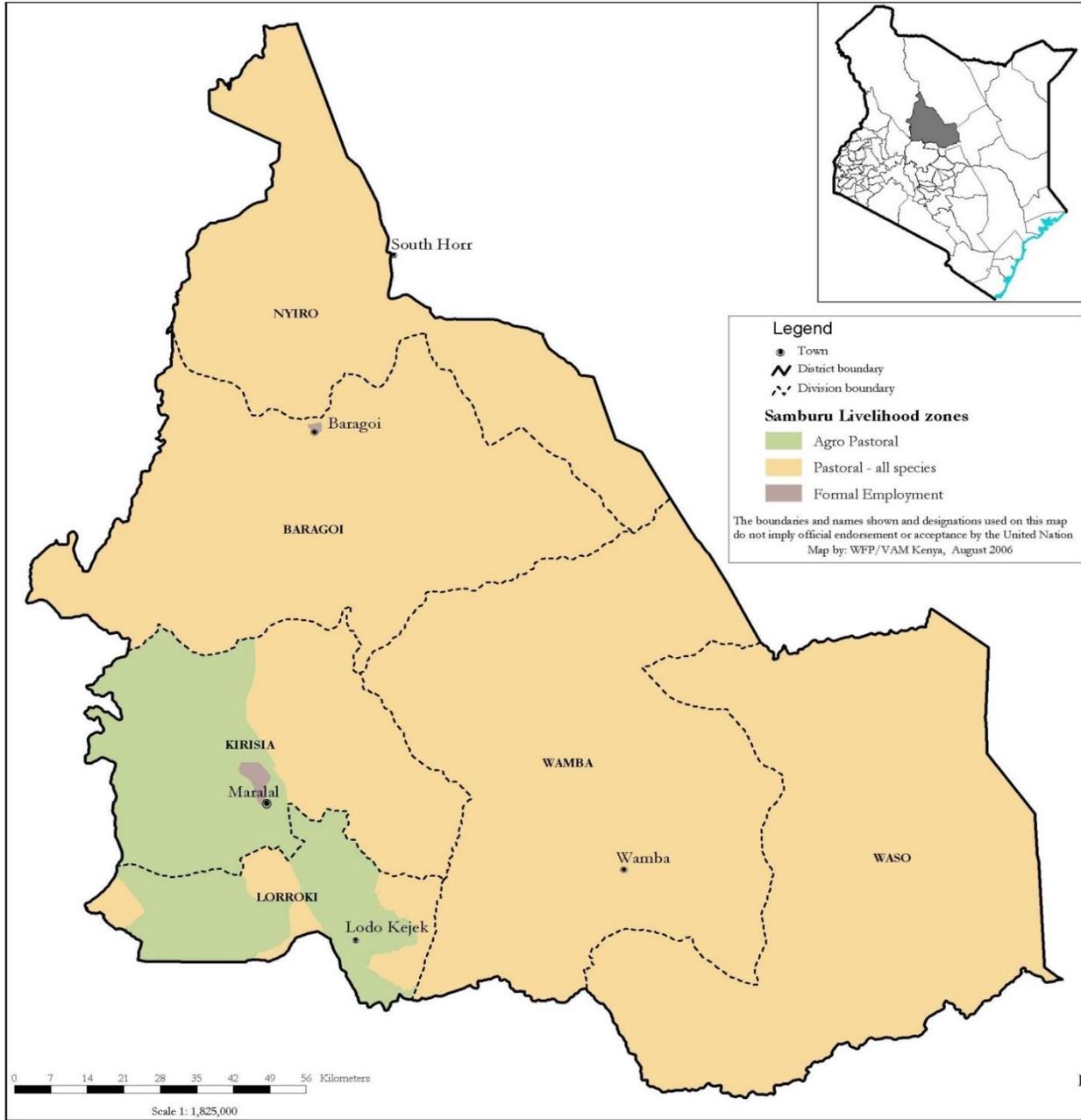


SAMBURU COUNTY
2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

August, 2016

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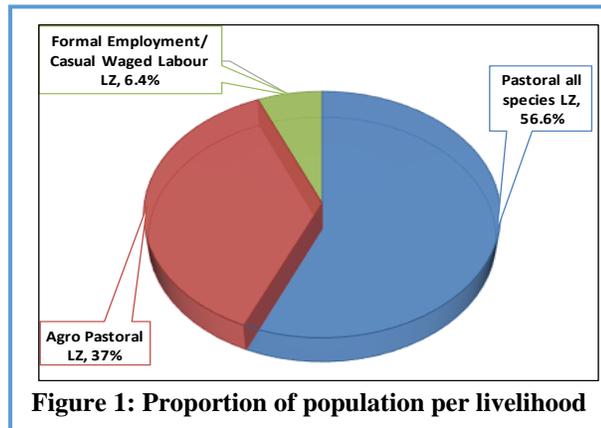
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
1.1	County Background.....	2
2.0	COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION	2
2.1	Current Food Security	2
2.2	Food Security Trends	3
2.3	Rainfall Performance.....	3
3.0	IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS	3
3.1	Crop Production	3
3.2	Livestock Production.....	5
3.3	Water and Sanitation	7
3.4	Markets and Trade.....	8
3.5	Health and Nutrition.....	9
4.0	FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS	12
4.1	Prognosis Assumptions	12
4.2	Food Security Outcomes in the next three months (August, September, October)	13
4.3	Food Security Outcomes for the Last Three Months (November, December, January). 13	
5.0	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14
5.1	Conclusion.....	14
5.2	Summary of Recommendations	14
5.3	Sub-County Ranking.....	14
6.0	ANNEXES	15
6.1	On-going Interventions by Sector	15
6.2	Proposed Intervention.....	16
Annex 1.	Food Intervention Required	16
Annex II.	Non-food Interventions (by sector).....	17

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Samburu County covers an area of approximately 20,183 square kilometres with an estimated population of 223,947 (KNBS, 2009). The county has three sub-counties: Samburu North, Samburu East and Samburu West and three main livelihood zones: pastoral all species, agro-pastoral and formal employment/casual waged labour (Figure 1).



2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security

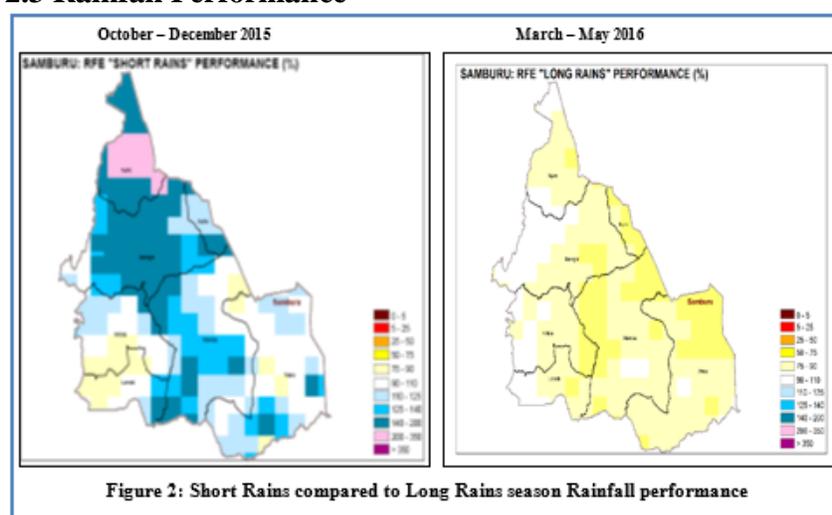
The current food security situation in the county is classified as Stressed (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 2) with parts of the county classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1). The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone is classified as Minimal (IPC Phase 1) while some parts of the agro-pastoral and the pastoral-all species livelihood zone are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The factors affecting food insecurity include the late onset and early cessation of the long rains, below normal rainfall, the wildlife menace which destroyed 10 percent of the crop in Samburu central sub-county, crop pests and diseases notably maize stalk borer and head smut, and a lack of reliable farm input stockists. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) increased to 95 percent, from 75 percent in 2014; indicating improved household dietary diversity and food frequency. Households are consuming one to two meals and two to three meals per day in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively, which is normal for this time of the year. Water for consumption per person per day is within the sphere standards (above 15litres/person/day) in all livelihood zones. The mean coping strategy score is 18 down from 23 in 2015 same time, implying that households are employing less severe forms of consumption coping strategies to deal with food shortage. Proportion of households employing emergency coping strategy has reduced from 50 percent in December 2015 to 34.3 percent in May 2016. The nutrition situation in the county has improved with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates declining from 17.3% (critical nutrition situation) in 2014 to 14.5% (serious nutrition situation) in 2016. The crude mortality rate (0.34/10,000/day) and under-fives mortality rates (0.22/10,000/day) are below alert thresholds of 0.5/10,000/day and 1/10,000/day respectively.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Table 1: Food security trend

Indicator	Current situation	Previous season
Food security phase	Stressed with some parts in Minimal	Stressed
Household food stocks (Bags)	1500 (62% of LTA)	7000 (70% of LTA)
Livestock body condition	Fair-Good	Good –Very good
Household water consumption (LPPD), pastoral zone	20	10 -20
Household water consumption (lppd), agro-pastoral zone	30	20
Terms of trade	52 (June 2016)	47 (January 2016)
Coping strategy index	18 (May 2016)	19 (December 2015)
Food consumption score (Acceptable, Border, Poor)	61.8; 25.7; 12.5	90; 9; 1
Children at risk of malnutrition	17.36	18.73

2.3 Rainfall Performance



Onset of the long rains was late in the 1st dekad (10 days period) of April compared to the normal 1st dekad of March. Temporal distribution was good in most parts, where most of the rains were received in the month of April and the first dekad of May. Spatial distribution was even with pastoral areas of Wamba, Waso, Baragoi West and Nyiro receiving between 50 - 90 percent of the normal,

while the agro-pastoral zones of Lorroki, and Kirisia receiving between 90 – 110 percent of normal. Cessation was early during the 3rd dekad of May compared with the normal 1st dekad of June.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The County is mostly dependent on long rains for crop production. The main crops grown for food and income include; - maize, beans and cow peas. Maize production contributes 80 and 40 percent to food and income; whereas beans contribute 5 and 10 percent to income and food respectively in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

Rain fed Crop production

The area under maize, beans and cowpeas increased by 43, 220 and 100 percent respectively compared with the LTA, this could have been attributed to the opening up new lands for crop

production using tractors subsidized ploughing rates by the county government, provision of certified seeds, increased extension services by both government staff and NGO's staff and the use of radio programme (KILIMO MEDIA) through SERIAN F.M. The production increased by 259, 412 and 250 percent for maize, beans and cowpeas respectively compared with the LTA. The increase in crop production was attributed to favourable rainfall distribution and increased uptake in use of organic and inorganic fertilizers among farmers and use of certified seeds (Table 2).

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) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)- Projected
1.Maize	7, 000	4,870	175,000	48,700
2.Beans	4800	1500	38,400	7,500
3.Cowpeas	70	150	350	100

Irrigated crop production

The area under irrigation increased by 100, 40 and 50 percent for kales, tomatoes and cabbages respectively compared with the LTA. The production increased by 100, 60 and 52 percent for kales, tomatoes and cabbages respectively compared with the LTA (Table 3). In the agro pastoral livelihood, there was an overall increase in acreage of about 200% as a result of increased awareness on the economic returns in vegetable production, readily available market for the vegetables especially in urban centres and the provision of certified relief seeds by county government and development partners.

Table 3: Irrigated crop 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/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2016 Long rains season (90 g bags)
1. Kales	40	20	70	35
2.Tomatoes	35	25	80	50
3.Cabbages	15	10	38	25

Maize stocks

The current stocks held by households, traders, millers and the NCPB decreased by 50, 13, 29 and 54 percent respectively compare with the LTA, which is normal (Table 4). Most farmers in the agro-pastoral areas are preparing to harvest hence the decline in stocks held. The stocks held are 62 percent of LTA and are expected to last for less than one month, which is normal. The anticipated crop harvesting is expected to boost household stocks in the agro-pastoral zone. Households in the pastoral areas have no stocks and are relying on markets, which is normal.

Table 4: Maize Stocks

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	1500	3000
Traders	4000	4500
Millers	2500	3500
NCPB	3,450	7500
Total	11,500	18,500

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock in the county are cattle, goats, sheep and camel. The contribution of livestock production to cash income in the pastoral livelihood zone is 85 percent. Pasture and browse are fair in the pastoral areas but good in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, which is normal and is expected to last for 1–2 and 3–4 months respectively (Table 5), which is normal. Access to pasture and browse is expected to be free owing to the prevailing peace and stability in the county.

Table 5: Pasture and browse situation

Livelihood	Current	Normal	Duration	Factors affecting accessibility
Pastoral	Fair	Yes	1–2 months	None
Agro-pastoral	Good	Yes	3–4 months	None

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition is good across all the livelihood zones except for grazers (cattle and sheep) whose body condition is fair in the pastoral areas. Forage and water situation is expected to deteriorate with progressing long rains season, in the pastoral zone resulting in decreased livestock prices for the pastoralists households who rely on the market for food commodities. Pasture and browse is expected to remain stable in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. During the long rains lambing and kidding are minimal across all livelihood zones, subsequently, currently calving is limited. The impact of the season on births is best captured by conception rates per every 10 females, as births generally occur after the season. Conception rates are at an average of 5 per 10 sheep and goats and 3 per 10 cows, which is normal during this season.

Milk production, consumption and prices

Households in the pastoral areas are relying on milk from goats, sheep and camel since cattle have migrated. In the agro-pastoral zone livestock are currently grazing within the proximity of homesteads since pasture, browse and water are available and accessible. The average milk production per household per day is 25 percent below the LTA for pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Milk consumption is within the LTA and the retail price is 33 percent above the normal range for this season (Table 6). The average Tropical Livestock Unit (TLU) is 10 and 8 in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, which is normal at this time of the year.

Table 6: Milk Production, consumption and prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	0.5-1	2-3	0.5-1	1-2	60	45
Agro-Pastoral	1-2	4-5	1-2	2-3	60	45

Migration

Internally, cattle have migrated to Sarara, Losesia, Mathew ranges, Ngilai, as well as into the conservancies – (Kalama, West gate, Meibae, and Namunyak) and towards Baragoi in Samburu North which is normal at this season. In the pastoral areas of Samburu East, cattle have out-migrated along the following normal routes: Koom near Marsabitborder, Merti in Isiolo County and Parchuma in Marsabit County; and also to through Kirimon towards Laikipia County. The on-going peace initiatives among the pastoral communities are expected to facilitate access to forage and water resources. Available forage is expected to last for the next 1–3months.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Disease incidences like Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), lumpy skin disease (LSD), sheep and goat pox and Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP) were reported in the agro pastoral areas of Samburu Central (Lomolok, Longeiwan, and Longorati) and in some parts of the pastoral zones of Samburu North and East (Ngilai, Lesilkan, Masikta, Latakweny, Nairimirimo, Sarara, Kibartare, Losasia, and Lodugokwe). A county-wide mass livestock vaccination against FMD, LSD and sheep and goat pox was conducted in May, June and July 2016. Routine disease surveillance to ascertain specific strains of CCPP are on-going during the reporting period. Camel sudden deaths have been reported within Samburu East and parts of Samburu North. Seven percent of the entire camel herd has been affected. No signs of disease observed prior to death. Laboratory samples submitted to the National Veterinary laboratory have yielded inconclusive results. Current mortality rates are at two, one and less than one percent for shoats, cattle and camel respectively across the county. The reported mortality rates are within the normal ranges.

Water for Livestock

Common water sources include water pans, dams, springs, rivers and boreholes. The recharge rate for open water sources is about 70 percent. Water is available and accessible for livestock across all livelihood zones. The average return trekking distance to water points was 8–10 in the pastoral and 2–4 in the agro pastoral areas. The variation can be attributed to close proximity of water sources such as streams and shallow wells in agro pastoral zone. However, some pastoral areas of Laresoro, Ngutukengiron, Kiltamany and Kawop recorded the highest trekking distances in the range of 14 to 18 kilometers. The frequency of watering is daily for all livestock species across all livelihood zones but once in three days in the pastoral areas of Laresoro, Ngutuk-engiron, Kiltamany and Kawop (Table 7).

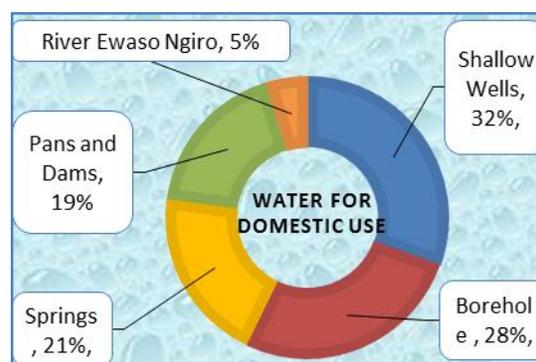


Figure 3: Common water sources

Table 7: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances (Km)		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	8-10	8-10	1-2	1-2	Daily	Daily
Agro-pastoral	2-4	2-4	3-4	3-4	Daily	Daily

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Major sources of water

The major sources for domestic water in Samburu County are shallow wells, borehole, dams and pans, springs and river Ewaso Nyiro, (Figure 3). Surface water sources were 80-100 percent recharged in agro pastoral areas and are expected to last for the normal three months. In the pastoral livelihood zone, earth pans and dams impounded water up to 60 percent of their capacity due to depressed rainfall and siltation, 70 percent of boreholes are currently operational, with the remaining not in operation due to mechanical problems.

Distance to and waiting time at the source

Current trekking distances to water sources for domestic use is within the normal range in all livelihood zones except in some parts of pastoral zone (NdonoWasin, Ngutuk engiron, Kiltamany and Kawop) where the current distance is 8–10 km (Table 8) since the nearby borehole was washed away by floods during the short rains (Ndono Wasin). Current waiting time at water source is normal for all livelihood zones.

Cost of water and consumption

The cost of a 20-litre jerrican of water has remained stable in all livelihood zones and is retailing at between two to five Kenyan shilling, which is normal at this time of the year (Table 8). The average water consumption rate has increased by 50 percent and 25 percent in the agro-pastoral and pastoral zones respectively in 2016 (Table 8) compared to the same period in 2015, an improvement which has been noted since 2014 as the county government and partners continue to drill and operationalize additional boreholes and excavate new water pans across the county.

Table 8: Water for domestic

Sub county / 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)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	1-5	1-5	2-5	2-5	10	10	20	15
Agro-pastoral	1-2	1-2	3-5	3-5	25	25	30	20

Sanitation and Hygiene

Latrine coverage is still low in the county, at 25 percent, which poses high risk of direct exposure to excreta and high chances of contamination of water sources leading to disease and outbreaks. While 72 percent of the residents obtain their drinking water from unsafe sources, only 14.6 percent treat their water (SMART Survey, 2016). Nonetheless, no major waterborne disease outbreak was currently reported. Poor hygiene practices including low proportion practising hand washing at critical times and poor handling and storage of food, which affects health and ultimately contributes to poor nutritional outcomes, were reported.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market operations

Most trading activities were operating normally and concentrated in the main livestock and foodstuff markets in the county which include; Lolkuniani, Archers Post, Ngilai and Lpus centres in Samburu East; Lekuru and Maralal are. Suguta Marmar, Porro, Maralal and Lekuru in Samburu central and Tangar, Latakweny, and Marti in Samburu North. All markets were operational with free access and flow of commodities into and out of the county. The main products traded in the markets were livestock and livestock products, crop produce and other household items sourced locally and from the neighbouring Laikipia, Meru, Nyandarua and Nakuru counties. Traded volumes were normal for the season. Markets are the main source of food, and high food prices have constrained access to adequate food.

Maize prices

The highest maize price was Kshs. 60 in pastoral and the lowest price was Ksh. 40 in the agro-pastoral areas. The average price of maize has remained stable over the last six months and is currently 8 percent below the LTA (Figure 5). Prices are projected to remain stable until the next season following own farm production in the agro-pastoral zones and anticipated good crop performance in the neighbouring counties of Nyandarua, Nakuru, Meru and Laikipia.

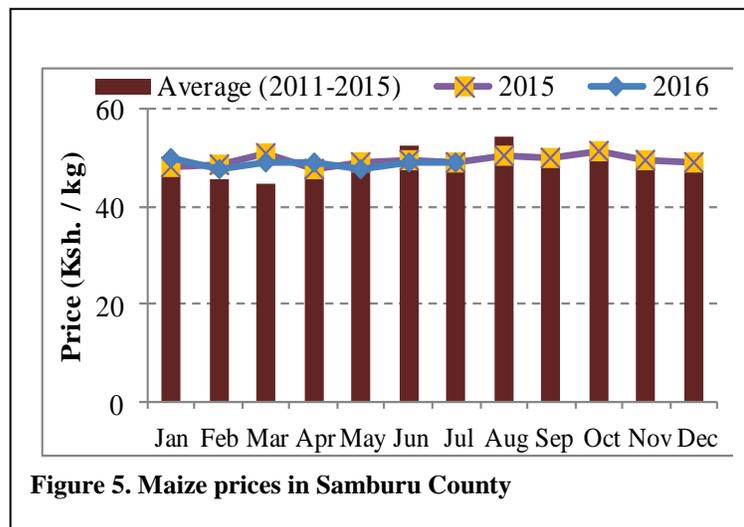


Figure 5. Maize prices in Samburu County

Goat prices

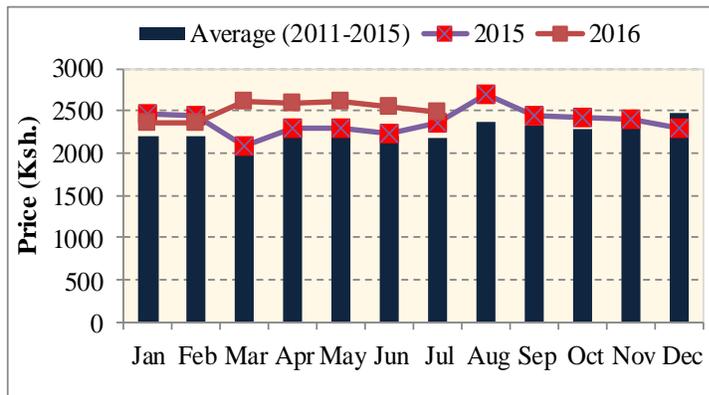
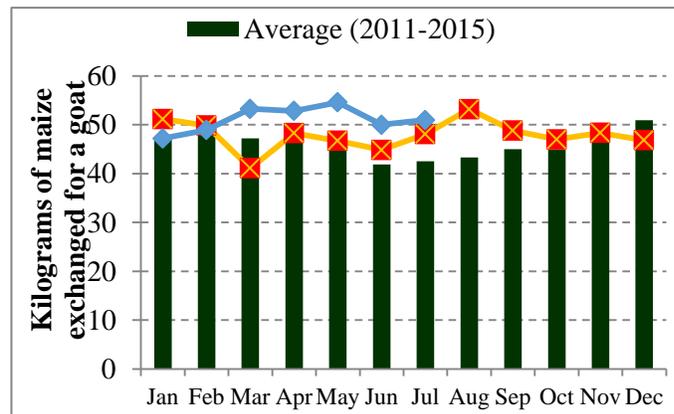


Figure 6: Goat prices in Samburu County

The current goat price in the county is 16 percent above the LTA and 14 percent above that of 2015 same time (Figure 6). The high price is attributed to the current good body condition of goats in the pastoral areas and the gradual low supply to markets as farmers hold on to livestock during a good season. The price is expected to remain stable for the next 3–4 months.

Terms of trade

The terms of trade (ToT) in June 2016 improved by 24 percent compared with LTA (Figure 7). The improvement was due to increase and stabilization in goat prices while maize prices remained low and stable between January and July 2016. The ToT are expected to remain favourable to livestock producers until next season. The ToT remained favourable, since the sale of a goat could purchase 52 kilogramme of maize compared with LTA of 42 kilogramme. The



ToT is expected to remain favourable until next season.

Figure 7: Terms of Trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity patterns

Morbidity rates are still high with upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhoea, pneumonia, skin diseases, malaria and eye infection remaining the leading causes of morbidity for under five and the general population. According to SMART survey² conducted in June 2015, Fever with chills (40.4%) and bloody diarrhoea (21.7%) are among diseases with high

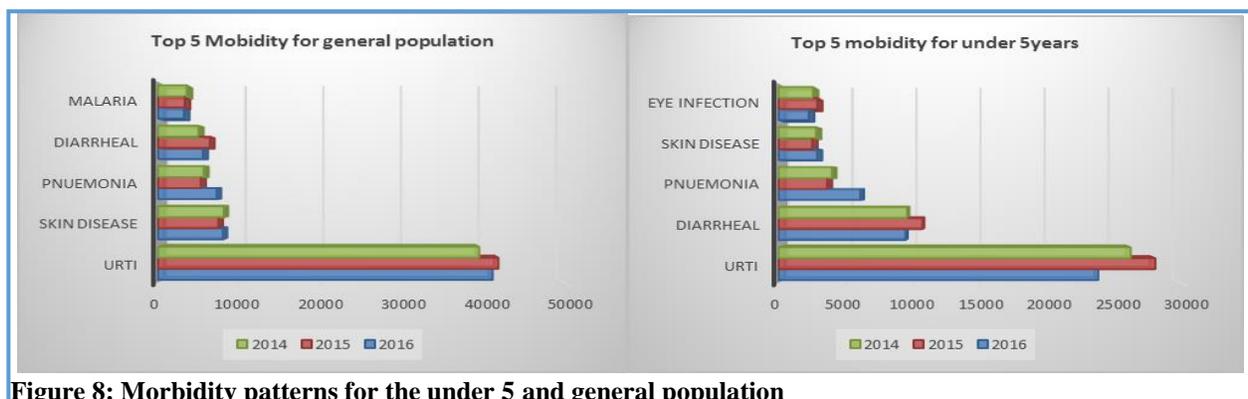


Figure 8: Morbidity patterns for the under 5 and general population

prevalence in children below five years. There has been a general decline in morbidity (except pneumonia) in January to June 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 attributed operationalization of 18 new health facilities and integrated mobile outreaches in hard to reach areas such as Seren, Parkati and Marti Epareu. Morbidity cases are averagely on normal trends since 2014 and there has been no upsurge of any disease during the long rains period. Both crude mortality rate (0.34/10,000/day) and under-fives mortality rates (0.22/10,000/day) are below alert thresholds.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The percentage of fully immunized children remain relatively stable and below the national target of 80 percent (Table 9). Nutrition survey² showed very low coverage of OPV 1 and OPV 3. Measles vaccine coverage is way below the recommended target of 95 percent. The low immunization coverage is attributed to poor documentation at health facilities and long walking distances to health facilities.

Table 9: 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	52.4%	1. OPV 1 ____21.8% 2. OPV 3 ____20.0% 3. Measles at 9m____19.6% 4. Measles at 18m____5%
January to June 2015	51.6%	No Survey

Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-11 months and 6-59 months remain low due to poor health seeking behaviour and limited access to health facilities. The coverage for children 12-59 months is above national target of 80 percent, which was attributed to the county-wide vitamin A supplementation campaign carried out in May 2016.

Table 10: Vitamin A coverage

% Children < 12 months who received Vit A (DHIS 710)		% Children 1 to 5 years old who received Vit A (DHIS 710)		% Children 6-11 Ones (Survey)		% Children 12-59 Twice (Survey)		% Children 6-59 Ones (Survey)	
Jan – June 2015	Jan –June 2016	Jan – June 2015	Jan – June 2016	Jan– June 2014	Jan – June 2016	Jan– June 2014	Jan– June 2016	Jan– June 2014	Jan– June 2016
42.9%	51.7%	38.5%	58.3%	80.9%	69%	81.3%	80.4%	54.7%	36.3%

Sixty six percent of children 12 to 59 months received de wormers in the last one year, but only 18.2 percent were dewormed twice. Low deworming rates is attributed to dewormers’ stock outs in health facilities²

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The Nutrition Situation in the county has shown improvement with global acute malnutrition(GAM) rates declining from 17.3% (critical nutrition situation) in 2014 to 14.5% (serious nutrition situation) in 2016 (Figure 10). However, the situation is still precarious as chronic malnutrition (stunting) increased from 24.9% in 2014 to 34.8% in 2016. The persistent high levels of malnutrition in the county over the years is as a result of

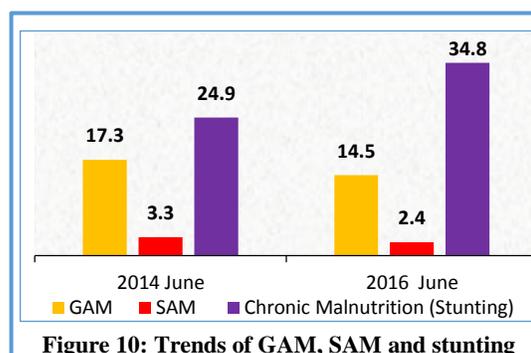


Figure 10: Trends of GAM, SAM and stunting

²Samburu SMART Survey June 2015

insufficient access to food, which is further escalated by poor nutrition knowledge, poor maternal infant and young child nutrition practices, inadequate health facilities and high prevalence of diseases such as respiratory tract infections and diarrhea. The proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition, based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) of < 135 mm, has remained stable over the last six months and within the LTA of 19 percent³ (Figure 11).

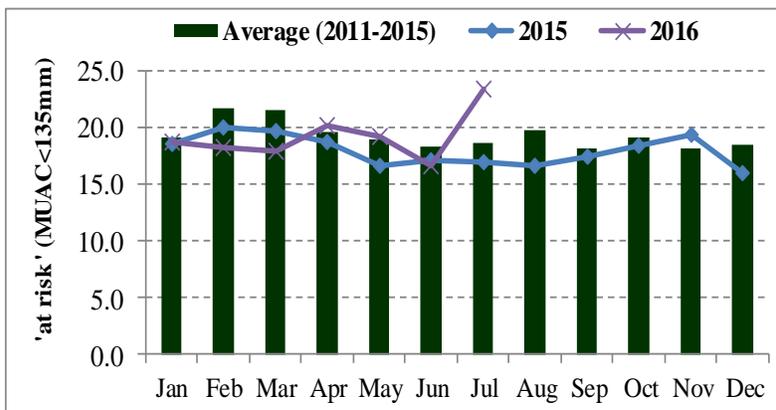


Figure 11: Trends in proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Samburu County

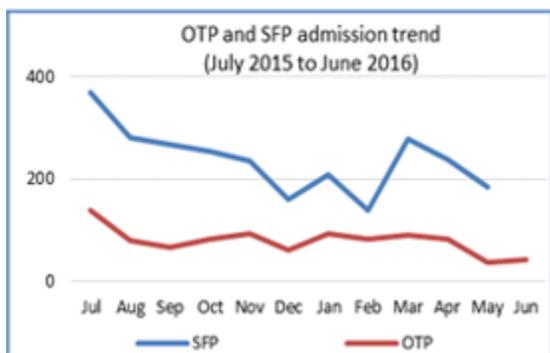


Figure 12. OTP and SFP Admission Trend

OTP and SFP admission data shows a down trend in admissions for both severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). According to 2015 KAP survey⁴ conducted in Samburu Central, the rate of early initiation to breastfeeding is 91.9 percent while the rate of exclusive breastfeeding is 95.7 percent.

The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) has increased by 23.5 percent, while those in borderline and Poor FCS declined by 16.3 and 7.4 percent respectively (Table 11). The significant shift of households from poor and borderline to acceptable is indicative of improved household dietary diversity and food frequency which has resulted from increased food production and favourable market prices of food

Table 11: Food Consumption Score

Main Threshold	Nomenclature	Proportion of Households a	
		June 2014 (%)	June 2016 (%)
0-21 (poor)	Poor food consumption (Mainly Cereals and vegetables)	8.3	0.9
21.5-35 (borderline)	Borderline food consumption (Cereals, Vegetables, Dairy)	19.9	3.6
>35.5 (Acceptable)	Good food consumption (Cereals, Sugars, Vegetable, Dairy, Fruits, Oils and pulses)	71.9	95.4

³ Samburu County NDMA bulletin June 2016

⁴ Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition KAP Survey January 2015

commodities over the last three seasons. The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) indicate that 81.2 percent of households access highly diversified diets (more than 5 foods), 16.1 percent consume 4–5 foods, while 2.7 percent of households have low diversity diet (1–3 foods)². However, most women (75.3%) are consuming less than five food groups and this contributes to the increase in stunting². Many households across all livelihood zones continued to rely on cereals, sugars, milk and milk products, oils and pulses as the main foods². Currently, households are consuming two to three meals per day in agro pastoral and one to two meals per day in pastoral livelihood zones, which is normal for this time of the year.

Coping Mechanisms

The mean coping strategy score has reduced (18) as compared to the same period in 2015 (23) indicating improved access to food (Figure 13). Most common consumption related coping strategies employed by households include reliance on less preferred/less expensive foods and borrowing food or relying on relatives or friends (85% and 78%, respectively) which constitute the less severe forms of coping to deal with food shortage.

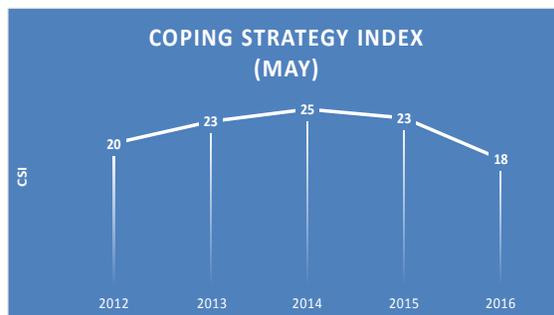


Figure 13: Trends of coping strategy mechanism

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) done in May 2016 (Figure 14) majority of households (53.3%) are employing stress coping strategies. Those employing emergency coping strategy reduced from 50% in December 2015 to 34.3% in May 2016. Livelihood diversification strategies reported by households included charcoal burning, casual labour and petty trade.

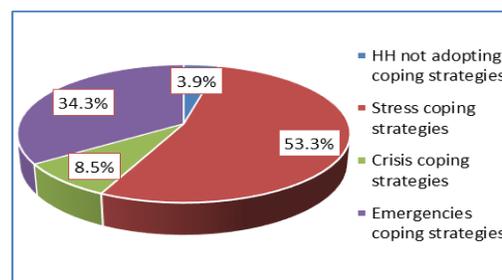


Figure 14. Coping strategies

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Samburu County food security prognosis for the next six months will be defined by several assumptions that mainly include agro climatic conditions, food prices, livelihood, and humanitarian assumptions as follows:

- Preliminary forecasts points towards a La-Nina scenario for October, November, December (ODN) with more likelihood of a near normal to normal short rains based on a weak and moderate La-Nina event.
- Gradual increase in staple food prices is expected through October as stock become depleted. Prices are expected to decline and stabilize after the long rains' harvests and with increased supply from North rift and Mount Kenya region as from November.
- Livestock prices are expected to remain stable and thereafter increase between October and December 2016 as few livestock are sold for food especially in the agro-pastoral areas.
- Intensification of coping mechanisms including charcoal burning, petty trade, credit purchase, reduction in meal size, reduction in number of meals taken per day and switching to less preferred foods expected through October 2016.

- Water availability and accessibility is expected to decline in open water sources as the season progresses.
- Forage is expected to deteriorate from September and then improve with onset of short rains by October, 2016.
- National and county governments and other development partners are expected to continue their food and non-food interventions in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in response the populations in need of assistance.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes in the next three months (August, September, October)

Household food security is expected to seasonally decline through October, 2016 in both agro-pastoral areas and pastoral livelihood zones. Household food access and consumption is expected to continue deteriorating as household food stocks get exhausted and markets continue to be the main source of food. In pastoral areas, livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate further as pasture and browse get depleted, and this will result in further reduction in milk production and consumption at the household level. Migration of livestock to dry season grazing areas will further reduced milk availability. Livestock prices are expected to continue falling until after onset of the expected short rains, resulting in reduced household income. Declining livestock prices at a time when cereal prices are gradually increasing will result in further erosion of household purchasing power.

Households are expected to intensify their livelihood and consumption coping strategies with increased proportion using stress coping strategies in a bid to bridge the income and meet essential food needs. Malnutrition levels are expected to remain stable below emergency levels due to ongoing interventions and the use of coping strategies. Though household food access and consumption are expected to be constrained in the next three months, majority of households would still be able to afford minimum dietary requirements and remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, as the lean season progresses, the very poor households in parts of Wamba and Waso in the pastoral areas of Samburu East are likely to fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by October.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for the Last Three Months (November, December, January)

The short rains are projected to be near normal to normal across the county. In the pastoral areas, the average short rains will result in substantial regeneration of pasture, browse, and recharge of water points to support kidding, lambing, and calving. Most livestock are likely to return to the wet season grazing areas with productivity expected to improve resulting in increased milk production and consumption, and income from milk sales. Improvements in livestock health and body conditions will result in seasonal increase in livestock prices, further boosting household income. With stable or marginally declining staple food prices, livestock-to-cereal terms of trade (ToT) will improve, resulting in improved food consumption. Water sources are expected to recharge by over 80 percent leading to improved water availability and accessibility. Increased milk production is expected to improve the nutrition status of the children under-five years. With improvements in quality of household diets expected, majority of households will remain in stressed (IPC Phase 2), while areas that had moved to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are likely to improve to Stressed phase by January 2017.

In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, 2016 short rains will significantly improve food security as from November onwards. Timely onset of rains would result in timely planting and availability of early-maturing leguminous crops by late December. Coupled with availability of long rains

harvested crop in the agro-pastoral areas and increased inflow from North rift and Mount Kenya region, increased household stocks and adequate availability of food in the markets is expected by December. As early-maturing short rains crops are harvested, reliance on markets for staple foods will start to slowly decline towards December. As a result of rising supply and gradually falling demand, staple food prices are likely to stabilize or marginally decline. Improvement in household food consumption is expected by December, with the “Stressed” households shifting to the Minimal or None (IPC Phase 1).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Samburu County is currently classified in the Stressed (IPC Phase two) in the pastoral and Minimal or None (IPC Phase one) in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The situation is expected to remain stable up to the next season. However, key factors that need close monitoring for the next six months; especially in the pastoral areas, include stocks of staples, pasture and browse situation, livestock body condition, human and livestock diseases, livestock and food prices, under-five nutritional status, distances to water sources, availability and access to forage and water, resource-based conflicts and insecurity.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Increase area under rain-fed cultivation
- Increase area under irrigation
- Enhance traditional grazing systems for pasture/fodder conservation
- Continue the promotion of camel-keeping as an alternative livelihoods
- Capacity build water users associations
- De-silting, drilling and equipping of 24 strategic boreholes
- Continue with Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programmes in new health facilities
- Strengthening of community units on Nutrition and other health care services

5.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 1: Sub-county food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (Worst to best)	Main food security threat (if any)
Samburu East	Waso	Below normal rainfall, Accelerated depletion of pasture, in-migration of livestock, and reduced access to water, high malnutrition rates.
	Wamba	high malnutrition rates, poor water coverage, cross-border conflict, accelerated depletion of pasture, low terms of trade
Samburu North	Nyiro	High food prices, insecurity, poor access to markets due to insecurity, high malnutrition rates
	Baragoi	Fair pasture, insecurity, poor access to markets, high malnutrition rates
Samburu Central	Lorroki	Access to markets, stable food price, increased access to water, alternative livelihoods, better infrastructure, relative peace
	Kirisia	Anticipated crop harvest, Access to markets, shorter distances to water points, alternative livelihoods, better infrastructure, more productive livestock

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 On-going Interventions by Sector

Food interventions

Food for Assets (FFA) programme is yet to start, however 20,000 beneficiaries are earmarked to benefit in the programme. The county government and the national government have conducted general food distribution in targeted sites within the county over the last six months. Other food interventions include: Home grown school meals programme (HGSMP) targeting 56,575 children in 160 schools across the county; Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP) and Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes (OTP) by the Ministry of Health, World Food Programme and UNICEF.

Table 2 . Non-food interventions (food security related)

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost in Ksh.	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
AGRICULTURE						
Tractor ploughing subsidy, Fertilizer subsidy, Relief seeds,	Increase acreage under crop production	Samburu Central (Kirisia, Lorroki)		5596 HH	Continuous	County government of Samburu, NGOs
Improved extension services	Improved crop production	All sub-counties			Continuous	County government of Samburu
Irrigation project	Improved crop production	South Horr, Lulu Kurungu and Arsim	100 M	250 households	Continuous	County government of Samburu
WATER SECTOR						
Construction of pan and dams	To reduce water stress	Samburu North	10M	5000	On-going	County government
Water trucking to vulnerable population and Institutions	To reduce water stress in affected areas	Communities and Institutions.	6 M	100,000 persons	3 months	County government
Rehabilitation and extension of existing water sources	To reduce water stress in the targeted areas	All Sub-counties	80M	70,000 persons	6 months/ on-going	County government
Drilling and equipping of 38 new boreholes	Increase access to clean water	North 11 Central 10 East 17	24M	133,000 persons	6 months/ on-going	County government
Construction of Barsilinga water supply	To reduce water stress	Samburu East	30 M	30,000 persons	6 months/ on-going	County Government

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost in Ksh.	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
LIVESTOCK SECTOR						
Provision of Camel Breeding Heifers & Bulls	Improve milk production and wealth	Wamba, WasoNyiro , Elbarta, Ndoto, Nachola, AngataNanyukie		190HH	3 rd -4 th quarter	Department of Livestock Production
Provision of dairy Goats	Improve milk production and wealth	Nyiro , Elbarta, Ndoto, Nachola, AngataBaawa, Maralal, Loosuk, Lodokejek		100HH	3 rd -4 th quarter	Department of Livestock Production
HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR						
Vitamin A, zinc and Iron folate supplementation	To improve on nutrition status	Countywide	0.2M	46,696	12 Months	MOH, UNICEF (WVI,IMC)
IYCN Interventions	To improve health and nutrition status	Countywide	5 M	51,880	12 Months	MOH, UNICEF (WVI,IMC)
Management of Acute Malnutrition	Improved nutrition status	Countywide	72 M	7,522	12 Months	MOH, WFP, UNICEF
WASH Programme	Reduced morbidities and mortality	Central-13 sites North- 6 sites East- 6 sites	1 M	3,600	12 Months	MOH
Integrated outreaches	To improve health	2 sites per ward for 15 wards	7 M	19,000	18 Months	MOH-ECHE

6.2 Proposed Intervention

Annex 1. Food Intervention Required

Table 3. Proposed population in need of food assistance

Division/Ward Name	Pop in need (% range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
Waso	45-50	GFD
Wamba	45-50	GFD
Nyiro	35-40	GFD
Baragoi	35-40	GFD
Lorroki	20-25	FFA
Kirisia	20-25	FFA

Annex II. Non-food Interventions (by sector)

Table 4: Non-food interventions by sector

Area	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources in million (Ksh)	Available Resources in million (Ksh)	Time-Frame
AGRICULTURE							
Samburu	Increase area under rain-fed cultivation	Kirisia, Lorroki	2000	County government NGOs Farmers	20 M	Land, unskilled Labor	5-10 years
Samburu	Increase area under irrigation	Kirisia, Lorroki, Tuum, Matakwani	120.000	Samburu county government	50 M	Land, Skilled Labor	3-5 years
LIVESTOCK							
All the 3 Sub Counties	Enhance traditional grazing systems for pasture/fodder conservation	Target all wards in pastoral zones	8549	County Department of Livestock Production/NGOs	2.7M		12 months
Entire county	Promote camel keeping for alternative livelihoods	11 wards	500 households	County Department of Livestock Production	40 M		12 months
WATER SECTOR							
Samburu County	Siting, drilling and equipping of 24 strategic boreholes.	Central 8 North 8 East 8	55000	County Government/partner	40 M	Nil	12 months
Samburu County	Capacity building of Water users associations	Countywide-53 WUAS	150,000	County government/partners	2 M	Nil	6 months
HEALTH & NUTRITION							
Samburu County	Up scaling IMAM program in new health facilities	3 facilities	6,000	MOH, UNICEF, WVI,IMC	3m	Health staff	3years
Samburu County	Strengthening of community units on Nutrition and other services	29	50,000	MOH,UNICEF	10m	ALL existing community units	3years