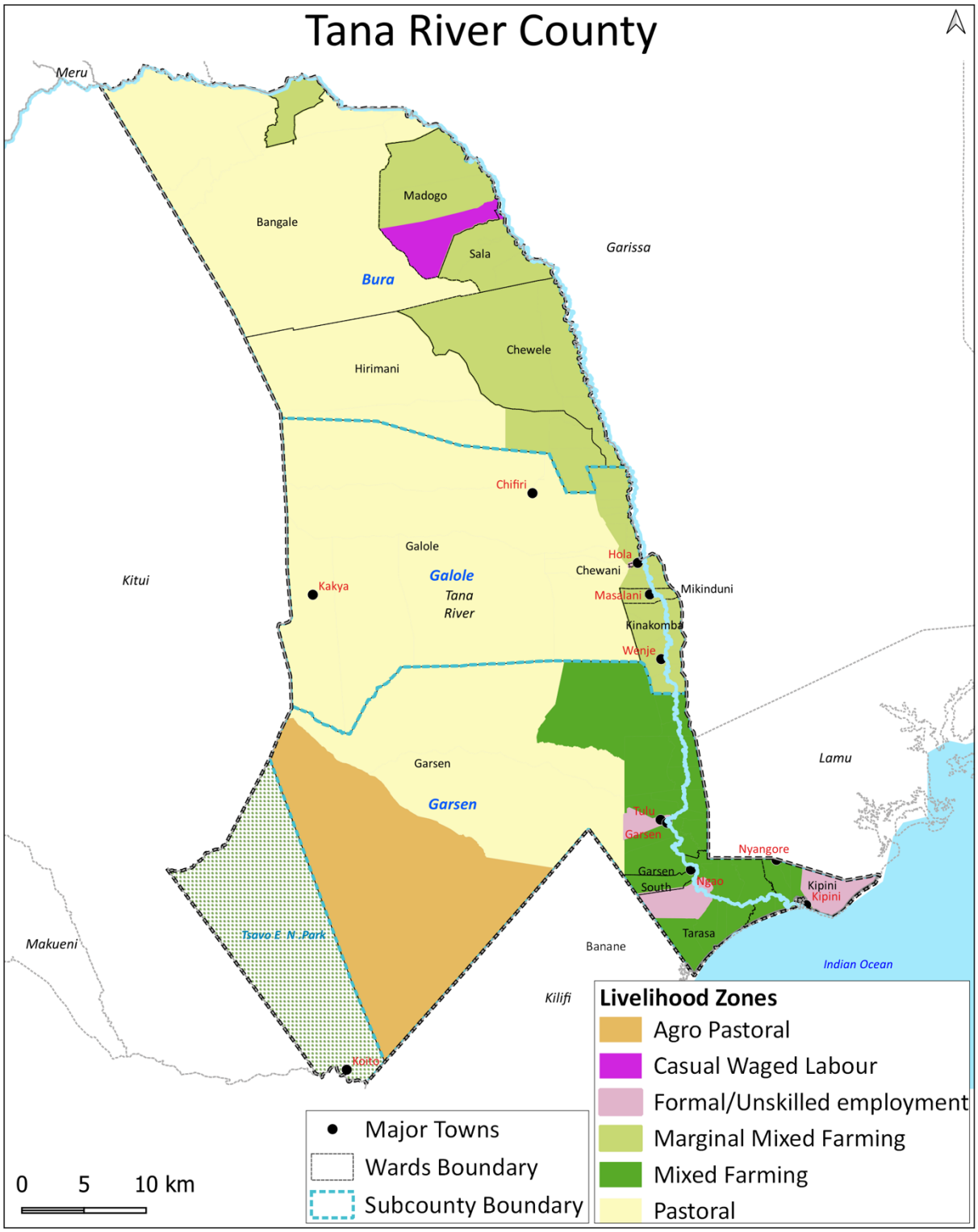
TANA RIVER COUNTY

2023 SHORT RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group and Tana River County Steering Group

January 2024

Executive Summary

The food security assessments are bi-annual, conducted during the March to May long rains and after the October to December short rains. The 2023 short rains food security assessment (SRA) was conducted by the Tana River County steering group with support from the Kenya Food Security Steering group and covered the Mixed farming, Marginal Mixed and Pastoral livelihood zones of Tana River County. The main objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the 2021 October to December (OND) short rains season, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide immediate and medium-term recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The onset of the Short rains was late within the first week of November with good temporal and spatial distribution across the county with cessation in second dekad of December 2023.

The achieved production of maize, green grams and cowpeas were 50 percent, 71 percent and 61 percent below the long-term averages (Table 2). Attributed to excessive rains that lead to destruction of over 9568 acres of crops. Maize and green grams stock held by farmers reduced by 57 and 38 percent below the long-term averages. The maize stocks held by traders were 55 percent above the long-term average due to a high demand resulting from depleted household stocks and traders were still having additional stocks imported from Lamu, Kilifi and Kitui counties in the months of November-December 2023 due to high prices. The traders sourced maize from Mombasa, Lamu, Kitui and Thika. The overall maize stocks held within the county were 25 percent below the LTA. Food prices remain high with a kilogram of maize selling at Ksh. 90 in January 2024 which was 36% above the long-term average (LTA).

The body condition for livestock is good across all livelihood zones due to improved access to quality pasture, browse and reduced trekking distances to water points across all livelihood zones.Milk production per household has improved across Pastoral and Marginal mixed livelihood zones with most household producing 3 litre compared to normal of 2-2.5 litres per day. Average market goat price is Ksh 6,300 which is above the LTA by 48 percent. With a sale of one goat, a household is able to buy 70 kilograms of maize which is 8 percent below the LTA. The household's purchasing power has been on a decreasing trend from October-December 2023 largely attributed to the effects of floods.
Return distances to domestic water sources in pastoral livelihood zone are at 1-2 km as compared to a normal of 3-6 Km with most open water sources at 70-100 percent recharged. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in the month of January 2024 was 28 percent. In the month of January 2024, the proportion of households that had acceptable, borderline and poor FCS were 24.4 percent, 39.2 percent and 36.4 percent respectively. More households had borderline to poor food consumption during the season. Most households applied both crisis and emergency coping strategies, of which the mean CSI was 13.8 in January 2024. This implied that significantly more severe coping strategies were being employed by the households during the season. This was largely attributed to negative effects on livelihoods caused by floods. The prevalence of the 3 most common diseases from July-December 2023 in the County has increased for the general population. Diarrhoea is the leading disease followed by upper respiratory tract infection and malaria in all the sub counties. However, the morbidity trends are normal during this period. The fully immunized child (FIC) coverage for the county from July-December 2023 compared to same period in 2022 was less at 62.2% which is below the National target of 80 percent. Attributed to flooding that hindered access to most areas. The county is classified under Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3) of food insecurity.

Table of Content

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Tana River County is located in the Coast region of the country and borders the Indian Ocean to the south, Lamu to the Southeast, Kitui to the West, Isiolo to the North and Garissa to the Northeast. The County has three sub- counties, namely Tana North, Tana River and Tana Delta.However, there is review underway to introduce two more sub counties namely Galeydertu and Bangale upon approval. It covers an area of 38,437 square kilometers with a population of 353,000 (KNBS, 2023 projected population). The County has six livelihood zones namely the marginal mixed farming, mixed farming, pastoral all-species, Agro-pastoral, Casual waged labour and Formal/unskilled livelihood zones comprising 32.8%, 30.6%, 20.6%, 1.8%, 6.2% and 8 percent of the population respectively as shown in Figure 1 alongside.

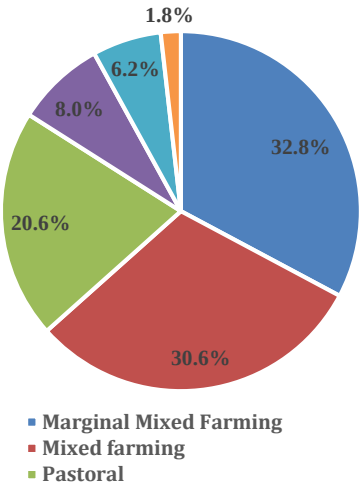


Fig 1: Propotion of Total Population

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The assessment used both qualitative and quantitative data (Primary and Secondary data). Primary data was collected through focused group discussions during the field visits at the ward level where community and market interviews were conducted. Secondary data was collected using structured questionnaires for each sector that were sent two weeks prior to the field visits. Technical reports were also provided by the sectoral technical members at the county level. Secondary data collected from the early warning system and food security assessments was relied upon to provide trends for the different food security indicators.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains was late by two dekads with all wards recording good spatial and temporal distribution. While cessation for the season occurred on the second dekad of December 2023 which was early compared to normal.

In the month of December, on average the county received 126-350% of normal rainfall where in Tana north on average 141-350% of normal rain was received, in the Tana river sub-county on average received 111-200% of normal rain, Tana Delta sub-county on average received 141-350% of normal rain. Most wards received over 100 mm on average across the county. The amounts received were above normal at this time of the year. Rainfall temporal distribution was even and spatial distribution was good across all livelihood zones.

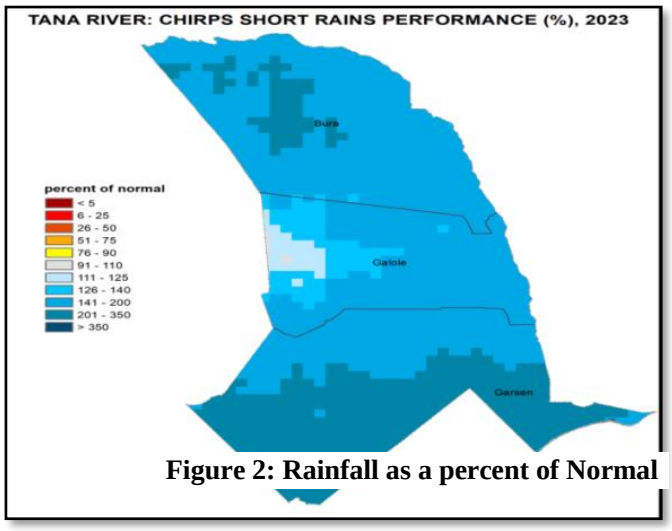


Figure 2: Rainfall as a percent of Normal

2.2 Flooding

There were extreme flooding incidents across all livelihood zones which lead to displacements of approximately 197,499 people across the country distributed in 53 spontaneous and planned camps; where approximately 6,344 households were displaced in Tana River sub-county, 3,479 households were displaced in Tana North sub-county, 11,133 households were displaced in Tana Delta, 4,876 households were displaced in Galeydertu sub-county and approximately 7,818 households were displaced in Bangale sub-county. 77 animals (cattle,goat,sheep) were lost/swept (rapid assessment report 2023).

The flooding incidents also lead to destruction of critical facilities like Hola-Bura road,Hola-Mikinduni road, Minjila-Witu road and Madogo-Bangale road resulting in logistical challenges for households and traders. Additionally, 31 health facilities were affected and some were marooned in flooding waters. over 9584 acres of farmland were destroyed by flooding waters and most of the farmers had to replant.currently about 2,347 households are still within the existing IDP camps in Garsen high, Road block, DccOffice,Bilisa,Kuindwa,Baomo,Mwina,Baabani and Marubita

The floods also led to destruction of livestock market infrastructure (Garsen Market, Daba Market, Titila market, Madogo Market, Bangale market and Boka Market) and about 60 water pans/dams; affected 9 primary and 3 secondary schools where some classrooms were destructed and toilets submerged posing a health hazard to pupils. Six schools also hosted IDPs.

2.3 Livestock Disease

The incidences of livestock diseases were high in all livelihood zones attributed to the wet season. The diseases reported include, RVF, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth disease (FMD), Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP) and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP)Trypanosomiasis, Foot Rot, Rabies and Orf. The increase in livestock diseases reported across all livelihood zones were largely attributed to migration of livestock from north eastern and the experienced wet season.

2.4 Other Shock and Hazards

The other shocks and hazards driving food insecurity include Fall Armyworm (FAW) infestation in the Marginal Mixed Farming and mixed farming Livelihood Zone and human wildlife conflicts reported in mixed livelihood zones. cholera incidences were also reported in Mixed farming livelihood zones of Tana delta where total cumulative (suspected and confirmed) cases were nine cases from Garsen West Ward, two cases from Garsen Central Ward, twelve cases from Garsen South Ward and one case from Kipini West Ward. Insecurity tensions are at minimal as currently most of the livestock are in the traditional grazing areas however, early migration towards the dry season grazing areas have been reported. This is expected to trigger conflicts between the farmers and herders since the farmers have crops that are yet to harvest. In Kurawa sub location, Garsen South ward of Tana Delta in the Mixed farming Zone, there has been ongoing violent conflicts between the pastoralists and farmers hatched by the practice straying of livestock into farms and issues of land ownership. The county is also at threat of terrorism because of its proximity to the Boni forest and neighboring counties facing high incidence of terror attacks

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production

Rain-fed crop production is bimodal and is practiced in the Marginal Mixed and the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones. In the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, crop production relies heavily on the March to May long rains while production in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone is heavily dependent of the October to December short rains. Crop production under irrigation is practiced in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone along the flood plains of River Tana. The three major crops that are produced under rain-fed and irrigation for both cash incomes and food are maize, green grams and cowpeas. Other crops grown that also contribute to food and household incomes include rice, bananas, mangoes, watermelons and tomatoes.

Table 1. Contribution to income and food for Tana River County

Livelihood zone	Food commodity	Contribution to Income (%)	Contribution to Food (%)
Mixed farming zone	Maize	1	41
	Green gram	4	8
	Banana	10	20
	Mango	37	3
Marginal mixed farming	Maize	30	50
	Green gram	10	10
	Banana	20	15
	Mango	10	10

Rain fed Crop Production

During the October to December short rains, the total area planted under maize, green grams and cowpeas was 50 percent, 71 percent and 61 percent below the long-term averages (Table 2). The reduction in acreage was largely attributed to destruction caused by floods where over 9,584 acres were submerged in the raging waters and most farmers within the mixed farming and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones had to replant. Early cessation of the rains also leads to moisture stress leading to crop failure in most of the farm lands. Most households also reported having small land holdings of crop land as most of their crops were destroyed by floods after planting and some of them did not have seeds to replant. The achieved production of maize, green grams and cowpeas were 50 percent, 71 percent and 61 percent below the long-term averages (Table 2). The decline in production was as a result of excessive rains that lead to destruction of crops and lack of access to seeds for the farmers to replant. In the Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed farming livelihood zone of Tana basin, most farmers replanted late due to flood but most of their crops failed due to moisture stress as a result of early cessation. Approximately, 35 percent planted using flood reseeding and are expecting some harvest but cases of fall army worm's infestation have been reported in Mixed Farming livelihood zones.

Table 2: Rain fed Crop acreage and Production for Tana River County

Crop	Area planted during 2021 short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2023 short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	941	1882	14,115	28,230
2.Green grams	248	818	2400	8,180
3.Cowpeas	142	462	1420	4,620

Irrigated Crop Production

The area planted for maize,green grams and Cowpeas under irrigation was 51 percent, 22 percent and 60 percent below the long-term averages (Table 3).The reduction in acreage was largely attributed to destruction caused by extreme floods where crops within the schemes were submerged hence causing water logging. its only area planted under rice that was 96 percent above the LTA as rice thrives on waterlogged environment. The achieved production of maize, green grams and cowpeas under irrigation were 51 percent, 16 percent and 63 percent below the long-term averages (Table 3). The decline in production was as a result of enhanced rains that lead to destruction of crops within the schemes. The production under rice was 96 percent above the LTA as rice performs well under a waterlogged environment.

Table 3: Irrigated Crop acreage and Production for Tana River County

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 (3 years) production during 2023 short rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Maize	658	1334	16,450	33,530
Green gram	362	466	4706	5,592
Cowpeas	109	270	1308	3,510
Rice	1601	816	48030	24,480

3.1.2 Cereal Stocks

The main cereal stocks in the county were maize, rice and green grams. Maize and green grams stock held by farmers reduced by 57 and 38 percent below the long-term averages. This was majorly attributed to negative effects of flooding that destroyed food stocks previously held by farmers and over 9500 acres of farm land were destroyed in mixed and marginal mixed livelihood zones. Fall army worm's infestation was also experienced in Mixed farming livelihood zones. The maize stocks held by traders were 55 percent above the long-term average due to a high demand resulting from depleted household stocks and traders were still having additional stocks imported from Lamu, Kilifi and Kitui counties in the months of November-December 2023 due to high prices. The traders sourced maize from Mombasa, Lamu, Kitui and Thika. The overall maize stocks held within the county were 25 percent below the LTA. The farmers held 11,342 bags of rice as compared to 2,833 bags. The overall rice stocks were at 74 percent above the long-term average and expected to last for less than one months.

Table 4: Cereal Stocks

Commodity	**Maize**		**Rice**		**Sorghum**		**Green gram**	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	6,415	15,045	11,342	2,833	0	0	1857	2996
Traders	10,397	6,712	9,703	9,241 3	0	0	3,380	2318
Millers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Food Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NCPB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	16,406	21,833	21,045	12,07 4	**0**	**0**	6,982	3414

3.1.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production contributes to 68, 20 and 15 percent of cash income in the pastoral, mixed farming and marginal mixed zones respectively. The major livestock species in the county are cattle, sheep, goats, and camels. Indigenous poultry and bee keeping is common among the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones where it is practiced as an alternative livelihood. Commercial chicken farming is also practiced utilizing market opportunities at the county headquarters with about 6,000 farmers taking up the activity. Goats and sheep are mainly sold for purchase of other food commodities as well as for meat and milk, while cattle are mainly for milk production and also for sale to cater for other higher budget expenditures in the family such as school fees and development projects.

Pasture and Browse Condition

The pasture and browse conditions were good in all livelihood zones following the enhanced rains and flooding that covered most parts of the land mass. The condition of the natural vegetation, as measured using Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), indicates that vegetation conditions were well above the long-term averages. The pastures and browse were likely to last 4-5 months across all the livelihood zones as compared to normal of 2-3 months. Pastoral communities along the Tana basin rely on floods for improvements of their livestock production activities. Extreme flooding experienced in the county during the season was therefore a remedy to regenerations of pasture and browse across all livelihood zones. In addition, crop residues were also used as livestock feed supplements especially in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones of Kipini.

Table 5: Pasture and Browse Conditions

Livelihood Zone	**Pasture**		**Browse**	
	Current	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**
Pastoral	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Marginal Mixed	Good	Good	Good	Good
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	Good	Good

The impact of floods on pasture and browse regeneration was good across all livelihood zones and currently WFP, IAS and UNDP are sensitizing farmers on fodder establishment with an intention of establishing over 100 acres under fodder, during the season there are no fodder establishment supported by any partner across the country.

Table 6: Baled hay status

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Comments – E.g. percentage held by farmers and other Institutions
Tana Delta	2	1000	0	15	350	100% held by farmers
Tana River	1	1000	0	15	300	70% is held by farmers
Tana North	2	1000	0	15	400	-
County Total	5	3000	0	--	-	-

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The body condition scores for all livestock species was typically good in all livelihood zones driven by the significant improvements in pasture and browse availability. With the improvements in pasture and browse availability and reduced trekking distances, the current body conditions of livestock are expected to last through the short lean season, in February, and through the March to May long rains season.

Table 7: Livestock body condition

Livelihood Zone	Cattle		Goats /sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	4	4-3	4	4
Marginal Mixed	4	4	4	4
Mixed Farming	4	4	4	4

Note Livestock body conditions score 1-very poor, 2-poor, 3-fair, 4-good and 5-very good

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

Tropical Livestock Units (**TLU**) is a standardized method for quantifying a wide range of different livestock types and numbers. One TLU is equated to one cattle with a body weight of 250Kg. Livestock herd sizes among the poor and middle-income households were currently below average, a cumulative effect of below average birth rates and losses due to increased diseases and sales in the preceding three below average seasons. Poor households in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone own two TLUs compared to five normally while middle-income households own ten TLUs compared to fifteen normally. The below average livestock herds continue to limit household incomes from livestock sales to cater for food and non-food needs.

Table 8: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) by household income groups

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2	5	10	15
Marginal Mixed	3	4	6	10
Mixed Farming	2	4	4	8

Birth rate

The birth rates were normal during the season and this was attributed to improved conception rate during the season enhanced by available water,good pasture and browse conditions. favorable conditions triggered by enhanced rains resulted in livestock with good body condition that positively affected birth rates. However, the birth rate is expected to improve in the next three months owing to the availability of nutritive pasture and browse and improving livestock body condition.

Milk production and consumption

Milk production had improved across all livelihood zones attributed to good quality and availability of pasture and browse across all livelihood zones. The average amount of milk produced per household per day is 3 litersin the pastoral livelihood zone compared to 2.5 liters normally, 1.5 litersin the marginal mixed livelihood zone compared to 1 liter normally and 3 liters in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone compared to 3 liters normally. Increase in milk production across all livelihood zones was largely attributed to availability of pasture and browse and reduced trekking distances to water point for livestock. Decrease in milk prices have also been experienced across all livelihood zones triggered by increase in milk production hence pushing the prices downwards, currently milk prices are 16 percent below the long-term average prices in Pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones whilemilk prices have reduced by five percent below normal in Marginal Mixed livelihood zones.

The average milk consumption per household was 3liters compared to 2.0 litres normally in the Pastoral livelihood zone. Milk consumption was 3liters in the Mixed farming zone while in marginal mixed livelihood zone it was 2.5 litres. The increase in milk consumption was due to increased production as a result of improved pastures and browse and good livestock body condition.

Table: 9: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Livelihood	Milk production Lts/HH		Milk consumption Lts/HH		Prices (Kshs) Ltrs	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	3	2.5	3	2	50	60
Marginal Mixed	3	2	2.5	1	55	60
Mixed Farming	2	2.5	2	2.5	50	60

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The incidences of livestock diseases are high in all livelihood zones. The diseases reported include Trypanosomiasis in cattle, sheep and goats which is endemic in Tana Delta while Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) in goats and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in cattle. With the heavy rains received during the season which led to increase in Aedes mosquito vectors, the county has confirmed outbreak of Rift Valley (RVF) disease in Tana north subcounty and quarantine has been imposed. This means closure of

livestock markets, slaughter facilities, meat outlets and milk vending. Veterinary team is already on ground caring out ring vaccinations.

Migration

Typical livestock migrations back into the traditional grazing areas occurred earlier in the season following the onset of the short rains. Given the good to fair conditions of pastures, browse and water resources, minimal migrations of livestock towards traditional grazing fields of Tana Delta are expected from late-February. Currently most livestock herds are grazing within traditional grazing fields attributed to availability of pasture,browse and water.

Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock in the Pastoral livelihood zones include water pans, shallow wells, and traditional earth pans. In the Marginal Mixed Farming areas, sources of water for livestock were River Tana and boreholes while in the Mixed Farming areas, boreholes were major sources of water for livestock. Return trekking distances for livestock from grazing areas to water points across all the livelihood zones decreased as water sources were recharged to full capacity largely attributed to enhanced rains received during the season. return distances to water points within pastoral zones were 1-5 km compared to 5-10 normally,4 km in Marginal mixed compared to 6 km normally and 0.5-1 km compared to 0.5-1km normally. Water sources are likely to last for more than 2-3 months in the pastoral and Marginal mixed livelihood zones compared to 2 months normally and more than 5 months in the Mixed Farming zone which is above normal for the season.

Table 10: Water for Livestock

Livelihood Zone	Return trekking distance (km)		Expected duration to last (months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	current	Normal	current	Normal
Pastoral	1-5	5-10	2-3	2	5-7	7
Marginal Mixed Farming	4	6	3	2	5-7	7
Mixed Farming	0.5-1	0.5-1	5	3	5-7	7

3.1.4. Impacts on Availability

The crop production was below average based on poor performance of the short rains, this means that household in Mixed and Marginal mixed livelihood zones had no enough food stocks to support them for the next three months, they were currently relying on alternative sources of income and the market for essential commodities. Livestock production was within normal ranges with households within pastoral livelihood zones having access to milk and other livestock products, milk prices were also within reach as most households could access milk from goats grazing within the household reach.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market Operations

The main markets are Garsen and Kipini in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, Hola, Wenje, Bura and Madogo in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, and Wayu and Bangale markets in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone. Waldena, Mutha, Garissa and Malindi were also important markets in the neighboring counties. Market operations and access were currently normal and functioning well but supply had been affected due to high prices. This was attributed to high fuel prices and improved body conditions due to availability of pasture and browse across all livelihood zones. Given the below average local harvests, most food

commodities were externally sourced from Mombasa, Malindi, Thika, Mpeketoni, Nairobi, Kitui and Mwingi.

Livestock available for sale were cattle, sheep and goats and were sourced locally. The principal livestock markets were Mutha, Bangale, Garissa and Kitui. The volumes of livestock in the markets were low as herders seek to improve their herd sizes following considerable losses during the successive preceding below average seasons.

3.2.2 Market prices

Maize Prices

The average price of maize in January traded at Ksh.90 which was 36 percent above the long-term average (**Figure 3**). The price of maize has been increasing above the normal prices from the month of September to December 2023. Increase in maize prices was attributed to below average production in four consecutive seasons, high fuel prices prompting transporters to increase transport prices and increased demand of the commodity from the market. Most households also have depleted food stocks and currently rely on the markets for their supplies. Decrease in Production from neighboring counties of Kilifi,Lamu and Kitui also contributed to maize scarcity in the County. The highest average price of Maize was recorded in the Marginal mixed livelihood zones at Ksh.106 while the Mixed farming livelihood zones recorded the lowest prices of Ksh.70.

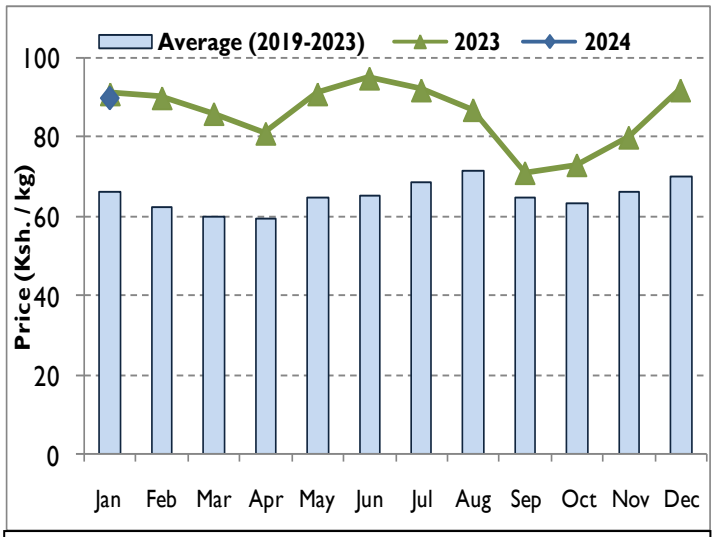


Figure 3:Maize Prices

Goat Prices

The average goat prices were Ksh. 6,300 in January 2024, which was 48 percent above the five-year average of Ksh.4,266 (Figure 4).The increase was attributed to improved body condition owing to improved range land and reduced distances to grazing.The highest average price of a goat was recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zones at Ksh.7,071 while the Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones recorded the lowest prices of Ksh.5,778.

The price of goat is likely to remain stable for the next 1-2 months due to the availability and accessibility of pasture and browse.

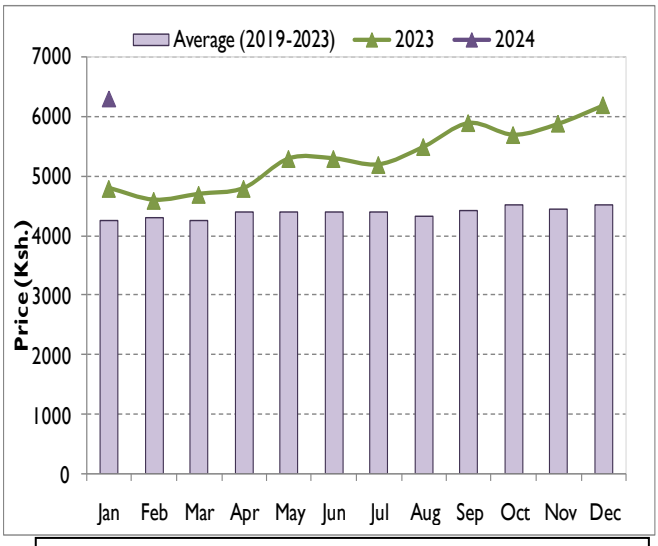


Figure 4: Goat Prices

3.2.3 Terms of trade

The terms of trade (ToT) has been on a declining trend since September 2023 attributed to depletion of food stocks at household level, high food prices for staples and the stability in goat prices. In the month of January, Households were able to purchase 70 kilograms of maize from the sale of a medium sized goat as compared to 76 kilograms in the typical season. This was an 8 percent decrease. Additionally, the sale of one goat would enable a household in the Pastoral livelihood zone to purchase 52 kilograms of maize as compared to 86 kilograms in the Marginal Mixed Farming and 88 in Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Terms of Trade are expected to remain below the LTA attributed to high cost of transport and below average maize production.

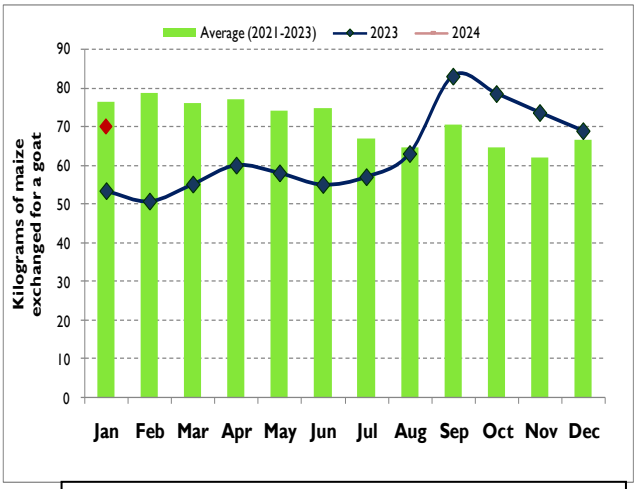


Figure 5:Terms of Trade

3.2.4 Income Sources

The typical sources of household incomes in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone are the sale of livestock and livestock products, sale charcoal and firewood, casual labor and cash crops and contribute to 20 percent, 12 percent and 10 percent respectively to total incomes. In the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, the sale of crops, livestock and livestock products and cash crops contribute 45 percent, 15 percent and seven percent respectively to total household incomes. Households in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone derive their incomes from the sale of livestock and livestock products and remittances from family and relatives in urban areas which contribute to 68 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Incomes from livestock sales had declined significantly in both the Pastoral Livelihood Zone and the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone as herders seek to improve their herd sizes to optimal levels and improve sale values due to available pasture and browse. Household incomes from the sale of food and cash crops in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had significantly reduced following destruction by floods.

3.2.5 Water Access and Availability

The major water sources for human consumption are; Boreholes, Water Pans, Earth dams, Tana River Shallow wells and piped water schemes majorly in urban Centers. River Tana and water pans are the major sources of water normally at this time of the year (Figure). Majority of the open water sources including; water Pans, boreholes, hand-dug shallow wells, Tana river were over 90 percent recharged which was above normal attributed to the enhanced 2023 short rains. However, with the high temperatures currently being experienced across all livelihood zones since January, some of the water pans are expected to last 2-3 months as compared to 4-6 months normally. They include; areas of Bangale, parts of Wayu and Assa Kone.

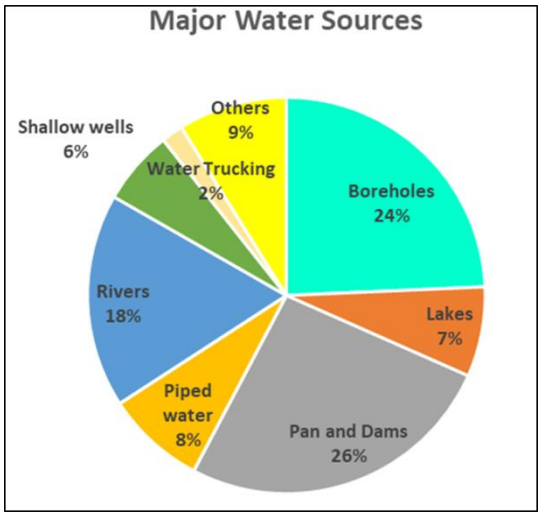


Figure 6: Major Water Sources

The enhanced rains which caused floods had

resulted in some damage to a number of water pans and shallow wells majorly in Marginal mixed farming and Mixed farming livelihood zones.in addition most of the open water sources were silted rendering them non-functional. This was attributed to flooding waters. In all the livelihood zones, however, most water pans were fully recharged and are currently in use by both households and livestock.

Currently the high concentration of livestock and humans in critical water points had reduced due to the availability of alternative sources of water.

Table 9: Water availability

Ward/ Livelihood Zone	Water Source	No of Normal Operational	No of current operational	Projected duration	Normal duration of water	% Recharged by rain	Locality of non –operational sources
Pastoral	Water Pans	101	90	2-3 months	4-6 months	90	Mitiboma in bangale, some parts of wayu
	Boreholes	28	17	12 months	12 months	N/A	Wolesorea, Duka-notu, Titila
	Laggas	Several		2-3 months	6 months	90	Elneka, Assa, Kone, waldena
Marginal Mixed farming.	River Tana	1	1	Perennial	Perennial	100	Not applicable
	Boreholes	36	26	8-10 months	12 months	90	Mororo, Idsowe, Ngao, chewele, sala
	Shallow wells	336	231	12 months	12 months	90	MadogoLocation,Sala, Mororo, Kuruso and Asako; Nyangwani, Rhoka, Kumbi, Hewani, Makere, Mikinduni, Kinakomba,Danisa, Kipao
Mixed farming.	River Tana	1	1	Perennial	Perennial	90	Not applicable

	Shallow wells	330	200	12 months	12 months	90	Ozi, Kilelengwani, Kau,Ngao, Itsowe, Abaganda, Wema, Hewani, Kikomo, Danisa, Ozi
	Piped water	1	1	12 months	12 months	90%	The urban centers iehola, bura, Madogo, Ngao and Garsen.

Distance to Water Sources

The walking distances to water sources for households had generally reduced across all the three livelihood zones due to availability of water closer to homesteads. In the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, trekking distances ranged between 1-2 km compared to 3-6 km normally, while in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, distances range between 0.5-1.5 Km as compared to 0.5-1.5 km normally while Mixed Farming Livelihood zone, the trekking distances was normal at 0.5-1 Km as compared to 0.5-1.0 km normally. The enhanced rains resulted in some damage to a number of water pans and shallow wells along the Riverine which had completely been submerged by the flooding waters.

Table 10: Access to Domestic Water

Livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Kshs. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Pastoral	3 – 6	1 – 2	5 - 10	0	30 – 45	10 -20	15-20	20 -25
Marginal Mixed farming	0.5 - 1.5	0.5 -1.5	2 - 5	2 - 5	5 – 10	5 - 10	15 - 20	15 -20
Mixed farming	0.5 – 1	0.5 – 1	2 – 5	2 - 5	2 – 5	2 - 5	25 - 30	25 – 30

Waiting Time at the Source

The waiting time at water sources across all the livelihood zones was within normal due to good recharge of water sources following enhanced October-November-December (OND) 2023 short rains.

Cost of Water

The cost of water was within normal across all the livelihood zones. In Pastoral livelihood the cost of water was free while in both Mixed farming and Marginal mixed farming zones, a 20 litresJerrican was costingKshs. 2 -5 which was normal at this time of the year. However, in urban centers which primarily rely on TAWASCO households were buying water at kshs.10-15 as compared to Kshs. 5-10 normally. This was due to frequent power cut off, water rationing, leakages and pipe bursts.

Water Consumption

Current water consumption across the three livelihood zones were within normal ranges. Water consumption in both Pastoral and Marginal Mixed ranged between an average of 15 -20 litres per person per day while in the Mixed farming, the consumption ranged between an average of 25-30litres per person per day. There were some spots majorly the urban centres that recorded decrease in consumption which was attributed to the rationing of the water usage due to frequent power cuts. Out of the major water sources in MMF, 69.2 percent of the sources were operational; Shallow wells out of 336, 231 were operational; 26 out of 36 boreholes were operational.

3.2.6 Food Consumption Score

Households with 'poor' food consumption scores (FCS) were lower in January 2024 as compared to November and December 2023. In the month of January 2024, the proportion of households that had acceptable, borderline and poor FCS were 24.4 percent, 39.2 percent and 36.4 percent respectively. The proportion of households with poor food consumption scores was high in Mixed Farming livelihood zones at 43.3 percent and lower in Pastoral and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones at 35.6 and 32.2 percent respectively. A proportion of 10.2 percent, 28.9 percent and 31.7 percent of the households across Pastoral, Marginal Mixed and Mixed livelihood zones respectively had an acceptable food consumption score. The poor food consumption score implies household are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and are rarely consuming protein rich food, borderline imply household are consuming staple, vegetable every day accompanied by oil and pulse a few times in a week while the acceptable imply households consuming staples, vegetables every day, and frequently accompanied by pulses.

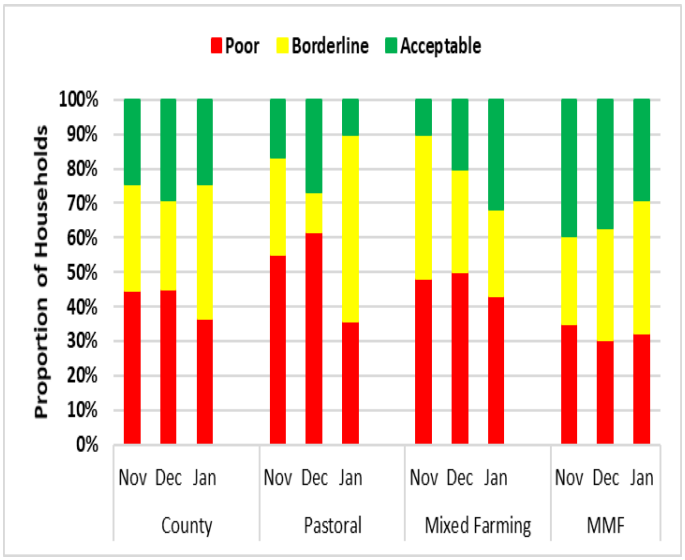


Figure 7: Food Consumption Score

3.2.7 Coping Strategy

The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month of January 2024 according to the NDMA monthly early warning bulletin, was 13.84 a three percent decrease from 14.24 reported in December. This implied that significantly more severe coping strategies were being employed by the households during the season. This was largely attributed to negative effects on livelihoods caused by floods. Reliance on less preferred or less expensive food, reduced portion size of meals and reduced number of meals consumed per day were the most frequent consumption-based strategies adopted by households across the livelihood zones. in addition, livelihood change was also experienced more so in Mixed farming and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones where rural urban migrations were observed as a result of floods.

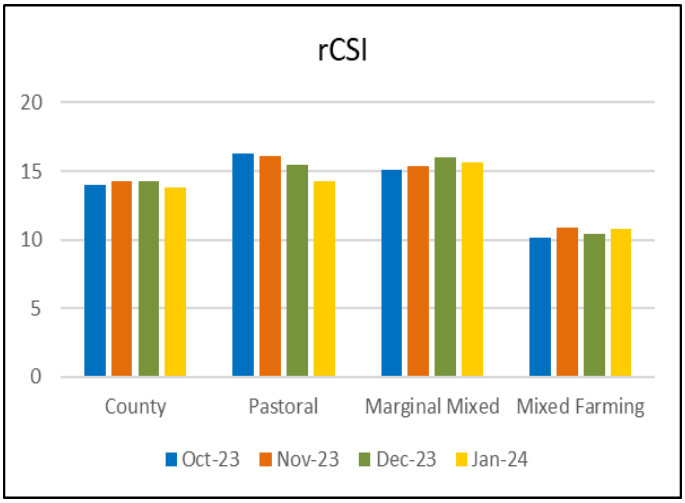


Figure 8: Reduced Coping Strategy index

3.2.8 Livelihood Coping

About 23.4% of the households in the county did not employ any coping mechanism while 5.3%, 40.2% and 31.1% of the households in the county employed stressed, crisis and emergency food-based coping mechanisms respectively during the month of January 2024. Similarly, 98.3 and 1.7 percent of households in the pastoral employed emergency and crisis food based coping mechanisms in January 2024 as compared to 56.7 who employed emergency in the mixed farming and 33.3 percent and 28.9 percent in Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone who employed emergency and crisis livelihood coping mechanisms respectively. this was attributed to negative effects of floods on livelihoods across all livelihood zones.

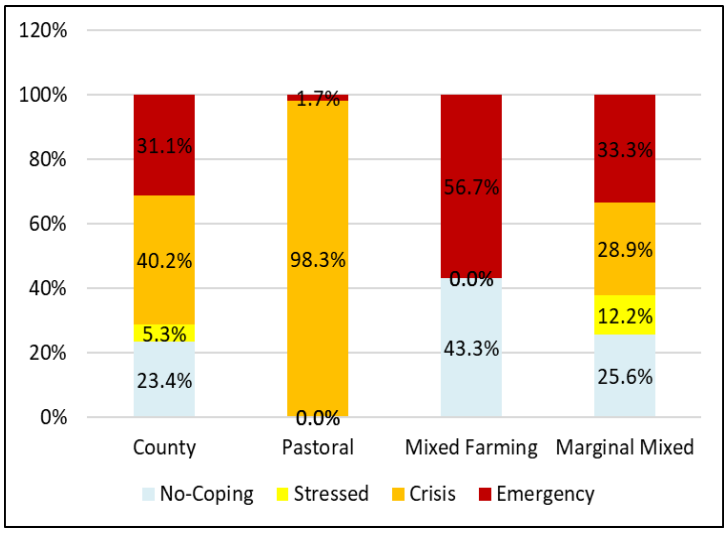


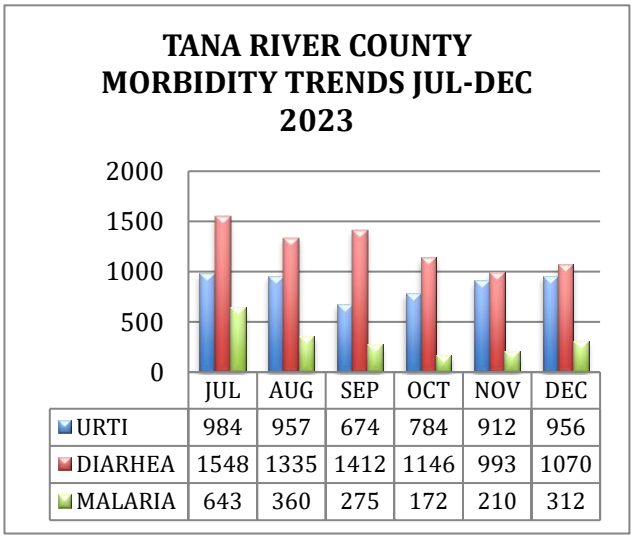
Figure 9: Livelihood Coping Strategies

3.3. Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

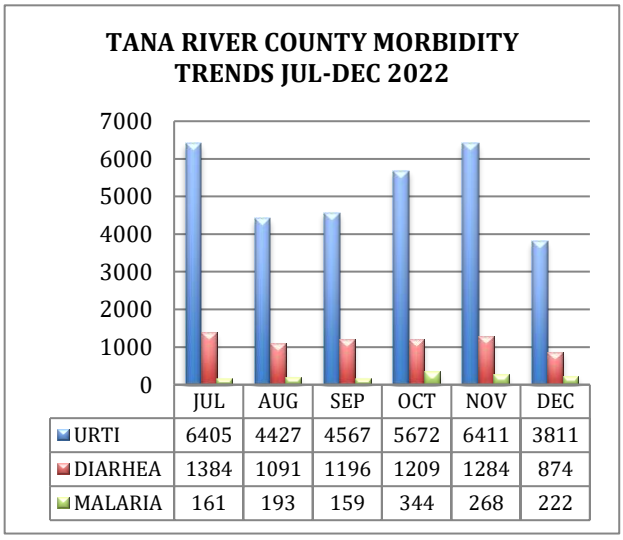
Morbidity for under five years

The prevalence of the 3 most common diseases from Jul-Dec 2023 in the County has increased compared to the same period in 2022 for the general population. Diarrhea is the leading disease followed by upper respiratory tract infection and malaria in all the sub counties. However, the morbidity trends are normal during this period. The increase of diarrhea and malaria in the county is due to the enhanced rains which led to water contamination and water logging and hence leading to diarrhea and malaria.



	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URTI	984	957	674	784	912	956
DIARHEA	1548	1335	1412	1146	993	1070
MALARIA	643	360	275	172	210	312

Figure 10: Morbidity trend for Under-fives



	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
URTI	6405	4427	4567	5672	6411	3811
DIARHEA	1384	1091	1196	1209	1284	874
MALARIA	161	193	159	344	268	222

Figure 11: Morbidity trend for General population

There was a cholera outbreak reported in Tana Delta sub county in early December 2023. A total of 29 cases were listed. The total cumulative (suspected and confirmed) cases were from the following wards; Garsen West 9, Garsen Central 2, Garsen South 12 and Kipini West one.

Only one death was reported since the beginning of the outbreak. The last case was reported on 12th January 2024, a total of 23 cases have been recovered. (Cholera Sitrep 15th January 2024) The cholera cases were attributed to consumption of contaminated water, poor hygiene and sanitation in the areas affected. This was due to flooding which affected sanitation facilities and hence led to contamination of water sources.

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census infant mortality rate 47.5%/1000, under-fives mortality rate is at 73.5 per 1000 live births. Crude Death Rate is at 12.9/1000 while maternal mortality rate is at 586/100,000 live births.

Immunization and Vitamin A coverage (Supplementation)

The fully immunized child (FIC) coverage for the county from Jul-Dec 2023 compared to same period in 2022 was less at 62.2% which is below the National target of 80 percent. The decrease in coverage is attributed to the flooding which disrupted health services across the county. Twenty-seven health facilities were cut off by the floods hence affecting health services.

Coverage for MR2 is below the national target which is currently at 48.5%. 12- 59 months Vitamin A supplementation coverage for the county from Jul-Dec 2023 is 72.5% compared to same period in 2022. This improvement is due to the VAS acceleration which was done in the month of November. The county latrine coverage is at 61.5% (SMART Survey, February 2024).

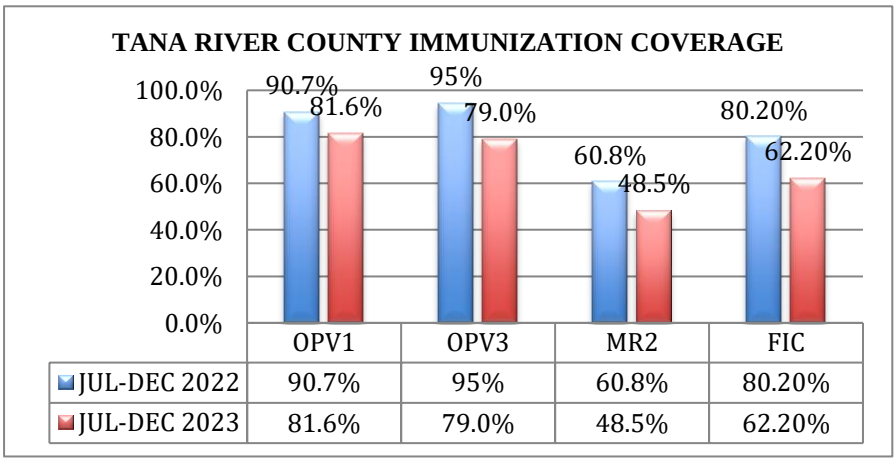


Figure 12: Immunization Coverage in Tana River County

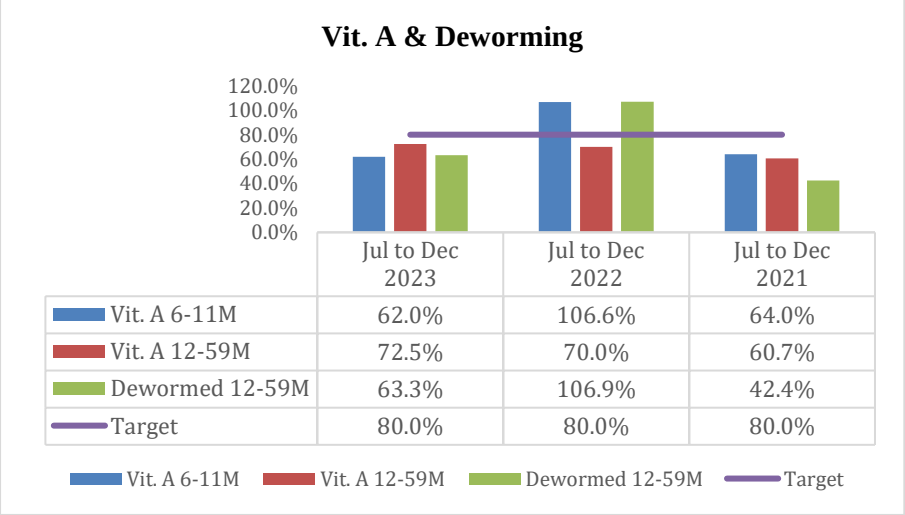


Figure 13: Vitamin A Supplementation and Deworming

3.3.3 Nutritional status and dietary diversity

Based on NDMA bulletins on surveillance data, the percentage of children under the age of five years who are at risk of malnutrition has been above average over the last three months. In January 2024, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 28 percent as compared to the long-term mean of 17.9 percent. This was largely attributed to human urban migrations during the flooding period as most livestock were also moved to higher grounds away from the households thereby affecting access to adequate milk. Limited access to diversified foods as a result of reduced household purchasing power and depleted food stocks at household level due to low production over the last six consecutive seasons also contributed to increased cases of malnutrition. cholera outbreak in Tana Delta was also a contributing factor to increased cases of malnutrition.

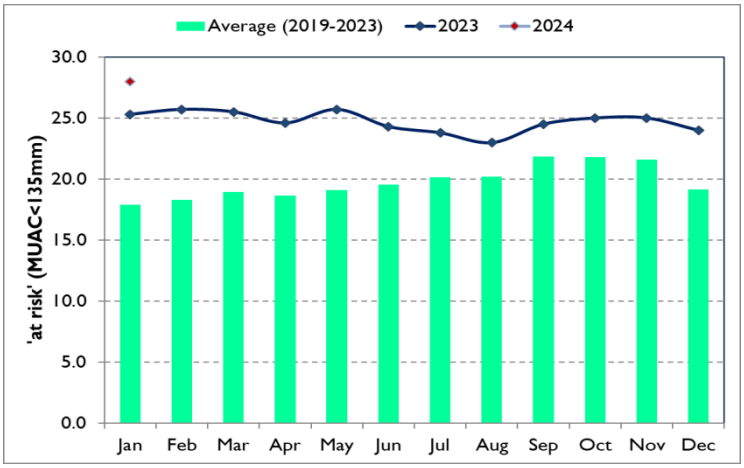


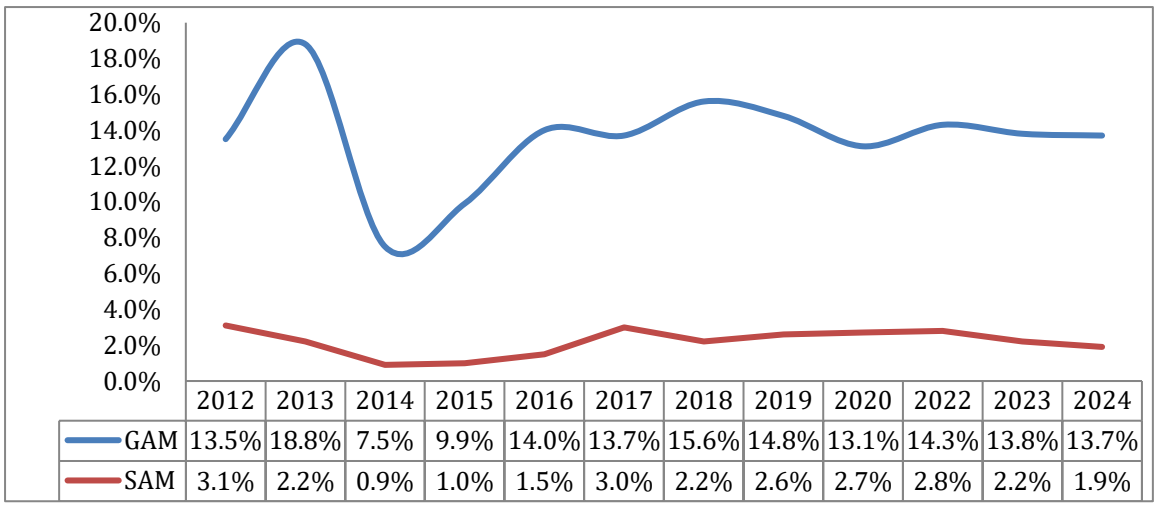
Figure 14: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

According to the SMART survey which was conducted in February 2024 the GAM rate was at 13.7% which has slightly decreased compared with 13.8% in February 2023. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence was at 1.9% (2024) which has slightly improved from 2.2% (2023). The resultant Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is indicative of serious malnutrition levels according to WHO classification.

According to Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) analysis, Tana River County nutrition survey recorded a GAM (< 125 mm and/or oedema) rate of 4.4 % and SAM rate of 0.8%. The prevalence of underweight was 20.5% which is above the national target of 11%. Stunting levels were at 18.3% (SMART survey2024) from 22.1% (SMART survey 2023) which is a tremendous improvement.

The most common causes of malnutrition in the county are; inadequate food intake, illness, poor hygiene and sanitation services, poor harvests due to rainfall shortages and poor feeding practices among others. This varies among the communities living in the different livelihood zones with the pastoral zones and marginalized farming zones mostly affected.

MALNUTRITION TRENDS FOR TANA RIVER COUNTY

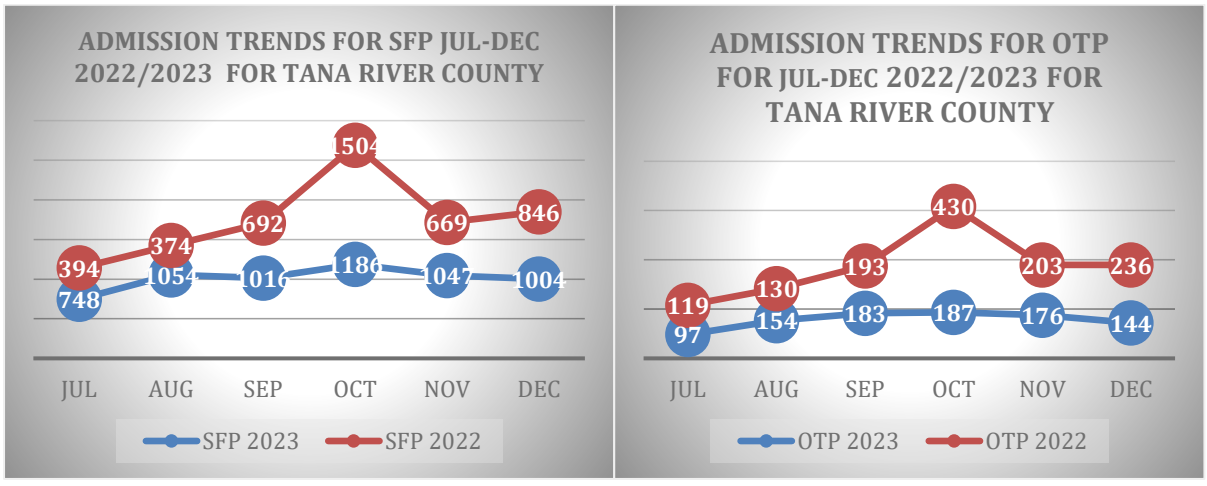


	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
GAM	13.5%	18.8%	7.5%	9.9%	14.0%	13.7%	15.6%	14.8%	13.1%	14.3%	13.8%	13.7%
SAM	3.1%	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.2%	1.9%

Figure 15: Malnutrition Trends

Currently the malnutrition cases are on a decreasing trend according to the monthly facility reports. The new admissions for both SFP and OTP are less during this period Jul-Dec 2023 compared to the same period of Jul-Dec 2022. Factors such as the cumulative net effect of the five failed previous seasons, poor dietary intake among children, high morbidity, poor water sanitation and hygiene, unfavourable terms of trade, high food prices and multiple recurrent shocks have slowed down the positive effects of the short rains.

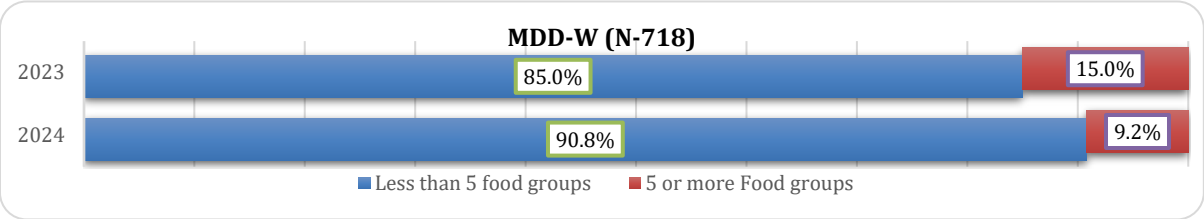
The effects of the prolonged drought coupled with the enhanced rains which led to destruction of livelihoods and properties still has adverse effects on malnutrition in the county. We expect to see more cases since the communities have not yet recovered from the shocks, the decline of the cases might be attributed to the disruption of health services at the facilities due to floods. See below graph.



Dietary Diversity

According to the SMART survey conducted in February 2024, the most consumed foods were cereals and cereal products 93.9%, oils and fats 91.7%, and milk and milk products 56.9% while the least consumed are meat and offal 7.2%, fish 3.4% and fruits5.7%. Fourtyone point four (41.4%) of the households consume more than five food groups, while six point nine (6.9%) consume less than three food groups.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is a dichotomous indicator of whether or not women 15-49 years of age have consumed at least five out of ten defined food groups the previous day or night. The proportion of women 15–49 years of age who reach this minimum in a population can be used as a proxy indicator for higher micro-nutrient adequacy, one important dimension of diet quality. According to the February survey 2024 the results indicates that the situation has deterioratedcompared to the previous survey. The number of women of reproductive age consuming less than 5 food groups was very high (90.8%), those consuming 5 or more food groups are seen to be less than 10%. In both scenarios diversity score is below the recommended rate. See figure 18 below



3.4. Trends of key food security indicators

Table 11: Food security trends in Tana River County

Indicator	Long Rains Assessment, July 2023	Short Rains Assessment, February 2023
Maize stocks held households	**41 % of the LTA**	**42.6%**
Livestock Body condition	Sheep: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Goat: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Cattle: Pastoral: Fair Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Camel: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: N/A	Sheep: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Goat: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Cattle: Pastoral: Fair Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: Good Camel: Pastoral: Good Marginal Mixed: Good Mixed farming: N/A
Water Consumption (Litres per person per day)	Mixed farming: 25-30 Marginal Mixed: 15-20 Pastoral:10-15	Mixed farming: 25-30 Marginal Mixed: 15-20 Pastoral:20-25
Waiting time at water source(min)	Mixed farming: 2-5 minutes Marginal Mixed: 5-10 minutes Pastoral: 45-60 minutes	Mixed farming: 2-5 minutes Marginal Mixed: 2-5 minutes Pastoral: 10-20 minutes
Cost of water (20 L)	Mixed farming: Ksh.2-5 Marginal Mixed: Ksh 5-10 Pastoral: water trucking, ksh15-30	Mixed farming: Ksh.2-5 Marginal Mixed: Ksh 5-10 Pastoral: water trucking, Ksh 0
Households Return trekking distances (Km) to water sources	Mixed farming: 0.5-1Km Marginal Mixed: 1-2 Km Pastoral: 4-7Km	Mixed farming: 0.5-1Km Marginal Mixed: 0.5-1.5 Km Pastoral: 1-2Km
Livestock Return trekking distance to water points (km)	Mixed farming: 2 Marginal Mixed: 4 Pastoral: 5	Mixed farming: 0.5-1 Marginal Mixed: 4 Pastoral: 1-5
Terms of Trade (pastoral zone)	Average County ToT: 57	Average County ToT: 70
Price of maize per kg (Ksh)	Average County price: Ksh. 92	Average County price: Ksh. 90
Coping strategy index (rCSI)	14.04	13.84
Milk Production	Mixed farming:1-2 Marginal Mixed: 1-3 Pastoral:1-3	Mixed farming: 2 Marginal Mixed: 3 Pastoral: 3
Migration (Out/In migration)	Normal migration to traditional grazing fields, minimal in- migration from North eastern	Currently no migrations

Livestock Disease outbreak	FMD, CBPP, CCPP,Trypanosomiasis, foot rot, Rabies, Orf, diarrhoea and NCD	FMD, CBPP, CCPP,Trypanosomiasis, foot rot, Rabies and Orf.
MUAC<135mm	23.8%	28%
Food consumption	Poor: 45%, Borderline: 23% Acceptable: 31%	Poor: 24.4%, Borderline: 39.2% Acceptable: 24.4%
GAM	13.8	
SAM	2.2	

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Enrolment

The enrolment in pre -primary level increased by 15 overalls but with a decrease of 22 boys and an increase of 37 girls between the third term and first term. The decrease in enrolment in boys was due to truancy and child neglect by parents. On the other hand, school enrolment for the primary level decreased by82 for boys and increased by 19 for girls compared to the previous term. The decrease in enrolment for boys was attributed to herding and boda-boda riding. At the Junior school level, the enrolment of students decreased by 29 boys and 56. The decrease in enrolment in junior school was attributed to lack of school fees. Enrolment of secondary school level had registered a decrease of 49 boys and 13 girls attributed to lack of school fees.

Table 12: Enrollment Levels

Level	Term III 2023			Term I 2024			Indicate Increase (+) and Decrease (-)
	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	
Pre-Primary	10,300	9,614	19,914	10,278	9,651	19,929	15
Primary	33,855	32,410	66,265	33,773	32,429	66,202	-63
Junior School	5,593	5,779	11,372	5,564	5,723	11,287	-85
Secondary	5,904	6,123	12,027	5,855	6,110	11,965	-62

Retention (Dropout rate)

Table 13: Drop outs

Level	Term I 2024			Reasons for boys' drop-out	Reasons for girls' drop-out
	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total		
Pre-Primary	85	43	128	Herding cattle, nomadic movements	Moved with their parents to IDP camps.
Primary	82	42	124	Herding cattle	Moved with their parents
Junior School	35	56	91	Hard economic times	Lack of school fees
Secondary	49	33	82	Boda-boda riding, herding cattle	Household chores and taking care of their siblings.

Drop out cases were reported in all the three livelihood zones which was mainly attributed to lack of school fees, hard economic times and child neglect. Dropout rates for boys were high in pre- primary, primary and secondary levels as compared to girls. This was largely attributed to migrations, lack of school fees, child neglect and increased displacements triggered by incidences of floods.

3.5.2. Effect of the season on learning continuity in schools

Heavy rains were experienced after schools were closed. Excess surface water and pasture in most parts of the county minimized nomadic movements hence improved school attendance. There was damage of infrastructure in several schools due to the heavy rains. Several people were displaced with six primary schools hosting IDPs. There was a delay in the supply of School meals program during the period which affected the enrolment of pupils in the primary level and pre-primary who ride on the same.

3.5.3. School Meal Program (Food availability in schools during the season)

The in-kind school meals program under the Ministry of Education, continued during the season. This was instrumental in ensuring regular school attendance. A total of 180 public primary schools received food benefitting 33,855boys and 32,410girls. The pre-primary learners also benefit from the program, though not officially targeted. This normally strains the rations leading to food scarcity.

The table below indicates the type(s) of school meal programme(s) currently offered in schools and the number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) benefiting or not benefiting.

Table 14: School Meal programme

Category of School	Total Number of Public schools in County/Sub-county	Number of schools 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 Learners NOT on school meals program	
			In-kind School Meals Programme (IKSMP)		Cash Transfer (CT)		Community/Parents supported (CSSP)		Government Relief Food (GRF)		Other types (Please specify.) …….					
			№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
Pre-Primary	322	79	0	0									0	0	10,300	9,614
Primary	180	79	33,855	32,410									33,855	32,410		
Junior School																
Secondary															5,904	6,123
Subtotal	502	79	33,855	32,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,855	32,410	16,204	15,737

3.5.4. Cross cutting issues in education that promote or affect learning.

There were no major health and nutritional issues were reported during the season. No mental health and psychosocial support were provided. Dignity kits were provided by the Ministry of Education and other partners like KRCS, World Vision -K, Plan International and Child welfare. There were no reports of child molestation and abuse reported

3.5.5. Water availability in schools

Different schools access water from sources such as river, boreholes, tap water and water pans. 61 primary schools alongside 61 ECDE centres and 21 secondary schools obtained water from boreholes, 18 primary schools and 6 secondary schools accessed tap water whereas 9 primary schools obtained water from the river. 53 primary schools and 20 secondary schools had no access to safe water. Further 42 primary schools and 20 secondary schools had functional water harvesting structures.

Table 15: Water availability in schools

Main sources of water in schools (e.g. borehole, river, water pumps, bowsers, taps, water pans, rain water)	**№ of schools with access to safe water (functional source within 100m radius)**			**№ of schools with NO access to safe water (functional source within 100m radius)**			**№ of schools with functional rain water-harvesting infrastructure (gutters, tanks and taps)**			**№ of schools with water treatment measures**	**№ schools with sustainable water storage facilities e.g. water tanks**
	ECD	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**ECD**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**ECD**	**Primary**	**Secondary**		
1. Borehole,	20	61	21	60	53	21	0	42	20	0	30
2. Taps and water tanks	18	18	6							0	
3. Rain fed	30	30	10							0	
4. River	9	9								0	
5. Water pans	3	3								0	
Total	80	121	37	60	53	21	0	42	20	0	30

3.5.6. School infrastructure

The floods that were experienced during the season affected 9 primary and 3 secondary schools where some classrooms were destructed and toilets submergedposing a health hazard to pupils. Six schools also hosted IDPs.

School Health and Nutrition

Table 16:

School category	State health and nutrition challenges experienced in schools during the season	Indicate some of the interventions offerede.g. deworming, vitamin A etc	Which organizations provided the interventions
Pre-Primary	Inadequate water, inadequate food, open deification	NONE	NONE
Primary	Inadequate water, inadequate food, open deification	NONE	NONE
Junior School	Inadequate water, inadequate food, open deification	NONE	NONE
Secondary	Inadequate water, inadequate food, open deification	NONE	NONE

Major health and nutrition challenges faced by schools were inadequate safe water to drink, inadequate food to cater for Pre-Primary and Junior School and increased cases of open-defecation that lead to contamination of water and increased cases of water borne diseases in most schools.

Child Protection

Child protection issues that were exacerbated by food insecurity in the communities and schools were:

Child labour:

Children get involved in activities such cattle herding and other activities to enable the family earn a living.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse:

Girls may be lured into sexual activity due to desperate situations. Across the county 11 percent of children engage in transactional sexual behavior. Largely attributed to high level of poverty.

Gender Based Violence (GBV):

gender based violence tends to increase when poverty strikes the family units.

Recruitment to violent gangs:

Hunger stricken young people are vulnerable and susceptible to recruitment into dangerous gangs.

Child marriage

Nine percent of children engage in child marriages and early age. This is largely attributed to abject poverty due to impacts of the floods and drought, parents shifting from one place to another, retrogressive cultural practices, lack of shelter and basic necessities.

Child Pregnancies

On child pregnancies,13 percent of respondence confirmed of known cases of pregnancies across the county.

Child Disability

44 percent of the respondence confirmed of presence of children with disabilities in the county.

4.0. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

Prognosis KeyAssumptions:

- The March-May 2024 long rains season in Northern and Eastern Kenya, Somalia, and Southern/Southeastern Ethiopia is most likely to be average (medium confidence), though with localized areas of above average.
- According to February outlook by the Kenya Meteorological department (KMD), The outlook for the next three months indicates that the County is likely to remain generally dry in February and most of March and receive rainfall in April; a few areas may be wet for a few days in February and March. Temperatures are also expected to be warmer than average over the whole county during the forecast period.
- Based on the below average short rains performance and under production during the long rains of 2023, food commodity prices in general and specifically cereal prices in the county are likely to increase above the long-term average prices up to end of May.
- As a result of the below average crop and low purchasing power, high malnutrition cases are expected in the next three months.
- Forage and water resources are expected to remain normal until onset of 2024 March-April-Long rains season. Migrations towards the fall back grazing fields expected in the next three months which might lead in cases of resource-based conflicts within mixed livelihood zones.
- Livestock prices are likely to remain above the long-term average and the terms of trade are likely to improve considerably above the long term average for the next three months attributed to available pasture and browse.

4.1. Current Food Security Situation to March 2024

- Based on the below average short rains performance and under production during the long rains of 2023, food commodity prices in general and specifically cereal prices in the county are likely to increase above the long-term average prices up to end of May.
- As a result of the below average crop and low purchasing power, high malnutrition cases are expected in the next three months.
- Forage and water resources are expected to remain normal until onset of 2024 March-April-Long rains season. Migrations towards the fall back grazing fields expected in the next three months which might lead in cases of resource-based conflicts within mixed livelihood zones.
- Higher proportion of households are likely to experience stress accessing food due to high food prices triggered by increased fuel prices and below average short rains harvests by the second week of March. With decreased household income sources and lower purchasing power, more households are likely to remain food insecure in the next two months resulting in limited access to food across all livelihood zones. Quality of pasture and browse conditions are expected to start depleting in the next one month as a result of expected livestock influx from neighboring counties by mid-February 2024. Cereal prices are expected to remain high attributed to scarcity by end of March. Frequency of meals and dietary diversity is likely to reduce due to high market prices and limited income to buy food.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from April to June 2024

The early onset of long rains by mid to third week of March is expected to escalate regeneration of rangeland resources and recharge of water sources and prompt the return of livestock to wet season grazing areas. Market prices of essential commodities are expected to remain high due to high fuel prices and below average crop and livestock production during the short rains season, decreased livestock body conditions and milk production will worsen household's income and increase malnutrition cases of the under-fives by the third week of March. The proportion of households with poor food consumption score is likely to improve by the end of April and the severity of food based coping strategies will decrease attributed to increased household's income sources, improved purchasing power and access to a wider variety of food groups like vegetables and milk. The threat of livestock diseases will however remain high through to May. The prices of livestock are expected to improve above average levels attributed to fair to good pasture and browse conditions during the same period. Resource based conflicts also expected to decrease during the same period as most livestock would have moved to wet season grazing fields. Food security classification is expected to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

Beginning May through June, it is expected that the demand for agricultural labor will remain at average levels more so within the Mixed and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones resulting to sustained household incomes in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones. Following below average short rains production, household food stocks are likely to deplete earlier than normal by early May, increasing household's reliance on markets to a typically high level. The long rains are expected to drive regeneration of rangeland resources and recharge of water sources and prompt the return of livestock to wet season grazing areas. Although prices of essential commodities are expected to remain high due to high fuel prices and poor harvests during short rains season, fair to good livestock body conditions and improved milk production will improve household income and reduce malnutrition cases of the under-fives. The proportion of households with poor food consumption score is likely to reduce and the severity of food based coping strategies will reduce.

In the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, livestock productivity is likely to remain good, sustained by good availability of pastures, browse, and water resources. The threat of livestock diseases will however remain high through to June. The prices of livestock are expected to remain at above average levels, maintaining good household purchasing power and access to food. Household milk availability is also expected to remain elevated, improving the nutrition status of children below five years. As a result, stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected to persist.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
5.1 Conclusion
5.1.1 Phase Classification

The food security phase classification for Tana River County has remained in crisis phase (IPC Phase 3) for the short rains' assessment conducted in February 2023 in addition two livelihood zones(Marginal Mixed and Mixed farming livelihood zones) are in crisis phase(IPC phase 3) while Pastoral livelihood zones is in stressed phase(IPC phase 2) during the same period.

5.1.2 Summary of the Findings

The body condition ranged from fair to good for cattle, good for goats, sheep and camel in the pastoral livelihood Zone, while in both Mixed and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, the body conditions for all species was good. Currently most livestock herds are grazing within traditional grazing fields attributed to availability of pasture, browse and water however, with the decline in pastures as a result of the prevailing high temperatures migrations of livestock from outside the county towards traditional grazing fields of Tana Delta are expected from late-February. Livestock movement from the traditional wet season grazing areas towards the dry season fall back areas is expected in the next one month and this is likely to trigger resource-based conflicts between the farmers and the pastoralists as a result of competition for resources. Meanwhile in the northern part of the County specifically in parts of Bangale, water sources were well recharged hence there will be minimal tension between host and the migrating pastoralists over water for livestock use. The average milk production was 3 litres per household which was above the long-term average of 2.5 litres per household in both pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. In the marginal mixed farming zone, milk production was 3 litres compared to 2 litres normally. The low milk production was attributed to the fact that most of the livestock are in-calf period. The average return distance to various sources of domestic water was 1-2 kilometers in the pastoral livelihood zone compared to 3-6 kilometers normally. The decrease in the distance was attributed to the enhanced rains which resulted to the good recharge of the open water sources. Water consumption in the pastoral livelihood zone had improved due to increase in water levels resulting from the rains received during the season, water consumption was around 20-25 litres per person per day compared to 15–20 litres per person per day normally. In both the marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zone, water consumption was 15-20 litres and 25-30 litres per person per day respectively which was normal. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in the month of January 2024 was 28 percent which is above the LTA of 17.9 percent. The enrolment of pupils in the Pre-Primary level increased by 15 percent between the third term 2023 and first term 2024. On the other hand, school enrollment for the primary level decreased by 63 percent as compared to the previous term, for Junior School, the enrolment of students also decreased by 85 percent. Food prices remain high with a kilogram of maize selling at Ksh. 90 in January 2024 as compared to the long-term average (LTA) of Ksh. 65 per kilograms (Kg). Other shocks and hazards include Floods, human-wildlife conflict across all livelihood zones, Cholera outbreak in the Mixed livelihood zones, livestock diseases and fall Army worm infestations in the mixed farming and Marginal mixed farming zones.

5.1.3 Sub-County Food Security Ranking

Table 18: Sub-County Food Security Ranking (Worst to best)

Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure, 6=Least food insecure)	Main food security threats
Very Good (9-10)	Good (7-8)	Fair (5-6) Poor (3-4) Very Poor (<2)
Tana Delta	1	Excessive floods affecting most households and cropland, crop failure due to floods, fall-armyworm infestation, high number of households in Poor food consumption score, 1-2 meals in a day, high-food prices, High cases of malnutrition, Human-Wildlife conflict, low purchasing power, depleted household stocks
Tana North	2	Flooding incidents, High food prices, depleted household food stocks at household level, livestock diseases, high number of households in Poor food consumption score, high cases of emergency and crisis coping mechanisms
Tana River	3	floods affecting most households and cropland, reduced household income sources, crop failure due to floods

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 On-going Food Interventions

5.2.2 On-going Non-Food Interventions

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
Agriculture Immediate interventions							
Tana River	All wards	Provision of farm inputs; Seeds, Pesticides and fertilizers Training on good agronomic practices	800 HH	Department of Agriculture	Increasing the availability of water for production Promoting nutrition sensitivity in communities Increasing land under production	50 million	2023 - 2027

Tana River	All Wards	-Cash transfers and support of extension services	120 HH	Department of Agriculture SOLO	Support farmers in acquisition of farm inputs; seeds, pesticides and fertilizer. Increase technical know-how on agronomic practices	10 million	Dec 2023 – January 2024
	Chewani and Mikinduni	Provision of farm inputs and support of extension services	46 Farmer Groups	Department of Agriculture WHH	Increase access to certified seeds and seedlings Increase technical know-how on agronomic practices	27 million	June 2023 – June 2024

Tana North	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Provision of Seed and agrochemicals	All profiled farm groups/those who have applied.	Department of agriculture, Stakeholders	Improve on production by increase in acreage.	20M	2023 Short rains
Tana North	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Subsidized mechanization and provision of inputs	3,000 farmers in the scheme	MOA, Bura farmers' cooperative,WHH,KRCS,WFP,KCSAP,ADS, World vision.	Enhanced increase in acreage	2M	2022 Short rains
Tana North	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Provision of subsidized fertilizer		Department of agriculture & NCPB, NIA, YARA	Improved production and food security	5M	2022 Short rains
Tana Delta	Didade, Kaloleni, Chara	SFSP - High Iron Rich Bean seed distribution to individual farmers in Garsen South, Kipini West and East	1,000 HHs	WFP	Nutrition to the households and especially the children		FY 2023-2024

Tana Delta	Tana Delta	Farm Seeds Input distribution	245 HHs	Nature Kenya	Enhance household nutrition and focus on tree land cover in farms	2m	FY 2023 - 2024
Tana Delta	Garsen South	100 acres of minor irrigation scheme in Oda	200 HHs	UNFP, NDMA, County Govt	100 acres of food crop production		FY 2023 - 2024
Tana Delta	Tana Delta	Relief food distribution to heavily affected households	2,500 HHs	NDMA, Red Cross, National and County Govts.	The needy in the communities		FY 2023 - 2024
Tana Delta	Tana Delta	Supply and distribution of vegetable seeds, fertilizers and Agro-chemicals	1,800 HHs	FAO, County Govt	Improve nutrition and food security		FY 2023 - 2024
Tana Delta	Tana Delta	NAVCDP replaced KCSAP after a 5-year long program	4,349 HHs	CGTR, NAVCDP	To improve production through		FY 2023 - 2024

		implementation, the new project will focus on saccos and cooperatives that will be ensuring the CIGs get loans for their proposals			value addition		
Agriculture Medium- and long-term interventions							
Tana River	Chewani	Establishment of Area based food system hubs	1300HH	Department of Agriculture WFP	Improved access to farm inputs, Storage facilities, market infrastructure	30 – 100M	2023 to 2027
Tana river	Chewele, Madogo,	Revival of 12 minor irrigation schemes	6,000	Department of agriculture, WFP, KCSAP, UNDP	Improved production		2018 - 2022

	Sala, Hirimani				and food security		
Tana River	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Mechanization of agricultural production	3,000	Department of agriculture & stakeholders	Improved production and food security		2018 - 2022
Tana River	Madogo, Hirimani	Adoption of climate smart technologies and innovations	8,000	Department of agriculture & stakeholders	Improved production and food security		2018 - 2022
Tana River	Madogo, Sala, Hirimani, Chewele	Promotion of agroforestry to curb climate change	4,000	MoA,GAA/WHH, KRCS, World vision	Reduced effect of climate change impacts		2018-2022
Tana Delta	Tana Delta	Attaining economic benefits from the coastal and marine resources	800 HHs	KEMFSED	Livelihood intervention on marine culture, farming and livestock keeping		FY 2023-2024

Livestock Ongoing Interventions							
Tana River, Tana North, Tana Delta	Livestock feed distribution	All	1680	FAO/SOLO	Protecting Livelihood	7,537,732M	OCT-DEC 2023
Tana River, Tana North, Tana Delta	Distribution of fodder seeds	All	15 acres	WHH/BMZ	Increased animal feeds	500,000.00	Oct - Dec 2023
Tana River, Tana North,	Veterinary drugs for vaccinating cattle,	All	25980	WHH/BMZ/FAO-SOLO	Protecting Livelihood	2M	Oct-Dec 2023

Tana Delta	goats, poultry, and camel						
Tana Delta	Rangeland Management and fodder production	Tana Delta	>200HH	UNDP	Improved food security	200M	OCT-DEC 2023
Tana River, Tana North, Tana Delta	Fodder production	ALL	>200HH	WHH	Improve Livestock feed security	500,000	OCT-DEC 2023
Tana River, Tana North, Tana Delta	Livestock restocking	All	>500HH	TRCG	Protecting Livelihood	10M	Oct-Dec 2023

Tana River, Tana North, Tana Delta	Promote livestock enterprises (apiculture, poultry production and goat production	All	>1000	WHH	Protect Livelihoods		Oct-Dec 2023
Tana River Tana North Tana Delta	Livestock Insurance	All	>1000HH	ZEPRI-DRIVE	Protect Livelihood asset	70m	0ct-Dec 2023
Health and nutrition Ongoing Interventions							
		Vitamin A Supplementation					
		Zinc Supplementation					

		Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)					
		IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)					
		Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women					
		Deworming					
		Food Fortification-MNP					
		Blanket supplementary feeding					

Education Ongoing Interventions							
All	All	All	In-kind school meals program for 60894 schools	MOE(NACONEK)	Guaranteed school meals	On going	
All			Water harvesting structures for 1464 schools	World vision	Availability of clean water	Commencing soon	

Livestock Sector							
Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All sub-counties	Livestock feed distribution	All	1680	FAO/SOLO	Protecting Livelihood	7,537,732M	OCT-DEC 2023
All sub-counties	Distribution of fodder seeds	All	15 acres	WHH/BMZ	Increased animal feeds	500,000.00	Oct -Dec 2023
All sub-counties	Veterinary drugs for vaccinating cattle, goats, poultry, and camel	All	25980	WHH/BMZ/FAO-SOLO	Protecting Livelihood	2M	Oct-Dec 2023
Tana Delta	Rangeland Management and fodder production	Tana Delta	>200HH	UNDP	Improved food security	200M	OCT-DEC 2023

All sub-counties	Livestock restocking	All	>500HH	TRCG	Protecting Livelihood	10M	Oct-Dec 2023
All	Promote livestock enterprises (apiculture, poultry production and goat production	All	>1000	WHH	Protect Livelihoods		Oct-Dec 2023
Water Sector-Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Tana river	Water trucking	All displaced		County gvt of Tana river			
	Distribution of collapsible tanks	All Displaced		County gvt of Tana river			
	Distribution of pur and aqua tabs	All displaced		County gvt of Tana river			

	Pipeline extension to wachakone and Malindi yangwena area	Hola			19M		
	Construction of RC water tank at Hola water supply	Hola			15M		
	Construction of dayate water supply	Hola			65M		
	MakereBoji water project	Kinakomba		County gvt of Tana river	10M		
	Repair of water bowsers			County gvt of Tana river			
Tana Delta	Water trucking to settlements/clusters	Wachu Oda, Bilisa	6000-6500	TRCG-Special program & water department, KRCS, World Vision	n/a	2023-	n/a
Tana North	Water trucking to IDPS			Partners CGTR			

	Distribution of NFIS and water treatment chemicals			Partners CGTR			
	Bura -chifiri pipeline extension(7km)	Chifiri		 CGTR	19m		90%
	Construction of 10000m3 mansory tank at katumba village-bangale ward	Bangale		 CGTR	3.5m		90%
	Distribution of collapsible storage tanks						
Health Sector-Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries		Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
			Male	Female			

All sub-counties	Vitamin A Supplementation	All health facilities			MOH/UNICEF/KRCS		On-Going
	Zinc Supplementation	All health facilities			MOH/UNICEF		On-Going
	Management of Acute Malnutrition	Allhealthfacilities			MOH/UNICEF/KRCS/WFP		On-Going
	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)-Trainings				MOH/KRCS/		On-Going
					UNICEF/WVK		
	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All health facilities			MOH/KRCS/		On-Going
					UNICEF/		
	Deworming	All facilities			MOH/WORLDWIDE		On Going
					CONCERN		
					/MOE		
	FAMILY MUAC	All CUs in Tana North and Tana			MOH/KRCS/UNICEF/CONCERNWORLDWIDE		On going

		River Sub counties and Sentinel Sites					
	OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS						
All	COVID-19 vaccination	County			MOH/TRCG		On Going
All	Handwashing and hygiene promotion	County			MOH/TRCG		Ongoing
Education Sector							
Sub-county	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Timeframe
All	All	180 public Primary schools	In-kind school Meals Program	60,894	MOE	Pupils are assured of a midday meal on every school day	Continuous

Tana River sub-county	All	15 schools	Distribution of 10,000 litre water tanks	4,700	World vision	Water for preparing meals	On going

Water Sector-Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	**Intervention**	**Location**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Cost**	**Time Frame**	**Implementation Status (% of completion)**
Tana river	Water trucking	All displaced		County Government of Tana river			
	Distribution of collapsible tanks	All Displaced		County Government of Tana river			
	Distribution of pur and aqua tabs	All displaced		County Government of Tana river			
	Pipeline extension to wachakone and Malindi yangwena area	Hola			19M		50%

	Construction of RC water tank at Hola water supply	Hola			15M		50%
	Construction of dayate water supply	Hola			65M		90%
	Repair of water bowsers			County gvt of Tana river			70%
	Water resource mapping	Entire county		UNDP/CGTR	-		80%
Tana Delta	Water trucking to settlements/clusters	Wachu Oda, Bilisa	6000-6500	TRCG-Special program & water department, KRCS, World Vision	n/a	2023-	n/a
Tana North	Water trucking to IDPS			Partners CGTR			
	Distribution of NFIS and water treatment chemicals			Partners CGTR			

	Bura -chifiri pipeline extension(7km)	Chifiri		CGTR	19m		90%
	Construction of 10000m3 masonry tank at katumba village-bangale ward	Bangale		CGTR	3.5m		90%
	Distribution of collapsible storage tanks						
Water **Medium and Long-Term On-going Interventions**							
Tana North	Sombo cluster project	Sala ward	-	CGTR	20M	12 months	5%
	Kamuthe water project	Chewele	-	CGTR	8M	12 months	5%
	Dukanotu pipeline extension	Chewele	-	CGTR	10M	12 months	5%
	Upgrading of madogo water supply	Madogo	-	CGTR	35M	12 months	5%

Tana River	Rehabilitation of haroresa water pan	Wayu	-	CGTR	5M	12 months	-
	Makere -Hara water project	Kinakomba	-	CGTR	10M	12 months	5%
	Electrification of Hola water supply	Chewani	-	CGTR	15M	12 months	5%
Tana Delta	Rehabilitation of chirfa water pan	Garsen west	-	CGTR		12 months	-
	Kipao water project	Garsen central	-	CGTR	5M	12 Months	-
	Rehabilitation of idsowe borehole 3	Garsen south	-	County government	2 M	12 months	10%
	Construction of garsen steel elevated tank	Garsen central	-	County government	11M	12 months	70%
	Kurawa- katsangani water project	Kipini west	-	CGTR	12M	12 months	100%

EMERGENCY INTERVENTIONS BY OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

INTERVENTIONS BY KENYA RED CROSS

	Sectors	Area focussed	Activities conducted
1	Disaster Risk Reduction	Strengthening community anticipatory action	Increased capacities of communities through training to put in place inclusive, risk informed DPR for timely action- This was conducted through support from ECHO
2	Search and Rescue	Lifesaving Search and Rescue (SAR)	1. Responding and coordinating to distress calls. 2. Rescued over 435 peoples. 3. Assists community in mapping evacuation centres. 4. Develop floods maps on the hotspot areas.
3	Shelter	Shelter NFI Distribution. Camps Establishment and Managements.	1. Distributed 7979 Shelter NFI to 7979hh across the county. (Bandi 222 hh, Gadeni 38hh and G.High Camp 981hh 2. Established 83 camps within the county. 3. Support camp management.
4	Health	integrated Outreaches	1. Conducted 23 integrated outreaches to IDPS Camps reaching out 2455ppl. Services offered during outreaches were Immunization services, nutrition services, AVC services, 2. Treatment services (Diarrhoea, Malaria, URTI, Skin diseases, fever and suspected measles
5	WASH	Rehabilitation of water systems. Water. Hygiene Promotion. Watertruckling.	1. Distributed 25680 Pur sachets and 2740 aqua tabs in Bandi and Garsen High IDPs Camps. 2. Distributed 46 slabs in G.High Camp 12 in Bandi. 3. Constructed 46 pit Latrines in G.High Camp and 12 Pit latrines in Bandi. 4. Distributed 1972 sanitary towels in G.High and 900 in Bandi. 5. Conducted hygiene promotion session reaching out 2792ppl in G.high and 654 in Bandi.

		Cholera Response.	6. Assessment 97 affected key WASH infrastructures 7. Repair and servicing of 2 bore holes. 8. Distributed 3 10000litres bladder tank and distributed 124,000litres to Bandi and G.high. 9. Supported setting up of 3 CTC in garsen, Ngao and Oda health centres. 10. Supported with 10 cholera beds.
6	Food and Nutrition	Food Aid and Cash Voucher Assistance(CVA)	1. Under EAP 2,000 HH received one off cash support of Kh. 5,400 2. Through ECHO support, 600 HH were supported with cash of ksh. 8,900 for 2 months (December 2023 and January 2024) 3. Through Danish Red Cross support, 1000hh were supported with cash of Ksh. 8900 for a month ie. January 2024 4. Relief food distribution in Bandi and Gadeni targeting 260hh.
7	Operational Support	Communications, Monitoring and Early warning to communities	1. Monitoring of weather patterns 2. Dispatching warning messages 3. Data Documentation and Dissemination 4. Situational updates
8	Cross Cutting	Continued Rapid assessment. Continuous early warning information.	1. Participated in KIRA assessment. 2. Conducted assessment, validation and registration of IDPs.
9	PR and Communications	Documentation of best practices and operations updates sharing with public	1. Field and operation coverage for print and media. 2. Field visit by media stations 3. Documenting and achieving best practices

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Recommended Food Interventions

Table 20: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	Sub- County-Pop in need (percent range min – max)	Population in the Sub-County (Projected 2019)	Wards	Wards Population	Pop in need in the Wards (percentage)	poppulation in need per ward(Phase 3 and above)	Proposed mode of intervention
Tana North	25-30	116,757					
			Bangale	19086	10%	12339	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Hirimani	15000	10%	12339	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/GFP
			Chewele	17400	10%	12339	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Sala	15600	10%	12339	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Madogo	47,056	10%	12339	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP

Tana Delta	20-25	110,640	Garsen North	35,808	5%	5144	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Garsen West	10700	4%	5141	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Garsen South	15000	4%	5141	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Garsen Central	12000	4%	5141	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Kipini West	17022	4%	5141	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Kipini East	20528	4%	5141	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
Tana River	20 – 25	88,546	Wayu	20,000	10%	8870	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Kinakomba	18373	5%	7326	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP

			Mikindun i	12500	5%	7326	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
			Chewani	51873	5%	7326	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program/ GFP
TOTAL POPULATION IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE						**123,392**	

5.3.2 Recommended Non-Food Interventions

Table 21: Proposed non-food interventions

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture-Immediate Interventions							
Galole	Chewani, Mikinduni and Kinakomba	Provision of subsidized mechanized land preparation	2500 HH	Ministry of agriculture Development partners	Financial support Tractors Plant operators	Tractors Plant operators	2024
	Chewani, Mikinduni and Kinakomba	Provision of assorted farm inputs	3000 HH	Ministry of agriculture Development partners	Financial support Technical officers	Technical officers	2024
	Chewani, Mikinduni and Kinakomba	Provision of water pumps	150 HH	Ministry of agriculture Development partners	Financial support Technical officers (Irrigation Unit)	Technical officers (irrigation unit)	2024

Tana River	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	More Assorted seeds-maize, rice, green grams, sweet potatoes	10,000	Department of agriculture and other stakeholders	Funds & transport	Technical skills	2024
Tana River	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Promotion of alternative livelihood sources	6,000	Department of agriculture and stakeholders	Funds	Technical skills	2024
Tana Delta	Tana Delta	Provision of planting package targeting one acre per farmer(seed, fertilizer and chemical)	2,000 HHs	CGTR	Funds	Funds	6 Months
Agriculture-Medium term/Long Term interventions							
TANA RIVER	All Wards	Rehabilitation and establishment of Solar powered irrigation schemes	4000HH	Dept. of Agriculture and other stakeholders	Technical Experts Funding from County or Other Stakeholders	Technical Experts	2020 - 2022
Tana North	Chewele, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani	Provision of solar-powered water pump sets & accessories; and revival of schemes	3000	Department of agriculture and other stakeholders	funds	Technical skills	2024

Livestock-Recommended Interventions							
Tana river, Tana delta and Tana north	Rangeland management training	All wards	1,000	Livestock dept, Other stakeholders	Extension staff Fuel Finances	Extension staff	By Oct 2024
Tana river, Tana delta and Tana north	Fodder production and conservation	All wards	1000	County government and partners	funds	Extension agents	By Oct 2024
Tana river, Tana delta and Tana north	Livestock Insurance	All wards	1500	County governments and partners	funds	Ext. agents	By Oct 2024
Tana river, Tana delta and Tana north	Restocking	All wards	1500	County Government and partners	FUNDS	Ext. agents	By Oct 2024

Health and nutrition -Immediate Interventions							
Madogo, Bangali, Sala, Chewele, Hirimani, Wayu, Kinakomba and Garsen W Wards.	Undertake integrated medical outreaches in hard to reach areas of the County	All the 3 sub counties	10,000 under-fives	MOH,CGTR UNICEF WFP, WHH World Vision KRCS, ACF	3,200,000	Technical Staffs, Vehicles	March-Jul
Tana North, Tana Delta and Tana River	Conduct exhaustive Mass Screening	All the 3 sub counties	All under-fives	MoH/CGTR,Unicef, WVK, ACF	6,000,000	Technical staffs, Vehicles	March-Jul
Tana Delta, Tana North and Tana River	Upscaling disease surveillance	All the Wards	1000HHS	CGTR-MOH KRCS/UNICEF/WVK	1,500,000	Technical staffs	March-Jul
Tana Delta, Tana North and Tana River	Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals	All CUs	Aqua tabs and Pur sachet's	MOH/TRCG UNICEF KRCS	2,500,000	Technical Staffs	March-Jul

				KRCS WVK			
Tana Delta	Upscale health promotion in cholera affected villages	Garsen West, Garsen Central, Garsen South and Kipini West	1000HHs	MOH/TRCG/UNCEF/ KRCS/WVK	1,000,000	Technical staffs	March-Jul
Health and nutrition-Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions							
Madogo, Bangali, Sala, Chewele, Hirimani, Wayu, Kinakomba and Garsen W Wards.	Promote Agri-Nutrition Activities among the MtMSGs and Farmer Groups			WFP,WHH, Concern Worldwide, WVK	3,500,000	Technical Staffs	March-Dec
Tana River, Tana Delta and Tana North	Cash Transfers	All the wards	1000HHs with malnourished children	UNICEF, WVK,KRCS, WHH	15,000,000	Technical staffs	March-Jul

Tana-river, Tana Delta	Implement Positive Deviant (PD)Hearth in six CUs	Mikinduni, Chewani, Garsen W, South,		WFP/Concern Worldwide	2,000,000	Technical staffs	March-Dec
Water-Immediate Interventions							
Tana River/Chewani	Stock piling of water treatment chemicals(pur and aqua tabs) and household water storage facilities e.g. jerricans	N/A	10,000	TRCG, GOK, CWWDA and other development partners	Funds Transport vehicles Technical Staff	Technical staff	Jan to March 2024
Tana River/Chewani	Purchase and distribution of plastic (PVC) and collapsible tank	N/A	10,000	TRCG, GOK, CWWDA and other development partners	Funds Transport vehicles Fuel	Technical staff	Jan to March 2024

Tana River/Wayu Tana North/Sala and Hirimani	Operationalization of Strategic Boreholes	Boka, Wolesorea, Titila, WayuBoro, Mororo, Katumba, JIKA 2 BH, Ngao BH, Itsowe BH 5, Assa Kone	11,000	COUNTY GOVERNMENT, GOK, NGOs & OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	FUNDS & SPARE PARTS/ FITTINGS	TECHNICAL STAFF	Jan to March 2024
Tana delta /Garsen south, north	Rehabilitation of shallow wells damaged by floods	Shirikisho Salama Ndera Wachu-oda Dumi Assa	10,000	TRCG, GOK, CWWDA and other development partners	Funds, fittings, some spare parts	Technical staff	Jan to March 2024
Tana delta/ Garsen south	Rehabilitation of 4no boreholes at Idsowe pump station GWS	Shirikisho	20,000	TRCG, GOK, CWWDA and other development partners	Technical staff, funds & spare parts/ fittings	Technical staff	Jan to March 2024

TANA DELTA/ GARSEN SOUTH	Drilling of 2no boreholes for the supply tank at Garsen	Shirikisho	20,000	TRCG, GOK, CWWDA and other development partners	Technical staff, funds	Technical staff Drilling rig	Jan to March 2024
TANA NORTH	Desilting of water pans	Bangale&Hirimani	3,000	COUNTY GOVERNMENT, GOK, NGOs & OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	FUNDS	TECHNICAL STAFF	Jan to March 2024
Water-Medium term/Long Term interventions							
Tana north	Pipeline extension from Madogo to Bangale	Bangale					
	Pipeline extension from Bura to Chifiri	Hirimani					
	Drilling of boreholes	Chewele Sala					

	Pipeline extension for Madogo to salahamares	Madogo Sala					
Tana delta/Garsen west	Drilling of more boreholes within the sub-county	Shirikisho	20,000	TRCG, CWWDA and other development agencies	Drilling rig, funds, technical staff	Drilling rig and technical staff	
Tana delta/Garsen south. west	Harvesting of water using 300,000M3	Shirikisho Assa	5,000	TRCG, CWWDA and other development agencies	Drilling rig, funds, technical staff	Drilling rig and technical staff	
Tana delta	Purchase and distribution of collapsible tanks, stock piling of water treatment N/A chemicals (pur& aqua tabs)	N/A	50,000	TRCG, CWWDA and other Store, funds and technical staff development agencies	Store, funds and technical staff	Technical staff	

Tana river	Desilting of Haroresa water pan	Haroresa		County gvt, partners	Funds	Technical officers	
	Solarization of the water schemes	Bura, Madogo, Hola, Garsen, Ngao		County gvt, partners	Funds	Technical officers, land	
Education-Recommended Interventions							
Bangale	Madogo	Tents, movable writing boards	887 in one school	MOE, TRCG, Partners	300,000	Nil	Immediate
Tana Delta	Garsen south, Garsen central	Tents, movable writing boards	1940 in 5 schools	MOE, TRCG, Partners	600,000	Nil	Immediate
Tana Delta, Bangale	Garsen south, Garsen central	Temporary toilets	2295 in 6 schools		1,000,000	Nil	Immediate