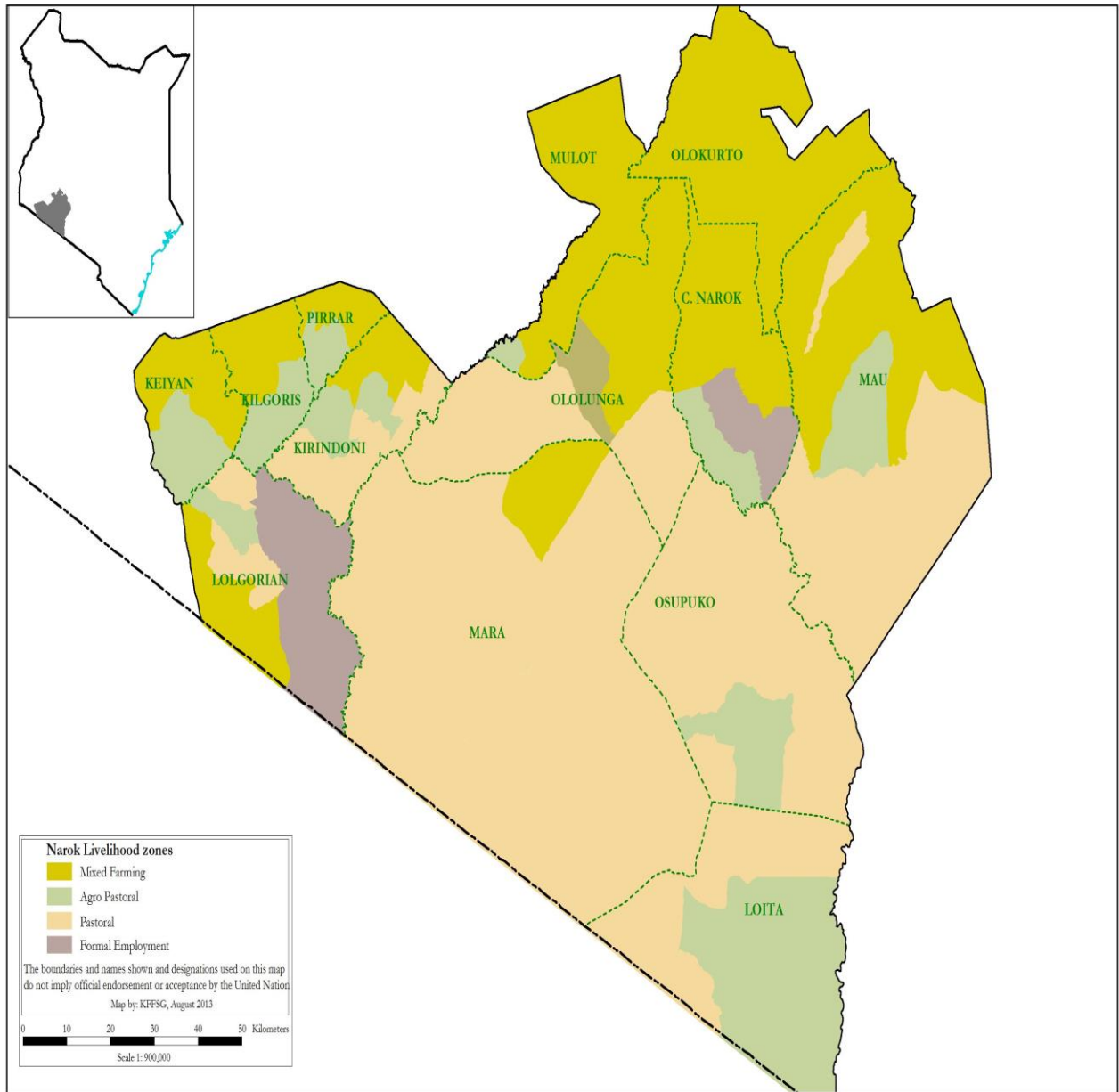


# NAROK COUNTY 2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



## A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group<sup>1</sup> (KFSSG) and County Steering Group, Narok County July 2016

<sup>1</sup> Cayte A. Makanga (State Department of Agriculture) Charles Owade (WFP)

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 County Background

Narok County covers an approximate area of 17,933 square kilometres with a total population of 850,920 persons (KNBS census 2009). The county is divided into six sub-counties which include: Narok North, Narok South, Trans Mara West and Trans Mara East, Narok East and Narok West. There are four livelihood zones in the county namely: Pastoral, agro pastoral, mixed farming, and tourism/trade/business (Figure 1).

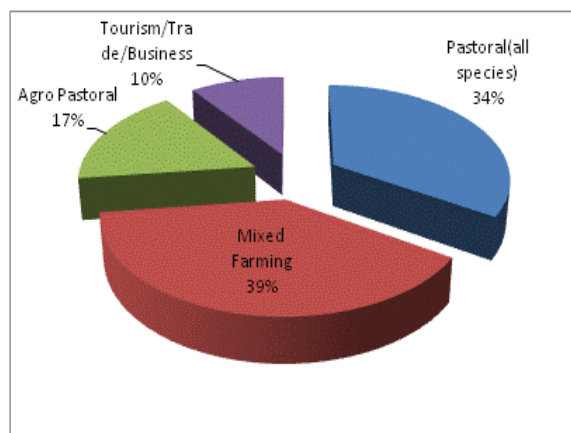


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zones

## 2 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

### 2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified in Minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1) according to Integrated Food Insecurity Phase classification (IPC), across all the livelihood zones. Households have acceptable meal frequency and dietary diversity across the livelihoods. Milk availability and consumption is normal across the livelihood zones. Crop production is comparable to the long term average with an improvement of stock at 79 percent of the long term average compared to 41 percent similar period previous year. Food prices at the market are favourable with maize prices stable at 36 percent lower than the long term average and 25 percent lower when compared to same period last year. The terms of trade have improved for the livestock farmer and are significantly higher than the long term average by 59 percent. Rangeland conditions are good with adequate pasture that is above normal for the Agro-pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihood zones and fair and normal for the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. The pasture is expected to last for 3-4 months instead of the normal two months. Water is available and households are consuming more than 20 litres per person per day except in Pastoral livelihood where consumption is 15 litres per person per day which is normal in all livelihoods across the livelihoods. The current percentage of children under five at risk of malnutrition (MUAC < 135mm) is stable LTA. Food security situation is expected to remain stable in the next six months across County.

The current factors affecting food security include; human wildlife conflicts, flash floods, livestock diseases, crop pests and diseases like; *tuta absoluta* in tomatoes and Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND), lack of certified potato seed, lack of diversity on crop enterprises, lack of income generating activities for households due to reliance on crop and livestock production. However these factors are not limiting access to adequate food at household level.

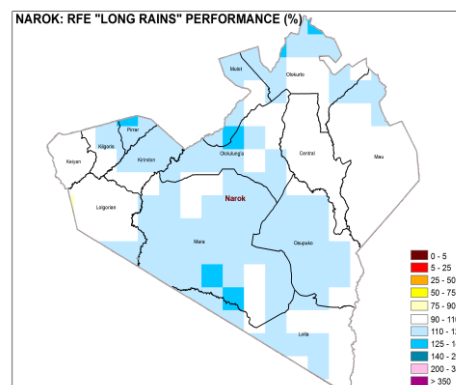
## 2.2 Food Security Trends

**Table 1: Food Security Trends**

Indicator	Current situation	Previous season
Food security phase	Minimal food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC Phase 1)	Minimal food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC Phase 1)
Household food stocks	58906 bags (90kg)	118,451 bags (90kg)
Livestock body condition	Good	Good
Household water consumption, Pastoral zone	15 litres/person/day	15 litres/person/day
Household water consumption, Agro-pastoral zone	20 litres/person/day	20 litres/person/day
Household water consumption, Mixed Farming livelihood zone	20 litres/person/day	20 litres/person/day
Terms of trade	86kgs of maize for a goat	81kg of maize for a goat
Children at risk of malnutrition	4.9 percent	6.37 percent

## 2.3 Rainfall Performance

Onset was late in the third dekad of March instead of first dekad compared to the LTA. The county received between 90 and 125 percent of the normal rainfall. Mau, Narok Central, some parts of Olokurto, parts of Keiyan and Lolgorian received between 90 and 110 percent of normal. Mara and Osupuko received between 110 and 125 percent of the normal rainfall. Spatial distribution was even and temporal distribution was good. Cessation was late in the third dekad of June compared to second dekad compared to the LTA.



**Figure 2: Rainfall performance**

## 3 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

### 3.1 Crop Production

Long rains season is the main season for crop production in the county. The major crops grown are maize, beans and irish potatoes. Maize production contributes 60, 70 and 95 percent food to households in agro pastoral, mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones respectively. crop production also contributes 20 and 15 percent cash income for agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones The other major crop grown is wheat but does not impact significantly to food security for the local households.

**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	86,096	90,372	1,721,920	1,717,068
Beans	18,244	19,617	168,729	172,139
Potatoes	7,986	9,847	202,384	324,951

The area put under maize, beans and irish potatoes was comparable to similar season in 2015. Correspondingly, production in the three crops was comparable to the LTA (Table 2). The impact of good performance of the long rains, farmer trainings on MLND disease management including crop diversification, and timely availability of government subsidized fertilizer, led to good performance of the crops. There has been an increase in production of maize per hectare from 19 bags to 20 bags per hectare due to reduction in the negative impact of the Maize lethal necrosis disease that had reduced production. The improvement is attributed to continuous advocacy of closed season for maize and crop diversification. There were no major variations in the maize crop productivity in both the Agro- pastoral and the Mixed Farming livelihood zones.

Use of uncertified maize seeds and scarcity of certified popular potato seed (varieties like Shangi, and Dutch Robin for potatoes) was reported as one of factors that affect production.

### 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	504	486	*3,796	*5,155
Kales	322	315	*1,660	*1,631
maize	60	66	2,700	2,640
beans	80	86	640	704

\*Tomatoes and kales in tons

Performance of irrigated crops was comparable to the long term average except for tomatoes. In terms of production, there was decrease in production of tomatoes, beans and maize by 26 percent, nine and two percent respectively. Tomato production was affected by the *tuta absoluta* pest.

### Maize Stocks

Maize is the main staple food across all livelihoods. The stocks available in the county were 79 percent of the LTA although the current quantities were higher than the stocks held at a similar period in 2015 (Table 4)

Maize stocks held by households and the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) were 59 and 61 percent of the LTA respectively. Household stocks were lower than normal due to decline in production which was caused by Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND).

**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	58,906	99,621
Traders	129,440	124,368
Millers	17,658	13,532
NCPB	62,323	102,281
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,327</b>	<b>339,802</b>

The stocks at NCPB had reduced because the current price offered by the Board was lower than the market price hence farmers preferred selling their maize to traders. Stocks held by traders and millers was four and 30 percent above the LTA respectively. The available stocks at household level were in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, while the pastoral livelihood zones rely on markets. The available stocks at household level were expected to last for one month instead of the normal three months.

### 3.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species in the county are cattle, sheep and goats. The most dominant breeds are Zebu, Red Maasai sheep and local goats. Livestock contribution to cash income through sale of meat, milk, hides, skin and by products is 85, 66 and 40 percent for pastoral, agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.

#### Forage condition

**Table 5: 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)
Pastoral livelihood zone	Fair	Fair	1 month	Good	Good	5 months
Agro-pastoral livelihood zone	Good	Good	3 months	Good	Good	5 month
Mixed Farming livelihood zone	Good	Good	4 months	Good	Good	5 months

Pasture situation in some pastoral areas in Mosiro and Ntuka was fast depleting because of the poor soil condition that do not sustain water and growth. Browse condition is good due to the off season rains from January which continued until the onset of long rains in March. The area available for grazing is decreasing over time due to opening up of more land especially the

rangeland for maize, wheat and barley growing. The only areas left for livestock grazing in the leading Pastoral zones are steep slopes and swampy areas which are prone to liver fluke infestations.

## Livestock Productivity

**Table 6: Livestock body condition across the livelihoods**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Livestock body condition for cattle, sheep and goats was good in all the livelihood zones because of availability of water, adequate pasture and browse. The body condition was expected to remain stable for the next three months. The good body condition translated to good market prices that were currently being offered resulting to improved terms of trade.

## Milk Production, consumption and prices

Milk production in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones was from both the small stock and cattle. In the Mixed Farming livelihood zone, milk production was mainly from cattle. Part of the milk being produced is sold off to purchase other household commodities

**Table 7: Milk availability and consumption across the livelihoods**

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	1 - 3	1-3	1-2	0.5-1.5	60 -75	60
Agro-pastoral	2 - 5	2 - 5	1-3	1-3	50 -60	50
Mixed Farming	5 - 10	4 - 8	3-5	3 -5	30 -45	50

## Tropical livestock units (TLU) and Birth Rates

The average Tropical Livestock Units remained similar to the long term average. The average livestock holding per household varies depending on the livelihood zone and the household status in terms of wealth (Table 7).

**Table 8: Tropical Livestock Unit**

Livelihood Zone	Current average TLUs per household		Normal TLUs per household	
	Poor Income	Medium Income	Poor Income	Medium Income
Pastoral	5	21	7	21
Agro-pastoral	3	14	7	21
Mixed Farming	1	5	5	7

There were no unusual changes in birth rates and the trend remained normal.

## Migration

Livestock migration was not experienced due to adequate pasture and water especially in the pastoral and mixed zones. Intra migration is ongoing in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone to wheat and barley fields after the harvest which is normal at this time of the year.

## Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The main notifiable livestock diseases reported were; blue tongue, lumpy skin disease, Sheep and goat pox, Black quarter, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Anthrax, Helminthiasis and enterotoxaemia. An upsurge of tsetse flies population as a result of the long rains was reported and resulted in increase in incidences of African Animal Trypanosomiasis (AAT) hence a posing high risk of African Human Trypanosomiasis (AHT). Livestock mortality levels for different species were; three percent for cattle, 12 and 13 percent for goats and sheep compared to the thresholds of five, 15 and 16 percent for cattle, goats and sheep respectively, indicating stable disease situation. Reported cases of mortalities were mainly from young ones as a result of cold and wet weather.

## Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock across the livelihoods are Pans, dams, springs, boreholes and springs and were fully recharged. Water is readily available for the livestock with normal return trekking distances .are normal because the water sources for the season remained the same except for the volumes which were higher than normal.

**Table 9: Water for livestock and Trekking Distances**

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances		Expected duration to last		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral livelihood	0.5-5km	0.5-5km	3 months	3 months	1-2 times a day	once
Agro-pastoral livelihood	0.5-5km	0.5-5km	4 Months	3 months	1-2 times a day	once
Mixed Farming livelihood	0.5-1km	0.5-1km	5-6 Months	4 months	1-2 times a day	once

Water is expected to last until the short rains except in Ntuka and Mosiro areas where water is expected to last for two weeks since the water pans could not hold much water due to too much siltation.

## 3.3 Water Availability and Access

### Major sources of water

Major sources of water for human consumption in the county include dams, pans, boreholes, rivers and springs. The water recharge level after the 2016 long rains was between 90 and 100 percent for pans, dams, rivers and springs while borehole recharge levels was above 75 percent.



**Table 10: Water for Domestic Use**

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water		Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected duration (months)
	Normal	Current	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Dams/ pans	Dams/pans	2-5	2-5	3-5	2-5	30-60	30-60	15	15	4- 6 month
Agro-pastoral	Rivers, springs, pans	Rivers/springs/pans	2-4	2-4	5-10	2-5	5-30	5-30	20	20	4-6 months
Mixed Farming	Rivers,pans springs boreholes,	Rivers, pans springs, boreholes,	0.5-3	0.5-3	5-10	2-5	5-10	5-10	20	20	4-6 months

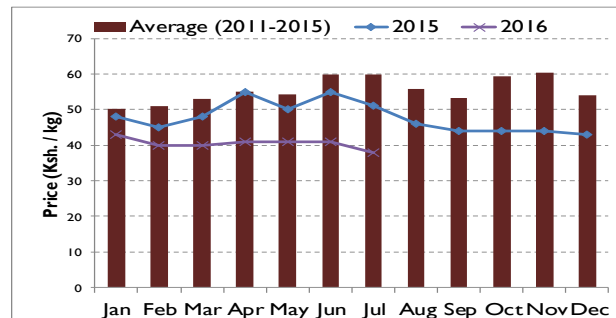
The distances to water sources, waiting time and consumption remained comparable to same season previous year. However, there was an increase in cost of water, by vendors, in both agro-pastoral and mixed farming.

**3.4 Markets and Trade**

The main markets are Narok, Kilgoris, Nairegia Enkare, Ololulunga, Dikir and Innosaen in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone and Lolgorian, Ntulele and Naroosura in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Market operations were normal across all livelihood zones and no disruptions were reported. The supply volumes for most commodities were normal.

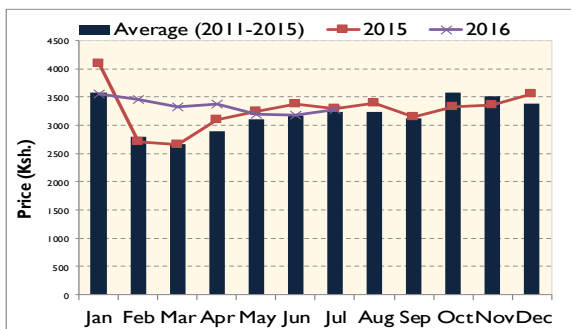
**Maize prices**

Maize prices between January and July 2016 were relatively stable about 30 percent below LTA. The county had substantial carryover stocks from 2015 short rain season and expected good 2016 long rain season with harvesting going on, the maize prices, the demand for maize in the market is very low. Maize prices are expected to remain stable for the next three months.



**Figure 3: Average Maize Prices**

**Goat price**



**Figure 4: Average Goat Prices**

The goat prices remained above the LTA between January and July 2016 and did not follow the LTA trend between February and May 2016, which could be attributed to low supply of goats to the market since households had good crop following good performance during the short rains, hence reducing livestock disposed to purchase food. Prices are expected to remain stable for three months with the current availability of food at household and at the markets.

### Terms of trade

The terms of trade have been consistently above the LTA. The favourable terms of trade are attributed to the low prices of maize due to good crop performance during 2015 short rain and 2016 long rain season coupled with high goat prices because of the good body condition and low supply to the market.

The favourable terms of trade are expected to prevail till end of the year enabling the pastoral households to access adequate cereal maize from the market.

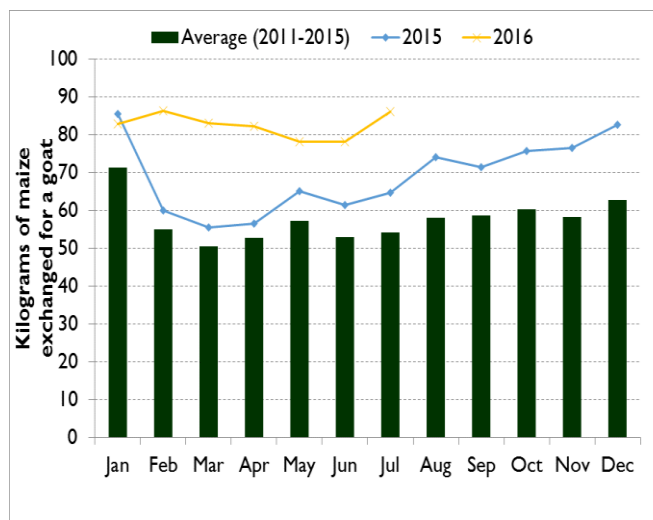


Figure 5: Terms of Trade

### 3.5 Health and Nutrition

#### Morbidity patterns

The most common diseases among the children under five and general population are Malaria, URTI, diarrhoea, and pneumonia and skin diseases. Cumulatively, the county recorded an increase in the number of cases among the under-fives by six percent and a reduction on cases on URTI by 40 percent from last year. The county recorded reduced number of cases in all the diseases among the general population except for skin diseases which had about 73 percent increase. Cases of pneumonia were not reported among the general population.

Table 11: Morbidity cases for children under five 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	12393	13147	106	Malaria	24206	19758	82
URTI	46985	27732	59	URTI	55631	49276	89
Diarrhoea	16790	19035	113	Diarrhoea	6406	4590	72
Pneumonia	10775	14564	135	Pneumonia	11,716	11,136	95
Skin Disease	10686	12400	116	Skin Disease	28107	48722	173

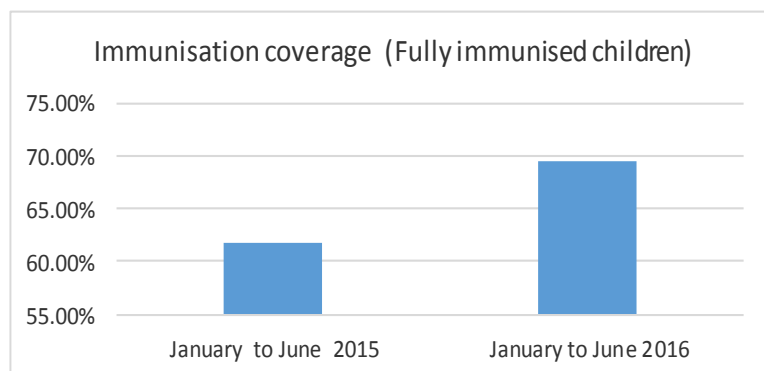
Table 12: Trends of epidemic prone diseases

Epidemic	July – December 2015		January – June 2016	
	No of cases	Reported Deaths	No of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	57	0	109	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	351	0	303	0
Typhoid	3408	0	4163	0

Suspected cases of measles increased in 2016 compared to similar period in year 2015

## Immunisation and vitamin A coverage

### Immunisation coverage



Immunisation coverage has been below national target (80%) in between January to June in both 2015 and 2016. Some of the reasons for low coverage were the access issues due to distances to health facilities especially in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones.

Figure 6: Immunization coverage

Table 13: 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 to 59 months 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 2015	Jan – June 2016	Jan – June 2015	Jan – June 2016	Jan – June 2015	Jan – June 2016	Jan – June 2015	Jan – June 2016
30.3%	30%	4%	4.7%	6.9%	7.5%						

### Nutrition status

The trend on proportion of children below five years at risk of malnutrition (MUAC < 135mm) in the year 2016 has been on seasonal downward trend. The reduction in proportion of children at risk is attributed to improved food access due to good crop performance following the favourable short rains season, milk availability and stable food prices necessitating improved food consumption at household level.

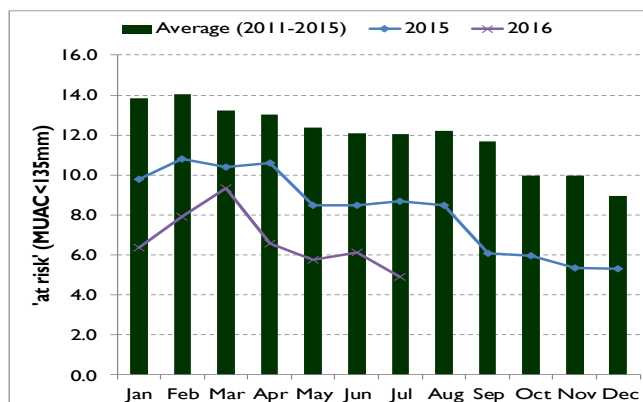


Fig. 6: proportion of children at risk (MUAC < 135mm)

## **Sanitation and Hygiene**

Latrine coverage in the county estimated at 50 percent. The coverage is lowest in the pastoral and Agro-pastoral due to nomadic nature of some of the households. Poor faecal disposal depicted by low latrine coverage is a risk for contamination of the open water sources which serve about 48 percent of the population in the Agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods.

## **4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

### **4.1 Prognosis Assumptions**

- Onset of short rains is expected to be late and perform below normal due to *La Nina* phenomena
- Rangeland conditions are expected to be stable for the Agro-pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihood zones but deteriorate in the pastoral livelihood zone
- Crop performance is expected to be affected by below normal rainfall
- Market prices for cereals are expected to remain stable for three months while goat prices will start declining after two months

### **4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Month**

#### **Food Security outcomes from August to October**

The harvests realised in the long rain season will be available for the households in the Mixed Farming and the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The pastoral livelihood zone will be able to purchase adequate food since the terms of trade shall remain favourable due low food prices and high livestock prices. Livestock body condition for both Agro-pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihood zones are expected to be stable because of availability of pasture and browse. By end of September when pasture and browse will be on a downward trend, livestock body condition is expected to decline. In the pastoral areas where pasture is currently fair, livestock migration is expected towards dry grazing areas in early September. Denuded areas of Eleng'ata enterit, Ntuka, Mosiro, Koyaki, Ongata Naado, and Ewaso ng'iro are expected to experience earlier migrations. There will be insignificant change in livestock prices while; maize prices are expected to remain stable because of the ongoing harvests alongside inflows from neighbouring counties. Food consumption for households across the livelihoods will remain stable frequency of two to three meals per day with adequate diversity because of availability from own farm and at the market.

#### **Food Security Outcomes for November to January**

Food production in Mixed Farming and Agro-pastoral livelihood will be below average due to forecasted below average rainfall performance due to *La Nina* effect. Change in commodity prices at the markets is expected to be insignificant and will slightly increase for maize because of limited supply from own produce but cushioned by inflows from outside the county. Pasture condition and water situation in the pastoral and Agro-pastoral will be affected increasing the distance to water and might lead to decline in body condition which will result in lower livestock prices and hence affecting TOT. Slight decrease in the price for livestock is likely because of increased supply to the market to replenish the diminishing cereal stock at the household. Change in the terms of trade is therefore expected to be insignificant. Milk availability will

reduce in the pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zone which will have a negative effect in household food consumption. Proportion of children under five at risk of malnutrition (MUAC<125mm) is likely to rise but remain below the LTA. All livelihood zones shall remain in Minimal food insecurity phase (IPC Phase1) with households with food deficit particularly in the pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zone employing insurance coping strategies to meet food gaps.

## 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Conclusion

The County will remain in Minimal Phase though some households in pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones might be stressed Phase if the short rains season performance is of minimal impact of the short rains on forage improvement and crop performance. Planting of drought resistant crops and conservation of the available pasture can cushion the households against the impacts of the below rain performance.

### 5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Provision of Traditional high value crops for diversification and certified potato seed
- Provision of subsidized fertilizer to improve yields.
- Management of MLND in maize and *Tuta absoluta* pest Tomatoes
- Reseeding denuded range lands.
- Vaccination (Food & mouth disease, CCPP & CBPP, Anthrax, sheep and goat pox) and control of vector (ticks and other parasites)
- De-silting pans/dams to increase capacity
- Rehabilitation of the malfunctioning boreholes
- Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
- Integrated outreaches Health/Nutrition education
- Nutrition health promotion and advocacy
- upscale deworming coverage in schools

### Things to monitor

- Livestock diseases
- Pasture condition in the pastoral livelihood zone
- MLND
- Human wildlife conflict
- Market prices

### 5.3 Sub-County Ranking

**Table 14: Sub County food security ranking (worst to best)**

Sub County	Food security	Main food security threat (if any)
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	rank (1-10)	
Narok West	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High cereal prices</li> <li>• Comparatively long distance to water sources</li> <li>• Poor access to markets/supplies</li> </ul>
Transmara East	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited livelihood diversity</li> <li>• Low relative agricultural productivity</li> </ul>
Narok East	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparatively long distance to water</li> <li>• Human-wildlife conflict</li> </ul>
Narok South	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased incidences of livestock diseases, Good rainfall, good yields</li> </ul>
Narok North	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good rainfall, good yields</li> </ul>
Transmara West	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good rainfall, good yields</li> </ul>

## 6 ANNEXES

### 6.1 On-going Interventions by Sector

**Table 15: Ongoing interventions by sector**

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Million Ksh)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
Provision of Traditional High value crops	Cushion farmers against the impact of drought	Narok North, Narok South	Suswa, Ntulele, Nturumet	-6M	600HH	Jan-Dec	GOK County Govt
Provision of subsidized fertilizer	Increase crop production at affordable costs	Transmara West, Narok South, Transmara East	Kilgoris, Enosoeri, Kiridon	22M	16,000 HH	Jan-Dec	GOK County Govt
Post harvesting handling	Increased food security and livelihoods through reduced post harvests losses	Narok South Transmara West, Transmara East	All Wards	-11M	15,000 HH	Jan-Dec	GOK County Govt
Irrigation	Increase	Mosiro,	Narok	-As per	700	Continuous	MOAL&F and

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Specific Location</b>	<b>Activity target</b>	<b>Cost (Million Ksh)</b>	<b>No.of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Implementation Time Frame</b>	<b>Implementation stakeholders</b>
	crop production	Erero,Ekule	North	project budget			farmers
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>							
Narok South	Growing livestock feeds reserve, Capacity building and provision of breeding stock (Sahiwal and Galla goats)	pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zone	40% of the households	2m	improved livestock production	Continuous	ENSDA-Ewaso-Nyiro South Development Authority
Narok North	Livestock feed reserve promotion and provision of breeding stock	pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zone	40% of the households	2m	improved livestock production	Continuous	ENSDA-Ewaso-Nyiro South Development Authority
Narok North, Narok East and Narok South	Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	Ewaso nyiro Olesharo, Katakala and Mulot	400 households	5m	Sustainable land use	2010-2016 (5 years)	Livestock department-SLM Project
County	Natural resource management, market access and trade linkages and pastoral risks management and livelihood support	Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zones across the county	50% of the households	As per project budget		5 years from 2015 July	RLRLP (Regional Pastoral Lz and Resilience project)
Operating in Loita ward	Capacity building on livestock productivity and value	Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas across the	40% of the households	1m	+ve improved livestock production	Continuous	Ilkerin Loita Integral Development Project(ILIDP)

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Million Ksh)	No.of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
	addition.	county					

## 6.2 Proposed Intervention

Food Intervention Required (Proposed population in need of assistance)

Based on prevailing food security situation, food based intervention is not recommended.

**Table 16: proposed Non-food Interventions (by sector)**

Division/Ward name	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Million Ksh)	Available Resources	Time Frame
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
All the Sub Counties	Provision of Traditional high value crops Crop and certified potato seed	All Wards	50,000	GOK and other partners	30M	Personnel	Aug – sept 2016
All Sub Counties	Provision of subsidized fertilizer	Transmara East and west	22,400	County Government MOAL&F and Development partners	336M	Personnel Land	Aug – sept 2016
All Sub Counties	Management of MLND <i>Tuta absoluta</i> pest in Maize and Tomatoes	All maize producing areas	20,000HH	County Government and Development partners	20M	Personel Land	Continuos
<b>Livestock</b>							
Narok county	Pasture improvement , establishment, conservation and construction of strategic feed reserve	All wards	5,000 households	County Government and Development partners Development partners	110M	5 m (1 Tractor And Baler For Pasture Harvesting , Human Resources)	2016-2017
Narok county	Reseeding denuded	Eleng'ata	5,000 household	MOAL&F and partners	50m	None	July 2016-



Division/Ward name	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Million Ksh)	Available Resources	Time Frame
	areas	enterit, Ntuka, Mosiro, Koyaki, Ongata Naado, Ewaso ng'iro	s				June 2017
Narok county	Vaccination and vector (ticks and other parasites)	All Sub counties	10,000 households	Vet dept and private service providers	100m	1m	August 2016-March 2017
<b>WATER</b>							
All Sub Counties	De-silting pans/dams	All wards	All livestock farmers	County Govt			
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>							
All Sub Counties	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	Health facilities	4913	CDH, MOH, WFP, UNICEF		Supplements,	Continuous
All Sub Counties	Nutrition advocacy	Health facilities, schools, work places	50	CDH, FEED , other Partners, & all others ministries	Personnel, training materials, reporting tools, logistics for outreaches	Personnel	Continuous
All schools in the county	Improve Deworming coverage	Health facilities, schools		cdh, MOE& Partners	Personnel,dewormers	Personnel, dewormers	Continuous
All Sub Counties	Integrated outreaches Health/Nutrition education	Health facilities	100 sites	cdh, Partners	Teaching materials, personnel, logistics for outreaches	Personnel	Continuous