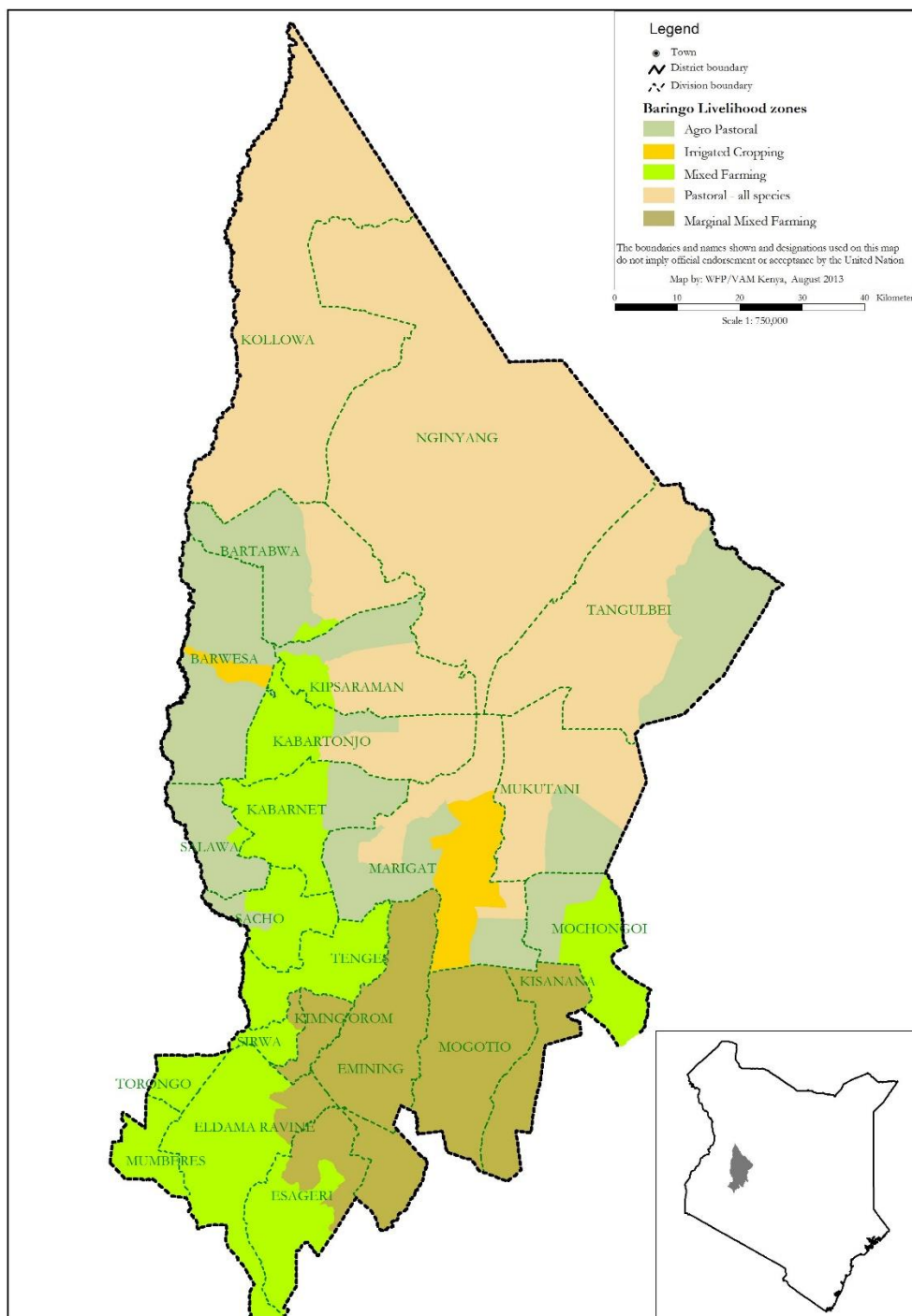


BARINGO COUNTY

2023 LONG RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT



A joint report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Baringo County Steering Group (CSG), July 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 long rains assessment was conducted by the technical members of the Baringo county steering group (CSG) and supported by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The assessment was carried out in all the main livelihood zones. The main objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence base and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the onset of the long rains of 2023. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to carry out the situation analysis. The onset of the long rains was observed in the second dekad of March which was normal and the amount received were normal totaling 91-121 percent of normal. Temporal distribution was fair to good while the spatial distribution was fairly even. The season ceased in the third dekad of May which was normal. Insecurity incidents were reported in parts of Baringo North and Baringo South sub counties but were contained. Other shocks were high food prices, crop pests, crop failure and livestock diseases. Acreage put under rain fed agriculture was above long term mean (LTA) but the projected yield will be below LTA with maize accounting for 74 percent of LTA. Acreage put under irrigated agriculture was above LTA and the projected yield will be above LTA for most of the crops. Cereal stocks for farmers were extremely below LTA but for traders and millers, the stocks were above LTA due to high demand. Forage conditions were fair to good across the livelihood zones, with Pastoral areas experiencing pasture deficit. Livestock body condition was fair to good for various livestock species while milk production was fair. Milk consumption was below LTA while the milk prices were above LTA. Livestock prices were improving and were within the seasonal range while cereal prices were still very high compared to LTA. Terms of trade were below the LTA and outside seasonal range. The main water sources were normal while the trekking distances were slightly above LTA in the Pastoral areas and normal in other livelihood zones. Waiting time at water sources and water consumption per person per day remained normal. The most common disease was upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) for both children and adults. The county had acceptable food consumption score though the Pastoral areas had the majority of the sampled households not having acceptable food consumption score. About 39, 24 and 37 percent of the sampled households were applying none coping, stressed and crisis food based coping strategies respectively while 21, 32 and 46 percent of the sampled households applied crisis, stressed and none coping livelihood based coping strategies respectively. Tiaty East and West sub counties had the lowest latrine coverage at eight percent while hand washing practices were fairly fair across the livelihood zones. Malnutrition levels were still critical with a GAM rate of 23 percent while children at risk of malnutrition was above LTA at 22 percent. When comparing the previous term and the current term, there was a marginal decline in school enrolment at ECDE and primary level while at the secondary level, there was a slight improvement in enrolment. Most of the ECDE and primary schools had access to school feeding program. The overall IPC phase classification for the county is at phase two (Stressed) whereby Pastoral livelihood zone was in phase three, Agro-Pastoral zone was in phase two while the Irrigated cropping livelihood zone was in phase one (None/Minimal).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Baringo County borders Turkana and Samburu Counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the south, Uasin Gishu to the southwest, and Elgeyo - Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. The county covers an approximate area of 11,015 square kilometers (Km²) with a population of 666,783 persons (2019 Housing and Population census, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics).

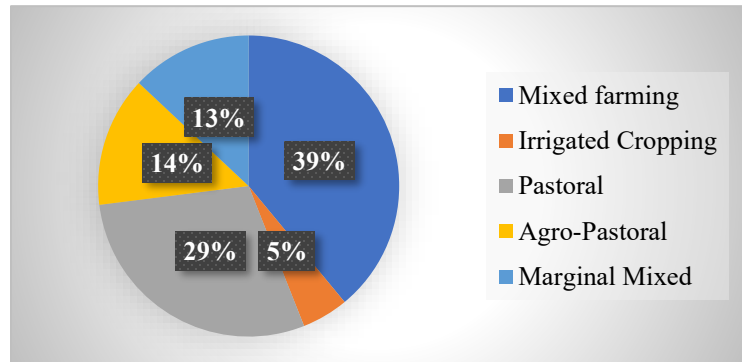


Figure 1: Population based on livelihood zones

The county is divided into six (6) sub-

Counties namely: - Baringo North, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Mogotio, Tiaty and Eldama Ravine. There are five main livelihood zones in the county which include Mixed farming, Pastoral, Agro-pastoral, Marginal mixed and Irrigated cropping (Figure 1). The main hazards in the county across the livelihoods are drought, water shortages and conflicts. Other hazards are livestock pests and diseases in the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones

1.2 Objectives of the assessment

The main objective of the 2023 Long Rains Food Security Assessment (LRA) was to conduct an evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of the 2023 long rains season in Baringo county, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. Specifically, the assessment aimed at ascertaining the quantity and quality of the 2023 short rains and assess the impact of the season on food security situation, obtain adequate and reliable information for projecting food security needs, assess the geographical spread of other hazards, and determine the impact of the shock on livelihoods, assess the impact on livelihoods including crop and livestock production, markets, water, nutritional status and socio-economic conditions. The assessment also aimed at taking stock of the available response activities addressing food insecurity and malnutrition and to establish required non-food intervention, with particular emphasis on programs that promote preparedness and build household resilience. It also assessed potential food needs, including options for appropriate transfer modalities such as food for assets, cash and vouchers, safety nets and general food distribution.

1.3 Methodology and approach

The 2023 Long Rains Assessment exercise was conducted by a multi sectoral and multi-agency team comprising of the County Steering Group members who included technical experts from the Departments of agriculture, livestock, water, education and health and nutrition as well as development partners based at the county level. The assessment was conducted from 10th-18th July 2023. The process began with the administration of the sector checklists followed by the initial CSG meeting whose main agenda was to give the aims and objectives of the assessment. This was then followed by sector presentations and later a review of the sector checklists. The technical

teams then proceeded to the field for a fact-finding mission upon sampling representative sites based on livelihood zones, with the aim of triangulating the information provided in the checklists with the actual situation on the ground. The process involved an in-depth analysis of primary data collected through Key Informant Interviews (KII), semi-structured community Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) comprising both gender, market surveys, and sectoral checklists. During the transect drives, visual inspection techniques were also employed and observations noted. Secondary data was collected through the checklists which were administered to the relevant departments for collection of quantitative data and gave sectoral briefs during the county steering group. Other data that was available to assist in the analysis included livelihood zone data, satellite data for rainfall, routine Demographic Health Information Systems (DHIS) data, National Drought Management Authority bulletins and SMART survey report among others. Data collected was analysed at the sub-county and livelihood zone levels and sectoral county reports prepared. Further analysis was done using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reference tools. The team later compiled and drafted county report whose preliminary findings were presented to the CSG for adoption and ownership.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

2.1 Rainfall performance

The onset of the long rains season took place during the second dekad of March which was normal. The amount of rains received during the season were normal with Tiaty East, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine and parts of Baringo South receiving 111-125 percent of the normal rains while the rest of the county including Baringo North, Baringo Central and Parts of Baringo South sub counties receiving 91-110 percent of the normal rains. In terms of temporal distribution, the peak of the season was observed in the second dekad of April while in the month of May, there was a significant decline in the amount of rains received which were below normal compared to the long term mean (LTA). The spatial distribution was relatively even across the county although there were some pockets in Tiaty which include Silale and Tirioko wards which had uneven distribution. The season ceased normally during the third dekad of May although the county did receive some significant rains in the month of June (Figure 2). The county also got off-season rains in the third dekad of June.

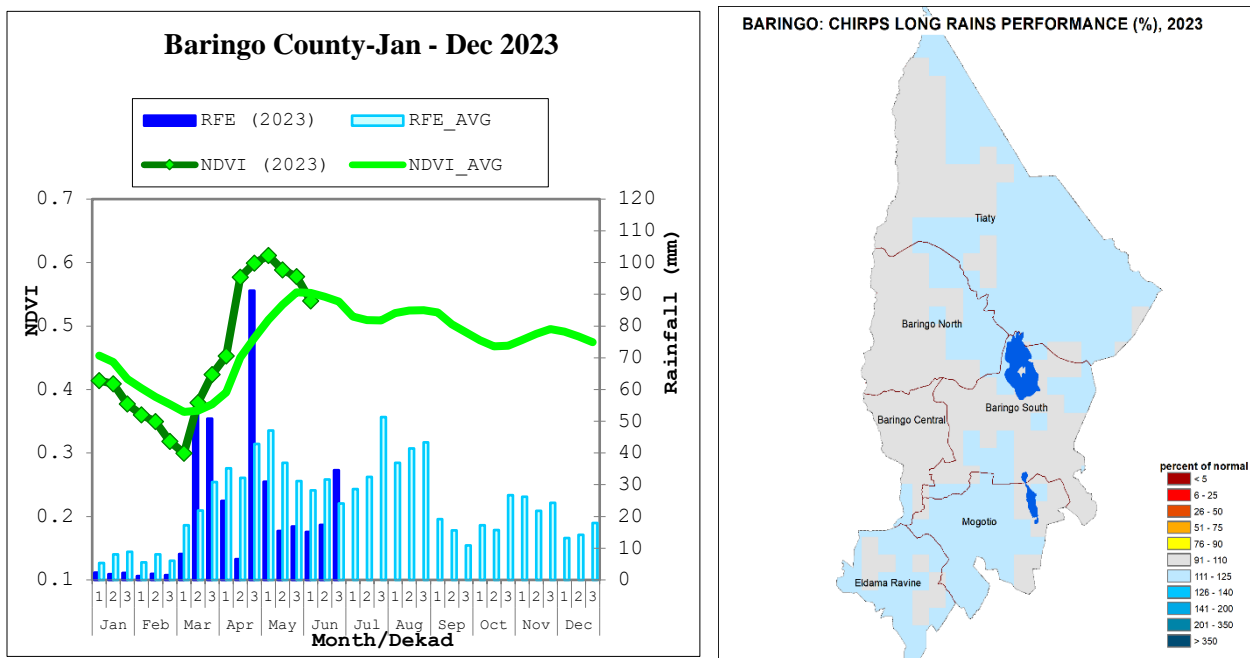


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Baringo County is among conflict prone areas in the ASALs of Kenya, which has a long history of cattle rustling which dates back to 1970s. It has transformed from traditional practice to the current criminal militarized activity. The root cause of perennial conflict in Baringo is majorly resource conflict aggravated by proliferation of small firearms, successive political incitements, severe drought, cultural practices, economic marginalization and scarcity of resources (such as productive land, water and good infrastructure). These conflicts result in loss of lives, loss of

property and livelihoods, displacement of people and lead to poverty. It also leads to closure of critical facilities for example schools, dispensaries, roads, markets and destruction of water points and irrigation schemes. During drought spells, rising tension and sporadic attacks over shared resources increase at the following hotspots; Baringo South sub county - Mukutani, Mochongoi, Arabal, Kiserian, Kasiela, Rugus, Lomaiwe, Ngelecha, Chebinyiny, Noosukuro, Tuyotich, Sinoni and Kapendasum. Baringo North sub county-Yatya, Kagir, Chemoe, Ngaratuko, Kinyach, Kaborion, Kapturo, Kesumet, Chepkisin, Kalabata and Kinyach. Tiaty East and West sub counties-Nadome, Kapedo, Koloa, Loruk, Amaya, Lemuyek, Makutano, Kositei, Kipnai and Loiwat. Samburu/Baringo county border - Longewan and Losuk . Baringo-Laikipia border - Olmoron /LNC. These conflicts result to communities being pushed to move to safer places with their cattle or livestock thus increased incidences of drought related livestock diseases such as CCPP, FMD, LSD, ECF etc. During these times families are separated, early pregnancies, malnutrition cases and school drop outs. Loss of livelihoods and depletion of water sources is also reported.

During the season under review, approximately 3,982 households were affected and interfering with their seasonal activities. The conflict affected Baringo North, Baringo south and Tiaty sub counties. Shelters of some of the affected households were razed to ashes while others were broken into. Unspecified number of populations have either been integrated with their relatives and neighbors in safer nearest villages. No IDP camp has been set up though hosting families have cited congestion in their houses requiring humanitarian support. (Situation report July 2023, by Baringo County Disaster Risk Management). All school which were previously temporary closed due to insecurity have been opened (Kapendasum, Arabal, Kasiela, Kagir and chepkisin primary schools) in Baringo South and North.

The impacts of conflict with respect to food security in the afore-mention areas include; reduced potential land acreage earmarked for crop production (Embosos, Ol arabal Mukutani irrigation schemes, Mochongoi, Kerio valley), failed farmers' extension services, infrastructure vandalism, suspended development partners' activities, declined market operations and displacement of population. Following the socioeconomic effects of cattle rustling in Baringo county, the following measures will go into arresting the escalating situation; The pastoralists be encouraged to practice livelihoods diversification, increased water points and pasture development in various places, tackle invasive species in their grazing fields, regular peace meetings, enhanced road network, capacity building of grazing committees, enhance security patrols in hotspot areas mentioned above, forceful disarmament and the long term plan is to expand educational institutions in the areas of the aggressor and registration of community land as private land (individual title) or as community land under Community land Act 2016.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

Shocks

High cereal prices

Cereal prices particularly for maize continued to be very high compared to the LTA hence limiting access to the vulnerable households. During the assessment period, maize prices retailed at more than 70 percent of the LTA and hence affecting terms of trade more so for the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral households.

Hazards

Crop failure

Crop failure for the maize crop was mostly observed in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone due to the poor performance of the rains during the month of May whereby it ceased raining when the crops were at the most critical stage of grain filling/tussling.

Crop pests

Sporadic cases of fall army worms were observed across the county attacking maize crop in the Mixed farming and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones and this may lead to significant crop losses.

Livestock diseases

The county experienced sporadic cases of livestock diseases which affected productivity. Some of the diseases prevalent in the county include CCPP, lumpy skin diseases PPR among others.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop production

Introduction

The long rains season is important for food and Nutrition security in the county as almost 80 percent of the county's food needs are derived from it. The season is relied upon for production of various food crops and in recharge of water bodies for irrigation purposes. Even though the county received relatively normal rains in terms of amount, its distribution was erratic and hence affecting planting activities. Farmers planted at different times depending on the local onset of the season such that by the time the season was ending, crops were at different physiological stages.

Table 1 shows main food crops grown in the County which include maize, beans, millets, potatoes, cowpeas and sorghum. Other crops are horticultural crops (Fruits and vegetables) and Cash crops (Coffee, Cotton, Macadamia, and pyrethrum)

Table 1: Contribution of crops to food and income

Livelihood	Crop	Income	Food
Agro pastoral	Maize	10	90
	Beans	15	85
	Finger millet	40	60
	Cowpeas	40	60
Mixed	Maize	40	60
	Beans	40	60
	Finger millet	30	70
Irrigated	Maize	80	20
	Tomatoes	90	10
	Water melons	90	10
	Seed maize	90	10

Rain fed agriculture

Table 2: Rain fed agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 year) area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average (5 year) production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	45,786	39,718	732,576	992,950
2. Beans	23,267	20,244	93,068	161,952
3. Sorghum	1,695	1,685	13,560	20,220
4. Irish Potatoes	3,906	1,800	156,750	179,000

The area planted with maize crop was 115 percent of the LTA (Table 2) and this was due to enhanced campaigns to farmers to increase acreage following weather forecast messaging which had indicated that the season was likely to be normal. In Pastoral and Agro-pastoral zones, maize crops were exhibiting moisture stress as a result of early cessation of the rains which happened when the crops were at their most critical stage of grain filling and tussling and therefore there are high chances of crop failure. Crop failure rates for maize are estimated to be 30 percent in Eldama Ravine, 85 percent in Mogotio, 45 percent in Baringo North, 50 percent in Baringo Central-, 65 percent in Baringo South- and 25 percent of irrigated crop while the county average is expected to be 55 percent. However, areas along Tugen hills, Mochongoi and upper parts of Eldama Ravine, the maize crop is relatively in good condition and farmers are likely to realize 50 to 70 percent of their normal yield.

There were cases of infestation by field pests, whereby 46 percent of the area planted was affected by Fall army worms reported in all sub counties, and this was aggravated by the dry spells that occurred within the season.

The projected yield for maize crop is expected to be 74 percent of the LTA in the upper areas of the county. The area under sorghum production was almost normal compared to the LTA and the projected yield is 67 percent while area put under potatoes was 217 percent of LTA and the projected yield is 88 percent of LTA. The area put under beans production was 114 percent of LTA but the projected yield will be 58 percent of LTA and this was attributed to poor temporal distribution of the rains which led to flower abortion. In a normal year by now most of the maize crop would be in milky/grain filling stage and beans being harvested, this year most of the crops are at vegetative stage and permanent wilting stage.

Irrigated crop production

Table 3: Irrigated crop

Crop	Area planted during the 2023 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2023 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected	Long Term Average (3 years) production during Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Maize	296	173	10,360	4,325
Beans	15	23	300	460
Tomatoes	160	82	4,400	2,050
Water melons	100	45	3,000	1,350
Seed Maize	2,850	2,755	99,750	110,200

The area under maize was above the LTA by 171 percent and this was attributed to the fact that most farmers who can access irrigation water opted to plant maize in the schemes and by pumping water from rivers and lake Baringo (Table 3). This was mainly in three Sub- Counties where there was expansion in acreage under irrigation namely Mogotio, Baringo North and Baringo South. The area under seed maize also increased as more schemes were brought on board in seed production like Lobo, Lorwai and Mosuro irrigation scheme in Baringo South which had continuous supply of water. In other irrigation schemes there was reduced river water flows which was caused by depressed rains hence 45 percent crop failure is likely to be realized. Most of the crops in irrigation schemes are for income especially seed maize, water melons and tomatoes. Men are the income earners from the crops but women and youth managed the crops while marketing was mainly undertaken by women. About 30-50 percent of the potential acreage for irrigation was not utilized due to low water volumes in the rivers. However, it should be noted that less than five percent of the county's population is involved in irrigated agriculture and that maize production from this zone contributes less than 0.5 percent of the county's average maize production in the season under review.

3.1.2 Cereal stocks

Table 4: Cereals stocks

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green grams	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Households	42,745	290,864			3,947	468	740	620
Traders	78,833	34,928	3720	1,056	2,998	324	264	150
Millers	20,902	8,382						
Food Aid/NCPB			1,242	3				
Totals	142,480	334,174	322	1,059	6,945	794	1,004	770

Households

The stock held by households is below LTA by 86 percent (Table 4) and this was due to the poor harvest realized last year and over the other preceding years. The bulk of the stock is in Eldama Ravine sub- county at 55 percent whereby few farmers didn't dispose their stock even though the prices were high. National Cereal and Produce Board also did not purchase maize from farmers but with the currently high prices, farmers are releasing their stocks. Most farmers in other areas depleted their stocks as they sold their stock to purchase inputs for the long rains season. In a normal year the stocks are expected to last for five to six months until the next crop harvest but the available stocks may last for less than a month in the Mixed farming livelihood zone while in Pastoral, Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zones, there were no stocks.

Traders

The traders also had their stock above the LTA by 225 percent due to anticipated crop failure and prevailing high prices, following the poor performance of the long rains season. In the affected areas, price of cereals has gone up thus straining the families economically. About 85 percent of the households were dependent on the markets for their food supply, and this was more pronounced in the Pastoral, Agro-pastoral. The increase in food prices has also influenced the increase in stocks by traders as compared to last year when the prices were relatively normal.

Millers

The local miller's stocks were higher than the LTA by 249 percent and this was attributed to the fact that most households were purchasing maize flour directly from the small millers (Posho Millers). Other factors such as the looming crop failure and high cereal prices also motivated millers and traders to acquire more stocks. Traders and millers had more stocks in the Pastoral, Agro-pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zones as the households rely mostly on markets in accessing food.

Post harvesting issues

So far, the county is yet to experience food safety issues that include aflatoxin and high moisture content levels since harvesting is still going on.

3.1.3 Livestock production

Introduction

The main livestock species in Baringo County include; cattle, goats, sheep, hived honeybees, poultry and camels. The long rain period in the County is very important for pasture and fodder production, which is much relied by the Pastoral and Agro- pastoral communities as their main source of feed for livestock. Agricultural byproducts, namely, maize stalks, maize cobs, sorghum, millet straw and the legume by products are important component of livestock feed. These by-products are important for their utilization during dry season and hence supplement strategic feed reserves in the ASAL wards of the county

Contribution of livestock sector to both food and income in the household food security is as follows (Table 5).

Table 5: Contribution of livestock to food and income

S/No.	Livelihood zone	% contribution	
		Food	income
1.	Mixed farming	40	30
2.	Irrigated	35	30
3.	Agro pastoral	40	40
4.	Pastoral	60	80

Impacts of March – April – May rains on Livestock

In Pastoral and Agro – pastoral livelihood zones, the rains were poorly distributed which affected negatively pasture and browse recovery. The current forage conditions in these livelihood zones are generally fair to poor, which is not normal at this time of the year. The livestock production potential during the season under review is still sub optimal due to poor rains, livestock diseases, among other factors.

Pasture and browse situation**Table 6: Forage conditions**

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Curr ent	Nor mal	Curr ent	Nor mal		Curr ent	Nor mal	Curr ent	Nor mal	
Pastoral	Fair	Good	1	3	Insecurity/Conflict/Disease	Fair	Good	2-3	3	Insecurity/Conflict/Disease
Agro - Pastoral	Fair	Good	!	3	Drought/insecurity	Fair	Good	2-3	3	Drought/insecurity
Irrigated zone	Fair	Good	2	3	Disease/Conflict	Fair	Good	2-3	3	Disease/Conflict
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	2	3	Diseases/Conflict	Fair	Good	2-3	3	Diseases/Conflict

Forage conditions for both browse and pastures were in fair to good conditions across all the livelihood zones and this was not normal compared to the previous seasons as it ought to be in good conditions in a typical year (Table 6). The pastures are expected to last for one month in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones while in Irrigated and Mixed farming livelihood zones, the pastures are likely to last for two months. The browse is likely to last for at least two months across the livelihood zones. The forage and browse were not in their normal conditions because of the erratic patterns of the long rains especially in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Forage access was being hampered by insecurity challenges in parts of Baringo North, Tiaty and Baringo South sub counties. Livestock diseases also affected access to pasture resources in certain parts of the county especially in the pastoral livelihood zones. Invasive species particularly in parts of Kollowa, Silale, Tirioko and Ribko wards and parts of Baringo

South sub county were observed to be significant and they were responsible for displacing palatable pasture species hence affecting availability. The invasive plants observed were *Opuntia ficus-indica*, *Dodonaea fiscosa*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Acacia reficiens* and *Panthenium hysterothorus*.

Crop residues are an important source of livestock feed in the county particularly in the Mixed farming and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones especially during period of harvesting. As farmers embark on harvesting of their crops in the next one month, its expected that the crop residues will come in handy in supplementing livestock feeding. Moreover, livestock are likely to benefit from some of the failed crop especially maize which will be converted to livestock feed.

Livestock feed conservation status

The number of bales currently being held in the stores across the county is very low compared to their holding capacities and this was caused by the depressed season which could not support pasture production (Table 7). The stocks levels ranged from one to five percent across the sub counties with only Eldama Ravine sub county having substantial stocks of about 17 percent of their storage capacity. Most of the stocks are being held by farmers and their prices were within the normal range. Price stability was attributed to availability of the natural forage which were fairly in good conditions. There are no commercial SMEs engaged in pasture and fodder, but there are institutions doing commercial seed production such as KVDA and RAE TRUST.

Table 7: Livestock feed

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Comments – E.g percentage held by farmers and other Institutions
Baringo North	14	150,000 bales	2,000	12 - 15	350	80% by farmers, 20% by farmer groups
Baringo Central	5	100,000	3,000	12 - 15	350	80% by farmers, 20% by farmer groups
Baringo South	10	80,000	1,000	12 - 15	350	80% by farmers, 20% by KVDA
Mogotio	35	200,000	10,000	12 - 15	300	80% by farmers, 20% by cooperatives
Eldama Ravine	50	300,000	50,000	12 - 15	300	80% by farmers, 20% by cooperatives
Tiaty	4	10,000	0	12 - 15	350	No hay at the moment

Livestock body condition

Table 8: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4-5	BCS 5	-	-
Irrigated Cropping	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4-5	BCS 5	-	-
Agro-pastoral	BCS 3-4	BCS 4	BCS 3	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	-	-
Pastoral	BCS 3-4	BCS 4	BCS 3	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4

NB: BCS 1= Very Poor/Very thin, BCS 2=Poor, BCS 3=Fair, BCS 4= Good, BCS 5= Very Good

Livestock body condition for cattle was fair to good in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones while in Irrigated and Mixed farming livelihood zones, the body condition was good (Table 8). For the small stocks, the livestock body condition was fairly good across the livelihood zones. Compared to the previous assessment of the short rains, there was a notable improvement in livestock body condition following the onset of the long rains which led to improvement in forage and water availability. The livestock body condition may improve further if the county gets more rains in the month of August which will sustain the pastures and browse.

Tropical livestock unit (TLU)

Table 9: Tropical livestock unit

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	2.45	3	5.8	5.5
Irrigated cropping	2.86	3.5	6.2	6.5
Agro-pastoral	3.87	5	7.5	7
Pastoral	4.35	6	9.3	7
Average	3.68	4.5	7.2	9

NB: 1 TLU=250kgs

In comparison to the previous assessment, the average TLU for both poor and medium income households remained almost the same at 3.6 and 7.2 respectively (Table 9). Compared to the LTA, the TLUs were below normal and this was as a result the cumulative impacts of failed rainfall seasons that were experienced in the county for the last three years.

Milk Production and consumption

Table 10: Milk production

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed Farming	3	8	2	5	70	50
Irrigated cropping	2	8	2	5	80	50
Agro-pastoral	1	4	1	3	100	60
Pastoral	1	3	0.5	6	100	60

Milk production across the livelihood zones was less than the LTA although the production trend was improving due to the improving livestock body condition (Table 10). Milk consumption was also less than the LTA due to low production level while milk prices were above the LTA across livelihood zones with the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones having the highest price at Kshs 100/litre.

Livestock Migration

The migration routes were mainly normal for now although the animals that had initially moved out of the county in search of pastures were yet to come back to their usual grazing sites as the forage conditions were yet to achieve full recovery. The current livestock migration routes include Churo-Amaya-Laikipia, Kolloa-Tirioko-West Pokot, Silale-Malaso-Turkana, and Arabal-Akorioan-Sibilo. Cattle were the most affected species in terms of migration especially in the Pastoral livelihood zone whereby they were expected to be within their usual grazing sites but most of them were yet to come back.

Projected livestock migration

If the June-July-August (JJA) does not perform well, then escalation of livestock movement both within and outside the county is likely to pick up with more animals moving to Laikipia, West Pokot and Turkana counties.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

Contiguous Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), Lumpy skin disease (LSD), Mange, Sheep/goat pox and new Newcastle in poultry were the main livestock diseases prevailing in the county (Table 11) while livestock mortality rates were normal at two percent.

Table 11: Livestock diseases

Sub-county	Disease	Area Reported	Livestock	Livestock lost	Measures taken(Vaccinations)
Baringo Central	CCPP	Endemic	Goats	No livestock deaths reported	vaccinations
	LSD	Salawa, Kaptara	Cattle		Vaccinations
	FMD	Kapkelelwa	Cattle		No action

Tiaty	CCPP	Sub-county wise	Goats	N/R	Ring vaccination done
	PPR	Sub-county wise	Sheep and goats	N/R	Ring vaccination done
Eldama Ravine	FMD	Koibatek, LembusPekerra	Cattle	Suspected	7,000 vaccinated
Baringo south	Goat and sheep pox	Losampurpur	Goats and sheep	20 cases	No vaccination done
	CCPP	Kimorok	Goats	30 cases	No vaccination done
Baringo North	Goat and sheep pox	Losampurpur	Goats and sheep	20 cases	No vaccination done
	CCPP	Kimorok	Goats	30 affected	No vaccination done
	Rabies	All wards	dogs	No deaths	200 vaccinated
	ECF	Kabartonjo, Saimo-Kipsaraman	Cattle	No deaths	60 vaccinated
	Helminths	Saimosoi	Cattle, sheep, goats	No deaths	22,000 livestock dewormed

Birth rate

The general birth rates declined slightly during the period under review across all the livelihood zones as the forage conditions were not in good conditions during the conception period. The poor forage conditions had affected the body condition hence affecting the birth rates.

Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock were pans/dams, borehole, rivers and springs across the various livelihood zones (Table 12). The average return distances from the water sources was normal in Mixed farming and Irrigated cropping livelihood zones while in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones, the return distances were slightly above the LTA. The increased return distances in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones was attributed to decline in the available water due to poor recharge and high evaporation of surface-based water sources due to the prevailing high temperatures.

Table 12: Livestock water

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (Km)		Expected duration to last	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	Streams, Rivers, springs, piped water, boreholes,	1-2	2	1 month	Throughout
Irrigated cropping	Rivers, shallow wells and springs, bore holes	Rivers, shallow wells and springs.	1-2	2	1 month	Throughout
Agro-pastoral	Water pans, Boreholes, traditional river wells	Streams, water pans, Boreholes	6-10	4-6	1 month	3 months
Pastoral	Bore-holes, water pans, traditional river wells	Water-pans, Bore-holes, rivers	7-10	4-7	1 month	3 months

Livestock watering frequency

In terms of watering frequency, it was normal in the Mixed farming and Irrigated cropping livelihood zones while in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral zones, the watering frequencies was less than LTA (Table 13).

Table 13: Watering frequency

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	7	7	N/A	N/A	7	7	7	7
Irrigated cropping	7	7	N/A	N/A	7	7	7	7
Agro-pastoral	4	7	5	7	4	7	4	7
Pastoral	4	7	5	7	4	7	4	7

3.1.4 Impacts on availability

The long rains season is critical in food security in the county as it provides over 80 percent of the food requirements for its residents. Food availability is expected to stabilize in the next one month due to the expected crop harvest although the county will still experience some food deficit due to crop failures that were occasioned by poor rainfall distribution. Livestock productivity is also on a recovery path and therefore milk production is expected to contribute to food availability although production levels are not yet within the normal level, implying that milk consumption deficit will still continue to be felt in the next 1-2 months. Cereal stocks were still very low compared to LTA but this is expected to change in the next 1-2 months as households embark on harvesting of various crops in the county, a factor that is likely to enhance food consumption at the households.

3.2 Market operations

Main livestock and food markets include Kipsaraman, Barwessa, Loruk and Kinyach in Baringo North sub county, Kolloa, Nginyang, Tangelbei and Amaya in Tiaty East and West sub counties, Marigat and Kabel in Baringo South sub county, Majimoto and Eming in Mogotio sub county, Iloti, Kapchorua and Kapcholo in Eldama Ravine sub county. All the markets were operational as they were well stocked with various commodities although cereal prices including maize were still very high compared to LTA. On the other hand, livestock prices were on an improving trend due to the ongoing recovery in livestock body condition for all species. The demand for livestock animals was higher than the supply as most farmers opted to keep their animals for fattening and reproduction following an improvement in forage conditions. There were less buyers for livestock in feeder markets found within Tiaty areas due to security tensions, a factor that was affecting supply of animals in major livestock markets such as Nginyang. As for the food commodities,

most of the maize was coming from Uganda though some few stocks had started coming from neighboring counties such as Uasin Gishu, a factor that had started pushing down maize prices. The markets were well supplied with leafy vegetables, fruits and Irish potatoes whose prices had significantly gone down compared to the previous assessment and were being sourced from within the county.

3.2.1 Market prices

Maize prices

Maize prices did undergo a significant increment during the period under review, rising by 16 percent from March when the average price was at Kshs 94/kg to Kshs 109/kg by June (Figure 3). By June, the prices were higher than the short-term average (STA) at this time of the year by 77 percent and were falling outside the seasonal range. The increase in maize prices was attributed to diminished stocks at household level in all livelihood zones due to poor harvests and increased cost of production. Most households were depending on retailers for the maize which was being sourced from the neighbouring counties.

However, by July, the maize prices declined by 11 percent compared to June and this was attributed to the ongoing maize harvest both within the county and in the neighbouring counties and this trend may continue for the next two months. Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest average price of Ksh. 100 per kg while irrigated livelihood zone recorded the lowest at Ksh.70 per kg

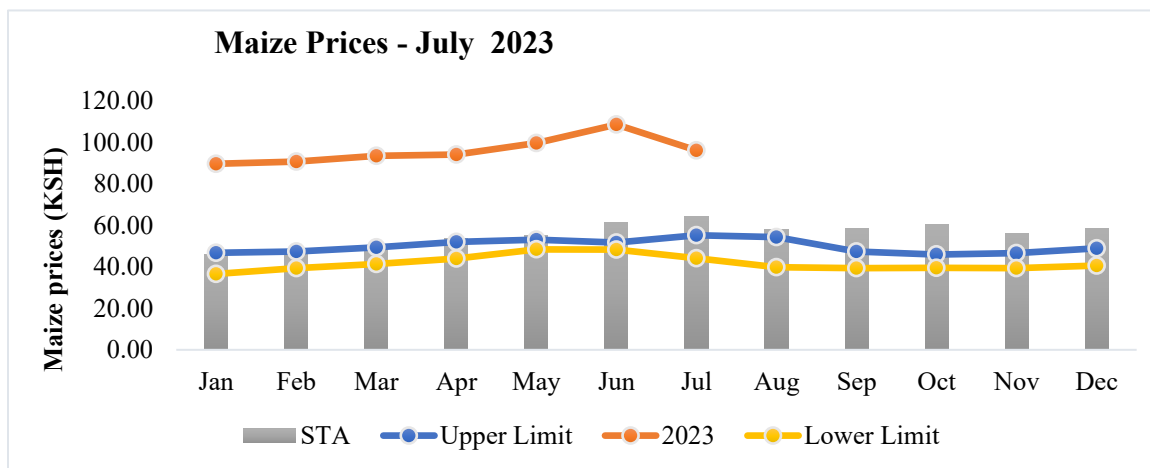


Figure 3: Maize prices

Goat prices

During the period under review, there was a consistent goat price increment of 14 percent from an average of Kshs 2,565 in March to Kshs 2,920 in May (Figure 4). However, by June, there was a slight decline in the price by two percent compared to the previous month and was fetching at Ksh.2,869 per head and rose slightly to Kshs 2,950 by July which was above STA by 13 percent. The prices were highest in Irrigated livelihood zone at Ksh. 3,767 and lowest in Agro-pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh.2,000. The low prices in the Agropastoral livelihood zone was attributed to the frequent insecurity situations that has affected market operations. The improving price trend was attributed to improving body conditions in the county. Moreover, farmers were not under any

pressure to sale their animals as they opted to keep them for fattening and restocking due to availability of sufficient browse and livestock water

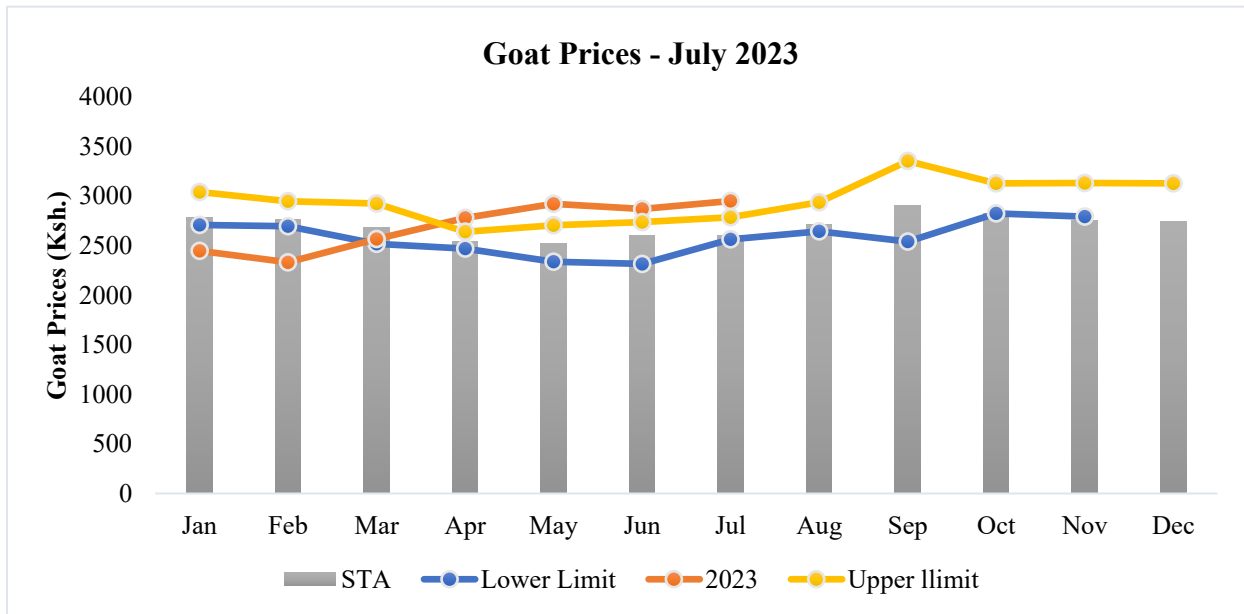


Figure 4: Goat prices

3.2.2 Terms of trade

The terms of trade (ToT) were below the LTA and falling outside the seasonal range for the entire assessment period, a factor that was contributed by high maize prices. As from March to May, there was some marginal improvement in the terms of trade due to the improvement in goat prices although these gains were lost in June as a result of increment in maize prices and a slight decline in goat prices.

By July, terms of trade were at 30.7 which was an increase of 16 percent in comparison to the previous month (Figure 5). This has been attributed to stable goat prices and decreasing maize prices. The current terms of trade were below the long-term average by 35 percent. Irrigated cropping livelihood zone had the highest terms of trade of 43 while Agro-pastoral livelihood zone had the least at 22.2. The purchasing power was expected to continue improving as the maize prices were anticipated to decline due to the ongoing harvesting in the county and neighbouring counties

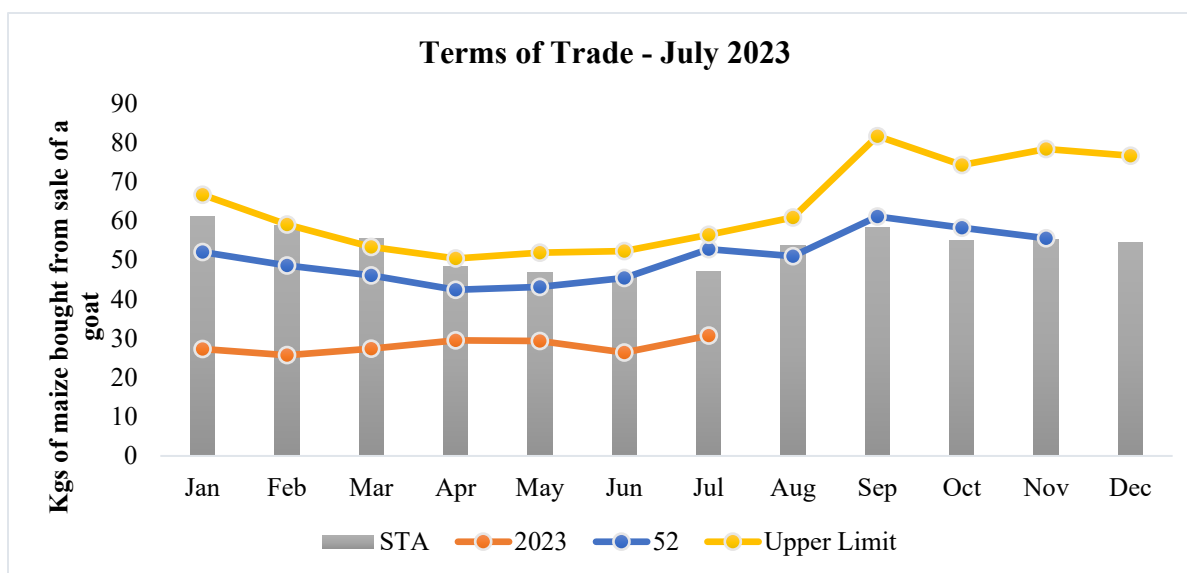


Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.2.3 Income sources

The main sources of cash income varied across the livelihood zones key among them being livestock production, cash crop production, casual waged labour among others as illustrated in Table 14. Charcoal production was also on the rise mostly in the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones. In the Irrigated livelihood zone, most of the crops were grown as cash crops which served as the main source of income

Table 14: Income sources

Sources of Income	Contribution to Cash Income per Livelihood Zone (%)			
	Pastoral	Agro-Pastoral	Irrigated	Mixed Farming
Livestock Production	88	50	5	23
Food Crop Production	-	4	5	5
Cash crop production	--	-	59	30
Small Business	1	4	5	7
Casual Waged Labour	1	15	10	20
Formal Waged Labour	1	5	4	5
Poultry Production	2	5	3	1
Fishing	-	10	4	-

3.2.4 Water access and availability

Major water sources

The main sources of water for both livestock and domestic use include; rivers, water pans, dams, lakes, streams, protected shallow wells, springs, swamps, boreholes and traditional river wells (Table 15). Normally, water sources are mainly concentrated in Mixed farming livelihood zones where the potential is high and rainfall amounts are higher as compared to Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones which are rocky and poorly served by rivers. Generally, Mixed farming

and Irrigated cropping livelihood zone communities have more access to water than in Pastoral livelihood zones.

Several open water sources were operating below their normal capacities whereby river Nginy'ang., Endao, Wasseges, Kakabul among others were almost dry. Water pans in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood areas of Tiaty East, Tiaty West and Baringo North sub counties were recharged to between 30-40 percent of their normal capacity as compared to 80-90% normally. In isolated cases, Kapkchelukuny water pans in Mogotio Sub-county were recharged close to their normal capacities

The available water is likely to last for one to two months in Pastoral areas while in Irrigated cropping and Mixed farming livelihood zones, water pans were recharged up to at least 50 percent of their normal capacity was expected to last for two to three months. The status of water levels in springs, rivers and water pans in all livelihood zones was unstable. Currently 80 percent of the boreholes were operational across all livelihood zones; however, some few boreholes are not operational due to normal electromechanical break downs.

Table 15: Water sources

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources)	Normal Duration that water last in months	% of full Capacity Recharged by the Rains
Pastoral	1. Bore Holes	96	85	Over 6 Months	Over 6 months	stable
	2. Water Pans	63	56	1 – 2 Months	3 – 4 Months	30% - 40%
	3. Springs	10	10	1 - 2 Months	3 – 4 Months	20 % - 30%
Agro - Pastoral	1. Bore Holes	56	52	Over 6 Months	Over 6 months	stable
	2. Water Pans	23	19	1 – 2 Months	3 – 4 Months	20% - 30%
	3. Springs	18	18	1-2Months	Over 3 months	10 % - 20%
Mixed Farming	1. Bore Holes	139	116	Over 6 Months	Over 6 months	stable
	2. Springs	135	135	Over 3 Months	Over 6 Months	40% - 50%
	3. Rivers	6	6	Over 3 Months	4 -5 Months	40 % - 50%
Irrigated Cropping	1. Rivers	6	6	3months	Over 6 months	20% -30%
	2. Shallow Wells	8	3	3-4months	Over 6 months	Reducing Discharge
	3. Swamps	3	3	Over 3 Months		stable

Distance to water sources and waiting time

The average distances to domestic water sources were stable at 3.5 to 4.5 km in Pastoral and Agro – pastoral livelihood zones, as compared to the normal (Table 16). The distances were normal at 0.5 -1.5 km in Mixed farming and Irrigated farming zones with minimal increasing trends.

The duration of time spent queuing for water is projected to increase in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones if the situation will not improve due to high temperatures prevailing at the moment. The waiting time at the source in Mixed farming livelihood zone was between 1 - 3 minutes which is above normal while in Pastoral and Agro- pastoral areas it was between 3-5 minutes.

Cost of water and Consumption

Water was free at open water sources while the cost of water at developed water sources was generally stable at ksh.3-5 across all livelihoods. Water consumption per person per day was normal at 20 – 25 litres per person per day in Mixed farming and Irrigated cropping livelihood zone and 12-15 litres in Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zone compared to normal.

About 10 – 20 percent of households in Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood Zones reported persistence of water related diseases like typhoid, amoeba, diarrhea and malaria

Table 16: Water distances, cost, time and consumption

Ward / livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Kshs. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Pastoral	3.5 – 4.5	3.5 - .4.5	3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	3-5	12- 15	12-15
Agro Pastoral	3 – 3.5	3 – 3.5	3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	3-5	12 - 55	11-15
Mixed Farming	0.5 – 1.5	0.5 – 1.5	3 – 5	3 – 5	2 - 3	2-3	15 - 20	20-25
Irrigated Cropping	0.5 - 1.5	0.5 – 1.5	3 - 5	3 - 5	1 - 2	1 - 2	15 - 20	20-25

3.2.5 Food consumption Food consumption score

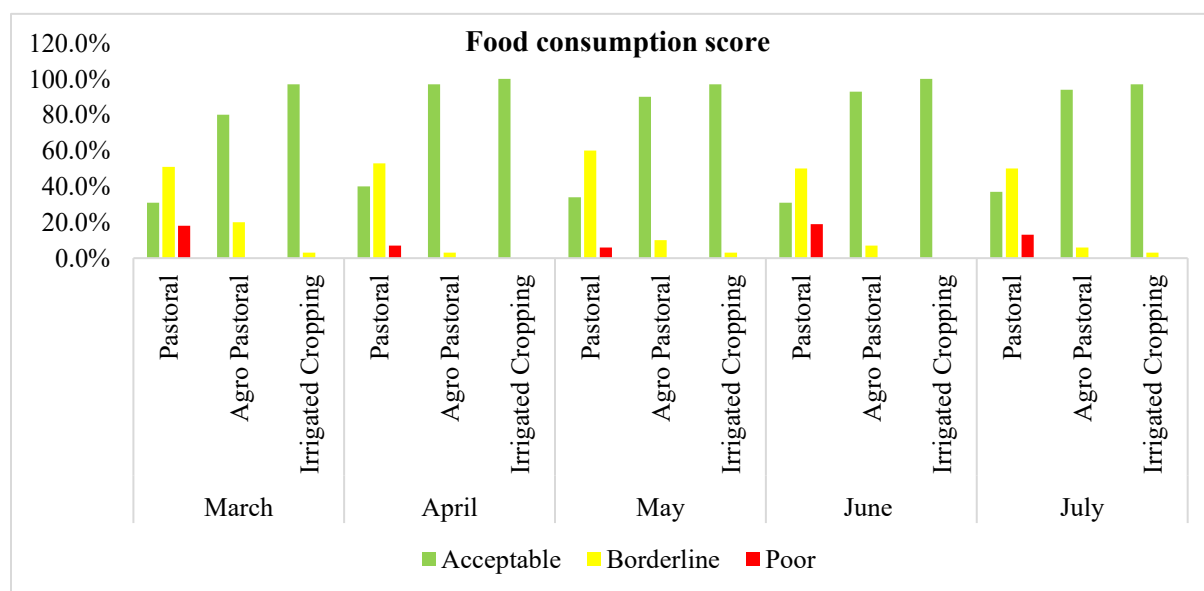


Figure 6: Food consumption score

During the season under review, a significant proportion of households within the Pastoral livelihood zone did not have acceptable food consumption score whose score was between 31-40 percent (Figure 6). This was attributed to food consumption gaps that were prevalent in this zone following failed rainfall seasons in the last three years which affected livestock production, a sector that is a key source of food and income. In the Agro-pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone, most of the households had acceptable food consumption score.

**3.2.6 Coping strategy
Coping strategy index (CSI)**

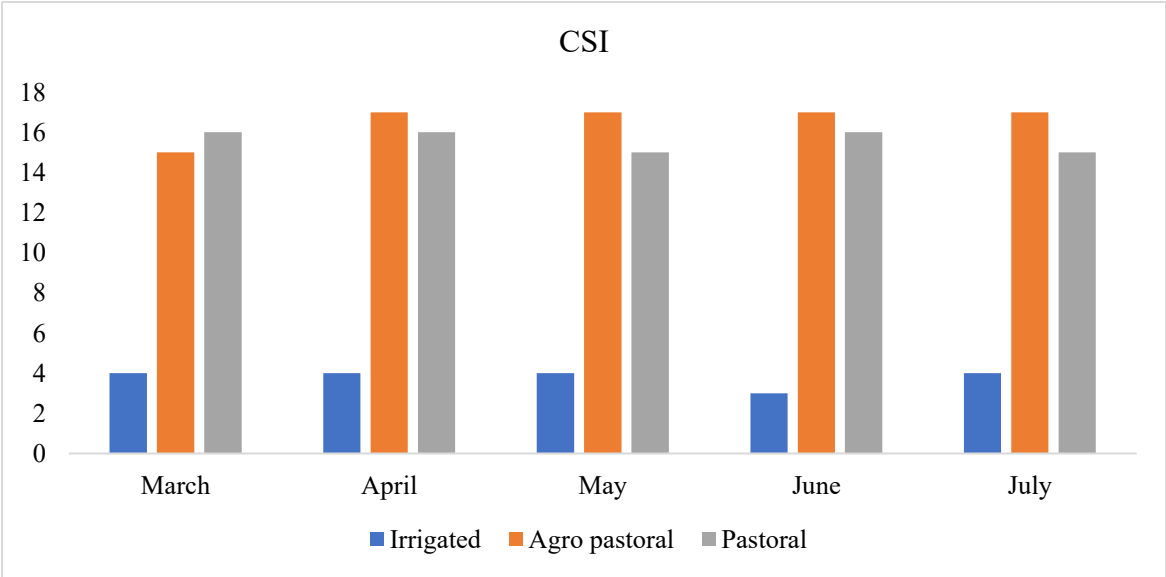


Figure 7:CSI

During the reporting period, households in Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones were adopting more coping strategies as a way of adjusting to food consumption gaps that were being experienced by household members (Figure 7). This was due to the cumulative impacts of the previous failed rains which affected both food and livestock production. Among the strategies that were being applied include skipping of meals, reduced meal portions, consuming less preferred food stuff among others.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Upper Respiratory Tract infection (URTI) continued to be the leading cause of morbidity in county compared to the previous assessment. The number of children seen with upper respiratory tract infection in 2022 was higher compared to the other years same period. The chart (Figure 8) shows that 2023 recorded higher morbidity cases compared to 2022 among under five population.

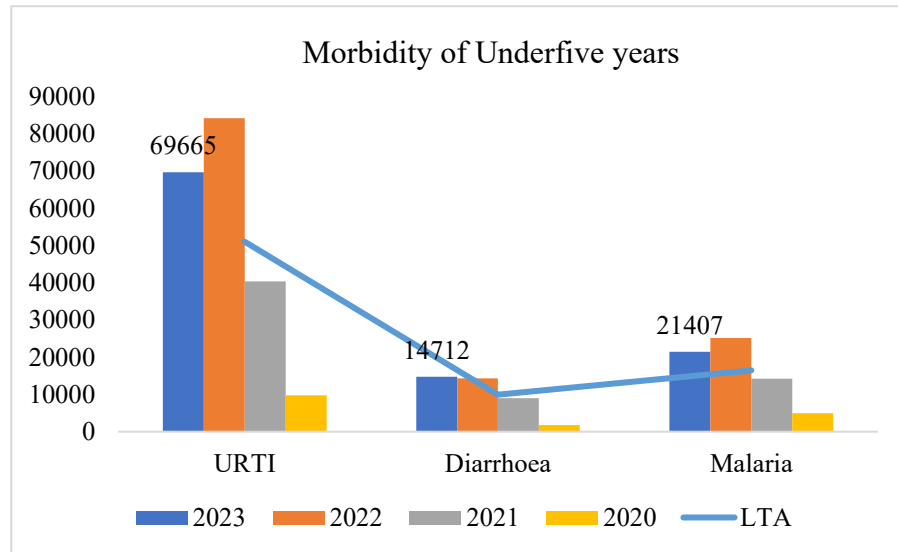


Figure 8: Morbidity in under five

Morbidity for General Population

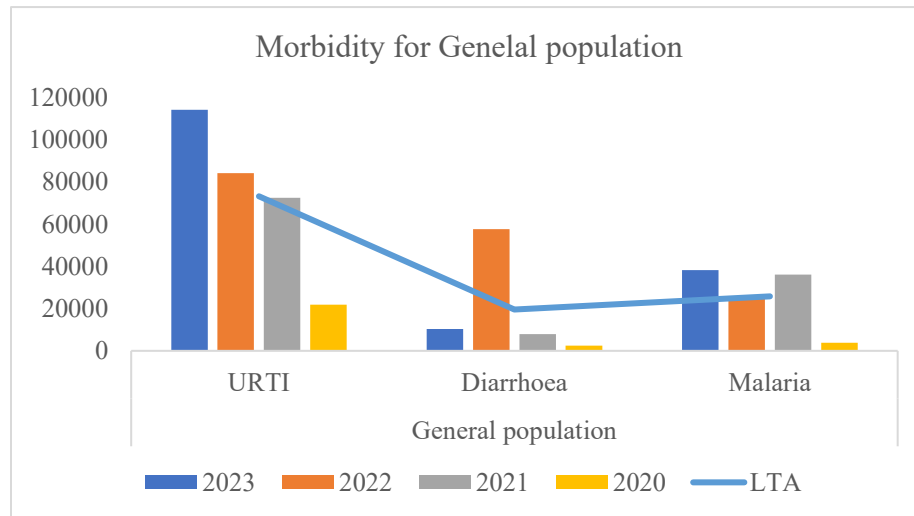


Figure 9: Morbidity in general population

Morbidity in the general population showed a higher caseload and had the same trend as in the children under the age of five years (Figure 9). The higher number of cases of upper respiratory infections could be attributed to low immunity as well as the onset of the cold season in the high lands.

Smart survey

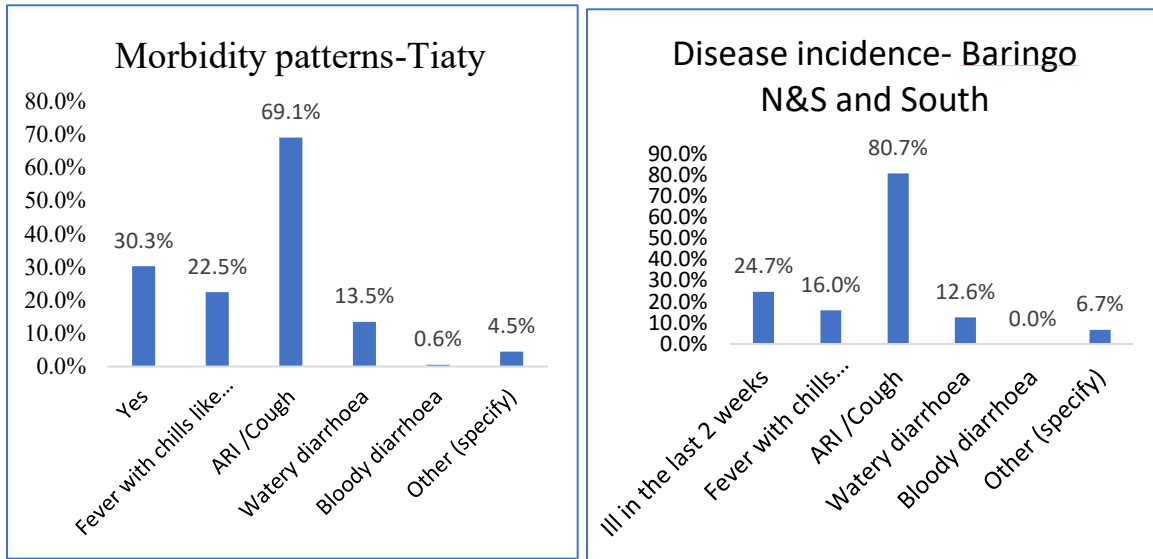


Figure 10: Morbidity-SMART SURVEY

Morbidity based on SMART survey follows the same trends as the data from KDHS (Figure 10).

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation
Immunization

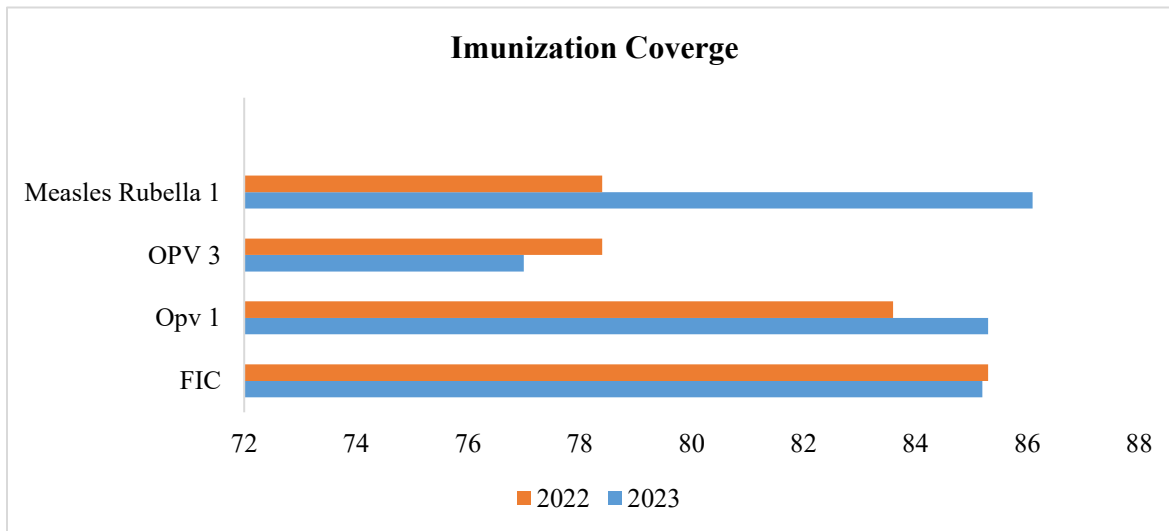


Figure 11: Immunization

Data from DHIS indicate that the proportion of children who were fully immunized in 2023 was above the national target of 80 percent as compared to 2022 same period (Figure 11). The data showed that all antigens were above the acceptable level of 80 percent coverage; this could be attributed to increase in intergraded Health and Nutrition outreaches in 2023

Vitamin A supplementation

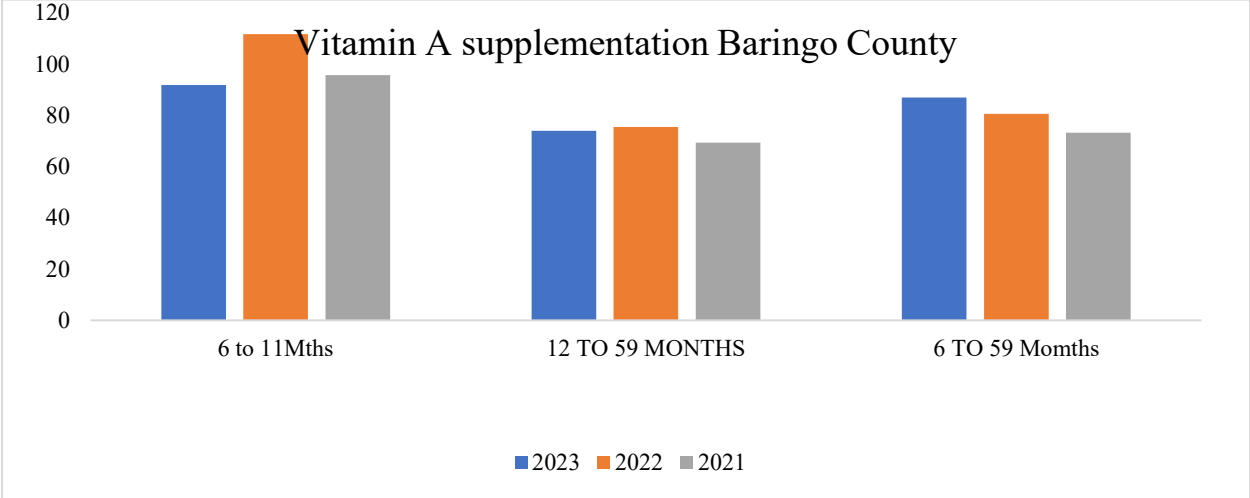


Figure 12: Vitamin A supplementation

There has been an increase in Vitamin A supplementation and immunization coverage this year 2023, as compared to 2022 and 2021 (Figure 12). This increase could be attribute to increase in the number of outreaches supported by partners and Baringo county Government, and also continued support of Malezi Bora by partners. According to SMART Survey, Vitamin A coverage for children aged 6 – 11 months stood at 61.4 percent in Tiaty East and Tiaty West while it was 87 percent in Baringo North and Baringo South respectively (Smart Survey, 2023).

Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding (OTP)

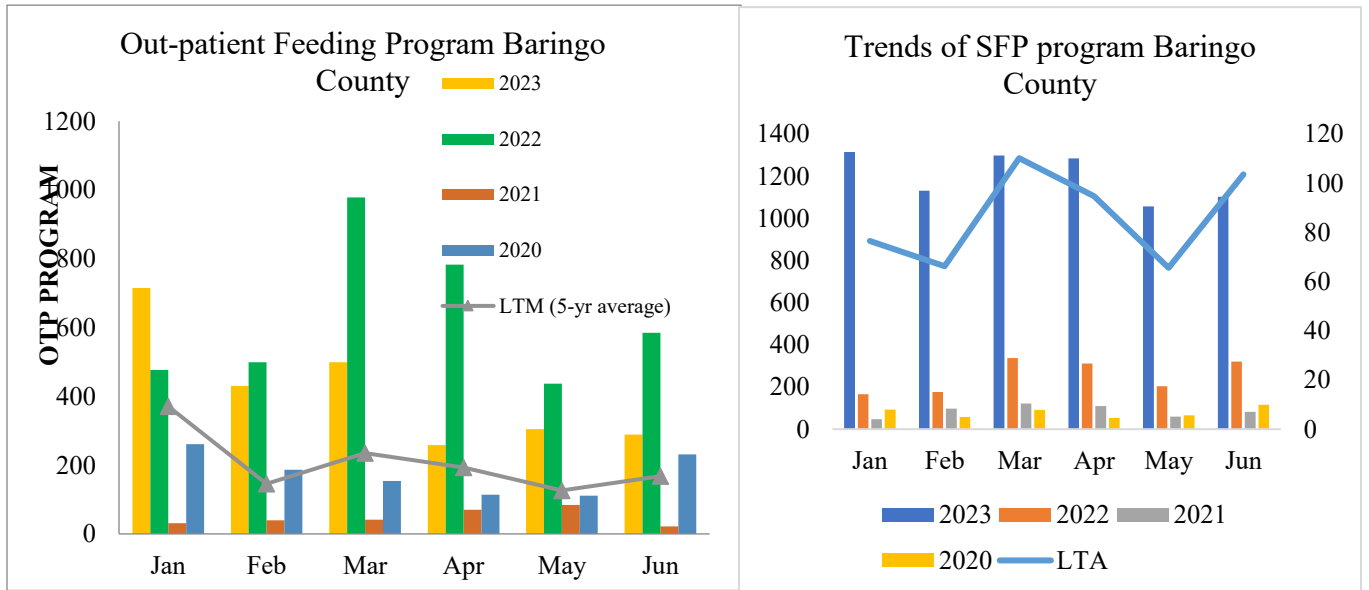


Figure 13: OTP/SFP

The above chart (Figure 13) indicated that children attending OTP and SFP increased in the current year as compared to the same period last year 2022. This could be attributed to access to SFP and OPT programs through health and nutrition integrated Outreaches and availability of nutrition commodities.

3.3.3 Nutrition status Underweight

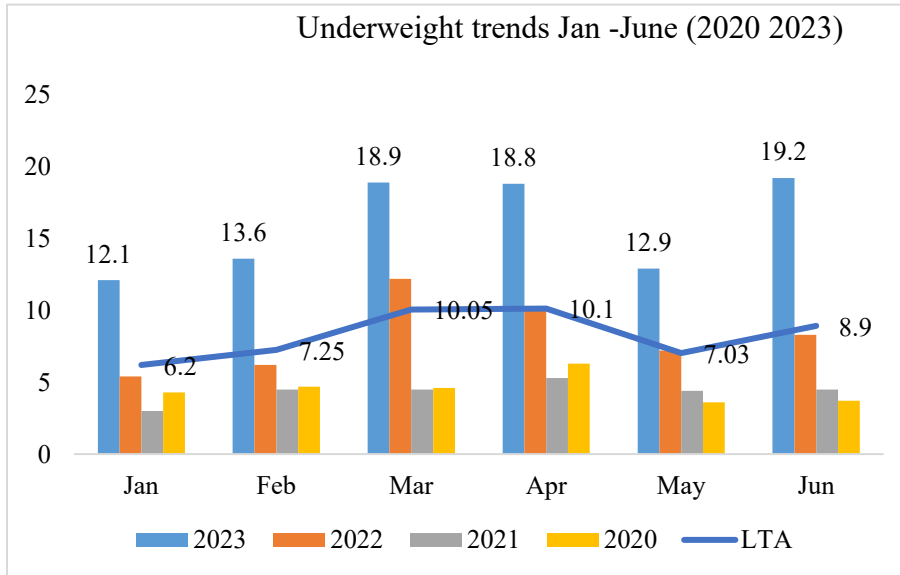


Figure 14: Underweight

The proportion of children (6-59 months) who were underweight was above the long-term average with the highest proportion of 19.2 percent compared to 8.2 percent in 2022 as seen in the chart (Figure 14) and this could be attributed to cumulative decline in nutrition status due to the decreased availability of milk and increase of food prices over the last three years.

Nutrition status based on GAM and SAM

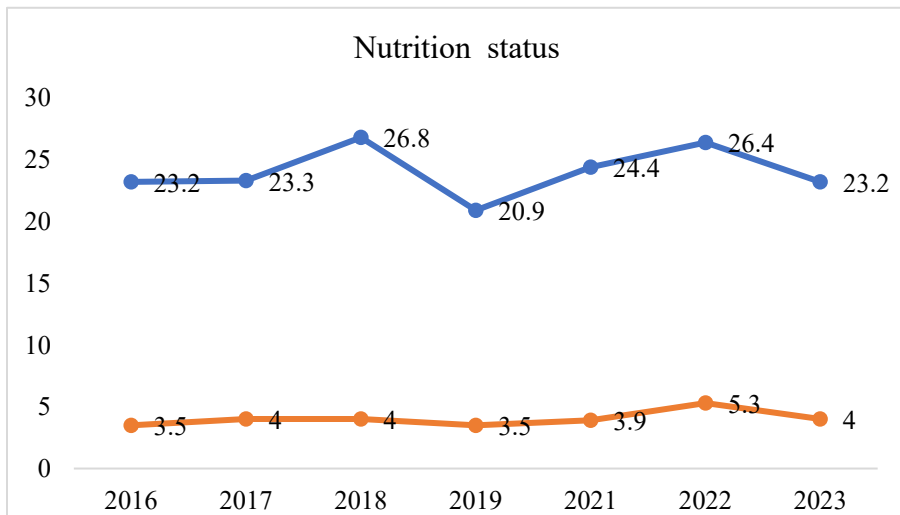


Figure 15: GAM/SAM

The proportion of children (6-59 months) who were found malnourished based on the global acute malnutrition (GAM) reduced from 26.4 percent in 2022 to 23.3 percent in 2023, this could be attributed to intervention put in place by Baringo County Government, - Department of Health with support from

partners (Figure 15). However, GAM rates still remained high at Critical phase

Children at risk of malnutrition

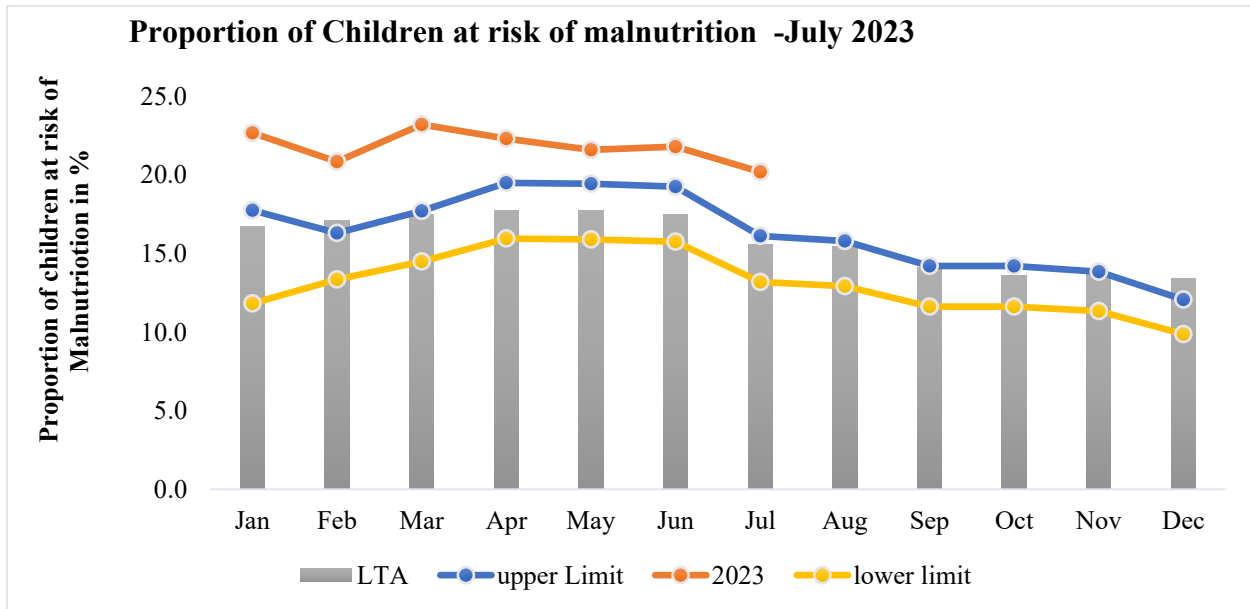


Figure 16: Nutrition status by MUAC

The proportion of children sampled who were at the risk of malnutrition during the month of July was 20.19 percent (Figure 16). This was a decrease as compared to the previous month at 21.8. The current proportion was above the LTA by 30 percent. The relative improvement in the nutrition status across all livelihood zones was contributed by the ongoing nutrition interventions in Baringo North, Tiaty East, Tiaty West and Baringo South sub counties. The situation was expected to continue improving with the upscaling of the nutrition outreaches in the county.

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

Water sources

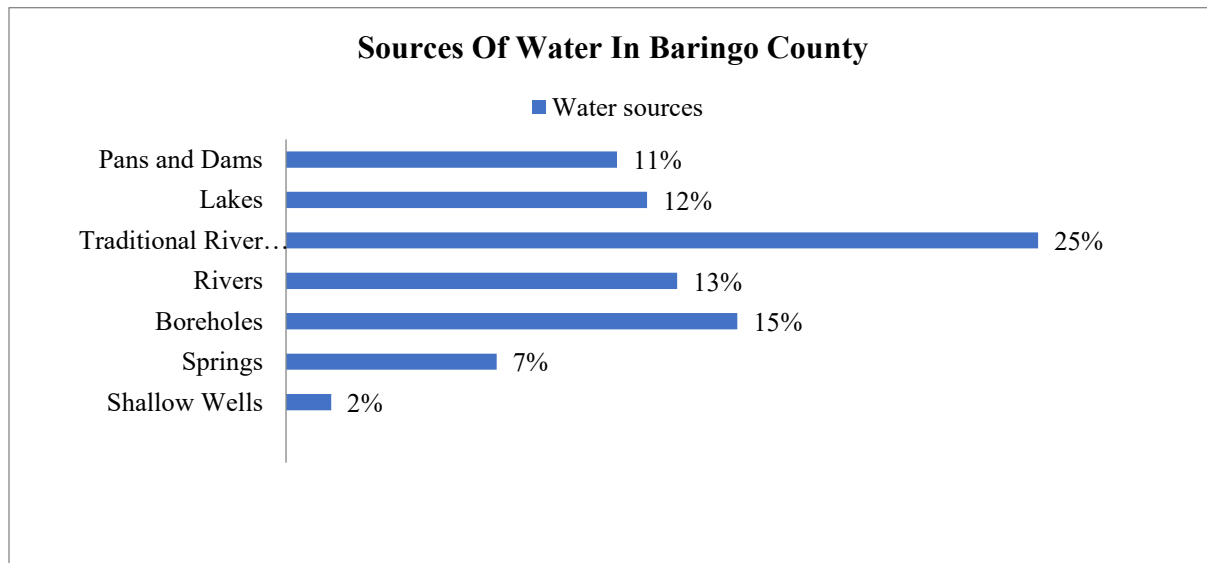


Figure 17: Water sources

According to the smart survey findings, the main water sources in Tiaty East, Tiaty West, Baringo North and Baringo South sub counties were traditional river wells at 25 percent followed by boreholes at 15 percent (Figure 17).

Hand washing practices

According to the smart survey findings, over 90 percent of the household wash hands before eating with Tiaty leading at 97.7 percent (Figure 18). This was followed by washing hands after visiting toiled at 90.2 percent in Baringo North and South sub counties while Tiaty was at 37.7 percent. These habits have been sustained after COVID 19 pandemic. About 22 percent of the respondents washed hands with soap and water while 51.6 percent washed hands with water only. Compared to the previous assessment, there was a notable improvement in hand washing practices.

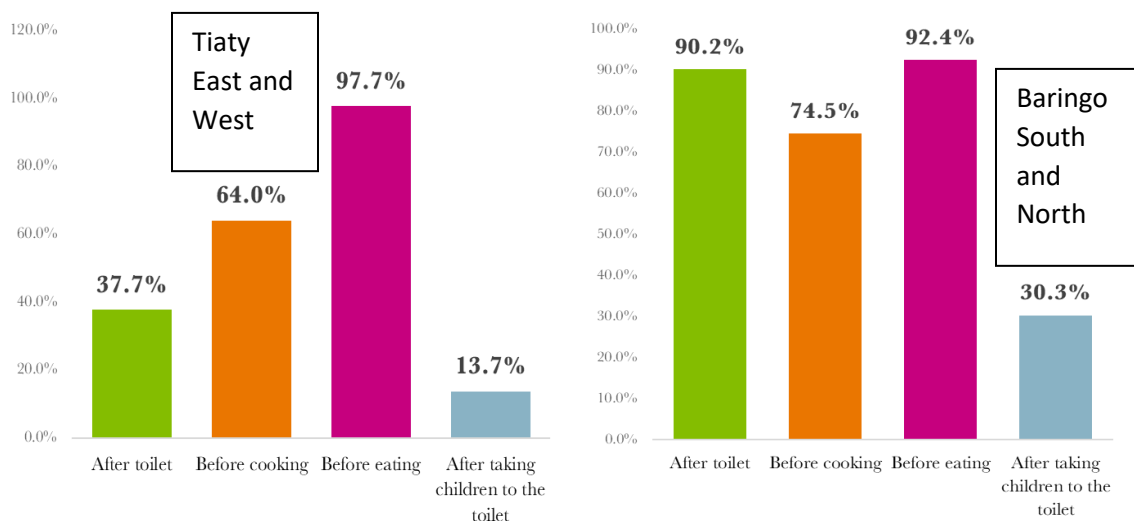


Figure 18: Hand washing

Latrine coverage

Table 17: Latrine coverage

Sub County/ Livelihood zone	Latrine coverage		
	July -Dec 2022 % Coverage	July to December 2023 % Coverage	Open defecation (bushes) (%)
Eldama Ravine	78	90	3
Baringo Central	47	71	7
Baringo South	46	48	24
Mogotio	45	78	8
Baringo North	42	46	23
Tiaty West	3.14	8	93
Tiaty East	3.14	8	88

Tiaty sub counties had the lowest latrine coverage and the highest open defecation in the County although there was an improvement when compared to the last smart survey done in 2022 (Table 17). The low coverage in Tiaty was mainly attributed to the cultural practices and nomadic lifestyle of the community and this has a negative impact on nutritional status due to possibility of upsurge of water related diseases that may affect food utilization

3.4 Food security trends

Table 18: Key food security trends

Indicator	Short rains assessment, January, 2023		Long rains assessment, July, 2023	
% of maize stocks held by households	68		15	
Livestock body condition (Cattle)	Agro-pastoral	Poor	Agro-pastoral	Fair
	Irrigated cropping	Fair	Irrigated cropping	Good
	Mixed Farming	Good-Fair	Mixed Farming	Good
	Pastoral-all species	Poor	Pastoral-all species	Fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Agro-pastoral	10-15	Agro-pastoral	11-15
	Irrigated cropping	15-20	Irrigated cropping	20-25
	Mixed Farming	15-20	Mixed Farming	20-25
	Pastoral-all species	5-10	Pastoral-all species	12-15
Price of maize (per kg)	90		96	
Price of goat	2,446		2,950	
Distance to grazing	Agro-pastoral	7-13	Agro-pastoral	6-10
	Irrigated cropping	1-3	Irrigated cropping	1-2
	Mixed Farming	1-3	Mixed Farming	1-2
	Pastoral-all species	7-13	Pastoral-all species	7-10
Terms of trade	31			
Coping strategy index	County-17 Agro-Pastoral-25.2 Pastoral-17.8 Irrigated Cropping-3.4		County-14 Agro-Pastoral-17 Pastoral-15 Irrigated Cropping-4	
Food consumption score	Acceptable	49	Acceptable	50
	Borderline	38	Borderline	40
	Poor	13	Poor	10

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Enrolment

Table 19: Enrolment

Enrollment	Term I 2023			Term II 2023			Indicate Increase (+) and Decrease (-)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
ECD	22,215	24,303	46,518	22,144	24,261	46,411	-107
Primary	66,476	61,527	128,003	66,490	61,442	127,861	-142
Junior Secondary	8,109	7,493	15,602	8,109	7,493	15,602	0
Senior secondary	27,075	26,786	53,861	27,688	26,689	54,384	+523

Baringo comprises of 1,119 ECDE centers with an enrolment of 46,411 children with boys comprising of 22,144 and girls 24,267 in the current term (Table 19). Compared to the previous term, the enrolment was at 46,518 comprising of 22,215 boys and 24,303 girls. The decline (0.2 percent) in enrolment at ECDE level was attributed to delay in school meals Program supply, insecurity challenges in some parts of Baringo South, Tiaty and Baringo North sub counties, and transfer of pupils to other schools.

There were 740 primary schools with a population of 127,861 pupils with boys comprising of 66,419 and girls 61,442 compared to the previous term of 128,003 with boys being 66,476 and girls at 61,527. The decline (0.1 percent) in enrolment was attributed to delayed school meals program, inter/intra county transfers, teen pregnancies, child labor among other reasons. In secondary schools, there were 189 schools with a combined enrolment of 54,384 students with boys being 27,688 and girls at 26,689 in the current term compared to the previous term of 53,861 with boys being 27,075 and girls at 26,786. The positive deviation in enrolment (one percent) was attributed to the 100 percent transition government policy, new admissions, availability of school meals programs, availability of bursaries and scholarships. Enrolment in Junior secondary schools was stable in comparison to the previous term.

There were cases of dropouts in ECDE whereby a total of 107 children (71 boys and 36 girls) dropped out due to nomadism. In primary schools, a total of 142 students (57 boys and 85 girls) dropped out which was attributed to psychological trauma, child labour, insecurity/violence, nomadism, chronic illness, truancy and teen pregnancies. Whereas there was an increase in enrollment in secondary schools, some schools in Tiaty East, Tiaty West, Baringo South and Baringo North sub counties experienced dropout and absenteeism due to lack of school fees, insecurities, pregnancies/early marriage, transfers, lack of school fees, indulgence into *boda boda* business among other reasons.

Note: There are 534 public Junior Secondary School [JSS] domiciled in primary schools totaling with total enrolment of 15,602 comprising of 8,109 boys and 7,493 girls.

3.5.2 Water availability in schools during the season

The main water sources for schools in the county were boreholes, rivers, water bowsers, rain water harvesting and water pans. The number of schools with no access to safe water sources were 620 ECDE centers, 486 primary schools and 35 secondary schools. There were 678 ECDE, 468 primary schools 154 secondary schools with functional rain-water harvesting infrastructure and some of them applied chlorine to treat water.

3.5.3 Effect of the season on school infrastructure

There was no closure of schools due to the effects of the long rains and none of the school infrastructure was damaged during the review period. None of the schools was hosting any IDP camps during the season under review.

3.5.4 Inter sector links

During the season under review, a number of students were affected by upper respiratory infections and were treated by health personnel. The students also benefitted from deworming and vitamin A supplementation from the Ministry of health. The number of schools with inadequate functional latrines were 30 ECDE, 30 primary schools and five secondary schools and number of schools with inadequate or no hand-washing facilities were 30 ECDE, 30 primary schools and three secondary schools. Girls received sanitary kits during the second term which were issued by the Government. There were cases of child labour prevalent among the vulnerable groups and occasional cases of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence.

3.6 Child protection

Baringo is one of the counties that experienced prolonged drought. As a measure to ensure the protection and response to child protection issues during emergencies questionnaires were provided to collect qualitative data on the effects of drought to children and the kind of child protection issues that emerged as a result of the drought. The data was collected by Child Protection Volunteers for the two days of field assessment the CPV's covered five out of the seven sub counties. They were able to cover Baringo North, Marigat, Tiaty East, Mogotio and Baringo Central to establishing the effects of drought to children and the child protection concerns that emerged.

Child migration

Out of one hundred and seventy (170) persons interviewed; 60% reported migration due to insecurity while 30% and 10% reported famine and poverty. The children in this category moved out of Baringo County with their parents due sever consequence of drought. Most children who migrated from the county went to the following counties; Nakuru, Laikipia, Uasin gishu, Nairobi

Family separation

When analysis was done for status of separated children, 65% of the respondents are of the opinion that children are separated from their parent due to lack of food and other basic needs. 20% of the respondent reported separation necessitated by abuses and harsh environment at home. Child marriage and lack of parental support has been indicated by 15% by those who were interviewed. However, no cases of refugee children were reported

Violence against children, GBV

Due to drought there were cases of violence against children that were reported that included Sexual violence, Neglect cases, psychosocial violence, Child trafficking, corporal punishment and child labor.;

Incidences of children and women engaging in transactional sex for commodities like food, sanitary pads and water was reported by 48% of the respondent. Sub counties affected by transactional sex of children and women were; Marigat, Mogotio, Baringo Central, Baringo North.

Child marriage

The drought situation has contributed to incidence of child marriage. Besides challenges associated with drought, some of the factors that aggravated child marriage are; neglect by parents and caregivers, orphan hood, poverty, teenage pregnancies that forced most of the girls to in fall into marriage.

In all the five sub-counties where the survey took place, child marriage was reported

Teenage pregnancies

Teenage pregnancies incidences were also cited in the data collection exercise. 52 girls 10-14 years and 946 girls 15-19 years have been recorded as teenage pregnancy cases. Girls would lack provision of basic needs and engage in sex to obtain essential items like pads, sex for food and money. Other reasons cited was poverty, school dropout that was worsened by drought and girls engaging in unprotected sex. All the five sub-counties reported teenage pregnancies which has been associated with peer pressure, poverty and absence of parental guidance.

Children with disability

Associated with taboo and other cultural stigmatization, Parents have a tendency of hiding children with disability making it difficult to provide for interventions for them. These children have difficulties in interacting and socializing with other children. Special needs children requiring specialized care have been reported.in all the sub-counties. They experience neglect, stigma and lack of education.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis assumptions

- According to the County Meteorological department, the June-July-August (JJA) rains will be near normal with the peak being experienced in August
- According to FEWSNET forecast, there is a possibility of above average October to December short rains in the county which may result to isolated incidents in flood prone areas.
- Market prices for livestock are expected to improve due to the expected improvement in livestock body condition while cereal market is likely to come down due to the expected crop harvest both within and outside the county.
- Forage conditions are expected to improve fairly as a result of the expected JJA rains. Additional feed supplements are likely to be realized from crop residues of the harvested and failed crops in the Agro-pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones
- Livestock body condition for cattle and other livestock species will stabilize due to the expected stability in forage conditions across livelihood zones
- Water access and availability will continue to be below normal but may improve towards the end of August if the JJA rains performs well.
- Household food stocks will improve fairly in the Mixed farming, Irrigated Cropping and parts of Agro-pastoral livelihood as farmers are expected to have a modest crop harvest.
- Resource based conflict will be minimal for the next three months
- The country will have political stability that enhances limited disruption of movement of goods and services.

4.2 Food security outlook for the next six months

August-September-October

Food consumption gaps are expected to decline particularly in the Mixed farming, Irrigated cropping and parts of Agro-pastoral livelihood zones where farmers are likely to have modest crop harvest. In the Pastoral livelihood zone, access to cereals will improve due to the expected price reduction of cereals. On the other hand, range land conditions are expected to remain fair to good hence resulting in improved pastures and browse availability. Moreover, livestock will greatly benefit from crop residues resulting from the harvested crops and the failed crops hence resulting in improved livestock productivity especially in the Mixed farming, Irrigated cropping and parts of Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. There will be marginal improvement in milk production which might see milk prices declining slightly. Household herd size will remain the same as birth rates are not expected to change much.

Market operations are expected to remain normal with livestock prices improving gradually while cereal prices will decline slightly following the expected completion of crop harvest. Terms of trade are therefore expected to improve mostly for the Pastoral households.

Water access and availability will remain fair as the JJA rains are expected to provide limited recharge to water sources. The trekking distances to water points are therefore expected to remain within the seasonal range while waiting time at water sources will remain normal.

Water consumption at the household level will remain normal to above normal across all livelihood zones while cost of water will remain normal. Water quality will remain fair due to the expected limited recharge of water sources by the JJA rains.

Dietary diversity is expected to improve due to readily available green vegetables and fruits which are mostly being sourced from within the county. In the Pastoral areas, access to a variety of food stuff including vegetables and fruits will improve due to the expected drop in their market prices. Households are expected to reduce adoption of severe coping strategies as a means of accessing food due to the expected marginal improvement in food availability and reduced cereal prices. Malnutrition cases are expected to remain slightly above normal but stable due to the ongoing interventions.

November-December-January

The short rains season of October-December are expected to compliment the food security gains made from the long rains. Trekking distances to watering points for both humans and livestock are expected to stabilize and remain within the seasonal range. Forage conditions are most likely to remain fairly stable, a factor that is likely to sustain livestock productivity in terms of body condition, carcass weight, milk production among others. Limited recharge of rivers will likely take place hence benefitting irrigated agriculture to some extent.

Market operations are expected to remain normal with stability of food commodity prices being experienced. Livestock prices are expected to be normal to above normal due to the expected improvement in livestock body condition.

Food consumption will be much better due to availability of cereal and pulses stocks at the household level. In the Pastoral zone, its expected that the prices of food commodities will have come down and therefore access to food items in the markets will improve due to the enhanced terms of trade. Malnutrition cases are expected to decline marginally due to the impact of having consumed milk and other food stuffs.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

5.1.1 Phase classification

The overall county IPC phase was in phase two (Stressed). Pastoral livelihood zone was in phase three while Agro-pastoral livelihood zone was in phase two (Stressed). The Irrigated livelihood zone was in phase one (None/Minimal).

5.1.2 Summary of findings

The county had acceptable food consumption score at 38 percent, although the Pastoral livelihood zone had the highest proportion of households not having acceptable food consumption during the period under review with eight percent and 57 percent of the sampled households having poor and borderline food consumption score by June. On consumption based coping strategies (rCSI), about 39 percent, 24 percent and 37 percent of the sampled households were applying none, stressed and crisis strategies respectively by June. On livelihood coping, about zero, 21, 32 and 46 percent of the sampled households in June had emergency, stressed, crisis and no coping strategies. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 22 percent by June which was above LTA by 25 percent.

5.1.3 Sub County ranking

Sub County	Rank (Worst to best)	Main food security threat/Contributing factors	
Tiaty (East and West)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High malnutrition, • Low latrine coverage, • Poor rainfall distribution, • insecurity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species, • Livestock diseases, PPR, • Poor dietary, • High food prices, • Less vibrant livestock feeder markets
Baringo North	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity, • Crop failure, • Crop pests & diseases, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall distribution, • High food prices, • Wrong choice of crop enterprises, Livestock Diseases
Mogotio	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure, • Poor rainfall distribution, Reduced river flows 	
Baringo South	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall distribution, • Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species (Prosopis juliflora), • Water-borne diseases
Baringo Central	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better rains, • Good crop condition 	
Eldama Ravine	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Rains, 	Good crop condition

5.2 Ongoing interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

Through the office of the County Commissioner, the County received a total 24,080 bags of rice (50kg) and 14,000 bags of beans (50kg) for the period of March-June which was distributed to the vulnerable populations in all the sub counties except Ravine.

Kenya Red cross society distributed relief food to 2,000 households in Saimo Soi, Bartabwa, Kolowa, Loyamorok, and Silale areas. NDMA distributed about 2000 food hampers in June with assorted food stuff that comprised of uji mix, maize flour, green grams, rice, cooking fat and salt. World Food Program is targeting 4,828 Households in Tiaty, Baringo North, Mogotio, Baringo South and Baringo Central sub counties with a cash transfer program (Phase two). Each household will receive KSh 11,200. The program is an extension of cash transfer that targeted 2,778 households in phase one. The program runs from March to August 2023. About 2,778 households are targeted under the 1st phase received 11,200 during the month (totaling to KSh. 31,113,600 while the 2,050 are still on pipeline.

Large Cash Transfer project for Livelihood recovery by Give Directly partner ongoing in Sabor and Endao sub locations. Once recruitment is accomplished then each household will receive KSh. 110,000 disbursed in 3 tranches of KSh. 20,000, 45,000, 45,000.

5.2.2 None food interventions

AGRICULTURE							
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Countywide	Resilient building program to households	Saimo Soi, Bartabwa Sacho, , Churo/Ama ya, , Mochongoi, Kolowa, Ilchamus and Kisanana	9,725	County Government of Baringo, ELRP	Restoration and rehabilitation of livelihoods destroyed by DL	67 M	November 2020-December 2024
ALL	Affruiation program	ALL	20000	County Government of Baringo	Increased area under fruits cover for environmental conservation and food security	30 million	2022-2023
Baringo Central, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine	Promotion of climate smart Agriculture interventions	Kapropita, Tenges, Mogotio, Emining, Koibatek, L.Perkerra	10000	KCSAP	Improved adaptation to climate change	300m	2018-Sept 2023
ALL	Agrinutrition support	ALL	12000	DRLSP, FAO, County Government	Improve household food security	100 Million	July 2022-December 2023
ALL	Promotion of farmer service centres	Marigat, Mogotio, Kabarnet, Kabartonjo, Eldama Ravine	25	County Government and WFP	Improve access to inputs by farmers and promote entrepreneurship	10 Million	2023-2024

ALL	Nutrition Sensitive and Food Utilization initiatives	ALL	25,000	WFP, SHA, County Government of Baringo, DRLSP, KCSAP, National Government	Increased household food nutrition and stability in food security	300 M	2020-2024
LIVESTOCK							
All sub-counties	Capacity building of Farmers and staff.		1,000HH	BCG(MOALF) Partners	Well Informed staff and farmers for best practices	1M	Throughout
Mogotio	Construction of livestock feed store		200HH	BCG/DRLSP	Improved pasture conservation	5M	MARCH-SEPT 2023
WATER							
	Water trucking	Institutions	10 Institutions	BCG,	50,000	On going	On going
	BHs rehabilitation		380HH	BCG, NG, KRCS,	10M	On going	On going
	PVC Tanks Installations / Pre-positioning		28	NDMA /SHA/ Save the Children	0.45M	Partially Complete	Partially Complete
	Construction of New water Projects		1560HH	BCG, NG,	46M	1year	On going
	Rehabilitation of BHs		2320 HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV	25 M	1 Year	On going
	Drilling and Equipping of BHs		2620 HH	BCG, NG,	20M	1 Year	On going
	Capacity building on Sustainable water management		2130 HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF,	4.5M	1 Year	On going

	and Catchment protection						
HEALTH							
	Sustain Mass screening and referrals	150 facilities in the County			3.5M		
	Provision of food supplements	County			28M		
	Integrated outreach services	120 hot spots and hard to reach sites in 7 sub counties			2.0M	KSH 1,873,250	
	SMART Survey	County			5.0 M	MOH, UNICEF	
EDUCATION							
Baring North, Tiaty West, Tiaty East, Mogotio, Marigat	-Parents provide fire wood, utensils for cooking meals in schools - proper storage of food stuff at NCPB		519 primary schools	parents			3 months i.e one term
Baringo Central Koibatek, Baringo Central	Purchase of food stuff from nearby counties of Uasin gishu and Nakuru, Provision of relief food by national, county government		29 primary schools 192 primary schools	Ministry of education Ministry of interior and national coordination Education partners eg red cross			3 months i.e one term

	and education partners						
Baring North, Tiaty West, Tiaty East, Mogotio, Marigat	-Parents provide fire wood, utensils for cooking meals in schools - proper storage of food stuff at NCPB		519 primary schools	parents			3 months i.e. one term

Child protection

Baringo North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP • Psychosocial support for children in distress 		10,000	DCS County government NHIF			Quarterly
Marigat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP • Psychosocial support for children in distress 		9,000	DCS County government NHIF			Quarterly
Tiaty East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP 		9,000	DCS County government NHIF			Quarterly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial support for children in distress 						
Mogotio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP • Psychosocial support for children in distress 		8,500	DCS County government NHIF			Quarterly
Baringo Central	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP • Psychosocial support for children in distress 		12,000	DCS County government NHIF			Quarterly
Koibatek	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP • Psychosocial support for children in distress 		8,000	DCS County government NHIF			

Tiaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Cash transfer and HISP 		8,000	DCS County government NHIF		Quarterly
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5.3. Recommended interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Sub County	2023 LRA Food security rank (Worst to best)	Population	Estimated proportion in need of immediate food assistance (%) per sub county	Wards	Estimated proportion in need of immediate food assistance (%) Per Ward
Tiaty West	2	73,424	35,000 (48%)	Silale	40-50
				Loiyamorok	40-45
				Tangulbei/Korossi	20-30
				Churo/Amaya	20-25
Tiaty East	2	79,923	25,000 (31%)	Tirioko	40-45
				Kolowa	30-40
				Ribkwo	30-40
Baringo North	3	104,871	20,000 (19%)	Barwessa	20-30
				Saimo/Kipsaraman	5-10
				Saimo/Soi	40-45
				Kabartonjo	0-5
				Bartabwa	40-45
Mogotio	4	91,104	10,000 (11%)	Mogotio	10-15
				Emining	25-30
				Kisanana	25-30
Baringo South	5	90,104	10,000 (11%)	Mukutani	30-40
				Marigat	25-30
				Ilchamus	20-25
				Mochongoi	15-20
Baringo Central	6	96,951	5,000 (5%) (Parts of Tenges, Kabarnet, Sacho and Kapropita wards)	Kabarnet (salawa)	5-10
				Sacho	5-10
				Tenges	5-10
				Kapropita	5-10
				Ewalel Chapchap	0-5
Eldama Ravine	7	129,535	5000 (4%)	Lembus	0-5
				Ravine	0-5
				Lembus Kwen	
				Koibatek	0-5
				Lembus Perkerra	0-5
				Mumberes/maji mazuri	0-5

Total population in need of food assistance	110,000		
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5.3.2 None food interventions

AGRICULTURE							
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Agri nutrition support – 1. Purchase and distribution of Traditional high value crops. 2. Construction of farm ponds 3. Supply of drip kits and multi-storey gardens and vegetable seeds	all	10000	National Government, County Government and FAO, WFP, ELRP,	Finances (Kshs 200 million)	Staff	2023-2024
ALL	Value addition of produce cereals (Maize, Sorghum and Millet) through milling and fortification of flour and Market linkages	Mogotio, Marigat Tenges	2000	WFP and County Government of Baringo	56M	Staff, Groups identified for support	2020-2024
ALL	Crops Post-harvest management • Construction of cereal stores	All	10000	National Government, County Government, and	Finances (Kshs 20 Million)	Staff	2023-2024

	upgrading / Servicing and replacement of pumping units	pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood ones		ACTED, USAID, NDMA, SHA, Save the Children			
	Roof Water harvesting structures	Institutions / Communities in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Zones	150 Institutions	BCG, NG, KRCS, WV, UNCEF, ACTED, USAID, NDMA, SHA, CHILD Fund,	15M	-	1- 6 months
	Stock piling of Fast-Moving Spares 24 No. community water supplies	Community WS in Pastoral and agro-pastoral	1,260 HHs ASAL areas	BCG, NG, KRCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	300,000	-	1- 6 months
	Capacity Strengthening on WASH / Sustainable Water Management and Catchment protection	Water supplies in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Zones	30 No. Community Water supplies	BCG, NG, KRCS, WV, UNCEF, ACTED, ACTION AID, USAID, NDMA	10 M	-	1- 6 months
	Supply of Water treatment equipment's like water purifiers, Pur, Aqua tabs etc	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	3,000HHs	BCG, NG, KRCS, WV, UNCEF, ACTED, ACTION AID, USAID, NDMA	6 M	-	1-6 Months
	Water Governance and Management	Whole County	Baringo County Water	BCG, NG, KRCS, WV, UNCEF, ACTED,	3 M	-	1-6 Months

	Policy development		Resources Users	ACTION AID, USAID, NEMA, WRMA, NDMA, WFP, SHA			
	Drilling and Equipping of strategic 18 No. BHs along migratory routes and settlement areas	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	1,900HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	120M	10 M	1 - 5 yrs
	Construction and Upgrading of 16 No. potential Low Cost Water Supplies	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	1800HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA, CIM, WFP	200M		1 – 5 yrs
	Construction of 4 No. Small dams for domestic and irrigation water use	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	2400HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	800M		1 -5Yrs
	Desilting of Intakes , Water Pans and Dams	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	3900HH	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA	500M		1 -5Yrs
	Capacity Strengthening on Wash/ Sustainable Water Management /Resources Mobilization /Conflict Resolution and Management and Catchment protection	pastoral and agro – pastoral Zones	50 No. Water Supplies	BCG, NG, RCS, WV, UNCEF, NDMA, CIM, WFP	50 M		1 - 5Yrs
HEALTH							

All sub-counties	Vitamin A Supplementation		90,449 (children 6 – 59 months)	MOH	0.5M		July - Dec 2023
All sub counties	Zinc Supplementation		20,000	MOH			July-Dec 2023
All Sub counties	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)		8,971 under five children	MOH/	28M		July-Dec 2023
Sub Counties prone to disasters	Capacity Building on MIYCN- E		Children 0-23 months & Pregnant and Lactating Mothers	KRC/MOH	1.2 M		July –Dec 2023
All sub counties	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)		41,533 Children birth – 2 years	MOH	4.1 M		July-Dec 2023
Hot sport Areas	Integrated outreaches		Population in the hard to reach hot sport area	BCG/KRC and UNICEF/WFP	20.0 M		July- Dec 2023
All sub counties	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women		34576 All pregnant women	MOH	5.35M		July-Dec 2022
All sub counties	Deworming		83,066 children 1 – 5 years		1.66M		July-Dec 2022
EDUCATION							
Marigat, Tiaty East, Tiaty West, Baringo North	OF food stores in schools Proper roads maintenance		519 schools	education partners, county government, parents	Food stores 1,000,000 * 519 =		

					519,000 ,000 million		
					Roads Per quantity and civil enginee r estimate s		