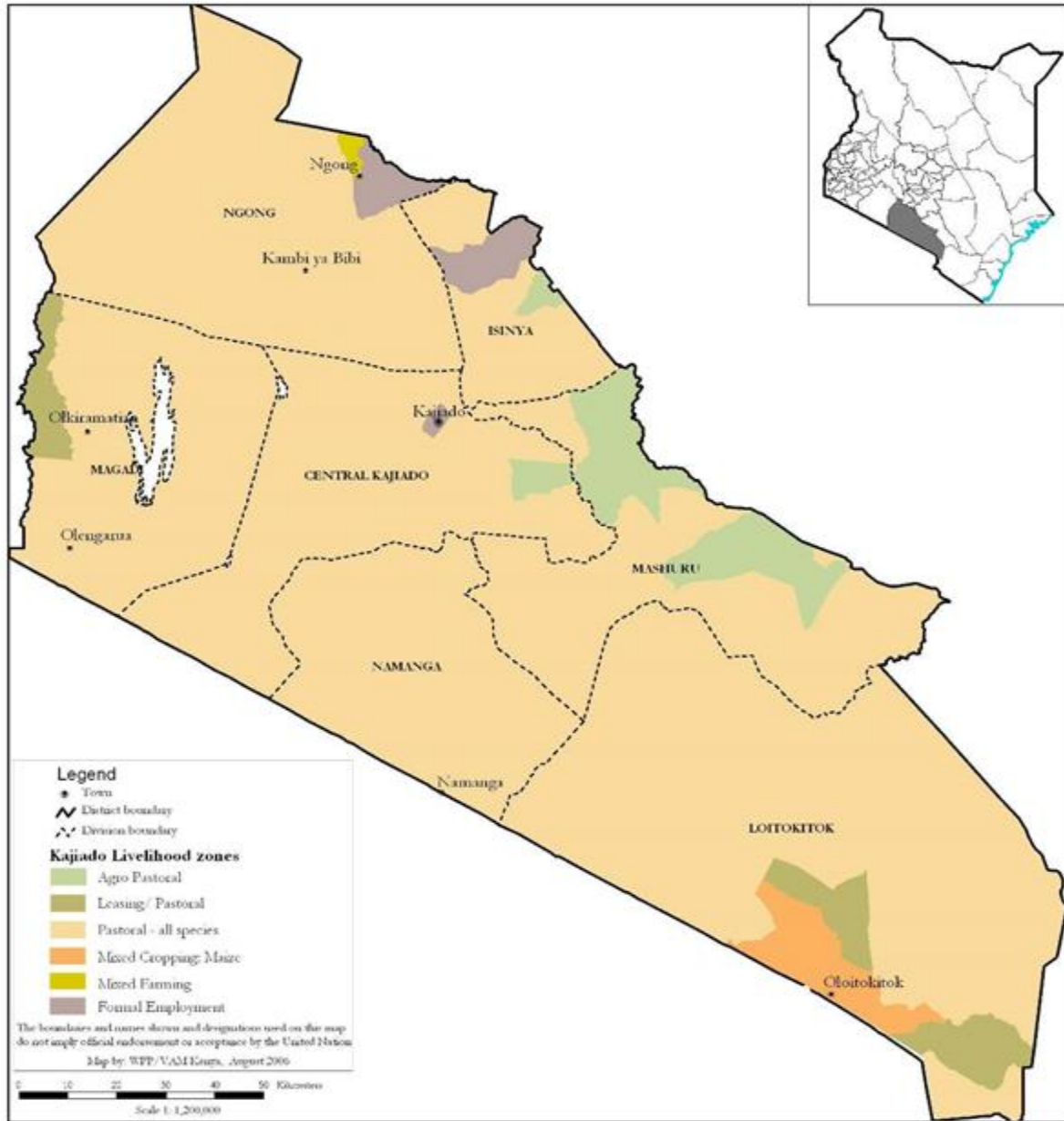


**KAJIADO COUNTY
2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**



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

July, 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Kajiado County covers an approximate area of 21,902 square kilometres with an estimated population of 687,312 people (KNBS 2009). The county is divided into five sub counties (Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Kajiado South, Kajiado East and Kajiado West). The county has four main livelihood zones; Pastoral all species, Formal employment, Agro pastoral and Mixed farming (Figure 1). In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, 40, 30 and 12 percent of the population are semi-nomadic, fully settled and occasionally nomadic respectively.

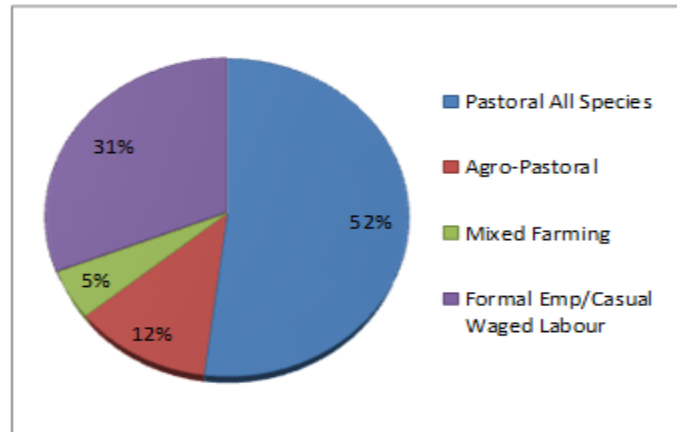


Figure 1: Population Percentage by Livelihood

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified in Minimal Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC Phase1) for all the livelihood zones with some parts of the Pastoral livelihood zones deviating towards the Stressed phase food security situation. Stocks at household and trader level are available and higher than the long term average (LTA) by nine and 89 percent respectively. Market prices for maize are also below the LTA by 12 percent. The terms of trade (ToT) are favourable and are 23 percent higher than the LTA and 12 percent higher than a similar period last year. The ToT are in favour of the livestock farmer who is able to access more maize through sale of one goat. Consequently, food consumption score (FCS) has improved and households are able to take three meals per person per day in the Mixed farming and Agro pastoral and two meals for Pastoral livelihood zones. The meal composition is adequate with four 4-5 groups consisting of cereals, root crops, vegetables, pulses, fruits and milk.

The nutritional status of children who are under five years has improved with availability and normal consumption of milk of four litres per household in Pastoral and Agro pastoral and two litres in the Mixed farming livelihood zones. The percentage of children who are at risk of malnutrition as measured by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is low at six percent compared to the LTA of 9.1 percent. Morbidity trend for March to June 2016 for both the under-fives and the general population has averagely dropped by 37.75 percent. The current factors affecting food security in the county are; long distances to watering points for both livestock and domestic use, weed infestation that is affecting access of pasture, inadequate pasture leading to livestock migrations, foot and mouth disease outbreak.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Table 1: Food Security Trends

Indicator	Current situation	Previous season
Food security phase	Minimal Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC Phase1)	Minimal Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC Phase1)
Household food stocks	88935 bags (90kgs)	1945 bags (90kgs)
Livestock body condition	Good	Good to fair
Household water consumption, pastoral zone	20 litres/person/day	20 litres/person/day
Household water consumption, agro-pastoral zone	20 litres/person/day	20 litres/person/day
Household water consumption, mixed farming livelihood zone	25 litres/person/day	25 litres/person/day
Terms of trade	69 kg of maize/goat	55 kg of maize/goat
Children at risk of malnutrition	7.3	10.7

2.3 Rainfall Performance

Onset was late in the first dekad of April compared to the normal first dekad of March. The county received between 90-110 percent of the normal rainfall with few pockets receiving between 75 and 90 percent. The county received an average of 164mm of rain compared to the LTA of 191mm of rain. There were also substantial off season rains in January and February. Spatial distribution was generally even and temporal distribution was good. Cessation was early in the second dekad of May compared to normal second dekad of June.

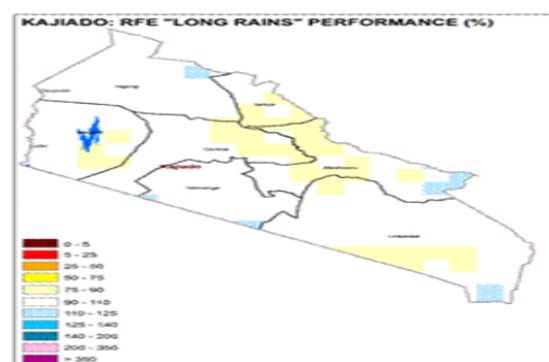


Fig 2: Rainfall Performance

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The long rains are significant for crop production in the county, with maize, beans and pigeon peas being the major crops grown. Maize production contributes 75, 75 and 70 percent of food for households in the Pastoral, Mixed farming and Agro pastoral livelihood zones respectively. It also contributes 35 percent cash income for both Mixed farming and Agro pastoral livelihood zones and 10 percent for the Pastoral livelihood zone.

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	8,669	8,188	191,035	192,467
Beans	21,304	19,108	89,060	92,040
Pigeon peas	180	215	1,667	2,412

Beans have been harvested but maize is at cob formation and harvest is expected in mid-November. The area put under maize and beans compared to the LTA increased by six and one percent respectively. Subsequently, yields for the same remained comparable to the LTA, decreasing for maize and beans by 0.7 percent and 0.3 percent respectively. Compared to a similar period last year, yields for maize and beans increased by six percent and 11 percent respectively. Heavy rains and early cessation of the same partly affected enhancement of crop performance at their critical stage of development. There was a decrease in the area put under pigeon peas by 17 percent followed by decline in production by 31 percent because of delayed planting.

Irrigated Crop Production

Table 3: Irrigated 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)
Tomatoes	960	683	18968	12689
Maize	180	95	5300	2700
Kales	70	40	48 Tons	38 Tons

Table 3 shows that there was a significant increase in the area put under tomatoes, maize and kales by 40, 89 and 75 percent followed by increase in yields for the same crops by 49, 96 and 26 percent. The increase is attributed to opening up of more irrigable land and availability of irrigable water occasioned by sufficient rains.

Maize Stocks

Table 4. Maize Stocks in the 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	88,935	81,417
Traders	64,817	34,375
Millers	2,987	2,502
NCPB	9,606	6,487
Total	166,345	124,781

The current stocks are carryover from 2016 short rains cropping season. When compared to the LTA, the stocks in all categories increased by 9 percent at household, 89 percent for traders, 19 percent for millers and 48 percent for NCPB. The significant increase for traders' stock is attributed to bumper harvest of the 2016 short rains followed by farmers' disposal due to lack of storage facilities. Stocks at household level for the county are estimated to last for one month instead of the normal three months with variations per livelihood, most stocks are concentrated in the Mixed farming livelihood zone hence stocks in the zone are estimated to last for six months instead of the normal three months. The stocks in Agro pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones are estimated to last for two weeks instead of the normal one month.

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a major economic activity for the county through sale of cattle, sheep, goats and their by-products like milk, hides and skins. It contributes 70, 48 and 30 percent cash income for households in Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. The major livestock species in order of importance are cattle (dual purpose and beef), goats and sheep (meat). There are also dairy cattle crosses in the agro pastoral livelihood zones.

Forage condition

Table 5. Pasture condition

Livelihood	Pasture condition	Normal	Trend	Duration	Use of crop residues as livestock feeds	Factors affecting accessibility
Pastoral	Fair	Fair	Downwards	2 months	N/A	Inadequate pastures in the grazing areas
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	downwards	2 month	Used at minimal levels	None
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	downwards	2months	Used to supplement	

Table 5 indicates that the current pasture condition is good for both Agro pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones. Pasture condition compares favourably with the LTA and is slightly above same period last year. In the Pastoral livelihood zones the pasture condition is fair and similar to the long term average but on a downward trend. The exceptional areas that have poor pasture conditions are Itilal, Lenkism, Njukuini Imbirikani in Kajiado south attributed to inadequate rains and slight increase of livestock population. Purko, Ildamat and Matapato north wards in Kajiado Central Sub-county the pasture is affected by Ipomoea weed. Prosopis weed has also affected pasture condition in Magadi ward in Kajiado. Pasture condition is expected to last for the normal two months except in these exceptional areas where it is likely to last for one month instead of the normal two.

Table 6. Browse condition

Livelihood	Browse condition	Normal	Trend	Duration	Use of crop residues as livestock feeds	Factors affecting accessibility
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Pastoral livelihood zone	Good	Good	stable	3 months	N/A	None
Agro pastoral livelihood zone	Good	Good	stable	5 months	Used at minimal levels	None
Mixed farming livelihood zone	Not applicable					

Browse condition is good in all the livelihood zone was within the normal range for this time of the year and slightly above same period last year. The browse is expected to last between 3 – 5 months as shown in Figure 6. There were no reports of constrains to its access.

Livestock Productivity

Table 7: Body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Mixed	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good		

The body condition for all the species as seen in table 7 is good and within the norm for this time of the season because of availability of pasture. The body condition for cattle in the exceptional areas that had poor pasture regeneration, is fair and already deteriorating because of diminishing pasture.

Milk Production, Consumption and Price

As seen in table 8, the slight drop in production as compared to the LTA is partly attributed to inadequate pasture in a few areas and the fact that some cattle have migrated to grazing areas. Milk consumption and prices remained within the normal range because of availability of adequate milk.

Table 8: Milk Production Consumption and Price

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres per Household)		Milk consumption (Litres per Household)		Prices (Kshs/litre)	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	20-40	20-50	4	4	60	60
Agro pastoral	20-40	20-50	2	2	60	60
Mixed	15-20	15-20	2	2	60	60

Tropical Livestock Units and Birth rate

The average Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) for the pastoral livelihood is 8.5 compared to the normal twenty, that of Agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihoods are normal at three and one respectively. The birth rates for the county were within normal range.

Migration

In Kajiado South, about 60 percent of livestock from Oltiasika, Iltlal, Njukini, Olgira and Imbirikani have moved to dry grazing areas of Chyulu hills, Matapato South and Maparasha impacting on milk availability for the households. The movement is normal for this time of the season. Normal migrations of livestock have also been reported from Magadi in Kajiado West towards Loodokilani. Unexpected cattle movement from Northern Tanzania (Longido) towards Matapato south is also being witnessed. The areas experiencing influx of these livestock are likely to have their resources such as pasture, water and vulnerability to diseases compromised. There is an anticipated increase in livestock migration from September in the Pastoral zone and October in the Agro pastoral zone.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were reported cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in all the Sub-counties. Seasonal occurrence of FMD is expected at this time of the year, but the spread of the current outbreak is likely to worsen because most cattle have not been vaccinated against the disease due to delayed routine vaccinations in the county. Unconfirmed suspected cases of Lumpy Skin Disease have been reported in Kajiado East and North sub counties. There were confirmed cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and suspected Contagious Bovine Pleropneumonia (CBPP) in Kajiado South Sub County.

Water for Livestock

Most areas that rely on pans and dams are affected by silting that was occasioned by enhanced rains. Although the county received normal rainfall, about 60 percent of the pans/dams are silted hence were not able to re-charge as expected. Some of the silted pans/dams have already dried up, while others are also drying up. Meanwhile, the well maintained dams/pans had a recharge of about 70 percent and have enough water to last for one month in pastoral livelihood zone and about three months in agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones, which is normal during this period of the year.

Table 9. Water for Livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distances		Expected duration to last		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Water pans, bore holes,	Water pans, bore holes,	9	2.5-5km	1 month	2months	After 2 days	After 2 days
Agro pastoral	Water pans, bore holes	Water pans, bore holes,	8	2.5-5km	3month	3months	After 2 days	After 2 days
Mixed	Permanent rivers, bore holes	Permanent rivers, bore holes	3	2.5km	3months	3months	daily	daily

3.3 Water Availability and Access

Major sources of water

Shallow wells and dams were the main sources of water in Agro pastoral zones and in Pastoral zones respectively. Other sources of water in the county included piped water in Mbirikani and Ewaso, natural rivers in Rombo and traditional river wells in Loodokilani Water situation in the county was stable. Piped water and water from boreholes would last until the next rainy season. On the other hand, pans were likely to dry up in the next one month.

Rainfall impact to water sources

The recharge level for water pans/dams was at an average of 70 percent while for boreholes and shallow wells was at an average of 60 percent. However, about 30 percent of boreholes are malfunctioning and this has impacted on the trekking distances to water sources. The return walking distances to and from water sources are up to 10km in Mixed and Agro pastoral livelihood zones and 20km in Pastoral zone compared to the normal distances of up to 5km. The variation is due to malfunctioning boreholes and the fast drying pans due to silts. The waiting time is up to one hour across all livelihood zones except the areas along Ewaso Nyiro and other springs (Ngurumani to the west and Rombo to the south) where the waiting time is less than five minutes. The average household water consumption is 15 litres/person/day compared to the normal 20 litres/person/day. In Kajiado South, the normal consumption rate is between 30 and 50 litres/person/day, but currently it has reduced to between 20 and 50 litres/person/day due to the added distances to water sources.

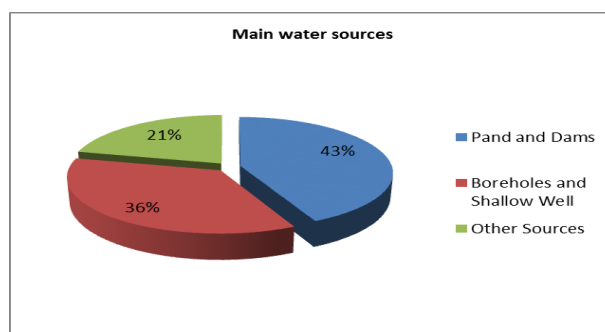


Figure 3: Main water sources

Table 10: Water for Domestic Use

Sub-county / livelihood zone	Distance to water for domestic use (km)		Cost of water (Kshs/ 20 litres)		Waiting time at Source (minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Kajiado Central	0-5	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-60	0-60	20	15
Kajiado North	0-5	0-5	0-10	0-10	0-30	0-60	20	15
Kajiado West	0-5	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-30	0-60	20	15
Kajiado East	0-5	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-30	0-60	20	15
Kajiado South	0-5	0-20	0-20	0-20	0-10	0-10	20-25	20-25

3.4 Market and Trade Market operations

Markets of significance in the County because of high volumes traded are Loitoktok, Kimana, Shompole, Kiserian, Rombo, Ilbissil and Emali. Market operations were normal with no disruptions reported and the situation is expected to remain the same for the next six months. The main crop commodities at the market were maize, beans, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, onions. 80 percent of these commodities are from the local farms. Common livestock species traded include cattle, goats and sheep. About 30 percent of livestock traded at the major markets were from Tanzania.

Maize prices

The current price for maize is 10 percent lower than it was same time last year and the LTA. The trend of maize prices has been stable from January but dipped in June. The drop was attributed to high volumes at the market because households were disposing partly due to lack of proper storage facilities after the short season's bumper harvest and also because of the need to create space in readiness for the long rains harvest. The prices were above the LTA from March to May and also compared to the same period in 2015 despite the high volumes because of restricted inflows from the traditional border inflows. Maize prices are expected to remain stable because of the expected harvest in mid-August.

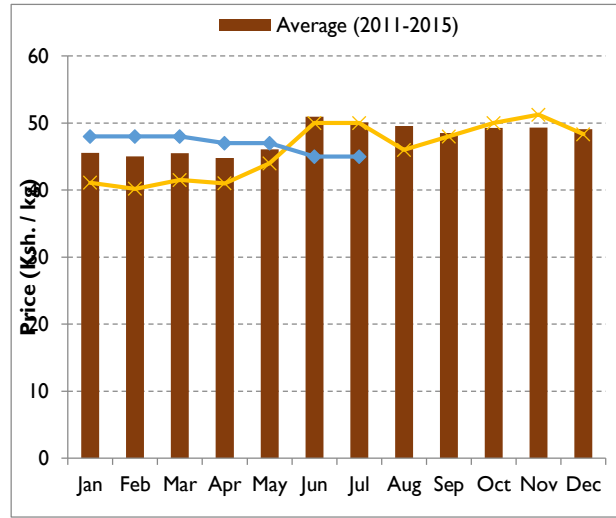


Figure 4. Maize Prices

Goat price

The current prices for goats remain the same as last year for April to June. The prices have remained stable and are above the LTA by nine percent attributed to good livestock body condition. The lowest price recorded is in the Pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh. 2,500 and highest price is in Agro pastoral zone at Ksh. 3,800. Goat prices are expected to start declining by September when the body conditions begin to deteriorate because of depleting browse.

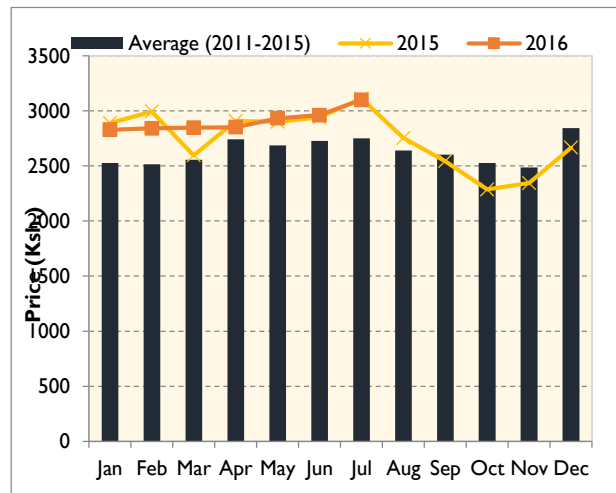


Figure 5. Goat Prices

Terms of trade

The current terms of trade (TOT) are favourable for the pastoralists' household and are 23 percent above the long term average and higher by 12 percent compared to a similar period last year. The favourable terms of trade are attributed to good livestock body condition because of availability of pasture and stable maize prices. The trend is expected to remain stable until September.

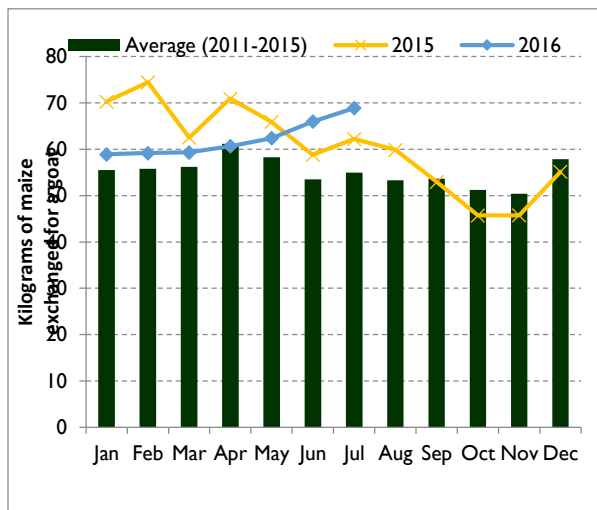


Figure 6. Terms of Trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

The most prevalent diseases among children under the age of five are Upper Respiratory Infections (URTIs), diarrhoea, malaria pneumonia and skin diseases. The total number of disease incidences for children under five years dropped in March, April, May and June by 33, 31, 43 and 36 percent respectively in 2016 compared to 2015 same periods. Eye infection was reported among the general population while pneumonia was reported among the under-fives, the rest of the diseases were reported in both cases.

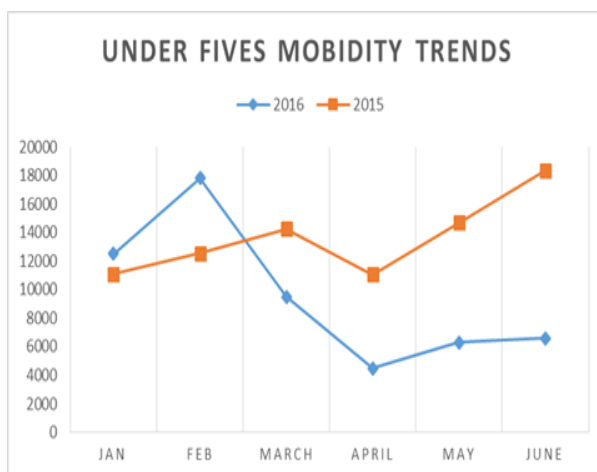


Fig 7: Morbidity trend for U5s

Table 11. Morbidity cases for under-fives and general population

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for General Population			
Disease	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	% Change	Disease	Jan June 2015	Jan June 2016	% Change
Malaria	8977	6427	28	Malaria	21317	23822	12 increase
URTI	81971	57189	30	URTI	112271	78651	30 decrease
Diarrhoea	26622	26903	1 increase	Diarrhoea	21317	23822	12 increase
Pneumonia	15584	17538	12 increase	Pneumonia			
Skin Disease	12339	14269	15 increase	Skin Disease	28263	32042	13 increase
Eye infections				Eye infection	8765	9273	6 increase

The morbidity trend for under-fives and general population exhibited the same pattern between the month of January and June in 2016 and 2015 same period, but the county recorded a drop in the number of cases between March and June (Table 11).

Table 12. Epidemic prone diseases

Epidemic	July to December 2015		January to June 2016	
	No of cases	Reported Deaths	No of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	183	0	146	0
Cholera	33	2	44	4
Dysentery	1,804	0	1,589	0
Diarrhea	37,402	0	50,725	0
Malaria	17,283	0	17,695	0
Typhoid	3,870	0	3,896	0

Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

Immunization coverage was 96 percent compared to the same period in 2015 when it was 81 percent (Table 13). The increase in the number immunized was due to integrated outreaches to the hard to reach population. Vitamin A supplementation coverage improved for the county and from January to June 2016 it was 49 percent compared to same period in 2015 which was 11.6 percent but was still below the national target of 80%. The coverage has improved because of the use of ECD strategy during Malezi Bora weeks in May. There was a slight drop in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in July 2016; 25 percent lower than it was last year same time and 21 percent below the LTA (Figure 8).

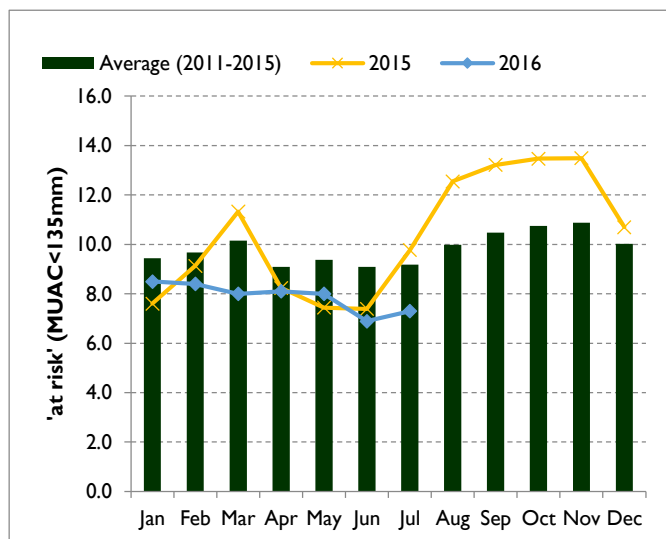


Figure 8: % Children at risk of malnutrition

Sanitation and Hygiene

Although there was no data on latrine coverage, the county is still grappling with the sanitation challenges. The latrine coverage is still below the recommended threshold probably the main reason for the high number of cases for diarrhoea.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis

- Onset of short rains expected to be timely but perform below normal

- Range land conditions expected to continue on a downward trend till onset of the short rains
- The out and in migrations expected to increase before the onset of the short rains.
- Market prices for cereals are expected to increase by mid-October on depletion of harvested stock and the current restrictions of maize imports from Tanzania.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from August, September, October

Livestock body conditions particularly cattle and sheep will start deteriorating by September because of inadequate pasture and increased return trekking distances to watering points. Consequently, livestock prices will be on a downward trend as the maize prices increase because of the impact of restrictions of the normal cross border inflows. The ToT’s for the pastoralists are likely to begin deteriorating from September affecting access to food for the households. The situation is likely to be compounded by unavailability of sufficient milk at the household because of the migrated livestock. Food consumption score is expected to decline compromising nutritional status of the under-fives and lactating mothers. Food related coping strategies like reducing the number of meals per day, reducing the amounts and skipping meals might come into play. The percentage number of children who are at risk of malnutrition and those with high GAM rates is likely to increase.

Food Security outcomes from November, December January

Regeneration of pasture and recharge of water sources after onset of short rains will impact on availability of milk and other short term or early maturing crops. Nutritional status for the households will improve because of increased intake and composition of meals taken. Households will employ less coping strategies to obtain food.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The current food security situation is expected to be stable if the maize crop in the farms will be able to effectively replenish what is available and if the dynamics of the cross border inflows are relaxed. Access to pasture through proper management, conservation of what is available and repair of broken boreholes can go a long way in stabilizing the current deteriorating food situation especially in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

Sub-County Ranking

Sub County food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
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Kajiado South	1	Below normal rainfall in some parts for the last two consecutive seasons. Crop yield in mixed farming areas expected to be below LTA per unit area due to early cessation of rainfall. Pasture has depleted. Livestock have moved. Reported livestock diseases. High level of under-fives malnutrition eg underweight for Mbirikani health facility was 43 percent. Access to health facility - up to 40 km Poor household sanitation facilities - 1/10
Kajiado East	2	Poor pasture Livestock have moved Crop yield in Agro pastoral areas expected to be below long term average per unity areas because of early cessation of rainfall.
Kajiado Central	3	Pressure for pasture from livestock which are moving in Risk of livestock disease outbreaks because of influx of livestock from other sub counties and from Tanzania
Kajiado West	4	Kajiado West is better of except for areas around Magadi Pasture and water is available Livestock in good body condition
Kajiado North	5	Majorly an urban setting with external influence on food security

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Ongoing Interventions by Sector

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Million Ksh)	No.of beneficiaries	Implement ation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
AGRICULTURE							
Plant clinic services	Increase food security and improve rural livelihoods by reducing crop losses	Njukini, Kuku, Namelok, oloolopon, Entarara, Kibiko, Nguruman, and Kibiko.	8 clinics	As per project budget	515.	Jan-Dec	GOK County Govt
Training on postharvest handling of crops	Increased food security and livelihoods through reduced post harvests losses	County wide	Kajiado South, Kajiado west and Kajiado North	As per project budget	220	Jan-Dec	GOK County Govt

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Million Ksh)	No.of beneficiaries	Implement ation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
LIVESTOCK							
Weed control (ipomoea)	Enhance pasture production and productivity	Kajiado central, Kajiado East	1,400	As per project budget	1,400	Jan-Dec	County govt, Livestock Dept
Livestock resilience project	Enhance food security through provision of information	Kajiado North	1000	As per project budget	1000	Jan-Dec	County govt, Livestock Dept
WATER							
Water piping	Reduce the trekking distances and waiting time	Magadi ward					Govt/Magadi soda
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
	Vitamin A Supplementation	Health facilities	150891	MOH, UNICEF	Improves immunity, Boosts growth and development	As per Activity budget	Continuous
	Zinc Supplementation	Health facilities	26937	MOH	Enhances quick recovery	As per Activity budget	Continuous
	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Health facilities	2218	MOH, UNICEF	Corrects malnutrition	As per Activity budget	Continuous
	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	Health facilities	31542	MOH	Improved nutrition status, prevents onset on malnutrition	As per Activity budget	Continuous
	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Health facilities	21751	MOH	Prevents and correct anemia	As per Activity budget	Continuous

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Million Ksh)	No.of beneficiaries	Implement ation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
	Deworming	Health facilities	55985	MOH, MOE	Enhances food absorption	As per Activity budget	Continuous

6.2 Proposed Intervention

Food Intervention Required (Proposed population in need of assistance)

No food intervention was recommended

Non-food Interventions (by sector)

Division/ Ward name	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Million Ksh)	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
	Provision of drought tolerant seeds(Beans, Pigeon peas, cow peas ,maize)	County wide	100 farmer groups	GOK and other partners	5M	Personnel Land	Aug – sept 2016
Kajiado South	Construction of cereal banks and storage facilities	Loitoktok	100 farmer groups	County Government MOAL&F and Development partners	3M	Personnel Land	Aug – sept 2016
Livestock							
Kajiado County	Vaccinations and disease surveillance	All Sub counties	All households	County Government MOAL&F and Development partners	4M	Personel	Jan-Dec
Kajiado East	Construction of strategic community based Hay bans	All wards	All households	County Government MOAL&F and Development partners	3M	Land Personel	Jan-Dec
Kajiado North, Central	Relief Hay and water tankering	All Wards	All Livestock Farmers	County Government MOAL&F and Development partners	3M	Personel	Jan-Dec
WATER							

Division/ Ward name	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Million Ksh)	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub counties	De-silting pans/dams	All wards	All livestock farmers	County Govt			
	Rehabilitation of the malfunctioning boreholes	All wards	All				
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
All sub counties	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	Health facilities	4264	CDH, MOH, WFP, UNICEF	23M	Supplements , equipment, reporting tools	Continuou s
All sub counties	Nutrition advocacy	Health facilities, schools, work places	50	CDH, FEED , other Partners, & all others ministries	3M	Personnel	Continuou s
All sub counties	Improve Deworming coverage	Health facilities, schools	110373	cdh, MOE& Partners	1.9M	Personnel, dewormers	Continuou s
All sub counties	Integrated outreaches Health/Nutrition education	Health facilities	100 sites	cdh, Partners	100,000	Personnel	Continuou s
All sub counties	Improve Vitamin A Coverage	Health facilities	110373	Cdh, MOE and partners	551,865	Supplements , personnel	Continuou s
All sub counties	water treatment (aquatabs)	Househol ds	50,0000	CDH	100,000	personnel	Continuou s