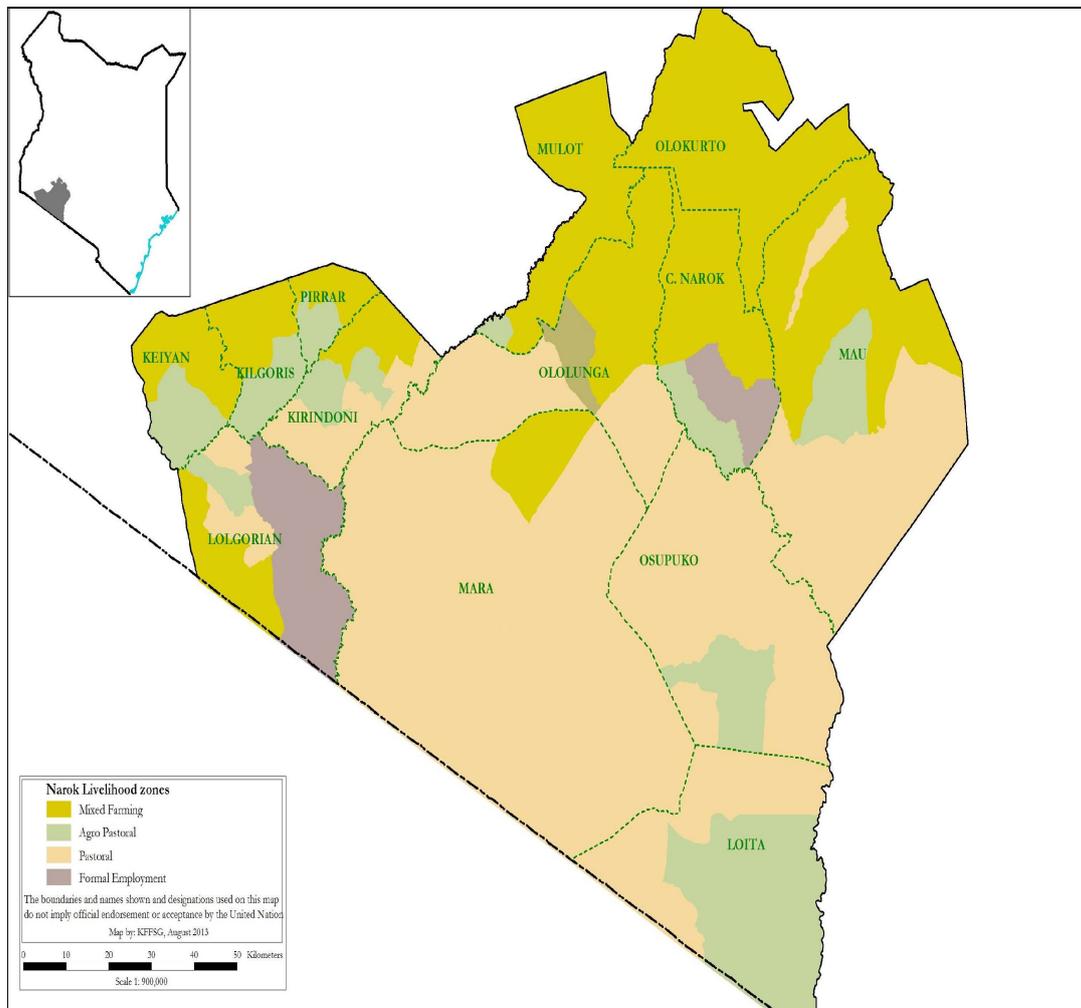


NAROK COUNTY 2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT 29TH JULY TO 3RD AUGUST 2013



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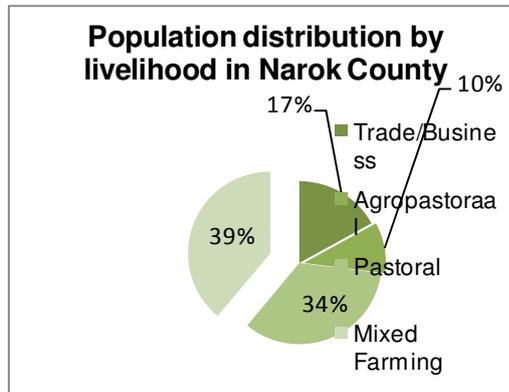
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Narok County is located on the southwestern part of Kenya and constitutes of five sub-counties namely; Narok North, Narok South, Narok East, Transmara West and Transmara East. The county borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South, Migori and Kuria counties to the West, Bomet and Nakuru counties to the North and Kajiado County to the East. It lies between latitudes 0° 50' and 2° 05' South and longitudes 35° 58' and 36° 00' East.



The county has a population of 576,388 and covers approximately 17,988 Sq. km. There are four main livelihoods, namely mixed farming, pastoral (All species), agro-pastoral and tourism/trade/business as shown in figure 1 to the left.

Fig 1: Narok County population distribution by livelihood zones

Land is generally communally owned in form of trust land, family ranches or group ranches with land in mixed farming areas generally owned by individuals. The rangelands are largely used as group ranches though there is an increased trend of individual holdings. More land is being opened up for agricultural production.

1.2 Current relief operations

In the last two seasons, crop and livestock production has improved resulting in improved food security at household level. In this regard, households are not receiving relief support other than occasional food relief provided by the government through the directorate of special programmes, currently the ministry of devolution and planning. The beneficiary figure targeted by this support was 20,852. Other relief operations include provision of water during drought periods, through the ministry of environment, water and natural resources. Areas supported include Suswa and the pastoral areas of Mosiro.

During the long rains, there were some flash floods experienced at Sintagara and Nairege Enkare areas in Mau division where a number of households were displaced and relief interventions done. The victims were settled in the nearby primary school and supplied with food, blankets and nets.

1.3 Food Security Trends

After the 2011 short rains, most of the county was classified under “stressed” phase. However, the northern part of the county covering Mulot and Olokurto were classified under “none or minimal” phase. The situation improved further after the long rains of 2012 with a bigger area being classified under “none or minimal food security phase”. Due to good short rains of 2012, the entire county improved further and in February 2013, it was classified under “none or minimal” phase. The county was however affected by the maize lethal necrosis disease where maize production went below long term production. This situation has been maintained after the

long rains 2013 though there were some disruptions during the electioneering period that affected production of some of the crops. Livestock production remained unaffected and the situation is normal in most of the areas. Currently, household food availability is stable in most of the areas though this may be affected by water availability in the next three months, especially in the pastoral areas.

1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Poor temporal distribution of rainfall
- Late planting
- Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
- Endemic livestock diseases
- De-forestation

1.5 Summary of recommendations – Food and non-food

- Promotion of traditional high value crops and provision of certified relief seeds.
- Pasture reseeding and bulking.
- Immunization and vaccination.
- Promotion of best practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF).
- Up-scaling of irrigation.
- Increase water harvesting structures (water pans, roof catchment).
- Improve on soil and water conservation.

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The current food security phase classification is “none to minimal”. Water is available in all the livelihood zones. Distances to water points have reduced from the normal of 5-10kilometres to 0.5-3 kilometers in all livelihoods. Maize harvesting is ongoing in Narok South and Transmara while harvesting will start towards the end of August 2013 in Narok North. Livestock body condition is fair to good in all the zones and milk is available at household level. In most areas, beans have been harvested while potatoes and vegetables are readily available in the markets. The terms of trade are favorable with the sale of one goat buying up to 100 kilograms of maize.

2.2 Current shocks and hazards

Rainfall performance

The onset of the rains was earlier than normal in most divisions. This was in the last dekad of February as opposed to second week of March reaching the peak in the second dekad of April with most areas receiving large amounts of rainfall during that period. The Northern, East and South West parts of the county received 80 – 120% of normal during long rains season. The lower parts; Ololungga, Narok Central, Mara, Osupuko and Loita received 50 – 80% of the normal. The eastern part of Orkurto northern tip of Mau and extreme south of Loita received 120-160 % of normal. The cessation was in the second dekad of May, which is earlier than the normal first dekad of June. Although the distribution in space was good, it was poor in time due to early onset and early cessation.

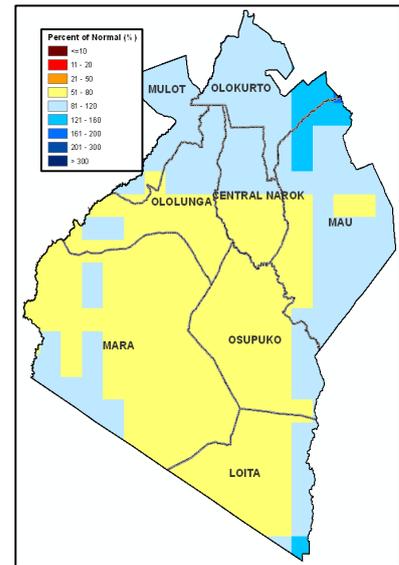


Fig 2; Rainfall performance for March- June

2.2.2 Other shocks and hazards

- Human wildlife conflict.
- Livestock Malignant Charar Fever disease.
- Maize Lethal Necrosis disease
- Deforestation

3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

3.1.1 Introduction

The county is largely dependent on long rains and the major crops grown are wheat, maize, beans and Irish potatoes. Horticulture crops (tomatoes, onions and vegetables) are also produced and consumed locally and/or sold outside the county. Crop production contributes about 65 percent to food in the mixed farming livelihood zone and 35 percent to cash income.

3.1.2 Rain-fed crop

The area under maize in mixed farming increased by about 10% in Narok South as new lands were opened in Naroosura while in Narok North it reduced slightly mainly due to the electioneering period. The maize lethal necrosis disease further affected production especially in parts where farmers did not practice crop rotation to control the disease. Maize production was also affected by poor temporal distribution of rain during the season, although the production was slightly higher than the long term average of 60,500 by 0.97 percent. Area under beans decreased from the long term average of 8500 to 7892 hectares. The yield was 63,750 bags as compared to the long term average of 78,930 bags. Irish potatoes production 855,000, which is four percent lower than the long term average of 888,750 x 90 (Kg.) bags. Communities in the agro pastoral areas practiced little farming, mainly maize and beans.

Table 1: Area under rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted in LR (Ha)		LRA production (90-Kg. bag)	
	2013	LTA	LTA	2013
Wheat	62,252	61,000	2,241,072 bags	2,196,000 bags
Maize	61,090	60,500	1,832,700 bags	1,815,000bags
Beans	7,893	8,500	78,930 bags	63,750bags
Irish Potatoes	5,925	5,700	888,750(110Kg. B)	855,000 (110Kg. B)

Source: Department of Agriculture Narok North, Narok South

Area under rain fed crop production increased for wheat by 2.1 percent, 0.9 percent for maize and 3.9 percent for potatoes as compared to their long term averages. However, area under beans reduced by 7 percent as compared to the long term average.

3.1.3 Irrigated crop

Table 2: Area under irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted in LR (Ha)		LRA production (90-Kg. bag)	
	2013	LTA	2013	LTA
Tomatoes	80	100	18,000 crates	22,500 crates
Cabbage	40	35	400	350
French Beans	42.5	37.4	599.25	427

Source: Department of Agriculture Narok North, Narok South

Area under irrigated crop increased by 14 percent for both cabbage and French beans as compared to their long term averages. However, it reduced for tomatoes by 20 percent largely due to electioneering period and heavy rains that occurred in April flooding sections of irrigated areas.

Maize stocks:

Table 3: Maize commodity stock in the County

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-Kg. bags)	
	Current	2013
House Holds	665,635	750,564
Traders	41,078	71,320
Millers	8,195	28,802
NCPB	17,204	16000
Total	732,112	866,686

Currently, maize held in the county is slightly less than normal because of the maize lethal necrosis disease that affected the previous season. However, the ministry of Agriculture and other actors have managed to control the disease. In Narok South and Transmara (Agropastoral livelihood zones), maize harvesting is taking place and the projected harvest will cater for the previous shortfall. Currently households hold 90 percent of maize stocks while traders and

millers hold approximately 7 percent. The balance is held by NCPB. This is likely to change as harvesting is taking place in Transmara and Narok South.

3.2 Livestock Production

Introduction

In pastoral areas livestock contribute 85 percent of cash income; in agro pastoral areas they contribute 66 percent, in pastoral leasing 60 percent where as in mixed farming they contribute 40 percent of cash income. The main livestock species in the county include cattle, sheep and goats. Others include donkeys, poultry and pigs in the urban areas. Other economic activities within the county include beekeeping, wool production and fish farming which is currently being introduced.

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse

The 2013 long rains resulted in regeneration of pasture and browse. Current condition is ranging from good to fair for pasture and very good to good for browse. In pastoral areas, pasture is low and declining due to overgrazing in the rangelands. In areas bordering wheat farms, pastoralists are grazing in the wheat harvested farms. In agro pastoral areas pasture is still substantial though declining. Crop residue especially maize is currently supplementing pasture. In mixed farming zones, pasture is currently sufficient and most households are baling the crop residual for use during the lean season. It is also being stocked for sale to supplement income. Pasture is estimated to last for 3 months and 4-5 months for browse in the pastoral livelihood zones and 3-4 months for pasture and 4 months for browse in the agropastoral and mixed livelihood zones respectively. The situation is normal at this time of the year.

Human-wildlife conflict is a major factor affecting accessibility to pasture and browse as wild animals stray from the Mara Reserve due to pressure from encroachment on the rangelands Other than the malignant chatar fever in parts of Mara Division; there were no livestock disease outbreaks. Within the county, major endemic diseases were noted to be affecting livestock production. A few incidences of human-wildlife conflicts were noted. Generally, this season is slightly better than normal

3.2.2 Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition is good for all the species across all the livelihood zones due to availability of water, pasture and browse. The current situation is slightly better than normal. In addition, crop residue is available in mixed farming, agro-pastoral and pastoral/leasing areas, hence livestock body condition is expected to remain good until the beginning of the short rains season.

Birth rate

The birth rates of all livestock species across all the livelihoods have improved. For cattle, it is between 20-30 percent while for shoats it is between 30-40 percent. In some areas in Mara and Osupuko, the cattle birth rates were reported to be affected by malignant chatar fever, which is a vector borne disease spread by wildebeest.

Milk availability

Milk production per household per day is three litres in pastoral, five litres in agro-pastoral livelihood zone and about 10 litres in mixed farming which is slightly above normal at this time of the year. The production is expected to reduce towards the end of September, when the wheat and barley straws start diminishing in agropastoral and mixed farming areas.

Milk consumption

In the pastoral areas, milk consumption per household per day is about three litres, while in both agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones, households can access up to five litres per day. The surplus is sold between Kenya shillings (Ksh.) 25 to Ksh. 30 per litre. Milk prices were stable in all the livelihood zones although in the agro-pastoral areas, farmers are constrained in selling their surplus milk. This is due to distances to markets as well as poor road networks in those areas.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The average livestock holding per household is 10-15 heads of cattle, 15-20 goats and 25-30 sheep for the mixed farming livelihoods, 15-20 heads of cattle, 10-15 goats and 20-25 sheep for the agropastoral livelihoods and 15-20 heads of cattle, 25-30 goats and 35-40 sheep for the pastoral livelihoods. The livestock holding is normal to slightly above normal and stable due to availability of pasture, browse and water.

Table 4: Tropical Livestock Units by livelihood zone

Livelihood	Cattle		Goat		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	13	10	18	20	28	30
Agropastoral	18	20	13	10	23	30
Pastoral	18	20	28	30	38	40

3.2.3 Water for livestock

The current sources of water for livestock are rivers, water pans/dams, boreholes, springs and wells. These are the normal sources at this time of the year. As a result of the current cold weather conditions, water loss from main sources is minimal. Most of the water facilities were sufficiently recharged during the long rains season. This was further enhanced by the off-season rains in the months of July/ August in the upper areas of the county. The return distance from grazing areas to watering points is averaging 4km and varies across the livelihood zones as shown below:

Table 5: Livestock trekking distance by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Return trek distance	Frequency of watering livestock
Pastoral	3-7km	Once-twice
Agro-pastoral	2-6Km	Once
Mixed farming	1-4km	Once

This is normal at this time of the year and is expected to last until the beginning of the short rains in October.

3.2.4. Migration

There has been minimal migration of animals, (40%) from pastoral livelihood zones and agro-pastoral zones to the dry season grazing areas. It was also noted that some pastoral households had moved part of their stocks to areas along the Mau Escarpment. Currently, the remaining stock from these zones is being grazed in areas where wheat and maize have been harvested benefiting from the remaining crop residue. Animals from the larger Mara and Osupuko divisions are grazing in Osupuko hills where there is better pasture and browse. This has been the normal trend at this time of the year.

3.2.5 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There was no major disease outbreaks reported except the malignant chatar fever in the Mara/Osupuko wildebeest corridor. This is a vector borne, viral disease which is not treatable but can be avoided by keeping off from wildlife dispersal areas. Other livestock notifiable diseases were:

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) -(Olkipiei)
- East Coast Fever (ECF)
- Rabies
- Heart water (Ormilo)
- Trypanosomiasis
- Sheep and goat pox
- Newcastle disease
- Enterotoxaemia
- 3 day sickness

These are endemic diseases that occasionally occur within the county especially in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones due to uncontrolled livestock movement. They do affect the overall livestock production but were under control during the period. Notable mortalities were reported in the wildlife dispersal areas as a result of the malignant chatar fever disease mentioned above.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Introduction

The current water sources for both domestic and livestock use in the county are rivers, water pans, shallow wells, boreholes and springs. There are 61 water pans, 53 of which are operational, seven permanent springs, four permanent rivers and seven operational boreholes in the county.

3.3.1 Major water sources

The major water sources are pans/dams, springs and permanent rivers. Currently, all the rivers in the county are flowing, the springs are perennial and about 90 percent of the water pans/dams have water. The long rains recharge to open water sources was about 70 percent and rivers and springs were also recharged adequately. The July-August off-season rain had a slight effect on the water sources. Agro pastoral, pastoral and mixed farming livelihoods are currently relying on the rivers and pans while formal settlements rely on piped water and boreholes. Some pastoral

livelihoods in Lemek and Loita are relying on springs. Water in the pans is expected to last until the end of September. This is normal at this time of the year for all the livelihoods.

3.3.2 Distance to water sources

The current distance to water points in pastoral livelihood zones have reduced to a range of a half to three kilometers, from the normal of five to ten and a half to two kilometres in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihoods from a normal of four kilometres. In Suswa area, ground water sources are unfit for human consumption. Households in these areas mainly rely on rain water harvesting and from water vendors during stress periods.

3.3.3 Waiting time at the source

Since most households are getting water from rivers, springs and water pans/dams the waiting time is minimal, as the water is easily accessible. However, in some areas like Mosiro, more time is needed to allow for recharge as scooping of sand is done in dry river beds. This is normal at this time of the year.

3.3.4 Cost of water

Currently, households are obtaining water for free from rivers, pans and springs in the agro pastoral, pastoral and mixed farming livelihoods zones. In central places, water vendors are selling a 20 liter jerry can at between Ksh. 10-20. This is normal at this time of the year.

3.3.5 Water consumption

Currently water consumption per person per day is normal at 15-20 litres per person per day in all the livelihood zones. The water quality in the dams/pans is poor as a result of contamination by livestock and wildlife at source. This necessitates pastoralists to rely more on springs, wells and dry river beds for domestic use.

3.3.6 Sanitation

Overall latrine coverage in the county is 67 percent but poor especially in the rural areas where open defecation is common. In urban settlements, it is high (67 percent) as compared with the rural areas in agro-pastoral, pastoral and mixed forming areas which is <20 percent which results in contamination of rivers and pans when it rains. These being the main water sources within the expansive pastoral areas, it predisposes the households to waterborne diseases since water is not treated before consumption.

3.3.7 Hygiene

The water treatment chemicals are not available at household level largely in pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones. Personal hygiene practices like washing of hands is poor especially in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihoods. However, in mixed farming areas, the habit of hand washing is generally practiced. Hygiene is not observed during food preparation and storage in all the three livelihood zones of the county.

3.4 Markets and Trade

The main markets in the county are Narok, Ntulele, Ewaso Nyiro, Olokurto, Suswa, Nairege Enkare, Mulot, Aitong, Tipis and Naroosura. These markets are important because they offer basic household requirements and also facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products.

3.4.1 Market operations

Market operations were normal and without disruptions. During and immediately after the election period, vegetable prices (especially tomatoes), increased due to low supply, occasioned by election campaign activities and above normal rains in April that affected production. Since the end of the electioneering period the market dynamics have normalized. This is normal at this time of the year and has led to availability of food, livestock and livestock products in the markets.

Maize and beans are supplied locally as harvesting has been concluded in the southern part of the county and maize is almost ready for harvesting in the North. Livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) and livestock products are supplied mainly from local producers, mostly from pastoral livelihoods zones. Normally items such wheat flour, rice, cooking fat, kerosene and sugar are supplied from Nairobi while vegetables are supplied locally.

The above commodities are in steady supply. There were no distress sales since food is available at household level. Demand for maize is higher in the pastoral livelihood zones as compared to mixed farming livelihood zones. In pastoral livelihoods, all households buy their foodstuffs from markets, apart from milk. The mixed farming livelihoods obtain their food from their farms. This is normal at this time of the year.

3.4.1 Market prices

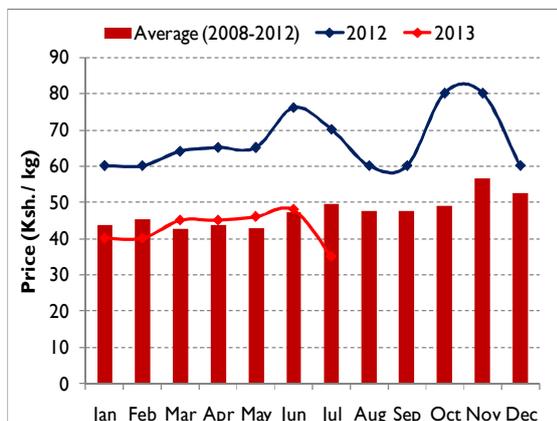


Fig 3: Trends in maize prices

eight percent below the long term average of Ksh.38 at the same time of the year. The trends are shown in figure 3 above.

Maize prices

The price of maize in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones is between Ksh. 30 and Ksh. 35 per Kg. compared to the normal of Ksh. 40 per Kg. In the mixed farming the price of maize is Ksh. 25 which is below normal of Ksh.35 at this time of the year and below the long term average of Ksh. 44. Maize harvesting is currently taking place in the agropastoral areas of Narok South and Transmara Sub-county. This has resulted to the decreased prices that are being in noted in these areas. On average, the prices have dropped by 100 percent compared to the same period last year when the price was Ksh. 70 and

Goat Prices

The average price of a goat is currently at Ksh. 3,000 in the mixed farming and Ksh. 3,500 in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. This is above last year's price of Ksh.3, 000 at this time of the year and the LTA of five years which is Ksh. 2,200. The prices are expected to remain stable in the next two to three months. This is because the livestock body condition is expected to remain good and the households in agropastoral and mixed farming areas have adequate food at the household level. The trend in goat prices is shown in figure 4.

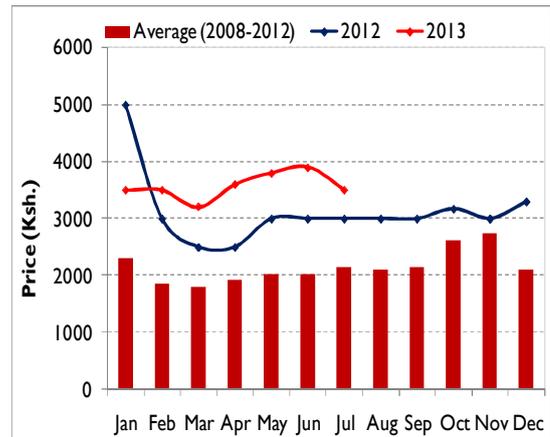


Fig 4: Trends in goat prices

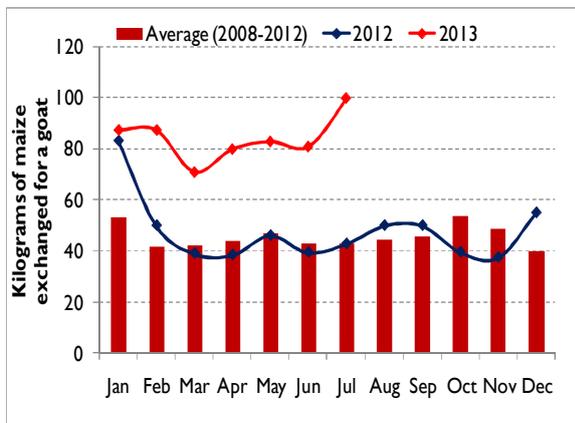


Fig 5 Trends in terms of trade

Terms of trade

Generally, the terms of trade for pastoralists have improved by 138 percent as compared to the same time last year when the sale of one goat could only buy 40 kg. Currently, one goat is buying 100 kg. of maize in both pastoral and agropastoral areas, while in mixed farming areas one goat can buy up to 108 kg. of maize. As shown in figure five, the terms of trade are better than last year's and 138 percent above the long term average of approximately 42 kg per goat.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The most common ailments among the children under five years of age included, respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia and diseases of the skin. These are also the main diseases affecting the general population across all the main livelihood zones in the county. On the whole, morbidity rates have been reported to increase during and after the rains due to increased risks of water borne diseases. The trend analysis of morbidity data indicates a decline in diarrhoea and malaria cases in February and April with notable increments from April, May and June. There were no reported cases of disease outbreaks in the county in last seven months of the year. A section of

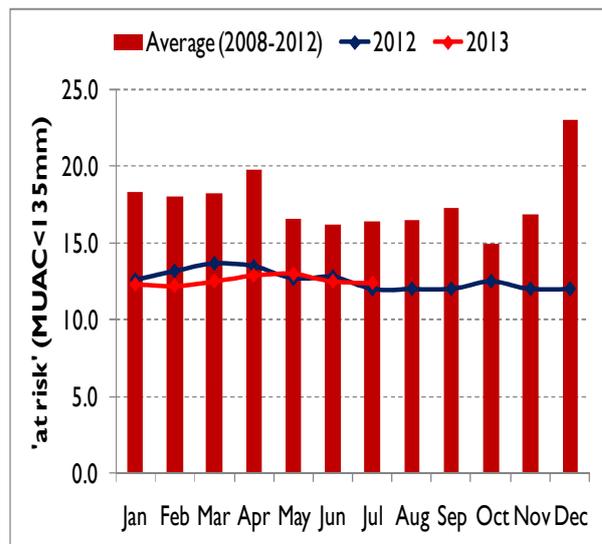


Fig 6: Percentage of children at risk

elderly people prefer taking traditional herbs as opposed to visiting health facilities, and only do so when their condition worsens.

3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage is below the national target of 80 percent which is largely attributed to lack of required amenities such as cold chain for vaccine storage, low staffing levels, poor roads network and long walking distances to health facilities especially in pastoral and pastoral livelihoods. The Vitamin A supplementation was at 52 percent which was also below the national target of 80 percent. 74 percent of these had received supplementation only once during the last one year. Also noted was that the supplementation only peaked during measles campaigns. 46 percent of the children surveyed had not yet received measles vaccination within the last one year while 67 percent had not been dewormed within the last six months.

3.5.3 Nutrition status and Dietary Diversity

Infant feeding practices data food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) indicates that in southern pastoral, 40 percent of infants consumed four or more food groups. During May 2013 FSOM, 66 percent of households were food secure while 32 percent were moderately food insecure with two percent households being severely food insecure in the southern pastoral. A large percentage of households (99 percent) had adequate food consumption score while only one percent had poor food consumption score.

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment

The county has 447 public primary schools and approximately 471 Early Child Development (ECD) centres. Based on the data from the ministry of education in Narok, school enrollment in term one, 2013 was 162,712 pupils, out of which 85,510 were boys representing 52.5 percent and 77,202 were girls that constituted 47.5 percent. This showed 3.8 percent increase from the previous year. Currently, the term two enrollment is slightly better than term one enrollment in the entire county.

3.6.2 Dropout

The dropout rate in the county was slightly lower for girls at one point five percent compared to one point nine percent for boys. The main reasons for dropping out include: cultural practices such as moranism, pregnancies and early marriages among girls, lack of boarding schools, poverty and lack of mentorship especially in the pastoral community.

3.6.3 Transition

Transition from ECD to primary was approximately 96 percent for boys and 98 percent for girls. This was a slight improvement from the previous year which was 94 percent and 96 percent for boys and girls respectively. The transition rate from primary to secondary falls below the national target of 91.6 percent with an achievement of 50-60 percent for Narok North and south while Transmara subcounty recording between 70 and 80 percent. Key factors affecting transition in the county include but not limited to high poverty levels to support secondary education, negative cultural practices, low value for education, lack of sufficient boarding schools and conflict, especially in Transmara subcounty.

3.6.4 School Meals Program (SMP)

There are 99 public primary schools benefiting from the government supported Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) with a population of 46,995 pupils (30,077 boys and 16,918 girls). Previously, these schools were World Food Programme (WFP) supported under regular school meals programme which ended in December 2011. School meals programme (SMP) has boosted access, retention and completion rates in these marginalized schools. It was noted that proper food storage is a challenge as well as water shortages during drought periods.

3.7 Coping mechanisms

Currently, there are no severe coping mechanisms being employed in the county. However, charcoal burning, sand harvesting and selling firewood is going in pastoral and agro pastoral zones. There is also livestock movement to the dry season grazing areas.

3.8 Food security prognosis

The food security situation is expected to remain at 'none or minimal' food insecurity phase in the next three months across all livelihoods. This stability is slightly enhanced by the July/August off-season rains especially in the mixed farming areas and the highlands in the agro pastoral areas. In the southern parts and Transmara sub-county, maize is being harvested while in the pastoral leasing area, wheat and barley is being harvested leaving behind crop residue that is providing pasture for livestock. Maize stocks are available both in the mixed farming and the agro pastoral zones and livestock body condition is good improving terms of trade for pastoralists as maize prices have reduced. The food security situation is expected to remain stable up to the beginning of the short rains season.

3.9 On-going interventions

3.9.1 Food interventions

Currently, there are no ongoing food interventions either from the directorate of Special Programmes or from other partners in the county except government sponsored homegrown school meals programme.

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	Number of beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementation stakeholders
EDUCATION							
Home grown School Meal Program (HGSMP)	Improve access, retention and performance of pupils	Suswa, Mosiro, Merirei, Ilmasharan,	Provision of meals to school going children	195,000,000	46,995 pupils	continuous	Ministry of Education
WATER							

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	Number of beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementation stakeholders
Narok South	Ololulunga w/s rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Ololulunga	5,000	G.O.K	Availing safe drinking water to households	2M	6months
Narok South	Naroosura w/s rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Naroosura		G.O.K	Availing safe drinking water to households	0.5M	6 months
Narok East	Olemesutie w/s rehabilitation	Olemesutie	1,500	G.O.K	Availing safe drinking water to households	0.03m	1 month
Narok South	Rekero waterpan Construction	Aitong	400	A	Availing safe drinking water to households	5 m	6 months
	Mulot w/s rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Mulot		G.O.K	Availing safe drinking water to households	1m	6 months
AGRICULTURE							
Narok North	Water harvesting for food security, One water pan	Leshuta	8,000	MOA Community AMS MOW&I NALEP ASAL	Water access for domestic purposes and small scale irrigation	3M	At completion stage
All	Planting of traditional high value crops	All and mixed farming areas	4,500	MOA Community CLUSA	Drought tolerant crops- for food security	144,000	Continuous
Narok South	Small holder horticulture empowerment unit project	Mulot, osupuko,	184	Increased productivity of horticulture through best practices and value addition	MOA, JICA	150,000	Ongoing
LIVESTOCK							

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	Number of beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementation stakeholders
Narok Central	Pasture harvesting and conservation	Central Narok, East Mau	Avail pasture in lean season		G.O.K	800,000	September 2013
Narok Central	Wheat and barley baling and conservation	Central Narok, East Mau Ololulung'a	Avail pasture in lean season		Farmers and extension staff	475,000	October,2013
Narok North, East, West and South	Range grasses research and bulking	Pastoral zones			KARI MOLD County Governments	6 M	June 2014

3.10 Divisional food security ranking

Division	Food security rank (1-9)	Main food security threat (if any)
Mau	1	Leasing of land for wheat production increases livestock pressure on the range lands. Water especially in Suswa areas
Mara & Osupurko	2	Wildlife threat and vector borne diseases
Loita, Kirindon, Lolgorian	3	Wildlife threat and vector borne diseases with less occurrence
Ololoulounga	4	Pastoral areas of the division rely on the mixed farming livelihood zone for food
Pirrar	5	High poverty levels
Narok central	6	Situation is stable with crop residue for livestock and formal income
Mulot, Olokurto	7	Mixed farming areas where harvesting will be done in August
Kilgoris	8	Quite stable in terms food security
Keyian	9	Most stable

4.0 RECOMMENDED/SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTION BY SECTOR

There were few isolated cases of heart water disease and lumpy skin diseases in the county although not in a level that could warrant rapid action. However the County Department of Veterinary Services should follow up to and mitigate against these diseases.

4.1 Monitoring Required

- Livestock and human disease surveillance
- Vector and disease control
- Nutrition surveillance
- Prices of food and livestock.
- Health education on IYCF [infant] and young children feeding.

Food Interventions Required

There are no food interventions required in the county as the current food situation is good since food stocks are available at household level, food products are available in the markets and the terms of trade are favorable.

Non-food Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	Number of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Narok South	Traditional high value crops	Ololulunga	300	GOK JICA	2M	Personnel, land	3 years
Narok North & South	Subsidies in fertilizer, seeds	District wide	20,000	GOK	5M	Personel land & community	3 years
Narok Central	Construction of a waterpan	Central Narok Osupuko, Mara	2,500	GOK	6M	Personel, land & community	3 yrs
Narok	Soil & water conservation	District wide	10,000	GOK	10M	Personnel	5 yrs
Livestock							
All Sub Counties	Rhode Pasture seed	All Sub County high land divisions	1,000	GOK	1M	Tractor, mowers and balers	June,2013
All Sub Counties	Rhode Pasture seed	All Sub County high land divisions	1,000	GOK	1M	Tractor, mowers and balers	June,2013
All Sub Counties	Sudan Grass	All Sub County high land divisions	2,000	GOK	2M	Tractor, mowers and balers	June,2014
All Sub Counties	Desmodium	All Sub County high land divisions	1,000	GOK	1.5M	Farms and human labour	June,2014
All Sub Counties	Rangelands grasses	Central Narok West Mau, Osupuko Mara, Loita	75	GOK	1M	Denuded areas in the rangelands	June,2014
Narok Soith	Introduction of Dairy goats	Mau, Loita Ololulunga	60 groups	GOK	3M	Land, existing groups Extension staff	June,2014

Sub County	Intervention	Location	Number of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Narok Soith	Introduction of Dairy goats	Mau, Loita Olololunga	60 groups	GOK	3M	Land, existing groups Extension staff	June,2014
All Sub Counties	Capacity building on On farm feed formulation	All divisions	3,000	GOK	3M	Local feedstuff experts	June,2014

Water and Sanitation

Narok Central	Procurement of plastic tanks to institutions.-	Oletukat	2,000	GOK	6M	Labor	3 months
Narok South	Development of shallow wells	Musiro	1,000	GOK	6M	Skilled labor	6 Months