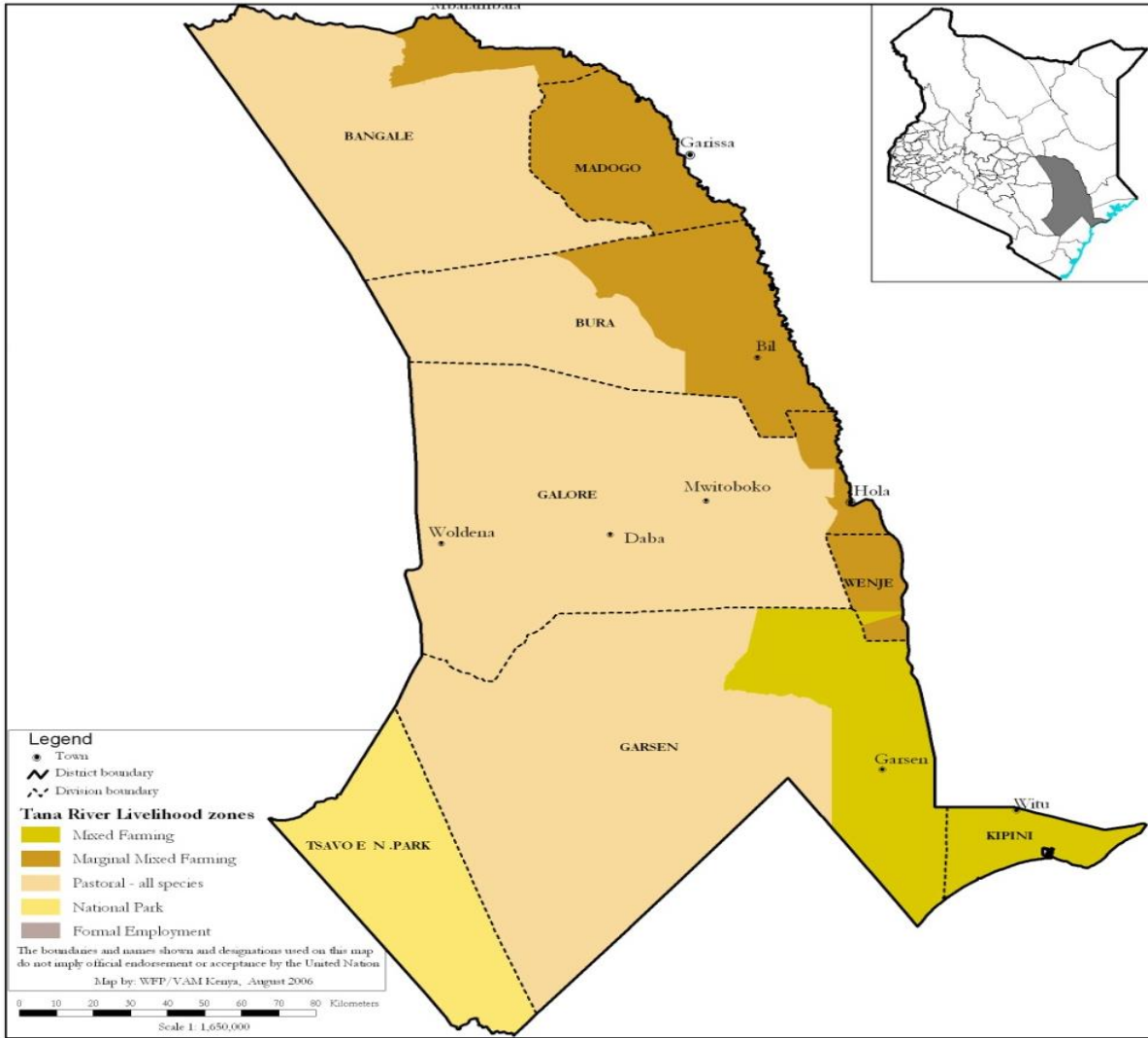


TANA RIVER COUNTY
SHORT RAINS 2013-14 ASSESSMENT REPORT
3RD TO 7TH FEBRUARY, 2014



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Tana River County is divided into three sub-counties namely; Tana North, Tana River and Tana Delta. These are further divided into eight administrative divisions namely; Galole, Bura, Bangale, Madogo, Wenje, Garsen, Tarasaa and Kipini. Tana River County borders Garissa to the

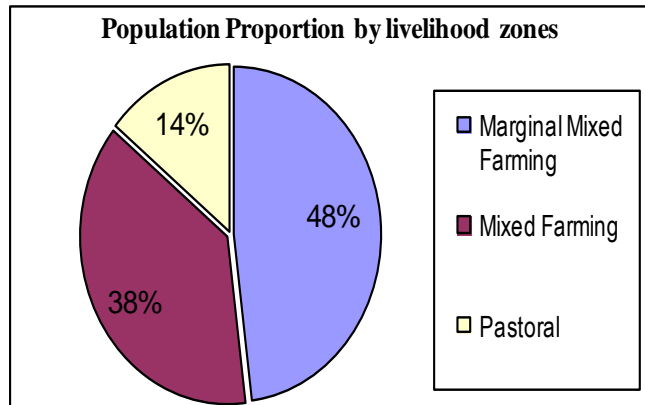


Figure 1: Population Distribution by Livelihood zones

North East, Isiolo to the North, Ijara to the East, Mwingi to the West, Lamu to the South East and the Indian Ocean to the South. The county covers an area of 38,782 square kilometres (km²) with an estimated population of 240,070 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2009 Census). 48 percent of total population occupies the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone (LZ), 38 percent in the Mixed Farming and 14 percent in the Pastoralist LZ as shown in Figure 1.

The county normally experiences a bimodal pattern of rainfall with the long rains falling between April and June while the short rains are experienced between October and December. The mean annual rainfall ranges between 220 millimeters (mm) and 500mm with the exception of the Mixed Farming livelihood zone where rainfall ranges between 750 mm and 1250 mm. Temperatures range between 21°C and 38°C. Short rains are more reliable in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone while the other two zones rely mostly on the long rains.

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Deteriorating pasture and browse condition
- Livestock diseases
- Diminishing water sources for both livestock and domestic use
- Human wildlife conflicts
- Poor rainfall performance
- High food prices
- Influx of livestock migrating into the county

2 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The county is classified in “Stressed Food Insecurity phase”. The Mixed Farming livelihood zone is long rains dependent while Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zone and Pastoral livelihood zone is short rains dependent. The performance of the Short rains 2013 was below normal in all livelihoods resulting in low crop acreage put to crop hence lower production. Distances to domestic water sources are within the seasonal norm while distances to livestock water sources are increasing as livestock move farther in search of pasture and browse. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement was below 135 mm was 8.5 percent in the month of December compared to 13.14 percent and 13.77 percent in the months of October and November 2013 respectively. Households are consuming two to three meals per day which is normal at this time of the year.

2.1 Food Security Trends

The County has maintained the previous “Stressed Food Insecurity” phase. Though the short rains did not perform well, most indicators show a normal situation compared to the long term average. Nutritional status for children less than five years is still stable with the current proportion of children at risk of malnutrition standing at 7.7 percent in the month of January, 2014 compared to the Long Term Average (LTA) OF 11.4 percent. Water consumption has stabilized with Marginal Mixed Farming recording 10 - 20 litres per person per day (lppd) and 15-20 lppd in Mixed farming and Pastoral zone. Livestock body condition has remained good for all species since the August 2013. All markets are operation without any disruption.

2.2 Rainfall Performance

Onset of short rains 2013 season in most parts of the County was in the first dekad of October conforming to the norm. The rainfall was characterized by light intermittent showers, inadequate and poorly distributed across all livelihood zones in both space and time. The amount of rainfall was less than 10 mm in October, 80-120 mm in November and 20-50 mm in December. Bangale received between 50-80 percent of normal while Madogo and Bura received 25-50 percent of normal rainfall. Localized areas of Madogo such as Sombo (Sala Location) did not receive rainfall. Most parts of the Tana Delta (Garsen and Kipini) received 50-80 percent of normal rainfall. The northern part of Garsen and Wenje division received good rainfall of 120-200 percent of normal rainfall. This depicted uneven spatial distribution of the rainfall. The much expected floods did not occur. The rains ceased earlier in the 2nd dekad of December 2013 instead of the expected end of December. Figure 2 shows the spatial distribution of short rains in the county.

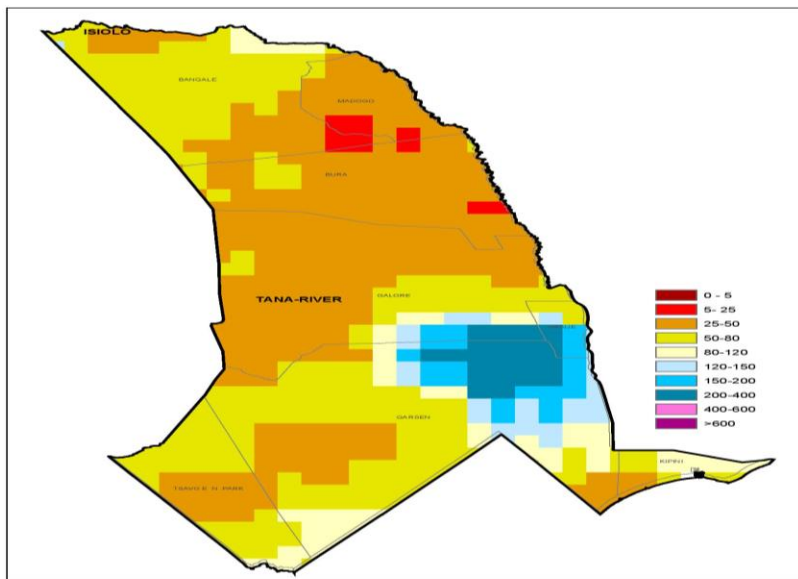


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance as a percent of normal

2.3 Current Shocks And Hazards

Current shocks and hazards affecting food security in the county are endemic livestock diseases such as Contagious Caprine PleuroPneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine PleuroPneumonia (CBPP) and Trypanosomiasis have continued to reduce livestock productivity. Human wildlife conflicts due to closure of national parks and reserves. Food prices have remained high limiting household access to food. Influx of livestock from Garissa has contributed to deteriorating condition of pasture and browse.

3 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Marginal Mixed farming and Pastoral livelihood zones are short rains dependent while the Mixed Farming livelihood zone is long rains dependent. The main crops planted during the short rains are maize, cow peas and green grams. In the marginal mixed farming zone, maize contributes to 50 percent of food while in the mixed farming; maize contributes to 41 percent of food.

Other crops planted include tomatoes, sukuma wiki, rice, bananas, onions and mangoes. The mango crop harvesting period has been on since November 2013 boosting the food security situation in terms of cash income to about 10 percent in marginal mixed zone and 37 percent in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

3.1.1 Crop Performance - Rain Fed

About 91, 47, and 87 percent of the LTA area was planted with maize, cowpeas and green grams respectively. However, only 56, 33 and 52 percent of the LTA production for maize, cowpeas and green grams, respectively was achieved as shown in table 1 below. Low crop production is attributed to poor temporal distribution of rains received during the short rains season. In addition, no floods were experienced to enhance planting along the flood plains. In some areas of Tana Delta farmers have not fully gone back to their farms because of insecurity. Farmers along the river Tana turned to supplementing their crop moisture requirement with irrigation.

Table 1.: Rain-fed Agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2013 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2013 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	2,597	2,840	25,970	46,600
Cowpeas	308	660	2,156	6,600
Green grams	391	450	2,346	4,500

3.1.2 Crop Performance - Irrigated Crop

There was a decrease in planted acreage under irrigation by 28 percent, 33 percent and 51 percent for maize, rice and green grams respectively which was attributed to late provision of farm inputs to farmers in irrigation schemes. Farmers who use small pumps were forced to incur more energy costs to boost their crop moisture requirement for all crops planted. Only a few farmers could afford to meet the cost. As a result, 72 percent, 67 percent and 49 percent of the LTA production for maize, rice and green grams respectively was achieved. Table 2 below shows comparison of the current irrigated area and production versus the LTA. Shortage of irrigation facilities (portable water pumps & pipes) are a major challenge to irrigation for farmers outside the Hola and Bura irrigation schemes.

Table 2:. Irrigated Agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 Short rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2013 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected /actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during 2013 Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	1,725	2,385	34,500	47,700
Rice	400	600	20,000	30,000
Green grams	376	760	3,008	6,080

3.1.3 Maize Stocks Held In The County

There was 39 percent decrease in household maize stocks, and this is attributed to crop failure after the inadequate rains received which could not support growth. The quantities of maize held by traders increased by 18 percent as traders anticipated a rise in maize prices. There are no millers in the county. The stock held by NCPB stores is lower by 92.47 percent than the LTA because less relief food was received. Table 3 below shows the current stocks held by households, traders and NCPB versus the LTA.

Table 3: 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	9,800	16,000
Traders	8,586	7,300
NCPB	847	11,250
Total	19,233	34,550

The stocks held at household level can last for less than a month in Pastoral and Marginal Mixed livelihood zones. However, in Mixed farming livelihood zone, stocks at household level may last for two months. In a normal season in the pastoral livelihood zones, stocks would last between 1-2 months, 3 months for Marginal Mixed zones and at least 4 months for Mixed farming zone.

3.1.4 Post-Harvest Management:

Most farmers store their harvested grains in their traditional barns and nylon bags. These methods of storage are prone to attack by storage pests (rodents & weevils) and hence lowering both the quality and quantity of stored grains.

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock species in the county are goats, sheep, cattle and camel. Camel rearing is prevalent in Bangale but is also springing up in the Pastoral livelihood zone of Titila and Waldena areas. Free range poultry is common among the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Livestock production contributes to 20 percent, 15 percent and 68 percent to cash income in the Marginal Mixed, Mixed farming and Pastoral zone respectively. Goats and sheep are mainly sold for purchase of other food commodities as well as for meat and milk, while cattle are mainly for milk production and also for sale to cater for other high budget expenditures in the family.

3.2.1 Pasture And Browse Condition

The pasture and browse condition is currently fair but inadequate across most parts of Pastoral and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones. However, the forage condition is poor in localized parts of the pastoral livelihood zones of Nanighi and Chardende in Tana North. In the Mixed farming livelihood zone, pasture and browse is generally good. Pasture, browse and forage are all expected to last for one to two months across all livelihood zones. The current forage condition is a result of poor performance of the short rains of 2013 especially in Tana River and Tana North Sub Counties.

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity

Body Condition

Livestock body condition for goats, sheep and camels is good and that of cattle is fair across all livelihood zones. At the same time of the year, body condition is usually very good for all livestock species. The livestock body condition for cattle and sheep is expected to deteriorate gradually until April when the long rains are anticipated while that of goats and camels is expected to remain stable.

Birth Rates

Birth rates have generally decreased currently to 20 percent across all livelihood zones. Normally, birth rates stand at 30 percent. The Lambing /kidding and calving season for sheep, goats and cattle respectively is normally between October to December and between March to May every year.

Livestock Tropical Units

The average household livestock size in Pastoral zone is 18 TLUs (12 heads of cattle, 22 goats, 14 sheep) while in Mixed farming zone, is 8 TLUs (5 heads of cattle, 10 goats, 8 sheep). Average livestock size in the Marginal Mixed farming zone is 15 TLUs (11 head of cattle, 16 goats, 8 sheep).

Milk Availability

The current milk production is mainly from goats, cattle and camel. Average milk production in the Pastoral livelihood zone ranges from two to four litres per household while in the Mixed and Marginal Mixed livelihood zones, milk production ranges from one to two litres per household.

Milk Consumption

Household consumption ranges from one to two litres per household across the county. Milk for sale is available in the market across all livelihood zones especially in the pastoral zones. Average milk prices range from Ksh. 50 - 60 per litre in the Mixed farming and Ksh. 40 per litre in the Pastoral and Marginal Mixed farming zones. Milk prices are normal at this time of the year.

3.2.3 Water For Livestock

The current sources of water for livestock are river Tana, shallow wells, pans and Irrigation canals. The situation is expected to remain stable as the available water for livestock is projected to remain stable until April.. The trekking distance to water points averages seven to twelve kilometers in the pastoral all species and two to six kilometers in the Marginal and Mixed

farming livelihood zones. Cattle, sheep and goats are being watered daily. The distances to watering point are normal at this time of the year. However, localized areas such as Assa, kalalani, haroresa and bangale are expected to worsen after one month due to depletion of water by in-migrating livestock.

3.2.4 Livestock Migration

The County is experiencing in migration of cattle, goats and camel from Garissa. The in-migrated livestock is mainly grazing in Tana North and Tana River Sub County especially Bangale, Waldena, Haroresa and Assa and Kalalani. Internal movement of livestock within the County is minimal and livestock have been grazing in their normal grazing areas but are now tending towards Tana Delta. The migration of livestock impacts negatively to households who are left without milk.

3.2.5 Livestock Diseases And Mortalities

Currently, there is no livestock disease outbreak reported. Endemic diseases such as CCPP, Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP), Trypanosomiasis and worms infestation have continued across all livelihood zones. Mortalities range from one to two percent for cattle, sheep and goats .Mortality rates for camel is about one percent. All the indicated range of mortalities is within norm.

3.3 Water And Sanitation

3.3.1 Water Sources

The major water sources in the county are river Tana, shallow wells, boreholes, pans, irrigation canals and pipeline in major towns. The open water sources were recharged to 50-75 percent of their capacity across the county due to the fair performance of the short rains. About 78 percent of pans in Tana Delta and 63 percent of pans in Tana North have water and are expected to last for one to two months. Areas currently experiencing severe water scarcity and are under water trucking include Bangale location, Gafuru (Galole), Waldena-Doke, Haroresa, Kalalani, Bulto-Mulitu (Wayu), Chifiri, Hakoka, kesi (Galole), Boji, Maroni and Hara (Wenje). This region has high salinity and potential for fresh boreholes is low. Other areas facing severe water shortage and not under water trucking are Asa and kalalani in Galole and Hurara, Vibaoviwili, Gargesa and Gubani in Tarasaa. There are currently a total of over 67 water pans, 225 shallow wells and 21 boreholes across the county.

3.3.2 Distances To Water Points

The average distance to water points currently ranges from one to two kilometres in the Mixed farming and between one to three kilometres in Pastoral and Marginal Mixed livelihood zone. Distances are normal at this time of the year.

3.3.3 Waiting Time At The Source

The current waiting time has remained stable at less than 15 minutes across the county. Though 37 percent of pans in Tana North have dried up, most households are relying on shallow wells and river Tana where collection of water is open. Waiting time is expected to remain stable until April except in areas facing severe water shortage as mentioned above. Waiting time is normal at this time of the year

3.3.4 Water Consumption And Prices.

Average water consumption in litres per person per day ranges between 10 - 20 in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone and 15-20 in Mixed farming and Pastoral zone. Average cost of water is normal at the borehole at Ksh. 2-5 per 20 litre jerrycan. However, a good number of households do not pay for water as they rely on river Tana, shallow wells, pans and dams. Private water vendors in the pastoral livelihood zones of Tana North-Bura, Madogo, Bangale and Mbalambala are selling water at Ksh. 20 to 30 per 20 litres per jerrycan.

3.3.5 Sanitation And Hygiene

Latrine coverage stands at 45.7 percent for the period July to December 2013 which is an increase from 33 percent recorded during the same period the previous year. However, during the community interviews, only two latrines in the mosque and school were observed in the Koticha (Wayu location). In Bulto-Banta (Bangale Location), only 4 toilets in a population of 78 households were observed. Most households dispose human wastes in the bushes. Though no water borne disease outbreaks have been reported, minimal cases of diarrhoea, typhoid and malaria were noted across most parts of the county. A total of 52,489 cases of dysentery were reported between July and December 2013. As a result, 7 deaths were recorded compared to 3 deaths recorded same period of 2012. Water borne diseases could be attributed to disposal of human waste in the bushes coupled with low level of water treatment across the county. Treatment chemicals are largely not available except in Makere where shallow wells are treated with chlorine every 3 months. However, treatment chemicals are largely acceptable in the county. Awareness of hand washing at critical times is high with coverage of over 90 percent with most households using soap.

3.4 Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market Operations

The main livestock and food stuff markets in the County are Bura, Hola, Garsen, Mandingo, Waldena, Madogo, Bangale, and Hara. The livestock markets are operating normally without any interruptions since neither conflicts nor major disease outbreaks have been reported. Garsen market is mainly supplied with livestock from Tana Delta and Tana River Sub counties while Bura and Bangale markets are supplied with livestock from Tana North Sub County. The markets are currently experiencing increasing supply of animals but the demand is generally constant.

3.4.2 Market Prices

Maize Prices

Average maize prices in the county range from Ksh. 50 – 70 per kg. Average farm gate price of maize is Ksh. 40 per Kg. The current maize prices are 76 percent above the LTA of 33 shilling per kilogram. Prices have been declining from July to December 2013. However, in the month of January, maize prices went up due to reduced supply as depicted in Figure 3 below.

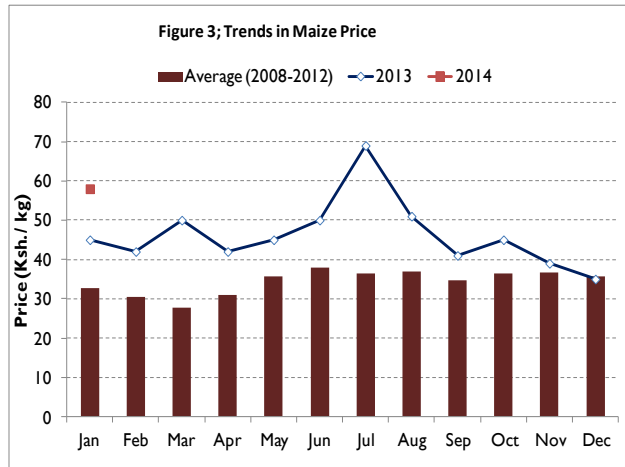


Figure 4: Average Maize Prices in Ksh. per Kilo

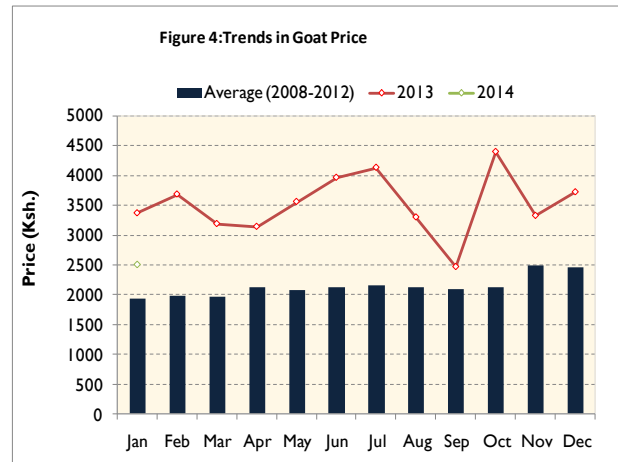


Figure 3: Average Goat Prices in Ksh.

Goat Prices

The current price of an average goat ranges from Ksh. 2,000 to 3,000 in all livelihood zones. Prices of goat are 30 percent above the LTA price of Ksh. 1,929 as shown in figure 4 above. The increase in price of goat may be attributed to decrease in demand.

3.4.4 Terms of Trade

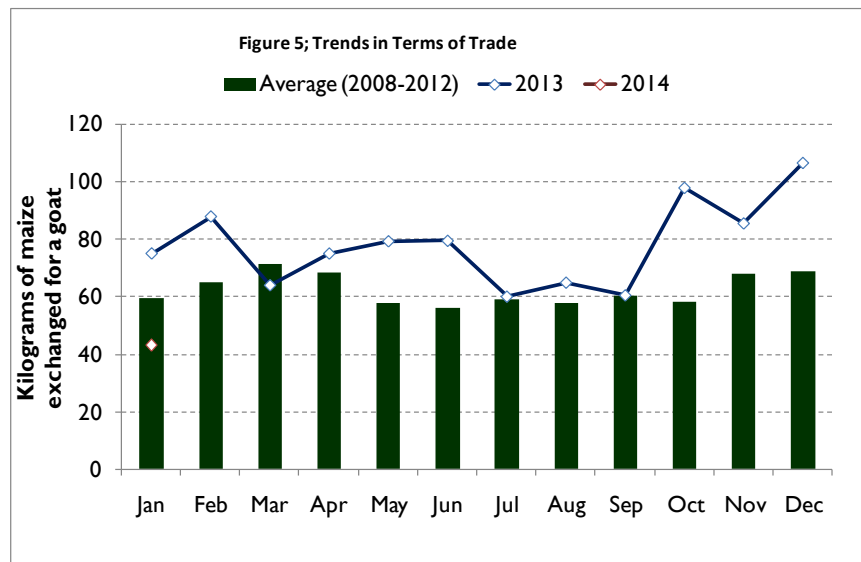


Figure 5: Comparative Terms of Trade

Terms of trade are favourable to the pastoralist. Currently, a household is able to purchase 43 kilograms of maize with sale of a goat across all livelihood zones. Normally, a household would purchase 58 kilograms of maize with the sale of a goat across the county. Currently the sale of one goat would purchase 106 kg of maize compared to the long term average of 69 kg as shown in figure 5.

3.5 Health And Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity And Mortality Patterns

The five top common diseases affecting the general population are Respiratory Tract Infection (RTI), malaria, diarrhoea, diseases of the skin, and pneumonia across all livelihood zones. Endemic diseases reported in the county include hypertension and urinary tract infections. There has been a decline in cases of malaria attributed to increased distribution and usage of long

lasting insecticides treated nets (LLITNs). Health facilities in conflict prone areas of Tana Delta are not adequately stocked with medicine and health workers due to insecurity. The under 5 mortality rate is at 1.30 persons/10,000/day while the crude mortality rate is at 0.70 persons/10,000/day which is above the threshold. Figure 6 and figure 7 shows the trend of the top five diseases for both the under fives and the general population.

3.5.2 Immunization And Vitamin A Supplementation

The coverage of fully immunized children under 5 years was 73 percent in the period between July to December 2013, compared to 69 percent in the same period of 2012. The improvement in immunization coverage is attributed to Malezi Bora activities. The proportion of children aged between 6-11 months and between 12-59 months who received Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months was 48.5 percent and 37.95 respectively for the period July to December 2012. Comparing with the same period of July to December, 2013, 45 percent of children between 6-11 months and 31.4 percent for children aged between 12-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation. The decreased vitamin A supplementation coverage can be attributed to health workers strike in the month of December 2013 and long distances to health facilities.

3.5.3 3.5.3 Nutrition And Dietary Diversity

The percentage of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) by weight for height Z scores was 13.8 in April 2013 and 13.5 in February 2012, while the percentage of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by weight for height Z scores was 3.1 in February 2012 and 2.2 in April 2013. Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting) by Height for age Z scores was 33.4 percent in February 2012 and 33.7 percent in April 2013. The slight increase in GAM and Chronic Malnutrition (Stunting) by Height for age Z scores can be attributed to poor feeding practices. In both pastoral and marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, most households are consuming two to three meals in a day comprising of cereals and pulses, however in the mixed farming livelihood zone majority of the households are consuming the normal three meals in a day. The meals are commonly, porridge, maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams. Exclusive breastfeeding is poorly practiced with introduction of other foods especially water, milk, tea and porridge. The rate of exclusive breast feeding was 44.9 Percent in April 2013 while 67.1 Percent in February 2012. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 7.7 percent in the month of January, 2014 compared to 8.5 percent in December 2013 based on MUAC measurements.

Figure 6 illustrates the trend of children at risk of malnutrition compared to the long term average.

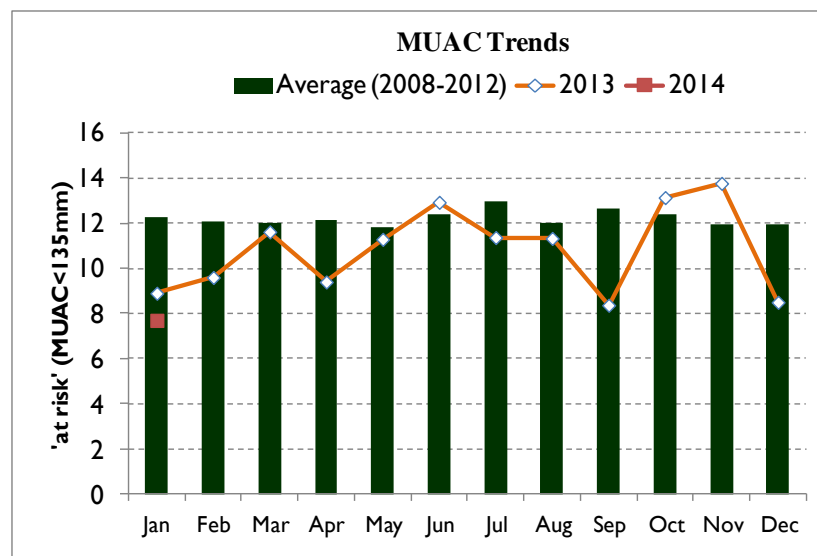


Figure 6: Percentage of Children at Risk of Malnutrition (MUAC<135mm)

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment Rates

Tana river county has a total of one hundred and fifty eight (158) public primary schools; sixty two (62) in Tana Delta, forty nine (49) in Tana river and forty seven (47) in Tana North.. Gender parity is observed in enrolment across the three livelihood zones as opposed to slightly higher enrolment of boys in the previous year. There is an increase in enrolment by 27.6 percent, which is attributed to availability of school meals programme, peace initiatives campaigns and campaigns on girl child education by NGO'S such as "Girl Child Network" Wasichana Wote Wasome" who also provide sanitary towels. The attendance rate is at 95 percent however, some pupils were reported missing classes due to long trekking distance to schools as depicted in Table 4 Below.

3.6.2 Transition And Dropout Rates

The transition rates from early childhood development and education (ECDE) to primary are at about 85 percent while from primary to secondary schools is at 35 percent. Low transition from primary to secondary may be attributed to high poverty levels and long trekking distances to schools, and poor performance. Fairly high dropout was noted attributed to child labour such as mango harvesting and cattle herding. Other reasons contributing to drop outs are migration, delay in delivery of food supplies due to poor logistical planning and poor infrastructure.

3.6.3 School Meals Programme

There is one school meals program Regular School Meals Programmes (RSMP) in the county, benefitting a total of 69,523 pupils in the county. The school meals programme has contributed to improved retention of pupils in schools. However, delay in distribution of meals this year has impacted negatively on the attendance rate. Food preparation in school is hampered by lack of clean water. Influx of pupils to schools with SMP has led to food running out earlier in the previous year.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

The county has an average coping index of 11 implying that only 11 percent of households are employing reversible coping mechanisms. Some of the coping mechanisms being employed by the community include burning of charcoal and engagement to casual labour. No distress coping mechanisms are currently employed.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions By Sector

3.8.1 On-Going Non-Food Interventions

Table 4: On-Going Non-Food Sectoral Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact	Cost Ksh.	Time Frame
Education On-Going Interventions							
All	Provision of medical services	All	All schools	MOH	Improved health	NIL	On - going

All	Campaign on Girl Child Education	All	All schools	MOEST NGO'S	Improved enrolment and retention of pupils in school	NIL	On- going
Agriculture on-Going Interventions							
All	NMK	All locations of Bura, Madogo and Bangale		Jointly implemented by the Kenya government and donors	Improved small scale vegetable production and horticulture		Ongoing
All	Traditional high value crops	All locations of Bura & Madogo divisions	1260 farmers	State Department of Agriculture and Community	Impacts are yet to be seen as the crop is still in the field	0.924M	ongoing
Health ongoing Interventions							
Tana River County	Vitamin A Supplementation	Tana River County	10341	MOH/IMC/UNI CEF	Reduces morbidity and mortality rates		Jan - Jun 2014
Tana River County	Zinc Supplementation	Tana River County	5984	MOH/IMC/UNI CEF	Reduce mortality rates due to diarrhoea		Jan-Jun 2014
Tana River County	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Tana River County	7306	MOH/IMC/UNI CEF	Reduce mortality rates among pregnant women		Jan - Jun 2014
Water On-going Interventions							
Bangale	Dam construction	Bangale	20,000	MEWNR	Improvement	25 M	May - July 2013

Galole	Shallow well Construction	Masalani, Masa bubu, Ovo	2,435	GOK/UNICEF	Permanent And Safe Water Source	9.5M	12Months
Galole	Borehole equipping	Waldena-Kalalani	1,200	MOW&I-CWSB	Permanent And Safe Water Source	2M	5 Months
Wenje	Water supply construction	Wenje	1,649	WSTF	Permanent Water Source	6.9M	6 Months
Livestock-Tana North ongoing Interventions							
Bura	Pasture production	Nanighi	6000	MALF &/NALEP	increased milk and meat production hence more income	10M	18months
Bura/Madogo	Meat goat value addition	Madogo/Bura	600	MALF/KAPAP	Increased incomes	5M	5years
Livestock ongoing Interventions							
Tana North	Fodder production	Nanighi, Bura, Madogo,	6,900	MALF &/NALEP, KLMC/SNV	increased milk and meat production hence more income	12.9m	2012-2014
Bura/Madogo	Meat goat value addition	Madogo/Bura	600	MALF/KAPAP	Increased incomes	5m	5years

3.9 Sub County Food Security Ranking (Worst To Best) as shown in table 5

Table 5: Sub-County Rankings

Division	Food security rank (1=Most food insecure, 8=Least food insecure)	Main food security threat
Bangale	1	Inadequate water and pasture, influx of animals from neighboring counties and closure of national parks and ranches
Madogo	2	Insufficient rains, lack of floods
Bura	3	Insufficient rains, lack of floods, influx of livestock
Galole	4	Insufficient rains, lack of floods, influx of livestock, diminishing water levels in wells and pans
Garsen	5	Lack of floods, insufficient rains, insecurity, livestock influx, wildlife, diminishing water levels in wells and pans.
Wenje	6	Poor rains, lack of floods
Tarasaa	7	Tension, wildlife, lack of flooding, inadequate rains, influx of livestock
Kipini	8	Tension, soil salinity, wildlife menace, insufficient rains

4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

It is projected that food security may remain stable for the next one month. The situation may deteriorate from the month of March until the month of May as the long rains are expected in April. Forage and water for both human and livestock is estimated to last for one to two months. The situation may deteriorate if the long rains delay. However, if the 2014 long rains perform well, with early onset, the gains caused by the short rains of 2013 will further be consolidated and food security will improve. Since the county is short rains dependent, good performance of the long rains may render the county food secure. Households that have food gaps need support with food assistance at least for the next six months as the situation continue to be monitored.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes For The Next Three Months (March To May)

Across all livelihood zones, most households will still be consuming two to three meals in a day mainly, porridge, maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams. A number of coping strategies will be employed this will include charcoal burning, reducing of meal portions, skipping of meals among other strategies. Household stocks were minimal hence they will quickly dwindle in March and April as most farmers sell maize to traders in order to buy non-food items and agricultural inputs for the 2014 long rains season. The stocks held at household level are expected to last for less than a month in Pastoral livelihood zone. Households in Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones are expected to remain food secure within February. However, in Mixed farming livelihood zone, will be food secure to end of March .

4.3 Food Security Outcomes For The Last Three Months (June To August)

Prices for maize, cowpeas and green grams will reduce due to long rains harvest which is the most depended in the mixed farming livelihood zone. There will be expected reduction in malnourished cases owing to food dietary diversity. Households across all livelihood zones will be food insecure after depleting the stocks held and will be waiting for the production of the long rains to salvage them from food insecurity status.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The integrated food security phase's classification is stressed. The stocks held at household level can last for less than a month in Pastoral and Marginal Mixed livelihood zones. However, in the mixed farming livelihood zone, stocks at household level may last for two months. The pasture and browse condition is currently fair across all the livelihood zones. Average milk production in the pastoral livelihood zone ranges from two to four litres per household while in the mixed and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, milk production ranges from one to two litres per household, which is normal at this time of the year. The average distance to water points currently ranges from one to two kilometres in the mixed farming and between one to three kilometres in the pastoral and marginal mixed livelihood zone. Average water consumption in litres per person per day ranges between 10 - 20 litres in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and 15-20 in mixed farming and pastoral zone. Average cost of water is normal at the borehole at Ksh. two to five per 20 litres jerrycan. However, a good number of households do not pay for water as they rely on river Tana, shallow wells, pans and dams. Private water vendors in the pastoral livelihood zones of Tana North-Bura, Madogo, Bangale and Mbalambala are selling water at Ksh. 20 to 30 per 20 litres jerrycan. There has been a decline in cases of malaria attributed to increased distribution and usage of long lasting insecticides treated nets (LLITNs). The current nutritional status of children under five years of age is 8.5 percent. Most household are consuming two to three meals a day consisting of porridge, maize, sorghum, cowpeas and green grams.

5.1 Monitoring Required

- Domestic and livestock water sources
- Nutrition status of children under five years
- Human and livestock diseases
- Human wildlife conflicts
- Pasture and browse condition
- Prices of major food commodities
- Influx of livestock migrating into the county
- Conflicts arising from competition over resources
- School attendance and drop outs

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Food supplies to be distributed to the schools
- Supply of assorted relief seeds and farm input
- Provision of portable water pump sets and accessories
- Construction of water pan
- Promotion of drought resistant seeds

- Revival of irrigation schemes and portable irrigation sets
- Shallow Well Construction and Repair, Water Supply Construction and Fuel Subsidy
- Pasture conservation
- Community awareness, Off take and Hay production
- Provision of food supplements
- Rapid Assessment and Conduct integrated outreaches

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1. Food Intervention Required

Table 6: Percentage Range of People in Need of Food Assistance

Division	Population	Proposed population in need (percent)	Ration level (percent)	Proposed Intervention FFA/GFD	Remarks
Bangale,	23,295	25-30	75%	FFA	For FFA, preference to be given to the current FFA sites to ensure sustainability of the sites. GFD recommended to Assa, kalalani, doke
Madogo	27,464	25-30	75%	GFD/FFA	
Bura	31,786	25-30	50%	FFA	
Galole	44,981	15-20	50%	FFA	
Garsen	43,346	15-20	50%	FFA	
Wenje,	15,885	10-15	50%	FFA	
Tarasaa	33,741	10-15	50%	FFA	
Kipini	19,577	10-15	50%	FFA/GFD	
Total population range proposed for food aid: 21,812 - 31,356					

6.2 Annex II. Non-Food Interventions (By Sector)

Table 7: Proposed Non-Food Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
EDUCATION							
All	Food supplies to be distributed to the schools	All	69,523pupils	MOEST W.F.P		1.5M	2 Weeks
AGRICULTURE							
Tana River County	Assorted relief seeds and farm input	All locations	6000HHs	Department of Agriculture and other stakeholders	32 M	Technical skills	LR 2014
Tana River	Provision of portable water	All locations	1000HHs	Department of	20m	Technical skills	2014

County	pump sets and accessories			Agriculture and other stakeholders			
Tana Delta	Construction of water pan	Hurara, Assa, Kileleng wani	96,662	GOK, NDMA, REDCROSS, WEP, COMMUNITY	Machinery, Money, Expertise.	Water, Fertile soils, Labour	Long term interventions
Tana Delta	Promotion and of drought resistant	All	14,650	MOA & STAKEHOLDERS	8M	Personnel	2014
Tana Delta	Revival of irrigation schemes and portable irrigation sets	Salama, oda, Wema	1500	MOA & STAKEHOLDERS	15M	Land Skills Labour	2013-2015
WATER							
Galole	Shallow Well Construction, Borehole equipping, earth pan, pipeline extension and water trucking	Masalani, Masabubu, Ovo Chewani and Wachakone, Magala and Daba	19,000	GOK/UNICEF	Permanent and safe water source	KSHS.62M	3- 12 Months
Wenje and Galole	Shallow Well Construction and Repair, Water Supply Construction and Fuel Subsidy	Kinakomba, Riverline Wenje, Waldena, Wayu, Kalalani	12,000	GOK-UNICEF	Permanent and safe water source	10 M	6 Months
Garsen/kipini/tarasaa	Sinking of shallow wells/rehabilitation of water pans	All locations	30,000	CWSB/TEAM &TEAM, AGRO-	21M	personnel	5 months

	and shallow wells.			GERMAN, RED CROSS			
Tarasaa Garsen and Bangale	Fuel Subsidy	KIPAO, KONE, MNAZINI	8,000	GOK	3.1M		
LIVESTOCK							
Tana River	Water supply for livestock	Galole and Wenje	5000 households	Ministry of water NDMA GAA Samaritans Purse	Water Diesel Vehicle maintenance	Water boozers	Feb – April 2014
Tana River	Supplementary feeding	Galole and Wenje	5000 households	Livestock County Government NDMA	- Commercial livestock feeds -Baled hay	Contingency fund	Feb – April 2014
Tana River	Commercial off-take	Galole and Wenje	5000 households	Livestock NDMA Traders Livestock keepers	Funds for Subsidies at KMC	Contingency fund	Feb – April 2014
Tana North, Bura Madogo Bangale	Pasture production	Bura/Madogo/Bangale	4000	MALF	Water, pumps seed, labor	„	12 months
Tana delta	Community awareness, Off take and Hay	Garsen, Tarasaa, kipini		Livestock NDMA	16 M		By March 2014
	Mineral blocks, concentrates, water tracking and Dewormers.	Garsen, Tarasaa, Kipini		Livestock NDMA	9M		By April 2014
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							

	Rapid Assessment and Conduct integrated outreaches	All Health facilities in the County	55676	MOH/ND MA/IMC	1M	Staffs/vehicles	Feb 2014
	Provision of food supplements	All facilities in the County	55676	MOH/IMC/ KRC/WFP	500,000	Staffs/vehicles	Feb 2014