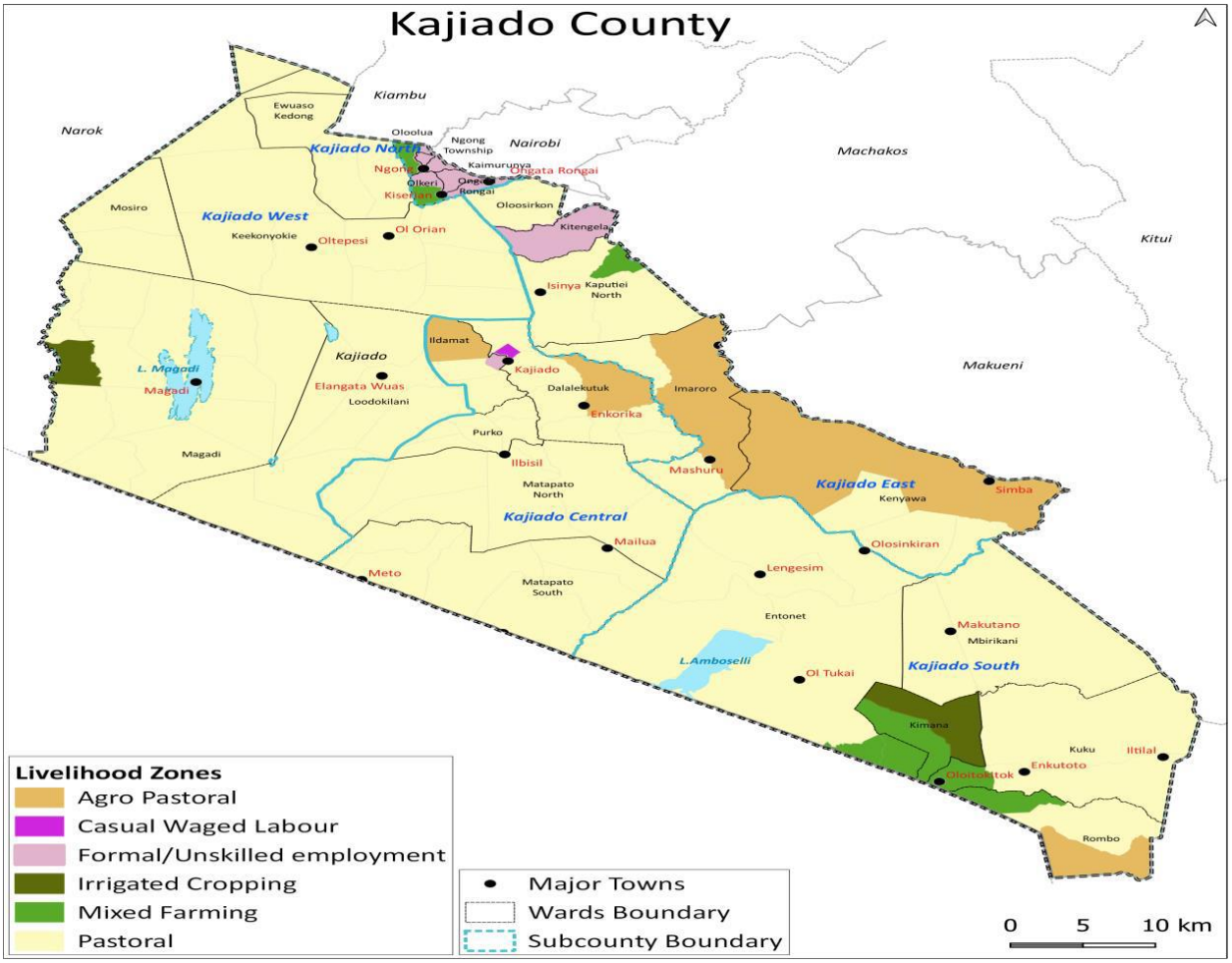
2025 LRA RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kajiado County Steering Group (CSG) Technical Team[1] and Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food and Nutrition Assessment is a bi-annual multi-agency exercise carried out in 23 counties classified under Arid and Semi-Arid Land. The purpose of the assessment is to determine the impact of rain on food and nutrition security in the country. Consequently, the 2025 long rains assessment was to establish the food and nutrition situation in the country following the 2025 long rains while at the same time considering the cumulative performance of the previous rains. Data for this assessment was collected from sector leads and the National Drought Management Authority. This data is validated through community and market interviews, key informants' interviews and field observations. Analysis of data followed the IPC Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Conceptual Framework; vulnerability to shocks, pillars of food security, food consumption and coping strategies, and nutrition and mortality outcomes. Kajiado county was classified under Phase 2 (Stressed) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) with 63,400 people in need of food assistance. For the last four consecutive seasons, the rainfall performance in the county was good, which in turn impacted positively on sectors that were linked to food and nutrition security. Livestock productivity, including their body condition, prices and milk production were within the normal ranges. Crop yields for the season were below the long-term average but farmers and traders had stock from the previous season. Markets were operating normally and prices for the major food commodities were within the range. Invasive plant species, livestock diseases, crop diseases, uncontrolled development and general high cost of living are some of the threats to food security in the county. Considering that the October-December rains are likely to be below normal and that the prices of food communities will continue to increase above the normal range, while the prices of livestock continue to reduce, food security in the county is likely to slightly worsen. Although the county will remain in IPC 2 between October this year and January next year, the population in this phase is likely to increase by five percent. Priority areas for immediate intervention include livestock vaccination and treatment, rehabilitation of water infrastructure, capacity building on pasture conservation, capacity building for farmers on post-harvest loss control, and integrated health outreaches.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. County Background

Kajiado County is located at approximately 30°00' E and 37°30' E, and 1° 00' S to 3° 00' S. It borders seven counties namely: Nairobi and Kiambu to the north, Machakos to the northeast, Makueni to the east, Taita Taveta to the southeast, Narok to the west and Nakuru to the North West. To the south, the county borders the Republic of Tanzania. The county covers approximately 21,871 km² with 2023 population projection of 1,268,000 (KNBS, 2022).

Pastoralism is the major livelihood followed by Formal/unskilled employment (Figure 1). Other sources of livelihood in the county include Mixed Farming and Irrigated agriculture. Pastoral households derive 30~~thirty~~ percent to 40~~forty~~ percent of their income from the sale of livestock and their products. For Agro-Pastoral livelihood, households derive 15~~fifteen~~ to 30~~thirty~~ percent of household income from the sale of livestock and livestock products. In Mixed Farming, the sale of crops contributes between 30 percent and 50 percent of the household. Casual labour and small businesses contribute between 20 percent and 50 percent and between 30 percent and 60 percent, respectively, to a household's income in Formal/unskilled employment livelihood. The proportion of poor and very poor households varies from 30 percent in the Pastoral zone to 70 percent in Formal/unskilled employment.

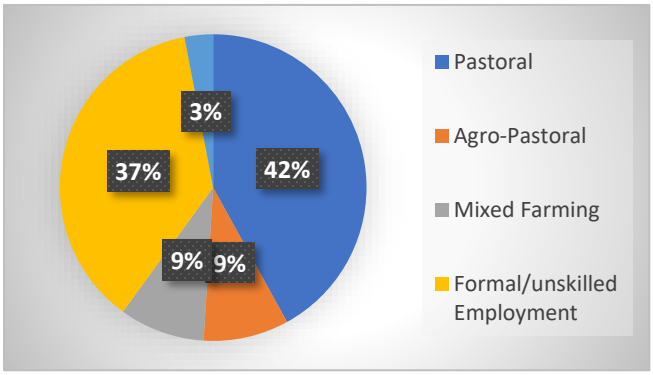

Figure 1. % population distribution by livelihood

The central, northern, eastern and southern parts of the county are served by elaborate road networks. Kajiado North is connected to Nairobi via Dagoretti-Ngong road and Rongai-Kiserian road. Kajiado east and central is served by the Kitengela-Namanga road, which is part of the great north corridor. Emali-Loitokitok Road connects the southern part of the county with other parts of the country as well as the Republic of Tanzania. Kajiado west is mainly remote with a poor transport network. Key livestock markets include Ilbisil, Rombo, Kimana, Isinya, Kitengela, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Mashuuru, Moi, Nkatu, Imaroro, Konza, Kiserian and Shompole.

The county is prone to frequent climate change-related hazards, including drought, floods, human and livestock disease outbreaks, and crop pest infestation. There are also human-wildlife conflicts. Human activities, including real estate and industrial development and the uncontrolled extraction of natural resources, are a threat to the environment and livelihoods.

1.2. The objective of the assessment

The objective of the 2025 long rains assessment was to establish the food and nutrition situation in the country following the 2025 long rains while at the same time considering the cumulative performance of the previous rains. The exercise aimed to determine the severity of the impact, and provide actionable interventions to address the impact.

1.3. Methodology and Approach

Sources of Data: Data for the assessment was majorly collected from the key sectors, namely agriculture, livestock, health and nutrition, water, and education. This data was collected at the

sub-county level using sectoral checklists. It was then triangulated using field observations and conducting community key informant interviews, community focus group discussions and market interviews. Other sources of data include the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Analysis: In this assessment, livelihood zones were the units of analysis. Firstly, the descriptive analysis of quantitative data was done, while qualitative data were mainly analyzed using standardized scales. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis followed the IPC Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Conceptual Framework. The approach involves an analysis of vulnerability to shocks, pillars of food security, food consumption and coping strategies, and nutrition and mortality outcomes.

Classification: Classification of the county in the IPC phase was based on the 20 percent rule after building consensus within the technical team.

2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1. Rainfall Performance

The performance of 2025 MAM rainfall is shown in Figure 2. Both the onset (mid-March) and cessation (3rd to 4th week of May) of the season were normal. Cumulatively, the rainfall was 51 percent above the long-term average (LTA) (404.9 mm against 267.3 mm). The temporal distribution was skewed for March, while the spatial distribution was fair. Ewuaso (Kajiado west), Kaputiei North (Kajiado east), Ildamat and Purko ward (Kajiado central), and Rombo (Kajiado south received normal rainfall while other parts of the county received enhanced rainfall. The previous three seasons had also performed well.

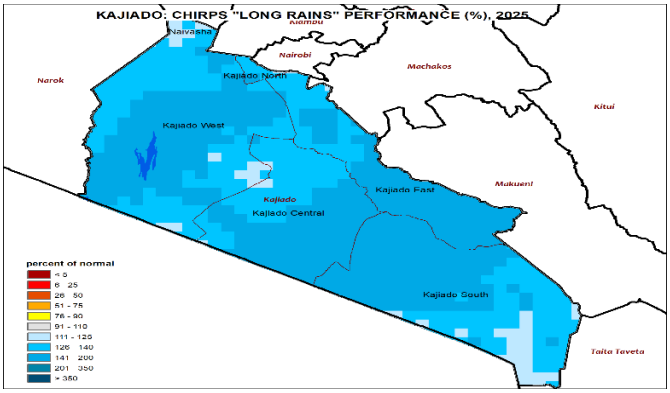

Figure 2. Rainfall performance, Kajiado MAM 2025

2.2. Hazards and Shocks

The county is prone to several hazards, including drought, floods, invasive plant species, and human and wildlife conflict. Common shocks include floods, diseases and crop failure.

Floods: Hot spots for floods include Shompole and Kamukuru areas in Kajiado West. Kajiado East is basically a low-lying plain that makes seasonal rivers in the area prone to flooding. Other areas that experience occasional flooding include Namanga in Kajiado Central and Rombo in Kajiado South Sub-Counties. Towns, including Namanga, Kiserian, Ngong, Rongai, and Kajiado, are occasionally affected by floods due to poor drainage systems. During the 2025 MAM rainfall, about 20 households were displaced by floods in Entasopia in Magadi ward.

Invasive plant species: Invasive plant species are progressively becoming a threat to the livestock sector by hindering the growth and development of forage. The common invasive plant species are Ipomea in Kajiado Central and East, Prosopis Juliflora (Mathenge) in Kajiado West, Parthenium histerophorus (Ormintioli) and Mexican poppy in Kajiado East and South. Ipomea have colonized about 25 percent of the rangelands in Kajiado East and Central.

Human-wildlife conflicts: Conflict between human and wildlife is common when there is drought. Areas prone to these conflicts are around the Amboseli National Park, Chylu hills, Nairobi National Park and along the wildlife migratory routes.

Livestock diseases: There were confirmed cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats in Korompoi, Kajiado East in April this year. The County Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services, Irrigation, and Fisheries, initiated a ring vaccination campaign where 42,000 sheep and goats were vaccinated by May. Other endemic livestock diseases reported were Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

Crop pests and diseases: During the season, Fall Army Worm (FAW) was reported mainly in the maize crop. Other reported crop diseases include early blight and late blight on potatoes and bacterial blight on beans. Pests like *Tuta absoluta*, among others, were also reported as a challenge aggravated mostly by the dry weather.

3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Rainfall was the main driver of the food and nutrition security in the county. Since 2023 OND, the county has received enhanced rainfall for four consecutive seasons. The enhanced rainfall positively impacted on productive sectors. During the season, shocks were mild and limited in scope.

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production

Table 1 shows the rain-fed crop production for the 2025 MAM season. Maize, beans and Irish potatoes were the three main crops grown under rain-fed crop production planted during the season. Maize acreage declined by 22 percent, while bean and Irish potato acreage increased by 11 percent and 19 percent respectively. The reduction in the area for maize production was probably due to anticipated better market prices for beans, as was the case for the 2024 short rains harvest. Also, there are pest and disease challenges for maize, such as Fall Armyworm and Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease that lower the productivity of the crop.

Table 1. Rain-fed crop production

Main crop	Area (ha) planted during 2025 long rains season	Previous five-year average area (ha) planted during the long rains season	Projected 2025 long rains season production	Previous five-year average production during the long rains season
Maize	4,382	5,616	52,584 (90 kg bag)	135,965 (90 kg bag)
Beans	27,315	24,582	327,780 (90 bag)	210,050 (90 kg bag)
Irish potatoes	502	421	2208 MT	2,105 MT

The reduction in maize yields is attributed to reduced acreage, pest infestations, and poor temporal distribution of rains during the season. In contrast, beans and Irish potatoes recorded increased yields, possibly as a result of increased acreage and adequate rainfall for their growth.

In the Mixed Farming zones (mainly Kajiado West and Kajiado North), acreage under rainfed food crop production, primarily maize and beans, remained relatively stable. However, yields are projected to be slightly below normal, at an average of 15 bags/ha for maize and 7 bags/Ha for

beans. In Kajiado South, maize and beans performed poorly, averaging at 2.5 bags/ha. The average production in the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral zones (Central and East) for maize and beans is 12 bags/ha and 6 bags/ha, respectively. Low yields are attributed mainly to poor temporal rainfall distribution that did not coincide with critical stages of crop growth and the presence of pests.

The three main crops cultivated under irrigation in the county are beans, tomatoes, and maize. Compared to the long-term average, tomato and maize acreage has significantly declined by 48.7 percent and 21.4 percent respectively, while that of beans increased by 152 percent. Farmers have increasingly shifted to the production of beans in anticipation of better returns and to reduce the cost of production associated with pest and disease control in order to increase their return. The yields for beans, maize, and tomatoes are slightly below the long-term average by 17 percent, 20 percent and 13 percent respectively. This shortfall may be attributed to reduction in the acreage under cultivation, limited irrigation water, pest and disease pressure, and other crop management challenges. Some of the challenges faced by farmers include not being able to access farm inputs, labour, high cost of farm inputs, poor road networks, especially feeder roads, lack of access to credit due to strict banking requirements and high interest rates, and inaccessibility of the government-subsidized fertilizer due to the vastness of the county.

Table 2. Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2025 Long rains season (ha)	Long term average (3 years) area planted during long rains season (ha)	2025 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/Actual	Long term average production (3 years) during long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
1.Beans	925	367	11,563 (90 kg bag)	5,505 (90 kg bag)
2. Maize	550	700	22,000 (90 kg bag)	35,000 (90 kg bag)
3.Tomatoes	410	800	8,200 MT	18,400 MT

3.1.2 Food Stocks

Table 3 shows the current stock of maize, rice and beans held by various actors against the long-term average stock. Notable is that all the three actors hold stock that is higher than what they held, on average, for the past five years.

Table 3. Food stocks held by various actors

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Beans	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	58,025	48,920	-	-	120,000	76,180
Traders	36,000	22,223	7,310	7,150	22,900	15,200
Millers	8,100	6,750	-	-	-	-
NCPB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	102,125	77,893	7,310	7,150	142,900	91,380

The long-term average stocks are significantly because food yields for three of the last five years were significantly low due to drought. Farmers are holding more maize and beans than traders and millers. The stock held by farmers is in Mixed Farming and would last between two and three months. This is normal for the zone. Food stocks held by Agro-Pastoral households would last for

one month. Nearly 95 percent of households in the Pastoral zone rely on markets for their foodstuffs.

3.1.3 Livestock Production

Kajiado county is predominantly pastoral, which occupies 80 percent of the land mass and supports about 42 percent of the population. The dominant cattle breeds are Sahiwal and Zebu, while the sheep breeds are mainly Dorper and the Persian black-headed sheep. Goats' breeds include small East African, Boer, Red Kalahari, Galla and their crosses. Pastoral households derive between 30 percent and 40 percent of their income from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Equally, households in Agro-Pastoral get between 15 percent and 30 percent of their income from livestock.

Pasture and Browse

Livestock productivity depends on, among other things, the availability and access to forage. Forage condition is determined by a number of factors, including rainfall performance and management practices such as fencing and control of invasive species. Table 4 shows the current condition of pasture and browse and the period they are likely to last. For the past four consecutive seasons, the county has received enhanced rainfall that has promoted regeneration, growth and development of pasture and browse. Currently, pasture and browse are good and would last between two and three months, which is normal for this period of the year. Areas with poor pasture include parts of Kenyewa/poka, Eselenkei/Imbirikani (Oldoinyo Sampu, Orngosua, Simba/emukutan, olandi, Kiserian and Kisugi) and Rombo (Entuet and Orgumaet) wards. These areas received low rainfall.

Table 24. Pasture and Browse Conditions

	Pasture					Browse				
Livelihood zone	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Good	Good	2-3	2-3	Invasive plants	Good	Good	2-3	2-3	Invasive plans
Agro-Pastoral	Good	Good	2-3	2-3		Good	Good	2-3	2-3	
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	3-4	3-4	None	Good	Good	3-4	3-4	None

Invasive plant species are a major hindrance to pasture access by livestock. Ipomea have invaded about 25 percent of the pasture land in Kajiado Central and east. Prosopis Juliflora (Mathenge) is common in Magadi ward in Kajiado West, while Mexican poppy is mostly found in Kajiado South. In addition, there is Parthenium histerophorus (ormintioli) in some parts of Kajiado East and Kajiado South. Cissus rotundofilia (Orkirrusha), a parasitic climber that chokes fodder trees such as acacia, is common in Kajiado West. There are also Acacia reficiens (oldepe), Solanum incanum among others, which have suppressed pasture growth. The county has set up a multisector committee to spearhead countywide sensitization and awareness creation campaigns, implementation of on-site demonstration sites to demonstrate eradication techniques and reseeding on cleared lands. Other limiting factors to pasture accessibility include land subdivision, especially in Kajiado South and Kajiado West, and changes in land use, where a substantial amount of rangeland has been converted for real estate development and mining/quarrying. Protection of livestock by wild animals is also another threat to forage access.

Pasture Conservation Status

Pasture conservation is important in that it is able to minimize the seasonal feed variability in order to maintain livestock productivity. The storage capacity and the amount of hay current stored are shown in Table 5. Currently, despite the availability of pasture, the hay stores hold between 30 percent and 75 percent of their storage capacity. This is attributed to several factors, such as inadequate knowledge of pasture conservation, rugged terrain that limits the mechanization of pasture harvesting, high costs, and large tracks of land. At the moment, hay is held by individual farmers from the county Demonstration farm. Because of the availability of pasture in the fields, the stored hay would last until the next rain season with no possibility of supplementary feeding.

Table 35. Status of pasture conservation in the county

Sub-County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity	No. of Bales currently being held	How long is expected to last (months)	County demand	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	remarks
Kajiado East	100	120,000	40,000	<1month	354,451.50	15	200	Most hay stores owned by farmers
Kajiado North	80	50,000	30,000	<1month	368,100.00	12	200	
Kajiado West	50	7,400	54,500	<1month	522,000.00	15	200	
Kajiado central	30	97,600	55,505	<1month	20,745.00	15	200	
Kajiado south	700	900,000	600,000	2months	227,749.50	14	200	
Total	960	365,000	240,000		1,493,046.00			

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The livestock body condition score averaged 4 for all the three species; cattle, sheep and goats across all livelihoods. This means that they appear fat, smooth and with well-developed muscles (Table 6). This is a normal livestock body condition at this time in a typical year. The good forage condition in the county accounted for their good livestock body condition. The body condition for most of the lactating cows was rated at 3. Although the livestock body condition was likely to deteriorate with deterioration of forage by October, it is expected to remain within the seasonal variations.

Table 46. Livestock body condition score by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	4	4	4	4	4	4
Agro-Pastoral	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mixed Farming	4	4	4	4	4	4

Tropical Livestock Units

The Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) for poor-income and medium-income households are presented in Table 7. Both categories of households have been able to restock to their normal herd after losing their livestock during the 2022/23 drought. This translates to an improved household's

income and, to some extent, improvement in the household's access to food. Some of these households are now adopting alternative livelihoods, including poultry, apiculture, and kitchen gardens to reduce their vulnerability and improve their diet.

Table 57. Tropical livestock units by livelihood zone

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	6	8	8	12
Agro-Pastoral	3	5	7	10
Mixed farming	2	3	4	6

Birth Rate

The birth rates for all livestock species were low in the previous two years because of low Tropical Livestock units (TLU). By the time of the assessment, farmers had progressively improved their TLUs and that livestock birth rates were normal for all species. Consequently, household milk production is progressively increasing and thus improving household food security.

Milk Production and Consumption

Cows and goats are the main source of milk for the county. Milk is an important source of food and income for the Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral and Mixed farming livelihoods. In these livelihoods, milk is consumed directly or sold to buy other food items and cater for other household's needs. The average amount of milk produced and consumed by households is shown in Table 8. Because of improvement in calving and kidding, milk production and consumption have increased to a near long-term average. The sale of milk is usually through intermediaries who buy milk at a farm gate price of Ksh. 35 per litre, while some farmers also sell their milk by hawking in the rural other households or at the market at a retail price of between Ksh 60-70 per litre.

Table 68. Milk availability and consumption

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/household		Milk consumption (Litres) per household		Prices (Kshs)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	5	7	3	4	60	50
Agro-Pastoral	4	5	2	3	60	50
Mixed Farming	3	4	2	2	60	50

Migration of Livestock.

There were no reports of livestock out-migration or in-migration since January 2024. This was because since 2023 short rains, the county has continued to receive enhanced rainfall that improved the forage condition and water situation. Equally, the neighboring counties have received reasonable rains during this period. When livestock graze close to home, households benefit more from milk than when they migrate.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

During the season, there were confirmed cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats in Korompoi, Kajiado East. The County Government initiated a ring vaccination campaign where 42,000 goats were vaccinated by May. Other endemic livestock diseases reported were Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP).

Vaccinations against FMD, LSD, PPR and CCPP have been carried out in various parts of the County on farmers' initiative with the help of private practitioners. There were no unusual livestock mortalities for the period under consideration.

Water for Livestock

Livestock productivity depends on water availability and access among other things. Parameters for water availability and access to livestock is presented in Table 9. The current water sources, distances to these sources and the duration they are expected to last are normal for the season. Areas of water stress include parts of parts of Kenyewa/Poka and Eselenkei/Imbirikani wards. Most parts in these areas have dried because they were poor recharged. Access to water by livestock will probably help them to retain their good body condition for the next 2-3 months. Consequently, good livestock productivity will translate to household's access to food.

Table 79. Water availability and access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Boreholes, Springs, Water pans, Shallow wells, River wells, piped water	Boreholes, Springs, Water pans, Shallow wells, River wells, piped water	2 – 5	2-5	Boreholes, springs and piped water are perennial, water pans and water pools along seasonal rivers would last for one (1) month	Boreholes springs and piped water are perennial, water pans and water pools along seasonal rivers would last for 1-2 months.	Daily for all species	Daily for all species
Agro Pastoral	Boreholes, Water pans, Shallow wells, Water pools along the seasonal river	Boreholes, Water pans, Shallow wells, Water pools along the seasonal river	2 – 5	2-5	Boreholes are perennial, Water pans and water pools would last for one (1) month	Boreholes and springs are perennial, water pans and water pools last for 1-2 months.	Daily for all species	Daily for all species
Mixed Farming	Boreholes, Shallow wells, piped water, water canals	Boreholes, Shallow wells, piped water, Water canals	1-2	1-2	Boreholes, Shallow wells, piped water, and water canals are perennial sources	Boreholes, Shallow wells, piped water, and water canals are perennial sources	Daily for all species	Daily for all species

3.1.4 Impact on Availability

The positive impact of enhanced rainfall for the last four consecutive seasons is evidenced by the above-long-term average food stock held by both farmers and traders. Livestock productivity, including their body condition, prices, and milk production, is also good. Additionally, market operations are normal and expected to remain so for the next six months.

3.2 Access Market

3.2.1 Markets Operations

The main livestock markets in Kajiadso East are Isinya, Mashuuru, Sultan Hamud, Emali, and Kitengela. In Kajiado South the livestock markets are Rombo and Kimana, while in Kajiado West we have Shompole, Ewuaso and Kiserian. Ilbisil is the main livestock market in Kajiado Central. Livestock markets also serve as markets for food commodities alongside others that include Loitokitok, Mashuuru, Kajiado, Kitengela, Mili Tisa, Namanga, Mile 46, Magadi, Ngurumani, Ngong, and Rongaagi. Market operations for both livestock and food stuffs are normal and stable.

Maize Prices

The price of maize this year, follows the normal trend but above the average prices (Figure 3). The increase in maize prices between April and June would probably be attributed to external sourcing because maize is rarely grown in the county during the long rains season. Prices of maize varied between Ksh. 40 per kilogram in Loitoktok market to Ksh. 80 per kilogram in Mile 46 market. Loitokitok is located in a Mixed Farming area and also gets maize from the Republic of Tanzania as opposed to Mile 46 which is located in a purely pastoral zone with challenges in transport networks.

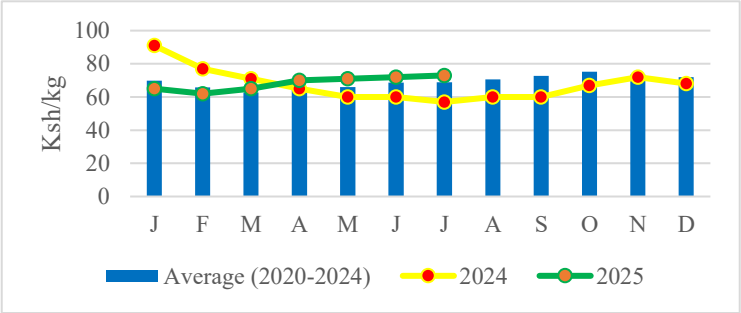

Figure 3. Maize prices; Kajiado, 2020-2025

Goats Prices

Prices of goats have remained above the long-term average for the last two years (Figure 4). The high prices of goats observed this year is associated mainly with increased demand for restocking. On the other hand, the low long-term average price of goats includes those from the drought years of 2021-2023. There were no significant variations in prices of goats during the season. Because of the availability of browse and water, livestock body condition is expected to remain good for a couple of months. This would stabilize their prices for the next three months.

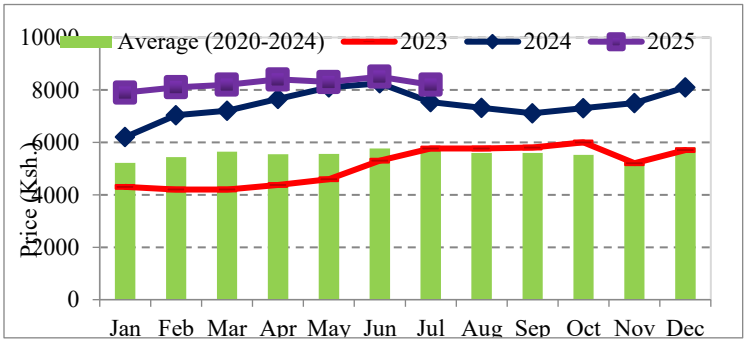

Figure 4. Prices of goats; Kajiado, 2020-2025

Terms of Trade

Trends in terms of trade (ToT) are shown in Figure 5. The ToT has remained above the long-term average since February last year. This scenario could be explained in two ways. One is the improved livestock productivity in the last two years that has pushed the ToT above the long-term average. The converse is true for the long-term average, where livestock productivity was extremely low in three years of drought out of five years constituting the long-term average. This means that household purchasing power has improved since February 2024, which could probably translate to improved household access to food.

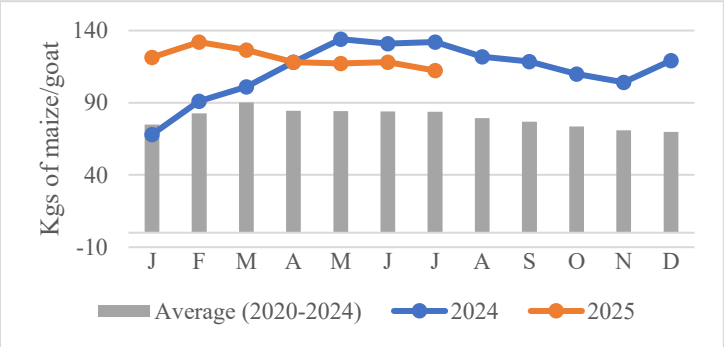

Figure 5. Terms of trade; Kajiado, 2020-2025

3.2.2 Water Access and Availability

Major water sources

Water sources for the county include: boreholes, springs, water pans, rivers, and shallow wells. The proportions of the population using these sources are shown in Figure 6. Boreholes, and pans and dams are the main water sources for the rural communities.

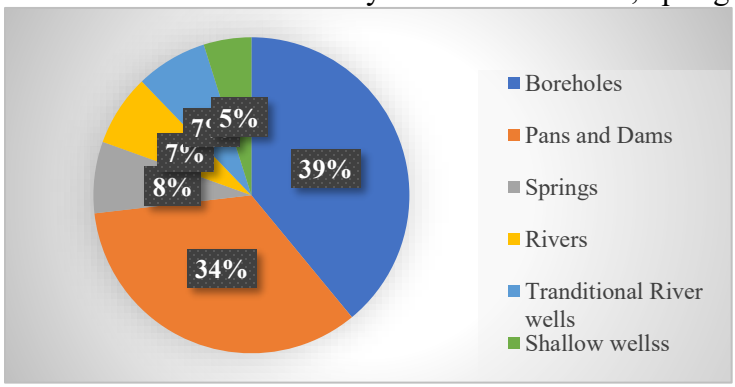

Figure 6. % of population using various water sources; Kajiado, July 2025

The current status of water sources and the duration that they are likely to last are shown in Table 10. Some boreholes have broken down in their normal operations while some pans, especially in Imbirikani ward, have dried up. The area normally receives low rainfall. Despite the drying up of pans in this area, the main water source, which is the water piped by the Nolturesh Company, is still operational. Recharge of water pans following the 2025 long rains was poor due to siltation and poor maintenance. The recharges of major rivers (Ewuaso, Nolturesh and several streams in Kajiado South) and springs (Maparasha, Oldonyo orok, Magadi -Nkuruman, Rombo) also recharged fairly and are still flowing at about 70 percent. Seasonal rivers (Olenarau, Olkejuado and Olkeriai in Kajiado Central and East) still had pools of water that were currently being relied upon by the community, especially for livestock watering. Shallow wells along seasonal rivers have also contributed significantly to the availability of domestic water for the households that they pass through. About 50 percent of the households (these are mainly in the urban areas) depended on boreholes while 50 percent relied on the rest of the sources i.e. Springs, rivers, shallow wells and water pans. Protected springs, shallow wells and boreholes are expected to last for the 12 months though with a progressive decrease in flow rates as the dry spell continues. Surface sources (pans/dams) are projected to last for the next two to three months.

Table 8~~10~~. Sources of water and their operational status

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Major Water Source	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (in moths)	Normal Duration of water can last	% Recharge	Locality of Non-Operational Water Sources
Pastoral	Boreholes	269	256	12	12	-	* See list
	Springs	35	35	12	12	70	-
	Water Pans	152	148	1-3	1-3	40-50	
Agro-pastoral	Boreholes	42	39	12	12	-	* See list
	Springs	29	29	12	12	70	
	Water Pans	31	31	1-3	1-3	40-50	
Mixed Farming	Boreholes	59	56	12	12	-	
	Springs	36	36	12	12		
	Water Pans	35	35	1-2	1-3	40-50	
	Shallow wells	43	43	6-12	6-12	60	

*Nasaruni, Ilngosuani, Enkutoto,Olchorro Oibor Olepolos, Oltiasilele, Lolakir, Iltalal, Oloitiko, Kiloh, Oloomayiana, Oltinka, Kisamis, Olekilil, Olbelibel, Oloomunyi,Irbartan,Naretoi, Nairode.

Distance to water sources, Waiting time and Cost of water

Some of the parameters of water access, namely distances to water source, waiting time, costs and consumption, are presented in Table 11. All these water access indicators were normal across all the livelihood zones by the time of assessment. This was because the county received enhanced rainfall that led to good recharge of these water sources.

Table 9~~11~~. Availability, Accessibility and Utilization of Water for Domestic Use

Livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (l/p/d)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Pastoral	4-6	5-6	5 – 10	5 – 10	60	60	5 – 10	5 – 10
Agro-Pastoral	4-5	4-6	5 – 10	5 – 10	60	60	10 – 15	10 – 15
Mixed Farming	1-2	1-2	5 – 10	5 – 10	60	60	5 – 10	5 – 10

3.2.3 Food Consumption Pattern

By January, about three-quarters of households were able to consume a variety of protein-rich foods and vegetables at least three to four days a week (acceptable band). Household food access improved further during the April-July period where more than 80 percent of the households were in the acceptable food consumption band (Figure 7). This resonates well with other indicators such as livestock productivity. There were no significant livelihood variations in food consumption during the season.

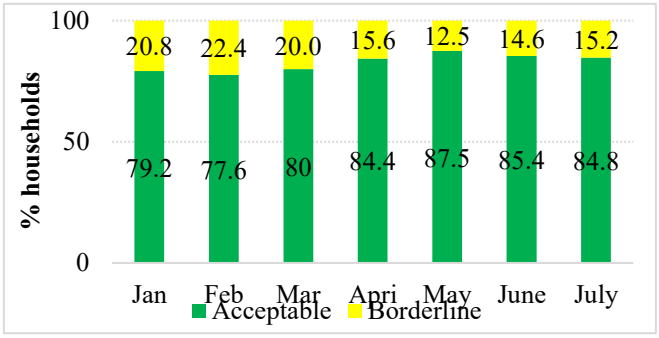

Figure 7. Food consumption pattern; Kajiado, J-J 2025

3.2.4 Coping Strategy Index

The drop in coping strategy index (CSI) by July (Figure 8) suggests that households were using less stressful ways to deal with lack of food or money to buy food. Some of these ways were consuming less preferred food. Households in the Agro-Pastoral zone used less stressful ways to get food compared to those in the Pastoral zone.

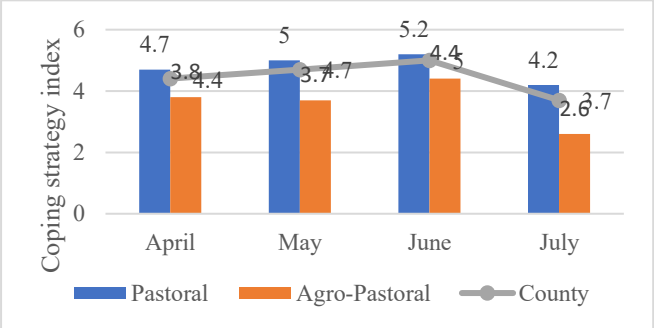

Figure 8. Coping strategy index; Kajiado, Apr-Jun 2025

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Pattern

The morbidity trends of the prevalence of the three common illnesses in the county for under-fives are shown in Figure 9, while Figure 10 represents that of the general population. The prevalence of all the three illnesses for both under-five and the general population will be reduced in 2025 compared to 2024. This reduction could probably be due to the scaling down of integrated outreaches especially in hard-to-reach areas that scaled down the active case finding activities.

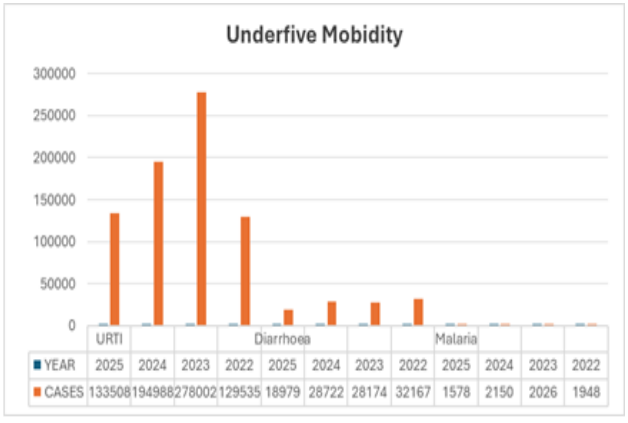

Figure 9. Morbidity trends for under fives
Data source: KHIS

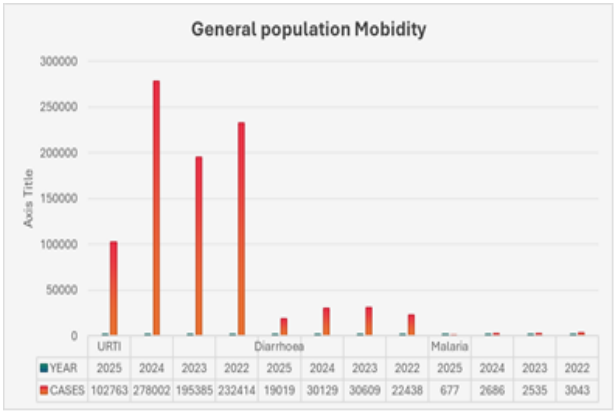

Figure 10. Morbidity trends in the general population
Data source: KHIS

Other diseases reported during the period were measles, dysentery and typhoid. Measles and dysentery incidences were lower in 2025 compared to 2024. On the other hand, there were more typhoid incidences in 2025 than in 2024.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

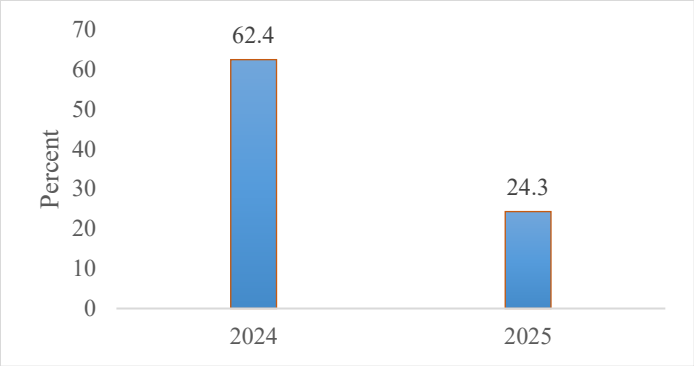

Figure 11. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-59 months

Vitamin A coverage for children aged 6 - 5~~6~~9 months reduced in 2025 compared to 2025 (Figure 11). In both years, the Vitamin A coverage was far below the national target of 80 percent. Poor vitamin A coverage was, among other reasons, a scale down of integrated outreaches, stocking out of vitamin A supplements in most health facilities and no support for moping through malezi bora. There was a decrease in children reported to be fully immunized in the county between January and June in 2025(73.8%) and 2024(90.6%). This was attributed to shortcake of vaccines and a scale down of outreaches in hard-to-reach areas.

3.3.3 Dietary Diversity and Nutritional Status

The rate of malnutrition is still high, according to SMART Survey 2023, which indicates underweight is at 17.8 percent in the rural and 9.5 percent in urban areas, while stunting is at 25 percent in rural and 19 percent in urban areas. Data from National Drought Management Authority drought monitoring show a reduced risk of malnutrition in 2024 and 2025, which was linked to better household food consumption after the drought of 2021/2023. The risk of malnutrition for children aged 6 – 59 between January and June 2025 ranged between 6.7 percent in May and 7.3 percent in February. The average risk for the previous five years ranged between 7.5 percent in June and 8.6 percent in January. The minimum dietary diversity for children aged 6 – 23 months is very low at 39.7percent. A total of 1133 children were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) from Jan – June 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 where 1263 children were admitted. The decrease in admission trends can be attributed to the scaling down of activities towards active case finding such as outreaches, mass screening among others. Currently, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) is not active. This is due to a lack of commodities to support the program.

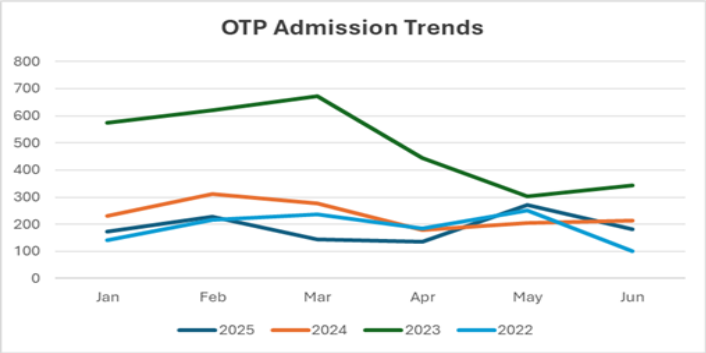

Figure 12. Trend in SAM and MAM admissions

Sanitation and Hygiene

According to the SMART survey 2023, only 19 percent and 31 percent of the households in rural and urban areas respectively were practicing handwashing at four critical times. The proportion of households treating the water for drinking is at 26.4 percent and 36 percent for rural and urban areas respectively. 33 percent of households in rural areas relieve themselves in the bush. During the period, there were no reports of contamination of water sources.

3.4 Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

Table 12 shows trends for some selected food and nutrition security indicators this year. A few of these indicators changed minimally while others remained the same between January and July this year. Water consumption, distances to water sources from grazing fields and livestock body conditions were within the normal ranges for the season. The terms of trade were slightly better than the historical average while the prices of maize were higher than usual. Overall, the county is in a similar food and nutrition situation now as it was in February this year.

Table 1012. Trends in key food and nutrition security indicators

Indicator	Short Rains Assessment, January 2025	Long Rains Assessment, July 2025
% of maize stocks held by households	54.5% above the LTA	31.1% above the LTA
Livestock body condition	Pastoral: Good Agro-pastoral: Good Mixed Farming: Good	Pastoral: Good Agro-pastoral: Good Mixed Farming: Good
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Pastoral: 5-10 litres Agro-pastoral: 5-15 litres Mixed farming: 10-15 litres	Pastoral: 5-10 litres Agro-pastoral: 5-15 litres Mixed farming: 10-15 litres
Price of maize (per kg)	65	73
Distance to grazing (km)	Pastoral: 4-6 kilometres Agro-pastoral: 2-4 kilometres Mixed farming: 3 kilometres	Pastoral: 4-6 kilometres Agro-pastoral: 2-4 kilometres Mixed farming: 3 kilometres
Terms of Trade	122	112
Coping strategy index	3.8	3.7
Food Consumption Score	**Pastoral** Borderline: 19.3%; Acceptable: 80.7% **Agro-pastoral** Borderline: 25.0%; Acceptable: 75.0%	**Pastoral** Borderline: 20%; Acceptable: 80 % **Agro-pastoral** Borderline: 3.3%; Acceptable: 96.7%

3.5 Education Sector

3.5.1 Enrollments in public schools

Kajiado county has 493 primary schools and 402 junior public school. All the junior schools hosted in primary schools. There are 105 public secondary schools in the county. Enrollment in public and private schools for the first and second terms in 2025 is presented in Table 13. The ratio of girls to boys for pre-primary, primary, junior school and secondary school in the second term is 0.93, 0.96, 0.97 and 0.99 respectively. Some significant increase in enrollment in the second term was observed in junior schools. This was due to transfers from private schools and from other counties as well. Also, there were cases of some pupils joining junior school in the second term. In secondary schools, there were cases of girls who were temporarily or permanently dropped from

school due to pregnancies. There were also reports of boys dropping out of secondary school to work in sand harvesting and body business to supplement household income.

Table 1113. School enrollment for term I and II 2025

Level	Term I 2025					Term II 2025					Changes
	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total	
			Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls		
Public schools											
Pre-Pry	14170	13137	2	7	27307	14170	13137	2	7	27307	
Primary	55059	53049	383	333	108108	55183	53165	383	333	108339	+231
Junior Sch	26391	26415	51	43	52,806	28871	28029	51	43	56900	+4094
Secondary	20762	20539	-	-	41242	20766	20509	0	0	41276	-34
Private schools											
Pre-Pry	974	951			1925	966	949			1915	+10
Primary	32186	30186			62372	32186	30186			62372	
Junior Sch	7528	5928			13456	7116	5516			12632	-824
Secondary						4066	2962			7028	

In private schools, the ratio of girls to boys in second term is 0.98, 0.94, 0.78 and 0.73 for pre-primary, primary, junior school and secondary school respectively for second term. The reduction in enrollment in secondary schools was mainly due to transfers to public schools because parents could no longer afford the schools and other levies.

3.5.2 Factors affecting teaching and learning process

Some of the factors that were document as affecting teaching and learning during the assessment are presented in Table 14.

Table 1214. Factors affecting learning and continuity

	EDC	Pry/JSS	Secondary
Access	Availability of ECDE alongside primary schools (+)	Distance and levies (-)	Availability of day schools (+)
	Distance (-)	Poverty (-)	
Attendance	Lack of school meals (-)	Lack of school meals (-)	School fees and levies (-)
		Teenage pregnancies (-)	Teenage pregnancies (-)
Transition		Child labour (-)	Poverty (-)
		Teenage pregnancies (-)	Teenage pregnancies (-)
Retention		Transfers (-)	Transfers (-)
		Absenteeism (-)	Absenteeism (-)
		Child labour (-)	Child labour (-)

3.5.3 Cross cutting issues

A number of schools were not able to access adequate clean water. 400 primary and 100 secondary schools were in need of water harvesting and storage facilities such as gutters and water tanks.

Access to toilet facilities was also inadequate, with the pupil toilet ratio ranging between 1:25 and 1:45. On the other hand, 86 schools across the country have received adequate sanitary kits from the Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED).

3.6 Child Protection

3.6.1 Introduction

The data regarding abuse of children was from the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and from health facilities. The report is for quarters 3 and 4 in FY 2024/2025.

3.6.2 Family Separation

During the period, 719 children were reported to have been separated from their families due to poverty and the inability of the parents to provide basic needs.

3.6.3 Violence against children

719 children were neglected and thus separated from their families. 58 girls were reported to have been defiled cases, ~~six (~~6~~)~~ girls were subjected to genital mutilation, 35 children were physically abused and ~~three (~~3~~)~~ boys were reported to be working (sand harvesting and boda business) to supplement household income.

3.6.4 Child Marriage

There has been a noticeable increase in child marriage cases, attributed to economic hardship and the cultural practice of exchanging girls for dowry. ~~Nine (~~9~~)~~ girls were reported to have married during the period.

3.6.5 Teenage pregnancy

Dropping from school, inadequate parenting and transactional sex have contributed to a spike in teen pregnancies. 714 cases were reported via health facilities, local offices, and through community referrals.

3.6.6 Children with disability

Vulnerable children, particularly those with chronic illnesses and disabilities, are disproportionately affected due to the withdrawal of key donor funding (e.g., USAID support). During the period under consideration, 11 children with disabilities were identified as urgently needing protection, nutritional support, and caregiver assistance.

4. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumption

The food and nutrition security outcome will depend largely on rainfall performance during October, November and December (OND). The forecast for the season suggests that the rains will be below normal and that the temperatures will be high. Considering the cumulative effect of the previous seasons, pasture and browse may be available for livestock. In this case, the body condition of livestock was likely to be fair and that the milk production and consumption would not be far below the long-term average. Water for both livestock and human beings will be available and at the normal cost. On the other hand, farmer will have exhausted their food stocks from the long rains and the harvest for the October-December rains will be lower than usual. This

will push prices of food commodities even higher, while that of livestock may decline further. Similarly, the economic hardships will continue to affect production sectors, placing prices of non-food and processed items high. Risk factors that need to be monitored during the projection period include rainfall performance, livestock and crop pest and disease outbreaks and market functionalities.

4.2 Food Security Outlook between October 2025 and January2026

Currently, the available food stock held by farmers would last for the next three months. By October, over 80 percent of households will rely on markets for their food. In the event of below normal rainfall, the contributing factors to food security, including livestock prices, milk production, terms of trade, and water, are likely to slightly decline. On the other hand, the increased reliance on markets for food will prompt a further increase in their prices. In this case, households will start engaging in more stressful ways to deal with food consumption gaps. Some of these may be skipping meals, charcoal production and sand harvesting. The season would show an increase in school absenteeism and cases of child abuse such as teenage pregnancies and marriages, sexual abuse and child labour.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase Classification

After analysis of both contributing factors and outcome indicators, the county was classified in phase 2 of the Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Phase Classification (IPC) with ~~II~~ 63,400 people who require food assistance.

5.1.2 Summary of the Findings

The objective of this assessment was to establish the impact of the 2025 long rains on the food and nutrition security situation in the county. The effects of the performance of rains during the previous seasons were also considered. The assessment established that food was available and accessible to households either from their own production or from the markets. This was evidenced by livestock productivity (milk production, body condition, prices) and other factors such as availability and access to water that was either within or above the average for the past five years, above average food stock held by both farmer and traders, favorable terms of trade and stable market operations. Over 80 percent of households in all livelihood zones were able to consume a variety of protein-rich foods and vegetables at least three to four days a week (acceptable band). Equally, there was a reduction in the number of children at risk of malnutrition, partly because of improved household access to food. No significant shocks associated with the season were identified. However, endemic hazards such as diminishing rangelands due to invasive plants, human-wildlife conflict, livestock diseases, and environmental degradation remain a challenge to food security in the county. Other challenges identified during the assessment were the stock-out of supplementary feeding commodities, inadequate coverage of children under the school meals programme and high cost of living. There were also cases of child abuse, including early marriages, female genital mutilation, and defilement. Priority areas for immediate intervention include livestock vaccinations, rehabilitation of water infrastructure, capacity building on pasture conservation, capacity building for farmers on post-harvest losses control, and integrated health outreaches.

5.1.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 1316. Sub-county rank

Sub-county	Ward	Dominant livelihood	Ward rank	Food security rank	**Main food security threat / Contributing factors**	Hotspot
Kajiado West ✓ LZ - P ✓ SCR- 1 ✓ FSR -4	Mosiro	Pastoral	1	3	✓ Poor market infrastructures – high prices of foodstuffs ✓ Poor road networks ✓ Invasive plant species – Mathenge ✓ High prices of food stuffs	Mosiro
	Ewuaso	Pastoral	3	3		
	Magadi	Pastoral	2	3		
	Keekonyokie	Pastoral	5	3		
	Iloodokilani	Pastoral	4	4		
Kajiado East ✓ LZ- AP ✓ SCR-1 ✓ FSR -5	Kitengela	Formal/Unskilled employment	5	5	✓ Livestock disease ✓ Invasive species ✓ Relatively low rainfall ✓ Relatively poor forage condition ✓ Poor crop performance ✓ Land sub-division/land use change ✓ Alternative livelihoods ✓ Market access	Kenyawa Poka
	Imaroro	Agro-Pastoral	3	4		
	Olsirkon	Pastoral	4	4		
	Kaputiei north	Pastoral	2	4		
	Kenya Poka	Agro-Pastoral	1	3		
Kajiado South ✓ LZ - P ✓ SCR- 2 ✓ FSR- 3	Rombo	Pastoral	3	4	✓ Poor crop yields ✓ Poor forage condition ✓ Has diversified livelihoods ✓ Relatively low prices of foodstuffs ✓ Elaborate transport ✓ Strong base for casual labor	Mbirikani Lenkism
	Kuku	Pastoral	4	4		
	Kimana	Mixed Farming	5	4		
	Lenkism	Pastoral	2	3		
	Mbirikani	Pastoral	1	3		
Kajiado Central. ✓ LZ - P ✓ SCR -2 ✓ FSR -5	Matapato south	Pastoral	5	5	✓ Better rainfall performance ✓ Mostly pastoral ✓ Ipomea is a threat to pasture production/ pasture development	Ildamat Purko
	Matapato North	Pastoral	4	5		
	Dalalekutuk	Agro-Pastoral	3	5		
	Ildamat	Pastoral	2	4		
	Purko	Pastoral	1	4		
Kajiado North ✓ LZ - P ✓ SCR -5	Ngong	Formal/Unskilled employment	5	5	✓ Alternative forms of livelihoods	Nkaimurunya
	Olkeri	Mixed farming	4	4		
	Ololua	Mixed farming	3	4		

✓ FSR -5	Nkaimurunya	Formal/Unskilled employment	1	3	✓ Mainly urban-with urban advantage	
	Rongai	Formal/Unskilled employment	2	5		

FSR: Very Good = (5-6), Good = (4), Fair = (3), Poor = (1-2)
SCR: 1= Worst, 5 = Better off

5.2 Interventions

5.2.1 Estimated Population in need of food assistance

Table 1417. Estimated number of people in need of food assistance

Sub-county	Ward	Food security rank	% level of vulnerability	Population	Population affected
Kajiado East	Kitengela	5	5	143301	7165
	Imaroro	4	5	24705	1235
	Oloosirkon	4	5	43957	2198
	Kaputiei north	4	5	23215	1161
	Kenyawa Poka	3	10	39509	3951
Kajiado Central.	Matapato south	5	5	48605	2430
	Matapato North	5	5	47413	2371
	Dalalekutuk	5	5	27257	1363
	Ildamat	3	5	29565	1478
	Purko	3	10	9022	902
Kajiado West	Mosiro	3	10	10177	1018
	Ewuaso	3	10	34995	3500
	Magadi	3	10	33264	3326
	Keekonyokie	4	5	80504	4025
	Iloodokilani	4	5	23909	1195
Kajiado South	Rombo	4	5	49887	2494
	Kuku	4	5	24889	1244
	Kimana	4	5	28401	1420
	Lenkism	3	10	32085	3209
	Mbirikani	3	10	56584	5658
Kajiado North	Ngong	5		25866	
	Olkeri	4	5	51657	2583
	Ololua	4	5	50278	2514
	Nkaimurunya	3	10	67605	6761
	Rongai	5		111190	
Total				1117840	63201
Adjusted for IPC					63,400

5.2.2 Ongoing Non-Food Interventions

Table 1518. Non-food interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries (HH)	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (million, Ksh.)	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector							
County wide	County wide	Promotion of post-harvest technologies	300	CGK/Stakeholders	Reduced post-harvest losses	1M	July - Sept 25
Livestock Sector							
Kajiado	Kajiado south	Capacity building on Pasture harvesting and conservation	500	CGK, HIH, BIG LIFE, AMBOSELI ECO TRUST, NAVCDP	Increase food security by 20%	8	1year
Kajiado	Kajiado north	Capacity building Pasture harvesting and conservation	1200	County government and partners	Increase food security by 40%	8	1 year
Kajiado	Kajiado west	Capacity building on Pasture harvesting and conservation	10,000	County government FAO,SNV,HIH,NAVCDP,world vision,SORALO	Increase food security	15	1year
Kajiado	Kajiado Central	Provision of pasture seeds Formation of cooperatives	10000	FAO SNV WHH NAVCDP Dupoto E-Maa	Helped maintain critical livelihoods	20	April-Dec 2025
Sub county	**Location**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementor**	**Require resources**	**Available resources**	**Implementation status**
Water Sector							

All	Across the County	Rehabilitation /development of boreholes	26,000	CGK/GoK & STAKEHOLDERS	41.7	34.6	50-90%
Health and Nutrition Sector							
County wide	County wide	Vitamin A supplementation	164,839	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		
County wide	County wide	IFAS	36,631	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		
County wide	County wide	IMAM	5,594	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		
Education Sector							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost (million, Ksh.)**	**Time Frame**
All		Feeding of Primary and JS	72692 Pupils	Light Up Hope	Retention, good performance, reduced absenteeism		Continuous

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Recommended Non-food Interventions

Table 1619. Recommended non-food interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries (HH)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (million Ksh.)	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector: Immediate Interventions							
County wide	County wide	Expansion of area under crop irrigation by 50%	2,000	CGK/ Stakeholders	50	Technical staff	2 years
Water sector: Medium term Interventions							
County wide	Across the wards	Desilting of water pans/dams	46600	CGK/Partners	126		2 years
Education Sector: Immediate Interventions							
County wide	County wide	Provision of SFP	82898 from 267 pry and JSS	GOK, Partners			

Livestock Sector: Immediate Interventions							
All	All	Disease surveillance, parasitic control, deworming, treatment, vector control, and vaccination.	All wards	GCK and partners	100		Routine
		Pasture production/Establishment of feed reserves (capacity building, provision of pasture seed, invasive weed control etc)	All wards		100		
		Formation of cooperatives	All wards		20	Technical knowhow	
		Promotion of alternative livelihoods	All wards		10		
					30		2026
Livestock Sector: Medium term Interventions							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries (HH)**	**Implementers**	**Impacts on food security**	**Cost (million Kshs)**	**Time Frame**
Kajiado south and west	All	Mechanization of pasture production	400	CGK, GoK, FAO, SNV, HIH, NAVCDP,	Increase food security	60	1year
Kajiado east	All	Vaccination against CCPP, FMD, Blue Tongue	10,000		Protection of livestock against diseases	100	
Kajiado East	Olturoro/ Isinya	Revamping of ATC	3000	CGK, GoK, NAVCDP	Increase food security by	30	3 years

					50%		
Kajiado Central	All	Provision of pasture seeds Formation of cooperatives	10,000	FAO, SNV WWF, WHH Dupoto E-Maa, NAVCDP	Helped maintain critical livelihoods	100	2025
Countywide	All wards	Review of County Livestock Feed inventory		CGK and Partners	Promote food security by 30%	10	2026
Health and Nutrition: Medium term Interventions							
Sub county	**Location**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementor**	**Require resources**	**Available resources**	**Implementation status**
County wide	County wide	BFCI	30,000	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		
		Distribution of Aqua tabs	30,000	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		
		CLTS	200	CDH and partners	Funds, fuel, personnel		