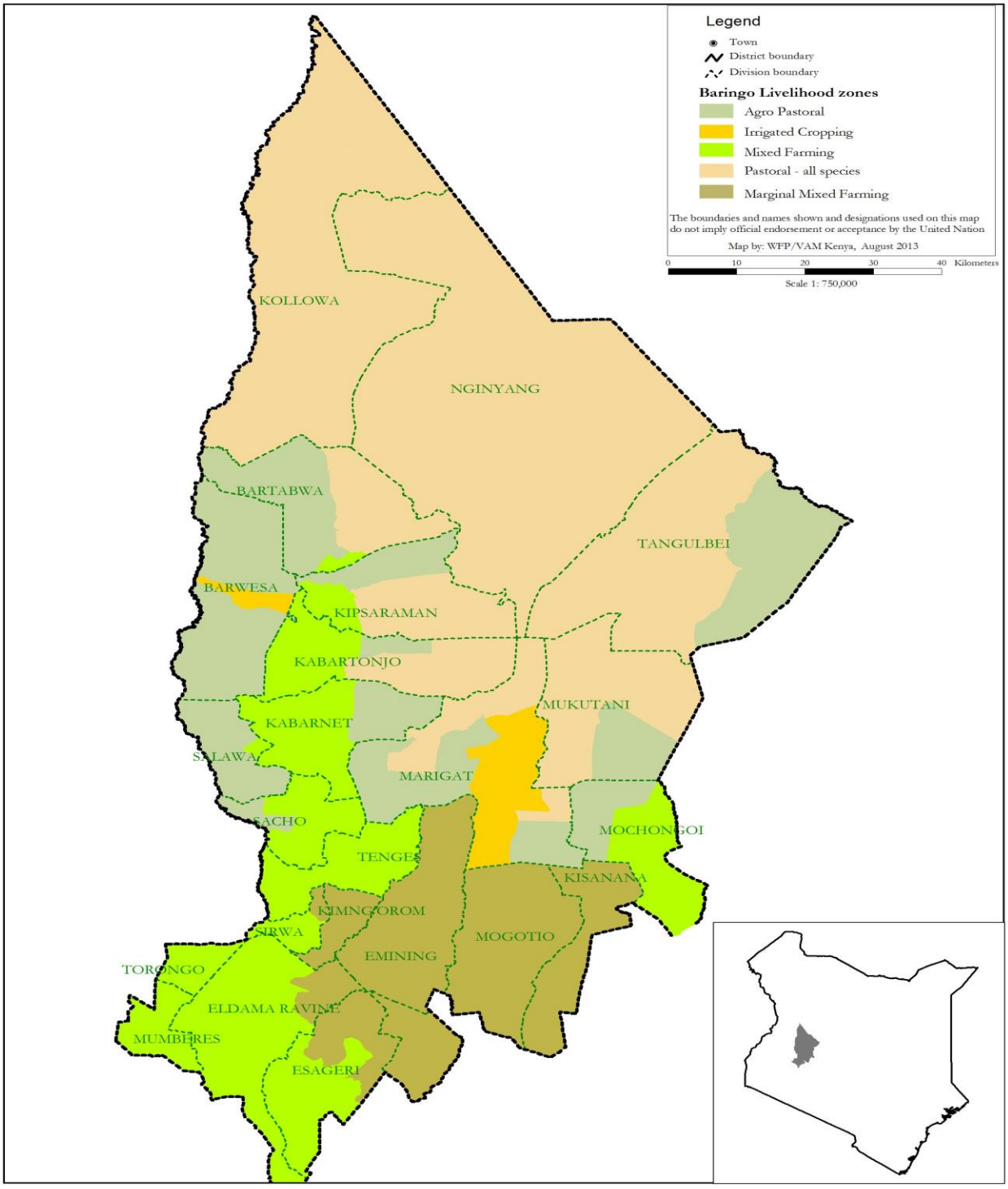
BARINGO COUNTY 2017 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A joint report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)[1] and the Baringo County Steering Group

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[1] Evelyn Wangari Ng'ang'a (National Drought Management Authority) and Peter Mndanyi (World Vision)

Executive Summary

The county is classified in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are classified in Crisis while the mixed farming and irrigated cropping ones are in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2). There was a reduction in the food frequency, nutritive value and dietary diversity as evidenced by the reduction in the proportion of households with an acceptable diet from 90.7 percent in May 2016 to 59.8 percent in May 2017 Food Security Outcome Monitoring. The reduced food consumption gaps was also manifested in the increase in the frequency and severity of consumption-based coping strategies as evidenced by the increase in the coping strategy index from 12.9 in May 2016 to 18.6 in May 2017. The nutritional status had deteriorated as the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition increased from 18 percent in January 2017 to 25 percent in June 2017.

Food availability at household level was below normal across all livelihood zones. Only the households in the mixed farming livelihood zone had stocks available with the rest currently relying on markets for food. Livestock production was also below average as livestock stayed away from homesteads in search of pasture reducing milk availability. Additionally, even the remaining livestock could not fetch competitive prices due to weakened body condition.

Access to food was a challenge for most households in the county as prices of maize, a staple in the county maintained an above-average trend attributed to acute unavailability of the commodity due to low supply. Reduced income from livestock production had limited access to food for 88 and 50 percent of the households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zone who rely on it as a main source of income.

The county's food insecurity was largely owed to the poor performance of the long rains season, high food commodity prices, the fall army worm infestation and insecurity within the county and along borders with neighbouring counties of Turkana and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties and along migratory routes. With most of the county having received 50-75 percent of normal rainfall punctuated with a late onset and poor temporal distribution, crop and livestock production were significantly affected negatively. The crop production was further affected by the fall army worm out-break that will significantly reduce the projected yields. Insecurity along the borders with neighbouring counties prevented access to pasture in these areas.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

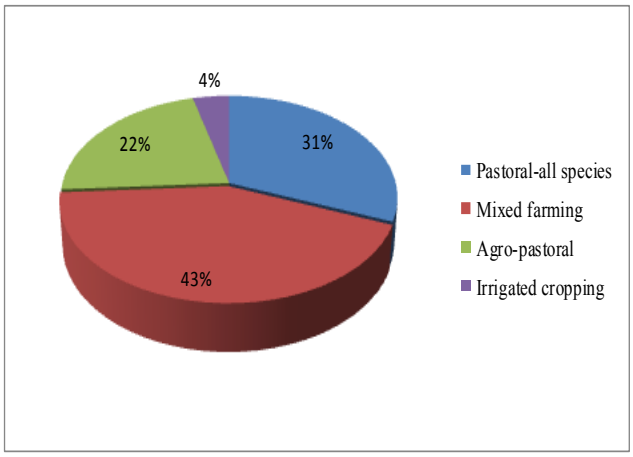

Figure 1: Population by livelihood zones

Baringo County is situated in the North-Western part of the country and borders Uasin Gishu County to the south-west, Kericho and Nakuru Counties to the south, Laikipia County to the east, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties to the west and Turkana and Samburu Counties to the north. The county spans an area of 11,015.3 square kilometers, 165 square kilometres of which is covered by lakes Bogoria, Kamnarok, 94 and Baringo. It has a population of 703,697 (KNBS, projected, 2016). Administratively, it is divided in to six sub-counties namely: Marigat, East Pokot, Baringo North, Koibatek and Mogotio. It comprises four livelihood zones (Figure 1).

1.2 Objectives and approach

Objectives

The assessment's main objective was to analyze the impact of the 2017 long rains on food and nutrition security, taking into account the cumulative impacts of the past three seasons and including other shocks and hazards. Specifically, it sought to determine the impact of the season on food utilization, access and availability by considering the contributing factors to food insecurity and food security outcomes. It also explored the impact of the season on the main food security-related sectors including agriculture, livestock, education and water. Other sectors included health, nutrition, markets and trade from which information would be used to inform sectoral response mechanisms. Finally the assessment report outlined the on-going interventions and also provides interventions that should be put in place immediately, at medium- and long-term.

Approach

All the four livelihood zones were covered during the assessment and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) used to classify severity and causes of food insecurity which has the ability to compare across time and space. Data was collected through the use of questionnaires from 270 households in 9 sentinel sites, one-on-one interviews from key informants, transect drive and observation. Secondary data on livestock and food commodity prices, nutrition data from SMART-survey was also corroborated and vegetation condition. The assessment was conducted from 10th July 2017 to 14th July 2017 which involved the technical county steering group members. The data was analyzed at both livelihood zone and sub-county level and a sectoral county report was generated before endorsement and validation by the county steering group.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the long rains season was late in the third dekad of March compared to the first dekad normally. Most parts of the county including pastoral-all species, agro-pastoral and upper parts of the mixed farming livelihood zone received below-normal rainfall of between 50-75 percent of normal (Figure 2). However, the lower part of the mixed farming livelihood zone around Eldama Ravine and some parts of Mogotio received between 75-90 percent of normal rainfall. The spatial distribution was fairly even. However, the temporal distribution was poor as rainy days were punctuated by dry spells across the season. The cessation was in the second dekad of June although off-season showers were being experienced in the agro-pastoral and pastoral-all species livelihood zones.

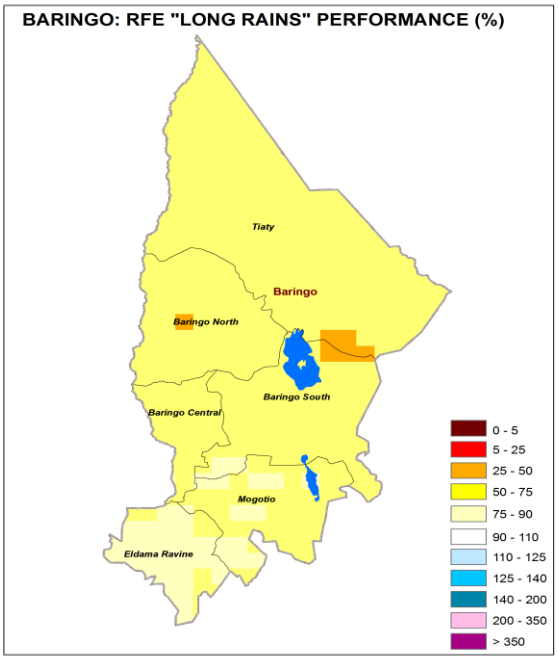

Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.2 Insecurity

Insecurity has been reported along the borders of East Pokot sub-county with Marakwet East, Baringo North and Baringo South sub-counties and also in Kapedo along the border of the county with Turkana County. Pastoralists have not been able to access pasture in these areas and have therefore been forced to move farther away.

2.3 Fall army worm infestation

A fall army worm out-break was reported in all livelihood zones across the county and is likely to significantly reduce the maize production since 12,000 hectares were affected. Given that the long rains season is the most relied upon for crop production accounting for over 80 percent of total annual production, the deficit will result in significant food consumption gaps.

2.3 Poor terms of trade

Livestock prices were below-average amid high food commodity prices. Households' purchasing power had therefore been eroded particularly because most households were currently relying on market purchases for food in the agro-pastoral, pastoral-all species and irrigated cropping livelihood zones.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON ACUTE FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food availability in Baringo County takes into account crop production in the mixed farming, irrigated cropping and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and livestock production in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone. It considers food stocks available at both market and household levels in crop production while in livestock production, livestock body condition, forage and milk availability are considered.

3.1.1. Crop production

Introduction

The long rains season is the most dependable for crop production in Baringo County. The main crops grown include maize, beans, finger millet and Irish potatoes. Upland rice is grown in Marigat sub-county. Maize contributes about 63 percent of food to household in the agro pastoral livelihood zones and while in the irrigated zones, commercial maize contributes about 31 percent food. In the mixed farming maize contributes 21 percent of food.

Rain-fed crop production

The acreage for maize and beans reduced by 13.2 and 12.8 percent of their long-term average while that of finger millet increased by 22.5 percent as shown in table 1 below. Farmers delayed planting because of the delayed onset. There was a dry spell that followed after the onset of the rains that made the first-planted seeds to dry up. Most farmers did not replant after that. The acreage of finger millet increased because the farmers were provided with farm inputs by the national government and the county government conducted enhanced campaigns for drought-tolerant crops.

Maize and beans projected production reduced by 46.2 and 17.1 percent of their long-term averages. Maize production reduced due to delayed and subdued rains coupled with a fall army worm infestation. Beans' production reduced due to the fact that most beans aborted their flowers during the dry period between 20th May and 18th June when beans were between the flowering and podding stages.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 year) area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2017Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average (5 year) production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	35,432	40,799	430,388	800,650
2. Beans	20,681	23,729	221,000	266,458
3. Finger millet	5,816	4,747	35,890	37,716

Irrigated crop production

The area under irrigation for maize, beans, tomatoes and water melons reduced by 32.5, 12.8, 27.4 and 20.8 percent respectively of their long-term averages (Table 2). The main reasons for the reduction included low water volumes in the major rivers in the county including Perkerra, Molo, Endao and Waseges due to low recharge from the rains. Additionally, in Baringo North, the acreage under irrigated maize was reduced as most farmers opted for cowpea and banana production due to higher returns particularly in Kiboi and Barwesa irrigation schemes. Other reasons included destruction of the irrigation infrastructure in Cheraik and Chepness irrigation schemes in Eldama Ravine sub-county. The reduced acreage

resulted in the decreased of all four crops by 58.1, 52.2, 24.6 and 62.2 percent of their normal production respectively.

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2017 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2017 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2017 Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Maize	1163	1672	24,179	57,739
Beans	122	127	1,215	2,540
Tomatoes	61	84	430	570
Water melons	67	84	1,310	3,470

Main cereal stocks

All cereal stocks are above-average except for maize (Table 3) in the county. Maize stocks were at 54 percent of their LTA, while rice, millet and sorghum stocks were 12.8, 67 and 18.7 percent above their LTAs respectively. There had been a deficit in maize production from previous seasons and imports, so the other cereals were increased in a bid to respond to the deficit.

Table 3: Main cereals stock

Commodity (90 kg bags)	Period	Households	Traders	Millers	Total
Maize	**Current**	80,190	28,540	5225	**113,955**
	LTA	158,003	43,359	9532	**210,894**
Rice (in 50 kg bags)	**Current**	0	2,190	0	**2,190**
	LTA	0	1,942	0	**1,942**
Millet	**Current**	4586	443	4	**5,033**
	LTA	2534	460	14	**3,008**
Sorghum	**Current**	116	132	0	**248**
	LTA	88	111	10	**209**

Farmers held only half (50.7%) of their normal maize stocks as most sold their produce to purchase farm inputs. Moreover, over 85 percent of the stocks held were in the mixed farming livelihood while households in the rest of the livelihood zones were relying on markets. However, stocks of millet and sorghum were 81 and 32 percent respectively above their LTAs as they had not been released to the markets since they were acting as food reserves given that maize stocks had declined. Households did not also have any rice stocks since the crop was mainly grown for seed.

Traders held 34 percent lower-than-normal stocks of maize but 12.8, four and 19 percent above-average stocks of rice, millet and sorghum respectively. Maize was sourced from outside the county so when the prices increased, traders reduced their stocks. Traders also increased stocks of rice to provide an alternative to maize which was in limited supply. They also stocked up more sorghum because households were resorting to milling the commodity to supplement maize fluor and was also the reason why millers did not have it in stock since it was being purchased directly from them. Millet stocks were normal for this time of the year.

3.1.2 Livestock production

Introduction

The main livestock types found in the county include cattle, camel, goats, sheep, honey bees and poultry. The long rains season is significant for livestock production because it rejuvenates forage and recharges water sources. In-migration of livestock from dry-season grazing areas is usually contingent on the performance of the long rains and normally coincides with calving that increases milk availability at household level. Table 4 below illustrates the significance of livestock production to food and income in the county.

Table 4: Contribution of livestock production to food and income in Baringo County

Livelihood zone	% contribution to	
	Food	Income
Mixed farming	25	23
Irrigated cropping	25	8
Agro-pastoral	20	50
Pastoral-all species	21	88

Forage condition

Forage condition was below normal across all livelihood zones in the county. The pasture condition was below normal due to poor rejuvenation. Although the rains received may have been sufficient to enable rejuvenation, the pastures had been depleted due to three successive failed seasons, making it difficult to reverse the negative impacts. The available pasture is already depleted in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone and is projected to be depleted by August across the rest of the zones while normally it would last at least until the onset of the short rains season.

Browse condition was also below normal for this time of the year (Table 5). It is expected to be depleted by the end of July in the agro-pastoral and pastoral-all species livelihood zones and by mid-August in the irrigated cropping and mixed farming livelihood zone.

The main factors limiting access to pasture include insecurity and cattle rustling along the borders of the county with Turkana and Elgeyo Marakwet counties and also along the border of Tiaty sub-county with Baringo North and Baringo South sub-counties.

Table 5: Forage condition

	Pasture					Browse				
Livelihood zone	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Mixed farming	Fair to poor	Good	1 month1 month (Mid-August)	5 months (December)	None	Fair	Good	1 month (Mid-August)	5 months (December)	None
Irrigated cropping	Fair to poor	Good	1.5 months (end of August)	6 months (January)	None	Fair	Good	1 month (Mid-August)	5 months (December)	None
Agro-pastoral	Poor	Good	3 weeks (end of July)	4 months (November)	Limited water	Poor	Good	2 weeks (end of July)	2 months (September)	Browse scarcity
Pastoral-all species	Depleted	Good	N/A	3 months (October)	Insecurity, pasture scarcity	Poor	Good	2 weeks (end of July)	2 months (September)	Browse scarcity

Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

The body condition of all livestock types ranged mostly between fair and good. However, in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone, it was poor as pasture had been completely depleted lengthening the distances to grazing areas.

The trend in body condition for cattle was likely to further deteriorate particularly in the pastoral livelihood zone where pasture was already depleted. Although there are off-season rains in the zone, they are unlikely to rejuvenate pasture because the level of depletion of was quite high. However, the goats' body condition across all livelihood zones was likely to remain stable as browse was still available and will be further improved by the off-season rains.

Birth rate

The birth rates were slightly below-normal for all livestock species across all livelihood zones currently, at about 1.2 compared to the normal 3. The reduction could be associated with the negative impacts of three consecutive failed seasons which have reduced forage and water availability. Additionally, the pastoral-all species livelihood zone reported abortions due to the increased stress of accessing pasture that could also have contributed to the reduction.

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

There was a reduction in TLUs for both poor- and medium-income households across all livelihood zones compared to normal (Table 6). Reduced birth rates, abortions and livestock mortalities were the main reasons for the reduction.

Table 6: Tropical livestock units

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	1.5	2.8	4.2	4.5
Irrigated cropping	2	3.2	4	4.5
Agro-pastoral	2	3.2	3.05	6
Pastoral-all species	2.5	3.6	4.1	1.5-6

Milk production and consumption

Below normal forage availability and cattle migrations had resulted in lower-than-normal milk production and consequently consumption (Table 7). There was virtually no milk production in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone. However, they were importing milk from the mixed farming livelihood zone. The reduction had occasioned a deficit in milk supply and a hike in its prices across all livelihood zones.

Table 7: Milk production and consumption

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed farming	3-5	10	1.5	2	60	50
Irrigated cropping	3-5	8	1.5	2	70	50
Agro-pastoral	0.5-1	6	1	1.8	95	60
Pastoral-all species	N/A	3	0.7	1.8	120	60

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water currently in use include boreholes, rivers Amaya, Kerio, Pekerra, Molo, Arabal, Waseges and Mukutani and Lakes Bogoria, Baringo, Kamnarok and 94. The long rains recharged most of the water sources only to 30-50 percent due to lower-than-normal amounts. Distances to water sources have therefore increased (Table 8) with the available water projected to last up to the end of July in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, up to the end of August in the irrigated farming zone and up to September in the mixed farming livelihood zones.

Table 8: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	1-3.5	1-1.5	3 months	Throughout	Twice daily	Twice daily
Irrigated cropping	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	1-3.5	1-1.5	1-2 months	Throughout	Twice daily	Twice daily
Agro-pastoral	water pans, boreholes	Streams, water pans, boreholes	4-10	1-3	1month	3 months	2 days	2 days
Pastoral-all species	Water-pans, bore-holes	Water-pans, bore-holes	6-15	1-4	3 weeks except in Boreholes	2 months	2 days	2 days

Migration

Migration had been witnessed both within the county and out-migration to other counties in search of pasture while others were moved in fear of insecurity which was not normal for this time of the year. Table 9 below shows the current migratory routes in the county.

Table 9: Migration routes

Sub-county	Migration routes	Livestock species and reasons
Baringo central	Intra-migration from lowlands to mid lowlands	Cattle in search of pastures
Baringo south	B/South –Marigat –Mukutani and along the showers of L. Baringo and lake Bogoria Mukutani to other wards and Mogotio	Cattle in search of pastures and insecurity fears
Baringo north	(a) Sibilo and Yatya to Kalabata in Bartabwa for pastures (b) Barwessa towards Kerio River areas for pastures (c) Yatya towards Sibilo and Bartum Location due to insecurity (d) Saimo soi – Kerio valley area (e) There was no inward migration	Cattle in search of pastures and insecurity fears
Mogotio	(i) Kamar, Molos, Radat and Majimoto to L.Bogoria and Loboi areas. (ii) Sagasagik, Kiptoim and Rosoga to Kiplombe, Lembus and Maji mazuri forests in E/Ravine Subcounty forests.	Cattle in search of pastures

Sub-county	Migration routes	Livestock species and reasons
	(iii) Sinende, Kabuswo and Kapnosgei towards Laikipia, Mochongoi, Banita and Menengai Crater in Nakuru County.	
Tiaty	To Arabal, Mukutani and Nadome in Turkana. -Rugus/Komolion-Kiserian-Mukutani -Kolloa-Silale-Nadome -Churo-Laikipia and Sambu -From Orus and Amaya have are still in Arabal and Mukutani. - Outward migration towards Elgeyo Marakwet and Laikipia -Kapau, Napur, Chepelow and Chamatasi to Pkatil Hills, Chesawach and Kwol.	Cattle, sheep and goats in search of pastures
Koibatek	-Sagat,Chepnes, Muserechi, Mandina, Esageri to Kiplombe forests. -Nakuru County to the sub-county forests	

With the on-going off-season rains in the county, it is expected that the migrated livestock will come back home and increase milk production at household level due to rejuvenated pasture.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were reported livestock diseases in the county as indicated in Table 10 below. However, disease incidences were within the normal ranges. The mortality rate for sheep and goats was four percent while that of cattle was five percent. The mortalities were attributed to drought and diseases due to weakened livestock body condition.

Table 10: Livestock diseases

Disease	Area reported	Sub-county	Livestock	Livestock lost
Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP)	Saimo Soi,	Baringo north	Goats	170 shoats
	Kamurio,	Tiaty		
	Mukutani, Marigat, Ilchamus Nyimbei, Loboi,	Baringo south		
	Oterit, Emining, Kimose, Radat	Mogotio		
Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	Marigat, mukutani, salabani	Baringo south	Sheep/goats	73 shoats
	Tirioko, Katuwit, Koloa	Tiaty		
	Saimo soi	Baringo north		
	Salawa, Kaptara	Baringo central		
East Coast Fever	Saimo soi	Baringo north	Cattle	35 cattle
	Mochongoi, Mukutani	Baringo south		
	Amaya,	Tiaty		
Heart water	Ribko, Kamurio,	Tiaty	Goats	187 shoats
	Arabal, Mochongoi	Baringo south		
Red Water	Tirioko, Kamurio, Pkaruru	Tiaty	Cattle	2 cattle

Disease	Area reported	Sub-county	Livestock	Livestock lost
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Mogotio, Sogon,	Mogotio	Cattle	
	Tirioko and Ribko and Kerio Valley,	Tiaty		
	Tulwongoi, Lembus Central location,Kiplombe,Lebolos,Naitili,Kirobon, Parts of Mumberes	Eldama ravine		
	Ilchamus, Mochongoi	Baringo south		
New Castle Disease	Marigat,	Baringo south	Poultry	1,836 chicken
	Saimo soi, Kabartonjo	Baringo north		
	Salawa, Kabarnet	Baringo central		

Poor body condition in cattle, lower-than-normal birth rates and TLUs have resulted in low milk availability and lower-than-normal consumption at household level for approximately 20 and 21 percent of the population in the agro-pastoral and pastoral-all species livelihood zones who rely on it for food particularly for children aged below five years.

3.2 Access

Food access in the county can be described by the markets' functionality particularly for households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones whose main source of food currently is markets. Therefore food commodity prices, income sources and terms of trade (a proxy indicator for determining purchasing power) are discussed in this section. Others include existence of food consumption gaps if any and the mechanisms employed to bridge them.

3.2.1 Markets

Market operations

The main markets for livestock include Marigat, Barwesa, Amaya, Kollowa, Nginyang, Kinyach, Tangulbei and Amaya. Others include Loruk and Kabel. The main ones for crops include Kollowa, Churo, Nginyang, Amaya, Kabartonjo, Barwesa, Kipsamaran and Marigat. Others include Kabel Mochongoi, Mogotio, Emining, Maji Moto and Cheberen. Most markets were operational except Loruk and Kinyach due to fear of insecurity. Lower-than-average supplies were also evident in Kollowa, Churo, Nginyang and Amaya due to the same reasons and the number of buyers was fewer compared to normal.

Maize prices

Maize prices were 67 and 107.7 percent higher than the 2012-2016 LTA (Figure 3) and the price recorded in June last year. The high prices were occassioned by low supplies. Prices were highest in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone and least in the mixed farming livelihood zone. Maize prices are likely to remain relatively stable although higher-than-normal through to September when some harvests will be realized. Marginal decreases in prices will occur after that when harvests reach the

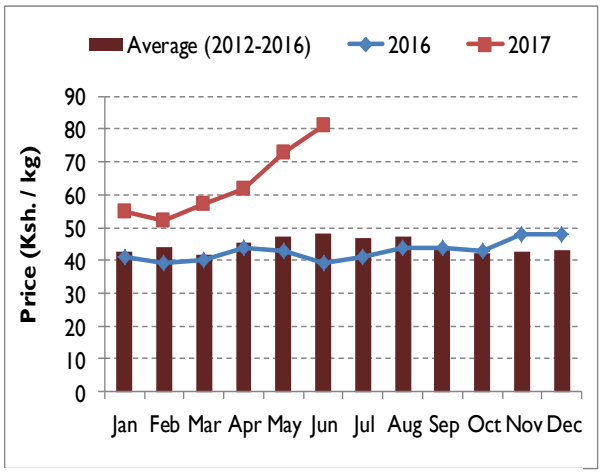

Figure 3: Maize price

markets coupled with imports from neighbouring counties who will also have harvested the crop.

Goat prices

The average goat prices were 44 and 41 percent lower than the price recorded at a similar time last year and the 2012-2016 LTA respectively (Figure 4). Browse conditions and availability were below normal thereby increasing stress on goats as they trekked longer distances to access food. The prices were highest and lowest in the mixed farming and pastoral-all species livelihood zones respectively. They were expected to increase slightly through to September as there were currently off-season rains that were being experienced in the county that would renew browse and improve the goats' body conditions. However, they will maintain a below-average trend.

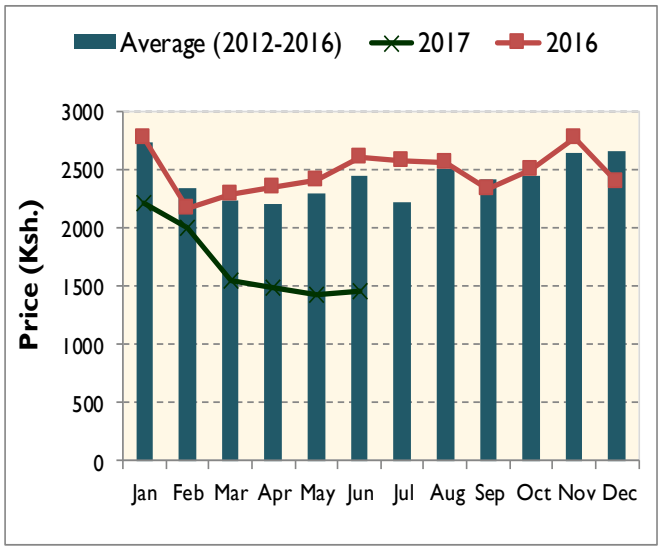

Figure 4: Goat Prices

3.2.2 Terms of trade

The terms of trade (TOT) were 73 and 65 percent below last year's price at a similar period and the 2012-2016 LTA (Figure 5). The implication of the reduction was that households could currently purchase lower quantities of maize compared to last year and at normal times with the proceeds from the sale of a goat. The reduction was occasioned by low goat prices against high maize prices. The highest and lowest TOT was reported in the mixed farming and pastoral-all species livelihood zones respectively. A slight improvement is expected in the TOT through to September as goat prices are expected to increase against stable maize prices.

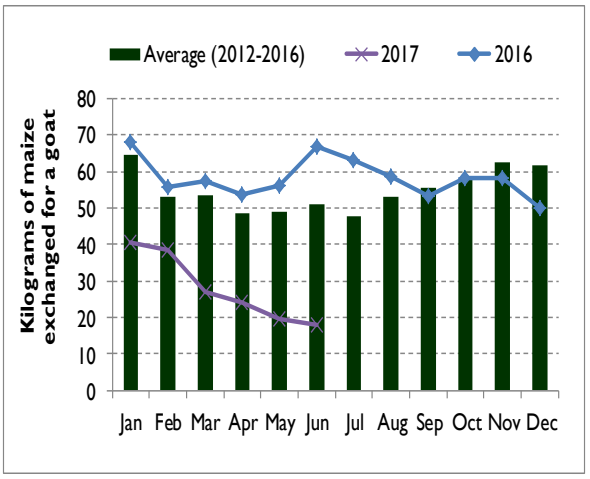

Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.2.3 Income sources

The main sources of income in the county include livestock and food-crop production. Income from livestock production had significantly reduced and a majority of households (88 %) in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone and half of those in the agro-pastoral one have been considerably affected. The reduction in income has occurred at a time when they are wholly dependent on markets for food and has therefore compromised access to food in these zones. Likewise, in the irrigated cropping and mixed farming livelihood zones (where 60 and 35 percent respectively of the households rely on food-crop production for income, the reduced production had consequently resulted in reduced income. As a coping mechanism, households opted for other income-generating activities such as the sale of charcoal, which will result in further deforestation of already degraded rangelands.

3.2.4 Water availability, access and utilization

Water availability

The three major water sources currently in use in the county include boreholes, water pans and springs across all livelihood zones (Table 11). Although they are the normal sources for this time of the year, the operational sources are less because of below-normal recharge. The long rains season recharged the water sources up to between 30 to 50 percent across all livelihood zones. Other sources normally in use include streams, rivers and shallow wells. There was also reduced flow in the major rivers such as Perkerra, Kerio, Amaya, Kiserian, Endao, Molo and Nginyang which had resulted in reduction in irrigated crop production. The main reasons behind the non-operational water sources included poor recharge rates from the rains, high evaporation rates and wear and tear due to over-use emanating from high demand from both humans and livestock. Other reasons were more of a perennial nature such as failure to pay electricity/fuel bills so supply of water was cut off and poor management of water facilities.

Table 11: Water availability

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources)	Normal Duration that water last in months	% of full Capacity Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non-operational Water Sources
Pastoral	Bore holes	76	68	Over 3 Months	Over 6 months	Permanent source	Tiringongwoni n BH, Kirim Bh and Sosionde BH
	Water Pans	63	36	1 – 1 ½	3 – 4 Months	30% - 50%	Kirim, Kasiela, Endao
	Springs	10	-	4 - 9 Months	3 – 4 Months	20 % - 30%	
Agro - Pastoral	Bore holes	7	12	Over 3 Months	Over 6 months	Permanent source	
	Water Pans	19	8	1 – 1 ½	3 – 4 Months	30% - 50%	
	Springs	18	3	1 – 1 ½	Over 6 months		
Mixed Farming	Bore holes	33	30	Over 3 Months	Over 6 months	Permanent source	
	Springs	135	133	2 – 2 ½	3 – 4 Months	30% - 40%	
	Rivers	6	6	2 – 2 ½	3 – 4 Months	30% - 50%	
Irrigated Cropping	Rivers	6	6	3months	Over 6 months	30% -40%	
	Shallow wells	8	3	3months	Over 6 months	Reducing Discharge	Perkerrra, Labos, Kailer, Longewan, Kampi Ukulima,
	Swamps	3	3	Over 3 Months			

Water access and utilization

The below-optimal recharge of water sources had resulted in increased distances to water sources as some had dried up, others had broken down while some had poor quality of water. Insecurity also posed a challenge in access to water along borders of the county and Turkana County, and along borders of Tiaty (East Pokot sub-county) with Baringo North/Baringo South and Marakwet East sub-counties. The consumption of water at household level consequently reduced as the waiting time at water sources increased due to high concentration of people and low discharge at water points (Table 12).

Table 12: Water access and utilization

Livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Pastoral	4 - 5	8 – 10	2 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	5 - 10	15 - 20	12 - 15
Agro-pastoral	3 - 4	6 – 9	2 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	5 - 10	15 - 20	12 - 15
Mixed farming	0.5 – 2.5	1.5 – 3.5	2 – 5	3 – 5	2 - 4	5 - 7	20 - 25	15 - 20
Irrigated cropping	0.5 - 1.5	0.8 – 2.2	2 - 5	3 - 5	1 - 3	1 - 3	20 - 25	20 - 25

3.2.5 Food consumption

There was a reduction in dietary diversity, nutritive value and food frequency in the county compared to a similar period last year as illustrated by the reduction in the proportion of households the acceptable food consumption score category (Figure 6). Approximately 59.8 percent of households had acceptable consumption in May 2017 compared to 90.7 in May 2016. The implication was that there had been a reduction in the number of households who were consuming at least a staple and vegetables daily, complemented by frequent consumption of pulses and oil at least four times a week.

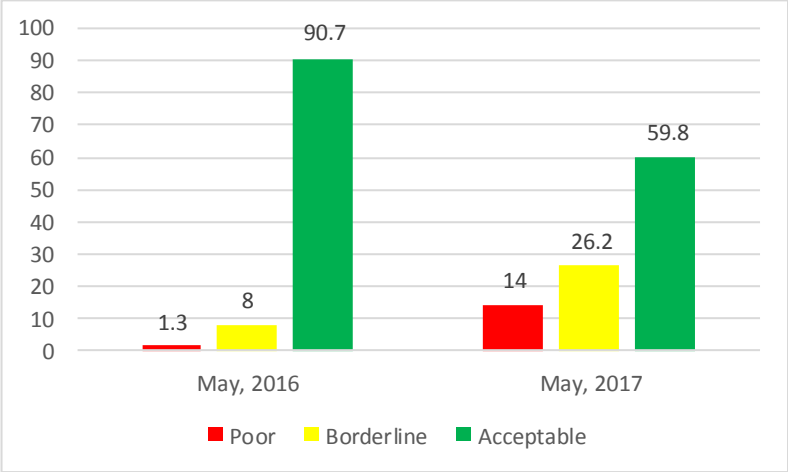

Figure 6: Food consumption score

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The mean coping strategy index (CSI) for May 2017 was 18.6 compared with 12.9 at a similar time last year implying that more severe coping mechanisms were being employed more frequently (FSOM, May 2017). The deterioration pointed to significant food

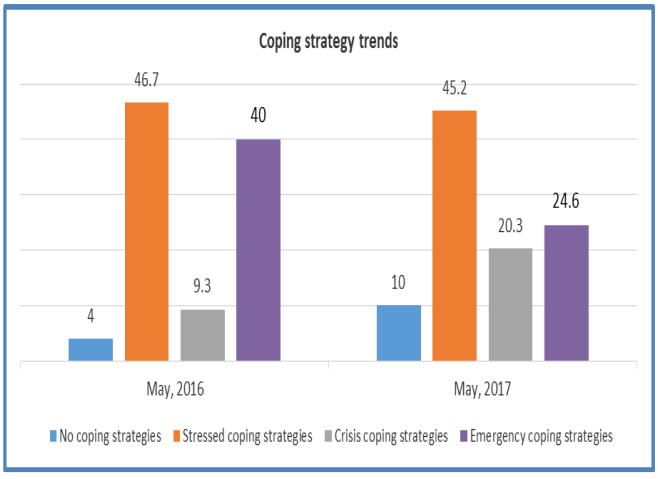

Figure 7: Coping strategies index

consumption gaps as even the most severe coping strategies were the ones being employed most frequently (restriction of food consumption by adults to allow more for children). The least-employed consumption-based coping mechanism was the reduction of the number of meals. Additionally, approximately 45.2 and 24.6 percent of households were employing stressed and crisis livelihood-based coping strategies respectively (Figure 7).

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Health and Nutrition

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) in June was 66.7 percent above the 2012-2016 LTA and more than double compared to similar last year. The implication was a deterioration in the nutritional status of children aged below five years owed to the reduced food intake, dietary diversity and nutritive value as recorded in the food consumption score. Other reasons include poor child-care practices as only 35.5 percent of children were exclusively breast-fed.

Morbidity Patterns

Acute respiratory tract infections, diarhoea and malaria were the most prevalent diseases among children aged below five years and the general population across all livelihood zones.

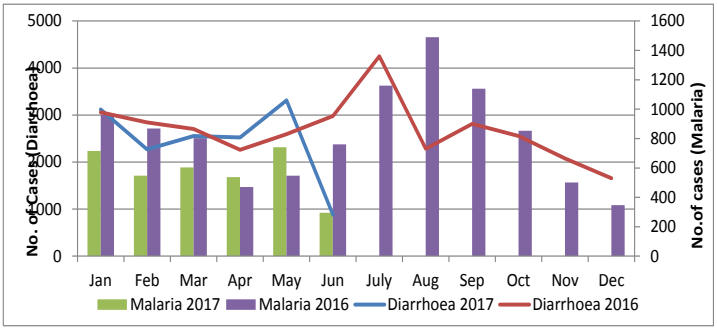

Figure 8: Morbidity patterns

There was a decrease in malaria, upper respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea among children aged below five years and the general population. Malaria cases decreased due to the mass distribution of mosquito nets that had been carried out and was still on-going. However, the others decreased because there was less reporting of the diseases in the facilities since there was a nurse's strike and some facilities had been closed due to insecurity particularly in East Pokot sub-county.

Immunization and Vitamin A coverage

The coverage of the fully immunized child (Table 13), vitamin A coverage, OPV 1, OPV 3 and measles decreased in May 2017 compared to a similar time last year due to interruption of health services delivery owed to the nurses' strike and closure of facilities due to insecurity in East Pokot sub-county. Distances to health facilities also increased due to the closure of these facilities. Considering that the distances to water sources had also increased, the work-load on women charged with looking for food and water coupled with child care increased. Women therefore tended to prioritize these tasks as opposed to vaccination and immunization, particularly also because they had to walk further than normal to access these services.

Table 13: Immunization coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the County Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: Nutrition survey
January to June 2017	58.7	1. OPV 1 59.1 2. OPV 3 53.1 3. Measles 59.3
January to June 2016	66.86	1. OPV 1 75.1 2. OPV 3 62.2 3. Measles 69.1

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Approximately only 40-50 percent of households use protected water sources while only 3-5 percent treat water before consumption who were concentrated in urban areas and some parts of the mixed farming livelihood zone. The latrine coverage was seven, 16, 32 and 45 percent in the pastoral-all species, agro-pastoral, irrigated cropping and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively. With latrine coverage being below the recommended level and approximately half of households obtaining water from unprotected water sources, diarrhoeal diseases were reported to have ranked high in the morbidity trends in the county.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 14: Food security trends

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017	Long rains assessment, July 2017
Maize stocks held by households (%) (mixed farming)	69 (Long rains assessment, July 2016)	50.7
Livestock body condition	Fair to good	Poor for cattle, Fair to good for the rest
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Pastoral-all species: 10-15 Agro-pastoral:10-15 Mixed farming: 15-20 Irrigated cropping: 20-25	Pastoral-all species: 10-15 Agro-pastoral: 10-15 Mixed farming: 15-20 Irrigated cropping: 20-25
Price of maize (Ksh. per kg)	60	81
Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	18	25
Terms of trade (number of kilograms purchased from the proceeds of the sale of a goat)	40	18
Coping strategy index	12.9 (May 2016)	18.6 (May 2017)
Food consumption score (percent)	(May 2016) Poor 1.3 Borderline 8 Acceptable 90.7	(May 2017) Poor 14 Borderline 26.2 Acceptable 59.8

3.5 Education

Access

Enrolments in primary and secondary schools remained constant, with a 0.3 percent increase in primary, and 0.5 increase in secondary between Term I and Term II. There was a slight (1.5%) increase in ECD over the same period. (Table 15).

Table 15: Enrolment in schools

	Term I 2017			Term II 2017 (includes new students registered and drop-outs since Term I 2017)		
Enrolment	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
ECD	27160	25570	52511	27611	25915	53526
Primary	73359	67929	141288	73501	68167	141668
Secondary	20322	18593	38920	20422	18693	39115

Participation

Participation in the county was above 85 percent for most schools (Table 16). 40 Schools, affecting over 52, 360 learners (25, 626 Female) were temporarily closed due to insecurity in Kapedo along the boundary between Baringo and Turkana counties, borders of Tiaty with Baringo North, Baringo South and Marakwet East sub-counties, but had later been re-opened. 12 schools in Eldume, Sandai, Kimorok, Kapndasum and Arabal were hosting pupils who had ran away from the conflict areas. Attendance had remained relatively stable due to the presence of the school meals program in the county.

Table 16: School attendance

	Term III 2016		Term I 2017						Term II 2017			
Indicator	**November 2016**		**January 2017**		**February 2017**		**March 2017**		**May 2017**		**June 2017**	
School attendance	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ECD	26620	24890	26677	24974	26888	25028	26742	25061	27147	25283	27053	25192
Primary	70431	64512	65304	58439	66793	60477	66793	60477	66210	59973	66210	59973
Secondary	20099	18136	19580	17747	19755	18037	20068	18333	20105	18416	20144	18423

Attendance for ECD and secondary remained stable between Term III 2016, Term I 2017 and Term II 2017, while primary attendance had a drop in attendance from Term III 2016 to Term I 2017 as shown in the graph below.

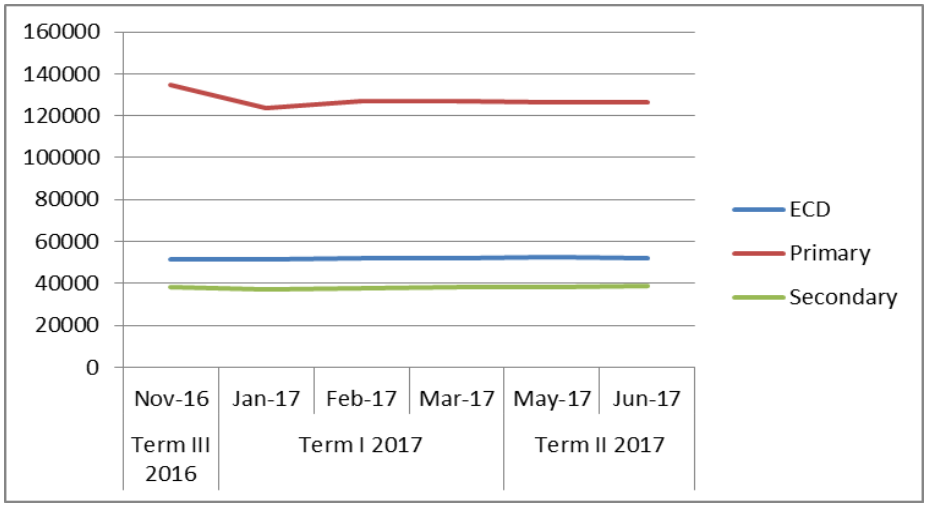

Figure 9: School attendance

Retention

The drop-out rates remained relatively stable in the county, however, the dropout rate for females in ECD and Primary doubled in each case. In ECD, the female dropout rate jumped from 3% at end of Term III 2016 to 6%, while in primary the rate increased from 2% to 4% over the same period. For males, the rate stayed the same, 5%, for primary, and decreased from 8% to 7% for ECD as shown in table 17. The major reasons for dropping-out included the absence of food in schools, the schools available were far away and households did not find any value in schooling so did not insist on children going to school. In primary schools, the reasons given for dropping out were insecurity/violence, family labour responsibilities together with an absence of food in schools. Finally for secondary schools, students dropped out due to early marriages, pregnancies, lack of school fees and family labour responsibilities. Generally girls dropped out due to pregnancies and early marriages while boys did, due to engagement in *boda boda* business which ensured quick cash.

Table 17: Schools drop-outs

Indicator	**End of Term III 2016**		**End of Term I 2017**	
Students dropped out from school	**№ Boys**	**№ Girls**	**№ Boys**	**№ Girls**
ECD	1,998	1,387	1,901	1,534
Primary	3,543	2,828	3,448	2,649
Secondary	24	25	0	0

School meals program

The number of both boys and girls receiving school feeding was 104,075 through one of three types of school meals programme in the county (Figure 18). The programme has enhanced participation due to lack of food at home. Nevertheless, pupils at times missed meals in cases of insecurity particularly in Baringo North and East Pokot, as well as when there is insufficient water to cook food or there were delays in the food pipeline from the donors. 34,523 children are reported as missing meals in Baringo schools for these reasons.

Table 18: School meals programme

Name of sub-county	No. of schools with school feeding	HGSM		RSMP		ESMP		None		Total number of beneficiaries	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Mogotio	67	6,853	6,837			2,652	2,460	3,906	3,644		
Baringo Central	31	3,020	2,789			-	-	5,315	4,876		
East Pokot	113			9,006	7,727	-	-	1,292	411		
Marigat	49	10,031	9,572			3,446	2,645	2,534	2,354		
Baringo North	71	9,167	8,810			7,010	7,021	5,315	4,876		
Koibatek	90	-	-	-	-	2,513	2,516	-	-		
Subtotal		**29,071**	**28,008**	**9,006**	**7,727**	**15,621**	**14,642**	**18,362**	**16,161**	**76,245**	**81,913**
Grand total (boys + girls)			**57,079**		**16,733**		**30,263**		**34,523**		**104,075**

Inter-sector links

The ministry of health regularly carried out deworming at educational institutions for ECD centres. The national government through the ministry of interior was holding peace-building campaigns in an attempt to curb the insecurity that had been experienced in Baringo North, East Pokot and Marigat sub-counties.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Assumptions

- The October to December short rains season will be below-normal.
- Maize commodity prices will decline marginally through to September and are also likely to maintain an above-average trend.
- Rangeland conditions are likely to improve slightly through to September due to the on-going off-season rains in most parts of the county. However, the improvement is likely to be short-lived as most areas spot depleted rangelands due to poor rejuvenation from the past two seasons.
- Livestock prices are likely to increase slightly through to September owing to increased availability of forage rejuvenated from the off-season rains. However, they are likely to maintain a below-average trend due to lower-than-normal body condition.
- Conflicts over rangeland resources are likely to continue along the borders of East Pokot with Baringo North and Baringo South sub-counties together with the border along the county with Turkana.

4.2 Food security outcomes for July, August and September

Rangeland resources are expected to improve slightly through to September owed largely to the on-going off-season rains. However, the improvement is likely to be short-lived as rejuvenation is projected to be lower-than optimal due to below-normal performance of the rains. However, livestock production might realize marginal improvements due to below-normal tropical livestock units attributed to mortalities during the last season. Additionally, most livestock are likely to continue migrating out of the county fuelling conflicts along

migratory routes and increasing the county's livestock disease burden. Livestock prices are expected to remain below-average.

As income from livestock production decreases, majority of households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones who rely on livestock are likely to face significant food consumption gaps related to access to market purchases. They are therefore likely to increase the number of consumption-based coping mechanisms and employ them more frequently in a bid to bridge this gap. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, the projected decline in crop production is likely to compromise food consumption as they rely on the activity for food. As the access to food decreases, the nutritional status especially for children is likely to worsen. Subsequently, poor households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while the mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones are likely to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

4.3 Food security outcomes for October, November and December

The onset of the short rains season is projected to be in October and will result in some rejuvenation of forage and recharge of water sources. However, the since the season is forecast to perform below-average in cumulative amounts, it is unlikely that these positive impacts will be long-lived since the county will still be recovering from the past two poor seasons. Therefore, although livestock production may improve as some livestock migrate back increasing milk availability and consumption and increasing domestic incomes, these are likely to occur at a small scale.

The terms of trade are likely to improve marginally although they may remain below-average as commodity prices will remain at an all-time high due to reduced availability against lower-than-normal livestock prices. Coping mechanisms will likely increase in frequency and severity and food consumption gaps will therefore still be evident for households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones who will continue relying on markets for food purchases. The nutritional status of children will continue to deteriorate. Poor households in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone will therefore remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). For households in the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones, harvests will have been realized although at lower-than-normal levels. Stocks will be depleted necessitating reliance on markets earlier than normal. With food commodity prices projected to be above-average, poor households in these zones are unlikely to attain minimum dietary requirements and are therefore likely to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The county is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are classified in Crisis while the mixed farming and irrigated livelihood zones are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.2 Summary of findings

The main food insecurity drivers this season include poor rainfall performance, the fall army worm infestation, insecurity and high food commodity prices. Most parts of the county received 50-75 percent of the normal rainfall particularly for the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zones which as characterized by poor temporal distribution and a late onset. Insecurity due to conflicts over pasture had increased and livestock had migrated earlier-than-normal reducing livestock production. Above-average food commodity prices were reported amid lower-than-normal livestock prices significantly reducing pastoralists'

terms of trade. Crop production also performed below-optimal which further increased households' vulnerability as this is the main season for crop production in the agro-pastoral, mixed farming and irrigated cropping livelihood zones. The lower-than-average performance was occasioned by the fall army worm infestation and the poor performance of the rainy season. There had been a significant reduction in the proportion of households with an acceptable diet compared with a similar time last year pointing to reduced dietary diversity, food intake, food frequency and nutritive value. The reduction in food consumption had manifested in an increase in the frequency and severity of coping strategies being employed. A deterioration in the nutritional status of children aged below five years had also been recorded and could largely be attributed to the reduced food consumption coupled with poor child care practices. Key factors to monitor include the current food insecurity drivers such as the fall army worm infestation, food commodity prices, rangeland conditions, conflicts along migratory routes and the nutritional status of children aged below five years.

5.1.3 Sub-county ranking

Table 19: Sub-county ranking

Sub-county	Food security rank (1-6)	Main food security threat (if any)
East Pokot	1	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, market disruptions, low livestock prices, high food commodity prices, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates
Baringo North	2	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, market disruptions, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Mogotio	3	Poor performance of rains, fall army worm infestation, high food commodity prices, inconsistent supply of food commodities, high malnutrition rates
Marigat	4	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Baringo Central	5	Poor rainfall performance, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Eldama Ravine	6	Poor rainfall performance, fall army worm infestation, high food commodity prices

5.2 On-going Interventions

5.2.1 Non-food interventions

Table 20: Ongoing interventions

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector							
Immediate on going interventions							
All sub-counties	Purchase of chemicals and equipment for the control of fall army worm	All sub-counties	20,000HH	State department of Agriculture and Baringo County Government (BCG) -Department of Agriculture	Salvage damaged crop	54M	July - Sept

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Medium and Long Term on going interventions							
All sub-counties	Horticulture development project(provision of green houses, drip kits and assorted fruit tree seedlings	All sub-counties	12,000 HH	Department of Agriculture , livestock and Fisheries- BCG	Increased income generation , diversification of food wealthy creation through value addition	5 M	2015-2018
Baringo Central, Baringo North, Baringo South, Mogotio and Eldama Ravine	Provision of coffee and macadamia seedlings	Kabarnet, Kapropita, Ewalel Chapchap, Sacho, Tenges, Mogotio, Koibatek, Mochongoi	3500 HH	Department of Agriculture , livestock and Fisheries- BCG	Income generation and wealthy creation through value addition	5M	2015-2018
Livestock Sector							
Immediate on going interventions							
Baringo	Disease control(vaccinations against FMD and Black-quarter	Koibatek Baringo south	5,120 cattle 1000 cattle	MOALF, BCG	Reduced incidences of livestock diseases leading to improved livestock body condition	2M	Jan-May 2017
Baringo	Feeds distribution (hay, drought pellets/meal) Urea Molasses Mineral Blocks	All	20,000 Livestock	MOALF, BCG NDMA	Increase chances of livestock survival during drought period	50M	Mar-July 2017
Medium and Long Term on going interventions							
All sub-counties	Supply and distribution of beehives	All sub-counties	847 hives	BCG	To promote diversification	0.7M	Apr-Jun 2017

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Supply and distribution of chicks	All sub-counties	10,000 to 50 groups	BCG	To promote diversification and ensure gender equity	2M	Apr-Jun 2017
All sub-counties	Pasture establishment and seed bulking plots	Mogotio, Baringo North, Baringo South, Tiaty	1000	RPLRP	Promote livestock feeds availability	20M	2016-2018
Health and Nutrition Sector **Immediate interventions**							
All Sub Counties	Vitamin A Supplementation and Zinc Supplementation	All health facilities, selected ECD	193,000	MOH supported by UNICEF, WVK & Afya uzazi, County department of health	Improved immunity	3.3M	Routine
Selected health facilities all over the county	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	100 health facilities Surge at 6 health facilities in East Pokot	4856	County department of health supported by National government, UNICEF, WVK and WFP	Improved immunity	16.6M	Routine
All Sub Counties	IYCN Interventions (EBF and timely introduction of complementary foods)	All health facilities and community units	11580	County department of health supported by Afya Uzazi	Improved immunity	780,000	Routine
All Sub Counties	Iron folate supplementation among pregnant women	All health facilities ANC	10860	County department of health supported by WVK, UNICEF	Improved immunity	356000	Routine
All Sub Counties	Deworming	All health facilities ANC	6700	County department of health supported by WVK, UNICEF & Afya Uzazi	Improved immunity	600,000	Routine
East Pokot	Blanket supplementary feeding	All health facilities & outreach sites	31200	County department of health supported by WFP,WVK	Improved immunity	21,510,318	July-Sept

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All Sub Counties	Outreaches and mass screening	49 site	45500	County department of health services, Afya uzazi, KRCS, WVK Beyond zero clinics Catholic mission	Improved health	40,000,000	On going
Mogotio, Eldamaravine	Mass net distribution	Mogotio, Eldamaravine	353000	County Government, National malaria control programme.	Decreased morbidity due to malaria	18,000,000	On going
Water Sector							
Immediate interventions							
All sub-counties	Water trucking	Institutions	12 Institutions	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Reduced distances in accessing water.	2M	On going
All sub-counties	Borehole rehabilitation	Community	200HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Increase in access to safe water	4M	On going
All sub-counties	Capacity building on water management	County	2 Sub counties	RCS, WV, UNCEF	Increased knowledge on safe water.	0.5M	On going
Medium and Long Term on going interventions							
All sub-counties	Construction of new water projects	All sub-counties	1840 HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Reduced distances in accessing water.	60M	2017-2018
All sub-counties	Rehabilitation, drilling and equipping of boreholes	All sub-counties	5120 HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Increase in access to safe water	24 M	2017-2018
All sub-counties	Capacity building on water management	All sub-counties	2130 HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	Increased knowledge on safe water.	4.5M	2017-2018
Education Sector							

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Immediate interventions							
B. North	Provision of food items (HGSMP,CSMP, EHGMP)	Sibilo Pri, Kapluk Pri, Kipcherere Pri, Bartabwa Pri, Akoreyan Pri, Atiar Pri	198	GOK,CG Parents, WVK, NGOs, KRS	Increase enrolment, high transition rate and retention		2014-2018
B. Central	Planting of mangoes, groundnuts, pawpaw green grams, cowpeas for income in schools	Salawa Pri, Kaptara Pri, Chesongo Pri, Kapkelelwa Pri, Ochii Pri	1800	GOK, CG, partners	To earn income to purchase food in times of scarcity		2014-2018
Marigat	HGSMP,	Mukutani Pri, Arabal Pri, Kapndasum Pri, Ngelecha Pri, Noosuguro pri, Kiserian Pri, Kailer Pri, Sandai Pri, Loboi Pri, Kapkuikui Pri, Ngambo Pri, Barsemoi Pri, Salabani Pri, Perkerra Pri, Loitip Pri, Eldume Pri, Endao Pri	8000	GOK,MOE,WFP,KRS, WVK,UNICEF	Increase access to education, improve health status and IGA		2014-2018

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Table 21: Recommended interventions

Sub-county	Food security rank (1-6	Main food security threat (if any)
East Pokot	1	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, market disruptions, low livestock prices,

		high food commodity prices, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates
Baringo North	2	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, market disruptions, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Mogotio	3	Poor performance of rains, fall army worm infestation, high food commodity prices, inconsistent supply of food commodities, high malnutrition rates
Marigat	4	Insecurity, poor rainfall performance, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Baringo Central	5	Poor rainfall performance, livestock diseases, fall army worm infestation, high malnutrition rates, high food commodity prices
Eldama Ravine	6	Poor rainfall performance, fall army worm infestation, high food commodity prices

5.3.2 Non-food interventions

Table 22: Recommended non-food interventions

Sub-county/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector							
Immediate recommended Interventions							
All sub-counties	Capacity building of staff on fall army worm control and provision of chemicals	All sub-counties	100,000 households	Department of Agriculture and stakeholders	100 Million	Staff	immediate
Medium and Long Term recommended interventions **Livestock Sector**							
All sub-counties	Distribution of hay and food supplements to the affected livestock	All sub-counties	41,500 HH	MOALF BCG NDMA(EU) Partners	54.088 M	2.7M	Aug 2017-Dec,2017
All sub-counties	Disease control(vaccinations against FMD,CCPP, Black quarter	All sub-counties	Countywide	BCG, National government and Development partners and	10M	2M	Aug, 2017-Dec, 2017
All sub-counties	Emergency Livestock off-take, (commercial	All sub-counties	1,500HH	BCG(MOALF) ,Nat. Govt.	24M	-	Aug, 2017-Dec, 2017

Sub-county/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	and slaughter)						
Health and Nutrition Sector **Immediate recommended interventions**							
All	Mass screening	Hard-to-reach areas	80 sites	County department of health services, Afya uzazi, KRCS, WVK Beyond zero clinics Catholic mission	14,000,000	2,000,000	June Oct 2017
East Pokot, Baringo North, Marigat & Mogotio	Integrated medical outreaches	Hard-to-reach areas	40 sites	County department of health services, Afya uzazi, KRCS, WVK Beyond zero clinics Catholic mission	16,000,000	3,000,000	June Oct 2017
All sub-counties	Purchase and distribute water treatment drugs	Household getting water from dams	1200 h/H	County department of health services, Afya uzazi, KRCS, WVK	6,000,000	1,000,000	June Oct 2017
Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions							
Selected health facilities (30) all over the county	Implement IMAM surge	All sub-counties	30 health facilities	County department of health services, , WVK	50,000,000	29,000,000	2017/1018
Selected CUs	Implement BFCI	All sub-counties	30 health facilities	County department of health services, BBC media action, WVK, Afya uzazi	7,000,000	1,500,000	2017/1018

Sub-county/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Purchase and distribute fridge to new health facilities for preservation of vaccines	Hard to reach areas	25 Health facilities	County department of health services,, WVK, afya Uzazi	5250,000	500,000	2017/1018
Water Sector **Immediate interventions**							
All sub-counties	Provision of fuel/electricity subsidy	Community WS	2500HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	2.5M	-	1- 5 months
All sub-counties	Rehabilitation / Servicing of pumping units and stock piling of fast-moving spares 20 community water supplies	Community WS	2150HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	30M	-	1- 5 months
All sub-counties	Roof -water harvesting structures	Institutions / Communities	30 Inst.	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	8M	-	1- 5 months
Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions							
All sub-counties	Drilling and Equipping of 12 strategic BHs along migratory routes and settlement areas	Across all livelihoods	2300HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	90M	15M	1 - 5 yrs
All sub-counties	Construction and Rehabilitation of 10 potential water supplies	Across all livelihoods	3800HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	80 M	20M	1 – 5 yrs
All sub-counties	Construction of 4 dams,18 water pans and 18 farm ponds for domestic and irrigation water use	Across all livelihoods	6500HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	1100M	30M	1 -5Yrs
Education Sector **Immediate interventions**							

Sub-county/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Baringo North	HSGMP,EHSMP	Baringo North	3400	GOK,BCG,WFP,KRS.WVK,FPO	100M		Jul-Dec 2017
Mogotio	HGSMP	Mogotio	3000	GOK,BCG,WFP,KRS.WVK,FPO	50M		Jul-Dec 2017
East pokot	Purchase of beehives,camel,goats	East Pokot	4000	GOK,BCG,WFP,KRS.WVK,FPO,UNICEF	3M		Jul-Dec 2017
Marigat	Construction of temporary boarding facilities to house IDPs	Eldume,Sandai,Kimorok,Kapndasum,Arabal	2000IDPs due to insecurity	GOK,BCG,WFP,KRS.WVK,FPO,UNICEF,FAO	10M		Jul-Dec 2017
B. Central	Construction of a dam in school	Kaptarapri,Chesongo,Salawa,Kapkelelwa,Mogorwo	1250	GOK,BCG,FBOs	20M		Jul-Dec 2017