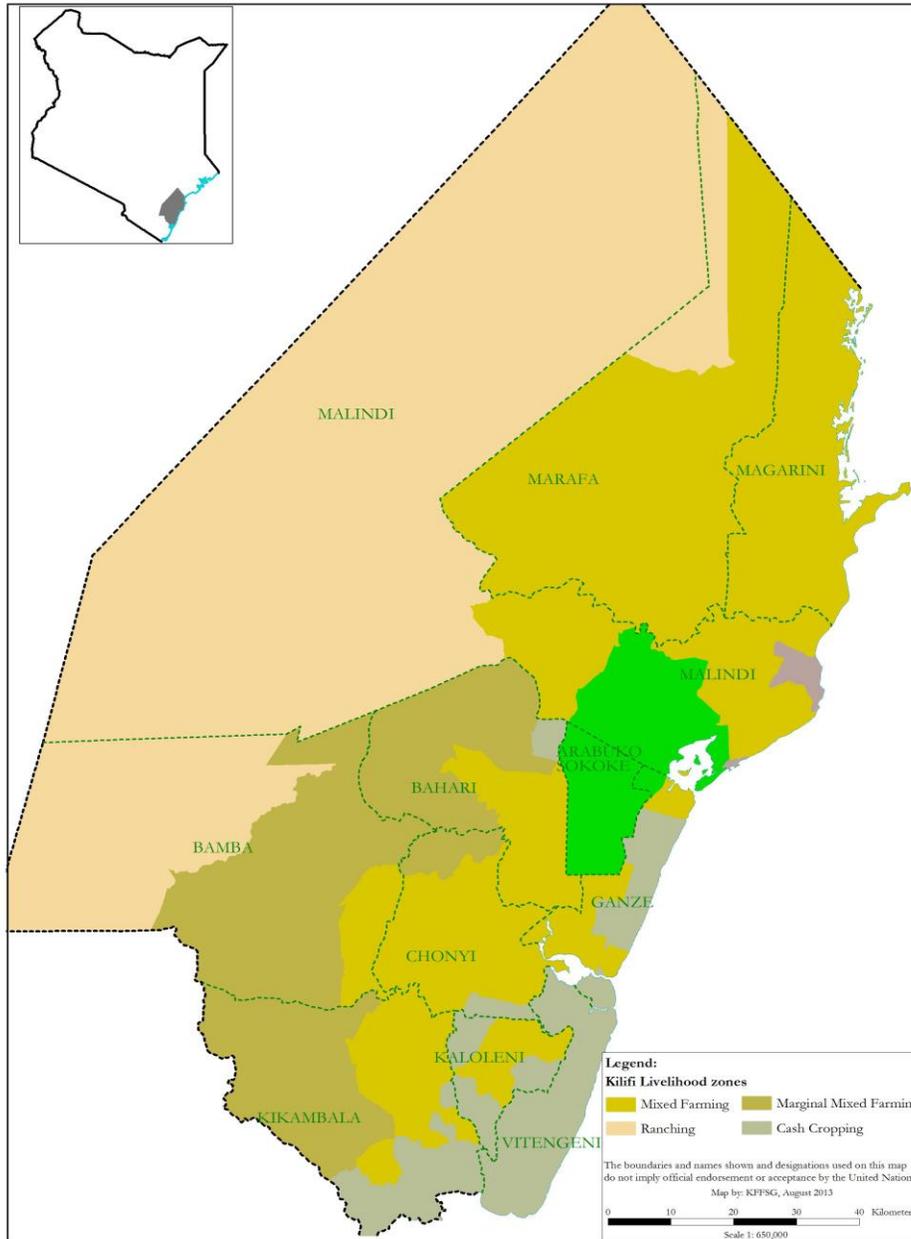


KILIFI COUNTY
2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
29TH JULY 2013 TO 9TH AUGUST 2013



ASSESSMENT TEAM MEMBERS

Lillian K. Marita - Ministry of Health
Valerian Micheni - NDMA- Nairobi
Caroline Ayienda - NDMA-Kilifi
Kilifi County Steering Group

Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	County background	1
1.2	Current relief operations.....	1
1.3	Food security trends	1
1.4	Current factors affecting food security.....	2
1.5	Summary of recommendations – food and non-food.....	2
2.0	COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION.....	2
2.1	Current food security situation.....	2
2.3	Shocks and hazards	3
3.0	IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS	3
3.1	Crop production.....	3
3.2	Livestock production.....	5
3.3	Water and sanitation.....	6
3.4	Markets and trade	8
3.5	Health and nutrition.....	9
3.6	Education.....	10
3.7	Coping mechanisms	11
3.8	Food security prognosis	11
3.9	Ongoing interventions	11
3.10	Divisional food security ranking (worst to best).....	14
4.0	RECOMMENDED/ SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS BY SECTOR	14
4.1	Food Intervention Required	14
4.2	Non-food Interventions	15

1.0 INTRODUCTION
1.1 County background

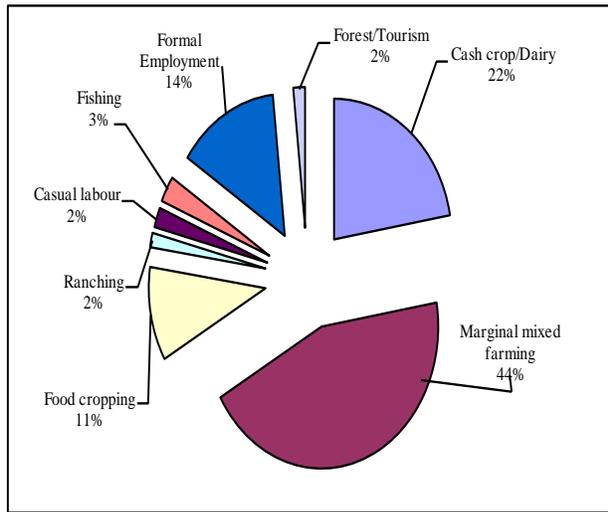


Figure 1: Population distribution by livelihood

Kilifi county is in the coastal region of Kenya and lies between 2° 20' and 40' South, and 39° 5' and 40° 14' East, covering an area of 15,500km². The county comprises the former Kilifi and Malindi districts. It borders Tana River County to the North, Taita Taveta County to the West, Kwale to the South West, Mombasa County to the South and the Indian Ocean to the East. The county has a population of 1,134,856 according to the Kenya National Population Census of 2009. Administratively, Kilifi county has six sub counties namely; Malindi, Magarini, Ganze, Rabai, Kaloleni and Kilifi/Bahari. The four main livelihoods include; marginal mixed farming (MMF) which comprises 44 percent

of the population, ranching (two percent); food cropping (11 percent) and cash cropping/dairy (22 percent). Other livelihood zones are fishing and mangrove which comprises of three percent of the population; formal employment (14 percent) and forest /tourism and casual labour each of which comprises two percent of the population respectively (Figure 1).

1.2 Current relief operations

The county is under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) where 94,000 beneficiaries are targeted under the Cash for Assets (CFA) program. The CFA program in Ganze, Kaloleni, Malindi and Magarini sub counties has 34,800, 24,200, 10,098 and 24,902 beneficiaries respectively. Ministry of Health (Mohr) in collaboration with partners is implementing Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) targeting children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women in 15 facilities in Malindi, 12 in Bahari and 10 in Ganze sub counties. Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) is in 108 primary schools with 32,707 boys and 31,750 girls benefiting from the program across the county.

Other non-food interventions include: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) distributed 11.7 metric tons of green grams, 4.8 tons of sorghum and nine tons of cow peas respectively. 206,500 cassava cuttings were also distributed during the long rains season. Assorted water treatment chemicals were distributed by the Kenya Red Cross (KRC) through the ministry of health in Malindi and Magarini sub counties. Coast Water Services Board distributed 24 plastic tanks to schools in Malindi and Magarini sub counties to improve water availability.

1.3 Food security trends

During the previous two assessments, the former Malindi and Kilifi districts which make up Kilifi county were both at Stressed phase classification in all the livelihood zones. The county is currently classified in the same phase with some improvement in some food security indicators. Livestock body condition has remained good for all species. Water availability and access has improved as evidenced by reduced distances to water sources from a range of two to four kilometers during the short rain assessment (SRA) to the current one-and-a-half to two

kilometers except for flagged areas. Percentages of children at risk of malnutrition using the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) indicator has been on a downward trend and had reduced to four percent in May and June 2013 from six percent in March and April. This is below the long term mean (LTM). The food consumption scores (FCS) indicate that 72 percent of households were consuming adequate diets in May, 2013 compared to 44 percent in December 2012, showing an improved nutrition situation.

1.4 Current factors affecting food security

- Poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution of the long rains
- Low adoption of modern agricultural practices and technology including poor use of uncertified seeds
- Planting of maize in areas that are not suitable for maize

1.5 Summary of recommendations – food and non-food

- Food assistance through Cash For Assets (CFA) for vulnerable population
- Home grown School meals Program to continue
- Restocking and introduction of galla goats
- Pasture and fodder conservation
- Promotion of traditional high value crops (THVCs)
- Promotion of use of certified seeds
- Completion of water projects in Mariakani-Kibaokiche/ Mwijo- Tsangatsini
- Establishment of community units for health and nutrition education
- Distribution of water treatment chemicals at household level

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current food security situation

Despite most parameters having shown improvements, the county is still in the Stressed phase across all livelihood zones. The long rains performance was not optimal since spatial distribution was uneven while temporal distribution was poor. In spite of an expected above normal harvest in the food cropping livelihood zone, food prices are high and above the long term average (LTA). Maize stocks were 34 percent above normal and are largely held in marginal mixed farming and food cropping livelihood zones while there are no stocks in the ranching livelihood zone. Milk available is four to six liters compared to a normal of two to four liters per household. Household water consumption in the marginal mixed farming, food cropping, and cash crop livelihood zones is 20 liters compared to a normal of 15 liters per person per day. In most areas within the ranching livelihood zones households are consuming a normal of 15 liters per person per day. Malnutrition rates based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) has reduced from six to four percent. There were flash floods in parts of the county that destroyed about 6000 acres of maize. Generally, the households have not fully recovered from the impact of the failed seasons.

2.2 Rainfall performance

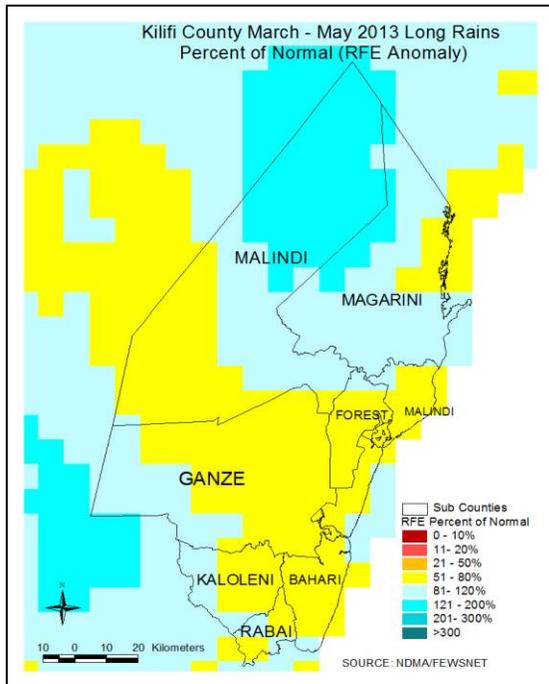


Figure 2: 2013 Long rains percent of normal distribution

The onset of the 2013 long rains was normal in the second dekad of March across all the livelihoods. Spatial distribution was uneven and temporal distribution was poor across the livelihoods. Rainfall received in the month of April, at the middle of the season, was below normal; however, in May it was above normal and was widespread across the livelihood zones.

The overall performance of the season indicated that most areas in Ganze and Malindi sub counties within the ranching livelihoods received rainfall between 50 to 80 percent of the normal. Other areas including marginal mixed farming areas of Magarini and the upper parts of Malindi in the ranching livelihoods, rainfall received was 80 to 120 percent of the normal. The northern parts of the county received 120-200 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). Cessation was early across the livelihood zones in the second dekad of May compared to a normal cessation in the third dekad in June.

2.3 Shocks and hazards

There were flash floods in Chonyi, Magarini, Bahari and Kikambala divisions when river Galana/ Sabaki burst its banks that led to the displacement of 2417 households. 6000 acres of maize was destroyed in the Chakama area in Malindi and Magarini. Wildlife menace was reported in Chapungu sub location where maize crop was lost.

3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop production

3.1.1 Introduction

The long rains are the most reliable for food production in Kilifi County. The main crops grown are maize, cowpeas and green grams. Cassava is also widely grown as an annual crop. Food crops and cash crop production account for 50 and 30 percent of household cash income respectively. Maize is the main staple in the area contributing to 60 and 40 percent of food in the mixed farming and cash cropping/dairy livelihood zones respectively. Coconut and cashew nuts are the main cash crops contributing to 30 and 25 percent cash income in the cash cropping/dairy livelihood zone

3.1.2 Crop performance

3.1.3 Rain-fed crop production

Table 1: Rain fed crop production for Kilifi County

Crop	Area planted in LR (Ha)		LRA production (90-Kg bag)	
	2013	LTA	2013	LTA
1.Maize	43,143	41,832	1,080,960	615,883
2.Cow peas	4,708	4,394	88,789	73,794
3.Greengrams	2,599	2,651	47,488	37,288

The area planted in the long rains season under review was slightly above the long term average for all the three main crops grown in the county. Acreage under maize and cow peas increased by three and seven percent respectively while a slight decrease of two percent was reported for green grams. Projected maize production is expected to be 75 percent of the normal while for cowpeas and green grams, an increment of 20 and 27 percent respectively was recorded (Table 1). The increase in acreage specifically for maize is attributed to continued planting especially in areas where there were flash floods.

3.1.4 Irrigated crop production

Table 2: Irrigated crop production for Kilifi County

Crop	Area planted in LR (Ha)		LRA production (90-Kg bag)	
	2013	Short Term Average	2013	Short Term Average
1. Green Maize	50	40	1,000	800
2. Cow peas	25	20	450	400
3. Vegetable	148	68	1,327	937

The three main crops under irrigation are green maize, cow peas and vegetables such as brinjals, tomatoes, kales, capsicum and amaranthus. The area under the mentioned crops increased by 25 percent each for green maize and cowpeas and 118 percent for the vegetables leading to a commensurate increase in production by 25, 13 and 42 percent for maize, cow peas and vegetables respectively (Table 2). The increase in acreage is due to awareness creation on the importance of irrigation and also the increase of water pans for irrigation.

3.1.3 Maize stocks

Table 3: Maize stocks in Kilifi County

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	
	2013	LTA
House Holds	80,879	40,276
Traders	55,731	61,698
Millers	877	677
NCPB	250	344
Total	137,487	102,651

The maize stocks in the county currently are 34 percent above normal. The stocks held by the households are 101 percent above normal while millers have 30 percent above normal. The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) have 72 percent of normal stocks (Table 3).

Household stocks are largely held in the mixed farming, food cropping and the cash cropping/dairy livelihood zones. In the livestock farming livelihood zone, the households currently do not have any stocks. The current food stocks are expected to last the next three months as the households without stock are already relying on purchases from the market. Normally, the household stocks would last for three to four months.

3.2 Livestock production

3.2.1 Introduction

Livestock production is a significant source of livelihood in Kilifi county, as a contributor of household income. Within the cash cropping/dairy livelihoods, livestock and indigenous chicken contributes to 52 and 30 percent of household cash income respectively. Goats and sheep contribute 10 and three percent of cash income respectively. Cattle contribute about 53 percent of the household food as chicken and goats contribute 25 and 15 percent respectively. In the ranching livelihood zone; goats contribute 65 percent of the household cash income, while chicken and cattle contribute 20 and 10 percent respectively. The contribution of livestock to food is chicken 50 percent, goats 20 percent and cattle 15 percent.

3.2.2 Pasture and browse

Pasture and browse conditions are good both in quality and quantity in all livestock keeping areas that received above normal rainfall towards the end of the season in various parts of the county. These include parts of Malindi, Rabai and Bahari sub counties. In the areas that received below normal rainfall, pasture condition is fair and is likely to last for one to two months. These areas include Ganze, Kaloleni and parts of Malindi neighboring Ganze, including Kisiki Cha Wagiriama. The available pastures are either stable or deteriorating which is as a result of erratic performance of the long rains hence regeneration was inconsistent. In the food cropping, and marginal mixed farming livelihood areas that received rains in May 2013, pasture availability improved and is expected to last for three to four months.

3.2.3 Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition ranges from good to fair for all the livestock species across all the livelihood zones. The conditions in the ranching zones that received below normal rainfall are fair and likely to worsen since the pasture conditions are deteriorating. The most affected species are the sheep while cattle and goats are more stable while conditions in the other livelihood zones remain normal.

Birth rates, milk availability and consumption

Livestock birth rates and mortalities are normal across all the livelihood zones. The major milk producing animals in Kilifi County are cattle. Currently milk production is stable and normal compared to the same time in a normal year. The current trends in production showed an increase from an average of four to six liters per household in the marginal mixed farming areas and an increase from an average of two to three liters in the livestock areas. The increase experienced in the last three months is as a result of the rains received across these livelihoods. The average price of milk was Kshs 30 for the unprocessed milk in the marginal mixed farming, food cropping and cash cropping livelihood zones. Milk consumption is normal at this time of the season with no significant variations. The current livestock holding is five cattle, 10 goats, two to five sheep and five to 20 chicken. The Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) are normal at this

time of the year although through community interviews, it was established that they have reduced over the years.

3.2.4 Water for livestock

The current sources of water for livestock include rivers, water pans, boreholes, dams and piped water where available. These sources are normal at this time of the year in all livelihoods except in Ganze where rainfall amounts were low hence increased distances for livestock in accessing water. Available water was expected to last for three to four months in all the livelihood zones, except in Ganze where it is expected to last between one to two months if the situation does not change.

The return trekking distance for livestock accessing water was two km on average which is normal and an improvement from previous months where it was three km on average. This situation is expected to last to the next rain season. In Ganze, trekking distances range between two to five km and is normal. The watering frequency for all the livestock species is one day in mixed farming and alternate days in some parts of the livestock farming livelihood zone where water stresses are being felt, including Ganze.

3.2.5 Livestock migration, diseases and mortalities

There were no migrations reported however, there are normal movements during this period of the year within the county. The normal migration routes include; Tana delta-Msumarini-Kamale-Matolani then Msumarini-Gongoni-Malindi, Kurawa-Gongoni-Malindi and Kisiki-Matolani-Marafa-Tana Delta. There is no major livestock disease outbreak reported across the county, however there were cases of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and Black Quarter reported in Rabai. The livestock mortality rates are normal at one percent.

3.3 Water and sanitation

3.3.1 Major water sources

Following the long rains that were received in the county, most of the water sources were recharged and the supply is normal, except in flagged areas of Malindi and Ganze where the performance of the rains was below normal hence recharge was poor. The current major water sources are pipelines, mainly Baricho and Mzima pipeline, water pans, natural rivers, the major one being Sabaki/Galana and boreholes. The current water sources are normal. However, in the livestock farming areas of Malindi and Ganze, recharge of the water sources was poor as a result of erratic performance of the rainfall. In these areas some water pans are dry, and the ones with water are about 60 percent of the normal capacity. In the same area some water pumping facilities have broken down, leading to a lot of congestion at the Mihirini spring that is serving as the major water source.

In Ganze and Malindi where rainfall recharge was poor, and some areas in marginal mixed farming and the ranching livelihood zone including Marafa, the available water source is expected to last for one to two months, while in the cash cropping and food cropping areas, the water sources will last for at least three to four months, hence situation in these areas will be sustained if the onset of short rains will be normal.

3.3.2 Distance and waiting time at water source

The overall distances to water sources have shown an improvement in all the livelihood zones compared to normal. In most of the areas the distances have reduced by between one to two kilometers. The overall return distance to water sources currently range from one-and-a-half kilometers (km) to two (km), while in normal times the distance ranges from between two to four (km).

The waiting time is normal in most areas across the livelihood, at an average of seven minutes at the source. There is no significant waiting time recorded for people getting their water from dams and natural rivers.

3.3.3 Water consumption and cost of water

The current water consumption per person per day ranges from 15 liters in most of the livestock farming zones to 20 liters per person per day in marginal mixed farming zones. In Vitengeni, Ganze and Kauma, the current consumption is below normal at 10 liters per person per day. This variation is as a result of poor recharge of some water facilities including dams where some of them are dry in these areas. The current cost of water for the pipeline water is between Kshs 3 to Kshs 5 per 20 liter container. The current prices are normal and have remained stable. Households accessing water from water pans and natural rivers are getting it for free from the source.

3.3.4 Hygiene and sanitation

There was no contamination reported for water facilities resulting from sanitation. However, there were cases of water wells, water pans and rivers getting contaminated especially after rain seasons and flooding causing diarrheal diseases. Preventive measures taken were chlorination, distribution of chemicals for domestic water treatment and health education. The most affected areas are the ranching livelihood zones where latrine coverage is quite low. The overall latrine coverage slightly increased in the various divisions compared to the same period last year. However, Bamba has the lowest latrine coverage at 17 percent, followed by Kikambala at 49 percent (Table 4). Water treatment practices at the household level are very minimal, with two to five percent treating their water by use of chemicals and 15 percent through boiling.

Table 4: Latrine coverage in some divisions in Kilifi county

Division	January to June 2012 percent Coverage	January to June 2013 percent Coverage
Bahari	71.1	73.4
Chonyi	77.8	78.6
Vitengeni	67.0	68.5
Jaribuni	55.0	56.5
Bamba	16.7	17.8
Kikambala	47.7	49.2
Ganze	73.0	74.4

3.4 Markets and trade

3.4.1 Market operations, supply and traded volumes

There were no market disruptions reported in the county across all the livelihood areas. The situation is expected to remain stable till the next rains season. Maize and cassava are the major food items traded in most of the markets across all the livelihood zones. Others include green grams, cow peas and coconut. The significant markets for food are Kongowea market in Mombasa, Malindi, Kilifi, Mtwapa, Gongoni and Marereni within the formal employment livelihoods, Lango Baya and Ganze. The major livestock traded in the market were goats, poultry and cattle in Bamba market as well in Mariakani. Most of the food stuff traded in the markets came from outside the county especially maize coming from Taita Taveta county and other parts up country. Currently, there are few households selling their maize. However, trading in cassava and most livestock occurs within the county which is normal at this time of the year and is expected to stabilize in the next three months.

3.4.2 Market prices

Maize price

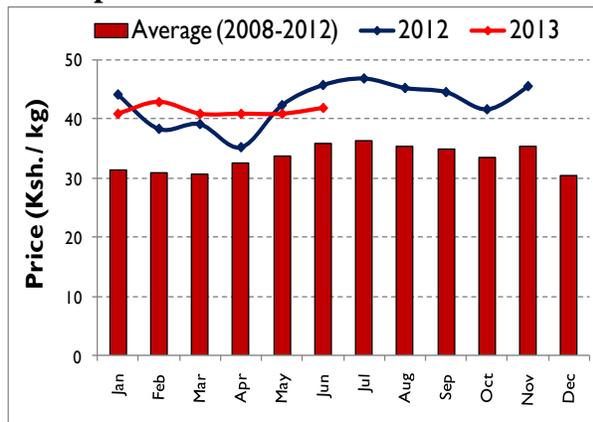


Figure 3: Maize prices for Kilifi county

Price for maize remained high but stable throughout the period under review. The current average price of maize is Kenya shilling (Ksh) 42 and has remained stable with no significant changes since January. It is above the long term average though lower than it was during the same period in 2012 (Figure 3).

Goat price

The current prices for goats are high compared to the long-term mean, though they have been on a declining trend since January. The current prices recorded were Kshs 2,093 compared to a mean of 1,297 for the same period (Figure 4). The price of goats was high at the beginning of the year as a result of the rains received, and in addition to the festive season in January. However, despite the reduction, the prices are still within the normal range and are expected to remain stable, as there is browse available across the livelihoods till the next rain season.

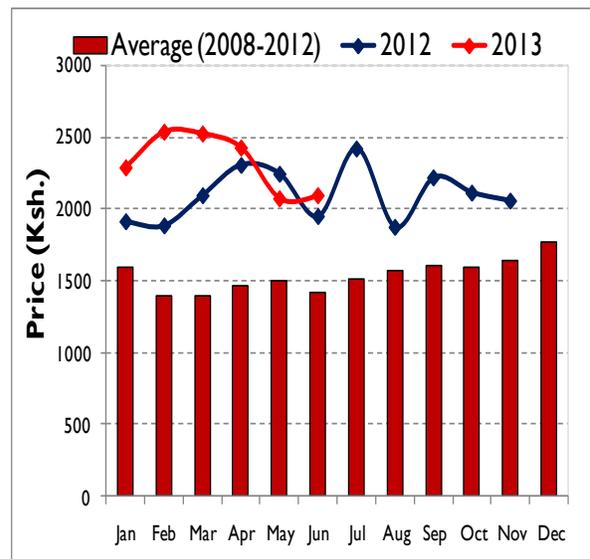


Figure 4: Goat prices for Kilifi county

3.4.3 Terms of trade

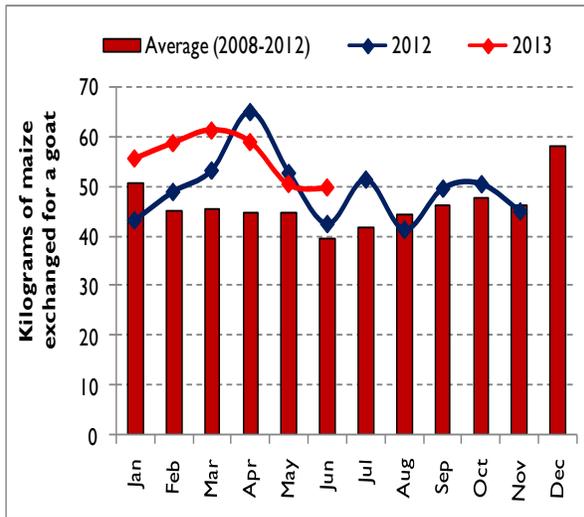


Figure 5: Terms of Trade for Kilifi county

The current terms of trade (ToT) have worsened from January, as the prices of goats have continued to reduce. The current terms of trade are within the normal range. Towards the end of the long rains season, the ToT improved slightly compared to the long term average. Currently, one goat can exchange for 50 kilograms of maize compared to 39 kg LTA (Figure 5). This situation is expected to remain stable across all the livelihoods, as there is availability of browse for goats till the next short rains season. However, drastic change in maize prices can affect this before then, considering that most of the commodity in the county comes from areas outside Kilifi.

3.5 Health and nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The most prevalent diseases for both the under fives and the general population from January to June 2013 were upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), skin infections, diarrhoea, clinical and confirmed malaria. Diarrhea, URTIs and clinical malaria had reduced by nine, 16 and 76 percent respectively in January to June 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Measles and dysentery were on a downward trend with reported 100 and 3,710 cases respectively between January and June 2013 and were less compared to 299 and 5,854 cases reported in the same period in 2012 (DHIS-2 January-June 2013). Data for crude mortality rate was not available; however under five mortality (U5MR) was 0.09 per 10, 000 persons per day in January to June 2013 compared to 0.07 per 10,000 persons per day in 2012 (County register of persons, Kilifi county).

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child (FIC) for January to June 2013 was 67 percent; an increase from 50.7 percent in the same period in 2012. The immunization coverage for Oral Polio Vaccination (OPV) 1 and 3 was 48.8 and 47.8 percent respectively in 2013 an increase compared to 38.1 and 45.0 percent within the same period in 2012. Measles coverage in 2013 was at 55.3 percent an increase from 48 percent in the same period in 2012, however below the national target of 80 percent. Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children aged 6-11 months is 73.4 percent compared to 86.1 percent in 2012; and is below the national target of 80 percent. For the children aged 12-59 months, the coverage was 17.3 and 22.3 percent in 2013 and 2012 respectively.

3.5.3 Nutrition status and dietary diversity

The percentage of households consuming three meals per day in May 2013 was 54 percent an increase from 39 percent in December 2012, while 44 percent of the households were consuming two meals per day a decrease from 51 percent in December 2012. Meal frequency was normal across the four main livelihoods zones in the county. The children under five years at risk of malnutrition based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) less than 135mm is 4 percent, a reduction from six percent in April; below the long-term mean (LTM) of 7.1 percent and emergency cut-offs of 33 percent (Figure 6) (NDMA, 2013). The food consumption score for non-beneficiaries in May 2013, showed that 72 percent were consuming adequate diets compared to 44 and 63 percent of the households in December and May, 2012 respectively.

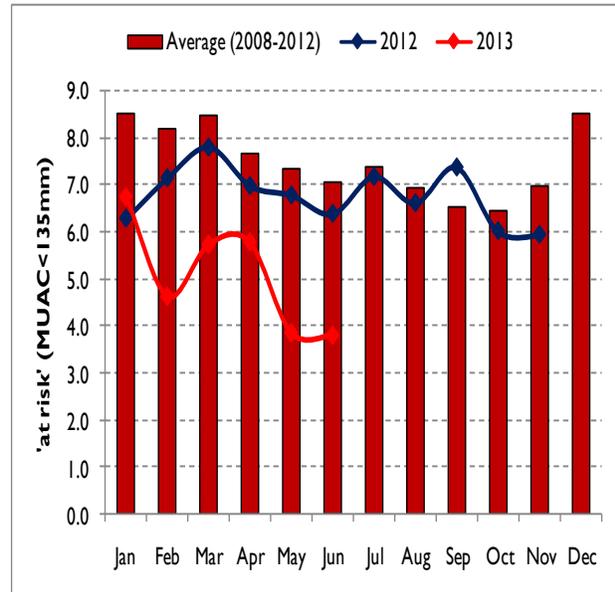


Figure 6: Percentage of children at risk for malnutrition in Kilifi county

Households consuming diets considered borderline were 22 percent and had reduced from 30 percent in December, 2012. The percentage of underweight children in June 2013 was 8.9 percent; an increase from 6.5 percent in May and is within the seasonal norms. Admissions into Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and Outpatient Therapeutic programme (OTP) from January to June 2013 had decreased by 47 and 7 percent respectively compared to the same period in 2012. The decline is attributed to the current ongoing interventions. The most likely cause of malnutrition is the poor infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices due to cultural practices. Exclusive breast feeding rates ranged between 20-30 percent, and this concurs with information collected in the survey in 2011, where it was 22.4 percent. Early initiation to breastfeeding was at 30-40 percent attributed to education by community health workers. However, there are cultural barriers to the practice as the community believes that colostrum is not good for infants and therefore they express breastmilk for two three days before the infant is put to the breast. There is general need for continued nutrition education and promotion of the benefits of breastfeeding so as to improve infant and young child nutrition in the county.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 School enrolment, attendance and drop out

There was a noted increase in the enrollment of pupils in the second term of 2013 by 25 percent for girls from 133,312 in Term 1 to 145,377 in Term II. The enrollment for boys had increased by nine percent from 121,275 in Term I to 152,414. There were more girls than boys enrolled in term I while the reverse was true for term II of 2013. School attendance was stable across the county with normal cases of absenteeism as a result of sickness or lack of school meals program in some of the schools. The main reasons given for the differences in enrolment include: - boys were being involved in casual labour such as charcoal burning and also motorbike riding. In the livestock/ranching livelihood zone which borders Tsavo national park, children of school-going

age are enrolled later into schools as they are left to grow older for fear of attack from the wild animals. The number of girls dropping out was higher compared to that of boys. The main reasons for the dropout were early marriages and pregnancy and also the community's attitude towards the girl child education. Boys mainly dropped out to engage in casual labour.

3.6.2 Transition

Based on the community interviews, transition rate from primary to secondary is about 60-70 percent for both boys and girls. The remaining 30-40 percent did not transit to secondary schools due to lack of fees as a result of high poverty levels. The girls drop out of school to engage in child prostitution as they hope to get hooked up with tourists.

3.6.3 School meals program

In the county, 108 out of 489 schools have homegrown school feeding program (HGSMP) with 297,791 pupils; 56 percent of the pupils enrolled in schools are not covered under SMP. Lack of storage facilities for water and influx of pupils from other schools which do not have school meals program were some of the reasons given for pupils missing meals in schools with SMP. Transfers to other schools were attributed to lack of school meals program, long distances to the schools and performance in the national examinations.

3.7 Coping mechanisms

Current coping strategies being employed include charcoal burning, reduction in the number of meals and sand harvesting. The mean coping strategy score for beneficiaries and non beneficiaries in May 2013 was 17 and 16 respectively an increase from 12 and 11 respectively in December 2012.

3.8 Food security prognosis

The food security situation is expected to remain stable in the food cropping and cash cropping/dairy livelihood zones for the next 3-4 months and 2 months in the marginal mixed farming and ranching livelihood zones. Livestock productivity is expected to deteriorate with deterioration in body condition especially for cattle, due to deterioration in pasture. Maize stocks are expected to be depleted in a shorter period than normal. ToTs may deteriorate with decreasing goat prices and increasing cereal prices.

3.9 Ongoing interventions

- **Food Interventions**
 - Relief assistance for 94,000 beneficiaries under CFA.
 - Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) targeting the under fives, pregnant and lactating women in 37 facilities.
 - Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) in 108 primary schools targeting 64,475 pupils.
 - Food by prescription (FBP) through Pathfinder International targeting 6,000 beneficiaries and 1,200 index clients.
 - Child Fund Kenya supporting Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) nutrition with Uji Mix in Mitangani location.

- **Non- food interventions (food security related)**

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (KSHs)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
AGRICULTURE							
Water pans construction	To increase water availability for irrigation	Malindi Rabai Bahari Kaloleni Magarini	To excavate 1 water pan in each sub-county	16,000,000	3000 farmers	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
Promotion of traditional high value crops	Increase food variety	ALL 6 sub counties	To purchase 30 MT of THVC	5,206,800	12,600 farmers	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
Nerica rice promotion		Malindi Rabai Bahari Kaloleni Magarini	To purchase 8 MT of nerica rice	1,500,000	937 farmers	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
LIVESTOCK							
Purchase & distribution of 15 dairy cattle	Increase TLU holdings	Malindi	Purchase of 15No. dairy cattle	450,000.00	15 households	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
Purchase & distribution of galla bucks	Improve household income	Malindi	To purchase 40 bucks	640,000.00	80 households	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
Capacity building, purchase & distribution of Langstroth hives	Livelihood diversification for improved food security	Rabai	To purchase 5 bee-hives To train 20 households	70,000.00	20 households	June 2013- June 2014	MoAL&F
WATER							
Construction of water storage tanks	Improve access to clean water	Bahari		12,000,000	8000 households	10 months (2013/2014 F/Y)	MoWI, Coast Water Services Board (CWSB)
Construction of 50m ³ ferro-cement tank	Improve access to clean water	Kathama	To erect 1No. 50m ³ ferro cement tank	750,000	1,000 households	April 2013	MoWI & CWSB

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (KSHs)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Construction of 8km pipeline, 100m ³ masonry tank, and 6 water kiosks	Improve access to clean water	Lango Baya, Malindi,	-8 km extension -One 100m ³ - 6 water kiosks	16,000,000	22,000 households	June 2013	MoWI & CWSB
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
Vitamin A and Zinc supplementation	Improve micronutrient status	All health facilities	To provide Vit. A and Zinc supplementation	3,000,000	Under fives and pregnant women	June 2012-July 2013	Mohr /UNICEF
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Cure severe acute and moderate malnutrition	All health facilities	To provide supplementation	6,000,000	Under fives & pregnant and lactating women	June 2012-July 2013	Mohr/UNICEF /WFP/RED CROSS
Health education on Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) practices	Improve IYCN practices	All health facilities	To train mothers with children under five on IYCN	1,000,000	Under fives	June 2012-July 2013	Mohr/UNICEF
EDUCATION							
Construction of toilets and classrooms	To improve retention, completion and transition rates	Marafa and Bamba			46,661	January- June 2013	W/vision, EMACK, AMREF American Navy, ADB, Safaricom Kenya Red Cross

3.10 Divisional food security ranking (worst to best)

Division name	Food security rank (Worst to Best)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
Ganze	1	Use of uncertified seeds, low rainfall performance, spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall, relatively high malnutrition rates, low household maize stocks, low uptake of agriculture farming technologies, Low TLUs, high cereal prices due to poor road network	Mitangani, Ndigiria, Mtsara we Tsatsu, Dugicha, Palakumi, Magogoni, Mrima Wa Ndege, Ndungu Mnani
Magarini	2	Poor temporal distribution of rainfall, Use of uncertified seeds, High cereal prices due to poor road network, low household maize stocks,	Magarini
Kaloleni	3	Low productivity due to use of uncertified seeds, poor temporal distribution of rainfall, low adoption of DTCs, over reliance on maize	
Malindi	4	Exploitation by middle men leading to lack of cash for purchase of main staples, flash floods	Chakama, Mkondoni, Malanga
Bahari/ Kilifi	5	Largely formal employment, tourism, good infrastructure, high income and presence of cash crops	
Rabai	6	Good soils and availability of various cash crops, high literacy levels, good infrastructure- roads, presence of industries, availability of water	

- **Monitoring required**

- Food and livestock prices
- Food stocks levels
- Livestock body condition and pasture situation
- Water availability and access
- Nutritional status of children under five years
- Human and livestock disease surveillance
- Influx of livestock in the ranching livelihood zone bordering Tana River county

4.0 RECOMMENDED/ SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS BY SECTOR

4.1 Food Intervention Required

Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-county	Population in the division	Population in need		Proposed mode of intervention
		Percentage	Proportion	
Ganze	132,688	30	39,806	CFA
Magarini	151,159	15	22,674	CFA
Kaloleni	173,050	10	17,305	CFA
Malindi	249,355	10	24,936	CFA
Kilifi/Bahari	323,609	0	-	-
Rabai	79,874	0	-	-

4.2 Non-food Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
AGRICULTURE							
Malindi Rabai Bahari Kaloleni Magarini Ganze	Construction of 6water pans	One location in each sub county	4000	MoAL &F	15.0M	3.5M	July 2013- June 2014
All subcounties	Promotion, training and purchase of traditional high value crops	One location in each sub county	12,600	MoAL &F	3.0M	8M	July - Dec 2013
All subcounties	Promotion, training and establishment of fruit tree nurseries	One per subcounty	1400	MoAL &F	14M	4.2M	2014-2015
LIVESTOCK							
Magarini, Marafa and Ganze	Introduction of galla goats & capacity building	Magarini, Marafa and Ganze	4,500	MOLD, Community	4.5M	Nil	July-Dec 2013
Bamba, Vitengeni	Pasture & fodder conservation & capacity building	Bamba, Vitengeni	2000	MOLD, community	1.5 M	Nil	March-Dec 2013
Magarini, Marafa, Vitengeni and Bamba	Beekeeping- purchase of beehives, equipment & capacity building	Magarini, Marafa, Vitengeni and Bamba	1500	MOLD, community	2.5M	Nil	March-Dec 2013
WATER							
Mariakani	Mariakani – Kibaokiche & Mwijo –Tsangatsini water projects	Mariakani , Tsangatsini	44,300	MW&I, (CWSB)	16.6M	3M	2013/2014 F/Y

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kaloleni	Survey & design of Tsagwa – Kolongoni pipeline	Jibana	5000	MW&I, CWSB	817,500	Nil	2013/2014 F/Y
Kaloleni	Revitalization of booster stations for Kaloleni water supply	Kambe Ribe & Kaloleni	3900	MW&I, CWSB	9.8M	Nil	2013/2014 F/Y
HEALTH							
Malindi, Magarini, Langobaya, Ganze, Vitengeni, Bamba	Establish 26 community units (CU)	4 CUs per division and an extra 2 in Ganze	130,000	Mohr/Red Cross/AMREF /World Vision/Plan International/NDMA	14.3M	Nil	June 2013-Dec 2013
Malindi, Magarini, Langobaya, Ganze, Vitengeni, Bamba	Provision of water treatment chemicals	All locations	1.1 M	Mohr/Red Cross/AMREF /World Vision/Plan International/NDMA	616,000	Nil	June 2013-Dec 2013
Malindi, Magarini, Langobaya, Ganze, Vitengeni, Bamba	Promptly identify and treat and prevent malnutrition	All Locations	1.1 M	Mohr and partners	5M	Nil	June 2013-July 2014
EDUCATION							
Ganze Kalololeni Magarini	Start school meals program in 130 schools	Ganze Kalololeni Magarini	39,248 boys 38,100 girls	MOEST	10.0 M	Cooking facilities	Sept 2013-Mar 2014
Marafa	Provision of UNIMIX to ECDE	Marafa	11,563 boys 12,018 girls	KRCS/ MOEST	1.0M	Nil	Sept 2013-Mar 2014