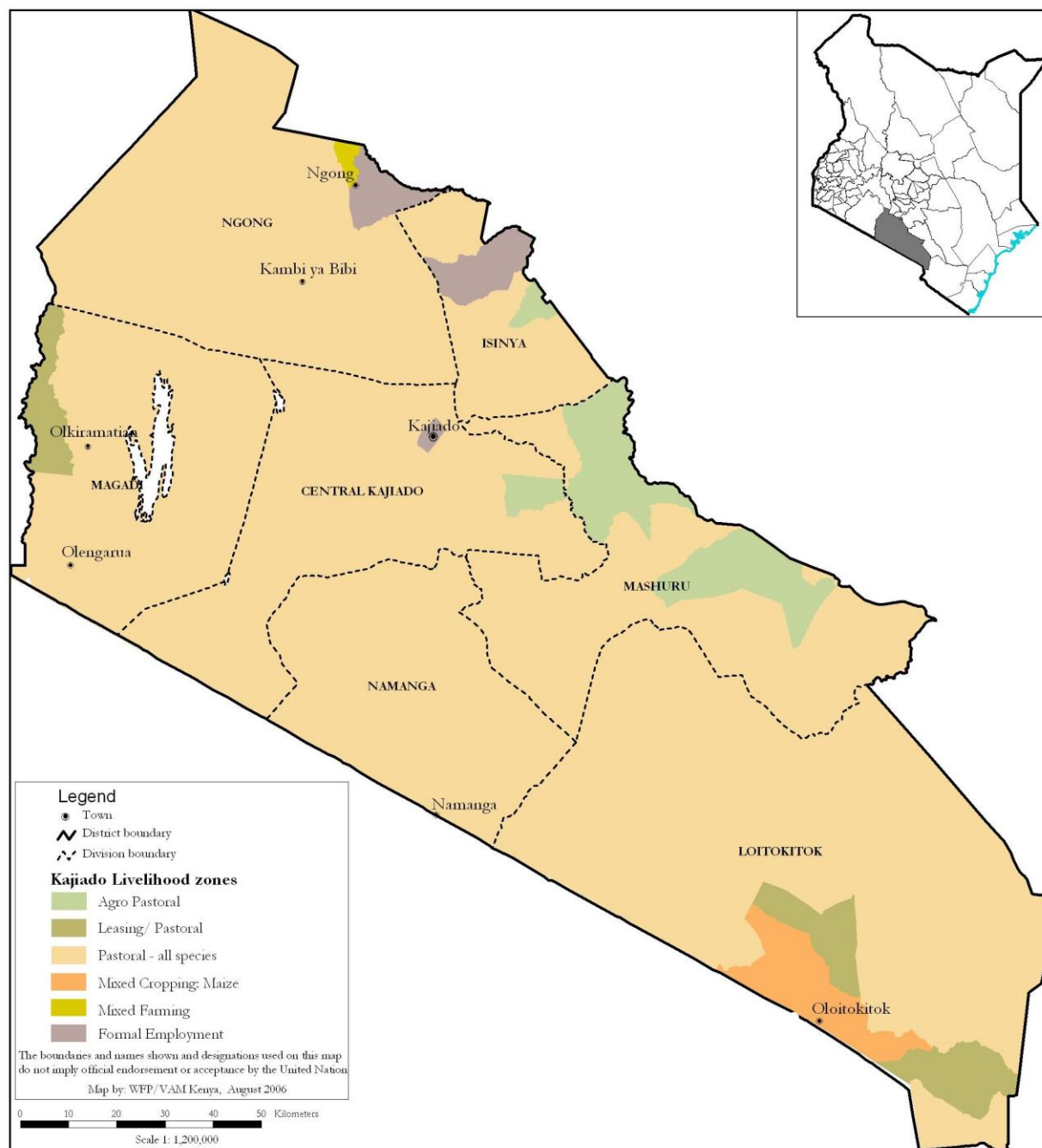


KAJIADO COUNTY 2015 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group¹ and the Kajiado County Steering Group, February, 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. County Background

Kajiado County is situated in the South Western part of Kenya within the Great Rift Valley. The county borders Narok to the West, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties to the North West, Nairobi and Machakos Counties to the North, Makueni and Taita-Taveta counties to the East and Tanzania to the South. The county covers an approximate area of 21,902 square kilometres with an estimated population of 687,312 people (KNBS 2009). Administratively, the County has five sub counties: Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Kajiado South, Kajiado East and Kajiado West. The main livelihood zones in the county are; pastoral all species and formal employment constituting 52 and 31 percent of the county population respectively while agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zone at five and 12 percent (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.

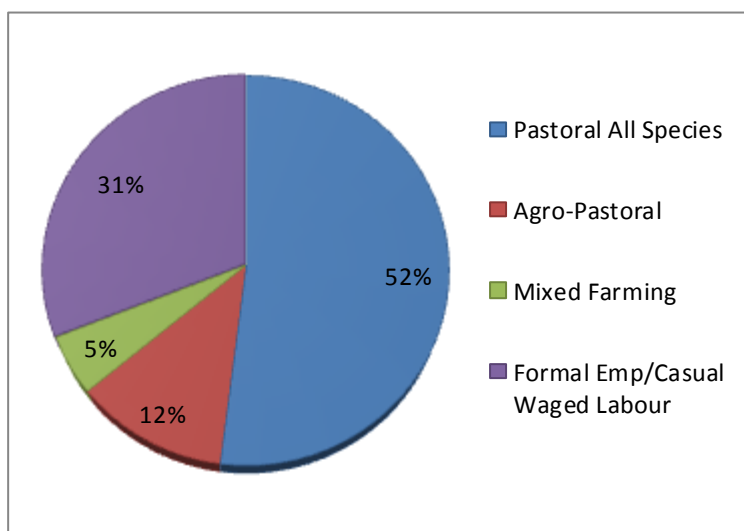


Figure 1: Population Percentage by Livelihood

1.2. Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The current factors affecting food security in the county include;

- Flash floods especially around Isinya
- Livestock diseases
- Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
- *Tuta Absoluta* in tomatoes

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is classified in the Minimal Phase (IPC Phase 1). Food consumption score was three, seven and 90 percent for the poor, borderline and acceptable categories respectively with majority of the households consuming three to four food groups with minimal variations across the livelihood zones. Meal frequency for the under fives currently stands at three to four which is normal at this time of the year. Most of the households are employing stress coping strategies like farm labour, casual labour among others. Nutritional status for children under five is improving with children at risk of malnutrition averaging 8.45 percent compared with the long term average of 10.8 percent. Terms of trade have improved with households able to purchase 60 kilograms of maize from the sale of a goat compared with the long term average of 53 kilograms.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The county has remained in the minimal food insecurity phase since August 2015 when the long rains assessment was conducted. Food consumption score for non-beneficiaries improved from 12, 48 and 40 percent in May to three, seven and 90 percent for poor, borderline and acceptable in December 2015 respectively. The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC<135mm) declined from 12.55 in August 2015 compared to the 8.45 percent in January 2016². The terms of trade have remained stable at 60 kilograms of maize since August 2015. The household dietary diversity remained stable compared to last assessment at three to four food groups.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The short rains started late in the third dekad of October in most parts of the county. In Kajiado South, the onset was in the first dekad of November. The North - western parts of the county including Ngong, Magadi and Osupuko and the areas of Namanga received rainfall ranging between 140 - 200 percent of normal. The central parts including Isinya, Kajiado central received enhanced rains between 200 -350 percent of normal short rains while the southern parts of the county including Loitokitok, and Mashuru received below to normal rains ranging between 90-140 percent of normal short rains. The rains were unevenly distributed in space in the month of October but became even in the subsequent months. Temporal distribution was poor in October. The off season rains are still being experienced across the county into month of January, 2016.

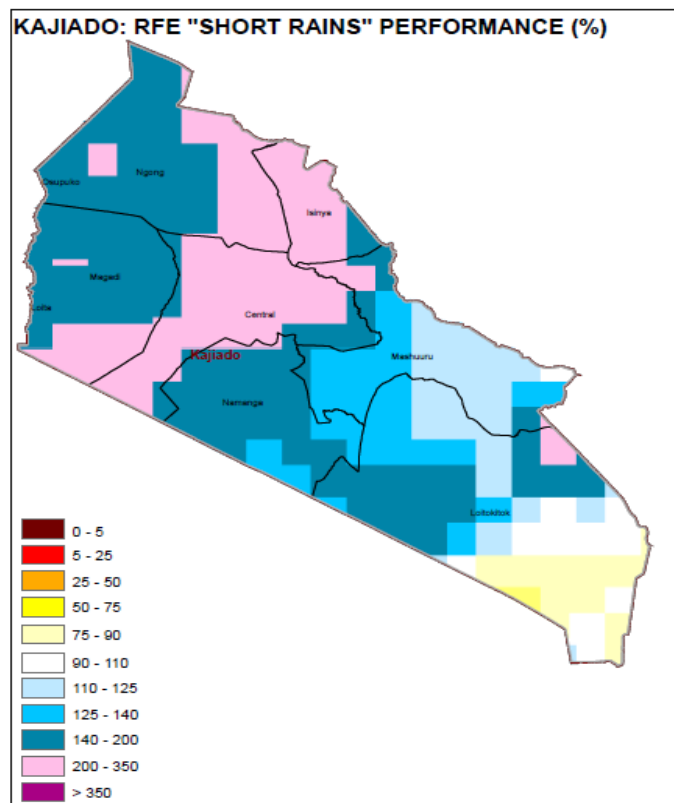


Figure 2.Short Rains Performance (% of Normal)

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

There were reported incidences of flooding in various parts of the county with flash floods experienced in Isinya while in Kajiado South the rains led to collapse bridges especially in the pastoral zone.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The three major crops cultivated under irrigation in the county were: maize, beans and Irish potatoes while crops grown under rain - fed agriculture were: maize, beans and onions (Table 1).

² NDMA According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletin

Table 1. Percentage contribution of crops to food in livelihood zones

Crop	Percentage contribution to food in livelihood zones		
	Agro - pastoral	Mixed Farming	Pastoral
Maize	70%	30%	75%
Beans	15%	30%	20%

3.1.1 Rain-fed crop production

The area planted for maize and potatoes increased by 21 and 65 percent respectively compared to the long term average while the area under beans decreased by 10 percent of long term average. The increased acreage under maize and potatoes was attributed to the anticipation by farmers of the prolonged rains while the reduction in the area under beans was due to the fear rains would lead crops losses. There was no significant variation for the projected production of maize compared to the long term average while projected production of beans was 111 percent of the LTA and 400 percent of the LTA for potatoes. In the agro-pastoral zones of Kajiado South, excessive amounts of rains coupled with heavy infestation of pests and diseases affected the physiological development of some of the food crops like beans in the field. Harvesting was completed in the lower areas while ongoing in the upper agro-ecological zones.

Table 2: Crop Production under 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	23,442	19,436	1,004,200	1,093,545
Beans	23,181	25,635	284,270	256,050
Potatoes	325	197	23,175	5,798

3.1.2 Irrigated crop production

There was an increase in area planted under irrigation for maize, tomatoes and onions by 25, 44 and 11 percent respectively compared to the Short Term Average (STA). The availability of water for irrigation and effective pesticides for control of *Tuta Absoluta* and other horticultural crops led to expansion of area under tomato and onion cultivation. Favorable and stable market prices have also resulted in an increase in areas under production. The expected production stands at 125 percent of the STA for maize, 134 percent for tomatoes and 139 percent of the STA for onions (Table 3). The maize crop under irrigation in Rombo was affected by Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND).

Table 3: Crop Production under Irrigated Agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Short term average (3 years) area planted during short rains seasons (Ha)	2015 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected / actual	Short term average (3 years) production during short rains season (90 kg bags)
Tomatoes	468	325	13,280	9,900
Maize	100	80	3,000	2,400
Onions	42	38	222	160

3.1.3 Maize Stocks

Maize stocks held by maize value chain actors are at their minimal level compared to same period last year. The low stocks are due to the fact that most of actors have disposed off their old stocks to create space for the new produce and to meet their expenses. Household maize stock stands at 54 percent of the LTA. Traders are currently holding 123 percent of the LTA as stocks while the millers hold 132 percent of the LTA. National Cereals and produce board (NCPB) maize stock was offloaded in November 2015 and currently does not hold any stock in the county (Table 4).

Table 2. Maize Stocks

Food 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	1,945	3,618
Traders	16,610	13,550
Millers	2,624	1,990
NCPB	0	0
Total	21,179	19,158

3.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species in the county are cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and rabbits. Pastoralism is the major livestock economic activity carried out in the county with other livestock enterprises including; dairy production, poultry rearing, rabbit farming and beekeeping. Livestock production is the main source of income in the county contributing 84, 48 and 30 percent of cash income in the pastoral, agro - pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse

Pasture and browse condition was good across all livelihood zones both in quality and quantity attributed to the good rainfall amounts which led to the easing of the grazing pressure. Forage conditions in the pastoral zones of Emali to Eselenkai was fair to poor attributed to very erratic rains and only 90 percent of normal short rains were received in the area. The available pasture and browse across the county to last until the onset of the long rains.

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition for sheep and goats is good in all the livelihood zones due to availability of water, adequate pasture and browse and the situation is expected to continue into the long rains season. The body condition of cattle ranges from good in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral zones to fair in some pockets of the pastoral livelihood zones like Emali and Eselenkai areas where pasture was fair. Most cattle had previously been affected by the drought but are now recovering.

Birth rate, Milk Availability and Consumption

There was minimal calving especially for cattle as a result of the prolonged dry spell in the previous year which prevented the pastoralists from breeding their livestock. Milk availability at the household level ranged from three to seven litres per day which was below normal except in agro-ecological zones where farmers practice intensive dairy farming. Consumption varied across the livelihood zones with households in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones

consuming between two to four litres per day while in the mixed farming livelihood zones consumption ranged between three to six litres per day which is below the consumption levels observed same period last year.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)

The current average TLU per household varies across livelihood zones with the pastoral zones having an average of 20 – 50 units compared to the normal of 120 – 150 units. Kajiado East recorded an average of 60 – 80 TLUs against the normal of up to 150 units. The reduction in the average TLUs is due to losses incurred during the previous dry season. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Kajiado North, the average TLUs was normal compared to the same period last year. The average number of TLU per household in this zone stands at three.

3.2.3 Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock use are: Rivers, springs, pans, dams and boreholes. The quantity and quality of water improved in all the livelihood zones since most open water sources were fully recharged due to the prolonged rains occasioned by the El-Nino influence. The available water will last until the long rains season. The average return trekking distance is less than five kilometres with very minimal variations across the livelihood zones. Compared to the same period last year, the return trekking distances have reduced.

3.2.4 Livestock Migration

There was no livestock migration reported in the county due to adequate pasture and water. Some of the livestock that had migrated out of the country during the previous season were migrating back in the county.

3.2.5 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Several notifiable livestock diseases were reported in the county and include: Blue Tongue in sheep, Lumpy Skin disease in cattle reported in Kajiado East and South, sheep and goat pox, and foot and mouth disease (FMD). Livestock mortalities were reported in the county especially for sheep due to the Blue Tongue disease.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Major Water Sources

The main sources of water for both domestic and livestock use in the county are: Piped water, rivers, springs dams/pans and shallow wells which are the normal at this time of the year. Recharge of surface water sources was above normal due to above normal rains in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. Most of the dams and pans have been filled up and expected to hold water until the onset of the long rains.

3.3.2 Distances to Water Sources

Trekking distance to watering points in the pastoral livelihood zone return was about one to five kilometres compared with the normal distance of two to five kilometres. The above normal rains have seen a decrease in the return trekking due to filling up of dams and pans. In the mixed farming zones the return trekking distance are less than two kilometres compared to the normal of up to five kilometres.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

The average waiting time at the watering point for households varies from zero minute in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral zones for the open water sources to 20 minutes in the pastoral livelihood zones. Some boreholes which were broken were rehabilitated thus the waiting time has reduced from an average of 30 minutes to 10 minutes in both agro-pastoral and pastoral zones.

3.3.4 Water consumption and cost

Household water consumption was between 20 - 30 litres per person per day with very minimal variations across the livelihood zones which was above normal as a result of full recharge of water sources. In the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones where households use boreholes, water is paid per month at a rate of Ksh 100 for both livestock and human use. A 20 litre jerrican was bought at Ksh 10 - 15.

3.3.5 Sanitation and Hygiene

Open water sources are contaminated as a result of shared sources by both livestock and domestic use. Poor sanitation and hygiene has contributed to contamination of open water sources in the county. Latrine coverage is about 80 percent in the urban areas and only 20 percent in the rural areas. There has been no evidence of improvement in latrine coverage from the previous year. Chemical wastes from flower farms in Kajiado East significantly contribute to water pollution. Water treatment at household level is low though sensitization on the same is ongoing. Water borne diseases reported in areas of Inkisanjani in Kuku ward and Rombo ward in Kajiado South where diarrhoea was reported.

3.4 Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market Operations

The main markets in the county are: Bissil, Maili 46, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Mashuru, Kiserian, Ngong', Shompole, Oloitokitok and Kimana. These are normally the main markets at this time of the year serving as both livestock and food commodity markets. The market operations were normal across all the livelihood zones with one market disruption noted in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone of Ngong as a result of cholera outbreak.

3.4.2 Market Supplies and Traded Volumes

The supply for maize and beans were mainly from the North Rift, Western Kenya and Tanzania. The demanded volumes in the markets especially for maize was high compared to the same period last year since stocks at the households are at their minimal levels and thus the market plays a vital role in bridging the gap which is likely to continue until the next harvesting period. There were no distress sales or unusual purchases observed during the period under review. Percentage of households buying their food stuff from the market stand at 95 percent for the pastoral livelihood zones, 70 percent for the agro-pastoral livelihood zones and 50 - 60 percent for the mixed farming livelihood zones

3.4.3 Market Prices

Maize Prices

The average price of maize currently is retailing at Ksh 48 per kilogram in the county with very minimal variations reported across the livelihood zones. The current prices are slightly above the long term average price of Ksh 41 per kilo. Compared to the same period last year, the current prices are 17 percent higher. There is a slight decline in the prices compared to December last year when the price of maize per kilo averaged Ksh 50 (Figure 3).

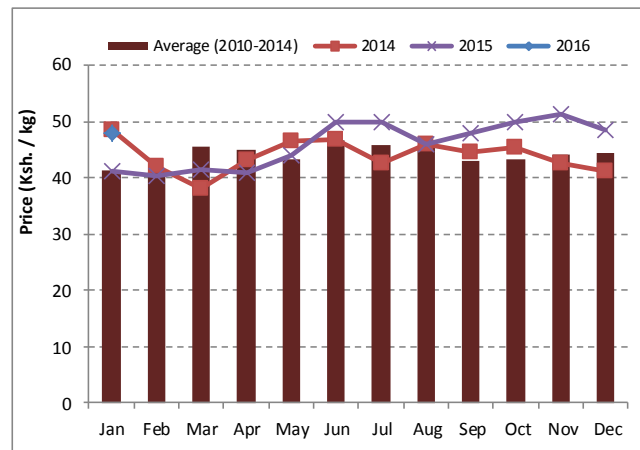


Figure 3. Average Maize Prices in the County

Goat Prices

Goat prices have been gradually going up from the month October when an average goat retailed at Ksh 2,286 to currently when the same goat retails at Ksh 2,876. The current prices are above the long term average of Ksh 2,203. There was no variation in prices compared to same period last year when the prices stood at Ksh 2,889 for an average goat. The prices of livestock species were generally increasing across all the livelihood zones and this was mainly attributed to good forage condition that improved the body conditions of the livestock species offered for sale. On average cattle price in the county was reported at Ksh19,172 for the month of January compared to the long term mean of Ksh15,693 and Ksh16,560 same period last year.

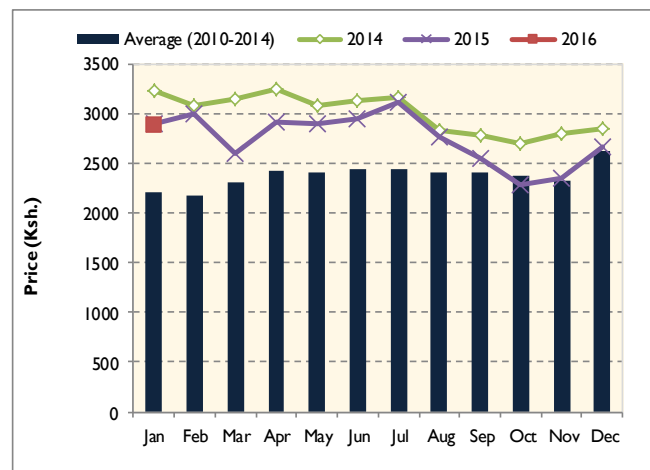


Figure 4. Average Goat Prices in the County

3.4.4 Terms of Trade

The current terms of trade have been favourable and improving since the month of October when the sale of a goat would buy 46 kilograms of maize to December when the same goat would buy 55 kilograms of maize. The current terms of trade are nine percent above the long term average of 53 kilograms of maize from the sale of a goat and 16 percent below that recorded same period last year. The favourable terms of trade from the month of October is attributed to the falling maize prices and the rising goat prices. Currently, a household can purchase 60 kilograms of maize with the sales of one goat compared to the long

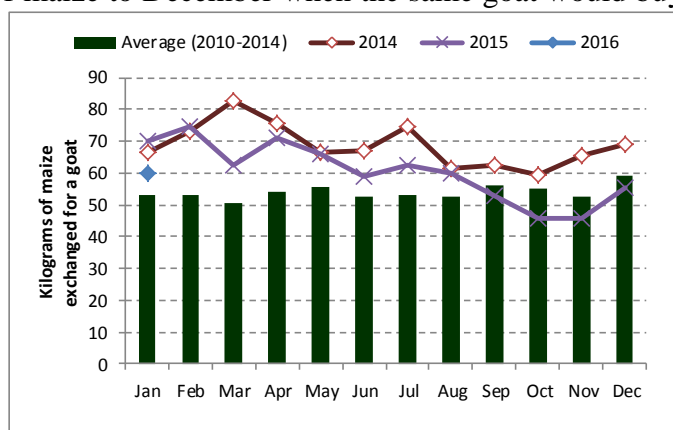


Figure 5. Terms of Trade in Kajiado County

term average of 53 kg as shown in figure 5.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The most common causes of morbidity among children under-five years were disease of the upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhoea, malaria, diseases of the skin and pneumonia. The prevalence of 5 most common diseases from July to December 2015 in the county compared to the same period in 2014 for under-fives and the general population is shown in the figure 6. There was an insignificant increase in the total reported cases of morbidity among children less than five years with malaria recording a 2.7 percent increase in 2015. The increase can be attributed to the increase in mosquito breeding sites during the rainy season. Pneumonia cases decreased by 2.2 percent which can be associated with increased public awareness through the department of public health and partners.

For the general population the most common diseases were; disease of the upper respiratory system, disease of the skin, diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia. The general morbidity cases reported increased by 3.1 percent due to increased reporting by health workers and increased screening tests. There was a significant drop of 3 percent in Malaria cases reported during the same period last year attributed to interventions like insecticide treated mosquito nets (ITNs). Cholera outbreak was reported in the month of December 2015 which was also confirmed during the community interviews conducted in Ngong and Kitengela

in Kajiado East Sub County caused by poor hygiene. Measles, typhoid, diarrhea and malaria cases reduced while dysentery cases increased slightly.

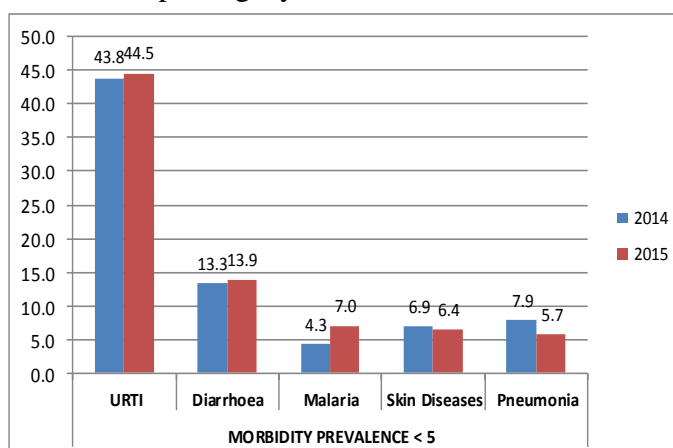


Figure 6: Morbidity Prevalence for the Under Fives

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

The county's immunization coverage of the fully immunized children (FIC) registered an increase from 73 percent in 2014 to 81 percent in 2015. The increase was as a result of enhanced integrated outreaches. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 – 59 months in the county from July to December, 2015 was 11.2 percent compared with 17.4 percent recorded same period last year. The coverage is still low compared to the national target of 80 percent. The low coverage is as a result of poor documentation and lack of ownership by the health personnel.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The current percentage of children under five at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC < 135mm in the month of January 2016 was 8.45 percent compared to the long term average of 10.8 percent and 7.6 percent recorded

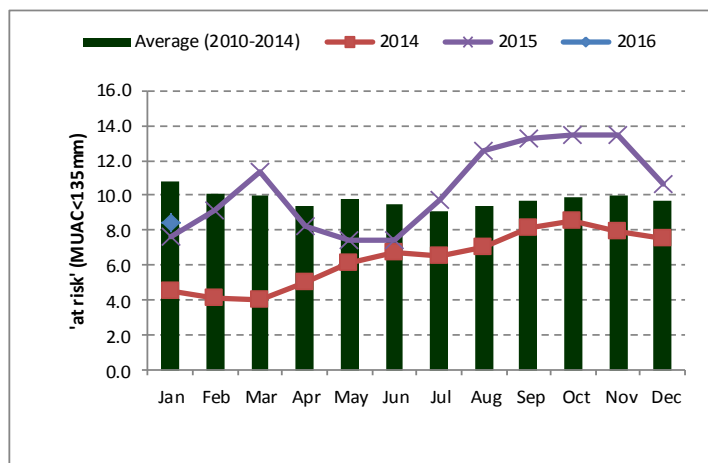


Figure 7. Children at Risk of Malnutrition (<135mm)

same period last year as shown in figure 7. The current levels of malnutrition is decreasing according to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS 2014) results in which Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) stood at 3 percent and a stunting at 18 percent. The admission trends to both Outpatient Therapeutic Programs (OTP) and Supplementary Feeding Programs (SFP) is increasing compared to last year same time. The most likely causes of malnutrition in the county are: Disease, poor environmental sanitation, inadequate maternal and child care, poor maternal, infant and young child feeding practices and intra household food distribution.

The household dietary diversity ranges between three to four food groups consisting mainly: grains; roots and tubers and dairy products. Others include starch; meat and vegetables. The minimum household meal frequency is three to four times a day. Households in the pastoral livelihood zone of Olkirmatian reported up to five meals a day. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months across the county averaged 44.7 percent while the rate of early initiation to breast feeding standing at 76.1 percent.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment and Attendance

Table 3: Enrollment in Kajiado County

SUB COUNTY	2015			2016		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kajiado Central	18421	17336	36757	19762	18629	38391
Kajiado North	19042	18317	31319	25695	24731	50426
Loitiktok	15830	15833	31683	22709	20894	43603
Mashuru	6842	6279	13121	13064	12557	25620
Isinya	4009	3813	7822	5465	5339	10804
County ECDs	18165	15335	33500	-	-	-

Kajiado County has 401 primary schools with a total enrolment of 168,844 pupils consisting of 86,695 boys and 82,150 girls. The total enrolment in the ECD as at 2015 stood at 33,500 pupils (table 4). The highest number of enrolment was recorded in Kajiado North sub-county with a total of 50,426 pupils while the least enrollment was recorded in Isinya with 10,804 pupils. In ECD and lower classes from class 1 - 3 the enrolment for both boys and girls were equal. Traditional beliefs, early marriages; and early pregnancies, lack of role model in the community and cultural practices like the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) still affect school enrolment in the county.

Transfer of pupils from one school to another was reported in the county attributed to poor performance of some schools compared to others and due to the presence of school meals programs in some schools compared to others

3.6.2 Drop Out

The dropout rates for boys stood at three percent while that of girls was four to five percent and was mainly observed in the upper primary. Some of the reasons for the dropouts among boys were; Joining moranism, poverty as parents are not able to afford school levies and long distances to schools especially in the pastoral livelihood zones .girls dropout rates were mainly

as a result of conservative cultural practices such as early marriages and FGM, early pregnancies, poverty, long distances to school and few boarding schools.

3.6.3 Transition

The county transition rate from primary to secondary for boys stood at 67 percent whereas that of girls is about 58 percent. The low transition rate for primary is attributed to some of the reasons cited for the dropout. The transition rate from the ECD to primary was reported at 99 percent. The high transition rates in the ECD is attributed to many new schools and ECD centres being opened up; sensitization of the community by the NGOs on the importance of education.

3.6.4 School Meals Programme

Table 4: Distribution of School Meals Programme in the County

Year	Sub - county	No of Schools	HGSMP		Others (NONE)	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2015	Kajiado Central	46	10279	9477	N/A	N/A
	Kajiado North	32	6390	6272	N/A	N/A
	Loitoktok	22	6596	5861	N/A	N/A
	Mashuru	39	4272	3840	N/A	N/A
	Isinya	7	1439	1374	N/A	N/A
	TOTAL	147	28,976	26,824	N/A	N/A

The county has 147 schools under the school meals programme mainly the Home Grown School Meals Program (HSMP) with a total beneficiary of 55,800 pupils comprising of 28,976 boys and 26,824 girls (table 5). The impact of the school meals program in the county include among others: Improvement in enrollment, retention and performance. There still exist challenges in school meal program due to late disbursement of funds meant for SMP, lengthy procurement processes by the HGSMP committees; lack of water in some schools and insufficient allocations to schools. 254 schools are not under school meals programme.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

Households were employing different coping strategies during the period under review. The coping strategy index (CSI) for May 2015 was 22 compared with 28 in December 2014 implying that households were employing less severe coping strategies. Among the coping strategies employed include: selling small stocks in exchange for cereals, household members searching for casual and farm labour job opportunities.

3.8 On-going Interventions

3.8.1 Food Interventions

- Food fortification across the county.
- School Feeding Programme targeting 55,800 pupils in the county.
- Supplementary Feeding programmes

3.8.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 5: Ongoing non-food sectoral interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact terms in of	Cost	Time Frame
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					food security		
Agriculture							
County wide	Plant Clinics	County wide	600 farmers	Plant wise CABI (Project by National GoK)	Increased food security and rural livelihood by reducing crop losses		Ongoing
County wide	Training on post harvest handling of crops	County wide		Agriculture Department	Reduced Post harvest losses		Ongoing
Livestock							
County wide	Provision of Demand Driven Extension Services	all sub-counties	all farmers in the sub counties	livestock department staff	Enhance food security through provision of information and interventions for maximum livestock production.	as per county livestock extension budget	continuous
County wide	Capacity building and sensitization on invasive weeds, rangeland reseeding and pasture conservation	Kajiado Central and East	100 community members	Livestock production ASDSP Kajiado RPLRP	Ensure livestock feed security	as per project budget	December 2016
County wide	Regional Pastoralist Livelihood Resilience Project	all sub-counties	all farmers/pastoralists in the sub counties	livestock department and RPLRP staff	Enhance food security through provision of information and interventions for maximum livestock production.	as per project budget	as per project timeframe
Health and Nutrition							
County Wide	Vitamin A Supplementation	Health facilities	6197	CDH	Improves proper growth & development.	30,985	Twice a year

County Wide	Zinc Supplementati on	Health facilities	4066	CDH	Prevents micronutrient loss & dehydration	8,132	Continuo us
County Wide	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Health facilities	9961	CDH, WFP, UNICEF	Corrects and control malnutrition	19,922,000	Continuo us
County Wide	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementar y Foods)	Health facilities	4424	MOH	Promotes proper child nutrition		Continuo us
County Wide	Iron Folate Supplementati on among Pregnant Women	Health facilities	12952	CDH, UNICEF	Prevents anemia among women, improves birth outcomes	1,259,000	continuou s
County Wide	De-worming	Health facilities, schools		CDH, MOE	Prevents anemia.		Continuo us
County Wide	Food Fortification	Food industry	No data	MOH, KBS	Controls micronutrient deficiencies		Continuo us
County Wide	Community Led Total Sanitation	Communi ty		CDH Partners	reduction of fecal oral diseases		
Water and Sanitation							
County Wide	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	All	16,500 Households	County Government	Supplement both livestock and domestic water supply.	13.72 M	On-going
County wide	Drilling and equipping of new boreholes	All	28,600 Households	County Government	Supplement both livestock and domestic water supply.	85 M	On-going

	Equipment of 21 Capped UNICEF Projects	All	31,500 Households	County Government and Stakeholders	Supplement both livestock and domestic water supply.	63 M	On-going
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3.9 Sub-County Ranking

Table 6: Ranking of Sub-County in order of food insecurity severity.

Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure,6=Least food insecure)	Main food security threats
Kajiado Central	1	Invasive weeds Rangeland degradation Livestock and Human Disease
Kajiado East	2	Invasive weeds Rangeland degradation Livestock and Human Disease Water Contamination
Kajiado West	3	Invasive weeds Rangeland degradation Livestock and Human Disease
Kajiado South	4	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease Aflatoxin Rangeland degradation Livestock and Human Disease
Kajiado North	5	Livestock and Human Disease Water Contamination

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Prognosis assumptions are based on the following facts:

- Performance of the long rains will be normal to above normal
- Temperatures are expected to be above normal
- Cereal prices will decline as a result of above normal harvest expected
- Market operations to remain normal with no disruptions

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for February, March and April

The food security situation in the county is projected to remain stable and in phase one (Minimal) across all livelihood zones. Households maize stocks are expected to increase as harvesting beckons. Households' dietary diversity is projected to increase as farmers harvest their produce from the farms in all the livelihood zones. Meal frequency is expected to remain stable at 3 meals per day. Nutritional status among the under fives is expected to improve due to expected improved milk availability at the household levels due to high birthrates anticipated in the next six months. As most water sources are expected to hold water until the onset of the long rains, pasture and browse are expected to last until the long rains season. Livestock body condition is expected to remain good across all the livelihood zones for the next six months due to availability of pasture and adequate water. The terms of trade is expected to improve further with the expected increase in goat prices and a decline in maize prices especially after the harvests. Households are expected to employ less severe coping mechanisms as harvest is

expected in the next one month. Livestock mortalities are projected to decline due to the ongoing vaccinations across the county.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for May, June and July

With the expected normal to above normal long rains, food security situation is expected to remain stable in none or minimal phase for the months of May, June and July. Nutritional status among the under fives is expected to improve due to expected improved milk availability at the household levels due to high birthrates anticipated in the next six months. Livestock body condition is expected to remain good as water and forage will be available. Terms of trade is projected to remain favourable due to the expected high livestock prices coupled with low cereal prices. No major livelihood change is expected in the next six months as households are expected to employ less severe coping strategies.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion Statement

The current food security situation in Kajiado County is classified in the Minimal phase (IPC Phase 1) with four out of five households being able to meet their essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance. Some of the main factors to monitor include livestock diseases especially the Blue Tongue in sheep, Maize lethal Necrosis diseases particularly in the irrigated area in Rombo, anticipated post harvest losses due to the ongoing rains and outbreak of cholera and dysentery in some parts of the county.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- i. Continued training on post-harvest management
- ii. Provision of hay baling facilities
- iii. Capacity building on pasture production and conservation
- iv. Up scaling the school meals programme
- v. Enhancing extension services
- vi. Up scaling Livestock Feed Reserve
- vii. Support nutrition surveys to get continued data on county nutrition situation
- viii. Continue support for nutrition programmes: IMAM, HiNi, Micronutrient supplementation, curative nutrition services, and community nutrition education.
- ix. Strengthen integrated outreaches and vitamin A supplementation

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Food Interventions Required

Following the assessment of the short rains and its impact on various sectors in Kajiado County, the team does not recommend any food interventions.

6.2 Annex 2: Non-Food Interventions Proposed

Table 9: Proposed Non-Food Interventions by Sector

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water and Sanitation							

Kajiado	Fuel subsidy for institutions and strategic community water projects	Emutoroki, Ilmarba, Oltiasika	4500	County Government	Supplement domestic water supply	2.9 M	January-March 2015
	Supply of quick moving spare parts for strategic community managed boreholes	Emutoroki, Ilmarba Oltiasika	4500	County Government	Supplement domestic water supply	750,000	January-July
County Wide	water treatment	Households	50,0000	CDH	Aqua tabs	personnel	Continuous
	Sensitization and community trainings on irrigation technologies	County wide	5000	County Government	Supplement domestic, livestock and minor irrigation water supply	1,000,000	January-July 2015
	De-silting of water pans.	County wide	15000	County Government	Supplement domestic and livestock water supply	50,000,000	January-July 2015
Agriculture							
County wide	Training on post harvest handling of crops	County wide	All active cereal farmers	MOA and other Development partners			March-May, 2016
Livestock							
County wide	Facilitate farmers with hay bailing facilities.	all sub-counties	Farmers /pastoralists within the sub-counties	Livestock production department & the beneficiaries	Tractor, mechanized hay bailer & mower.Ksh.4.5M	Land &labour	June-Dec every year.
	Establishment of livestock feed reserves	all sub-counties	Farmers /pastoralists within the sub-counties	Livestock production department & the beneficiaries			
	Capacity build farmers on pasture production	all sub-counties	Farmers/pastoralist within the sub-county	Livestock production department	Demonstration plots, pasture seeds, stationery,	casual staff, Extension	continuous

	and conservation				casuals & water	staff	
County wide	Vaccination for All livestock diseases	All	All Livestock farmers	Veterinary department	Improved access and prevention of widespread loss	Funds	Continuous
Health and Nutrition							
County Wide	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	Health facilities	4913	CDH, MOH, WFP, UNICEF	Supplements, equipments, personnel, logistics for outreaches, reporting tools	Supplements, equipments, reporting tools	Continuous
County Wide	Nutrition advocacy	Health facilities, schools, work places	100	CDH, FEED, other Partners, & all others ministries	Personnel, training materials, reporting tools, logistics for outreaches	Personnel	Continuous
County Wide	De-worming	Health facilities, schools		CDH, MOE & Partners	Personnel, de-wormers, reporting tools, logistics for outreaches	Personnel, de-wormers	Continuous
County Wide	Integrated outreaches Health/Nutrition education	Health facilities	90 sites	CDH, Partners	Teaching materials, personnel, logistics for outreaches	Personnel	Continuous
County Wide	Vitamin A supplementation	Health facilities	163762	CDH, MOH, MOE	Vitamin A supplements, personnel, logistics for outreaches, reporting tools	Vitamin A supplement, reporting tools	Continuous
County Wide	CLTS	Villages	1914	Partners CDH	Triggering materials and other logistics	Personnel leaders	Continuous