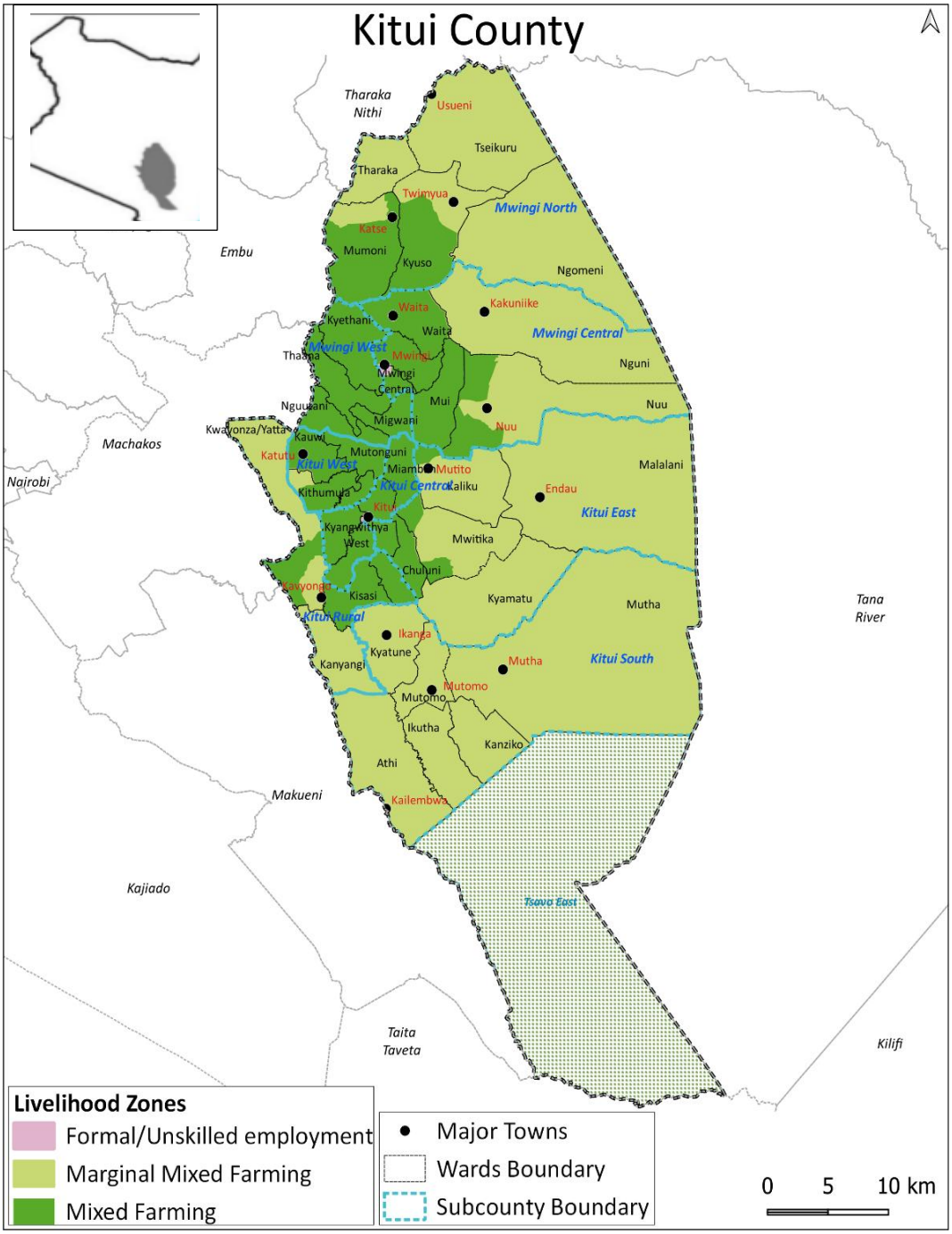
KITUI COUNTY
2025 LONG RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by Kenya Food Security Steering Group and Kitui County Steering Group

July, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Long Rains food and nutrition security assessment exercise for the March-April-May (MAM) 2025 long rains in Kitui County was conducted in July 2025 by a multisectoral team lead by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The findings confirmed that the rains performed poorly, characterized by poor temporal and spatial distribution. The rainfall onset was normal in mid-March but ceased earlier than expected at the end of April, instead of late May. Conflict incidents, particularly human-wildlife interactions, were reported in areas near Tsavo East National Park, with elephants reported causing damage on crops. Insecurity issues were also reported, including fatalities due to clashes near the Kitui-Tana River border and increased tension between herders. There was crop failure, mainly affecting maize, estimated at between 40 to 45 percent across the livelihood zones, where poor rainfall led to wilting crops. There were cases of outbreaks of livestock diseases, including Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants, while flooding damaged farmland in areas along Athi river. Maize production was 41 percent compared to the long-term average, largely because of early rain cessation during critical growth phases. In contrast, production of shorter-duration crops, like green grams and cowpeas, exceeded the long-term average as farmers adapted their strategies. While overall crop production faced challenges, the area under irrigation saw improvements, with increases in the production of tomatoes, kales, and watermelons. Current stocks of food were low, and many households faced food insecurity and had depleted stocks, primarily buying food instead of storing it. Pasture condition was fair but expected to diminish rapidly, leading to further challenges for livestock farmers.

Cattle conditions were fair, but the body condition was declining due to limited feed, while goats and sheep maintained better condition due to their browsing habits. Milk production was stable but declining in all areas, leading to increased prices in the market due to demand outpacing supply. Despite physical market operations being normal, prices for food items, particularly maize, had risen significantly, reflecting poor harvests and high demand. The price of maize was Kshs. 59, higher than the long-term average, which might continue to rise as food supplies dwindle. Overall, Kitui County faces significant agricultural and livestock challenges, with ongoing concerns about food security and market stability. The average market price of a medium-size goat was Kshs. 5,969, up from Kshs. 5,604 in June. This price is well above the long-term average of Kshs. 4,262, The terms of trade (ToT) improved, rising from 98 in June to 101 in July, allowing households to buy more maize with a goat than before. The ToTs were above the LTA of 95. The average distance trekked in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone increased from the long-term average of 3-5 kilometers to 5-7 kilometers, with some areas exceeding seven kilometers due to drying surface water sources. In the Mixed Farming zone, distances slightly increased from the standard 2-3 kilometers to 2-4 kilometers. The cost of water remained stable at Kshs. 3-5 for a 20-liter jerrycan, although water-vending prices saw increases in some areas due to broken boreholes. Waiting times for water also increased, along with a decrease in daily water consumption per person. Household food consumption dropped from the previous month, indicating a worsening food security situation. The percentage of households classified as having acceptable, borderline, and poor food consumption decreased, reflecting an increase in reliance on coping strategies due to reduced food availability. Illnesses showed a slight decline, but cases of dysentery and typhoid increased significantly. Immunization rates for children remained high, though some vaccines faced shortages. Water quality and sanitation showed improvements following WASH interventions, with latrine coverage stable. School enrollment increased overall, but some gender disparities emerged, attributed to various challenges such as the lack of school meal programs. The overall food security phase classification in the county was at “Stressed Phase” (IPC Phase 2) with the later projected to degenerate in IPC Phase 3, given the deteriorating trend.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Kitui County is located in the Eastern part of Kenya. It covers an area of approximately 30,430 square kilometers. The County borders Machakos and Makueni Counties to the west, Tana-River County to the east and south-east, Taita-Taveta County to the south, Embu County to the north-west, and Tharaka-Nithi and Meru Counties to the north. It is located between latitudes 0°10 and 3°0 South and longitudes 37°50 and 39°0 East, with Tana and Athi permanent rivers flowing through the County. It is divided into eight sub-counties, 40 wards, 247 county villages, 167 locations and 411 sub-locations. The eight administrative sub-counties are Kitui South, Kitui East, Kitui Rural, Kitui Central, Kitui West, Mwingi West, Mwingi Central and Mwingi North. Moreover, the county has 18 sub-counties (formerly known as districts). The county has a total population of 1,136,187 people of which 549,003 are males, 587,151 females and 33 intersex persons. There are 262,942 households with an average household size of 4.3 persons per household and a population density of 37 people per square kilometre with about 60.4 percent of individuals living below poverty line compared to 45.2 percent at national level (KNBS, 2019). The county poverty rate is 63.1 percent. Most parts of the County have an arid and semi-arid climate with erratic and unreliable rainfall. The lowest annual average temperature is 14ºC and the highest annual average temperature is 32°C. The county experiences bimodal rainfall pattern with the long rains season in March, April, May (MAM) and short rains season in October, November, December (OND). It has three livelihood zones, namely, Formal/Unskilled Employment, Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming with population proportions of three, 42 and 55 percent respectively (Figure 1). The County has four main wealth groups; Very poor, Poor, Middle and Better-off at 29, 31, 26 and 14 percent respectively (Kitui County Livelihood Zone Profile, 2022). The Formal/Unskilled Employment livelihood zone covers an estimated area of 17 square kilometres, with the proportion of wealth groups at 22, 17, 43 and 18 percent for Very poor, Poor, Middle and Better-off households. Trading and casual labour are the main income sources, through small businesses and unskilled gainful employment primarily in land preparation. They obtain most of their food sources from markets. The Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone covers an area of 18,411 square kilometres and proportions of 30, 33, 22 and 15 percent for the Very poor, Poor, Middle and Better-off wealth groups respectively. Crop and livestock production are a common source of food and cash income in the livelihood zone. Households in this zone mainly obtain income from livestock production, cash crop, food crop farming and waged labour. crops grown include maize, green grams, cow peas and millet. The Mixed Farming livelihood zone, covers 5,773 square kilometres of the total land area, with proportions of 28, 29, 28 and 15 percent categorized under Very poor, Poor, Middle and Better-off wealth groups respectively. Food crop production contributes 21 percent of income while livestock sales contribute 11 percent of income. The crops grown for food and sale include maize, beans sorghum, millet, coffee, sunflower, cabbage, pawpaw, onions, millet and avocado, while livestock include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, poultry and bees, which are also reared in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone. All the three livelihood zones depend on market for their food supplies as own production is not sufficient.

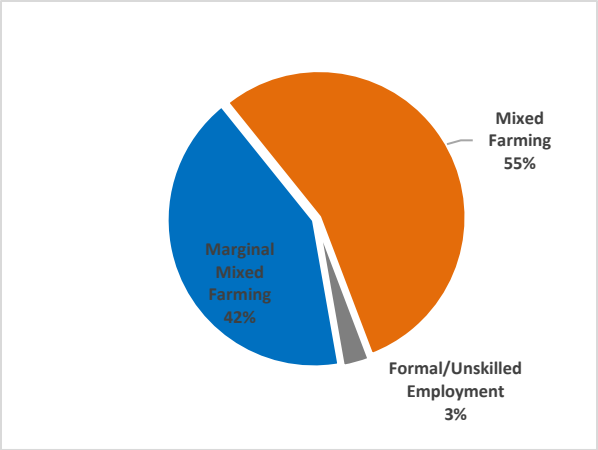

Figure 1: Population Proportion by Livelihood zones

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The long rains food and nutrition security assessment targeted the two main livelihood zones; Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming livelihood zones due to their relatively high levels of aridity and vulnerability. The exercise was conducted between July 10, 2025 and July 24, 2025. The assessment involved the collection of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from the community through structured questionnaires through focused group discussions, key informant interviews as well as market interviews. Secondary data was sourced from NDMA's Kenya Drought Early Warning monthly bulletins, Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, Kenya Food Security Outlook, Agro-climatic data and Kitui County sectoral quarterly reports. The exercise started with pre-assessment trainings and briefing meetings, followed by filling of both county and sub-county sector checklists. An initial CSG briefing on the aims and objectives of the assessment was held and was followed by a field transect drive by the CSG multi-sectoral technical team. The field mission involved sampling of representative sites across the county's livelihood zones and markets with the aim of triangulating the information provided in the sector checklists with the actual situation on the ground. Field observation during the transect drive was used to validate the information collected. An in-depth analysis of data collected was conducted on the consolidated data to compile the final assessment report. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) guidelines were finally used in carrying out further analysis and classifying the county in the IPC phase.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The rainfall performance for the March-April-May (MAM) 2025 long rains season was generally poor across the livelihood zones. The onset was normal in the second to third week of March while cessation was earlier than normal in the fourth week of April instead of the third to fourth week of May. Rains were characterized by poor temporal distribution, with about 40 days for the season instead of over 60 days expected normally. There was even spatial rainfall distribution across the county. According to the Climate Hazards Center InfraRed Precipitation with Station (CHIRPS) data, most parts of the county received 141-200 percent of normal rainfall. They include Kitui Rural, most parts of Kitui South, Kitui West and Kitui Central Sub-counties. The rest of the areas received rainfall between 91-110 and 111-125 percent of normal rainfall, which is considered normal rainfall (Figure 2). The county received a cumulative rainfall amount of 295 mm compared to 201 mm of Long-Term Average (LTA), representing 147 percent of LTA rainfall.

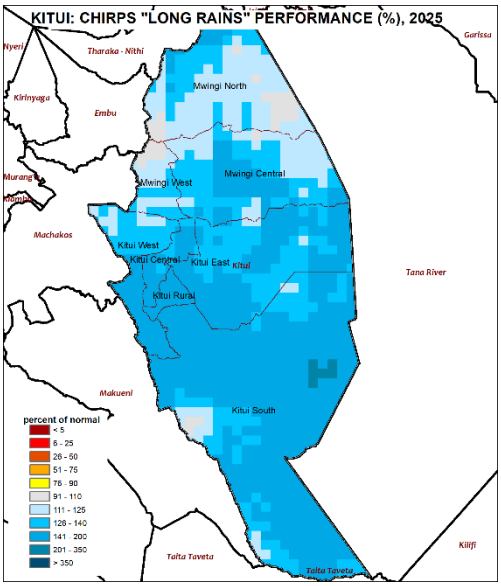

Figure 2: Rainfall Performance

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Incidences of human-wildlife conflict were experienced in areas bordering Tsavo East National Park, in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones. Marauding elephants reported in Kitui East: Zombe/Mwitika and Mutitu/Kaliku Wards which were 5 in number but no destruction of crops reported. Kitui East, Endau/Malalani ward, two people killed along Kitui-Tana River Counties border due to insecurity. Tana River herders had started migrating into the county at Malalani in Endau/Malalni Ward. In Kitui South, Ikutha Ward rampant human wildlife conflict with hyenas preying on small stock and endangering human lives within the areas. In addition, conflict was also reported in Ngomeni and Tseikuru Wards between Kamba and Somali herders.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

Shocks

Crop failure, mostly maize was reported in most parts of the county at 40 to 45 percent in the Mixed Farming and Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones respectively. The county experienced poor temporal distribution of rainfall that ceased earlier than expected. There were high incidences of wilting of crops due to deficient water during the second week of May.

Hazards

Livestock disease outbreaks were reported in the county. Endemic livestock diseases reported were Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) across the county. Approximately 142 acres of farm land were destroyed by floods along River Athi, Kitui Rural in Kanyangi Ward and comprised of 18 Ha of maize, 15 Ha of green grams and 9 Ha of cowpeas, affecting a total of 13 households.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Food availability in Kitui County is mainly driven by the level of crop and livestock production. Market supplies from other counties covers food deficits and occasionally stabilizes food prices.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The Longs rains contribute 40 percent of the county's crop production and productivity as it is less reliable in terms of amount and distribution (space and time) in comparison to short rains. This cuts across the two livelihood zones of Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming. Kitui County being in the semi-arid zone, the main crops grown are those which tolerate moisture stress and include Sorghum, Millet, Green grams, Pigeon peas, Cowpeas and in upper midland zones, maize and beans which usually does not perform well in most cases. In terms of contribution to food at household level, all of them play a role but in cash contribution, green grams, sorghum and pigeon peas play a greater role. Green grams, cow peas, maize, millet and sorghum are the main crops in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, while maize, beans, green grams, pigeon peas and cow peas are main crops in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Horticultural crops such as tomatoes, water melons, kales, spinach, onions and mangoes are grown mainly for cash income and household consumption across the livelihood zones. Maize contributes 50 and 20 percent to food and cash income respectively in Marginal Mixed Farming while it contributes 60 and 25 percent to food and cash income respectively in Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Cow peas contribute 80 percent to food and five percent to cash income in Marginal Mixed Farming while beans contribute 15 percent to food and 23 percent to cash income in Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Green grams contribute five percent to food across the livelihood zones while 40 and 30 percent to cash income in Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming livelihood zones respectively (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage Contribution of Crops to Food and Cash Income by Livelihood Zone

Livelihood zone	Crop	Per cent contribution		Remarks
		Food	Income	
Marginal Mixed Farming	Maize	50	20	Mainly leads to Crop failure in most seasons
	Green grams	5	40	A drought tolerant and reliable crop across seasons
	Cow peas	80	5	A drought tolerant and reliable crop across seasons
Mixed Farming	Maize	60	25	Production below average in most seasons

Livelihood zone	Crop	Per cent contribution		Remarks
		Food	Income	
	Beans	15	23	Production below average in most seasons
	Green grams	5	30	Reliable crop across seasons

Rain Fed Crop Production

Area under maize was 16 percent lower than LTA due to uncertainty with real onset of March-April-May (MAM) 2025 rains and based on the forecast given, which discouraged farmers from opening more land for the maize. For green grams and cowpeas which require shorter duration to maturity, farmers opened up more land of same to compensate for lowered cereal production which resulted in higher hectarage than LTA by 13 and 14 percent respectively. The production of maize was 41 percent lower than LTA. This is attributed to early cessation of rains when the crop was at cob filling stage hence affecting productivity. For green grams and cowpeas, the production was 58 and 30 percent higher than LTA and maybe attributed to increased hectarage achieved as well as improved use of certified seeds and agronomic practices among the farmers. Land preparation and planting can be hampered by reduced household incomes, which affects purchase of seed and fertilizer (inputs) by farmers (Table 2).

Table 2: Rain Fed Crop Production in Kitui County

Crop	Area planted during 2025 long rains season (Ha)	Long-term average (5 year) area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2025 long rains season projected production (90 kg bags)	Long-term average (5 year) production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	**33,265**	39,611	47,491	80,240
Green grams	47,215	41,625	146,522	92,794
Cow peas	38,962	34,179	103,432	79,729

Irrigated Cropping

There was a general increase in both area under irrigation and production achieved, surpassing the LTA. Area under Tomatoes, Kales and Water melons increased by nine, 37 and 17 percent of LTA respectively, while production was higher than LTA by 17, 36 and 16 percent for the respective crops (Table 3). The realization of good returns in horticulture farming, construction of sand dams along the river beds and issuance of kales seeds by the County department of Agriculture increased area under irrigated crops and subsequent production. The cost of certified seeds and other inputs acts as a barrier for many farmers to engage in horticulture farming but this is partly addressed by county government issuing certified seeds and linking of farmers to government subsidized fertilizers available at the national cereals board. The only urgent intervention required is last mile distribution of fertilizer to within-the-reach of farmers.

Table 3: Irrigated Cropping in Kitui County

Crop	Area planted during 2025 long rains season (Ha)	Long term average (3 years) area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2025 long rains season production (MT) Achieved	Long term average (3 years) production during the long rains season (MT)
Tomatoes	1,478	1,352	22,255	19,066
Kales	1,907	1,392	28,605	21,265
Watermelons	3,512	2,992	66,192	56,848

3.1.2 Cereals Stock

The current stock quantities held for different commodities across various actors are lower than the LTA except maize among traders. The stocks held for green grams, maize, sorghum and rice were 68,

40, 20 and 54 percent of LTA for all actors. Maize stocks held by farmers and traders were 15 and 102 percent of LTA respectively (Table 4). This is due to poor harvest by farmers and higher anticipation from traders for rise in price of maize expected during the month of August before north rift farmers harvest their crops. Majority of the families are buying deficit food for only what to eat but not to stock, while traders were stocking more so as to sell at better prices. Despite green grams being recently harvested, farmers stocks level are still low at 82 percent of LTA as farmers are selling immediately to address the immediate needs like school fees and purchase of alternate foods. Stocks in both Mixed Farming and Marginal Mixed Farming zones for all levels are below LTA as households have low purchasing power due to hard economic times and high food prices. Currently, the stocks held by households are expected last for average of one month compared to the 2 to 3 months normally across the livelihood zones. During the review period, no food safety issues were reported but KEPHIS had taken samples for testing across the county and results are yet to be released. For year 2024, the results released indicated 32 percent of maize and 75 percent of groundnuts samples having more than recommended aflatoxin levels. On non-compliance in use of pesticides not recommended or with levels above, Kales, Spinach, Tomatoes, Cabbages and Avocadoes had 53, 0, 33, 0 and 0 percent respectively

Table 4: Cereal Stocks Held (90kg Bags)

Actor	Maize		Rice (50kgs)		Sorghum		Green grams	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	14,900	97,083	0	640	10,076	67,104	54,849	67,015
Traders	40,329	39,395	17,544	31,887	4,809	8,057	11,702	29,568
Millers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCPB	0	1,387	116	222	0	0	0	1,000
Total	**55,229**	**137,865**	**17,660**	**32,749**	**14,885**	**75,161**	**66,551**	**97,583**
Duration (Ms)	0.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	5.3	26.9	7.9	11.6

3.1.3 Livestock Production

Livestock sector in Kitui County contributes significantly to food and income. It contributes over 40 percent to cash income in the Marginal Mixed Farming and about 15 percent in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. The main livestock species kept include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, poultry and bees in both Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming livelihood zones. The county has approximately 613,000 cattle, 2,000,000 goats, 4,000,000 poultry and 326,000 donkeys (livestock data validation 2023). Small stocks including goats, sheep and poultry are usually sold to provide cash for basic household needs, while cattle are mostly kept for milk production, farm power and large income purposes. Poultry is reared by over 90 percent of households and is gender inclusive, providing a more affordable protein source and income for immediate household needs. Donkeys in the county are mostly kept for transport and income purposes. Livestock provides manure, traction, and transport and enhance social status in the community. Poor rainfall experienced in the county during the season has led to reduced forage availability for livestock.

Pasture and Browse Situation

Table 5: Pasture and Browse Condition

	Pasture					Browse				
Livelihood zone	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	
Marginal Mixed Farming	Fair	Good	1	2-3.5	Disease outbreaks, Conflicts	Fair	Good	1-2	3-4	Disease outbreaks, Conflicts

					along the cutline					along the cutline
Mixed farming	Fair	Good	2	2-3	Disease pest & diseases	Fair	Good	2	3-4	Disease pest & diseases

Pasture condition was noted to be fair across the livelihood zones. At such time of the year, pasture is expected to be good in both livelihoods (Table 5). The existing pasture is projected to last for about one month as opposed to a normal duration of two to three and a half months in the MMF livelihood zones. In the MF zones, the available pasture is likely to last for two months, while it normally takes up to three months. The browse condition was fair across the livelihood zones as compared to good during normal circumstances. Browse is expected to last for 1-2 months, less than 3-4 months normally in the MMF while in the MF zones, it would last for two months instead of 3-4 months normally. Some of the factors limiting access to pasture and browse include disease outbreaks and pests across the livelihoods and conflicts along the cutline in the MMF zones. During the review period there was increased movement of livestock towards the Tsavo and Mwingi game reserve in search of pasture. This has increased new interactions of naïve livestock with vectors, and other animals/livestock thus increasing disease outbreaks in such areas. This disease continues to spread as animals aggregate in watering points and livestock markets for sale. Production of crop residue is minimal due to the depressed rains. Farmers have very little and most of the farmers have released livestock to feed on crop remains. Pasture and browse deficit in the county is cross-cutting among both livelihoods, with most wards being affected in the MMF (Table 6).

Table 6: Ward distribution of Pasture and Browse Deficit

	Sub county	**Wards**
Areas with insufficient feed/browse	Mwingi North	Tseikuru (Kathuri) Ngomeni,(Kimela), Tharaka(Gatoroni)
	Mwingi central	Nguni ward, Parts of waita and Nuu
	Mwingi west	Kiomo/Kyethani; Kyome/Thaana; Nguutani
	Kitui West	Kauwi, Kithumula/Kwa Mutonga, Parts of Mutonguni
	Kitui Central	Miambani
	Kitui East	Endau/malalani; Voo/Kyamatu
	KituiRrural	Kanayangi, Yatta Kwa vonza and Kisasi
	Kitui South	Kanziko; Mutha; Ikutha

Livestock Feed Conservation Status

During the season, there was an estimated 177 hay stores with a holding capacity of 56,884 bales in the county. Farmers and other institutions held a total of 21,734 bales of hay constituting 38 percent of county storage capacity. There is currently a demand capacity of 215,000 for the entire county as compared to the current quantity of 21,734 being held in total (Table 7). The bales were mainly bought by livestock farmers and institutions to feed their animals. There is no formal institutional pasture conservation observed. Supplementary feeding included farm residues like maize, sorghum and millets stovers.

The impact of pasture and fodder conservation is significant through ensuring feed availability during dry seasons, bridges feed gaps, mitigates drought effects, stabilizes livestock productivity, maintains milk and meat production, reduce mortality, reduce overgrazing and land degradation; less pressure on rangelands, support land regeneration and enhance livestock resilience. Factors limiting conservation and utilization of conserved pasture/fodder and supplementary feeds included poor rainfall, inadequate knowledge and skills; lack of awareness like silage making, poor practices in harvesting processing and storing fodder reduce its quality and utilization, training gap, inadequate extension, limited resources, land scarcity, lack of pasture seeds, high cost of conservation equipment and materials such balers, choppers and storage facilities. There are no established commercial SMEs engaged in commercial fodder/pasture production but is done by few individuals within the county on a small scale. Their impact is minimal and they are not able to meet the market demand. Factors limiting use of crop residues are

include low nutritional quality and lack of processing, limited storage and preservation, competition for residues from domestic use like fuel and construction, labour and knowledge constraints, cultural factors, land tenure and conflict.

Table 7: Bailed Hay Status in Kitui County

Sub-county	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total No. of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	Period expected to last (months)	Sub-county demand	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Remarks
Mwingi North	1	384	384	2	-	-	400	A group hired a hall.
Mwingi central	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Mwingi West	50	1,500	800	3	20,000	15	250	Mostly held by individual farmers
Kitui West	15	3,000	350	3	15,000	15	300	Mostly held by individual farmers
Kitui Central	70	2,000	1,200	3	30,000	15	300	Mostly held by individual farmers
Kitui East	42	50,000	19,000	2	150,000	15	300	Mostly held by individual farmers
Kitui Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Kitui South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Total	**177**	**56,884**	**21,734**	**3**	**215,000**	**60**	**700**	

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

In MMF, cattle body condition was fair as expected at such time of the year. However, in the MF livelihood zone, the body condition was fair, contrary to being good as expected, due to reduced availability and quality of grass following below-average rainfall (Table 8). Depressed rains limited pasture growth, leading to nutritional deficiencies. Similarly, ectoparasites and endoparasites negatively affects digestion, further contributing to poor body condition. The body condition of cattle is expected to continue worsening across the livelihoods as the pasture gets depleted over time. Grass availability will continue to decrease, and water shortages will affect feed intake and metabolism. Cattle are likely to be most affected since it is less adaptable to alternative feeds, making them more susceptible to nutritional stress. The body condition for both goat and sheep was good in all the livelihoods and normal as expected. The two being browsers, they feed mainly on shrubs and tree leaves, which are more resilient to dry conditions which remained available even when grass has become scarce. Their ability to feed selectively on a variety of vegetation, along with their efficient digestion of poor-quality feed, has allowed them to maintain good body condition during dry periods compared to cattle. Goat body condition is expected to remain stable at a score of 4 through July to September 2025. The projected decline in body condition of livestock would result to low quality animals, low market prices and in the worse situation, some animals may die leading to the loss of livelihoods. Although, calving and kidding rates may remain normal, the survival rate of the new-born may decline due to lack of enough feeds. Livestock farmers may also, be forced to sell their animals at a throw away price, which would negatively affect food security.

Table 8: Livestock Body Condition[3]

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Goat		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Marginal Mixed Farming	3	3	4	4	4	4
Mixed Farming	3	4	4	4	4	4

[3]*BCS 1 = Very Poor (Emaciated), BCS 2 = Poor, BCS 3 = Fair, BCS 4 = Good and BCS 5 = Very Good*

Tropical Livestock Units and Birth Rate

There is no variation in the TLUs among the poor-income households in the MF livelihood zones. However, there was a significant decrease in the TLUs among the MF livelihood zones in both income levels from 4 to 2 in the poor and 7 to 5 in the middle-income households (Table 9). There has been a gradual decline of TLUs per household over time due to the unpredictable rainfall and poor pasture regeneration increased human population settlement, and leading to reduction on dependence on livestock sources of income.

Table 9: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)[4]

Livelihood zone	Poo- income households		Medium-income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Marginal Mixed Farming	2	4	5	7
Mixed Farming	1	1	2	4

[4]*TLU Conversion factors: cattle = 0.7, sheep = 0.1, goats = 0.1, pigs = 0.2, chicken = 0.01, Donkey = 0.50, Camel = 1.3*

Milk Production and Consumption

Households relied on milk from basically cattle and goats as it is normally. The milk production and consumption remained stable in the MF at three litres per household per day, while production decreased from two to 1.5 litres in the MMF livelihood zone (Table 10). Milk consumption however remained normal in all livelihoods at one and two litres in the MMF and MF zones respectively. There is a slight variation in the milk production compared to normal. Due to the declining pasture and intermitted watering of livestock, and that livestock is migrating milk production has reduced significantly in the MMF. This has left high demand of the product, while its supply has reduced in the settlements. This has led to increase of the prices per litre from Kshs.40 to Kshs. 60 in the MMF and from Kshs. 60 to Kshs. 80 in the MF.

Factors Affecting Milk Consumption include household Income. Low-income households may prioritize selling milk to meet financial needs rather than consuming it. Cultural norms influence milk consumption patterns, such as prioritizing children or guests for milk use. Larger households may consume more milk but in smaller per capita amounts. Smaller households may consume a higher per capita share. During periods of high production, households may consume more milk. Conversely, consumption decreases when production drops. Households with greater awareness of milk's nutritional benefits may allocate more for consumption, especially for children and the elderly. In rural settings, selling milk for income often takes precedence over household consumption.

Table 10: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Marginal Mixed Farming	1.5	2	1	1	60	40
Mixed Farming	3	3	2	2	80	60

Migration

Livestock is migrating from neighboring counties of Garissa and Tana River through the livestock markets as well as in search for water and pasture. Within the county, livestock migration has been noted in Kitui East, Mwingi North and Mwingi central, basically in the MMF livelihood zones (Table 11).

Table 11: Livestock migration and trends

Migration	Route	Reason for migration	Proportion	Projected trend of migration

Endau/Malalani to Zombe, Voo/kyamatu	Endau-Mutha; Tana River-Kyamatu; Mutha-Tana River	Search for pasture, browse and water	40 percent	MMF zone high migration and MF slightly above normal
Immigration from Tana River to Nguni	Nguni-Mwingi; Nuu-Mwingi; TanaRiver- Nguni	search for pasture & browse	2,000 camels 500 cattle	Upward trend due to destocking
Tsekuru and Ngomeni	Tseikuru -Mwingi National reserve	Search for pasture	60 percent	Upward

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The main diseases reported include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), East Coast Fever (ECF) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) as shown in table 12 below. FMD was the main disease reported in cattle across the livelihood zones, affecting about 50 percent of the herd in the affected areas. Although the death rate owing to the disease was low, the economic losses were high due to treatment costs involved. In goats CCPP and PPR were common across the livelihood zones, with mortality rates of 15 and 8 percent respectively. CCP and PPR were the main goat diseases causing high mortality in herds.

Table 12: Livestock diseases and mortality rates

Species	Diseases	Morbidity rate	Mortality rate	Areas affected	Comments
Cattle	FMD	50 %	>1%	Kitui East, (Voo Kyamatu, Nzombe, Nzambani) Kitui Central, (Kyangwithya West) Kitui West; (Kauwi & Matinyani); Mwingi central, (Waita & Kivou); Kitui Rural (Kisasi and Mbitini)	Samples tested positive for Serotype "**A"**
	LSD	7%	>1%	Kitui Rural, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North	Animals do not recover after infection, they become infertile
	ECF	26%	5%	Kitui East, Mwingi North, Kitui Central	
Goats and Sheep	CCPP	29%	15%	All wards	The main disease in small stock
	PPR	15%	8%	All wards	The main disease in small stock
	Orf	30%	>1%	Kitui East, Kitui South and Kitui Central	

Water for Livestock

The main water sources for livestock during the season were Shallow wells, Boreholes and Pans/dams in both livelihood zones. However, normal water sources for such time include Natural ponds, Seasonal rivers and Scooped sand wells as well. The livestock return distance to water sources was 6-7 kilometres compared to normal distance of 5-6 kilometres in the MMF zones. In the MF areas, the distance increased from two kilometres normally to 3-4 kilometres currently (Table 13). The general increase in distance is attributed to limited water alternatives following poor recharge during the season. The available water sources are expected to last for two months, being less compared to normal three to four months across all the livelihood zones. In the MMF areas of Kitui East, Mwingi Central and Mwingi North and some parts among the MF zones, animals are being given water 3-4 days in a week as opposed to daily during normal times.

Table 13: Water for Livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distance (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source		Watering frequency (days per week)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal

Marginal Mixed Farming	Shallow wells, Bore holes and Pans/dams	Natural ponds Seasonal rivers, Bore holes, Scooped sand wells & earth dams	6-7	5-6	1-2	3-4	3-4	Daily
Mixed Farming	Bore holes, Shallow wells and Pans/dams	Seasonal rivers, Bore holes, shallow wells and scooped sand wells	3-4	2	1-2	3	Daily	Daily

Areas that were severely affected by water problem include Endau/Malalani Ward and some parts of Voo/Kyamatu Wards in Kitui East, Kanziko Ward and parts of Mutha and Ikutha Ward in Kitui South, Nuu and Nguni Wards in Mwingi Central, Tseikuru Ward and parts of Ngomeni Ward in Mwingi North, as well as Kiomo/Kyethani and Kyome/Thaana Wards in Mwingi West (Table 14).

Table 14: Areas severely affected by water challenges

Sub-county	Wards	Conflict areas
Kitui East	Endau/Malalani and some parts of Voo/Kyamatu	Twambiu
Kitui South	Kanziko Ward and parts of Mutha and Ikutha	
Mwingi Central	Nuu and Nguni	
Mwingi North	Tseikuru and parts of Ngomeni	
Mwingi West	Kiomo/Kyethani and Kyome/Thaana	

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets and Market Operations

Markets in the county were functioning normally with no reported disruptions. The main markets remained Mutha, Ikutha, Mutomo, Zombe, Nuu, Nguni, Ukasi, Ngomeni and Tseikuru in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone while Kisasi, Kavisuni, Kalundu, Kabati, Migwani, Mwingi, Mui, Kamwongo and Katse were key markets in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. The supply of livestock was stable with the volumes of livestock traded in both Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming recording about 10 percent increase. The volume is expected to continue increasing for the next three months. The main livestock traded were cattle, goats and sheep. In most of the livestock markets across the county, in both livelihood zones. The source of maize and beans was mainly from Western Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, while sources of vegetables, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and bananas was mainly locally and from Central Kenya, Meru and Embu. Sources of livestock and livestock products included farmers within the county and neighboring counties (Garissa, Tana River and Makueni). Majority of households were purchasing staple food from markets because household stocks were over. As both pasture and browse, along with water for livestock get depleted, households may resolve to dispose of their herds in fear of declining body condition and associated decreased market prices. The livestock traded volume trends in both livelihoods were upward due to distress needs household needs.

3.2.2 Market Prices

Maize Price

One kilogram of maize was sold at Kshs. 59 in the market, being above both the LTA of Kshs. 56 and for the previous month of Kshs. 57 (Figure 3). Maize price showed a steady increase, a scenario attributed to the depleted household stocks and dismal harvests during the season. Maize price was higher in Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone at Kshs. 62 at Malalani compared to Kshs. 55 in Mixed Farming livelihood zone at Katutu market. The price of maize is likely to increase further due to poor harvests being experienced across the livelihood zones following significant crop failure.

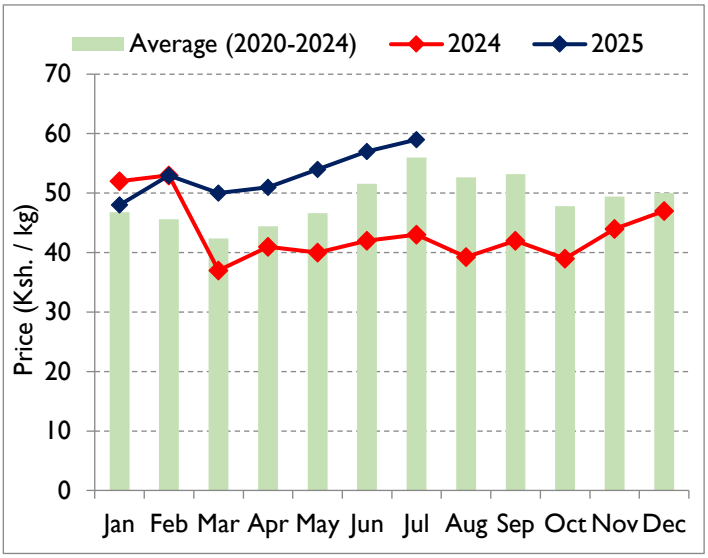

Figure 3: Maize prices

Goat Price

The average market price of a medium-size goat was Kshs. 5,969 in July 2025, having increased from Kshs. 5,604 recorded in June. The current price is above the LTA of Kshs. 4,262 as shown in figure 4. The iccrease in the price of goat is attributed to the current good body condition, as markets are still stable in the county with minimal distress sales.

Mixed Farming livelihood zone recorded a higher price of Ksh.6,358 compared to Ksh.5,7032 in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone.

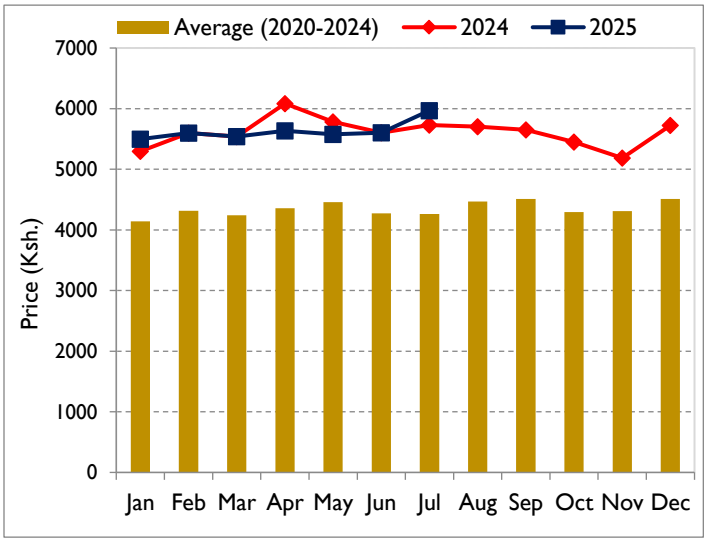

Figure 4: Goat prices

Terms of Trade

The household terms of trade improved, owing to the increase in the terms of trade. The terms of trade (ToT) increased from 98 in June 2025 to 101 in July, implying that, households could currently purchase more kilograms of maize in exchange of a goat than before. The ToTs were also above the LTA of 95, all being attributed to the increase in the price of goat (Figure 5). Terms of trade were better in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone at 112 kg compared to 97 kg recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone.

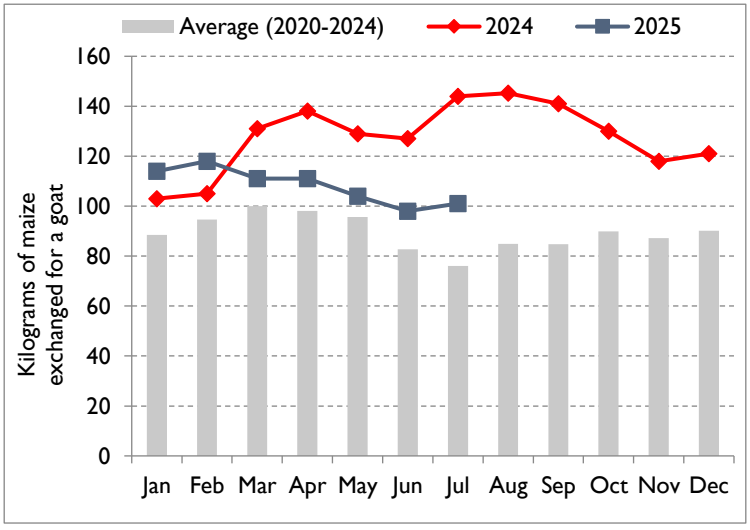

Figure 5: Household Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Water Access and Availability

Major Water Sources

During the review period, the three main water sources across the livelihood zones were normal, with no variations. The sources include Boreholes, Shallow wells and Pans/dams and were depended on by the community at proportions of 40, 27 and 17 percent respectively (Figure 6). Other sources include springs, rivers and piped water, which represent 16 percent of community water sources. Surface water sources' recharge levels were generally low in Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones and ranged from 20-35 percent and available water is expected to last for 1-2 months while in Mixed Farming livelihood zones recharge ranged between 30-40 percent and the available water would last for 1-3 months. The normal period the surface water lasts in Marginal Mixed Farming and Mixed Farming livelihood zones range from 4-5 and 4-6 months respectively. The impact of the long rains would be high concentration in available water points and frequent water facility breakdowns due to over pumping. Lowest water recharge was experienced in Kitui South, Mwingi North and parts of Mwingi Central. The average functionality of underground sources was 72 percent and that of surface water sources was 80 percent. The low functionality of underground sources was occasioned by some facility break downs across the County. In addition, this is expected to decline further as the drought continues to bite. The functionality of surface water sources was high but the recharge within these facilities was low as indicated earlier. Some of the surface water sources have dried up or nearly drying while others have breached (Table 15 below).

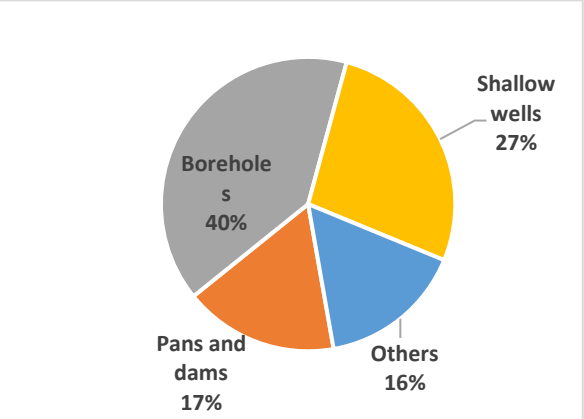

Figure 6: Major Water sources

Table 15: Status of Operational Water Sources in Kitui County

Sub Counties	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Percentage of Current Operational Sources
Mwingi North	120	87	73
Kitui East	49	38	78
Mwingi Central	73	55	75
Kitui South	88	54	61
Kitui Rural	94	71	76
Kitui Central	52	29	56
Kitui West	64	53	83
Mwingi West	90	63	70
Total	**630**	**450**	**72**

Distance to Water Sources

The average return trekking distance to water sources in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone was 5-7 kilometres, showing an increase from an LTA of 3-5 kilometres during such time of the year. In the areas of Nguni, Nuu and Mui, Tseikuru, Ngomeni, Tharaka, Athi Kanziko and Mutha, the walking distance is over seven kilometres. The current scenario is attributed to low recharge of surface water sources, whereby some of them had started drying up. In the Mixed Farming livelihood zone, the trekking distance had slightly increased from the normal 2-3 to 2-4 kilometres currently, as a result of poor rainfall performance and few alternative sources. In Mwingi West among the Mixed Farming livelihood zone, households were trekking about seven kilometres to water sources which is higher than normal for the area (Table 16).

Table 16: Water Accessibility and Utilization

Livelihood zone	Return distance to water for domestic use (Km)		Cost of water at source (Ksh. per 20 litres)		Waiting time at water source (minutes)		Average water consumption (litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Marginal Mixed Farming	3-5	5-7	3-5	3-5	30-40	40-50	20-25	15-20
Mixed Farming	2-3	2-4	3-5	3-5	20-30	30-40	30-40	20-30

Cost of water at source:

The cost of water remained stable across the livelihoods at Kshs 3-5 for a 20 litres Jerrycan. This was not affected by seasonality since the tariffs are pre-set, being the case for both Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF) and Mixed Farming (MF) livelihood zones. However, the cost of water vending is usually affected by seasonality due to scarce availability and increased distance to water sources. The findings revealed the cost of water vending was normal among the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones at Kshs 20-30 but increase in cost was noted in Malalani, Koi, Kinanie and Voo/Kyamatu with cost ranging from Kshs 40-50. This was attributed break down of Malalani, Katothya, Koi, Kinanie and Kamwiu boreholes. Although the recharge indicated 60 percent of the surface water sources here in particular, overcrowding had nearly depleted the available sources. The cost of water vending in MF livelihood zones remained normal compared to long term average of Kshs 10-20 (Table 16).

Waiting time at source:

The waiting time increased from the normal 30-40 minutes to 40-50 minutes in MMF. This was occasioned by break down of critical water facilities leading to concentration in the available sources, poor recharge and some surface water sources have dried up. In the MF livelihood zones the waiting time as well increased from normal 20-30 minutes to 30-40 minutes for the same reasons as in MMF. (Table 16).

Water consumption

The water consumption per person per day reduced in both livelihood zones from 20-25 to 15-20 litres and from 30-40 litres to 20-30 litres per person per day in the MMF and MF zones respectively. This was occasioned by the alternative water sources drying up, while others being concentrated and distances gradually increasing (Table 16).

3.2.4 Food consumption

The household Food Consumption Score. The mean (FCS) decline as compared to the previous month. The proportion of households categorized as under Acceptable, Borderline and Poor were 68, 32 and zero percent respectively compared to the previous month at 76.3, 23.3 and 0.4 percent for the respective categories (Figure 7). This implies that eight percent of households degenerated from Acceptable in June to Borderline in July, indicating a threat to household food security. Households in Marginal Mixed Farming were badly off with 64, 35.6 and 0.4 percent under Acceptable, Borderline and Poor categories respectively compared to those in the Mixed Farming zones at 72, 28 and zero percent. Most

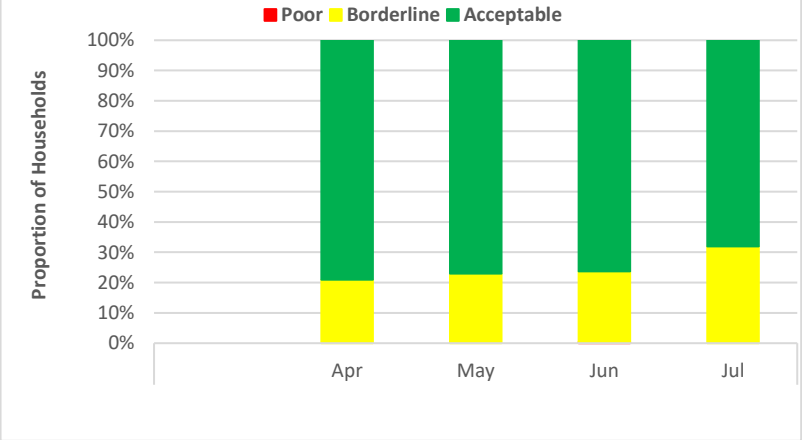

Figure 7: Household Food Consumption Score

households consumed cereals, oils and sugars/sugary products for six days per week; pulses for five days per week; vegetables for four days per week; fruits for 3 days while milk and meat were consumed once per week.

3.2.5 Coping Strategy

The mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) increased to 4.1 in July 2025 compared to 2.7 in previous month of June. The increase in the rCSI is attributed to depleted household stock coupled with little or no harvests of the long rains. The proportion of households who employed stressed, crisis and emergency food-based coping mechanisms was 22.1, 1.1 and 0.3 percent respectively, depicting a slight improvement compared to 23.9, 1.1 and 0.4 for the respective coping levels in the previous month. In Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, 29.5, 2.0 and 0.7 percent of households employed stressed, crisis and emergency food based coping mechanisms compared to 16.2, 1.0 and zero percent in Mixed Farming livelihood zone respectively.

3.2.6 Livelihood Coping

There was a slight increase in the proportion of households engaging in Livelihood Based Coping Mechanisms (LBCMs) in order to access food, with those who employed stressed, crisis and emergency livelihood-based coping mechanisms being at 10.8, 3.1 and zero percent respectively in July 2025 compared to 12.3, 1.2 and zero percent respectively in June for the respective categories. In the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, households who employed stressed and crisis coping mechanisms respectively were at 11.2 and 3.4 percent, compared to 9.5 and 2.6 percent in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. The common Mechanisms employed include reducing non-food expenses, selling productive assets and selling the last female animals in order to buy food.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

From January to June 2025, Kitui County recorded a stable but slightly declining trend in morbidity incidence across both children under five and the general population. For children Under five years, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections were on an upward trend with a peak in May before a drop in June. This could be attributed to increased exposure to risk factors such as cold and dust in the period of analysis compared to a similar period in 2024. Malaria cases followed a similar trend and remained consistently low, compared to the same period in 2024 which could be attributed to disrupted mosquito breeding cycles following the poorly distributed rains. On the other hand, the number of diarrhoea cases in 2025 remained lower than in 2024. While there is a marked increase between March and May 2025, the overall trend indicates improved hygiene practices and water availability (Figure 8).

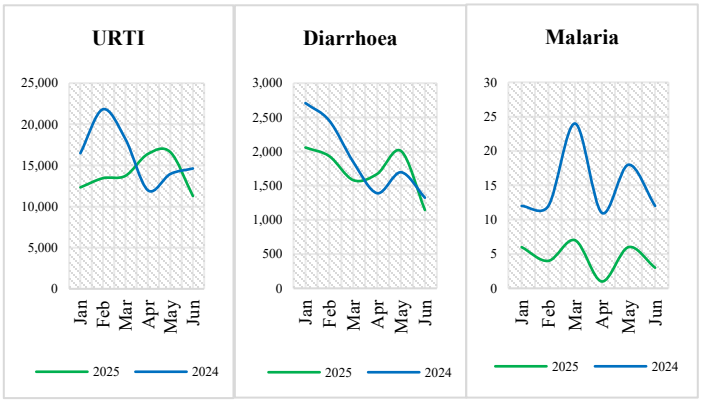

Fig. 8: Morbidity trends for Under-fives January-June 2025

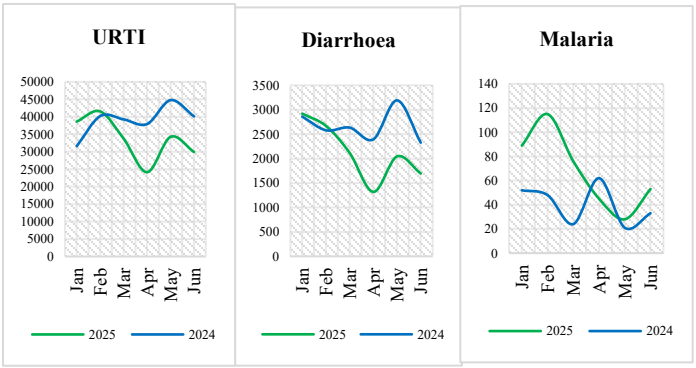

Figure 9: Morbidity Trends for the general Population

For the general population, the cases of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection and diarrhoea were significantly lower in 2025 compared to 2024. This could be attributed to improved hygiene practices and water availability. On the other hand, Malaria cases peaked in February and showed a sharp decline from March to May which could be attributed to disruption of mosquito breeding cycles due to poor rainfall distribution.
There is a confirmed active measles outbreak in Mwingi North, Ngomeni Ward with 112 cases reported. There were no reported cases of Cholera. Dysentery and Typhoid incidence significantly increased by 8.5 and 52.2 percent respectively (Dysentery; 563 to 611, typhoid; 1696 to 2564) during the period of analysis compared to 2024. This could be attributed to localized water contamination and poor sanitation (Figure 9).

Mortality rates

A June 2023 SMART Survey reported Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under Five Mortality Rate (UMR) of 0.32 and 0.00 deaths/10,000/day, respectively. Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) remain below emergency thresholds, with no significant mortality spikes reported.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

3.3.2.1 Immunization Coverage

Fully immunized child (FIC) coverage for the county has consistently remained above the national target at 84.9 and 82.8 percent in 2025 and 2024 respectively. However, OPV1 and OPV 3 posted a significant decline in 2025 compared to a similar period in 2024 from 69.8 to 62.1 percent and 61.0 to 57.2 percent respectively. This could be attributed to nationwide stockouts and also missed opportunities for follow up. Measles vaccine coverage remained stable at 85.5 percent and above the national target of 80 percent (Figure 10).

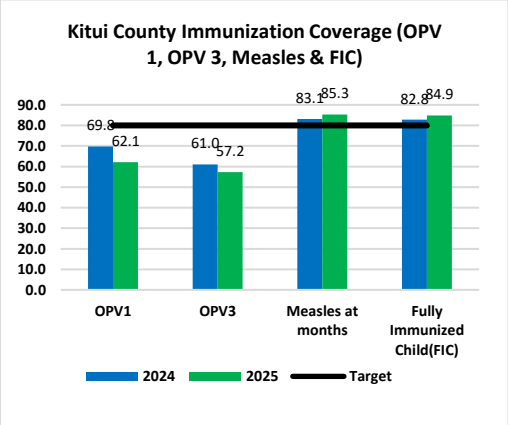

Figure 10: Immunization Coverage

3.3.2.2 Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) between January and June among children 6-11 months was at 102.0 percent in 2025 compared to 100.2 percent in 2024. Similarly, VAS for children 12-59 months was reported at 97.0 percent in 2025 compared to 96.9 percent in 2024 as shown in figure 11. Overall, the coverage for children aged 6-59 months in 2025, was 98.3 percent compared to 97.3 in 2024. In both periods, the coverage was above national target of 80 percent.

This notable achievement is attributed to the robust implementation of community-level supplementation, supported by community health volunteers, facility-based supplementation through static MCH departments, and outreach efforts to ECD centres.

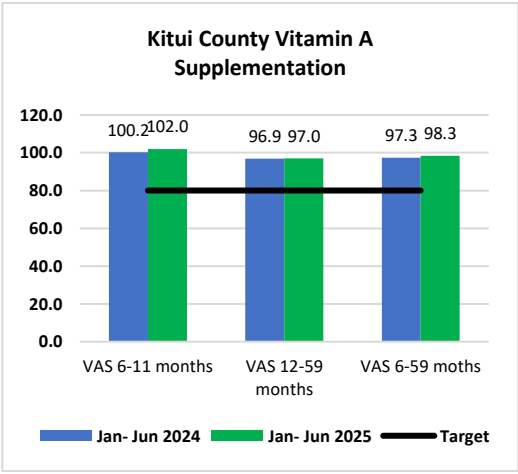

Fig. 11: Vitamin A supplementation coverage

3.3.3 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as indicated by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC 125-134 mm) decreased from 6.6 to 6.2 percent in June and July respectively (Figure 12). The current MUAC is also below the LTA of 7 percent expected at such time of the year. The decrease in the

proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is attributed to the improved access to milk and food following the long rains effect on livestock and crop harvests (legumes, green maize and stability in milk consumption at household level). Based on data from Recent nutrition data in Kitui County indicates a relatively stable and improved situation, with underweight prevalence among under-fives averaging around 4.1 percent in 2025 - lower than past years and below the long-term average of 6 percent. Unlike the usual seasonal rise in malnutrition during the lean period, 2025 trends remain low and stable, likely due to reduced disease burden, enhanced maternal and child health practices due to intensive community interventions like BFCI and Health and Nutrition Integrated Outreaches. The main drivers of malnutrition during this period of analysis remain food insecurity as household food stocks get depleted, seasonal diseases, and child care practices, though the stability witnessed reflect the impact of strengthened health and nutrition programming.

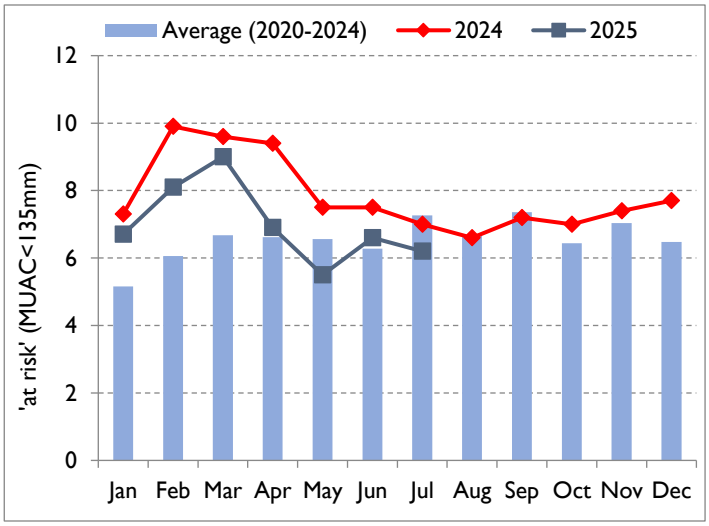

Figure 12: Children at risk of malnutrition

Although the nutrition situation is relatively stable, it is likely to quickly deteriorate. The short-lived stability can be attributed to due to the green harvest, reduced disease burden, and Health and Nutrition Integrated Outreaches. However, following the poorly distributed rainfall, the situation is expected to deteriorate due to poor crop performance across the county and depleting food stocks. The main drivers of malnutrition during this period of analysis remain food insecurity as household food stocks get depleted, seasonal diseases, and reduced access to water

Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition

From January to June 2025, IMAM admission trends (OTP and SFP) showed a general decline compared to the same period in 2024, particularly from January to April, before slight increases in May and June. This drop could be attributed to potential reduction in malnutrition cases because of a likely improvement in infant and young child caring practices. This in turn is linked to social behaviour change and communication interventions in the county such as Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI) that is ongoing across the county, as well as integrated health and nutrition outreaches, although the rise in May/June aligns with seasonal peaks in food insecurity due to depleting household food stocks and seasonal morbidity trends. Additionally, low health seeking behaviours have been reported due to pipeline breaks especially in the Supplementary Feeding Program hence low admission trends in the program (Figure 13).

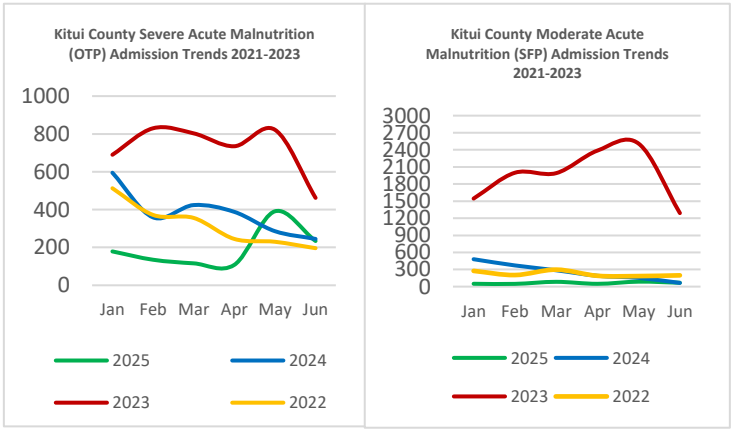

Figure 13: IMAM Admission Trends

Dietary Diversity

According to the June 2023 SMART survey, the minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6-23 months was 42.9, 64.8, and 30.5 percent

respectively. This implies that, 57.1 and 69.5 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed foods that did not meet the minimum diversity and acceptable diet thresholds respectively. Also, 84.5 percent of women of reproductive age consumed less than five food groups while 15.5 percent consumed five or more food groups in a day. On household dietary diversity based on a 24hr recall, 49.1 percent of households consumed foods from more than five food groups, 40.4 percent from 3-5 food groups while 10.4 percent had consumed food from less than 3 food groups. The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) indicated that, 76.3 percent of households were experiencing no or little hunger, 19.4 and 4.3 percent of households were experiencing moderate and severe hunger respectively.

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

About 56 percent of the population in the county use water from protected sources. (Source: County Public Health Office). Latrine coverage remained stable at 95.4 percent in 2025 compared to 94.9 percent in 2024 following WASH interventions across the county. Households with their own latrines and shared Latrines stood at 58.88 and 38.02 percent respectively while those practicing open defaecation stood at 4.6 percent. Moreover, hand washing at four critical times stood at 75 percent an improvement from 70 percent in year 2024 (Figure 14).

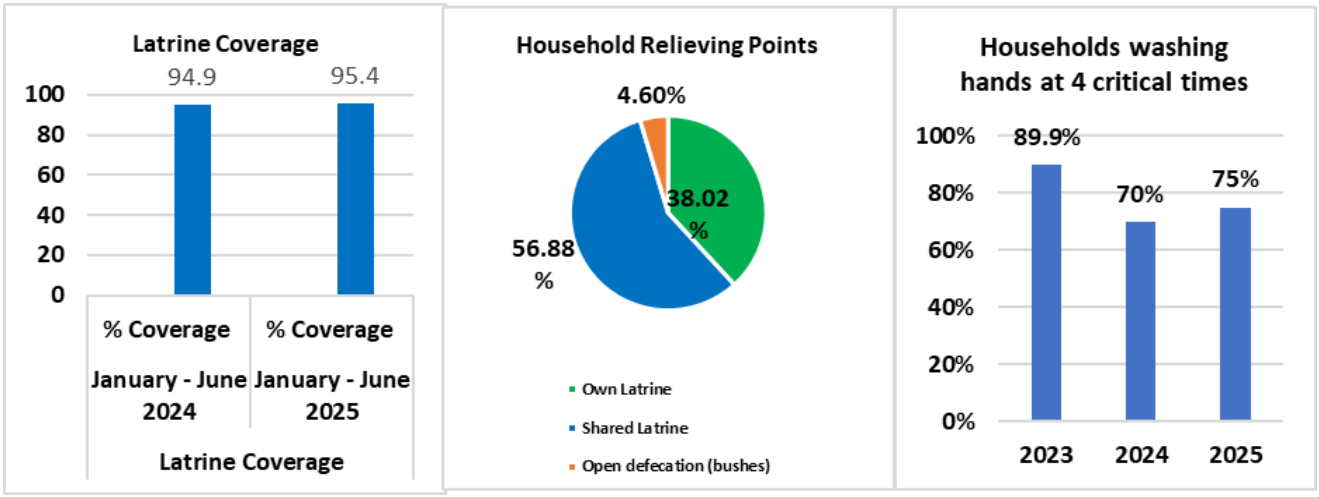

Figure 14: Latrine coverage and hand washing

3.4 Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

Table 17: Food Security Trends in Kitui County

Indicator	Short Rains Assessment, January 2025		Long Rains Assessment, July 2025	
% of maize stocks held by households	14 percent of LTA		15 percent of LTA	
Livestock body condition	Marginal Mixed Farming: Fair		Marginal Mixed Farming: Fair	
	Mixed Farming: Fair		Mixed Farming: Fair	
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Marginal Mixed Farming: 10-15		Marginal Mixed Farming: 15-20	
	Mixed Farming: 15-20		Mixed Farming: 20-30	
Price of maize (Ksh/per kg)	48		59	
Distance to grazing (km)	Marginal Mixed Farming: 4-7		Marginal Mixed Farming: 15-20	
	Mixed Farming: 3-5		Mixed Farming: 6-10	
Terms of trade (kg)	114		101	
Coping strategy index	6.3		4.1	
Food consumption score (%)	Acceptable	86	Acceptable	68

Indicator	Short Rains Assessment, January 2025		Long Rains Assessment, July 2025	
	Borderline	14	Borderline	32
	Poor	0	Poor	0

4.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES
4.1 Education

4.1.1 Enrolment
The number of learners in public schools at Pre-Primary, Primary, Junior School and Secondary schools increased by 23,078 (5.4%) to 421,502 in Term II 2025. The number of learners increased by 3.8%, 2.7%, 10.3% and 6.7% at Pre-primary, Primary, Junior and Secondary schools respectively. however, the number of girls at Primary, Secondary and boys at Pre-Primary schools decreased between Term I and II 2025. The decrease was attributed to lack of School Meals Programs, transfers to schools outside the county and dropouts occasioned by other factors (Table 18).

Table 18: Enrolment in Public Schools for Current and Previous Terms

Level	Term I 2025					Term II 2025					Difference (+) or (-) between current and previous terms	Reason for accessing/not accessing school
	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total		
			Boys	Girls				Boys	Girls			
Pre-Pri	24763	23463	3615	1902	53743	26361	24018	1781	3599	55759	2016	In-transfers from other sub counties New admission In migration
Pri.	84847	81062	11630	6326	1838 65	89993	73080	14299	11521	188893	5028	In-transfers from other sub counties New admission In migration
Junior School	41491	37559	4147	2132	85329	44430	39427	6139	4128	94124	8795	Learners from the private schools joining the public schools Transfers into the sub county
Secondary	44823	48889	9703	4494	10 79 09	48956	44973	11533	9686	115148	7239	In-transfer from other sub counties New school registered (Imathoka Sec) The effect of the introduction of CBE in Secondary.
Total	195924	190973	29095	14854	43 08 46	209740	181498	33752	28934	453924	23078	

Table 19: Enrolment in Public Schools

Level	Term II 2025 (The difference (+) or (-) between current and previous terms)

	№ Boys (n) (%)	№ Girls (n) (%)	№ Learners with disabilities		Total (n) (%)
			Boys (n) (%)	Girls (n) (%)	
Pre-Primary	1598 (6.5)	555 (2.4)	-1834 (-50.7)	1697 (89.2)	2016 (3.8)
Primary	5146 (6.1)	-7982 (-9.8)	2669 (22.9)	5195 (82.1)	5028 (2.7)
Junior School	2939 (7.1)	1868 (5)	1992 (48)	1996 (93.6)	8795 (10.3)
Secondary	4133 (9.2)	-3916 (-8)	1830 (18.9)	5192 (115.5)	7239 (6.7)
Total	13816 (7.1)	-9475 (-5)	4657 (16)	14080 (94.8)	23078 (5.4)

Enrollment in private schools

The situation was similar at private schools. The number of learners in private schools at Pre-Primary, Primary, Junior School and Secondary schools increased by 68 (0.3%) to 23,281 in Term II 2025. The number of learners increased by 0.3%, 0.3%, 0.5% and 0.2% at Pre-primary, Primary, Junior and Secondary schools respectively. However, the number of girls at Primary, boys and girls with disability at Primary schools decreased between Term I and II 2025. The decrease was attributed to lack of School Meals Programs, transfers to schools outside the county, lack of school fees and dropouts occasioned by other factors (Table 20).

Table 20: Enrolment in Private Schools for Current and Previous Terms

Level	Term II 2025				
	№ Boys (n) (%)	№ Girls (n) (%)	№ Learners with disabilities		Total (n) (%)
			Boys (n) (%)	Girls (n) (%)	
Pre-Primary	11 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	1 (50)	2 (200)	16 (0.3)
Primary	44 (0.7)	-12 (-0.2)	1 (33.3)	-1 (-33.3)	32 (0.3)
Junior School	8 (0.4)	10 (0.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (0.5)
Secondary	-2 (-0.5)	4 (0.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0.2)
Total	61 (0.5)	4 (0)	2 (40)	1 (25)	68 (0.3)

Table 21: Enrolment in Private Schools

Level	Term I 2025					Term II 2025					Indicate the difference (+) or (-) between current and previous terms	Reason for accessing/not accessing school
	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities			№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Learners with disabilities		Total		
			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls			
Pre-Primary	2991	3154	2	1	6148	3002	3156	3	3	6164	16	In-transfers from other schools Joined from home
Primary	6211	6187	3	3	12404	6255	6175	4	2	12436	32	Transfers from other schools Transfers from outside the sub county and high fees
Junior School	1830	1872	0	0	3702	1838	1882	0	0	3720	18	Transfer into the sub county

Secondary	377	582	0	0	959	375	586	0	0	961	2	Transfer from other sub counties
Total	11409	11795	5	4	23213	11470	11799	7	5	23281	68	

4.1.2 Effect of the season on learning continuity (March, April, May to date)

The schools and community from Ikutha, Mumoni, Mutitu North, Tseikuru, Katulani, Kitui Central, Lower Yatta, Mwingi East, Nzambani, Zombe, Matinyani and Mwingi Central sub- counties were affected by hazards and crisis such as drought, insecurity, flooding diseases and others within the last 4 months. Flooding was reported in Lower Yatta sub- county, Mwingi East, Zombe, Mwingi Central, Lower Yatta, Ikutha, Mumoni, Mutitu North, Tseikuru, Katulani and Nzambani sub- counties reported drought, Ethnic fighting, cross -border conflicts and resource-based conflicts while epidemics (Cholera, malaria, typhoid) and cattle rustling, terror attacks/ threats were reported in Thagicu, Matinyani, Mwingi East, Zombe, Mwingi Central, Lower Yatta, Ikutha, Mumoni, Mutitu North, Tseikuru, Katulani, Nzambani, Kitui West, Kyuso, Migwani and Kitui Central Sub -counties (Table 20).

4.1.2 Food Availability in Schools during the Season

Different types of school feeding programmes were offered in public schools across all levels of Education in the County. Out of the total 3,969 schools in the County only 439 schools had School Meals Programmes (SMPs). A total of 10,628 learners benefitted from In-kind School Meals Programme (IKSMP), 206,561 learners from Cash Transfer (CT) programme, 99,492 learners from Community/Parents supported (CSSP) initiatives, while 7,488 learners benefitted from other types of SMPs. Government Relief Food (GRF) was not distributed during this period (Table 21).

Effect of season on teaching and learning

A total of 426 schools were damaged between March and April 2025. This included 107 pre-primary, 137 primary, 134 junior and 48 secondary schools. 5158 boys and 4779 girls were affected. The schools affected were Kwa Ngondi, Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze and Kasyathyu Pre- Primary, Kingitini, Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze, Kasyathyu and Katama primary, Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze, Kasyathyu, Katama Junior and Ikime and Katama Secondary Schools. Classroom roofs were blown off by strong winds, latrines sunk, deaths and increased cases of absenteeism.

Table 22: Food availability in schools

Level	Number of schools damaged	Number of learners affected			Names of affected schools and	Names of affected schools and Nature of damage that has affected teaching and Learning process
		Boys	Girls	Total		
Pre-Primary	107	144	76	230	Kwa Ngondi Preprimary	Roof blow away by strong winds. The area is stricken by drought
					Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze, Kasyathyu	Two children died. Absenteeism
Primary	137	1821	1714	2452	Kingitini	Latrine sunk during the April rain season. The area is stricken by drought
					Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze, Kasyathyu	Absenteeism
					Katama primary	5 roofs of classrooms and office blown off by strong winds

Junior School	134	619	717	1336	Mangombo, Ikime, Inyanzae, Yamweze, Kasyathyu.	The area is stricken by drought Absenteeism
					Katama Junior school	Grade 9 classrooms blown off by strong winds
Secondary	48	2574	2272	4846	Ikime Secondary	The area is stricken by drought One learner died, Absenteeism
					Katama Secondary School	Form 4 roof and solar system blown off
Total	**426**	**5158**	**4779**	**8864**		

Inclusion and Learners with Disabilities
The school from Mumoni, Tseikuru, Katulani, Kyuso, Nzambani, THAGICU, Zombe, Matinyani and Mwingi Central sub- counties had facilities accessible (e.g., ramps, toilets) for learners with disabilities with Kitui Central, Mumoni, Katulani, Kyuso and Zombe sub- counties having assistive devices (Braille, hearing aids).

Learning Time Lost
Only 4 school days were lost in Thagicu Sub- County due to the emergency in Term I and II 2025 across the county. Remedials were conducted to recover the lost time. Difficulties in completing the syllabus due to the emergency were reported in Mwingi East and Nzambani Sub- Counties due to shortage of textbooks and teachers.

Teacher Availability and Wellbeing
No teacher was affected by displacement or inability to report to work over this period under review with some teachers being redeployed in Ikutha and Mutitu North Sub- Counties. Teachers from Nzambani Sub- County received psychosocial support through guidance and counselling in schools by the teachers. No teacher received emergency preparedness training.

Learner Wellbeing, safety and Learning Spaces
The analysis established that no learners received any psychosocial support or emergency preparedness training during this period. Schools in Mwingi East and Thagicu were operating in temporary learning spaces (tents, churches, etc.) due to shortage of classrooms for all classes and lack of enough classrooms.

4.1.3 School Meals Programme
Community/ Parents supported programme (CSSP) was the only school feeding programme(s) offered in schools in the period under review. This was being offered in 1,994 schools (i.e., Pre-Primary, Primary, Junior Secondary and Secondary) across the county. The programme benefitted 52,789 boys and 55,615 girls over the period. The assessment revealed that 4484 boys and 3613 girls were NOT benefitting from the school meals program (Table 23).

Table 23: Performance of School Meals Programme (SMP)

Category of School	Total No. of Public schools	Number of schools with SMP	Number of learners benefitting from the different types of School Meal Programmes offered								Total number of learners benefitting from SMP		Total No. of Learners NOT benefitting from SMP	
			IKSMP		CT		CSSP		Other types					
			№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
Pre-Primary	1014	344	0	0	0	0	4548	6758	0	0	4548	6758	863	838
Primary	906	281	0	0	0	0	21015	20035	0	0	21015	20035	2846	2076
Junior School	729	223	0	0	0	0	10412	11019	0	0	10412	11019	775	699
Secondary	285	149	0	0	0	0	16814	17803	0	0	16814	17803	0	0
Total	2934	997	0	0	0	0	52789	55615	0	0	52789	55615	4484	3613
Grand Total	**5,868**	**1,994**	**0**		**0**		**108,404**		**0**		**108,404**		**8,097**	

Lack of school meals on the following indicators

Lack of School Meals Program led to low enrollment, high rates of absenteeism, high dropout rates and increased transfers to schools out of the county and had the programs.

School-based programmes/ activities that promote food security and climate change action in the county? (e.g 4-K clubs, Tree planting, kitchen gardening, poultry, livestock and crop farming, water harvesting etc.)

Kitchen gardening, 4-K clubs, tree planting and water harvesting were the school-based programmes/ activities that promote food security and climate change action in the county. 95 schools had 4-K clubs, 20 schools were practicing Kitchen gardening, 1,775 schools were conducting tree planting, 262 schools were planting trees as well as harvesting water while 163 schools were engaged in water harvesting. The programs were sponsored by individuals, schools, Parents, Self, KCB Foundation, NGO, GOK, Equity Bank, Community, BOM/ community/ NGO-Kirira and County Government. They provided conducive learning environment, increased forest cover and soil conservation and prevention of effects of strong winds that could disrupt learning and learners gain knowledge and skills in agriculture (Table 24).

Table 24: Programmes/ activities that promote food security and climate change action

Programme/ Activity	Schools Involved				Sponsor	Effect on learning continuity
	Primary	Primary	Junior School	Secondary		
4-K clubs	30	30	30	5	Community /school	
Kitchen gardening	6	6	6	2	Self-sponsored	Low absenteeism
Tree planting	618	534	423	200	Schools, Parents, Self, KCB Foundation, NGO, GOK, Equity Bank, Community, BOM/community/NGO-Kirira	Conducive learning environment Increased forest cover and soil conservation and prevention of effects of strong winds that could disrupt learning Learners gain knowledge and skills in agriculture
Tree planting/ water harvesting	0	118	106	38	School	No enough water for the whole year
Water harvesting	30	90	38	5	School/ NGO's/ County Government	Increase in water for consumption Use in kitchen gardens Crop growing and tree growing Good health leading to less absenteeism occasioned by ill heath caused by unclean water. Improved school hygiene leading to conducive learning conditions.

4.1.4 Cross-cutting issues that affected learning continuity during the season

Water in schools

The Main Source of water in Schools were boreholes, water pumps, rivers, piped water, rain water and others. The analysis revealed that 66.7 percent of the sub-counties was using river water, 44.4 percent of them were using boreholes and rivers respectively, 11.1 percent of them were using pipe water, 5.6 percent of them were using water pumps while 16.7 percent of them were using other sources. 797 Pre-Primary, 679 Primary, 558 Junior Secondary and 210 Secondary schools had NO access to safe water (functional source within 100m radius). 798 Pre- Primary, 688 Primary, 552 Junior Secondary and 209 Secondary schools had no water treatment measures. 870 Pre- Primary, 773 Primary, 624 Junior Secondary and 231 Secondary schools needed water harvesting and storage facilities e.g. gutters, water tanks Table 25).

Table 25: Cross-cutting issues during the season

No of schools which have NO access to safe water (functional source within 100m radius)				№ of schools with no water treatment measures				№ schools in need of water harvesting and storage facilities e.g. gutters, water tanks			
Pre-Primary	Primary	Junior School	Secondary	Pre-Primary	Primary	Junior School	Secondary	Pre-Primary	Primary	Junior School	Secondary
797	679	558	210	798	688	552	209	870	773	624	231

4.1.4.1 Sanitation and hygiene conditions in schools

Public Schools

Soak pits, Landfills, Composting, Incinerators, Recycling, Drainage channels and Others were the main types of school -based waste disposal mechanisms. 61.1 percent of the sub- counties were using composting, 50 percent were using soak pits, 22.2 percent were using incinerators and recycling, 16.7 percent were using landfills, 5.6 percent were using drainage channels while 11.1 percent of them were using other mechanisms. 447 boys and 586 girls' public schools had non-functional latrines (i.e. filled up, washed away, broken doors, etc.). 1452 boys and 1546 girls schools had adequate latrines (Pupil toilet Ratio- PtOR of above 1: 20 girls, 1:25 Boys). A total of 475 public schools across the county had no or inadequate hand-washing facilities Ratio 1:60. 44 boys and 47 girls' private schools had non-functional latrines (i.e. filled up, washed away, broken doors, etc.). 390 boys and 368 girls' private schools had adequate latrines (Pupil toilet Ratio- PtOR of above 1: 20 girls, 1:25 Boys). A total of 295 private schools across the county had no or inadequate hand-washing facilities Ratio 1:60 (table 26).

Table 26: Public schools

Category of School	Total № of Doors (Latrine/Pupil toilet)		№ of schools with non-functional latrines (Filled up, washed away, broken doors)		№ of schools with adequate latrines (Pupil toilet Ratio- PTR of above 1: 20 girls, 1:25 Boys)		№ of schools with no or inadequate hand-washing facilities Ratio 1:60
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Pre-Primary	1.20	1.20	107	145	449	483	16
Primary	1.30	1.30	134	186	457	480	16
Junior School	1.20	1.20	126	159	371	393	246
Secondary	1.25	1.25	80	96	175	190	197
Total			**447**	**586**	**1452**	**1546**	**475**

Table 27: Private Schools

Category of School	Total № of Doors (Latrine/Pupil toilet)		№ of schools with non-functional latrines (Filled up, washed away, broken doors)		№ of schools with adequate latrines (Pupil toilet Ratio- PTR of above 1: 20 girls, 1:25 Boys)		№ of schools with no or inadequate hand-washing facilities Ratio 1:60
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Pre-Primary	1:10	1:10	12	19	136	125	0
Primary	1:20	1:20	12	19	143	136	126
Junior School	1:10	1:10	12	19	89	85	111
Secondary	1:20	1:20	8	10	22	22	58
Total			**44**	**67**	**390**	**368**	**295**

Schools in Mwingi East, Mumoni and Thagicu sub- counties had adequate facilities for learners with disabilities (Both boys and girls) while schools in Kitui Central, Kitui West, Migwani, Matinyani, Mumoni and Thagicu Sub- counties reported having facilities that are accessible to learners with disabilities.

Availability

- Very few facilities are adequate to the learners
- Latrine lack hand railings, Some schools have no ramps to access classrooms.
- For Tharaka Boarding primary that has a special unit they have toilets tailored to cater for special needs learners. As for other schools they only have ramps for wheel chair access, though they don't have PH learners.

Accessibility

- Very few facilities are accessible to the learners wit disabilities
- The classes have ramps, Material used at prevocational levels are available, there are colour disks which are used to identify different colours, there are 2 schools in the sub-county with special units, there are 2 special schools with teachers and teaching and learning materials
- Distance to some of the latrines too far for learners with physical disabilities
- Dependent on nature of disability
- All secondary school classes have ramps and some classes in Primary and Junior schools

4.1 5 School Health and Nutrition

Table 28: School health and Nutrition

School category	State health and nutrition challenges experienced in schools during the season	Indicate some of the interventions offered e.g. deworming, vitamin A	Which organizations provided the interventions
Pre-Primary	Deworming Diseases like cholera, typhoid, amoeba among others Worm infestation e.g., Ringworms Malnutrition	Deworming Vitamin A Supplementation Vaccination of learners e.g., Measles, Rubella and typhoid vaccines	Ministry of health

	Unbalanced diet due to insufficient food. Inadequate food rationing/balanced diet Round works and earth worms Poor/ shortage sanitation facilities e.g., latrines sank hence posing a health challenge		
Primary	Diseases like cholera, typhoid, amoeba among others Worm infestation e.g., Ringworms Malnutrition Unbalanced diet due to insufficient food. Inadequate food supply Poor/ shortage sanitation facilities e.g., latrines sank hence posing a health challenge	Health Education on sanitation and hygiene Deworming. Vitamin A Supplementation Vaccination of learners e.g., Measles, Rubella and typhoid vaccines	Ministry of health
Junior School	Diseases like cholera, typhoid, amoeba among others Worm infestation e.g., Ringworms Malnutrition Unbalanced diet due to insufficient food. Inadequate food supply Poor/ shortage sanitation facilities e.g., latrines sank hence posing a health challenge	Health care Health Education on sanitation and hygiene Deworming. Vaccination of learners e.g., Measles, Rubella and typhoid vaccines	Ministry of health
Secondary	Diseases like cholera, typhoid, amoeba among others Unbalanced diet due to insufficient food. Inadequate food supply Poor/ shortage sanitation facilities e.g., latrines sank hence posing a health challenge	Health care Health Education on sanitation and hygiene Deworming. Vaccination of learners e.g., Measles, Rubella and typhoid vaccines	Ministry of health

Table 29: Child protection issues reported in schools during the season and interventions offered

School level	**Issues of concern e.g. Corporal punishment, sexual abuse, teenage pregnancies, child marriages, child labor etc**	**Gender**		**Intervention offered (Referral, Counseling)**	**Organizations that supported**
Primary	Early pregnancies/ marriages Parents negligence Child labour	Boys	Girls	Referrals Counselling	Churches Sponsors Ministry of health Ministry of Interior
Junior School	Early pregnancies/ marriages Parents negligence Child labour	Boys	Girls	Referrals Counselling	Churches Sponsors Ministry of health Ministry of Interior NGOs
Secondary	Early pregnancies/ marriages Parents negligence Child labour	Boys	Girls	Referrals Counselling	Churches Sponsors Ministry of health Ministry of Interior NGOs

Menstrual Hygiene

Teachers from Ikutha, Mutitu North, Katulani, Kitui Central, Lower Yatta, Nzambani and Thagicu Sub-Counties had been sensitized to handle child protection issues in schools with Tseikuru, Kisasi and Nzambani Sub- Counties being the only sub- counties that received sanitary kits during the season.
Schools from Mumoni, Tseikuru, Kitui Central and Kyuso sub- counties received sensitization/ support alongside sanitary kits. Provision of sanitary kits to girls supported learning continuity by: -

- Retention of girl child in school
- Improved girl child esteem in school,
- Improved girls performance,
- Drop out decreased
- Reduced absenteeism, retention in schools and improved performance.
- Reduced absenteeism, Improved performance, High concentration
- It improves the attendance of the learners.
- It has restored dignity and improved their stay in school
- Girls are confident in class during their periods, Learner's absenteeism reduced.

The girls from Mumoni, Kitui Central, Kyuso and Tseikuru sub- counties received sensitization/ support alongside sanitary kits over this period. This improved retention of girl child in school, improved girl child esteem, improved girls' performance, decreased drop out, reduced absenteeism, increased concentration, improved the attendance of the learners, restored dignity and improved their stay in school and improved girls confident in class. The community members (e.g., parents, volunteers) from Kitui West, Ikutha, Mumoni, Mutitu North, Tseikuru, Kitui Central, Migwani, Mwingi East, Nzambani and Thagicu sub- counties were involved in school support or recovery. Parents provided labour and resources to rebuild sunken latrines, the NG- CDF has been helping in class restorations by pumping fund in some instances, Funding of small school projects and Communal work through provision of locally available materials during construction, Maintenance of pupils' discipline while at home, Payment of fees for the learners, Provision of learning materials to the learners by supporting the remedials. Schools from Tseikuru, Ikutha, Mutitu North, Kitui West, Migwani, Mumoni, Mwingi East, Kyuso, Zombe, Matinyani and Kitui Central sub- counties have active School Management Committee/ Board of Management engaged in emergency response. Schools from Tseikuru, Ikutha, Mutitu North, Kitui West, Mumoni, Kyuso, Zombe, Kitui Central, THAGICU, Katulani and Nzambani sub- counties were engaged in multi-sector coordination (e.g. with WASH, Health).

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department's 2025 October-November-December (OND) outlook, Kitui County expects to receive below to near normal rainfall. The County is expected to experience intermittents of sunny and dry periods across the livelihood zones.
- The projected below average rainfall is likely to limit forager regeneration and lead to minimal recharge of water resources, affecting the overall crop and livestock in the county.
- Owing to the apparent depleted household food stocks and below average crop yields accompanied by significant crop failure, households are likely to experience challenges to access food. Households will continue relying on markets for their food requirements.

- The price of maize is expected to continue increasing while goat price is projected to decrease. There is likely to be a decline in household terms of trade.
- Due to poor crop performance, there will be low availability of crop residues to supplement livestock feeds thus affect livestock performance as well.
- There is expected increase in in-migrating livestock from Tana River County in search of water and pasture, increased cases of livestock diseases and resource-based conflicts are likely to raise.
- Since forage condition is projected to be depleted, livestock productivity is expected to decline and thus affect milk production and body condition and subsequently lower the livestock prices.
- The milk production and consumption is expected to decline due to the expected deterioration in cattle body condition, and therefore likely to affect nutrition status of children below five years.
- Distance to water sources for both livestock and households is expected to increase and likely to reduce household daily water consumption per day, thus affect food utilization.
- As such, the county's overall food availability and access is expected to decline, with the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone expected to be affected more by food insecurity compared to the Mixed Farming zone.

5.2 Food Security Outlook

Food Security Outcomes for August to September 2025

The food security situation is expected to continue worsening during this period. The current food security situation is under threat, with a worsening trend, especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Considering the persistent poor rainfall performance over the seasons, coupled with the current instability in production indicators along with below normal projected rains, the county is likely to experience a deterioration in food security situation. The number of households categorized as under acceptable food consumption score may decrease as those under borderline and poor consumption scores increase further. More households across the livelihood zones would employ stressed coping mechanisms than current but those employing crisis and emergency mechanisms would still be stable. The Livelihood Change may also slightly decrease considering that price of maize would continue to increase while that of goat decrease, whereby the terms of trade may worsen and compel households to dispose of more of their stock in exchange for maize. The Livelihood Change for the county may decrease beyond the normal seasonal ranges. As the body condition for livestock is expected to deteriorate due to depleted forage, milk production and consumption is expected to decrease. The nutrition status for children under five years is consequently expected decline further.

Food Security Outcomes for October, November and December 2025

The food security situation is expected to worsen but stabilize towards December 2025. However, in the beginning of this period, the proportion of households under the acceptable food consumption score would decrease further, with those under the poor consumption category increasing significantly. The intensifying dry spell would impact negatively on forage and livestock body condition thus poor access to milk and therefore the nutrition status of children under five years would decline more. The proportion of households employing the stressed and crisis coping mechanisms would increase during this period, while those under emergency would remain minimal. Nutrition status for children under-five years is likely to worsen from the current 6.2 percent to higher levels, although the mortality rates are expected to remain normal. Given that OND is the main production season for the county, early harvests may stabilize the worsening food insecurity, although minimal. The county is likely to remain in "Stressed Phase" (IPC Phase 2), but the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone would degenerate to "Crisis Phase" (IPC Phase 3).

6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS
6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase Classification
The overall food security phase classification in the county is Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with a worsening trend.

6.1.2 Summary of Findings
The March-April-May (MAM) 2025 long rains in Kitui County were poor, with normal onset in mid-March but early cessation at the end of April. The total rainfall was about 295 mm, which is 147 percent of the long-term average. Some areas near Tsavo East National Park saw human-wildlife conflicts, especially with elephants. There were also security issues, including clashes near the Kitui-Tana River border. There was marked crop failure, particularly maize, were significant, with estimated failures of 40 to 45 percent in several farming zones due to insufficient and poorly timed rains. Outbreaks of livestock diseases and flooding further affected production. Maize production dropped by 41 percent compared to the long-term average. However, production of short-duration crops like green grams and cowpeas was better, showing farmers adapting well. Irrigated crops like tomatoes and kales also performed well.

Food stocks were low, especially for green grams and sorghum, while traders had more maize. Many families faced food insecurity, leading them to buy more food instead, depending entirely on markets. Pasture condition was fair but expected to get depleted, affect livestock performance. Cattle were in fair condition but constrained with limited feed, while goats and sheep did better. Milk production was stable, but decreasing over time in some areas, causing prices to go higher.

The average price for a medium-sized goat increased to Kshs. 5,969 from Kshs. 5,604 in June. The terms of trade improved, allowing households to purchase more maize with goats. However, the distance to water sources increased due to drying wells, affecting water availability. There was slight decrease in illnesses despite an increase in dysentery and typhoid cases. School enrollment rose overall, but various challenges, including the lack of school meal programs, remained, affecting learning continuity Household food consumption score dropped, indicating worsening food security. The proportion of households under acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score was 68, 32 and zero percent respectively. The overall food security phase classification in the county is Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

6.1.3 Sub-county Ranking
The sub-county ranking indicates the level of the severity in food insecurity for various sub-counties whereby the sub-county ranked number one (1) has more severe food insecurity and the one ranked number eight has the least severe food insecurity situation (Table 22).

Table 30: Sub-County Ranking for Kitui County

Sub-county	Predominant Livelihood	Food Security Rank (1-8)	Main Food Security Threat: Contributing Factors	Hotspot wards
Mwingi North	Marginal Mixed Farming	1	- Human and wildlife conflict - Poor rainfall performance - Crop failure - Notifiable Livestock diseases - Depletion of household stocks - Depleted pasture - Poor recharge of water sources - Water borne diseases - Measles outbreak	- Ngomeni - Kyuso - Tseikuru - Tharaka

Sub-county	Predominant Livelihood	Food Security Rank (1-8)	Main Food Security Threat: Contributing Factors	Hotspot wards
Kitui South	Marginal Mixed Farming	2	- Human and wildlife conflict - Resource based conflict - Poor rainfall performance - Crop failure - Livestock diseases - Depletion of household stocks - Depleted pasture - Poor recharge of water sources - Water borne diseases	- Athi - Ikutha - Kanziko/simisi - Mutha
Kitui East	Marginal Mixed Farming	3	- Human and wildlife conflict - Poor rainfall performance - Crop failure - Livestock diseases - Depletion of household stocks - Depleted pasture - Water borne diseases	- Zombe/mwitika - Voo/kyamatu - Endau/Malalani
Mwingi Central	Mixed Farming	4	- Human and wildlife conflicts - Poor rainfall performance - Poor crop performance - Waterborne diseases	- Nguni - Nuu
Kitui West	Mixed Farming	5	- Poor rainfall performance - Poor crop performance - Poor pasture regeneration - Water borne diseases	- Mutonguni - Kauwi
Kitui Rural	Mixed Farming	6	- Water borne diseases - Poor rainfall performance - Flooding along River Athi - Poor crop performance - Low recharge of water sources - Crop pest diseases	- Kanyangi
Mwingi West	Mixed Farming	7	- Crop failure - Poor pasture regeneration	- Kyome/Thaana - Nguutani - Kiomo/Kyethani
Kitui Central	Mixed Farming	8	- Increased water borne diseases	- Mulango - Kyangwithya West

6.2 Ongoing Interventions

6.2.1 Food Interventions

Table 31: Ongoing Food Interventions in Kitui County:

Sector	Intervention	Target Beneficiaries/Areas	Cost (Kshs.)	Lead Actor	Time Frame
Social protection	Inua Jamii Tier 2 Cash Transfers for Vulnerable Groups	39,000 beneficiaries (Older Persons: 54, 261, OVC and PWDs 6,357	Kshs. 2,000 per beneficiary per month	GoK	
	NICHE	61 Households: 15000 children	500 top-ups	GoK	
Livestock	Vaccinations against notifiable diseases	25,000 goats and sheep in Mwingi North and Kitui South	1Million	CGOK	
Agriculture	Subsidized tractor plough services	6,233 households	12 million	CGOK	
	Trainings on Good agricultural practices (GAP) esp. on soil & water	250,000 farmers		CGOK and partners	
Coordination	CSG meetings	25 technical officers	132,500.00	NDMA	

6.2.2 Non-Food Interventions

Table 32: Ongoing Non-Food Interventions in Kitui County

Sector: Water							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost**	**Time Frame**
Kitui Rural	Kanyangi	Equipping of Matu borehole	350 people	CGOKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	2.5M	2 months
		Kanyangi – Kilisa-Nzambia Pipeline extension	4200 people	World Vision Kenya	Reduced distances to water sources	11M	2 months
	Kisasi	Borehole drilling at Kasevi	500 people	CGoKTI	Reduced distances to water sources	1.9M	2 months
		Pipeline extension from Kwa Richard -Kitooneo	400 people	CGoKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	1.8M	2 months
		Development of Tiva-Kalala Water supply	1500 people	CGOKTI	Reduced distances to water sources	17.1M	1 month
		Rehabilitation of Mosa water supply	700 people	CGOKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	3M	1 month
	Yatta/ Kwa Vonza	Rehabilitation of Nyanyaa borehole	500 people	CGoKTI	Reduced distances to water sources	2.5M	2 months

Mwingi West	Kyome/ Thaana	Construction of sump well at Wimbondo Tyaa river	1500People	CGoKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	13M	3 months
Mwingi North	Mumoni	Construction of sump well at Katse-Nguuku	1500 people	CGoKTI (Environment. - FlloCA, World Bank)	Improved access to water and sanitation	21M	3 months
	Tseikuru	Extension of Katumbini and Kyenini borehole piped water	800 people	CGOKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	1.5M	3 months
		Kaningo - Karumu sump well	900 people	CGoKTI (Environt. - FlloCA World Bank	Reduced distances to water sources	19M	3 months
Mwingi Central	Nguni	Nyanyaa/ Katitika Bh	1500 people	CGOKTI/ ADSE	Improved access to water and sanitation	5M	2 months
	Waita	Kisole Bh drilling and equipping	1400 people	CGOKTI	Reduced distances to water sources	4M	2 months
Kitui Central	Township	Drilling and equipping of 3no. boreholes at Syongila Village	4500 people	CGoKTI	Improved access to water and sanitation	10M	2 months
Kitui East	Voo/ Kyamatu	Reticulation of Ngulini borehole water project	3800 people	WHH	Reduced distances to water sources	18M	2 months
	Zombe/ Mwitika	Reticulation of Ngelani borehole water project	4000 people	WHH	Improved access to water and sanitation	22M	2 months
Medium and Long Term							
County Wide	8 sub-counties	Sensitization 0f 16 Rural water schemes for Professionalization of water schemes' management	48,000 People	CGoKTI	Sustained water supply schemes for improved water access	3M	12months
Sector: Agriculture							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost (Kshs.)**	**Time Frame**
All 8 Sub Counties	40 Wards	Subsided tractor plough services to 440 beneficiaries	440	CGOK (County government of Kitui)	11.6 M	1.1 m	On-going
All 8 Sub Counties	40 Wards	Trainings on Good agricultural practices (GAP) for 40,000 HHs	40,000 HHs	County government and Partners.	N/A	3 m	On-going
All 8 Sub Counties	40 Wards	Provision of certified horticulture seeds and pesticides (Kales, Spinach & Coriander)	2,410 Farmers	County Government of Kitui	7.8 m	2.1 m	May – June 2025

Sector: Livestock							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost (Kshs.)**	**Time Frame**
All the eight (8) sub counties	40 wards	Assorted livestock vaccination	38,500	County government, VSF Germany and National government	Improved immunity of livestock, reduced disease incidence, reduced economic losses; increased productivity improved food security	N/A	Continuous
		Extension	4328	County government, DRIVE	Increasing resilience of the livestock farmers	N/A	Continuous
Medium & Long term							
Eight (8)	40 wards	Pasture/fodder establishment & conservation	100,000	County government &relevant stakeholders	Reduced income losses associated with drought		Continuous
		Livestock insurance		County government &relevant stakeholders	Improved resilience of the livestock farmers		
Sector: Education							
Sub-county	**Ward/ Zone**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost**	**Timeframe (Months)**
Ikutha	Ikutha, Athi, Kanziko	Typhoid vaccine	27255	MOH	N/A		2 Week
Kitui central	Kalundu	Community engagement.	8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			30	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			22	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
	Kyangwithya	Community engagement.	8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			30	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			22	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
	Miambani	Community engagement.	8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			30	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.

			22	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
			8	BOM, PA	Low absenteeism		Immediate and continuous.
Mumoni	Mumoni	Injection for typhoid fever and measles rubella	9965	MOE Officials	None		2 weeks
Mutitu North	Mutitu	Typhoid vaccine	6032	Min. of Health	N/A		2 Weeks
Mutomo	All	Provision of meals in schools, provision of sanitary towels girls of age	14,504	MOE, MIN GNDER	Provide school feeding programme to all schools.		2025 -2026
Zombe	Endau, Mwitika, Zombe	Guidance and counselling					
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
Sub-county	**Ward/ Zone**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementers**	**Impacts in terms of food security**	**Cost**	**Timeframe (Months)**
All Sub counties	All wards	Vitamin A Supplementation		GOK & Partners			Ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	Zinc Supplementation		GOK & Partners			Ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)		GOK & Partners			Ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)		GOK & Partners			Ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women		GOK & Partners			Ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	Deworming		GOK & Partners			Ongoing

All Sub counties	All wards	BFCI/ NICHE		MOH, DCS, UNICEF			ongoing
All Sub counties	All wards	Health and nutrition integrated outreaches		MOH (CGoK) AMREF			Up to November 2025
Kitui Rural	Kanyangi ward	Distribution of P & G (water purifiers)		MOH (CGoK) WVK			Continuous
Kitui Rural	Kanyangi ward	School health program		MOH (CGoK) WVK			Continuous
Kitui Rural	Kanyangi ward	Community dialogues		MOH(CGoK) WVK			Continuous
Kitui South	Ikanga ward- Ithumula CU	Kitchen gardening, Rabbit keeping, MIYCN Education and food demos		MOH, IFNA			Ended in March 2025

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1 Food Interventions

Table 33: Proposed Population (actual) in Need of Food Assistance in Kitui County

Sub County	Ward	Total population	Proposed Range (%)	Pop. in Need of Assistance
Mwingi North	Ngomeni	22,988	30-35	7,471
	Tseikuru	40,871	30-35	13,283
	Kyuso	47,106	30-35	15,309
	Tharaka	15,136	20-25	3,027
	Mumoni	36,117	15-20	5,118
Kitui South	Kanziku/Simisi	20,417	25-30	5,615
	Athi	37,736	25-30	10,377
	Ikutha	27,619	25-30	7,595
	Mutha	30,772	25-30	8,462
	Mutomo/Kibwea	26,651	25-30	7,329
	Ikanga/Kyatune	37,430	15-20	5,615
Kitui East	Endau/Malalani	17,485	25-30	4,808
	Voo/Kyamatu	25,124	25-30	6,909

	Mutitu/Kaliku	21,215	25-30	5,834
	Zombe/Mwitika	28,319	25-30	7,788
	Nzambani	21,379	10-15	2,138
	Chuluni	25,409	10-15	2,541
Mwingi Central	Nguni	33,647	25-30	6,729
	Nuu	28,401	20-25	5,680
	Mui	23,091	15-20	3,464
	Kivou	28,869	15-20	4,330
	Waita	22,280	15-20	3,342
Kitui West	Kwa Mutonga/Kithumula	22,222	15-20	3,333
	Kauwi	29,009	20-25	5,802
	Mutonguni	37,042	20-25	7,408
	Matinyani	25,589	10-15	2,559
Kitui Rural	Kanyangi	24,078	20-25	4,815
	Kwa Vonza/Yatta	39,251	15-20	5,888
	Kisasi	29,016	15-20	4,352
	Mbitini	25,828	10-15	2,583
Mwingi West	Kyome/Thaana	29,954	15-20	4,493
	Nguutani	30,491	15-20	4,574
	Kiomo/Kyethani	27,600	15-20	4,140
	Migwani	27,771	10-15	2,777
Kitui Central	Kyangwithya West	29,072	15-20	4,361
	Kyangwithya East	30,214	10-15	3,021
	Miambani	23,596	15-20	3,539
	Mulango	29,234	15-20	4,385
	Township	37,101	10-15	3,710

6.3.2 Non-food Interventions

Table 34: Recommended Non-food Interventions in Kitui County

WATER							
Immediate recommended Interventions							
Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Mwingi North	Tharaka	Gankanga Sump well Water Supply	15,000 people, 2500 livestock	CGoKTI & partners	18M	Human Resource	12 months
	Tseikuru	Equipping of Katumbi borehole	1,200 people, 5,000 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12 months
	Kyuso	Kyuso level IV hospital borehole equipping	600people	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12 months
Mwingi Central	Mui	Kaki-Mui Sump well Water Supply (Mui River)	15000 People and 2,000 Livestock	CGoKTI & Partners	18 M	Human Resource	12 Months
	Kivou	Desilting of Kalange earth dam	1,000 People and 400 Livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Nuu	Equipping of Nuu Boys borehole)	300 students	CGoKTI	3.5 M	Human Resource	12Months
	Waita	Waita sec borehole equipping	500 People	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Nguni	Drilling of Kithumula BH	800 People and 3000 Livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Mui	Wangwiu borehole solarization	1,200 People and 2000 Livestock	CGoKTI	3 M	Human Resource	12Months
Mwingi West	Kiomo/ Kyethani	Desilting of Kwa-Winzyeei earth dam	1,300 People and 500 Livestock	CGoKTI & Partners	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Migwani	Ithengeli borehole equipping	1,500 People and 700 Livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months

	Nguutani	Desilting of Mutothya earth dam	1500 People and 500 Livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui West	Kithumula/ Kwa Mutonga	Desilting of Kwa Musyoka Malonza Earthdam	600 People and 1500 Livestock	CGoKTI & Partners	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Kauwi	Solarization of Kasakini borehole	700People 400 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Mutonguni	Solarization of Kakeani Mixed Sec BH	1000 People and 800 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Matinyani	Equipping of Kauma Boys BH	500 People	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui Central	Kyangwithya West	Equipping of Itoleka BH	1500 People and 600 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Mulango	Wii Catholic Borehole equipping	1000 People and 300 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Miambani	Equipping of Usiani BH		CGoKTI	1.9M	Human Resource	12Months
	Kyangwithya East	Equipping of St. Patricks Mutuni BH	1500people 400livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui Rural	Yatta/Kwa Vonza	Drilling of Tanganyika area BH	1000 People and 600 livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Kanyangi	Equipping of Kanyangi pri sch BH	1000 People and 500 livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Mbitini	Drilling of Kilamba BH	600 People and 400 livestock	CGoKTI	3.M	Human Resource	12Months
	Kisasi	Equipping of Kaunguni BH	1200 People and 1500 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui East	Zombe/ Mwitika	Equipping of Kasunguni BH	600 People and 2000 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months

	Mutitu/ Kaliku	Equipping of Mutitu Girls Sec sch BH	900 People and 2500 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Voo/ Kyamatu	Equipping of Bondeni BH	1000 People and 3000 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui Central	Nzambani	Kavalula borehole	1800 People and 500 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Nzambani	Kavalula BH equipping	1500 People and 400 livestock	CGoKTI	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
Kitui South	Kanziko	Solarization of Syamatani BH	900People and 2500 livestock	CGoKTI & Partners	3.5M	Human Resource	12Months
	Athi	Equipping of Myaani II BH	900 People and 1300 livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Ikanga/ Kyatune	Desilting of Kaloyo earth dam	1000 People and 800 livestock	CGoKTI	3M	Human Resource	12Months
	Ikutha	Spillway improvement for Kyoani earth dam phase 1	1200 People and 1000 livestock	CGoKTI	3.M	Human Resource	12Months
AGRICULTURE							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
All 8	40	Provision of relief food	71,342 HHs (27% of population)	County govt, national govt & partners	Personnel, vehicles and finances	Personnel and vehicles	February to April 2025
Non-food interventions							
All 8	All 40	Food relief/Multipurpose cash transfers	100,000 HHs	County govt, national govt & partners	Personnel, vehicles and finances	Personnel and vehicles	February to June 2025
All 8	All 40	Drought recovery seed support	100,000 HHs	County govt, national govt & partners	Personnel, vehicles and finances	Personnel and vehicles	February 2025

All 8	All 40	Water harvesting for crop production (construction of Strategic water pans/Earth dams)	80,000HHs	County govt, national govt & partners	Personnel, vehicles and finances	Personnel and vehicles	July 2025
LIVESTOCK							
Short, Medium and Long Term							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Implementing agencies**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
Kitui south	Mutha Kanziku	Capacity building of communities bordering game reserves.	200 HH	CoGKTI-L and NDMA and KWS, religious leaders, community leaders.	Fuel, DSAs KSH 245,600		Aug to –Oct 2025
Kitui East	Endau/ Malalani Voo/ Kyamatu	Capacity building of communities bordering game reserves.	200 HH	CoGKTI-L and NDMA and KWS, religious leaders, community leaders.	Fuel, DSAs KSH 245,600		Aug to Oct 2025
Mwingi Central	Nuu, Nguni	Capacity building of communities bordering game reserves.	200 HH	CoGKTI-L and NDMA and KWS, religious leaders, community leaders.	Fuel, DSAs KSH 245,600		Aug to Oct 2025
Mwingi North	Ngomeni Tseikuru	Capacity building of communities bordering game reserves.	200 HH	CoGKTI-L and NDMA and KWS, religious leaders, community leaders.	Fuel, DSAs KSH 245,600		Aug to Oct 2025
Kitui East	Nzambani, Chuluni, Zombe, Mutitu/ Kaliku	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	CoGKTI-livestock and NDMA	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug to Oct 2025
Kitui South	Athi, Ikutha, Mutomo Mutha	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	Technical staff, cold chain, vehicles	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug. to oct 2025
Mwingi Central	Kivou, Nguni, Nuu, Central	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	Technical staff, cold chain, vehicles	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug. to oct 2025

Mwingi North	Kyuso, Ngomeni, Tseikuru Mumoni	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	Technical staff, cold chain, vehicles	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug. to oct 2025
Mwingi West	Migwani, Kyome Thaana, Kiomo/Kyethani, Nguutani	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	Technical staff, cold chain, vehicles	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug. to oct 2025
Kitui West	Kauwi, Kithumula/ Kwa Mutonga, Mutonguni, Matinyani	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	3600 cattle	Technical staff, cold chain, vehicles	Vaccine, fuel, DSA= 1,101,000		Aug. to oct 2025
Kitui south	Mutha Kanziku	Capacity building of farmers/ sensitization		County Ministry of Livestock NDMA Ministry of Interior County Ministry of Environment Livestock farmers Community County Ministry of Agriculture	KSH 254,400 per day		Aug to Oct 2025
Kitui east	Endau/ Malalani Voo/ Kyamatu	Capacity building of farmers/ sensitization		County Ministry of Livestock NDMA Ministry of Interior County Ministry of Environment Livestock farmers Community County Ministry of Agriculture	KSH 254,400 per day		Aug to Oct 2025

Mwingi central	Nuu Nguni	Capacity building of farmers/ sensitization		County Ministry of Livestock NDMA Ministry of Interior County Ministry of Environment Livestock farmers Community County Ministry of Agriculture	KSH 254,400 per day		Aug to Oct 2025
Mwingi north	Ngomeni Tseikuru	Capacity building of farmers/ sensitization		County Ministry of Livestock NDMA Ministry of Interior County Ministry of Environment Livestock farmers Community County Ministry of Agriculture	KSH 254,400 per day		Aug to Oct 2025
HEALTH AND NUTRITION							
Immediate Recommended Interventions							
Sub County/Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All Sub Counties	Hot spots areas	Mass screening for malnutrition		MOH, Partners	5M	0	March-April 2025
All Sub Counties	Health facilities	Purchase and distribution of nutrition supplies (FBF/ RUSF, RUTF, F75, F100)	17,133	MoH, UNICEF, WFP	95M	45M	JAN-JUNE 2025
All Sub Counties	Sub county level	Health and Nutrition monthly/quarterly Data review	SCHMTs, Health Facility Managers	MoH and partners	4.8M	0	Monthly
All Sub Counties	Sub County level	Marking of Health and Nutrition days e.g., World breastfeeding week, Global Handwashing Day, Malezi Bora etc.	Community	GOK, MOH, & Partners	4M	1M	JAN-JUNE 2025

All Sub Counties	All Wards	Hygiene promotion interventions		MOH, WVK, WHH, CMMB	3M		JAN-JUNE 2025
All sub-counties	All wards	Capacity building artisans on construction of resistance weather latrines		CGVT, WVK, WHH, CMMB	4M		JAN-JUNE2025
Medium- and Long-term Recommended Interventions							
Sub County /Ward	**Location**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
All Sub Counties	All Wards	High Impact Nutrition Interventions (Vitamin A Supplementation, IFAS, Deworming, MNPS supplementation)		CGOK, UNICEF	90M	3M	Continuous
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Continued Baby Friendly Community Initiative		CGOK, DCS, UNICEF	100M	44M	Continuous
All Sub Counties	Hot spots areas	Integrated Nutrition and Health outreaches		MOH, Partners	6M	0	March-May 2025
All Sub Counties	30 Wards	Early detection and referral (Train CHPs on family MUAC)	1800 CHPs	CGoK UNICEF	6M		March-December 2025
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Hygiene promotion interventions (Health talks on SBCC, Stakeholder engagement, Capacity building)		MOH, WVK, WHH, CMMB, UNICEF, SAMARITAN PURSE, AMREF, LINE MINISTRIES	20M	4M	Continuous
		Sanitation marketing		MOH and partners	18M		Continuous
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Procurements and distribution of essential medical supplies		MOH			Continuous
Education							
Sub-county	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. Of targeted beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources (Kshs)**	**Available Resources (Kshs)**	**Timeframe**
Ikutha	Ikutha	School meal program	6810	GOK/WFP	310000	None	Immediately
	Athi	School meal program	5894	GOK/WFP	270000	None	Immediately
	Kanziko	School meal program	956	GOK/WFP	110000	None	Immediately

Kyuso	Ngomeni and Kyuso	Provision of food	15010	Ministry of education and partners	4,000,000	5,00,000	continuous
Migwani	Migwani	Tree planting	260	Teachers and students	5.2 m	2m	2 years
	Kiomo	Soak pits	260	Hired labourers	260000	60000	3 months
	Kyome/ Thaana	Provision of sanitary pads to school girls	195	Kenya red cross	12.5m	5m	6 months to a year
Mutitu	Zombe/ Mwitika	Extend HGSFP	25	MOE	20,000 000	None	Immediately
	Endau/ Malalani	Endau	9	MOE	20,000 000	None	Immediately
Mwingi central	Kivou, Waita & central	Provide, water, latrines and food		GoK and NGOs	40m	None	Three years
Nzambani	Chuluni	Introduction of school feeding program in schools.	0	0	2,000,000	0	Immediately
Thagicu	Tharaka	School meals program	4825	GOK/ community/school	50 million per year	0	Continuous and ongoing
Tseikuru	Tseikuru	Primary	10,411	GOK	30,000	None	Immediately

Sector: Health and Nutrition

Immediate Interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All Sub Counties	Hot spots areas	Mass screening for malnutrition		MOH, Partners	5 M	0	July-Dec 2025
All Sub Counties	Health facilities	Purchase and distribution of nutrition supplies (FBF/ RUSF, RUTF, F75, F100)	17,133	MoH, UNICEF, WFP	95 M	45 M	July-Dec 2025
All Sub Counties	Sub county level	Health and Nutrition monthly/quarterly Data review	SCHMTs, Health Facility Managers	MoH and partners	4.8 M	0	Monthly
All Sub Counties	Sub County level	Marking of Health and Nutrition days e.g., World breastfeeding week, Global Handwashing Day, Malezi Bora etc.	Community	GOK, MOH, & Partners	4 M	1 M	July-Dec 2025

All Sub Counties	All Wards	Hygiene promotion interventions		MOH, WVK, WHH, CMMB	3 M		July-Dec 2025
All sub-counties	All wards	Capacity building artisans on construction of resistance weather latrines		CGVT, WVK, WHH, CMMB	4 M		July-Dec 2025
Medium- and Long-term Interventions							
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
All Sub Counties	All Wards	High Impact Nutrition Interventions (Vitamin A Supplementation, IFAS, Deworming, MNPS supplementation)		CGOK, UNICEF	90 M	3 M	Continuous
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Continued Baby Friendly Community Initiative		CGOK, DCS, UNICEF	100 M	44 M	Continuous
All Sub Counties	Hot spots areas	Integrated Nutrition and Health outreaches		MOH, Partners	6 M	0	July-Dec 2025
All Sub Counties	30 Wards	Early detection and referral (Train CHPs on family MUAC)	1800 CHPs	CGoK UNICEF	6 M		July-Dec 2025
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Hygiene promotion interventions (Health talks on SBCC, Stakeholder engagement, Capacity building)		MOH, WVK, WHH, CMMB, UNICEF, SAMARITAN PURSE, AMREF, LINE MINISTRIES	20 M	4 M	Continuous
		Sanitation marketing		MOH and partners	18 M		Continuous
All Sub Counties	All Wards	Procurements and distribution of essential medical supplies		MOH			Continuous