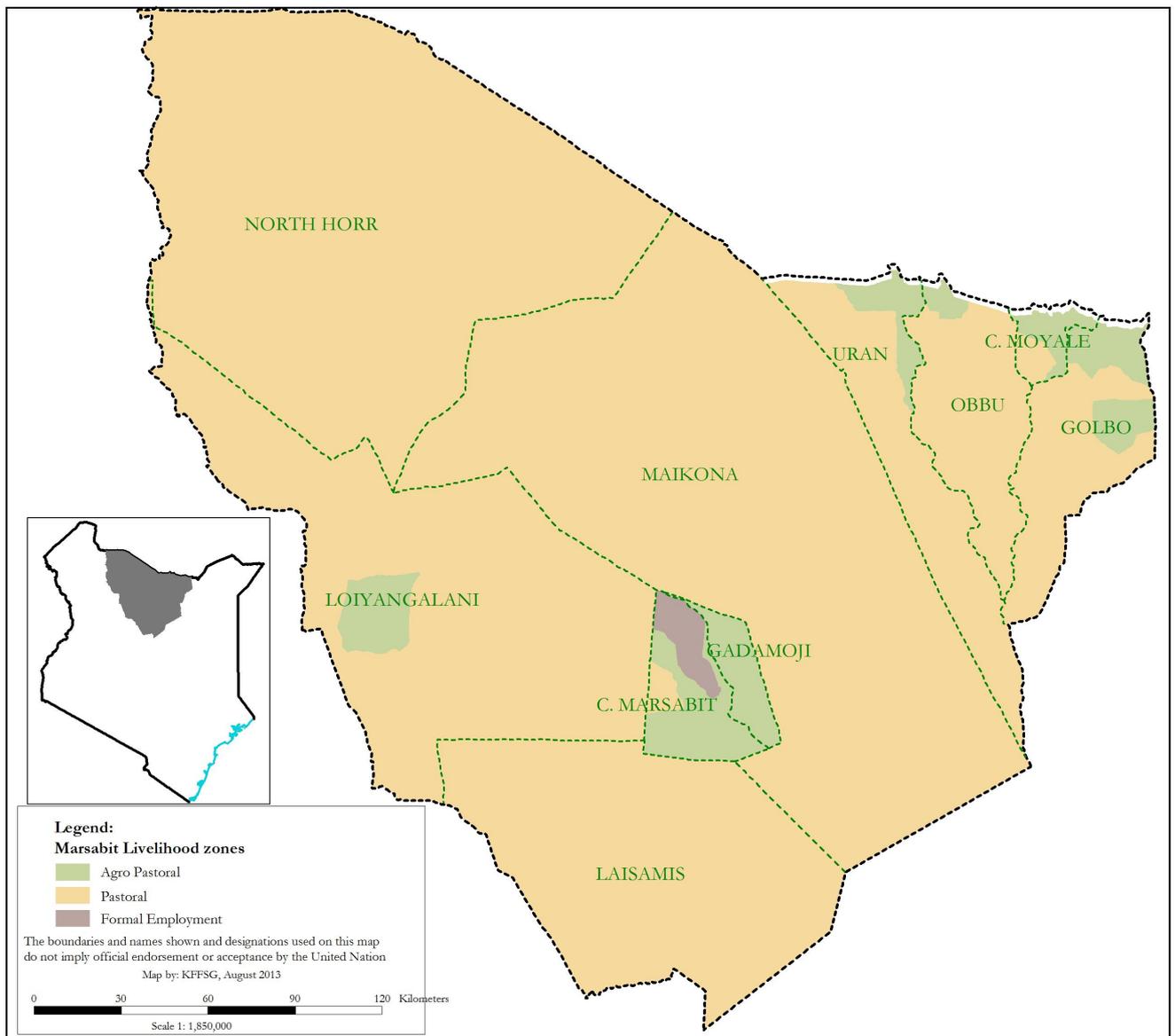


**MARSABIT COUNTY**  
**2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**29<sup>TH</sup> JULY TO 9<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2013**



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County Background

Marsabit County is situated in the Northern part of Kenya. It neighbours Turkana County to the West, Samburu County to the South, Wajir County to the East and Ethiopia to the North. The county covers an area of about 75,750 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of about 291,179 persons (2009 census). The county is composed of four sub counties namely Laisamis, Saku, North Horr and Moyale. The main livelihood zone in the county is pastoral all species which account for about 80 percent of the population as shown in Figure 1 below. The other significant livelihood is the agro pastoral livelihood zone which accounts for about 16 percent of the population. Other minor livelihood zones are formal employment and fisher folk along Lake Turkana. The main source of income in the pastoral livelihood zone is livestock production which accounts for about 85 percent of all income. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone livestock, food crop and cash crop production account for 50, 20 and 10 percent respectively of all income. Other minor sources of income in the county include petty trade, casual waged labour, and formal employment.

In the pastoral livelihood zone about 60 percent of the population is semi nomadic while 20 and 15 percent are fully nomadic and occasionally nomadic respectively. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone 70 percent and 15 percent of the population is fully settled and semi nomadic respectively. The rest of the population is either migrant labour or occasionally nomadic.

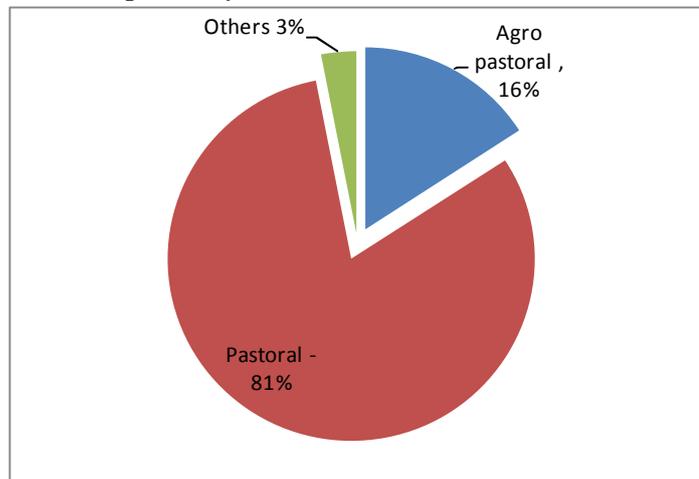


Figure 1 Proportion of population by livelihood zone

### 1.2 Current Relief Operations

Marsabit County has had continuous support in relief programmes in 2013 with current food distribution programmes targeting 41,000 people in General Food Distribution (GFD), 24,400 on Food For Assets (FFA), 3,340 on Supplementary Feeding Programme and 64,703 on School Meals Programme. Government relief food has covered 14,000 in Chalbi, Loiyangalani, Moyale and Sololo. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) assisted 2,700 people with food in Marsabit central to mitigate effects of flash floods.

### 1.3 Food Security Trends

During the short rains assessment, the agro pastoral livelihood zone was classified in the 'No Acute Food Insecurity' phase of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) as most households had just harvested short rains crops and had adequate maize stocks. Pasture and browse were still in good condition following the enhanced short rains. The situation has deteriorated to Stressed phase attributed to erratic long rains. Most household have depleted their maize stocks and are dependent on relief food or purchases from the market. Milk consumption has reduced from two litres per day to an average of 0.5 litres per day. The pastoral livelihood zone which was classified as being in the 'Stressed' phase has remained in same phase and the situation is

deteriorating. Most of the livestock have moved from their normal settlements in search of pasture and water leading to reduced milk consumption at household level. Terms of trade have deteriorated compared to the previous season.

#### **1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security**

1. Erratic long rains, resulting into low crop production
2. Limited household food stocks
3. High prices of food.
4. Low participation of livestock keepers in the market
5. Livestock migrations away from normal settlements

#### **1.5 Summary of Recommendations**

1. Improvement of crop production through establishment and up scaling of irrigation projects
2. Improving access to high quality drought tolerant seeds through seed bulking
3. Improving fodder availability during dry spells through harvesting and preservation of fodder
4. Livestock disease surveillance and control
5. Improvement of water availability and accessibility through construction of dams and revival of boreholes
6. Scale up interventions on hygiene promotion and safe water provision
7. Scale up high impact nutritional interventions

### **2.0 FOOD SECURITY SITUATION**

#### **2.1 Current Food Security Situation**

Both livelihood zones are classified in the IPC phase 2 'stressed'. Most parts of the county received erratic rainfall resulting in reduced crop and livestock productivity. In the pastoral livelihood zone, households have no maize stocks while in the agro pastoral livelihood zone households are holding less than one bag which is expected to last less than a month. Average milk availability per household is currently about 0.25 litres per day in the pastoral livelihood zone and 0.5 litres in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. Most households are consuming only two meals per day consisting of only two food groups.

Water consumption is currently 10 litres per person per day compared to the threshold of 20 litres per person per day. The prices of major staples are generally high though stable. The price of maize currently ranges between Ksh 30-53 per kilogram which is about 20 percent above Long Term Average (LTA). The price of milk is between Ksh 100-120 across both livelihood zones. The trekking distance currently ranges between 30-40 km in the pastoral livelihood zone and up to over 70 km in areas such as Hurri hills. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, trekking distance is two to five kilometers which is normal at this time of the year. Watering interval for sheep and goats in the pastoral livelihood zone is currently five to six days which is normal at this time of the year. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone watering interval is within the normal range of two to five days. Morbidity in under-fives is within normal trend, with no epidemics reported. More than 70 percent population is spending more than 65 percent of their income on basic food items which is an increase from 50 percent reported in the previous year. Coping strategies applied have increased to a score of 20 from eight in the previous two seasons.

## 2.2 Rainfall Performance

In Marsabit County, the long rains account for 60-70 percent of total rainfall received in a normal year. However the short rains are more evenly distributed both in space and time and are therefore more suitable for crop and livestock production and are considered the main rains season in the county.

In most areas, rainfall season began in the second dekad of March instead of the normal first dekad. Areas in the central part of the county received between 80-120 percent of normal rainfall. The areas which received above normal rainfall include Longalayani and North Horr. Most areas to the East of the county including parts of Laisamis, Maikoma Uran, Obbu, Gadamoji and Golbo received below normal rainfall ranging between 51-80 percent of normal. Temporal distribution was poor with most of the rains being received in the month of April. The spatial distribution was generally uneven with the Western parts of the county receiving much of the rains while the Eastern parts of the county received depressed rainfall. Cessation was early in the first week of May compared to the normal of third week of May.

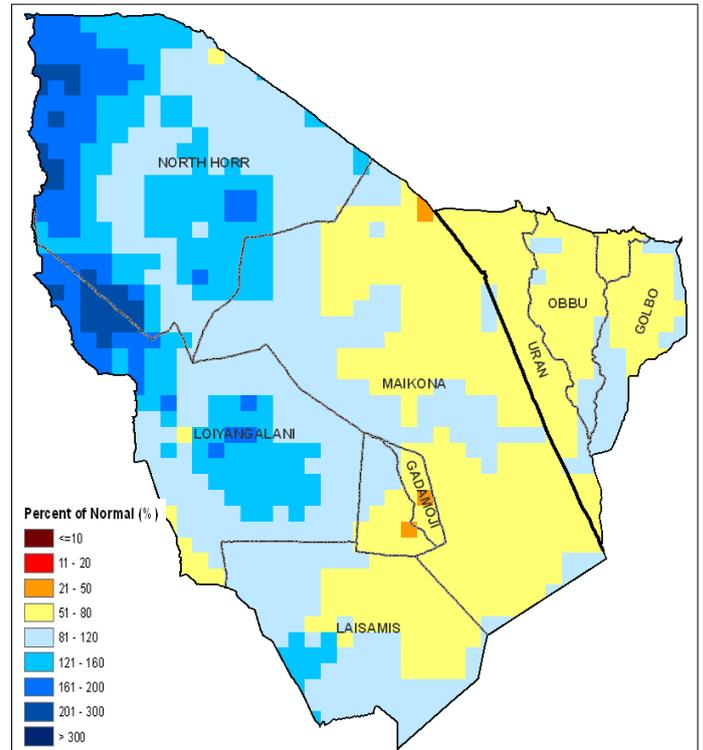


Figure 2 Rainfall distribution as a percent of normal

## 3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

### 3.1 Crop Production

The three main crops grown in the county are beans, maize and pigeon peas. Crop production is mainly done in the agro pastoral livelihood zone situated in Marsabit Central, Gadamoji, Hurri Hills, and Uran. The long rains are not very important for crop production due to uneven temporal distribution compared to the short rains.

#### 3.1.1 Rain fed crop production

About 3,300 hectares of beans were planted during the long rains which was 87 percent of LTA. The area under maize and pigeon peas was 96 and 85 percent of LTA respectively. The decline in area under crops was attributed to lack of relief seeds usually distributed by the government. Yield of beans, maize and pigeon peas declined by 17, seven and 36 percent respectively which was attributed to late onset, early cessation and uneven temporal distribution of the long rains. Excessive rainfall in the month of April also affected yields of beans due to rotting.

**Table 1 Rain fed crop production**

| Crop        | Area Planted (Ha) |                   | Production (90 kg bags) |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|             | Long rains 2013   | Long Term Average | Long rains 2013         | Long Term Average |
| Maize       | 1,610             | 1,670             | 3,515                   | 3,800             |
| Beans       | 3,300             | 3,800             | 3,960                   | 4,800             |
| Pigeon peas | 469               | 552               | 2,300                   | 3,580             |

**3.1.2 Irrigated crop production**

Irrigation is mainly carried out in irrigation schemes of Songa and Kalacha and small water harvesting projects. The three main crops grown under irrigation are maize, tomatoes and kales. The area under irrigated maize reduced slightly attributed to lack of seeds and reduced area under food crops in Kalacha irrigation scheme where fodder was preferred. Area under horticultural crops is increasing as farmers are going for more high values crops

**Table 2 Irrigated crop production**

| Crop   | Area Planted (Ha) |                          | Production      |                          |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
|        | Long rains 2013   | Long Term Average (3yrs) | Long rains 2013 | Long Term Average (3yrs) |
| Maize  | 18                | 20                       | 630 bags        | 800 bags                 |
| Tomato | 1.24              | 0.8                      | 45 tons         | 25 tons                  |
| Kales  | 0.4               | 0.2                      | 8 tons          | 3 tons                   |

**3.1.3 Maize stocks**

The current stocks held by various stakeholders in the county are 82 percent of LTA. The stocks held by traders and National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) have declined by about 50 percent compared to the LTA. Reduction in stocks at the NCPB is attributed to downscaling of relief food operation over the last two seasons. In agro pastoral livelihood zones within Moyale Sub County, decline in stocks is attributed to reduced maize production in Ethiopia which is the main source of supply. The current stocks held by households in the agro pastoral livelihood zone are expected to last for less than one month. Households in pastoral livelihood zone currently do not have any maize stocks and are dependent of relief food and purchase from markets.

**Table 3 Maize stocks held**

|              | Quantities Held(90-kg bags) |                                       |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|              | Current                     | Long Term Average (Same period 3 yrs) |
| House Holds  | 4,885                       | 2,800                                 |
| Traders      | 2,884                       | 5,400                                 |
| NCPB         | 1,920                       | 3,600                                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9,689</b>                | <b>11,800</b>                         |

### **3.2 Livestock Production**

The major livestock species reared in the county include Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Chicken and equine. Within the agro pastoral livelihood, cattle contribute about 35 percent of the household income while sheep and goats contribute 25 percent of the household income each. The food contribution to the households for Goats and Sheep is 35 percent and 40 percent respectively.

In the pastoral livelihood, cattle contribute 40 percent of the household income while sheep and goats contribute 32 and 27 percent of the household income. In terms of contribution to food in the household, goats contribute 25 percent of while sheep contributes to 27 percent.

#### **3.2.1 Pasture and Browse condition**

In the pastoral livelihood zone, pasture condition is fair while in the agro pastoral livelihood zone, the condition is good which is normal at this time of the year. Pasture situation is however deteriorating. In the pastoral livelihood zone the pasture is expected to last for about 1-2 months compared to the normal three months attributed to early cessation of the rains compared to normal. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, the pastures are expected to last for about four months compared to the normal 5 months. Browse condition is fair in both livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. The browse is expected to last for two months on the pastoral livelihood zone and three months in the agro pastoral livelihood zone.

#### **3.2.2 Water availability and access**

The current critical water sources for livestock in the in both livelihood zones are boreholes, shallow wells, springs, water pans and water holes. The available water in the pastoral livelihood zone is expected to last for about two months. Trekking distance in the pastoral livelihood zone ranges between 30-40 kilometers which is normal at this time of the year. However in areas such as Hurri Hills, Balesa and Galas trekking distance is about 70 kilometers due to migration of livestock to grazing areas far from water sources which is normal at this time of the year. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone trekking distance is within the normal range of two to five kilometers. The watering interval for sheep and goats is within the normal range of five to six days and that of camels is 10-14 days in the pastoral livelihood zone. For cattle, the watering interval is one to two days which is normal at this time of the year. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, watering interval for all livestock species is two to three days which is within the normal range

#### **3.2.3 Livestock body condition**

The body condition of all livestock species is good across both livelihood zones. Before the next rain season begins, livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate due to increasing trekking distances, further depletion of pastures and browse and reduced water availability. The areas likely to be hard hit are Maikona and North Horr.

#### **3.2.4 Milk availability**

Milk availability has generally decreased across both livelihood zones attributed to migration of livestock to grazing areas and most livestock being in calf or in kid except for camels. The breeding pattern has generally changed as livestock would not normally be gestating at this time of the year. In the pastoral livelihood zone, households are accessing about 0.25-0.5 litres per day which is lower than normal of two litres. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, about 0.5 –one

Litre of milk is available for households compared to a normal of one litre per day. The price of milk in both livelihood ranges between Ksh 100 -120 per litre

### **3.2.5 Average number of livestock**

There have been no abnormal livestock deaths and the number of livestock held per household is within the normal range. In the pastoral livelihood zone each household has about 10 cattle, 30 sheep, 10 goats and five camels. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone the number of cattle, sheep and goats held by each household is five,15 and eight respectively.

### **3.2.6 Livestock diseases and mortality**

No outbreaks of livestock disease were reported across both livelihood zones were reported during the period under review. Endemic livestock disease such as Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), rabies, worms and lumpy skin were however reported across both livelihood zones

### **3.2.7 Livestock migration**

There has been increased migration of livestock from their normal settlements to grazing areas and watering points. Current migrations are normal and follow the usual migration routes. There have been migrations towards Hurri Hills from pastoral areas, and in migrations from Ethiopia and Wajir into the Northern parts of the county especially into Dabel, from Gorobo towards Diribgombo, and from Kargi towards Mt. Kulal and Yeel.

## **3.3 Water and Sanitation**

### **3.3.1 Major water sources**

The main sources of domestic water in both livelihood zones are springs, boreholes, shallow wells, earth dams and watering holes found on dry river beds. Recharge after the long rains was about 70 percent. The current yield of water at the various sources is good and sufficient for domestic use and is expected to last for the next three months for dams and watering holes. Although availability from springs is expected to continue, it has begun reducing in quantity for areas in the North Horr, Huri hills and Dabel.

### **3.3.2 Distance to water sources and waiting time.**

The current distance to domestic water is within the normal range of one to two kilometers across livelihood zones with exception of Dabel, Dida Galgallo where the distance is up to 12 kilometers. The waiting time across both livelihood zones is within the normal range of 30 minutes to one hour. However, in areas such as Korr, Balesa and Dabel waiting is up to four hours due to the large population obtaining water at a central point.

### **3.3.3 Cost of water and water consumption**

The cost of water in both livelihood zones range between Ksh two to three for 20 litres except in some urban centers where prices go up to Ksh 50 per 20 litre jerrican. The average water consumption per person per day is currently 10 litres except in Hurri Hills area where consumption is as low as 3 litres per day. The cost and water consumption levels are normal at this time of the year though the consumption is below minimum standard of 15 litres per person per day.

### 3.3.4 Sanitation and hygiene

Contamination remains minimal in all water sources with exception of earth dams and unprotected springs. Water treatment chemicals were not available at the household level, but about 20 percent of households across all livelihood zones indicated they either boil water before drinking or use ash to remove impurities. At household level, women indicated they use clean crockery to prepare and serve food as well as covering left over food. Latrine coverage is currently 43 percent. However latrine use is very limited as most of the population prefers open defecation.

### 3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the county are Marsabit, Moyale, Sololo, Loiyangalani, Merille and North Horr. There were no market disruptions throughout the county with all the markets operating normally. There was however decline in volumes of livestock traded in the markets as most pastoral households were unwilling to dispose of their livestock at prices offered by traders. The few livestock sold is bought by traders in the “Manyattas”. Maize and other basic food commodities are available in most markets across both livelihood zones. There was however decline in maize supplies in northern parts of the county as Ethiopia which is the main source experienced reduced production. Vegetables are available but at very high prices.

#### 3.4.2 Maize prices

The average price of maize between the month of January and July 2013 was stable at Ksh.40-44 per kilogram. Prices were however higher in Marsabit compared to Moyale. In Marsabit the prices ranged between Ksh 45-53 while in Moyale the price range was between Ksh. 30-40. There was also minimal variation between maize prices in 2012, 2013 and Long Term Average as shown in figure 3. Maize prices are expected to remain stable over the coming months.

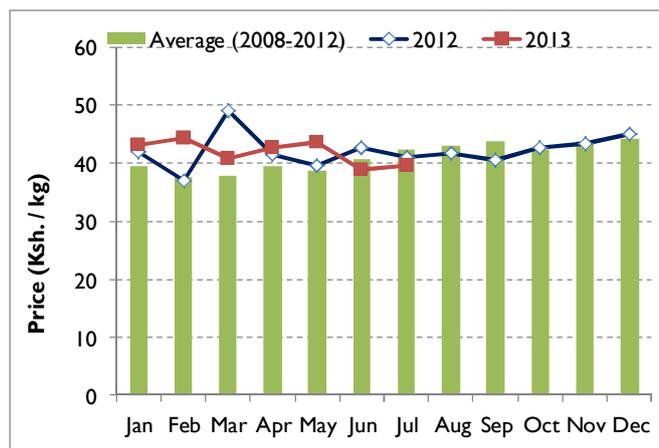
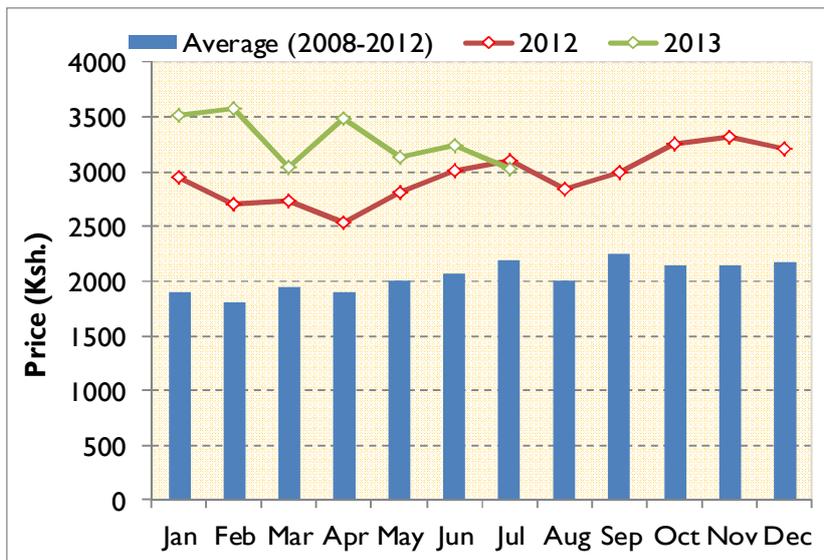


Figure 3 Maize prices for 2013 compared to LTA

### 3.4.3 Goat prices



The price of goats peaked around the month of February 2013 when a goat was selling at an average price of Ksh 3,575 compared to Ksh 2,770 in February 2012 attributed to enhanced cross border trade with Ethiopia. Prices have generally declined to an average of Ksh 3,000 in the month of July 2013 but still above the LTA by about 38 percent

Figure 4 Goat prices in Marsabit for 2013 compared to LTA

### 3.4.4 Terms of trade

A goat is currently exchanging for about 76 kg of maize compared to about 82 kg in month of January, 2013 and LTA 52 kg. With maize prices remaining generally stable, terms of trade is currently being determined by goat prices. The current terms of trade is about 46 percent above LTA. The terms of trade is expected to remain at current levels over the coming months due to stability in maize and goat prices.



Figure 5 terms of trade for Marsabit

### 3.5 Health and Nutrition

#### 3.5.1 Morbidity patterns

Frequently occurring diseases among children under five year are upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, clinical malaria, skin diseases and pneumonia. The common diseases for adults are diarrhea and malaria. Compared to the same period last year, morbidity patterns for water borne diseases and malaria have reduced by 11 percent and 35 percent respectively as shown in figure 6. The trend is attributed to scaling up of hygiene oriented interventions at community level. There were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases reported.

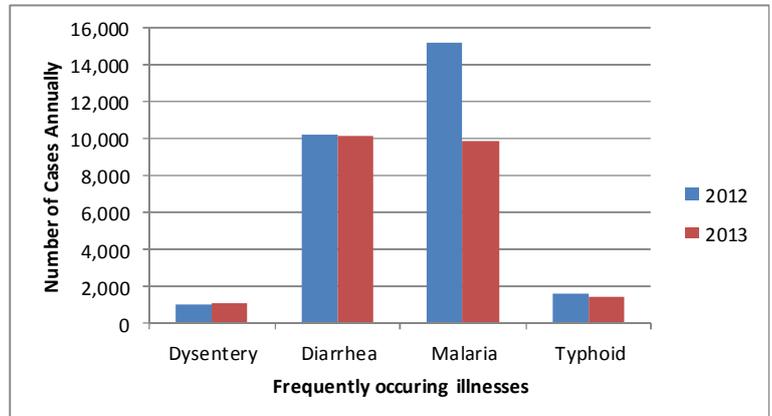


Figure 6 Morbidity patterns

#### 3.5.1 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Children that are fully immunized in the county are 74 percent compared to the national target of 80 percent. The high immunization level is attributed to Polio vaccination that ended in June 2013. However immunization is low at 49 percent in Moyale. Vitamin A supplementation in Marsabit is at 89 percent for children below one year, and 32 percent for children between one and five years. The proportion of children receiving Vitamin A in Moyale was below 10 percent.

#### 3.5.2 Nutrition status and dietary diversity

The nutrition status of children under five has been improving across all livelihood zones with reducing numbers of admissions in both out-patient therapeutic (OTP) and supplementary feeding programmes (SFP). Although the average rate of children at risk of malnutrition is rising very slowly and slightly higher than the previous years, it is lower than the LTM (figure 7). Data from Child Health and Nutrition Information System (CHANIS) indicates a reduced proportion of children being underweight, compared to the previous year. The nutrition status is hence not alarming but requires close monitoring.

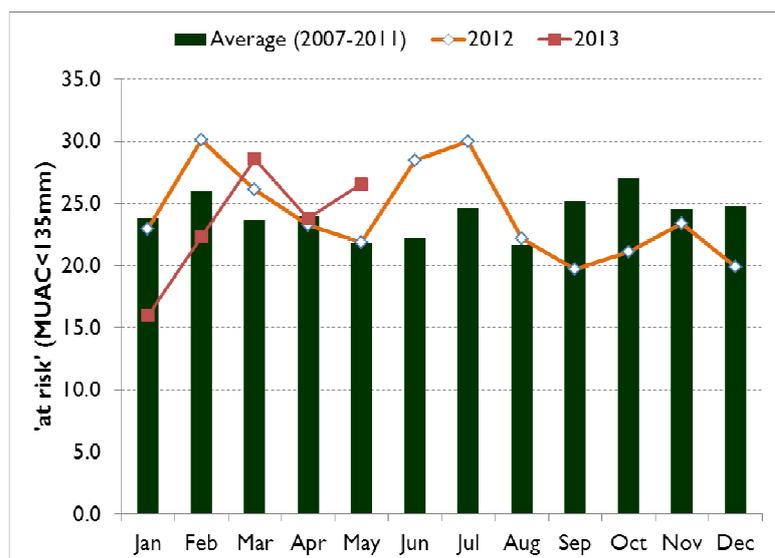


Figure 7 Percentage of children at risk of malnutrition

Communities in the agro pastoral livelihood zone are eating two meals per day with two main food groups comprising carbohydrates and proteins of plant origin. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) has improved with 90 percent of households consuming adequate variety of food types compared to 70 percent in the previous year.

Early initiation of breast feeding is at 78 percent while exclusive breast feeding is practiced for 59 percent of the population with the rest of the population introducing other foods to infants before the age of six months. Due to the existing pasture and water conditions, migration to areas further from households have commenced and it is expected nutrition status of children in pastoral livelihood zone may deteriorate due to absence of lactating herds near the households and hence reduced dietary diversity.

### 3.6 Education

Enrollment of boys and girls has declined over the last four consecutive terms with boys' enrolment being slightly higher than that of girls. The marginal difference is mainly due to the preference given to enrolling and investing in boys as opposed to girls. Transfers from one school to another are attributed to insecurity, lack of water in some schools and distance between home and schools. Other reasons include migration in pastoral areas and absence of school meals programme in the various schools

**Table 4 School enrolment and attendance**

| Indicator              | Term 2-2012 |        | Term 3 – 2012 |        | Term 1- 2013 |        | Term 2 -2013 |        |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|                        | Boys        | Girls  | Boys          | Girls  | Boys         | Girls  | Boys         | Girls  |
| Total School Enrolment | 34,441      | 32,386 | 33,805        | 31,956 | 31,861       | 28,806 | 31,461       | 28,506 |
| School Attendance      | 33,750      | 31,875 | 33,635        | 31,560 | 31,751       | 28,650 | 31,330       | 28,495 |
| School dropout         | 691         | 511    | 170           | 396    | 110          | 156    | 131          | 11     |

School drop outs have been less than 2 percent between the terms .Dropout rates are more among the boys than girls due to herding and cultural practices. Key informants indicated that transition rates have been low for both the ECD to class one and from class 8 into form one. Enrolment into ECD is done at a late age of about 6 years where boys are then made to repeat until they reach the age of 8-9 years and are then sent on to herd livestock. Payment of school fees was cited as the main challenge to the lack of progression into form one. All public primary schools in the county are under the regular school meals programme which has been consistent with exception of several schools which do not have regular water supply.

### 3.7 Coping Mechanisms

At the household level, skipping meals and adults forgoing meals in favour of children are the main measures applied to ensure daily food consumption. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) has increased from nine in May 2012 to 20 in May 2013. In agro pastoral livelihood zone insurance

measures applied are charcoal burning and firewood gathering and selling. In pastoral zones, gathering and breaking of building stones and casual labour are the main strategies applied.

### **3.8 Food Security Prognosis**

The food security situation is expected to deteriorate further across all livelihood zones in the next three months. Livestock are likely to move further from their settlements in search of water and pastures aggravating the situation further. Weather forecasts indicate that the short rains will be near normal. The food security situation is expected to improve from the month of November when the short rains are expected to rejuvenate pastures and replenish water sources across all livelihood zones. Most of the livestock are also expected to kid, lamb or calf down from the month of October leading to an increase in milk availability and consumption in both livelihood zones. In the pastoral livelihood zone most of the livestock which have migrated to grazing areas and water points are expected to return to their normal settlements thus increasing milk availability and consumption at the households.

The camels which are currently lactating are also expected to increase milk production following improved fodder and pasture situation. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, farmers are expected to plant from October 2013 at onset of the short rains season and start harvesting from late December 2013 into February 2014. Food stocks are therefore expected to increase significantly at the end of harvesting period in February 2014. Increased on farm activities from the month of October are also expected to provide casual work for the poor and increase their ability to access food. However if the short rains fail or are erratic, the situation may fall into crisis in the next four months.

### 3.9 Ongoing Interventions

| Sub County                | Intervention                                  | Location                    | Beneficiaries No. | Implementers  | Impacts in terms of food security                   | Cost  | Time Frame     |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------|----------------|
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b> |   |                             |                   |   |   |       |                |
| Chalbi                    | Promotion of greenhouse production            | Moyale,Saku and Hurri hills | 2,200             | MOA/GAA/World Vision, CIFA, KRC, MoA (NALEP-              | Increased access to vegetables                      | 20.9m |                |
| Saku                      | Water harvesting for crop production          | Turbi.Huri hills.Dabel      | 640               | MOA   | Improved food availability                          | 8m    |                |
| <b>Water Sector</b>       |   |                             |                   |   |   |       |                |
| Saku                      | Construction and completion of Badasa Dam     | Diribo Gombo                | 15,000            | G.O.K   | Improved access to water                            | 2.4b  | 2009-2014      |
| All sub counties          | Capacity Building of water user associations. | All locations               | 300,000           | G.O.K   | Improved water availability and resource management | 0.5m  | 2010-2014      |
| <b>Health Sector</b>      |   |                             |                   |   |   |       |                |
| Entire County             | High Impact Nutrition Interventions           | All locations               | 70,000            | MOH, Concern WW, FHK ,APHIA IMARISHA, WFP UNICEF, WVK,CCS | Improved nutrition status                           |       | Up to Dec 2013 |
| <b>Education</b>          |   |                             |                   |   |   |       |                |

| <b>Sub County</b>   | <b>Intervention</b>                    | <b>Location</b>             | <b>Beneficiaries No.</b> | <b>Implementers</b>      | <b>Impacts in terms of food security</b>    | <b>Cost</b> | <b>Time Frame</b> |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Saku                | Provision of storage tanks             | Marsabit Central            | 27schools                | Water service trust fund | Improve performance and retention rate      | 3M          | 2013              |
| Laisamis            | Construction of pit latrines           | Marsabit South Loiyangalani | 27                       | Water service trust fund | Improved Attention                          | 4M          | 2013              |
| Laisamis North Horr | Provision of bursary to needy children | Marsabit North North Horr   | 600 students             | MOE                      | Reduce drop out and improve transition rate | 4.8M        | 2013              |

### 3.10 Divisional Food Security Ranking

| <b>Rank</b> | <b>Division</b>  | <b>Factors affecting food security</b>  |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| 1           | Korr             | Depleted pastures, Inadequate water for livestock, inaccessibility to markets, low milk availability      |
| 2           | Golbo            | Erratic rainfall, Water shortages, inaccessibility to markets, low livestock holdings(low herd sizes)     |
| 3           | Loiyangalani     | Inaccessibility to markets due to conflicts and insecurity, low dietary diversity and poverty             |
| 4           | North Horr       | Inaccessibility to markets due to distance, erratic rainfall, poverty                                     |
| 5           | Dirr             | Crop failure due to uneven distribution of rains, limited income sources                                  |
| 6           | Marsabit Central | High poverty levels especially in Dakabanshi,Nagayo crop failure due to erratic rainfall and flash floods |
| 7           | Laisamis         | Inaccessibility to markets due to distance, low rainfall received   |
| 8           | Gadamoji         | Crop failure, poverty, low herd levels  |
| 9           | Maikona          | Inaccessibility to markets, poverty   |

|    |                |   |
|----|----------------|---|
| 10 | Obbu           | Low crop production, high poverty levels                            |
| 11 | Turbi          | Physical inaccessibility to markets, long distance to water sources |
| 12 | Dukana         | Low herd sizes, markets   |
| 13 | Uran           | Low supply of food staples especially maize                         |
| 14 | Central Moyale | Insecurity, displacement  |

#### 4.0 SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

##### 4.1 Monitoring Required

- Conflicts around watering points and pastures
- Food stocks
- Onset and performance of the short rains
- Nutrition situation

##### 4.2 Food Interventions Required

| Division     | Total Population | Range of Population in need (%) | Proposed mode of intervention |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Korr         | 21,305           | 35-40                           | FFA                           |
| Golbo        | 29,161           | 35-40                           | FFA                           |
| Loyangalani  | 26,111           | 30-35                           | GFD                           |
| North Horr   | 27,007           | 30-35                           | FFA                           |
| Dirri        | 8,205            | 25-30                           | FFA                           |
| Central-Mars | 29,982           | 25-30                           | FFA                           |
| Laisamis     | 18,253           | 20-25                           | FFA                           |
| Gadamoji     | 8,315            | 20-25                           | FFA                           |
| Maikona      | 19,225           | 15-20                           | FFA                           |
| Obbu         | 13,495           | 15-20                           | FFA                           |
| Turbi        | 10,336           | 15-20                           | FFA                           |

| Division       | Total Population | Range of Population in need (%) | Proposed mode of intervention |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dukana         | 18,628           | 10-15                           | FFA                           |
| Uran           | 9,754            | 10-15                           | FFA                           |
| Central-Moyale | 51,382           | 10-15                           | FFA                           |

### 4.3 Recommended Non-Food Interventions

| Sub County                  | Intervention  | Location                            | No. of beneficiaries | Proposed Implementers         | Required Resources | Available Resources | Time Frame |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| <b>Agriculture Sector</b>   |   |                                     |                      |                               |                    |                     |            |
| Laisamis, North Horr Moyale | Water harvesting for crop production                    | Gadamoji ,Sololo.Karare,Hurri hills | 2,500                | COUNTY AGRIC DEPT/NDMA/NGO    | 35M                | 15M                 | 2013/14    |
| North Horr,Moyale, Saku     | Completion and expansion of current irrigation projects | Moyale,Saku,Chalbi                  | 800                  | NDMA/DEPT OF WATER/MOA/D RSLP | 15M                | 5M                  | 2013/15    |
| Moyale Saku                 | Seed bulking for drought tolerant crops                 | Moyale ,Saku                        | 15,000               | MOA/KARI                      | 18M                | 12M                 | 2013/14    |
| <b>Livestock Sector</b>     |   |                                     |                      |                               |                    |                     |            |
| All Sub Counties            | Harvesting and preservation of pasture                  | All locations                       | 2,000                | GOK/NGO'S                     | 2.5M               | 100,000             | 1 YEAR     |
| All sub counties            | Vaccination campaigns against CCPP                      | All locations                       | 40,000               | VET DEPT                      |                    |                     |            |

| Sub County               | Intervention  | Location                              | No. of beneficiaries | Proposed Implementers          | Required Resources                 | Available Resources | Time Frame |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| <b>Water Sector</b>      |   |                                       |                      |                                |                                    |                     |            |
| Laisamis,Saku North Horr | Construction of Mega Dams of 10,000m3               | Sangate, Diribo, Maikona, Mount Kulal | 20,000               | G.O.K and NGOS                 | Funding                            | Skilled manpower    | 2014-2015  |
| Laisamis,North Horr      | Strengthening of Borehole Rapid Response Team       | Mountain,Bubisa, Burgabo,Logologo     | 30,000               | G.O.K and NGOs                 | Equipment for Borehole maintenance | Skilled Personnel   | Continuos  |
| Laisamis                 | Revival of Hallisuruwa borehole                     | Korr                                  | 5,000                | G.O.K                          | Pumping unit                       |                     |            |
| <b>Education Sector</b>  |   |                                       |                      |                                |                                    |                     |            |
| Saku                     | Provision of cooking facilities                     | Central Marsabit                      | 15,000               | WFP                            | 5M                                 |                     | 2013       |
| Loiyangalani             | Hygiene promotion by providing hand wash facilities | Marsabit South                        | 17,000               | FHI,WORLD VISION ,PISPS,       | 2M                                 |                     | 2013       |
| North Horr               | Provision of water                                  | Marsabit North                        | 8,000                | PISPS, CIFA, WORLD VISION, MOE | 20M                                |                     | 2013       |
| <b>Market Sector</b>     |   |                                       |                      |                                |                                    |                     |            |
| Laisamis                 | Development of market infrastructure.               | Loiyangalani                          | 2,000                | GOK/NGO'S                      | 2M                                 | 100,000             | 1YEAR      |