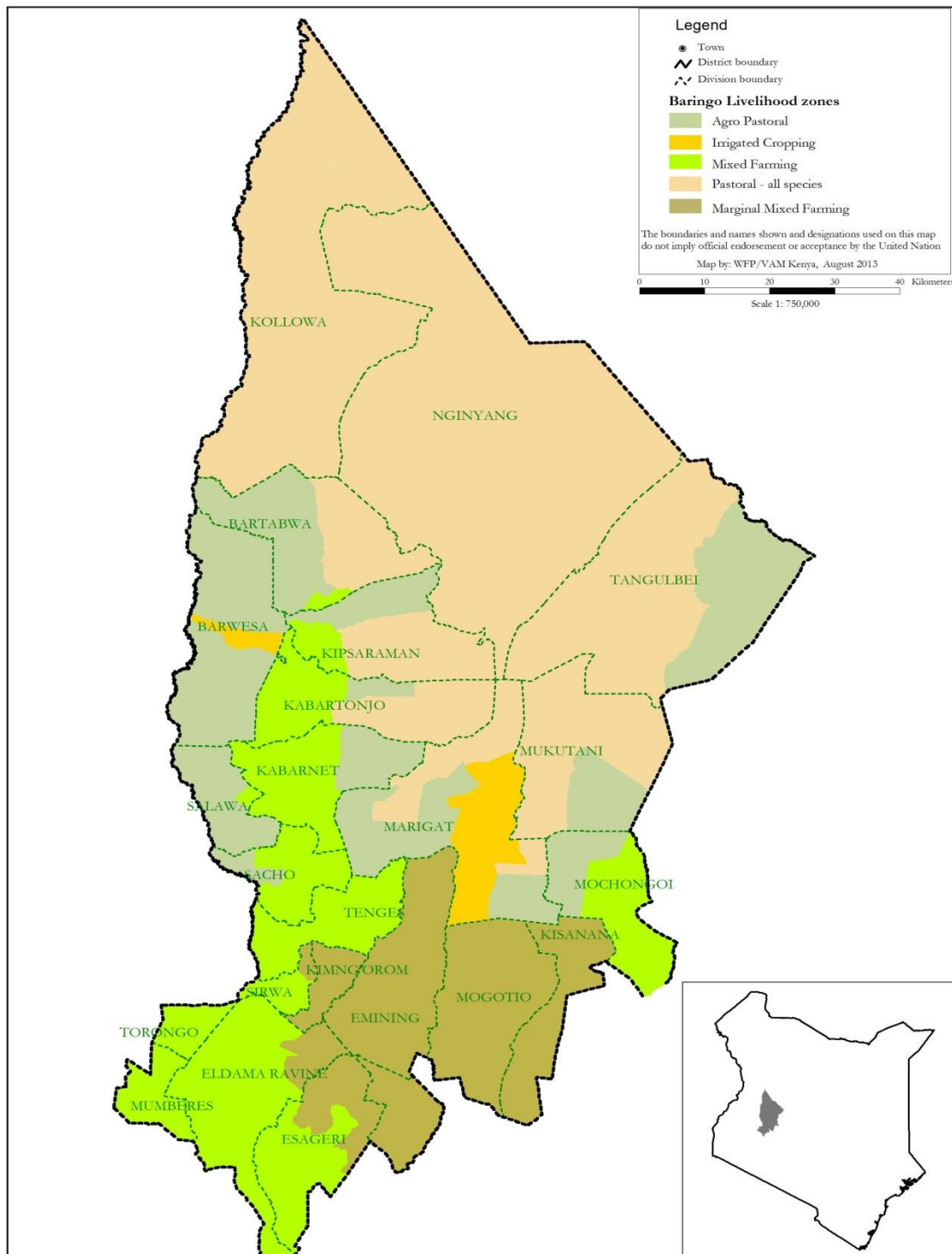


# BARINGO COUNTY

## 2018 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



**A joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)<sup>1</sup> and Baringo County Steering Group**

**August, 2018**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food security assessment is a bi-annual assessment conducted by a multi-agency and multi sector representatives from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG); the County Steering Group (CSG) drawn from all the key government sectors and various non-state actors. The 2018 long rains food security assessment which covered all the 23 Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) counties of Kenya was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2018. In Baringo county, the assessment covered the four main livelihood zones namely Mixed farming, Pastoral, agro pastoral and irrigated cropping. The overall objective was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of long rains season of 2018, taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

The onset of the long rains was early in the first dekad of March. The cumulative amounts received during the season amounted to 931mm which were above 350 percent of normal long rains. Spatial distribution was even and good temporal distribution characterized by continuous rains throughout the season. The rains ceased late in the third dekad of June compared to normal in the third dekad of May.

There was a general increase in acreage planted for crops both for the rain-fed agriculture and also irrigated agriculture due to massive campaigns by the county government to enhance food security and also the “*shamba system*” which saw more forest land opened up for cultivation. Projected production is also expected to be above the long term average. The current household maize stocks stands at 150 percent of the long term average with most of it held by farmers in Eldama Ravine due to carry over from the previous season. Livestock body condition is good for all livestock species across the county due adequate forage and water. Return trekking distances have reduced and range between three to four kilometres in the agro-pastoral zones and up to six kilometres in the pastoral livelihood zones. Milk production and consumption at household level have slightly improved especially in the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones where four to six litres are produced per household. Markets operations are normal in most markets except for Barwessa ward where markets are closed due to quarantine. Livestock prices are above the long term average due to good body condition while food commodity prices have fallen below the long term average especially cereals. Terms of trade are currently favourable as 71 kilograms of maize can be purchased from the sale of an average-sized goat compared to 31 kilograms same period last year.

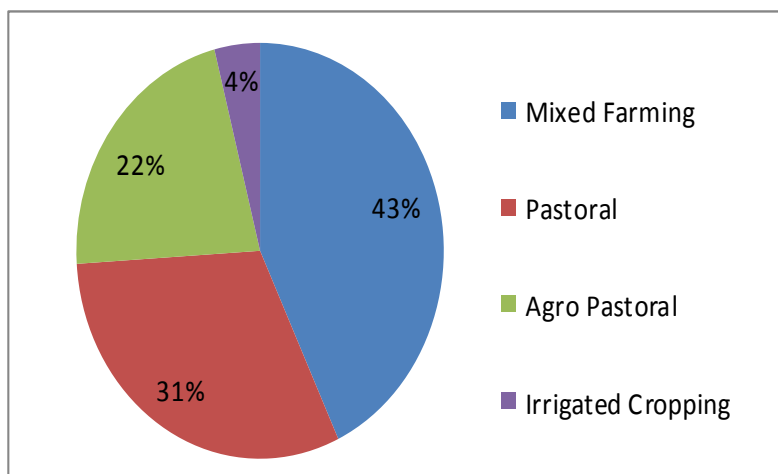
There was improvement in the food consumption score with 91 percent of households having acceptable food consumption score, eight percent having borderline and one percent having poor food consumption score. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zones, the proportion of households within the borderline food consumption group is 23 percent and 32 percent in pastoral livelihood zone. The mean reduced coping strategy index is 14. Only 1.5 percent of the population are not employing any coping strategy. 24 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 20 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18 percent reduced number of meals per day; 17 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and similar proportion relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food. Nutritional status also showed an improvement with GAM prevalence rate for the county based on the weighted average standing at seven percent with Tiaty Sub County recording GAM prevalence rate of 17 percent. The proportion of children below five years who are at risk of malnutrition stands at 13 percent. The county is thus classified as Minimal or None (IPC Phase 1) across all livelihood zones except pastoral livelihood zone which is stressed (IPC Phase 2).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. County Background

Baringo County borders Turkana and Samburu Counties to the North, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru and Kericho to the South, Uasin Gishu to the South West, and Elgeyo - Marakwet and West Pokot to the West. The County covers an approximate area of 11,015 square kilometres (Km<sup>2</sup>) with an estimated population of 703,697 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Projected Population).

Administratively, the county



is divided into six (6) sub Counties namely: Mogotio, Baringo North, Baringo Central, Tiaty, Eldama Ravine, and Baringo South. The County has four main livelihoods namely, Mixed Farming, Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Irrigated Cropping. The proportion of the population in each livelihood is 43, 31, 22 and four percents respectively as shown in Figure 1. Main sources of income in the county include: Livestock production contributing 88 percent of cash income in the pastoral; 50 percent in the agro-pastoral; and 23 percent in the mixed farming livelihood zones. Others sources of income include: Cash crop production; food crop production and casual waged labour with varied contributions across livelihood zones (Table 9).

### 1.2. Objectives

The overall objective of the Long Rains Food Security Assessment (LRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of long rains season of 2018, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. Specifically the assessment was aimed:

- ❖ To ascertain at the livelihood level the quality and quantity of the 2018 March to May long rains and assess their impact on all key sectors including crop; livestock; water and sanitation; health and nutrition; and education.
- ❖ To establish the impacts of other compounding factors on household food security, such as livestock diseases, livestock mortality, crop failures and market food prices.
- ❖ To establish required non-food intervention, with particular emphasis on programmes that promote preparedness and build household resilience.
- ❖ To assess potential food needs, including options for appropriate transfer modalities including food for assets, cash and vouchers, safety nets and general food distribution.

## Methodology and Approach

The 2018 LRA assessment which was a multi-agency and multi sectoral approach consisted of representatives from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG); the County Steering Group (CSG) drawn from all the key government sectors and various non-state actors. The process involved an in-depth data collection and analysis of primary data including Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs), community interviews, market surveys, and checklists administration. During the transect drives, visual inspection techniques were also employed and observations noted. Secondary information was also analysed from the SMART surveys, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) monthly bulletins, and Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) data. Data collected was analysed at the sub-county and livelihood zone levels and sectoral county reports generated. Further analysis was done using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reference tool. The assessment was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 covering all the 23 Arid and Semi-arid (ASAL) counties of Kenya. The process began with the initial CSG briefing of the aims and objectives of the assessment followed by sector presentations and later a review of the sector checklists. The technical teams then proceeded to the field for a fact-finding mission with the aim of triangulating the information in the checklists with the actual situation on the ground. The team later compiled and drafted county report whose preliminary findings were presented to the CSG for adoption and ownership as the true reflection of the county food security status.

## 2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

### 2.1. Rainfall Performance

Baringo County experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern with the long rains season occurring in March to May and short rains season from October to December. The County receives an average annual rainfall ranging from 500 millimetres (mm) in the lowlands and up to 1,500 mm in the highlands around Kabartonjo, Kabarnet, Sacho and Barwessa divisions. The county is long rains dependent for crop production across all the livelihood zones. The onset of long rains was early in the first dekad of March compared to the normal onset in the second dekad of March. The cumulative amount of rains received during the season amounted to 931mm which was over 350 percent of normal long rains as shown in figure 2. Spatial distribution was even across the county with good temporal distribution

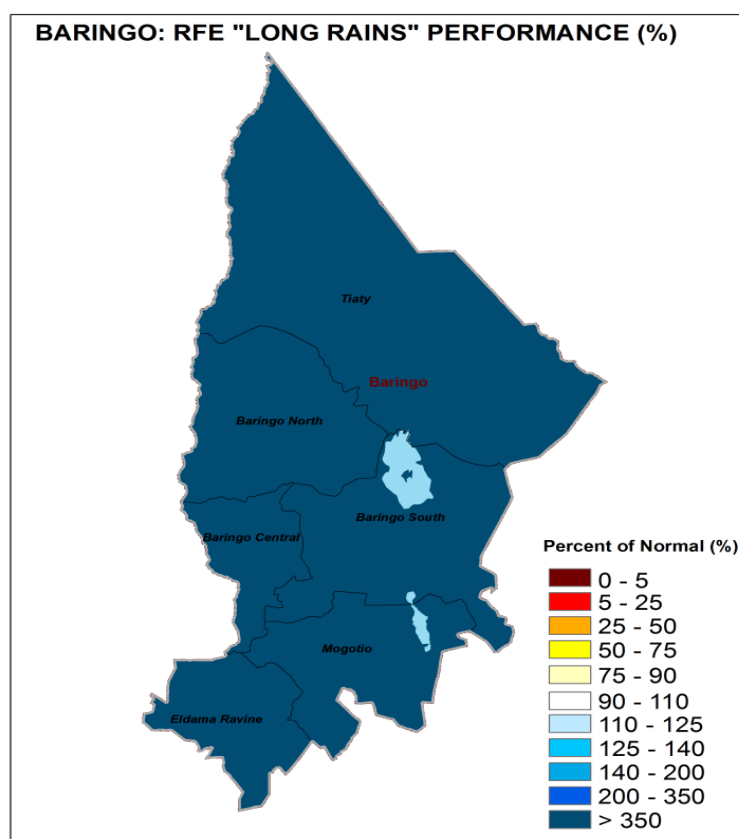


Figure 2: Rainfall distribution as a percent of normal

characterized by continuous rains throughout the season. The rains ceased late in the third dekad of June compared to normal in the third dekad of May.

## **2.2. Insecurity/Conflict**

Currently there are no major resource based conflicts in the county. Peace initiatives are currently being undertaken by different stakeholder to enhance peaceful coexistence among the households living in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

## **2.3. Other Shocks and Hazards**

In Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones of Baringo South outbreak of Rift Valley fever and Blue tongue diseases were reported. These diseases threaten the livelihoods of farmers who rely upon the animals for food and income supply. The diseases are likely to spread to other area if not contained on time. Fall Army Worm (FAW) out-breaks were reported in all livelihood zones across the county at the beginning of the season. Despite the FAW outbreak, maize production was not affected because of the substantial rains that suppressed the larva enabling maturity of the maize plant.

# **IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY**

## **3.1. Availability**

### **3.1.1. Crop Production**

Baringo County depends mainly on the long rains for crop production across all the livelihood zones except in irrigated cropping livelihood zone which depends on irrigation. Maize is mostly grown for food in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones contributing 63 and 21 percents to food in the respective zones. While in the same zones, Food crop production contributes four percent to cash income in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone and five percent in the irrigated and mixed farming livelihood zones. However, in the irrigated zones, maize is grown for commercial purposes contributing 26 percent to cash income. Due to its varied ecological zoning, the County has diversified crops. The main food crops grown in the County include Maize, Beans, millets, Irish Potatoes, cow peas and Sorghum. Other crops are horticultural crops and even cash crops like coffee, cotton and pyrethrum.

### **Rain-fed crop production**

The three main crops grown under rain-fed agriculture during the long rains were maize, beans and finger millet. Generally the acreage cultivated in 2018 was higher than the long term average due to massive campaigns by the county government to increase food security through provision of inputs; improved rainfall and also the “*shamba system*” a programme which saw opening up of new forest land in Eldama Ravine, Baringo South and Baringo central. The acreage for maize and finger millet increased by 13 and 5 percent respectively of their long-term averages while that of beans reduced by 4 percent as shown in Table 1 below. Farmers delayed planting because most of the farms were inaccessible with machinery in the low lying areas of Kerio valley and Churo Amaya wards due to the heavy long rains The rains positively affected the growth of the crops except in the low lying areas of the county in which 348 hectares of land was affected by floods.

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

Crop	Area planted during 2018 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	45,122	40,046	1,133,940	800,650
Beans	21,196	22,028	200,709	253,223
Finger millet	5,744	5,466	43,904	39,325

Despite the attack of Maize crop by Fall Army Worm (FAW), production is expected to be above the LTA, since farmers controlled the worm and also the continuous rains reduced the effect of the pest. Around 14,130 hectare was affected by the worm affecting about 31 percent of the crop. Maize harvest is projected to be 42 percent above the long term average while that of finger millet is projected to be 12 percent above the long term average production. The Bean crop was also affected by the heavy rains and their production was expected to be below the long term average by 21 percent as most beans were destroyed by excess rains. The average maize production across the County is expected to be 25 bags per hectare. Mixed farming areas and irrigated livelihood zone is projected to have the highest production as compared to the Agro pastoral zones.

### **Irrigated crop production**

The main crops under irrigated agriculture were maize grown commercially for seed, beans, cowpeas, watermelon and tomatoes. There was an increase in area under seed maize by 42 percent compared to the LTA due to availability of water thus more farmers were contracted by the seed companies. By comparison there was a decline in the area put under tomatoes and beans by 28 and 10 percent respectively. The decline in these acreages was attributed to the flooding which destroyed arable lands. Production is expected to decline for beans and tomatoes by 18 and 13 percents of the long term averages as most of the crops were affected by fungal diseases due to the continuous wet conditions which also affected watermelons. However, production for commercial maize, cowpeas and seed maize is expected to record above long term average as shown in table 2 below. Notably, irrigation of high value crops is managed by men for commercial purposes while the women and children provide the labour on the farms

**Table 2: Crop Production under Irrigated Agriculture**

Crop	Area planted during the 2018 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2018 Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Maize	50	65	1,392	1,106
Beans	27	30	88	107
Cowpeas	80	80	320	156
Tomatoes	76	106	560	642
Seed Maize	2,166	1,524	84,264	57,150

### **3.1.2. Cereals Stock**

The county recorded high volumes of cereal stocks which were above the long term averages maize, rice, sorghum, green grams and millet. Maize stock for instance was 87 percent above

the long term average of 197,397 bags in the county. Farmers held 150 percent of their long term averages maize stocks as shown in table 3 below. The above LTA stocks held by farmers were as a result of early harvesting in parts of agro-pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones where planting was early. Furthermore, there were carry-over stocks from the previous season in the mixed farming zones of Eldama Ravine as farmers did not clear their 2017 stocks in anticipation of better prices from NCPB. The stocks held by farmers for Sorghum, Green grams and millet increased by 60, 151 and 10 percents respectively. The above LTA stock of green grams held by farmers were due to increased acreage planted under irrigated livelihood zone during the short rains season of 2017. The current maize stocks held by household is expected to last for 4-5 months in the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones and only 1-2 months in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Traders hold 346 percent of the LTA due to slow movement since farmers have started harvesting and have stocks and are also utilizing green maize coupled with low market prices. Posho millers currently hold 93 percent above their LTA maize stock.

**Table 3: Commodity Stocks in the County**

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram		Millet	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	249,781	167,056	0	2	709	443	176	70	1,511	1,372
Traders	78,900	22,818	2,501	2,577	317	273	317	324	460	489
Millers	14,552	7,523	0	0	0	10	0	14	0	14
NCPB	25,932		507							
Total	369,165	197,397	3,008	2,579	1,026	726	493	408	1,971	1,875

### 3.1.3. Livestock Production

The main livestock species in Baringo County include; cattle, goats, sheep, honeybees, poultry and camels. There is also an effort by the county government to promote rabbit farming. Livestock production contributes 88 percent to cash income in the pastoral livelihood zones, 50 percent in the agro-pastoral, 23 percent in mixed farming and eight percent in the irrigated livelihood zone.

### Pasture and Browse Condition

The forage condition is good across all livelihood zones as shown in table 4 below. The long rains in Baringo County are very important for pasture and fodder production. Agricultural by-products like maize stalks, maize cobs, sorghum, millet straw and legume by-products are conserved for livestock feed. These by-products are important as they are utilized during dry period and hence supplementing strategic feed reserves in the county.



**Table 4: Pasture and Browse Condition**

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	condition		Projected Duration to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	condition		Projected Duration to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Mixed farming	Good	Good to fair	4	3	none	Good	Good	4-5	4-5	None
Irrigated cropping	Good	Good to fair	4	3	Up surging lake water	Good	Good	4-5	4-5	None
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good to fair	3	2	none	Good	Good to fair	3-4	3	None
Pastoral	Good	Good to fair	3	2	None	Good	Good to fair	3-4	3	None

**Livestock Body Condition**

Livestock body condition is good for all livestock species in the county which is an improvement from the previous season. The improvement in body condition is attributed to availability of forage and water due to good performance of rainfall. Body condition is expected to remain good throughout the season. As a result of the improved body condition it is expected that there will be increase in livestock prices, household income and milk production. Subsequently, the nutritional status of children under the age of five will improve. Table 5 below summarizes and compares to normal the body condition of various livestock species in the county.

**Table 5: Livestock Body Condition**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	N/A	N/A
Irrigated cropping	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	N/A	N/A
Agro-pastoral	Good	Fair to good	Good	Fair to good	Good	Fair to good	Good	Good
Pastoral	Good	Fair to good	Good	Fair to good	Good	Fair to good	Good	Good

**Water Availability and Access**

The main sources of water include: Shallow wells, boreholes, permanent rivers, water pans, streams, springs and piped water. Most open water sources were adequately recharged at 90-100 percent of their capacities. The trekking distances have reduced compared to same period the previous year due to adequate recharge levels at the sources. Currently, the distances are up to one kilometre in the mixed farming livelihood zones, 3-4 kilometres in the irrigated cropping and agro-pastoral livelihood zones while in the pastoral areas, the distances range between 4-6 kilometres. The watering frequency has improved due to availability of water and all livestock species are watered daily as shown in table 6 below.

**Table 6: Water Availability and Access**

Livelihood zone	Sources		Expected Duration to last (Months)		Return distance(Km) trekking		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	Until the onset of the short rains	Until the onset of the short rains	0.5-1	1-1.5	Daily	Daily
Irrigated cropping	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	Until the onset of the short rains	Until the onset of the short rains	3-4	3-4	Daily	Daily
Agro-pastoral	water pans, Boreholes, rivers	Streams, water pans, Boreholes	2-3	3	3-4	3-4	Daily	Daily
Pastoral	Bore-holes, water pans, seasonal rivers	Water-pans, Bore-holes	2-3	2	4-6	4-7	Daily	Daily

**Birth Rates, Milk Production, Consumption and Pricing**

Current birth rates are normal and within the seasonal range of two to four percent but higher than the rates recorded in the previous seasons due to good body condition. Similarly, there was a slight increase in milk production and consumption at household levels due to availability of forage and water across all the livelihood zones as shown in table 7 below. Milk prices currently range between Ksh. 50-60 per litre in the county which is normal at this time of the year.

**Table 7: Milk Production, Consumption and Pricing**

Livelihood zone	Milk Production per HH (ltrs)		Milk consumption per HH (ltrs)		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed farming	4-6	5	2	2	50	50
Irrigated cropping	2-3	1.8	2	2	50	50
Agro-pastoral	2-3	1.8	1.5	1.8	60	60
Pastoral	1-2	1.8	1.5	1.8	60	60

**Average Number of Livestock (Tropical Livestock Units -TLUs)****Table 8: Tropical Livestock Units**

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed faming	2	2.8	3.5	4
Irrigated cropping	2	3.2	4.2	5
Agro-pastoral	2.8	3.2	5	5
Pastoral	3	3.6	5.5	6.5

The average tropical livestock unit is 2.5 for the poor income household and 4.7 for the medium income households. There were variations reported across various livelihood zones with pastoral livelihood zone having higher TLUs compared to other livelihood zones for both the two income groups as shown in table 8 above. Comparatively, there was slight increase in TLUs over the previous season due to the restocking of small stocks in the month of May and June by the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Programme (RPLRP).

### **Livestock Migration, Diseases and Mortalities**

There was no livestock migration reported into and out of the county. However, livestock diseases reported in the county include: Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), Sheep and Goat Pox, PPR, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rabies, Blue tongue, Enterotoxaemia, Black quarter, and New Castle Disease (NCD). There was also confirmed outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in Logumgum area and Lumpy Skin Disease in Barwessa ward leading to imposition of quarantine in Barwessa by the time of the assessment. There were no mortalities due to drought save for few diseases related mortalities. The mortality rates for all livestock species were at normal ranges at two percent. Measures taken were disease surveillance in all the counties and vaccination in targeted sub-counties.

## **3.2. Access**

### **3.2.1. Markets Operations**

The main food commodity markets in the county include: Kabarnet, Tenges, Mogotio, Emining, Marigat, Barwessa, Eldama Ravine, Kollowa, Churo and Nginyang. The main livestock markets include Barwessa, Kinyach, Kollowa, Nginyang, Tangelbei, Amaya, Marigat and Emining. Market operations were normal for most markets across the county. However, in Barwessa ward, markets have been closed due to imposition of quarantine as a result of outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). An outbreak of Rift Valley Fever has also been confirmed in Logumgum area which is likely to result in closure of markets. The main livestock sold in the markets included cattle, goats and sheep while food commodities included maize, posho, cassava, bananas, rice, beans, kales, cabbages and potatoes.

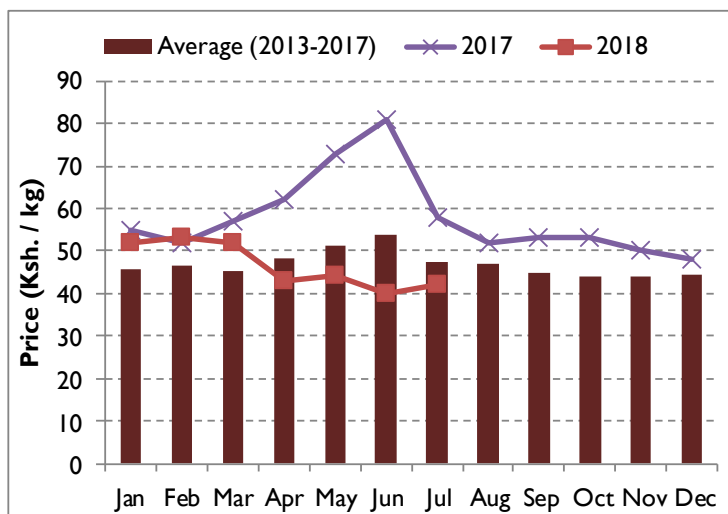
### **Market Supplies and Traded Volumes**

The main food commodity supplies come from within the county and also across the county borders from: Elgeyo Marakwet, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu counties. There were high volumes of food commodity traded in the county as traders held above their long term average stocks especially cereals. However, demand was currently low especially for food commodities as only 35 percent of the households were sourcing food from the local markets. Supply for livestock was low as most farmers were reluctant to sell their livestock because of the good body condition.

### 3.2.2. Market Prices

#### Maize Price

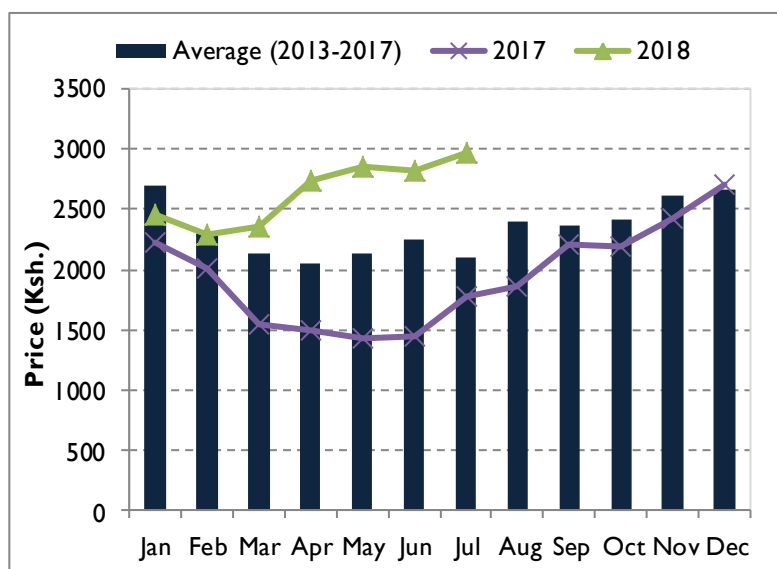
The current price of a kilogram of maize for July was Ksh. 42 compared to Ksh. 58 same



**Figure 3: Average Maize Price per kilo in the County**

period in the previous year which was lower by 27.6 percent. Compared to the long term average, the price was 10.6 percent lower. Highest prices were recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh.65 per kilogram while irrigated livelihood zones recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 35 per kilogram. The low prices recorded in the irrigated livelihood zone were mainly attributed to the timely maturing of on-farm crops which enabled households to access green maize. The trend of maize price has shown a general decline from the month of February which is a sharp contrast to that of the previous year when the season performed dismally as shown in figure 3. Maize is mostly grown for food in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones hence the decrease in maize prices increases their capability to buy maize and also makes Terms of Trade (ToT) favorable. The farmers in irrigated livelihood zones depend on maize as an income source, Low prices in prices diminish their ability to have cash income from maize.

#### Goat Prices



**Figure 4: Average Goat Prices in the County**

Currently as at July, an average sized goat was valued at Ksh. 2,972 compared to the long term average price of Ksh. 2,107 and Ksh. 1,773 same period in the previous year as shown in figure 4. The current price is 41 and 67.6 percent above the LTA and same period last year respectively. Highest prices were recorded in the pastoral livelihood zones of Tiaty at Ksh. 3,000 while the lowest prices were recorded in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones at an average of Ksh. 2,800 The price trend from

the month of March to July has been consistently above LTA and similar period the previous year which is majorly attributed to the good body condition of the goats.

### 3.2.3. Terms of Trade

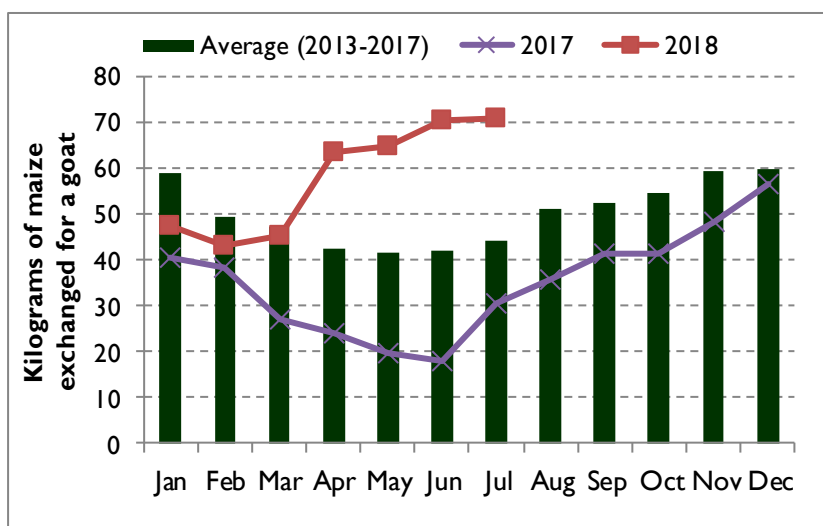


Figure 5: Comparative Terms of Trade in the County

Terms of trade have improved and are favorable currently as the sale of an average sized goat would purchase 71 kilograms of maize translating to 61 percent above the LTA (Table 5). Comparing the current terms of trade with the same period last year, there has been a significant improvement from 31 kilograms in 2017 to 71 kilograms in 2018 which is attributed the fall of maize prices

coupled with an increase in goat prices. The trend shows a general improvement in the terms of trade since the month of February.

### 3.2.4. Income Sources

Livestock production is the main source of cash income in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones contributing 88 and 50 percents of cash income in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. In the mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones, cash crop production contributes the highest income proportion at 30 and 59 percents respectively. Other sources of income include: Food crop production, fishing, casual waged labour and small businesses with varied contributions to cash income as shown as shown in table 9 below.

Table 9: Main Sources of Cash Income

Sources of Income	Contribution to Cash Income per Livelihood Zone (%)			
	Pastoral-all species	Agro-pastoral	Mixed Farming	Irrigated Cropping
Livestock Production	88	50	23	5
Food Crop Production	-	4	5	5
Cash Crop Production	-	3	30	59
Fishing	-	10	-	4
Casual Waged Labour	1	15	20	10
Small Business	1	4	7	5

### 3.2.5. Water Access and Availability (Including Cost and Consumption)

#### Major Water Sources

The main sources of water for both livestock and domestic use include; Rivers, water pans, dams, lakes, streams, protected shallow wells, springs, swamps, boreholes and traditional river wells. Roof-water harvesting structures are commonly used across all livelihoods in institutions. Most of the water sources were adequately recharged between 90–100 percent of their capacities across all livelihoods zones due to heavy rains. Currently surface water

facilities hold approximately 65–75 percent of their normal capacities. Intakes in Sandai, Kamuskoi, Endao, Salabani were destroyed and or silted due the performance of rains. Flat/swampy areas previous cultivated during times of inadequate rains were not productive during the season because of water clogging and flooding. In isolated cases, some few boreholes are not operational due to normal electromechanical break downs and poor management of the resource. However, the status of water levels in dams, boreholes, shallow wells, springs, rivers and water pans is stable across all livelihood zones. The available water is expected to last between 3-4 months except in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas experiencing high temperatures leading to high evaporation where water is expected to last between 2-3 months

### **Distance to Water Sources**

The current return trekking distances to water sources have reduced compared to the normal. In pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones the distances have reduced by approximately 50 percent, which has largely been attributed to the good performance of the rains. The average distances to domestic water sources were normal at 3-5 kilometres in pastoral agro-pastoral livelihood zones as compared to the normal of 4-5 kilometres. The distances were normal at less than two kilometres in the mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones.

### **Cost of Water, Consumption and Waiting time at the Source**

The cost of water at the source was generally normal across all livelihood zones and has remained stable compared to the same period last year. Water from open water source (rivers, dams and water pans) are not retailed. A 20 litre jerry can retailed at Ksh 3-5 across all livelihood zones whereas vendors sold the 20 litre jerry can at between Ksh. 15-20. Water consumption per person per day is normal at 25–30 litres per person per day in mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zones and 20-25 litres per person per day in agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones. The waiting time at the source ranged between 2-4 minutes in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones while in the mixed farming and irrigated zones the waiting time was less than two minutes as shown in table 10 below.

**Table 10: Distances to Water Sources, Cost and Consumption**

Livelihood zone	Distance to water for domestic use (Kms)		Cost of water (KES)		Waiting time at water source (minutes)		Average HH use (litres/person/day)		Projected duration of water in (months)
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	3–4.5	4-5	3 – 5	3 – 5	2 - 4	3 - 5	20-25	15- 20	2-3
Agro-pastoral	3–3.5	3-4	3 – 5	3 – 5	2 - 4	3 - 5	20-25	15- 20	2-3
Mixed Farming	0.5–1.5	0.5-2.5	3 – 5	3 – 5	2 - 3	2 - 4	25-30	20- 25	4-5
Irrigated Cropping	0.5-1.5	0.5-1.5	3 – 5	3 – 5	1-2	1 - 3	25-30	20- 25	4-5

### 3.2.6. Food Consumption

**Table 11: Food Consumption Scores by Groups**

FCS	LRA 2017			LRA 2018		
	Female	Male	Mean	Female	Male	Mean
Poor			14	3.6	0.0	1.1
Borderline			26.2	9.5	7.3	8.0
Acceptable			59.8	86.9	92.7	90.8

The mean food consumption score in the western agro-pastoral cluster is 65 with 91 percent of the population having acceptable, eight percent having borderline and one percent having poor food consumption scores as shown in Table 11 above. There has been an improvement in food consumption scores; with majority of the population moving from poor and borderline to acceptable food consumption score in 2018 compared to the same season last year as shown in the table above. According to the drought early warning bulletin for the month of June, there was no significant change in food consumption gaps across livelihoods. The proportion of households within the borderline food consumption score was 23.3 percent and 31.7 percent in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone respectively. Currently more households across the livelihoods are consuming at least a staple and vegetable on a daily basis complemented by a frequent consumption of oil and pulses due to relative market stability, milk availability and availability of traditional green vegetables.

### 3.2.7. Coping Strategy

The mean reduced coping strategy index for the western agro-pastoral cluster was 14 compared to 19 the same period last year. This implies that the frequency with which households are employing coping strategies has decreased. In July households in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone employed most coping strategies at 18 followed by Pastoral at 14. The irrigated zones employed least coping mechanisms at 3. Female exhibited more coping strategies at 18 while male having a mean coping strategy of 13. Within the cluster, only two percent of the population was reported as not coping. 24 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 21 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18percent reduced number of meals per day; 17 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and 17 percent relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food.

## 3.3. Utilization

### 3.3.1. Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), malaria and diarrhoea were reported to be the most prevalent diseases for under-fives and the general population in the county (Table 12 and 13). There was an increase of 24 percent in upper respiratory infections in 2018 from 4,857 cases same period last year. This was mainly attributed to prolonged rains which brought about cold temperatures resulting in high rates of pneumonia and flu.

**Table 12: Morbidity Trends for the Under-Fives**

Disease		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections(URTI)	2018	13251	12243	10598	8297	13302	13899						
	2017	10608	10627	12008	9601	1185	4857	4770	4175	4777	9436	9642	7384
	2016	13295	14128	12011	8447	12329	14197	3130	29522	25682	13289	9854	5902
Diarrhoea	2018	2470	2119	2342	1970	4872	2671						
	2017	3118	2271	2482	2527	3246	1411	1127	1339	1340	2078	1781	1773

	2016	3265	2826	3000	2663	2711	2799	4244	2282	2808	2555	2044	1629
Malaria	2018	3035	3051	1731	1580	2739	3155						
	2017	2689	1937	2112	1674	2192	4857	1594	1332	1790	3346	2664	2635
	2016	3903	3610	3281	2485	4058	3440	5983	3778	2828	2705	2100	1522

**Table 13: Morbidity Trends for the General Population**

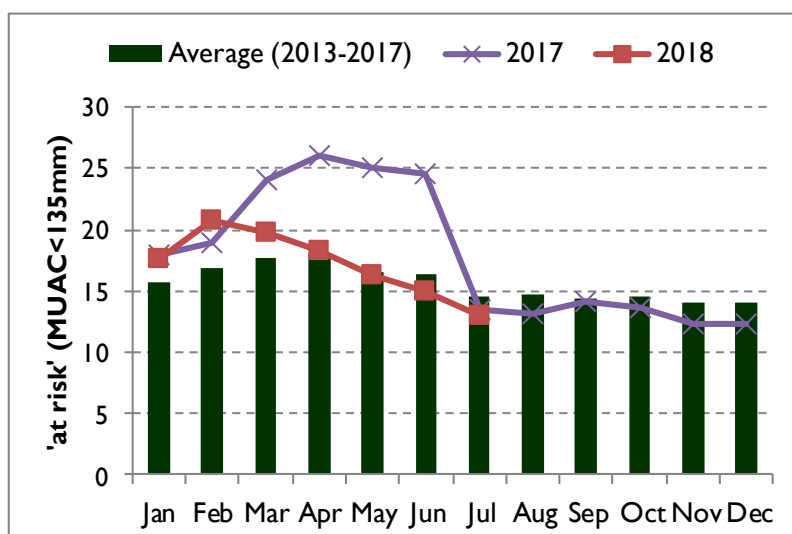
Disease		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections(URTI)	2018	26862	23712	19432	11153	24258	26837						
	2017	1892	18602	19612	12044	23915	6953	6811	6201	7470	11759	16115	12228
	2016	18579	21151	19116	11616	17107	21741	3130	29522	25682	13289	9854	515
Diarrhoea	2018	2681	2163	2090	1591	3163	2288						
	2017	2206	2207	2826	1970	3332	929	898	702	905	1312	1547	1721
	2016	2166	2887	2957	2366	3120	2834	5860	4110	5146	3388	3841	1282
Malaria	2018	9288	7550	4922	3419	5663	6801						
	2017	4688	4582	6130	3279	5144	2960	2484	2614	3363	6828	6149	6814
	2016	7381	7594	6448	5096	5920	5834	8497	7866	8793	5700	4184	4055

### 3.3.2. Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized (FIC) in the county from January to June 2018 is 71 percent compared to 60 percent same time last year. The increase in coverage for fully immunized child was attributed to increase in intergraded outreaches and improvement in the cold-chain in the county. Also, implementation of outreaches and result based financing program contributed to the wider immunization coverage in the county. Analysis of data from the DHIS indicates that Vitamin A supplementation coverage was 71.7 percent for children aged 6-59 months for the period January to June 2018 compared to 59.8 percent same period in 2017. The increase in Vitamin A coverage for children 6-59 months was attributed to Malezi Bora activities conducted at ECD and community health units. The coverage in Baringo Central, Baringo South, Baringo North, Mogotio and Koibatek were 105, 41, 64, 73, and 43 percent respectively. East Pokot reported the lowest coverage of 36 percent.

### 3.3.3. Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence for the county based on the weighted average was 6.9 percent. According to SMART survey conducted in June 2018, Tiaty Sub County recorded GAM prevalence rate of 16.8 percent compared to 25.2 percent recorded same period last year, an indication of improvement in nutritional status. According to sentinel data from NDMA, the proportion of children below five years who are at risk of malnutrition decreased from 14.9 percent in June to 12.9 percent in July 2018 which



**Figure 6: Proportion of children with MUAC less than 135mm**

14.9 percent in June to 12.9 percent in July 2018 which



is below 13.5 percent recorded in July, 2017 as shown in figure 6 above. Dietary diversity for children is between four to five food groups across all livelihood zones mainly starch, vegetables, dairy and dairy products and meat. In the mixed farming livelihood zones, the meal frequency for children under five years is five while adults have three meals a day. In pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones children less than five years have a frequency of two to three meals while for adults is two meals a day.

### 3.3.4. Sanitation and Hygiene

Latrine coverage in the county is a major challenge for pastoral and agro–pastoral livelihood zones. Latrine coverage is lowest in pastoral zone at less than 10 percent and highest in mixed farming at 55 percent. Low latrine coverage is associated with cultural values. Most households in the pastoral zone relieve themselves in the bushes, posing a health risk especially during rainy season.

Contamination of open water sources was prevalent as livestock wade directly into open water sources. Most water sources don't have a separate water collection point for livestock and human. About 30 – 40 percent of households in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood Zones reported persistence of water related diseases like typhoid, amoeba, diarrhoea and malaria. There was a low water treatment practice in the county where drinking of raw water directly from the sources was predominant. Only about 10-30 percent of households reported to have treated water in the mixed farming livelihood zones either by boiling or use of chemicals.

## 3.4. Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

**Table 14: Food Security Trends in Baringo County**

Indicator	Short rains assessment, February 2018	Long rains assessment, July 2018
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	52%	150%
Livestock body condition	Good for all livestock species in the mixed farming zone, Good to fair for cattle and sheep in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones	Good for all livestock species across all livelihood zones
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	12-15 in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones 15-20 in the mixed farming and up to 25 in the irrigated farming	Agro-pastoral: 20-25/p/d Pastoral: 20-25/p/d Mixed Farming: 25-30 Irrigated: 25-30
Price of maize (per kg)	52	42
Distance to grazing (km)	Mixed farming: 1-3 Irrigated: 1-3 Agro-pastoral: 3-7 Pastoral: 6-13	Mixed farming: <1 Irrigated: 1-3 Agro-pastoral: 3-4 Pastoral: 5-6
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	48kg	71kg
Coping strategy index	Mean 15.7 Agro-pastoral 15.3 Pastoral 18.4 Irrigated zone 2.8	Mean: 14.1 Agro-pastoral 18.2 Pastoral 14.2 Irrigated: 3.2
Food consumption score	Poor: 18 % Borderline: 20 % Acceptable: 61 %	Poor: 1.1 % Borderline: 8.0% Acceptable: 90.8%

## 4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

### 4.1. Education

#### Access (Enrolment)

There was an increase of 799 children (439 girls, 360 boys) at the end of Term II in ECD enrolment within the county (Table 15). The increase was majorly attributed to the admissions of after age entry carried out through the year. Primary school enrolment was stable through Term I and II across all the sub counties. Secondary schools enrolment increased in Term II compared to Term I due to increase in allocation of free day secondary education fund and free registration of candidates by Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC).

**Table 15: Enrolment**

Enrolment	Term I 2018			Term II 2018		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ECD	26,779	25,059	51,838	27,139	25,498	52,637
Primary	74,064	69,623	144,592	74,534	69,910	144,444
Secondary	20,798	20,633	41,431	21,858	21,042	42,900

#### Participation (Attendance)

The average monthly attendance of pupils in ECD centres decreased in Term II compared to Term I because of delay in disbursement of HGMP funds to primary schools. ECDE centres which are devolved at the County rely on primary schools for meals because there's no budgetary allocation at the County. Despite the increase in enrolment at ECDE centres, Marigat Sub County recorded 373 pupils unable to attend classes due to floods and insecurity. In Baringo Central sub county 287 pupils (236 boys and 51 girls) from secondary school missed school due to negative influence from peers, transfers and motor bike riding for boys. Early pregnancies, peer influence, motor bike riding and transfers were the main cause in low attendance of girls and boys in February and June respectively.

#### Retention (Drop out)

There was no significant drop out reported although daily absenteeism was experienced from time to time across all levels. Drop out of girls from school is normally associated with early pregnancies, negative influences, drugs and lack of school fees. Boys on the other hand drop out in search of money through motor bike riding, drugs and negative influences. The main reasons for absenteeism in school for ECD centres, primary and secondary schools were lack of food in school (delay in delivery of food).

#### School Meals Programme (SMP)

A total of 336 public primary schools with 71,937 pupils are under the Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGMP) supported by the Government of Kenya (GoK) and World Food Programme (WFP) as shown in table 16. The food basket includes maize, beans, vegetable oil and salt. The Homegrown School Meals Programme is the only programme in all public primary schools in the county. This programme has contributed to an increased and sustained enrolment in all public primary schools within the county by attracting children to school, improving learners' attendance and boosting their retention rate while in class. Water and firewood shortages remained the challenges experienced in the programme leading to pupils missing meals occasionally. Occasional delay in disbursement of HGSFP fund to Primary schools which delayed the procurement processes has constrained the provision of meals to pupils. Public ECD pupils have a snack in the form of enriched porridge supported by the county government.

**Table 16: School Meals Programme**

Sub-County	HGSMP			Totals
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	
Koibatek	-	-	-	
Mogotio	67	10,586	10,489	<b>21,075</b>
B/ North	71	6,937	6,539	<b>13,476</b>
B/Central	34	3,141	3,101	<b>6,242</b>
Marigat	49	6,347	6,295	<b>12,642</b>
Tiaty	115	10,709	7,793	<b>18,502</b>
Totals	<b>336</b>	<b>37,720</b>	<b>34,217</b>	<b>71,937</b>

## 5. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

### 5.1. Assumptions

- According to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS), there is an elevated probability that cumulative rainfall for the October to December short rains will be above average over the eastern and western Kenya.
- According to the veterinary department given the outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in Logumgum, there is high likelihood of the spread of the RVF to other parts of the county leading to market disruptions due to quarantine in Barwessa and Baringo South.
- Based on Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)'s integrated price projections, wholesale maize prices are expected to remain below the 2017 prices and also the five year average maize prices over the scenario period with expected favourable harvests.
- According to the State department of Agriculture, Fall Army Warm (FAW) infestation will likely remain at 10 to 15 percent through the scenario period due to the mitigating effect of the heavy March to May rains.
- According to FEWSNET June, 2018 to January, 2019 food security outlook, pasture and water sources are expected to atypically remain above normal through September to the onset of the short rains.

### 5.2. Food Security Outlook for August to October, 2018

The food security situation in the county is expected to remain stable across all the livelihood zones until the onset of the short rains. Household food consumption score is expected to remain stable with majority of households moving to acceptable food consumption score. Less severe food based coping strategies are likely to be employed by households with a significant reduction in the proportion of households employing stressed food based coping strategies. Nutritional status of children is expected to remain stable given the availability of milk at household level and continued integrated health outreach services. No food security related mortalities are expected between September and November. There is no likely change expected in the phase classification for the scenario period.

### 5.3. Food Security Outlook for November to January, 2019

Food security situation over the period December to February, is projected to remain stable but on a declining trend with minimal food deficits. Even though rangeland and body conditions are expected to be normal following the short rains, food security outcome indicators are expected to decline. Food consumption gaps are likely to be experienced with a

good proportion of households moving from acceptable food consumption score to borderline food consumption score due to diminishing household stocks and reduced milk availability. Households are expected to employ moderate or insurance food based coping strategies like reducing the number of meals consumed a day or the portion of meal sizes. Nutritional status for children under five years is anticipated to remain stable due continued integrated outreach programmes. The phase classification for the county is expected to remain stressed for the pastoral livelihood zone and minimal for all other livelihood zones.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

### 6.1. Conclusion

#### 6.1.1. Phase Classification

The food security phase classification for the county is minimal (IPC Phase 1) for mixed farming, agro-pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones and stressed (IPC Phase 2) for the pastoral all species livelihood zone.

#### 6.1.2. Summary of Findings

There has been an improvement in food consumption scores; with majority of the population moving from poor and borderline to acceptable food consumption score in 2018 compared to the same season last year. The mean food consumption score in the county is 65. 91 percent of households having acceptable food consumption score, eight percent having borderline and one percent having poor food consumption scores. The proportion of households within the borderline food consumption score was 23.3 percent and 31.7 percent in pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones respectively. The mean reduced coping strategy index is 14.1 with female having a mean of 17.5 while male have a mean coping strategy of 12.6. Only 1.5 percent of the population are not employing any coping strategy. 24.4 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 20.5 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18.1 percent reduced number of meals per day; 16.8 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and 16.5 percent relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food. The GAM prevalence rate for the county based on the weighted average was 6.9 percent with Tiaty Sub County recording GAM prevalence rate of 16.8 percent compared to 25.2 percent recorded same period last year. The proportion of children below five years who are at risk of malnutrition decreased from 14.9 percent in June to 12.9 percent in July 2018 which is below 13.5 percent recorded in July, 2017.

#### 6.1.3. Sub-County Ranking

**Table 17: Ranking of Sub-County in order of Food insecurity Severity**

Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure, 4=Least food insecure)	Current main food security threats
Tiaty	1	High malnutrition rates, Poor accessibility of roads, reported cases of livestock deaths, poor quality water, floods, high temperatures
Baringo South	2	Insecurity fears, Upsurge of IDPs, Floods, closure of schools due to insecurity and floods, closure of health centres, outbreak of Rift Valley Fever
Baringo North	3	LSD in Barwessa, Poor infrastructure, floods, markets closure in Barwessa ward, high temperatures,
Mogotio	4	Floods, Fall Army Worm, Livestock diseases, Blue Tongue, fast depletion of water sources, high food prices, human diseases

Baringo Central	5	Landslides, flooding in the lowlands, high food prices,
Eldama Ravine	6	Fall Army Worm, Livestock Diseases (Blue Tongue)

## 6.2. Ongoing Interventions

### 5.2.1 Food Interventions

- Home Grown School Feeding programmes covering 71,917 pupils in 336 primary schools.

### 5.2.2 Non-Food Interventions

Interventions	Objectives	Specific Location	Activity Target	Cost	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation Stakeholders
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Provision of air tight Post-harvest devices	Reduction on post-harvest losses	All wards		Ksh. 1.3 million	Schools-12 Individuals -300	2017-2018	BCG Department of Agriculture
Provision of relief inputs (Planting seeds, Land preparation and Fertilizer)	Improved production and productivity	10 wards		Ksh. 1,000,000	2,310	2017-2018	BCG Department of Agriculture
Control of FAW through sensitization and supply of chemical	Reduce the attack of Maize crop	All wards		Ksh. 1,100,000	20,000	2017-2018	BCG Department of Agriculture
<b>Livestock</b>							
Disease control (Vaccinations and vector control)	Reduced incidences of livestock diseases leading to improved livestock body condition	Baringo Central, South, North, Mogotio		Ksh. 2,700,000	All livestock farmers	February to December	BCG and Department of Livestock
Feeds provision; Hay and Range cubes	Increase chances of livestock survival during drought period	Baringo South, Baringo North, Tiati		Ksh. 20,000,000	20,000 Livestock (TLUs)	Feb 2017-June 2018	MOALF, BCG NDMA
Disease surveillance on RVF and other diseases	Ensure proper monitoring of disease incidences for proper interventions	All Sub Counties		Ksh. 50,000	100,000 TLU's	Feb 2017-June 2018	BCG(MOALF)
Capacity building of Farmers (Normal Extension and Pastoral Field School Concept)	Well Informed staff and farmers for best practices	All Sub Counties		Ksh. 5,000,000	200	Throughout	BCG(MOALF) Partners
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Water trucking	Improve water access	Whole County		Ksh. 500,000	8 Institutions	On going	BCG, NG,
BHs rehabilitation	Improve water access	Whole County		Ksh. 10,000,000	200 households	On going	BCG, NG, RCS,

Interventions	Objectives	Specific Location	Activity Target	Cost	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation Stakeholders
Capacity building on water management and catchment protection	Capacity strengthening on water resource management	Whole County		Ksh. 600,000	2 Sub counties	On going	RCS, WV, UNICEF
Construction of New water Projects	Improve water access	Whole County		Ksh. 46,000,000	1,560 households	1year	BCG, NG, RCS, WV
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>							
Vitamin A Supplementation	To improve the Micronutrient status of the community-hence food security.	All health facilities, selected ECD		Ksh 1,850,000	70,000 households	Routine	MOH supported by UNICEF, WVK
Zinc Supplementation	To improve the Micronutrient status of the community-hence food security	All health facilities		Ksh. 2,000,000	32,000 households	Routine	County department of health
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	To improve/adjust the Nutrient status of the affected community.	100 health facilities  Surge at 6 health facilities in East Pokot		Ksh. 20,000,000	1,500 households	Routine	County department of health supported by National government, UNICEF, WVK and WFP
IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	To lower morbidity and mortalities hence improving food security.	All health facilities and community units		Ksh. 1,000,000	20,000 households	Routine	County Department of Health
Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	To improve the Micronutrient status of the community-hence food security	All health facilities ANC		Ksh. Ksh. 2,450,000	21,000 households	Routine	County Department of Health supported by WVK, UNICEF
Deworming	To enhance children participation and growth	All health facilities ANC		Ksh. 1,000,000	21,000 children	Routine	County department of health supported by WVK, UNICEF
Food Fortification (MNPS-micronutrient powder supplementation.	To improve the Micronutrient status of the community-hence food security	All health facilities ANC		Ksh. 700,000	31,000 households	Routine	County department of health supported by WVK, UNICEF
<b>Education</b>							
SMP	To increase access and	All sub counties			336 schools	Continuous	M.O.E/WFP

Interventions	Objectives	Specific Location	Activity Target	Cost	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation Stakeholders
	retention of learners				71,937 pupils		
Supply of water storage tanks	To increase access and retention of learners, and	Baringo Central			One secondary school with 102 students	One year	UNICEF
Supply of water safeguards	To improve access to clean water	Baringo Central			One secondary school with 170 students	One year	UNICEF

### 6.3. Recommended Interventions

#### 6.3.1. Food Interventions

Following the assessment of the long rains on the impact on various sectors, the team recommended reduction in the population in need of immediate food aid in the county as shown in Table 18 below.

**Table 18: Population in need of Food Assistance**

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in need (% range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1	Tiaty	15-20	CFA
2.	Baringo South	10-15	CFA
3.	Baringo North	10-15	CFA
4.	Mogotio	5-10	CFA
5	Baringo central	1-5	CFA
6	Eldama Ravine	1-5	CFA

#### 6.3.2. Non-Food Interventions

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
<b>Agriculture</b>							
ALL	Development of strategy for the Department	All	111,000 households	County Government , Development partners	Ksh. 5M	Human resources/ Development documents including CIDP, Manifesto	2018-2019

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
ALL	Capacity building of staff on FAW control and provision of	All	50 staff	Department of Agriculture and stakeholders	Ksh. 2M	Staff	Immediately
ALL	Increase in provision of farm inputs to farmers (seed, planting and top dressing fertilizers)	All	8,000 households	MOALF	Ksh. 3M	Technical personnel to train farmers	1 year Jan. –Nov. 2018
ALL	Water Harvesting for household food security- Farm ponds and equipping existing ones and irrigation schemes	All	10,000 households	MOALF , WORLD VISION NDMA, CIM, ACTION AID, ADS	Ksh. 15M	Technical personnel	2018-2022
ALL	Post –Harvest technologies promotion	All	20,000 households	MOALF and stakeholders	Ksh. 1M	Technical staff	One year
<b>Livestock</b>							
Baringo North Tiaty Baringo - South Mogotio	Livestock off-take(Market Support/Cess)	All	1,500 households	BCG(MOALF) ,Nat. Govt.(KLMC) NDMA	Ksh. 20M	Technical officers	August, 2018-Dec, 2018
All Sub counties	Disease control(Rift Valley Fever, Blue Tongue and Lumpy skin disease) Disease surveillance	All areas(Blue tongue) RVF (Marigat, Mogotio, and All areas(FMD), LSD (Barwessa)	RVF- 60,000 Blue Tongue- 150,000 FMD- 50,000	BCG, National government and Development partners	Ksh. 9M	Technical officers	Feb, 2018-Mar, 2018
Baringo North Tiaty Baringo South Mogotio	Provision of pasture seeds	All Wards	2,000 households	MOALF(BLRP ) BCG RPLRP NDMA(EU) Partners	Ksh.10 M	Land	August 2018-Sept 2018
Baringo North Tiaty Baringo South	Establishment of strategic livestock feed reserves; 3 in Tiaty, 2 in Baringo North 2 in Baringo	3 in Tiaty, 2 in Baringo North 2 in Baringo south and 1	41,500 households	MOALF BCG NDMA(EU) Partners	54M	Technical officers	Aug 2018-Dec,2018



Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Mogotio	south and 1 in Mogotio	in Mogotio					
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
All Sub Counties	Rehabilitation / Servicing of pumping units	All Sub Counties	1,850 households	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Ksh. 10M	Technical officers	1-3 months
All Sub Counties	Roof Water harvesting structures	All Sub Counties	120 Institutions	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Ksh. 3M		1-3 months
All Sub Counties	Stock piling of Fast Moving Spares	4 Sub counties	20 community water supplies.	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Ksh. 10M		1-3 months
All Sub Counties	Water Bowzer servicing and repairs including Motor vehicle tyres provision	All Sub Counties	4 Sub counties	BCG, NG, RCS	Ksh. 1M		1-3 months
All Sub Counties	Capacity building on WASH / Water Management and Catchment protection	All Sub Counties	All	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, ACTED, ACTION AID, NDMA	Ksh. 1M		1-3 months
All Sub Counties	Drilling and Equipping of strategic BHs along migratory routes and settlement areas	Across the County	All	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Ksh. 40M		1-5 years
All Sub Counties	Construction and Rehabilitation of potential Low Cost Water Supplies	Across the County	All	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA, CIM, WFP	Ksh. 20M		1-5 years
All Sub Counties	Construction of four (4) earth dams for domestic and irrigation water use	Across the County	All	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	20M		1-5 years
All Sub Counties	Capacity building on Wash/ Water management/Resources Mobilization /Conflict resolution and management and Catchment protection	Across the County	All	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA, CIM, WFP	Ksh. 5M		1-5 years

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>							
County wide	Map hot sport	Most affected area in	102492	WVK MOH	0.6M		August to Dec 2018
East Pokot	Scale up IMAM Surge	Hot spots	4811	WVK, MOH	0.6M		August - December 2018
County wide	Nutrition Surveillance	45 hotspots	27,000	AFYA UZAZI MOH, WVK	2M		3 months
County wide	Health and Nutrition education at Community level	County wide	10,000	MOH UNICEF AFYA UZAZI WVK	2M		3 months
All	Vitamin A Supplementation	County wide	107,492	MOH, WVK	Ksh. 4.5M		August - December 2018
All	Zinc Supplementation	County wide	132,000	Health Services	Ksh. 4.5M		December 2018
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	County wide	7,362	MOH, WVK/UNICEF and WPP	Ksh. 4.5M		August - December 2018
All	MIYCN –E Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	County wide	105,321	MOH, WVK	Ksh. 4.5M		
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	County wide	26,596	MOH, WVK	Ksh. 4.5M		August - December 2018
All	SMART Survey	Countywide			Ksh. 10M		December - Jan, 2019
All	Deworming	County wide	107,492	MOH, WVK	Ksh. 4.5M		Sept.2018-r 2018
<b>Education</b>							
Baringo Central	IGAS /Educational learning Activities	Salawa zone	1,900	MOA, Livestock, Fisheries , Irrigation, Education	1M	BOM, Parents Labour MOE	Long Term 5 years
Baringo Central	Green house	Kabasis and Timboiywo primary	800	MOA,MOE, BOM, ENV.	0.5M	Land Labour Technical skill	5 years

<b>Sub-County</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Proposed Implementers</b>	<b>Required Resources</b>	<b>Available Resources</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
Baringo Central	Environmental Conservation	Tenges B/Primary School	600	MENR	0.2M	Land Labour Technical Skill	5 years