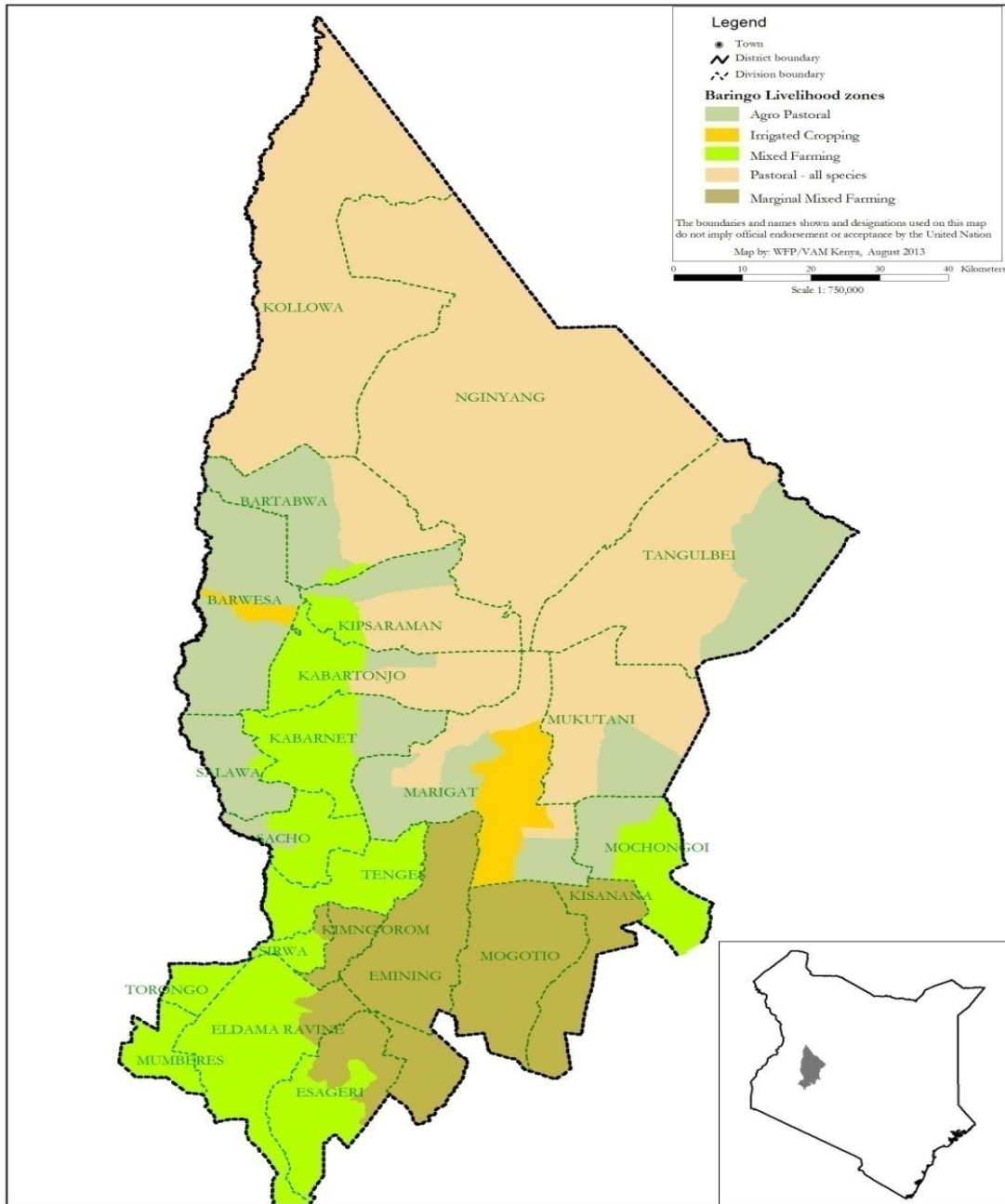


BARINGO COUNTY 2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

August 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Baringo County is divided into six sub-counties namely: Mogotio, Baringo North, Baringo Central, East Pokot, Koibatek, and Marigat. It covers an estimated area of 11,015.3 square kilometres with a population of 555,561 (KNBS, 2009). The county has four main livelihood zones.

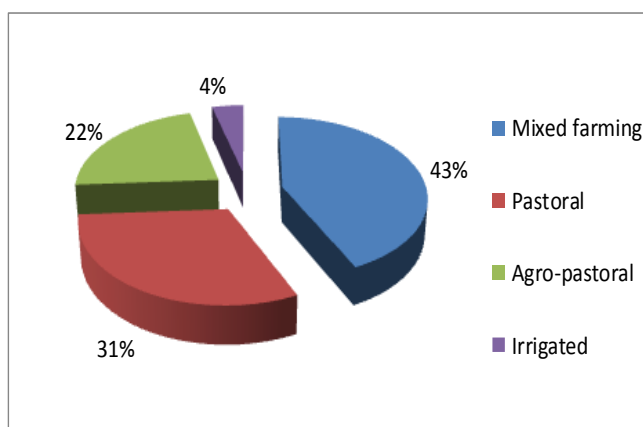


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

Parts of the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones are classified in the Stressed phase (IPC Phase 2) while the mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zones are classified in the Minimal phase (IPC Phase 1). The amount of maize stocks held at household level are about 69 percent of the long term average (LTA). The current terms of trade were 72.5 percent above the LTA and 41 percent above the amount posted at a similar time in 2015, indicating favourable purchasing power for households selling livestock to purchase maize. Based on data from the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) report, there was an improvement in the proportion of households in the acceptable food consumption category from 56.4 percent in May 2015 to 90.7 percent in May 2016. The report also indicated that the coping strategy index (CSI) in May 2016 was 15 compared with 27 during the same period in 2015 implying that household food security status is improving.

The main drivers of food insecurity in the county include: pests and diseases in crops, livestock mortalities due to diseases and insecurity along the Kerio Valley. Others include lower-than-normal immunization levels and poor hygiene and sanitation practices.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Table 1: Food security trends in Baringo County

Indicator	Current situation (LRA 2016)	Previous season (SRA 2016)
Food security phase	Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in parts of pastoral and agro-pastoral zones	Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in parts of pastoral and agro-pastoral zones
Household food stocks	69 % of the LTA	88 % of the LTA
Livestock body condition	Good (in pastoral livelihood zone good to fair) for large stocks	Good to fair for large stocks
	Good for small stocks	Good for small stocks
Household water consumption (litres per person per day)		
- Pastoral zone	15–20	12–15
- Agro-pastoral zone	15–20	12–15
- Mixed farming livelihood zone	20–25	15–20
- Irrigated farming livelihood zone	20–25	15–20
Terms of trade	72.5% above the LTA	49 % above the LTA
Coping strategy index	15 (May 2016)	27 (May 2015)
Food consumption score	1.3% poor, 8.0 % borderline, 90.7% Acceptable	13.6% poor, 30.0% borderline, 56.4% Acceptable
Children at risk of malnutrition	10.2%	12.2%

2.3 Rainfall Performance

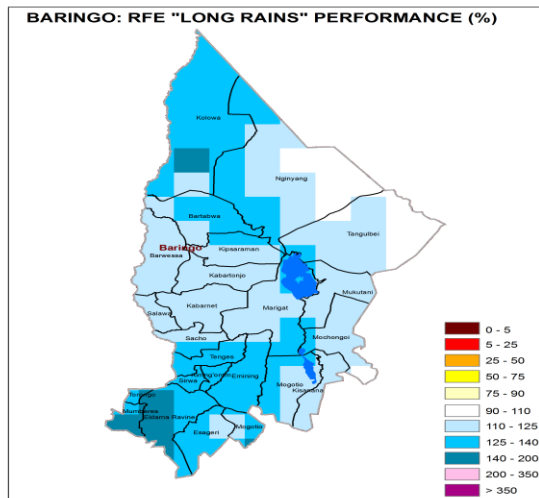


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

There was a late onset in the first dekad of April compared to the second dekad of March normally. Most of the county received above-normal rains with the central and eastern parts of the county receiving 90–125 percent of normal while the southern and northern parts received between 125–200 percent of normal rains. The eastern parts of Nginyang and Tangulbei in East Pokot received the least amounts with Eldama Ravine and Central Kolowa receiving the highest. Spatial distribution was uneven while temporal distribution was poor. Cessation was early in the second dekad of May compared to the first dekad of June normally although off-season showers were on-going in the county.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The long rains season is the most important season accounting for about 90 percent of total rain received in the county. The main crops grown for both food and income are maize, beans, millet and cowpeas. Crop production contributes seven percent of cash income in the agro–pastoral livelihood zone, 35 percent in the mixed farming livelihood zone and 64 percent in the irrigated farming livelihood zones. Maize contributes 63 percent of food in the agro–pastoral and 21 percent in the mixed farming livelihood zones.

Table 2: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 long rains season (Ha)	Long term average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2016 long rains season production (90 kg bags)	Long term average production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	34,318	38,140	1,037,871	800,650
Beans	20,320	19,626	305,513	269,148
Finger Millet	3,312	3,307	36,615	35,456

The area under maize production reduced by 10 percent of the LTA which was attributed to lack of input subsidy to the farmers as had happened in the previous season with Baringo North and South sub–counties being the most affected. However, the projected production is 30 percent above the LTA which was attributed to timely provision of fertilizers in Eldama Ravine as well as favourable rains which boosted overall production. The area under beans was normal and the consequent production 16 percent above the LTA due to favourable rains (Table 2).

Table 3: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 long rains season (ha)	Short term average (3 years) area planted during long rains season (ha)	2016 long rains season production (90 kg bags) projected/ actual	Short term average (3 years) production during 2016 long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	1,971	3,417	58,752	101,540
Beans	42	82	420	984
Tomatoes	37	58.5	254	397

In the irrigated farming, area under maize production reduced by 42 percent as most farmers opted to skip the season in a bid to control Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease that was witnessed in the previous season. The consequent production declined by the same percentage due to reduced acreage planted. Area under beans reduced by 49 percent of the LTA as farmers preferred a particular variety of bean seed for planting which was not available. Correspondingly, production declined by 57 percent of the LTA. The area under tomatoes also declined by 37 percent due to pests and diseases. Their production was affected by *Tuta absoluta* leading to a decline in production of 36 percent of the LTA (Table 3).

Table 4: Maize stocks in Baringo County

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	106,883	154,622
Traders	44,887	44,667
Millers	10,837	3,782
NCPB	22,715	18,450
Total	185,322	221,521

Maize stocks held at household level are 69 percent of the LTA as farmers sold their stocks to purchase farm inputs. The stocks held were carry-over stocks from the 2015 short rains. Traders held normal stocks although they were buying directly from farmers outside the county and then selling to millers. NCPB held higher-than-normal stocks by 23 percent because millers were not purchasing maize from the Board because it had discoloured. Millers were therefore purchasing maize from traders not NCPB which therefore held higher-than-normal stocks (Table 4).

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock species kept in the county are: cattle, goats, sheep, camels and honeybees. Poultry is gaining prominence across all livelihood zones.

Table 5: Contribution of livestock production to cash and food in Baringo County

Livelihood zone	Cash	Food
Mixed farming	23	25
Irrigated cropping	8	25
Agro-pastoral	50	20
Pastoral	88	21

Pasture and Browse

Pasture was good across all livelihood zones which is normal and likely to last approximately three months in all livelihood zones except in the pastoral livelihood zone where it is likely to last two months. Browse was also good across all livelihood zones and likely to last between 3 – 4 months (Table 6).

Table 6: Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)	Current	Situation at this time of year	Projected Duration to last (Months)
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	3 – 4 months	Good	Good	3–4 months
Irrigated	Good	Good	2 – 3 months	Good	Good	3–4 months
Agro – pastoral	Good	Good	3 – 4 months	Good	Good	3–4 months
Pastoral	Fair-Good	Fair-Good	2 months	Good	Good	3–4 months

Livestock Productivity

Table 7: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Irrigated cropping	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Pastoral	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Table 8: Milk production, consumption and prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)per Household		Price (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	4-6 litres	5-6 litres	2 litres	2 litres	50	50
Irrigated	4-6 litres	5-6 litres	2 litres	2 litres	50	50
Agro pastoral	1.5-3 litres	1-3 litres	1 litres	1 litres	60	60
Pastoral	1.5 litres	1-2 litres	2 litres	2 litres	75	75

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)**Table 9: Tropical Livestock Units**

Livelihood zone		Pastoral	Agro - pastoral	Irrigated	Mixed farming
Current TLU per HH		3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6
Normal TLU per HH		3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6
Variation by wealth group	Low income HH	2.5	2.1	2	2
	Medium income HH	4	4.1	3.9	4

Migration

Currently there is no out or in-migration but local movements were noticed in some sub-counties (East Pokot and Marigat) due to pastoralists moving back to the wet season grazing areas which is normal. Access to forage is hampered by insecurity cases along Kerio Valley.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Foot and Mouth Disease was reported in Tiaty sub-county and Pestes des Petites Ruminantes (PPR) in Mogotio, Koibatek, Baringo Central and Barwessa, Other diseases that were reported include Heart Water in Baringo North and Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP) which is endemic in all sub-counties. Heart Water disease claimed 65 goats at Yatya in the pastoral livelihood zone while 49 goats died due to CCPP in Yatya and Kollowa in the same zone. Vaccinations against Black quarter (BQ), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Sheep and Goat Pox and rabies were carried out across all livelihood zones.

Water for livestock**Table 10: Water for livestock**

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distances		Expected duration to last		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current (Months)	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Streams, Rivers, springs, water pan boreholes, dam	Streams, Rivers, springs, water pan, boreholes, dam	1-1.5Km	1-1.5Km	4	3-4	Daily	Daily
Irrigated cropping	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	1-1.5Km	1-1.5Km	4	3-4	Daily	Daily

Agro Pastoral	Streams, water pans, Boreholes	Streams, water pans, Boreholes	4–8 Km	4–8 Km	4	3–4	Daily	Daily
Pastoral	Water-pans, Boreholes, seasonal rivers	Water-pans, Boreholes, seasonal rivers	4–8Km	4–8Km	3	2–3	Daily	Daily

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water in the county are rivers, boreholes, streams, protected shallow wells, springs, swamps, water pans, dams and lakes (Table 11). Recharge to the open water sources was approximately 90 percent of their capacity, which improved water availability and access. Surface water facilities held approximately 80 – 90 percent of their capacities with most of them having water which is above normal at this time of the year.

Table 11: Water for domestic use

Division / livelihood zone	Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Status of Two Major Water Sources				Projected duration of water availability in current water sources (months)
	Normal ²	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Current Operational		Normal Operational		
									Source	No.	Source	No.	
Pastoral	2.5 – 3.5	1.5 – 3.0	5	5	3–5	3–5	12–15	15–20	Pans Bore holes	60 65	Pans Bore holes	63 76	3–3.5 months
Agro - Pastoral	1.5 – 3.5	1.3 – 2.5	2–5	2–5	2–5	2–5	12–15	15–20	Pans Bore holes Springs	44 10 5	Pans Bore holes Springs	39 7 5	3–3.5 months
Mixed Farming	0.5 – 2.0	0.5 – 1.8	2	2	2–4	2–5	15–20	20–25	Streams Springs	10 135	Streams Springs	10 135	3–4 months
Irrigated Cropping	0.5 – 1.5	0.5 – 1.6	2	2	1–5	1–5	15–20	20–25	B/holes Shallow wells	18 11	B/holes Shallow wells	12 14	3–4 months

Areas which had long distances included; Laiwat and Nginyang in East Pokot where the distances covered were 3.5 – 5 kilometres which is normal at this time of the year. Water was free at open water sources, Ksh 2 – 5 at the boreholes and Ksh 10 – 20 from vendors.

3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the county are Nginyang, Kolowa, Barwessa, Amaya, Marigat, Kabel, Tenges and Sirwa for livestock, cereals and other food commodities. Market operations have remained normal with the exception of Kolowa which was disrupted due to insecurity. Commodities traded were maize, beans, irish potatoes, onions and tomatoes. The markets were well provisioned across the livelihood zones. The supply sources for livestock, livestock products and cereals were from farmers both from within and outside the county.

² Normal refers to same period in absence of a shock (what usually happens around that period).

Maize Prices

The current maize prices were 20 percent below the LTA and seven percent below that of same period in 2015. The prices are expected to fall in August as harvesting begins in the farms leading to a low demand for maize in the markets as its supply increases (Figure 6).

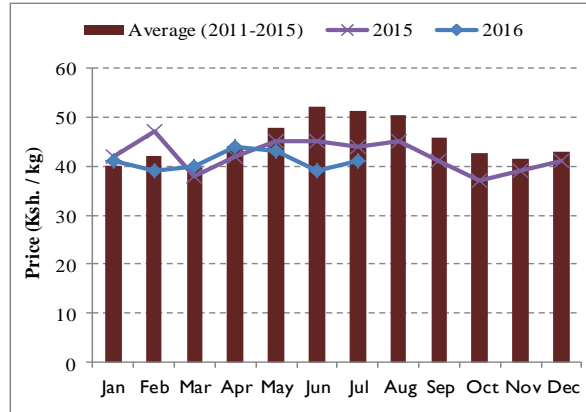


Figure 6: Trends in maize prices

Goat Prices

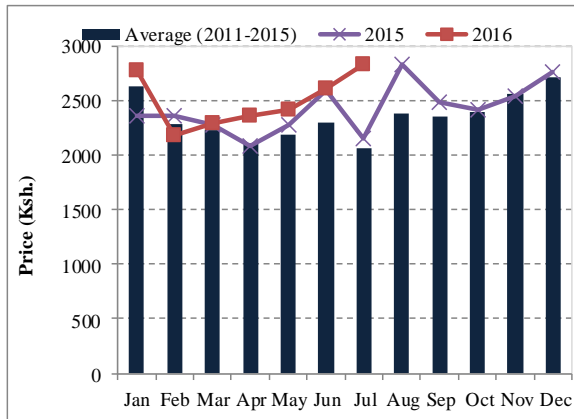


Figure 7: Trends in goat prices

The average price of a goat was 37 percent above the LTA and 31 percent above that of July 2015. The price of goats has been increasing steadily as from February 2016 (Figure 7). The steady rise has been attributed to good livestock body condition due to availability of browse and water, farmers holding back their livestock for restocking as well as presence of food at household level. The prices are expected to remain stable in the next three months as browse and water will still be available.

Terms of Trade

The current terms of trade were 72.5 percent above the LTA and 41 percent above that posted at a similar time in 2015 (Figure 8). The variation was as a result of rising goat prices as farmers hold back their livestock as there was no need to sell them for food since it was available at household level. There has been a steady rise in terms of trade as from April occasioned by improving body condition translating into better goat prices.

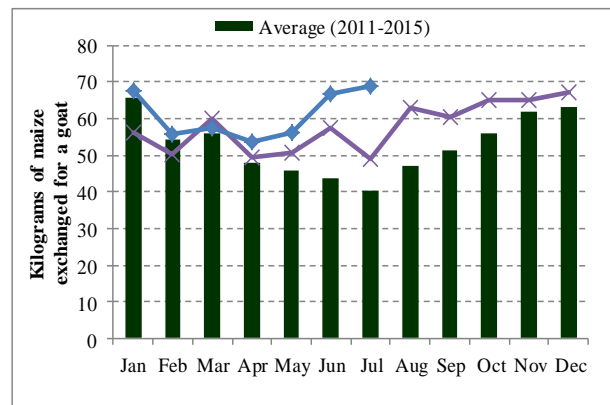


Figure 8: Trends in Terms of trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity Patterns

The most prevalent diseases between January and June 2016 among children aged below five years and the general population include upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, diarrhoea, skin infections and eye infections. There was also an outbreak of Hepatitis B in Lawan and Kaboskei in Baringo North.

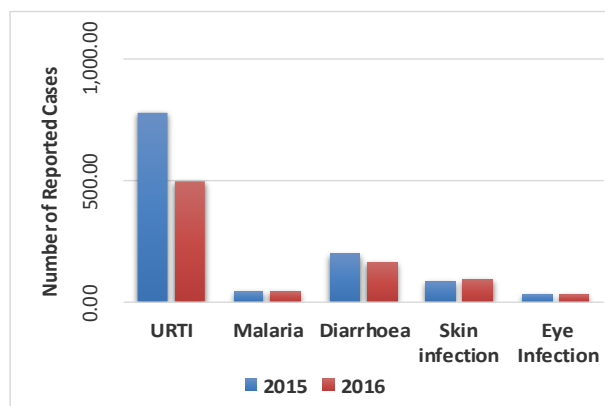


Figure 9: Trends in U-5 morbidity patterns

A decrease in the disease incidence in all the five diseases was reported in the period from January to June this year compared to the same period last year (Figure 10). The decrease is associated with seeking of early treatment, accessibility of simple rapid diagnostic equipment at local facilities and increased outreaches.

There was a noted decrease in morbidity for children aged below five years with regard to URTI and diarrhoea during the reporting period compared to the same period in 2015 (Figure 9). The decrease was attributed to improved awareness on health care-seeking behaviour to care givers. Malaria, skin and eye infections slightly increased because of poor health environment and lower- than-optimal immunization levels (Table 12).

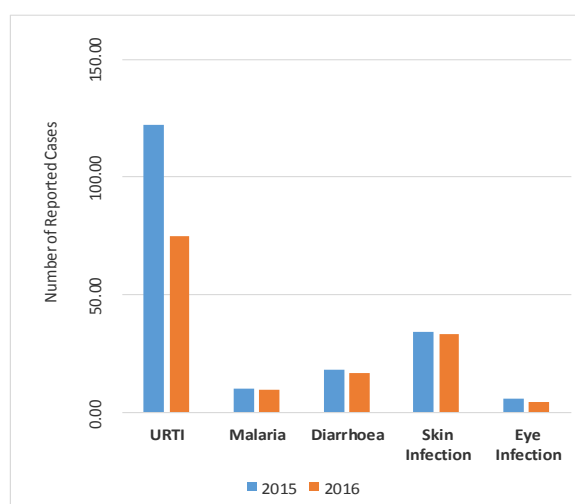


Figure 10: Morbidity patterns general population

Epidemic prone diseases

Table 12: Epidemic-prone diseases

Epidemic	January – June 2015		January – June 2016	
	No of cases	Reported Deaths	No of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	7	0	2	0
Cholera	92	1	0	0
Dysentery	358	0	225	0
Diarrhoea	30333	0	15,853	0

Malaria	17703	0	12,734	0
Typhoid	3481	0	4240	0
Others _____	27	0	0	0
Others _____	118	0	0	0

Immunization Coverage

Table 13: Immunization Coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the district Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the district Source Nutrition survey
January to June 2016	66.86%	1. OPV 1 ___%___ 2. OPV 3 ___%___ 3. Measles ___%___ No survey done during this period
January to June 2015	58.25%	1. OPV 1 ___97___ 2. OPV 3 ___98___ 3. Measles ___92.2___

The percentage for immunization coverage increased during the period between January to June 2016 compared to previous year attributed to purchase of more fridges for preservation of vaccines and opening up of more immunization centres by Baringo County Government hence improving access to the services (Table 13).

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage of vitamin A supplementation increased from 22.7 percent in January to June 2015 to 40.2 percent during the same period in 2016 for children 12 – 59 months. The increase in coverage could be attributable to additional supplementation in ECDE and during the *malezi bora* campaigns. However, coverage of vitamin A supplementation in the county was still below the national target of 80 percent.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

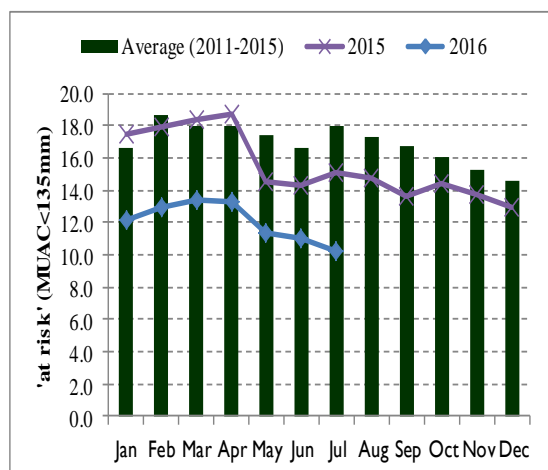


Figure 11: % children at risk of malnutrition

The GAM in East Pokot sub-county was 23 percent and was classified as critical while severe acute malnutrition was at 3.5 percent (SMART survey, July 2016). The proportion at risk of malnutrition was 43 percent below the LTA (Figure 11). The most likely causes of malnutrition include; poor infant and young child care practices, poor dietary diversity and low micro-nutrient supplementation. Households are currently consuming 1 – 2 meals in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and 2 – 3 meals in the mixed and irrigated cropping livelihood zones which was normal for this time of the year.

Food Consumption Scores

Most households (90.7 percent) had an acceptable FCS and were consuming at least a staple and vegetables on a daily basis complemented by frequent consumption of oil and pulses (FSOM, May 2016), an improvement from 56.4 percent that was recorded at a similar time last year (Figure 12).

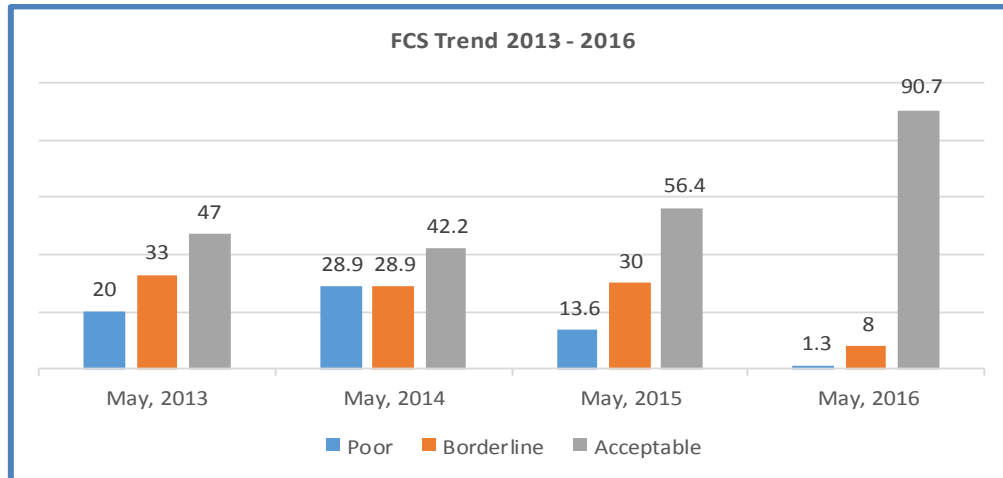


Figure12: Food consumption score trends in Baringo County

Coping Mechanisms

The mean CSI for May 2016 was 15 compared to 27 during a similar time last year (Figure 13), implying that households were currently employing fewer insurance consumption – based coping strategies less frequently to bridge food consumption gaps than last year (FSOM, May 2016). The most relied upon coping strategies included reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive food by 77.1 percent of the households and reduction in the number of meals eaten per day at 68.6 percent.

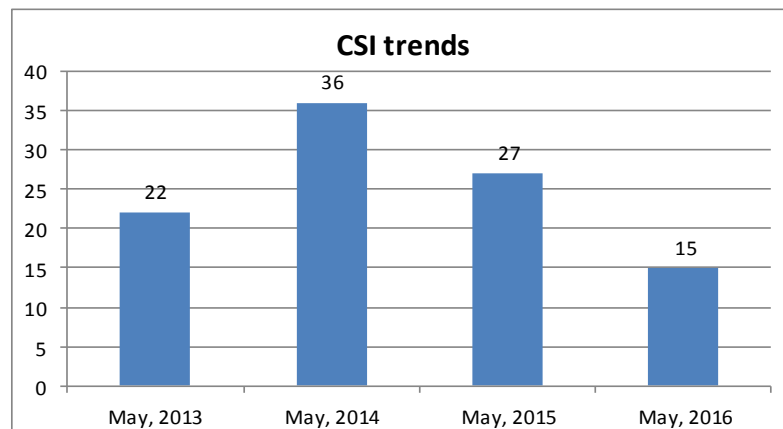


Figure 13: Coping strategy index trends

Sanitation and Hygiene

Latrine coverage in the county is estimated at 50, 10, 30 and 20 percent in the mixed farming, pastoral and agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones respectively. The low coverage is associated with retrogressive cultural practices across all livelihood zones such as

family members sharing a toilet being considered a taboo. Contamination of water sources is highly reported within the county mainly attributed to few poor sanitation facilities across all livelihood zones, reliance on unprotected open water sources and using one source of water to water livestock, drink, bathe and launder. Water treatment is minimal with households doing it only when they receive water treatment chemicals from the government. Hand washing during the four critical times was at two percent while open defecation was approximated at 96 percent in East Pokot (SMART survey, July 2016). Poor sanitation and hygiene practices could be a major cause of the prevalence of water-borne diseases.

School Meals Programme

Table 14: Coverage of School Meals Programme

Name of Sub counties	No. of schools	HGSM		RSMP		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Baringo north	71	9167	8810			9167	8810
Mogotio	67	10586	10489			10568	10489
Baringo Central	31	3020	2789			3020	2789
Marigat	49	15295	14050			15295	14050
East pokot	115			9006	7727	9006	7727
Koibatek	NO	SMP					
Sub Total	333	38068	36138	9006	7727	47047	43865
Grand total	333	74206		16733		90912	

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions.

The food security outcomes are based on the following assumptions:

- There is a 55-60 percent chance of La Niña conditions occurring during the October–November–December season which will result in below or near–normal rains.
- The available pasture is expected to last 2–4 months in the mixed farming, agro-pastoral and irrigated farming livelihood zones and two months in the pastoral livelihood zone.
- Available browse is expected to last into the next rainy season for all livelihood zones.
- Maize prices are expected to fall as from August as harvesting of the crop starts while the price of livestock is expected to rise.
- The terms of trade are expected to improve with the rising livestock prices and falling maize prices.
- With the projected above–normal maize harvest, there will be sufficient stocks at household level and markets will be well provisioned with the staples.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from August to October

Water availability and accessibility is expected to remain relatively stable across all livelihood zones. Pasture is expected to last up to the next rainy season due to the on–going off–season rains in the county. Livestock production is expected to improve across all livelihood zones due to the continued availability of forage. Market provisions are expected to be high and the terms of trade are expected to improve thereby increasing households access to food. The nutritional status for the under–fives is expected to continue improving. Mortality rates are expected to

remain below the alert thresholds. Households are expected to employ the normal coping mechanisms although some poor households in the pastoral livelihood zone are likely to increase the number and severity of coping strategies than normal. Therefore, most households in the mixed farming, agro pastoral, and irrigated cropping livelihood zones are likely to remain in the minimal food insecurity phase (IPC Phase 1) while some poor households in the pastoral livelihood zone will be classified in the stressed food insecurity phase (IPC Phase 2).

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from November to January

Although the October–November–December rains are expected to be depressed in amounts, pasture regeneration is still expected. Therefore, livestock production is expected to improve leading to improved milk availability at household level. Market operations are expected to be normal and markets well provisioned. The terms of trade are expected to be stable and above the LTA thereby ensuring that the households have access to food commodities in the markets. The nutritional status of children is expected to improve as milk and food availability improves. Mortality rates are likely to remain within seasonal norms. Therefore, most households in the mixed farming, agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones will remain in the minimal food insecurity phase (IPC Phase 1) although some poor households in the pastoral livelihood zone will remain in the stressed food insecurity phase (IPC Phase 2).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The food security situation in the county is stable and expected to remain so through to December 2016. Factors that require monitoring include livestock diseases and insecurity cases along Kerio valley which is limiting access to forage.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Provision of water treatment chemicals
- Peace building initiatives
- Drilling of boreholes especially in East Pokot
- Training on water harvesting and conservation
- Employment of more community health workers
- Construction of cattle dips.
- Drilling of boreholes in boarding schools
- Increase coverage of de-worming in schools
- ECDs to be included in School Meals Programme

Table 15: Sub-county food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (1-6)	Main food security threat (if any)
Mogotio	1	Poor crop performance High incidences of livestock diseases Long trekking distances to water points in isolated areas
East Pokot (Tiaty)	2	Poor crop performance High incidences of livestock diseases Long trekking distances to water points in isolated areas Incidences of insecurity
Baringo North	3	Incidences of livestock diseases
Marigat	4	Incidences of flooding
Baringo Central	5	
Eldama Ravine (Koibatek)	6	

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 On-going Interventions by Sector

Table 16: On-going interventions by sector

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
Agriculture							
ALL	Post-harvest technologies promotion	ALL	20,000	MOALF and stakeholders	Provision and preservation of food	5M	One year
Livestock							
All	Beehives distribution	All	50 groups	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries-BCG	Improved diversification of livelihood strategies	1.89M	July 2016–August 2016
All	Disease control(vaccinations against BQ,LSD and sheep and goat pox)	All	County-wide	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries-County and national govt	Reduced incidences of livestock diseases leading to improved livestock body condition	4M	July 2016–October 2016
All	Pasture distribution , construction of hay and establishment of pasture plots in Baringo North	All	8370 households	National government	Increase in pasture production for improved livestock productivity	38.3M	July 2015–August 2016.supported by DRSLP project

All	Construction of 7 markets	Baringo North, Tiaty and Koibatek	2300 households	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries-BCG and National government	Increased access to markets for livestock and livestock products.	53.4M	July 2015-December 2016. 4 markets supported by DRSLP project at a cost of KES 51M
All	Construction of milk cooler houses and milk processing plant	Koibatek	100,000 households.	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries and dairy farmers and value chain stakeholders	Reduce milk and post – harvest losses and increased milk value–addition.	27 M	July 2015–December 2017.total project to cost 200M

Water

Mochon goi	Chebinyiny borehole rehabilitation	Chebininy	200HH	ADS	Improve water availability, accessibility and quality	2.3M	2 Months
Ilchamus	Silonga borehole rehabilitation	Salabani	120HH	County government	Improve water availability, accessibility and quality	1M	6Months
All	Rehabilitation of water supplies and capacity building on water management	Vulnerable livelihoods of Pastoral, Agro – Pastoral ,	4500HH	KRC, ADS, WV, GDC, RLRP, BCG, NG	Improve availability and accessibility	229M	July 2016 – June 2017
ALL	Drilling and equipping of strategic boreholes	Vulnerable livelihoods of Pastoral, Agro – Pastoral ,	3000HH	ADS, WV, GDC, W/BANK , RLRP, BCG, NG	Improve availability, accessibility and stability	35M	March 2016 – Dec 2016

Education

Baringo north	Provision of food items (HGSMP,CSMP)	Kipkata, Ngorora, Sibilo, Kelyo, Bartum Kaboskei	19882	GOK, County government ,parents, world vision, Action aid.	Increased enrolment, Academic performance, high transition rates And retention.	60 M	Ongoing
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Baringo Central and Marigat	Planting mangoes and pawpaws Peace meeting School water pan	Primary schools Kaptara primary school	1210 500	BOM, teachers, pupils community	-Increased access retention and transition rates at all levels, -improved health status	5.5 M	Ongoing
Health and Nutrition							
All sub-counties	Scale up health facilities implementing full package of HINI	All the Immunizing health facilities and ECDE in West Pokot sub-county	All Children 6-59 months (5900 children)	MOH A.C.F AMPATH PLUS	Reduced cost of food stuff due to reduction in morbidity	2.2 M	Ongoing
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	County wide	7362	MOH, WVK	Good health and improve economic wellbeing of the community	1.5 M	Ongoing
All	IYCN Interventions (EBF and timely introduction of complementary foods)	County wide	105321	MOH, WVK	Good health and improve economic wellbeing of the community	1.2 M	Ongoing
All	Iron folate supplementation among pregnant women	County wide	26596	MOH, WVK	Good health and improve economic wellbeing of the community	0.8 M	Ongoing

6.2 Proposed Intervention

Table 17: Proposed interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources/cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Health							
All	Rapid assessment and mass screening	Baringo County-all pastoral and agro pastoral zones	90,000 under-five	MOH/NDMA/WVK/KRC	1m	300,000	October-Dec 2016
All	Conduct and scale-up of integrated outreaches	Pastoral and agro-pastoral zones	20,000	MOH,WVK,KRC,UNICEF	1m	200,000	October-Dec 2016

All	Link the malnourished from facilities to food distribution points.	100 facilities in the County	7,362	MOH/WVK/K RC/WFP	900,000	100,000	October-Feb 2017
All the	Implement the existing BCC Strategy to improve feeding practices among children below six months	All livelihood zones	20,000 caregivers per subcounty-120 caregivers	BCG/WVK/K RC	2,000,000	100,000	October -. Dec 2016
All	Train CHVs on nutrition technical module	All the livelihood zones	All sub-counties	BCG/WVK/U NICEF	1,000,000	100,000	October -. Dec 2016
Livestock							
All	Pasture seed distribution, pasture harvesting and conservation support (mowers and balers)	All	520 households	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries-BCG	2.4 M	1M	July 2016-October 2016
All	Beehives distribution	All	100 groups	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries-BCG and stakeholders	1.6M	1M	July 2016-December 2016
All	Disease control(vaccinations against FMD,CCPP,NC D,LSD)	All	Countywide	BCG, National government and Development partners and	6M	2M	July 2016-September 2016
All	Livestock upgrading (bucks and rams)	All	40 groups	Development partners and National government	3.0M	2 M	July 2016-March 2016
Water							
All	Water treatment chemicals/ water purifiers – de-fluoridation kits	Vulnerable HHs across all livelihood zones	1450HH	ACTED, KRC, ADS, WV, GDC, RLRP, BCG	2.5 M	Local capacity (Community and County Organizational Structures and technical staff)	1 – 3months

All	Rehabilitation of broken down water and irrigation facilities and capacity–building on water and irrigation management	ORO SDA BH, SirataBH, KirimBH, Kapkun,	800HH	ACTED, KRC, ADS, WV, GDC, RLRP	28 M	Existing infrastructure and technical staff	1 – 3 months
Agriculture							
East Pokot	Expansion of irrigation	All	3000	County Govt, NIB,KVDA	1 B	land	3years
All	Increase in provision of farm inputs to farmers (seed, planting and top dressing fertilizers	All	3000	-MOALF	24 million	Technical personnel to train farmers	1 year Jan. –Nov. 2017
Education							
All	Expand SMP / HGSM/ CBMP and relief food and provision of food storage facilities	All locations	150 schools	Ministry of education WFP	5 0 M	Human resource	Sep.2016-2018
All	Purchase of: bee hives, goats and support value chain of the products	All schools	155 schools (18852 pupils)	-Teachers -Parents -BOM -Education office	310 M	Land grazing field bushes for hives	2016-2018

6.2 Food Intervention Required

Table 18: Proposed population in need of assistance

Sub County	Population in the sub-county	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Mogotio	48,129	8–10	CFA	Mugurin, Kamar,Molos, Kisanana, Kapyemit, Olkokwe, Majimoto
East Pokot	133,189	8–10	CFA	Akwicahtis, Katungura, Riongo, Nginyang, Amaya, Komolion, Kapau
Baringo North	93,789	1–5	CFA	Sibilo, Yatya ,Chemoe,Kalabata,Kampi samaki
Baringo South	84,256	1–5	CFA	Bekibon, Mbechot, Chepkoimet, Poi, Kokwa island
Baringo	78,095	1–5	CFA	Salawa, Kapkelelwa, Katunoi,

Central				
Koibatek	118,103	-		

Table 19: Non-food interventions (by sector)

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources/cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
East Pokot	Expansion of irrigation	All	3000	County Govt, NIB, KVDA	1 B	land	3years
All	Increase in provision of farm inputs to farmers(seed, planting and top dressing fertilizers)	All	3000	-MOALF	24 million	-Technical personnel to train farmers	1 year Jan. –Nov. 2017
Livestock							
All	Pasture seed distribution, Pasture harvesting and conservation support (mowers and balers)	All	520 households	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries- BCG	2.4 M	1M	July 2016-October 2016
All	Beehives distribution	All	100 groups	Department of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries- BCG and stakeholders	1.6M	1M	July 2016-December 2016
All	Disease control(vaccinations against FMD,CCPP, NCD,LSD)	All	Countywide	BCG, National government and Development partners and	6M	2M	July 2016-Septembers 2016
All	Livestock upgrading (bucks and rams)	All	40 groups	Development partners and National government	3.0M	2 M	July 2016-March 2016

Water							
All	Water treatment chemicals/ water purifiers – de-fluoridation kits	Vulnerable HHs across all livelihood zones	1450HH	ACTED, KRC, ADS, WV, GDC, RLRP, BCG	2.5 M	Local capacity (Community and County Organizational Structures and technical staff)	1 – 3Months
All	Rehabilitation of broken down water and irrigation facilities and capacity–building on water and irrigation management (WASH)	ORO SDA BH, SirataBH, KirimBH, Kapkun,	800HH	ACTED, KRC, ADS, WV, GDC, RLRP	28 M	Existing infrastructure and technical staff	1 – 3 Months
Health and nutrition							
All	Rapid assessment and mass screening	Baringo County-all pastoral and agro pastoral	90,000 under-five	MOH/NDM A/WVK/KRC	1m	300,000	October-Dec 2016
All	Conduct and scale-up of integrated outreaches	Pastoral and agro pastoral	20,000	MOH,WVK, KRC,UNICEF	1m	200,000	October-Dec 2016
All	Link the malnourished from facilities to food distribution points.	100 facilities in the County	7,362	MOH/WVK/ KRC/WFP	900,000	100,000	October-Feb 2017
All	Implement the existing BCC Strategy to improve feeding practices among children below six months	All livelihood zones	20,000 caregivers per subcounty-120 caregivers	BCG/WVK/ KRC	2,000,000	100,000	October -. Dec 2016
All	Train CHVs on nutrition technical module	All the livelihood zones	All sub counties	BCG/WVK/ UNICEF	1,000,000	100,000	October -. Dec 2016
Education							
All	Expand SMP / HGSM/ CBMP and relief food and provision of food storage facilities	All locations	150 schools	Ministry of education WFP	50 M	Human resource	Sep.2016-2018

All	Purchase of bee hives, goats and support value chain of the products	All schools	155 schools(18852 pupils)	-Teachers -Parents -BOM -Education office	310 M	Land Grazing field Bushes for hives	2016-2018
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