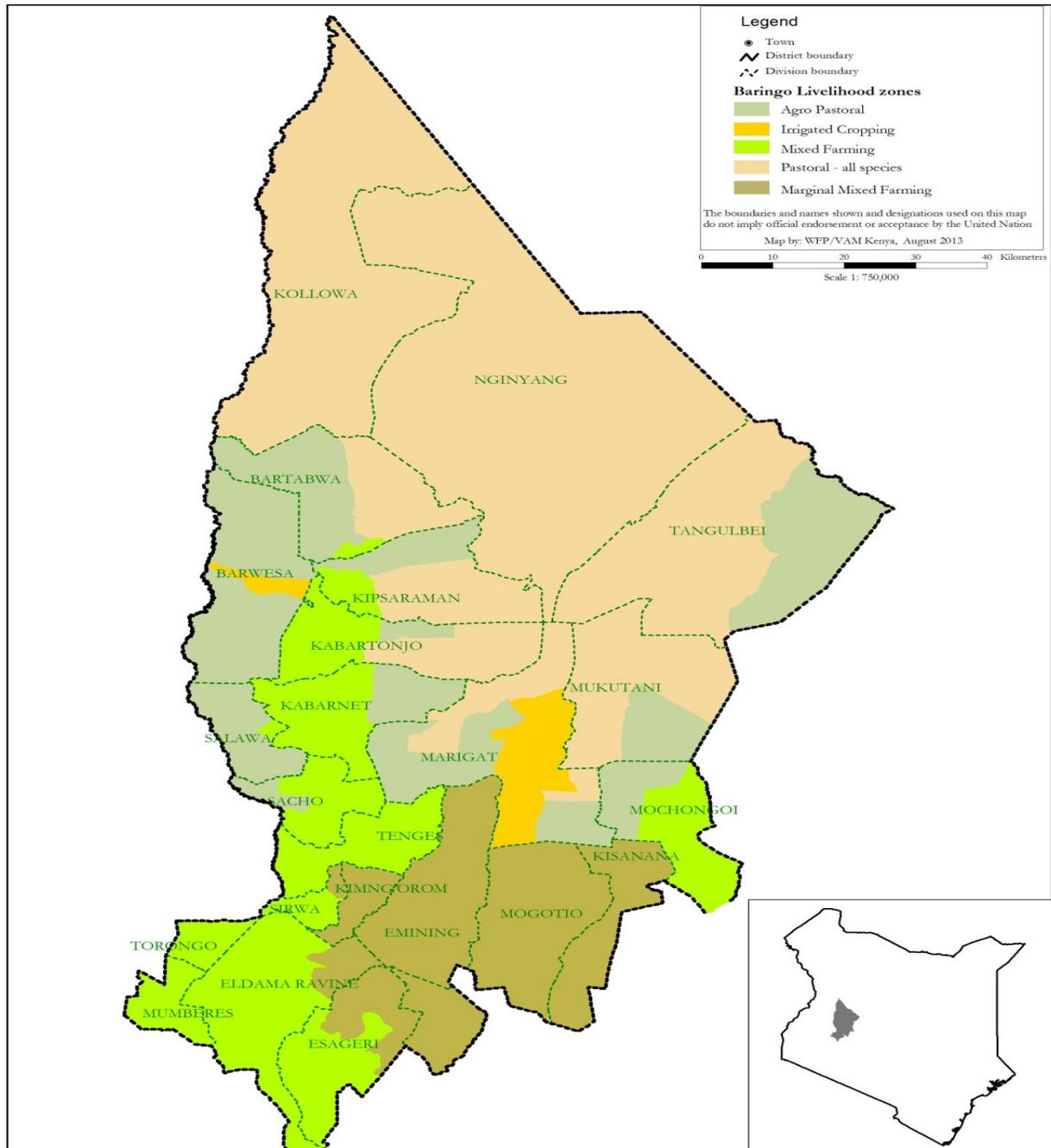


BARINGO COUNTY 2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT

REPORT 5TH - 9TH AUGUST 2013



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 District Background

Baringo County is located in the Rift Valley Province and divided into six administrative units namely; East Pokot, Marigat, Baringo North, Baringo Central, Koibatek and Mogotio. It borders Turkana and Samburu County to the North, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru and Kericho to the South, Uasin Gishu to the South West, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot to the West.

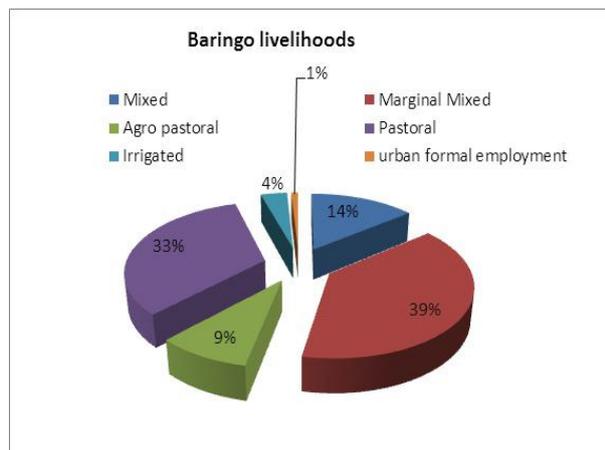


Figure 1: Livelihoods in Baringo County

It covers an area of 11,015.3sq. kilometres of which 165 square kilometres is surface water.

The county has a population of 552,254 (2009 KNBS Census). The county has five livelihood zones segregated in different proportions as shown in figure 1. Pastoral 33 percent, Agro Pastoral nine Marginal mixed farming 39 percent, Mixed Farming 14 percent and Irrigated Cropping four percent

1.2 Current Relief operations

The county is currently under Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation (PRRO). Food is provided through General Food Distribution (GFD) Supplementary Feeding (SF) and Food for Assets

(FFA) programs. In the month of July 2013, 12,425 beneficiaries were targeted for food assistance under GFD in East Pokot while 16,200 beneficiaries have been under FFA program for the period 2012 October to June 2013 in Marigat.

1.3 Food Security Trends

Baringo County has remained in Minimal Food Insecurity classification for the Mixed and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and Stressed for the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones for two consecutive seasons. Currently, the County still remains in the same classification for the respective areas in spite of the improvement impacted by the short rains all sectors. However, the gains realized are at risk of being watered down by occurrences of insecurity, displacements and the current floods caused by the upsurge of lakes Baringo, Bogoria and Lake 94.

1.4 Current Factors affecting Food Security

- Crop pests and diseases especially Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) in Marigat.
- Conflicts which led to closure of markets especially in East Pokot and parts of Marigat and Baringo North.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Flooding and water logging in farms especially in April to mid-May.
- Communal land tenure systems in the Marginal mixed farming and the agro pastoral zones.
- Unpredictable/unreliable rains.

1.5 Summary of Recommendations-Food and Non Food

- Promotion of roof water harvesting for kitchen gardening.
- Livestock upgrading and restocking
- Rangeland reseeding
- Dip rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of roads
- Continuation and expansion of High Impact Nutrition Intervention
- Excavation of water pans and construction of dams for domestic, micro irrigation and livestock use.
- Disease surveillance and vaccination in livestock
- Distribution of subsidized fertilizer and Promotion of traditional high value drought tolerant crops (THVC).

2.0 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county is currently in Minimal Food Insecurity Phase classification for the Mixed and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zone and Stressed Food Insecurity Phase Classification for the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.

In the Mixed and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones, water sources are filled to capacity, pasture and browse is good leading to good animal body condition that translated into an average production of five to 10 liters of milk in households across the zones and hence availability of milk for household consumption. 30 percent of households have stock that will last till the next harvest while the rest of the households rely on markets. Households are having a normal three to four meals in a day from four to five food groups.

In the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, the situation depicts an improvement. Water is available and water sources are currently at 90 percent full. Distances to watering points have decreased from five to 10 kilometers to four to seven for pastoral and from three to five kilometers to zero to three kilometers for Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. There is availability of pasture to last up to the next rains, animal body condition is good and terms of trade have improved. Currently a household is able to access 59 kilograms of maize from sale of one goat comparing favorably with the access of 44 kilograms for 2012 and 32 kilograms long term mean average.

The situation is however, not stable in spite the gains because of constant insecurity threats in the Pastoral livelihood and Agro pastoral livelihood zones specifically along the East Pokot border that has led to population and livestock displacements. In addition, floods from the current upsurge of Lakes 94, Bogoria and Baringo has generally led to decline in school attendance as accessibility to schools has become a challenge due to flood waters and facilities such as pit latrines submerged. Households are able to take one to two meals per day and water consumption has remained constant at 10-12 litres for Agro Pastoral and 8-10 liters for Pastoral way below the thresh hold of 15 litres. The reduced intake is attributed to inability to access as a result of distance and cost.

2.2 Current Shocks and Hazards

- Floods
- Insecurity
- Land slides

2.2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of rains was timely during the last week of March 2013. Much of the rains were recorded within the month of April to mid May with the highest peak being in April. However the County experienced depressed precipitation during mid May to early July when it started raining again. In spite of the dry spell experienced during the said period, the County experienced good rains with most areas receiving rainfall of over 80 percent of normal (figure 2). Kollowa, Sacho and Tenges and most parts of eastern Nginyang, Tanglubei, received amounts of 120 to 160 percent of normal while the western parts of Tanglubei and Nginyang received rainfalls of above 200 percent of the normal. The rains were well distributed in space but poorly distributed in time. Cessation was recorded in June, but enhanced rains experienced during the second week of July and are still progressing into the month of August.

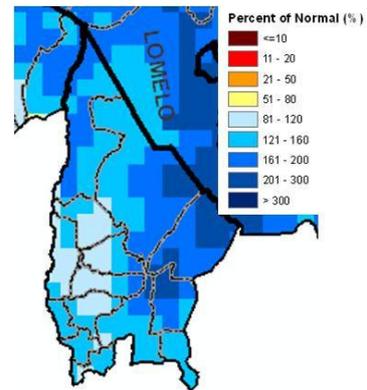


Figure 2: Rainfall Estimates Baringo

2.2.2 Other Shocks and Hazards

Floods

The heavy rains in the highlands upstream feed rivers Perkerra, Endao, Molo and waseges which discharge into Lakes Baringo, Bogoria and lake 98. The discharge has led to the swelling and extending of the lakes which have not relented since April. The areas affected include; Salabani, Ngambo, Loruk and Kambi ya samaki which are currently threatened with submerging. The situation is likely to worsen with the ongoing rains. The phenomenon has caused displacement of both households and livestock while submerging crop and pasture. A total of 716 households have been affected, 9 human lives, 688 livestock lost, and 734 hectares of land submerged.

Landslides

There were increased landslides in the upper catchment of the county which affected Tuluongoi location of central Baringo resulting into the following; two deaths, damage to houses and destruction to infrastructure. Area under fruit trees and pasture totaling to 59 acres was also swept away.

Insecurity

Cattle rustlings have had a negative impact on food security in Baringo County over the years. The affected areas include; Mukutani, Arabal, Muchongoi and Chemoriongon village. Livestock is usually lost to the rustlers, lives threatened, institutions such as schools, health facilities and markets closed and families displaced leaving households vulnerable. The receiving hosts of the displaced usually have their resources strained. A total number of 320 cattle and 870 goats have

been lost, seven primary schools closed, two lives lost and about 860 families displaced since March 2013.

3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 CROP PRODUCTION

The county is long rains dependent hence the season is of great significance to the livelihoods. Crop production contributes 30 percent cash income and 60 percent food to the livelihoods in the Mixed, Marginal mixed, Agro pastoral and Irrigated crop livelihoods. The major crops grown in the County include; maize, beans, Irish potatoes and finger millet. Rice is up-coming in Marigat Sub County.

a. Rain-Fed Crop

Table 1: Area and rain fed crop production in Baringo County

Crop ⁴	Area planted 2013 (HA)8,66370	Long Term Average Area planted (Ha.)	Production 2013 (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average-90kg bags
Maize	34,147	33,500	818,187	933,370
Beans	17,368	17,396	95,699	138,664
Millet	3,215	10,279	29,980	39,887
Irish Potatoes	962	900	15,392	14.276

A significant decline by 68 percent in area put under millet was noted during the season (table 1) the decline is attributed to preference habits of eating maize.

A dry spell experienced between mid-May to July at a critical time of tussling for maize and flowering and podding in beans led to poor podding in beans and poor filling of cobs in maize. Consequently, yields for Maize and beans are expected to drop by 19 and 31 percent respectively. Conflicts along the border of Pokot, landslides, maize lethal necrosis disease, delay in supply of subsidized fertilizer, flooding and the political arena at the time of land preparation are among other factors that led to low performance of the sector.

b. Irrigated Crop

Table 2: Area and irrigated crop production in Baringo County

Crop	Area planted 2013 (HA) 8,66370	Long Term Average Area planted (Ha.)	Production 2013 (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average-90kg bags
Maize	1,064.80	1.004	42,592	40,000
Melons	60	120	5,334	10,667
Tomatoes	38	87	17,406	17,402
Beans	1	1	7	7

The County has a potential of 4,620 hectares of irrigable land out of which 1,164 is under furrow irrigation. There was a significant decline in the area put under melons by 50 percent and tomatoes by 43 percent as shown in table 2 as a result of flooding. Irrigated crop was similarly affected by

flooding caused by the encroachment and subsequent submerging of crops by the upsurge of lakes Bogoria and Baringo. A total of 716 hectares under crop was submerged in Loruk, Salabani, Ng'ambo, Muchukwo and Laboi affecting 734 households. The affected require cushioning while strategizing on long term effects of controlling the climatic upsurges of the lakes and the impacts on the households while at the same time exploiting the irrigable potential in the County.

Maize Stocks

Table 3: Maize stocks held in Baringo County

Food stocks held	Quantities held (90kg bag)	Long Term Average Quantities held (90kg bag)
Households	105,479	136,267
Traders	108,485	93'684
Millers	3,127	6.132
NCPB	28,225	51,873
TOTAL	235,318	288,956

There was overall reduction in stocks held in the County by 18 percent. Household stocks reduced by 22 percent compared to the long term average attributed to reduced yield in the last long rains season and household disposal to meet other household essential commodities. The traders however held more stock in anticipation of increase of prices.

35 percent of households in the Mixed farming have two to four bags of maize which is estimated to last for one to two months. 20 percent in the Agro pastoral livelihood stock have one bag estimated to last for one month. Households in the pastoral zone have no stock and rely on buying

3.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The major species in the county include; cattle, goats sheep and honey bees. Poultry is gaining prominence while camels are also reared in the pastoral livelihood zones. Livestock production contributes cash income of about 90 percent cash income and 10 percent food to the households.

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture condition in Marginal mixed, Agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones is good and expected to last between 3-4 months which is normal at this time of the year. In the pastoral zone, pasture is fair to good expected to last for 3 months, which is normal. Browse is good across all the livelihood zones and is expected to last for 4 months. The trend is improving with the current rains, but, sustainability will depend on the duration of the ongoing rains and commencement of the short rains. Pasture reseeding at this time can enhance and sustain further availability especially during dry periods. Accessibility to pasture is currently affected by fear of theft on border areas of; Bartabwa, Kipkata, Arabal and Mukutani. Access is also affected by floods in the regions mentioned earlier in the report

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity Body Condition

Improved pasture has led to the current good livestock body condition for all the species in all the livelihood zones except where there is prevalence of diseases. The situation is expected to remain stable in the next 3 months, but likely to start deteriorating in areas affected by floods. The current

good body condition has an effect on livestock prices which are now higher than the long term average.

Birth rates, Milk Availability and Milk Consumption

The birth rates are currently normal across all livelihood zones due to adequate pasture and browse and decreased trekking distances to watering points for all species.

Milk production was highest in the mixed farming livelihood zone at five to ten liters followed by Agro Pastoral livelihood zone with three to four and lowest in Pastoral at one to two liters which is normal. The pastoral areas depended on provision from the other zones to meet the gap pushing the prices up from a normal of kshs. 40 to kshs. 60. The price of milk in Agro Pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihood zone is normal at kshs.35 to 40. Milk Consumption is normal at one liter, one and a half liters and two litres for Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.

3.2.3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Average TLUs per household is at 3.9 compared to previous year when it was at 3.1 showing an improving trend although slightly below the economic threshold of 4 TLUs per household for the area. The TLU is lower in areas prone to diseases, theft and could decline in areas threatened by floods.

3.2.4 Water for Livestock

Water sources for livestock are bore holes, seasonal rivers and water pans which are currently 90 percent full in Pastoral livelihood zone and filled to capacity in the rest of the zones. The average trekking distances are normal at one and a half to three kilometres for Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones while it is one to two kilometres for Mixed and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. The available water is expected to last for three to four months in Mixed and two to three months for Agro Pastoral and Pastoral zones. Floods in Loruk, Salabani and Ng'ambo might result into water related diseases for both livestock and humans. There is also a threat to livestock from hippopotamus and crocodiles at the flooded point. The animals are watered once per day in all the zones.

3.2.5 Migration

There were no migrations in Baringo Central, Mogotio and Koibatek subcounties. Marigat and Baringo North Sub Counties experienced migrations due to floods in areas around Lake Baringo and Lake 94. In East Pokot migrations occurred towards Turkana south and Pokot Central in search of pasture. Migrations experienced as a result of insecurity were witnessed in Baringo North, towards Kerio, Valley and Kipcherere (Eastern Lowlands in boundary with East Pokot). The receiving sub counties experienced overgrazing and disruption of normal economic activities.

3.2.6 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were no notifiable disease except the normal endemic diseases such as CCPP, Enderotoxaemia, and Mange in East Pokot and Baringo North, LSD in Kerio Valley, Baringo Central (Salawa), Rabies Kapteberewo/Isaas in Baringo North ECF and Helminthiasis.

Mortalities from floods included 60 cattle, 326 goats, 250 sheep 52 chicken and 6 dogs. In addition, 207 beehives were destroyed. Other deaths were caused by water related diseases, crocodiles and drowning. Mortality rate was two percent for Cattle and two and a half percent for goats across the county, with the highest percentage reported in East Pokot (Pastoral)

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

3.3.1 Major water sources

The current main water sources in the Baringo County include rivers/streams, springs, lakes, boreholes and pans/dams. Rivers/streams and springs are the main water sources for the Mixed and Marginal mixed farming zone along the highlands while water pans, boreholes and to some extent rivers/streams are the main water sources to the Pastoral and Agro pastoral areas. In addition, some of the communities, especially in trading centers are being served by established water sources such as piped pumping/gravity water schemes among other sources of water.

Rainfall experienced during the long rains season sufficiently recharged water sources which are about 90 percent full in pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones but filled to capacity in the Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones. The water is estimated to last for two to three months in the Pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihood zone and two to four months in the Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. Some pans in the Pastoral and Agro pastoral areas however, require de-silting and expansion to extend availability of water.

3.3.2 Distance to water sources

Distances to water sources for domestic use are usually longer than those of livestock because of preference of cleaner water which may be at a longer distance, hence the variability between both. The distances to water sources for domestic use is four to seven in the Pastoral livelihood zone, zero to three in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone and a half to one kilometer in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone compared to a normal of five to 10 kilometers, three to five kilometers and zero to one kilometers for the respective zones. The reduction in distances implies that water is available to the households.

Waiting time at the sources

Waiting time at water sources in the Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones is almost negligible as these zones are served by mainly rivers and springs. The waiting time in Pastoral and Agro pastoral zones was not significantly affected and remained at a normal of zero to one minute in the Agro pastoral and one to two minutes in the pastoral livelihood zones.

The cost of water

The cost of water varies across the livelihood zones with the highest cost being recorded in the pastoral livelihood zones ranging from five to eight Kenyan shillings compared to five to 10 Kenyan shillings normally. The least cost was in the Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones going for two to three Kenyan shillings per 20 liter jerry can. The Agro pastoral livelihood zone did not record any change and remained at a cost of three to five Kenya shillings per 20 liter jerry can.

3.3.3 Water Consumption

Water consumption varies across the livelihood zones. The highest consumption which is at 15 litres per person per day was recorded in the Mixed and Mixed marginal farming livelihood zone followed by the Agro pastoral livelihood zone with consumption of 10 to 12 liters per person per day. The least consumption was in the Pastoral zones ranging from eight to ten liters per person per day. The variation is normal for this time of the year and is generally attributed to differences in distances to water sources and cost.

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

In East Pokot, 101 cases of dysentery were reported between January to March 2013. Sporadic cases of typhoid, diarrhea, Hepatitis B and skin infections among others were also reported. The cases are attributed to low uptake of hygiene practices. Only one percent of the households boil and none use chemicals to treat drinking water despite the fact that the source of the drinking water for the majority of the households is unprotected. The low percentage is attributed to low levels of awareness and ignorance. There is need to implement behavior change communication to deal with the low uptake of hygiene aspects related to water and sanitation.

3.3.5 Latrine Coverage

Latrine coverage is at 51 percent in the county which is below the recommended WHO standards of 80 percent. The most affected areas are the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral zones recording between 28 and 38 percent. The rest of the households without toilet facilities normally use open defecation. There is need to roll out community total led sanitation programme to increase latrine coverage.

3.4 MARKETS AND TRADE

3.4.1 Market operations

The main markets in the County include Kabartonjo, Barwessa, Marigat, Nginyang, Kipsaraman, Loruk, Eming and Churo. Most of the markets in the County are simple open air markets with no structures such as holding grounds and selling stalls. The road infrastructure is generally poor and the main mode of transport is by trekking in most of the livelihood zones.

The Agro-pastoral and Pastoral zones largely depend on food imported from the neighboring sub counties such as Keiyo and Marakwet, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia. Importation of food stuffs from outside has led to high prices for these food items because traders factor in the transport costs and pass it on to the consumers.

Markets are operating normally except Loruk market and Kambi ya Samaki fish landing which have been submerged by expansion of Lake Baringo. Closure of livestock markets that was experienced between February and Mid-May also affected normal market operations. In effect, livestock prices decreased as pastoralists sold their livestock at low prices in unofficial markets.

3.4.2 Market Supply and Traded Volumes

Current sources for supply of food commodities in the markets are farmers and local traders. There are fewer traders in the Pastoral livelihood zone than in the Agro-pastoral and Marginal mixed farming zones because Pastoral livelihood zones are located in distant areas with poor infrastructure.

The Pastoral livelihood zones are currently fully dependent on the markets for their food needs. They mainly depend on livestock while crop production is insignificant in the zone. An estimated 70 to 80 percent of households in the Agro pastoral and Marginal mixed livelihood zone are currently reliant on the markets as they await the maize crop in the field to mature.

The demand for maize is likely to reduce in a month's time especially in the Agro pastoral and Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones as supply is expected to increase in the short term as farmers in these zones harvest their crop.

3.4.3 Market Prices

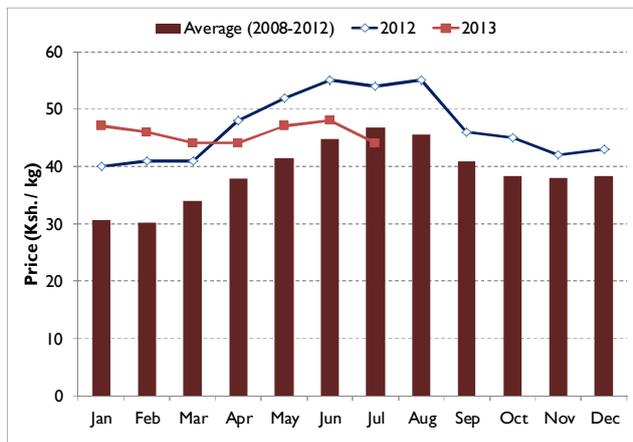


Figure 3: Maize prices Baringo County

Closure of all livestock markets from February to Mid-May disrupted market operations resulting into to a notable decline in livestock prices. The prices normalized when the markets opened in May and have remained significantly above long term average with a variation of 51percent in July 2013 compared to long term average as shown in figure 4. Goat prices are ranging from ksh.2,000 to ksh.4,000 depending on the market and the size of the goat with an average price of ksh.2,500 across the livelihood zones for an average goat. The current average price in June 2013 is ksh. 2,780.

Maize Prices

Maize prices range from ksh.40 to ksh.50 across the zones and go as high as ksh. 60 in the Pastoral livelihood zone. The Prices of maize assumed a downward trend from January to March 2013 and started rising again in April and May 2013 (figure 3). The prices are currently at ksh. 44 lower than LTA by six percent. The decline was attributed to higher than normal stocks held by traders in anticipation of good prices expected to be offered by sales to the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) that did not happen.

Goat Prices

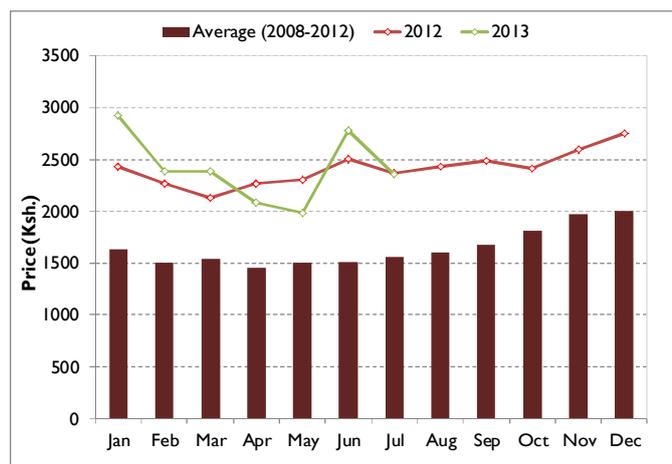


Figure 4 Goat prices in Baringo County

Terms of trade

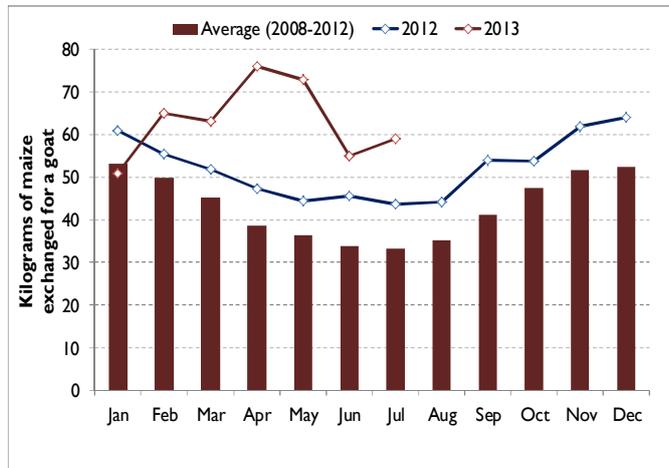


Figure 5: Terms of trade Baringo County

Terms of trade improved across all the livelihood zones from February to April 2013 and declined in May when the effects of livestock market closure became evident. Even with the closure of the markets, the terms of trade during the period of February to July this year are still better compared to a similar period last year. Currently from a sale of a goat, households are able to purchase 59 kilograms of maize compared to 44 kilograms last year and 33 kilograms in the long term (figure 5). The trend is

attributed to pasture and water availability leading to good livestock

body condition hence good prices. The good prices will benefit households in the Agro pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones as they are likely to sell to meet their food needs.

3.5 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The top five diseases in the County, in order of prevalence, are upper respiratory tract infections, Malaria, Diarrhea, skin infection, and Pneumonia in both children less than five years and the general population. Rheumatic fever and Typhoid was reported in adults in some areas. There was a general decrease in clinical malaria cases in both children less than five years and the general population between January and June 2013. The decrease can be attributed to provision of long lasting insecticide treated nets by the government of Kenya, Population Service International and other partners.

No epidemics have been experienced in the district during the reference period save for an outbreak of dysentery in East pokot where 101 cases were reported. The current flooding situation in Marigat Sub County may lead to an outbreak of Rift valley fever and Cholera. The mortality situation is currently normal across all livelihood zones. The Crude Mortality rate for children less than five years is 0.08 per 10,000 deaths per day while that of the adult population is 0.16 per 10,000 deaths per day which fall within the normal threshold.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The overall immunization coverage for all children aged less than five years is at 63.5 percent across the county but was lower in the pastoral livelihood zone of Marigat, Baringo North and East Pokot due to insecurity issues during the period between January to April 2013 that led to population displacements. The security issues are now being addressed and the facilities are operational in the three sub counties. No current data for Vitamin A supplementation was available.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Households are currently consuming two to three meals in the Pastoral livelihood zones and three to four meals in a day in the Agro pastoral and Mixed and Marginal mixed farming

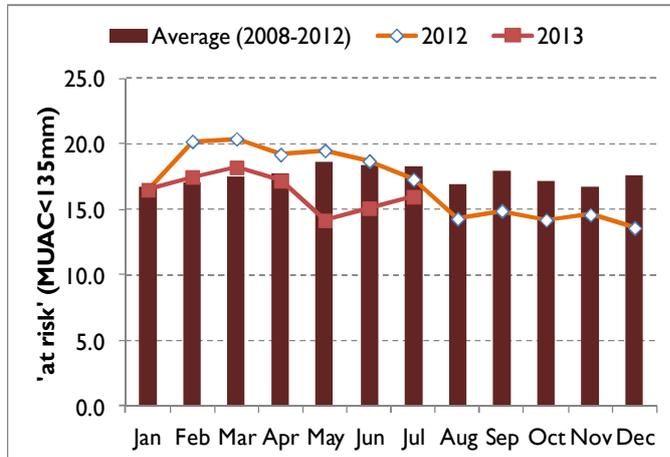


Figure 6: MUAC trends in Baringo

livelihood zones depicting a normal situation at this time of the year. The current meals consumed are mainly carbohydrates derived from maize meal and proteins from livestock products such milk, meat as well as those derived from legumes. Vegetables and fruits are also consumed especially in the Mixed farming livelihood zones. The meals eaten consist of four to five food groups in the Mixed farming, Marginal mixed farming and Agro-Pastoral zone while households in the Pastoral zone are consuming three to four food groups.

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition slightly increased in February to April 2013, decreased in May then started rising again in June to July 2013 as shown in figure 6. The trend can be attributed to the security related issues that led to population displacements together with their livestock during this period. On average, the percentage of children at risk are lower from January to July this year compared to a similar period last year and even lower than long term average for the months of May, June and July 2013 after markets normalized in May and food became more accessible impacting on the nutritional status.

3.6 EDUCATION

3.6.1 Enrolment

The enrolment for boys declined from 96,523 in 2012 to 91,171 in 2013 (by 5,352) and that of girls increased from 89,443 in 2012 to 90,156 in 2013 (by 713). Attendance rate declined from 90 per cent to 86 per cent. The reasons cited for the variations include; insecurity, ongoing disarmament, floods, cultural practices of moranism and female genital mutilation ceremonies and lack of food assistance.

3.6.2 Drop Out and transition rates

The drop out for girls was at the average of 3 percent for girls and 0.6 percent for boys, with higher percentages registered in East Pokot (Pastoral), thus, 30 percent for girls and 20 per cent for boys. The transition rate from ECD to Primary is at an average of 80 per cent but at 50 percent in East Pokot, while that of primary to secondary is at 65 percent. Transition rate from secondary to university and tertiary institution is 30 percent.

3.6.4 School meals Program

The following school meals programs are available in the county; Expanded School Meals Program benefitting 2,450 boys and 433 girls, Home Grown School Meals Program in 210 schools benefitting 27,582 boys and 25,945 girls and, Regular School Meals Program in 101 schools benefitting 15,295 boys and 10,743 girls.

3.7 COPING MECHANISMS

The coping strategy index was at 24 out of 56 implying households currently are not employing severe coping mechanisms. Adequate food consumption score was recorded for 75 percent of the households while only 10 percent had a poor food consumption score according to food security and outcome monitoring (FSOM, May 2013) conducted by WFP in May 2013. Some of the coping mechanisms employed by households included reliance on less preferred and less expensive food, limiting portion of food size at meal times and reducing number of meals eaten in a day. Charcoal burning was also used as a source of income in the pastoral livelihood zones.

3.8 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

The county is stable except in areas experiencing threats of insecurity and floods. In the Mixed and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zone, the number of households relying on markets is likely to reduce by September when harvesting commence. Market prices are likely to decline indicating improved access for those still relying on markets. Yields realized in the current season will only last for the next three months sending households to stressed levels by January 2014. The ongoing rains if sustained, combined with the expected rains in October, will prolong availability of water, meaning that the distances to water sources, livestock body condition and milk production will remain stable for the next six months across all livelihood zones.

In the event the ongoing rains subside and the short rains performs dismally the water sources are expected to be depleted by October in the Agro pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones. By extension, livestock body condition will start deteriorating.

3.9 ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

3.9.1 Food Interventions

The County is covered under the following school meals programs: Expanded School Meals Program benefitting 2,450 boys and 433 girls, Home Grown School Meals Program in 210 schools benefitting 257,582 boys and 25,945 girls and, Regular School Meals Program in 101 schools benefitting 15,295 boys and 10,743 girls. In addition, 12,425 beneficiaries are covered under general food distribution in East Pokot while 16,200 beneficiaries have been under food for assets program for the period 2012 October to June 2013 in Marigat.

3.9.2 Ongoing Medium to Long Term Interventions.

Table 4: Ongoing interventions in Baringo County

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries		Implementers	Cost	Remarks ✓ Implementation status (ongoing, completed, not completed) completion status %
			Male	Female			
Agriculture							
Koloa Mondia Nginyang	Irrigated agriculture	Koloa Loyamaruk Kamurio	10000		KRC & GOK, MOA	274.5m	Ongoing
Marigat	Rice promotion	Marigat, Ilchamus and Sandai	82		MOA/JICA	1M	90% complete
County wide	Promotion of THVC	All	9000		MOA, W/bank	40m	Ongoing
Esageri Salawa	Water pan excavation	Kabimoi Lelmen	800 HHs		MoA	5M	Ongoing
Mogotio and Emining	Supply of Metallic Silos for demonstration	Kapkechui, L/Mogotio and Emining	90		KARI & MoA	-	Complete
Water							
Lawan	Chebosen intake and Gravity Pipeline extension	Barwessa	140	160	Gok/MWI	250,000	Completed
Kipsaraman Kabartonjo	Natan & Akoroyan Borehole solar pumping system installation	Kipkata Bartum	440	460	Gok/MWI	2.4	On-going complete – 90%
	Desilting-Seretunin	Ewalel	990	1110	MWI/Com m.	65,000	To start when the rains stop.

	intake						
Tenges	Dev. Of Buiwon B/H	Bekibon	221	229	RVWSB	6M	Ongoing
Sacho	Rehabilitation Kapkong W/S	Sacho Mosop	1120	1180	RVWSB/M WI	1.8M	Ongoing
Salawa	Sichei pan excavation Equip Kurumbopsoo B/H	Kapropita Soi	559	591	NWCPC	6.8M	Almost complete
Salawa	Drilling and equipping a B/H at Kipsoi	Lelmen			NWCPC	5.5M	To start
Barwessa, Marigat, Esageri, Eminating, Mogotio,	Improvement of water conveyance system and water management	Barwessa, Eldume, Kapkuikui Sandai, Sabatia, Eminating, Mogotio irrigation schemes	2630		(MWI); FFA(WVI, WFP,NDM A & Community)	154 M	95% complete
Kasiela	Irrigation scheme	Chebinyiny Mukutani	336		FFA(WVI, WFP,NDM A & Community)	0.7 M and Food rations	On going
Nutrition							
All divisions	Vitamin A and Zinc Supplementati on	All locations	22,933		MOH UNICEF and WVK	114.7M	, Ongoing
All divisions	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All locations in the division	2599		MOH UNICEF and WVK	23.9M	Ongoing
All divisions	IYCN and Iron Folate Supplements among Pregnant Women		10,716		MOH UNICEF and WVK	6.5M	Ongoing
Education							

HGSMP	Increase enrolment and retention	C. Baringo, Esageri Kisanana	94 schools	40,394	MOE WFP	25M	1 YR
ESMP	Increase enrolment and retention	Koibatek	4 locations	2,406	MOE WFP	0.5M	1 YR
SFP	Improve nutritional status	E.Pokots	All zones	26,287	MOE WFP		Ongoing
Supply of Water tanks	Increase retention	Mogotio Emining	3 locations	6246	MoW CDF and parents	5.5M	1 YR

3.10 Divisional Ranking

Based on the convergence of evidence for all the sector indicators, the Baringo technical team was able to rank the divisions as seen in the table below

Table 5: Divisional Ranking (worst to best)

Division name	Food security Rank	Main food security threat	Remarks
Nginyang	1	Poor infrastructure, high food prices	
Mukutani	2	Insecurity, poor infrastructure	
Bartabwa	3	Insecurity, closure of markets	
Kollowa	4	Insecurity, closure of markets	
Barwesa	5	Insecurity, closure of markets	
Tangulibey	6	Long distances, poor access to food	
Kipsaramani	7	Long distances, poor access to food	
Marigat	8	Insecurity, floods	
Salawa	9	Insecurity, floods	
Kisanana	10	Insecurity	
Muchongoi	11	Pressure on available resources by the displaced	
Emining	12	Long distances, poor access to food	
Kimongoron	13	Long distances, poor access to food	
Mogotio	14	Long distances, poor access to food	
Sirwa	15	Land slides	
Tenges	16	Accessibility to markets and water	
Sacho	17	Accessibility to markets and water	
Esageri	18	Accessibility to markets and water	
Kabartonjo	19	Accessibility to markets and water	
Kabarnet	20	Accessibility to markets and water	

Eldama Ravine	21	Availability of food, water and milk	
Torongo	22	Availability of food, water and mil	
Mumberes	23	Good infrastructure, access to markets	

4.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS BY SECTOR

4.1 Monitoring Required

- The spread of the Endemic diseases especially in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The Ongoing rains, if enhanced might affect the crop in the field which is about to mature, this could cause post-harvest loses, spread of diseases such as typhoid and malaria and higher market prices because of poor infrastructure especially in the higher zones as road network condition continue to deteriorate.
- Lake Baringo and Bogoria levels as the lakes continue to swell and submerge farm lands and social amenities and infrastructure
- Security situation in East Pokot sub county

4.2 Food Intervention Required

From February to May 2013, all livestock markets were closed due to insecurity leading to significant disruption in market operations. Under the circumstances therefore, households in East Pokot could not sell their animals as usual to access food while livestock prices were affected as well. At the same time, under the wave of insecurity both human and livestock population were displaced affecting more significantly the nutrition status of children less than five years. Despite the fact that government intervention is normalizing the situation, and that the situation analysis is pointing towards an improving situation, 10 to 15 percent of the vulnerable population will require food assistance for the next six months to assist then recover.

Table 6 : Proposed population in need of food assistance

Division name	Population	%Population in need range		Remarks
Nginyang	78,956	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Mikutani	5,660	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Bartabwa	11,851	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Kollowa	33,675	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Barwesa	23,986	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Tangulbei	17,251	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Kipsaraman	21,833	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Marigat	41,780	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Salawa	8,765	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Kisanana	8,586	10-15	FFA,GFD	
Muchongoi	25,737	10-15		
Emining	16,067	0		
Kimongoron	3,569	0		
Mogotio	23,476	0		

Sirwa	4,925	0		
Tenges	11,983	0		
Sacho	18,726	0		
Esageri	19,393	0		
Kabartonjo	36,119	0		
Kabarnet	49,700	0		
Eldama Ravine	59,723	0		
Torongo	8,602	0		
Mumberes	21,891	0		

4.3 Recommended Non Food Intervention per Sector

Table 7: Recommended Non Food Intervention per Sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Mondi Tangelbei	Irrigation Agriculture	Silale Tangelbei	1000	County Govt, MAO, Red Cross, NDMA	Improved food security	300 M	2 years
E/Ravine Mochongoi	Excavation of water pan	Chebinyiny Saos/Kibias	800	County Govt, SDA	Water for domestic use and irrigation, food security	5 M	2013/14
Esageri and E/Ravine	Promotion of roof water harvesting	Kiplombe, Kabimoi, Saos/Kibias	2,000	County Govt, Min of Water, State Department of Agriculture.	Availability of water for domestic and kitchen garden use.	4M	2013/14
Livestock							
Kipsaraman, Kabartonjo	Upgrading of livestock	Kipsaraman Bartum	300	MOLD NDMA KRDP	Funds 3M	Personnel	2 months
Kipsaraman	Restocking	Kipsaraman/Loruk Sublocation	61HH	GOK/NG O'S	2.2M		NEXT 6 MONTHS

All	Reseeding	Lowlands	1000	MOLD	Funds 6.0M	Personnel Transport	1 Month
All	Vaccination	Salawa RVF, rabies and Lumpy skin	53,000 Livestock and 2500 dogs	MOALF Partnera	1M	Personnel Transport	2 Months
Baringo Central	Dip Rehabilitation	All	400	MALF Partners	7M		1 Yr
All	Roads infrastructure rehabilitation for livestock markets	All	All	MOR	200 M		1 Yr
Nutrition							
All divisions	Establishment of C.U.s to cover all areas of the zone	ALL	350,000	MOH UNICEF WVK ,APHIAPLUS	15.6M	anthropometric equipment, comm. Unity, personnel	OCT 2013 to June 2014
All divisions	Behavior Change Communication	ALL	53,900	MOH UNICEF WVK,APHIAPLUS PSI	0.36M	Community	SEP 2013 to June 2014
All divisions	HiNi	ALL	160 H/F	MOH UNICEF WVK,WFP,NDMA	33M	H/F,DHMT,HCW	JAN 2013 to JAN 201/
Education Sector							
E.Pokot	HGSMP	78 Schools	8,000	WFP MOE	30 M	Human resource	1 YR
East Pokot	Capacity building	All schools	15,000	MOE	0.3M	Human resource	Continuos
Koibatek	ESMP	All Schools	17,903	GOK WFP	20M	Human resourc	1 YR