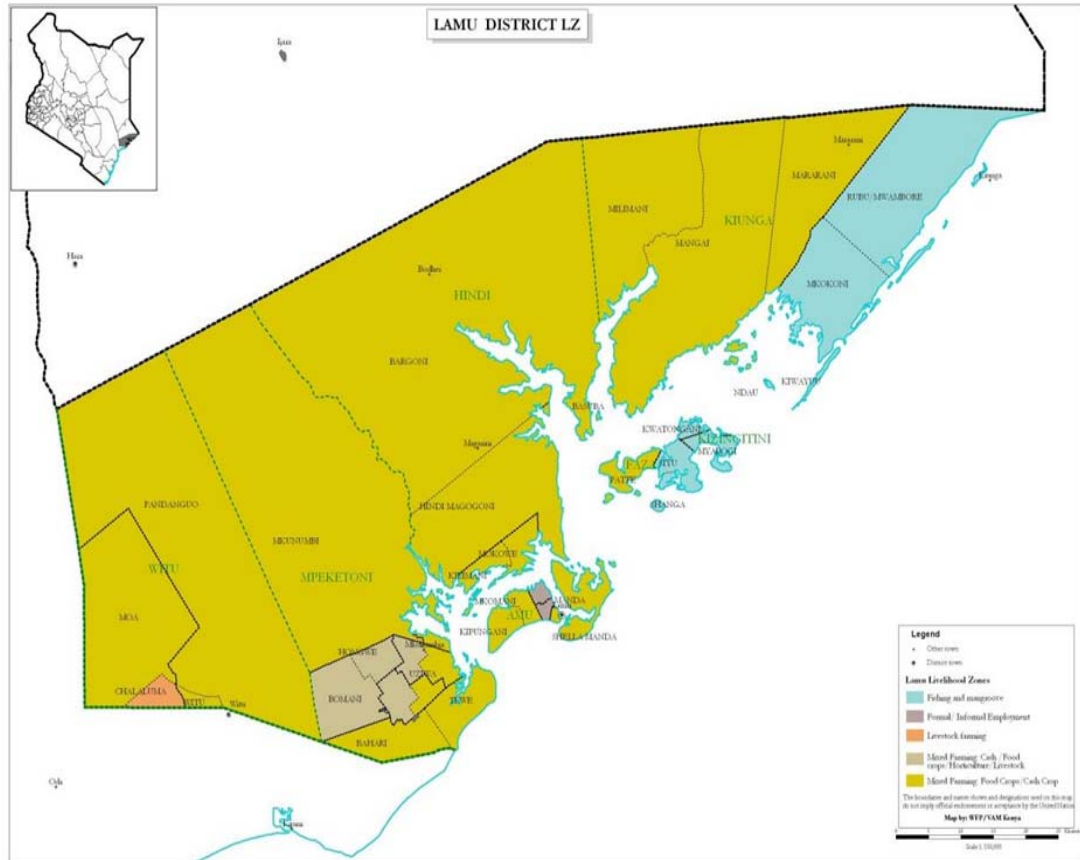


LAMU COUNTY 2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group¹ (KFSSG) and County Steering Group, Lamu County

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Lamu County has two sub-counties namely: Lamu East and Lamu West and covers approximately 6,273.1 kilometers Square (Km²) consisting of a mainland and 65 islands, which form the Lamu Archipelago. It has an estimated population of 101,531 persons (KNBS 2009). The county has four main livelihood zones: mixed farming/food/cash crop/livestock, fishing and mangrove, formal employment/casual waged labour/business livelihood zone and livelihood zone which constitutes a very small percent of the population (Figure 1).

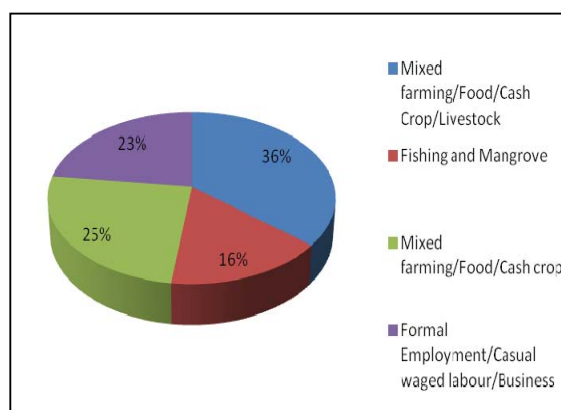


Figure 1. Percentage of livelihood zones

2 CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The county is classified in the “Minimal” (IPC Phase 1) food insecurity phase. The proportion of population in the county with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score was 68, 26 and 6 percent respectively. The mean coping strategy index was 18 with 34 and 33 percent of the population employing crisis and emergency coping strategies. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) below 135mm was 4.97 percent which was 10 percent below the long term average for the period. The main food security drivers included; livestock diseases in mixed farming/food/cash crop/livestock livelihood zone, and insecurity that occasionally disrupted movement of people and essential commodities.

2.1 Food Security Trends

Table 1. Food security trends

Indicator	Current situation LRA 2016	Previous season SRA 2016
Food security phase	Phase 1	Phase 1
Household food stocks	10,930 bags	60,000
Livestock body condition	Fair	Fair
Household water consumption, mixed farm/food/cash/livestock	20 l/p/p/d	20l/p/p/d
Household water consumption, mixed farm/food/cash crop	15 l/p/pd	15 l/p/p/d
Household water consumption, fishing and mangrove livelihood zone	15 l/p/p/d	15 /l/p/p/d
Terms of trade	128.42 kg of maize	147.5 kg of maize
Coping strategy index	18	16
Food consumption score	Poor 6, borderline 26 acceptable 68	Poor 12, moderate 30 acceptable 58

Indicator	Current situation LRA 2016	Previous season SRA 2016
Children at risk of malnutrition	4.97%	3.47%

2.2 Rainfall performance

The onset of the 2016 long rains season was late by a month in the third dekad of April. The amount was below normal on the western side of the county (50-75 percent) and near normal to normal towards to the southeast (90-110 percent). It was characterised by poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution. Cessation was earlier than normal in the second dekad of May. Off season rainfall was experienced during the third dekad of June. (Figure 2).

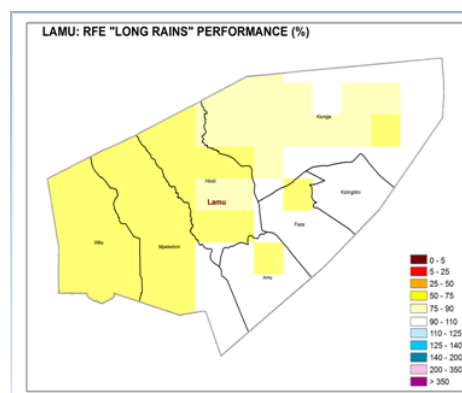


Figure 2: RFE long rains performance

3 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The county is dependent on the long rains season which contributes to 80 percent of crop production. The main crops grown are; maize, cow peas and green grams. Other crops grown include coconut, cotton, bixa and simsim.

Rain fed crop Production

Table 2. Rain fed crop Production

Major Crops	Area planted during 2016 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (3yrs) area planted during the Long Rains season (Ha)	2016 Long Rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Long Rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	16,331	14,307	130,194	143,070
Cowpeas	3,380	2,407	16,700	17,715
Green grams	3,105	2,024	17,336	16,082
Simsim	3,450	2,150	35,204	28,667

The area under crop production is more than the long term average (LTA), this is attributed to subsidised tractor hire service and certified seed and fertilizer provision by the county government. This was projected to result in a yield higher than the LTA for all crops but taking into consideration the performance of the rains, the projected above production is more likely to contribute to 91 percent of LTA for maize, 94 percent of LTA for cowpeas, 107 percent of LTA for green grams and 122 percent of LTA for simsim. Farmers in the county have other commercial crops such as watermelons and mangoes, but a surplus production in watermelon has seen declining prices at the markets.

Irrigated Crop

Table 3. Irrigated Crops Production

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long Rains season (Ha)	2016 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average (3 years) production during Long Rains season (90 kg bags)
Tomato	90	104	3,824	6,383
Kales	80	70	2,327	1,054

Irrigated area under tomatoes decreased by 13 percent while that of kales increased by 14 percent compared to the long term average. The variations were attributed to the rate of return to investment for kales, besides demand for kales was high and length of growth to maturity was short. Performance of both crops was good and the yield for tomatoes and kales increased by 17 and 21 percent of the LTA. Increased production per unit area for the two crops is due to availability of effective agro-chemicals and greater access to information by farmers.

Maize Stocks

Table 4. Maize Stocks Held

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	10,930	17,175
Traders	300	5,270
Millers	400	422
NCPB	0	4199
Total	11,630	27,066

The total maize stocks held in the county by various stakeholders were 43 percent of the LTA; of these, households held 64 percent of their LTA. Stocks held by farmers comprised mainly carryover from the previous season and are expected to last for two months.

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock kept in the county are cattle, goats and sheep and contribute to 70, 17 and 10 percent to income in mixed farming/food/cash crop/livestock, mixed farming/cash crop fishing and mangrove livelihood zones respectively.

Forage condition

Table 5. Pasture and Browse

Livelihood Zone	Pasture condition		Browse condition		Comments
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Projection
Mixed farm/food/cash crop/ livestock	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	1-2 months
Mixed farm/cash	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	1-2 months
Fishing/Mangrove	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	1-2 months

Pasture and browse condition is fair in all livelihood zones and deteriorating due to in-migration of livestock from neighbouring Counties. Access to pasture and browse is mainly affected by: conflict between farmers and pastoralists in areas such as Lumshi, Mkunumbi, Katsaka – Kairu as well as infestation by tsetse flies.

Livestock body condition

Table 6. Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Mixed farm/Livestock	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Mixed cash	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Mixed food	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Fishing and mangrove	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good

The livestock body condition is fair for all species and but on deteriorating trend due to diminishing pasture.

Milk availability, consumption and prices

Table 7. Milk availability, consumption and prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed/pastoral	2.6	2-3	1.42	1.5	30-40	60
Mixed food	1.0	1.62	0.45	0.62	60	100
Mixed cash	1.0	1.62	0.4	0.62	60	100
Fishing and mangroves	1.0	0.62	0.5	0.62	60	100

Milk production and consumption were below the long term average and was attributed to the existing fair body condition of livestock and diminishing pasture and browse. (Table 7)

Birth rate and Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The birth rates were normal for goats and cattle across all the livelihood zones. Birth rates are expected to increase during the short rains period. Households in the pastoral livelihood have 6 – 8 TLUs per household compared to 1-2 TLUs per household in the mixed farming zones. The herd numbers for the poor and middle income households has increased as a result of reduced mortality rate attributed to improved livestock extension services

Migration

Livestock in-migration was reported in various parts of the county and the main migration routes were: Tana River to Kipini – Lumshi, Lake Amu; and from Garissa – Masalani to Bothei. An estimated 50,000 cattle and 30,000 sheep/goats were reported to have entered the county in search of pasture leading to overgrazing, conflict and increased supply of milk in the receiving areas.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Incidences of foot and mouth disease (FMD) and Trypanosomiasis were reported in Lamu West. To mitigate against the spread of the FMD, the county government imposed a quarantine that disrupted market operations. No unusual livestock mortalities were reported during the period.

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water were: natural ponds, *Djabia* (underground water tanks) water pans, shallow wells, rivers and lakes. The return trekking distances from grazing areas to watering points was 2.75 kilometres for livestock zone and 1-2 kilometres for all other livelihood zones compared to the one kilometre normally. Livestock were watered once in the livestock zone, and twice in the mixed farming zone for all species. The available water for livestock is expected to last 1 -2 months.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Water sources

The sources of water in the county were natural ponds, small lakes, shallow wells, rivers, water pans and dams. Shallow wells and boreholes constitute 66 percent of household water sources, while natural ponds, small lakes, seasonal rivers and piped water stands constitute 34 percent. The temporary water sources were recharged 60 percent of their capacity across the county which was below normal expectation of 80 percent.

Table 8. Rainfall impact to water sources

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water	Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected duration of water availability in current water sources (months)
		Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	
Mixed farming/ food/Cash crop/Livestock	Ponds, lakes, <i>Djabias</i> , shallow wells, rivers, pans dams. Shallow wells boreholes, piped water	0.1 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.5	2 - 4	2 - 4	5 - 10	5 - 10	15 - 25	15 - 20	1 - 2
Mixed farming /food/cash crop	Lakes, shallow wells, pans boreholes piped water	0.1 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.5	2 - 4	2 - 4	5 - 10	5 - 10	15 - 25	15 - 20	1 - 2
Fishing and mangrove	<i>Djabias</i> , shallow wells, pans Shallow wells boreholes	0.1 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.5	2 - 4	2 - 4	5 - 10	5 - 10	15 - 25	15 - 20	1 - 2
Formal employment/casual waged labour/business	Lakes, <i>Djabias</i> , pans dams. Shallow wells boreholes piped water	0.1 - 0.5	0.1 - 0.5	2 - 4	2 - 4	5 - 10	5 - 10	15 - 25	15 - 20	1 - 2

The average distance to water points currently ranges from 0.1 - 0.5 kilometres across all livelihood zones. The distances are normal due to the fair rains received in the county, off season rains have also contributed to recharge, but generally the levels are still below expectation. Some areas in Lamu East sub-county such as Mtangawanda are already facing water shortage because the wells have become saline, with current trekking distance to fresh water of three kilometres.

The current waiting time is less than 10 minutes across the county which is normal at this time of the year. Average price for water per 20 litres jerrycan ranges from Ksh 2 in Amu, Ksh 3.50 in Mpeketoni and Ksh 4 in Hindi. However, a significant number of households do not pay for water since they rely on shallow wells and pans. Average water consumption is 15- 25 litres per person per day across the County. In Mtangawanda the cost of a jerrycan of 20 litres is high due to transport cost at Ksh 50.

Latrine coverage in the county is fairly high at 72 percent in the county an improvement from the previous 65 percent. Koreni and other small villages are largely lacking latrine. Awareness of hand washing at critical times at households across all livelihoods is over 90 percent however, there are still quite a number of population which don't use soap.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operations

There were no major disruptions of markets during the period apart from threats of insecurity that reduced the number of traders coming to Lamu to buy livestock. Main markets in the mixed cash crop livelihood zone are Mpeketoni, Amu, Hindi and Mokowe while Faza and Kiunga are markets in the fishing and mangrove livelihood zones, all were operating normally.

Maize prices

The average farm gate price of a 90 kilogram bag of maize between June and July reduced by 20 percent. The elevated maize price in June increased by 15 percent above the LTA, pushed households to harvesting of green maize from their farms as an alternative hence reducing demand and market prices. Consequently, the price per kilogram of

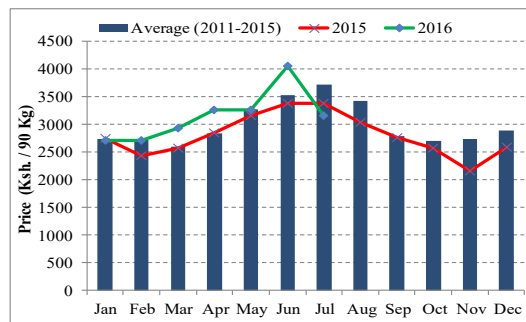


Figure 3: Maize Prices

maize declined to 13 percent below the LTA owing to the availability of alternatives like green maize and maize flour (*posho*) in the market. Maize prices in 2016 have been following the seasonal trends but at elevated levels implying that household stocks are depleted and there is a higher dependence on markets than in 2015 caused by lower maize production. The prices are likely to rise above LTA when the green maize is depleted, and remain high even in October since the long rains crop production is expected to perform poorly.

Goat Price

Goat prices between June and July remained stable and this can be attributed to good forage conditions across all livelihood zones. The price was 23 percent above the LTA due to good body condition supported by the available fair browse. The prices are following seasonal trends, and from June have been below the 2015 prices indicating worse body conditions that last year. A quarantine imposed in Witu area due to Foot and Mouth Disease caused an increase in market supply as livestock keepers were

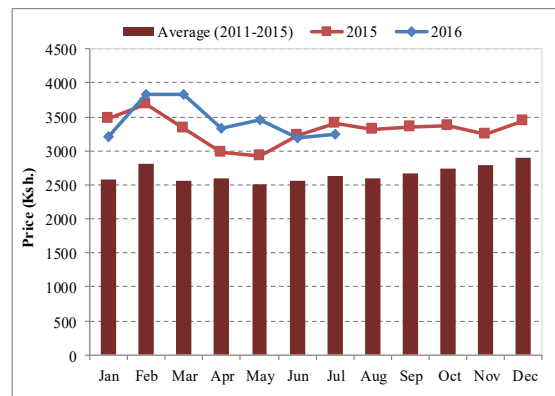


Figure 4: Goat Price

willing to dispose of their livestock hence increasing supply and stabilizing prices. There is an influx of livestock from neighboring counties of Garissa and Tana River into Kipini, Lumshi, Lake Amu, Chalaluma, Bargoni and Pandanguo areas in the mixed farming food/cash crop/livestock livelihood zone which has resulted in increased pressure on the already deteriorating forage thus the deterioration in body conditions and will likely result in a reduction in price in the following months.

Terms of Trade

The terms of trade for the County increased by 27 percent during the period attributed to the drop in maize prices. The TOT is currently 41 percent above the LTA and this is favorable to the livestock keepers conferring to them increased purchasing power. The TOT is following the seasonal trends and is elevated above 2015 values because of higher goat prices

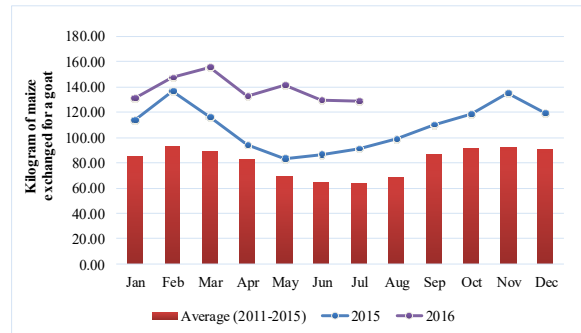


Figure 5: Terms of Trade

in 2016. The TOT is likely to follow seasonal trends and will reduce gradually as livestock body condition deteriorates but will improve and peak in November as forage is regenerated by the October – November short rains improving body conditions and prices.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhea, pneumonia, skin diseases and ear infections were the five most prevalent diseases in children under five years with a general decrease of five percent in morbidity rates at a similar period in 2016 compared to 2015. Skin diseases prevalence rates increased by 18 percent while URTI, diarrhoea,

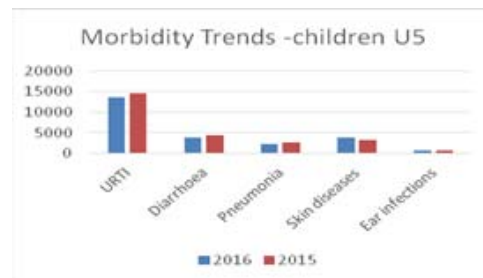


Figure 6. Morbidity rates of children under-fives

pneumonia and ear infections decreased by six, 11,16 and 12 percent respectively.

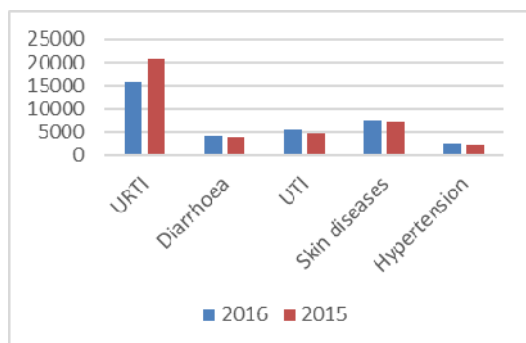


Figure 7. Morbidity rates of the General Population

on household spraying, drainage of mosquito breeding stagnant water areas. There were no any disease outbreaks during the period under review.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The five most prevalent diseases for the general population were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhoea, skin diseases, urinary tract infections (UTI) and hypertension. URTI recorded a 23 percent decrease. UTI and hypertension cases increased by 24 and 14 percent respectively. Malaria is currently under control as a result of various interventions implemented including distribution of free insecticide treated nets and massive campaigns

The percentage of fully immunized children in the county as of June 2016 was 94 percent compared to 80 percent at a similar period in 2016. The improved coverage rate is attributed to the attendance of Child Welfare clinics by many children at which time vaccines are also administered. Vitamin A coverage for the period between January and June, 2016

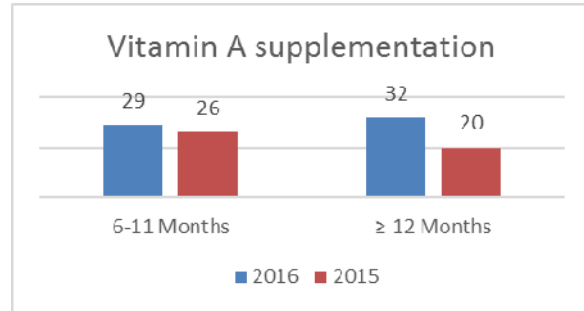


Figure 8 Vitamin A coverage

was 29.33 percent and 32 percent for children 6-11months and children 12-59 months respectively, compared to 26 percent and 20 percent for children 6-11months and children 12-59 months respectively in 2015 (Figure 3). The low coverage rate for vitamin A which is below the national target of 80 percent is attributed to many children not attending Child Welfare clinic after measles vaccine.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

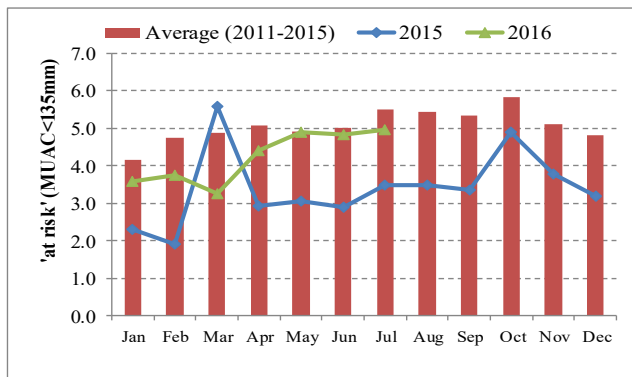


Figure 9 Percentage of children at risk of malnutrition

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by MUAC < 135mm remained relatively stable for the past three months with 4.97 percent at risk. The proportion of children at risk from January to June 2016 was below the LTA, but above that of the 2015. This increase could be attributed to low milk consumption.

Food consumption trend

The percentage of households with poor food consumption reduced to six percent compared to 12 percent in May 2015 with an overall increase in percentages of households with moderate and acceptable food consumption scores at 26 percent and 67 percent respectively. Trend analysis indicates an overall improvement in food consumption scores attributable to improved harvest

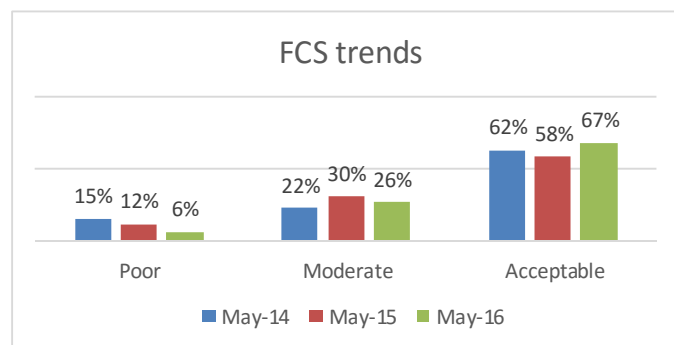


Figure 10 Food consumption trend-FSOM reports

during the short rains, which was better than the previous long rains. According to the May 2016 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) by World Food Programme (WFP), 52.2 percent of households relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food, 67.1 percent borrowed food or relied on help from friends and relatives, 72.8 percent reduced the number of meals eaten per day, 68.4 percent reduced the portion of meals and 57.1 percent reduced the quantity of food consumed by adults to ensure that children had enough to eat.

Coping Mechanisms

According to May 2016 Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) report by World Food Programme (WFP), the current Coping Strategies Index (CSI) is 18 compared to 16 at a similar time in 2015. This indicates stability in the coping mechanisms being applied by households. Similarly, 35.2 percent of households were making use of emergency coping strategies while 31.9 were employing crisis coping strategies, 19.2 percent were using stress strategies and 5.1 were not employing coping strategies.

3.6 Education

Enrolment Rates

There was a drop in enrolment due to terrorist attacks where 5 schools were closed. Girls were more affected than boys. Primary schools were more affected than ECDE centres. Some of these pupils were transferred to more secure schools such Mokowe Arid Zone school that admitted about 100 pupils from the Boni Area affected by terrorism.

Participation

Attendance rates are comparatively high in ECDE centres and class 8. However, it was lower for girls when compared to boys. Transition rates compare well with the national rate. Nationally, transition to form 1 stands at 85 percent while, Lamu County stands at 83 percent. In ECDE centres more boys transitioned to class 1 than girls. This could be attributed to distance to the ECDE centres.

School Meals Programmes

There is no WFP supported school meal program in the county. However, the county government is supporting feeding program in a few areas of the county; and higher enrolment, completion, retention and transition rates have been reported in such schools. Currently, about 10,000 pupils in 25 schools are in need of school feeding to sustain the learners in schools.

4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- According to the Climate Prediction Centre (CPC)/International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) consensus forecasts, there is a 55 - 60 percent chance of a La Niña event affecting the October - December short rains resulting in likely below average rainfall of about 90 percent of normal rainfall.
- The likely below average October – December short rains are expected to result in below average crop production activities and income from September and below average regeneration of forage from November.
- The below average performance of the March to May long rains is likely to be mitigated by the increased area of crops planted in Lamu, this will likely result in near average crop production in the county that will boost household stocks.
- Maize prices are expected to drop from August as harvesting begins due to harvested supplies reaching the markets. Prices are expected to remain low at between Ksh 2500 – 2700 per 90 kilogram bag through to January 2017, further stabilized by imports from Tanzania and the North Rift. This is anticipated to increase household access to food.
- Pastures are likely to deteriorate through to November even after onset of short rains driving deterioration of livestock body conditions hence decrease in livestock prices. This will impact the terms of trade negatively, reducing the purchasing power of the livestock keepers.

- Conflict over resources is likely to continue from August onwards through January as nomadic pastoralists from neighbouring counties Tana River and Garissa continue migrating into Lamu, in search of forage and water. Destruction of crops and accelerated depletion of forage will continue to fuel the conflict.
- On-farm casual labour opportunities are expected to typically increase during the July – August harvest period, providing on farm labour opportunities and households with increased income and purchasing power.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes

Food Security Outcomes for August to October 2016

As crop harvesting begins in August, there will be increased household income resulting from available on-farm casual labour opportunities. This coupled with reduced maize prices will influence increased food consumption at household level. Malnutrition levels will likely reduce with the increased food availability and consumption. Livestock diseases, reduced water for livestock, pasture and browse deterioration will drive the deterioration of livestock body conditions further reducing milk production in turn compromising improvement in nutrition in children under five years of age. A majority of households will likely remain in the ‘Minimal’ (IPC Phase 1) phase; however a few households are anticipated to drift to ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) by October.

Food Security Outcomes from November to January 2017

With the onset of the October – December short rains forecasted to be below average, forage conditions will nevertheless improve in November. Improved forage will likely translate into good livestock body conditions as well as reduced trekking distances. In turn, there will be increased milk production and availability at household level with attendant reduction in malnutrition rates November onwards. Livestock prices are projected to increase across all livelihood zones thereby increasing the purchasing power, plus food consumption across households. From December, the short cycle crops harvest will be available, though at below average levels due to the poor performance of La Nina influenced October – December short rains season. During this period, the on-farm casual labour opportunities available will likely decline due to the reduced production levels, hence reduced household income. Similarly, the January – February harvests are expected to be below average, although this is not the county’s main production season; and stocks will be boosted by carryover from the long rains harvest. Households with depleted food stocks are expected to bridge food consumption gaps by engaging in other livelihood strategies like fishing, cash crop sales, small business, formal and casual labour as well as livestock production. The below average short rains will not be sufficient to significantly change the food security situation/phase classification, therefore the majority of households will remain in the ‘Minimal’ (IPC Phase 1) as a few households also remain in the ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) Phase.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Generally, the county’s food security situation is on a declining trend. Currently, the county is in ‘none/minimal’ (IPC Phase 1). The factors that need to be monitored during this season include: the on and off season rains, food prices, pasture and browse conditions, livestock body condition, peace and security situation, water sources and quality, nutrition status of children under five years, and review of contingency plans.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations are provided after careful analysis of the influence of long rains on the various sectors:

- Ensure the county contingency plan is put in place, and all sectoral partners or players are aware of their roles in the plan.
- Continuous monitoring of rainfall, food consumption, pasture/browse, nutritional status of under five children, and possible livelihood shift.
- Mapping of vulnerable households for food intervention
- Mapping of areas likely to experience acute water shortages and preparedness for water trucking.
- Monitor hotspot areas for resource use conflicts and activate peace resolution mechanisms.
- Monitor possible livestock disease outbreaks intensify vaccination campaigns, expansion and protection of water facilities.
- NCPB stocks that overstayed be checked for suitability for human consumption and properly disposed if found to be otherwise.

5.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 9. Sub County food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Lamu East	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity due to terrorism • Poor performance of long rains • Shallow wells, Djabias, pans have dried up (water scarcity) • Cost of water transport very dear especially in the Islands such as Mtangawanda. • Insufficient food at household level (LAPSET project disrupted planting by farmers) • Strong currents which have affected deep sea fishing. • Fair livestock body condition • Livestock in- migration from Tana River and Garissa. • Depleted to fair pastures • Increased trekking distances to water sources • Tsetse fly infestation
Lamu West	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity due to terrorism • Poor performance of Long rains • Crop failure • Fair livestock body condition • Livestock in- migration from Tana River and Garissa counties • Depleted to fair pastures • Resource based conflict • Reduced crop residue for animals • Tsetse fly infestation

6 ANNEXES

6.1 On-going interventions by sector

Table 11. Ongoing Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost	Time Frame
LIVESTOCK							
Lamu West	Construction of Nagele Livestock Market	Lamu West	50,000	Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperative	Increased household income	30M	2015-2016
Lamu West	Revitalization of Peace committees in the conflict hotspot areas.	Lamu West	100,000	RPLRP	Peace and tranquillity	150,000	2015-2017
Lamu West and East	Purchase and distribution of indigenous Chicken	Lamu West and East	100,000	Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperative	Increase alternative options	800,000	2015 - 2016
Lamu West	Excavation of a 20,000m ³ Koreni water pan	Lamu West	2,000	RPLRP	Availability of water for livestock	5M	2016 – 2017
Lamu West and East	Purchase of extension service provider software	Lamu West and East	2,000	Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperative	Access to extension services	2M	2016-2017
Lamu West and East	Dips in Didewaride Chalaluma and Patte	Lamu West and East		Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperative	Livestock Disease control	25M	2015 - 2016
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
Lamu East & Lamu West	Vitamin A Supplementati on	ALL	15689	MOH	Improved immunity low frequencies of illnesses improved on household food security.	-	July - Dec 2016
Lamu East & Lamu West	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Amu, Mpeketoni, Faza, Witu	15689	MOH,NHP/USAID, REDCROSS	„		July - Dec 2016
Lamu East &	Management of Acute	Amu, Mpeketoni,	15689	MOH,NHP/USAID, REDCROSS	„		July - Dec

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost	Time Frame
LIVESTOCK							
Lamu West	Malnutrition (IMAM)	Faza, Witu					2016
WATER & SANITATION							
Lamu East & Lamu West	Construction of Pandanguo and Pangani pipeline extensions	Pandanguo	800	Pandanguo-County government Pangani-Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Very Good	39M & 10M respectively	3yrs & 1year respectively
Lamu East & Lamu West	Construction of Manda Maweni and Ras Kitau pipeline extensions	Shela-Manda	400	WSTF & CGL respectively	Very Good	10M and 5M respectively	1yr
Lamu East & Lamu West	1.Construction of new Djabia 2. construction of tanks base and installation of plastic tanks and water gutters	1.Pate(Bahamisi village) 2. Siyu, Pate, Tchundwa, Mbwajumwali and Kizingitini.	1.300 2. 5,000	1.County Govt 2.County Govt of Lamu		1.2.8m 1.5m	4months 2months
Lamu East & Lamu West	1.Rehabilitation of Djabias in Ndau and Ishakani 2. New water supply in Kiwayuu village	Kiunga and Ndau Ndau	800 600	County Govt of Lamu County Govt of Lamu		1.5m 8.0m	2months 6months
Lamu East & Lamu West	Construction of Pandanguo and Pangani pipeline extensions	Pandanguo	800	Pandanguo-County government Pangani-Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Very Good	39M & 10M respectively	3yrs & 1year respectively
EDUCATION							
Lamu West	Meals programme	Witu, Mpeketoni	8,514	MOE	Improvement in Education indicators.	10M	Immediate and continuous
Lamu East	Meals Programmes	Kiunga and Faza	1,187	MOE	Improvement in education indicators.	2.5M	Immediate and continuous

6.2 Proposed interventions

Table 10. Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub county	Ward	Population	Proposed population in need (percent)	Ration level (percent)	Proposed Intervention FFA	Remarks
Lamu East	Faza	14,923	25	50	FFA/Relief	
	Kiunga	3,918	25	50	FFA/Relief	
Lamu West	Mpeketoni	44,640	34	50	FFA/Relief	
	Witu	16,016	34	50	FFA/Relief	
	Hindi	13,077	34	50	FFA/Relief	

6.3 Non –food interventions by Sector

Table 12. Recommended Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
Lamu West	Trainings on high value crops agronomy	County wide	1500	Lamu County government(Min of Agriculture and irrigation) -Community	Technical officers, Training materials, Funds	Technical personnel	End of June 2017
Lamu East	Provision of planting materials for Traditional high value crops	County wide	300	Lamu County government(Min of Agriculture and irrigation) -Community	Technical officers, Planting materials, Funds	Technical personnel	End of June 2017
Lamu county	Fruit process plant	County wide	3000 horticultural farmers	Lamu County government(Min of Agriculture and irrigation) -Community	Technical personnel, funds, raw-materials	Raw-materials Land resource Technical personnel	End of June 2017
Lamu county	Expansion of small scale irrigation	County wide	500 farmers	Lamu County government(Min of Agriculture and irrigation) -Community	Technical personnel, funds, raw-materials	Land resource Technical personnel	End of June 2017
Lamu East & West	Expansion of grain storage structure	County wide	1200 farmers	Lamu County government(Min of Agriculture and irrigation) -Community	Technical personnel, funds, raw-materials	and resource Technical personnel	End of June 2017
Lamu West	Training and certification of peace committees	Lamu west	300	RPLRP	Allowances Personnel Vehicle Fuel	Personnel	September
Lamu West	Identification of pastoralists	Lamu West	10,000	RPLRP	Allowances Personnel	Personnel	September to October

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
					Vehicle Fuel		
Lamu East & West	Establishment of Strategic feed reserves	Lamu Lamu West and East	100,000	RPLRP and Fisheries, Livestock and Cooperative	Allowances Personnel Vehicle Fuel	Personnel	2016 - 2017
WATER & SANITATION							
Lamu West	Meals Programme	-Witu and Mpektoni	8,500	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	30M	None	Immediate and Continuous
	Water Tanks	-Witu and Mpektoni	5,000	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	10M	None	Immediate and Continuous
Lamu East	Meals Programme	Kiunga and Faza	1,500	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	5M	None	Immediate and Continuous
	Water Tanks	Kiunga and Faza	3,000	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	10M	None	Immediate and Continuous
Lamu County	Construction of pipeline to Bargoni	Bargoni	2000	County government of Lamu	24M	Have been allocated 20M in next F/Y	1yr
Lamu County	Rehabilitation of the 11,000 ltrs reservoir	Mpektoni	2000	County Government of Lamu	8M	Have been allocated 8 M in next F/Y	1yr
HEALTH & NUTRITION							
	MIYCN dissemination at all levels	15689	MOH/UNI CEF/IMC	350,000/-	Health staff	MIYCN dissemination at all levels	15689
	Scale up Vitamin A Supplementation	15689	MOH,UNI CEF, APHIA PLUS,	250,000/-	Health worker, Chew	Scale up Vitamin A Supplementation	15689
	Scale up screening of malnutrition in all hot spot areas	15689	MOH & Partner	300,000/-	„-	Scale up screening of malnutrition in all hot spot areas	15689

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
EDUCATION							
Lamu West	Meals Programme	Witu and Mpekotoni	8,500	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	30M	None	Immediate and Continuous
	Water Tanks	Witu and Mpekotoni	5,000	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	10M	None	Immediate and Continuous
Lamu East	Meals Programme	Kiunga and Faza	1,500	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	5M	None	Immediate and Continuous
	Water Tanks	Kiunga and Faza	3,000	MOE, County Govt, other agencies	10M	None	Immediate and Continuous