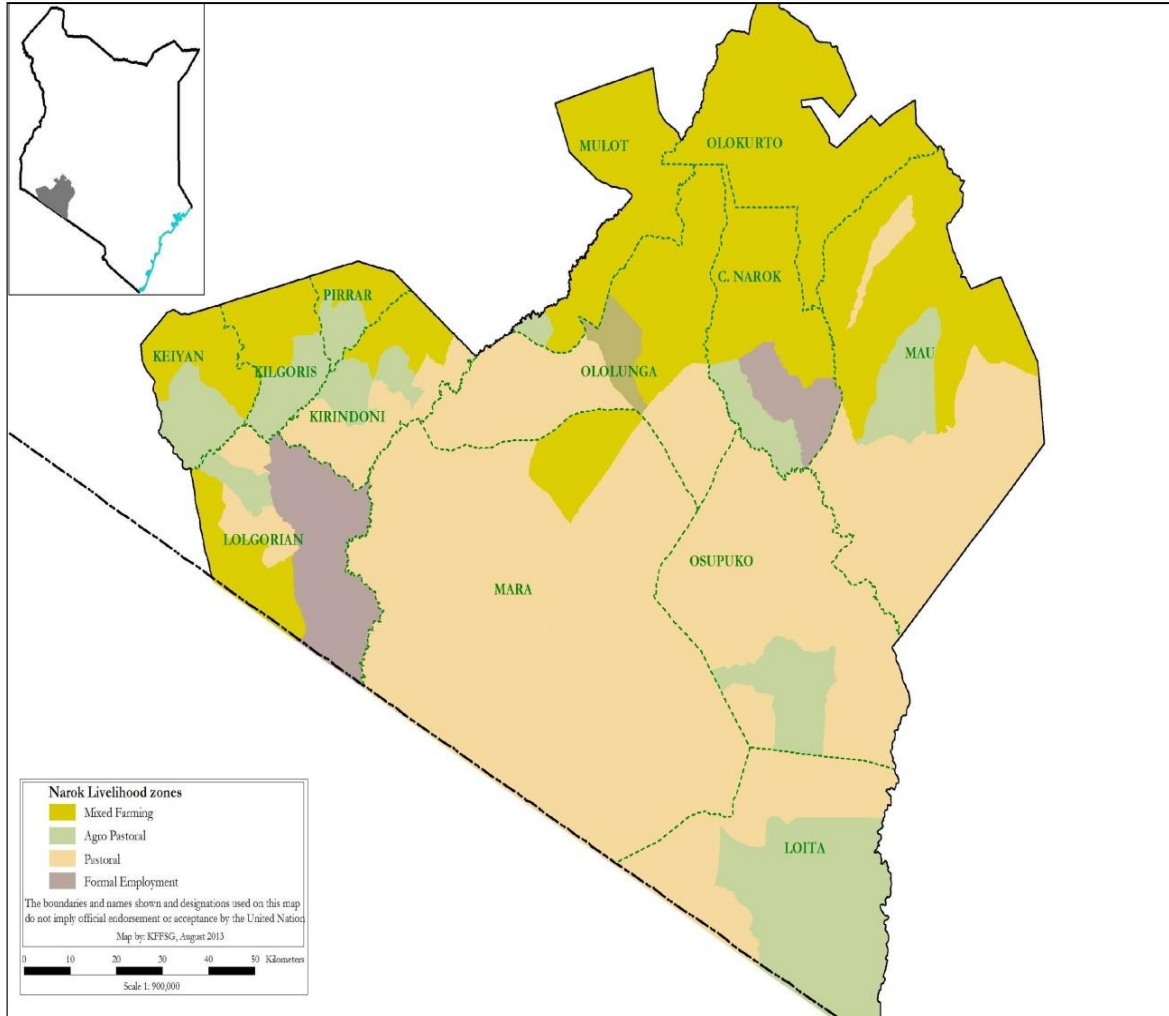


NAROK COUNTY
2013 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
3RD TO 13TH FEBRUARY 2014



ASSESSMENT TEAM

Lillian K. Marita
Dr. George Lutomia
Technical County Steering Group

Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Narok County

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Narok County lies on the southwestern part of Kenya and includes the former Narok and Trans Mara districts. The County has four sub-counties namely, Narok North, Narok South, Trans Mara West and Trans Mara East. The County borders Bomet and Nakuru counties to the North

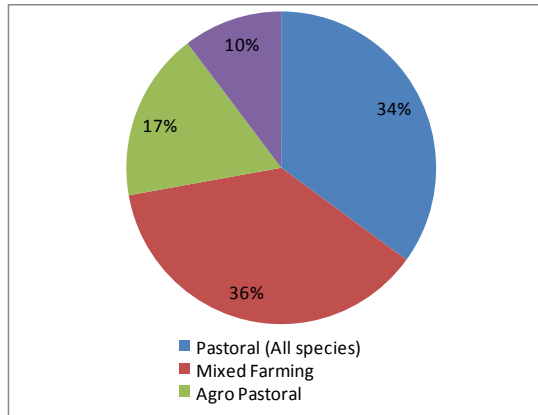


Figure 1: Narok County Population Proportion by Livelihoods

and Kajiado County to the East, the Republic of Tanzania to the South and Migori County to the West. It lies between latitudes 0° 50' and 2° 05' South and longitudes 35° 58' and 36° 00' East.

The County has a population of 850,920 (KNBS 2009 census), and covers approximately 17,933 Km², with a population density of 47 people per Km². There are four main livelihoods, namely Pastoral (All species) including leasing (34 percent), Mixed Farming (39 percent), Agro-Pastoral (17 percent) and trade/tourism/business (10 percent) (Figure 1).

Land is generally owned communally in form of trust land, family ranches or group ranches although in the high potential areas it is individually owned. The rangelands are largely used as group ranches. However there is an increasing trend towards subdivision of group ranches into individual holdings.

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution of the short rains.
- High food prices and low livestock prices.
- Wildlife menace in Mara.

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The County is classified as being in the None/Minimal phase (IPC Phase 1) across the livelihood zones. Though the performance of the short rains was near normal, temporal and spatial distribution was poor and uneven. Currently, food is available in the households as they are holding 70 percent of normal stocks, largely held in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones. The terms of trade are good in Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, while fair in the Pastoral livelihood zones. In the Pastoral livelihood zones, the terms of trade were 17 percent below the LTA. Households are consuming two to three meals per day which is normal at this time of the year. Water consumption is 10 – 15 litres per person per day in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones and above 20 litres in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones. The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition based on Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) less than 135millimeters, in January 2014, was 11.4 percent, and was

below the LTA. The nutrition status has remained stable over the last six months. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2013 was three and was generally lower than December 2012, when it was four.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The County is currently in None/ Minimal phase classification (IPC Phase 1), as was classified during the long rains of 2013 and the short rains of 2012/2013. The impact of the good performance of the rainfall in the last two seasons is having a spillover effect into the current season. Water consumption has remained the same in the Mixed Farming, Agro Pastoral, and trade/business livelihood zones, but declined by 50 percent in the Pastoral livelihood zone (remaining at 10 liters per person per day). Food stocks are available in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral. However, households in the Pastoral livelihood zones currently have no stocks, which is normal. Livestock productivity has remained stable in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, but declining in the Pastoral livelihood zone as evidenced by the 72 percent reduction in milk availability. Distances to water sources have remained stable across the livelihood zones, ranging from three to six -6 kilometers. However, they have increased in the Pastoral areas from seven to 10 kilometers between August 2013 and January 2014. In July to December 2013, the terms of trade were generally above the LTA and above those of the same period in 2012. The proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition from July to December 2013 ranged between 11 – 12.4 percent, and remained above LTA, indicating a generally stable nutrition status. The trend in July to December of 2013 was similar to that of the same period in 2012. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2013 was three, improving from eight in September 2013.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The short rains of 2013 delayed across the livelihood zones and started in the first dekad of November compared to the normal third dekad of October.

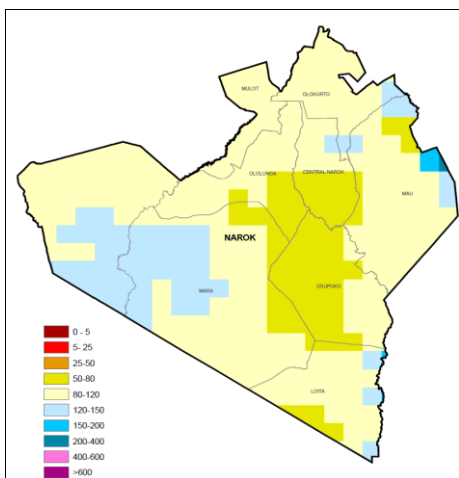


Figure 2: Percent of normal rainfall Narok County

Most parts of the county received 80 – 120 percent of normal rains except the southern part of Central Narok and eastern part of Osupuko which received 50 – 80 percent rainfall. Eastern parts of Mara and some parts of Trans Mara East received over 120 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). Temporal and spatial distribution was poor and uneven across the livelihoods with the peak in the 1st dekad of December (Figure 2). Cessation was normal in the second dekad of January.

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution of the short rains coupled with high food prices and low livestock prices are the main current shocks. The main threat to pasture is wildlife conflict especially in the rangelands in Pastoral livelihood zone. Wildlife menace was also reported to lead to cases of wildebeest disease especially in areas along the wildlife corridors of Loita, Mara and Osupuko.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Crop production depends mainly on the long rains, with the three main crops grown being maize, wheat, and Irish potatoes in order of importance. In the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, maize contributes 70 and 60 percent to food respectively. In the Agro Pastoral, Mixed Farming and Pastoral livelihood zones, wheat contributes to 60, 40 and 70 percent of cash income respectively.

3.1.1 Rain-fed crop production

The area planted for maize was 88 percent of LTA and while that of wheat and Irish potatoes was seven and five percent above LTA. The hectareage under maize reduced as some farmers in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones stayed away from maize production due to Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) scare, and the fact that the County is not short rains dependent. Maize and wheat production were 88 and 92 percent of the LTA, while Irish potatoes production was 33 percent above LTA (Table 1).

Table 1: Crop Production in Narok County

Crop	Area planted during 2013 Short rains season (Ha)	LTA area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2013 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	LTA production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	24,362	27,566	743,041	841,800
Wheat	569	530	13, 869	15, 119
Irish Potatoes	2,850	2,702	221, 138	165, 869

3.1.2 Irrigated crop production

Main crops grown under irrigation in the County are tomatoes, kales, beans and maize. The area planted for tomatoes and kales were 51 and 17 and percent above the short term average (STA). Production for tomatoes increased 12 percent above STA, while that for kales remained fairly the same (Table 2).

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production in Narok County

Crop	Area planted during the 2012 short rains season (Ha)	Short Term Average area planted during the short rains (Ha)	2012 short rains production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Short Term Average production during short rains season (90 kg bags)
Tomatoes	163	108	965	865
Kales	67	59	485	483.8
Beans	300	300	6,000	6,000

3.1.3 Maize stocks

Current stocks held in the County are 70 percent of the LTA. Households, traders and National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) have 46, 83 and 81 percent of LTA while millers' stocks are 56 percent above LTA (Table 3). Maize from the County was being exported to Bomet and other neighboring counties. The stocks held by households are largely in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, and are expected to last three to four months compared to the normal of five to six months. The Pastoral livelihoods zones rely mainly on the markets, and currently have no stocks.

Table 3: Maize Stocks in Narok County

Maize stocks	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	LTA quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
Households	58,123	126,967
Traders	49,930	53,854
Millers	9,223	5,931
NCPB	73,566	91,535
Total	190,842	278,287

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a major economic activity in the County, contributing 85, 66 and 40 percent to cash income in the Pastoral- All species, Agro Pastoral, and Mixed Farming livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock kept include cattle, sheep and goats.

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse

There was good regeneration of pasture and browse resulting from near normal rainfall received during the short rains season. Pasture condition is currently good in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones and is estimated to last for three months, until onset of the long rains, which is normal at this time of the year. In the Pastoral livelihood zones, pasture is fair to poor and is expected to last one to two months. Browse condition is good and is estimated to last until the next rains season. Overall, pastureland is shrinking year by year due to opening up of more land for wheat and barley growing. Areas left for livestock grazing in the Pastoral zone are steep slopes and swampy areas which are prone to liver fluke infestations especially in most parts of Aitong and Lemek.

3.2.2 Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition for all species was good across the livelihood zones. However, in the Pastoral livelihood zone, the body condition for cattle was fair, which is normal for this time of the year. With the current off season rains, the body condition for all the livestock is expected to improve as pastures and browse improve across the livelihood zones.

3.2.3 Birth rate, Milk availability and consumption

The birth rate was normal in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones due to the short rains that were experienced till early 2014. There was a slight decline in the birth rates in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones. Milk production per household per day is two to three litres in the Agro Pastoral, 0.5 to two litres in the Pastoral livelihood zones and three to four litres in Mixed Farming zone, which is normal. The low milk production in the Pastoral livelihood zone is due to the fact that most cattle are still in in-calf and the milk is mostly obtained from the small livestock (sheep and goats). Production is expected to improve with the expected improvement in rangeland conditions.

More than 90 percent of the milk produced was consumed by the households and largely so by the children under five years and the aged people. Milk prices had remained the same in the Mixed Farming at Kshs. 30 per litre. In the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones, milk is being sold at Kshs. 40 to Kshs. 45 per litre, which is normal.

3.2.4 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)

The number of TLUs has been stable for the past two seasons and currently some farmers are buying to restock. The number of TLUs is 10 for the poor households, 25 for the middle class households and 30 for the rich households. The largest TLUs are held in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones. The stability in the TLUs held by households is attributed to enhanced rains during the last two successive seasons.

3.2.5 Water for Livestock

Current sources of water for livestock in Narok County include, water pans, dams, rivers, boreholes, springs, piped water and wells which are the normal sources. Return trekking distances from grazing areas to watering points is an average of four kilometers but vary across livelihood zones. In the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones, return distance was six to eight kilometers, and in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone, it was two to four kilometers. Water for livestock is currently available and is expected to last to the next long rains. Some few water pans and seasonal rivers in Mosiro, Mara and Angata Naado have little water which was expected to last for one to two months, until mid-March. The watering interval varied from one to two days in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones.

3.2.6 Migration, Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were no incidences of out-migration of livestock reported during the assessment and instead pastoralists were returning back to their settlements from where they had migrated to in early December. The situation was getting normal at that period of the year. Increased internal movement is expected as farmers open up more land for crops, which was normal at that time of the year.

Incidences of disease outbreak were low, especially in areas bordering the park. No major disease outbreaks were reported except for the endemic diseases which included, foot and mouth disease, tick borne diseases, Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP), and worm infestation which had been reported though its cases were reducing. Cases of wildebeest disease especially in areas along the wildlife corridors of Loita, Mara and Osupuko were still being reported. Mortality rates were below the threshold of five percent. Control measures of spraying, dipping and deworming were ongoing.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Major water sources

The major water sources are pans/dams, springs, permanent and seasonal rivers, boreholes, shallow wells. Other sources of water are intermittent catchments and roof water harvesting in the Mixed Farming livelihood areas and the urban areas. Narok County has eight permanent rivers and 22 water supplies, 190 pans and dams and numerous springs. During the short rains, the water sources recharged to 80 percent of capacity. Water is currently available in most of the sources and is expected to last until the next long rains season in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral areas. In the Pastoral areas, water in the pans and dams is a quarter to half full and will last for one month. The water situation is normal across the livelihood zones.

3.3.2 Distance to water sources

Current distances to water points in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones have remained the same, at three to five kilometers. In the Pastoral livelihood, the distances have increased by 30 percent from seven kilometers to 10 km and this is normal for this time of the year.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

The waiting time at water sources has remained relatively the same at 10 – 15 minutes in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone which is attributed to the recharge of the water resources and for the fact that these livelihood zones rely mainly on permanent water sources and supplies. The waiting time in the Mixed Farming livelihood has reduced as water is readily available from the permanent rivers, springs and supplies. In the Pastoral livelihood zone, the waiting time has remained the same at 30 minutes. The waiting time is normal for all the livelihood zones during this season.

3.3.4 Cost of water and consumption

There was no change in the cost of water in all the livelihood zones as currently water is available in the pans and dams for free. Those who use the boreholes are paying the normal charges of Kshs. 2 – 5 or Kshs. 50 per household on a monthly basis.

Households in the Agro Pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihood zones are consuming 10 – 15 litres and 20 – 40 litres per person per day respectively. In the Pastoral livelihood zones, water consumption has reduced from 20 litres per person per day to the current 10 litres per person per day, which is a normal trend at this time of the year.

3.3.5 Sanitation and hygiene

Latrine coverage for Narok North, Trans Mara West and East was 54, 57 and 74 percent respectively. Exceptionally low coverage of 29 percent was reported in Narok South Sub County that is largely Pastoral livelihood zones. Contamination of surface water sources with fecal matter was reported and is common. However, currently, corrective measures being undertaken include incorporation of sanitation facilities during construction of water pans/dams and sensitization of communities on importance of latrine use. Fencing off water structures (water pans/dams) was also being done at the sites to protect the water sources from livestock and wildlife. Contamination caused by agro-chemicals from the farms was also reported. Household water treatment practices were generally low especially in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones with about 20 percent treating the water by either boiling or use of treatment chemicals.

3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the County are Narok, Ntulele, Ewaso Nyiro, Ololunga, Olokurto, Suswa, Nairege, Enkare, Mulot, Aitong, Tipis, Mosro, Nkorikori, Dikir and Naroosura. These markets are important because they offer basic household requirements and also facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products. The market operations for livestock and other commodities, including traded volumes were normal across the livelihood zones. The number of traders buying the livestock and the supply sources remained normal across the livelihood zones.

3.4.1 Market Prices

Maize price

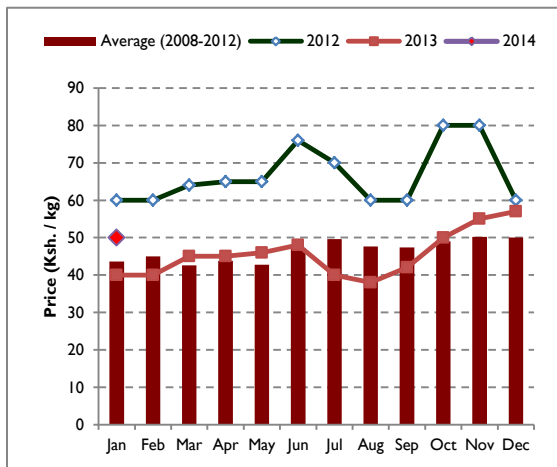


Figure 3: Maize prices in Narok County

Between October – December 2013, maize prices registered a steady increase, from Kshs. 50 to Kshs. 57 (Figure 3), occasioned by increased dependence of households on markets as stocks dwindled. Prices declined in January 2014 to Kshs. 50 per kilogram and are eight percent above LTA of Kshs. 46. Maize prices in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones range from Kshs. 45 – 50 per kilogram, while in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones, maize is being sold at Kshs. 40 – 45. Harvest from the short rains is expected to stabilize prices in the next three months. Availability of Irish potatoes as an alternative food item is also expected to moderate demand on maize, hence stabilizing prices. Irish potatoes are retailing at between Kshs. 2,200 and Kshs. 3,600 per 110 kilograms

bag in the Mixed Farming and Pastoral livelihood zones respectively.

Goat price

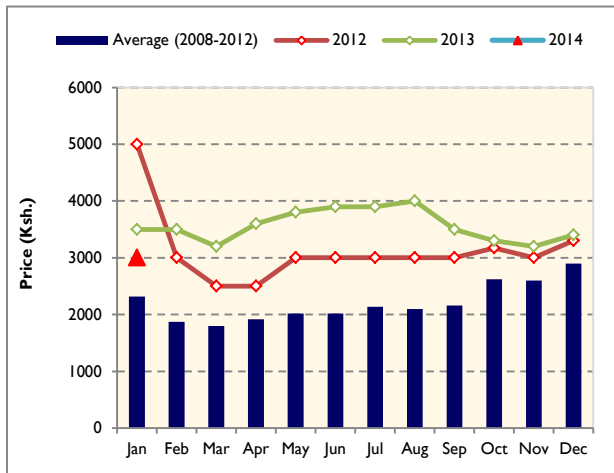


Figure 4: Goat Prices in Narok County

Goat prices in 2013 were above the LTA and 2012 prices. Currently, goats are selling at Kshs. 3,000, which is 22 percent above the LTA. Prices declined during the August 2013 lean season, as rangeland conditions deteriorated, but stabilized after October 2013 after onset of the short rains. Since then, prices have remained fairly stable, owing to improved body conditions (Figure 4). The good body conditions have helped in keeping livestock prices above LTA. The prices were lowest in the Pastoral livelihood zones where a goat was selling at Kshs. 1,800 - 2,000. The low prices in the Pastoral livelihood zones are attributed to increased market supplies as households sell to raise school fees needs.

3.4.2 Terms of trade

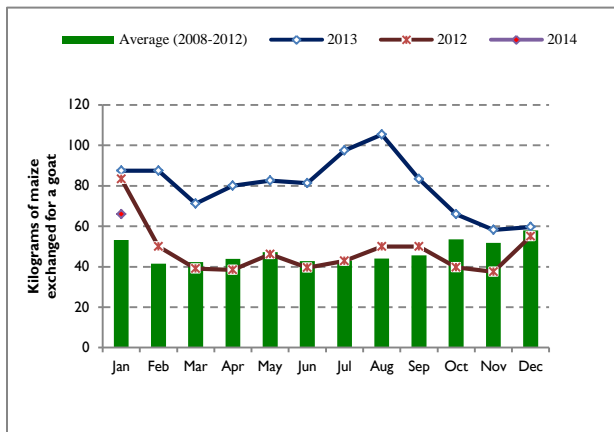


Figure 5: Terms of Trade for Narok County

In July to December 2013, the terms of trade were generally above the LTA and above those of 2012. In 2013, one goat could be exchanged for between 60 – 83 kilograms of maize compared to 2012 when one goat could be exchanged for 38 – 50 kilograms of maize. The terms of trade were highest in August 2013, with sale of a goat affording a household 105 kilograms of maize.

The terms of trade in January 2014 are better at 13 percent above LTA, with sale of a goat able to purchase 66 kilograms of maize (Figure 5). Terms of trade are lowest in Pastoral livelihood zone where one goat can be exchanged for 44 kilograms of maize depicting a 17 percent reduction from the LTA of 53 kilograms of maize.

The terms of trade in January 2014 are better at 13 percent above LTA, with sale of a goat able to purchase 66 kilograms of maize (Figure 5). Terms of trade are lowest in Pastoral livelihood zone where one goat can be exchanged for 44 kilograms of maize depicting a 17 percent reduction from the LTA of 53 kilograms of maize.

In the Pastoral livelihood zones, the terms of trade were mostly by the low livestock prices following the high supply to the markets as households sold to raise school fees. The terms of trade remained good in both the Agro Pastoral and the Mixed Farming livelihood zones.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The morbidity prevalence among children under five years of age and the general population were similar and include upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), malaria, diarrhea, skin

diseases and eye infections. Except for malaria cases which showed a two percent decrease, all the other diseases were on an upward trend when comparing July – December 2013 to the same period in 2012. URTI, diarrhea, skin and eye infections increased by 34, 17, 13 and 23 percent respectively.

There was a measles outbreak with 1,367 cases being reported in July – December 2013 compared to 936 cases in the same period in 2012. Cases of dysentery had reduced by 17 percent from 2734 to 2280 cases reported in 2012 and 2013 respectively.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage for the fully immunized child (FIC) was 69 percent, an increase from 60.8 percent in 2012 but was below the national target of 80 percent. The low coverage is attributed to long walking distances to health facilities especially in Pastoral livelihood zones, low staffing levels and poor road networks in the County. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged six to 11 months from July to December 2013 was at 57 percent while that of the children aged 12 – 59 months was six percent. Vitamin A supplementation is below the national target of 80 percent. The low immunization is attributed to long distances to health facilities and high defaulter rates. The under-five mortality rate was 0.03 per 10,000 live births per day. CMR data was not available.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The percentage of children under five at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC < 135mm was below the LTA in 2013 and comparable to the percentages in 2012 (Figure 6). The trend in July to December 2013 indicated a generally stable nutrition status and was similar to that of the same period in 2012. In January 2014, the children at risk of malnutrition were 11.4 percent and this percentage was lower compared to the LTA of 18.3 percent.

A survey done in June 2013 indicated that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was at 7.7 percent and the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among the children aged six to 59 was found to be 4.4 percent which is classified as an emergency level. The nutrition situation has since improved as the management of malnutrition programmes is ongoing.

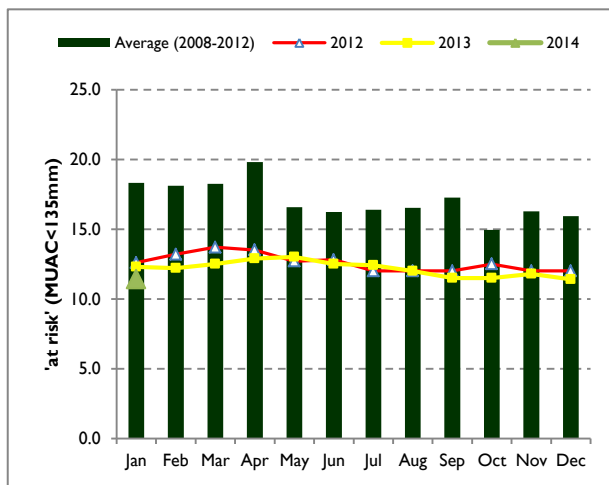


Figure 6: Percentage of under five children at risk of malnutrition

Current meal frequency for under-fives is at four to five meals a day in all the livelihood zones while the frequency is two to three meals for adults. During the community interviews, it was evident that consumption was normal across the livelihood zones. Dietary diversity for all populations in Pastoral livelihood zones was below recommended standards with households consuming meals mainly comprising of starch and milk. In Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones, households consumed four to six food groups while in the Mixed Farming livelihood

zone, households consumed at least six food groups. Malnutrition among under-fives in the County is a result of underlying causes, largely, poor infant feeding and care practices.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment

Narok district has 569 public primary schools and 465 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres. School enrolment in Term III of 2013 was 241,785 pupils, of which boys were 125,607 (52 percent) and girls were 116,178 (48 percent). Comparatively, school enrolment in Term I 2014 decreased by 3.6 percent and was 229,268 pupils (118,115 boys and 111,153 girls). The enrolment for boys and girls in 2014 decreased by six and one percent respectively when compared to 2013. Enrolment is normally higher at the start of the year although girls' enrolment was relatively still low because the community has not fully embraced the importance of educating girls due to cultural practices.

3.6.2 Drop out

The dropout cases in 2013 for both boys and girls increased, with boys' and girls' dropout rates increasing by 20 and 69 percent from 346 boys and 205 girls in 2012 to 415 boys and 346 girls in 2013 respectively. There were no dropout cases in Early Childhood Development centres (ECD) as all children transited to primary school. The dropout rate for Narok County stood at 0.5 percent in Narok North, Trans Mara West and East sub counties while it was highest in Narok South sub-County. The high dropout rate in Narok South was attributed to lack of school meals programme in Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.

The main causes of dropouts were: early marriages reported mostly in Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones; poverty, reported in Emarti and Eneleraï area of Trans Mara West; child labour in Mixed Farming zones of Nairegi Nkare and Melili in Narok North; and lack of interest among the parents and children.

3.6.3 Transition

The County transition rate from primary to secondary was at 50.1 percent- attributed to pupils opting to join secondary schools in neighboring counties. The transition rate for boys was higher than that of girls. The transition rate was high from ECD to Primary at 95 – 99 percent.

3.6.4 School meals programme

The County has 99 (15 percent) schools under the home grown school meals programme (HGSMP) with a total 45,278 pupils. 470 schools (85 percent) had no school meals programme. All the schools under the programme had last received funds in January 2014. The lack of the school meals programme especially in the Pastoral areas has led to poor attendance in schools. Most affected areas include schools in Ololunga South and Eneleraï in Narok South sub-County. Newly started schools in Mara and Osupuko divisions had not been included in the programme. There were also about 30 needy schools in Mau and Central divisions of Narok North sub-County

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

Household are currently employing no coping mechanisms except for pockets where households opted to reserve the available milk for the children less than five years of age. Some households

were also consuming two meals instead of the normal three. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2013 was three, compared to eight in September 2013, and four in December 2012.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions

Food interventions

Following the shorts rains assessment, the County needs to upscale school meals programme to cover schools in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones.

Non- food interventions (food security related)

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Kshs.)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
AGRICULTURE							
Water Harvesting	Water access for domestic and irrigation	Emarti and Leshuta		30M	3,500HH	6 months	MoALDF (IFSAP project)
GoK subsidized fertilizer	Improve crop production	County wide		36.3M	32,000 HH	Jan- May 2014	MoALDF
Maize Value chain development	Improve crop production	All sub counties		15M	3,000 HH	2013-2018	MoALDF (ASDSP project)
Olopito and Mosiro irrigation schemes	Improve crop production	Narok North & South		60M	533	6 years	MoALDF /JICA
LIVESTOCK							
Training of farmers on livestock husbandry	Improve livestock body condition	All sub counties		4M	130,000HH	July 2013- June 2014	MoALDF (Livestock Department)
Vaccinations	Improve livestock production	All sub counties			80,000HH	Feb-March	
Sustainable Land Management	Improved livestock and agricultural Production.	Ewaso Nyiro Olesharo , and Mulot		USD 11,690,734	100 HH	2010-2016 (6 years)	MoALDF- SLM Project
WATER AND SANITATION							
Changing from canal to pipe system		Naroosura		44M	80 HH	May-Dec 2014	National Irrigation Board
Intake construction and pipe laying		Olopito		34M	60HH	Jan-June 2014	JICA/MOWI
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding Programme	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All facilities	Treatment of malnutrition		1000 pregnant, lactating mothers	MOH UNICEF	Continuous
EDUCATION							
Growing of	Improve	Ongata		5M	15,645	Continuo	Continuous

food crops	diversity of food in the school	Naado, Ntulele, Suswa, Ildamat, Olcho ro, Ilmashariani ,Nkareta				us	
School meals programme)	Improve retention of pupils	All sub counties		20 M	45,000	Continuous	Continuous
Provision of water tanks	Improve water availability	All sub counties		13M	32,456	Continuous	Continuous

3.9 Sub-County Ranking

Sub County food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (1- Worst-10- Best)	Main food security threat (if any)
Trans Mara East	1	Wildlife menace, poor temporal and uneven distribution of rainfall
Narok South	2	Livestock diseases, poor temporal and uneven distribution of rainfall
Narok North	3	Most households with food stocks, formal income
Tran Mara West	4	Food stocks available, pasture and browse available

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- Normal onset of the 2014 long rains.
- Food prices are expected to remain stable with a slight increase starting from March until June when the harvest from long rains is expected.
- Pasture and browse are expected to improve both in quality and quantity as currently there are some off season rains that will assist in pasture regeneration.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the Next Six Months

Some improvement is expected in the rangeland conditions, following the off-season rains experienced in February 2014. This will lead to improved body conditions for livestock, and help stabilize their prices until onset of the long rains. Milk production is also expected to increase. Terms of trade are expected to improve across the livelihood zones. The frequency of meal consumption is expected to remain the same in Mixed Farming, Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones. Significant improvement in meal consumption is expected in the month of May as Irish potatoes harvest will have started. Households are expected to increase reliance on casual labour opportunities from April, once the planting season is over. The nutrition status of the children under five is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones. Mortality rates for

both children under five and the general population are expected to remain below the alert cut off points of two per 10,000 children per day and one per 10,000 people per day respectively. The food security situation is further expected to improve in the last three months of the projection period. Food consumption is expected to significantly improve as food will be readily available and accessible following the start of the harvesting season in June/July.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The County is in the None/Minimal phase classification (IPC Phase 1) with some pockets in the Pastoral livelihood zones being in the stressed phase (IPC Phase 2). The food security situation is expected to remain stable with significant improvement expected in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones. The key factors to monitor include, pasture condition, water availability and access, livestock body condition, livestock and food prices and nutrition status.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

Following the short rains assessment, it is recommended that expanded school meals programme be implemented to cover at least 50 percent of the schools especially those in Pastoral areas. For purposes of maintaining a normal nutrition status, there is need for therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes being implemented in the facilities to continue.

6.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1. Food Intervention Required

Currently the County is not in need of food assistance as the food security situation is stable. However, the vulnerable in the community such as the very poor, the orphans and those with chronic illness can get assistance from the County government. School meals programme to be implemented to cover at least 50 percent of the schools, especially those in pastoral areas such as Suswa, Naroosura, Naikara Maji moto, Siana, Enelera, Lemek, Mosiro, Melili, and Nairegie Enkare. There is need for continued management of malnutrition.

Annex II. Non-food Interventions (by sector)

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Kshs.)	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
All sub counties	Upscale GoK subsidized fertilizer	All Sub-counties	5,000HH	MoAL&F	15M	0	Continuous
All sub counties	Water harvesting for crop production	All Sub-counties	15,000HH	MoAL&F	60 M	0	2014/15
All sub counties	Open up more irrigation schemes	One irrigation scheme per sub County	10,000HH	MoAL&F	600 M	34m	2014/15
Livestock							
All Sub counties	Pasture improvement and Harvesting	20 wards	All Livestock farmers	MoALF (Livestock Dept.)	10 M	0	Feb to December 2014
All Sub counties	(Livestock Breeding) Drought Resistant Livestock Breeds	20 wards	All Livestock farmers	MoALF (Livestock Dept.)	20M	0	April 2014-December 2016
All Sub counties	Vaccination against FMD, CCPP, CBPP, Rabies and Anthrax	20 wards	All Livestock farmers	MoALF (Livestock Dept.)	10M	0	Feb to December 2014
Water and Sanitation							
Central	Rehabilitation of intake and extension of pipeline	Shulakino, Siyiapei	50	JICA/GOK	15M	0	1-3 months
Health and Nutrition							
All Sub counties	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All facilities	10,000 children and 5,000 pregnant and lactation mothers	MOH and Partners	5M	0	Feb- July 2014
All Sub counties	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	County	134,300 under five children	MOH and Partners	2M	0	Feb- July 2014
All Sub counties	Vitamin A, ORS and Zinc supplementation Deworming and Micronutrient Food fortification	County	284,000 pre-and primary school children, pregnant and lactating mothers	MOH and Partners	1.5M	0	Feb- July 2014
Education							
Ololulunga, Mulot	Provision of water tanks	Enelera, Lemek, Salabwek	15,346	MoEST, NDMA	4M	0	Feb- July 2014