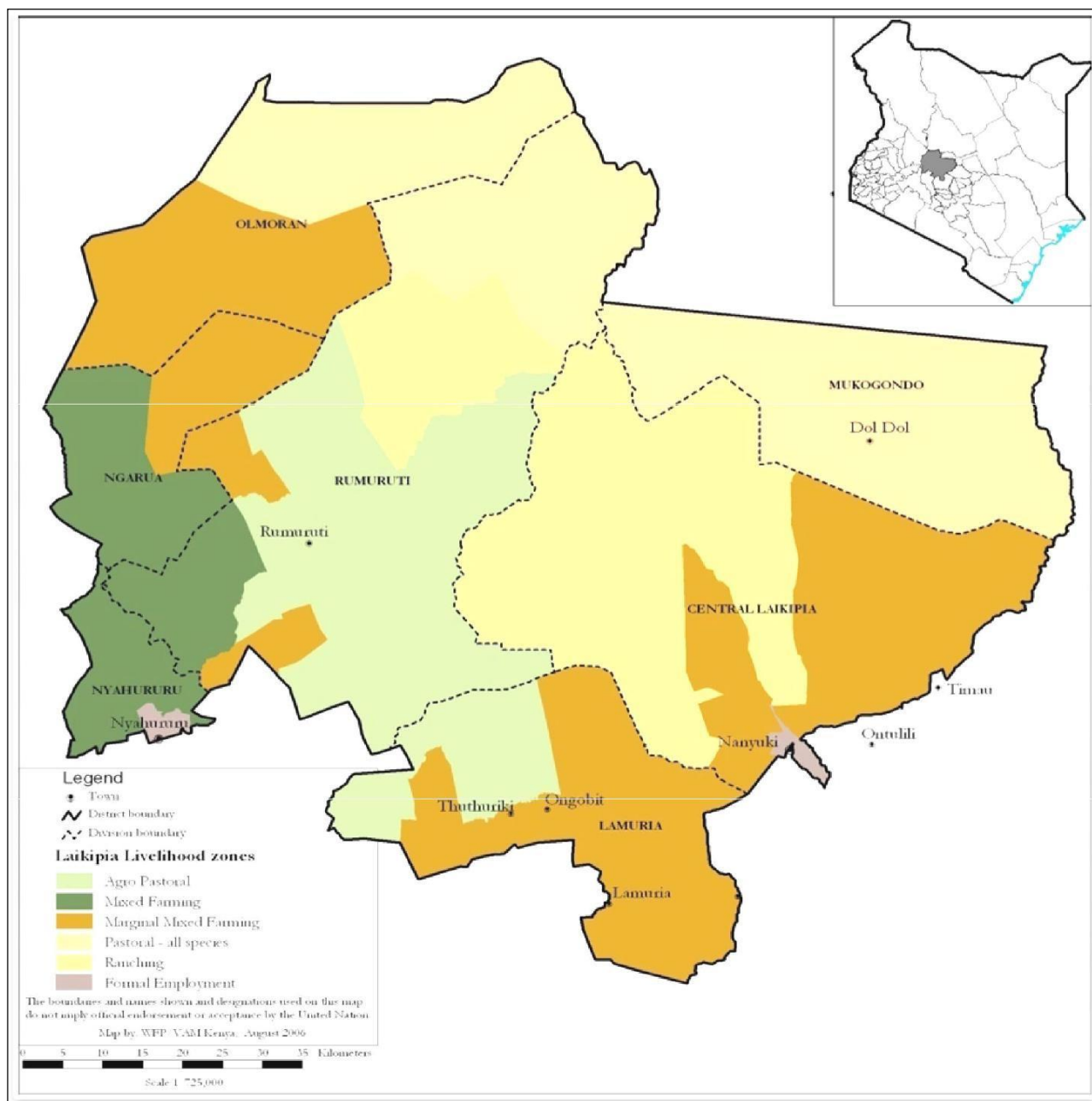


LAIKIPIA COUNTY 2015 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

February 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Laikipia County is located to the North-West of Mount Kenya within the Great Rift Valley. It borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo to the Northeast, Meru County to the South, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Nakuru Counties to the Southwest and Baringo County to the West. It covers an area of 9,462 square kilometres and has a population of 399,227². It has three sub-

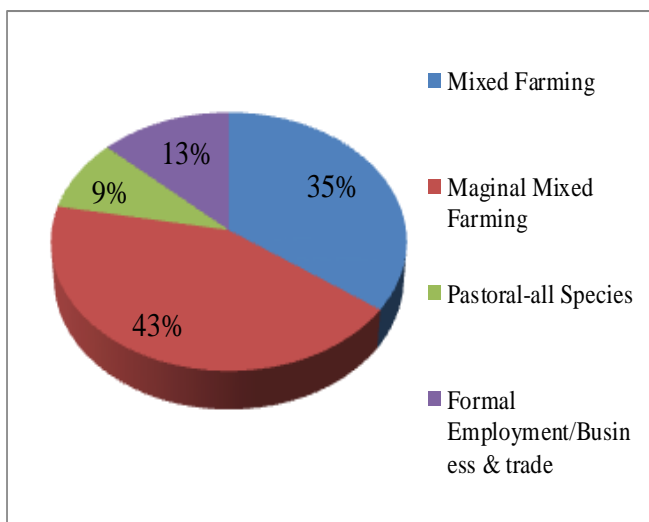


Figure 1. Population distribution by livelihood zone

counties: Laikipia West, North and East. The county is physically diverse, covered by open grasslands, basalt hills, and dense cedar forests, fed by the Ewaso Nyiro and Ewaso Narok rivers. It is home to ethnically diverse communities including the Maasai, Kikuyu, and Meru, Turkana, Samburu and Pokot. Crop farming, cattle rearing on large commercial ranches, and community-owned rangelands are the main livelihoods, with 65 percent of the pastoral livelihood zone under ranching. The county has four main livelihood zones: mixed farming, marginal mixed farming, pastoral, and formal employment (Figure 1).

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Livestock diseases especially foot and mouth disease (FMD).
- Floods
- Human wildlife conflicts.
- Invasive species of plants (*Opuntia* species)

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The county is classified as being in Minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1). The current terms of trade were favourable since with a sale of one goat, pastoralists could purchase 95 kilograms of maize compared with 83 kilograms during a similar period in January 2015. Households were consuming two to three meals per day across all livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. Water consumption per person per day was between 30 - 45 litres in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones and 20 - 25 litres in the pastoral livelihood zone, which was above the normal level of 15 litres per person per day. The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) < 135 mm was 2.7 percent which was below the Long Term Average (LTA) of 6.6 percent. The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) stood at 0.36 per 10,000 persons per day and the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) stood at 0.48 per 10,000 persons per day, below the alert levels of one per 10,000 persons per day.

² KNBS, 2009

2.2 Food Security Trends

The food security situation has improved since the August 2015 long rains assessment when the marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones were classified as being in Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). During this assessment, the county is classified as Minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1).

In the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming zones, water consumption per person per day has improved from 30 - 35 litres in August 2015 to 35 - 40 litres per person per day in February 2016, while in the pastoral zone it has improved from 10 litres per person per day to 25 litres per person per day over the same period. Across all livelihood zones milk consumption per household per day has improved from 1 - 2 litres in August 2015 to the current 2 - 3 litres. A few areas of the pastoral zones were consuming 1.5 litres as compared to the normal 2 litres. Terms of trade have also improved: in August 2015 the sale of one goat could purchase 76 kg of maize while in January 2016 it could purchase 95 kg of maize. Livestock body condition has improved across all livelihood zones, from fair during the long rains assessment to good during this assessment. The percentage of children under five years at risk of malnutrition has remained stable at 2.4 percent in August 2015 and 2.7 percent in January 2016.

2.3 Rainfall

Rainfall Performance

The onset of the 2015 short rains season was on second dekad (10 days) of October which is normal. The rainfall amounts were above normal across all livelihood zones with good temporal and spatial distribution. The county generally received 110 to 200 percent of normal rainfall, except in some pockets of the pastoral livelihood zone in Laikipia North (Sosian and Kirimon) which received 75 to 90 percent of normal rainfall, and parts of Laikipia Central (Marura and Thingithu) which received 200 to 350 percent of normal rainfall (Figure 2). The rains ceased normally in the third dekad of December 2015.

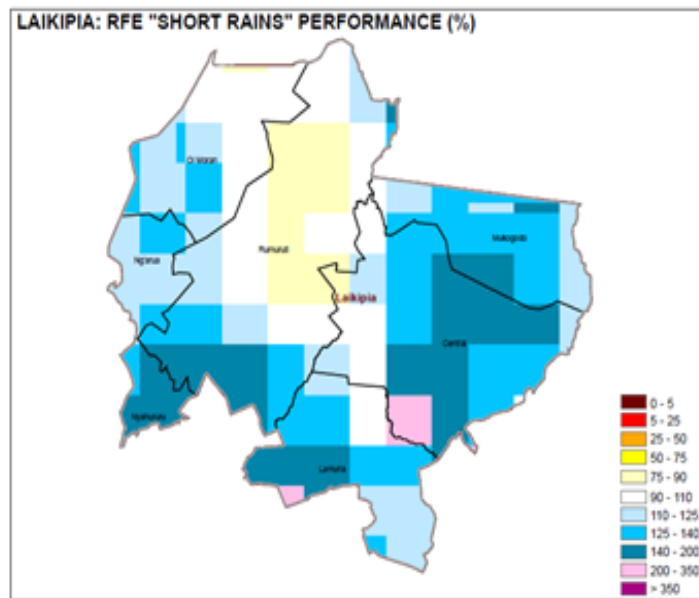


Figure 2. Rainfall performance as percent of normal

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Current shocks and hazards affecting food security in the county are endemic diseases such as Foot and Mouth and Foot Rot, human-wildlife conflict, invasive plant species and floods.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Introduction

The marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones are both short and long rains dependent while the mixed farming livelihood zone is long rains dependent. The main crops planted during the short rains are maize, beans and potatoes. In the marginal mixed farming zone, maize contributes 12 percent and 66 percent to cash income and food respectively, while beans contribute 40 percent and 11 percent to income and food respectively. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, maize contributes 55 percent and 65 percent, and beans eight percent and 15 percent, to cash income and food respectively.

Rain-fed Crop Performance

Under rain-fed agriculture, the area planted for maize, beans and potatoes increased by 13, 22 and 18 percent respectively compared with the long term average. The increase was attributed to high expectation of a good rainfall season due to El Nino and campaign by county government to utilize the rains. The production of maize, beans and potatoes increased by 25, 30 and 18 percent respectively (Table 1) and this is attributed to the increase in acreage cultivated and the good performance of the short rains.

Table 1. Rain-fed agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Long term average area planted during the short rains seasons (Ha)	2015 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long term average production during short rains seasons (90 kg bags)
Maize	5,480	4,850	151,100	121,220
Beans	3,242	2,650	25,460	19,600
Potatoes	2,391	2,030	191,280	162,400

Crop Performance - Irrigated Agriculture

Under irrigated cropping, the area planted increased above LTA by 51 and 43 percent for french beans and cabbages respectively and a decrease of 19 percent for tomatoes. Consequently, production increased by 24 and 43 percent for beans and cabbages respectively while it decreased by 24 percent for tomatoes, due to the reduced area under production and the incidence of heavy fungal diseases resulting from heavy rainfall (Table 2).

Table 2. Irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Long term average area planted during the Short Rains (Ha)	2015 Short rains production (Tons) Projected	Long term average production during Short rains season (Tons)
Tomatoes	177	218	2,655	3,145
French Beans	68	45	720	550
Cabbage	139	97	2,085	1,455

Maize Stocks in the County

Total maize stocks held in the county were 45 percent of the LTA. Stocks held by households, traders, millers and the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) were 34, 66, 44 and 47 percent of the LTA respectively (Table 3). Low stocks were due to the poor performance of previous seasons and the fact that farmers have not yet harvested maize from the 2015 short rains season. The available households stocks are expected to last for two months. It is projected that there will be enough maize after harvesting to last until the next season.

Table 3. Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long term average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	42,694	126,000
Traders	49,718	82,102
Millers	33,605	75,660
NCPB	35,563	74,880
Total	161,580	358,642

3.2 Livestock Production

Introduction

Livestock contributes about 90 percent, 52 percent and 40 percent to cash income in the pastoral, marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock species in the county are cattle, sheep, goats and camels.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse were good across all livelihood zones attributed to the good performance of the short rains. Pasture and browse are expected to last between three and four months in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming zones and between two and three months in the pastoral zone. The major factor affecting availability of pasture and browse in Laikipia North was invasive plant species (*Opuntia*) and pronounced erosion of community grazing lands attributed to over-grazing and washing away of the top soil by rain due to its loosening up as a result of trampling by large herds of cattle.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

The current livestock body condition is good across all livelihood zones which is normal at this period of the year. Livestock body condition is good due to the availability of good pasture and browse. Livestock body condition is expected to remain stable until the next season when the long rains are expected to start.

Birth rate and Milk availability

Livestock birth rates in the county were normal. Milk production is mainly from cattle and goats. Milk availability at household level in mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones was an average of five to six litres and two litres in pastoral livelihood zone, which is normal at this period of the year.

Milk consumption

Milk consumption at household level currently averages one to two litres across all livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. The milk price is between Ksh 45 to 50 per litre across all livelihood zones, which is normal at this period of the year.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)

On average, each household in the marginal mixed farming and mixed farming zones has three TLUs which is normal, and six TLUs in the pastoral zone compared with ten in a normal year. The reduced TLU in the pastoral livelihood zone is a result of previous droughts.

Water for Livestock

The major water sources for livestock are pans, sand dams, boreholes and rock catchments for the pastoral zone and rivers, water pans and boreholes for both the marginal mixed farming and mixed farming zones. Recharge levels for the open water sources was at 90 percent across all the livelihood zones. The trekking distance to water sources has decreased from a normal of five kilometers to 1 - 2 kilometres.

Migration

There were no migrations reported in the county. However, there were movements of livestock back to their wet grazing areas from Mukogodo forest, Suguta and Rumuruti to Doldol. There is now enough pasture in the wet season grazing areas, and the movements allow the dry-season grazing areas to be preserved.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth and Foot Rot were reported across all livelihood zones although the county government is carrying out vaccination. Current livestock mortality rates for cattle, goat and camel are normal across all the livelihood zones.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Major Water Sources

The main water sources in the county are rivers, streams, boreholes, piped water systems, dams, pans, shallow wells, springs, sub-surface dams and sand dams. Other alternative sources are roof catchments in both the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. Localized percolation and inter-basin water transfers assist in recharging boreholes and shallow wells while surface run-off assists in recharging earth dams, pans and any other conservation structure. The recharge rate of open water sources across all livelihood zones was above 90 percent as result of enhanced rains. Water sources are expected to last up to four months across all the livelihood zones compared with three months normally.

Distance to water sources

The distances to water points have decreased to a range of 1 - 2 kilometres across all livelihood zones compared with 5 kilometres normally. This is as result of good water recharge for the open water sources in all livelihood zones.

Waiting time at the source and cost of water

The current watering interval for cattle, sheep, goat and camel is one day which is normal at this period of the year. The cost of water per 20 litre jerrican was ranging between Ksh 2 and 5 across all livelihood zones, which is normal at this time of the year.

Water consumption, Sanitation and Hygiene

Household water consumption is 35 - 40 litres per person per day in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, and 20 - 25 litres per person per day in the pastoral livelihood zone. Water consumption is above the normal level of 15 litres per person per day. There were no water-borne diseases reported during the period.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operations

The main livestock and foodstuff markets in the county are Nyahururu, Nanyuki and Rumuruti. All markets were operating normally with goods available in the market. The main products traded in the markets were livestock and livestock products, crop produce and other household items sourced locally and from the neighbouring counties. Traded volumes were normal.

Maize prices

The average price of maize in the county in January 2016 was Ksh 37, above the LTA of Ksh 31 and 5 percent below the same period in 2015 (Figure 3). The highest price for maize was reported in the pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh 47 per kg and the lowest in the mixed farming livelihood zone at Ksh 30. Prices were high in the pastoral zone because households depend on traders, and low in the mixed farming zone because the harvest is ongoing. Prices are expected to remain stable for the next three months as farmers continue harvesting.

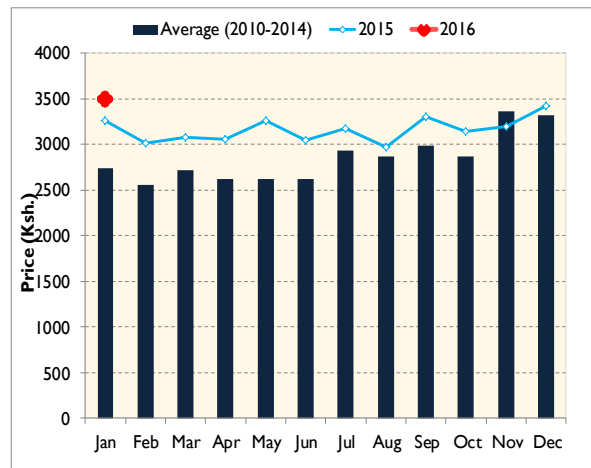


Figure 3. Maize prices in Laikipia County

Goat Prices

The average price of a goat in January 2016 was Ksh 3,500 which is above the LTA of Ksh 2,739 and 7 percent higher than the same period in 2015 (Figure 4). The highest price was recorded in the mixed farming zone at Ksh 3,500 and the lowest in the pastoral zone at Ksh 3,000, which is normal at this period of the year. Prices are expected to remain stable for the next three months with the availability of pasture resulting in good body condition.

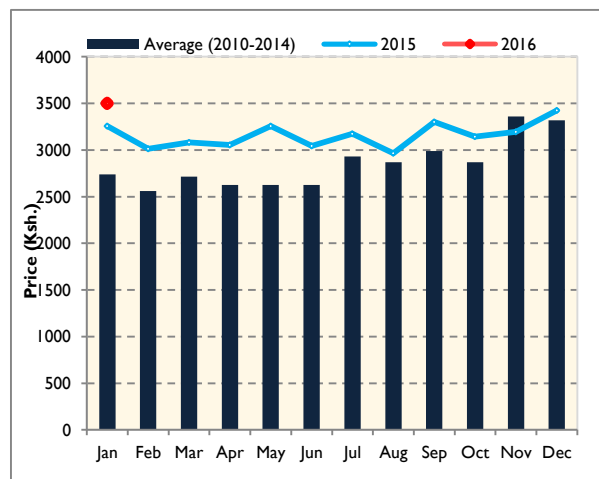


Figure 4. Goat prices in Laikipia County

Terms of Trade

Terms of trade were favourable in January 2016 since from the sale of one goat, pastoralists were able to purchase 95 kg of maize compared with the LTA of 88 kg. Terms of trade were 14 percent higher than the same period in 2015 (Figure 5). Terms of trade were favourable due to low prices of maize and high goat prices and are expected to remain the same for the next three months.

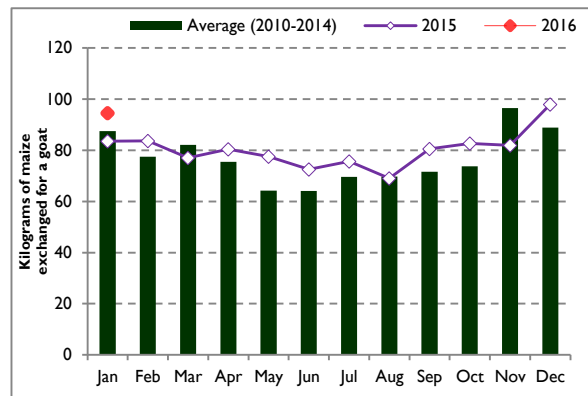


Figure 5. Terms of trade in Laikipia County

3.5 Health and Nutrition

The major diseases contributing to morbidity and mortality among the general population and children under five across all livelihood zones were Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), malaria, diarrhoea, skin diseases and eye infections. There was 44.5 percent increase in cases among children under five for URTI, clinical malaria and eye infections in 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. The increase could be attributed to stagnant water during the rainy season which provided good breeding grounds for the *Anopheles* mosquito in the area, inadequate health and nutrition outreaches and poor health seeking behaviour among the Maasai who predominantly occupy Laikipia North where a significant increase was noted.

An upward trend in diarrhoea and clinical malaria in the general population has also been recorded which could be attributed to above-normal rainfall. No cholera, measles, and dysentery diseases were reported in the county within the period under assessment. The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) stood at 0.36 per 10,000 persons per day and the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) stood at 0.48 per 10,000 persons per day which are below the alert levels of one person per 10,000 persons per day³. No recent survey has been conducted.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Between July and December 2015 the proportion of fully immunized children was 69.7 percent, an increase on the 64 percent recorded in the same period in 2014 but below the national target of 80 percent. This could be attributed to low health outreach which previously were funded by APHIA PLUs which has pulled out of the county due to funding constrains. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–11 months between July and December 2015 was 82 percent, compared with 71 percent during the same period in 2014. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 12-59 months was 16 percent which is below the national target of 80 percent between July and December 2015, compared with 11 percent during the same period in 2014.

³ Integrated Health and Nutrition Survey of August 2012

Nutrition and Dietary Diversity

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition measured by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) < 135 mm was 2.7 percent in January 2016 below the LTA of 6.6 percent (Figure 6).

The nutrition status of children under five is likely to remain stable for the next three months. Currently, households are consuming two to three meals per day which is normal for this time of the year. Dietary diversity varied across the livelihood zones, whereby households in Laikipia east sub-county and some parts of Laikipia west sub-county eat githeri, ugali, rice and vegetables, while in Laikipia north sub-county and some areas in Laikipia west sub-county households mostly consume ugali and milk. Mothers practice breastfeeding for two years across all livelihood zones.

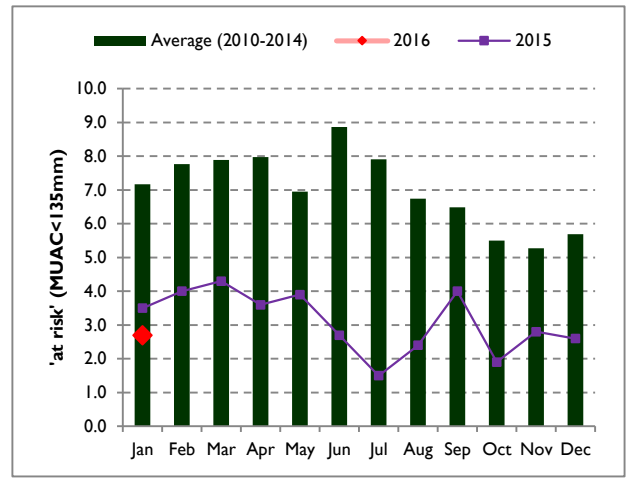


Figure 6. Proportion of children under five at risk malnutrition

3.6 Education

Early Childhood Development Centres (ECDC) and primary school enrolment have been on an upward trend with 2.2 and 5.8 percent increment recorded in February 2016 compared with the same period in 2015 where 23,722 and 110,225 pupils were enrolled respectively. The increase is attributed to school meals programmes and the opening of new schools in the county. The gender parity index at 0.96 is biased towards boys although girls' enrolment has risen steadily especially in peri-urban schools due to awareness creation on girl child education. The enrolment of girls in primary schools was 54,634 in February 2016 compared with 52,958 in February 2015.

Dropout Rates

The dropout rate in February 2016 was one percent compared with 3.2 percent in February 2015. The reduction was a result of good coverage of schools under the schools meal programme and the improved food security situation in most parts of the county.

Attendance and Transition

The attendance rate for ECD was 90 percent while the attendance rate for primary was 97 percent. The transition rate from ECD to primary was 92 percent, higher than that of primary schools to secondary schools at 78 percent. The low transition rate from primary schools was due to poor performance which barred transition to secondary schools, high poverty index resulting in lack of fees at secondary level, and lack of adequate secondary schools in the county. Efforts are underway to develop more secondary schools in the county.

School Meals Programme

The home-grown school feeding programme benefits 43,401 pupils in 131 schools (Table 4).

Table 4. School meals programme beneficiaries

Sub-County	Schools	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Laikipia North	22	6,593	6,154	12,747
Laikipia East	34	4,664	4,166	8,830
Laikipia West	75	11,056	10,768	21,824
Total	131	22,313	21,088	43,401

3.7 Coping Mechanism

Households were employing different coping strategies during the period under review. The index for December 2015 was 29 compared with 21 in December 2014 implying that households were more frequently engaging in consumption based coping strategies. About 77 percent of households rely on less preferred and less expensive food, 25 percent borrow food or rely on help from a friend or a relative, 12 percent limit portion size at meal time, 19 percent restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, and 30 percent reduce the number of meals eaten in a day. Households are expected to engage in fewer coping strategies with the anticipated good harvest.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions**Food Interventions**

There are currently no ongoing food assistance interventions in the county.

Non-Food Interventions**Table 5. Non-food interventions**

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (KE S)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Timeframe	Implementation Stakeholders
Livestock	Shoats upgrading, improvement of livestock marketing structures	Improved food security	Laikipia North	2M	13 Group ranches	2015 - 2016	Africa Wildlife Foundation(AWF)/ Livestock Marketing Associations (LMA) SACCO, Resilience Project
	Provision of pasture seeds to the community	To ensure availability of pastures / hay for livestock.	Laikipia North, East, West	0.6M	All livestock farmers	Jan – June 2016	County Government/ Resilience Project
	Local poultry promotion	Promote rearing for alternative	Laikipia North	0.6M	50 households	Continuous	CARITAS – Nyeri,

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (KES)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Timeframe	Implementation Stakeholders
		source of protein and Income Generating Activity (IGA)					Household Economic Empowerment Program (HEEP)
	Purchasing and Installation of milk coolers	Increased income	Laikipia West	10M	1,000 farmers	Jan – June 2016	County Govt. Cooperatives
	Bush management (Opuntia eradication)	Eradication of invasive species	Laikipia North	3M	2000 livestock farmers	Jan – Dec 2016	Resilience Project
	Bulking of indigenous pasture seeds	Promote availability of indigenous pasture seeds	Laikipia North	1.5M	15000 livestock farmers	Jan – Dec 2016	Resilience Project
	Construction of hay sheds	Availability of hay during dry seasons	Laikipia North	4M	All livestock farmers	Jan – Dec 2016	Resilience Project
	Vaccination campaigns	To control livestock diseases	Laikipia East/North/ West	12M	All livestock farmers	July – June 2016	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock)
Agriculture	Training on diversification with other food crops	Change in eating habits	Laikipia East/North/ West	0.5M	All Farmers	Continuous	Technical staffs in Agriculture Department
	Water Harvesting for irrigation	Domestic /irrigation water	Laikipia East/North/ West	2M	All Farmers	Continuous	Technical staffs in Agriculture Department
	Fruit seedlings distribution	Alternative source of income	Laikipia East/North/ West	0.5M	All Farmers	Continuous	Technical staffs in Agriculture Department
	Provision of Drought Escaping Crop seeds and planting		Laikipia East/West	2M	All Farmers	Continuous	Technical staffs in Agriculture Department

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (KES)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Timeframe	Implementation Stakeholders
	materials for the traditionally high value crops						
Health	On Job Training on all High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI)	Improved health care provision to the entire population	Laikipia East/North/West	0.5M	All health workers in 89 facilities and 144 CHWs	Jan - Dec 2015	Ministry of Health and Nutrition Support Office
	Vitamin A Supplementation to children under five years	Prevention of diseases and improved immunity	All 5 Districts		84,535 children between 6 -59 Months and 17,964 Expected	Jan - Dec 2015	Ministry of Health and Nutrition Support Office
	Iron supplementation	Prevention of Iodine deficiency hence good utilization of food	All 5 Districts		17,964 Expected number of pregnant Women	Jan - Dec 2015	Ministry of Health and Nutrition Support Office
	Zinc supplementation	Management of diarrhoea diseases hence good utilization of food	All 5 Districts		percent of children with Diarrhoeal diseases	Jan - Dec 2015	Ministry of Health and Nutrition Support Office
	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (Oral Therapeutic Programme)	Management of malnutrition	All 5 Districts		12.8percent of children under five years with Global Acute	Jan - Dec 2015	Ministry of Health and Nutrition Support Office

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (KES)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Timeframe	Implementation Stakeholders
					Malnutrition		
Education	Home Grown Schools Meal Programme (HGSMP)	High enrolment and reduced dropout rates	Laikipia West, East, North	19M	43,401	Jan – Mar 2016	Ministry of Education

3.9 Sub-county Food Security Ranking

Table 6. Sub county food security ranking

Sub County	Food security rank	Main food security threat	Remarks
Laikipia North	1	TLU per household is below the threshold, inadequate pasture, human-wildlife conflict	Need close monitoring
Laikipia East	2	Livestock diseases (FMD), flooding and human wildlife conflict	
Laikipia West	3	Flooding, human-wildlife conflict, pests and livestock diseases	

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- Long rains onset is expected to be timely, and performance will be normal to above normal in amount, with good spatial and temporal distribution and normal cessation.
- Food crop production is expected to be good, coupled with the expected good performance of the long rains in 2016.
- Livestock prices are expected to remain stable for the next six months with the expected timely onset of the long rains in 2016.

Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months (February - April)

The food security situation across the county is expected to remain stable across all livelihood zones. The projected harvest in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming zones will increase the maize stocks available. Pasture and browse condition will remain good across all livelihood zones. Livestock body condition will remain good for the next three months and livestock prices will remain stable across the county. The nutrition status of children under five is expected to remain stable.

Food Security Outcomes for the Last Three Months (May - July)

The food security situation is expected to remain stable if the long rains are timely. Maize stocks will be available in the markets. Pasture and browse will have regenerated providing ready feed for livestock and consequently, livestock body condition will be good resulting in increased milk production for home consumption and sale. Livestock prices are expected to improve thus leading to an improvement in the terms of trade. Water availability and access are expected to improve

across all livelihood zones following the long rains. Increased milk production is expected to improve the nutrition status of children under five.

5.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

It is projected that the food security status will remain stable across all livelihood zones for the next three months. However, there is need for close monitoring of Laikipia North in the pastoral livelihood zone. Since the marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones rely on both short and long rains, the good performance of the forthcoming long rains will impact positively on household food security. The migration is normal where pastoralists are migrating back to wet grazing zones. The county as a whole is likely to remain in the Minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1).

5.2 Summary of Recommendations (food and non-food)

- Strengthening and improvement of livestock marketing infrastructures and cattle breeds.
- Establishment of strategic feed reserves.
- Enhanced pasture and fodder production, conservation and utilization.
- Promotion and provision of drought escaping crops (DEC) seeds (maize and beans).
- Scaling up of high impact nutrition interventions.
- Carrying out of a health and nutrition Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey
- Up scaling of vitamin A supplementation among children under five years.
- Up scaling of the home grown school meals programmes and construction of more public primary and secondary schools.
- Provision of water in primary and secondary schools.

6.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Food intervention required

Table 7. Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub county	Population in the sub county (2008 Population Census)	Pop in need (percent range min - max)	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Laikipia North	32,762	5 - 10 percent	FFA	Pasture condition in some areas in the pastoral livelihood zone is poor
Laikipia East	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Laikipia West	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Annex II. Non-food Interventions (by sector)

Specific food security related recommended medium to long term

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Livestock Sector							
Laikipia North	Strengthening & Improvement of	Laikipia North	All market stakeholders	County Govt. (Dept. of	Perimeter	Community land,	Jan – Dec 2016

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	livestock marketing infrastructures			Livestock) and any other donor	fences, sale yards		
	Breeds improvement (cattle)	Laikipia North	500 livestock farmers	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock)	40M		July 2016 – June 2017
Laikipia West	Establish livestock breeding/multiplication centre	Laikipia West	12,000 farmers	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock)	10M	County land	July 2016 – June 2018
Laikipia West	Establishment of strategic feed reserves	Laikipia West	15,000 farmers	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock)	20M	Community land	July 2016 – June 2017
Agriculture Sector							
Laikipia East, West	Promotion and provision of Drought Escaping Crop seeds (maize and beans)	Laikipia East, West	7000 Farmers	County Govt. (Dept. of Livestock)	10 M	Community land	Continuous
Health Sector							
Laikipia East, West, North	Scale up De-worming and Vitamin A supplementation (12-59) months should be scaled (outreaches) and ECD to reach the national target.	Laikipia East, West, North	69,540 children under five years	Ministry of Health	0.45M	Nutritionists and other Health Workers	Jan – Dec 2016
	To integrate Vitamin A Supplementation with WASH.	Laikipia East, West, North	500 Community Health Assistants and Volunteers	Ministry of Health	3M	Nutritionist and Health workers	Jan – Dec 2016
	Training of (ECD) teachers and Community Health Volunteers on Vitamin A (36— 59)Months	Laikipia East, West, North	1000 ECD Teachers	Ministry of Health	3M	Nutritionists and other Health Workers	Jan – Dec 2016

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Increase the number of TOT's on High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI)	Laikipia East, West, North	County /Sub County Health Management Team	Ministry of Health	0.03M	Trained ToTs on HINI	Jan – Dec 2016
	Health and Nutrition (SMART) Survey	Laikipia East, West, North	All children under 5 years from 6 – 59 months	Ministry of Health	15M	Nutritionists and other Health Workers	Jan – Dec 2016
Education Sector							
Laikipia West, East, North	Provision of water tanks.	Laikipia West, East, North	34,000 pupils	County Govt, WFP and other partners	Tanks	Gutters	3 months
	Home Grown (HGSMF)	Laikipia East, West, North	43,401 pupils	MoE, county governments, WFP	19.5M		May – Aug 2016