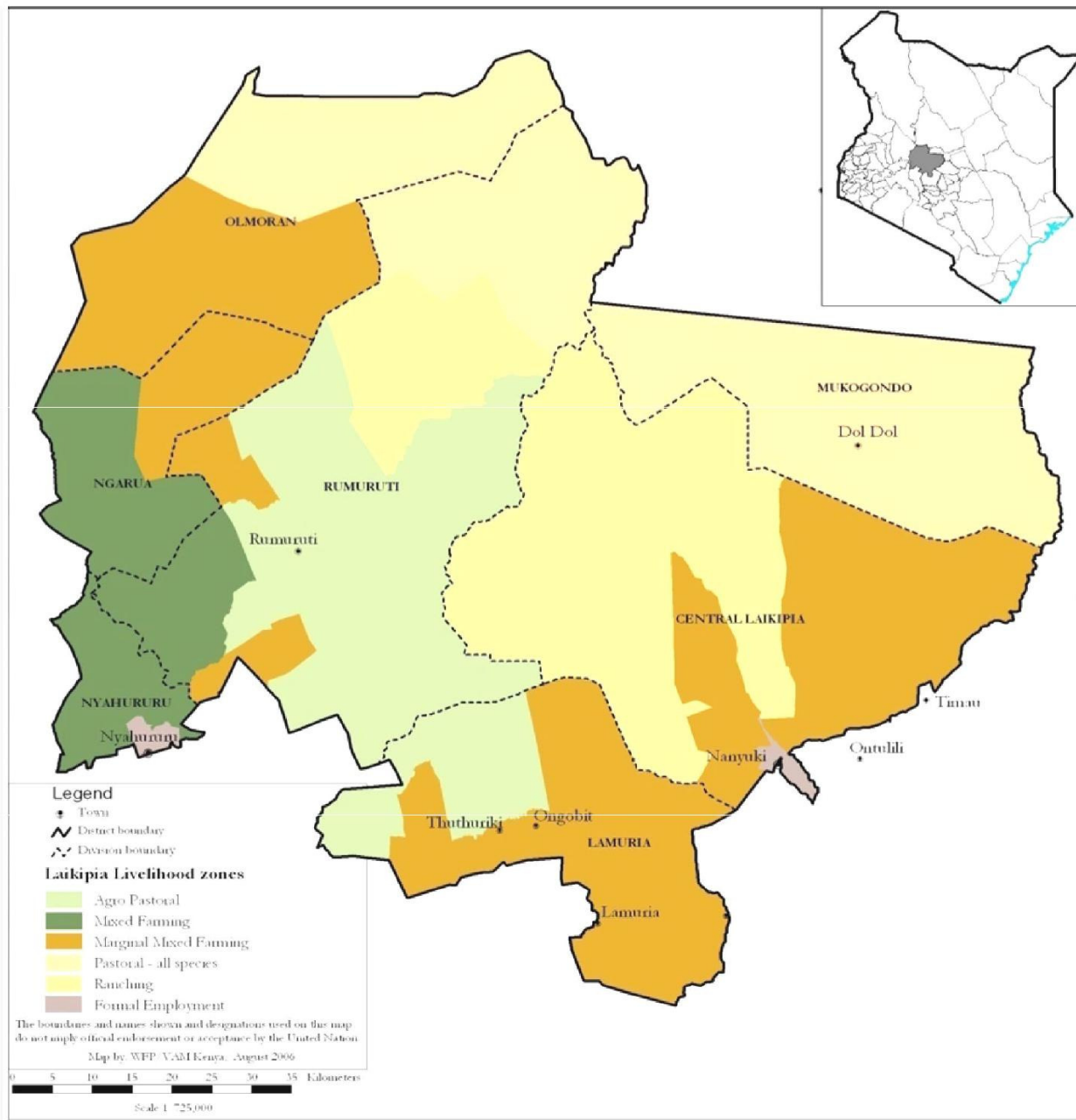


**LAIKIPIA COUNTY 2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY
ASSESSMENT REPORT 5TH -9TH AUGUST 2013**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

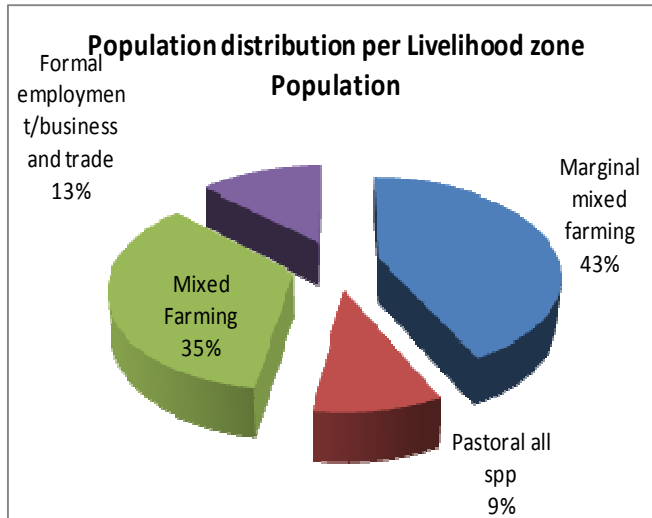


Figure 1: Population distribution

Laikipia County covers an area of 9,693 square kilometers and has a population of 440,781 people (KNBS 2009) national Census. The District borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo to the North East, Meru County to the South, Nyandarua, Nyeri, counties and Nakuru County to the South west and Baringo County to the West.

Laikipia is further classified into three main sub-counties Laikipia West, North and East and further divided into five Administrative districts namely: Laikipia East, Laikipia West, Laikipia North, Laikipia Central and Nyahururu. The County has five main livelihood zones namely; mixed farming, marginal mixed

farming, pastoral, formal employment and ranching (figure 1). The County has seven administrative divisions namely: Central, Lamuria, Mukogodo, Rumuruti, Olmoran, Ngarua and Nyahururu. 64 percent of the County's land mass is utilized under ranching.

The County rainfall pattern is bimodal, with long rains being received in March to June while the short rains are experienced in October to December. Production systems in the County are largely long rains dependent except for Lamuria division which relies mainly on the short rains. The annual mean rainfall ranges from 800mm and 1200 millimeters.

1.2 Current Relief Operations

Laikipia County currently is not under any food support program. However the County continues to benefit from money earmarked for home grown school meals program (HGSMP) implemented by the ministry of education and World Food Program in 110 selected public primary schools targeting a total of 31,786 pupils. The pupils are mainly provided with lunch under the program mainly comprising cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Non food interventions in the district are livestock disease surveillance, water interventions, provision of subsidized fertilizers to farmers, provision of water tank and demonstration latrines in areas with high trachoma prevalence area by African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF). Other programs include vitamin A supplementation and immunization to children less than five years old as well as on job training (OJT) to community health workers on high impact nutrition interventions (HINI) package and food utilization across the County.

1.3 Food security trend

Food security in all livelihoods remains stable with exception of the areas in phase two. Maize stocks currently held at the household currently are 45 percent less compared to long term average. It is expected that the long rains 2013 harvests yield will surpass the long term average by about six percent. Livestock body condition remains good in large stock and fairly good in small stocks. However outbreak of contagious diseases like CBPP and FMD in cattle and PPR in small stock is likely to reverse the current stable situation. The TLUs stood at 8 to 9, 2 to 3 and 11 to 12 in mixed farming, marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihoods respectively. Milk availability at household level currently averages 15 to 25 liters in the mixed farming, 15-20 liters in the marginal mixed and 15 to 20 liters in the pastoral livelihood zones compared to the normal 15 to 20, 10 to 15 and 6 to 8 liters respectively. Milk availability increased by about 26.7 percent and 25 percent in Mixed, marginal mixed livelihood zones.

There was significant change in milk production from normal in pastoral livelihood zones. Increase in milk availability is partly attributed to cumulative effect of short rain 2012 and the current improved forage condition compared to normal during the long rains season. Terms of trade were favorable to livestock keepers as the purchasing power remained stable. The cereal to meat prices ratio was 27 percent meaning 0.27 kilogramme of meat would be exchanged against one kilogramme of cereal, compared to long term average of 0.49 kilogramme of meat against a kilogramme of cereal.

Nutrition status of children under the age of five years as measured by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC<135mm) declined to 5.28 percent below the long term average of 10 percent, depicting stabilized nutrition status among the under five. Household water consumption remained stable as most of the available water sources sustained recharge across all livelihood zones. Water consumption per person per day increased to 20 to 30 litres in mixed farming, marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. While the pastoral livelihood zone registered marginal decrease from 15 to 10 liters per person per day.

1.4 Current factors affecting food security

- Human wildlife conflict
- Upsurge in contagious livestock diseases contagious bovine pleural pneumonia(CBPP), foot and mouth disease (FMD) and PPR
- In migrations from Samburu East sub-County
- Poor distribution of rain in time for areas of solio, Matanya among others
- Risks of insecurity in livestock grazing convergence zones
- Frost bite

1.5 Recommendations – food and non-food

- Enhance disease control mechanism to contain spread of CBPP, FMD and PPR
- Improve access to extension services in both livestock and agriculture
- Enhance access to farm inputs and certified planting material for optimum production
- Strengthen conflict management initiatives among the natural resource users groups
- Improve access to human health in all livelihood zones.

- Initiate and support human wildlife conflict management
- Support to water resource harvesting and management
- Awareness on hygiene and sanitation at community and institution level to curb opportunistic diseases
- Promote pasture and fodder management
- Livestock breeds diversification
- Enhance post harvest management techniques

2.0 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

Mixed farming livelihood zone is classified under phase one. Food security in all livelihoods remains stable with exception of these pocket areas of Matanya and Solio in marginal mixed farming, Mukugodo in pastoral, Lonyiek and Sosian in ranching/agro pastoral where they are classified as phase two.

Livestock body conditions is good across all livelihood zones owing to availability of good pasture and browse as well as reduced trekking distances to water sources. The good livestock body condition has had positive impact to the household's local economy. Terms of trade were favorable to livestock keepers as the purchasing power remained improved. The cereal: meat prices ratio was 27 percent meaning 0.27 kilogramme of meat would be exchanged against one kilogramme of cereal, compared to long term average of 0.49 kilogramme of meat against a kilogramme of cereal. The TLUs stood at 8 to 9, 2 to 3 and 11 to 12 in mixed farming, marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihoods respectively. Milk production is above normal in all the livelihood zones and stand at 5 to 10 liters in the mixed and marginal mixed livelihood zones. Pastoral livelihood however registered declining milk production due to decrease in livestock feed regime in some areas of the livelihood. Stable livestock body conditions and favorable market prices are likely to be curtailed by reported outbreak of PPR, CBPP and FMD if adequate control measures are not instituted.

Water is generally available, average distance range between 0.5 to two kilometers but consumption varies from livelihood zone to another. In the mixed farming, consumption stood at 25 liters per person per day while in particular areas of Sigera, and Kimanjo, in marginal and pastoral livelihoods experienced marginal decline to less than 15 liters per person per day. This is attributed to poor quality of water as most of the open water sources are contaminated. Nutrition status of children under the age of five years as measured by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC<135mm) declined to 5.28 percent below the long term average of 10 percent, depicting improved nutrition status among the under fives. Mortality rates fall within acceptable levels. Crude mortality rates (CMR) was 0.24/10,000 per day while under five mortality rates at 0.48/10,000 per day which are below emergency thresholds.

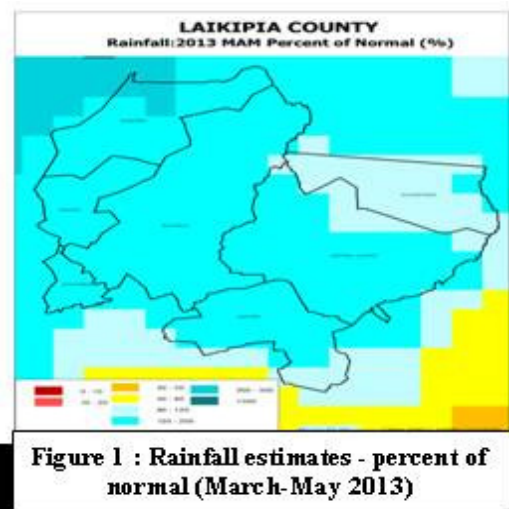
2.2 Current Shocks and Hazards

2.2.1 Rainfall Performance

The long rains were characterized by delayed onset as it started the third dekad of March. The rains were generally fairly distributed in space but marked by poor temporal distribution especially in pocket areas of Solio, Matanya among other areas in marginal mixed farming. Pastoral livelihood received 80 to 120 percent of normal rains. The rest of livelihood zones received 200 to 300 percent of normal rainfall as shown in figure 2. The rainfall was also characterized by early cessation that was coupled with low temperatures and frost which impacted negatively on production systems.

2.2.2 Other shocks and hazards

Above normal rainfall registered in crop production livelihood zones of mixed and marginal farming livelihood zones resulted to water logging in the soils leading to poor crop production. Frost bites in parts of Central and Lamuria divisions were reported. Human and wildlife conflict menace persists in Ngarua, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Mukugodo areas. Outbreak of CBPP, FMD, and PPR is currently threatening livestock production in the County if adequate control measures are not put in place. Incidences of insecurity are bound to increase in livestock concentration zones of Kanambiu, Mowarak, Lonyiek of Rumuruti and Olmorani divisions given the in migrations of livestock herds from Samburu East in to the County. Areas of Kanambiu, Lonyiek, Sananguri among others in Rumuruti division that experienced insecurity incidences in the past have high numbers of vulnerable households attributed to impacts of cattle rustling. Households lost their livestock herds, hence drifting into chronic poverty.



3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 CROP PRODUCTION

The long rains were characterized by late onset as the rains commenced during the last dekad of March. Farmers, who did dry planting, lost part of the crop during germination. However the rains normalized there after leading to good performance of planted cereals, legumes and tuber crops. Early cessation of the rains in areas of Solio and Matanya in Lamuria division in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone and pastoral livelihood zones resulted to poor performance of planted crop. Maize growing areas of mixed farming livelihood zone in the Western part of the county comprising; Ngarua, Rumuruti and Nyahururu divisions are expected to harvest above normal yield attributed the good rains received in these areas. Frost bite losses were reported in parts of marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. The three main crops produced in the County under rain fed cropping are; maize, beans and Irish potatoes while in irrigated agriculture crops grown are; tomatoes, kales, French beans and cabbages. Other important crops grown in the County are snow peas and watermelons. Maize and beans are mainly grown for both cash and

food consumption while tomatoes and French beans are grown for cash. French beans are grown for export although the production has declined recently due to loss of European market.

3.1.2 Crop performance

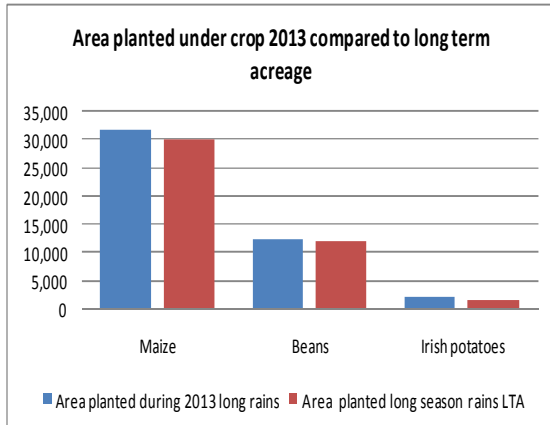


Figure 2: Rain fed crop production

Rain-fed crop production

There was increase in area put under rain-fed crop production during the long rain season in the marginal and mixed farming livelihood zones. The cropping calendar in the mixed farming livelihood zone is such that the crops (especially maize) planted during the long rains is ready for harvest from October to December. The expected production under rain fed agriculture is expected to surpass the long term average (figure 4) particularly in the mixed farming livelihood zone. Frost bite was experienced in parts of marginal mixed farming livelihood zone; the effect is however estimated to be minimal. Farmers in mixed farming livelihood zone are still holding the

maize crop from the previous short rains season. Poor storage practices are likely to lead in high post harvest losses. Farmers need to be trained and supported on post harvest handling techniques.

Irrigated crop production

Table 1: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)		Production during the Long rains season(crates and 90 kg bags)	
	2013 Long rains	Short Term Average	2013 Long rains (Projected/Actual)	Short Term Average
Tomatoes	332.5	250	6157	4420
Cabbages	247	165	7512	4500
Kales	115	90	2875	1,412

Total acreage under irrigated agriculture is slightly higher compared to long term average. The expected yields are more than normal across the planted crops of tomatoes, cabbages, and kales (table 1). Irrigated agriculture is mainly practiced along the river rine and use of water from the community water points. Utilization of water resource for irrigation however was minimal, owing to the ongoing precipitation. The contribution of income from irrigated crop production to food security in the County is significant, especially in areas that normally experience below normal precipitation and offered as a diversified income source across all livelihood zones.

Table 2: Maize stocks held in the County

Food stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kilogramme bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kilogramme bags)
House Holds	369,405	726,000
Traders	56,700	52,000
Millers	29,918	90,000
NCPB	33,359	25,000
Total	489, 382(54.8 percent of LTA) Due to low yields in Laikipia Central & East)	893,000

Current stocks of food held in the district differs by about 50 percent with what is normally held on average (table 2). Significant proportions(over 60 percent) of household stocks of maize are held in the mixed farming livelihood zone of Nyahururu and Laikipia West due to higher yields realised compared to marginal mixed and pastoral livelihood zones during the previous short rain season.

Stocks held by households is expected to last five months. The bulk of this stock is from the mixed livelihood zones of Nyahururu and Laikipia West sub counties while the rest of the stock is held in the marginal mixed zones of Laikipia East and Central and the pastoral livelihood zones of the Laikipia North.

Household and trader stocks are generally low in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. This is because the large producers and traders are releasing their grains slowly in anticipation of improved prices. Most of stocks held is expected to be disposed off when the prices appreciate and before the next season harvests begins. Grains, roots and tubers are among the most consumed food groups in Laikipia Central,East ,Nyahururu and some parts of Laikipia West.

3.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock keeping contributes significantly to the local economy in the County. The main livestock species kept by farmers and pastoralist in the County, are cattle, sheep, goats and camels in the marginal zones of the County. Livestock accounts for 52, 30 and 90 percent of household incomes in the marginal mixed farming, mixed farming and the pastoral all species livelihood zones respectively.

3.2.1 Pasture and browse condition.

The condition of pasture and browse remains good to fair in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones and good in the mixed and marginal mixed livelihood zone. Pasture and browse condition was normal in the pastoral zone and above normal in the agro pastoral, marginal and mixed livelihood zones owing to good precipitation received. The pasture and browse is expected to last for two months in the pastoral areas compared to one month normally. In the marginal and agro pastoral zones it may last for two to three months compared to two months normally, while in the mixed livelihood zone it is expected to last for five months as compared to three months in a normal season. However, in-migration and frost bite may possibly affect access to pasture and browse. Access to pastures and browse may be constrained by insecurity arising from competition in utilization of natural resources. Outbreak in notifiable livestock diseases will

affect the livestock access to the pastures and movements to strategic markets.

3.2.2 Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Generally, the body condition across all livestock species was good in the entire County and was above normal owing to good pasture and browse regeneration condition. The body condition of cattle, sheep and goats is likely to gradually decline with diminishing forage in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones of Mukogodo and Kirimom due to reported in migration of livestock herds from Samburu East. Competitive utilization of pastures and browse coupled with upsurge in livestock diseases out breaks is likely to impact negatively on livestock body conditions and production.

Birth rates

Birth rates across all livelihood zones were normal among all livestock species. The birth rates were comparatively higher among the small stock. The increased birth rates implied improved herd size build up translating to increase in tropical livestock units (TLUs).

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The TLUs stood at 8-9, 2-3 and 11-12 in mixed farming, marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihoods respectively. The marginal mixed farming livelihood zone has below the threshold value of eight TLU implying inability of households in this livelihood zone to depend solely on livestock for food. In the mixed livelihood zone, the TLU holding per household remained normal at eight to nine while that in the pastoral livelihood zone is 11-12 compared to the normal of 38.93.

Milk availability

Milk availability at household level currently averages from 15 to 25 liters in the mixed farming, 15 to 20 liters in the marginal mixed pastoral livelihood zones compared to the normal 15 to 20, 10 to 15 and 6 to 8 liters respectively. There was a notable increase from normal in marginal mixed and pastoral livelihood zones during the season. Increase in availability is partly attributed to cumulative effect of short rain 2012 and the current improved forage condition compared to normal during the long rains 2013 season.

Milk consumption

The current milk consumption per household was 1.5 – 3 liters which was normal across all the livelihood zones. The price of milk varied between Kshs 10 to 40 per liter specifically Ksh. 25 in the mixed farming, Ksh. 30 to 40 in the marginal mixed and Ksh. 40 in the pastoral livelihood zones compared to the normal of 30, 40 and 60 respectively.

3.2.4 Water for livestock

The main water sources for livestock in the County are water pans/dams, rivers and boreholes across all the livelihood zones. The return trekking distances remained within seasonal norms. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, the return trekking distance was 0.5-1.5 kilometers while in the pastoral livelihood, it was less than 2.5 kilometers. Trekking distance in the marginal mixed

livelihood zone was two kilometers. The watering interval for livestock was daily in all livelihood zones which was normal at this time of the year. The available water for livestock is projected to last for two, three and five months in the pastoral, marginal mixed and mixed livelihood zones respectively. The trend is normal in the season.

3.2.5 Migration

There were no out migrations reported in the County. However, there were in migrations reported in areas of Kirimon, Kanambiu, Sananguri in Rumuruti division. The livestock herds migrating into the County are reported to be from parts of Samburu East sub-county.

3.2.6 Livestock diseases and mortalities

The livestock sector in the County is currently dealing with the possibility of an outbreak of CBPP, FMD and PPR in some parts of the County. Worms' infestation in small stock was also a common observation across all livelihoods. Generally the situation is likely to have negative effects to livestock production as production is likely to be affected.

3.3 WATER AND SANITATION

3.3.1 Major Water Sources

The main water sources across the livelihood zones are rivers/streams, boreholes, piped water systems, dams/pans shallow wells, springs and sub surface dams/sand dams which account for 80 percent of water requirement. Other alternative sources are roof catchment in the mixed farming and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. The district has a total of 270 boreholes out of which 210 are operational while the rest non operational due to inadequate funds for maintenance. Most rivers and streams still flow with above normal volumes of water due to the off season rainfall that are continuing in most parts of the County.

3.3.2 Distance to Water Sources

Distances to water sources remained within normal ranges across all livelihood zones. In the mixed farming, the distances vary from 1 to 2.5 kilometers while in the marginal mixed farming areas the distances ranges from two to three kilometers which are also within normal ranges. In pastoral livelihood zones zero to three kilometers were the walking distances that are within normal range. Most of the existing water sources experienced good recharge.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

Time taken fetching water in urban settlements ranges from 0 to 15 minutes. In rural set up in marginal mixed farming areas waiting time at the source is between 15 to 20 minutes for piped water systems and 20 to 30 minutes for boreholes while for rivers/ streams, dams and pans have free water access and hence no waiting time. In the pastoral livelihood zones waiting time at source is 30 minutes which is slightly higher than normal.

3.3.4 Cost of Water

The cost of 20 litres jerrican of water stands at Ksh. one to two across all livelihood zones. Over 60percent of households in the County do not meet the cost of water. Household in all livelihoods have free access to water due to recharge in open water sources.

3.3.5 Water Consumption

Water is generally available, average distance range between 0.5 and 2 kilometers but consumption varies from livelihood zone to another. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, consumption stood at 25 liters per person per day while in areas of Sigera, and Kimanjo within marginal and pastoral livelihoods experienced marginal decline to less than 15 liters per person per day. This is attributed to poor quality of water as most of the open water sources are contaminated. Kimanjo community attributed the contamination of water to wildlife menace in the water sources.

3.3.6 Hygiene and Sanitation

The average latrine coverage in the County is at 73.5 percent but lower in the rural pastoral areas (Laikipia North) currently at 40.4percent, this is an improvement from 21 percent in 2012. In the marginal mixed farming (Central and Rumuruti Division) the toilet coverage stands at 89.1 percent on average. In the mixed farming (Nyahururu) the coverage is at 75.2 percent. The low latrine coverage in pastoral areas is due to nomadic lifestyle of most households, cultural factors and, construction cost. Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines are mostly in the marginal and purely mixed farming zones while the pastoral zone use pit latrines without VIP. Up scaling of latrine coverage is ongoing through formation of community units with community health workers and community health committees led by community health extension workers. Solid waste disposal is mainly done through refuse pits and crude dumping. Disposal of liquid waste is done which is managed by Nanyuki and Nyahururu municipalities is normally through soak pits and septic tanks but are limited to about five to eight percent of the urban population due to the prohibitive construction costs. Incineration is practiced in major Hospitals like Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Doldol.

3.4 MARKETS AND TRADE

3.4.1 Market operations

Main markets for both livestock and food commodities in the County are Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Kinamba, and Wiyumiririe. Kimanjo, Doldol, Olmorani and Rumuruti are the main livestock markets in the County and operate on a fortnight basis. All the markets are currently operational with no major disruptions reported. Main food commodities traded in the market include; maize, beans, potatoes, tomatoes and vegetables. The commodities are mainly from local production. Laikipia County is the main source of food commodities for the neighboring counties of Isiolo, Samburu, Meru and Nyeri among others, with little imports from outside the County. Major livestock species traded include goats, sheep and cattle while the volumes of animals traded were normal. There were no distress sales or unusual purchases of livestock reported in any of the markets. Reported outbreak of notifiable diseases FMD, CBPP and PPR may lead to closure of strategic markets in the County.

3.4.2 Market prices

Maize prices

The price of one kilograms of maize was retailing at Ksh.33 which is slightly below the LTA of Ksh. 35. Average maize prices depicted stabilized trends since January 2013, and even went below long term average in the May to July 2013 (figure 4) owing to good performance of the short and long rains season and subsequent harvests. However the average maize prices in pastoral livelihood zone remain high at an average of Kshs 40 to 50. The maize commodity remains accessible and available in most markets.

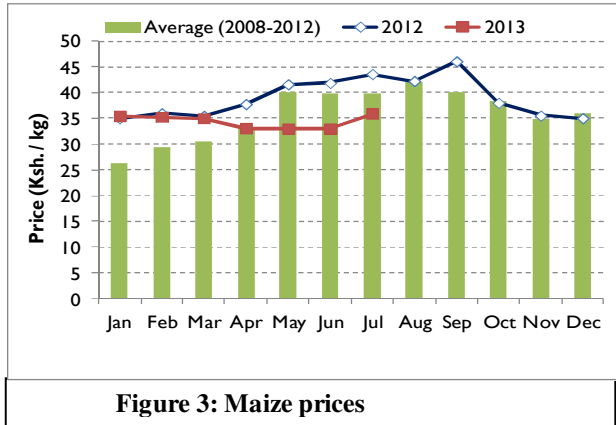


Figure 3: Maize prices

Livestock prices

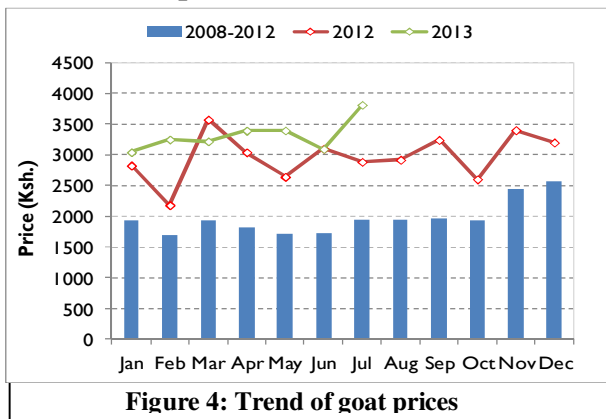


Figure 4: Trend of goat prices

The average price of goat in July 2013 was Ksh. 3,813 which is 51 percent above LTA and 25 percent higher than the same period prices 2012 (figure 5). Good prices have been attributed to improved body conditions resulting from stable livestock feed regime and improved access to water. Average goat prices sustained upward trends from January 2013 to date. Higher goat prices have had positive impacts to local economy where household's purchasing power has been sustained.

3.4.3 Terms of trade

Terms of trade are remained favorable to the livestock dependent livelihoods of pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihoods since January 2013. Terms of trade were favorable to livestock keepers as the purchasing power improved. The cereal to meat prices ratio was 27 percent meaning 0.27 kilogramme of meat would be exchanged against a kilogramme of cereal, compared to long term average of 0.49kilogramme of meat against a kilogramme cereal.

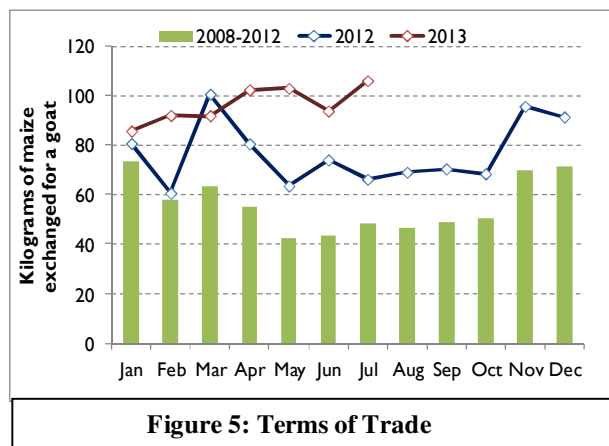


Figure 5: Terms of Trade

3.5 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

There were no reported incidences of notifiable water borne disease outbreak like cholera in the County except reported cases of diarrhea which had increased in mixed farming parts of Nyahururu attributed to poor sanitation and hygiene practices especially in the zone given poor drainage systems. The top five prevalent diseases for the under-fives include; Upper respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs), Clinical Malaria, Diarrheal Diseases, Skin Infections and Eye infections.

Immunization in children in the County according to the routine reporting is 84.4 percent in 2013 which is above the national target of 80 percent an increase from 81.6 percent in 2012. According to the Health and Nutrition surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012 the coverage was 91.5 and 85.2 percent. Vitamin A supplementation in the County depicts downward trend in 2013 as compared to 2012.

The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) was 0.24 /10,000/day and the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) at 0.48 /10,000/day which is below the alert levels (1/10000/day) - Based on the last nutrition survey results by MOH, IMC and UNICEF during the recent integrated Health and Smart Nutrition Survey carried out in August 2012.

3.5.2 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Nutrition status of children under the age of five years as measured by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC<135mm) declined to 5.28 percent below the long term average of 10 percent, depicting an improving nutrition status among the under five (figure 7). However the most recent nutrition survey conducted in August 2012

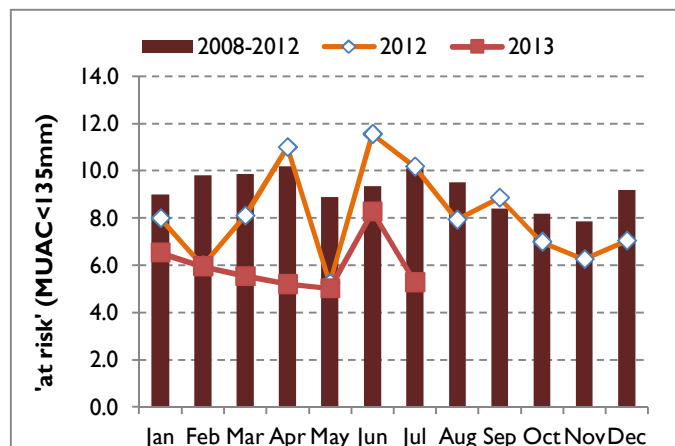


Figure 6: MUAC trends Laikipia

was able to flag out particular areas that require close monitoring in nutrition rates. Currently household members consume three meals a day times which is normal for the same time of the year. Dietary diversity varies by livelihood zones example in Laikipia East, Central, Nyahururu and some parts of Laikipia West consume maize/bean mixture (Githeri), Ugali, Rice, Vegetables while in Laikipia North and some areas in Laikipia west the most common foods are Ugali and milk. Causes of malnutrition include decreased food intakes, poor infant and child feeding practices, poor health seeking behaviors, poor dietary diversification and diseases among others. The timely (early) initiation rate of breastfeeding according to survey done in August 2012 stood at 79 percent. Exclusive breastfeeding is 67.8 percent above the national percent of 32 percent. Breastfeeding differs by livelihood zones e.g. in mixed farming and agricultural zones exclusive breastfeeding is practiced well however breastfeeding is stopped before two years of age while in pastoralist zones Exclusive breastfeeding is partial and breastfeeding can continue to the complete two years of age.

3.6 EDUCATION

3.6.1 Enrolment

Laikipia County has a projected population of 65,489 boys and 63,716 girls in primary school going age against an enrolment of 47,615 and 45,478 reflecting an enrolment rate of 72.71 and 71.38 per cent respectively. For secondary school age going children, the district had a total of 29,583 and 24,098 boys and girls respectively in 2008. The enrolment stands at 13,106 for boys and 12,207 for girls representing a rate of 44.3 percent and 50.7 percent respectively. The difference between the boys and the girls is very insignificant but the rates are generally very low for the entire County.

3.6.2 Drop out

The completion rates for boys is 83 percent, girls 79 percent while the transition rate for primary to secondary stands at 62 percent hence a shortfall of 8 percent from the minimum national target of 70 percent. The dropout rates are currently low due to the current prevailing weather condition which varies from livelihood zone to another. The attendance rate has also been equally high and especially in Laikipia east Nyahururu and Laikipia west. However, access to secondary school education is limited due to high cost of education, especially in boarding schools. Increasing the number of day schools and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access to secondary education.

3.6.3 Transition rates

Completion rates in primary school stood at 93 percent for the boys and 92 percent for the girls while the transition rates from primary to secondary stood at 62 percent. This was lower than the national target of 70 percent set by the government. Factors contributing to low transition rate in the County include high secondary education costs and emerging livelihoods diversification options available to the primary school leaving populations.

3.6.4 School meals program

The County continues benefiting under the home grown school meals program targeting a total of 31,786 primary school going children in 110 public primary and pre- primary schools. Other 242 public schools were phased out in 2007. Enrollment is generally high in schools with the feeding program as opposed to those without. Some of the challenges reported on the home grown school feeding program include high cost of food prices and delays in the reimbursements of the money to the schools.

3.7 COPING MECHANISMS

Coping strategy index is 10 out of 56 indicating most households are employing insurance coping strategies that are within their normal means of living. Only 9 percent of the households are unable to meet their minimum healthy food basket while the rest are able to.

3.8 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

The food security situation in the County is generally stable across all livelihood zones, owing to good performance of both short and long rains seasons. However there are pocket areas in both

marginal and pastoral livelihood zones that are classified in phase two. The areas include Matanya, Solio, Kimanjo, Sananguri, Sigera mainly in marginal mixed farming and pastoral livelihood zones. In the marginal and pastoral livelihood zones, good pasture and browse conditions are expected to last for at least three months while it is expected to last for five months in mixed farming livelihood zone. Malnutrition rates for children under five years are expected to remain stable for the next five months owing to stable milk availability and food stock at the household level.

Water available in the district is expected to last four to five months and the situation is likely to improve further due to extended part of the long rains being experienced in the County. However, the situation is likely to deteriorate if main livestock markets are closed due to outbreak of FMD, CBPP and PPR in some parts of the County. Other factors likely to impact negatively on food security situation are wildlife menace, in migration of livestock from Samburu east, Conflict incidences in livestock concentration areas and frost bite in parts of central and Lamuria.

3.9 ON-GOING INTERVENTIONS

3.9.1 Food interventions

Table 3: On-going food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No.of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact on food security	Cost	Time frame
All divisions	Provision of SMP	110 public primary schs	31,786	WFP and MoE	Minimize school drop outs		1 year

3.9.2 Non food interventions

Table 4: Ongoing non food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No.of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impact on food security	Cost	Time frame
Water sector							
	Tigithi and Nyamuguna water project	Tigithi and Mwituria	38,560	GoK	To enhance access to water	208m	Ongoing
	Construction of likii infill sewer	Likii	18,000	GoK	To improve sanitation	26m	Ongoing
Health and Nutrition							
All	On job training on HINI packages	All locations	All health workers in 89 health facilities	MoH and NSO	Improved access to health services	2.4m	1 year

All	OJT to Community health workers on HINI package, Kitchen garden and food accessibility and utilization	Formed Community units in all five districts	144 CHWs attached to all health facilities	MoH and NSO	Improved health care provision to the entire population.	2.4m	Jan—Dec 2013
All	Supplementation of(vitamin A, zinc, and Iron)	All locations	72,000 children lactating women	MoH and NSO	Enhance immunity and reduce diseases		
All	IMAM (OTP & SFP)	All five Districts	12.8percent of Under fives with GAM	MoH, and NSO	Reduce malnutrition rates.		Jan—Dec 2013
Livestock							
All	Pasture and fodder management	All locations		MoLD and County government	Improve livestock feed regime		Ongoing

3.10 Divisional food security ranking

Table 5: Food security ranking by division

Division Name	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Nyahururu	7-8	Human wildlife conflict, High sale of farm produce
Ngarua	7-8	Human wildlife conflict
Rumuruti	5-6	Livestock diseases, poor road infrastructure, human wildlife conflict and in migrations
Central	5-6	Frost bite, and human and wildlife conflict.
Olmoran	5-6	Livestock diseases and pests, poor road infrastructure, market access, in migration, human wildlife conflict. High poverty index
Mukogodo	3-4	Livestock diseases and pests, human wildlife conflict, poor road infrastructure, low latrine coverage, high poverty index, high malnutrition rates, in migration
Lamuria	3-4	Crop pests and diseases, frost bite, Human wildlife conflict, Market access

4.0 RECOMMENDED/ SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

4.1 Monitoring required

- Outbreak of CBPP, FMD and PPR require immediate action to contain spread
- Human wildlife menace need long term strategy to address the menace
- Improve access to extension services for both crop and livestock production
- Improve access to human health services and monitoring on nutrition rates
- Support conflict management strategies in livestock concentration areas.
- Improve access to farm inputs and certified planting materials

4.2 Food Intervention Required

Table 6: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	Division	Rank	Population	Population in need(percent min-max range)	Ratio level percent	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Laikipia West	Olmoran	4	17,953	5-10	50percent	FFA	Lonyiek
	Rumuruti	5	82,962	5-10	50percent	FFA	Sosian Loc
	Ngarua	6	66,050	0			Food secure
	Nyahururu	7		0			Food secure
Laikipia East	Lamuria-Matanya	2	51,040	10	50percent	FFA	
	Central	3	90,994	5-10	50percent	FFA	(Sigira)
Laikipia North	Mukugodo	1	32,762	12		FFA	

4.3 Recommended non-food Interventions

Table 7: Recommended non-food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	Number of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resource	Available resources	Time
Agriculture							
All divisions	Water harvesting For food production	All locations	7,000	MoA/CDTF/Dev	25M	Land	1 Year
All divisions	Relief seed and fertilizer	All locations	155,000	MoA	55M	Land Labor	1 year

Mukogodo and Marmanet	Human/ wildlife control	All a	32,762	KWS	10M	Staff	2 years
Ngarua Nyahururu Rumuruti	Community grain silos	All	8,000	MoA/KIE/ Partners	50M	Produce	3 years
Livestock							
All divisions	Vaccinations	All locations	150,000 cattle	MOLD Vet Dept)	10M	Vaccines and adequate staff	Sep-13
All divisions	Pasture and fodder conservation	All locations	Groups	MOLD(Pro Dept)	5M	Adequate staff	As necessar
Heath and Nutrition							
All divisions	supplementations(Iron, Vit A, Zinc)	All locations	71,861 children under five 1,796 Mothers	MOH,&IMC NSO	1M	Human Resource	Feb-Dec 2013
All divisions	Promotion of good IYCF practices	All locations		MOH,&IMC NSO	5M	, Human Resource	Feb-Dec 2013
Water and Sanitation							
All divisions	drilling and repair of boreholes	all locations	62,0314,000 livestock	GOK and Partners	44.9 M	Borehole intact	6 months
Mukogodo	Construction of sub surface dams	Mumoyot Makurian Iipolei Iindingiri	4,800 HH 8,000 livestock	GOK (NWSB) (NWSB)and Partners	8 M	Dam sites in place	1month
Central and East	Rehabilitation of dams	Nturukuma Kariunga, Ngobit Lamura Wiyumiririe	4,900 house hold 6,500 livestock	GOK and Partners(NWSB)	60.2 m	Dam sites in place	6 months
Education							
All divisions	School meals program	All locations	35,000	MOE, WFP and partners	19.5M		One year
All divisions	Provision of Water tanks to schools	Schools in pastoral areas	50,000	MOE and partners	10 M		6 months