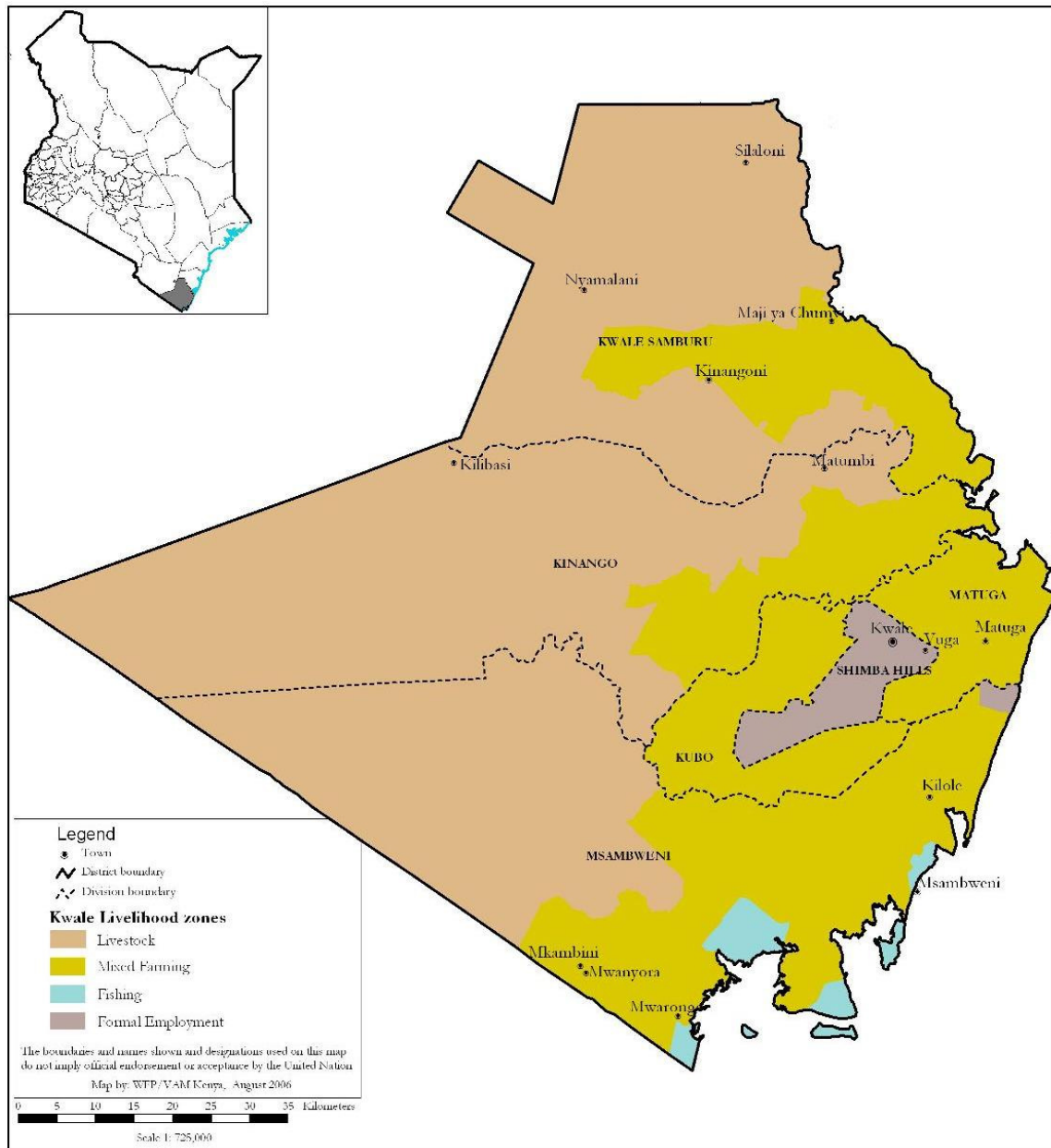


KWALE COUNTY
2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
5th to 9th AUGUST 2013



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County back ground

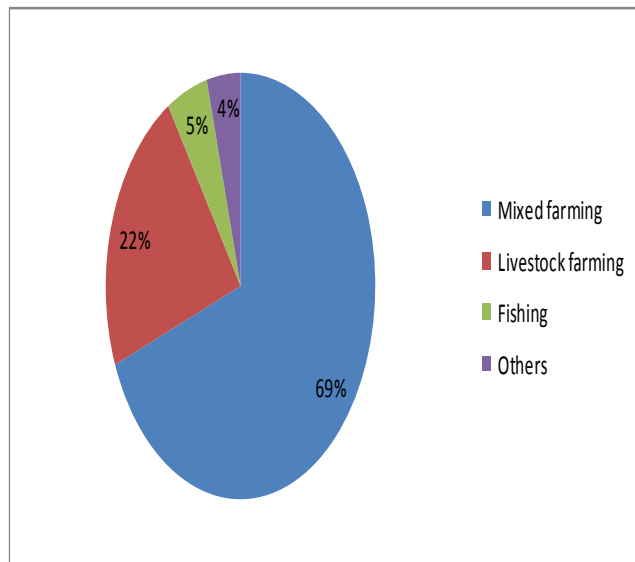


Figure 1: Kwale Population by Livelihood Zone

Kwale county covers an area of 8,960 square kilometres with an estimated population of 649,931 persons (KNBS Census 2009). The county is divided into three administrative sub-counties namely Msambweni, Kinango and Kwale with a total of eight divisions comprising Matuga, Kubo, Kinango, Samburu, Lunga Lunga, Diani and Msambweni. The county has three main livelihood zones comprising mixed farming (69 percent), livestock farming (22 percent) and fishing (five percent) with the rest constituting 4 percent (Figure 1). The county experiences bi-modal rainfall distributions with the long rains expected in March-June while the short rains experienced between October-December.

1.2 Current Relief Operations

Main relief operation in the county is Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) targeting 60,000 beneficiaries (about 10,000 households) under the Cash For Asset (CFA) program in Kinango and Samburu divisions while another 28,000 beneficiaries are benefitting from the General Food Distribution (GFD) in Lunga Lunga division. The is also benefitting from the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) targeting the pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children under the age of five who are moderately malnourished in all the health facilities in the County. In addition, the Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) is targeting 19,826 pupils in 43 public schools.

1.3 Food Security Trends

During the short rains assessment in February, food security situation was Stressed (IPC Phase 2) based on below average short rains harvest in February. The total maize and rice harvests were only 14 percent of the five year mean harvest with 37 percent total stocks. The long rains season resulted in fair crop development and maize harvests were almost 67 percent of five year mean harvest. Total stocks held by households, traders, millers and NCPB are 47 percent of the five year average compared to 14 percent held in February. However, household held stocks remain 22 percent of the five year average. This implies that, although the long rain season which is the primary season for Kwale county was relatively better than the short rain season, food availability at household level has remained unchanged. Water consumption per person per day has also decreased from 15 litres in January to 10 litres in July. The terms of trade have deteriorated as currently households can purchase 31 kilograms of maize with the sale of one goat compared to 54 kilograms of maize during the last assessment in January 2013. As a result, the current food security situation is categorized as Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food security

The food security situation in Kwale County is affected by several factors including;

- Poor rainfall performance resulting in crop failure in the livestock farming zone
- Increased human-wildlife conflicts
- Declining terms of trade
- Low TLUs

1.5 Summary of Recommendations

1.5.1 Food Interventions

- All primary schools in Samburu and Lunga Lunga divisions should be placed under the school feeding program.
- GFD intervention in Lunga Lunga should be replaced by Food For Asset (FFA) in order to build resilience against chronic food insecurity in the area.
- CFA intervention in Kinango sub-county should continue to cushion households against substantial crop failure
- Prompt compensation of relief incentives to program beneficiaries to meet immediate household food needs such as SMP, CFA

1.5.2 Non- food Interventions

- Water harvesting for irrigation
- Promotion of drought tolerant crops
- Promotion of post harvest management
- Building of Vigurungani auction ring
- Formation of marketing groups and traders association
- Establish collection centers and strengthen existing ones in Msambweni
- Excavation of dams in Mbuguni, Vigurungani and Makamini
- Rehabilitation of Kasemeni-Bofu-Katundani Pipeline
- Meat goat improvement in Samburu and Kinango
- Promotion of beekeeping in Lungalunga
- Local poultry promotion in Tsimba/Golini, Tiwi, Waa and Lukore

2 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The Kwale county food security situation is stressed (IPC Phase 2). The long rains season was below average with harvests for maize also being below the five year average. However, there were slightly above average harvests for green grams. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, food is available following June/July harvests and majority of households can afford the minimum dietary requirements. However, in the livestock farming zone, rainfall was poorly distributed and although pasture and browse regenerated, water shortages have started earlier than normal affecting livestock production. Majority of households in the livestock farming are market dependent and with relatively above average food commodity prices, household number of meals is below normal for July with 60 percent of the households consuming two or less meals per day compared to 2-3 normally. There was little dietary diversity as consumption of food was limited to one food group even for children aged 6-23 months. Interventions such as Food for

Assets and Cash for Assets are considerably supporting food consumption as households can access food on credit. As a result, about less than 20 percent of these households are experiencing food gaps. This implies that more than or almost 80 percent can access minimum food requirements.

2.2 Current Shocks and Hazards

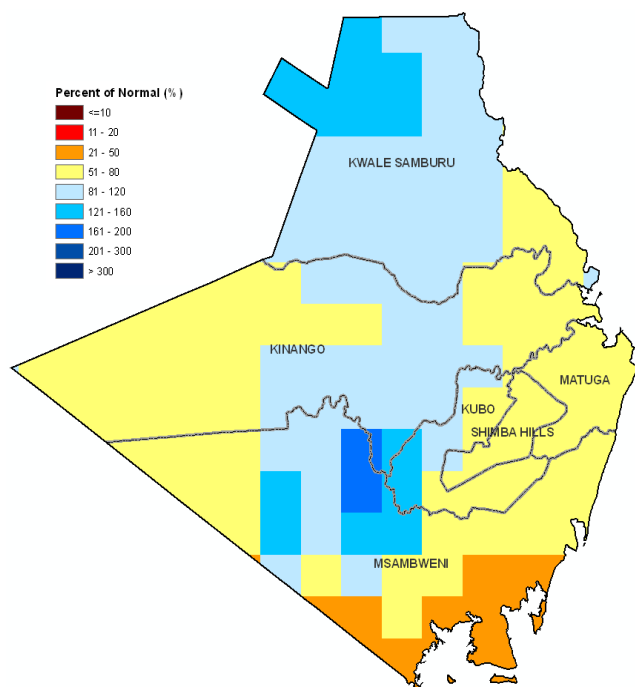


Figure 2 Kwale Spatial Rainfall Distribution July 2013

The long rain season is the most dependable for crop production in the county for both mixed and livestock farming livelihood zones. The onset of the rains was a false start in the second dekad of March in Kwale County which was followed by a dry spell and then resumed later in the same dekad which was considered normal onset but also ceased abruptly again. The county received rainfall amounts ranging between 50 and 160 percent of normal. Parts of the livestock farming livelihood zones including Kinango and Kwale Samburu received rainfall amounts between 50 to 120 percent while much of the mixed farming zone received between 50 to 80 percent of normal amounts. Slightly earlier than normal May/June peak was experienced in most parts of the county. Cessation of the long rains was slightly more than a dekad earlier than expected.

3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop production

Introduction

The long rain season is the most reliable for crop production in the county for both mixed and livestock farming livelihood zones as most farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture for crop production, livestock feed and water. However, there was too much rain at the beginning of this particular season especially during the month of May followed by moisture stress towards the end of June. This made farmers plant twice due to water-logging and soil leaching. The long rains resulted in improvement in production for some parts of the mixed farming zone as output of cowpeas and cassava which are drought resistant crops was slightly above the five-year-average. However, the seasonal maize production was 40 percent below the five-year-average. The below average maize output is attributed to the poor distribution and seemingly earlier than normal cessation of rainfall in the county. In the livestock zone, the rains also ceased early and left most crops moisture-stressed that further stunted them. Table 1 shows the major crops cultivated in the county.

Table 1: Area planted and Projected Crops output for the March to May 2013 long rains season

Crop	Area planted during long rains (Ha)		Projected (2013) Production (90-kg bags)	
	2013	LTA	2013	LTA
Maize	79,305	54,227	559,251	893, 750
Cowpeas	10,785	5,758	97,260	98,104
Green grams	7,352	4,851	88,572	62,514
Cassava	1,300	1,150	16,900	14,950

The other cultivated crops recorded slight increases above the five-year average mainly due to sustained efforts to increase acreage by the ministry through provision of farm inputs such as seeds, high yielding varieties e.g. in cassava.

Available total food stocks are 43 percent of the five year average and households hold only 22 percent of the food stocks currently compared to the five year average (Table 2). The current stock levels are attributed to the fact that harvesting is still on-going. However, in the livestock zone, minimal harvests are expected as maize did not do well due to an erratic rainfall pattern. Traders are also building up stocks from farmers who harvested early hence their relatively high volume compared to five-year average. Available food stocks are likely to last for approximately one month in the livestock farming zone and three months in the mixed farming zone

Table 2: Food stocks held by Households, Traders, Millers and the NCPB

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)		Percent of 5-year average
	July 2013	5-year average	
House Holds	31,654	143,603	0.22
Traders	26,202	4,186	6.26
Millers	0	4,500	0.00
NCPB	8,000	4,100	1.95
Total	65,856	151,889	0.43

3.2 Livestock production

Kwale county has an estimated 206,340 zebu cattle, 3,387 dairy and dairy cross, 262, 730 goats, 63,325 sheep and 478,975 poultry. These are the main livestock species in the county which are distributed across the two livelihood zones. Livestock is kept for both food and income generation and contributes around 25 percent of the county income.

3.2.1 Livestock productivity

Pasture and browse

The pasture condition is good in mixed farming zone and fair in the livestock farming zone while browse situation is good in both livelihood zones. Pasture and browse condition is normal for this period of the year and are expected to remain good in the mixed farming zone with the on-going light showers.

Livestock body condition and birth rates

Current livestock body condition is good for all species in the mixed farming zone while in livestock zone the body condition is fair due to good fodder availability in the mixed farming zone. However, body conditions for large stock have started to decline in some parts of Kinango and Samburu divisions and is attributed to pasture's deterioration both in quality and quantity and

increasing movement in search of pastures and water in the livestock farming zone. In both livelihood zones under consideration there is no significant departure from the normal in livestock birthrates currently but in the livestock zone deterioration of pasture and water availability will negatively affect birth rates in the coming one month.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) and Milk Availability

The average TLU's ranges from 1– 2 in the mixed farming zone and 2 – 3 in the livestock farming zone per household. Given the significance of contribution of livestock to household food security in the livestock zone, the current average TLU in this zone is low and is of concern. Milk is mainly produced by dairy and zebu cattle and a small contribution from dairy goats in the mixed farming zone. On average current production for this zone stands at 3 litre per day per cow and this situation is as expected for this time of the year. In the livestock zone, production is centered on Zebus and the current production averages 1 lt per day per cow.

Milk consumption

Currently milk consumption in the household is only 20 percent of production as the rest is sold to facilitate purchase of other food items. The normal milk consumption at this time of the year is generally 30 percent and the reduction maybe attributed to high cost of food items currently. The price of milk is on average Kshs 60 per litre in the livestock farming livelihood zone and Kshs 70 per litre in the mixed farming zone which is normal.

Migration

There has been internal migration as well as an influx of pastoralists from the North Eastern parts of Kenya. Livestock farmers in areas such as Nyango in Kinango Division have migrated with their livestock to Mbita, Mwereni and Nyalani Dam areas of Lunga Lunga and Ndavaya Divisions. In addition, the Somali community from Ijara, Garissa who moved in to the county settled in Kuranze area. The animals moved are cattle, goats and sheep, the migrations were occasioned by depletion of water and pasture. The current migrations are not normal at this time of the year but have been caused by inadequate precipitation during the long rains.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

There are no outbreak of notifiable livestock disease affecting cattle, sheep or goats in the county. New Castle Disease (NCD) was reported in local poultry in both the mixed farming and livestock zone. Vaccination of poultry against the NCD was done to save the unaffected bird.

3.2.2 Water for livestock

The current water sources for livestock are earth dams, boreholes and water pans in the livestock farming livelihood zone, and boreholes, rivers, shallow wells in the mixed farming zone. In the livestock farming zone the long rains did not recharge earth dams and water pans adequately and some areas such as Nyango, Ndune and Kilibasi are currently experiencing water stress. The current trekking return distances to water sources ranges from 5 -10 km in the livestock livelihood zone compared to normal distances of 3 – 5 km. In the mixed farming zone the current return distances ranges from 1 – 2 km which is normal this time of the year.

3.3 Water and sanitation

The current sources of water for domestic and livestock use within the county consist of piped water, dams, pans, shallow wells and borehole. Dams and pans are the prevalent means of

accessing water in Kinango, Samburu and the drier parts of Msambweni. The dams and pans are mainly utilized for livestock, although some inhabitants of these areas would access the water for domestic use; either because they find the cost of piped water exorbitant or are too distant from pipeline mains.

The water sources which are most impacted by the volumes, frequency and consistency of rain are pans and dams. The long rains in the entire county were of inadequate amounts and generally poorly distributed both temporally and spatially. Most dams were however more than 60 percent replenished in all divisions except Samburu Division in which replenishment was about 40 percent. Surface water storage facilities in Msambweni Division fared slightly better with average 50 percent replenishment. Most of Matuga division relies on pans and dams most of which are currently at 70 percent replenishment. Piped water in parts of Matuga has been affected by reduced yields in one borehole and the mechanical breakdown of two. Consequently, 30 percent of the population served by pipeline has to contend with reduced volumes and resultant longer waiting times at water draw-off points. There has not been any significant change in the sources of water that are normally utilized during this period of the year in most parts of the county. The exception to this truism is the Nyango/Busa area and Kilibasi where all the pans and dams have completely dried up occasioning the movement of people and livestock en masse from Nyango (Population 6,200), and partially from Kilibasi (Population 2,300). These two areas have been affected by an influx of livestock from Tana River, the Taita/Taveta County group ranches and diversely sourced livestock en route to the Kwale county livestock markets.

Mtaa, Kinango, Puma, Vigurungani, Mbuguni, Makamini, and Chengoni Locations of Kinango sub-county and Mwereni Location of Msambweni sub-county represent areas of lowest water points concentration in the county. These constitute the most sparsely populated areas of the county, and have suffered from the greatest-good-for-the-greatest-number paradigm that has traditionally been applied to identify water supply intervention sites. Most of these areas yield brackish ground water rendering boreholes and wells an undesirable option. Low rainfall figures coupled with high evapo-transpiration rates also militate against the construction of sub-surface water harvesting structures like dams and pans. Major water sources will last for 8 months in Matuga sub-county, 4 months in Msambweni and 2 months in Lunga Lunga of Msambweni sub-county, and 3 months in Kinango sub-county.

3.3.1 Distance to water sources for domestic consumption

Matuga Sub County residents walk an average 2 km return to the nearest water source currently and during normal times, 8 km for Kinango sub-county and 2 km for Msambweni sub-county. Waiting times at water sources vary at 30 min both currently and during normal times in Matuga sub-county, 2 min in Msambweni sub-county and 10 min in Kinango sub-county. The long waiting times for Matuga sub-county are attributed to the fact that a large majority access piped water which is not always available. When the water does flow, there are normally long queues at the water points.

3.3.2 Cost of water

The long rains have not varied the cost of water for a 20-litre jerry can, which has remained at an average of Ksh.5-50 for Kinango sub-county, Ksh 10 for the Msambweni area, Ksh 10-50 for the Lunga Lunga area, Ksh 5 for Matuga Division and Ksh 5 for Kubo Division.

3.3.3 Water consumption

In the livestock zones, the average water consumption per person per day has decreased from the normal 15 to 10 litres. In the mixed farming zones, there has not been any significant change with an average of 28 litres per person per day.

3.3.4 Sanitation

Diarrheal cases arising from contamination of sub surface water storage facilities were reported in Chengoni, Silaloni, Kasemeni, Mbuguni and Dzombo. For all these areas, contamination was attributed to poor human waste disposal methods. Affected people were routinely treated in health facilities and advised on basic domestic water treatment methods. In some of the livestock livelihood zones, water treatment chemicals, and advice on usage was dispensed.

3.3.5 Hygiene

The availability of water treatment chemicals at household level was unacceptable as it was confined to a few areas which had a protracted history of water-borne diseases outbreaks during the long rains. Areas of note include Mwereni, Vitsangalaweni, Shimoni, Mkwiro, Vanga and Mbuguni. In select areas, particularly in Msambweni Division, water treatment chemicals and advice on usage are regularly dispensed from health facilities and administrative units. In some areas in the livestock farming zone, the main mode of domestic water treatment were by boiling, which is not done as required and is therefore ineffective as a treatment method. In addition, the extra vigilance that is required of users of sub surface water harvesting facilities during the long rains is largely absent.

Most households in communities residing in the county will collect and consume most of their food on a daily basis, and will only store grains like maize and selected legumes. Storage means are mostly hygienic and afford easy retrieval. The greatest risk facing the collection and storage of food items is posed by the absence of latrines and poor personal hygiene habits.

3.3.6 Latrine coverage

There is very low latrine coverage, standing at 51 percent compared to the recommended 85 percent for the county with 32 percent for Kinango, 71 percent for Kwale and 50 percent for Msambweni sub-counties.

3.4 Markets and trade

3.4.1 Market operations

The main livestock markets included Mwangulu, Kinango, Mwakijembe, Samburu, Vigurungani, Taru, Malomani and Kasemeni in the livestock farming zone and Msambweni in the mixed farming zone. The market functions are normal across all livelihood zones both for food and livestock and there have been no disruptions. The trend is likely to continue for the next six months. Markets are well provisioned with food supplies and there are no considerable barriers to market participation except for those markets in the marginal areas characterized by poor road conditions such as Nyango in Kinango Division. In the mixed farming zone, approximately 20 percent are relying on retail stores for food compared to 60 percent in the livestock farming zone. Livestock marketing has been stable with current supply sources from farmers with major livestock offered for sale being cattle, goats, sheep and poultry. Trading is however, dominated by

middle men with other players being butchers, slaughter houses and livestock farmers. Livestock sales have reduced slightly compared to normal attributable to the recent harvest.

The mostly purchased food commodities in both the livestock and mixed farming livelihood zones include maize flour, the staple food and rice. Other commodities purchased included cooking oil, sugar, *dagaa* and beans. These were mainly obtained from retail stores and although prices were high thereby limiting access although they were available in the stores. This was normal for this time of the year. However, in parts of the livestock farming zone such as Samburu, Taru and Maji ya Chumvi, water was also a commodity that was constantly purchased not only for domestic use but also for livestock consumption. Additionally, supplies of coconuts were above normal for this time of the year occasioned by high demand due to Ramadhan and increased cross-border trading between Tanzanian traders and the locals. This was mainly due to disaggregated market structures and lack of cohesive marketing groups for coconuts.

3.4.2 Market Prices

Maize price

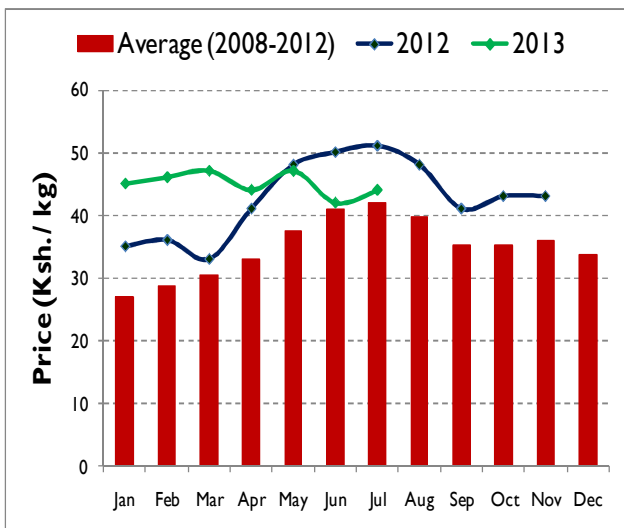


Figure 2: Maize price trends in Kwale County

A kilogram of maize is currently trading at Kshs 44 which is almost similar to the last assessment period although it was 4.7% higher than the long-term average. The livestock farming zone posted the higher price of Kshs 45.8 while the mixed farming zone recorded the lower price of Kshs 42.1. Minimal harvests have been realized in the livestock farming zone making the demand for maize higher than in the mixed farming. Maize prices in the livestock farming are also higher due to high cost of transport compared to the mixed farming livelihood zone. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, price of maize was 4.3 percent lower than the normal price of Kshs 46.0. This was mainly due to bumper harvests that have been realized in

high potential areas mainly in this zone that were offering the commodity at reduced prices. Prices for this commodity are likely to reduce marginally in the mixed farming zone in the next three months but increase in the livestock farming zone.

Goat prices

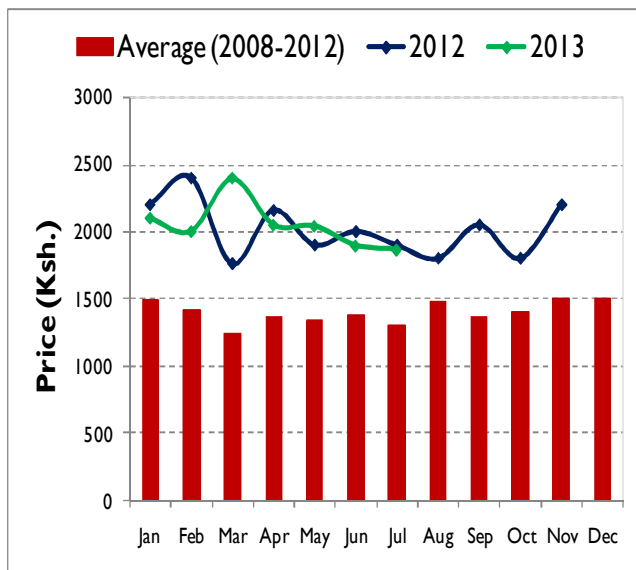


Figure 4: Goat price trends in Kwale County

3.4.3 Terms of trade

The terms of trade have generally deteriorated in the county compared to the previous assessment period in February. Currently households can purchase 31 kilograms of maize with the sale of one goat compared to 54 kilograms of maize in January 2013. Despite this decline in terms of trade, the current level is higher than the long-term average.

A medium-sized 3-yr old goat was trading at Kshs 1,865 which was 42% higher than the long-term average. The price variation could be attributed to the Eid celebrations that were expected in August. The livestock livelihood zone posted the highest price of Kshs 2,000 and the lowest price was posted in the mixed farming zone at Kshs 1,730. Prices are expected to fall in the next three months when food stocks from the recent harvests would have diminished and households begin to trade more of their livestock in order to purchase food.

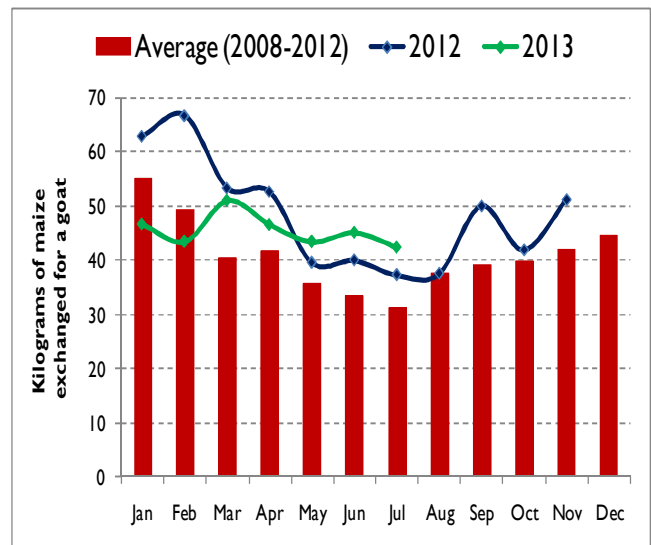


Figure 5: Terms of Trade in Kwale County

3.5 Health and nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Malaria and respiratory tract infection remain the most common diseases among the under fives and the general population. There is no disease outbreak in the sub-county since the last assessment period compared to the same period in the previous year. The trend in epidemic prone diseases like cholera, diarrhea, and dysentery for January to June 2013 is decreasing compared to the same period in 2012. However, contamination of water sources is happening

in most areas visited due to low latrine coverage, standing at 32 percent for Kinango, 71 percent for Kwale-Samburu and 50 percent for Msambweni. There were no unusual deaths reported in the sub-county, and the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) is estimated at 0.23/10,000/day while the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is 0.45/10,000/day; these rates are generally low and within normal ranges.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

Most children are immunized against immunizable diseases. Drugs are available in the facilities except in some instances where they are asked to buy. The percentage of children fully immunized is well above 80 percent (the national target) Immunization efforts through the health facilities, outreach programs and immunization campaigns in the sub-county have contributed to these commendable rates

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The county posted 6.65 percent of children at risk for malnutrition, which was an improvement from 8.00 percent posted during the last assessment period and also less compared to the long-term average which stood at 7.4 percent (Figure 6). However, there were variations by livelihood zone. The mixed farming zone posted the proportion of children at risk at 2.8 percent while the livestock farming zone posted 10.5 percent.

This was due to concerted efforts from stakeholders including MoH, Mercy USA, WFP, Red Cross and NDMA. The support from Mercy USA has since ceased and as such the situation is likely to deteriorate as evidenced by the increase in malnutrition in July. Households that consumed three or more meals the previous day were 40 percent compared to 60 percent of the households that normally consumed two meals. The food security situation was assessed before the harvest season in July but most families had very little food within the households. 30 percent of the community had food stocks to last them for 2 - 4 months. These households are consuming less food which would have negative effects on the nutrition status of family members. The households were consuming fewer meals than what they normally consumed during this time of the year.

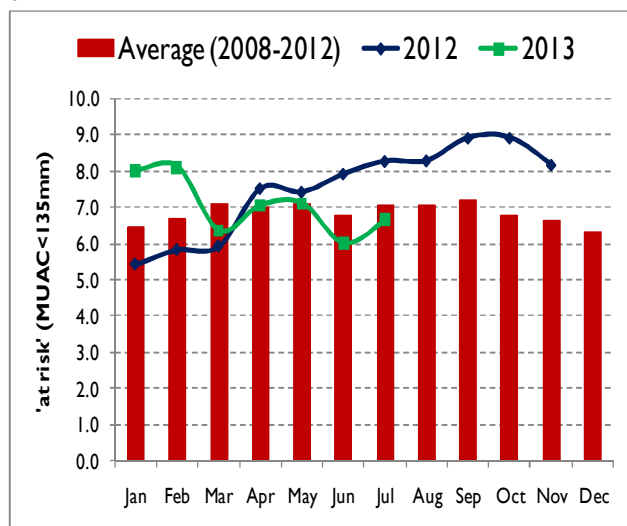


Figure 6: Trend of MUAC in Kwale County

3.5.4 Breastfeeding practices

Most children are being breastfed. The major gap on breastfeeding is completing the 6 months of exclusive breastfeeding. Majority of the children are breastfed up to 2 years and above. A nutrition survey conducted in the county in 2012 indicated that exclusive breastfeeding was practiced by 52.3% of the mothers for children aged 0-6 months. However, there is a concern regarding late initiation of breast-feeding within the first hour of life especially for home deliveries.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment

The enrolment has been increasing over the years in both Early Childhood Development and primary schools particularly within schools under home grown school meals programme. Boys' enrolment is higher than that of girls in most divisions. In Samburu division, there were more girls enrolled than boys in 2012. However, currently more boys than girls were enrolled in 2013 which could be attributed to lengthy distances to schools especially in the livestock farming zone and cultural reasons. The girl child would have to wait longer before joining school. Transfers were common due to reasons such as food insecurity particularly in Samburu division, families changing residence in search of labour and poor performance of schools.

3.6.2 Drop out

ECD drop out in the entire Kwale county is minimal as the transition is 99 percent. In primary schools, girls' drop-out rate is higher than boys from class 2 onwards e.g. 2012 in Matuga division 415 girls dropped compared to 243 boys. It is worth noting that the dropout rate is declining due to enforcement of existing laws. Some of the reasons why pupils drop out include lack of role models in schools (no female teachers in some schools), early pregnancy and early marriages for girls. High poverty levels make children turn to cheap labour e.g. charcoal burning , tapping of palm wine especially in Mbuguni location, sand harvesting especially in Muhaka location and negative peer influence to engage in activities that ensure quick cash returns e.g. *boda boda* businesses.

3.6.3 Transition

Attendance of ECD for both boys and girls is the same with minimal absenteeism. Transition rates in ECD are as indicated above while from class 8 to secondary school is below national average (80 percent) currently at 63 percent for the county. Boys are transiting more than girls because traditionally more value is placed on the boy child. Transition rates for primary to secondary for Matuga and Msambweni sub-counties in the mixed farming livelihood zone stands at 72 percent and 52.93 percent respectively, while Kinango sub-county in the livestock farming zone is 65 percent. The main reasons for lower transition in primary schools include low performance and lack of school fees.

3.6.4 School Meals Program

Home grown schools meals are the only food intervention currently and for the last two years. It operates in Kinango sub-county in Kasemeni, Ndavaya, Kinango and Samburu divisions and Matuga sub-county in Matuga and Kubo Divisions. A total of 43 schools are involved; 38 schools in Kinango and 5 schools in Matuga. There is no SMP in Msambweni sub-county especially in Lunga division which has similar chronic food insecurity like most parts of Kinango and Samburu divisions. Some schools in Samburu division do not have school meals program and this adversely affects regular attendance by pupils, retention and completion as well as performance. Attendance in schools with HGSM (12 percent of the schools in the county) is generally high. Enrolment in 292 schools not in the program currently stands at 102,151 for boys and 116,962 for girls in 2013 compared to 90,863 for boys and 86,623 for girls in 2012.

3.7 Coping mechanisms

The current coping mechanisms being employed by most households include;

- general reduction in meal sizes and number
- charcoal burning and sale of wood products,
- increased dependency on social networks
- skipping of meals
- engaging in casual labour
- purchasing food on credit
- early marriages
- reliance on food aid interventions

3.8 Food security prognosis

The food security situation in Kwale county is likely to remain stable in the mixed farming livelihood zones. In this zone, there is a little harvest expected for those few households who planted late. Yields are expected to be lower than average but nevertheless, these will replenish the existing household food stocks. Current household food stocks are likely to last through October when the onset of the short rains is expected. Food prices are likely to decline, although marginally in this livelihood zone making it easier for those market-dependent households to access food. The short rains are likely to be average triggering casual labour demand which will enhance the household income and thus support food purchases as well as to cater for some non-food essential items. As a result of available household food stocks, ease of market food access and availability of casual labour opportunities through February, households are likely to be able to afford the minimum food requirements. There are no expected abnormal mortalities and water consumption is expected to remain within an acceptable range. As a result, the food security situation for households in Kubo, Matuga, Msambweni and Shimba Hills which comprise the mixed farming livelihood is likely to remain in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

On the other hand, in the livestock farming zone, there is a possibility of tripping in to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) especially in Kwale Samburu and Kinango divisions where the long rains season, although having regenerated pasture and browse, are experiencing water stress earlier than normal. Households in these livestock farming livelihood zones are currently struggling to acquire minimum food requirements. Households are acquiring food through credit purchases and the consumption of meals for 60 percent of the households is already 1 meal a day compared to a normal of 2-3 at this time of the year. Food prices are high and likely to increase through January when the next harvest in the county is expected. Household stocks are projected to last for one month in the livestock farming zones and increase the market dependence for households already depending on credit-purchased food. These households are mainly dependent on livestock which are likely to deteriorate owing to possible deterioration of pasture which is projected to last for at most 2 months coupled with increasing water stress. The value of livestock is likely to decline due to poor body conditions and increased supply from those pastoralists who have migrated into the area. The decline in livestock prices will coincide with increasing food prices significantly compromising household ability to afford food from the markets.

3.9 On-going interventions

3.9.1 Food Interventions

Current ongoing interventions include Schools Meals Programme in the county with 19,826 beneficiaries in 43 schools under the Home Grown School Meals Programme. Others are under the PRRO as discussed earlier in the report.

3.9.2 Non- Food Interventions

Division/Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Kinango	Purchase of farm inputs	Kinango Mackinnon Road Puma Kasemeni Mwavumbo Ndavaya	2,9937	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Increase food production above long term average.	14M	July 2013 – June 2014
Lunga Lunga	Cowpeas, green grams promotion,	Dzombo Lunga Lunga , Kikoneni	55 farmers per location	MoA,	Increase in production hence improved income.	600,000/=	June-Aug 2013
Msambweni division	Cowpeas, green grams promotion	Mivumoni	6 farmers per location	MoA	Increase in production hence improved income	450,000/=	July 2013 – June 2014
Diani	Cowpeas and green grams promotion	Kinondo	33 farmers per location	MoA	Increase in production hence improved income	150,000/=	July 2013 – June 2014
Lunga Lunga, Msambweni Diani	Nerica Rice promotion	Dzombo, Lunga Lunga, Kikoneni, Vanga, Mivumoni, Pongwe Kidimu, Shirazi, Msambweni, Diani and Kinondo	55 farmers per location	MoA, JICA	Reduce food insecurity and improve income base	4,000,000/=	March- to Aug 2013
Matuga Kubo	Purchase of farm inputs	Mwaluphamba Mkongani	3,300 farmers	Ministry of Agriculture	Increase in production	15M	July 2013- August 2014

Division/Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
		Mwaluvanga Magawani Lukore Majimboni Mbuguni Ngombeni Tiwi Golini Waa Tsimba	per location		hence improved income.		
Matuga Kubo	Pulse promotion	Mwaluphamba Mkongani Mwaluvanga Magawani Lukore Majimboni Mbuguni Ngombeni Tiwi Golini Waa Tsimba	3,300 farmers per location	Ministry of Agriculture	Increase in production hence improved income.	400,000/=	July 2013- August 2014
Livestock							
Kinango	Meat goat improvement	Kasemeni	50	NDMA	Increase production, improve the local goats that	1.4M	1 year
	Nyalani dam rehabilitation	Ndavaya	7,548	KRCS	Improve access to water by livestock	100M	1 year
Kwale	CIPP (commercialization of indigenous poultry project)	Matuga	22	DLPO	Increase household income and improve nutritional status	810,000	2012 - 2013
	CIPP (commercialization of indigenous poultry project)	Kubo	48	DLPO	Increase household income and improve nutritional status	810,000	2012-2013
Msambweni	Beekeeping	Msambweni	60	DLPO	Increase income	450,000	2012-2013

Division/Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
	Dairy goat promotion	Lunga Lunga	89	DLPO	Increase income, availability of milk and improved nutrition	1,000,000	2012 - 2013
Education							
Matuga	HGSM	Mbuguni	1,503	GOK	Retention and completion	375,750	25 days
Kubo		Mwaluphamba Mkongani	1,803			450,750	25 days
Kinango		All	4,150			1,037,500	25 days
Kasemeni		All	307			76,750	25 days
Samburu		All	8,796			2,199,000	25 days
Ndavaya		All	3,336			834,000	25 days
Health and Nutrition							
All divisions	SFP and OTP for management of moderate and severe Acute malnutrition.	74 health facilities in the county	5,000 children	MOH APHIA Plus WFP KRCS	Reduced morbidity and mortality of the affected community	1.5M	- On going
All divisions	Train CHEWs and CHWs on micronutrient deficiency prevention and control strategies	74 health facilities in the county	200 Participants	MOH	Increase in the population knowledge on micronutrient deficiency and curative and preventive measures	2.3M	July 2013 –Dec 2013
All divisions	Provide micronutrient for children 6-59 months	74 health facilities	149,000	MOH	reduction of children < 5 years who are micronutrient deficient	500,000	On going

Division/Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All divisions	2.Nutrition and health education	74 health facilities		MOH	Increase in the population knowledge on nutrition and health	135,000	Continuous
All divisions	Malnutrition screening and growth monitoring	74 health facilities	130,000 under 5 years	MOH	Reduction of underweight among children < 5 years	Nil	On going
All divisions	OJT/CME and mentorship	74 health facilities	120 health workers	MOH APHIA	Increase in the population knowledge on nutrition and health	832,000	On going
Water							
Samburu	Replacement of g.i pipes along Mwaruphesa & pump house construction at Dambale, construction of 100m ³ masonry tank at Silaloni	Chengoni	10,978	Plan	Improved water storage	5M	3 Months
	Excavation of Kwa Kamanza dam	Taru	4,987	MEWNR	Improved access to water	4.0 M	2 Months
	Construction of Mwandimu dam	Ndavaya	7,342	MEWNR	Improved access to water	4.0M	2 Months

3.10 Divisional Food Security Ranking

Division	Food Security Rank	Reason for Ranking
Samburu	1	Early cessation of rainfall High food prices Unfavourable terms of trade
Kinango	2	Low TLUs Early cessation of rainfall with irregular rainfall pattern Limited coping mechanisms Substantial crop failure
Lunga Lunga	3	Four consecutive failed seasons with worst hit being Mwereni location Erratic rainfall pattern
Kubo	4	Crop failure Human-wildlife conflict
Matuga	5	Human-wildlife conflict Many coping mechanisms most affected areas are Mbuguni and Ngombeni
Msambweni	6	Numerous coping mechanisms impact of short rains not significant to food security Crop destruction e.g. in Mivumoni location

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Monitoring Required

- Latrine coverage
- Declining terms of trade
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Negative coping mechanisms
- Malnutrition trends in livestock farming zone
- Market functions

4.2 Food Intervention required

The county is currently under various food assistance programs such as GFD, SuFP, HGSMP and CFA. Given the current situation, these programmes should continue for the next six months, with more emphasis laid on asset creation especially where general food distribution is being implemented. These recommendations are indicated in the table below.

Divisions	Total pop	Pop share	Pov level	% in need	Pop in need
Samburu	142,628	0.22	74	30	42,784
Kinango	66,932	0.10	74	30	20,080
Lunga Lunga	131,814	0.20	60	15	19,772
Matuga	91,194	0.14	53	0	
Kubo	60,784	0.09	53	0	-
Msambweni	156,579	0.24	60	0	-
Total	649,931	1.00	62	13	82,636

Education

Lunga Lunga division should be included in the HGSM as per cost estimates given below.

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources
Lunga Lunga	HGSM	All locations	27,000	GOK, RED CROSS	7.8M

4.3 Non-food Interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Time frame
Livestock							
Kinango	Meat goat improvement	Samburu Kinango	300 farmers	DLPO Community	4.5M	Local goats, houses, technical knowhow, labour	2013-2014
	Building of Vigurungani Auction ring	Kinango-puma	800	DLPO Community	2.4 M	Land, technical knowhow, labour	2013-2014
Msambweni	Beekeeping	Lunga Lunga	200	DLPO Community	1,500,000	Bees, foliage, technical knowhow, labour	2013- 2014

Sub-county	Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Time frame
Kwale	Local poultry promotion	4 wards (Tsimba/Golini, Tiwi, Waa & Lukore)	400	DLPO Community	3,200,000	Local chicken, technical knowhow, labour	2013- 2014
Water							
Matuga	Dam construction	Mbuguni	5,600 people	MEWNR and other stakeholders	6M	Land and human labour	September 2013 to March 2014
Kinango	Excavation of Mbilini Dam	Vigurungani	6,148	MEWNR	4.0M	Nil	July 2013 – June 2014
Kasemeni	Rehabilitation of Kasemeni-Bofu-Katundani Pipeline	Kasemeni, Kinango	13,728	Plan Kenya	5M	Nil	July 2013 – June 2014
Matuga	Dam construction	Mbuguni	5,600 people	MEWNR and other stakeholders	6M	Land and human labour	September 2013 to March 2014
Markets							
Kinango	Building of Vigurungani auction ring	Kinango-puma	800	DLPO &Community	2.4 M	Land, technical knowhow, labour	2013-2014
Kinango	Formation of marketing groups and traders association	Samburu - Kinango - Vigurungani	120	MOA	2,000,000	technical knowhow	2013-2014
Msambweni	Establish collection centers and strengthen existing ones	All	5,000	MOA	1,000,000	technical knowhow	2013-2014
Agriculture							
Kinango and Samburu	Water harvesting for	Vigurungani	10,000	MoALF	4M	Technical personel	September 2013 to

Sub-county	Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Time frame
	irrigation	Chengoni					March 2014
Kinango and Samburu	Promotion of drought tolerant crops	all	60,000	MoALF	3M	Technical personnel vehicles	September 2013 to June 2014
Kubo, Matuga, and Kasemeni	Promotion of post harvest management	all	100,000	MoALF	3M	Technical personnel vehicles	September 2013 to June 2014
Health and Nutrition							
Kwale county	Health and Nutrition Outreaches	All locations	61 sites	GOK / APHIA Plus	Fuel Allowances	9M	Personnel, Vehicle Vaccines drugs
Kwale county	Nutrition community sensitization meetings.	All locations	50 participants per sub location	MOH/Partners	Fuel Allowances	24M	Personnel
Kwale county	Infant and young child feeding trainings to Chews and CHWs	All Divisions	100 CHEWs 200 CHWs	MOH/ and Partners	Allowances Fuel	2.5M	Personnel