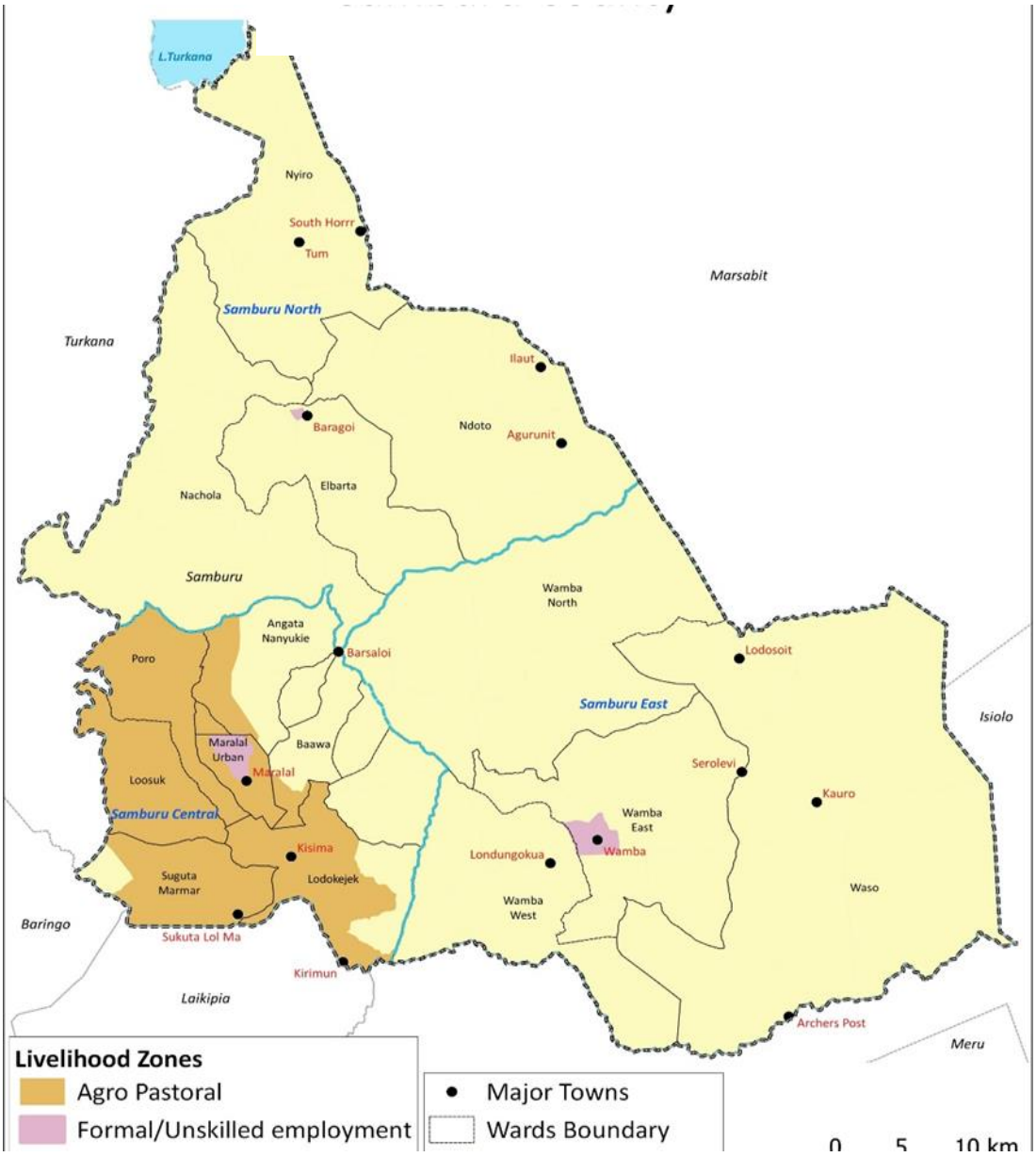
SAMBURU COUNTY
2023 SHORT RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG[1]) and the County Steering Group, Samburu County

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 short rains food security assessment was conducted jointly by the Samburu County steering group (CSG) with technical assistance from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group KFSSG). The exercise covered all the livelihood zones in Samburu County. The assessment was conducted from 5th to 9th February2024 using a multi-sectoral approach. Primary sources of data involved key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The main objective of the 2024 short rains assessment (SRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis in the County following the short 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 main drivers of food and nutrition security in the county are mainly rainfall performance, insecurity and floods.

Water availability and accessibility for both domestic use as well as livestock has greatly improved in all livelihood zones. Majority of the population depends on rainfall either for crop production or for livestock rearing. Food availability has been affected by the early cessation of the rains although traders have stepped in to fill the gap. Access has been enhanced by the above average terms of trade as well as the good road network. Households in the pastoral zones are accessing food commodities from the markets while household stocks are presently available in the agro pastoral zones. The terms of trade are favorable to the livestock farmers since households are able to purchase 60 kilograms of maize with the sale of one medium-sized goat as compared to 53 kilograms normally. Food utilization has negatively been affected by the nutrition of children as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. However, the situation is expected to remain stable in the next six months.

According to National Drought Management Authority January 2024 Early Warning Bulletins, the situation has worsened as about 49, 41 and 10 percent of the households are currently having acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores respectively when compared to June 2023 when 61, 23 and 15 percent of the households was having acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores. This has been occasioned by the insecurity situation that has led to herders moving away with livestock to areas deemed secure due to the fear of loss of their livestock. This has in turn denied the households the much needed animal rich protein leading to compromised nutrition situation at the household level. The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) has also reduced from 12.8 in June 2023 to 12.28 currently.

The county is currently classified in Stressed, (IPC phase 2) food insecurity phase, an indication that households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies. The priority actions required are those geared towards disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods.

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1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1: County background

Samburu County (0030' – 2 045'N and 36015' – 38010'E) is within the northern parts of the Great Rift Valley in Kenya It borders Isiolo County to the south and southeast, Laikipia County to the South, Baringo County to the southwest, Turkana County to the west and northwest, Lake Turkana to the north and Marsabit County to the east. It is divided into three administrative units namely Samburu East, Samburu West and Samburu North sub-counties. The county has an estimated population of 348,000 persons (KNBS 2023 Projections) and covers approximately 20,022 square kilometres. There are three main livelihood zones namely pastoral, agro pastoral and unskilled/formal employment livelihood zones occupying 55, 38 and 7 percent of the population respectively. The main sources of income are sale of livestock and livestock products, casual labour, trade, and formal employment (Figure 1).

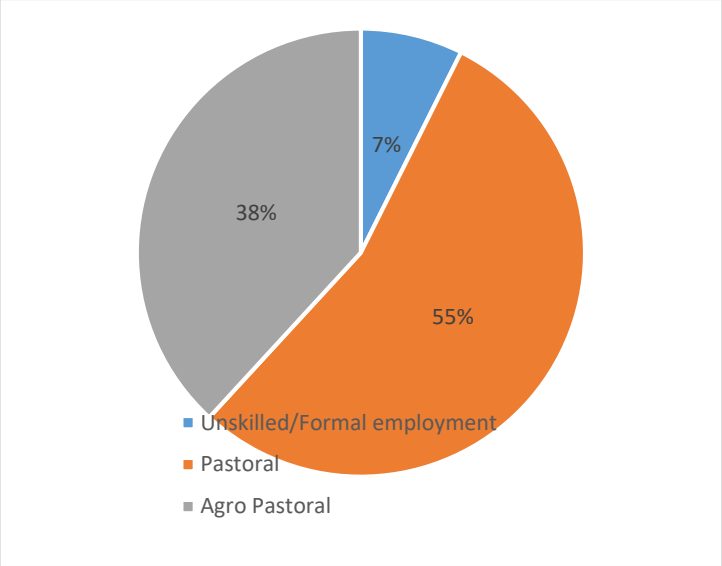

Figure 1: Population proportion by livelihood zone

1.2 Methodology and approach

The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2018 and taking into consideration the cumulative effects of previous three seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The assessment was conducted from 5th to 9th February 2024 using a multi-sectoral approach, which involved checklist administration by county sector heads followed by initial briefings by the county food security group (CSG) and Kenya Food Security Steering group representatives. The field data was collated, reviewed and triangulated to produce a food security assessment report, which was presented before the CSG for validation and approval.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the October – December 2023season was normal occurring in the second dekad of October. Several places of the county received above average rainfall influenced by the El Nino phenomena. The eastern parts of the county received rainfall amounts of about 126 – 200 percent of the normal rains. However, the western parts of the County which includes parts of Samburu West and Samburu North sub counties recorded precipitation ranging between 91 – 125 percent of the normal rains. The least amounts of about 51 – 90 percent of the 'normal were received along the northwestern parts bordering Turkana County (Figure 2). Cumulatively, the county received 244 millimetres of rain compared to 104 normally. The spatial distribution was fair while tempotral distribution was poor characterized by an early cessation in December

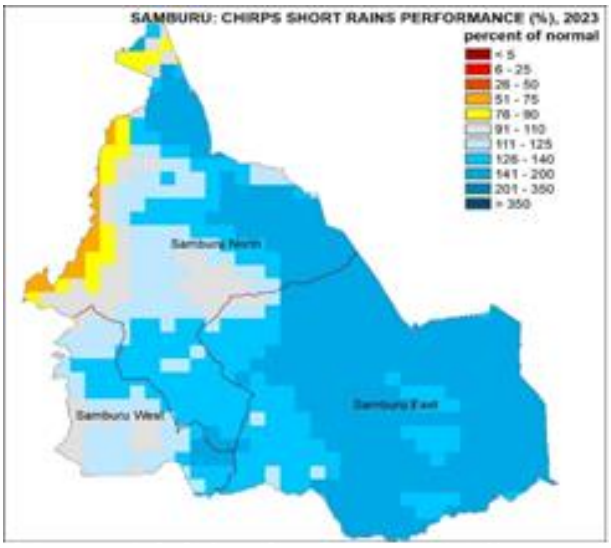

Figure 1: Rainfall performance as a % of normal

2.2 Other shocks and hazards

Insecurity

Rampant and recurring incidences of cattle rustling and human ambush by heavily armed bandits were experienced along Amaiya – Morijo belt specifically in areas of Lorgarate, Longewan, Lolmolok, Noolkera, Pura, Loiabor Ngare, Lkeek Sapuki, Morijo in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. The conflcits have caused sufferings characterized human deaths, injuries to people and loss of livelihoods. These incidences have led to the deaths of 17 persons from September 2023 – January 2024 (NDMA bulletins), limited access to pasture land, displacement of over 1,000 households currently living in Kraals, inaccessibility to cropping farms and most recently, closure of Soit Pus primary School in Morijo in Samburu North sub county.

Flash Floods

The El Nino enhanced October to December 2023 rains led to heavy downpours in the county especially in October and November 2023. This resulted in flooding of Ewaso Nyiro River and most of the seasonal streams with the observed flow exceeded the capacity of the streams especially in Samburu East and North sub counties. Approximately 700 households were displaced by flash floods with Lerata A and B settlements being the most affected. A lorry was submerged in Lerata in Samburu East and a land cruiser carrying examination papers also got stuck in Loikumkum in Samburu North with minimum harm to the occupants. In addition, four people are reported to have drowned in overflowing streams. During the rains, most murram roads were slippery, cut off and rendered impassable. The County department of roads reported that 80 percent of the roads had been damaged.

3.0: IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Forage condition is good for both pasture and browse in major parts of the county supporting good livestock body conditions and improved livestock productivity. However, milk production has been below average driven by reduced livestock herd sizes and low birth rates. Acreage under crop production increased although production for rainfed crops decreased due to early cessation of rains. However, the yields for irrigated crops increased significantly. The stocks held by farmers are below average by 81 percent.

3.1.1 Crop Production

Samburu County is mostly long rains dependent for crop production and the main crops grown for both food and income include maize, beans and cow peas under rain fed agriculture and kales, spinach and tomatoes under irrigated agriculture. The October – December rains are highly relied on in the pastoral livelihood zones for pasture regeneration, surface water recharge and growth of drought tolerant crops for food security. The 2023 short rains season was forecast to be above driven by the El Nino phenomenon. The rainfall onset was reported timely but temporal and spatial distribution was poor and fair respectively. Planting took place in areas of Baawa, Lodokejek , Angata Nanyukie, Suguta Maralal Elbata and Nyiro wards but the uneven rainfall distribution forced many farmers to keep on repeat planting. Cessation occurred earlier than normal in the third week of November at the critical flowering stage for maize and beans crops.

Table 1:Rain-fed crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Short rains season (Ha)	Long term average (5 year) area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2023 Short rains production (90 kg bags)	Long term average production (5 year) during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	480	390	2400	3900
2. .Beans	820	550	4100	5500
3.Cowpeas	300	200	100	200

Area planted increased for all crops as a result of awareness created about the forecast enhanced rainfall. Most pastoralists have also embraced farming as a fall back strategy after losing livestock to the three years drought that occurred in the county. Production was 62, 75 and 50 percent of LTA for maize, beans and cowpeas respectively attributed to early rainfall cessation at the critical flowering, podding and grain filling stages. Crop pests attacks by Fall Army worm and stalk borers have also been rampant.

Table 2:Irrigated Cropping

Crop	Area planted during the 2023 Short rains season (ha)	Long term average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2023 Short rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/Actual	Long term average production (3 years) during Short rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Tomatoes	85	15	2550	300
Kales	100	20	2000	200
Spinach	50	10	750	100

Under irrigated cropping, the acreage increased by 467, 400 and 400 percent above the LTA for tomatoes, kales and spinach respectively. New lands were also opened up for onions, which had not been grown earlier in the county (Table 2). The increase in area planted was attributed to comprehensive campaigns to grow more vegetables by the agriculture department and partners. In addition, high demand for tomatoes from as far as Kisumu has promoted more tomatoes farming. More dams were also developed and opened for irrigation resulting acreage under irrigated crop production. The increased acreage has led to increased production for irrigated crops. Production increased by 750, 900 and 650 percent above the LTA for tomatoes, kales and spinach. Rehabilitation of and development of Lulu Farm (33 Acres) and Lorok omong'o Farm (30 Acres) respectively by World Food Programme has resulted in increased acreage while intensive agriculture extension service provision has resulted to increased production.

3.1.2 Cereals stock

The stocks of maize held by various actors were generally below the LTA attributed to rainfall variability. In addition, the insecurity around the high potential areas of Longorate, Longewan, Lolmolog, Pura, Loibor Ngare hindered farmers accessing their farms for crop production. This led to poor production during the previous long rains season. Also, the two consecutive seasons had been characterized by early cessation thus not maintaining enough soil moisture for full crop plant growth. Currently farmers are only holding 19 percent of the LTA of maize stocks while traders hold 89 percent of LTA. The stocks with farmers are expected to last for less than one month compared to three months normally. However, the ongoing harvesting will replenish the dwindling stocks. Traders are sourcing dry white maize from external markets like Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Meru counties and Western Kenya.

Table 3: Cereal stocks held at county (90kg bags)

Actor	Maize		Rice	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	1,500	8,000	0	0
Traders	8000	9,000	6000	4500
Food Assistance	1700	0	0	0
NCPB	0	10,000	150	2000
Total	**11,200**	**27,000**	**6150**	**6500**

3.1.3Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in the county are cattle, sheep, goats, camels and donkeys. Poultry farming is also gaining importance in the county. Livestock production contributes 85 and 60 percent to cash income in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood respectively. Chicken contribute to cash income especially in the agro pastoral zones while donkeys are found across the livelihood zones. The small stock such as sheep and goats are normally sold for basic household needs including food, while the large stocks are the main milk producers and are usually sold to cater for major investments. The long rains performance was adequate for pasture regeneration in the range lands.

Pasture and browse situation

The pasture condition in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone is fair to good while browse is good. The Pastoral livelihood zone had good pasture and browse condition. The improvement in pasture and browse is attributed to enhanced October to December 2023 rains. In addition, proper grazing

patterns/management were put in place by the elders. Areas around Kirisia Forest and in the pastoral rangelands were well conserved as a dry season fall back area. Wards such as Loosuk, Poro, Suguta and Angata Nanyekie are conflict hot spot areas which experienced high regeneration of pasture and browse that is expected to last for more than six months. The recent severe drought resulted in a significant reduction in herd sizes through mortality and offtake programmes . Insecurity, cattle rustling and conflicts over pasture (Loosuk, Poro and Suguta Wards in Samburu Central, along Isiolo and Marsabit border in Samburu East and parts of Elbarta, Nachola, Angata Nayekie and Nyiro wards in Samburu Samburu North have also resulted in regeneration of pasture and browse.

The invasive plant species in Samburu Central sub-county includes *Croton dicogamous*, Senetoi, cactus, Other invasive species in the county *and Commiphora* species, *Opuntia* species, Parthenium species, *Lantana camara* and *Cissus quadragularis* (Raraiti) in Elbarta and some parts of Angata Nanyekie are spreading at an alarming rate into our best grazing areas causing severe negative impacts on the production and productivity of pastoral areas (they colonize land limiting pasture growth) hence food insecurity. Among the actions taken to control their spread are: cutting down *Acacia reficiens*trees and replanting degraded lands with pastures mostly *Cencrus ciliaries*. The institutions involved includes community conservancies (Namunyak, Meibae, Kalama and West gate. Others partners include FAO, CARITAS Maralal, NAWIRI, WFP, ACTED, TRAMAP Kenya.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse condition

Livelihood zone	**Pasture**					**Browse**				
	condition		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting Access**	**Condition**		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting Access**
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Agro-pastoral	Fair	Good	2	3	Insecurity/ conflicts in pura,malaso belt	Good	Good	4	4	Insecurity/conflicts
Pastoral	Good	Fair	3	2	Insecurity/ conflict Drought Livestock diseases	Good	Good	4	3	Insecurity/ conflict Drought

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body conditions in both livelihood zones for all species is currently good to very good because of above average performance of the 2023 October to December rainfall season. The enhanced rains experienced led to significant regeneration of pasture and browse. The body condition is projected to be sustained in good condition in both livelihood zones for the next 3-6 month as there is enough standing hay that will likely last up to the onset of the 2024 March to May rainfall season.

Table 5: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro-pastoral	BCS 4-5[2]	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5	BCS 4-5
Pastoral	BCS 5	BCS 4	BCS 5	BCS 4	BCS 5	BCS 4	BCS 5	BCS 4

Tropical livestock units (Tropical Livestock Units)

Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro-pastoral	**3**	**6**	**6**	**10**
Pastoral	**4**	**8**	**8**	**10**

There is decline in TLUs for all households in both livelihood zones because of prolonged previous drought resulting to livestock mortalities and as pastoralists destock their livestock to meet basic needs especially food and school fees. Frequent livestock raids by warring communities have also lead to decline in TLUs rendering some households destitutes. The number of TLUs continues to decline because of droughts occurring frequently, cattle rustling and changing of lifestyle from nomadism to sedentary occassioned by change of land tenure system especially in Samburu Central.

Milk Production and consumption

Table 7: Milk production, Consumption and Cost

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Agro-pastoral	2	3	1	2	70-75	60
Pastoral	2-4	2-4	1	2	80	60

Milk production is affected by availability of quality feeds while consumption and prices are dependent on availability of milk and the purchasing power. The average milk availability at household level ranges from 2-3 litres in both livelihood zones , which is below the long-term average of 3-4 litres during normal times. The situation is attributed to decline in Tropical Livestock Units per household as a result of previous droughts leading to high mortalities coupled with low birth rates.

At least half the milk produced is currently consumed at household level with only 1-2 litres per household being available for sale. The current average retail price is upwards of Kshs. 70 compared to between Kshs.50-60 during normal times.

As a result of below average supply of milk as a result of low production at the household level, packaged milk is retailing at Ksh 140 per litre while hawked raw milk is selling for Ksh 80 per litre as compared to Kshs 60 per liter normally.

[2] **BCS 1 Very Poor, BCS 2-Poor, BCS 3-Fair, BCS 4-Good, BCS 5 Very Good**

Birth rates, Migrations and Livestock mortalities

The birth rates for all species are currently low because the previous droughts disrupted the breeding cycles resulting in low conception rates. Goats and sheep are currently kidding and lambing though minor cases of mortalities and abortions have been reported especially in kids and lambs. Mass movement of cattle in areas of Logorate, Longewan, Lolmolog, Loosuk, Pura, Lokeek Sapuki, Loibor Ngara, Morijo in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone has been observed due to rampant bandit attacks. The cattle moved to Lodokejek ward, Kirisia forest and National Youth Service (NYS) plains in Laikipia County.

Livestock Diseases

There was an outbreak of Enteroxemia in sheep, Foot and Mouth Disease in cattle (FMD) as well as sheep and goat pox (SGP). There were increased abortions in small stocks attributed to SGP fever outbreaks, however vaccination against SGP was undertaken as well as deworming facilitated by Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

Water for Livestock, Return distances and watering frequency

Table 8: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro-pastoral	Rivers, water pans	Rivers, water pans	2-3	2-3	Water pans more than 3 months	3 months
Pastoral	Boreholes, shallow wells, water pans, seasonal rivers	Boreholes, shallow wells, water pans,	2-5	3-5	Water pans will last 2-3	2-3

Watering Frequency (no. of days per week)

Table 9: Watering frequency

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro-pastoral	**7**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**
Pastoral	**7**	**7**	**2**	**2-3**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**

In both livelihood zones. watering frequencies increased due to high availability of surface water and reduced trekking distances and is expected to improve more over the next 3 months because of anticipated long rains of March to May

3.1.4 Impact on availability

The current season has impacted positively in terms of food availability. Forage is good across the livelihood zones with the exception of a few pockets. Good forage regeneration has driven good livestock body condition. Milk production has increased although still below the LTA and milk availability and consumption has increased across the livelihood zones.

3.2 Access

3.2.1Market operations

The main markets in the pastoral zones are Baragoi, Latakweny, Tangar, Lolkuniani while in the Agro pastoral areas, are Maralal, Suguta Mar Mar, Kisima, Lpus and Lekuru. These serve as feeder markets for larger ones in Muwarak, Rumuruti and Isiolo town markets. The main markets operations were normal in the entire county except small feeder markets such as Longewan, Pura, Kurkur and Lorian that have been dormant due to recurring bandit attacks along Amaiya – Morijo belt. The situation is likely to remain the same until the insecurity menace is addressed.

Livestock traded in the markets are sourced locally while staple food commodities such as cereals are currently sourced outside the county. Commodities such as vegetables are mostly sourced from within the County courtesy of ongoing irrigation farming in Nontoto. Goats are one of the largest volumes of livestock species available in the local markets within the county. The main determinant of goat prices are body condition, visually appearance, live weight and demand. Traders reported low sales of commodities especially in pastoral markets due to low disposable income at household level. Almost 90 percent of the households are depending on markets for food commodities owing to lack of food stocks at the household level. Households continue relying on markets for food commodities until the harvests.

Market Prices

Maize price

Maize prices have been higher than normal attributed to high cost of fuel and shortage of maize in the county coupled with effects of recently experienced severe drought. The current average price for dry white maize is Ksh 75 per kilogram which is 32 percent higher than the long term average (LTA) and 15 percent lower than that of the same time in the previous year (figure 3).

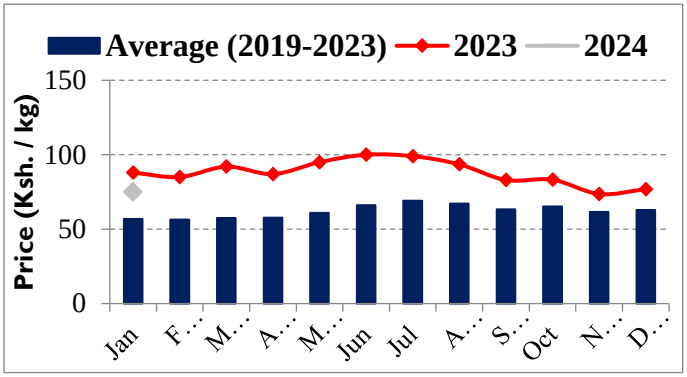

Figure 2: Trends in maize prices

The prices are likely to decline but still remain above the LTA in the next 2 – 3 months as effects of the good maize harvest starts being felt across the markets as traders are expected to source dry maize from the areas that received good harvests.

Goat prices

The prices for goats across markets have sustained above average prices since April 2023 attributed to good body condition driven by good rangeland resources. In addition, demand for Kenya goat's meat from Middle East (U.A. E, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia), Central Africa (Democratic Republic of Congo) and North Africa (Sudan, Egypt) have also resulted to increase in selling prices. The current average retail price stands at Ksh 4,460 for healthy and medium sized goat which is 49 and 36 percent higher than the 2019 – 2023 and 2023 averages respectively at the same time of the year (figure 4). The prices are expected to main above average prices through April 2024.

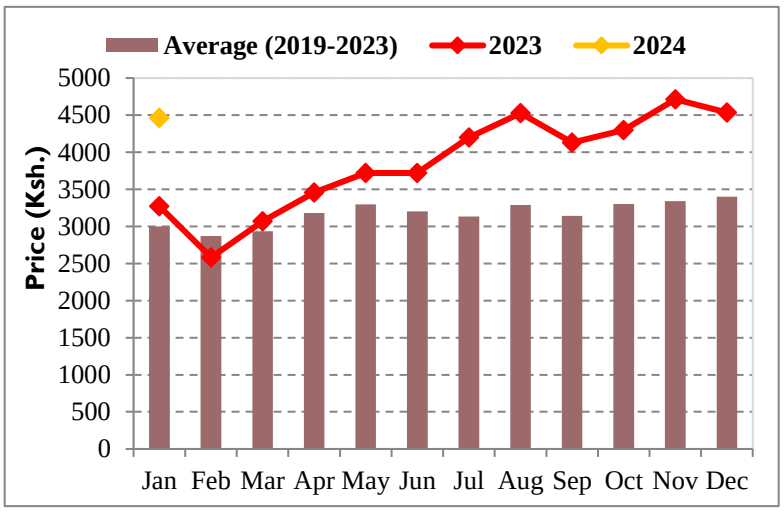

Figure 3: Trends in goat prices

3.2.2 Terms of trade (ToT)

The terms of trade have favaourably improved towards the end of 2023 driven by good livestock prices compared to the previous similar season, though the price of maize is still high. Currently, households on average were able to purchase 60 kilograms of maize using income obtained from the sale of a medium sized mature goat. The current terms of trade 12 percent above the LTA and comparable to preceding month and 38 percent above that of same period in the previous season. NDMA January 2024 indicates that households in Pastoral livelihood zone were able to get 70 kilograms of maize by selling one goat whereas households in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone they can purchase 80 kilograms using income obtained by selling one goat (Figure 5). The ToTs are better in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone owing to more developed and structured market systems which are close to the Rumuruti - Maralal tarmac road.

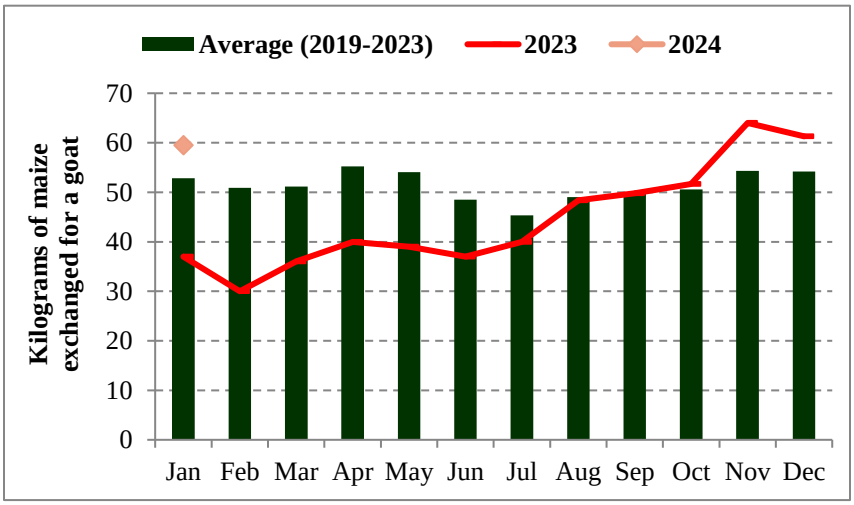

Figure 4: Trends in Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Income sources

Sale of livestock and livestock products is the main sources of income across the county. According to NDMA January 2024 data, approximately 55.6 percent of the households were relying on sales of livestock as a source of income. Another 23.4 percent rely on casual labour, petty trade accounts for 17. 5 percent of income while employment accounts for only 3.5 percent of the income sources. Among the interviewed households, 83 percent reported keeping livestock as a source of livelihood.

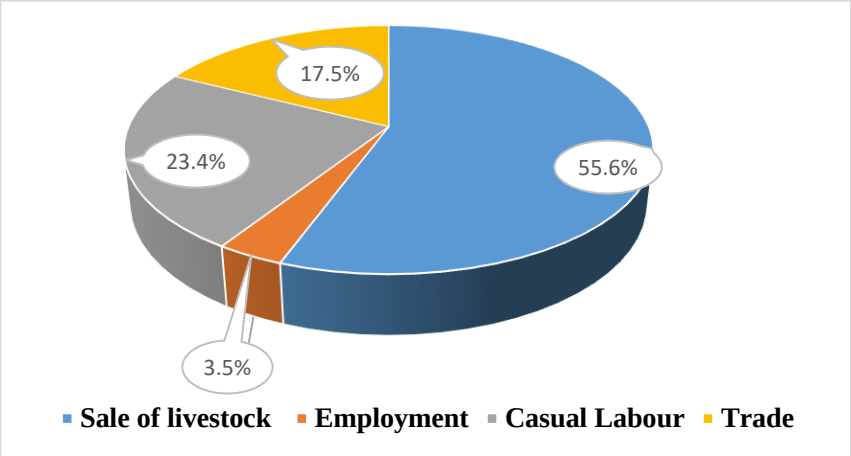

Figure 5: Sources of Income

3.2.4 Water access and availability

Major water sources

The main water sources in the County are traditional river wells, boreholes, water pans/dams, rivers springs and shallow wells. Generally, Samburu County is a water-deficit County, notwithstanding having 247 boreholes, 185 water dams/pans, 225 wells, 20 springs, one river (Ewaso Nyiro) and numerous seasonal laggas. Ground and surface water availability in Samburu East and Samburu North is typically poor compared to Samburu Central Sub County. Most ground and surface water sources in the Pastoral livelihood zone dry up rapidly during drought, while those in Samburu Central generally hold on much longer. Currently, boreholes, wells and surface water sources are the major sources of water in the County. Recharge to open water sources was 100 percent of their capacities. Currently, majority of the water pans are holding 60-70 percent of their capacities except in Samburu East where the capacity is 10-30 as a result of breaching of walls, high siltation and poor design of construction. Table 10 shows the non-operational water sources and their locations. Over 80 percent of these water sources are operational and expected to last for 2-3 months with the exception of the mentioned ones in Samburu East which will last for less than a month. The approximate level of flow for Ewaso Nyiro river is 60 percent.

Status of major water sources

Table 10: Water sources

Ward / Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources)	Normal Duration that Water Last in Months	Current Water Level in % of Full Capacity after Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non-operational Water Sources	What are the Reason(s) behind the Non-operational Water Sources?
Maralal	1.Boreholes	22	19	12 months	12	NA	Louwa Ebor Lkidoloto Ledero Primary	Submersible pump faulty Faulty hand pump Faulty submersible motor

	2.Dams/ Pans	6	6	3 months	3	80%		
	3.Wells	22	22	6 months	6	100%		
Sugut a	1.Boreh oles	17	15	12 months	12	NA	Lorumoki Lesuwa Lamuriaki Longewan	Faulty inverter Faulty inverter Vandalism of solar panels Blown submersible motor
	2.Dams/ Pans	4	4	3 months	3	100%		
	3.wells	20	20	3 months	20	100%		
Loosu k	1.Boreh oles	11	5	12 months	12	NA	Lorian, LoiborNgare Ngaika, Sepeei, Lokobeen,	Vandalism Dried up Dried up Low yield Broken down submersible motor
	2.Dams/ Pans	8	8	3 months	3	100%		
	3.wells							
Poro	1.Boreh oles	7	6	12 months	12	N/A	sawan	Low yield
	2.Dams/ Pans	5	5	3 months	3	100%		
	3.Wells				3	100%		
Lodok ejek	1.Boreh oles	20	18		12	NA	Ldaraja Lbaa Lesukuta	Broken down submersible pumps
	2.Dams/ Pans	4	4	6	3	100%		
	3.Wells					100%		
Wam ba East	1.Boreh oles	16	16	12 months	12	N/A	Ntepes,	Collapsed borehole
	2.Dams/ Pans	6	6	3 months	2 weeks	80%		
	3.Wells	11	11	6 months	1 month	70%		
Wam ba North	1.Boreh oles	9	8	12 months	12	N/A	Siriata Murit,	Salinity
	2.Dams/ Pans	5	5	2 weeks	1	50%		
	3.Wells							
Wam ba West	1.Boreh oles	18	16	12 months	12	N/A	Resim, Lpus Lepasion	Blown submersible pump motor Fallen submersible plus draw pipes
	2.Dams/ Pans	5	4	3	3	70%	Ngorok,	dry
	3.Wells							
Waso	1.Boreh oles	15	13	12 months	12	N/A	Ndonyo wasin,	Salinity
	2.Dams/ Pans	6	3	3 months	3	90%	Metumi, Naireri and Sirata	Siltation

	3.Wells	25	25	3 months	3	90%		
Nyiro	1.Boreholes	5	3	12 months	12	N/A	Kawop, Loruko	Security and broken down
	2.Dams/ Pans	10	2	3 months	3	75%		
	3.Springs	7	5	8	9	95%	Tuum, Lgilati	Dilapidated pipes.
Elbarta	1.Boreholes	19	3	12 months	12	N/A	Baragoi boys	Broken down Worn out raising main, Cost of operation newly drilled borehole not yet equipped
	2.Dams/ Pans	7	2	3 months	3	80%	Lauon Ndonyo nker	Breached Dry, Silted or Breached
Nachola	1.Boreholes	9	3	12 months	12	N/A	Charda 1, Charda 2, Nachola	Abandoned due to low yield and broken down due poorly install borehole casing
	2.Dams/ Pans	6	5	3 months	3	10%	Terter	Silted and Breached
	3.wells	2	2	3 months	3	50%		
Ndoto	1.Boreholes	12	9	12 months	12	N/A	Lemolog(seren), Loidngo Juu	Pump and submersible fallen down the borehole
	2.Dams/ Pans	5	5	3 months	3	60%		
	3.Springs					80%		
Bawa a	1.Boreholes	11	11	12 months	12	N/A		
	2.Dams/ Pans	10	10	3 months	3	90%		
	3.Wells	-	-	-	-	-		
Angata Nanyweki	1.Boreholes	13	10	12 months	12	N/A	Lpusi,Ntarakwai and Angata Nanyekie market	Broken,Dry hole and water salinity
	2.Dams/ Pans	4	4	6	6	95%		
	3.Wells							

Villages and proportion relying entirely on water vendors,

Table 11: Villages relying on water vendors

No.	Name of Village	Ward	Proportion relying entirely on water vendors (%)	Current cost per 20 litres jerrycan	Normal cost per 20 litres jerrycan	Reasons why the village does not have a water source and reasons for price variations
1	Maralal town	Maralal town	50	30	2	Limited water source to cater for the growing population
2	Lbaa Le mparikon	Lodokejek	40	10	5	Salinity

3	Kisima	Lodokejek	80	20	5	Requires bigger pump to meet the required demand
4	Longewan	Suguta	20	20	5	Population increase
5	Baragoi Loilei	Elbarta	50	30	5	Limited water sources to cater for the growing population, cost of operation to high and dilapidated distribution line
6	Wamba	Wamba East	30	20	5	Population increase and deforestation
7	Archers post	Waso	40	20	5	Population increase and cost of operation

Proportions of households using protected water sources and households water treatment

Table 12: Proportions of households using protected water sources

No.	Sub-County	Proportion of households use protected water sources (%)	Proportion of households treating water (%)	Main water treatment method
1	Samburu Central	30	20	Water treatment chemicals
2	Samburu East	19	8	Water treatment chemicals
3	Samburu North	17	6	Water treatment chemicals

Most concentrated water points

Table 13: Most concentrated water points

Ward	Actual Name of the Water Point	Normal No. Served	Current No. Being Served	Reason(s) for Variation
Lodokejek	Kisima Centre	4800	4800	Demand to high than the production and cost of operation
Lodokejek	Kisima Centre	4800	4800	Borehole they have been using collapsed
Wamba East	Mathew spring	12,000	8,000	Reduction in spring yield due dilapidated gravity pipes, deforestation
	Margwe Spring	2000	2000	Wildlife and human conflict and poor rains received, dilapidated pipe
	Wamba borehole	1500	1200	Cost of operation
Wamba North	Ngilai spring	2400	2400	Contamination with livestock waste and poor rain received
Wamba West	Barsilinga	200	200	Water trucking to sites with no water accesses solar system only pumps water when during the day and require high bridge system.
	Lodukongwe borehole	12500	13650	Population increase
	Lekiji borehole	750	830	Poor Management
Waso	Archers Post spring	3000	3000	Cost of operation
Elbarta	Ngilai borehole	2400	3400	Concentration of human and livestock from neighbor wards due to limited surface water in their areas
Ndoto	Tankar 2 Seren	320 200	640 300	Cost of operation. Low yield

Water Accessibility and Utilization:

Water access and utilization is well illustrated through the return trekking distances from the household to the water source, the cost of water at the water source, the time taken for a person to get water at the water source and consumption of water in litres per person per day. Table 13 below illustrates water accessibility and utilization.

Table 14 water accessibility and utilization

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
Samburu North& East (Pastoral)	0.5-1	1-5	5	5	15-20	5-10	10-13	12-15
Samburu Central (Agropastoral)	0.5	1-5	5	5	5-10	5-10	12-15	12-15

Average return trekking distance to water sources is currently within the normal range of 0.5-5 kilometres across the two livelihood zones.The waiting time at the water source reduced from 15-20 minutes to the current 10-15 minutes in the pastoral zones but remained within the normal range of 5-10 minutes in the agropasrtoral zones. The cost of a 20 litre jerrican remain within a maximum of Kenya shillings (Ksh.) 5 across the two livelihood zones. Water consumption also remained within the normal range of 12-15 litres per person per day (lpppd).

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food consumption score is a composite score based on dietary diversity, dietary frequency and relative nutrition importance of different food groups based on a seven-day recall period of food consumed at household level (World Food Programme Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping). Rural households in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone have consistently maintained high proportion reporting consumption of staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week. This is attributed to frequent bandit attacks that forced herders to migrate with their cattle to safer areas to avert livestock theft through cattle rustling hence inaccessibility of livestock products at household level.

A as per January 2024 NDMA sentinel site data, proportion of 50.9 percent of the households had borderline food consumption while 40.9 percent had acceptable food consumption implying consumption of staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy. The proportion of households that had poor food consumption was 8.2 percent implying that they were consuming mainly staples and vegetables daily and never or very seldom consuming protein rich food such as meat and dairy (figure 6).

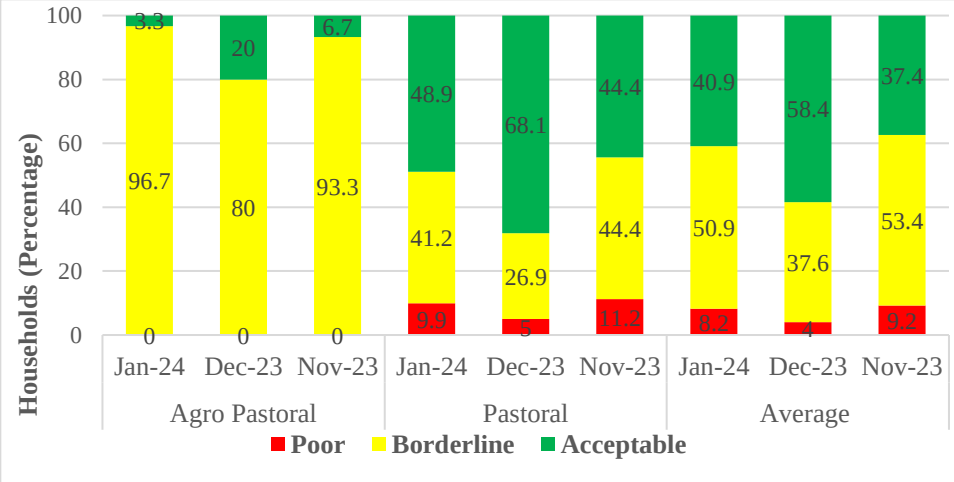

Figure 6: Trends in food consumption

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The efforts applied by households to fill food consumption gaps is relatively comparable to those engaged in the previous year at the same time. The persistent proportion of households involved in food related coping strategies is attributed to high poverty in the face of high cost of living, high inflation and economic shocks. The current food related coping strategy index was 12.28 which is comparable to 2019 – 2023 average of 11.97 at the same time of the year. The proportion of households that applied stress and crisis coping strategies stands at 56.7 and 33.1 percent in January 2024 compared to 52.6 and 30.1 percent respectively recorded in January 2023 (Figure 7).

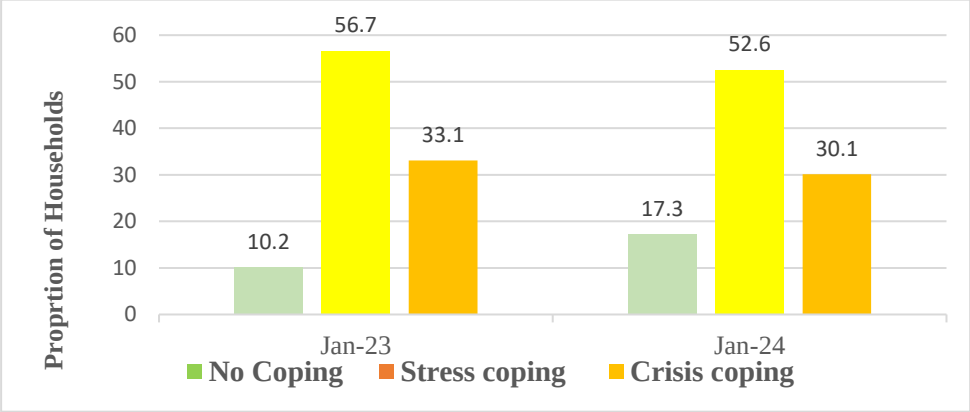

Figure 7: Trends in coping strategies

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Morbidity and mortality patterns

For the period of July to December 2023, the number of URTI cases reported were slightly higher compared to a similar period in 2022. In the 2023 period under review, the cases reported decreased gradually from July to December unlike in 2022 period when there was a significant increase between September to November before a decrease in December. A similar trend was observed for URTI cases for both Under-fives and for the general population. Reasons for decrease could be as a result of precaution and measures put in place during the Elnino preparedness season where thorough health education was done and outreaches upscaled.

In the case for Diarrhea for the same period under review, there were fewer cases reported in 2023 compared to similar period in 2022 for both children under five years and for the general population. However, more diarrhea cases were reported in children as opposed to the general population possibly as a result of their high vulnerability and other underlying conditions and contaminated water sources. This is attributed to improved access to water for sanitation and consumption at household level in 2023 following October - December rains as well as provision of water treatment chemicals to household level. For Malaria caseloads in the same period under review, there was a significant increase in number of reported cases for both Children under five years and for the general population compared to similar period in 2022. The increase is attributed to favorable conditions for vector breeding especially after the November December rains in 2023.

There were no disease outbreaks reported in the period under review. However, there was an upsurge in malaria cases reported across the county with 1429 cases reported between July and December 2023 compared to 774 cases in similar period in 2022. There was a significant case of measles reported in the July December season in 2023 as opposed to similar period in 2022. A single case of Cholera was reported as well in 2023 with none reported in 2022. Reported cases of Typhoid fevers significantly reduced in 2023 to 291 from 532 in 2022. Generally, a reduction noticed in most of the diseases could be attributed to measures and precaution taken by the community as well as outreach services that were running in the County throughout the season.

The average distance to the nearest Health facility is five kms, this is in line with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation of not more than 5km per facility.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

In July - December 2023, only 58.4 percent of children under 1 year were fully immunized compared to a lesser proportion of 53.1 percent in similar period in 2022. This coverage is significantly below the national target of 80 percent. This low coverage is attributed to vaccine supply chain breakdown at national level.

Vitamin A supplementation coverage for the second semester (July – December) 2023 was significantly higher at 100 percent compared to 64.5 percent in a similar period in 2022. Performance for the two age cohorts improved in 2023 across all three sub counties surpassing the national target of 80%. This can be attributed to the Bi annual Malezi Bora exercise and efforts by the department to strengthen reporting which has been a challenge.

3.3.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The county global acute malnutrition continued to remain very high at 20.3 percent with most children aged 6-59 months being underweight at 39.2 percent. The two indicators remain very high compared to the national level. The county chronic malnutrition (stunting) was significantly high at 37.2 percent which was a deterioration compared to similar period in 2022. Further evidence from exhaustive mass screening conducted county wide between January and February 2024 indicated the county GAM by Muac was 5.6% which is classified as serious. In the period under review, July – December 2023, Samburu County experienced very high admissions into Integrated management of acute malnutrition programs (OTP and SFP). The admissions, though high, were fewer compared to similar period in 2022. This was largely attributed to the drought in the county as well as accelerated screening through mass screening and integrated health and nutrition outreaches.

These poor trends of malnutrition are attributed to a number of factors including prolonged drought during the period under review followed by poor rains received in most parts of the County, the rains received did not translate to food security as most crops failed and a good percentage of livestock remained away from home following early cessation of rains, high disease burden among children and pregnant and lactating women, poor sanitation and hygiene status as highlighted by high rates of open defecation and poor water status. Poor child and women feeding practices, High women workload and poor health seeking behavior further contribute to high rates of malnutrition in the county as highlighted in the June 2023 SMART Survey. Other cross cutting issues include high teenage pregnancies, Insecurity and cultural practices that contribute to malnutrition.

In Samburu County, only 19 percent of households were consuming foods from the recommended more than five food groups. Majority of households (48 percent) consumed foods from between 3 to 5 food groups with more than a third (33 percent) consuming foods from less than three food groups. For the women, only 10 percent consumed foods from less than five food groups hence complicating their nutrition status.

Among children 6-23 months, the feeding practices were very poor. Only about 50 percent met the 50 percent meal frequency while only 20.7 percent met the minimum dietary diversity for children 6-23 months.

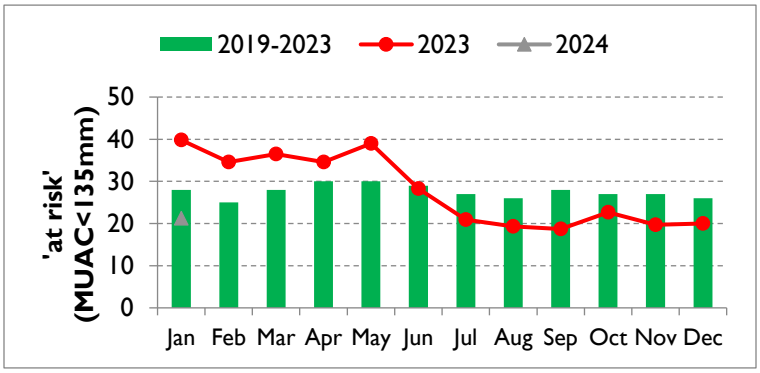

Figure 8: Trends in proportion of children "at risk"

A significantly high proportion of children in Samburu County (77.6 percent) are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of their life with 41 percent of them continuing with breastfeeding up to 2 years. 83.7 percent of them are initiated on breastfeeding within the first hour of birth. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition according to NDMA early Earning January bulletins was 21.2 percent which is a significant improvement from 39.8 for the same period in 2023 and also below the LTA of 28 percent (figure 9).

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

Majority of households (85 percent) in the county consume water from sources considered unsafe sources owing to high contamination in the said sources which include; dams, rivers, unprotected wells, unregulated water trucking etc. In addition, only 11 percent of households treated water for drinking with

most preferred methods for treatment being boiling and use of water treatment chemicals. Water treatment chemicals are routinely distributed to the Households however a high percentage of the population does not embrace the use of these chemicals most especially the illiterate ones due to lack of knowledge and mostly negative attitude towards its use.

Open defecation in the county remains high at 66.4 percent further compromising sanitation and hygiene for the children and general population. These two negative practices have a direct link to increased water borne diseases including diarrhea and subsequently contributing to high rates of malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant or lactating women in the county.

Most water sources are open and unprotected and being shared by both human and livestock. Water being used for domestic chores is stored in jerricans. About 99 percentage of the population store their water in jerricans as per 2023 SMART Survey.

A number of waterborne diseases were reported in the County; 105 cases of measles, 279 cases of dysentery, 11059 cases of diarrhea, 1429 cases of malaria and 291 cases of typhoid.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

The season has resulted to changes in the key food security indicators. Table 14 illustrates these changes in comparison to the food security situation in July 2023.

Table 15: Food security trends

Indicator	Long Rains Assessment, July 2023	Short Rains Assessment, Feb 2024
% of maize stocks held by households (Agro-Pastoral)	Nil	19% of LTA
Livestock Body Condition	Good to fair across the livelihood zones	Good-very good
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	8 - 12	12-15
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh 100	75
Terms of trade (Pastoral zone)	37	60
Coping strategy index	12.8 (SMART Survey, June 2023)	12.23 NDMA January 2024
Food consumption score (%)	Poor FC: 15 Borderline: 23 Acceptable: 62. (SMART Survey, June 2023)	Poor: 8.2 Borderline: 50.9 Acceptable: 40.9 (NDMA Bulletin, January 2024)

Cross – Cutting Issues

3.5 Education

Enrollment

Generally, there was significantly improvement in enrolment for boys and girls in public primary and secondary schools. In primary schools, a proportion of 38 percent increase was noted and 60 percent increase in secondary schools. The reasons for increase include improved livestock prices, reduction of conflicts in Samburu North sub county, availability of school meals, availability of bursaries and scholarships. Similarly, capitation fees by the ministry of education coupled with 100 percent transition initiative has even contributed further to increase in enrolment in both levels. Several student transfers were noted mainly seeking to join boarding schools and others seeking better academic challenge. Table 15 shows the enrolment figures.

Table 16: Enrolment

Level	Term III 2023			Term I 2024			Indicate Increase (+) and Decrease (-)	Reasons for increase/ decrease
	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total		
Pre-Primary	22806	20976	43782	22949	21100	44049	increase	Availability of school meals
Primary	16069	14248	30317	22335	19615	41950	increase	Availability of school meals
Junior School	4730	4490	9220	5831	5263	11094	increase	Drop in conflicts in Samburu north Parental commitment
Secondary	4227	3206	7433	6708	5174	11882	increase	FPE, FSE, JSS Funds from the ministry Availability of bursaries and scholarships

Participation and Retention

Participation and retention stable during the season attributed to availability of school feeding programme, access to bursaries and improved livestock prices. In addition, the El Nino phenomena has supported significant improvement in rangeland resources thus no movement of households far away from schools.

School Meals program

In-kind School Meals Programme (IKSMP) is the only type of school meal programme implemented in public pre-primary school and primary 85,732 beneficiaries in 781 schools across the county as shown in table 16 below. The existence of food meal programme in school has sustained positive school participation and attendance.

Table 17: School Meals program

Category of School	Total Number of Public schools in County/Sub-county	Types of School Meal Programmes Offered		Total number of beneficiaries on school meals program	
		In-kind School Meals Programme (IKSMP)			
		№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
Pre-Primary	583	22806	20976	22806	20976
Primary	198	22335	19615	22335	19615
Junior School	118				
Secondary	51				
Subtotal					
Grand total (boys + girls)		**85732**		**85732**	

Participation and Retention

Participation and retention stable during the season attributed to availability of school feeding programme, access to bursaries and improved livestock prices. In addition, the El Nino phenomena has supported significant improvement in rangeland resources thus no movement of households far away from schools.

Intersectoral links

Majority public ECDS and primary schools don't have access to adequate water sources thus mostly relying on rain water harvesting. Around 198 primary schools, 118 Junior schools and 51 secondary school don't have the recommended pupil latrine ratio of 1:60. Partners such as Finn church Aid, World Vision Kenya, UNICEF and Child Fund have been supporting schools in constructing modern pit latrine and issuing dignity kits to school going girls. Hand washing is low in many public schools due to inadequate access water.

3.6 Child Protection

Child protection focus mainly on measures taken to safeguard the well-being, safetyand rights of children. It involves the prevention and response to child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and any form of harm or violence inflicted upon children. Child protection concerns that were triggered by short rains were assessed and classified in thematic areas: family separation, violence against children, teenage pregnancies and child marriages.

3.6.1 Family Separation

During this period there were incidences of children being separated from their families mainly due to; moving to safe grounds, insecurity and in search of pasture. As a result there were cases of unaccompanied children, separated children, child headed household among others.

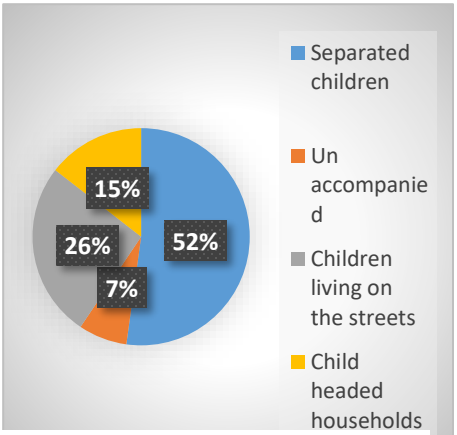

Figure 9: Family separation categories

3.6.2 Violence against children

As a result of the rain and its impact different forms of violence against children were reported top among them being; Sexual violence, Neglect, Psychological violence, Child trafficking, Corporal punishment, Teenage pregnancy, child labour and child marriage.

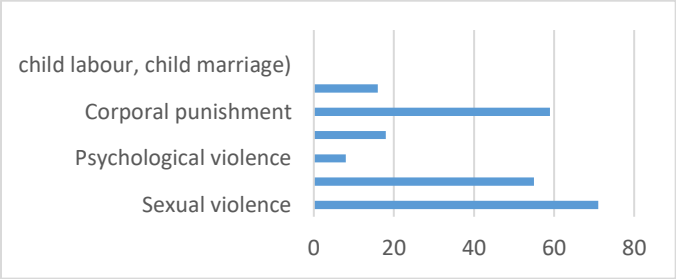

Figure 10: Categories of violence against children

3.6.3 Teenage Pregnancies

During the short rains five teenagers fell victims of defilement thus ending up pregnant, this was mainly caused by; harmful cultural practices like FGM & child marriage, peer pressure, drug and substance abuse among others.

3.6.4 Child Marriage

During the short rains period, children were out of school for a while. As a result, three girls were married off by their parents and communities. This was mainly to help the girls' family increase their wealth as a result of dowry payment.

4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) ,the March-May 2024 long rains season in northern and eastern Kenya is most likely to be average (medium confidence), though with localized areasof above average.
- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), rootzone soil moisture forecasts indicate that soil moisture will be above average in much of the greater horn through at least April 2024, and among the highest on record in parts of northern Kenya.
- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), above-average temperatures are most likely through at least September 2024.
- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) ,conception rates for all livestock are expected to be average to above average during the 2023 October to December short rains and during the 2024 March to May long rains. In November, sheep and goat birth rates are expected to be above average, while cattle birth rates are expected to be near average following improved conception rates over the 2023 March to May long rains period. The improvement in birth rates is expected to improve herd sizes and household milk access during the period. In April, goat birth rates will likely be average to above average following similar conception rates during the previous short rains season, improving herd sizes and milk availability. However, it will likely take pastoralist households at least a few years to recover their herd sizes to pre-drought levels.
- The forecast average March to May long rains are expected to regenerate forage, pasture, and water resources to above-average levels until the end of the lean season in September. It is likely that return trekking distances to water sources for humans and livestock will remain atypically low. Livestock are not expected to migrate far in search of pasture and water. The close proximity to the homesteads is likely to maintain household access to milk.
- According to the Kenya Meteorological department seasonal outlook, the forecast for February 2024 indicates that the county will experience generally sunny and dry conditions throughout the month and temperatures are also likely to be above average over most parts of the county .
- Market operations expected to remain normal
- With improved rangeland conditions and improved agricultural productivity, livestock prices are expected to be on an upward trajectory until the end of September while cereal prices are expected to continue on a downward trend leading to improved terms of trade and increased disposable income at the household level.

4.2 Food security Outlook (April-June)

The food security situation is expected continue on an improving trend across the livelihood zones until as a result of improved harvests and declining cereal prices. Water availability and accessibility is expected to remain stable and within the reach of many households across the livelihood zones. Pasture is expected to last beyond the lean season while livestock production in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones is expected to improve further due to availability of forage. Market operations across all livelihood zones are expected to be normalize due to the measures being put in place to address conflicts and insecurity. Livestock market provisions are expected to be average owing to farmers/pastoralists holding livestock for herd rebuilding. The nutritional status for under five children is expected to continue improving due to availability of food at household level as well as availability and consumption of milk. The crude death rate and crude mortality rates are expected to remain below the alert thresholds.

4.3 Food security outlook (July – September)

With the expected average Long rains season performance crop is expected to be above average Pasture regeneration will continue ensuring continued livestock production. Terms of trade are expected to be favourable and food commodities prices are expected to continue declining. Milk production, food stocks, number of meals taken per day and dietary diversity per households across livelihood zones is expected to increase. The nutrition status of children under-five years is expected to remain stable following the availability of adequate food and milk at household level.

5.0: CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The current food and nutrition security situation in the county is stable. The indicative phase classification for the two livelihood zones is stressed (IPC Phase 2) an indication that households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress coping strategies. The priority actions required are those geared towards disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods.

5.1.2 Summary of Findings

The county received 111-200 percent of its normal rains. The area planted for all the major crops increased compared to LTA but production reduced due to early cessation of the rains that led to partial crop failure for the rainfed cropping areas. Available maize stocks held by farmers are 19 percent of LTA while those held by traders are 89 percent of the LTA for compared to the same period last year and is attributable to early cessation of rains. The stocks held by farmers are from current harvests, while that with traders and millers are from outside the county.

Food prices had remained high for the whole of 2023 but have slightly declined in January and February while livestock prices are on an upward trend from September 2023 and also above the LTA across both livelihood zones attributed to availability of pasture and browse and shorter trekking distances watering points. The body condition is likely to continue on an improving trend in the next six months as a result of the available pastures and browse due to improving rangeland conditions. Availability and access to water for both domestic use and livestock is stable and the average return distances are within normal for both livestock and people. No congestion at water points currently and the cost is within the LTA. Food consumption is almost borderline for the all households in the agropasrtoral zones while 49 and 41 percent of households in the pastoral livelihood zones are having an acceptable and borderline food consumption respectively. This implies that households in the agropasrtoral livelihood zone are more food insecure as compared to their counterparts in the pastoral zones.

5.1.3 Sub-county ranking

The sub counties were ranked from the worst to the best according to various indicators. Table 17 below indicates the sub county ranking based on various food security indicators.

.Table 18: Sub-county Ranking

Sub County	Predominant Livelihood	Food security rank (1-6)	Main food security threat / Contributing factors
Samburu North	Pastoral	1	• Long distances to water sources • High food stuff prices • Resource based conflicts • Good to fair condition
Samburu Central	Agro Pastoral	2	• Fair pasture condition • High insecurity/bandit attacks • Migration of cattle due to insecurity • Low milk production • Markets disruptions • Fair food stuff prices
Samburu East			• Good pasture and browse • Good livestock prices

	Pastoral	3	• Fair food commodities prices • Vibrant market operations • Good rangeland management • Reduced resource-based conflicts
Very Good (5-6) Good (4)		Fair (3)	Poor (1-2)

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

Various forms of food interventions have been ongoing including general food distribution/cash transfers, food aid as well as resilience building programmes by both national and county government as shown in tables 18 and 19 below.

Table 19 : Social protection safety nets

Socio-Protection Safety Nets (Cash /Food Aid)					
Sub County	**Drought Intervention**	**Targeted Beneficiaries**	**Estimated Cost (KES)**	**Implementer**	**Wards**
County Wide	HSNP cash transfer for August – December 2023	6282 Households each receiving Ksh 2,700 per month	16,961,400	NDMA, KCB Bank	County wide
Samburu Central	Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer	1032 HHs each receiving Ksh 7,985	32,962,080	SND	Suguta and Loosuk
Samburu East & North	Distribution of food Aid. sorghum (56.7kg per HH), pulses (8.1kg per HH) and Vegetable oil (4.68kg) for six months.	7199 household 43194 beneficiaries		SND in partnership with WFP	Nyiro, Ndoto, Wamba East, Wamba west, Wamba north and Waso
Samburu East & North	Provision of Unconditional Cash Transfer	3295 HH	21,994,125	PACIDA	Samburu North (Nyiro,Nachola,Ndoto wards) Samburu East (Wamba East,Waso wards) Samburu West (Lodogejek ward)
Samburu East & North	Cash transfers	600	1,800,000.00	Samburu Children's programme	Loosuk, Elbarta and Suguta Marmar
Samburu East & North	Provision of unconditional cash transfer	200 HH each getting Ksh 9,185	1,837,000	PACIDA	
Samburu East & North	Provision of unconditional cash transfer	3295 HH @ Ksh 6,675 per Household	21,994,125	PACIDA, ACTED	Nyiro, Ndoto, Nachola, Wamba East and Waso
Samburu East & North	Lisha Jamii Phase 2 program food Assistance (sorghum (56.7kg per HH), pulses (8.1kg per HH) and Veg.oil (4.68kg).	7199 household (43194 beneficiaries)		SND in partnership with WFP	Nyiro, Ndoto, Wamba East, Wamba West, Wamba North and Waso

Table 20: General food distribution

Sub County	Range of population(%)	Mode of Intervention	Hotspot Wards
Samburu East	45-50	Food, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Wamba West (Nkaroni), Wamba North
Samburu North	45-50	Food, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Nachola, Ndoto, Nyiro,
Samburu Central	35-40	Food, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Lodokejek, Suguta Marmar, Loosuk

5.2.2:Ongoing non-food interventions (See annex 1)

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1Recommended Food interventions

Table 21: Population in need of food assistance

Sub County	Range of population (%)	Mode of Intervention	Hotspot Wards
Samburu North	35 - 40	Food Aid, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Nachola, Ndoto, Nyiro
Samburu Central	35 – 40	Food, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Loosuk, Suguta
Samburu East	30 - 35	Food, Cash Transfer/Cash for work	Wamba North, Wamba West

5.3.2 Recommended Non-food interventions (See Annexe 2)

6.0:Annexes

6.1: Ongoing non-food interventions

Table 22: Ongoing non-food interventions

Sub-county	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Timeframe
Agriculture							
Samburu North		Lulu and Loroko Omomng'o	Irrigation project	100	World Food Program. County government of Samburu	positive impact because it is improving availability and accessibility to foods as well as improving nutrition	Continuous

		Arsim	Proposed irrigation project		County government of Samburu	Food production has not begun since the project is at initial stages -	Continuous
Samburu North		Lulu and Loroko Omomng'o	Irrigation project	1000	World Food Program. County government of Samburu	positive impact because it is improving availability and accessibility to foods as well as improving nutrition	Continuous
		Arsim	Proposed irrigation project		County government of Samburu	- Food production has not begun since the project is at initial stages	Continuous
County wide		Certified seeds procurement		Agriculture department	Increased productivity	40,5M	Feb-March 2024
Livestock							
	Samburu Central	Sahiwal and Arshire cattle breed improvement program	170	Samburu County Government	Improves household food and nutritional security		On-going
	Samburu Central	Pasture production	500	Samburu county Government, NARIGP project	Improves livestock feeds availability increasing productivity	32m	On-going
	All	Livestock insurance	6000	Samburu County Government , De-risking, Inclusion & Value Enhancement	Protect pastoral economies against drought risk		On-going

				(DRIVE) Project			
Water and Sanitation							
Maralal	Water extension Drilling of boreholes	Ngari borehole L Lgoss	2500 2800	SCG/Fin Church SCG/Agriculture department	2M 12m	3 months 3months	90% 60%
Loosuk	Drilling and Equipping of boreholes	Loisukutan Nkutari	2100 1800	SCG SCG	6m 6m	3months 3months	70% 70%
Poro	Drilling and Equipping of boreholes Water Extension	Ntachata Seketet Sere eloikare Seketet Nkenyu Emuny	1500 1750 2900 1750 1200	SCG/Agriculture SCG/Agriculture SCG SCG SCG	m 6m 2m 2m	3months 3 months 3months 3months	80% 80% 50% 60%
Loosuk	Drilling and Equipping of boreholes	Loisukutan Nkutari	2100 1800	SCG SCG	6m 6m	3months 3months	70% 70%
Suguta	Drilling and equipping Solarization	Lamuriaki Nkutoto Arus Lorien Ntarakwai	1500 2500	SCG SCG/UNICEF/LMS SCG	6m 900,000	3months 2 weeks	50% 60%
Wamba East	Drilling and	Embakasi	650 1800	SCG SCG	6m 5m	3 months 3 months	80% 80%

	equipping	Lempurnai		NAWIRIFIN Church			
Elbarta	Drilling of boreholes Disilting of Ngilaipan Equipping Dam	Bendera Ngorishe Lesepe	1356 680	SCG SCG	6m 20 m	4 months 3 month	80% 80%

Health and Nutrition

Sub-county	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Timeframe
Countywide	All	Wardwide	Vitamin A Supplementation		SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous
			Zinc Supplementation		SCG/Unicef/ /Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous
			Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)		SCG/Unicef/ /Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous
			IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)		SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous
			Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women		SCG/Unicef/Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of pregnant women	Continuous
			Deworming		SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous

			Food Fortification-MNP		SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/ WVK/ACF	Overall health of U5 children	Continuous
							Continuous

6.2: Recommended nonfood interventions

Table 18: Recommended Nonfood interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
County wide	All	Provision of certified seeds and government subsidized fertilizers	All farmers	Agriculture department and Partners	100M	40.5M	Before March 2024
Water and Sanitation							
Wamba West	Rehabilitation of bore holes Water trucking to schools	Resim Ngaroni Girls	1250 480	SCG /partners SCG /partners	0.25m 300,000	Nil Nil	3 months 1 month
Waso	Rehabilitate water system	Archers Post	2100	SCG /partners	0.2m	0	3 days
Maralal	Rehabilitate of broken-down boreholes	Louwa Oibor Ledero Primary	1200 860 860	SCG/Partners SCG/Partners	250,000	0	3 days
Loosuk	Rehabilitate of broken-down boreholes	Loibor Ngare Lolgera Lokoben Lorian	2130 3200 180 230	SCG/Partners SCG/Partners SCG/Partners SCG/Partners	275,000 275,000 300,000 1.5m	0 0	3 days 3 days
Lodokejek	Rehabilitate of broken-down boreholes	Ldaraja Lalaingok	1500 2350	SCG/Partners	300,000 300,000	0	

Suguta	Rehabilitate of broken-down boreholes	Lamuriaki Lesuwa Saramat Lorumoki	1500 2500 1800 1650	SCG/partners SCG/partners SCG/partners SCG/UNICEF/LMS	250,000 20,000 300,000 250,000	0	3months 1 week
Health and Nutrition							
Sub County/Ward	**Intervention**	**Location**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
Samburu East/North/ Central	Nutrition Mass Screening	All wards	Children 6-59 Months PLW	SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/ WVK/ACF	7.8M	5.2M	February / March
Samburu East/North/ Central	Bi Monthly Integrated Health and Nutrition Outreaches	All wards	Children 6-59 Months PLW	SCG/Unicef/World Concern/Nawiri/ WVK/ACF	26M	3.0	