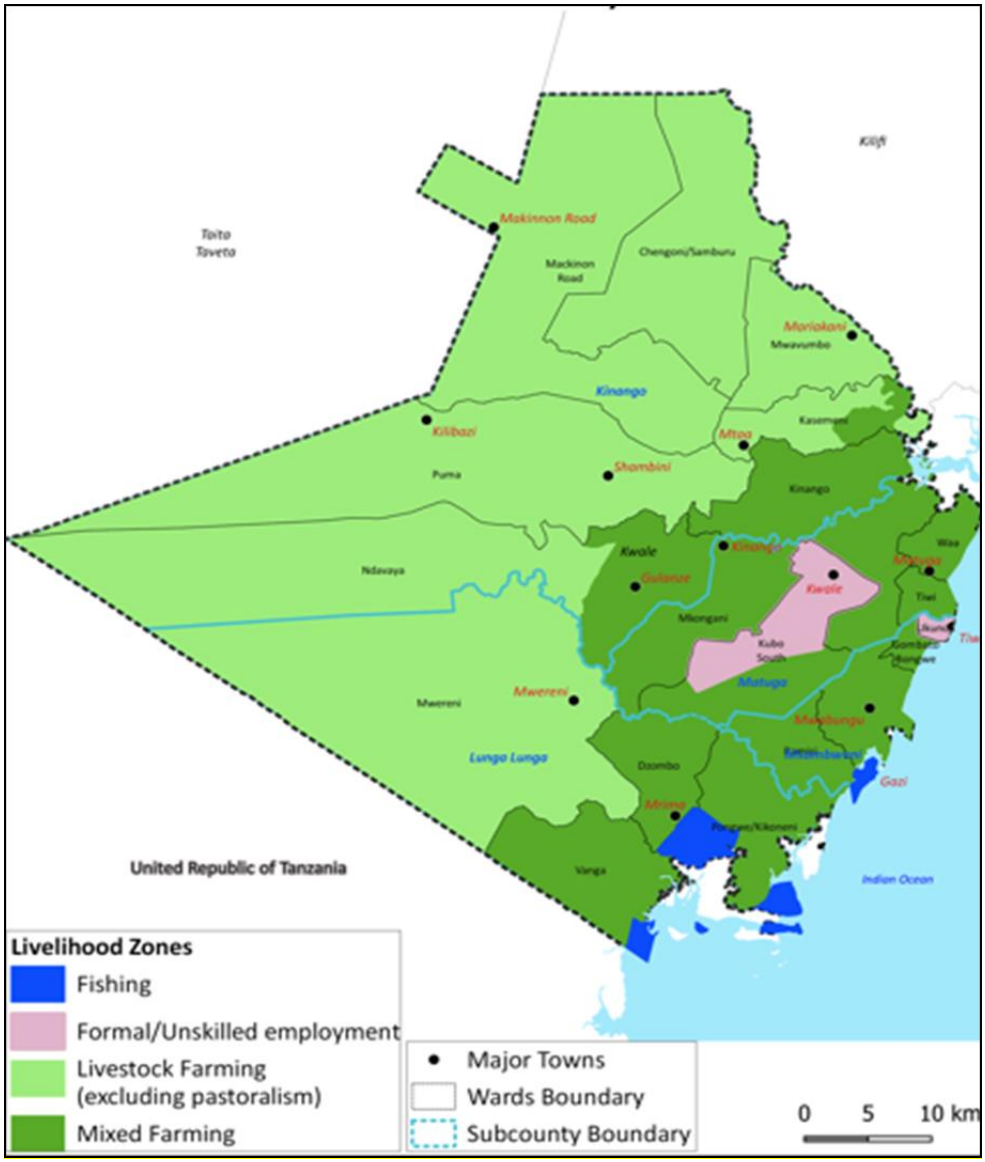
KWALE COUNTY
2025 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A joint report by

National Drought Management Authority

and

the Technical County Steering Group, Kwale County
July 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food security assessments are conducted bi-annually following the County's bi-modal rainfall pattern after the two main seasons: March-April-May (MAM) long rains and October-November-December (OND) short rains. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) coordinated the multi-agency and multi-sectoral long rains assessment for 2025. It involved departments of agriculture, livestock, education, health, water, child protection, World Vision, Plan International, Red Cross and Ripple Effect Kenya. The geographical scope was the six sub-counties in Kwale County covering the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones only. The main objective of the assessment was to undertake an unbiased, transparent and evidence-based analysis of the current food security situation to determine the long rains' impact on the five sectors mentioned above. It considered the aggregate impacts of the previous seasons to inform food and non-food interventions for the next six months. The long rains season's performance was normal characterized by a timely onset and near normal performance. The spatial spread of rainfall ranged from 76-90 percent, 90-110 percent and 111 to 125 across all the livelihood zones. The distribution of the long rains was characterized by good temporal, fairly even spatial distribution and extended cessation in most areas in the County. Crop production performance was fair with production of maize, green grams and cowpeas projected to increase by 15.2, 17.5 and 16.8 percent of their long-term averages respectively. Maize stocks were estimated to last approximately one 2.5 months in the Livestock Farming and 3-4 months in Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones respectively. Pasture and browse condition were good in both livelihood zones and projected to last for four months through to the onset of the short rains season. Trekking distances to watering points for livestock were within normal ranges of 2km in both Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones. Milk production was normal in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone averaging three and four litres per household per day respectively. Market functions were normal with regard to physical access, commodity flow as well as staple provision. Food commodity prices depicted a stable trend with maize prices at Ksh 60 compared with the LTA of Ksh 82 and Ksh 55 the previous year same month of July. Both the Goat prices and terms of trade were higher than normal by 23 percent and 63 percent respectively indicating a higher purchasing power in favour of the livestock keepers. The season recharged surface water sources by 60-80 percent in both livelihood zones. Distances to water sources for domestic use were normal at 1 Km in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and 1-2 Km in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone. The cost of water per 20-litre jerry was averaged at Ksh 5. An estimated 60 percent of households drew water from protected water sources. The County latrine coverage averaged approximately 72 percent while open defecation was estimated at 11.7 percent and 29.4 percent in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone respectively. Both children were consuming 3-4 meals while adults, males and females were consuming 1-2 meals per day without any inter-livelihood zone variations. The meal composition in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was largely made of green maize, black tea, sardines, fish, rice and local vegetables. In the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone, a mash of cowpeas and green grams in addition to green maize constituted the majority of meals. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 6.3 percent according to the Kwale County Integrated Nutrition SMART Survey, July 2022. The County's acceptable food consumption score stood at 47.25 percent from 48 in July 2024. The coping strategy index was 10.1 just like the previous year in July 2024. In conclusion, the County was classified as stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2) with all the Livelihood Zones being classified as Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Kwale County comprises six sub-counties namely: Matuga, Kinango, Msambweni, Samburu, Lunga Lunga Shimba Hills. It has a population of 944,000 persons (2023 KNBS Projections) and an area of 8,960 km^2. The County borders Kilifi County to the North, Mombasa County to the North-east, the Republic of Tanzania to the South, the Indian Ocean to the East and Taita Taveta County to the West. It has four livelihood zones **(Figure 1)**. However, the scope of the assessment was confined to the major livelihood zones namely: Mixed farming and livestock farming livelihood zones. The main sources of income in the Livestock Farming Zone include casual waged labour, firewood collection/charcoal burning and livestock production. In the mixed farming livelihood zone income sources include food crop production, cash crop production and livestock production.

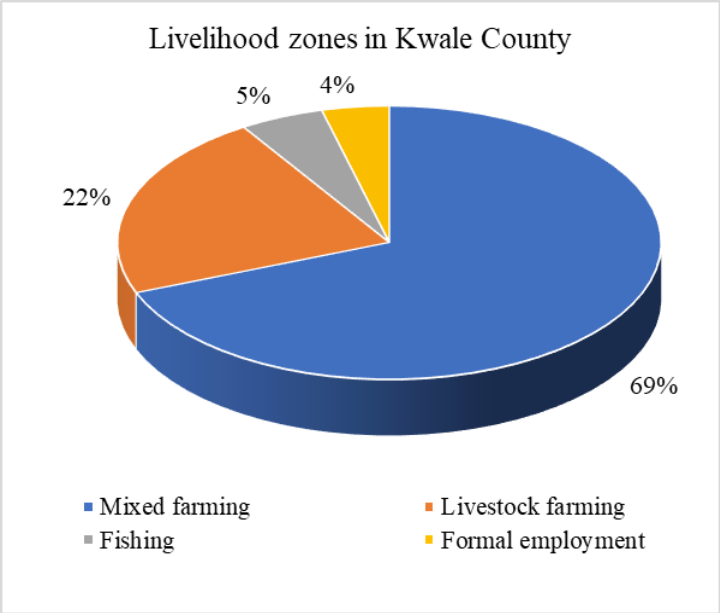


Figure 1: Proportion of Population by Livelihood

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The long rains assessment 2025 was conducted from 14th July 2025 to 24th July 2025. NDMA coordinated the technical County Steering Group (CSG) members from agriculture, livestock, nutrition, education, water and UNICEF Field staff. Data collection employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. A virtual pre-assessment training was conducted on 14th and 15th July of 2025. This ran parallel to the checklist administration between 14th to 18th of July 2025 where technical departments populated data in checklists which had been administered to form part of secondary data. An initial briefing CSG meeting was held on 17th July 2025 where sector representatives presented compilations of their data at the County level. A transect drive to collect primary data from key informants, observation, households, markets and focus group discussion was conducted for two days on 21st and 22nd July 2025. The team visited the following sites during the assessment as shown in **(Table 1).**

Table 1: Sites visited per sub-County during long rains assessment 2024

Sub-County	Site	Livelihood zone	Type of interview
Lungalunga	Mwangulu Livestock Market	Livestock Farming	Market interview
Lunga lunga	Dzombo	Mixed Farming	Focus Group Discussion
Samburu Chengoni	Busho	Livestock farming	Focus Group Discussion
Kinango	Ndavaya	Mixed Farming	Household interview
Matuga	Sheep and Goat	Mixed Farming	Key Informant interview

Secondary data was collected from NDMA bulletins, Kwale County Integrated Nutrition SMART Survey, July 2022, the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS) and FEWSNET Food Security

Outlook reports. The technical CSG assessment team members assembled in the NDMA boardroom on 23rd July 2025 for a report-writing session whose objective was to compile a draft report and rank sub-counties according to their food security situation using pairwise ranking. Finally, a debriefing CSG meeting was conducted on 24th July 2025 where preliminary findings of the assessment were presented.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

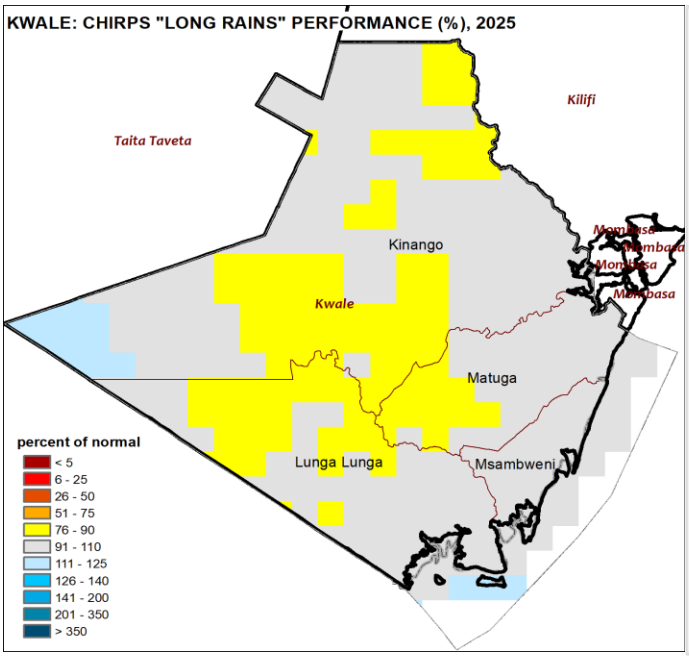


Figure 2: Spatial Rainfall Distribution

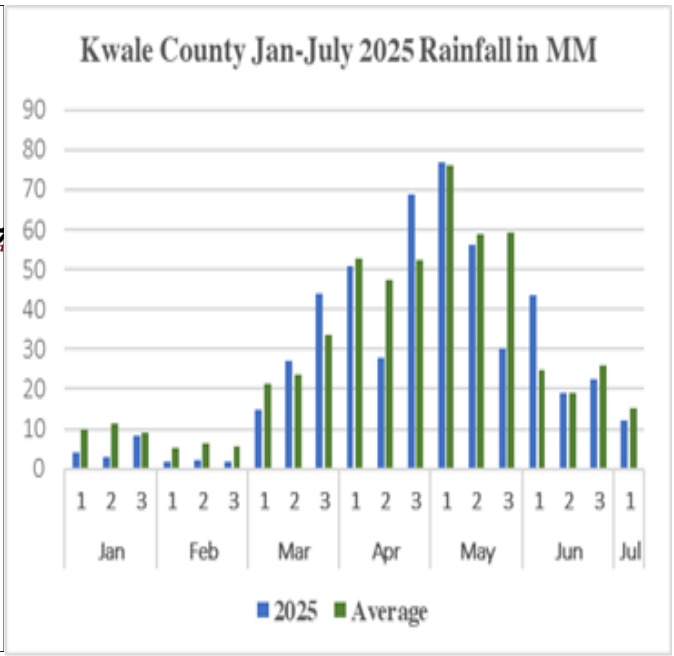


Figure 3: Temporal Rainfall Distribution

The onset of the March-April-May season of 2025 was timely in the third dekad of March. The overall performance of the long rains was normal with isolated areas of the County of about 15 percent receiving below normal rainfall. About 75 percent of both Mixed and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone received 91-110percent of rainfall, 20 percent in both zones received 76-90 of normal while the remaining 5 percent along the coastline received 111-125 percent of long-term average. Parts which received depressed rains include Mackinon, Samburu Chengoni and parts of Puma, Ndavaya and Mwadimu among others as shown in **(Figure 2.)** Despite near normal long rains, the temporal distribution was relatively good across the season, impacting positively on crop and livestock production as shown in **(Figure 3).** Cessation could be described as normal since off-season showers are still being experienced and it's forecasted to continue till August.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Human-wildlife conflicts in McKinnon Road and Samburu/Chengoni Wards also hindered access to pasture, browse and water in addition to resulting in fatalities in the same zone.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

Shocks

Poor rainfall which led to crop failure and poor harvest in both the Mixed and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone was the major driver to food insecurity across the County. High non-food expenses such as school fees forced household to dispose their food stocks from their previous harvests in order to meet that demand. A fall army-worm infestation was also observed in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone that further contributed to reduced production. Many farmers in this zone also cited high farm input prices such as seeds and fertilizers. Although the national government had registered farmers for a fertilizer subsidy program, the fertilizer was only available from the headquarters in Kwale Town which most households particularly in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone found too far and expensive given the currently high transportation costs. Some farmers also reportedly were not willing to purchase fertilizers as they had been informed the fertilizer was being distributed free of charge.

Hazards

Livestock pests including tse-tse flies and ticks were reported and several other diseases including East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot Rot and *Pestes des Petits Ruminants*.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production

Crop production is mostly rain-fed in the County with a few areas practicing irrigation. Maize, cowpeas, cassava and green grams are grown under rain-fed agriculture while kales, tomatoes, capsicum and okra are grown under irrigated agriculture. The County is long rains-dependent for maize, the County's staple food, while short rains are more reliable for early maturing short-season crops such as green grams and cowpeas. Long rains contribute approximately 70 percent to the annual production of maize and an estimated 40 percent to that of cowpeas and green grams.

Rain-fed Crops

Maize, green grams and cowpeas were the three main food crops grown in both Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones in the County over the season. Area planted for maize, green grams and cowpeas increased by 2.9, 10.1 and 12.7 percent respectively in comparison with the LTA (Table 2). The increase was attributed to the timely seasonal onset of the rains which encouraged more farmers to plant. Projected production of maize, green grams and cowpeas will increase by 10.6, 17.5 and 16.8 percent of the LTA respectively **(Table 2).** This increase in production is attributed to near average rainfall performance and department and stakeholder support with assorted seed varieties unlike the previous season of which only maize seeds were provided. Fairly temporal and spatial rainfall distribution significantly contributed to a projected normal harvest in the Mixed Livelihood Zone and a near normal harvest in parts of Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone. Some areas in the Livestock Livelihood Zones received poor rainfall leading to moisture stress particularly in maize. Those areas include Mackinon Road, parts of Kinango and Samburu Chengoni, Puma, parts of Ndavaya and Kasemeni. Other factors that affected production included high farm input prices and costs of production, Poor agronomic practices for some farmers & losses from pests (FAW) and diseases. There were also reported incidences of elephant intrusion in farms in some parts of Livestock Farming Zone especially in Mackinon Ward, Macknon Road & Samburu Chengoni,

Table 2: Rain-fed Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2025 Long rains season (Ha)	Long term average (5 year) area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2025 Long rains production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long term average production (5 year) during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	48,680	47,316.4	526,097	475,534.7
Green grams	13,124	11,914.9	32,810	27,926
Cow peas	16,595	14,727	62,231	53,286

Irrigated Crops

Kales, tomatoes, and capsicum were the main crops grown under irrigated agriculture during the season. The area under production for kales and tomatoes increased by 22.9 and 28.4 percent respectively while that for capsicum decreased by 8.9 percent compared to their 3-year average (Table 3). Capsicum was replaced with okra leading to reduced acreage. The increase in area under production for kales and tomatoes was attributed to support of farmers by several stakeholders such as National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development (KEMFSED), FLLOCA (Financing Locally Led Climate Action) & AFA plus, Plan International, World Vision, Ripple Effect & FIPs (Farm Input Promotions), Choice humanitarian, which supported farmers with inputs. Farmers were also trained on agri-business where they were sensitized on high-value crops. Production of kales, tomatoes and capsicum increased by 2, 36.4 and 8.8 percent, respectively. High production of kales and tomatoes was attributed to increased acreage while that for capsicum was due to farmer support through capacity building by stakeholders. Another factor which attributed to high production was sufficient recharge of water harvesting facilities which increased irrigation **(Table 3).**

Table 3: 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 (kgs) Projected/Actual	Long term average production (3 years) during long rains season (kgs bags/MT)
1.Kales	75	61.02	712	697.74
2.Tomato	81	63.06	1,139	835
3.Capsicum	5.5	6.04	13	11.95

3.1.2 Cereal Stocks

The overall maize stock held in the County was 60 percent of the LTA **(Table 4).** Maize stocks held by households was 33 percent while that held by Traders was 90.7 percent of the LTA, respectively. which are actual and projections from this season harvest. Low stocks held by both households and traders is attributed to deficit from the previous season owing to poor 2024 long and short rains seasonal performance. Traders stocking levels is projected to be moderate due to the anticipated normal harvests and from external supplies outside the County. Traders were sourcing their stocks from external markets such as *Kongowea* market in Mombasa County, Taita Taveta County, and the neighbouring Republic of Tanzania. Main food commodities being sourced include maize, beans, rice,

green grams, and vegetables. The projected harvest will likely last for1- 2 months in the Livestock Farming Zones while that of Mixed Farming livelihood Zones is projected to last for 3-4 months. The period in in which the stocks is projected to last is normal since, normal household stocks usually last approximately 2-3 months in the livestock farming and 3-4 months in the mixed farming livelihood zones.

Table 4: Cereal Stocks Quantities Held Currently (90 kg bags)

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	15,605	47,316.4	1116	2,200.85	817	975.85	32,810	27,926
Traders	38,731	42,711.5	23049	24,624.65	63	94.5	18,745	11,454.35
Millers								
Food Assistance								
NCPB								
Total	**54,336**	**90,027.9**	**24165**	**26,825.5**	**880**	**1070.35**	**51,555**	**39,380.35**

3.1.3 Livestock Production

Cattle, goats, sheep and poultry are the main livestock types reared in the County. Livestock production contributes to cash income in the ranges of 20 and 50 percent in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones respectively. The long rains season significantly contributes to livestock production by providing a conducive environment for rejuvenation of forage and recharge of water sources in both livelihood zones.

Pasture and Browse Condition

The current sources of water for livestock included water pans, boreholes, wells, seasonal rivers and swamps which are the normal sources for this time of the year. Pasture and browse in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones was in good condition and is likely to last for four months through to November 2025 which was normal. In the Livestock Farming Zones, pasture and browse condition was good and is projected to last for an estimated period of three months through to October which is also normal **(Table 5).** The major factor limiting access to forage in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones is limited grazing fields as land is continuously being opened up for crop farming. In the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones, elephants' invasion limited access particularly in Taru and McKinnon Road locations in Mackinnon Road Wards.

Table 5: Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture				Browse			
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Condition		How long to last (Months)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	4	3	Good	Good	4	3
Livestock Farming	Good	Good	3	3	Good	Very good	3	3

Status of Baled Hay

The status of baled hay in the County was very poor with some little effort to conserve pasture in Kinango and Lunga Lunga Sub-counties, **(Table 6).** About 4 commercial farms practice beef cattle

production under feed lot system that rely on conserved hay. Silana farm in Puma Ward leads in commercial hay baling using Boma Rhodes grass. The farm has about 50,000 bales and each weigh 25 kilograms and sells for KES 250. The Sheep and Goats station in Matuga currently has 500 bales and is projected to harvest 2,000 bales by end of September. Part of it will be available for sale to farmers. The major limiting factor in conservation and utilization of pasture is low adoption of the technology by farmers, little knowledge in feed conservation in addition to poorly constructed hay barns compromising storage conditions and lack of requisite equipment for the work. The contribution of crop residues to livestock feed is expected to be significant resulting from good performance of maize in most parts of the County. However, maize crop residue is not well utilized as cattle are left to feed freely on farms instead of proper conservation to increase the utilization period. The County lacks equipment necessary for shredding and conserving pasture through silage making, and capacity to produce silage from maize among farmers is also limited due to inadequate training.

Table 6: Status of Baled Hay

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	How long is expected to last (months)	Sub County demand	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Ksh.)	Remarks
Kinango	1	50,000 bales	10,000	N/A	500,000	25	250	sensitization on pasture conservation
Matuga	25	10,000	500	2	1500	10	250	Pasture conservation

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

Cattle body condition in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was good while that of goats and sheep was very good, which was normal. In the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone, it was good for all the species **(Table 7).** The current body condition for all livestock species is projected to remain the same through to the short rains as forage and water are likely to remain available during this period. Good body condition implies increased livestock production as well as improved livestock market prices.

Table 7: Livestock Body Condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Livestock Farming	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4
Mixed Farming	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 4	BCS 5	BCS 4	BCS 5	4	4

Note: LBCS – Livestock Body Condition Score

Milk Availability and Consumption

Milk production and consumption was normal in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and above normal in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone (Table 8). This was attributed to improved pasture and browse conditions during the long rains. Milk prices increased in both livelihood zones **(Table 8)**

due to higher demand. The trend in production is likely to remain stable in both livelihood zones as rangeland resources are projected to remain available in the next four months in Mixed Farming and three months in the Livestock Farming Zone respectively. The main factors affecting production are poor breeds. Majority of farmers keep indigenous local Zebu cattle which are hardy but produce low milk yields. In addition, lack of refrigeration services results in milk spoilages thus reducing milk availability for consumption. Households fill milk production and consumption gaps by purchasing from alternative milk sources such as packaged milk which retails at KES. 75 per half liter packet. However, this option is only available to medium-income and better-off households. Consumption of milk may also be left to children aged below five years in the event of scarcity.

Table 8: Milk Availability and Consumption in Kwale County

Livelihood zone	Average milk Production (Litres)/Household/day		Average milk consumption (Litres) per Household/day		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Livestock farming	4	3	2	1	60	50
Mixed farming	3	3	2	2	75	50

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Livestock holdings as measured by TLUs generally remained the same for all livestock species. **(Table 9).** Rampant theft of livestock for meat market is a concern that makes many farmers avoid keeping large numbers of livestock to avoid big losses. Below average TLUs translate to reduced livestock production as well as sales which have a direct negative impact on food access and availability. However, there have been efforts by the County Government of Kwale to restock through distribution of superior breeding stock for beef and dairy cattle as well as meat goats; an intervention that has a twin role of increasing milk production as well as improving the local breed to a more drought-tolerant one. Upgrading of local Zebu herd with Boran and Sahiwal has resulted in F1 offspring with high growth vigor thus higher TLUs. During the assessment period, low market offtake of livestock across all species is noted, partially due to prospects for a better maize harvest.

Table 9: Tropical Livestock Units in Kwale County

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Livestock farming	3	3	10	10
Mixed farming	3	3	8	8

Livestock Migration

No livestock migration was reported during the period of assessment as factors necessitating migration such as pasture and water were still available in both Mixed and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones. However, the semi-arid wards of Puma & Mackinon Road wards have seen an influx of galla goats from outside the County. This is normal for this time of the year. However, the declining water levels in water pans in most livestock livelihood zones (Puma, Ndavaya, Mackinnon Road wards) is likely to cause livestock migration into Mixed Farming Zones if the onset of short rains delay.

Livestock Diseases

Cases reported are considered endemic and they include: East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot Rot and *Pestes des Petits Ruminants*. The Cost of veterinary drugs increased due to the general inflation. The Veterinary Division in Kwale County has an annual program of mass vaccination against CCPP, SGP, LSD and FMD. In addition, construction and renovation of cattle dips has been achieved to help in control of ticks and tick-borne diseases.

Livestock Mortality

The livestock mortality rates are within the normal range for all species in both livelihood zones **(Table 10).** This was attributed to the continuous disease surveillance, mass vaccination and deworming done by the County Directorate of Veterinary Services.

Table 10: Livestock Mortality Rates

Sub County	Livestock species	Sub County livestock Population	Livestock deaths per species	Mortality rate per species	Remarks
Matuga	Cattle	29821	200	0.7%	Normal
	Goats	93856	300	0.3%	Normal
	Sheep	8498	200	2%	Normal
Msambweni	Cattle	23928	95	0.39%	Normal
	Goats	23829	74	0.3%	Normal
	Sheep	2578	14	0.54%	Normal
Lunga lunga	Cattle	75410	650	0.8%	Normal
	Goats	95125	360	0.36%	Normal
	Sheep	24544	200	0.8%	Normal
Kinango	Sheep	50000	800	1.6%	Normal
	Cattle	80,000	450	0.5%	Normal
	Goats	140,000	500	0.3%	Normal
Samburu-Kwale	Sheep	80,000	800	1%	Normal
	Cattle	125,000	500	0.4%	Normal
	Goats	195,000	750	0.6%	Normal

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water for livestock were the normal sources for this time of the year. Return distances to water sources remained relatively within normal ranges as shown in **(Table 11).** Water recharge was good across all the livelihood zones. However, elephant invasion limited access to water in the livestock Farming Livelihood Zone with Taru, Kilibasi, McKinnon Road and Busho areas in McKinnon Road Ward. Watering frequency was daily for all species **(Table 12).**

Table 11: Water Availability and Access for Livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Livestock farming	Major water-pans Dams, Seasonal Rivers Seasonal streams	Dams Major water pans Seasonal rivers	2	3-5	Dams – 12 Major water pans - 8 Seasonal rivers – 2	Dams – 8 Major water pans - 5 Seasonal rivers – 1
Mixed farming	Rivers, Streams, Wells, Boreholes, Water-pans and swamps	Rivers, Streams, Wells, Boreholes, Water-pans and swamps	2	2	Water pans – 8 Rivers and streams – 3 Swamps - 3	Water pans – 6 Rivers and streams – 2 Swamps - 2

Table 12: Watering frequency (No. of days per week)

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
Livestock farming	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market Operations

The main food markets in the County were: Kwale, Kombani, Mamba, Mvindeni, Shimba Hills, Mwangulu, Kinango and Samburu. Market operations were normal with regards to commodity flow and physical access. Most markets were fairly well provisioned with food staples which included maize, green grams, rice, vegetables and cowpeas. Prices of food commodities were normal and in some instances below the long-term average. The markets were supplied with commodities from within and outside the County. Majority of cereals from within the County were mainly from this long rain season. Some food markets also doubled up as livestock markets such as Kinango, Samburu and Mwangulu. Other livestock markets include Mwakijembe, Vigurungani, Malomani and Mazola markets in Kinango Sub-County. The main players in these markets were largely brokers and farmers. Livestock volumes traded were within the normal ranges with most livestock traded being bovines (cattle), ovis (sheep) and caprines (goats).

3.2.2 Market Prices

Maize Prices

- A kilogram of maize was selling at an average price of Ksh. 61 in July, lower than the LTA of Ksh. 82 **(Figure 4)** indicative of a 25.5 percent drop from the normal. The price was also 12.96 percent higher than that recorded at a similar time last year at Ksh. 54. The maize price was on an upward trend from January to May which was due to diminishing stocks from the short rain seasons. However, the prices started increasing from May to July.
- This was attributed to onset of the long rain seasonal harvests especially for green maize hence less demand dry maize leading to low prices. The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest maize price of Ksh. 72 followed by the Livestock Farming livelihood Zone at Ksh. 54 during the month of July.

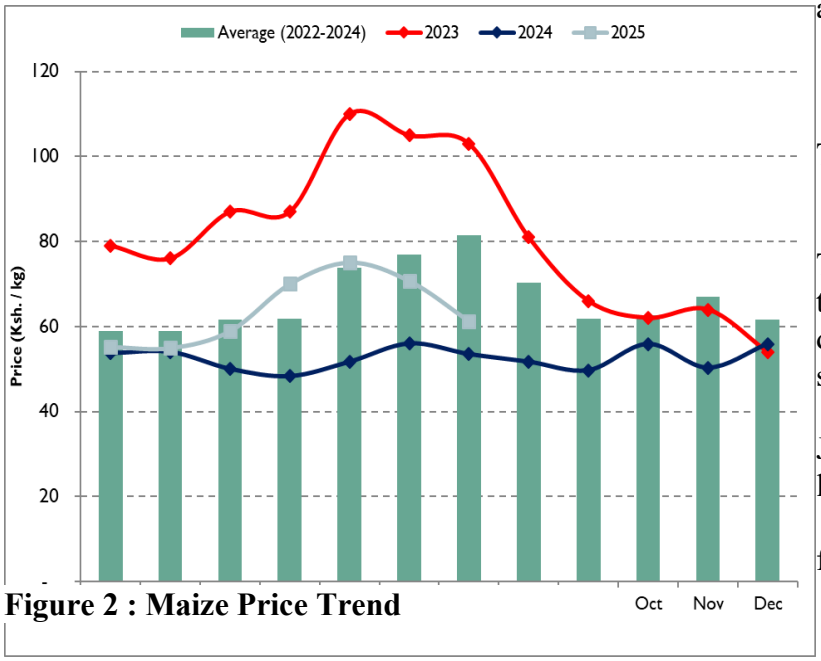


Figure 2 : Maize Price Trend

Goat Prices

A medium-sized three-year old buck was selling at an average price of Ksh. 7,156 in July an increase by 23 percent of the LTA price of Ksh 5,841**(Figure 5).** The current price, however, remained comparable to that of the previous month of Ksh. 7,235 and that of the previous year same month of Ksh. 7,333. The higher goat prices are attributed to near normal long rain performance which has facilitated browse rejuvenation and recharged water sources hence, supporting fairly good body condition thereby resulting in competitive market prices. The body condition is likely to remain fairly stable to November in the Mixed Farming and October in the Livestock Farming Zones going by the projected duration the browse is going to last. The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest goat price of Ksh. 7,889 followed by the Livestock Farming livelihood zone at Ksh. 5,722 during the month of July

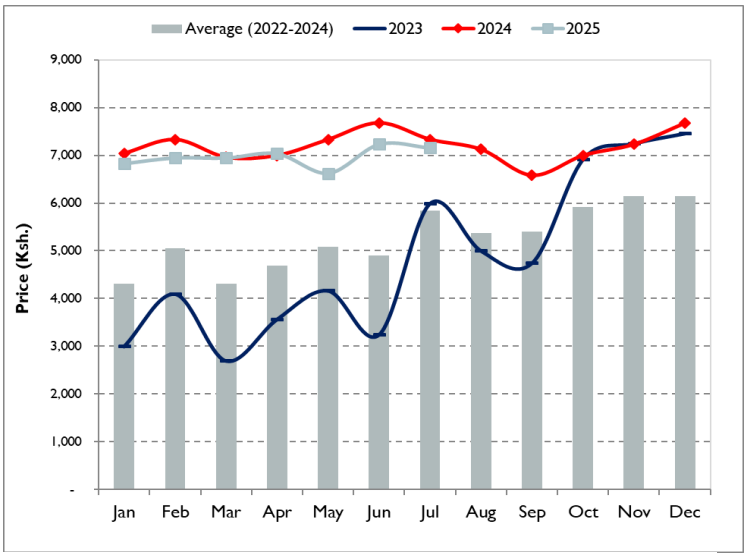


Figure 3 : Goat Price Trend

3.2.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

The trend of Tot was on an increasing trend from May to July. This increasing and higher ToT is attributed to good goat body condition leading to higher prices. The average terms of trade (goats: maize) in July was estimated at 116.7 having increased from 102.4 by 13.96 percent recorded the previous month. The Current ToT was 62.08 percent higher than the 2022-2024 LTA of 72 (Figure 6). The ToT was, however, approximately 14.82 lower than what was recorded at a similar time last year of 137. The higher terms of trade implied that households were able to purchase a more quantity of maize from the proceeds of goat sales in comparison with normal times. Household purchasing power had therefore increased for livestock keepers. The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest ToT of 109.6 followed by the Livestock Farming livelihood zone at 105.31 during the month of July.

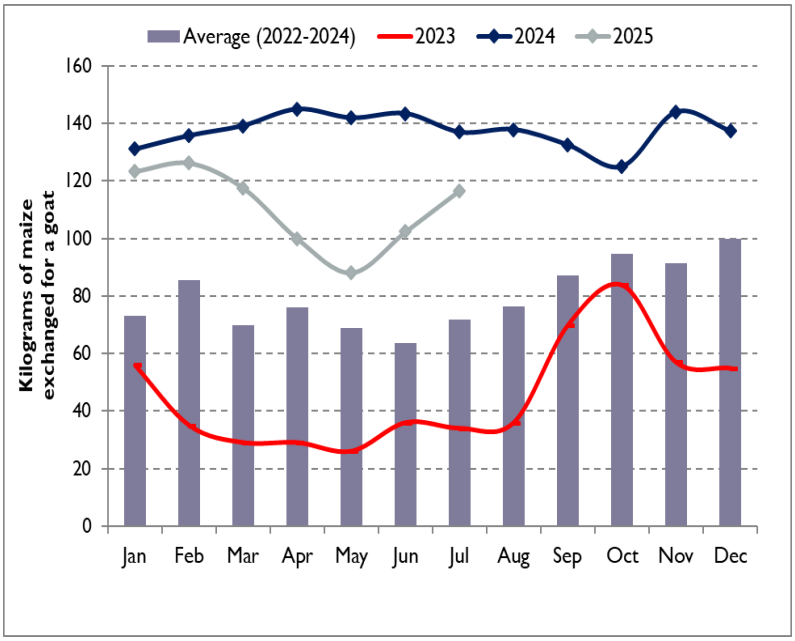


Figure 4 : Term of Trade

3.2.4 Income Sources

The main sources of income for households in Kwale County for the month of July during the assessment were casual labour, petty trade, sale of crops, employment/wages and sale of livestock/livestock products at 66.5 percent, 20.6 percent,10.6 percent,1.7 percent and 0.6 percent respectively. In the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone casual waged labour, livestock production and the sale of charcoal were the major income sources at 15, 20 and 27 percent respectively while in Mixed Farming Livelihood zone, 10, 15 and 18 percent of households relied on casual waged labour, food production and livestock production respectively as their income sources.

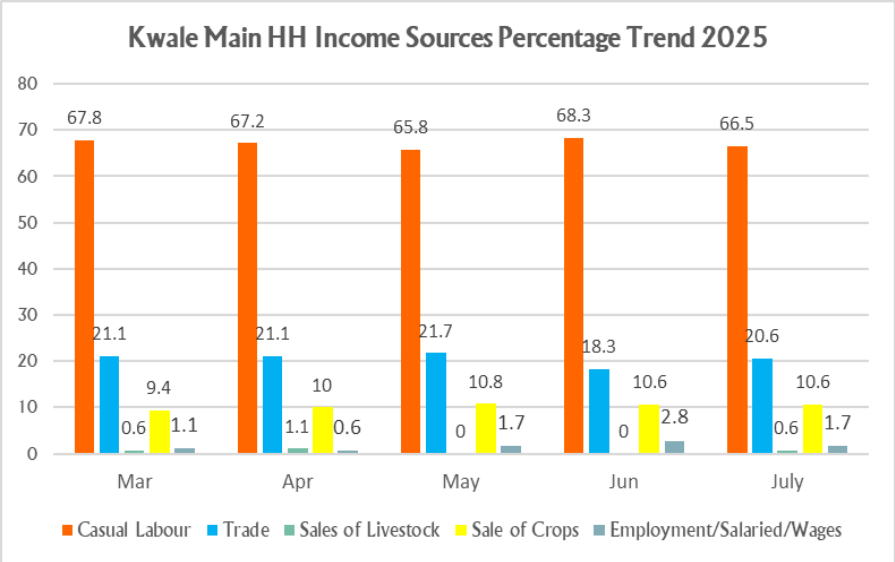


Figure 5 : Income Sources

3.2.5 Water Access and Availability

The main sources of water during in the County during the month of July was water pans & dams, shallow wells, boreholes, rivers, traditional river wells, natural ponds and springs. Other sources of water include pipelines and Djabias rivers, boreholes, dams

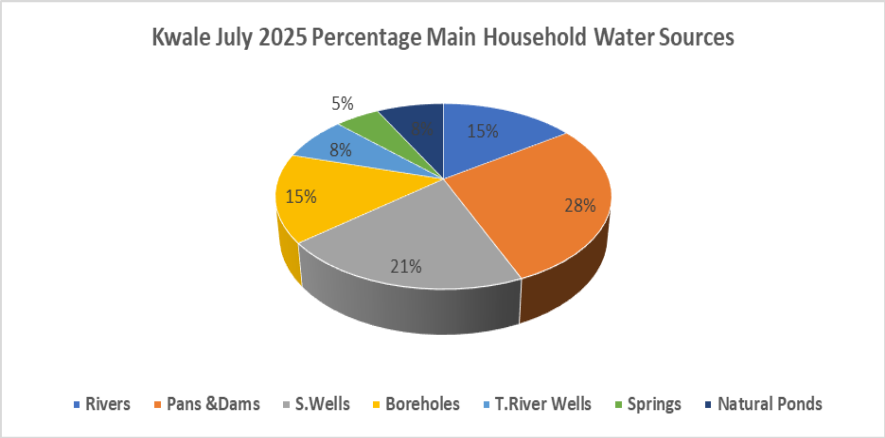


Figure 6 : Water Sources

/Water pans as shown in **(Table 13)**. On the other hand, **(figure 8)** shows the proportion of households relying on various water sources for household consumption in July

Most surface water sources were normal capacity in both livelihood zones having recharged well due to near normal rains experienced during the March to May season. Low pressure in the Mzima pipeline was the main reason some pipelines were non-operational. Boreholes that were non-operational had broken down pending repairs. Perennial water sources such as pipelines, rivers and boreholes are expected to have water all-year round in both livelihood zones. However, water pans which currently hold between 60-80 percent of their capacity are likely to hold water through to at least November when the short rains season is projected to have started. Therefore, no water stress is envisaged for at least four months particularly in the livestock farming livelihood zone.

Table 13: Status of Major Sources in Kwale County

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	Current Water Level in % of Full Capacity after Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non-operational Water Sources
Mixed-farming livelihood zone	1. Pipelines	60	50	12	12	N/A	Ngathini line,lutsagani line,Kibaoni Mgombezi water pipeline, Mwena Maledi water pipeline ,Kaya Bombo,
	2. Boreholes	280	267	12	12	N/A	Mrima, Mafungoni, Nguluku in Dzombo ward, Mgombezi, Dzirihini borehole in Mwereni Ward, Mwembeni, Kigaleni, Borehole in Kinondo Mlungunipa dispensary borehole in Gombato Chalangwa borehole in Vanga ward

	3. Dams and water pans	23	18	6-12	12	60%-80%	Tiwi, Dima
Livestock farming livelihood zone	1. Pipelines	68	60	12	9-12	N/A	
	2. Boreholes	28	25	12	12	N/A	
	3.Water pans/Dams	65	65	4-6	6-10	60% - 80% for pans and medium dams. With four flagship projects at 70%-90%	Silaloni- Shauri Moyo, Nasarean, Kitwamba, Mnarani in Mwereni,
	4. Rivers	17	17	6	6-12	Major rivers like Mwache, Umba, and Ramisi are flowing at 30%-50% of their capacity, while the smaller rivers are experiencing very low flows due to low rains	

Distance to Water Sources

The average trekking distances to water sources for households both in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Zones was 1Km and 1-2Km respectively which was normal (Table 14). This was attributed to significant recharge surface water sources during the long rains hence improving access to water. Although water access may be reduced when high temperatures resume from next month which will likely result in high evaporation rates in open water sources, they will likely hold water through to November when the short rains season is projected to have begun particularly in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone. Distances are not expected to significantly change in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone because they relied more on perennial water sources such as boreholes.

Cost of Water at the Source

The cost of water was normal in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone due to increased use of solar-powered boreholes which were highly relied upon in the zone that reduce running and maintenance costs. Additionally, the cost in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone was within normal ranges of Ksh. 5 per 20-litre jerry can (Table 14).

Waiting Time

The current waiting time at source was normal in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone but less than normal in the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone for households using pipelines. However, there was no waiting time at the open water sources such as water pans and dams **(Table 14).**

Water Consumption

Water consumption per person per day increased in both livelihood zones **(Table 14).** With increased availability of water in sources nearer homesteads, many made several trips to fetch it for their domestic uses.

Table 14: Water Accessibility and Utilization in Kwale County

Ward / 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 (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Mixed-Farming Livelihood zone	1	1	5-10	5	2-5	2-5	50	30-50
Livestock Farming Livelihood zone	1-2	1-2	5	5	10-15	15 for tap water and less than 5min for pans and dams	20-50	15-40 for tap water and 30-60 for pan and dam water uses

Sanitation and Hygiene

Access to safe water remains a significant public health concern. Approximately 66 percent of households draw water from protected water sources. However, only 48 percent of these households treat the water before consumption, indicating potential exposure to waterborne diseases. Alarming, 44 percent of households rely on unprotected water sources and consume it without any treatment, further increasing the risk of illness. These findings underscore the urgent need for improved water safety education, access to water treatment options, and strengthened infrastructure to support safe water practices at the household level.

Latrine coverage averaged 72 percent as of June 2025(own latrines was at 42 percent and shared latrines at 30 percent) which is a rise from 70 percent recorded during the same period in 2024. Open defecation was estimated at 18 percent and Community Approaches to Total Sanitation at 10 percent. The Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones latrine coverage was at 78.7 and 59.2 percent respectively. Open defecation in Mixed Farming and Livestock Zone was at 11.7 and 29.4 percent respectively.

13.8 percent of households washed hands during all four critical times i.e. after visiting the toilet, before cooking, before eating and after taking children to the toilet. The Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zones posted proportions of 15.6 and 11.5 percent respectively.

The sub-optimal sanitation and hygiene practices were a major contributing factor to the prevalence of water-borne diseases in the County. **(Source: Household sanitation survey 2025).**

3.2.6 Food Consumption

Food Consumption Score

The trend of households with acceptable FCS remained below seasonal norm of 80 throughout season due to below average performance of the preceding two seasons. The Acceptable food consumption score in the County was estimated at 47.25 percent in July 2025, almost comparable to 48.3 percent in June but remained below the normal score of above 80 percent **(Figure 9).** The below normal FCS trend was attributed to poor dietary diversity at the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone due to other competing needs which were given priority such as school fees. The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest acceptable score of 78.9 percent while the Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the least households at acceptable food consumption of 15.6 percent in July 2025. The Livestock Farming livelihood Zone recorded the highest percentage of households with borderline and poor food consumption scores (84.4 percent) while the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had 21.1 percent in the same category. The implication was that there was significant deterioration in the food frequency, dietary diversity and nutritional uptake for households that experienced crop failure and those who had not started harvesting.

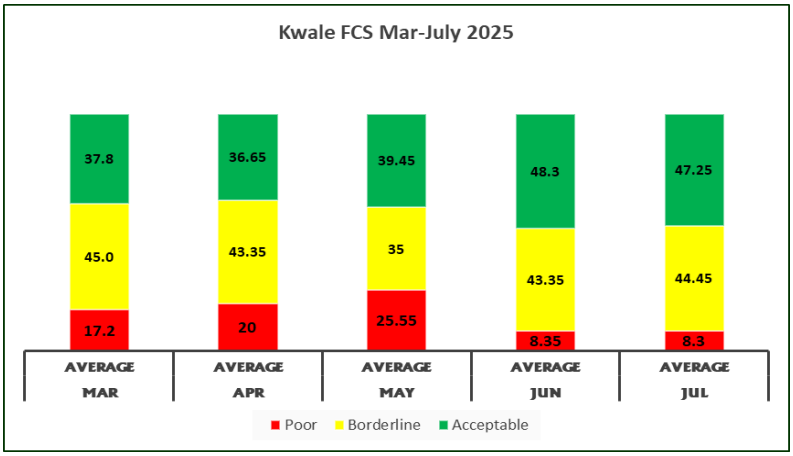


Figure 7 : Food Consumption Score

3.2.7 Coping strategy

The average reduced coping strategy index trend for the County was high and remained constant from March to July of 2025 **(Figure 10a).** The high percentage of households struggling to obtain food or money to buy food was attributed to diminishing stock and poor harvests from the preceding seasons, which affected income and food sources. The percentage of households who were applying stressful and crisis food-based coping mechanisms in March, April, May, June and July were 61,62,60 and 62 percent, respectively **(Figure 10b).** The mixed farming livelihood zone posted the proportion of households employing crisis strategies 33 percent compared to 8 percent in the same category in the

Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone in July 2025. The most commonly employed strategy being reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive food. The situation is attributed to factors such as diminishing stocks from previous seasons and high input costs. Severity of food coping strategies to bridge food gaps was still employed by poor and very households with minimal income in areas of crop failure and where harvesting was yet to commence. Majority of poor and very poor households spend savings, borrowing money and reducing non-food expenditures.

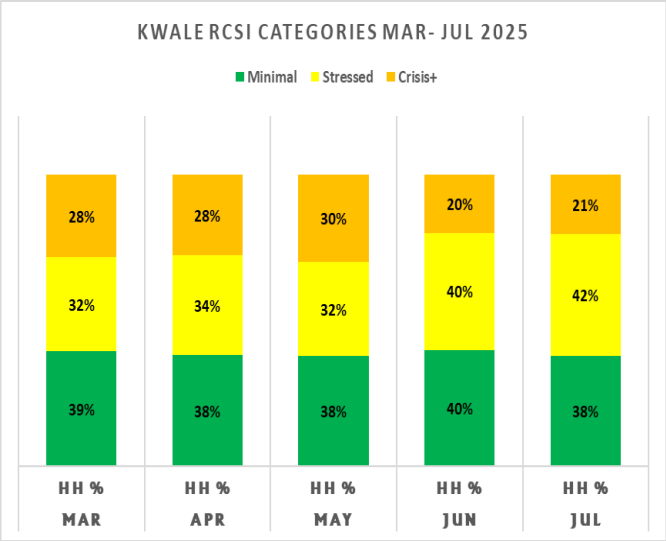


Figure 8a: rCSI categories

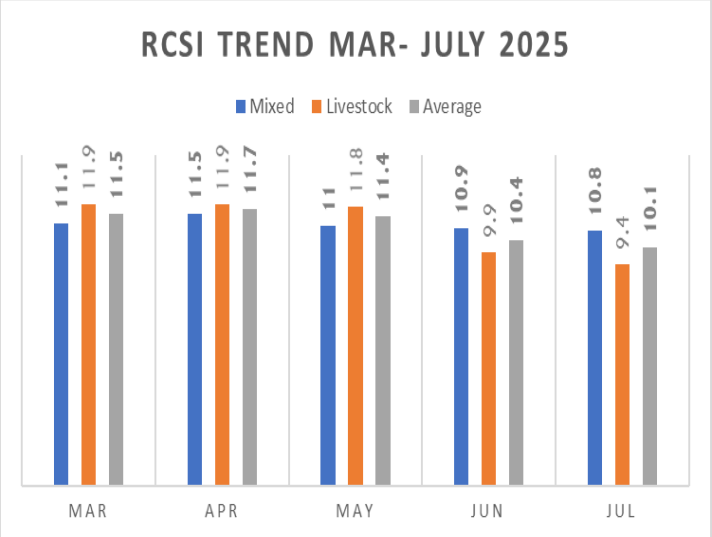


Figure 9b: rCSI Trends

Livelihood Coping Strategies

The trend in livelihood-based coping strategies indicates that the proportion of households that has experienced crisis coping strategies and worse was above 3 percent in July as is shown in **(Figure 11).** Their severe coping strategies were used to also not only to buy food but to cope with payment of school fees and other requirements. In July, a high proportion of households (11 percent) in the Mixed Farming livelihood Zone were employing livelihood coping strategies in crisis and emergency compared to 7 percent in the same category in Livestock Farming livelihood Zone. Considering the high cost of food, non-food expenditure and total crop failure, some households sold household assets, reduced nonfood expenditure, sold more animals and sold last female animal assets.

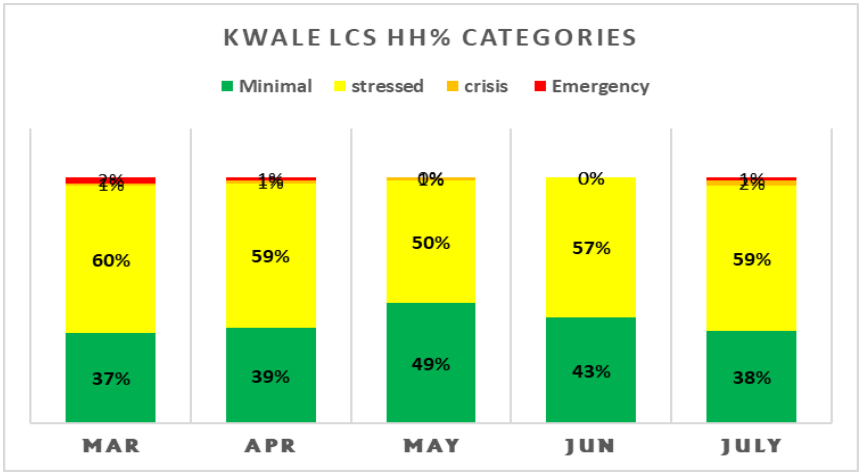


Figure 10 : Livelihood Change Coping Strategy

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

There was a decreasing trend in the number of URTI, Diarrhoea and Malaria cases among children under five years and the general population **(Figure 12 and Table 15).** The decrease in morbidity cases can be attributed to improved access to health care, health interventions in place, specifically community health promoters (CHPs) interventions at community level including preventive measures and early detection and treatment at community level. The decrease in malaria was attributed to the mass distribution and use of the treated nets.

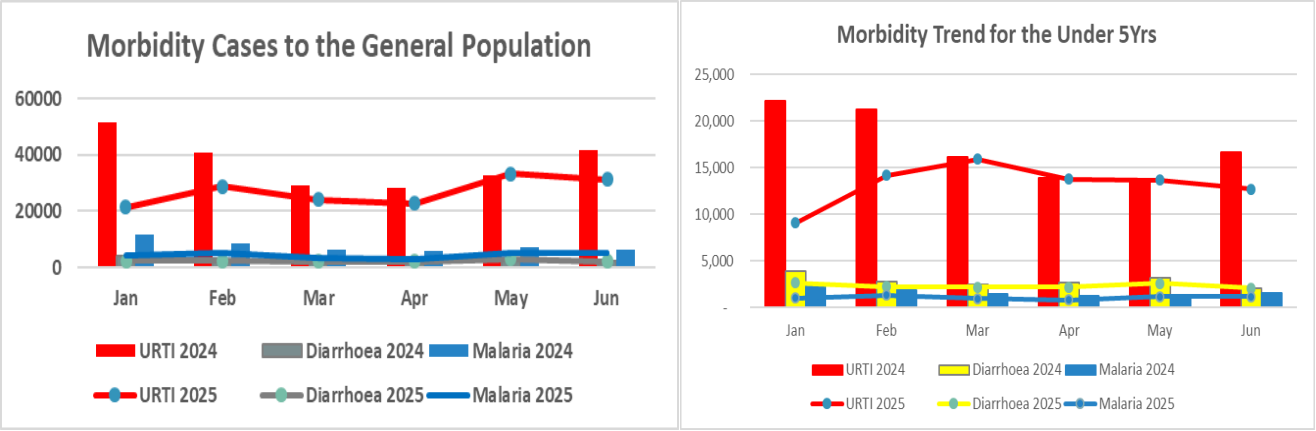


Figure 11 : Morbidity Cases for the general population and the under 5years

Table 15: Morbidity Trends in URTI, Diarrhoea and Malaria

Reported diseases for children aged below five years			% change	Reported diseases for the general population		% change
Disease	Jan-Jun 2024	Jan-Jun 2025		Jan-June 2023	Jan-May 2024	
URTI	103844	79228	-24	224503	162,167	-28%
Diarrhoea	16929	13808	-18	16,929	14,390	-15%
Malaria	9657	6316	-35	46173	25,958	-44%

Source: Kenya Health Information System

There is a notable decrease in all the epidemic and water borne diseases comparing the two seasons, except for dysentery which had a slight increase in the current season of analysis **(Table 16).** The decrease was attributed to the strengthened disease surveillance and early warning system to monitor outbreaks and allow timely interventions, and improved access to health care. Improved WASH activities, access to sanitation and hand washing facilities were also noted to contribute to the reduction in waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea and dysentery.

Table 16: Morbidity Trends in Epidemic-Prone and Water-Borne Diseases *Source: Kenya Health Information System*

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

Immunization

In January to June 2025, the proportion of Fully Immunized Child (FIC) was at 69 percent and was still below the recommended national coverage target of above 85 percent and was comparable to the previous year January to June 2024 **(Table 17).** The slight (1%) decrease in coverage was attributed to reduced outreach services in the hard-to-reach areas at the community level. Those who received Measles under 1 year in the analysis period were 72 percent compared to 70 percent in the previous year. There was a significant decrease in the OPV 1 and OPV 3 coverage which stood at 55 and 36 percent respectively. OPV 1 decreased by five percent while OPV 3 reduced by 12 percent.

Table 17: Immunization Coverage

Year	% of fully immunized children in the County	Target	% Coverage
Jan-June 2025	68%	39404	69%
Jan-June 2024	70%	37985	70%

Source: Kenya Health Information System

Vitamin A Supplementation

The coverage decreased from 101 percent last year to 99 percent in 2025 for children between 6-11 and 95 to 94 percent for children between 12 -59 months. The decrease was attributed to reduced support for Malezi Bora activities; however, the County coverage was above the recommended National target of above 80 percent. **(Table 18).**

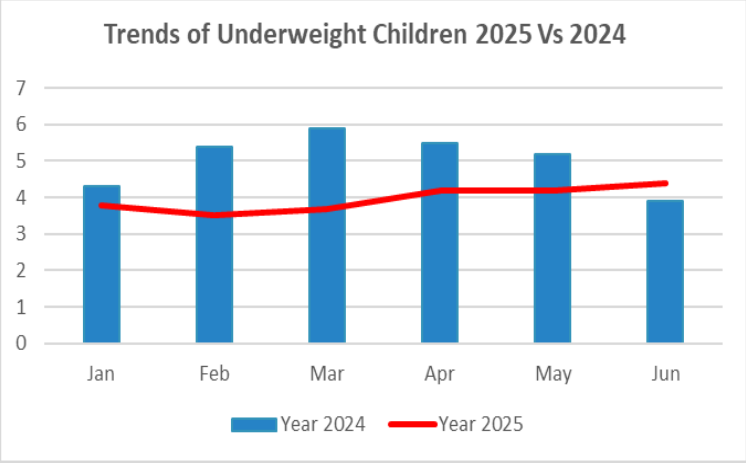
Table 18: Vitamin A Supplementation

Year	Children 6-11 months			Children 12 to 59 months		
	Received vitamin A supplementation	**Total Population (6-11 months)**	**% Coverage**	**Received vitamin A supplementation**	**Total Population (12-59 months)**	**% Coverage**
Jan-June 2025	19,604	19,704	99%	122,149	130,320	94%
Jan-June 2024	19,267	18,995	101%	119,637	125,626	95%

Source: Kenya Health Information System

3.3.3 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

The percentage of underweight among young children reported from January –June 2025 was on a declining trend and lower than that of the previous year January to June 2024 **(Figure 13).** The decrease in trend was attributed to low screening at health facility level and weak linkage due to different reporting platforms between the CHPs and the



facility reporting, however there is an increasing trend from April to June 2025 which is attributed to dismissed coping mechanisms.

Figure 12 : Trend of Underweight Children

According to SMART survey July 2022, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence based on WHZ among children aged (6-59) months was 6.3 percent, interpreted at Alert based on IPC acute malnutrition phase classification. According to the Kwale County Integrated Nutrition Survey report, 2022, the proportion of households that were consuming less than three food groups averaged 11.9 percent while those who were consuming 3-4 food groups were estimated at 51.9 percent.

Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)

During the period January-June 2025 admission cases into the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programmes, Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were generally on a downward trend until May, when the cases started on an upward trend and generally more children were admitted into both programmes in the month of June in 2025 compared to the same period in 2024 **(Figures 14).** Cumulatively, the total cases admitted in 2025 were lower to those in 2024. The decrease for both Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) admissions was attributed to poor screening due to lack of facilitation for outreaches and commodity stock out for the moderate malnourished children.

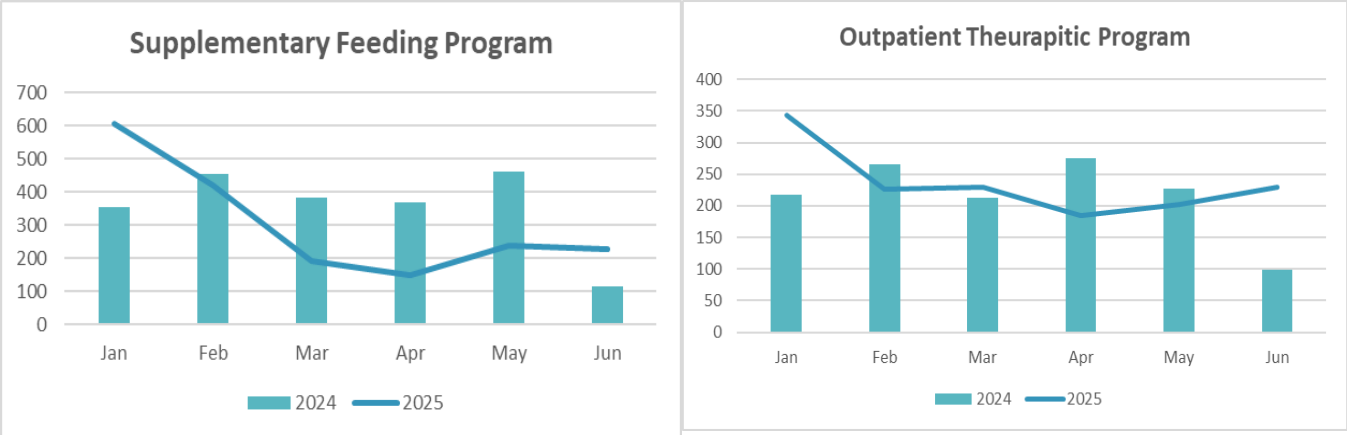


Figure 13 : Nutrition support programs

Middle Upper Arm Circumference

The children less than five years of age who were at risk of malnutrition as indicated by the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measure was on a downward trend from April to July attributed to stable supply in provision of supplementary feeding program for the under-five years by the department in charge of managing the malnutrition cases in the County. From January to February, the MUAC percentage for children at risk of

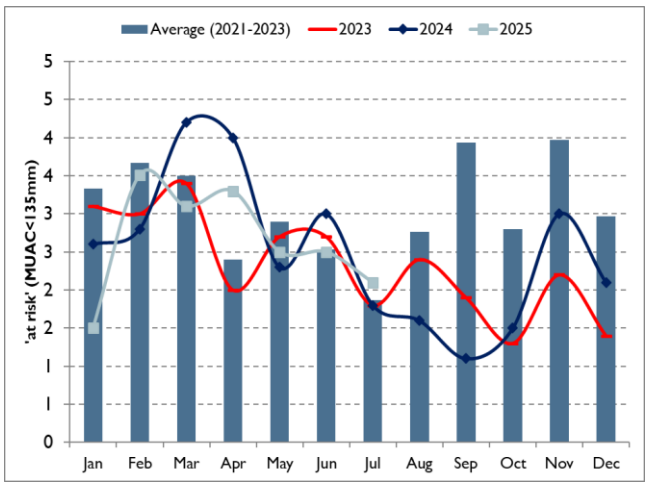


Figure 14 : Proportion of Children with Mid- Upper-Upper Arm (MUAC) <135cm

malnutrition was increasing due to diminishing stocks from the previous season and low milk production making the nutrition conditions of children at household level to deteriorate. The MUAC percentage decreased from 2.5 percent in June to 2.1 percent in July, which contributed to the increasing household food security situation. Despite the decrease, the MUAC percentage was above the long-term average and within the normal ranges as shown in **(Figure 15)**

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 19: Food Security Trends in Kwale County

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2025	Long rains assessment, July 2025
Percentage of Maize stocks held by households	18 percent of LTA	110.6 percent of LTA
Livestock body condition	Mixed farming: • Good for cattle • Good for sheep & goats Livestock farming: • Good for cattle • Good for goats & sheep	Mixed farming: • Good for cattle • Good for sheep & goats Livestock farming: • Good for cattle • Good for goats & sheep
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Mixed Farming 40-80 Livestock Farming: 20-40	Mixed Farming • 30- 50 Ltrs Livestock Farming • 15-40 for tap water and 30-60 for Pan/Dam
HH Distance to Water Sources	Mixed Farming: 0-1Km Livestock Farming: 1-2Km	Mixed Farming: 1.5Km Livestock Farming: 1.4Km
Price of maize (Ksh. per kg)	55	60
Distance to grazing areas	Mixed Farming: 2km Livestock Farming: 3km	Mixed Farming: 2.3 Km Livestock Farming:1.9km
Terms of trade	111	116.7
Coping strategy index	Mixed Farming: 10.5 Livestock Farming: 12.4 County: 11.5	Mixed Farming: 10.8 Livestock Farming: 9.4 County:10.1
CSI Categories	No coping 43% Stressed 27% Crisis 29%	No coping 38% Stressed 42% Crisis 21%
Food consumption County:	Mixed Farming: • Poor: 2.2% • Borderline: 31.9% • Acceptable: 65.9% Livestock Farming: • Poor: 40% • Borderline: 56.7%	Mixed Farming Poor: 3.3% • Borderline: 17.8% • Acceptable: 78.9% Livestock Farming: • Poor: 13.3% • Borderline: 71.1%

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2025	Long rains assessment, July 2025
	• Acceptable: 3.3%	• Acceptable: 15.6%
LCS	Minimal- 46% Stressed-3% Crisis-38% Emergency-13%	Minimal- 38% Stressed – 59% Crisis- 2 Emergency- 1%
MUAC Percentage	2.8	2.1

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Access- (Enrolment)

There was an increase in enrollment for pre-primary, primary, junior school and secondary schools by 0.80, 0.13, 1.70 and 6.04 percent respectively **(Table 20).** The increase in enrollment for pre-primary and primary school was attributed to the government directive to take all learners to school and sensitization of parents while that for junior school and secondary school was attributed to sensitization of 100 percent transition, free capitation, scholarships and bursaries.
In all the three categories, increase was recorded for both genders.

Table 20: Enrolment

Level	Term I 2025					Term II 2025				
	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total
			Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	
Pre-Primary	24,171	23,161	22	30	**47,384**	24,538	23,185	23	16	**47,762**
Primary	79,356	77,488	212	148	**157,204**	79,102	77,936	220	154	**157,412**
Junior School	33,409	31,720	90	70	**65,289**	35,489	33,398	91	71	**69,049**
Secondary	19,378	22,025	21	31	**41,455**	21,681	22,227	21	31	**43,960**

Enrollment in Private Schools

The enrollment in private schools only recorded an increment at pre-primary increasing by 0.32 percent. However, primary, junior and secondary schools' levels all registered a decline in enrollment. This was majorly attributed to transfers to public schools. **(Table 21).**

Table 21: Enrollment in Private Schools

Level	Term I 2025					Term II 2025				
	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total
			Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls	
Pre-Primary	6344	6078	0	0	12422	6360	6102	0	0	12462
Primary	7018	7057	0	0	14075	7180	6780	0	0	13960
Junior School	1939	2146	0	0	4085	1845	2094	0	0	3939
Secondary	600	647	0	0	1247	473	699	0	0	1172

Drop out in Kwale County

There were no notable dropouts' cases of learners reported in second term across all the four categories. This could be attributed to near normal seasonal performance and more follow-ups from the preceding two successive failed seasons.

3.5.2 Food availability in schools during the season

Food availability in schools was ensured through three types of school meals programs **(Table 22).** However, a total of 80,318 learners were not accessing school meals in the County. School meals improve access, attendance, participation and transition of learners. Challenges faced in provision of school meals include inflation and unavailability of supplies for food in the cash transfer program. The in-kind school meals program is faced by improper storage facilities for the food. Stakeholders who supported the program includes County government of Kwale supported 433 pre-primary schools with the porridge programme benefiting a total of 20,503 learners and Plan international who supported 133 schools in Kinango, Lungalunga and Samburu Sub Counties.

Table 22: Types of School Meals Programs

Category of School	Total Number of Public schools in Sub-County	Number of schools with School Meals Program in the sub-County	Number of learners benefiting from the different types of School Meal Programmes offered								Total number of learners benefiting from the school meals program		Total number of Learners NOT benefiting from the school meals program	
			In-kind School Meals Programme (IKSMP)		Cash Transfer (CT)		Community/Parents supported (CSSP)		Other types (Please specify.) *County government feeding programmes*					
			№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
Pre-Primary	433	421	750	800	341	350	432	384	10,553	9,950	1,523	1,534	0	0
Primary	191	53	0	0	5,372	4,543	3,092	3,193	0	0	6,734	5,591	27,316	26,245
Junior School	180	71	0	0	1,762	1,902	896	903	0	0	1,854	1,798	6,542	6,105
Secondary	48	30	0	0	0	0	4,487	3,542	0	0	2,279	2,078	6,412	7,698
Subtotal	852	575	750	800	7,475	6,795	8,907	8,022	10,553	9,950	12,390	11,001	40,270	40,048
Grand total (boys + girls)	**852**	**575**	**1,550**		**14,270**		**16,929**		**20,503**		**23,391**		**80,318**	

3.5.3 Inter-sectoral links – Cross Cutting Issues

Water Availability and Access in Schools

A majority of schools used safe water sources such as taps and boreholes. However, some used surface water sources such as rivers which posed a risk to learners given the lower-than-recommended latrine coverage reported during the assessment. The risk of contracting water-borne diseases was also high because several schools lacked water in the last three months while others employed no water treatment measures before consumption. Several schools also lacked adequate hand-washing facilities. With the County having a significant portion of the County prone to drought episodes, the fact that a significant number of schools did not have water harvesting and/or facilities **(Table 23)** needs to be addressed.

Table 23: Water Availability and Access in Schools

Main sources of water in schools (e.g. borehole, river, water pumps, bowsers, taps, water pans, rainwater	No of schools which had NO access to safe water (functional source within 100m radius)		No of schools with inadequate or no water to last for the next 3 months		№ of schools with no water treatment measures		№ schools in need of water harvesting and storage facilities e.g. gutters, water tanks	
	Primary	Sec.	Pry.	Sec.	Pry.	Sec.	Pry.	Sec.
Borehole	20	35	30	7	0	0	159	46
River	2	28	30	7	0	0	50	8
Water Pumps	0	21	30	7	0	0	50	8
Taps	184	42	184	28	124	21	293	55
Total	**206**	**126**	**274**	**49**	**124**	**21**	**552**	**135**

Sanitation and Hygiene Conditions in Schools

The Ministry of Education was involved in providing menstrual/sanitary kits to girls **(Table 24)** which improved retention rates and led to higher academic performance. Cash transfers were carried out to schools to further improve retention rates. With regard to school health and nutrition. Vitamin A supplementation, vaccination against HPV and deworming were also undertaken between the period January to June. Several child protection concerns were recorded including corporal punishment, sex abuse, child labour and early marriages. Others include gender and school-based violence. The Ministry of Education, UNICEF and Ministry of Interior were involved in conducting advocacy campaigns and sensitization on the impacts of these protection issues as a measure to minimize their occurrence.

Table 24: Sanitation and Hygiene Conditions in Schools

№ of schools with inadequate functional latrine (i.e. Pupil toilet Ratio- PtOR of above 1:60)			№ of schools with no or inadequate hand-washing facilities		No of schools who received Menstrual kits for girls				
ECD	Pry	Sec	ECD	Pry	Sec	Pry	Supporting Organization	Sec	Supporting Organization
50	244	43	354	314	28	426	MOE/GOK	18	GOK Parents
50	244	43	354	314	28	426	MOE/GOK	18	

3.5.4 Effect of the Season on Learning Continuity in the Region

Due to the above average rainfall received during the season, some toilets in 21 primary schools were damaged, affecting 4,472 boys and 4,853 girls to make a total of 9,324 pupils. At secondary school

level, destruction of toilets also occurred affecting 1,254 girls and 982 boys totaling to 2,236 students. However, there were no Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as a consequence of the excessive rains reported.

3.6. Child Protection

Child protection is essential in providing children a conducive environment for an all-round growth and development. However, in Kwale County there exist several child protection concerns that has severe impact on the life and wellbeing of children, some of which includes migration, child marriage and teenage pregnancies. During the review period, the community provided information that was used to compile prevalence of the following child protection issues. **(Table 25)**

Table 25: Child Protection Issues

School level	Issues of concern e.g. Corporal punishment, sexual abuse, teenage pregnancies, child marriages, child labor etc.	Gender		Intervention offered (Referral, Counseling,)	Organizations that supported
		Boys	Girls		
Primary	Child labour, drop out, teenage pregnancy, Sexual Abuse	2	10	OOSC, child to child, provision of food, Counselling	UNICEF, MOE, WFP
Junior School	Child labour, drop out, teenage pregnancy	0	30	OOSC, child to child, provision of food, Counselling	UNICEF, MOE, WFP
Secondary	Child Labour, Minimum punishment but still a threat to education	0	50	Counselling	SCDE office

3.6.1. Child Migration:

Migration of children from their homes exposes them to potential risk of exploitation and abuse. During the period under review, 66.7 percent acknowledged child migration incidences. Main reasons cited for child migration are lack of food, separation of parents in search of domestic labor.

3.6.2. Family Separation Due to the Impact of Drought

Family breakdown, poverty and hard living conditions were some of the main issues why parents do not live with their children. The respondents acknowledged that 16.7 percent of children have been left behind as unaccompanied, while 37.5 percent reported cases of children separated from their parents. Due to drought 25 percent of the respondents reported children living on the street whereas 16.6 percent and 4.2 percent are aware of child headed households. Children of mothers who have traveled to Arabia staying with relatives and well-wishers have been reported.

3.6.3. Violence Against Children, GBV

About 79.2 percent of persons interviewed reported are aware of violence against children and gender-based violence in the region. It was found out that 16.7 percent of community members affirmed knowledge of incidents of emotional violence against children with incidences of corporal punishment and neglect reported by the interviewees at 8.3 and 50 percent respectively. Much of the violence and especially SGBV is mated on children by close family and more so by Boda-boda operators who have

an upper hand in terms of money. Children have also been reported to have joined gangs for criminal activity like stealing and robbing.

3.6.4. Children in Transactional Sex for Commodities (Food, Sanitary Pads, etc.)

Transactional sex has been commonly reported among children who don't have responsible parents/caregivers. More than 70 percent of the respondent acknowledge the existence of the vices in the County. This behavior has jeopardized children's education and general wellbeing. Less than 13 of those respondents are not aware of transactional sex by children.

3.6.5. Child Marriage

Adults and residents of the County still allow child marriage especially among the poor and low-income members. About 45.8 percent of respondents confirmed the existence of child marriage in the area. High poverty levels, loss of livelihoods, high illiteracy level was identified as the leading contributors to child marriage in the County. Marriage sometimes is used as a coping mechanism by parents during difficult moments. While others simply get married to get a caregiver who provides for them.

3.6.6. Teenage Pregnancies

24 girls aged 10-14 years and 1,147 girls aged 15-19 years were recorded as teenage pregnancy cases on the health information management system. Exchange of sex for money or gifts while with proper parental supervision played a fundamental role for teenage pregnancy. About 37.5 percent of adults interviewed during the period under review are aware of the existence of teenage pregnancy. Boda-boda riders with ready cash have been known to entice girls of poor and destitute families who live in hunger and deprivation.

3.6.7. Special Groups of Children Due to Drought Who Need Special Care/Support.

Children with disabilities are more at risk of abuse, violence, neglect, and exploitation in the community. About 41.7 percent of the respondents agreed that there are children with disabilities in the community that require specialized care. Children with disabilities are left unattended or subjected to neglect as they are commonly regarded as taboo children. Children with disabilities are neglected due to the high poverty level by their parents/caregivers since their medications and care are expensive and unaffordable and the children fall victims of abuse during emergencies.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- According to the preliminary KMD forecast, in addition to regional forecast from ICPAC and other global producing centers, and based on historical analogs of weather events, the period of June to September 2025 period will likely receive offseason showers which is above average in eastern parts and coastal parts of the country (with the western parts of the country **most likely** to experience above average rainfall).
- There is 70 percent probability that **Warmer than usual temperatures** will be experienced in eastern and coastal part of the country in June to September of 2025. High temperature effects are more pronounced during the June to September season and is associated with below average rainfall over Kenya during this season.

- A positive IOD is associated with above average rainfall in Kenya during the June to September period. The IOD is currently neutral and is projected to become positive in August to September while the land surface temperatures are forecasted to be above average.
- Maize prices will likely remain stable in the next three months due to normal harvests, hence moderate supplies thus increasing normal demand for the commodity.
- Harvests from the current season will replenish household food stocks and will likely last approximately two and three months in the livestock farming and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.
- Rangeland conditions will likely last three and four months in the livestock farming and mixed farming respectively.
- Water for household consumption will last at least three months in both livelihood zones.
- Dietary diversity and food frequency are projected to increase through to August when most households would have concluded harvesting a variety of food stocks for consumption but will be short lived due to low stocks from poor harvests.

4.2.1 Outlook for August to October 2025

With harvests of the three main crops, maize, green grams and cowpeas, which began in late July, expected to be normal, food availability and physical access will likely decrease through to September. The decreased supply of these food crops at household level will likely result in an increase in their current prices hence decreasing food access. In livestock production, pastoral resources are projected to remain available at least through to October. Therefore, income from this source will likely increase as well as milk consumption at household level. As most diet diversify and food frequency decrease, food consumption patterns will likely show reduction. Households are likely to reduce their consumption and increase livelihood-based coping strategies in frequency and severity to mitigate food gaps during the scenario period. Nutrition outcomes are likely to slightly deteriorate, consequently, decreased food availability and access, poor hygiene, sanitation and child-care practices may play a role in inhibiting optimal food utilization. Therefore, most households are likely to remain in the stress phase (IPC Phase 2) in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone.

4.2.2 Outlook for November 2025 to January 2026

The short rains season will have begun, and households will likely engage in crop production to a large scale because of the normal harvest expected this season. Most households in the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming will have depleted their food stocks by the end of November. However, food access will likely be ensured through market purchases for the latter at a time when staple food prices will have increased due to low supply and high demand. In addition, sales of livestock and livestock products will likely enhance food access in addition to casual labour opportunities availed by the short rains cropping season. Therefore, dietary diversity, food frequency and nutritional value of food will likely continue to be fairly good in both livelihood zones. As a result, they are unlikely to engage in severe consumption- and /or livelihood-based coping strategies in increased frequencies. Mortality rates are likely to equally remain stable. With sustained food availability and access, nutrition outcomes are likely to remain stable although may still be hampered by other chronic factors such as poor child-care as well as poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Most households are therefore likely

to remain in stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2) in both livelihood zones. Therefore, this scenario period will still be quite difficult for some households in the livestock farming livelihood zone due to compromised food availability and access.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase Classification

The County was classified as Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). Both the Mixed Farming and Livestock Farming Livelihood Zone were classified as Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.2 Summary of Findings

Most parts of the County received near to average rains with 65 percent of the County receiving between 91-110 percent, 30 percent receiving 76-90 and 5 percent receiving 111-125 percent of the long-term average. Maize, green and cowpeas projected production is above their long-term averages. Households in Livestock Farming and Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones are likely to have stocks to last at least two and three months respectively. Livestock production was good with pasture and browse resources available and projected to remain for three and four months respectively hence lasting until the onset of the short rains season. Moreover, livestock holdings were normal in both Livelihood Zone having restocked by individual farmers and through various government restocking programs. Milk production in both the Mixed and Livestock Farming Zones was normal, but the price was higher than the LTA. Maize prices were modest at Ksh. 60 below the normal price of Ksh. 82. Despite the projected harvest of 110.6 percent of the LTA, there is a strong likelihood that prices will remain the same or increase in the coming months. The stock at household level is 60 percent of the LTA and is also expected to remain the same or reduce. This food insecurity factors are attributed to the cumulative negative effects of the previous failed seasons. Goat prices were significantly higher than normal, the household purchasing power for livestock keepers was favorable in relation to food commodity especially maize. However, this gain was eroded by the exorbitantly high non-food expenses, especially school fees. Food consumption patterns had improved in comparison with households consuming already harvested crops such as green maize, cowpeas and green grams although this will only last for a shorter period. The acceptable food consumption decreased from 86.7 percent to 78.9 percent from that of the previous assessment. However, the levels of coping strategy were 10.1 comparable to that of the previous assessment. Dietary diversity, food frequency and nutritional value of food was comparable with last year, this is depicted by mixed trends and fluctuations. This was further supported by the Nutrition outcomes which were modest accordingly as caseloads to nutrition programs were recorded to be comparable to those posted at a similar period last year.

5.1.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 26: Sub-County Ranking

Sub-County	Rank	Livelihood zone	Drivers of food insecurity/ Contributing factors	% Popn in need of food assistance
Samburu	1	Livestock	• Human wildlife conflict, 100 percent crop failure, Deteriorating pasture condition,	5-10

		Farming Zone	• Fewer watering points and low recharge, High instances of malnutrition	
Kinango	2	Livestock Farming Zone	• Human wildlife conflict, 100 percent crop failure, Deteriorating pasture condition, • Fewer watering points and low recharge, • High instances of malnutrition • Micro-Irrigation schemes- Dzihoeni, Nuru, Nyalani	5-10
Lunga Lunga	3	Livestock & Mixed Farming zone	• Crop Failure in Mwereni and upper parts of Vanga, Jua kali, Sege • Presence of Lake side fishing in Shimoni and Vanga	5-10
Matuga	4	Mixed farming Zone	• Fishing in Tiwi, Waa Ng'ombeni and Mteza(Prawns) • Tourism in Shimba Hills	0-5
Shimba Hills			• High cost of living • Poor storage facilities for produce • Poor road networks to the main markets	0-5
Msambweni	5	Mixed farming Zone	• Perennial crops-Citrus, mangoes, coconuts and cassava • Good rains along the coastline, Tourism	0-5
Overall				5

Table 27: Population in Need of Immediate Food Assistance

Sub- County	Ward	Popn	HH	% in Need	Popn in Need	HH in Need
Samburu Kwale	**Mackinnon Road**	52,571	9,396	0-5	2,629	470
	Chengoni	54,722	8,916	0-5	2,736	446
	Kasemeni	65,283	11,547	0-5	3,264	577
	Mwavumbo	47,665	8,333	0-5	2,383	417
Sub Total		**220,242**	**38,193**		**11,012**	**1,910**
Kinango	**Puma**	32,566	5,329	0-5	1,628	266
	Ndavaya	41,572	6,654	0-5	2,079	333
	Kinango	28,472	5,489	0-5	1,424	274
Sub total		**102,609**	**17,471**		**5,130**	**874**
Lungalunga	**Mwereni**	60,019	10,764	0-5	3,001	538
	Vanga	48,028	9,614	0-5	2,401	481
	Dzombo	48,988	8,681	0-5	2,449	434

	Pongwe/Kikoneni	59,055	11,634	0-5	2,953	582
Sub total		**216,090**	**40,693**		**10,805**	**2,035**
Matuga	**Tsimba/Golini**	48,090	10,030	0-5	2,404	502
	Mkongani	54,757	9,443	0-5	2,738	472
	Tiwi	26,043	5,423	0-5	1,302	271
	Waa/Ng'ombeni	54,807	11,875	0-5	2,740	594
	Kubo South	27,851	5,953	0-5	1,393	298
Sub Total		**211,548**	**42,724**		**10,577**	**5,885**
Msambweni	**Ramisi**	52,574	11,156	0-5	2,629	558
	Kinondo	35,444	7,463	0-5	1,772	373
	Gombato/Bongwe	48,278	13,527	0-5	2,414	676
	Ukunda	57,215	17,368	0-5	2,861	868
Sub Total		**193,511**	**49,514**		**9,676**	**2,476**
Grand Total		**944,000**	**188,595**		**47,200**	**13,178**

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Non-Food Interventions

Agriculture

Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
All wards	FLID set ups	32,000	CGK	Food security Nutrition improved Income source	-	July 2025- June 2026
All wards	Farmers training	38,000	Dept of Agriculture and partners	Farmers gain skills in Good Agricultural Practices	-	July 2025 June 2026

All	Inputs provision	9000	Dept of Agric and partners	Improved production	15m	July 2025-june 2026
All	Ploughing services	6000	Dept of Agric	Improved production	20m	Oct 2025- - dec2025

Livestock

Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
Kinango and Samburu	Livestock insurance through DRIVE project by the World Bank	6,000	De-risking Inclusions & Value Enhancement Project	Insurance bonus paid to Kwale farmers amounting to Ksh.36 million		ongoing
Lungalunga	Supply of 30 Dairy Heifers in Vanga & Ramisi, Boreholeoma Rhodes grass seeds & Nappier cuttings	30	KEMFSED	Increased food supply and improved nutrition	3M	2024/25
Lunga Lunga	Supply of 308 Galla goats breeding stock to Mwereni.	61	CG-KEMFSED	Increasing meat production for improved income and nutrition	3.08	2024/25
Matuga	Supply of 40 dairy bucks to Kubo South	40	CGK through FLOCCA	Improved milk production for increasing income and nutrition	0.6M	2024/25
Matuga	Supply of 144 Galla goats breeding stock to Tsimba Golini & Mkongani	28	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics	1.44M	2024/2025
Msambweni	Supply of 90 Galla breeding bucks to Ukunda,B/Gombato& Kinondo	90	CGK through FLOCCA	Improved genetics, improved income and nutrition	0.9 M	2024/25

	Supply of 42 dairy goats in Ramisi Ward	21	CGK through FLOCCA	Improved genetics, improved income and nutrition	0.8M	2024/25
	Supply of 150 Galla goats to Kinondo Ward	30	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics, improved income and nutrition	1.5M	2024/25
Kinango	Supply of 108 Galla goats breeding stock to Mwavumbo	22	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics	1.08M	
	Supply of 245 Galla goats to Ndavaya	49	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics	2.45M	
	Supply of 262 Galla goats to Kasemeni	52	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics	2.62M	
	Supply of 90 Galla goats to Mackinnon Rd Ward & 150 to Kinango Ward	18	CGK through KEMFSED	Improved genetics		
	FFS training for 15 groups on Meat goat, poultry and pasture establishment, conservation & utilization, mangrove honey apiculture	15	CGK through the Mwache Dam Project by the World Bank	Improved productive capacity of farmers		ongoing

Water

Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	**Intervention**	**Location**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Implementation Status (% of completion)**
Mixed-Farming Livelihood zone	Shimoni Water distribution lines	Pongwe	1000	CGK	4M	3Months	60
	Rehabilitation of Panama Shimoni pipeline	Pongwe	1000	CGK	7.0M	6 Months	90
	Mkuduru pipeline extension	Dzombo	600	CGK	4M	6 Months	Contractor taken to site
	Drilling and equipping of 2	Kubo	650	CGK	8M	6 Months	50

	no boreholes at Mangawani and Likoni ya Mwaluvanga in Kubo south ward.	south					
	Equipping of Shida sugu borehole	Mkongani	250	CGK	2M	3 Months	80
	Connection of water pipeline at Vitsangalaweni dispensary in Dzombo ward	Dzombo	500	CGK	4M	3	10
	Pipeline extension from Chimya-to-Chimya dispensary and village in Tsimba Golini ward	Tsimba	600	CGK	4M	3	20
	Drilling and equipping of Kiuzini borehole	Kinondo	330	CGK	6M	3 Months	90
	Installation of Maji Moto Borehole	Dzombo Ward	2500	CGK	2.5M	3 Months	45
	Drilling of Mwangweni Dispensary Borehole	Majoreni	600	CGK	3.5M	4 Months	50%
	Drilling of Mwahowa Borehole	Kikomeni	400	CGK	3.5M	4 Months	50
	Pipeline extension from sport London ECDE center	Tiwi	300	CGK	5 M	3 Months	100
	Construction of Mabirikani Mwamdudu pipeline	Mazeras	700	CGK	5M	2 Months	50
Livestock	Bofu dam pipeline extension	Kasemeni	500	CGK	8M	6 Months	Approved 2025/26
	Moyeni-kwa lukongo pipeline	Kinango	500	CGK	2M	2 Months	Contractor on site
	Construction of Sapo water pan	Ndavaya	1500	CGK	5M		Approved 2025/26
	Meli Kubwa pipeline extension from Mulika Mwizi	Macknon	400	CGK	2.5M	3 Months	Approved 2025/26

	Lutsangani-Mbande pipeline extension	Mwavumbo	600	CGK	5M	Complete	100
	Construction of Dzuho ra mawe auxiliary facilities	Mwereni	500	NDMA	5M	Complete	100
	Construction of Mwaluvuno treatment and reticulation system	Ndavaya	1000	WVI	8M	4 Months	Evaluation Stage
	Pipeline extension from Kwa mwololo	Kinango	450	CGK	3.5M	2 Months	Contractor taken to site
	Mwache dam	Kasemeni ward	30000	GOK/W.B	14B		2018/2026
	Kazamoyo dam	Samburu	1500	CGK	40M		complete
	Expansion of Chifyonzo water pan	Kinango	2000	NIA	20M		complete
	Kilibasi dam	Mackinon	1500	CGK	1.03M	2025/26	Approved
	Silaloni pipeline	Samburu	600	CGK	8M	2025/26	Approved
	Chigombero pipeline	Mwavumbo	500	CGK	6M	2025/26	Approved
	Bofu pipeline extension	Kasemeni	500	CGK	8M	2025/26	Approved
	kibaoni Mtsangatifu pipeline	Kinango	500	CGK	4M	2024/25	100
	Makobeni dam	Ndavaya	800	CGK	8M	2024/25	100
	Mwembeni dam	puma	800	CGK	8M	2024/25	100
	Establishment of a well field phase (I) at Matuga(Mn'gongoni)	Matuga	1500	CGK	8M	2022/23	30
	Pipeline extension Mazumalume	Mazumalume	1500	CGK-KEMSFED	10M	2025/26	Tendering

Health and nutrition

Sub-County	Objectives	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
All	To improve the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency	Vitamin A Supplementation	Kwale	127,672	MOH/ Partners	3m	Continuous
	To reduce the occurrence and severity of diarrhea.	Zinc Supplementation	Kwale	N/A	MOH	2m	Continuous
	To reduce risks of morbidity and mortality.	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Kwale	5618	MOH/UNICEF	2m	Continuous
	To improve knowledge, attitudes and behavior on infants and young child feeding.	MIYCN interventions, including Baby Friendly community initiative	Kwale	177,894	MOH/ PARTNERS	8m	Continuous
	To improve nutrition status of women of reproductive age	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Kwale	33,123	MOH	3m	Continuous
	To promote proper utilization of foods	Deworming	Kwale	112823	MOH	3m	Continuous
	To reduce the risk of water borne diseases occurrence.	Promotion of proper childcare practices, sanitation and hygiene	Kwale	876,529	MOH/UNICEF	2m	Continuous
	To strengthen Nutrition advocacy and partnerships	Nutrition coordination	Kwale		MOH	1m	Continuous

Education

Sub-County	**Ward/ Zone**	**Location**	**Intervention**	**Level of school (Pre-primary/primary/Junior School/Secondary)**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Time frame (Months)**
Shimba hills	All	All	Pre-Primary Porridg	Pre-Primary	3,057	County Government Kwale	Retention	Throughout

			e					
Shimba hills	All	All	Bursaries	Primary, Junior Schools, Secondary	22,442	County Government Kwale, KCB, Equity	Retention	Termly
Matuga	All	All	School Meals	All	10,199	CGK, Well Wishers	Retention	Throughout
Matuga	All	All	Water Tanks	All	7,867	GOK, CGK Bank	Health Hygiene	Termly

Child Protection

Sub County	Location	Intervention	Beneficiaries	Implementer	Impacts	Time frame
Matuga	Tsimba	Psychosocial support	7	CPV Chief & V/Head	Increased school attendance	Ongoing
Kinango	Ndavaya	Food Distribution	67 Households	NGAO	No movement of children out of location	Up to end of August
Msambweni	Bongwe	Awareness child rights to CCIs	37 staff of CCIs	CPV/DCS	Good understanding of child rights	August 2023
Lungalunga	All	Inua Jamii	13,00 Households	SAU	HH afford food Children attend school	Ongoing
Samburu	All	Inua Jamii	1,700 Households	SAU	HH afford food Children attend school	Ongoing
Shimba Hills	All	Inua Jamii	400 Households	SAU	HH afford food Children attend school	Ongoing

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food Interventions

5.3.2 Non-Food Interventions

Agriculture

Sub-County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kinango/ Samburu	Mackinnon, Puma	Fencing materials, electricity, personnel, finances	All affected wards	Wildlife department	Fencing materials, electricity, personnel, finances.	8M	Continuous
All Sub Counties	All	Inputs provision	9000	Dept of Agric and partners	Inputs, funds, Facilitation	5M	July 2024-june 2025

All Sub Counties	All	Ploughing services	6000	Dept of Agric	Fuel, Tractors, registration of vulnerable farmers, funds	15M	Oct 2024- - Dec 2024 Feb2025- May 2025
All Sub Counties	All	Training in post-harvest management	All wards	Division of Agriculture	Technical expertise, Facilitation	4M	July to Dec 2023
All Sub Counties	all	Increase water harvesting structures	5, 000	Dept of water and partners	Technical expertise, Facilitation	3M	July 2024- june 2025

Livestock

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Kwale	Kinango Matuga Msambweni Lunga Lunga Samburu Shimba Hills	Farmer trainings on pasture conservation	2,000 households	County Government of Kwale, Livestock Production Division	5.0M	Technical officers Motor bikes	July 2023- June 2024
Kwale	Kinango Matuga Msambweni Lunga Lunga Samburu	Restocking of livestock lost during previous droughts	2000 households	County Government of Kwale, Livestock Production Division	23.4 M	Technical officers Motor bikes	July 2023- June 2024
Kwale	Kinango Matuga Msambweni Lunga Lunga Samburu	Mass vaccination against CCPP, LSD, FMD and PPR	2000 households	County Government of Kwale, Livestock Production Division	26M	Technical officers Motor bikes	July 2023- June 2024
Kwale	Lunga Lunga Kinango	Farmer trainings on Azolla farming and milk value addition	500 households	County Government of Kwale, Livestock Production Division	1.2M	Technical officers Motor bikes	July 2023- June 2024
		Farmer Trainings on animal manure composting, usage, and commercialization	5000 households	County Government of Kwale, Livestock Production Division, &	2m	Technical officers Motor bikes	To be continuous

				Sector projects			

Health and Nutrition

Sub County/ Ward	Objectives	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources
All	To enhance evidence-based decision-making	Conduct Nutrition assessment and integrated outreaches for malnutrition cases to the most affected areas in all children under 5 years (Mass screenings and outreaches)	All wards	143,519	MOH, Partners	3,000,000	0
All	To improve the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency	Scale up Vitamin A Supplementation	Kwale	127,672	MOH, Partners	6,014,991	
All	To reduce the occurrence and severity of diarrhea.	Scale up Zinc Supplementation	Kwale	N/A	MOH	309,184	
All	To reduce risks of morbidity and mortality.	Scale up Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) through training of HCWs.	Kwale	160	MOH, Partners	1,600,000	0
All	To improve knowledge, attitudes and behavior on infants and young child feeding.	Training in Baby Friendly community initiative	Kwale	160	MOH, Partners	4,000,000	0

Education

Sub-County	No. of schools	Intervention	Location	No. of targeted beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Timeframe
Matuga	204	School Meals	All	34,126	GOK, WFP, CGK	40M Ksh	NIL	Termly

Matuga	30	Water Tanks	All	34,126	Well Wishers	5M Ksh	NIL	Once
Matuga	18	Bursaries	All	13,977	GOK, WFP, CGK	200M Ksh	GOK	Yearly
Matuga	18	Sanitary Towels	All	10,521	GOK, CGK, Well Wishers	600000 Ksh	NIL	Throughout
Shimba Hills	51	School Programme Meals	Kubo Ward	20,701	National Government, CGK, WFP	35M Ksh	NIL	Termly
Shimba Hills	48	Water Tanks	Mkongani Ward	48	National Government, Well Wishers, CAK	4M Ksh	NIL	Once
Shimba Hills	51	Bursaries/Scholarship	All	20,701	National Government, Kwale CDF, Well Wishers, KCB, Equity	200M Ksh	GOK Subsidy	Yearly
Msambweni	All	School Meals	All	N/A	CGL, Well Wishers	40M Ksh	NIL	Termly
Msambweni	All	Water Tanks	All	N/A	Base Titanium, GOK	5M Ksh	NIL	Once
Msambweni	All	Sanitary Towels	All	N/A	GOK, MoE, Well Wishers	200M Ksh	GOK	Yearly
Msambweni	All	Bursaries	All	N/A	CMGK, Banks	600000 Ksh	NIL	Throughout
Kinango	Kinango	Water Treatment	Kinango	20000	NGOs	N/A	N/A	3 Months

Water

Immediate recommended Interventions

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries.	Proposed Implementers.	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Pongwe/kikoneni	Installation of Nkaphu borehole	Nkaphu	400	CGK	2.5M	1.5M	1Month
Dzombo	Pipeline extension to Mkuduru primary	Mkuduru	550	CGK	4.0M	4.0M	Tendering
Matuga	Pipeline extension from Chimya-to-Chimya dispensary and village in Tsimba Golini ward	Tsimba	300	CGK	2.5M	2.5M	6 Months
Matuga	Extension of pipeline from Stage ya Mhogo to Patanani slaughterhouse (Tsimba Golini Ward)	Patanani	250	CGK	4M	4M	3 Months
Kinondo	Drilling and equipping of a borehole with water tower at Ndugumbeni in Kinondo ward	Kinondo	300	CGK	5M	5M	3 Months
Kinondo	Drilling and equipping of a borehole with water tower at Magongoni-Kigaleni in Kinondo ward	Kinondo	200	CGK	5M	5M	3 Months
Matuga	Installation, equipping and electrification of a borehole at Jeza A in Tsimba -Golini ward	Jeza ECDE	350	CGK	2M	2M	3 Months
Kinango	Lutsangani - M'bande - Chidzipwa pipeline extension in Mwavumbo	Mwavumbo	400	CGK and partners	4M	4M	2024/25
	Flag ship project: Construction of large dam, Kilibasi dam phase II: Treatment facility and pipeline in Mackinon Road ward	Mackinon		CGK	20M	20M	2024/25

	Flagship Project: Construction of Silaloni Dam Phase III: Pipeline extension in Samburu ward	Samburi		CGK	8M	8M	2024/25
	Vikinduni – Chigombero C, B & A pipeline phase II in Mwavumbo ward	Mwavumbo		CGK	6M	6M	2024/25
	Adoption of High-Density Polyethylene(HDPE) for the Kibaoni-Moyeni water pipeline in Kinango ward	Kinango		CGK	15M	15M	2024/2025
	Expansion of Kwa Kamanza dam	Mwereni	600	CGK	6.0M	6.0M	3MONTHS