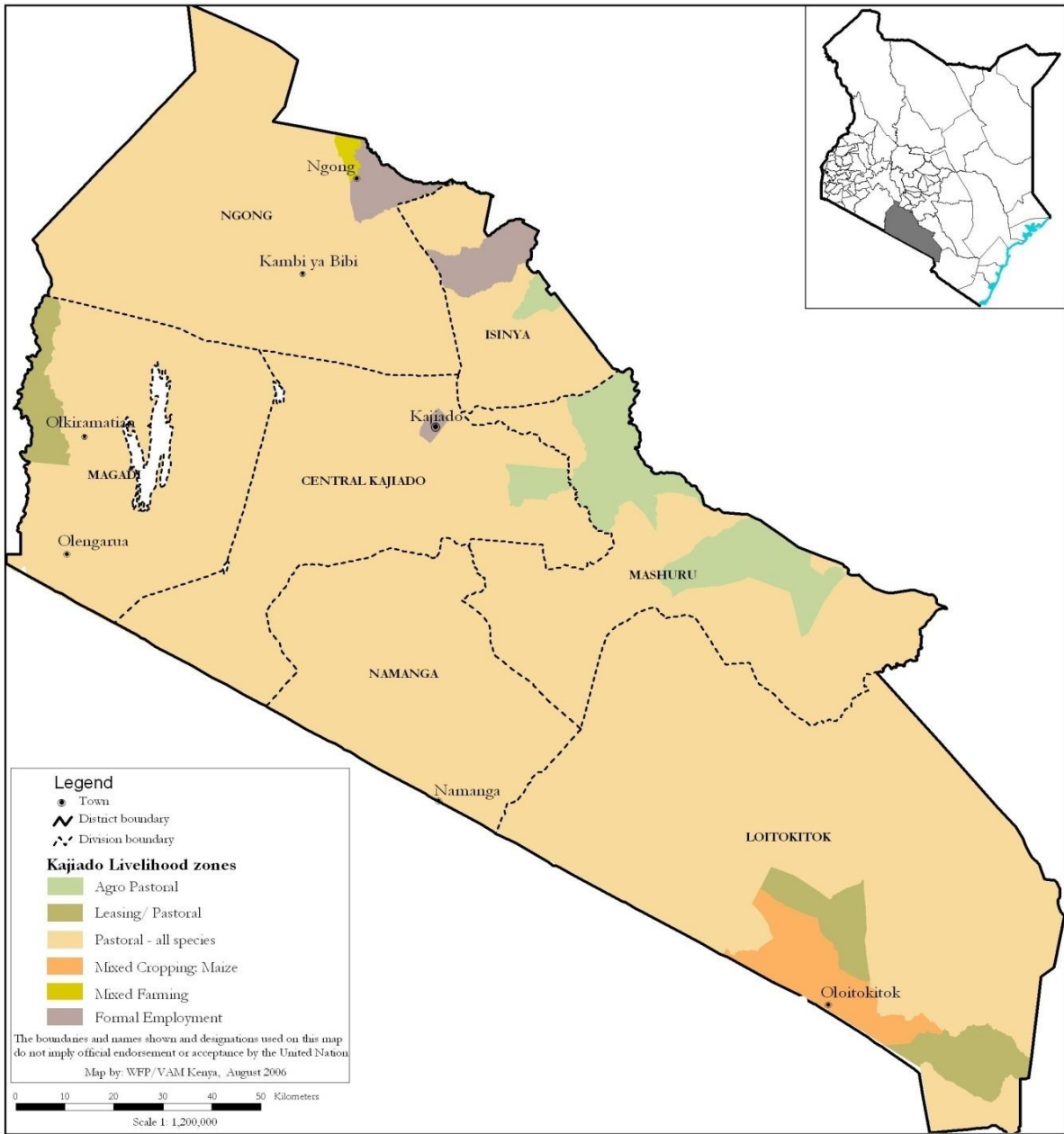


KAJIADO COUNTY 2014 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Assessment Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG¹) and the Kajiado County Steering Group (CSG) Technical Team

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 County Background

Kajiado County is situated in the Rift Valley borders Narok and Kiambu Counties to the West, Nairobi and Machakos counties to the North, Makueni and Taita/Taveta counties to the East and Tanzania to the south. It has a population of 687,312 (KNBS 2009 population census). The County occupies an area of 21,902 square kilometers. Administratively, the County is divided into five sub counties namely; Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Loitokitok, Mashuuru and Isinya. The county has three main livelihood zones namely, Pastoral all species, Agro Pastoral, and Mixed Farming livelihood zones, with population proportions of 52, 12 and five percent respectively. Formal employment, casual waged labor and business livelihood zones comprises 31 percent of the population (Figure 1). In the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone, 40, 30 and 12 percent of the population are semi-nomadic, fully settled and occasionally nomadic respectively. The rest of the population is either in-migrant or out-migrant labour. In the Mixed Farming Livelihood zone over 70 percent of the population is fully settled.

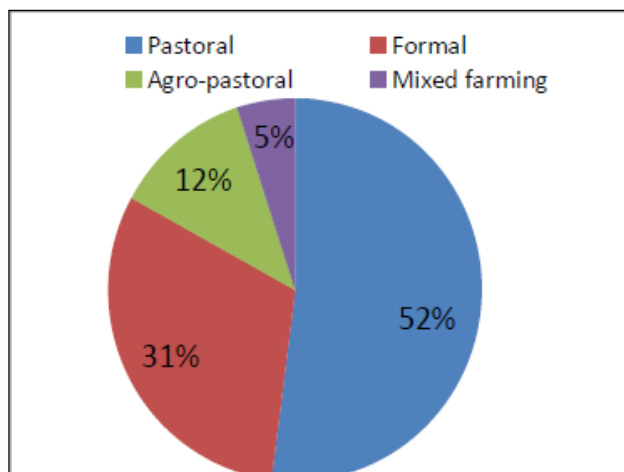


Figure 1: Population percentage by livelihood

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The current factors that affect food security in the county are:

- Poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution of the rainfall.
- Occurrence of *Tuta absoluta* pest in tomatoes
- Infestation of pasture land by the *Ipomea* weed.
- Industrialization and land sub-division especially in Isinya sub county.

2.0 County Food Security Situation

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified as being in none /minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1) across all livelihood zones. Households are holding maize stocks which are 11 percent of the long term average (LTA), with the stocks mainly meant to meet their other financial needs at the domestic level. Stocks are largely held in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. Terms of trade (TOT) are good across the livelihood zones with a goat being exchanged for 70 Kilograms of maize, compared to long term average (LTA) of 46 Kilograms. Households are consuming 2 – 3 meals per day in the pastoral livelihood zones and three meals per day in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones and this was an improvement especially in the pastoral livelihood zones where households normally consume two meals at this time of the year. Currently, the household water consumption per person per day is 10-15 litres in pastoral

livelihood zones and 15 – 20 litres in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The percentage of children under-five years at risk of malnutrition as represented by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC <135millimetres) in January was 7.6 percent which was below the LTA of 12.2 percent. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2014 was 28 compared to seven in December 2013.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The county is currently in none /minimal Phase classification (IPC Phase 1) which is the same as the previous season across all livelihood zones. Food stocks are available to households in the Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones which improved from the last season due to further expansions of cultivated land. Water consumption has slightly reduced; in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood the consumption is 15 – 20 litres per person per day (lpppd) compared to 20 lpppd in July 2014 while in pastoral livelihood the consumption is 10 – 15 compared to 15 – 20 lpppd in August 2014. Livestock productivity has improved as evidenced by milk availability of 5 – 6 litres as compared to 3 – 5 litres per household in July 2014. Distances to water sources have remained stable in the mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zones at 0-3 Km while in the pastoral livelihoods it has reduced to 3 – 8 Km from 5 – 10 Kilometres in July 2014. The TOT declined where one goat exchanged for 70 kilograms of maize compared to 74 kilograms in July 2014.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

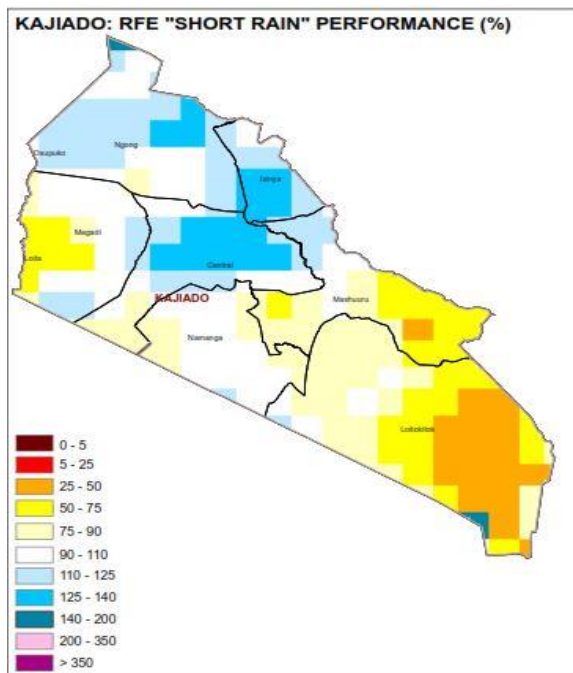


Figure 2: Rainfall performance as a percent of normal in Kajiado County

The short rains of 2014 had a late onset in the first week of November, compared to the normal of third week of October. Kajiado Central and the northern parts of the county received 90 – 140 percent of normal rains. Namanga received 75 – 90 percent of normal rains while the southern part of Loitokitok and eastern parts of Mashuuru received 25 – 75 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). Temporal distribution was poor across the livelihood zones, with the peak in the 1st week of December 2014. Spatially, the rains were unevenly distributed and cessation came early in the second week of December compared to the normal of fourth week of December.

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

The current hazard affecting food security in the county include;

- Poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution of the short rains
- *Ipomea* weed that is growing and taking up land for pasture.
- Endemic livestock diseases

3.0 Impact of Rainfall Performance, Shocks and Hazards

3.1 Crop Production

Kajiado County is short rains dependent for production of the main food crops (maize, beans and Irish potatoes) especially in the mixed farming areas of Loitokitok. In the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone, maize contributes 35 percent to income and about 70 percent to food, while beans contribute 20 percent to income and only 15 percent to food. In the Pastoral livelihood zone, maize contributes 10 percent to cash income and 75 percent to food. Maize and beans contribute about 16 percent and 30 percent to food and cash income respectively, in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Subsistence farming is practiced within the Agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones.

Rain-fed crop production

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2014 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2014 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	21,275	21,192	446,760	851,000
2. Beans	21,570	22,730	151,000	215,700
3. Irish Potato	335	374	10,050	13,400

Area under maize production was comparable to the LTA. Although there was opening up of new farms in Entonet, Kuku and Magadi Wards for maize; the overall production for maize in the county is expected to decline by about 47 percent due to poor choice of seeds and poor performance of the rains (Table 1).

Area under beans and potatoes declined by five and 10 percent of the LTA respectively as farmers preferred maize to beans and potatoes. The production is also expected to decline by 30 and 25 percent of LTA for beans and potatoes respectively partly due to the reduced acreage as well as poor performance of the rains which ceased at the critical stage of flowering and pod formation for beans while use of uncertified seeds and attack by blight affected potatoes production.

Irrigated Agriculture

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during the 2014 short rains season (Ha)	Short Term Average area planted during the Short rains (Ha)	2014 short rains production (90 kg bags) Actual	Short Term Average production during Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Tomatoes	400	350	9,600	12,000
Onions	72	83	720	626
Kales	90	110	540	630

Irrigation is carried out in parts of Ngong, Nguruman and Loitokitok for subsistence as well as high value crops for export. Area under tomato production increased by 14 percent of the LTA as farmers had opened more land for tomatoes due to the good prevailing market conditions. However, production declined by 20 percent mainly due to the effects of new tomato pest *Tuta absoluta*, which increased production costs as well as reduced the quantity of produce.

Area under onion and kales production reduced by 13 and 18 percent of LTA respectively as farmers opted to expand tomato production at the expense of onions and kales. However, onion production exceeded the LTA by 15 percent due to favorable growth conditions while that of kales declined by 14 percent as a result of reduction in acreage as shown in table 2.

Maize stocks

Table 3: Maize stocks held

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	15,560	144,670
Traders	24,500	35,500
Millers	4,447	5,000
NCPB	4,328	-
Total	48,835	185,170

Total maize stock held in the county is 26 percent of the LTA as shown in table 3. Stocks held at household level were about 11 percent of the LTA; mainly in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. The farmers in these zones are however prone to selling stocks to meet other financial obligation at the domestic level thereby lowering the household stocks. The stock is expected to last one month compared to the normal of four months. Pastoral livelihood zone depend on the markets and currently have depleted their stocks. Traders and millers hold 69 and 89 percent of the LTA respectively and are expected to increase their stock to fill in the gaps at the households.

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production is a key economic activity in the county, contributing 85, 50, and 30 percent to cash income in the pastoral- all species, agro pastoral, and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. The main livestock species kept include cattle, sheep and goats. Dominant cattle breeds kept are zebu and crosses of Zebu, Sahiwal and Boran.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture was good in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones as a result of the near normal rainfall received during the short rains season. In these two livelihoods zones, pasture is estimated to last for 3 – 4 months compared to normal of five months. In the Pastoral livelihood zones, pasture is fair to poor and is expected to last for one month compared to normal of 2 – 3 months. The current state of the pasture is expected to deteriorate further if the long rains are not timely.

The primary threat to pasture is the *Ipomea* weed in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The pastureland is shrinking year by year due to this weed which covers the ground and does not allow for pasture to grow. Browse condition is good across the livelihood zones and is estimated to last until the next rain season this is normal for the season.

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition for all species was good across the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. However, in the pastoral livelihood zone, the body condition for cattle was fair and good for sheep and goats. The current situation was normal but the body condition for all the livestock is expected to worsen as pastures and browse deteriorate across the livelihood zones.

Birth rate, Milk availability and consumption

The birth rate for cattle and sheep was above normal while that of goats was lower compared to the LTA. The birthrate for cattle was 7.8 percent compared to LTA of 3.9 percent, sheep 9.4 percent compare to normal of 6.7 percent while that of goats population was 7.8 percent compared to 9.3 percent. The birthrate of cattle and sheep was above normal compared to the goats which was below normal. High birth- rates are attributed to the availability of pasture during kidding and calving season for most of the species. The lambing was well supported by the previous two rainy seasons.

Milk production per household per day was 5 – 6 litres in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones and more six litres in mixed farming livelihood zone which is normal. The current milk production is expected to decline as cattle migrate to far places and the milk was mostly obtained from small stock (sheep and goats). The milk produced; 40 percent was consumed by the households and largely so by children under five years and the old aged. Milk prices remained the same in the mixed farming at Ksh. 30 – 35 per litre while in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, milk was being sold at between Ksh. 40 – 50 which was lower by 33 percent compared to the LTA.

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

The number of TLUs has been stable for the past two seasons. The largest TLUs of 25 and 20 were held in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Low TLUs were reported in Isinya as a result of the ongoing industrialization and land sub-division, hindering farmers from keeping large herds of livestock. Land for grazing is diminishing resulting in-intra migration of livestock to other parts of the county.

Water for Livestock

Current sources of water for livestock in Kajiado 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 was 0 – 3 kilometers in the mixed livelihood zones which is normal and 3 – 8 Kilometres in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihoods compared to the normal of 5 – 10 Km. There was exception noted in some of the pastoral livelihood like Ewaso, where the return distance was 16 kilometers with an approximate of 201 – 30 percent of livestock affected. Livestock productivity in these areas is likely to be affected negatively by the increasing trekking distances in search of water. Water for livestock was currently available and was expected to last for one month. The watering interval varied from one to two days in both agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones.

Migration, Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were incidences of intra-migration of livestock reported during the assessment. However, within sub-county livestock movements were reported in Mashuru and Kajiado Central, as animals were moving from Isinya. Generally, livestock are expected to migrate from the dry season grazing areas towards the wet season grazing areas with the commencement of the long rains in mid to late March.

No major disease outbreaks were reported except for the endemic diseases which included; Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), tick borne diseases, Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD).

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water in the County are boreholes, shallow wells, springs, water pans, piped water and permanent rivers mainly the Ewaso Ng`iro. Most of the open water sources such as pans and dams were poorly recharged at 30-50 percent due to unevenly distributed rainfall. Water sources are currently normal except in Singiraine, Nanjiru and Shombole in Kajiado West, Okiasika, Lenkism and Imbirikani in Kajiado South among others which are currently having low water due to the poor recharge and high diurnal temperatures. In areas where recharge was very poor, water pans have dried up. The approximate percentage of people affected by water scarcity in is 10 percent. Water in the other areas is expected to last for one to two months which is normal. Where boreholes are operational and well maintained, water is expected to be available throughout the season.

Distances and waiting time at the source

The return distance for domestic water is 1 – 6 kilometers across all livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. These distances vary slightly from one livelihood to the other with agro pastoral and mixed farming having the shortest distances of 0 – 3 while the pastoral are having the longest distances of 3 – 8 kilometers. There is a notable decrease in water use from water pans as more boreholes are being drilled by the county government. In the mixed farming and the agro pastoral areas, water was still available and minimal waiting time experienced which is normal at this time of the year. However, in the pastoral livelihood zones, waiting time is slightly more, at 10 – 40 minutes when animals are not watered and 30 – 60 minutes when livestock is being watered as this takes preference over domestic water.

Cost of Water and consumption

In pastoral livelihood zones; the general population pay Ksh. 100 per month to access water for livestock, while domestic water is free. The same applies to agro pastoral livelihood zones but in Rhombo in Kajiado South where vendors supply the water to households; an average cost of Ksh. 20 per 20 litre jerrican is charged.

Currently, the household water consumption per person per day is 10 – 15 liters in pastoral livelihood zones and 15 – 20 litres in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The consumption is normal at this time of the year. Taps for domestic water at the Emampuli borehole in Kajiado South sub County have been damaged by wild animals and people are getting water from the same source as the livestock. Water has to be left running at night for wild animals to consume and not destroy the tank. In areas where there is piped water system, water consumption has not been affected.

Sanitation and hygiene

There were unconfirmed cases of diarrhea in the pastoral livelihood zone probably due to poor sanitation. Due to the low latrine coverage, open defecation is common and a possible source of open water contamination which predisposes the households to water borne diseases. Water treatment chemicals are available at household level in the agro pastoral livelihood zones but rarely used in the pastoral livelihood zones. Generally, personal hygiene practices like washing of hands during food preparation, before milking and after visiting latrines or other forms of waste disposal is common. Leftover food is stored in a dry place above the fireplace. The County had no cases of waterborne diseases reported within the period under review and latrine coverage across all livelihood zones in the County was at 46 percent.

3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the county are Kajiado, Bissil, Sultan Hamud, Isinya, Emali, Kiserian, , Ongata Rongai, Ngong, Mashuru, Kitengela and Loitokitok . The main food stuffs in the market include maize, beans, maize flour, and horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions, Irish potatoes and oranges. The market operations for livestock and other commodities, including traded volumes, were normal across the livelihood zones. Livestock supplies especially in the pastoral livelihood zones were slightly higher than other livelihood zones as farmers were involved in selling of livestock to raise school fees.

Market Prices

Maize price

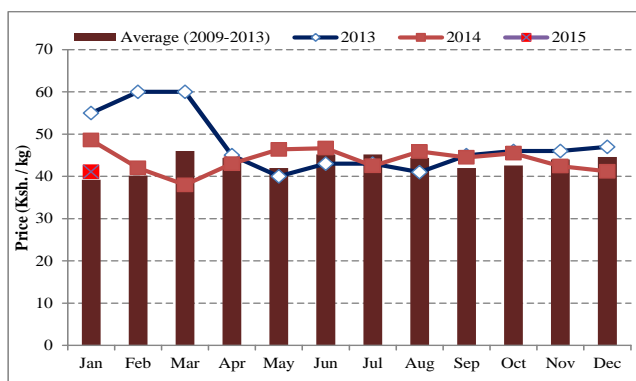


Figure 3: Maize Prices in Kajiado County

Maize price in Jan 2015 was Ksh. 41per Kg which was higher than LTA of Ksh. 39 but lower than 49 recorded in Jan 2014. (Figure 3)

The price is expected to increase gradually due to the limited stocks available at household level.

Goat price

A goat was selling at Ksh. 2,889 in Jan 2015 which was 62 percent above the LTA but 10 percent below the price in Jan 2014 (Figure 4). Goat prices were consistently above the LTA in 2014 attributed to high demand in the market due to the good body condition following good performance of short and long rains in 2014.

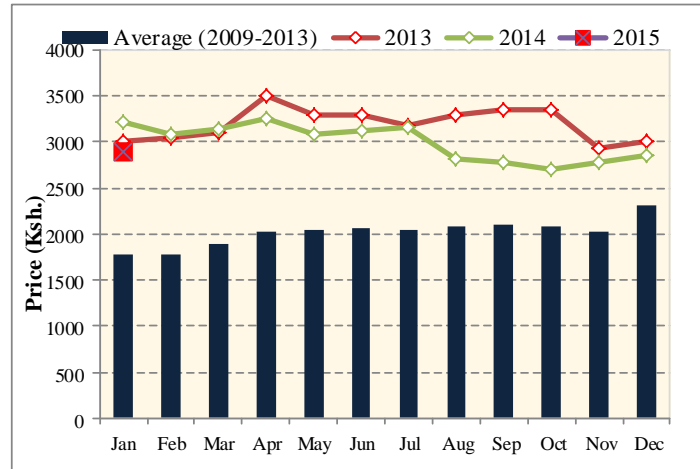


Figure 4: Goats prices in Kajiado County

Terms of trade

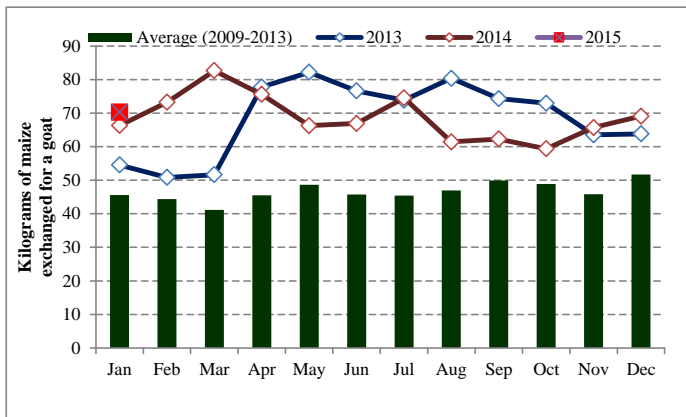


Figure 5: Terms of Trade for Kajiado County

One goat exchanged with 70 Kilograms of maize in January 2015 compared to the LTA of 66 Kilograms. The favorable terms of trade has been attributed mainly to the improved goat prices in December 2014. There was no significant difference in TOT in the livelihood zones as both the maize and goat prices remained relatively the same. The TOT was consistently above LTA in 2014 (Figure 5) and expected to remain stable till the next long rains season.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

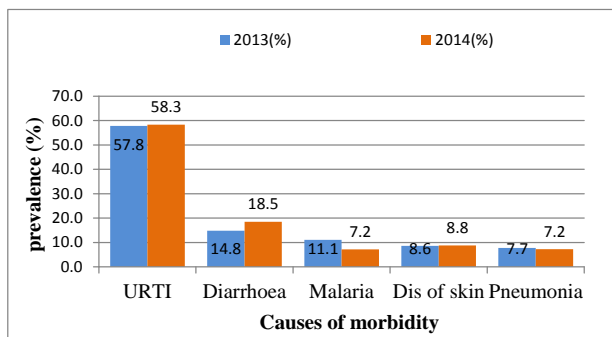


Figure 6: Morbidity prevalence among children under 5 years.

There was a 7.5 percent and five percent increase in total reported cases of morbidity among children less than five years and general population respectively compared with the same period last year. The most common causes of morbidity among children under-five years were disease of the Respiratory System, diarrhea, malaria, diseases of the skin and pneumonia at 58.3, 18.5, 7.2, 8.8, and 7.2 percent respectively (Figure 6). For the general population disease of

respiratory system, disease of the skin, Diarrhea, Malaria and pneumonia had prevalence at 59.1, 14.1, 10.5, and 10.2 percent each respectively. Community interviews conducted reported no cases of disease outbreak in the county. Common ailments reported included; common cold, eye disease, rashes and snake bites which are not unusual at this time of the year

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization and Vitamin A coverage in the County remains below the national threshold of 80 percent. Percentage of fully immunized children (FIC) from July to December 2014 increased to 76 percent from 53 percent compared to the same period in 2013 attributed to the up scaled High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HiNi) in the county. Vitamin A supplementation increased in 2014 but is lower than the national target; for children aged 6 – 11 months it was 29.5 percent (2014) compared to 25.6 percent in 2013 and for children aged 12 - 59 months it was 11.4 percent (2014) compared to 7.2 percent in 2013.

The low Vitamin A supplementation coverage depicted for the children under one year may be attributed to poor record keeping and non-attendance of clinic once the children above one year complete their vaccinations. These findings were depicted across all livelihood zones in the county. Some of the diseases associated with low vitamin A coverage include diseases of the respiratory system and eye infections as reported during the community interviews.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

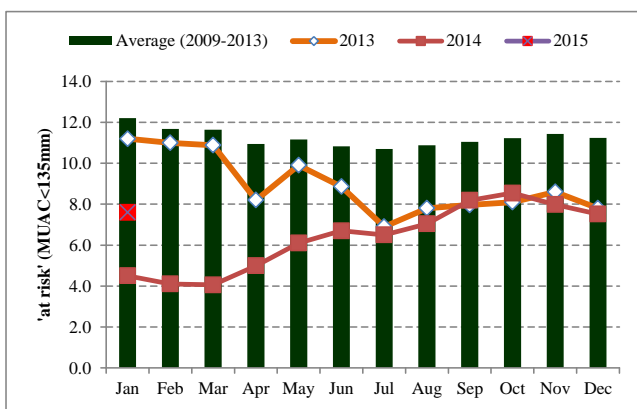


Figure 7: Under five children 'at risk' of malnutrition in Kajiado County

The percentage of children under five at risk of malnutrition based on Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) < 135mm in the month of January 2015 was 7.6 percent which was below the LTA of 12.2 percent. The malnutrition trend in October, November and December reduced from 8.5 to 7.5 percent.

The improvement in malnutrition is attributed to various public health interventions in the county in the month of November-December including provision of water treatment kits, capacity building of health workers on High Impact Nutrition Intervention

(HiNi)Programs and the ongoing outpatient Therapeutic program in health facilities in the county.

The improvement was also attributed to increased milk production by households from 2.3 liters in October to 3.6 liters in December 2014 due to improved livestock body condition resulting from improved pasture and browse.

Current meal frequency for children under-fives is two to three meals per day in Pastoral livelihood zones and three to five meals per day in Agro pastoral and Mixed farming Livelihood zones while that for adults is two to meals per day across all livelihood zones except mixed farming where meal frequency is three times a day. The consumption was normal across the livelihood zones compared to the same period last year. The household dietary diversity for pastoral livelihood zones was below the recommended standards (at least six food groups) with

households consuming meals mainly comprising of starch such as “Oshero”-thin ugali, strong tea beans and rice. In Mixed Farming livelihood zones, households consumed 3-4 food groups which include vegetables, milk and meat. The poor household food consumption could be attributed to animals migrating away from households due to poor pasture.

The county food consumption score in December 2014 was 87 percent of household with adequate score, 11 percent at borderline and two percent of households with poor consumption score compared to December 2013 which had 99 percent of households with adequate food consumption, one percent of households within the borderline food consumption score.

3.6 Education

Enrolment

Kajiado County currently has 367 public primary schools with a total enrolment of 115,605 pupils (58,994 boys and 56,611 girls) which is a decline compared with the same period in 2013 where there were 165,863 pupils (84,513 boys and 81,350 girls). In both years the enrolment of boys was higher than girls.

Dropout

Dropout rate was estimated to be between 3 – 5 percent with sub-county variations. There were more girls dropping out compared to boys due to teenage pregnancies and early marriages while boys drop to join moranism, taking care of household livestock.

School Meal Programme

Home Grown School Meal (HGSM) programme was the only ongoing programme and currently benefits 54,528 children in 146 schools across the county. The schools under the HGSM are 40 percent of the public primary schools and 30 percent of the entire student population benefiting. Pupils’ transfers happen to schools with meal programme and where pupils perform well. The children still occasionally miss meals in the schools supported by HGSM due to delays in the disbursement of funds to support the programme and fluctuating food prices and slow procurement process. The HGSM programs in schools has led to improved enrolment, pupil retention and children nutritional status.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

Most household are currently employing minimal coping mechanisms except for few areas in the pastoral livelihood zone where they have opted to reserve the available milk for the children under five years of age and also skip meals. The mean coping strategy index (CSI) in December 2014 was 28, compared to December 2013, when it was seven.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions

Food interventions

Currently there is school meals programme that is covering 40 percent of the schools in the county. Therapeutic and Supplementary feeding programmes are ongoing in the health facilities.

Non- food intervention s (food security related)

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (Ksh)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Agriculture						
Capacity building on Horticultural crop farming	Improve crop production	All sub counties	15M	3,000 HH	2013-2018	MoALDF
Livestock						
Sustainable Land Management Project (KAPSLMP)	Environmentally sound land management	Ewuaso kedong	10 M	1100 farmers	5 years	MoALDF
Demand driven extension services and Radio extension program	Enhance food security through maximum production	All	3 M	9175 farmers	On-going	Livestock department, AHITI, FAO
Education and Nutrition						
Therapeutic and supplementary Feeding Programmes	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	District Hospital and other facilities	2M	4000 Children	Continuous	MOH UNICEF
School meals programme)	Improve attendance and enrollment	All sub counties	50 M	49,284 pupils	MoEST	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)
Kajiado West	1	Poor pasture conditions, Livestock diseases
Kajiado East	2	Livestock diseases, poor pasture conditions, Spreading <i>Ipomea</i> weed
Kajiado Central	3	Low TLUs, poor pasture conditions, formal income
Kajiado South	4	Food stocks available, Pasture and browse available,
Kajiado North	5	Food stocks available, good body condition for livestock, good terms of trade formal income

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- 2015 long rains will be normal.

- The food prices are expected to remain stable with a slight increase starting from March until June when the harvest is expected.
- Pasture and browse are expected to be depleted in the pastoral zones and then regenerate if the rains are timely.
- Livestock prices are expected to decrease as body condition is expected to worsen as the livestock in the pastoral livelihood zones cover more distances in search of pasture. This will be reversed later when the expected 2015 long rains are received.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the first three months (March –May 2015)

Forage regeneration is expected to improve livestock body condition which in turn will lead to improved prices for livestock and improved milk production. Terms of trade are expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones. Food consumption patterns are expected to improve across the livelihood zones when harvest from the short rains becomes available. The frequency of meal consumption is expected to remain the same in mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones as well as in the pastoral livelihood zones. The nutrition status of the children under five is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones. The food security situation is further expected to improve in the next three months of the projection period.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for the last three months (June –August 2015)

Forage available is expected to stabilize livestock body condition which in turn will lead to better prices for livestock and increase milk production. Terms of trade are expected to be good across the livelihood zones. Food consumption patterns are expected to stabilize across the livelihood zones, after harvest from the long rains become available with a carry- over stock from the short rains season and imports from the neighbouring country. The frequency of meal consumption is expected to improve across the livelihoods. The nutrition status of the children under five is expected to improve across the livelihood zones. The food security situation is further expected to improve in the last three months of the projection period.

5.0 Conclusion And Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The county is in the ‘none or minimal’ phase (IPC Phase 1) classification. The food security situation is expected to remain stable with significant improvement expected in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones if the rains come earlier. The key factors to monitor include rainfall onset and performance, pasture condition, water availability and access, livestock body condition, livestock and food prices and nutrition status of children.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

Following the short rains assessment, it is recommended that Expanded School meals programme to be implemented to cover 70 – 90 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 be continued and be up scaled to the community through outreaches.

6.0 Annexes

Annex 1. Food Intervention Required

Following the short rains assessment, the county needs to upscale school meals programme to cover schools in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones. Currently the county is not in need of food assistance as the food security situation is stable.

Annex II. Non-food Interventions (by sector)

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Kshs.)	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Excavation and desilting of pans and water Dams	To increase availability of water for irrigation	1 dam each Mashuru and Loitokitok (Empiron dam, Kimana ward)	200 households	MoA LDF, MoWI, NGOs, County government	10M	Nil	February-March 2015
Provision of drought tolerant crops	To improve food security status	County wide	65,000 households	MoA LDF County government	34M	Nil	February-March 2015
Livestock							
All subcounties	Livestock disease surveillance and vaccinations /capacity building through open barazas and field days	All	1500 households	MoA LDF County government	7 M	Nil	Feb- April 2015
All subcounties	Pasture conservation and eradication of Ipomoea weed	All	3000 households	MoA LDF County government		Nil	Feb- June 2015
All counties	Sub Supply of high energy blocks to assorted species of livestock	All	1555	MoA LDF County government	6,096,476		Feb-Mar 2015

Water and Sanitation							
Kajiado central	Supply of quick moving spare parts for strategic community managed boreholes	Emutoroki Ilmarba Oltiasika	2,000 people 10,000 livestock	MWI/NGOs/ County government	0.75M	Nil	6 months
All sub counties	Sensitization and community trainings on irrigation technologies	County wide	29,000 people and livestock	MWI/NGOs	1M	Nil	3 months
Kajiado West	Fuel subsidy to community boreholes	Emutoroki Ilmarba Oltiasika	6,000 households	County government	2.9M	Equipped borehole	3 months
Health and Nutrition							
Entire county	Integrated outreaches	All sub counties	All under fives	C.Government	5M	-	March – July 2015
Entire county	Upscale Supplementary and Therapeutic programmes	Outreaches in each sub county	All under fives and pregnant and Lactating women	MOH, County government and partners	10M	-	Feb – July 2015
Entire County	Capacity building health workers on nutrition interventions, report writing and data quality	All sub counties	84 Health Workers	MOH, County government and partners	1.7 M	-	Feb – July 2015
Education							
All subcounties	HGSM support to 245 schools	Across Pastoral livelihood	110,575 pupils	GOK, County government, NGOs	260m	Nil	March – July 2015
All subcounties	Deworming of pupils	All schools	165,863	GOK, County government, NGOs	2m	Nil	March – July 2015
Markets							
All	Capacity building on market information systems and link them to markets	All	4,500 farmers	MoA LDF, NDMA, Stakeholders	3M	Nil	Feb- June 2015