

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Assessment is a bi-annual exercise conducted by a multi-agency and multi sector teams under the umbrella of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). In Makueni County, the assessment was conducted from 3rd to 14th July 2023. The overall aim of the assessment was to conduct an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of long rains season of 2023, taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The analysis focused on acute food insecurity and also considered chronic issues that have direct impacts on food security. The March-April-May long rainfall season performance was near normal to normal with most parts of the county receiving 91-110 percent of normal rains. However, temporal distribution was poor and uneven across all the livelihood zones with most wards receiving between 30-40 days of rain. Cessation of the rains was early between third dekad of April to first dekad of May 2023 as opposed to the forecasted cessation period of second to third dekad of May. The area planted under rain fed agriculture maize, green grams and cowpeas was 103, 91.7 and 89 percent of five-year Long-Term Average (LTA). This translated to 39.6, 57.5 and 66.3 percent of the five-year Long-Term Average production. The decline in production is partly due to early cessation of the long rains and also infestation by Fall Armyworm (FAW) and African Armyworm (AAW) in maize while aphids attacked green gram and cowpeas in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) zones of the count. The area under irrigation for kales, tomatoes and green maize was 77.9, 55 and 63.4 percent of the five-year LTA. Cereal stocks held by farmers for maize, sorghum and green gram were 41.8, 13.9 and 61 percent of the LTA. Those held by traders for the same cereals were 47.3, 11.6 and 3.9 percent. Maize stocks held by millers were 327.5 percent of the LTA. Although the maize stocks held by household were at 41.8 percent, most of these stocks are held in the Mixed Farming (Coffee and Dairy) Livelihood zone. The stocks are expected to reduce drastically over the next one month as farmers continue consuming and disposing off the maize to buy food and other household commodities. Livestock body condition was fair in the Marginal Mixed Livelihood zone and expected to deteriorate in the next 3 months as the forage condition deteriorates due to the low rainfall amounts received that resulted to inadequate regeneration of pastures. The amount of milk produced per household per day reduced by 40, 25 and 17 percent in the Marginal Mixed Farming. Mixed Farming (livestock/ food crops) and Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy) when compared to LTA. The decline in milk production was occasioned by sustained off takes as a coping mechanism to cater for their food needs that has significantly led to reduction of productive livestock herds. Recharge of surface water sources were at about 20 percent in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone and 80 percent in the Mixed Farming (Coffee and Dairy) livelihood zone. The current average maize price was Kshs. 80 which is 75 percent above the (2018-2022) LTA. Terms of trade stood at 60 which was 27 percent below the (2018-2022) LTA. From the preliminary findings of nutrition SMART survey conducted in June 2023, prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in children 6-59 months in the county was 6.2 percent, prevalence of stunting was 17.6 percent (medium) while underweight was considered low at 11.7 percent. There was an upward trend on admission cases of children with moderate and severe acute malnutrition which is a clear evidence of food insecurity distribution across the county. According to NDMA outcome data, the number of households with borderline and acceptable FCS were 23.2 and 76.8 percent respectively in the county in July 2023. It was noted that households employing reduced coping strategies to meet food gaps were on the increase from June to July 2023 with most households consuming 1-2 meals per day. In conclusion, the overall indicative Integrated Food Security Phase Classification for the county is “**Stressed Phase**” (IPC phase 2). With “**Crisis Phase**” (IPC phase 3) for Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Makueni county is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the South Eastern part of the country and borders the following counties: Machakos to the North, Kitui to the East, Taita Taveta to the South and Kajiado to the West. The county lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38°30' East with an area of 8,176.7 KM². The county is divided into nine National government administrative sub-counties (Kathonzweni, Kibwezi, Kilungu, Makindu, Makueni, Mbooni East, Mbooni West, Mukaa and Nzau) and six county government administrative sub counties (parliamentary constituencies) namely;

Makueni, Mbooni, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West, Kaiti and Kilome. The six sub-counties are further subdivided into 30 electoral wards. (KNBS, 2019). According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), the county population was 987,653 consisting of 489,691 males, 497,942 females and 20 inter-sex. The county has a population growth rate of 1.1% with a population projection of 1,042,000 by the end of the year 2023. The County has three major livelihood zones namely: Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy), Mixed Farming (Food Crop/Livestock) and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone each accounting for 30, 30 and 40 percent of the total population respectively (Figure 1).

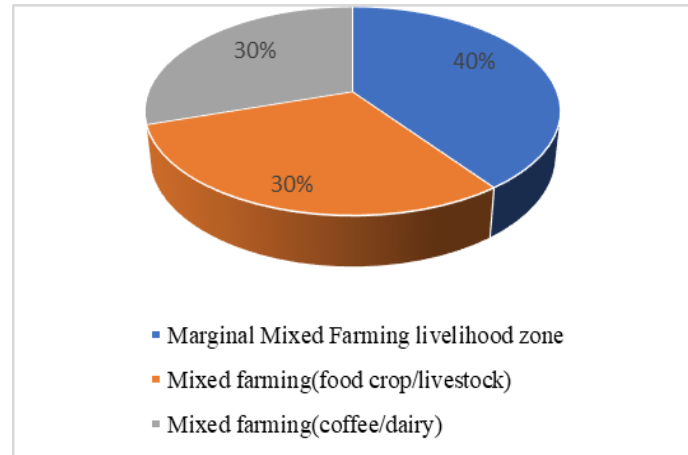


Figure 1: Population Proportion by Livelihood

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The 2023 Long Rains Assessment (LRA) adopted a multi-agency and multi sectoral approach that comprised of representatives from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), the County Steering Group (CSG) and non-state actors. The assessment was conducted from 3rd to 14th July, 2023 across all the sub counties. In Makueni County, prior to the KFSSG team visiting, the process had begun with sector checklist administration at the sub counties and consolidation to produce a combined brief for each sector. An initial CSG briefing on the importance of conducting the assessment was done, this was followed by sector presentations and later a review of filled sectoral checklists and briefs. The technical teams then proceeded to the field for a fact-finding mission upon sampling representative sites based on Livelihood Zones, with the aim of triangulating the information provided in the checklists with the actual situation on the ground. The process involved an in-depth analysis of primary data collected through Key Informant Interviews (KII), Community Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) comprising both gender, market surveys, and sectoral checklists. During the transect drives, ocular inspection techniques were employed and observations noted. Secondary information was analysed from the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) monthly drought early warning bulletins and the recently conducted 2023 Health and Nutrition SMART Survey. Data collected was analysed at the Sub-county and Livelihood Zone levels and sectoral County reports prepared. Further analysis was done using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reference tool. The team later compiled and drafted a county report whose preliminary findings were presented to the CSG on 21st July, 2023 for adoption and ownership as the true reflection of the county food security situation.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The March-April-May 2023 long rainfall season performance was near normal to normal with most parts of the county receiving 91-110 percent of normal rains. Some sections of the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone received 76-90 percent of the seasonal rains (Figure 2). A few pockets of the Mixed Farming (coffee/dairy) livelihood zone received 126-140 percent of normal rains. Rainfall onset was timely in the Mixed Farming (coffee/dairy) livelihood zone occurring in the first dekad of March, but late in both of the Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming (Food crops/livestock) livelihood zones occurring between the third dekad of March to first dekad of April 2023 for most wards in the region. Temporal and spatial distribution was poor and uneven across all the livelihood zones with most wards receiving between 30-40 days of rainy days. Cessation of the rains was early between third dekad of April to first dekad of May 2023 as opposed to the forecasted cessation period of second to third dekad of May 2023.

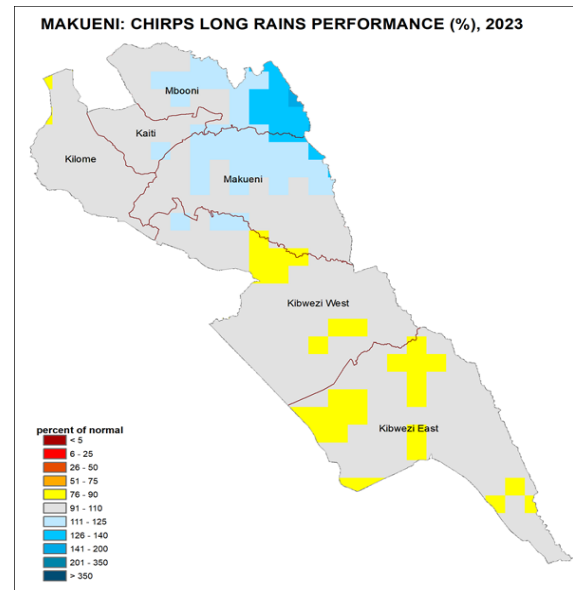


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Human wildlife conflicts resulted to loss of one live in Masongaleni sub-location in Kibwezi East Sub-county. In addition, cases of Elephant invasion to farms bordering Tsavo East national park and hyenas attacking goats in Ulilinzi sub-location were also reported.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

Below Average Crop Production

The poor temporal and spatial distribution of the rainfall resulted to crop failure especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood zone and reduced crop and livestock production across the county.

High Food Prices

The price of essential food commodities remained above the long-term average with an increasing trend due to limited market supply as a result of below average season performance. This has continued to have a negative impact on the household purchasing power and access to food.

Drought effects.

The county experienced drought in 2019, 2021 and a very severe drought period in 2022 that extended to March 2023 in some of the sub counties. The drought experienced resulted in reduced milk, meat and eggs production and also led to decline of livestock prices. In Kilome sub county (Kiima/Kiu/Kalanzoni) livestock deaths were reported for the first time since 2011 where about 30 percent of the cattle are estimated to have died. This had negative impacts on food security directly due to decline in production and household incomes. During the during period several measures were implemented by the county government and other partners which included emergency livestock feed supplementation (range cubes), livestock offtake (both slaughter and commercial) and disease control measures (Surveillance and vaccination).

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

The main cereal food crops grown across the livelihood zones in the county are maize, sorghum and millets while the main pulses grown are green grams, cowpeas, pigeon peas, Dolichos lab lab and beans. Root crops are also grown within the county which include sweet potatoes, cassava and arrow root. Horticulture crop production is a major enterprise in the county especially vegetables and fruits for both the local and the export market. The key vegetables grown are kales, capsicum, baby corn, cabbages, tomatoes, and Asian vegetables while the major fruit crops are citrus, mango, pawpaw, avocado, banana and watermelon. The Long Rains Season (March-April-May season) is normally not very reliable in the county but contributes about 30 percent of the annual crop production.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The main crops under rain-fed production were maize, green gram and cowpeas. Maize was mainly grown in the Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy) livelihood zone of the county (Mbooni and Kaiti) while green gram and cowpeas were grown in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming zones of Makueni, Kilome, Kibwezi East and Kibwezi West sub counties (Table 1).

Table 1: Main Crops grown by Livelihood Zone

Type of production	Lower zone (Kibwezi East and Kibwezi West)	Mid zone (Makueni and Kilome)	Upper zone (Kaiti, Mbooni, Kilome)
Rain-fed production	Maize	Maize	Maize
	Green gram	Green gram	Beans
	Cowpea	cowpea	Pigeon pea
Irrigated production	Tomato	Kale	Kale
	Kale	Tomato	French bean
	Green maize	Cabbage	Tomato

Rain Fed Crop Production

The area under maize increased by three percent compared to LTA especially in the Mixed Farming (Coffee and Dairy) livelihood zone. This was triggered by the timely on set of rain in the livelihood zone although the duration of the rain ended up being shorter than normal. The varieties grown were the early maturing as advised by the technical staff in the department of agriculture. In contrast, the delayed onset of rain and the early cessation in Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West and parts of Makueni sub counties resulted in eight and 11 percent reduction in area planted under green gram and cowpeas, respectively when compared to LTA.

Production of maize, green grams and cowpeas declined by 60, 42 and 34 percent (Table 2). The decline in production is partly due to early cessation of the long rains and also infestation by Fall Armyworm (FAW) and African Armyworm (AAW) in maize while aphids attacked green gram and cowpeas in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) zones of the county. The on-set and cessation of rain came at different times in the three livelihood zones of the county and this affected both the area and production of the main crops grown in the zones. Most areas in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone reported crop failures due to late onset and early cessation of the rains.

Table 2: Rain Fed Crop Production in Makueni County

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	73,162	70,942	260,263	656,896
2. Green gram	27,732	30,250	44,856	78,000
3. Cowpeas	25,786	28,987	90,889	137,122

Irrigated Cropping

The main crops grown under irrigated production were Kale, tomato and green maize. The area under kales, tomato and green maize declined by 20, 45 and 37 percent respectively resulting to 43, 74 and 33 percent production reduction in Kales, tomato and green maize production, respectively when compared to LTA (Table 3). The reduction in area under production is attributed to poor recharge of the underground reservoirs, the natural springs and the rivers which are the main sources of water for irrigation. The farmers therefore, could not open more land. Pests such as Tuta absoluta and fruit flies attacked tomatoes while Kales got infested by aphids. FAW and AAW attacked green maize thereby reducing production. The successive drought conditions witnessed in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and which cut across all the livelihood zones led to a 25-30 percent reduction in area under irrigated crop. The drought conditions negatively impacted on the recharge of water sources for irrigation. Increased pest incidences have contributed to crop losses in tune of 30-40 percent.

Table 3: Irrigated Cropping in Makueni County

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (3years) area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Kale	233	291	3,644	6,341
2. Tomato	232	422	2,545	9,960
3. Green maize	111	175	1,991	2,991

Inflation being experienced across the county has resulted in hiking of prices of farm inputs. Most households especially in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming zones of the county sell green grams to earn household income. With the poor harvests the households have lost their purchasing power. In the irrigation schemes, the high cost of spare parts and servicing of irrigation systems reduces the net income from irrigated agriculture. Casual labour is readily available through labour cost is also high.

3.1.2 Cereals Stock

Maize, cowpeas, beans, green gram and pigeon pea are the staple food commodities in the county. Stocks of Maize, sorghum and green gram held by all actors declined by 54, 87 and 92 percent respectively when compared to LTA. At the trader level the stocks reduced by 53, 88 and 96 percent respectively when compared to the LTA (Table 4). In the Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy) household

stocks for maize reduced by 58 percent compared to LTA while in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming households have **nil** stocks and they have to rely on market for supplies. The decline in stocks at both household and trader levels is due to the poor harvests during the long rain season of 2023.

Households in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones (Makueni, Kibwezi East and Kibwezi West sub counties) are the worst hit by the poor long rains, 2023. In the Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy) livelihood zone (Kaiti and upper Mbooni) farmers have started harvesting maize and households have little stocks. At the traders' level, most of stocks are from outside the county with little supplies from the local farmers. The stocks held at the households is expected to last for one (1) month when compared to 2 to 3 months normally.

Table 4: Cereal Stocks Held in Makueni County (90kg Bags)

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	36,372	86,958	0	0	1,582	11,352	10,654	17,437
Traders	66,689	140,956	13,012	4,779	1,410	12,127	7,889	201,788
Millers	2,735	835	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCPB	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	105,796	228,749	13,019	4,779	2,992	23,479	18,543	219,225

3.1.3 Livestock Production

The main livestock kept across the three livelihood zones in the county are cattle, chicken, sheep and goats. However, more goats and beekeeping are practiced in the Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming Zone (Livestock/Food). Dairy farming predominates in the hilly Mixed Farming zone (Coffee/Dairy) livelihood zone. On average, livestock contributes about 43 percent towards cash income in the county. In the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, livestock production contributes about 50 percent of the income.

Pasture and Browse Situation

The pasture and browse situation ranged from fair to good as a result of the long rains received that resulted to regeneration of forage. The available pasture and browse are expected to last 2 -3 months which is within the normal seasonal ranges (Table 5). However, forage condition in Kibwezi East (Masongaleni ward) and Kibwezi West (Makindu, Kikumbulyu North and South) ranged from fair to poor due to the low rainfall amounts received. The pasture and browse was expected to last till the 2023 short rain season except in Masongaleni, Kikumbulyu South and North and parts of Mtito Andei ward (Kathekani) as a result poor regeneration of pastures. No major adverse factors are hindering access to pasture and browse. There are invasive/ plant species noted beyond the normal compositions.

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
Marginal Mixed Farming zone	Fair	Fair to good	1.5-3	2-3	Good	Good	2-3	3
Mixed Farming (livestock/food crops)	Good	Good	3	3	Good	Good	3	3
Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy)	Good	Good	3	3	Good	Good	3	3

Livestock Feed Conservation Status

Hay baling is going on across the county with less than 40 percent of the materials harvested as at mid-July 2023. Normally, over 40 percent of the pasture is conserved as standing hay which results in high losses. During the period under review the county had 180 hay stores with a storage capacity of 510,000 bales but were currently holding only 55000 bales. The average weight per bale ranged between 12-15 kg and were being sold at Kshs. 200-250 (Table 6). Pasture conservation is picking up in most of the livelihood zones in the county. Hay baling is done both manually and by tractor drawn balers. The key institutions with baling equipment are the Government of Makueni County (AMS unit) and Kitise Rural Development (KRD). Several individuals also offer baling services. Kitise Rural Development (KRD) is holding the largest commercial stock.

Table 6: Baled Hay Status in Makueni County

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)	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Remarks
Makueni	180	44,000	5,000	3	15	230- 250	Kitise Rural Development) KRD holding largest commercial stock Hay making going on (Considering feed material available, there is enough hay to last to OND rains
Kibwezi East		105,000	25,000	2.5	15-20	200-250/-	
Kibwezi West		31,000	4,000	2.5	12-15	250	
Kilome		40,000	5,000	2	12-15	200-250	
Mbooni		35,000	10,000	2.	12-15	250	
Kaiti		22,000	6,000	3	12-15	250	
	180	277,000	55,000				

The factors limiting conservation of pastures include: Inadequate mechanized services with most pasture harvesting and baling being done manually. The other challenge is poor storage practices that expose hay to elements of weather. Currently the contribution of crop residues to livestock feed is normal and as the season progresses and harvesting picks up, more crop residues will be available across the three livelihood zones. Crop residues usually supplement livestock feed however, crop harvesting is at the initial stages with less than 45 percent of crops harvested across the county. Crop

residues usually contributes 35-40 percent of livestock feeds and as the season progresses towards the contribution rises to between 55-60 percent.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The livestock Body Condition Score (BCS) for all livestock species was 4-5 (good to very good) in all the livelihood zones (Table 7). The good livestock body condition was due to the long rains realized which supported regeneration of forage and availability of water. However, a few livestock (less than five percent) portrayed poor body condition due to diseases and worm infestation. The good body conditions across the three livelihood zones is expected to sustain increased levels of productivity in terms of meat and when marketed the livestock are expected to command good prices thus increasing household incomes

Table 7: Livestock Body Condition³

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed Farming-Coffee/Dairy	Good BCS- 4	Good BCS-4	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good
Mixed Farming-Crops	V Good BCS 5	V Good BCS-5	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good
Marginal Mixed farming	Good-(BCS-4)	V Good-(BCS-5)	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good	BCS 5-Very Good

Note: BCS – Body Condition Score; BCS 1 – Very Poor (Emaciated); BCS 2 – Poor BCS 3 – Fair; BCS 4 – Good; BCS 5- Very Good

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Birth Rate

The number of TLUS declined by six, 15 and 20 percent in the Marginal Mixed Farming, Mixed Farming (livestock/food crops) and Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy) respectively when compared to normal among the poor income households. In the medium household category, the number of TLUS declined by 14, 16 and 17 percent in Marginal Mixed Farming, Mixed Farming (livestock/food crops) and Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy) respectively when compared to normal (Table 4). The decline was occasioned by sustained offtakes as a coping mechanism for the prolonged period of feed scarcity during MAM 2021-MAM 2023 rain seasons. The TLU numbers are rebuilding up slowly following due to improved pasture availability and water from long rains of 2023 especially short cycle livestock (sheep and goats). However, the livestock numbers are still comparatively low in Kiima/Kiu/Kalanzoni ward where effects of drought were most pronounced. In these wards, about 40 percent of livestock were either sold off or died due to starvation or diseases associated with poor nutrition. The implication is that households get reduced milk and meat production, hence reduced household nutrition status and income. Some poor households who sold or lost their livestock due to drought are facing challenges in restocking.

Table 8: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal (Last good year)	Current	Normal
Marginal Mixed Farming zones	2.5	3	6	7
Mixed Farming (livestock/food crops)	1.7	2	4.2	5
Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy)	0.8	1	2.5	3

Birth rates for sheep and goats were normal while that of cattle is on a recovery path but slightly below normal. The below normal birth rates in cattle could be due to low conception rates as result of the effects of the prolonged drought that reduced number of livestock through deaths. For sheep and goats kidding and lambing are expected to go on normally in the next 3 to 5 months.

Milk Production and Consumption

The amount of milk produced per household per day reduced by 40, 25 and 17 percent in the Marginal Mixed farming zones. Mixed farming (livestock/ food crops) and Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy) when compared to long term average (Table 9). The amounts of milk produced have reduced significantly due to reduction of productive livestock herds during the prolonged drought period especially lactating cattle and goats. Other factors include prolonged calving intervals as drought reduced fertility rates. The hardest hit area is Kilome sub county (especially Kiima/Kiu/Kalanzoni ward).

Consequently, milk consumption per household per day has declined by 40, 25 and 17 percent in the Marginal Mixed farming zones, (Mixed farming (livestock/ food crops) and Mixed farming (coffee /dairy) when compared to long term average. The main reason behind the reduction can be attributed to reduction of milk production. The greatest drop in milk consumption was in Kilome where dairy cows were most affected by the previous drought. In the next 4 months, milk production and consumption is expected to drop gradually as feed and water availability declines. As a result of decreased milk production milk prices increased by 17 and nine percent in Marginal Mixed farming zones and Mixed farming (livestock/food crops) livelihood zone but remained within normal ranges in Mixed farming (coffee /dairy) livelihood zone.

The likely increase in milk prices will result in decreased milk consumption and might have a negative impact on the nutrition status of the under-fives. Poor households are minimizing consumption of milk and when they buy it, they limit consumption of milk to the young family members only to bridge the milk production gaps. Other alternative measures include taking porridge instead of tea. In Kibwezi East and West up to 30 percent of traded fresh milk came from Kajiado county. For packaged milk, which is sold throughout the county, the prices were above normal with a half litre packet going for Kshs. 70-75 compared to a normal of Kshs. 60-70.

Table 9: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household	Milk consumption (Litres) per Household	Prices (Kshs)/Litre
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	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Marginal Mixed Farming zones	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	80	60-65
Mixed Farming (livestock/food crops)	0.75	1	0.35	.5	60-70	60
Mixed Farming (coffee /dairy)	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.75	50	50

Migration

There were no migrations reported in the county and no migration is expected within the county. However, in-migration of livestock from Kajiado county may happen in the coming months. The areas likely to be affected are in Kilome, Kibwezi East and West sub counties.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The Endemic livestock diseases are cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats reported in Kibwezi East and West sub counties. Incidences of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Peste des petits Ruminants (PPR) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) have also become frequent in recent years. There were no livestock disease outbreaks reported. The government of Makueni conducted vaccination in all the three livelihood zones against FMD, PPR and LSD in cattle and CCPP in goats. The number of livestock vaccinated was; FMD (23,407), LSD (52,422), CCPP (49,432) and PPR (49,699). On chicken vaccination, about 65,000 were given NCD vaccine in partnership with the NARIGP. The coverage is below 35 percent of the livestock in the county and way below the recommended 70 percent in all the three livelihood zones. There no unusual livestock deaths reported across the county.

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water for livestock were earth dams, water pans, shallow wells and boreholes across the livelihood zones. Watering of livestock was on a daily basis for all species across the livelihood zones while the return trekking distances from grazing to water sources were within the normal range of 0.5 – 2.5 km across the livelihood zones (Table 10). The main water sources are expected to last for 2.5 to months which within the normal seasonal ranges.

Table 10: Water for Livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Marginal Mixed Farming zones	Athi, Kambu, Kibwezi river /	Athi, Kambu, Kibwezi river /	1-4	1- 4	3	3
	A few earth/ sand dams /water pans	Earth. sand dams/water pans	1-3	1-3	2.5	2.5
	Boreholes,	Boreholes,	1.5	1.5	2-4	3
		Seasonal rivers		.5-2		1
Mixed farming (livestock/food crops)	Earth dams,	Earth dams,	1-2	1-2	2.5	2.5
	shallow wells,	shallow wells,	.5-1	.5-1	3	3
	Piped water and boreholes	Piped water and Boreholes	0- 1	0-1	3	3

Mixed farming (coffee /dairy)	Piped water, Streams, boreholes, springs	Piped water, Streams, boreholes, springs	0.5	.5	3	3
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Impact on availability

The performance of the long rains season coupled with cumulative effect of previous poor rainy seasons impacted negatively on livestock productivity and crop production. It resulted to poor regeneration of forage resource, decreased crop production, and depressed milk production and consumption

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets and Market Operations

The main markets in the Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy) livelihood zone are; Wote, Matiliku, Kasikeu, Mbumbuni, Kilala and Tawa while in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone main markets are Kathonzweni, Machinery, Kambu, Kyanginywa and Makindu. Supply from the farmers has been minimal owing to the low harvests they have experienced during the season under review. Increase in price of fuel has led to increased transport cost, thereby pushing up the price of most of the staple food commodities in the market thus impacting negatively impacts on food security. The main staple foods in the county are maize, pulses (beans, cowpeas, pigeon pea and green gram), and vegetables. In the Mixed Farming (Coffee/Dairy) livelihood zone the current source of supply of these commodities is from the farmers but the supply is expected to be short lived due to the reduced production. On the other hand, in the Mixed Farming (Crop/Livestock) and the Marginal Mixed Farming, livelihood zones (Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West sub counties and parts of Kalawa and Kako/Waia wards of Mbooni), the current source of supply is the traders and whole sellers who import the commodities from outside the county. The quantities available in the market are lower compared to LTA while the demand for the commodities is high, making prices go up.

The supply of livestock in the markets was slightly below the LTA partly because farmers were not under any unusual pressure to sell livestock due to availability of pasture and water. The livestock feed outlook in the next 3 months will be improved by availability of crop residues. The reduction of livestock population due to the recent drought means farmers are still rebuilding their herds and flocks. Even in Kibwezi East (Masongaleni ward) and Kibwezi West (Kikumbulyu South and North) in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone, where rainfall was inadequate, farmers will still harvest some crop residues. Supply of chicken was about 80 percent of the normal. The flock sizes are yet to recover from the drop occasioned by the 2022-2023 drought.

3.2.2 Market Prices

Maize Price

The price of maize has remained higher than the long-term average since January last year. The price of maize averaged at Kshs. 80 in July 2023 which was higher than the long-term average by 75 percent (Figure 3). This is attributed to the diminished stocks at the household level and the decline in production over the last four cumulative seasons. There was a price variation of Kshs. 5-10 across the different livelihood zones. The price of maize is likely to remain stable and above the long-term average for the next 6-7 months until proceeds from the 2023 short rains are realized in early January 2024.

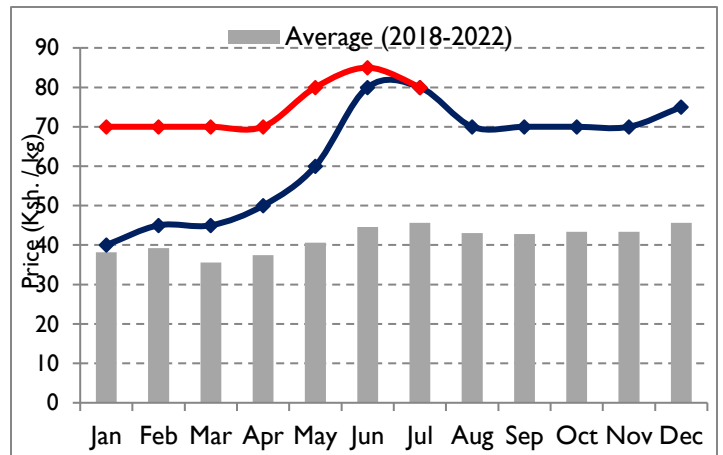


Figure 3: Maize Prices in Makueni County

Goat Price

The price of a medium sized goat averaged Kshs. 4,800 in July 2023 which was 29 percent higher than the 2018-2022 long-term average (Figure 4). The stability and good goat prices since the month of January 2023 was attributed to the prevailing good body condition and the availability of pasture and browse. For a medium sized goat, the price ranged between Kshs 3,500 to Kshs 5,000 while for the mature goats the price ranged between Kshs 6,000 to Ksh10,000 shillings majorly in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone. The price of goat is likely to remain good for the next 2-3 months due to improved availability and accessibility of forage and water.

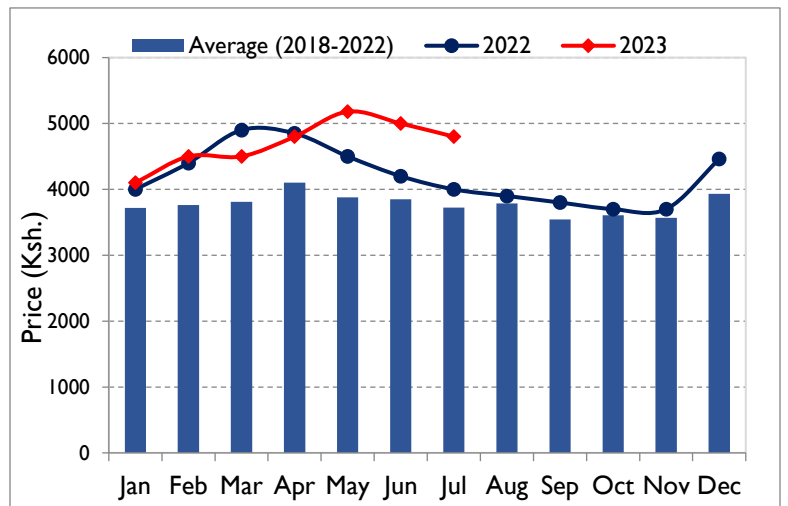


Figure 3: Goat Prices in Makueni County

Terms of Trade (ToT)

On average a household was able to purchase 60 kilograms of maize from proceeds of sale of a goat during the month of July 2023 as compared to 82 kilograms in a normal season (Figure 5). The terms of trade has remained stable but lower than the long-term average by 27 percent since the month of April 2022. The decline in TOT is attributed to reduced crop yields (majorly for the maize) and depletion of food stocks at household level hence resulting to an increase in the market price

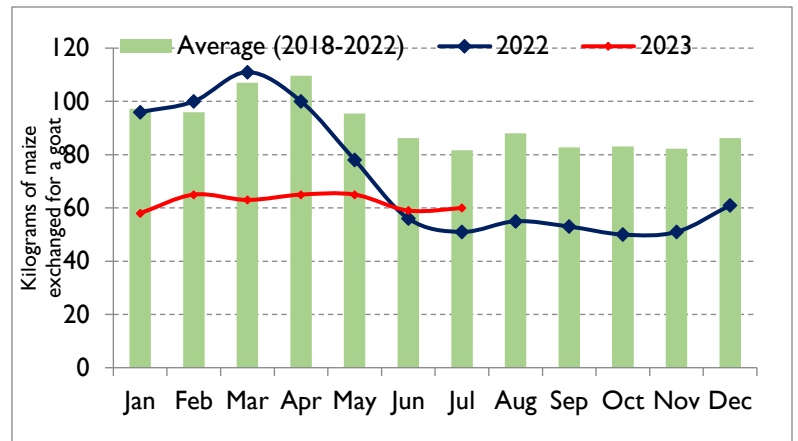


Figure 4: Terms of Trade in Makueni County

3.2.3 Water Access and Availability

Major Water Sources

The major water sources for domestic use in the county included: Rivers, Shallow wells, traditional river wells, boreholes and piped water schemes (majorly in the urban centres and along the highway) as indicated in figure 6. Recharge of open surface water sources were poor at 15-25 percent of the total capacity in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone and 30-40 percent in Mixed Farming (Coffee/ dairy) and Mixed Farming (food crops/ livestock) livelihood zones. Moreover, in Mtito-Andei and both Kikumbulyu south and north wards, open surface water sources were minimally recharged to below 10 percent of their capacity attributed to the depressed rains. The available surface water in most open water sources in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood is likely to last for 1-2 months which is below the normal duration of 4-6 months. Functionality status of the boreholes and piped water schemes was approximately 73 percent while other water harvesting facilities such as water pans and sand dams were at 44 percent operational capacity. Most of the non-functional water facilities were in Makueni, Kibwezi East and Kibwezi West sub counties as a result of poor performance of 2023 long rains that did not promote significant recharge. Approximately 78 boreholes were noted to be non-functional due to breakdowns with majority concentrated in Mixed Farming (Livestock and crops) and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones. The available water in the open water structures (dams and water pans) is estimated to last for a maximum period of 1 ½ months. However, in Mixed Farming Coffee/Dairy livelihood zone where normal rainfall was received, some of the open sources such as earth dams had the water level at 80 percent capacity. The available water in the boreholes and piped schemes and springs is projected to last for up to 12 months. (Table 11).

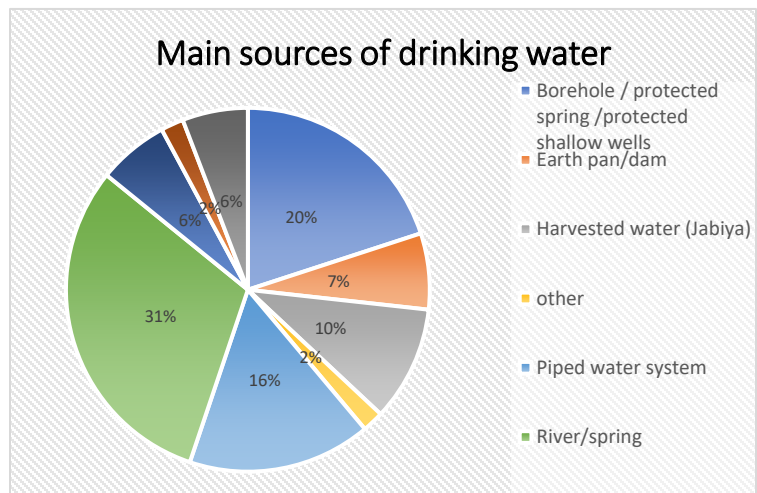


Figure 6: Main sources of drinking water - Makueni

Table 11: Status of Operational Water Sources in Makueni County

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operati onal	No. of Current Operati onal Sources	Projected Duration (Operati onal Sources)	Normal Duration that Water Last in Months	Current Water Level as % of Full Capacity after Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non- operational Water Sources
Mixed Farming Coffee/Dairy	Springs	150	150	12	12	100	
	Rivers / Streams	8	8	12	12	100	
	Piped schemes	10	10	12	12	100	
Mixed Farming Crops/Livestock	Earth dams	204	75	1-2	3-4	60 - 100	Kiima Kiu Kalanzoni Mukaa/Kitaingo Kalawa, Kee, Kathonzweni, Kitise/ Kithuki, Nguu-Masumba, Kikumini- Muvau.
	Boreholes	192	126	12	12		Kasikeu, Mukaa, Nzakika, Kiima kiu Kalanzoni, Nguu/Masumba, Makindu, Mbitini,
	Piped schemes	60	49	12	12	60-100	
Marginalized Mixed Farming	Earth dams	58	41	1-2	3-4	30-40	Nguu/Masumba, Mtito Andei, Thange, Kikumbulyu North/South, Kasikeu wards
	Boreholes	100	88	12	12		
	Piped schemes	8	8	12	12	30-40%	

Distance to Water Sources

The average return trekking distance to water sources is normal at 1-1.5 km in the Mixed Farming coffee/dairy livelihood zone but increased from 2 to 4 km in the Mixed Farming crops/Livestock and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones (Table 2). The increase in trekking distance could be attributed to the low recharge of water sources and drying up of alternative water sources like water pans and traditional hand dug wells normally in close proximity to households. The normal tracking distance in the Mixed Farming Coffee/Dairy Livelihood zone is attributed to improved recharge of water sources during the 2023 MAM long rains.

Table 10: Distances to water sources, cost and consumption.

Ward / livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Kshs. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Mixed Farming coffee/dairy	1	1-1.5	3-5	3-5	10	10	20	40
Mixed Farming Crops/Livestock	2	4	3-5	3-5	20	20	20	15-20
Marginal Mixed Farming	2	4	3-5	3-5	30	40	20	15-20

Waiting time at the Source

The current waiting time at water source in Mixed Farming Coffee/ Dairy and Mixed Farming Crops/Livestock livelihood zones is normal at an average of 10 and 20 minutes respectively. However, waiting time at source in Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone increased from 20 to 40 minutes (Table 2). An extreme variation waiting time was observed in Masongaleni Ward where waiting was 120 minutes against 30 minutes normally. This increase in waiting time in this ward is attributed to unavailability of water sources and water rationing in water kiosks.

Cost of Water

The cost of water has not changed over time due to the procedures involved in the setting of rates for water charges. Therefore, the cost per 20 litre Jerrican was Kshs. 3-5 across all livelihood zones (Table 2). However, it was noted that urban and peri urban areas were dominated by water vendors who imposed higher charges to consumers. The cost of water in these areas was going as high as Kshs. 30 per 20-litre jerrican. This scenario was as a result of urban and peri urban not having reliable water sources and even the few existing water sources having high salinity levels.

Water Consumption

The current average water consumption is 40litres/person/day compared to normal 20 litres/person/day in Mixed Farming Coffee & Dairy livelihood zone. In the Mixed Farming Crops/Livestock and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones average water consumption was 15-20 litres/person/day compared to normal 20litres/person/day normally. The decrease in water consumption per person per day in the Mixed Farming Crops/Livestock and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones is attributed to poor recharge of open water sources during the 2023 long rains and non-functional water sources such as dams, pans and break down of strategic boreholes.

3.2.4 Food Consumption

Households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) were less in the month of July 2023 as compared to the month of June 2023. According to NDMA outcome data, the number of households with borderline and acceptable FCS were 23.2 and 76.8 percent respectively in the county in July 2023. In the Mixed Farming livelihood zones during the month of July 2023, 20 percent of the households had borderline FCS when compared to 17 percent recorded during the month of June 2023 while 80 percent of households were in the acceptable food consumption category (Figure 7). In the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, in July 27.5 and 72.5 percent of the households had borderline and acceptable FCS. The acceptable FCS is attributed to the improvement in the household purchasing power as a result of the ongoing moderate harvests (for Oranges in the Mixed Farming zones and the slight harvests for cereals (Pigeon peas, green grams and Cow peas) hence the short-term access for diversified foods.

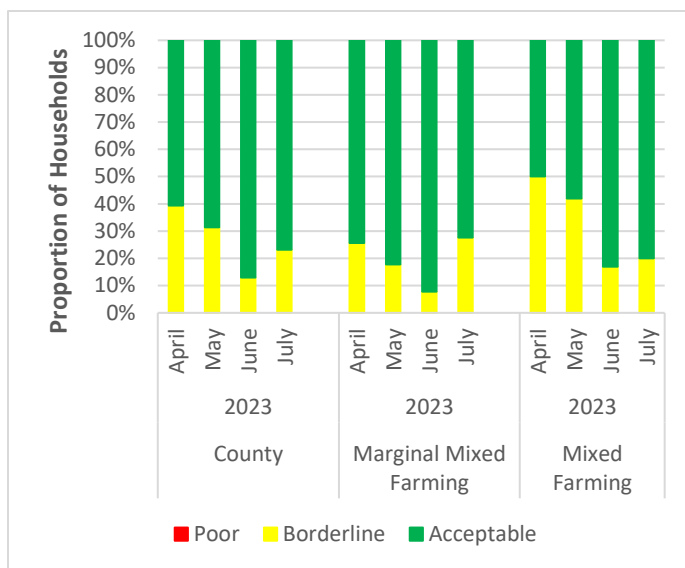


Figure 7: Food Consumption Score – Makueni County

Preliminary result of the nutrition SMART survey conducted in June 2023 indicates that; 2.5 percent of households had poor FCS, 10 percent at borderline with majority of the households (87.5 percent) having acceptable FCS. The survey also indicated that 58.9 percent of household consumed more than 5 food groups, 34.8 percent consumed 3-5 groups, while 6.3 percent consumed less than 3 food groups. Women of reproductive age had a poor minimum dietary diversity with 76 percent of them taking a diet of less than 5 food groups. According to the survey, Infant and Young Child Feeding practices assessed indicated sub optimal performance of a diet of less 4 food groups.

3.2.5 Coping Strategy

The July 2023 data indicates that 18.4, 32.9, and 48.80 percent of the households in the county applied crisis, stressed and no coping strategies to bridge food gaps. Generally, in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone the month of July 2023 recorded 43.7, 27.6 and 28.7 percent of the households employing crisis, stressed and no coping strategies respectively to bridge food gaps. During the same month the household employing stressed and no copying strategies in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone stood at 36.7 and 63.3 percent respectively.

Households employed consumption based coping strategies which included reliance on less preferred or less expensive food, reduction in portion/size of meals and also reduced number of meals eaten per day in

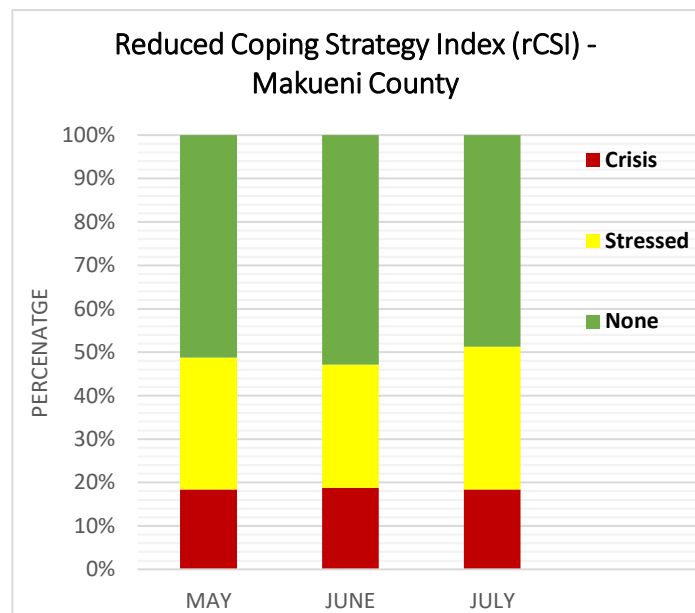


Figure 8: Reduced Coping Strategy Index - Makueni

preference for the kids to eat in order to cope with lack of food or money to buy food. Based on the findings of the SMART survey conducted in June 2023, most of the households' rCSI was in IPC phase 1 (minimal) with about two thirds (74.6 percent) of the households experiencing little to no hunger in the households.

Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS)

The NDMA indicator outcome data for July 2023 for Makueni county shows that 3.4, 20.8, 20.8 and 55.1 percent of the households engaged in emergency, crisis, stressed and no LCS to meet foods gaps at the household level. In the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood zone had eight, 36.8, 29.9 and 25.3 percent of the households applying emergency, crisis, stressed and no livelihood copying strategies to address emerging food deficits in the households. Some of the Livelihood copying strategies applied by household to meet food needs included reduction of expenditure on food items, spending of savings, begging, borrowing of money and sale of livestock.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

Morbidity trends analysis for under-fives indicate that Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) was the most prevalent disease, followed by diarrhea and then malaria. In the period January to June 2023, the total reported cases for URTI for under-fives increased by 15903 cases when compared with the same period in the year 2022 which is attributed to the advent of the rainy and cold season (Figure 9). The cumulative Diarrhea cases for the same period for under-fives increased by 2158 cases when compared with the same period last year which was attributed to reduced WASH practices among communities. Malaria cases were lower which is associated with continued distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets during antenatal care clinics. There was no outbreak of any epidemic prone disease reported in January to June 2023. There was no confirmed case of measles and any death associated with the same.

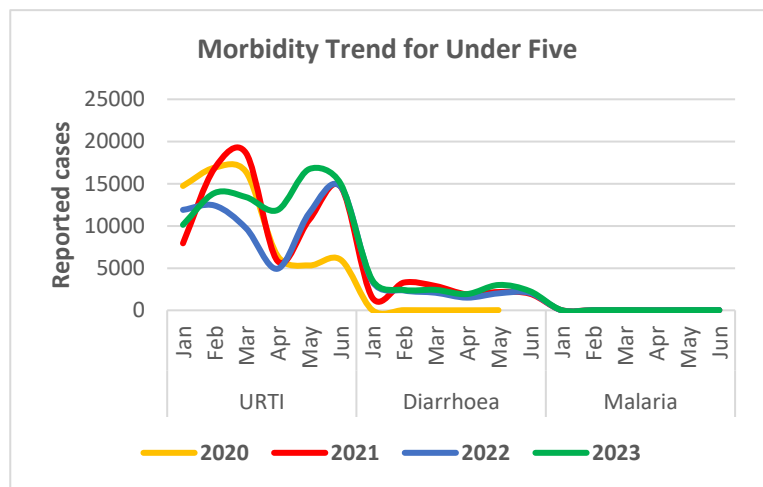


Figure 6: Morbidity Trend for Under Five-Year Children

Morbidity trends for the general population

Morbidity trends analysis for the general population indicate that URTI was the most prevalent disease, followed by diarrhoea and malaria. In the period January to June 2023, the cumulative reported cases for URTI for the general population increased by 50108 cases when compared with the same period in the year 2022 which is attributed to the advent of the rainy season and cold season (Figure 10). Diarrhoea cases indicated a 2073 increase for the general population compared with the same period in 2022 which was attributed to reduced WASH practices among communities. Malaria cases were lower which is associated with continued distribution of insecticide treated mosquito nets during antenatal care clinics. There was no outbreak of any epidemic prone disease reported in January to June 2023, however there were 971 cases of typhoid.

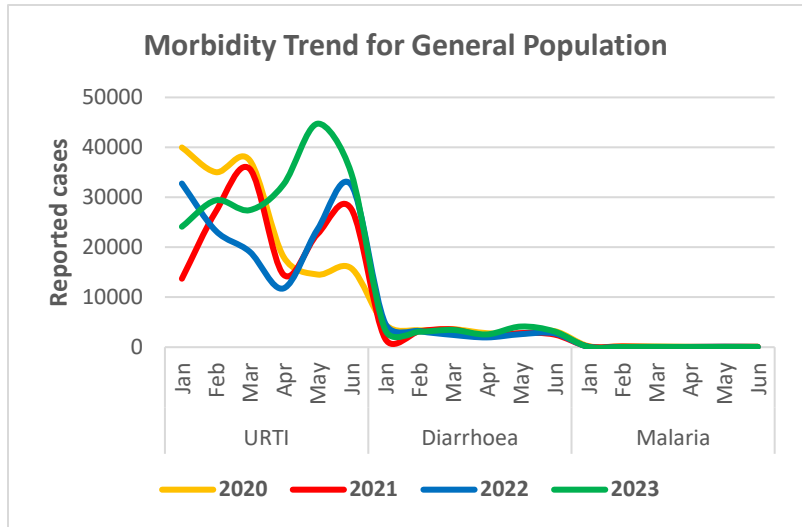


Figure 10: Morbidity trends for general population - Makueni

There was an upward trend for Outpatient Therapeutic Program and Supplementary Feeding Program admissions from September 2022 to April 2023, this can be attributed to inadequate food in the households and reduced dietary diversity and feeding frequencies. This trend prompted various activities to be implemented in the county which included; mass screening and integrated outreaches, whereby 75 integrated outreaches were conducted in the county from October 2022 to May 2023. Further intensified screening of under-fives for malnutrition at the health facilities and in the community, supply of nutrition commodities to manage acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women were also carried out. A decline in the admissions is however noticed in May and June 2023. This can be attributed to the effect of the interventions.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

3.3.2.1 Immunization Coverage

The proportion of Fully Immunized Children (FIC) for the January to June 2023 period was 88.3 percent compared to January to June 2022 which was 104 percent. Preliminary results of the nutrition SMART survey conducted in June 2023 indicates that Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) 1 coverage was 98.8 percent, OPV 3 was 98 percent while measles at 9 months was 97.9 percent (Figure 11).

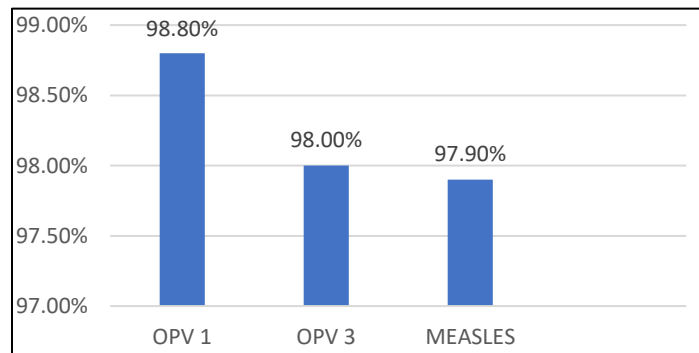


Figure 7: Immunization Coverage in Makueni County

3.3.2.2 Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A Coverage for children aged 6-59 months stood at 67.5 percent which was lower than the national target of 80 percent which was more related to poor documentation and recall by care givers especially when supplementation is done through the Early Childhood Education (ECD) centres. The VAS coverage for children aged 6-11 months was at 104.4 percent between January and June 2023 compared to 123.3 percent for the similar period last year while for children aged 12-59 months stood at 63.8 percent. Improvement in Vitamin A coverage and immunization would improve immunity of the children below five years hence reduce morbidity and mortality for under-fives.

3.3.3 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

Based on the monthly NDMA bulletins, the percentage of children at risk of malnutrition for the month of July 2023 was 10.5 percent when compared to 11.4 percent in the month of June 2023. The trend in Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) has remained above the long-term average for the last two years attributed to the limited access to diversified foods as a result of reduced household purchasing power and low food stocks at household level. However, based on the June 2023 SMART survey results the prevalence of Acute malnutrition for the under-fives in the County was 6.2 percent with 1.2 percent of the children having severe malnutrition while the prevalence of stunting was 17.6 percent (medium) and underweight prevalence was considered to be low at 11.7 percent (Figure 12)

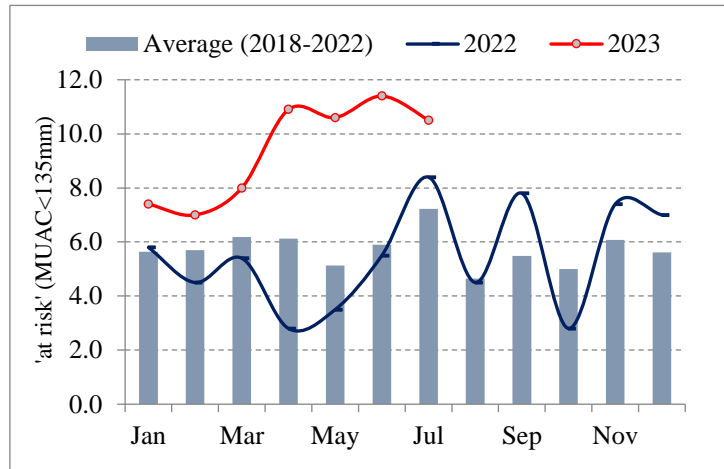


Figure 12: Children at Risk of Malnutrition - Makueni

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

On handwashing, 78 percent of the households in the county are washing hands using water and soap while 13 percent are using water only. Out of the sampled households 8.7 percent only used soap on instances when they can afford it. In the county 95 percent of the households disposed their human waste through pit latrines with only one percent of the households doing it through bushes or open field (Open Defecation -ODF) as indicated in figure 13. Hand washing at four critical times is at 86 percent compared to 90 percent in 2021 since the communities seem to have relaxed in observing key hygiene practices.

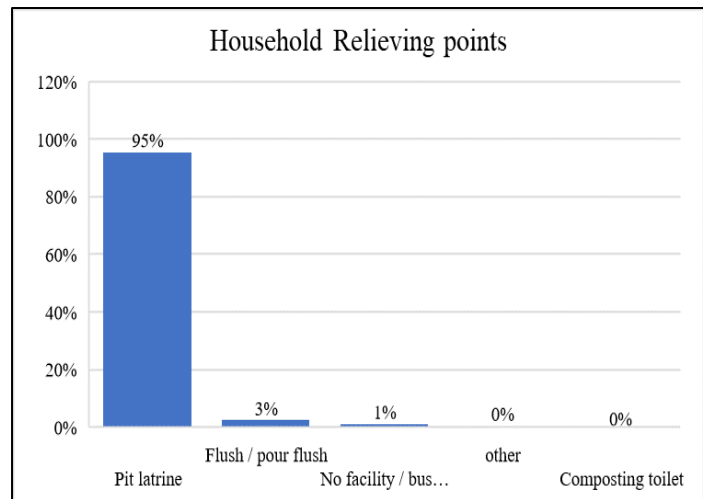


Figure 13: Sanitation and Hygiene Practices - Makueni

4.1.1.1 Retention/Drop Out

Drop out was measured as the number of students who failed to complete the term due to continuous absenteeism. The dropout rates were higher at ECD level compared to primary and secondary school levels. The dropout rate at ECD level was 2.4 percent of the enrollment; 3.1 percent for boys and 1.7 percent for girls. Similarly, dropout rates of pupils at primary and secondary level was 0.4 and 0.2 percent respectively (Table 17). The dropouts were attributed to prevailing drought leading to lack of fees and food, lack of parental support, transfer of pupils to schools outside the county and lack of school feeding programs.

Table 13: Number of Students who dropped Out of School

Students at risk of dropping out of school	Term II, 2023		
	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	Total
ECD	5	3	8
Primary	227	329	556
Secondary	157	370	527

4.1.2 Food Availability in Schools During the Season

Table 14: School Meals Programme in Makueni County

Category of School	Total Number of Public schools/ECDs in County/Sub-county	Number of schools/ECDs with School Meals Program in the county/sub-county	Types of School Meal Programmes Offered										Total number of beneficiaries on school meals program		Total number of beneficiaries NOT on school meals program		
			ISMP		Cash Transfer (HGSMP)		CSSMP		ESMP		Other types (Please specify.)						
			N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	
ECD	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,095	16,529
Primary	903	218	0	0	26661	29,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	392	392	0	0	0	0	63,760	65623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,492	610	0	0	26,661	29,223	63,760	65623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18095	16529
Grand total (boys + girls)			0		55,884		129,383		0		0		0		0	34,624	

Most primary schools have no school feeding programme and learners carry their food from home where possible. This is because more than 99 percent of Primary schools are day schools and therefore learners depend on the respective households for their daily nutrition needs. Only 24 percent (218 out of 903 primary schools) that are under the only structured school feeding programme (Home Grown School Meals Programme) in the county (Table 18). A total of 55,884 (26 percent) learners are targeted beneficiaries. The programme is supported through capitation funding (at the rate of Kshs

10 per learner per day) from the Ministry of Education. In 2023 first term, there was a disbursement to 218 primary schools for feeding learners for 50 days. The disbursement for term 2 has not been received. All secondary schools have a feeding programme which is supported by the parents with 129383 students benefiting from it. There is no school feeding programme at ECDE level.

4.1.3 Effects of the Season on Learning Continuity in Schools

Apart from three primary schools in Mukaa (Kiteini, Kwangumu and Mwanyani) where six classroom roofs were blown off by a windstorm, no other major disruptions were witnessed in the county. A total of 2,140 learners were affected. No learner or members of school staff sustained any injury from the incident. The season rains have enhanced the food security situation in the households.

4.1.4 Cross Cutting Issues in Education that Promote or Affect Learning

4.1.4.1 Water Availability in Schools

Since most of primary and secondary schools (73 and 63 percent respectively) depend on rain water harvesting, the below normal 2023 long rains have made the schools experience water shortage (Table 19). Most secondary schools have water harvesting infrastructure and storage facilities.

Table 15: Water Availability in Schools During the Season

Water Source	Primary		Secondary	
	Number of Schools	%	Number of Schools	%
Rain	662	73	246	63
Piped	52	6	27	7
Access to Borehole	91	10	162	41
Other	97	11	106	27

4.1.4.2 School Health and Nutrition

Currently the Department of Health and the Ministry of Education with support from Nutrition International are implementing the Adolescent Health and Nutrition Education and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation programme in 547 public schools. Deworming of learners in primary schools and HPV vaccination are also being implemented. Apart from a report from Nziu primary school of emergence of Mumps among learners in term 2, no other major health issues have been reported.

4.1.4.3 Child Protection Issues Experienced During the Season

Child protection is essential in providing children a conducive environment for an all-round growth and development. The during drought seasons, the community experience food insecurity and associated child protection issues. Food insecurity exposes children to different risks and negative coping mechanism. Girls and boys may face different risks based on culture, gender and age and thus the need to focus on gender considerations. Some of the issues reported during the long rain assessment are outlined below.

Child migration

Migration of children from their homes can expose children to potential violence, exploitation, and abuse. 33 percent of respondents were aware of children who migrated back from neighboring country. Main reasons cited for initial migration was scarcity of food, employment and poverty. During the long rains families resettled back with their children.

Family Separation

During the assessment, 25 percent of community members acknowledged existence of child separation from their primary caregivers. The main reasons for family separation include poverty at home, lack of food and orphan hood.

Violence against children

The cases of transactional sex 50 percent of the respondent attested to it. The main reasons for violence against children include poverty, lack of food, neglect by parents and lack of income

Children with Disability

In the county the cases of existence of children with disability were reported with no definite percent given.

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

The August 2023 to January 2024 food security scenario in Makueni County is based on the following assumptions;

- August to mid October 2023 months are likely to be hot and dry while the second half of October-November-December 2023 months are predicted to receive the Short Rains 2023. Temperatures during the months of August-September-October are predicted to soar high. Predictions from the meteorological department indicate an above average OND season 2023 with *El-Nino* phenomena expected. Seasonal onset is expected between dekad 2-3 of October 2023.
- Likely evolution of food price trends and reasons – During the months of August-September to mid October 2023, food prices will continue to rise since the little stocks being harvested currently will continue being depleted at household levels. The reduction of food stocks at household levels will continue to push prices high as we approach the planting season in the second half of October 2023. This will negatively affect the household food security. Harvests are expected around as from January and February, 2023. Following the continued increase in fuel prices driven by global oil fluctuations, it is projected that this will continue to result in significant increase in food prices and unfavourable terms of trade.
- Anticipated rangeland conditions in the next three months and reasons – Rangeland conditions will continue to decline in the next three months since the vegetation that regenerated during the “MAM” 2023 Long Rains season will continue being depleted as no rains are anticipated during this period. The body condition of livestock will deteriorate fast especially in the Marginal Mixed Marginal Farming livelihood zone due to the witnessed inadequate pasture regeneration and crop failure. There is anticipated in-migration of livestock from the neighboring County of Kajiado at least up to the onset on OND 2023 will contribute to fast depletion of forage and water resources. The high temperatures predicted to be predominant during the same period will worsen the current rangeland conditions leading to poor livestock body condition and reduced milk production and consumption. This is expected to put the nutritional status of the under-fives at risk.
- Expected crops performance, harvest, stocks, supply and reasons- Crop performance in the greater part of Makueni County is expected to be below average and poorly distributed “MAM” 2023 Long Rains. Harvests from various planted crops will be below normal for the season since the County received poor rainfall distribution both in time and space and the length of the rainfall season was short in most areas impacting most wards in the County

negatively. In the next three months wards in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood zone are likely to start getting external food supplies since the harvests they will realize are too minimal compared to normal due to reported crop failure.

- The culture of most farmers selling off their harvest immediately after harvesting to help meet their financial needs is likely to result to fast depletion of household stocks which will have a negative impact on the food security at household level in most wards within the county.

5.2 Food Security Outlook

Food Security Outcomes for July – August – September 2023

- Food consumption – Since some of the harvest in most households will be sold immediately after harvest to meet most households’ financial needs, this being in addition to the poor harvests expected in most wards, most households will unlikely be able to afford the three basic meals per day thus increasing the number of households whose food consumption score is borderline and poor. Households are expected to reduce their meal frequency as a coping strategy.
- Livelihood change – As a result of reduced food stocks and source of income, most people especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone are likely to result to other forms of generating income to fend for their families. There is a likelihood of increase in uptake of casual labour as planting happens in the OND season. It is likely that charcoal burning and selling will increase due to the increase in price of fossil fuels that majority of households cannot afford. Illegal sand harvesting is also likely to increase as an alternative source of livelihood.
- Nutrition status – With most households expected to continue depleting the food stocks at household level and depend on the markets for supplies for most household items during this period, the nutrition status at most households is likely to be compromised since most households depend very much on the harvested crop for their nutritional needs. The decline of pastures and livestock body condition most likely affect milk production and consumption and therefore the proportion of under five children at risk of malnutrition is also expected to increase.
- Mortality – Mortality cases are not expected to occur during this period.

Food Security Outcomes for October, November, December and January 2023

- Food consumption – Food consumption in most households are likely to improve as most households will have the fast maturing crops at consuming readiness stage thus bringing some reprieve to most households. The expected bumper harvests emanating from the forecasted El Nino induced Short Rains season 2023 will improve greatly food consumption in most households.
- Livelihood change – Livelihoods will revert to normal during this period as rains will be progressing especially between November and December 2023. Harvesting will be ongoing during the month of January 2024. The harvests from the “OND” 2023 Short Rains season are expected to be good going by the anticipated El Nino induced rains forecasted for the season.
- Nutrition status – Nutrition status at household level will most likely improve since most households are expected to be consuming the fast maturing crops then that will likely be at consumers’ readiness stage. The regeneration of pasture and recharge of water sources will

reduce malnutrition cases of under-fives due to the improved livestock body condition and availability of milk.

- Mortality – Mortality incidences emanating from lack of sufficient food at household level will be unlikely since the farms will be having plenty of food stuffs for household consumption.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase Classification

In conclusion, the overall indicative Integrated Food Security Phase Classification for the county is “Stressed Phase” (IPC phase 2). With “Crisis Phase” (IPC phase 3) for Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.

6.1.2 Summary of Findings

6.1.3 Sub-County Ranking

The sub-county ranking indicates the level of the severity of food security in various sub counties with the sub county ranked number one (1) having the more severe food insecurity situation and the one ranked number 8 having the least severe food insecurity situation (Table 20).

Table 16: Sub-County Ranking for Makueni County

Sub County	Predominant Livelihood	Food security rank (1-6)	Main food security threat / Contributing factors	Hotspots
Kaiti	Mixed Farming (Coffee/dairy /irrigation)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall length was short • Crop production below LTA by about 25 % • Crop varieties planted were early maturing and not ideal for the areas • Some areas were not fully recovered from the cumulative effect of the previous seasons • Water recharge was good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kee (Watema)
Mbooni	Mixed farming (coffee/dairy) & Marginal Mixed Farming	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Near normal rain received • Short rainfall season(duration) • Areas of Mbooni and Kithungo had relatively good production of irrigated crop and vegetables • Small farm size leading to low production volumes • 50 percent loss of maize crop in Kalawa and Kako/Waia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiima-Kiu/Kalanzoni • Kalawa • Kako/ Waia

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cases of malnutrition recorded in Kalawa and Kako/Waia during mass screening 	
Kilome	Mixed farming (food crop/livestock) production	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area received heavy storms • Rainfall period was short • Crop varieties planted were early maturing and not ideal for the areas • Water recharge was good • High food prices • Depleted household stocks • Some areas were not fully recovered from the cumulative effect of the previous seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kiima-Kiu/Kalanzoni
Makueni	Mixed farming (food crop/livestock) & Marginal Mixed Farming zone	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short rainfall season • Poor crop production as a result of reduced LGP • Over 75 percent will not realize meaningful maize harvest (Kitise/Kithuki, Kathonzweni, Muvau/Kikumini, Mavindini) • Increased cases of malnutrition • Increase in non-functional water sources • Increase in trekking distances (4km return) • High food prices • High livestock prices thus providing HH income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitise Kithuki • Kathonzweni • Mavindini
Kibwezi West	Marginal Mixed Livelihood zone	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall performance (K. South had worst performance) • Short length of rainfall period • Depleted stocks at household level • High food prices • Poor water recharge • Increased cases of malnutrition • Poor dietary diversity and minimal meal frequency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikumbulyu South • Kikumbulyu North • Makindu

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate sale of stocks at low prices from last season 	
Kibwezi East	Marginal Mixed Livelihood zone	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall performance • Total crop failure for all crops • Depleted stocks at household level • Poor water recharge • High food prices • Increase in trekking distances • Increased cases of malnutrition • Poor dietary diversity and minimal meal frequency • Fair-poor livestock body condition(cattle) • Human-livestock conflict • Immediate sale of stocks at low prices from last season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masongaleni • Mtito-Andei
Very Good (5-6) Good (4) Fair (3) Poor (1-2)				

6.2 Ongoing Interventions

6.2.1 Food Interventions

Table 17: Ongoing Food Interventions in Makueni County

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
Kibwezi East, Kilome and Makueni	NSCODR Relief Food	Mtito-Andei Kiima-Kiu Mukaa Kasikeu and Kee wards	2,623 Households each received a 22 kg food Hamper	NDMA and NSCODR	-	March to July 2023

6.2.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 18: Ongoing Non-Food Interventions in Makueni County

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
Agriculture						
All	Promotion of Climate smart technologies	All	-	GMC, KALRO, ICRISAT, AGRA, CGA, EAGC,	-	Throughout the year

				Farmers		
All	Community seed system	All	-	GMC, Egerton University, KEPHIS, ADSE Producer groups		OND 2022 and MAM 2023
All	Crop insurance	All	-	PULA	-	Year round
Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
Livestock						
All	Livestock Disease surveillance	All	193,000HHs	GMC		May 2023-Ongoing
All	Vaccination against LSD, FMD	All	-	GMC	12,500,000	May-ongoing
All	Upgrading programmes (Cattle- AI)	All	-	CGM,	7,000,000	May 2023-Ongoing
Kibwezi E and W	Upgrading programmes (Goats)	Kikumbulyu S	400	CGM,	2,462,340	April 2023-June 2023
All	Pasture and fodder production	All	2,500	CGM	5,497,838 (CGM)	March- Jun 2023
				FAO, MCF & HH		March - Jun 2023
Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
Water						
Kilome	Desilting of Kyunguni earth dam	Kiima-Kiu/Kalanzoni	1800	GMC	2.2m	4 months
Kilome	Kwa Muulu /Kasililia water project	Mukaa	3500	GMC	4m	4 months
Mbooni	Piloting on irrigation	Kako Waia Ward	3 groups each with at least 17 members	Department of Agriculture	-	-

Mbooni	Partnership with interested parties to establish Ivooni Irrigation Scheme.	Kalawa-Kathulumbi/thwake	5 groups each with at least 20 members	ACK Church	-	3 years
Mbooni	Public awareness on the potential employment opportunities in irrigation farming.	Kako Waia Ward	-	Department of agriculture/interested partners (department of Water)	-	-
Mbooni	Public awareness on the potential employment opportunities in irrigation farming.	Kiteta/Kisau Ward	-	Department of agriculture/interested partners	-	-
Kilome	Development of Makueni Rural Water Board (MARUWAB) for better management of water schemes in the sub-county	All wards	50,000+	GMC	N/A	N/A
Mbooni	Public awareness on the potential employment opportunities in irrigation farming.	Kako Waia Ward	-	Department of water and sanitation/interested partners (Department of agriculture)	-	-
Mbooni	Public awareness on the potential employment opportunities in irrigation farming.	Kiteta/Kisau	-	Department of Water and Sanitation/interested partners (department of agriculture)	-	-
Mbooni	Expanding existing	Mbooni Ward	-	Department of Water and	-	-

	irrigation schemes to their full potential.			Sanitation/interested partners (department of agriculture)		
Kibwezi West Kibwezi East Makueni Kilome	Borehole upgrading /solarization and pipeline extension of 5 boreholes namely (Kimboo, Katisaa, Kwale, Kilumilo and Mwanja)	Makindu Kitise/Kithuki, Emali/Mulala Mtito/Andei Kasikeu	20,820 persons.	WHH	1.6MUsd dollars	1 year Starting from 1 st August 2022-30th August 2023)
Kibwezi West Kibwezi East Makueni Kilome	Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Declared 79 villages ODF	Makindu Kitise/ Kithuki, Emali/Mulala Mtito/Andei Kasikeu	6,789 persons	WHH/department of public Health	-	-
	School Sanitation-Benefiting from T-connections of pipeline water, sanitation blocks, 12 primary schools. 1 CCTI 1 ECDE Handwashing facilities, Dignity kits. 5 - Dispensaries benefited with PPE's/T-Connection 1 secondary school (Ndwaani sec benefited from Health talk and	Above wards	2,876 learners	WHH	-	-

	dignity kits distribution					
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Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries		Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
			Male	Female			
Health and Nutrition							
All	Vitamin A Supplementation	ALL H/F and ECD centers	45348	68022	MOH, MOE	5M	Continuous
All	Zinc Supplementation	All H/F	11,184	11985	MOH, UNICEF	4.5M	Continuous
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All IMAM Sites	3072	4656	MOH/UNICEF	70M	Continuous
All	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	ALL H/F	37111	38431	MOH	22M	Continuous
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All H/F	-	43758	MOH	12M	Continuous
All	Deworming	ALL H/F and ECD Centers	41230	68,024	MOH	3M	Continuous
All	Food Fortification-MNP	All processing industries	General population	General population	-	-	Continuous
All	Capacity building of health workers on IMAM.	All	121		MOH, WFP, UNICEF, KRCS	-	Ongoing
All	Distribution of nutrition commodities	All	1294		UNICEF through KRCS	-	Ongoing

	(ReSoMal, F75, F100, RUTF) to treat severe acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months.						
All	Distribution of nutrition commodities (RUSF, CSB++) to treat moderate acute malnutrition for children 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women	All	6382		WFP through KRCS	-	Ongoing
OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS							
All	Blanket supplementary feeding		-	-	-	-	-
All	WIFs among adolescent girls	All 520 schools implementing WIFs	-	84000	MOH/MOE	10M	Continuous
Sub Count y	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame	
Education							
Kibwezi East	Food	Masongaleni	1260	Head teachers	-		3 months
Kibwezi East	-	Mtito -Andei	-	-	-	-	-
Makueni	School feeding Clean water provision	Kathonzweni	All primary school children	MOE, PARTNERS	-	-	-
Makueni	Adolescent Health and Nutrition	Emali /Mulala	2655	MOH/MOE	-		Ongoing
Makueni	Adolescent Health and Nutrition	Nzau -Kalamba-Kilili	4210	MOH/MOE	-		Ongoing

Makueni and Kibwezi West	Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP)	Emali-Mulala, Nzau-Kalamba, Kilungu	11,105	MOE/Head Teachers	-	Ongoing
Kibwezi West and Makueni	sanitary towels	Emali-Mulala, Nzau-Kalamba-Kilungu Mbitini (Mutiswa)	5893 primary schools' girls (Std 6-8)	MOE/SCDE OFFICE/HT	-	Ongoing
Kibwezi West and Makueni	Provision of hand washing facilities/masks	Emali -Mulala, Nzau / Kalamba/Kilungu Mbitini (Mutiswa)	4438 ECDE pupils 26975 primary schools' pupils 16,271 secondary school Students	MOE/SCDE Ooffice/Head teachers/school Boards/ Parents	-	Ongoing

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1 Food Interventions

Table 24: Proposed Population in Need of Food Assistance in Makueni County

Sub-County	Ward	Proposed Range %
Kaiti	Ilima	10-15
	Kee/Kivani	10-15
	Kilungu	10-15
	Ukia	10-15
Kibwezi East	Ivingoni/Nzambani	15-20
	Masongaleni	25-30
	Mtito Andei	25-30
	Thange	20-25
Kibwezi west	Emali/Mulala	20-25
	Kikumbulyu North	25-30
	Kikumbulyu South	25-30
	Makindu	20-25
	Nguu/Masumba	15-20
	Nguumo	20-25
Kilome	Kasikeu	10-15
	Kiima Kiu/Kalanzoni	20-25
	Mukaa	10-15
Makueni	Kathonzweni	20-25
	Kikumini/Muvau	10-15
	Kitise/Kithuki	20-25

	Mavindini	20-25
	Mbitini	15-20
	Nzaui/Kilili/Kalamba	10-15
	Wote/Nziu	15-20
Mbooni	Kako/Waia	10-15
	Kalawa	15-20
	Kisau/Kiteta	10-15
	Kithungo/Kitundu	10-15
	Mbooni	10-15
	Tulimani	10-15

6.3.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 23: Recommended Non-Food Interventions in Makueni County

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
All	Promotion of climate smart technologies	All	-	GMC KARLO ICRISAT AGRA CGA EAGC Farmers	-	-	Throughout the year
All	Community seed system	All	-	GMC Egerton University KEPHIS ADSE Producer Groups	-	-	OND 2022 and MAM 2023
All	To cushion farmers against natural calamities	All	-	Insurance Companies	-	-	Year Round
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Livestock							
All	Forge Conservation	All	90000	CGA FAO/Mastercard Foundation	Fuel Bailing Twines Ensiling machine	Bailers	July-August 2023

				Hand in Hand			
All	Vaccination against PPR		80000	CGM National Government (DVS)	Vaccine Logistical Support	Vehicles Staff	July-September 2023
All	Upgrading of livestock (Cattle, goats, sheep, chicken)	All	21000	CGM Partners	Goat Semen Goats and chicken for breeding	Dairy semen & cold chain AI MOUs with dairy cooperatives	Jan-June 2023
All	Promote pasture production	All	12000	CGM FAO NG-Partners	Seeds planting inputs Facilitation	Baling sets Staff Vehicles	September-November 2023
All	Promote value addition	All	-	CGM NG Partners	Equipment Funds for milk, honey Chicken value addition	Raw material -Organised groups	September 2023
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water							
All wards in Kilome sub county	Desilting of earth dams to improve storage capacities	Kilome	20,000+	GMC and other stakeholders	Finances	Technical and administrative personnel	N/A
All wards in Kilome sub-county	Fuel subsidies to projects with generator-powered water pumping	Kilome	10,000+	GMC and other stakeholders	Finances	Generators and running project management committees	N/A

Mbooni	There is need to allocate adequate resources towards developing sustainable irrigation farming to exhaust its full economic potential within the Sub-County.	Mbooni	There is need for assessment to establish potential number of beneficiaries.	Department of Water and Irrigation /interested partners (Department of agriculture)	There is need for assessment to establish the adequate resources.	Manpower-	
Kibwezi East / Ivingoni Nzambani	Fuel Subsidy Kambu water project	Ivingoni Nzambani	4000	County Government of Makueni and development partners	KES 200,000.00	0 kes	Immediate
Kibwezi East	Solarization of Kambu water sump and provision of fuel subsidy	Mtito Andei Ivingoni/Nzambani (Kambu)	1200	County Government of Makueni and development partners	1 million	0 KES	Immediate
Kibwezi East	Solarization of Kikundukuu borehole, Fuel Subsidy	Thange (Utithi sub ward)	1200	County Government of Makueni and development partners	1 million	0 KES	Immediate
Kibwezi East	Provision of water treatment chemicals	Masongale ni (Kyu mani sub ward)	2200	County Government of Makueni and development partners	1 million	0 KES	Immediate
Kibwezi East	Solarization of Ngai Ndethya water sump	Mtito Andei	1600	County Government of Makueni	1 million	0 KES	Immediate

	and provision of fuel subsidy	(Kam bu sub ward)		and development partners			
Medium and Long Term Recommended Interventions.							
Mbooni	There is need to allocate more resources towards developing sustainable irrigation farming to exhaust its full economic potential within the Sub-County.	Mbooni	There is need for assessment to establish potential number of beneficiaries.	Department of Water and Sanitation /interested partners (Department of agriculture)	There is need for assessment to establish the adequate resources.	Manpower	-
Kibwezi East	Propose for borehole prospecting, drilling, equipping and distribution Mukaange (Yumbuni/Kiambani)	Masongale ni (Mukaange sub ward)	2200	County Government of Makueni and development partners	-	-	-
Kibwezi East	Operationalization of Kimawasco offices borehole - Requires pump and motor Construction of steel tower and steel tank (200 M ³) 6" Pipeline a distance of 24 km Construction of 2 number 150 M ³ masonry tank	Masongale ni (Kibwezi town)	9200	County Government of Makueni and development partners	-	-	-
Kibwezi East	Propose for borehole prospecting,	Mtito Andei	5 000	County Government of	-	-	-

	drilling, equipping and distribution for Mtito Andei town			Makueni and development partners			
Kibwezi East	Equipping and distribution of Ulilinzi Kyamulinzi borehole	Masongale ni (Mukaaenge sub ward)	1800	County Government of Makueni and development partners	-	-	-
Medium and Long Term recommended Interventions							
Kilome	Enhancing water distribution from reliable sources	All	10,000+	GMC and other stakeholders	Finances	Technical and administrative personnel	N/A
Kilome	Construction of sand dams along seasonal rivers	All	10,000+	GMC and other stakeholders	Finances	Technical and administrative personnel	N/A
Kilome	Solarization of projects using fossil fuels	All	5,000+	GMC and other stakeholders	Finances	Technical and administrative personnel	N/A
Kibwezi West Kibwezi East Makueni Kilome	Borehole upgrading /solarization and pipeline extension of 5 boreholes namely (Kwakawawa, Matheani, Kwawina, Kwakakue, Mukameni) and 1 Sandam - Thange	Nguumo Kitise / Kithuki Thange Kasikeu	19500 Persons	WHH	-	1.5M Us1 dollars	Year starting from 1 st August 2023-30 th August 2024)
Kibwezi West	CLTS/CHAST training will be done in the villages/school	Nguumo	-	WHH	-	-	-

Kibwezi East Makueni Kilome	s surrounding boreholes. Schools within the surrounding boreholes will also benefit from sanitation blocks and t-connections.	Kitise /Kithuki Thang e Kasik eu					
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Immediate Recommended Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
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Health and Nutrition.

Mbooni East	Capacity building to CHVs on nutrition issues	Kalawa	20000 households	MOH WFP	Human Resource Finance	Human resources	Continuous
All	Conduct smart survey	All	100000	MOH World Vision	Transport Allowances Anthropometric equipments	-	Completed in June 2023
Mbooni East	Supply of water tanks	Kalawa	-	MOH World Vision	-	-	Ongoing

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
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Education

Kibwezi East	Provision of food	All	-	-	-	-	-
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Kibwezi East	Provision of sanitary towels	All	80000	MOE Officials	10 million	Nil	6 months
Kibwezi West	School feeding	Makindu	840	MOE/NGO	-	-	-
Kibwezi West	School Feeding	Kiboko	1120	MOE/NGO	-	-	-
Kibwezi West	School Feeding	Nguumo	1431	MOE/NGO	-	-	-
Makueni	School Feeding	Kathonzwe ni	12500 Pupils	MOE/GOK	35 million	Nil	-
Makueni	Provision of clean water	Kathonzwe ni	14000 Pupils	MOE/GOK	10 million	Nil	-
Makueni Kibwezi West	Provision of WIF Supplements to all 10-19 years learners in our primary and secondary schools	Emali /Muala Nzau /Kalamba/ Kilili Nguu Mbitini	5893 primary schools' girls (10-19 years) 8104 Secondary school girls.	MOE/MOH Office	WIFS Supplements (5 million) Land to establish kitchen gardens	Nil Teachers administer program	Ongoing
Kibwezi West Makueni	Cash transfer to all schools in the sub county for school meals program	Emali /Muala Nzau /Kalamba/ Kilili Nguu Ward Mbitini	20308 Pupils	MOE/Head Teachers	Cash- 50 million Firewood Water Stationery	Nil Teachers to administer the program	Ongoing
Mbooni West	Provision of Water tanks 10000 litres	Kitundu Kithungo Tulimani	65	County/MOE	10M	Nil	Immediate

**Child protection Services
Ongoing interventions**

- **Education support** through the Presidential Secondary School Bursary (PSSB) totaling to Ksh. 4,085,516.00 that caters to the orphans and vulnerable children. The program started in 2018 and has been ongoing throughout the years. The current figures are as shown in table 2
- **Cash Transfer** for orphans and vulnerable children CT-OVC. It's a cash transfer program that supports orphans and vulnerable children with a bi-monthly stipend to cushion them from poverty and vulnerabilities with an aim of improving their lives.

Table 25: Presidential Public Secondary Schools Program

Sub County	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of child protection	Time Frame
Makueni	All	All	Educational support	45	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023
Kaiti	All	All	Educational support	38	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023
Kilome	All	All	Educational support	46	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023
Makindu	All	All	Educational support	46	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023
Mbooni	All	All	Educational support	25	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023
Kibwezi East	All	All	Educational support	29	National Government, DCS	Education support	July 2022- June 2023

CT-OVC

Sub County	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of child protection	Time Frame
Makueni	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable	1277	National Government, DCS, DSA	Children Basic Needs, Household Poverty Alleviation,	Nov 2022- Feb 2023

			Children (CT-OVC)			Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	
Kaiti	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	942	National Government, DCS	Children Basic Needs, Household Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	Nov 2022-Feb 2023
Kilome	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	776	National Government, DCS	Children Basic Needs, Household Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	Nov 2022-Feb 2023
Makindu	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	1599	National Government, DCS	Children Basic Needs, Household Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	Nov 2022-Feb 2023
Mbooni	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and	944	National Government, DCS	Children Basic Needs, Household	Nov 2022-

			Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)			Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	Feb 2023
Kibwezi East	All	All	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)	700	National Government, DCS	Children Basic Needs, Household Poverty Alleviation, Social Protection and Support, Health Improvement, Education Support	Nov 2022-Feb 2023

Recommended interventions – Child Protection

SNO.	Sub-county	Wards	Intervention	No. of wards	No. of targeted beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required resources	Available resources
1	KATHONZWENI	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
2	KILUNGU	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
3	KIBWEZI EAST	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
4	KIBWEZI WEST	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
5	MAKUENI	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
6	MBOONI EAST	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
7	MBOONI WEST	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
8	MUKAA	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0
9	NZAUI	All	Scale-up Cash Transfer	All	100	GOK/DSA/DCS	200,000	0