent of cash income. The main crops grown in the county include maize, beans and Irish potatoes grown under rain-fed production.

Maize contributes to 66 percent to food and 12 percent to cash income in the marginal mixed livelihood zone while beans contribute to 40 and 11 percent of cash income and food respectively in this livelihood zone. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, maize contributes to 55 percent cash income and 65 percent of food respectively. Wheat is also grown in the mixed farming livelihood zone and it contributes to 20 percent of cash income. Irish potatoes are grown in the marginal mixed livelihood zone and they contribute to 24 percent of cash income and eight percent food (Livelihood Zone Data, 2012).

Rain fed Crop Production

Table 1: Rain fed Crop Production in Laikipia County

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Short rains season (Ha)	Long term average (5 year) area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	Long term average (5 year) production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	1,850	11,580	2,800	405,300
Beans	1,337	1,612	16,712/2,000	16,120
Potatoes	1,165	1,800	11,533/3,524MT	6,345MT

In most parts of the county the main staple, maize, is grown in the long rains season but short season varieties are planted during the short rain season. Potatoes and beans do well in most parts in the season in normal years. There was a decline in both the area planted and production of the three main crops. The area planted for maize, beans and potatoes was 16, 83 and 65 percent of the long term averages respectively (Table 1). Area planted reduced as farmers feared to prepare more land following the experience of the previous failed seasons. The low production was attributed to erratic and poorly distributed rainfall. In all the sub-counties there was a human-wildlife conflict reported that further reduced crop production. Fall army worm infestation also contributed to decline in yield and total production.

Irrigated Crop Production

Table 2: Irrigated Crop acreage and Production for Laikipia County

Crop	Area planted during the 2017 Short rains season (ha)	Long term average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2017 Short rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Tomatoes	146	180	6,570	6,300MT
Cabbages	140	210	21,000	22,575MT
French beans	124	140	1,860	2,100MT

The main crops grown under irrigation are tomatoes, cabbages and French beans. The area planted for all the three crops reduced to 81, 67 and 89 percent of the long term average for

tomatoes, cabbages and French beans respectively. The reduction was attributed to reduced availability water following the low recharge of rivers and dams used for irrigation. Production for tomatoes reduced to 67 percent of the long term average, cabbages was 65 percent and French beans 59 percent of the long term average (Table 2).

1.1.2 Cereal Stocks

Table 3: Cereal Stocks in Laikipia County

Commodity	Maize (90 kg bags)		Percent of LTA	Beans (90Kg bags)		Wheat (90 kg bags)	
	Current	LTA		Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Households	135,713	800,000	17	22,618	27,000	12,112	15,000
Traders	91,226	650,000	14	15,204	44,200	8,672	22,100
Millers	84,672	11,000	770	0	-	11,049	30,600
NCPB	862	12,000	7	0	-	1,019	12,000
Total	312,473	1,473,000	21	37,822	71,200	32,852	79,700

The current maize stocks in the county are 21 percent of the LTA and these are largely held in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The total stocks held at the household level are 17 percent of the long term average (Table 3). The millers hold more than seven times their normal stocks following the anticipation that once the government stops the flour subsidy, they will be able to dictate the market prices for flour. The stocks at household level are expected to last for three months compared to 5 normally.

3.1.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock types kept across the livelihood zones were sheep, goats, cattle and camel. Livestock production contributes to 90, 52, and 30 percent of cash income in the pastoral, marginal mixed farming and the mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. In the pastoral and the mixed farming livelihood zones, cattle contribute to 60 and 80 percent of cash income respectively while in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, sheep, goats and cattle contribute to 40, 30 and 20 percent of cash income respectively.

Pasture and Browse

Table 4: Pasture and Browse condition of livestock in Laikipia County

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition		How long to last (Months)		Browse condition		How long to last (Months)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	2weeks – 1month	3 months	Poor	Good	1 month	3½ Months
Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF)	Fair	Good	1- 1½ months	4 months	Fair	Very Good	2 months	4 Months
Mixed Farming (MF)	Fair	Very Good	2 months	4 months	Good	Very Good	2½ months	4½ Months

Currently, pasture is below normal across the livelihood zones. Pasture situation in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones is fair whereas in pastoral livelihood zones they are poor with most of the areas being bare. The condition in the private ranches is fairer. The pastures in mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones are projected to last for 1½ – 2 months; whereas for the pastoral livelihood zone, it is projected to last for two weeks to one month (Table 4).

Browse is fair in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones whereas it is poor in the pastoral zone. Browse is projected to last between two to two and a half months for mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones while in the pastoral zone, it is projected to last one to one and a half months (Table 3). Some farmers within the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones are purchasing hay, while others have planted it. Crop residues from the farms are used as livestock feed. Most of the farmers have destocked due to the poor pasture and browse situation. The hard hit wards include Mukogodo West, Sosian, parts of Mukogodo East and Segera wards. Trekking distances water sources in the mixed farming livelihood zone remained the same at two kilometers while in the marginal mixed livelihood, the distance has increased to six kilometer whilst in the pastoral livelihood zones has increased to 10-12 kilometers.

Livestock body condition

Table 5: Livestock body condition in Laikipia County

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Marginal Mixed Farming	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

The body condition for all the livestock species was good across the livelihoods except for cattle that were fair in the pastoral and marginal mixed livelihood zone which was normal (Table 5). From the pastoral livelihood zone, the communities have an agreement with ranchers such as Lolomarik, Impala, Loisaba, Segera, Ol-Jogi, Jessel, Ol-Maisor, and Suyian to graze at a fee of average Ksh. 500 per cattle per month. This arrangement has cushioned the animals and thus the other grazing areas have been left for small stocks that are not allowed into the ranches. Within the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, about 60 percent of the cattle are in fair body condition and declining. Body condition of the livestock is expected to deteriorate short termly until the onset of the long rains.

Birth rate and milk availability

The average livestock birth rate is currently varied for all livestock species. The birth rate for cattle is 10 percent, sheep 15 percent and goats 20 percent which is normal for the current season. According to the seasonal calendar, it is expected that calving and kidding would be at its peak in March-April, however, this may not be the case due to the cumulative below average previous season's performance.

Milk productivity has gone down for all the livelihood zones. In the pastoral livelihood zone, animals have not gone back to the wet season grazing areas which is usual at this particular time. Livestock are currently around the forests or private ranches. Normally, livestock would be around the homesteads as there would be pasture from the short rains season. Productivity of milk has reduced by 50 percent across the livelihood zones and is half a litre in the pastoral

livelihood zones, two litres in the marginal mixed livelihood zones and two and a half litres in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)

Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units for Laikipia County

Livelihood zone	Poor income households	
	Current	Normal
Pastoral Zone (PZ)	6	10
Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF)	3	3
Mixed Farming (MF)	3	3

The average tropical livestock unit (TLU) for the various households across the zones has remained the same compared to normal for the mixed farming and marginal mixed livelihood zones, while they have reduced by 40 percent in the pastoral livelihood zone (Table 6). The reduction in the tropical livestock units in the pastoral livelihood zone was attributed to losses incurred during previous poor seasons as well as the reduced livestock birth rates over the years since the last good year.

Livestock diseases, Mortalities and Migrations

In the mixed farming and the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones of the Laikipia West, Laikipia North (Ilngwesi, Kirimoni and Chumvi areas), lumpy skin disease (LSD) and foot and mouth disease (FMD) were reported. The county government has organized ring vaccinations. There are no major deaths reported and livestock mortality rates is about two percent each for cattle and goats, three percent for sheep and less than one percent for camel across the county.

There are some in-migration and some movements within the county. The in-migrations are of livestock from the neighboring counties of Samburu and Baringo. In the pastoral livelihood zones of Laikipia North, most of the animals are grazing around Mukogodo forest, Ngare-Ndare forest and the private ranches.

3.1.3 Impact on availability

The current performance of the season was much better compared to previous seasons and as such there was improved crop production in the mixed farming livelihood zones. The current production coupled with carryover stocks from the long rains season has enabled availability of food across the livelihoods. Maize is available at the households in the mixed farming livelihood zone and in the markets in the pastoral and the marginal mixed livelihood zones. In terms of livestock productivity however, the internal movement of livestock to the ranches and dry grazing areas has impacted negatively on milk production which has reduced at the household level. Currently, food availability is not a limiting factor to food security at household level across the main livelihood zones.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets

Market operations

The main markets for both food items and livestock were operational across the livelihood zones. The main markets for both livestock and food commodities include Doldol, Kimanjo, Ngare

Ngiro, Chumvi in the pastoral livelihood zone and Nanyuki, Sipili, Rumuruti, Nyahururu and Olmoran markets serving the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. The main livestock sold in these markets are cattle, goats, sheep, camels and poultry. The main sources of livestock supply in the market were local supply, Samburu, Isiolo and Baringo counties. Reduced livestock sales was noted in the pastoral livelihood zone whereas there were high sales in the markets within the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming areas because animals are currently concentrated in these areas. The main sources for livestock traded were local supply.

The supply for food commodities remained the same and were maize, beans and *posho* and main sources were local supply from the mixed farming zones where harvesting has been done, Meru and Nyahururu. Supply and demand for the main staple food commodities such as, maize and beans were normal across the livelihood zones. Market supplies for livestock are expected to remain similar to current sales while that for food commodities is expected to remain normal.

Maize Prices

Maize price as at January, 2018 was Ksh. 38/kg and is comparable to both the price of Ksh. 37 recorded in January 2017 and the long term average of 2012-2016. The prices from July to December 2017 were generally on a downward trend following the harvest that had been realized in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The price however remained above the (2012-2016) five year average in the same period (Figure 3). The high prices were attributed to cumulative effect of inflation. Based on community interviews, the price

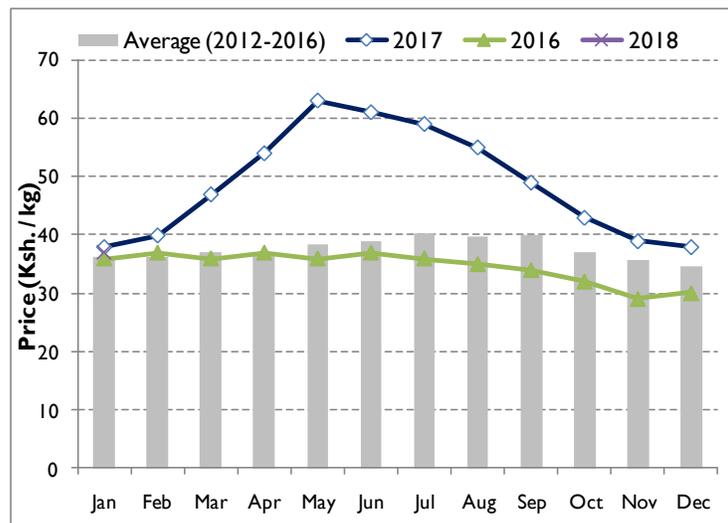


Figure 3: Maize Prices for Laikipia County

of maize was highest in the pastoral zone where a kilogram of maize was selling at Ksh. 50 whereas the lowest of Kshs. 25 was recorded in Olmoran in the marginal mixed livelihood zone, and Kinamba market in the mixed farming livelihood zone. Maize prices are expected to remain relatively stable in the next three months due to the availability of carryover stocks from the long rains and stable supply in the markets is expected.

Goat Prices

The average goat price as at January 2018 was Ksh.3, 737 and was 13 and 16 percent above the price recorded at same period in 2017 and the 2012–2016 LTA respectively.

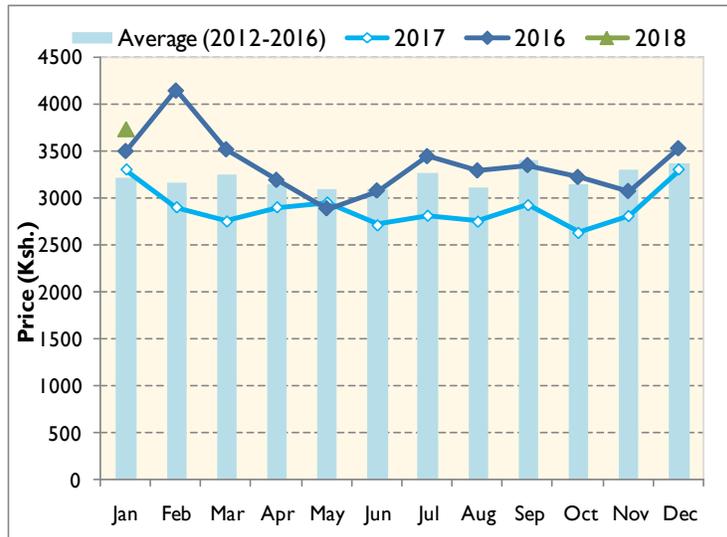


Figure 4: Goat prices for Laikipia County

During the July to December 2017, period, the prices of goats were below the long term average of 2012-2016 although they followed the seasonal trend. A slight increase was noted in the months of November and December owing to the festive season (Figure 4). The lowest price was recorded at marginal mixed livelihood zone at Ksh.3000 while it was highest at mixed farming livelihood zone at Ksh. 4,000. Goat prices are likely to marginally reduce further in the next three months

as the body condition of livestock continues to deteriorate.

3.2.2 Terms of trade

The terms of trade (ToT) in January 2018 were good and favourable to the livestock farmers as

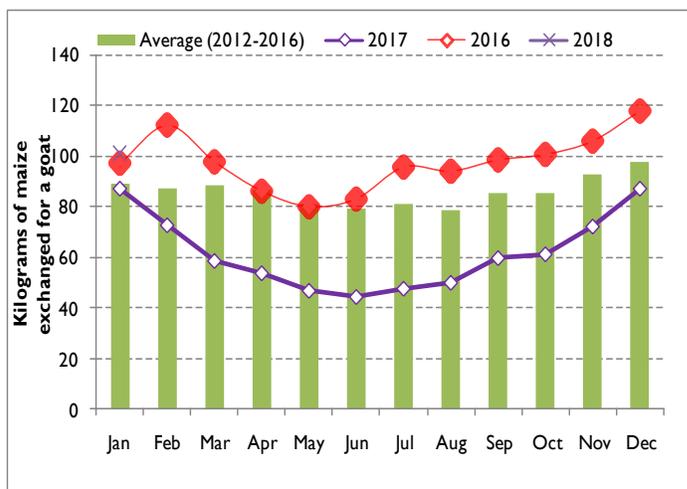


Figure 5: Terms of Trade for Laikipia County

currently the sale of a goat can be exchanged for 101 kg of maize and are 12 percent above the 2012 – 2016 long term average where the sale of one goat could be exchanged for 89 kg of maize. The terms of trade for January 2018 were 14 percent above those recorded in January, 2017 where the sale of a goat could be exchanged for 87 kg of maize. From July to December, 2017, ToT were below the long term average of 2012 – 2016 (Figure 5). A slight increase noted in September through to December was attributed to the slight increase in goat prices

as the prices for maize were on a downward trend following the harvest that started trickling into the market. The terms of trade are lowest in pastoral livelihood zone, where households can purchase 60 kilograms of maize after the sale of a goat. The terms of trade are expected to remain relatively stable in the next three months.

3.2.3 Income sources

According to livelihood zone data (2012), the main source of income for most households across the livelihood zones normally is sale of livestock and livestock products with the highest proportion of those relying on this being households in the pastoral –all species livelihood zone (Table6). Other sources of income include food crop production largely for the households in the marginal mixed farming and the mixed farming livelihood zones.

Data provided in the SMART survey carried out in July, 2017, seemed to corroborate livelihood zone data in which the main sources of income reported were sale of livestock and sale of crops across the livelihoods with 50 percent of households in Laikipia North relying on sale of livestock for income, and another 30% of the population engaged in casual labour for income.

Table 7: Income Sources for Households in Laikipia County

Livelihood Zone	Source of Income	Contribution (%)
Pastoral- All Species	Livestock production (including meat, milk, hides, skins and by-products)	90
Marginal Mixed Farming(MMF)	Livestock production (including meat, milk, hides, skins and by-products)	52
	Food crop production	20
Mixed Farming(MF)	Livestock production (including meat, milk, hides, skins and by-products)	40
	Food crop production	30

Water access and availability

Major Water Sources

The major sources of water for domestic consumption across the livelihood zones are piped water supplies, boreholes, dams and rivers and are normal sources at this time of the year. In the pastoral livelihood zone there are rock catchments and sub-surface dams. Recharge was 75-90 percent capacity for shallow wells and water pans in the mixed farming livelihood zone and 30 percent in the eastern parts of the pastoral and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. Currently, about 60 percent of the boreholes are operational across the livelihood with 30 percent of water pans holding water. Water pans are open water sources and thus the water is contaminated with human and animal waste as in some areas in the pastoral livelihood zone. Currently, water trucking is being done by the County Government of Laikipia to institutions in Laikipia East and Mukogodo on need basis.

Distance to water sources and waiting time at the source

The distances to water sources have remained normal in the mixed farming livelihood zone at less than two kilometers. Distances in the marginal mixed farming and the pastoral livelihood zone doubled from two kilometers to four kilometres and from three to six kilometers respectively. The distances are expected to increase until the onset of the long rains. Waiting time at source in the pastoral livelihood zones has increased to 60 minutes from 30 minutes normally. In the marginal mixed farming zone, the waiting time has increased to 30 minutes from 20 minutes during normal time while it has remained the same at less than 10 minutes in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The increased waiting time was reported to be due to low yields for boreholes as a result of poor recharge.

Cost of water and household consumption

The price of water has not changed and is Ksh. 5 per 20 litre jerrican across the livelihood zones. However, in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone where water vendors deliver to households, the prices are higher at Ksh. 20-30 per 20 litre jerrican. Water consumption in the pastoral livelihood zones has reduced to an average of less than 10 litres per person per day compared to 15 liters per person per day normally, while in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, the households are currently consuming 15 litres per person per day compared to a normal 25 litres per person per day. Water consumption in the mixed farming livelihood zone is normal at 20 litres per person per day.

3.2.4 Food Consumption

Milk Consumption

Table 8: Milk Consumption and price of milk in Laikipia County

Livelihood zone	Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral Zone (PZ)	½ - 1	2	60	45
Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF)	1- 1½	3	55	40
Mixed Farming (MF)	2	3½	50	40

Milk consumption per household has reduced across the livelihoods by 50 percent due to the reduced availability. Households in the pastoral livelihood zone are consuming 0.5-1 liters of milk per household per day while those in the marginal mixed farming and the mixed farming livelihood zone are consuming 1-1.5 litres and two litres per day respectively (Table 8). The price of milk has equally increased across the livelihood zones and is Ksh. 60 in the pastoral zone from Ksh. 45. In the marginal mixed and the mixed farming livelihood zones milk prices increased each by 37 percent and was Ksh. 55 and Ksh. 50 respectively. The increase in prices is largely due to the low milk production and as such there is high demand for the same at the market.

Food Consumption

Based on food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) data, the proportion of households with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores was 76.4, 18.2 and 5.5 percent respectively as at December 2017 compared to 45, 34 and 21 percent of the population that had acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores respectively in the same time in the year 2016. This indicates that the situation has slightly improved following the availability of food at the household level largely in the mixed farming livelihood zone and the households in the marginal mixed and pastoral livelihood zones have access to food through the sale of livestock and cash transfers through the GoK/WFP *Chakula kwa Jamii* programme. According to the SMART survey data for July 2017, the proportion of households having poor food consumption score was highest in Laikipia North at 10.7 percent and lowest in Laikipia East (1.5 percent) (Table 9).

Table 9: Food Consumption Score per Sub County

Sub county	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
Laikipia East	94.6%	3.8%	1.5%
Laikipia West	80.9%	16.3%	2.8%
Laikipia North	76.2%	13.1%	10.7%

(Source: SMART Survey, July-2017)

3.2.6 Coping strategy

Based on FSOM data by WFP, the coping strategy index (CSI) as at January 2018 was 18.7 percent. There was a slight reduction from 19.5 reported during the long rains assessment in July 2017 although it is comparable to 17.4 reported in January 2017. Most households employed food consumption related strategies: reduction in the number of meals consumed per day (90 percent), reduction of the portion size of meals (89.1 percent), relied on borrowing food, or help from a friend or relative (80.0 percent) and relying on less preferred/ less expensive food (76.4 percent). Majority of households were employing stress coping strategies (79.1 percent) while 6.4 and 12.7 percent were employing crisis and emergency coping strategies respectively as at December, 2017.

3.3 Utilization

Utilization of food at household level is mainly in terms of food preferences, preparation, feeding practices, storage and access to improved water sources. Most households prefer *ugali* as their staple food. Access to safe water for household use and consumption is currently a challenge especially in the pastoral and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones as 50 percent of the household still do not access safe water across the county and this proportion is higher in the livelihood zones mentioned. Water treatment at household level is low with only 22 percent of the households treating water.

Households practicing good hygiene practices such as hand washing during the four critical times are negligible (less than two percent) with the larger proportion of these populations being in the pastoral areas. Sanitation in the mixed farming zone is good since latrine coverage is relatively high (>90 percent), however, the pastoral livelihood zones have low latrine coverage at 46 percent. Utilization is therefore a minor limiting factor to food security in the mixed farming livelihood zone whereas it is a major limiting factor in the pastoral livelihood zone.

3.3.1 Morbidity trends

The most prevalent diseases for both the general population and the children aged less than five years are upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) and they had similar trends. In July to December, 2017 trends for diarrheal diseases for both the under-fives and the general population remained relatively the same compared to the same period in 2016. With regard to URTIs among children under-five years, the cases reported were lower in July to December 2017 compared to the same period in 2016 (Figure 6). In the reference period in 2016, the dry weather conditions precipitated the higher cases that were reported. There was an increase noted in October and this was as a result of outreach services that were supported by NDMA through the Drought Contingency Fund (DCF) as a result of which morbidity incidences in the community were picked out and managed thus the downward trend that followed in the month of November (Figure 6). The slight decrease in all morbidity noted in December was attributed to the resumption to normality in terms of provision of health services. Under Five Mortality Rate was -0.46 per 10,000 live births while the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) are 0.24 per 10,000 persons per day and were below the emergency cut offs.

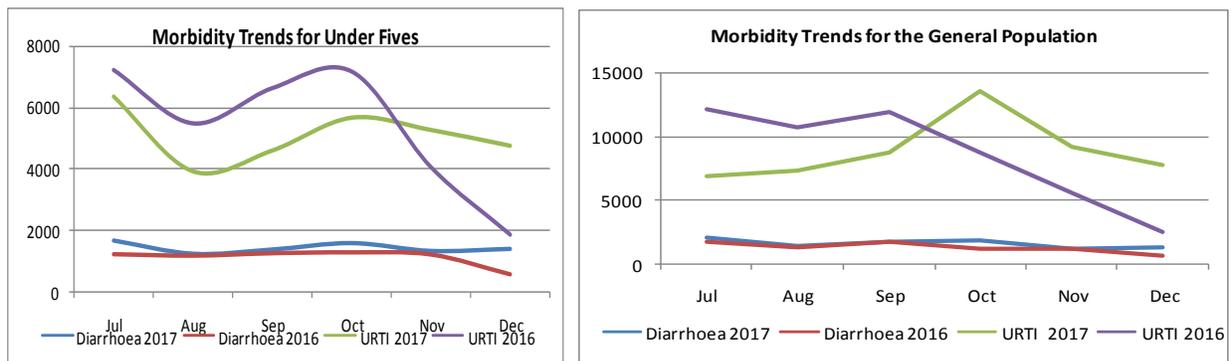


Figure 6: Morbidity Trends for Under Fives and the General Population in Laikipia County

Measles cases reported in July to December, 2017 reduced to 30 from 98 reported in July to December 2016. The reduction was attributed to the nurses' strike as a result of which there was no reporting. Dysentery cases doubled and were 199 cases compared to the 96 reported in same period in 2016. Cases of typhoid also increased by 80 percent to 182 cases in July –December 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. The increase in the water-borne diseases was attributed to contamination of open water sources such as water pans and shallow wells especially in areas with low latrine coverage.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The proportion of fully immunized children between July and December 2017 was 66.3 percent compared to the same period in 2016 when it was 67.9 percent which is still below the national target of 80 percent. The decrease in immunization coverage is attributed to nurses' strike that lasted for five months. The percentage of fully immunized children from July to December 2017 in the various sub counties was as follows: Laikipia East (77.4 percent), Laikipia West (69.2 percent) and lowest in Laikipia North at 45.9 percent. The low immunization coverage in Laikipia North Sub County is attributed to poor access to the facilities and low utilization of the available facilities. Based on community interviews, it emerged that immunization in the pastoral livelihood zone was started late.

According to the 2017 SMART survey, vitamin A supplementation for 6-59 months was 50.9 percent; the 6-11 months category was reported as 66.1 while that for 12-59 months was 48.9 percent. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–11 months was 77 percent in July to December 2017 a reduction from 85 percent during the same period in 2016. The proportion of children aged 12–59 months supplemented with Vitamin A in the reference period in 2017 increased to 85 percent from 72 percent reported in 2016. The coverage for children aged 6-11 months reduced due to the nurses strike while that for children aged 12-59 months increased owing to contribution of Malezi Bora exercise carried out in November 2017 where supplementation was done in early childhood development (ECD) centers. Overall, for children aged 6-59 months, vitamin A supplementation was at 81 percent (DHIS, 2017).

3.3.3 Nutritional status and dietary diversity

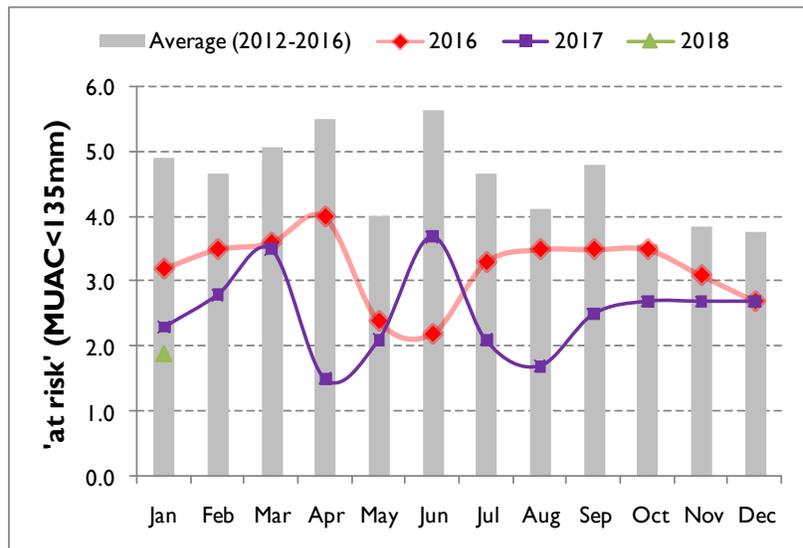


Figure 7: Proportion of Children < five years at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135 mm)

According to data from the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the proportion of children under five years with MUAC (<135mm) was 1.9 percent in January 2017 compared to 2.3 percent in same period in 2017. The current proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 61 percent below the five year average of 2012-2016 (Figure 7).

Meal frequency was 1-2 times a day in the pastoral and the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, and 2-3 times a day in the mixed farming livelihood zone. This is normal at this time of the year. According to the July 2017 SMART survey, 43.7 percent of households surveyed consumed more than five food groups while only 7.7 percent consumed less than three food groups with significant differences noted in the various sub counties. Laikipia East sub county had the most households consuming more than 5 food groups (63.8 percent) while lowest was Laikipia North with 43.7 percent. The highest number of households consuming less than three food groups (12.6 percent) was recorded in Laikipia North which is largely pastoral livelihood zone.

Meal frequency was 1-2 times a day in the pastoral and the marginal mixed

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

In July to December, 2017, there was a general increase in latrine coverage across the sub counties by 1-3 percent and was 98 percent, 94 percent and 46 percent in Laikipia East, Laikipia West and Laikipia North respectively. Access to toilet facilities as a proxy indicator of safe human waste disposal is relatively high in the county at 72.8 percent. Laikipia East Sub County had the highest coverage of 97 percent, Laikipia West Sub County had coverage of 84.8 percent and the lowest coverage was reported in Laikipia North Sub County which is largely pastoral at 41.9 percent. The low latrine coverage is attributed to nomadic lifestyle of the population and could be linked to the high prevalence of waterborne diseases due to contamination of water sources. According to the SMART survey done in the county in July, open defecation was still practiced in Laikipia North with 46 percent of the households reported to be doing the same.

The proportion of households that were reported to have access to safe water was 50 percent with the higher proportion of households accessing safe water being in Laikipia East (60 percent) compared to Laikipia North and West where only 46.1 percent of households had access to safe water. Treatment of water by boiling is carried out by only 22.3 percent of households, with 2.8 using water treatment chemicals and the remainder traditional herbs and pot filters as per the

survey results. The proportion of households practicing hand washing at critical times was very low at 1.9 percent with those practicing hand washing after visiting toilets (53.6 percent), before cooking (39.9 percent), before eating (66.8 percent), and after changing small children (7.0 percent).

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 10: Food security trends in Laikipia County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2017		Short rains assessment, Feb 2018	
	% of maize stocks held by households (Mixed Farming)			
Livestock body condition	Goats	Poor	Goat	Good
	Sheep	Poor	Sheep	Fair
	Cattle	Poor	Cattle	Fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Pastoral	5-12	Pastoral	10
	Marginal Mixed Farming	12	Marginal Mixed Farming	15
	Mixed Farming	18	Mixed Farming	20
Prices of goats	Pastoral		Pastoral	Ksh. 3000
	Marginal Mixed Farming		Marginal Mixed Farming	Ksh. 3000
	Mixed Farming		Mixed Farming	Ksh. 4000
Price of maize (per kg)	61		37	
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	50		60	
Coping strategy index	19.5		18.7	
Food consumption score	Poor.....14% Borderline.....26.2% Acceptable.....59.8%		Poor.....5.5% Borderline.....18.2% Acceptable.....76.4%	
Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135mm)	6.7		1.9	
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	11.4%		11.4%	

4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Education

Access, participation and retention are factors of education affected by the food security situation of households. The participation is assessed based on school attendance while access is checked based on enrolment. Participation and access are generally high in the mixed farming livelihood zone which is considered to be relatively more food secure compared to the pastoral livelihood zones where some school going children migrate with the livestock in search of pasture and water.

Enrolment

There are 262 primary schools and 480 early childhood development centres in the county.

Table 11: Enrolment in Laikipia County

Enrolment	TERM III 2017			TERM I 2018			Percent change of the total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
ECD				8,460	7,636	16,096	

Primary	48,303	45,072	93,375	47,937	44,784	92,721	-1
Secondary	16,034	17,617	33,651	16,472	18,057	34,529	3

Enrolment in primary schools in Term 1, 2018 had a total of 92,709 pupils (47,927 boys and 44,782 girls) compared to a projected population of 65,489 boys and 63,716 girls and thus enrolment rate is 73.2 percent for boys and 70.3 percent for girls. In the early childhood development (ECD) centres, enrolment was 8,460 boys and 7,636 girls (16,096 pupils). The secondary schools enrollment for Term I of 2018 was 34,529 which comprises of 16,472 boys and 18,057 girls and was three percent higher compared to Term III of 2017 (Table 11). The increase in enrolment for the secondary schools is as a result of the free day secondary education and the construction of three new secondary schools in Tigithi Ward and two others in Lamuria Ward (Sirma zone) in Laikipia East Sub County, two in Mukogodo East in Laikipia North Sub County among others.

Transition

Average monthly attendance was high and ranged from 84 to 90 percent for boys and 83 to 86 percent for girls in primary school. The highest attendance of 96 percent was reported in Nyahururu in Laikipia West Sub County while the lowest of 71 for girls and 73 for boys was reported in Laikipia North Sub County (Figure 8). The high attendance in Nyahururu is due to availability of food at the household level and as such the pupils are able to attend school comfortably and also the communities in this area are permanently settled. The low attendance in Laikipia North which is largely pastoral is attributed to the nomadic way of life of the households in this area.

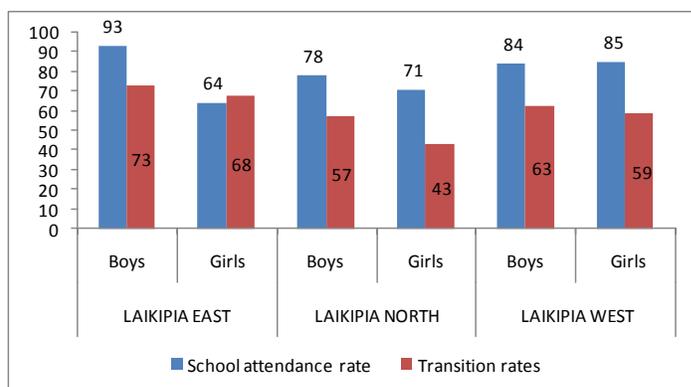


Figure 8: Participation in Schools in Laikipia County

Transition rate for boys from primary to secondary is 65, 57, and 63 percent for Laikipia East, Laikipia North and Laikipia West sub counties respectively while that for girls was 51, 43, and 59 percent for the same sub counties respectively (Figure 8). The higher transition for boys is attributed to cultural issues where the community seems to attach more importance to boy education compared to girls. The contributing factor to the low transition among girls is female genital mutilation, early marriages and child labour.

School Meals programme

There is home grown school feeding programme that is ongoing in about 50 percent of the primary schools (131 schools) in the county. There are 21 schools in Laikipia North Sub County with a total of 6,197 pupils benefitting (3,613 boys and 2,482 girls). In Laikipia East, there are 29 schools with 4000 boys and 3354 girls benefitting from the school meals programme. For Laikipia West Sub County, there are 81 schools with 11,517 boys and 10,305 girls as beneficiaries in the programme (Table 12).

Table 12: School Feeding per Sub County

Sub County	Number of Schools	No. of boys	No. of girls
Laikipia North	29	3,613	2,482
Laikipia East	21	4,000	3,354
Laikipia West	81	11,517	10,305
County	131	19,130	16,141

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Assumptions

- According to FEWS NET/USGS preliminary forecast, there is likelihood that the long rains (March to May 2018) are likely to be normal to below average
- There is also an increased likelihood for hotter-than-normal temperatures in February and March and also later in June through August.
- Based on NDMA data, maize and goat prices are expected to remain stable for the next three months (NDMA Price Data).
- Terms of trade are likely to remain stable in the next 3 months based on the long term trends (NDMA Price Data).
- Livestock are likely to remain in the current grazing grounds until the onset of the long rains.

5.2 Food Security Outlook

5.2.1 Food Security Outcomes for February, March and April 2018

In the months of March to April, household food consumption is expected to remain stable as households shall continue to have food which is currently available. Livestock productivity is expected to improve across the livelihood zones as pasture and browse regeneration is expected after the onset of the long rains. The nutrition status is expected to remain stable as milk production improves. The proportion of households employing food consumption–related coping mechanisms especially in the marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zone is likely to reduce as livestock productivity improve in a month after the rains as a result of expected changes in the rangeland conditions that will lead to improved body conditions and return of livestock from current areas where they have migrated. There are no significant changes expected in mortality. The phase classification is likely to remain the same.

5.2.2 Food Security Outcomes for May, June and July 2018

With a projected normal to below–normal long rains performance, households are likely to have access to food and thus the proportion of households having acceptable food consumption scores is expected to increase. Nutrition status is likely to remain stable. Water availability and access is expected to improve. The proportion of households employing food consumption related coping strategies, is likely to reduce however, no significant changes are expected in mortality rates. There is therefore a high likelihood of more households will be getting into the minimal phase (IPC Phase 1) from the Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

The current food security situation has generally improved in the mixed farming livelihood zone following the fair performance of the short rains when compared to the previous two seasons however, there was no significant change in the food security situation in the marginal mixed and pastoral livelihood zones. Currently food is available in the mixed farming livelihood zone and majority of the households in both the marginal mixed farming and the pastoral livelihood zones are able to access food. The factors to be monitored include the onset and performance of the long rains, household food stocks, forage situation, livestock body condition and migration, food and livestock prices, water availability and access for livestock and domestic consumption, changes in the nutrition status and school attendance.

6.1.1 Phase classification

The mixed farming livelihood zone of the county is classified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) while the marginal mixed farming and pastoral-all species livelihood zones are classified in Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2).

6.1.2 Summary the findings

The performance of rainfall during the short rains was fair; however, following the cumulative effect of previous failed seasons, there have been no significant changes in the food security situation. Food is currently available, though below the normal long term averages, livestock productivity has also remained below normal across the livelihoods. Households in the mixed farming zones have stocks, but, those in the marginal mixed farming and the pastoral livelihood zones have continued to rely on market supplies.

Access to income has enabled households to continue having access to food however, in the pastoral livelihood zones, there is limited access as the livestock have moved to the dry grazing areas. In terms of utilization, there are poor hygiene practices by majority of the households across the livelihoods thus affecting the overall food security at household level. The proportion of households engaging in food consumption related coping mechanisms is likely to remain stable. Malnutrition levels are likely to increase short termly in the pastoral livelihood zones, owing to reduced milk production.

6.1.3 Sub-county/ Ward ranking

Table 13: Ward ranking for food Security

Ward	Rank	Sub County Ranking (Worst to Best)
Laikipia North	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Successive poor rainfall performance- Poor sanitation and hygiene- Lack of water availability and accessibility- High malnutrition rates- High food prices
Laikipia East	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pasture regeneration is poor- Minimal water availability and accessibility- High malnutrition rates- High food prices
Laikipia West	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Food availability at households- Water availability and accessibility- Livelihood diversification

		- Access to cash income
		- Access to markets

6.2 Ongoing Interventions

6.2.1 Food interventions

- The national government provided food through general distribution (GFD) in selected areas across the three sub-counties. In this programme, the following were distributed:

Commodity	Unit	Number of bags
Maize	50 kilogramme bag	11,200
Rice	50 kilogramme bag	4,050
Beans	90 kilogramme bag	3,850
Cooking Oil	3 litres	1110
Fortified Flour	25 kilogramme bag	830

- School Meals Programme (HGSMP) supported by National Government benefitting public primary schools and the attached early childhood development centres.
- There were cash transfers being done by WFP and national government through the *Chakula kwa Jamii* benefitted 54, 610 persons (9,102 households).

6.2.2 Non-food interventions

Intervention	Objectives	Specific Location	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Stakeholders	Implementation Time Frame
Agriculture sector						
Conservation Agriculture	Conservation of soil moisture	14 Wards	15m	9,000	FAO/County Government Laikipia	12 months
Soil analysis	Appropriate inputs use	14 Wards	1.95m	3,000	CGL	3 months
Livestock Sector						
Supply of livestock feeds in the pastoral and MMF zones.	To improve livestock productivity	12 wards	12,600,000	12,600 animals	CGL/NDMA	March 2018
Livestock disease control- (FMD, LSD)	To control market sensitive diseases	15 wards	10,000,000	50,000 animals	CGL/RESILIENCE	June 2018
Hay production, milk production and meat production under contract farming.	To commercialize farming and increase productivity and farm incomes	15 wards	5,000,000	3,000HH	CGL,	June 2018
Livestock feedlots	Minimize livestock	15 wards	10,000,000	3,000Animals	CGL	June 2018

	migration during dry spell and supply prime beef					
Strategic feed reserves	Feed supply throughout the year	15 wards	10,000,000	3,000 animals	CGL	June 2018
Health and Nutrition						
Vitamin A Supplementation	To increase VAS coverage	All the three sub county	5,569,573	37,121M & 37,419 F	MOH/UNICEF	JAN-DEC2018
Zinc Supplementation	To prevent frequency of diarrhoea	All the three sub county	1,863,720	10,000 M & 10,708 F	MOH	Jan-Dec 2018
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	To prevent and treat malnutrition	All the tree sub county	15,865,000	42,00 M & 4,372F	MOH/UNICEF/WFP/NHP	Jan-Dec2018
Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	To promote good nutrition status of PLW Women	All the three sub county	5,870,000	19,750	Kenya Red Cross, MOH, UNICEF	Jan-Dec 2018
Deworming	To ensure that children are dewormed	All the three sub county	795,110	33,628 M & 34,000F	MOH, NDMA	Jan-June 2018
Water Sector						
Drilling boreholes and pipeline extension	Increase water available	SipiliTownship, Doldol town Mirango primary	27m	14,500	CGL/WSTF	Up to march 2018
Education Sector						
School feeding program	Improve attendance	County	4m	43,401	National government	Up to December

6.3 Interventions Recommended

6.3.1 Food interventions

Table 14: Recommended Proportion of people in need of food assistance

Sub County	Population (KNSB Projection 2016)	Pop in need (% range min-Max)	Mode of intervention	
Laikipia North	78,777	10-15	FFA	Parts of Mukogodo East
Laikipia East	108,267	5-10	FFA	
Laikipia West	198,338	5-10	FFA	

6.3.2 Non-food interventions

Intervention/activity	Objective	Specific Location	Cost	№ beneficiaries targeted	Implementation Stakeholders	Implementation Timeframe
Agriculture Sector						
Assist vulnerable groups with assorted seeds and fertilizer	To improve farm productivity and total production	14 wards	10.5 million	1,400	CGL and partners	Feb-March 2018
Excavate farm ponds and water pans for irrigation	To improve farm productivity and total production	6 Wards	14.3 million	1,000	CGL and partners	Feb-June 2018
Farmer capacity building through training	To improve farm productivity and total production	14 Wards	7.5 million	1,000	CGL and partners	Feb-April 2018
Livestock Sector						
Provision of supplementary and mineral feeds and provision of Hay & molasses	Improve livestock productivity	Laikipia North, West and East	41 Million	8500 HH & 35,000 animals	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock); NDMA / Partners	Feb – April. 2018
Accelerated commercial off-take (through provision of subsidy e.g transport, cash).	To sell animals before they lose favorable body condition	Laikipia North, West and East	6 M	2,500 HH & 1000 cattle & 5000 shoats	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock); NDMA / Partners	Feb – April. 2018
Strategic deworming of Shoats and cattle	To control parasitism	Laikipia North, West and East	5M	6,100 HH & 158,000 animals	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock); NDMA / Partners	Feb – April. 2018

Strategic provision of animal multivit.	Improved metabolism	Laikipia North, West and East	1.6 M	5,300 HH&66,000 shoats & 20,000 cattle.	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock); NDMA / Partners	Feb – April. 2018
Reseeding the rangelands	To rehabilitate the rangeland	Laikipia North	5,000,000	1,500 Ha	CGL	June 2018
Health and Nutrition Sector						
Provision of water treatment chemicals	To ensure availability of safe waters	L/north	90,000	500HH	MOH,NDMA	Jan-April
Active case finding	To assess the nutrition status of under five	All the sub-county	1,250,000	41,000	42,000	Jan-Dec
Capacity build CHV on WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)	To improve on sanitation and Hygiene	All the sub county	250 CHV	MOH,TAYARI,NDMA,MOE.	480,000	Jan-April
Establish more community units	To ensure health services at community level	All the three sub-county	1,350,000	57,976	MOH,ACK,TAYARI	Jan –Dec 2018
Capacity build ECD teachers on VAS supplementation	To create awareness to teachers on importance of VAS	Across the county	1,200,000	250	Tayari, MOH	Jan-Dec 2018
Water Sector						

Water Trucking services using 2 water browsers to serve institutions facing acute water shortage	Provide potable water	Mukogodo East & West and Salama	2,000,000	20,000 Humans	CGL /NDMA National (NWSB)	March - May 2018
Provision of Fuel and electricity subsidy for drought mitigation for boreholes and other water supply systems serving highly vulnerable communities	Water for livestock and institutions	Isabella, Gituamba Olmoran Kimanjo Doldol Alkinyei Aljijo salama	2,000,000	10,000 livestock 20 ,000 humans	County /NDMA National (Northern Water Services Board) Regional/ National level WASH partners e.g. NRT	March - May 2018
Procurement of fast moving parts for hand pumps and genset and training of operators	Water for human	Laikipia North ,Laikipia West, Laikipia East	2,000,000	8,000humans	CGL /NDMA	March - May 2018
Provision of collapsible plastic water tanks and portable plastic tanks to receive trucked water and flash rain in institutions and gutters	Water for animals and human	Laikipia North ,Laikipia West Laikipia East	4,500,000	40,000	CGL /NDMA	March -may 2018
Drilling of Boreholes	Resilienc e	Olmoran, Mukogodo, Kinamba	30,000,000	15,000 Humans and 1,000 animals	WSTF/NDMA/CG L/GOK And other partners	FY 2017/2018
Water supply construction 60Km pipeline and storages	Portable water for human	Doldol Ilpolei Tand are Gatundia Salama Naiperere	60,000,000	12,000human s	WSTF/NDMA/CG L/GOK And other partners	FY 2017/2018

Construction and expansion of Large dams	Increase water available	Ndindika, Robere, Soilo, Wangwach i Dam, Samaki, Njoguini	200m	30,000	GOK ,LCG	5yrs
Drilling of new bore hole	Increase in portable water	Gathanji, KurumMatui kuHuhoini	16m	6,000	GOK ,LCG/NDMA	5yrs
Desilting of existing dams	Increase water available	40various across the county	100m	50,000	GOK ,LCG/NDMA	5yrs
Education Sector						
Expanded feeding programme	To provide hot meals at school to improve the attendance of learners.	Daiga, Nanyuki East/North, Tigithi, Ngobit, Nyahurusubcounty	25,308,600	42181	MOE, NDMA,WFP and other actors	March to June 2018.
Midday fortified porridge	To provide the early learners with nutritional meals to help their growth and development.	Mukogodo East & West, Daiga, Tigithi,Segera, Sirma , Ngobit , Rumuruti and Olmoran.	19,315,200	16096	MOE, WFP,NDMA and others	March to June 2018
Food for fees (secondary)	To improve the attendance rate of students from poor & vulnerable backgrounds.	Pastoral areas of Mukogodo, Segera, Daiga, TigithiSirma, Ngobit ,Rumuruti And Olmoran	20,000,000	2000	MOE, NDMA and other donors.	March to June 2018

Water storage facilities and gutters	Provide water storage facilities	Mukogodo East, West Daiga, Tigithi, Rumuruti, Ngobit	2,000,000	2000	MOE, NDMA, CGL, MOW	March to June 2018
Establishment of boarding facilities	Provide refuge for students from pastoral areas.	Mukogodo East , Laikipia Central, Olmoran	30,000,000	600	NDMA, MOE, CGL, Other donors	2018 - 2020
Improvement of sanitation facilities	To improve the condition of sanitation facilities	Mukogodo East And West, Laikipia Central , East And West	4,000,000	5000	NDMA, MOE, MOH, MOW, Other donors	March - December 2018
SFP Sustainability projects.	To come up with projects that generate income for schools to sustain school feeding program.	Mukogodo East, West, Laikipia East, Laikipia Central, Laikipia West, Nyahururu	2,000,000	2000	NDMA, WFP, MOE, CGL, Other donors	March – December 2018

7. Annexes

Ongoing intervention