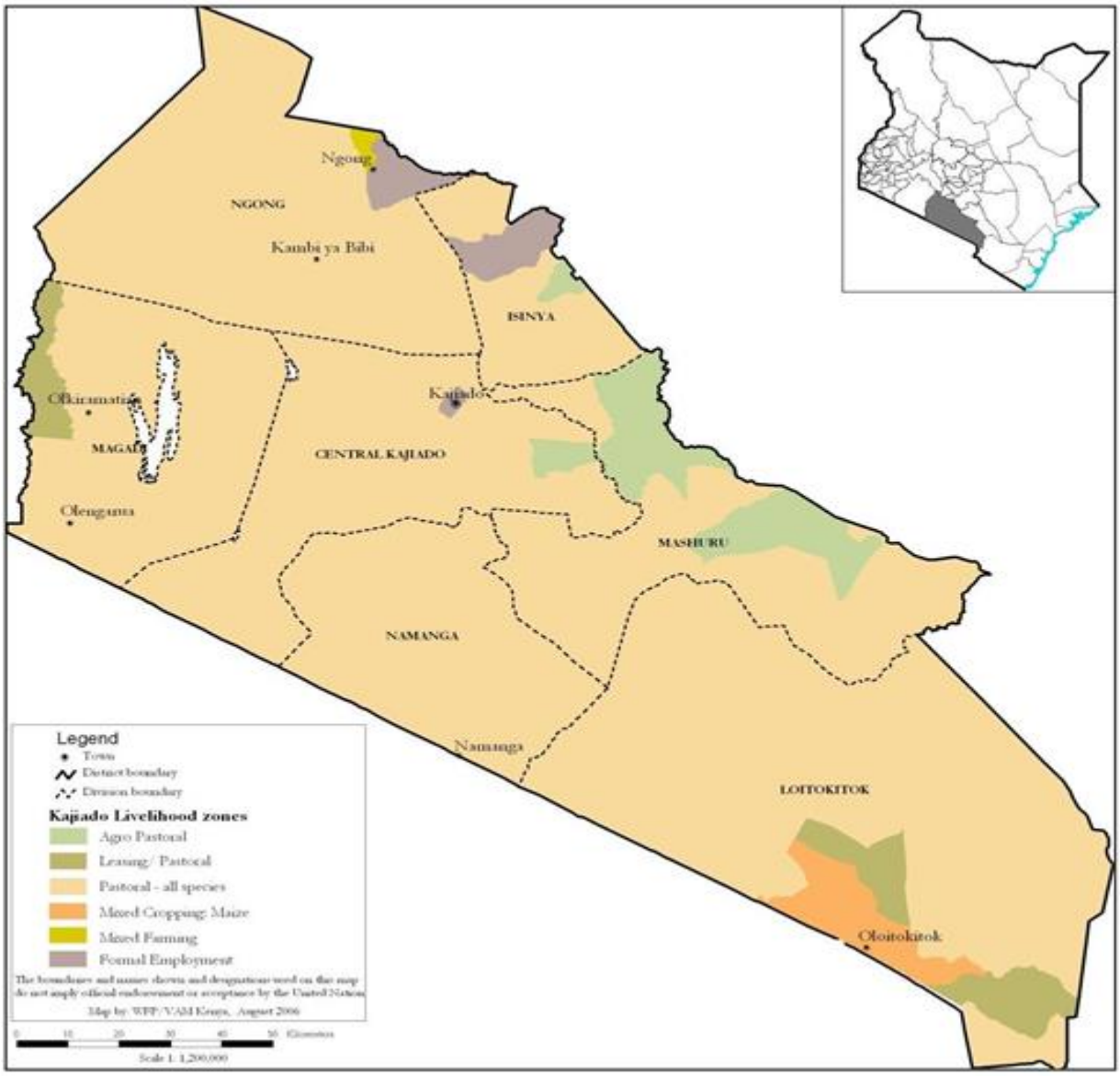
KAJIADO COUNTY

2023 LONG RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Kajiado County Steering Group (CSG)

July 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment aimed at establishing food and nutrition security situation in the County following the 2023 long rains and also considering the cumulative impact of the previous rain seasons. The exercise was carried out by Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) jointly with County technical team drawn from agriculture, livestock, water, education and health and nutrition sectors between 3rd July and 20th July 2023. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to gather data from different sources including secondary data from sectors, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Famine Early Warning Network (FEWSNET). The primary data were collected from the field through community interviews, key informants' interviews and observations. Data collection tools included sectoral checklists and, both the community and the key informants interview guides.

The key drivers of food and nutrition security in the County during the assessment were rainfall performance, crop yields and prices of food commodities. During the 2023 long rains, the County received normal rainfall whose onset and cessation was timely but with poor distributed both in time and space. Kajiado South which consists of Pastoral and Mixed Farming livelihoods received far below the normal rains that resulted into crop failure and early migration of livestock. Prices of main food commodities have remained exceptionally high since last year and the situation is sustained partly by crop failure and partly due to high inflation rate. Households were now relying on the markets after insignificant own production of food commodities such as cereal, pulse and milk. High market prices of these commodities due to low production limits households' access to food that is manifested by high malnutrition level of under-fives. In the view of outcome indicators and considering the contributing factors, the County is in IPC 2 with 126,800 people in need of humanitarian assistance.

The situation for the November-January projection period is likely to improve because of the projected enhanced 2023 short rains. Thus, the number of people who may need humanitarian assistance may drop to 63,400 between now and January 2023. In addition to humanitarian assistance, there are other prioritized immediate interventions within the next six months that include livestock vaccination and treatment, rehabilitation of water infrastructures such as pans, provision of certified seeds and agro chemicals, and scaling up of infant and young child feeding and nutrient supplementation.

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Kajiado County is one of the counties found in the southern part of the Rift Valley in the south eastern part of the country. It is located between longitudes 36^0 5' and 37^0 5' East, and between latitudes 1^0 0' and 3^0 0' South. The County borders seven other counties including Narok to the west, Nakuru to the north-west, Kiambu and Nairobi to the north, Machakos to north-east, Makueni to the north-east and Taita Taveta to the south-east. The County borders the Republic of Tanzania to the south and south west. Kajiado County occupies 21,902 square kilometers with 1,268,261 people (KNBS, 2022) and the estimated distribution by livelihoods as; 42percent pastoralists, 35percent being in formal employment or casual labour, 12percent being agro-pastoralists and eight percent deriving their livelihood from mixed farming. The remaining three percent of the population derive their livelihood mainly from businesses and trade (Figure 1). Pastoral livelihood zone also occupies more than half of the County land mass in all the other sub-counties except in Kajiado North Sub-County. Pastoral households derive their income mainly from sale of livestock and livestock products which they use to buy food and to meet other household's needs. They also consume livestock products such as milk, meat and animal fats directly. The households in Agro-Pastoral zones depends on sale of livestock and livestock products for income. The food crops grown are majorly for subsistence that are supplemented by livestock products such as milk. Mixed Farming households majorly feed from their farm produce including crop and livestock products which are also source of household income. Employment opportunities range from informal employment to formal employment. The transport and construction sector, trade in food stuffs and livestock, and learning institutions are also noteworthy livelihoods in this county.

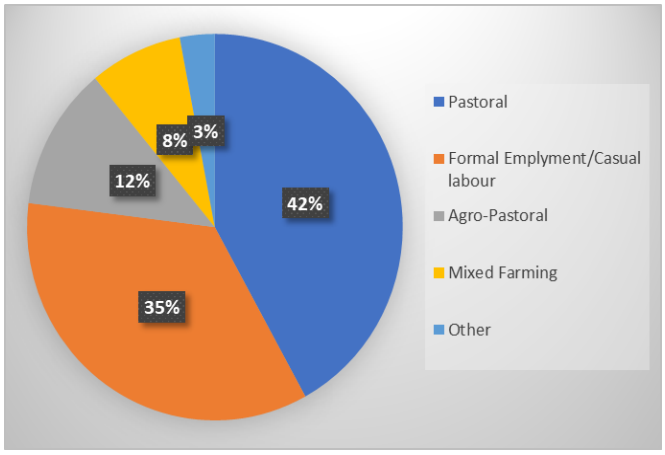


Figure 1. Percent Population by Livelihood Zone

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The 2023 long rains assessment was carried out between 3rd July 2023 and 20th July 2023 with the aim of establishing food and nutrition security situation in the County following the 2023 long rains and also considering the cumulative effects of the previous rain seasons. Specifically, the assessment were to assess the performance of the 2023 long rains, established food and nutrition security in terms of availability, accessibility, utilization and their stability, establish the effect of the season on food security related sectors including markets, water, health and nutritional as well as households and socio-economic conditions, assess any hazards and shocks in terms of geographical spread and determine their impact on livelihoods and socio-economic status of the affected populations, project food security needs for the next six months, identify various interventions addressing food insecurity and propose other interventions to bridge the gap. The assessment was conducted in the entire county focusing on the four pillars of food securing namely availability, accessibility, utilization and stability as well as on drivers basically the rainfall performance, shocks and hazards.

The assessment used both quantitative and qualitative data that was collected from various sources using different methods. Sectors including livestock, water, agriculture, health and nutrition were major sources of data and was collected using sectoral checklists that were administered to the sub County departmental heads. Other sources of secondary data for this assessment were drought early warning bulletins from National Drought Management Authority and rainfall data from Famine Early Warning System Network and World Food Programme. Community also provided key information that was collected using community interview and key informants interview guides. Data analysis involved both quantitative and qualitative approaches with food security phase classification being arrived at through consensus based on both outcome and contributing factors.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the 2023 long rains was timely with most parts of the County getting rains by the second dekad of March. Rainfall cessation for the season was also normal that came in the last week of May. The western (Kajiado west), central (Kajiado central) and eastern (Kajiado east) parts of Pastoral zone received normal rains that ranged between 91percent and 110percent of the long-term average. On the other hand, the western part of Kajiado East sub County which is mainly Agro-Pastoral and the larger Kajiado South Sub County which consists of Pastoral and Mixed Farming zone received rainfall that was between 51percent and 90percent of the normal rains (Figure 2). Temporal distribution was also poor in these areas. Cumulatively, the County received 247.19 mm compared to the long-term average of 224.95 mm.

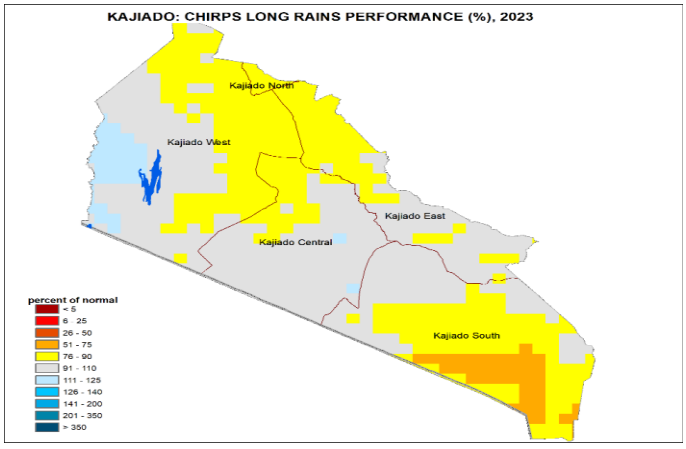


Figure 2. Rainfall Performance; Kajiado, 2023 MAM

2.2 Human/Wildlife Conflict

There are several reports of human/wildlife conflicts that is triggered by competition for the scarce water and forage. The hotspots areas are those around the Amboseli National Park (Entonet/Lenkism, Imbirikani/Eselenkei, Matapato south wards), Tsavo West National Park (Kuku, Rombo, Kenyawa Poka, Imbirikani/Eselenkei wards) and Nairobi National Park (Kaputiei North ward). The conflict has led to frequent loss of human being and livestock, reduction in forage and destruction of water infrastructure.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

Crop Failure

During the season, maize production failed while beans yields was estimated at 30percent of the long-term average for the season. This translate to no or insignificant household food stocks

meaning less availability of food at the household level. Crop failure also has resulted into high market prices of food stuffs that translated to limited households' access to food.

High Prices of Food Commodities

Exceptionally high prices of food stuffs were observed in various markets, a situation that has been triggered partly by low crop performance in the County and in the neighboring counties. The other reasons for high prices of food stuffs is the general high inflation rate affecting the cost of production. High prices of food stuffs mean less household's access to food.

Livestock Diseases Outbreak

Outbreak of Q-Fever in Pastoral zones that has led to abortion in goats and sheep. This has affected kidding and lambing and has thus slowed down building up of tropic livestock units after the prolonged 2022/23 drought when pastoralists lost nearly 50percent of their livestock. There were also cases of Food and Month Disease across the County.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production

The main rainfed food crops that are grown in the County during the long rains are maize, beans and Irish potatoes. They are the major food components and the most traded in all the livelihood zones. Other grown pulses and root tubers include Cow peas and Pigeon peas and Sweet potato. The County has a bimodal rainfall pattern with Mixed Farming livelihood zone (Kajiado South) depending mostly on the short rains while the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone depend more on the long rains.

During the 2023 long rains season, the area under maize decreased by 565 hectares (10percent), and the yields fell short of the long-term average (LTA)[1] by 176,389 bags (97percent), which translates to less than one 90 kg bag per hectare. Also, the area cultivated for Irish potato decreased by 15 hectares which among other factors resulted in decrease in yield by 6,480 tones (53percent). On the other hand, the area under beans cultivation increased by 146 hectares as compared to the LTA but the production decreased by 184,113 bags (77percent) (Table 1). The decline in crop yields is attributed to poor and erratic rainfall during the season especially in Mixed Farming and in Agro-Pastoral zones. During the season there were incidences of Fall Armyworm reported in several farms across the County. Reduction in crop yields translates to less availability of the food stocks to take households especially those in Mixed Farming zone through the dry period hence may have to depend on markets for their daily food commodities which limits households' access to food.

Table 1. Rain fed Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long rains season (Ha)	LTA area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains season actual production (90 kg bags)	LTA production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	5,065	5,630	5,355	181,744
Irish Potato	325	340	5,860	12,340
Beans	21,611	21,465	53,547	237,660

[1] Average production for long rains season for the last five years.

For irrigated crop production shown in Table 2, the area for maize and beans production were expanded by 150 hectares and 45 hectares compared to long term average[2] with projected 11percent and 12percent corresponding increase in production respectively.

Table 2. Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long Rains season (Ha)	Three-year average area planted during the Long Rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains season actual production (90 kg bags)	Three-year average production during the Long Rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	820	670	22,600	20,450
Beans	295	250	3,880	3,450
Tomato	974	1,044	13,632	28,165

The increase in area under maize and beans and subsequently the yields was due to increased demand for the food crops coupled with expectations for better returns driven by high market prices for food commodities. On the hand, the acreage for tomato production dropped by 70 hectares while the production went down by 52percent of the long-term production. The decline in tomato production is attributed to pest's attacks and diseases in addition to reduction in the area planted.

3.1.2 Food Stocks

The amount of maize and beans stocks held by farmers, traders, and millers are shown in Table 3. Farmers are holding 14percent while traders were holding 72percent of the long-term average stock. For beans, stock held by farmers was 60percent while traders were holding 56percent of the long-term average stock. Most of the maize stocked by traders was continually sourced from Tanzania while beans were sourced locally and from Kitui, Machakos and Makueni Counties.

Table 3. Maize and Beans Stocks Held by Various Players

Cereal	Maize		Beans	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Framers/Households	6,700	46,233	20,099	33,000
Traders	18,550	25,620	23,550	41,800
Millers	7,680	11,900	23,510	0
Total	33,230	83,753	67,159	74,800

3.1.3 Livestock Production

The dominant livestock species reared in the County are cattle, sheep and goats with cattle breeds being Zebu and its crosses of Boran and Sahiwal while sheep and goats are the indigenous breeds. Pastoralism is the dominant livelihood in the County where households earn their income from the sale of livestock and livestock products such as milk and meat. Livestock contributes to 80percent and 48percent of the household income in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zone respectively. Money from sale of livestock and their products is used to buy food in addition to meeting other household's expenses such as on medical care and school fees.

Pasture and Browse

Forage condition was determined by a number of factors including rainfall performance, invasive weed, the level of stress during the drought season and management practices such as fencing. The Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zones of Kajiado East, Central and West received normal rains but the pasture was below normal and was likely to be depleted by mid-August. In a typical year,

[2] Area cultivated during the long rains season for the past three years.

pasture is good after rains and able to carry the livestock until September (Table 4). High surface water run off together with soil erosion that carried away much of the pasture seeds, high evaporation rate and invasive weeds contributed to suppressed pasture regeneration in the zone. The common invasive weeds include *Ipomea spp* which is common in Kajiado Central, Kajiado South and Kajiado East, and *Juliflora spp* which is common in Magadi and Loodokilani wards in Kajiado West. In addition to low forage regeneration, livestock access to pasture was limited by communicable transboundary livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, frequent wildlife attack and their competition for pasture, changes in land use and land sub division. Areas notable with human/wildlife conflict are those bordering the Amboseli National Park (Entonet/Lenkism, Imbirikani/Selengei, Emotoroki, Mailua and Maparasha), Tsavo West National Park and Chyulu hills, Nairobi National Park (Oloosirkon and Kitengela wards). Substantial part of grazing land is currently under industrial and real estate development. Group ranches especially in Kajiado South were sub divided into private ownership. This will limit migration which is a coping strategy for pastoralists to deal with pasture inadequacy.

Table 4. Pasture and Browse Condition by Livelihood Zones

Livelihood Zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Fair	Good	2	3	Human/ wildlife conflict Invasive weeds (*Ipomeasspp*)	Good	Good	2	3	Human/ wild life conflicts Invasive weed (Mathenge)
Agro-Pastoral	Fair	Good	2	4	Human/ wildlife conflict Invasive weed (Mathenge)	Good	Good	3	4	Human/ wild life conflicts. Changes in land use
Mixed Farming	Fair	Good	2	4	None	Good	Good	3	4	None

Pasture Conservation Status

Table 5 shows various aspects of pasture conservation efforts including the operational hay stores, their carrying capacities as well as the available bales. The average price of per bale and the proportion held by farmers is also tabulated. Most of the pasture is held by individual farmers with institutions such as Maasai Rural Training Center (MRTC) in Isinya and Agricultural Training Center (ATC) in Ngong holding few bales. The total bales held by farmers and other institutions is 59percent of the stores' carrying capacities that is already small. A bale weighing between 12 kg and 18 kg was being sold at Ksh. 260. Poor rainfall performance, uncontrolled grazing pattern, inadequate technical capacities to conserve pasture among the communities and low levels of technical support to farmers through extension services and low levels of mechanization are some of the factors that limit pasture conservation efforts in the County.

Table 5. Pasture and Browse Condition by Sub-County

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity	No. of Bales currently being held	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Ksh.)	Percentage held by farmers and other Institutions
Kajiado East	110	120 ,000	80,000	15	250	90percent by farmers 10percentby MRTC
Kajiado North	105	20,000	15,000	18	250	95percent by farmers 5percent by ATC
Kajiado West	200	15,000	10,000	18	200	100percent by farmers
Kajiado central	80	45,000	30,000	12	300	100percent by farmers
Kajiado South	220	45,000	10,600	14	300	100percent by farmers
Total	715	245,000	145,000	15.4	260	

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

During assessment, livestock body condition score (BCS)[3] for all species averaged 4 (Good) in three livelihood zones (Pastoral, Agro- Pastoral and Mixed Farming) which meant that their body condition was good. Livestock body condition has improved following improved pasture after MAM rains noting that the livestock population had reduced by close to a half especially for cattle during the 2021/22 drought. Improvement in livestock body condition would improve their prices and consequently households' better access to food if food prices were to remain stable or improve. Livestock body condition was likely to start deteriorating by August with possibility of depletion of pasture and increased distances to watering points.

Tropical Livestock Units

Table 6 shows the Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)[4] for poor and medium income households by livelihood zone. Except for the households in Mixed Farming zone, those in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral recorded between 50percent and 80percent reduction of the TLUs compared to the long-term average TLUs. This reduction was mainly as a result of livestock deaths during the drought. This reduction of the TLU for households means reduction in household income source and by extension reduction in household's access to food.

Table 6. The Tropical Livestock Units

Livelihood Zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Agro-Pastoral	1	5	5	10
Pastoral	3	8	3	12
Mixed Framing	1	1	3	4

[3]Body Condition Score (BCS): 1 = Very poor, 2 = Poor, 3 = Fair, 4 = Good, 5 = Very Good

[4] Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) is a convenient method for quantifying a wide range of different livestock types and sizes in a standardized manner. {The standard used for one TLU is one cattle with a body weight of 250 kg}

Birth Rates

Calving was poor while kidding and lambing was fair across all zones. Low livestock reproduction at this time of the year was attributed to the prolonged drought that was characterized by livestock deaths, limited mating and incidences of abortions.

Milk Production and Consumption

Because of low calving, kidding and lambing, households milk production reduced by 60percent and 75percent of the long-term average in Mixed Farming and Agro-Pastoral zones respectively. Consequently, household milk consumption reduced from 2 litres a day to 1 litre a day in Agro-Pastoral while in Pastoral zone, household's milk consumption reduced from 4 litres a day to 2 litres a day. Low milk production pushed the prices upwards with a litre costing up to Ksh. 90 in Pastoral zone compared to a long-term average price of Ksh. 45 per litre (Figure 7).

Table 7. Milk production, Consumption and Prices by Livelihood Zones

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)/Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed Farming	3	8	3	3	60	50
Agro-Pastoral	1	4	1	2	70	45
Pastoral	2	6	2	4	90	45

Migration of Livestock

Intra migration of livestock in search of pasture within and across the wards were reported by July especially Kajiado West. Nearly half of cattle in Ewuaso ward had moved to Suswa while about 20percent had moved to Loodokilani ward. In Magadi ward, nearly 60percent of cattle had moved to Nguruman and along River Ewuaso Nyiro while 20percent had moved toLosinyai. In Kajiado East sub County, about 70percent of cattle were in Poka Kenyewa wards while 80percent of cattle in Kajiado South sub County have migrated to Entonet/Lenkism ward and to Chyulu hills. This migration which was due to inadequate pasture in some areas was early as normal migration starts by August. Further migration of livestock would result into deterioration of their body condition that would reduce their prices. Consequently, the household's purchasing power especially those in Pastoral zone will decline meaning less household access to food.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Foot and Mount Disease (FMD) and Q-Fever were the commonly reported livestock diseases across the County during the assessment period. In June, 105,000 cattle were vaccinated against FMD across the County. Other endemic livestock diseases reported during the assessment period include Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia, Anaplasmosis, Lumpy Skin Disease, Peste Des Petitis Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia, and Sheep and goat pox. There was no report of livestock mortalities related to drought or diseases during the assessment period.

Water for Livestock

The normal sources of water for livestock in June and July in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zones are pans and tradition-river wells as shown in Table 8. In July this year, several pans were still holding water but most river wells had dried up mainly because of sand harvesting. Other sources of water for livestock included boreholes, piped water especially in Ewuaso and Mbirikani, and rivers especially for livestock grazing along Ewuaso Nyiro River. The return distance to watering points was within the normal range of 2 – 5 km and 1 – 3 km in Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zones respectively while the watering frequency was daily in all the zones.

Table 8. Sources of Water and Distances Livestock Trek to Watering Points

Livelihood zone	Water Source		Average return distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Normal	Current	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Water pans, rivers, boreholes, piped water	Rivers, River wells, water pans, boreholes	2 - 5	2-5	Boreholes and piped water are perennial sources	Boreholes and piped water are perennial sources	Daily for all species	Daily for all species
					Pans will last for a month	Pans lasts for 3 months		
Agro Pastoral	Rivers, River wells, water pans, boreholes	Rivers, River wells, water pans, boreholes	1 - 3	1 – 3	Boreholes and piped water are perennial	Boreholes and piped water are perennial	Daily for all species	Daily for all species
					Pans will last for a month	Pans lasts for 3 months		
Mixed Farming	Water canals, piped Water	Water canals, piped water	1 - 2	1 – 2	Canals and piped water are perennial	Canales and piped water are perennial	Daily for all species	Daily for all species

3.1.4 Impact on Availability

Despite good livestock body condition, households' milk production remains low due to low calving, kidding and lambing. Low crop yields in the County and the neigbouring Counties coupled with high inflation will keep prices of most food commodities high as it has been the case for the past two years. The high food prices are expected to keep household purchasing power low meaning limited households' access to food, across all livelihoods.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets Operations

The main markets in the County include Ngong and Rongai in Kajiado North, Kiserian and Ewuaso in Kajiado West, Isinya and Kitengela in Kajiado East, Kajiado, Ilbisil and Namanga in Kajiado Central, and Kimana and Loitokitok in Kajiado South. The volumes of both the food stuffs and livestock in the market remained low due to poor crop yields and reduction in Tropical Livestock Units after rainfall failure in 2021 and 2022. Maize was sourced from Tanzania while legumes are sourced both locally and from the neighbouring Counties of Kitui, Machakos and Makueni. Nearly 95percent of the households in the County (regardless of livelihood zone that they are in) were relying on the markets for food as opposed to a typical year where nearly all households in Mixed Farming and about a half of those in Agro-Pastoral would be relying on their own food production. The volume of livestock traded was likely for the next six months due low TLU and calving.

3.2.2 Market Prices

Maize Prices

Maize have sustained exceptionally high prices since mid-last year (Figure 3) due to low production following rainfall failure for consecutive seasons in 2021 and 2022.

For the month of July, maize prices ranged from Ksh. 150 per kilogram in Pastoral zone in Kajiado West to Ksh. 75 per kilogram in Mixed F arming zone in Kajiado South with County average being Ksh. 108 per kilogram. The current average price of maize is twice the long-term average which is Ksh. 55 per kilogram. Maize will remain scarce in the market because of poor yields from the previous and current seasons that makes prices to remain high for the next three months.

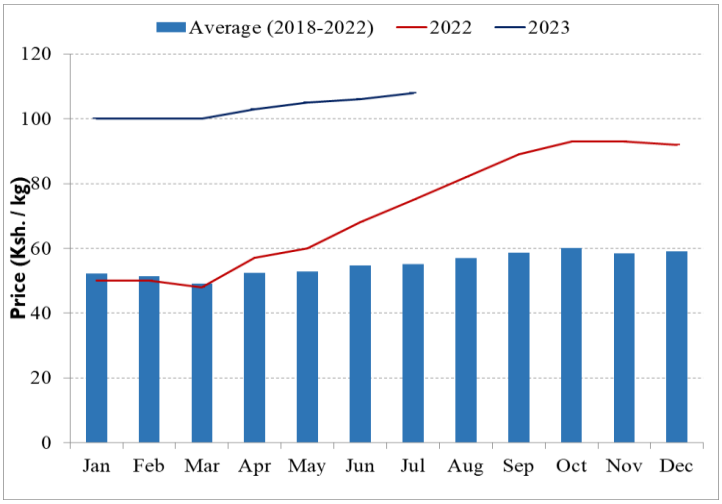


Figure 3. Prices of Maize, Kajiado, 20218 - 2023

Goats Prices

Prices of goats have been on an increasing trend and above the long-term average for the last five years since May. An average size goat was selling at Ksh. 5,800 in July as opposed to a long-term average of Ksh. 4,600 (Figure 4). During the month, prices of goats varied across and within livelihood with a medium sized goat selling at Ksh. 3,600 in Mbirikani (in southern Pastoral) and Ksh. 8,000 (in western Pastoral) in July. Prices of goats were likely to remain high and stable for the next three months due to demand for restocking and also noting that their body condition was likely to remain good during the next three months.

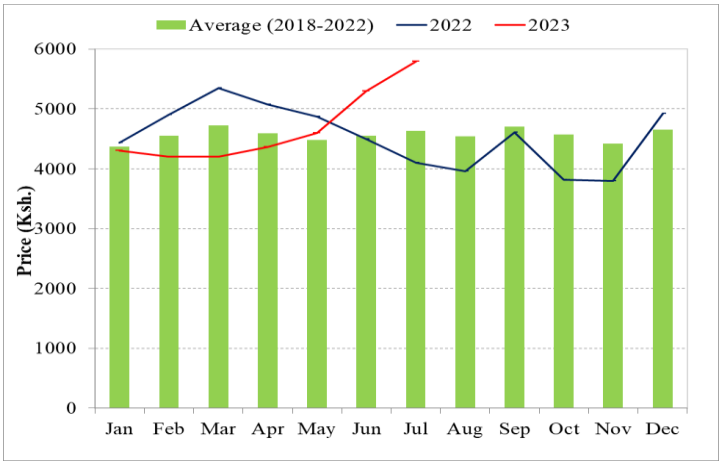


Figure 4. Prices of Goats; Kajiado, 2018 - 2023

4.2.3 Terms of Trade

The tradeoff between the prices of livestock and that of food stuffs (terms of trade) gives an indication of the households especially those in Pastoral zone, the purchasing power which strongly corelate with household's access to food. Figure 5 shows the number of kilograms of maize one is able to buy by selling a medium size goat. Such quantity has deteriorated far below the long-term average since mid-last year showing possibility of shrinking ability of households to

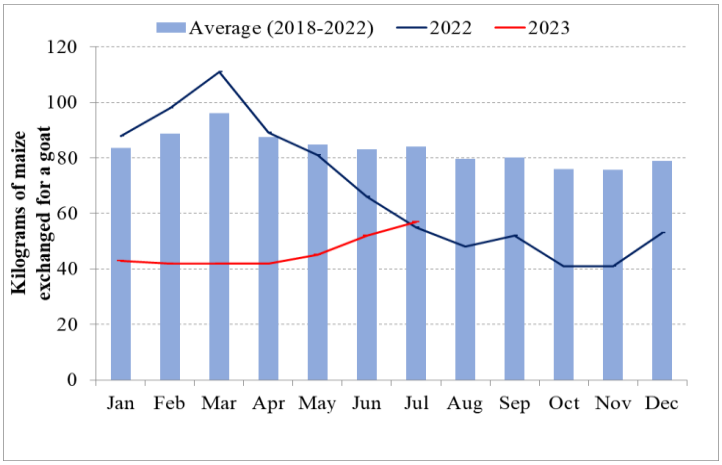


Figure 5. Term of trade; Kajiado, 2018 - 2023

access to food. Currently the terms of trade were 68percent of the long-term average. Because of predicted high prices of food stuffs against possible stable prices of livestock, the terms of trade were likely to remain below the long-term average for the next three months.

3.2.4 Water Access and Availability

Major water sources

Boreholes, springs and water canals are the major water sources for domestic use are across the three-livelihood zones (Table 9). Other sources include shallow wells, piped water system and water venders. About 80percent of households draw their water for domestic use mainly from boreholes. These are the normal and perennial sources and are expected to last up the next rainy season although the water volume was expected to gradually reduce especially during the dry spell between now and October. Nearly a quarter of the boreholes[5] and several water pans[6] located in various parts of the County are non-operational mainly due to breakages and drying up respectively. Areas that usually receive low rainfall such Magadi, Torosei, Mailua and Mbirikani have low concentration of water points.

Table 9. Sources of water and their operational status

Livelihood zone	Major Water Sources	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational	Projected Duration to last in months	Normal Duration of water in months	Percent Recharged by the Rains
Pastoral	Boreholes	230	198	Permanent	Permanent	-
	Springs	43	43	12	12	15 – 20
	Water Pans	90	80	1 – 2	2 – 3	50 – 60
Agro-pastoral	Boreholes	80	74	Permanent	Permanent	-
	Springs	16	16	12	12	50 – 60
	Water Pans	19	-	1 – 2	2 – 3	50 – 60
Mixed Farming	Boreholes	50	50	Permanent	Permanent	-
	Springs	253	253	12	12	45
	Water Pans	35	5	2-4	2-4	30
	Shallow wells	43	43	12 months	12 months	25

Distance to water sources, Waiting time and Cost of water

Table 10 shows the current distances to water sources, the time people take to fetch water, cost of water and the consumption rate compared to normal at this time of the year.

[5] Oltepesi, Enkutoto 1, Kumpa, Emashini, Ololopirr, Elerai, Olbelibel, Elangata, Enkutoto 2, Imarba, Lenchani, Lemelepo, Olootikoishi, Ilbartan, Kisaju-A, Indupa, Elanagta Nanyokie, Osewan, Oltukai, Noonkopen, Oloosinya, Olkoilanke, Oloosinya, Olkoilanke, Tuala, Gichagi, Booster, Olekasasi, Ongata rongai, Tamfeed, Nkairimurunya, Olopolos, Oltiasika, Ilmisigiyio, Olosyamalil, Naningoi, Maili 46, Kisilet

[6] Ilparua, Olngongweni, Oloopinyo, Ilmunkush,Ntipilikuani, Namelok, Eluanata, Ewankan, Namaiyani, Olenkoila.

Table 10. Availability, Accessibility and Utilization of Water for Domestic Use

Livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (l/p/d)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Normal
Pastoral	4 – 8	4 – 8	5 – 10	5 – 10	30 – 90	30 – 90	8 – 10	8 – 10
Agro-Pastoral	1 – 3	1 – 3	5 – 10	5 – 10	5 – 15	5 – 15	10 – 15	5 – 15
Mixed Farming	2 – 6	2 – 6	5 - 10	5 – 10	20 – 40	20 – 40	10 – 15	10 – 15

Households in Pastoral zone cover longer distances to get the water points and take more time to get water for domestic use compared to those in other zones. Because of the long distance that these households travel to get water, their consumption is comparatively low as well. However, for all the three zones these aspects of water are within the normal range for this time of the year. Places that households cover exceptionally longer distances to get to water points are the areas with low concentration of water sources including Magadi, Torosei, Mailua and Mbirikani.

3.2.5 Food Consumption Pattern

Trends in food consumption pattern between March and are shown in Figure 6. Accordingly, the food consumption scores show some deterioration of household's consumption of diversified food by July. July, about four percent of the households in Pastoral zone were not able to consume staples and vegetables on daily basis. In both Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zones, there was a reduction of the number of households who consumed staples and vegetables on daily basis supplemented by pulses for more than 4 days a week. Results of SMART survey show that 81.1percent, 15.4percent and 3.5percent of households falling under acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption band respectively.

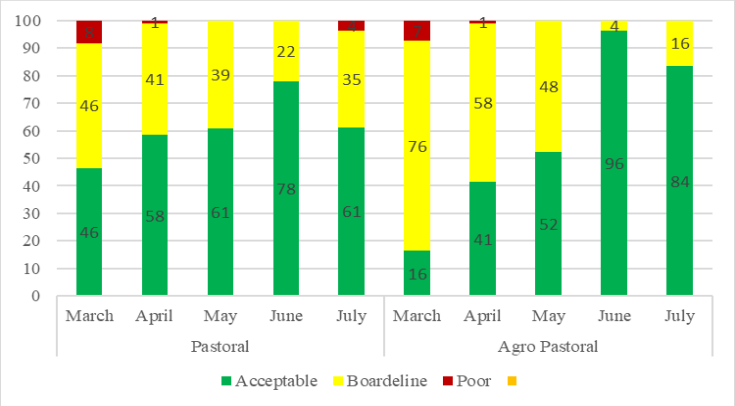


Figure 6. Food consumption score; Kajiado, March – July 2023

3.2.6 Coping Strategy

Figure 7 shows the level of stress that households go through in order to get food or money to buy food. According to the SMART survey, for the households employing coping strategies due to food shortage, 44.3percent and 24.1percent were in Phases 2 and 3 respectively. There were variations among the rural and urban regions with the former region having higher proportion of households in phase 2 while the later region have more households in phase 3. Other sources such as National drought Management Authority drought monitoring early warning bulletin show some reversal of otherwise declining trend by July which means that households

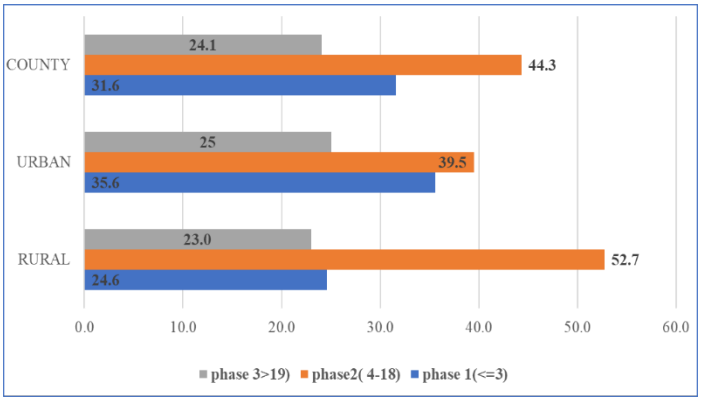


Figure 7. Proportion of Households Under Various Coping Strategy Phases

have started using more stressful ways to deal with lack of food. Some of these ways include reduction of the portion of meals and reduction of the number of meals eaten per day by both children and adults.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Pattern

The three common diseases and their prevalence for the under-fives for the period between 2021 and 2023 are shown in Figure 8. For the said period, the Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) remained high with minimal decrease while malaria and diarrhea incidence increased by 17percent and 64percent respectively. Rise in diarrhea in 2022 and 2023 would probably be associated with poor hygiene practices after relaxation of some of COVID-19 containment measures such as hand washing.

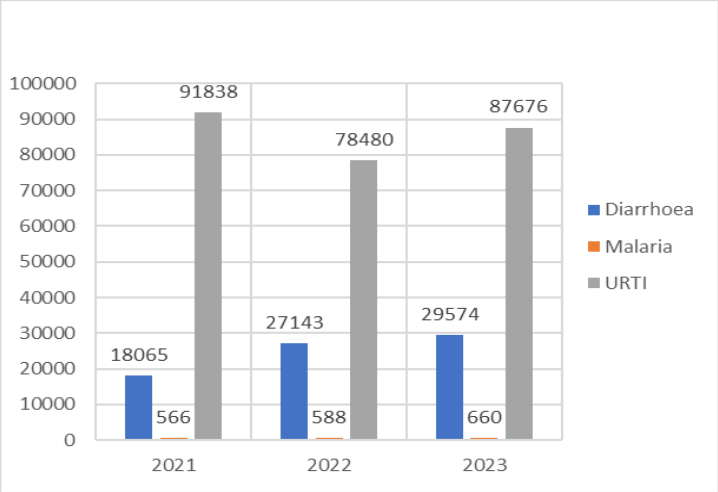


Figure 8. Morbidity Pattern Among Under-Fives; Kajiado, 2021 - 2023

For the general population, there was an increase in URTI from 195,405 cases in 2022 to 238,575 cases this year. Diarrhea cases decreased from 34,114 cases to 27,969 cases while malaria cases decreased from 3,951 to 2,010 cases during the same period.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The proportion of children who are fully immunized dropped to 77percent from 84.8percent last year while the overall Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) coverage for children aged 6-59 months was 108 per cent which surpassed the national target of 80percent. In 2022 the VAS coverage was 101.5percent. For the children aged 12- 59 months, the VAS coverage increased from 92.4percent 2022 to 106 per cent in 2023.

3.3.3 Dietary Diversity and Nutritional Status

Dietary diversity

Figure 9 shows the proportion of households under each of the food groups consumed. By July, most of the households were consuming less than five food groups with 24.1percent of the households consuming less than three food groups. Oils, cereals and vegetables were the most consumed food groups in both zones while eggs/fish/meat were least consumed across the zones. Except for milk, urban households consumed relatively more of all other foods than the rural households.

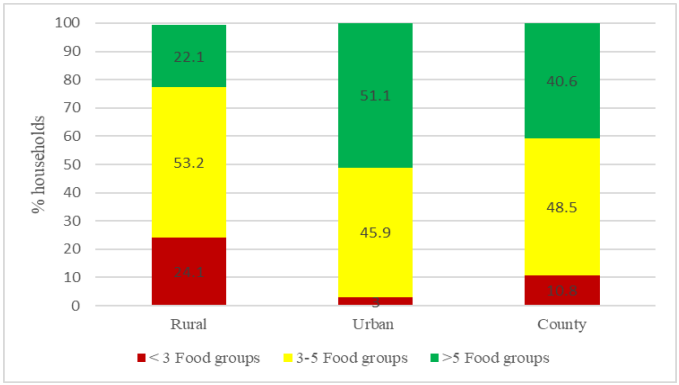


Figure 9. Household Dietary Diversity

Nutrition Status of Under Fives

The Global Acute Malnutrition rate according to the SMART survey was 9.2percent for the rural population and 2.5percent for the urban population. Comparatively, there was significant increase in admissions into both Out Patient Programme (OTP) and Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in the year 2023, 2021 and 2022 (Figure 10). This increase is attributed to active case finding, mass screening, outreaches, community sensitizations and trainings on child growth monitoring that impacted positively on child nutritional status.

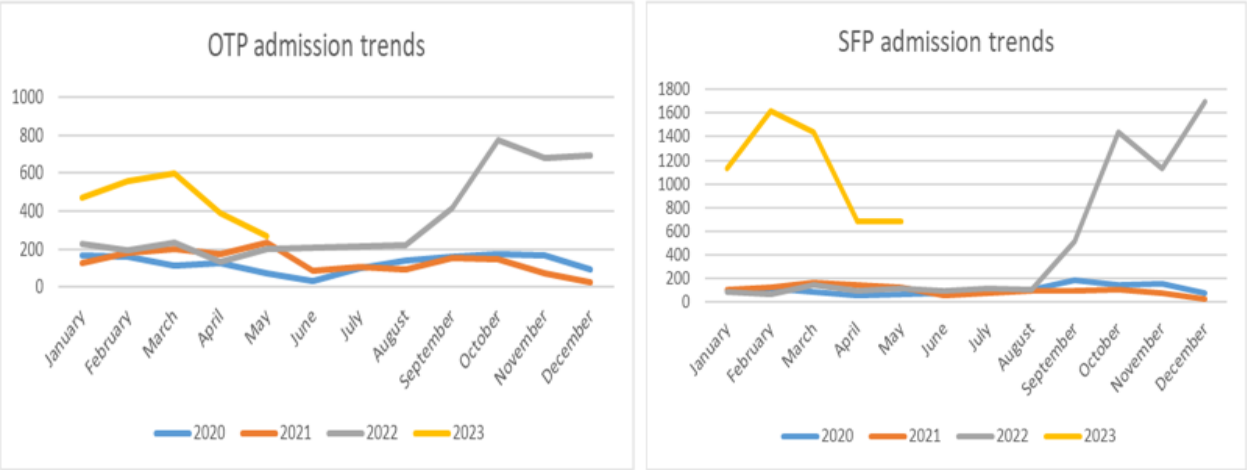


Figure 10. OTP and SFP admission trends; Kajiado 2020 - 2023

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

The main sources of drinking water were boreholes and water vendors with 47.9percent of rural population using boreholes and 45percent of the urban population using water vendors. Water treatment was low at 26.4percent and 36percent of households in rural areas and urban areas treating water in some way. The commonly method of water treatment was use of chemicals which was at 61.6percent. Handwashing practices during the four critical points remain poor with only 25.7percent practicing. It is worse in rural areas where 19percent of households adhered to hand washing compared to 30.7percent in urban areas. Regarding human waste dispose, 33percent of households in rural areas practiced open defecation while 32.7percent of the households in urban areas used flush or pour flush to dispose their human waste.

3.4 Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

Trends of some of the key food security indicators between February 2023 (2022 short rains assessment) and July 2023 (2023 long rains assessment) are shown in Table 11. Reduction in households' maize stocks and to larger extend several other food stuffs and their high market prices point out to worsening households' access to food. This converges with the fact that large (69.3percent) of the households consume food from less than four food groups with commonly consumed food being vegetables and pulses. However, comparative to six months ago, there has been some improvement in food consumption as evidenced by improvement in the proportion of the households under acceptable food consumption band due to some improvement in production indicators such as the livestock body condition and their prices**.**

Table 11. Trends of Some Key Food Security Indicators

Indicator	2022 Short rains assessment		2023 Long rains assessment	
Amount of maize held by households	10,440 bags of 90 kg		6,700 bags of 90 kg	
Livestock body condition	Cattle BCS =2 in Kajiado central and south (Pastoral) Cattle BCS = 3 in Kajiado west (Pastoral)		Livestock all species BCS = 4 for all livelihood zones	
Household milk production (lt/day)	Pastoral = <1 Agro Pastoral = < 1 Mixed Farming = 4		Pastoral = 2 Agro Pastoral = 1 Mixed Farming = 3	
Household milk Consumption (lt/d)	Pastoral = <1 Agro Pastoral = < 1 Mixed Farming = 2		Pastoral = 2 Agro Pastoral = 1 Mixed Farming = 3	
Water consumption (l/p/d)	Pastoral = 8 – 10 Agro – Pastoral = 10 – 15 Mixed Farming = 10 – 15		Pastoral = 8 – 10 Agro – Pastoral = 10 – 15 Mixed Farming = 10 – 15	
Prices of maize (Ksh/kg)	100		108	
Distance to watering points from grazing fields (km)	Pastoral = 10 km Agro – Pastoral = 5 km		Pastoral = 5 km Agro – Pastoral = 3 km	
Terms of trade (kgs of maize/goat)	43		68	
Coping strategy index	Pastoral = 9.8		Pastoral = 9.3	
	Agro Pastoral = 8.8		Agro Pastoral = 4.4	
Food consumption score	Pastoral	Agro-Pastoral	Pastoral	Agro-Pastoral
	Poor = 2	Poor = 5.1	Poor = 4.0	Poor = -
	Borderline = 49.6	Borderline = 54.2	Borderline = 35.0	Borderline = 16.0
	Acceptable = 47.9	Acceptable = 40.7	Acceptable = 61.0	Acceptable = 84.0

3.5 Education Sector

3.5.1 Enrolment in Public Schools

Kajiado County has 451 public primary schools and 95 secondary schools with a total enrollment of 127,323 pupils and 44,489 students (Table 12). The dropout rate in ECD and in primary and secondary school was 2 percent, 12.6 percent and 3.9 percent respectively.

Table 12: Trend in School Enrollment for Second and Third Terms

	Term I 2023			**Term II 2023**			**Decrease**	**Reasons for decrease in enrollment**
Enrollment	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
ECD	14,818	13230	28,043	14,666	12,825	27,491	552	Drop out and transfers
Primary	74,774	70,992	145,766	65,014	62,309	127,323	18,443	Child labour, relocation, transfers and teenage pregnancy
Secondary	23,866	22,323	46,189	23,204	21185	44,389	1,800	Transfers and

On the other hand, the enrollment secondary school increase by 4 percent. Reported case of drop out were 331 (135 boys and 196 girls) in primary school while in secondary school, 205 (92 boys and 113 girls) cases of drop out were reported in term II.

A number of factors that affected learning continuity of girls and boys in the sub-county/county are shown in Table 13. Access was affected mainly by the long distances that pupils had to walk to schools in addition to poverty.

Table 13. Factors affecting learning continuity

Indicator	S/No	ECD	Primary	Secondary
Access	1.	Availability of ECDE Distance	Cost-free Distance,	Cost-free day sec
	2.	Distance	Poverty	Availability of vacancies at preferred schools
Attendance	1.	Feeding programme	Feeding programme	Fees payment
	2.	Adequate teaching staff	Cost/hidden charges	Discipline/teenage pregnancies
Participation	1.	Language	Inclusiveness	Inclusiveness
	2.	Nutrition	Gender	Instruction methodology
Transition	1.	Distance	Child labour	Poverty
	2.	Health/cost	Teenage pregnancy	Discipline/drugs

3.5.2 Food Availability in Schools

Cash transfer where schools are given cash by the government to buy food from their locality is the only school meal programme available to primary schools with 11,506 schools benefiting from it (Table 14). It is necessary, to note that this money come to school late. In secondary school, feeding programme catered by parents through school fees and all secondary schools benefit from it. It is worth noting that there are partners such as Feed the Children who are support school meals programme in Matapato North and South which is there are of operation.

Table 14: Available School Feeding Programme and the Number of Beneficiaries

Category of School	Total Number of Public schools/ECDs in County	No of schools/ECDs with School Meals Program	Types of School Meal Programmes Offered										Total number of beneficiaries on school meals program		Total number of beneficiaries NOT on school meals program	
			ISMP		Cash Transfer		CSSMP		ESMP		Other types (Please specify.) Non-State actors support					
			№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
ECD	308	152	8827	6030			1301	1102			1301	1102	1301	1102		
Primary	313	138	18843	15878	5886	5620	651	525	0	0	5876	10396	11073	7835	1753	17536

Secondary	69	36	6675	5165	0	0	3421	1476	0	0			3421	1476		
Subtotal			34,345	27,073	5,886	5,620	5,174	3,103			7,177	11,498	5,829	9,084	1753	17536
Grand total (boys + girls)			61,418		11,506		8,277				18,675		14,913		19,289	

Effects of lack of school meals are shown in Table 15including low concentration and drop out.

Table 15. Effect of lack of school meals on learning

Indicator	ECD	Primary	Secondary
Access	Low, joining school late (overage)	Low, low attendance	Low concentration
Attendance	Irregular, missing school,	Irregular, drop out	Irregular, drop out
Participation	Poor, low concentration	Poor turn out,	Poor performance
Transition	Low, drop out	Low concentration	Low turnout,

There are various challenges faced by schools in provision of school meals as shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Challenges faced by schools in provision school meals

S/No	Type of feeding programme				Challenges of Food storage in schools
	Cash Transfer	In-kind School Meals	Community Supported	Expanded School Meals Programme	
1.	Delays in disbursement	Storage	Quality of food supplied	Delays	Security
2.	Inadequate	Lack of water	Fees defaulting	Distribution logistics	Inadequate space
3.	Misappropriation	Hidden charges	Lack of water	Hidden costs	Poor storage
4.				Water	

There are various programmes/activities that are carried out by some schools to promote food security and climate change action in the county that range from tree planting to farming as shown in Table 17. In general, these programmes have assisted in improving learning

Table 17. School food security programmes

Sub-county	Programme/Activity	Number of schools involved			Sponsor	Effect on learning continuity
		ECD	Primary	Secondary		
Kajiado central	Crop farming		2	1	School/parents	Good school attendance due to availability of food
Oloililai	4K CLUBS-Tree	15	15	9	Equity bank	Improve learning

	planting				and KCB bank	environment Creates child-friendly schools
Kajiado west	Tree planting		4	5	Equity bank and KCB bank	Create awareness Improve learning outcome
Kajiado north	Tree Planting Agriculture clubs Kitchen gardening	15	15	16	MOE MOH	Subsidized Food Improved nutrition's
Mashuuru	Crop farming and trees planting	0	10	4	none	Improving in provision of learning facilities Create awareness on trees planting and farming.
Isinya	Kitchen garden 4k club/tree planting	0	4	6	School, NGO partners, Banks	Improve learning environment Improve attendance
Loitokitok	Tree planting				Equity and kcb bank	Improve learning environment

3.6 Child Protection

Some of the issues reported concerning child protection for both boys and girls include sexual abuse, use of drugs and child labour. Some of the intervention offered include guidance and counseling majorly by school administration, parents and the local authorities.

3.6.1. Child Migration

There reports of child migration due to drought impact to neighbouring counties majorly as they followed their livestock to Kiambu, Makueni, Machakos, Nairobi, Nakuru and Narok. They also moved out in search for work and help from well-wishers and relatives who are outside their location.

3.6.2. Family Separation

391 (196 girls, 195 boys) were reported to have separated from their families after being neglected by primary caregivers of which some have become heads of households. These children have challenges of malnutrition, dropping from school, become pregnant, undergone FGM, child marriage and child labour.

3.6.3. Violence against children

Defilement, forced marriages, FGM, physical abuse as well as psychological torture have been noted in all the sub counties. This has mostly affected girls. Incidences of transactional sex have been reported especially in semi urban settlements of Ongata rongai, Kitengela, Ngong and Kajiado town.

3.6.4. Child Marriage

Child marriage case during assessment period has risen mainly due to parents being unable to support children education and as early marriage becomes the alternative way to restock or replenishing the depleted livestock by drought through dowry payment.

3.6.5. Teenage pregnancy

140 girls 10-14 years and 2,139 girls 15-19 years were recorded as teenage pregnancy cases on the health information management system. Sex for food and caregiver's loss of control of their households due to effects of drought has led to increase in child pregnancies. School drop outs and nomadic lifestyle has left children to be on their own and very vulnerable to sex pests hence increasing child pregnancy and eventually child marriage.

3.6.6. Children with disability

Special cases that came out during drought season are children with disabilities, children living with HIV, Children suffering from non-communicable diseases like diabetes and other disorders whose situations worsened due to lack of food and special diets. Hopelessness of their caregivers left them more vulnerable.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumption

The food prognosis for the six months assumes that there will be no off-season rains during the August-October dry spell period. It was also assumed that there will be no livestock disease outbreaks during the period. According to the Kenya Meteorological Department, preliminary forecasts indicates that the country was more likely to experience warmer than usual temperatures in August-September period. The same forecast indicates high chances (96percent) of the county getting enhanced 2023 short rains with wetter than normal soil moisture. In view of these, there are possibility of better forage and opportunities for casual labour especially in Mixed Farming and Agro-Pastoral zones. However, there is also possibility of flood and disease outbreaks. Other assumptions include possibility of low calving and possibility bumper harvest from western part of the country.

4.2 Food Security Outlook for the Next 6 months

Outlook for August 2023 – October 2023

Considering the current food security situation and taking into account the assumptions for the dry spell period, prices of food stuffs were likely to increase but minimally and low milk production. Prices of livestock were likely to reduce by September due to possible deterioration of their body condition as pasture, browse and water condition deteriorate. Thus, households' access to food and quality diet will deteriorate by October 2023 but overall the County will still remain in IPC phase 2. Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral and Mixed Farming zone were more likely to remain in IPC phase 3. It is estimated that 126,800 are in need of humanitarian assistance across the county.

Outlook for November 2023 – January 2024

Livestock body condition was likely to be good with possible improvement of forage and water which means their prices were likely to be within the normal ranges. However, in terms of household food access, this gain will be checked by high prices of food stuffs that were likely to remain high until the crop harvest for 2023 short rains that is normally in February and March. During the projected period, the County food security situation was then likely to improve somehow, but with few households in IPC phase 3 improving to IPC phase 2. Overall, the County was thus expected to remain in IPC phase 2 with 63,400 persons requiring food assistance.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase Classification

After in depth analysis of the food security situation and the county, the county was placed in IPC phase 2 with Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral and Mixed Farming zone falling under IPC 3. The total number of people in need of food assistance are 126,800 mostly in rural setting.

5.1.2 Summary of the Findings

The objective of the 2023 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment was to establish food and nutrition security situation in the County following the 2023 long rains and also considering the cumulative impact of the previous rain seasons. The assessment found that the County received normal rainfall with normal onset but was poorly distributed both in time and in space. This led to extremely low of no harvest for some crops like maize and consequently low households' food stocks. Prices of food stuffs are exceptionally higher than the long-term averages due to low crop yields compounded by high inflation rate. Most of the food commodities is now sourced from the neighbouring counties of Makueni and Machakos and from the Republic of Tanzania. Milk production was insignificant due to low calving after losing nearly a half of the cattle during the drought in 2022.

High prices of food commodities compounded by limited own production of food commodities such as milk and food crops limits households' access to food. This was manifested by high GAM rate for under-fives, use of more stressful ways such as skipping meals for both adults and children in order to deal with lack of food and households' dietary diversity being limited. The IPC analysis show that the County was in IPC 2 with 126,800 people especially in Pastoral, Agro-Pastoral and Mixed Farming zones requiring immediate food assistance. The County was expected to remain in this phase for the next six months since factors that that majorly contributed to food and nutrition security in the County such as milk production, crop yields and prices of main food commodities was not expected to improve significantly before February 2023. The proposed options for immediate action include; food assistance to the most vulnerable households, rehabilitation of strategic water sources, prepositioning of livestock supplements, subsidizing the prices of livestock commercial feeds, livestock disease control management and scale up of integrated health and nutrition outreaches.

5.1.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 18 shows the sub County ranking in terms of food insecurity with 1 representing the most affected sub County and 5 representing the better off or least affected sub County. Some of the major threat to food security in the County with varying degrees across the sub County include rainfall performance, high prices of food stuffs, crop failure, invasive weeds and the level of infrastructure. Kajiado South is the most affected sub County while Kajiado North is the better off Sub County.

Table 18. Sub-County Ranking

Sub-County	Main Livelihood Zone	Rank	Main Food Security Threats
Kajiado South	Pastoral	1	✓ Poor performance of 2023 long rains ✓ Crop failure ✓ Out Migration ✓ Land sub-division/land use change

			✓ High food stuff prices ✓ Depleted pasture ✓ Relatively higher malnutrition ✓ Human/wildlife conflict
Kajiado West	Pastoral	2	✓ Poor performance of 2023 long rains ✓ Poor forage condition ✓ Mainly a pastoral zone/limited alternative livelihood ✓ Poor infrastructures such as road networks ✓ Very high prices of food commodities ✓ In migration of livestock
Kajiado Central	Pastoral	3	✓ Relatively better 2023 long rains performance ✓ Mainly a pastoral zone/limited alternative livelihood ✓ Fair pasture condition ✓ Invasive weed (*Ipomoea spp*) ✓ Relatively higher malnutrition ✓ In migration of livestock
Kajiado East	Agro-pastoral	4	✓ Fair 2023 rainfall performance ✓ Fair pasture ✓ Land sub-division/land use change ✓ In migration of livestock ✓ More alternative forms of livelihoods
Kajiado North	Formal employment /Casual labour	5	✓ Alternative forms of livelihoods ✓ Mainly urban- with urban advantage

5.2 Interventions

5.2.1 Estimated Population in Need of Food Assistance

Table 19. Vulnerability Levels by Wards

Sub County	Ward	Ward Rank	Level of vulnerability (%)	Population	Population affected
Kajiado North	Ngong	5	5 – 10	25866	1293
	Olkeri	3	5 – 10	51657	2583
	Ololua	4	5 – 10	50278	2514
	Nkaimurunya	1	5 – 10	67605	3380
	Rongai	2	5 – 10	111190	5560
Kajiado West	Mosiro	1	15 – 20	10177	1527
	Magadi	2	15 – 20	33264	4990
	Ewuaso	3	15 – 20	34995	5249
	Kekonyokie	4	15 – 20	80504	12076
	Ilondolikani	5	5 – 10	23909	1195
Kajiado East	Imaroro	1	5 – 10	24705	1235
	Kenyawa Poka	2	10 – 15	39509	3951
	Kaputiei North	3	10 – 15	23215	2322
	Olosirkon	4	10 – 15	43957	4396
	Kitengela	5	5 – 10	143301	7165
Kajiado Central	Maparasha South	1	15 – 20	48605	7291
	Maparasha North	2	10 – 15	47413	4741

	Purko	3	15 – 20	9022	1804
	Dalalekutuk	4	15 – 20	27257	4089
	Ildamat	5	10 – 15	29565	2957
Kajiado South	Rombo	3	25 – 30	49887	12472
	Kuku	4	20 – 25	24889	4978
	Kimana	5	15 – 20	28401	4260
	Mbirikani/Selengei	1	30 – 35	56584	16975
	Entonet/Lenkism	2	25 – 30	32085	8021
Total				1117840	127022

5.2.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 20. Intervention for Water Sector

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Ksh)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementation stakeholders
Ongoing Interventions							
Provision of water – Rehabilitation of boreholes	Improving access to clean and safe water	Kumpa primary	Kumpa Pry. Borehole	3.0 M	500	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Ilmisigiyio	Ilmisigiyio borehole	1.2 M	2,300	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Oltiasika/ Iltilal	Oltiasika/ Iltilal borehole	1.8 M	3,218	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Osiligi Lemaa	Osiligi/ Lemaa borehole	1.8 M	1,662	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Lemelepo	Lemelepo borehole	0.5 M	4,517	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
Training of community water management committees	Efficient water management and use	County wide	3 water committees per ward for 25 wards	2.0 M	45,000	07/23-06/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
Solarization of boreholes	Improved water access	County wide	2 boreholes per ward for 25 wards	20 M	45,000	07/23-06/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
Recommended Immediate Interventions							
Rehabilitation of boreholes	Improve access to clean and	Oloosiyia malil	Oloosiyia malil borehole	1.5 M	1,530	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders

	safe water	Naning'oi	Naning'oi borehole	1.8 M	2,865	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Mile 46	Singiraine borehole	1.8 M	3,000	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Kisilet	Kisilet borehole	1.5 M	1,350	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Olkeri	Olkeri borehole	1.5 M	1,265	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Oltepesi	Oltepesi borehole	1.2 M	2,000	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
Rehabilitation of hand pumps (protected wells)		Esukuta	Esukuta borehole	0.3 M	215	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Oloyianga lani	Oloyianga lani borehole	0.35 M	280	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Edonyuo Sidai	Edonyuo Sidai borehole	0.35 M	240	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Paranae	Paranae borehole	0.35 M	240	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Enkorika	Enkorika borehole	0.4 M	500	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Naserian	Naserian borehole	0.4 M	1,500	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Lais	Lais borehole	0.35 M	800	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
Desilting of pans	Improve water access	Olng'ong' weni	Olng'ong' weni borehole	3.0 M	3,000	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Ilparua	Ilparua borehole	5.0 M	2,500	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Oloopinyo	Oloopinyo borehole	4.0 M	3,000	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Ilmunkush	Ilmunkush borehole	4.5 M	3,500	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Namelok	Namelok borehole	4.2 M	3,800	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders
		Eluanata	Eluanata borehole	3.5 M	3,300	Q3 2023/24	CGK/ Stakeholders

Table 21. Intervention for Livestock Sector

Intervention	Objective	Specific location	Activity target	Cost (Ksh)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementation stakeholders
Ongoing interventions							
Livestock Feed Commercialization Project, (Pilot)	Provision of seeds for pasture production, and harvesting equipment	County wide	Farmers	70 M	1,000	April-Nov 2023	FAO, CGK
Livestock Vaccination	To improve livestock health To reduce livestock loses	County wide	Livestock	11.5 M	105,000 cattle	July 2023	CGK
Harvesting of pastures	Improved availability of pastures during drought	County wide	Farmers	40 M	1,000	June-July 2023	FAO, CGK
Recommended Immediate Interventions							
Livestock slaughter offtake	To save lives To cushion households from total loses during drought	Sub County	Households	40 M	5,000	Oct-Dec 2023	CGK/ Stakeholders
Subsidized livestock feed	Improved livestock feed access and availability	Sub County	Households	100 M	5,000	Oct-Dec 2023	NG/CGK
Supplement on livestock feeds	To save livelihoods	Sub County	Households	20 M	5,000	Oct-Dec 2023	CGK/ Stakeholders
Recommended Medium Term Intervention							
Establishment of Strategic livestock feed reserves	To ensure adequate quality feed supply during drought	Sub County	134 villages	10 M	61,000	5 Years	CGK/ Stakeholders

Construction of hay barns	To improve pasture availability and storage	Sub County	134 villages	-	61,000	5 Years	CGK/ Stakeholders
Establishment of water strategic areas for livestock	To improve livestock water availability	Sub County	134 villages	25 M	61,000	5 Years	CGK/ Stakeholders
Establishment of feedlots	To reduce deaths during drought To improve livestock returns	Sub County	134 villages	-	50,000	5 Years	CGK/ Stakeholders
Promotional of alternative livelihoods	To reduce risk associated with climatic fluctuation and dependency on livestock	Sub County	People134 villages	50 M	50,000	5 Years	CGK/ Stakeholders
Disease surveillance and control	To detect early cases of disease so as to reduce losses due to death	County Wide	Livestock	50 M	50,000	5 Years	NG/CGK/ Stakeholders

Table 22. Intervention for Agriculture Sector

Intervention	**Objective**	**Specific location**	**Activity target**	**Cost (Ksh)**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementation time frame**	**Implementation stakeholders**
Recommended immediate interventions							
Procurement of drought tolerant Crop seeds (Beans, Maize, Cow peas, Green grams, Pigeon peas)	To equip farmers with starter seed to boost crop production	County wide	Farming Households	25 M	20,000 Farmers	August-September 2023	MOA/ CGK/ Stakeholders
Pests and	Enhance pests	County wide	Staff and farmers	5 M	20,000	October-	MOA/ CGK/

invasive weeds sensitization and Management	control				Farmers	Novembe r 2023	Stakeholders
Purchase of Agro chemicals and Equipment for pests and diseases	Increase crop yields	County wide	Farming Households	20 M	10,000 Farmers	October-Novembe r 2023	MOA/ CGK/ Stakeholders

Table 23. Intervention for Health Sector

Intervention	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Ksh)	No. of beneficiar ies	Implementati on Time Frame	Implementati on stakeholders
Integrated Community outreaches	55 Outreach sites	Households	20 M	2,000	June 2023	CGK/UNICEF / WHH/ World Vision
Zinc supplementation	County Wide	Health facilities	15 M	23,681 people	June 2023	CDH
IYCN Interventions	County Wide	Health facilities, Community	15 M	34,490 under fives	June 2023	CDH/Save the Children
IMCI	County Wide	Health facilities	10 M	23,681 under fives		CDH
Vitamin A supplementation and Deworming	County Wide	Community, Health Facilities	5 M	178,854 under fives	Bi annual	CDH/ UNICEF/ Nutrition International
Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	County Wide	Health facilities	5 M	29,998 pregnant/l actating women	June 2023	CDH

Table 24. Child protection interventions

S/NO	SUB COUNTY	Intervention	No of beneficiaries	Implementors
1	All sub - counties	Case Management Services- Mediation, family conferencing, reintegration, rescue and placement in rescue centres. Counselling and psychosocial support	Over 3000 children as per our CPIMs data.	Children officers, Child protection volunteers
2	Kajiado Central –	Universal Child Benefits (UCB) pilot project. Where all caregivers	2,209 beneficiaries	UNICEF, WFP, DCS, Save the

	Township and Ildamat wards	with children below 3 years were registered to receive a monthly token of Ksh 800 to support and improve infant's nutrition		children
3	All Sub Counties	Cash transfer for OVC, PWSD and Older persons	3200 OVCs 350 PWSD 6900 OPCT	GOK – Min of Labour and social protection (MLSP)
4.	All sub counties	Presidential Secondary School Bursary	326 students given scholarship for secondary school fees.	GOK- DCS
5	All sub-counties	Referral of cases to hospitals, chiefs, legal Aid, police and courts	76 cases referred to hospital 23 cases referred for legal aid	DCS, MOH, Police and ODPP
6	All sub counties	Training Child protection Volunteers in Draught response and interventions in child protection, and facilitated for 6 months in child protection.	15 Cpvs trained and given 6 months facilitation of Ksh. 5000 per month	UNICEf, DCS
7	All Sub counties	Sensitization, parenting and mentorship forums to both the caregivers and children for behaviour change.	0ve 100 parents sensitized and over 500 pupils mentored	DCS, MOE and CSOs

5.2.3 Intervention by Other Stakeholders

Table 25. Interventions by other sectors

Intervention	Location/Sub County	Beneficiaries	Implementer
School Feeding Programme – Provision of Corn Soya Bred	Matapato North and South	43 school with a total of 12,171 pupils	Feed the Children
Provision of 6,000 water purifying tablets	Matapato North and South	3,000 households	Feed the Children
Provision of dignity kits	Matapato North and South	800 girls	Feed the Children
Cash transfer	Kajiado Central, West and South	4,049 households	World Vision
Extension services	Countywide		County government