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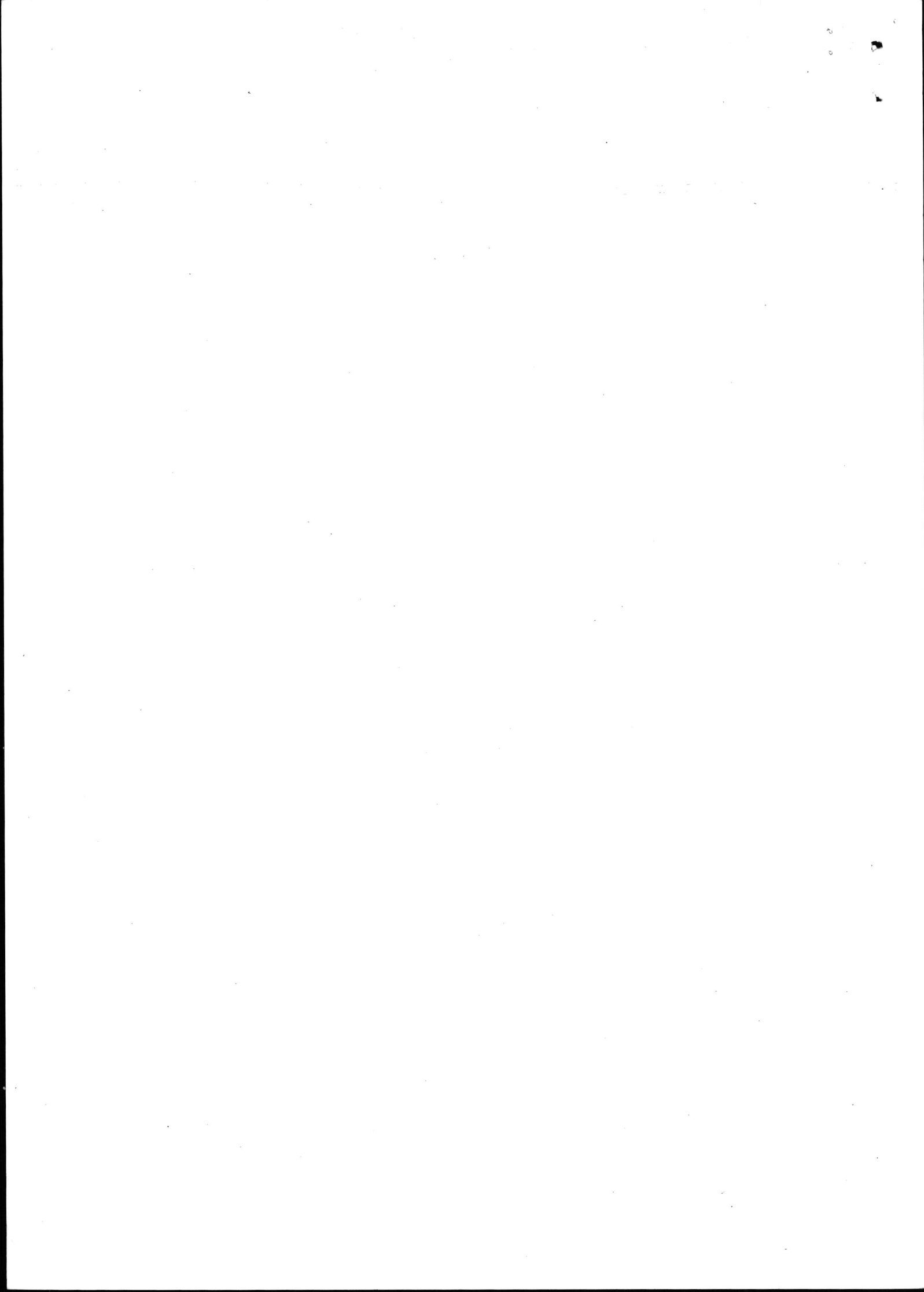
REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES ON THE STATUS OF  
FOOD SECURITY IN BARINGO COUNTY

JUNE 2014

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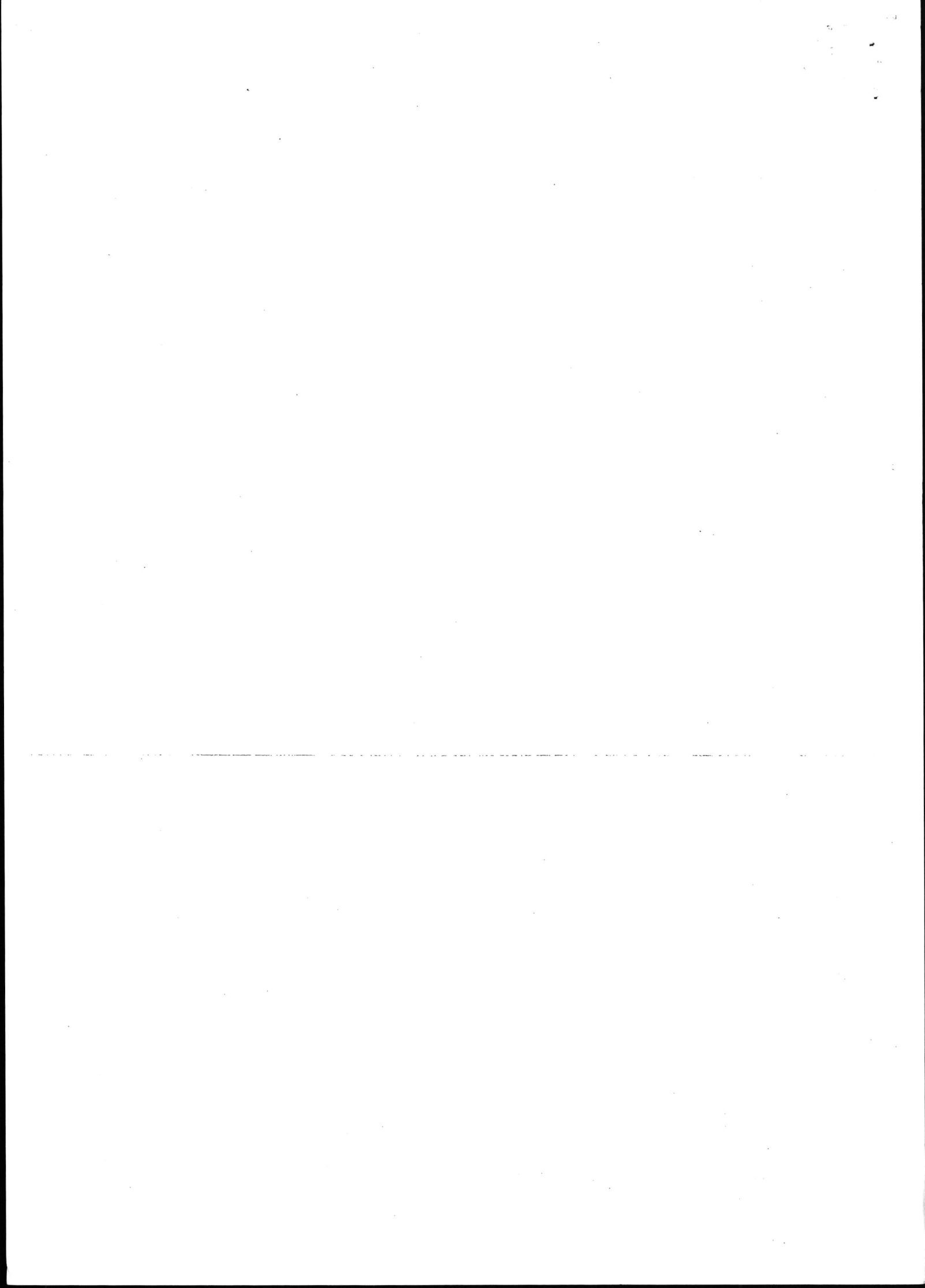
Clerk's Chambers,  
THE SENATE  
P.O. BOX 41842-00100  
NAIROBI.

JULY, 2014



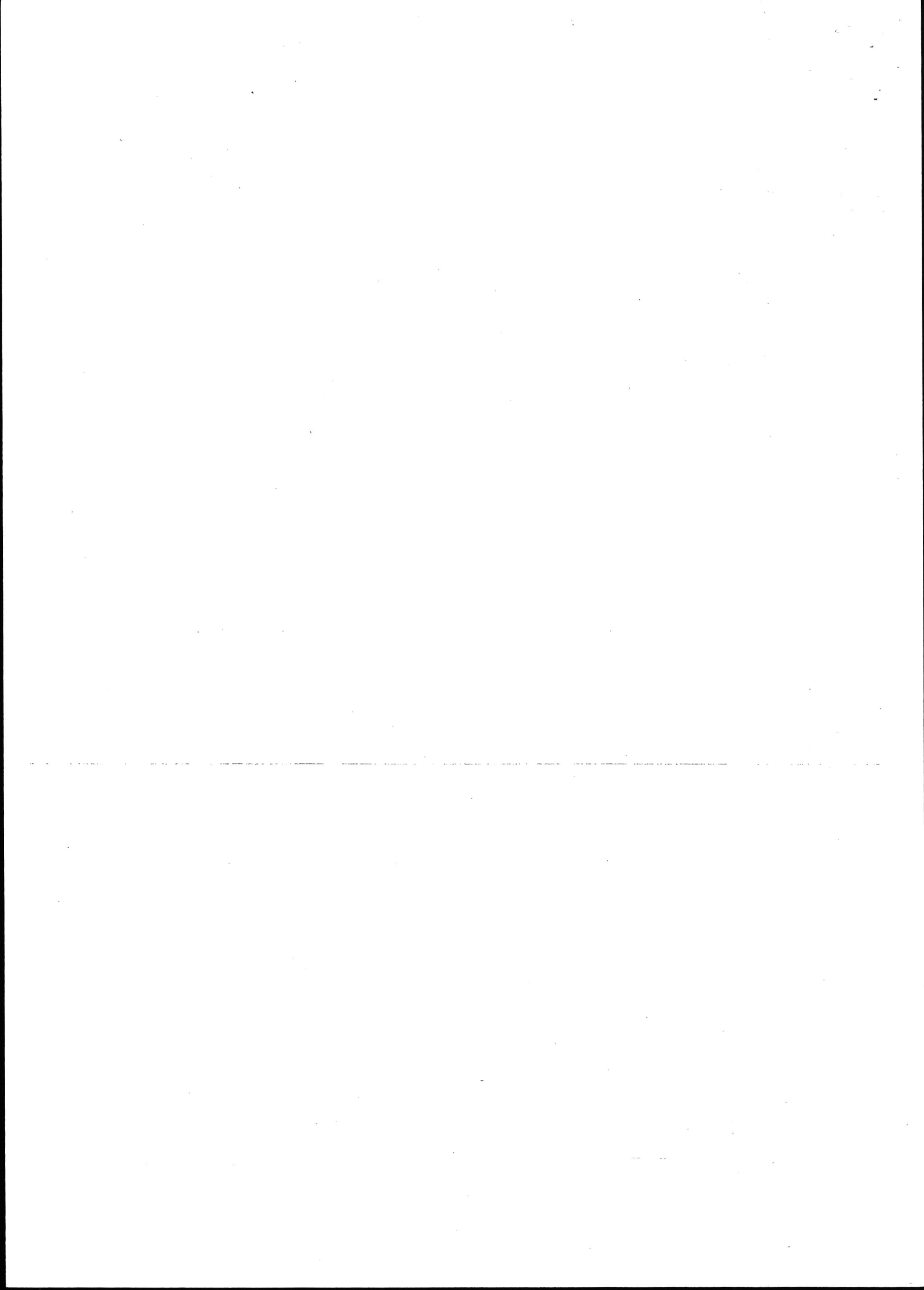
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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AWSC	African Women's Studies Centre
CS	Cabinet Secretary
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
IDPs	The Internally Displaced Persons
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
CDRMC	County Disaster Risk Management Committee
GSI	Geographic Information System



## 1. PREFACE

**Mr. Speaker Sir,**

It is my honour and pleasure to present to this House, the report of the Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries on the status of food security in Baringo County.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,**

The Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries was constituted on Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 during the Second Session of the Eleventh Parliament pursuant to the provisions of Article 124(1) of the Constitution and the Senate Standing Orders 208. The Committee is mandated to consider all matters related to agriculture, irrigation, livestock and fisheries development and veterinary services.

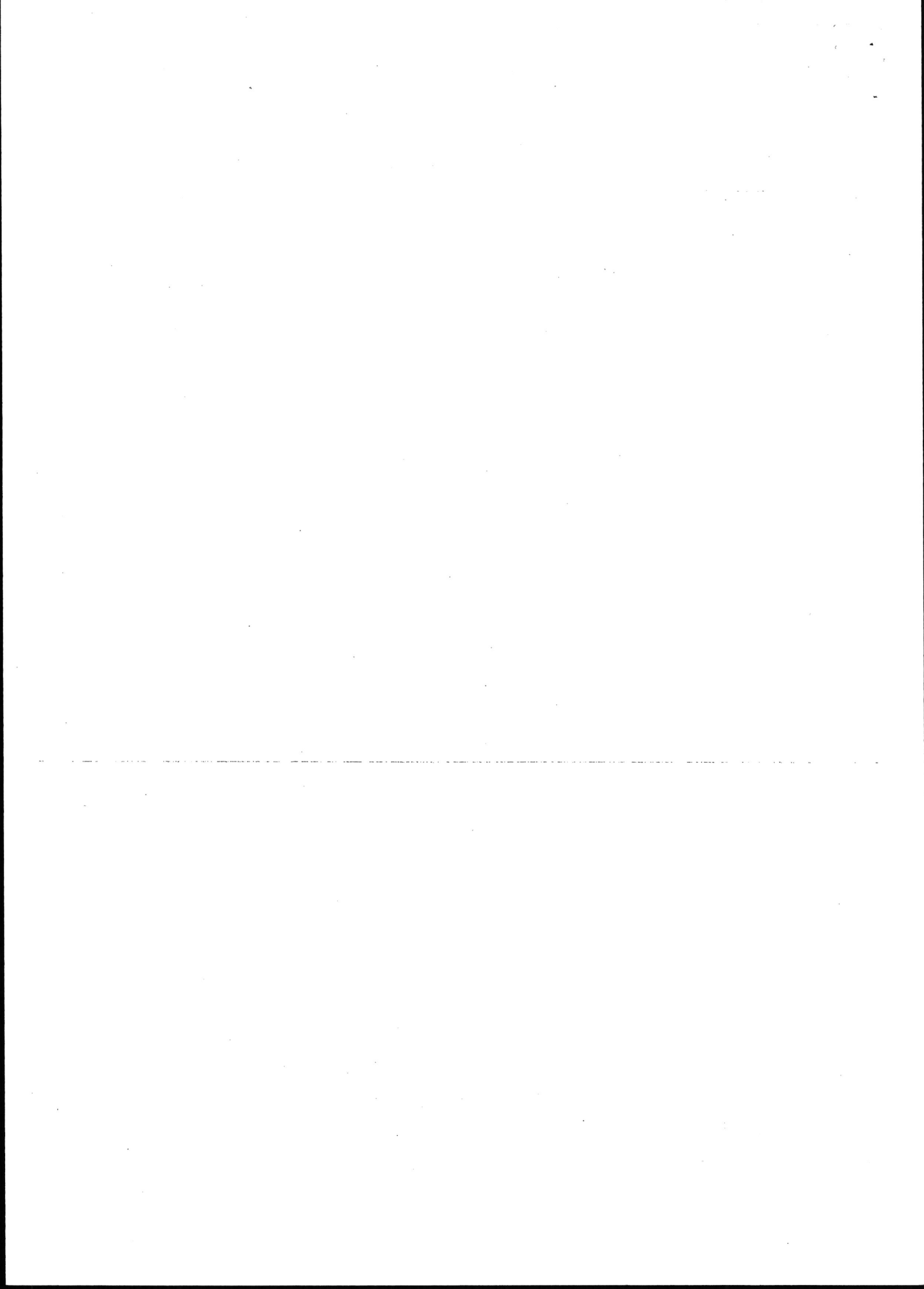
The Committee has prioritized food security among other key strategic objectives to be achieved during its tenure (2014-2017). The Committee is focused on the implementation of Article 43(1) (c) of the Constitution which states that ***every Kenya has a right to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.***

The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the House to food security challenges in the country and inform the House of the ravaging hunger in Baringo County.

### **Committee Composition**

The Committee comprises the following Members:

1. Sen. Kiraitu Murungi, MP- **Chairperson**
2. Sen. Henry Tiole Ndiema, MP – **Vice Chairperson**
3. Sen. Mungai James Kiarie, MP
4. Sen. Peter Mositet Korinko, MP
5. Sen. Stephen Ole Ntutu, MP
6. Sen. Emma Mbura, MP
7. Sen. John Munyes, MP
8. Sen. Otieno Kajwang' Mp
9. Sen. (Justice) Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru, MP



## Committee sittings

The Committee held a total of Three (3) sittings and received oral and written memoranda from the following stakeholders:-

- i. The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning
- ii. The Governor, Baringo County
- iii. The National Drought Management Authority
- iv. African Women's Research Centre – University of Nairobi

Further, the Committee convened a high level workshop from 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 on matters agriculture, livestock and fisheries to hear from key stakeholders regarding legislative, policy and administrative proposals to address food insecurity in the country.

## SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

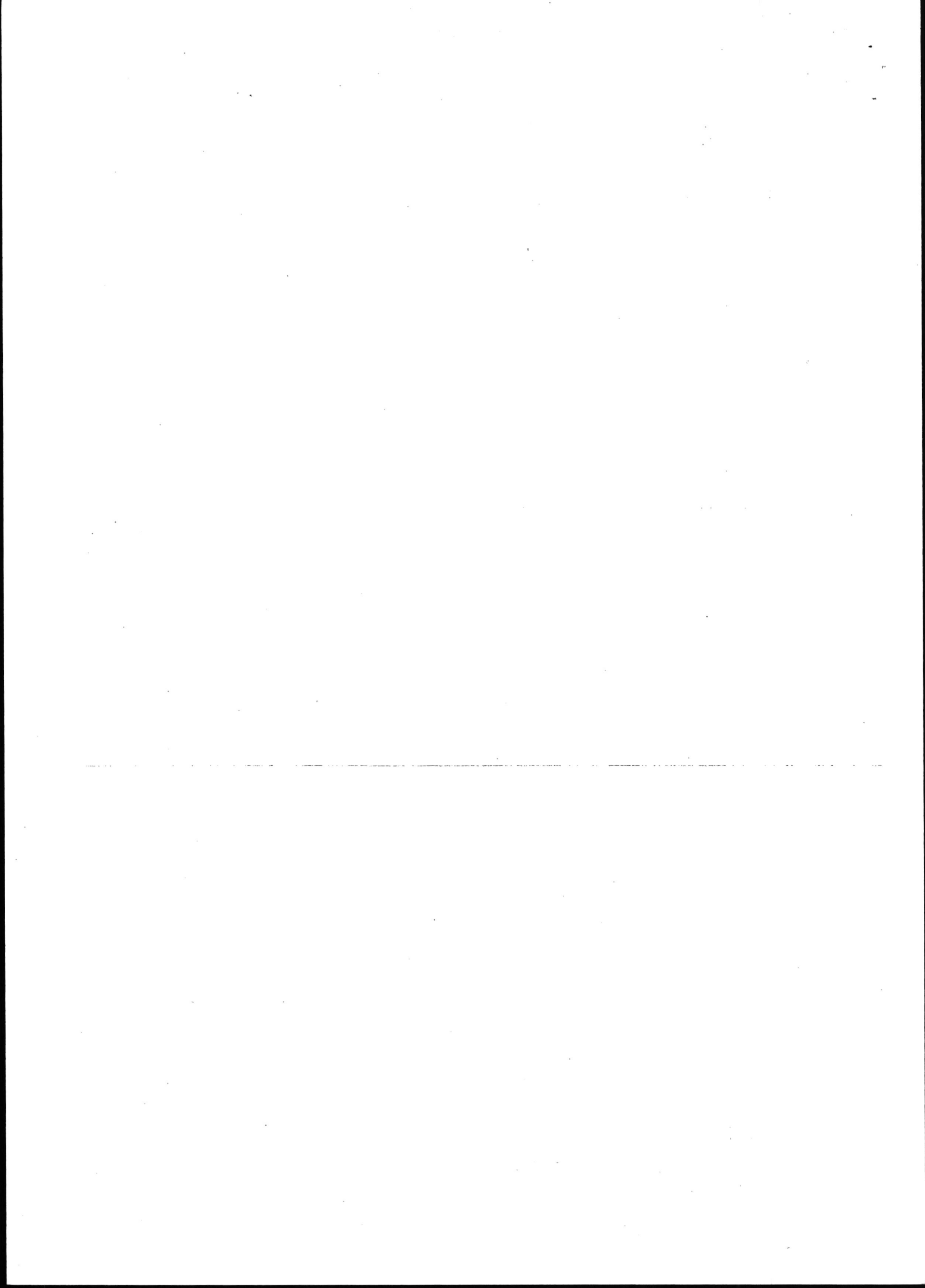
The Committee made the following findings and observations which are based on the oral and written submissions made by the stakeholders and recommended as follows:

- 1. Budgetary/resources allocations:** The Committee notes that the total budgetary allocation for the county from the national government is limited to transforming the county in terms of irrigation from the current 6500 acres of land under irrigation of its potential 150,000 acres as an alternative to stamp out food insecurity in the county.

The Committee recommends that:-

- i. The national government considers allocating a conditional grant under agriculture for a sizeable irrigation project in Baringo County.
- ii. Baringo County should be considered for Equalization Fund. This is for the reason that the County is arid and semi arid land (ASAL) and face perennial drought situation, similar or even worse than the other neighbouring ASAL counties that receive Equalization Fund.

- 2. Insecurity:** The Committee observes that the contribution of cattle rustling to food insecurity in the County, loss of life, Internally Displaced Persons, and property loss require quick and lasting solution. It recommends as follows:-



- i. The National Government to initiate a policy to address the challenge of cattle rustling within the next six months;
- ii. The National Government to allocate a special fund for infrastructure in cattle rustling prone areas to aid in effective communication;
- iii. The National Government to deploy more police officers to the county to arrest the security situation;
- iv. Parliament (the Senate) in consultation with other stakeholders to enact an Act of Parliament to curb cattle rustling;
- v. The National Government to compensating the IDPS as a result of cattle rustling in Baringo County, a compensation modality to be tabled before the Senate in the next four (4) months;

**3. Water/ Irrigation:** the County needs to move away from rain fed agriculture and invest in irrigation agriculture. The Baringo County Government to conduct borehole repairs, fuel subsidies, promote water harvesting and storage in areas where rains areas continuing, including harvesting storm water and spring protection; and the National Government to build more dams in the County.

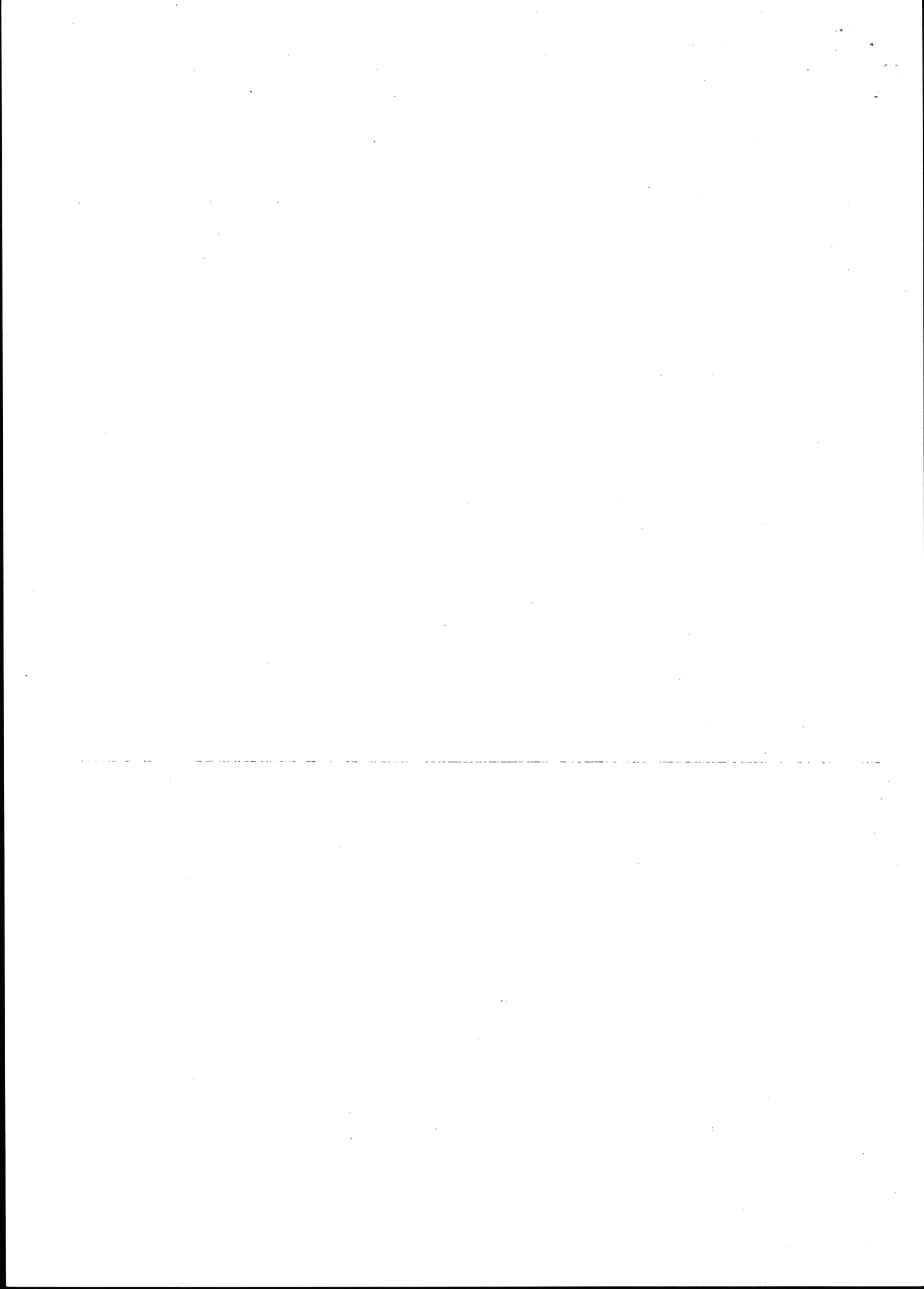
**4. Environmental Conservation:** the Committee observes that environmental conservation measures to mitigate on disaster like floods, landslides and siltation is urgent in Baringo County.

**5.** The County Government to lay strategies to protect water catchment areas by funding a forestation programmes in these areas and in schools. Check dams should be established along the main rivers to allow for water harvesting downstream which will be useful both in irrigation by communities along the rivers and reduce the effects of floods.

**6.** The Committee observed that the County lacks a **Disaster Risk Management Framework** that outlines specific action points towards providing sustainable remedies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**The Committee Recommends as follows:**

**The County Government to establish the following within the financial year 2014/2015:**



- ✓ A Disaster Information Management and Early Warning System that adopts modern technologies like Geographic Information System (GIS);
- ✓ Establish County Disaster Contingency Fund;
- ✓ Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis;
- ✓ Set up County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC);
- ✓ The County to develop a County Disaster Response Center and Disaster Management Policy.

✓ The County government to establish a communication strategy to handle disaster in a timely manner.

7. The Committee finds that the role of **inter-governmental collaborations** in addressing food insecurity is crucial. It recommends that:-

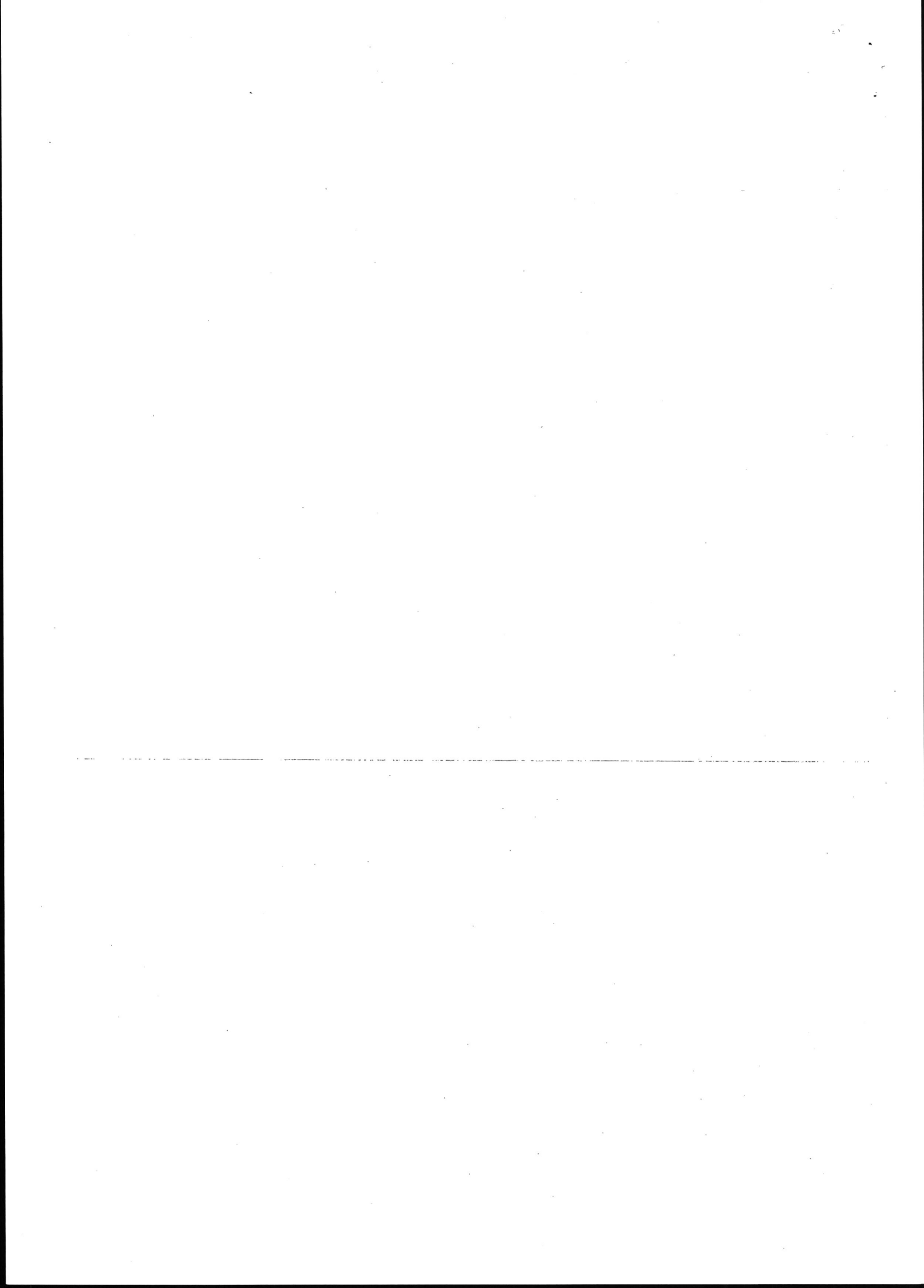
✓ The National Government set up unconditional grant to purchase food of Ksh.50million per month for the next six months as a short term strategy to address the hunger situation in the County.

✓ Resource mobilizations be initiated to secure enough resources especially in addressing long terms strategies towards food security.

8. The Committee finds that research is crucial in food security and recommends that science, technology and innovation should be mainstreamed in the County development. Deployment of modern technologies in farming, undertaking of proper soil analysis, intensifying research for appropriate crop seeds and animal breeds for ASAL areas and scaling up budgetary allocation for research is the only way of increasing productivity for suitable development.

9. The Committee observes that despite the efforts by Kenya in 2011 to develop the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) aimed at adding value, building synergies and assisting with the implementation of existing national and sectoral policies and strategies to effectively address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya., efforts so far have not successfully managed to address issues of malnutrition comprehensively.

The Committee recommends that National Government develops an overarching policy that integrates food and nutrition initiatives.



**2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Committee wishes to sincerely thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for the necessary support and services extended to the Committee to execute its work.

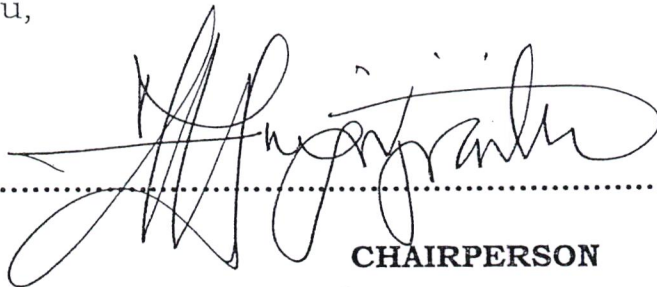
As Chairperson, I must thank Members of the Committee for their patience, sacrifice, endurance and hard work despite their other commitments and tight schedules, in their endeavor to deliberate on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,**

It is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, to table its report in the House on the consideration of Food Security in Baringo County for consideration and adoption by Senate.

Thank You,

Signed .....

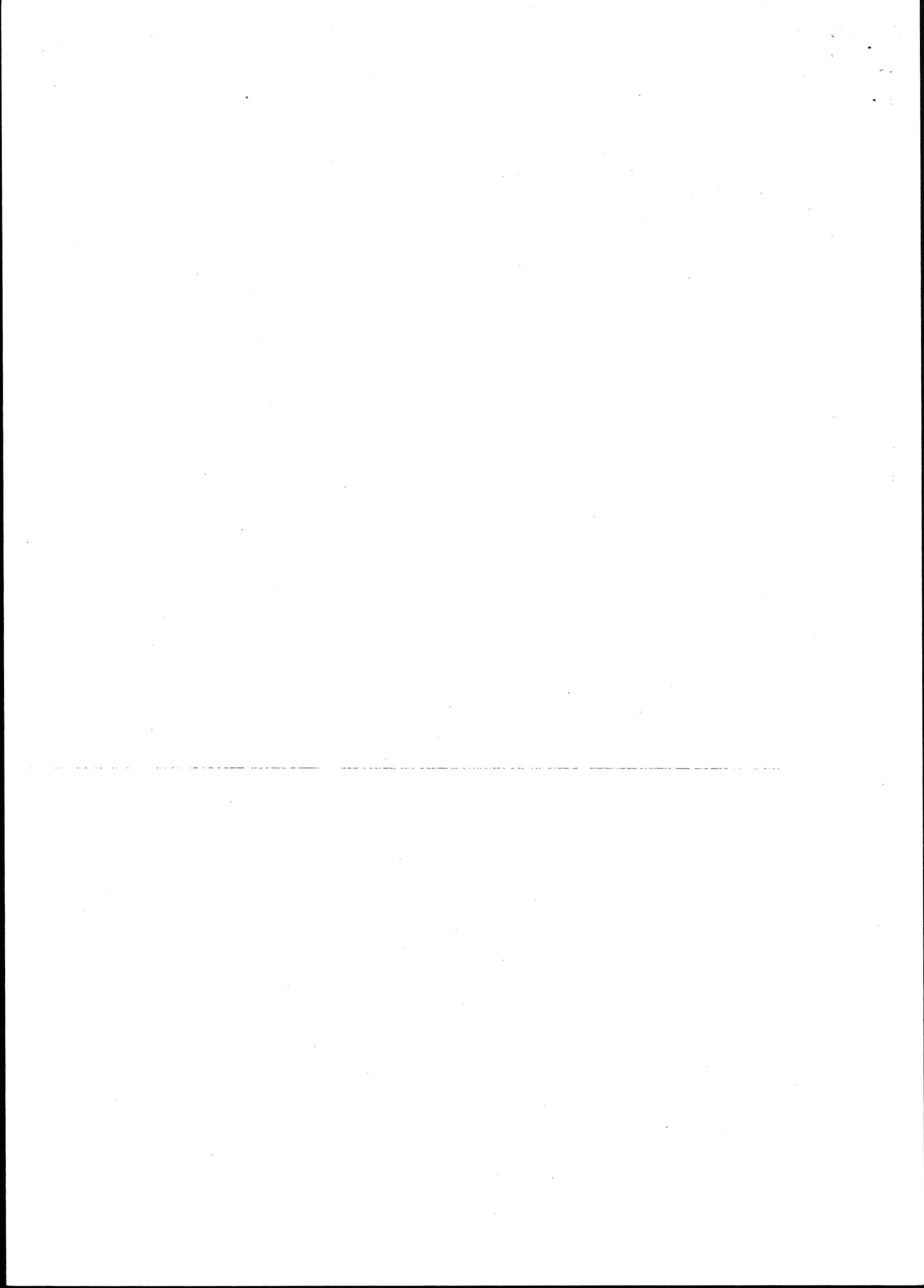


**CHAIRPERSON**

**SEN. KIRAITU MUTUNGI**

Date: .....

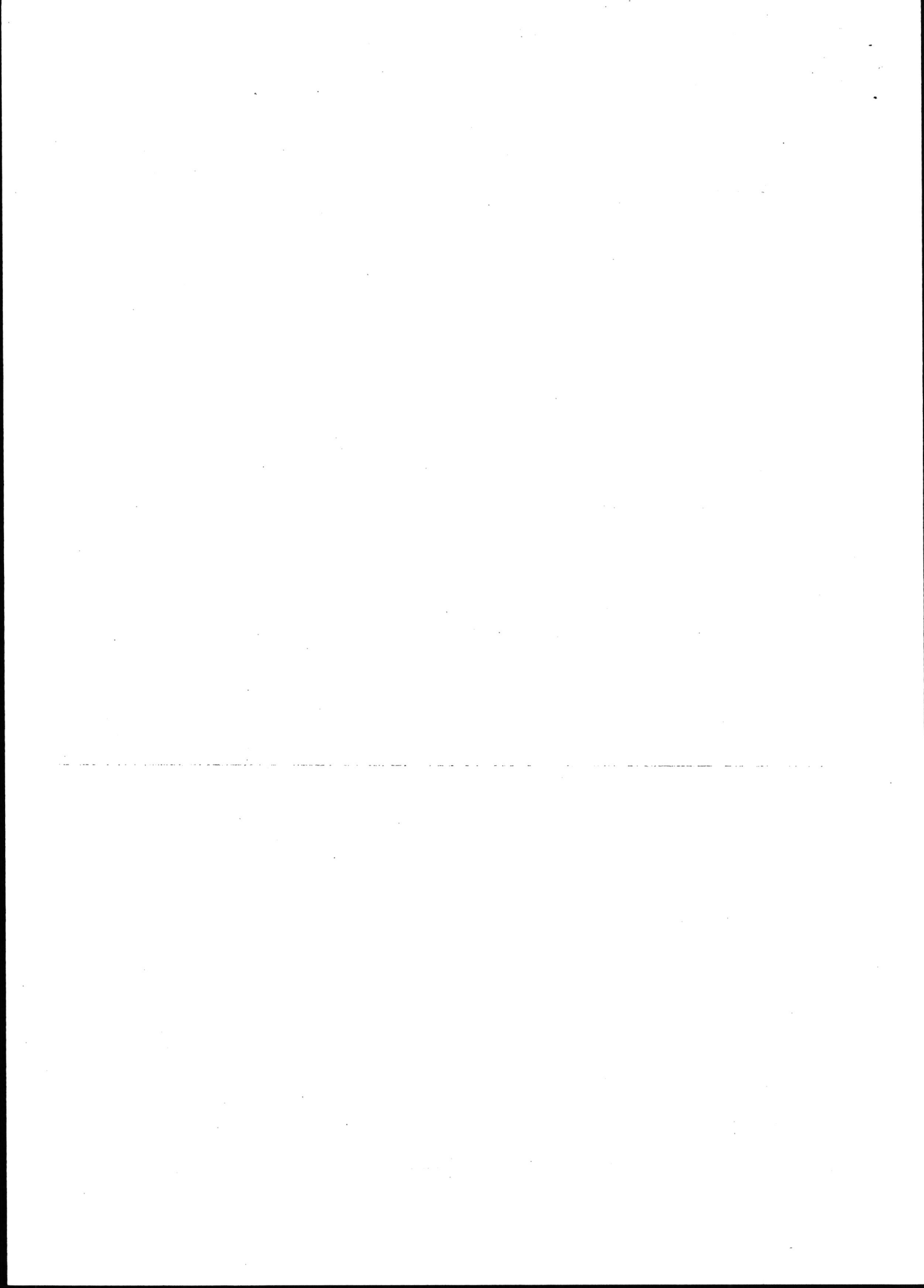
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## INTRODUCTION

### 3. BACKGROUND TO DROUGHT AND FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN BARINGO COUNTY

- i. Baringo County is one of the 22 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties in Kenya covering 11,015.3sq.km of land with a current population of approximately 650,000 persons. Approximately 80 percent of the land is ASAL which is home to over 450,000 persons. Most parts of East Baringo (Tiaty), Baringo North, Baringo South, Baringo Central and Mogotio sub counties are arid and semi arid except for Eldama Ravine (Koibatek) sub county which is of high potential.
- ii. Topographically the county is characterized by different ecological zones with altitudes varying from 3000m above mean sea level. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10 °c to a maximum of 40 °c in different parts of the County.
- iii. The County has scarcity of water resources with few permanent rivers and wetlands, except for Lake Baringo, Perkera River, Ol Arabel River and Kerio River. The other rives including Molo River are seasonal. This poses a serious challenge to water availability, particularly during dry spells like the one being experienced in 2014. The currently water coverage is on average of 35%; these translate into 230,000 people with access to water while those without potable ware are about 420,000. The coverage is recorded in East Pokot, Mogotio, Marigat and parts of Baringo North.
- iv. The County is considered food insecure with over 70% of the population regarded as food poor and at risk of hunger. 50% of the entire population lives below a dollar per day. The most affected being the elderly, women and children especially school children and livestock. The Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) resulting from cattle rustling are worst hit by hunger. The situation is exacerbated by the long drought experienced country wide that is impacting negatively on access to water both for domestic and livestock consumption.
- v. Agriculture and livestock production is the mainstay economic activities in the county. Crop farming and pastures for animal feeding were adversely affected by the erratic rainfall experienced in March, 2014.
- vi. During the Short Rains Assessments (SRA) in February 2014, the county's food security situation was classified as stressed. The Mixed farming and irrigated farming livelihood zones were in the minimal phase



while the pastoral- all species and agro-pastoral zones were in the stressed phase.

- vii. The population most at risk (food insecure) in the whole county is approximated at 200,000 people. The figure was arrived at during a drought and food security status meeting at the County Government on Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> May 2014.
- viii. The drought status has been largely classified as ranging from alert to alarm in most parts of the County. However, ongoing drought early warning information data gathering running into the drought monitoring sentinel sites in Baringo North, Marigat and Tiaty sub-counties reveal a deteriorating drought situation in several places tending towards late alarm.

Following these concerns the Committee resolved to invite the stakeholders to brief the Committee on the food security status in Baringo County with the aim of making recommendations to the House on modalities to tackle food insecurity in Baringo County.

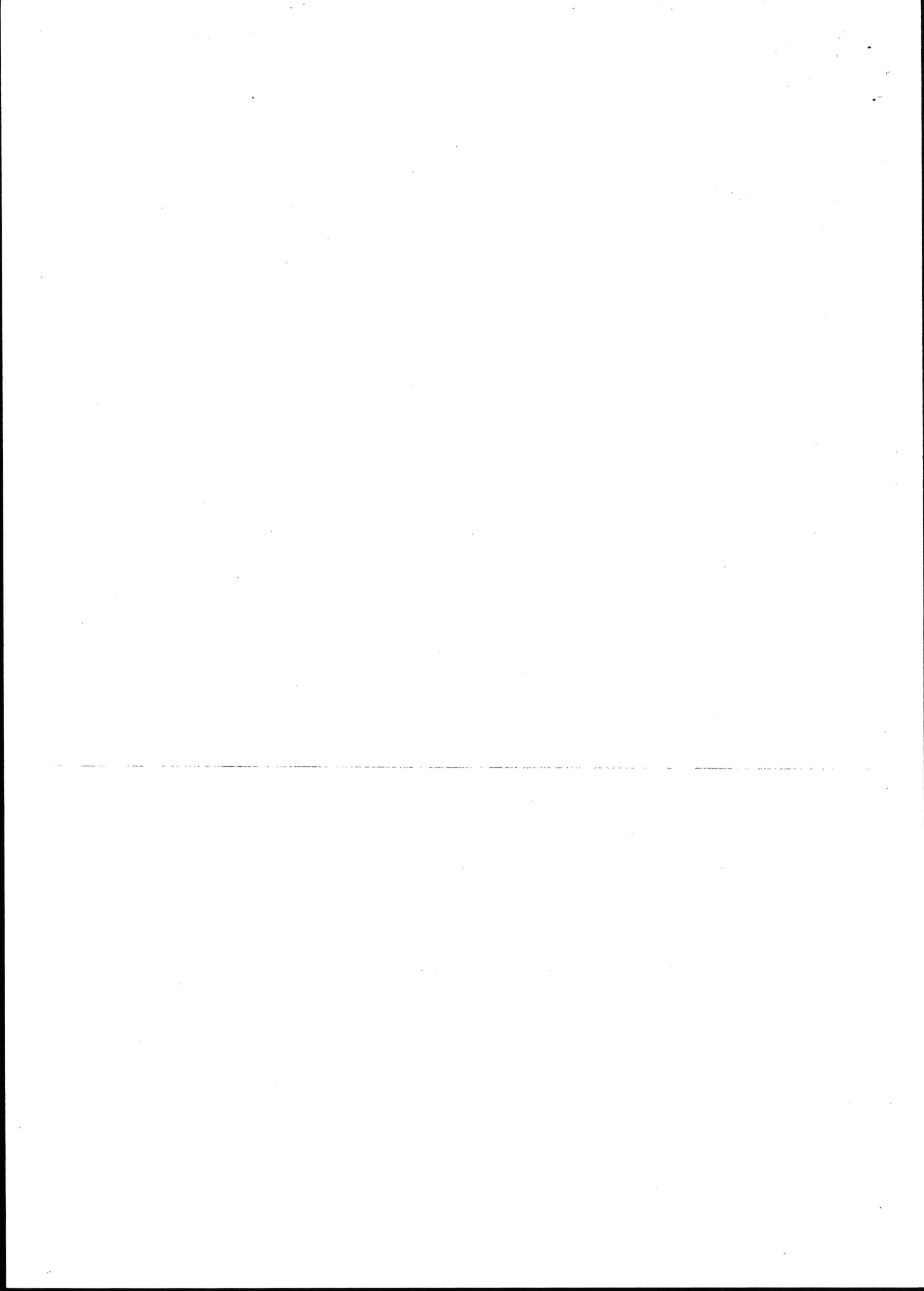
#### **4. SUBMISSION FROM STAKEHOLDERS**

The Committee received oral and written submissions from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Governor, Baringo County, the National Drought Management Authority and the African Women's Research Centre of the, University of Nairobi.

##### **4.1 SUBMISSIONS FROM THE CABINET SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING**

The Committee wrote to the Minister for Devolution and planning to respond to the following issues as relates to food security in Baringo County:

- The reason why over 300,000 persons in Baringo County have been reported lacking food and water and have not received any relief from the Government?
- Intervention measures and coordination activities undertaken by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning to curb famine and cope with increasing cases of drought in the county.
- Policy, administrative and legislative interventions undertaken by the Ministry to respond to drought related challenges in the Country.
- Food Security by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group in the Ministry.



**1. The reason why over 300,000 persons in Baringo County have been reported lacking food and water and have not received any relief from the Government?**

The Committee was informed that the ministry has been sending relief food supplies to the affected areas that is composed of maize, rice, beans, vegetable oil and Health food (Nutropap) for children, the elderly and the sick.

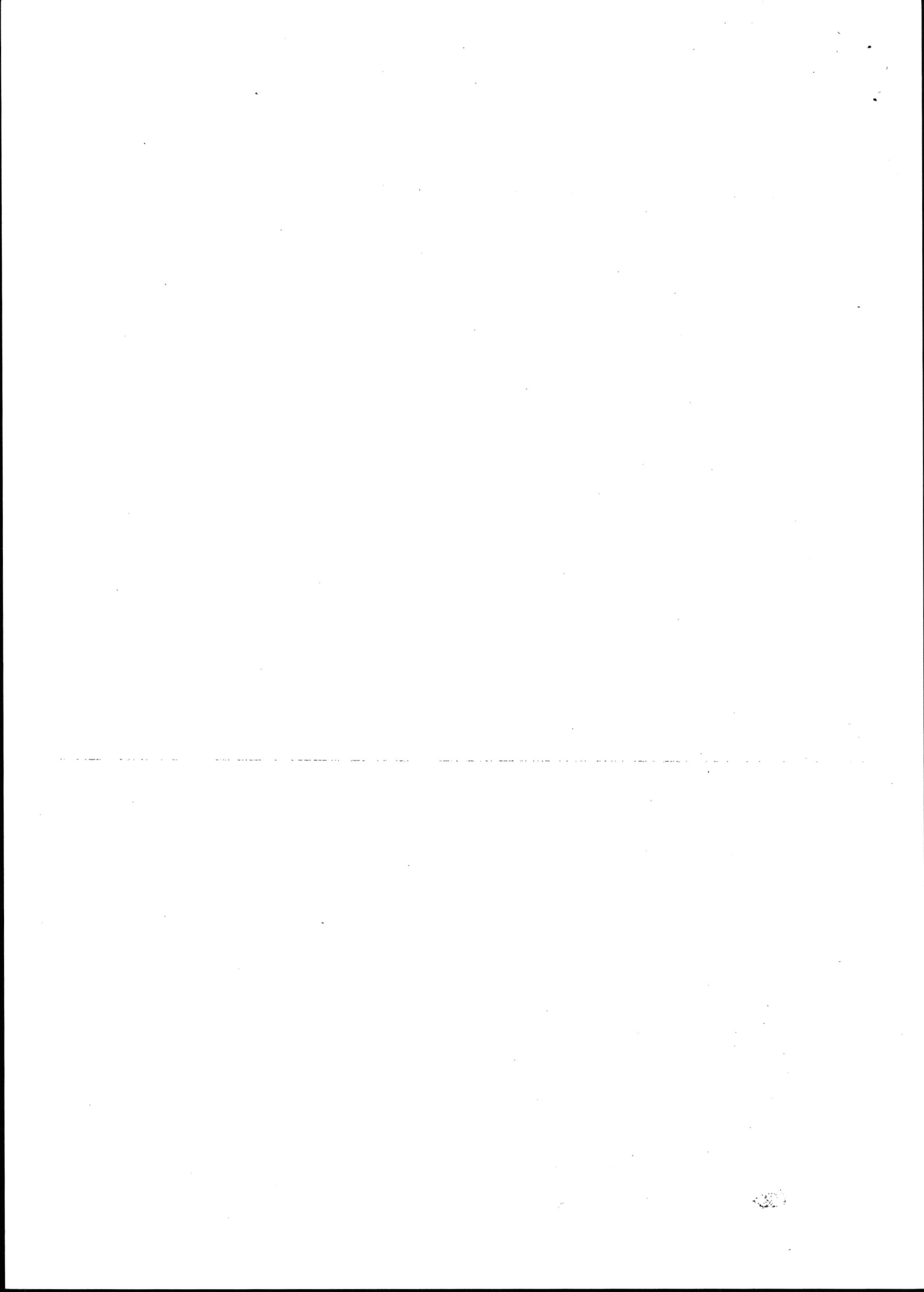
The Committee heard that in total, Baringo County has received the following quantities of food since the February 2014. In addition, The Ministry issued an AIE of Kshs. 750,000.00 to cater for logistics in the food distribution.

NO.	ITEM	QUANTITY
1.	Rice (50Kg) bag	2,500 bags
2.	Maize (90Kg) bag	3,000 bags
3.	Beans (50Kg) bag	2,500 bags
4.	Vegetable Oil (6X3Ltr) Carton	675 Cartons
5.	Nutropap (20Kg) bale	300bales

This information is confirmed by the County Commissioner vide letter referenced Ref. No. Agr.11/1/VOL.II/75 dated 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2014. (Attached for your information).

**2. Intervention measures and coordination activities undertaken by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning to curb famine and cope with increasing cases of drought in the county.**

The Committee heard that all relief food and non-food items from the Ministry are delivered to the sub- County Commissioners who are required to convene Sub-County Steering Group meetings to distribute food to the targeted population. In this regard, County Administrators are under strict instructions to ensure food is expeditiously availed to the needy population to avert suffering. The Ministry committed itself to continue feeding the deserving residents of Baringo County until the food situation improves.



**The Ministry of Devolution and Planning is currently carrying out the following activities:**

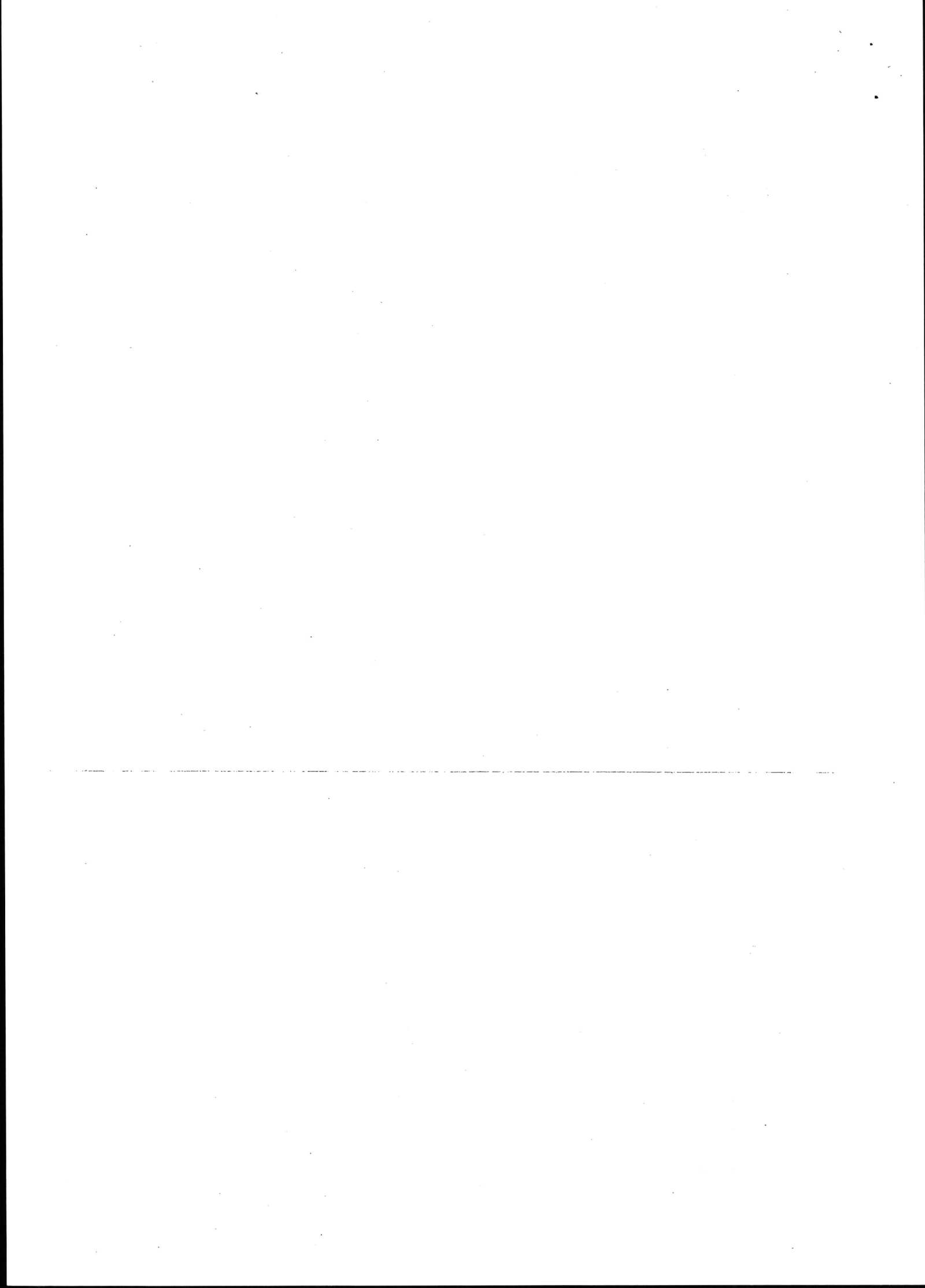
1. Supporting the counties to revise and refine their drought contingency plans;
2. Facilitating continuous assessment of drought situation;
3. Providing monthly early warning information and analysis to all stakeholders;
4. Refining the drought response manual and developing standards for different activities;
5. Working with the main sectors and development partners to agree and finance key interventions to build drought resilience.

**3. Policy, administrative and legislative interventions undertaken by the Ministry to respond to drought related challenges in the Country.**

The Committee heard that the drought situation began to manifest itself at the close for the year in 2013. The Ministry has put mechanisms to distribute food and ensure that needy counties receive the requisite assistance. Some of the measures introduced to ensure food reaches those in need include:

- Food distribution is informed by the drought and food security update that is undertaken on regular basis, as well as the early warning system report by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) this ensures that response is informed and targeted.
- The Ministry has allocated an AIE to every sub-county to enable them transport food within the county, this measure was taken to ensure that food distribution was undertaken speedily to avoid people suffering without food.
- The Ministry is strengthening the food distribution channel, by providing a system where both the County Commissioner and County Government countersign and confirm food allocations delivered to the county. This mechanism is useful in strengthening coordination between efforts by the national and county governments.

**Food Security by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group of the ministry**



The Ministry submitted an executive summary of the drought and food security update dated 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 detailing the following:

**Drought Status:** most counties are in the alert stage of drought others are worsening Baringo County is the county of most concern, since it is the only one in the alarm stage and worsening.

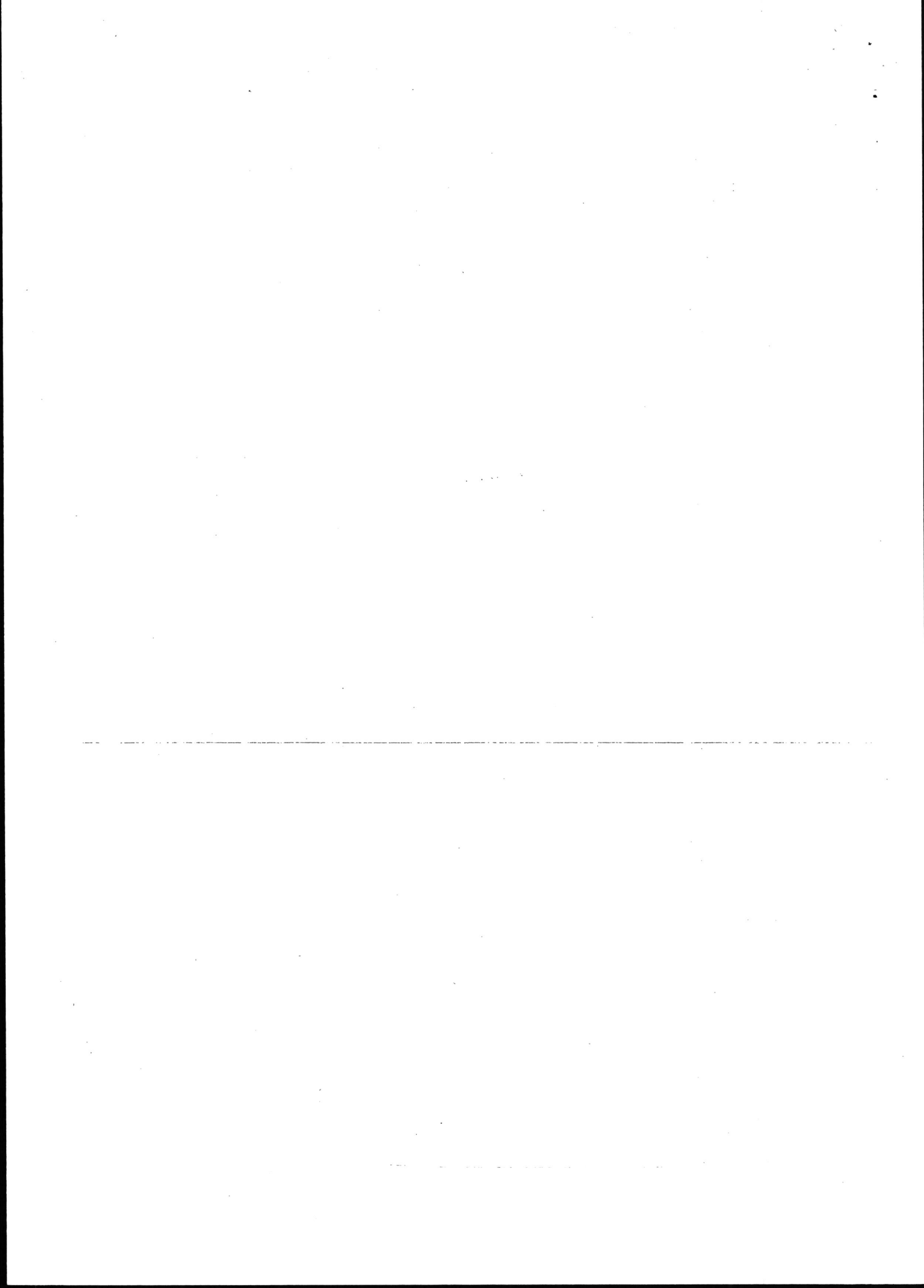
**Status on rainfall, vegetation and access to water:** although recent rainfall has improved the quantity and quality of pasture and browse across the counties, the long rains season has in general performed well below par, with half the counties experience in both below normal and poorly distributed rainfall.

Some counties give cause for concern:

- In Baringo, 80-100% of pans and seasonal rives are now dry.
- In Isiolo, pans have dried and river water reduced, forcing people to rely on boreholes and shallow wells, which is unusual for the time of the year.
- In Mandera, water stress continues in parts of the south, north and east, where the county Government continues to truck water to areas experiencing water stress.
- In Samburu and Kilifi, recharge has been below par.

**Status Production and Prices:** the regeneration of pasture and browse, and the replenishment of water sources, has had a positive impact on livestock, with 14 counties reporting either good or good-to-fair livestock body condition. However, conditions are on a so downward trend, or are expected to deteriorate in the coming months, in Baringo, Isiolo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Samburu and West Pokot. Baringo also reported deaths of livestock due to drought, but thought to be aggravated by livestock diseases. No unusual migration was reported, except in Baringo.

**Human Welfare: Nutrition, Education and Security:** Most part of the nutritional situation has improved significantly since the early months of 2014. However, even if malnutrition rates are below the long-term average, it should be noted that the actual figure may be unacceptably high. In Baringo, a number of schools have limited access to water.



## **Recommended interventions**

**Water:** there is need to conduct borehole repairs, fuel subsidies, promote water harvesting and storage in areas where rains areas continuing, including harvesting storm water and spring protection;

**Agriculture:** Intensify disease surveillance and control, train farmers in disease and disease control; distribute pesticides, sensitize/train farmers in fodder preservation, hay –bulking and post –harvest management;

**Livestock:** Intensify disease surveillance and vaccination, plan for livestock off-take in selected counties (proposed Mandera and Kilifi);

**Health and Nutrition:** intensify nutrition monitoring, supplementary feeding/vitamin supplementation, hygiene and sanitation promotion, given the poor water quality of ground run-off;

**Education:** Expand school meals feeding programmes and ensure access to water in schools.

**Security:** Increase the presence of security personnel, enhance surveillance by KWS to control human/wildlife conflict/facilitate peace building and conflict resolution measures where needed.

**Miscellaneous:** Expand cash for work programmes, plant trees in areas where there is sufficient moisture for germination and negotiate with regional governments to facilitate cross-border movement.

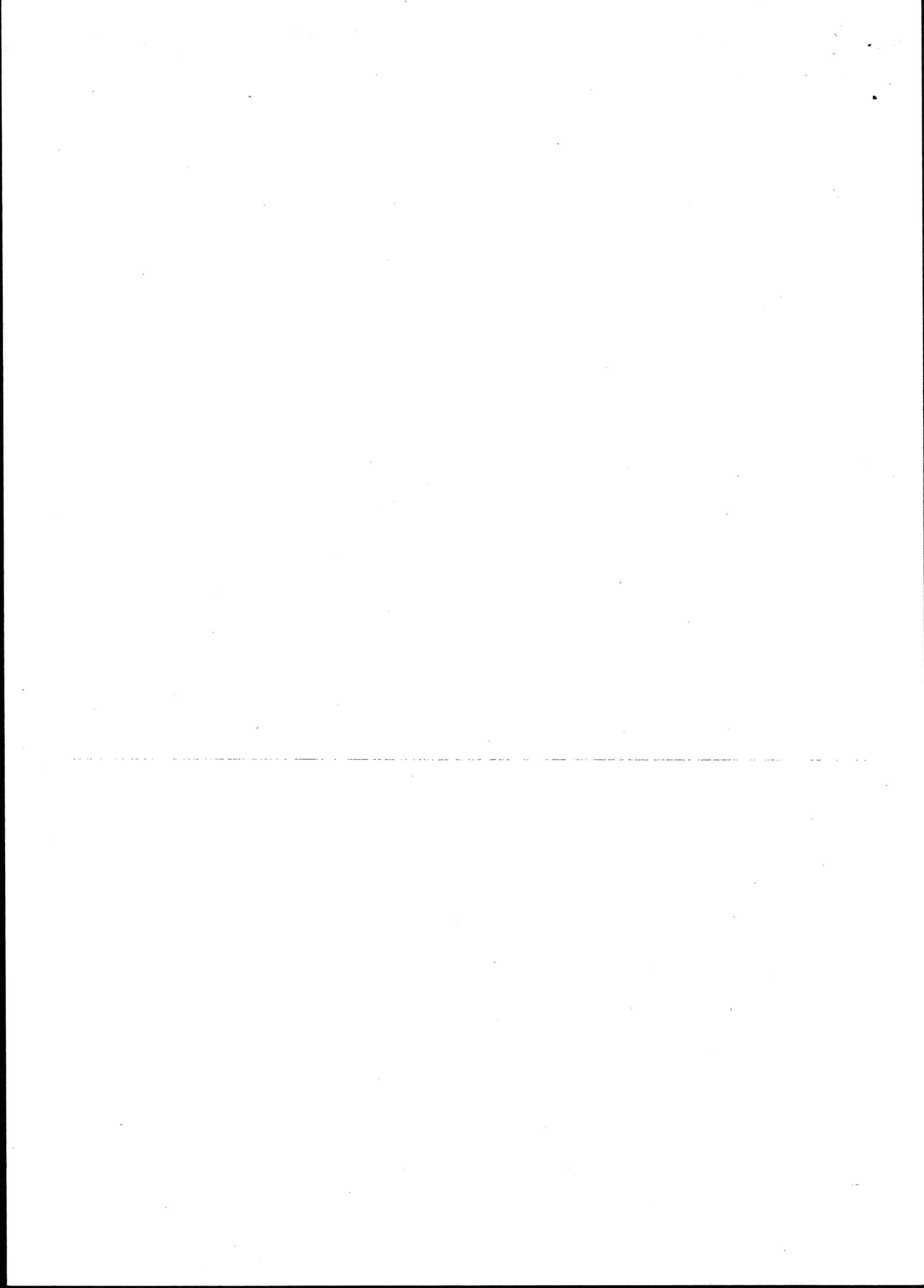
### **4.2 SUBMISSIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR BARINGO COUNTY**

In responding to matters raised by the Committee, the Governor for Baringo County informed the Committee as follows:

The measures that are being undertaken to address systemic drought challenges within Baringo County include the following.

#### **1. Irrigated crop production**

- Baringo County has an irrigation land potential of 150,000 acres with only 6,500 acres currently under irrigation.
- In 2013, the main crops grown under irrigation include maize seeds (2,500 acres), tomatoes (50 acres), water melon (75 acres), kales and onions (30 acres).



- In 2013, 300 Million was earned by farmers from irrigated agriculture. With expansion expected to reach 10,000 acres and revitalized extension services focused towards doubling productivity, annual earnings of KSh.1.2 billion is targeted within the next one year
- Due to current drought conditions in the County, water supply to the irrigation schemes is at less than 40% hence a projected decrease in area and yields in 2014.
- The County Government of Baringo in collaboration with Geothermal Development Corporation (GDC) have agreed to construct water dams that will be used to irrigate more than 57,000 acres of land to address systemic drought challenges as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility under the GDC.

### **Irrigation Schemes**

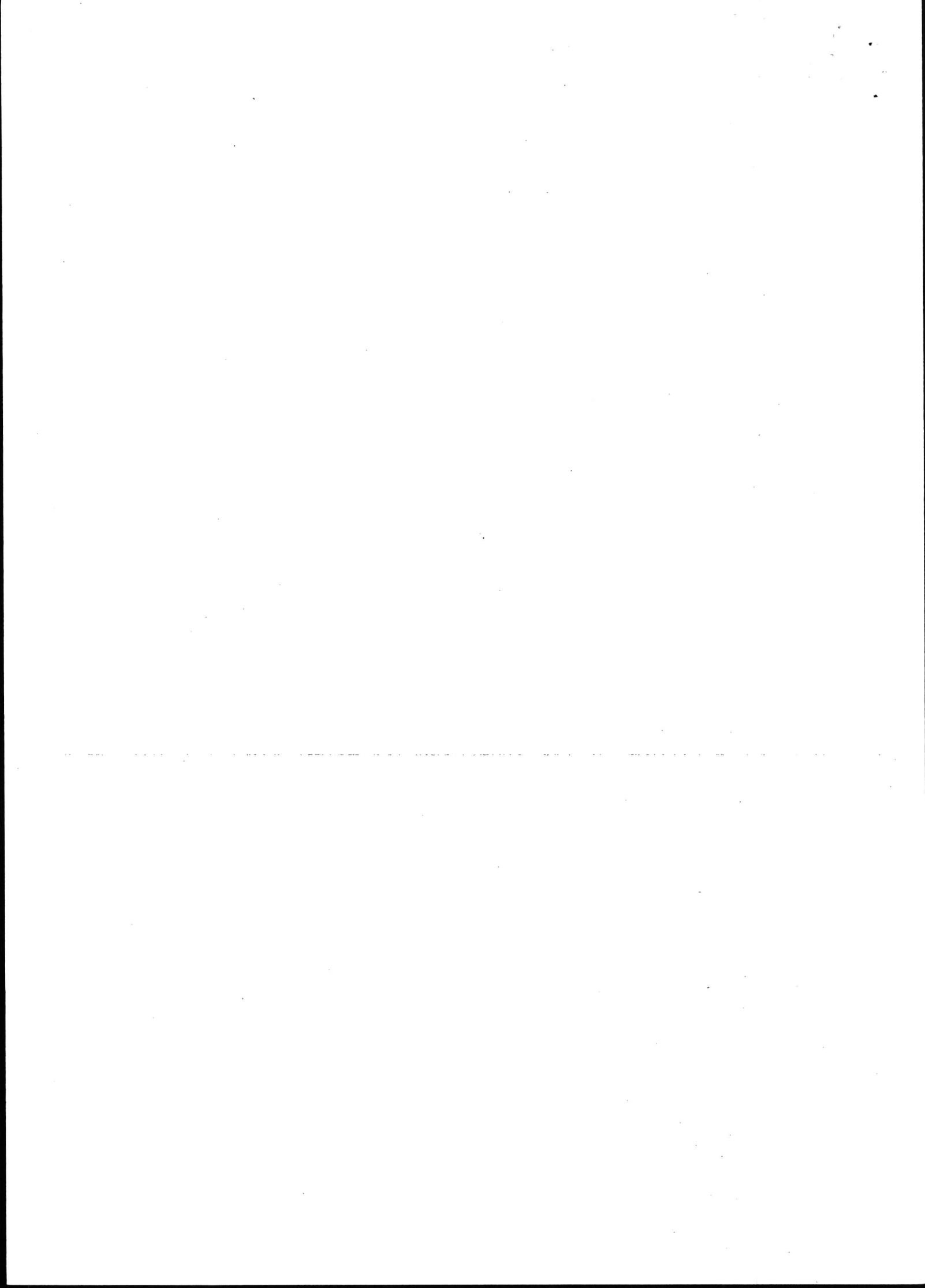
- Baringo South: Eldume has a potential of 320 ha, however only 120ha is utilized active while Perkerra has a potential of 3,200 ha with 480 ha in use.
- Baringo North: Kiboi has a potential-200ha and currently in use is 60ha
- Barwesa has a potential 250 ha and currently only 86.8 is in use.

### **Food Security Strategy under Irrigated Agriculture**

- Disaster management fund established to support among others irrigated cereals, pulses and horticulture production through provisions of subsidized farms inputs to farmers within irrigation scheme.
- Irrigated commercial maize under a minimum area of 3,000 acres done twice per year will yield 150, 000 bags of maize from existing irrigation schemes. However 450,000 bags of maize is possible with expanded irrigated areas in the next two years which will represent 50% of the total maize required in Baringo County.

### **Livestock Department Food Security Initiatives**

- Livestock off take: Disaster Management Fund is expected to purchase livestock animals before they lose condition and value during periods of drought.
- Livestock de-worming: Sub-County veterinary officers will be tasked to schedule de-worming programs aimed at cushioning pastoralists'



during periods of drought when livestock are usually weak and vulnerable and subject to infections.

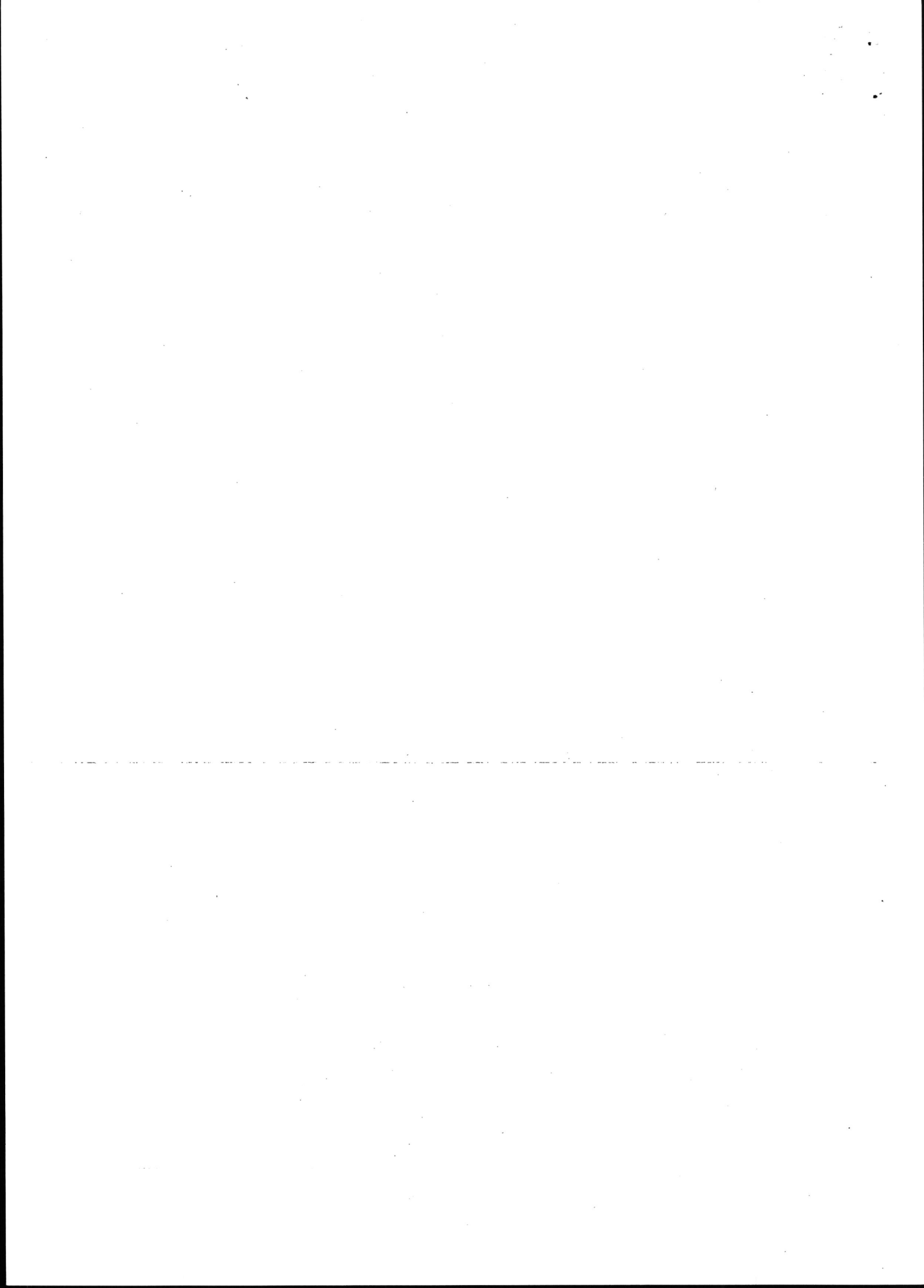
- Vaccination campaigns: 2.4 million worth of vaccines has been purchased in the last 3 months to provide vaccination against foot and Mouth, Blackquater, Anthrax, CCPB and BPR.

### **Fish Farming Food Security Strategies**

- Dam Fishery
  - ✓ Over 40 community dams previously stoked with fish are being utilized for fishing by communities living around dams. Fish is an alternative source of food and employment.
- Fish Farming
  - ✓ More farmers are being trained and recruited on fish farming to increase production following successful fish farming in the county.
- Lake Baringo Fishery
  - ✓ The Fishery of lake Baringo employs 1000 people directly or indirectly. Restocking the lake will cost 2 million with over 100,000 tilapia fingerlings to be done by the end of June 2014 to ensure optimum productivity. To minimize post-harvest losses with value addition being undertaken beach facilities will be improved in conjunction with the beach management units.

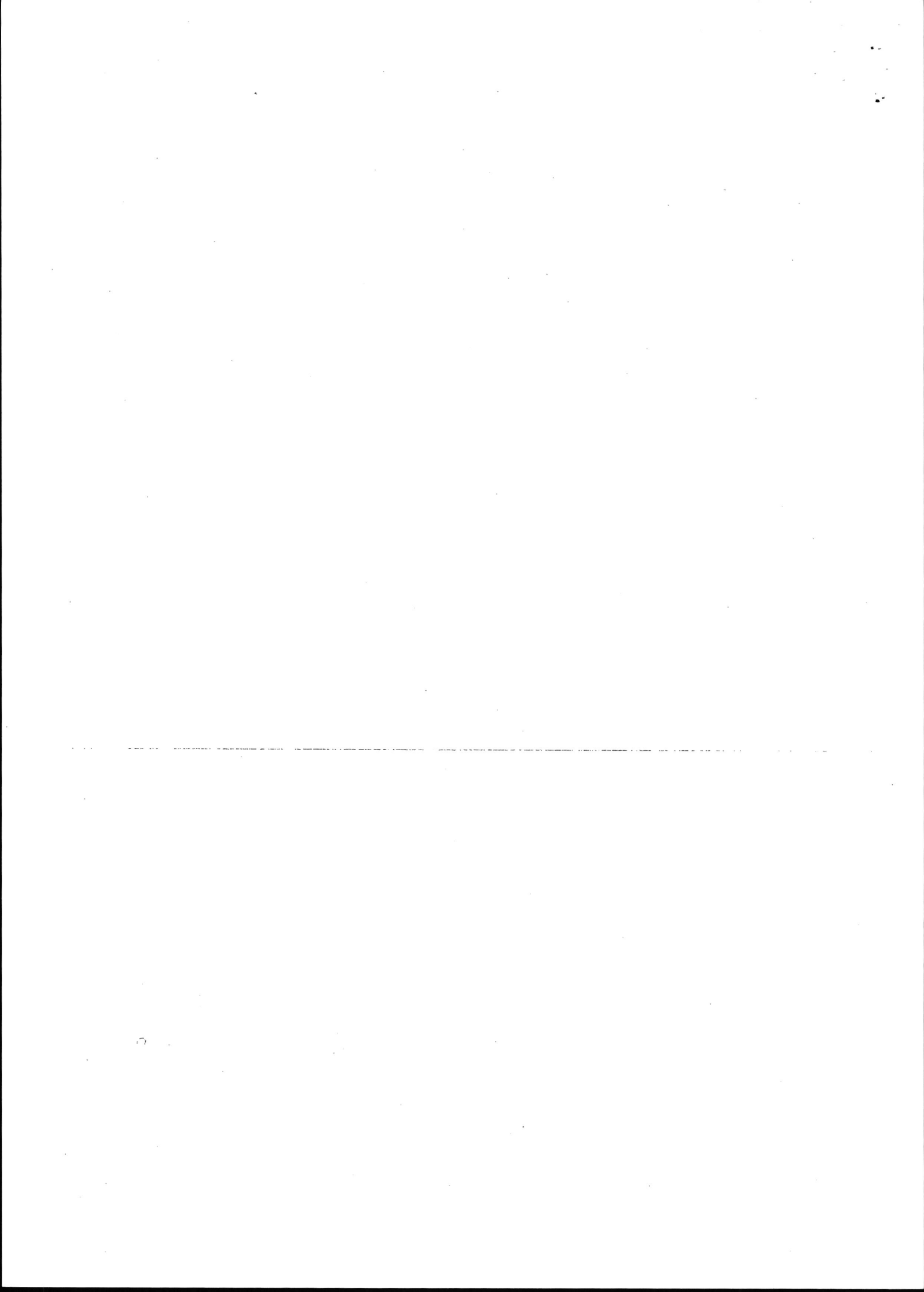
### **Measures and other innovative programmes being taken to re-engineer and transform food security in the county**

- **Farm Input Support:** County Department of Agriculture approved budget for 2014/15 has Ksh 9 million for supply of one-acre quantity of maize seed, planting and top dressing fertilizers for 100 households per ward (totaling 3,000 farmers) targeting the resource poor and vulnerable families with an expected yield of 60,000 bags ensuring sustainable food security for them
- **Traditional High value crops:** Baringo being 70% semi-arid, Ksh 2.7 million in the 2014-15 budget will be spend on bulking drought tolerant and improved varieties of cassava , sweet potatoes and procure from Kari and seed companies certified seeds of pigeon peas, beans, cowpeas, finger millet, ground nuts, green grams and sorghum.
- **Intensive Horticulture Development:** the County Government has purchased and distributed six (6) green houses that are



expected to boost tomato/ capsicum production so that beneficiary groups can realize more than Ksh. 800,000 in 2 seasons. i.e eight month (@ greenhouse having 400 tomato plants each producing 20 kg each kg retailing at Ksh.50) which through multiplier effect will boost farms incomes food security.

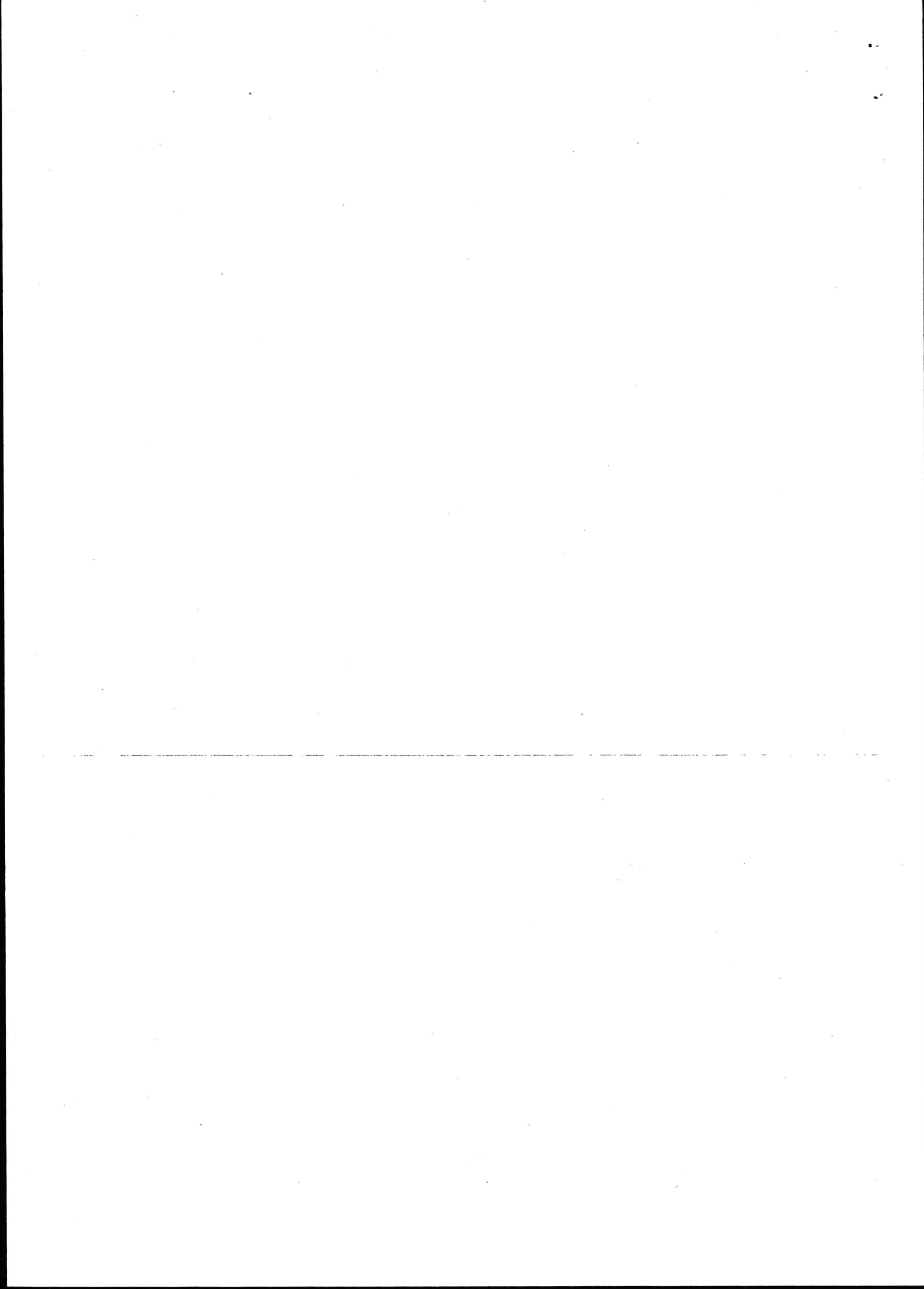
- **Establishment of six (6) modern fruit tree nurseries:** comprise tissue culture banana, coffee, macadamia, avocado, passion fruits, pawpaws, citrus fruits and mango seedlings in 2014-15. This is aimed at increasing coffee area and its yield from average of 2.0kg per plant to more than 15kg per plant and also increasing banana acreage from 2,120ha to 4000ha and mango yields to more than 500 fruits per plant hence doubling farmers' income.
- **Revitalized extension services:** Improved mobility of extension officers through provision of an additional 20 new motorcycles to the old fleet of 52 motorcycles over the next one year.
- **Farm mechanization:** Ten (10) fully equipped farm tractors expected to cost Ksh. 35 million has been budgeted to be procured during the second quarter of 2014-15 financial year. They will be an addition to the three already under the management of Marigat. Early land preparation, better tillage, breaking of hardpans, opening up new farmlands will be affordable for most farmers.
- **Artificial insemination and bull schemes:** A.I and bull schemes programme aims at increased livestock productivity through improved breeds. This will be done through A.I service providers in the county who are already trained as well as establishing bull schemes in areas perceived to be inaccessible by A.I providers. The County Government has spent 7 million in provision of AI equipment's, sahiwal bulls and capacity building of groups and cooperative societies in the in 2013/14.
- **Establishment of a disease free zone:** Dip construction, tsetse fly eradication, vaccinations, clinical service provision and livestock farmers training are some of the strategies being taken to make Baringo County a disease free zone. The County is currently constructing 27 cattle dips and renovating nine (9) dips all costing a total of Ksh. 47million.
- **Disease Control;** This has been enhanced through increase disease surveillance and reporting, certification of livestock markets and sale yards and quarantine of disease outbreak areas.



- **Development of slaughter houses and livestock sale yards:** The County has constructed two (2) new slaughter houses namely Loruk and Barwesa and has renovated three (3) old ones namely Kiptilit, Mogotio and Eldama Ravine. 72.5 million has been spent on this project.
- **Water and Irrigation Sector Interventions:** Baringo County being an ASAL Region, water services are at a high demand. The Department allocated a capital expenditure of Ksh 244,666,845 for 2013/14 financial year. The capital budget was used to develop various prioritized projects across the county which includes 10 irrigation projects, 8 boreholes, 14 water pans, rehabilitation and expansion of 48 water supplies and development of one spring.
  - The water projects are
    - Baringo Central: Ten (10) water supplies for rehabilitation, one (1) water pan and one (1) borehole serving 12,300 people.
    - Baringo North: Eleven (11) water supplies for rehabilitation, two (2) water pans, one (1) bore hole and one (1) spring serving 8,400 people
    - East Pokot: Five (5) water supplies for rehabilitation , five (5) water pans and three (3) boreholes serving 5,800 people.
    - Eldama Ravine: Six (6) water supplies for rehabilitation, 1 water pan serving 6,900 people.
    - Marigat: 11 water supplies for rehabilitation, 2 water pans, one (1) borehole serving 14, 100 people.
    - Mogotio: Five (5) water supplies for rehabilitaion, three (3) water pans, two (2) bore holes serving 4,500 people.

In addition to the above schemes in collaboration in with the Japanese Government, the County is implementing seventy (70) borehole projects. The programme started in March, 2014 and is expected to be completed in March, 2016 and will cost Ksh 877,000,000. The bore holes and are situated in areas that frequently experience severe drought.

- Kirdam Phase II.
- Construction of Kirandich Dam was completed in 1999. Storage capacity is 4 Million M3. It currently serves a population of 21,000 people. With Construction of Phase II next year, the population served will rise to 65,000. It will contribute 10% to water supply coverage. The implementation of phase II that will include a sewerage treatment works will cost 3 billion.



## **Agricultural Sector Development Partnership Programs towards Food Security and Better Incomes**

### **KCB Foundation and Baringo County**

- County launched Ksh. 300 million livestock value chain development program (meat and dairy value chain) where each partner is contributing Ksh. 30 million for 5 years starting 2013/14 financial year. This venture employs innovative modern technologies to increase production and productivity and is envisaged to create employment especially to many youth and women.

### **South Korea and Baringo County Government Partnership**

- This is a USD 2 million partnerships in support of the coffee value chain development is the county with each partner contributing USD 1 million over the next 3 years (2014-2016). Key coffee value chain activities include expansion of coffee production from the current 2,000 acres to 5,000 acres and establish a coffee milling plant at Katimok coffee factory.

### **Egerton University ICRISAT and Baringo County Government Partnership**

- The County has partnered with Egerton University to develop drought resistant crops. A starter seed has been issued to farmers and KARI Marigat for multiplication of seed for the next planting season.

### **County Food Strategic Reserves**

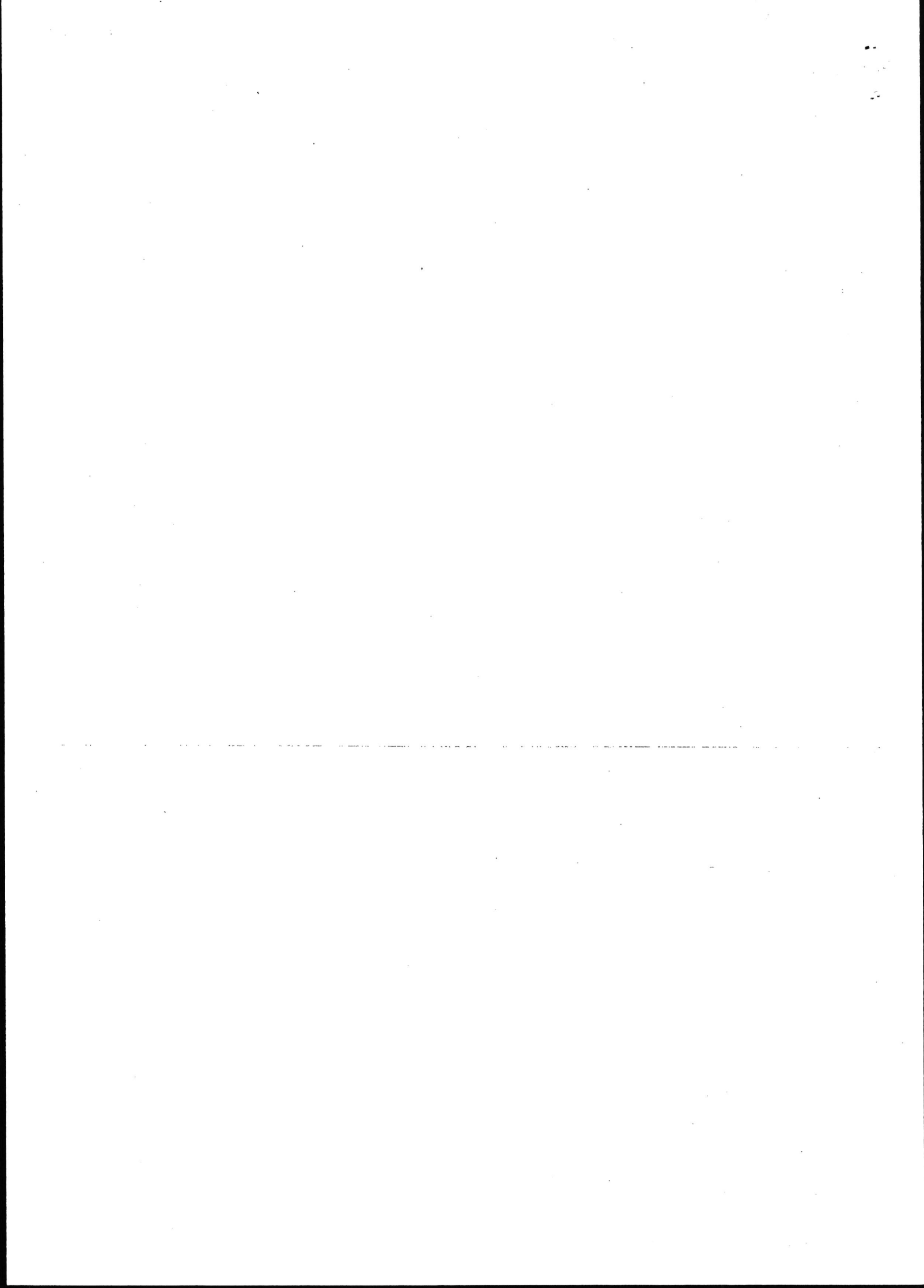
#### **Pasture Conservation**

- The County is currently executing strategic livestock feed reserves in strategic areas of the county to ensure availability of livestock feeds throughout the year.

#### **Maintenance of Strategic Food Security Reserves**

- The County is working on modalities to commence the process of stockpiling cereals and hay as part of the strategic food security reserves. The County would need 690,840 bags of maize and 230,280 bags of beans as part of its strategic food security reserves stored in strategic NCPB depots across the County. This will require about Ksh 3,776,592,00.

### **County Policies towards Eradicating Food Insecurity and Hunger**



- Establishments of County Disaster Contingency Fund
- Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis
- Setting up of County Disaster Risk Management Committee ( CDRMC)
- Youth and Women Development Enterprise Fund worth Ksh 22 Million has been established to cushion this special group from the risk of food insecurity by ensuring that business thrive.
  - Elderly and People with Disability Cash Transfer Fund has been established funded to a tune of Ksh 5 Million.

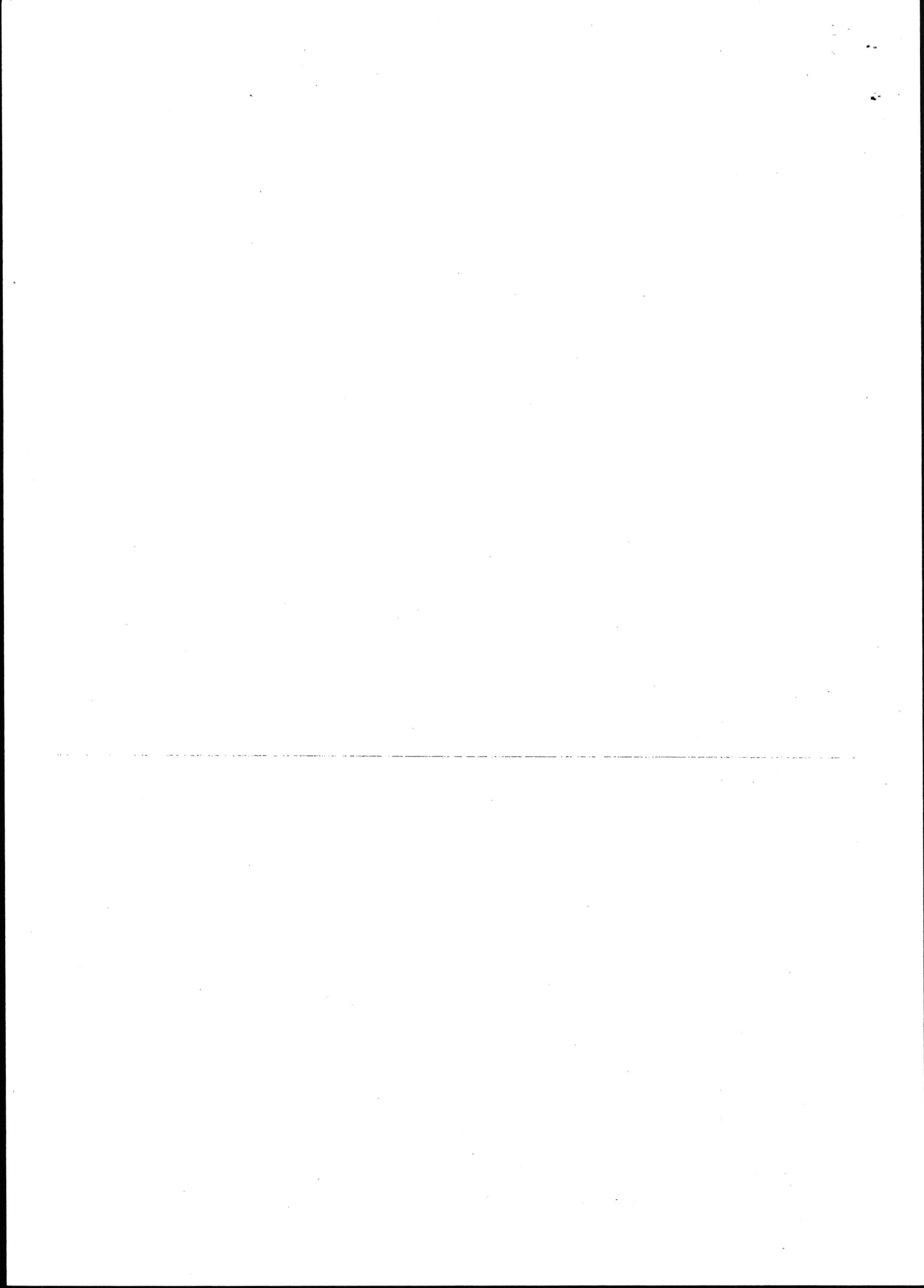
#### **4.3 SUBMISSIONS FROM THE NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA).**

In responding to matters raised by the Committee the Chairman National Drought Management Authority informed the Committee as follows:

The NDMA is a state corporation established through Legal Notice No. 171 on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2011. Its mandate is to ensure that droughts do not result in famine and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated. It provides leadership and coordination of drought risk management and adoption to climate change. It is a national institution with an operational presence for the time being in the 23 most drought affected counties where its role is to support the county governments to manage drought risks. Its offices in these counties are fully operational. It currently has 294 staff of which 249 are in county offices. In Baringo, the NDMA has worked with the County Government and other stake holders over the past year to improve awareness about the importance of risk reduction and the need to respond proactively to hazards such as droughts and floods. As a result, The County Government has taken several positive steps to prepare and plan for drought and to build resilience to drought. The principal challenge in NDMA is funding.

According to NDMA the current drought situation in Baringo county is alarming. This is triggered by a long dry spell experienced from the month of November 2013 through to May 2014 that resulted to drying of water sources, and pastures for animals. This has caused aggravated hunger with over 50,000 households being at risk.

**Measures and Coordination activities being undertaken by the Authority in Baringo County to Address Systemic Drought challenges within the county**



## **Information**

- A monthly drought early warning bulletin is produced and shared with county stakeholders before the 5<sup>th</sup> of every month.
- The bulletin describes current drought conditions and provides the County Government and other agencies with recommendations on what should be done with sufficient lead-time to carry them out.

## **Assessments**

- Continuous assessment of the impact of drought conditions by all stakeholders working together, agreeing on who is affected, the interventions required and the time frame.
- A single drought response plan for the county was developed in January 2014 and revised in May 2014.

## **Contingency Planning**

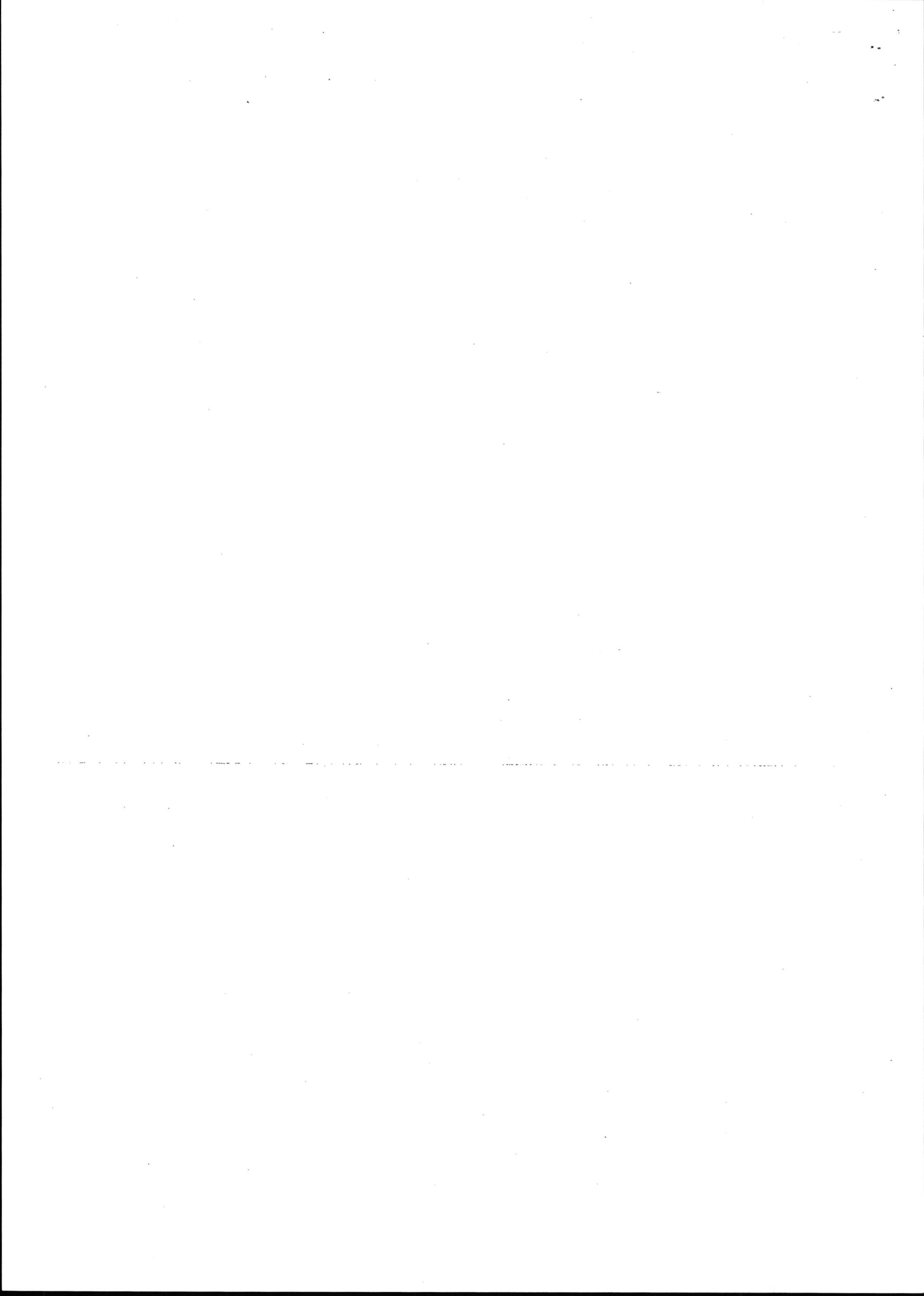
- A county drought contingency plan was recently developed which describes, for each stage of drought, the appropriate activities, budgets, time frame and agencies involved.
- Finance for drought response can now be quickly released against these pre-agreed activities.

## **Coordination**

- Secretariat and technical support is provided to the County Steering Group (CSG), where all stakeholders meet regularly to plan and take action.
- Baringo is an active county: The CSG has met more than 15 times since June 2013.

## **Response**

- All Stakeholders were asked to mobilize resource to finance different parts of the County's single drought response plan.
- With its own modest funds from EU, the NDMA is in the process of allocating Ksh 5 Million for quick response in five target communities (three in East Pokot, one in Baringo North. And One in Baringo South), in areas of water and sanitation, livestock/agriculture, health, nutrition and social protection, peace and security coordination.

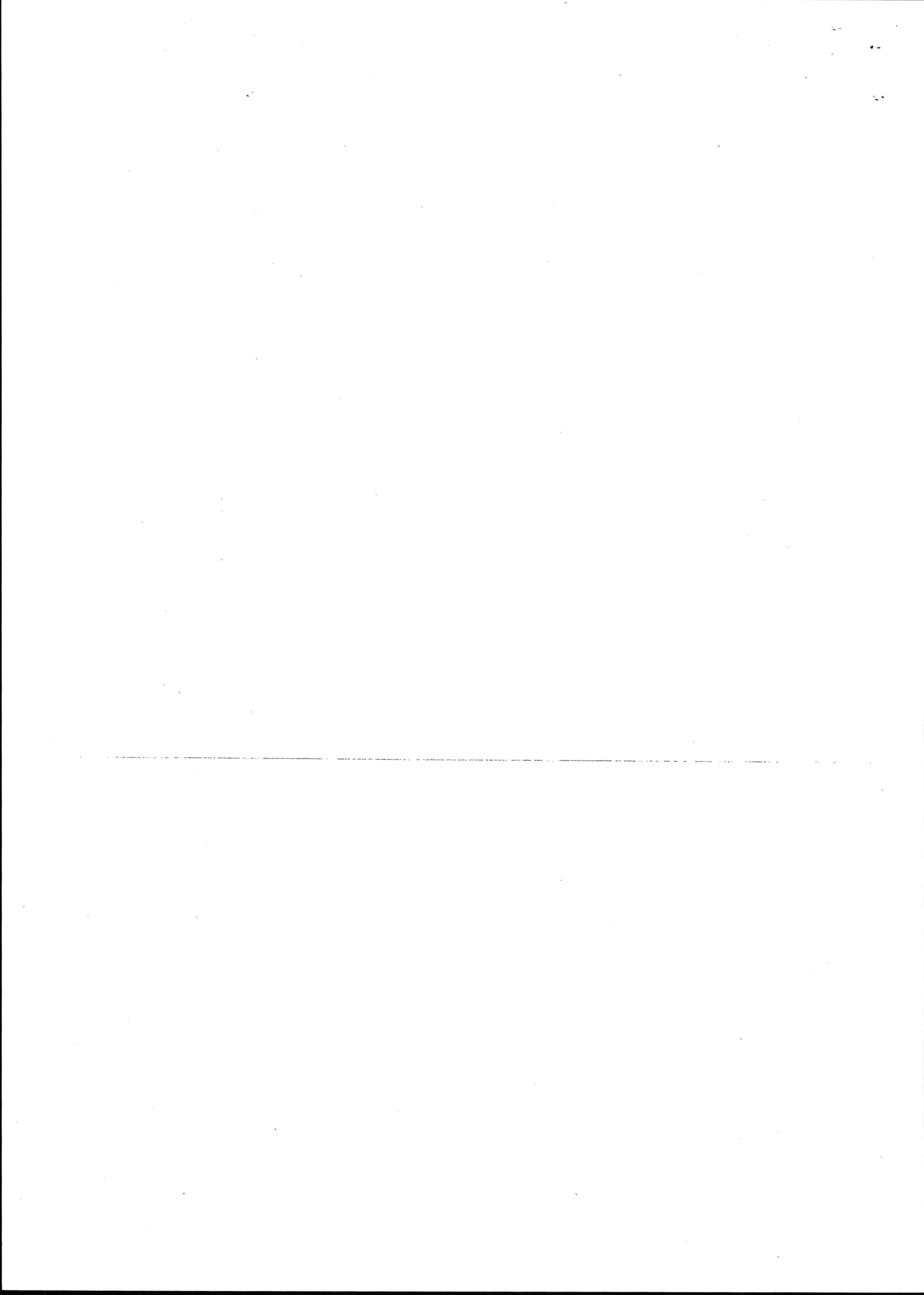


- With WFP, World Vision and the County Government, the NDMA is also rolling out a Food for Assets program for 10,400 beneficiaries in East Pokot. The Food Assets program has already been rolled out in Baringo South covering 16,200 beneficiaries.

**Measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the County.**

4.2 Kenya now has a long-term strategy to End Drought Emergencies (EDE), which is part of the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan II:

- a. The strategy priorities investment in the foundations for development and resilience: i.e Security, infrastructure, and human capital. Without this basic investment, food security is not achievable and projects intend to increase production will have little impact. Counties like Baringo have never received adequate investments in these areas.
  - b. The EDE strategy has been turned into a number of common frameworks for investment between the national government, county governments, and developed partners. County governments participated in two rounds of consultation and planning for these frameworks in November 2013 and April 2014.
  - c. With technical assistance from the NDMA, the Baringo County Government has domesticated the EDE framework within its County Integrated Development Plan, allocating specific chapter to the EDE and co-financing EDE commitments. It has developed a five year financing framework and begun resource mobilization with donors, NGOs and national Government. The total budget is Ksh 4.8 billion, covering the following areas: peace and security, climate-proofed infrastructure, water, health and nutrition, education, livestock, environment and natural resource management and risk management and coordination.
  - d. The County Government had already allocated Kshs 60 million for disaster risk management and coordination in its 2013/14 budget while this framework is being developed.
- 4.3 With technical assistance from the NDMA, including discussion in two county consultative meetings, Baringo County is planning a number of joint projects with its neighbors (West Pokot and Turkana) to respond to shared risks and opportunities, particularly in the livestock, education and security sectors.

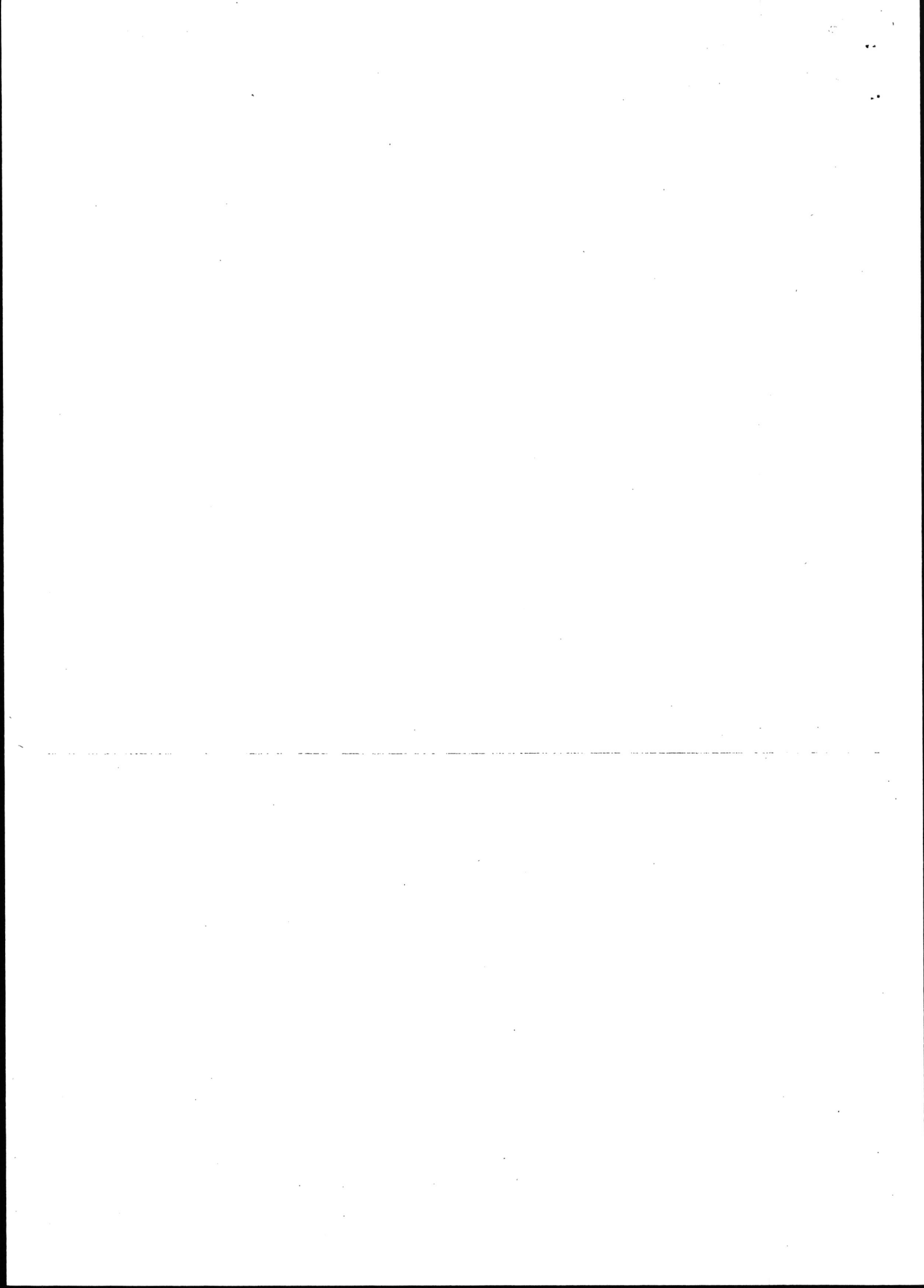


4.4 The County has a clear sense of its priorities, has developed viable plans, and has the necessary capacity to carry them out. The principal challenge is obtaining enough finance to implement these plans.

#### **4.5 SUBMISSIONS FROM THE AFRICAN WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTRE-UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI (AWSC).**

In responding to matters raised by the Committee the African Women's Studies Centre of University of Nairobi presented a comprehensive research findings on food security status in Baringo County:

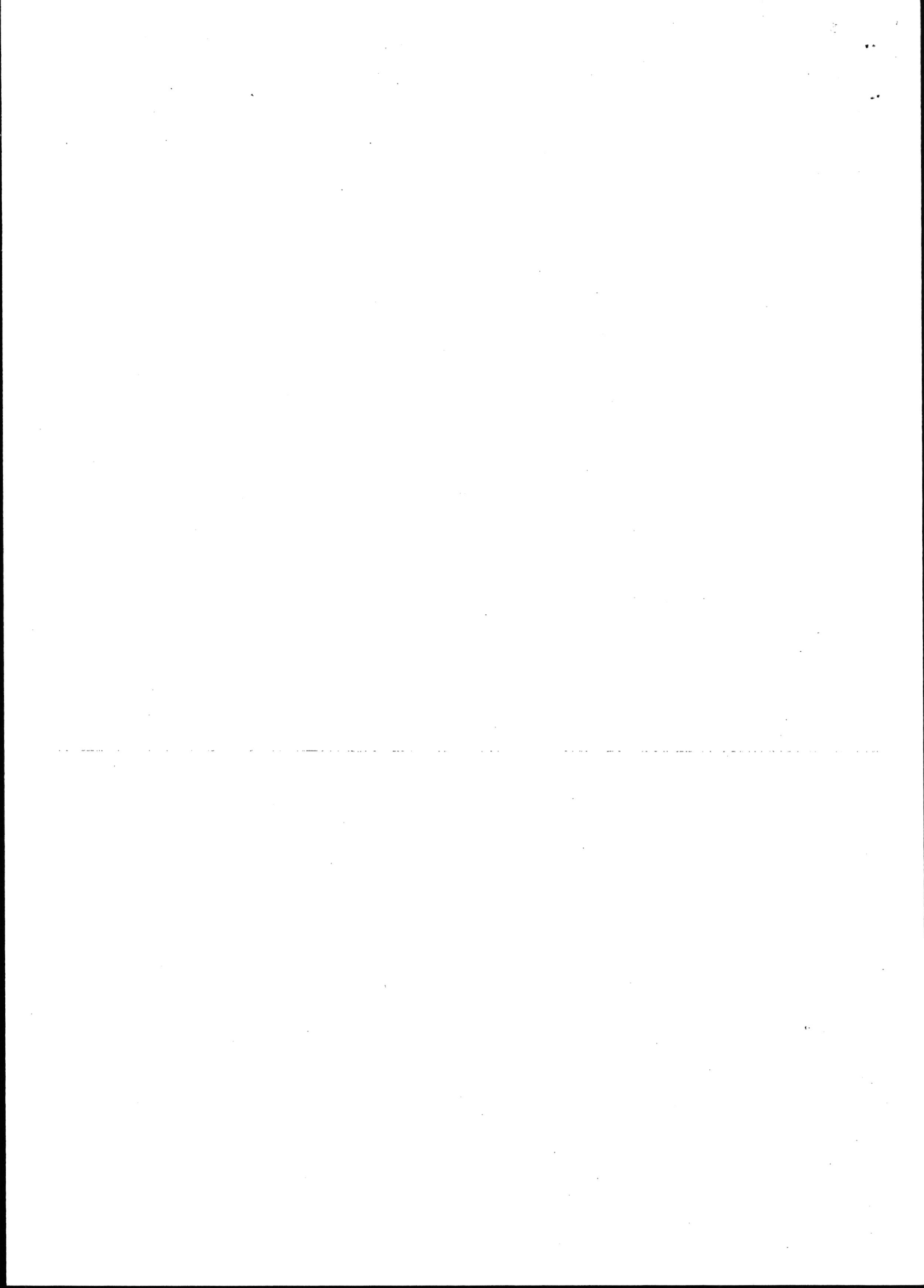
- I. The African Women's Studies Centre (AWSC) is based at the University of Nairobi.
- II. In 2012 AWSC conducted a desk study and presented the findings and recommendations to parliamentary committees including the budget at the time. The Committees recommended that further study be carried out on the status of food security in Kenya. As a result of the recommendation Treasury awarded University of Nairobi through the Ministry of Education financial support. This enabled AWSC to put together a team of experts work on the research.
- III. The objectives of the research were to:
  - Establish the status of food security in the country;
  - Review best practices in institutional. Legal and policy framework for implementation of Article 43(1)(c) and make policy recommendations at the National and county levels;
  - Involve citizens' participation in development of food security initiatives;
  - Use evidence based advocacy for greater allocation of resources for food security initiatives; and,
  - Establish whether the economic, social and political pillars of Vision 2030 take into consideration food security concerns.
- IV. From the research findings the level of food insecurity in Kenya is higher than previously thought with many Kenyans going the all day without food and/or sleep at night hungry. Among the key research findings was that on average 18 percent of Kenyans are often and always hungry with Turkana County being the worst hit at 54 percent while Kirinyaga recorded the lowest at 3 percent.
- V. The Committee was taken through a baseline Household Survey on Food Security which proposes policy interventions and measures to ensure Kenya declare Zero tolerance to both hunger and worrying to hunger.



- VI. Some of the Challenges that hinder achievement of food security in Baringo County according to the research findings include the following:
- a. Unfavourable climatic conditions, for instance long period of drought and occasional floods that occur when it rains. Dry conditions affects both livestock and crop farming in that crop farming will fail to take place as most rely on rain fed agriculture will livestock will yield low distribution of food from the productive parts of the country to the less productive parts.
  - b. Poor road network which results into high food prices and impedes access to markets. This also leads to poor distribution of food from the productive parts of the county to the less productive parts.
  - c. Lack of access to effective agricultural extension services and support by small scale farmers' results to production of poor quality farm outputs and low yields as farmers can only use traditional farming methods.
  - d. Negative attitudes towards agriculture as a livelihood activity which leads to dissipation of agricultural work by youth and men for other jobs which they term as "well-paying".
  - e. Lack of capital to start agri-business projects or purchase adequate stock to expand small business as a result of high interest rates charged on loans by microfinance organizations.
  - f. Exploitations by wealthy middlemen who buy directly from the farmers. This is so because the farmers can't access the markets and therefore the middle men will purchase farm output at low market prices and sell it at higher prices in towns like Nakuru and Nakuru and Nairobi where is market.
  - g. Lack of employment opportunities in the job market and low wages for people employed as casual laborers;
  - h. High levels of poverty among communities;
  - i. Social, cultural and traditional values; and,
  - j. Rocky terrain hinders mechanized farming.

**VII. The research as presented to the Committee achieved the following outcomes:**

- a. It provided proposals on food security programmes and interventions at the national and county levels;
- b. It proposed policy and institutional framework for food security development;



- c. It recommended drafting of legal framework for implementation of Article 43(1)(c) of the Constitution of Kenya;
- d. It recommended budget proposals for 2014/2015 on food security in the country. Some of the budget lines proposed include;
  - i. family support programmes,
  - ii. value addition and market,
  - iii. one job for every poor household,
  - iv. cash transfer,
  - v. water and irrigation,
  - vi. economic empowerment of youth and women, and
  - vii. an enforcement mechanism for ensuring food security.
- e. It further recommended a framework for food security programmes and interventions among the members of the public;

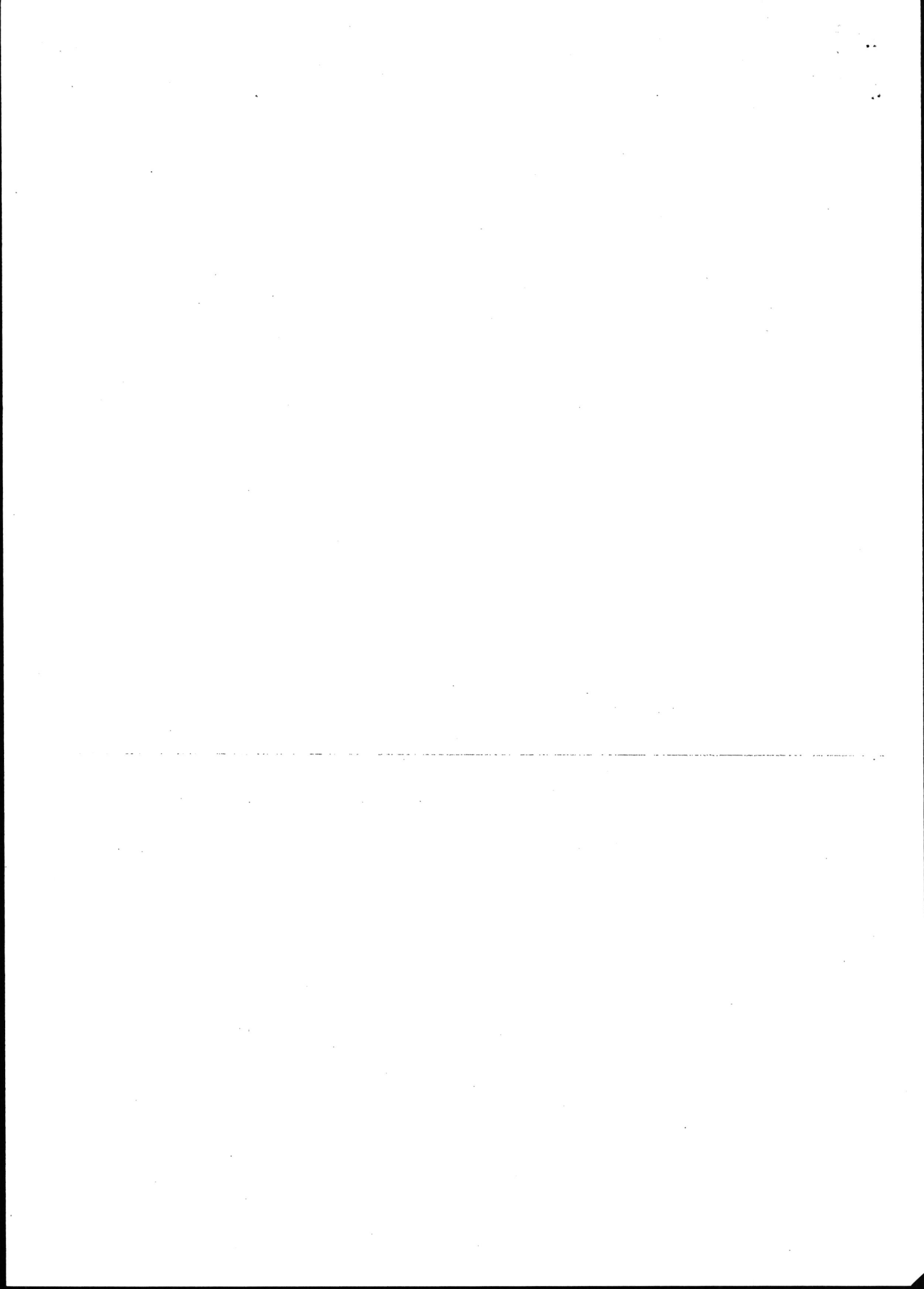
The research also presents a comparative study on countries with best practices on food security undertaken by AWSC. The Committee will conduct a formal tabling of the report of research findings and recommendations before the Senate.

## 5. FINDINGS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made the following findings and observations which are based on the oral and written submissions made by the stakeholders and recommended as follows:

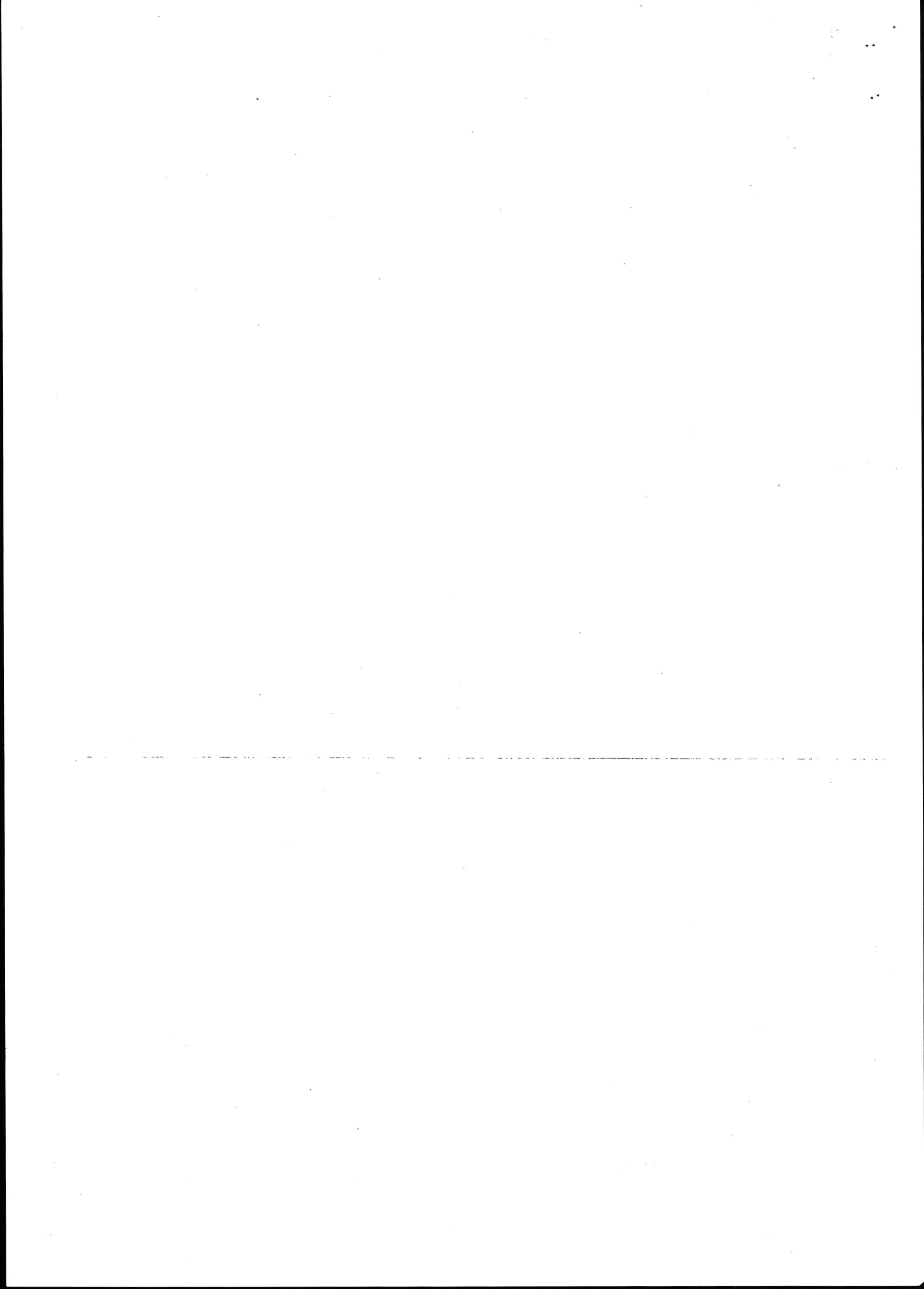
The Committee made the following findings and observations which are based on the oral and written submissions made by the stakeholders and recommended as follows:

- 1. Budgetary/Resources Allocations:** The Committee notes that the total budgetary allocation for the county from the national government is limited to transform the county in terms of irrigation from the current 6500 acres of land under irrigation of its potential 150,000 acres as an alternative to stamp out food insecurity in the county.
  - i. It recommends that the national government considers allocating a conditional grant under agriculture for a sizeable irrigation project in Baringo County.
  - ii. Baringo County should be considered for Equalization Fund. This is for the reason that the County is ASAL and face perennial drought situation,



similar or even worse than the other neighbouring ASAL counties that receive Equalization Fund.

- 2. Insecurity:** The Committee observes that the contribution of cattle rustling to food insecurity in the County, loss of life, Internally Displaced Persons, and property loss require quick and lasting solution.
  - ✓ The National Government to initiate a policy to address the challenge of cattle rustling within the next six months;
  - ✓ The National Government to allocate a special fund for infrastructure in cattle rustling prone areas to aid in effective communication;
  - ✓ The National Government to deploy more police service officers to the county to arrest the security situation;
  - ✓ The Senate to enact an act of Parliament to amicably stop cattle rustling; and,
  - ✓ The National Government to compensating the IDPS as a result of cattle rustling in Baringo County, a compensation modality to be tabled before the Senate in the next four (4) months.
- 3. Water/ Irrigation:** the County needs to move away from rain fed agriculture and invest in irrigation agriculture. The Baringo County Government to conduct borehole repairs, fuel subsidies, promote water harvesting and storage in areas where rains areas continuing, including harvesting storm water and spring protection; and the National Government to build more dams in Baringo County.
- 4. Environmental Conservation:** the Committee observes that environmental conservation measures to mitigate on disaster like floods, landslides and siltation is urgent in Baringo County.
- 5.** The County Government to lay strategies to protect water catchment areas by funding a forestation programmes in this areas and in schools. Check dams to be established along the main rivers to allow for water harvesting downstream which will be useful both in irrigation by communities along the rivers and in reducing the effects of floods.

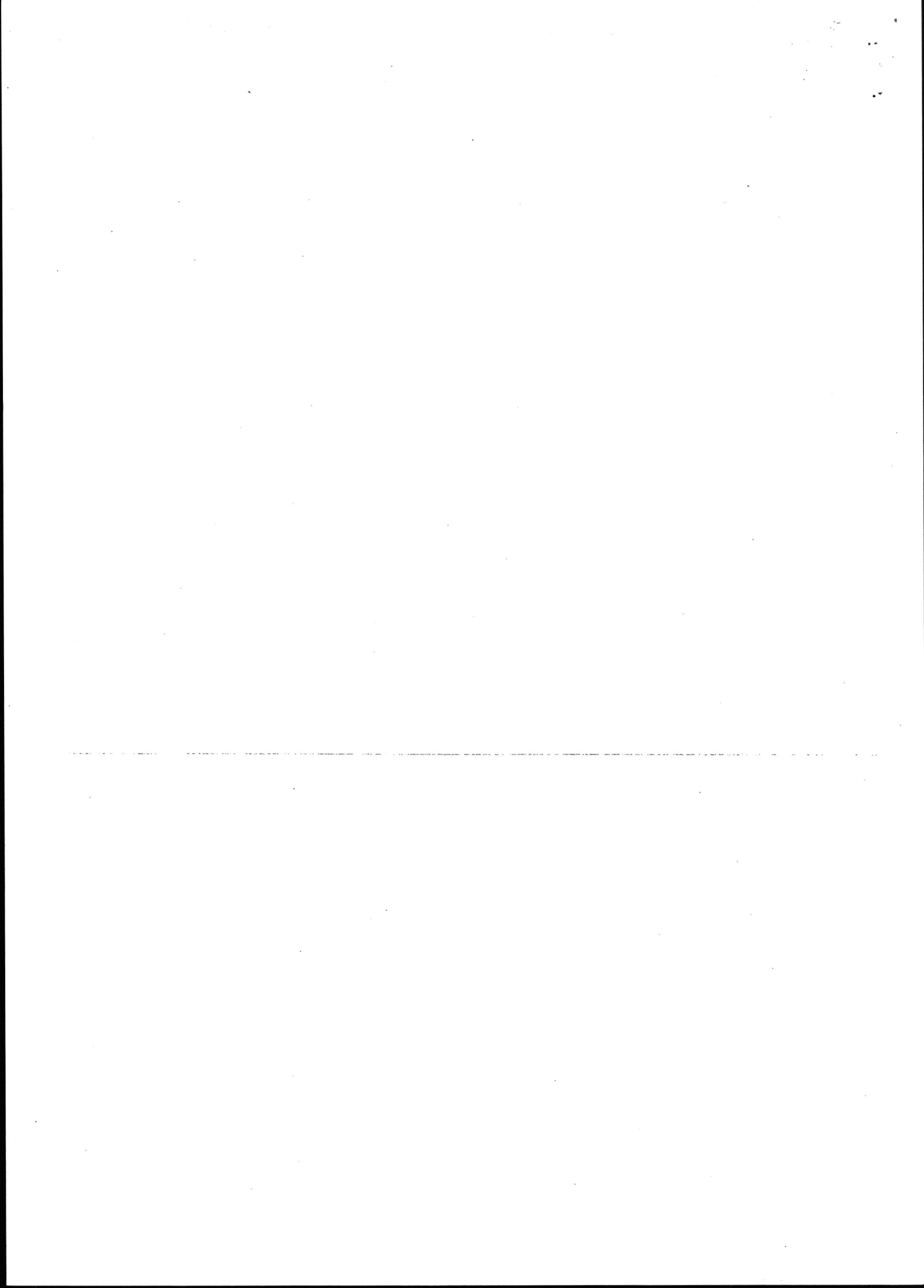


6. The Committee observed that the County lacks a **Disaster Risk Management Framework** that outlines specific action points towards providing sustainable remedies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**The Committee Recommends as follows:**

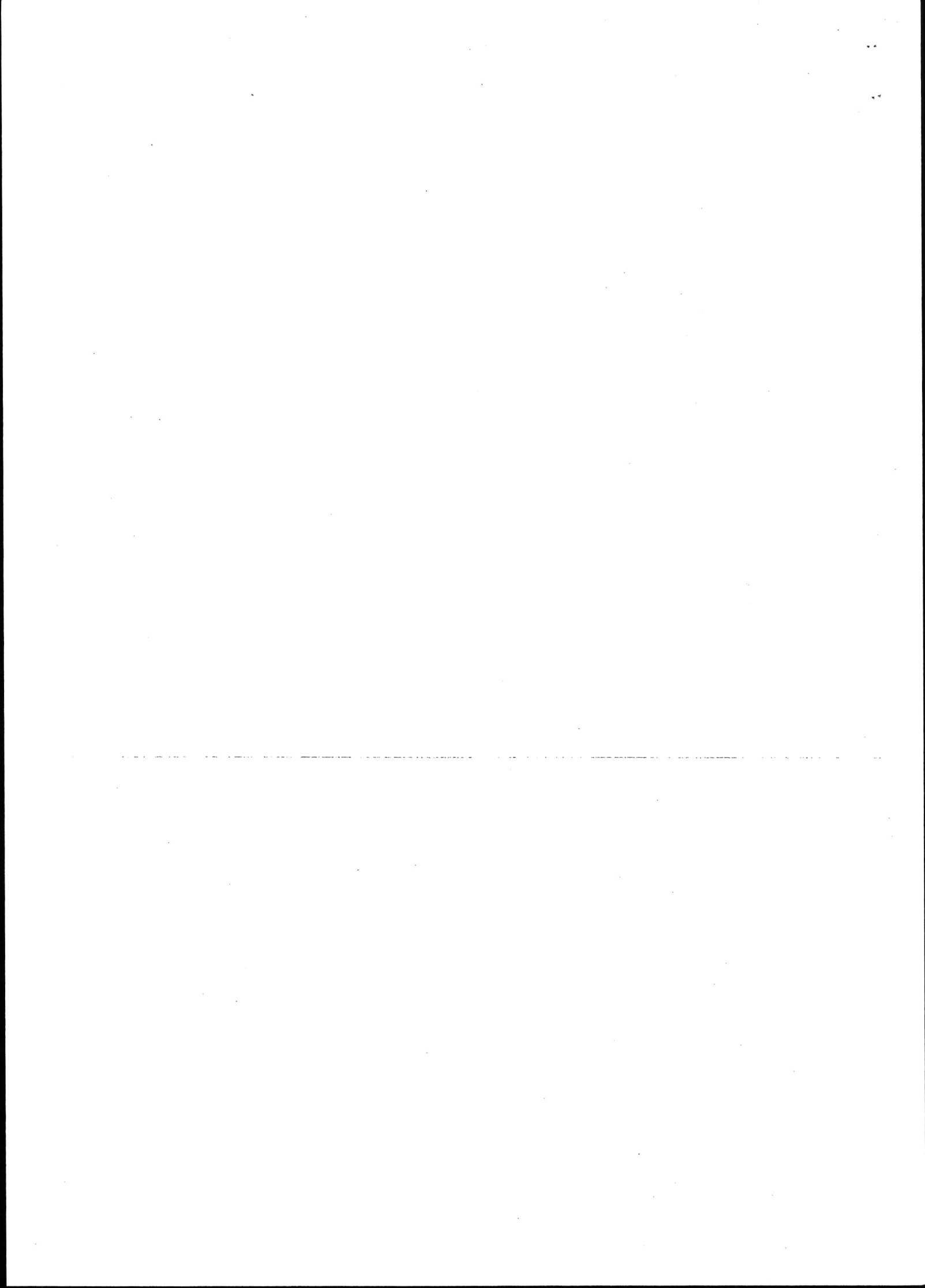
**The County Government to establish the following within the financial year 2014/2015:**

- ✓ A Disaster Information Management and Early Warning System that adopts modern technologies like GIS;
  - ✓ Establish County Disaster Contingency Fund;
  - ✓ Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis;
  - ✓ Set up County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC);
  - ✓ The County to develop a County Disaster Response Center and Disaster Management Policy.
  - ✓ The County government to establish a communication strategy to handle disaster in a timely manner.
7. The Committee finds that the role of **inter-governmental collaborations** in addressing food insecurity is crucial.
- ✓ The National Government to set up unconditional grant to purchase food of Ksh. 50million per month for the next six months as a short term strategy to address the hunger situation.
  - ✓ Resource mobilizations to secure enough resources especially in addressing long terms strategies towards food security.
8. The Committee finds that research is crucial in food security and recommends that science, technology and innovation should be mainstreamed in county development. Deployment of modern technologies in farming, undertaking of proper soil analysis, intensifying research for appropriate crop seeds and animal breeds for ASAL areas and scaling up budgetary allocation for research is the only way of increasing productivity for suitable development.
9. The Committee observes that, despite the efforts by Kenya in 2011 to develop the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) aimed at



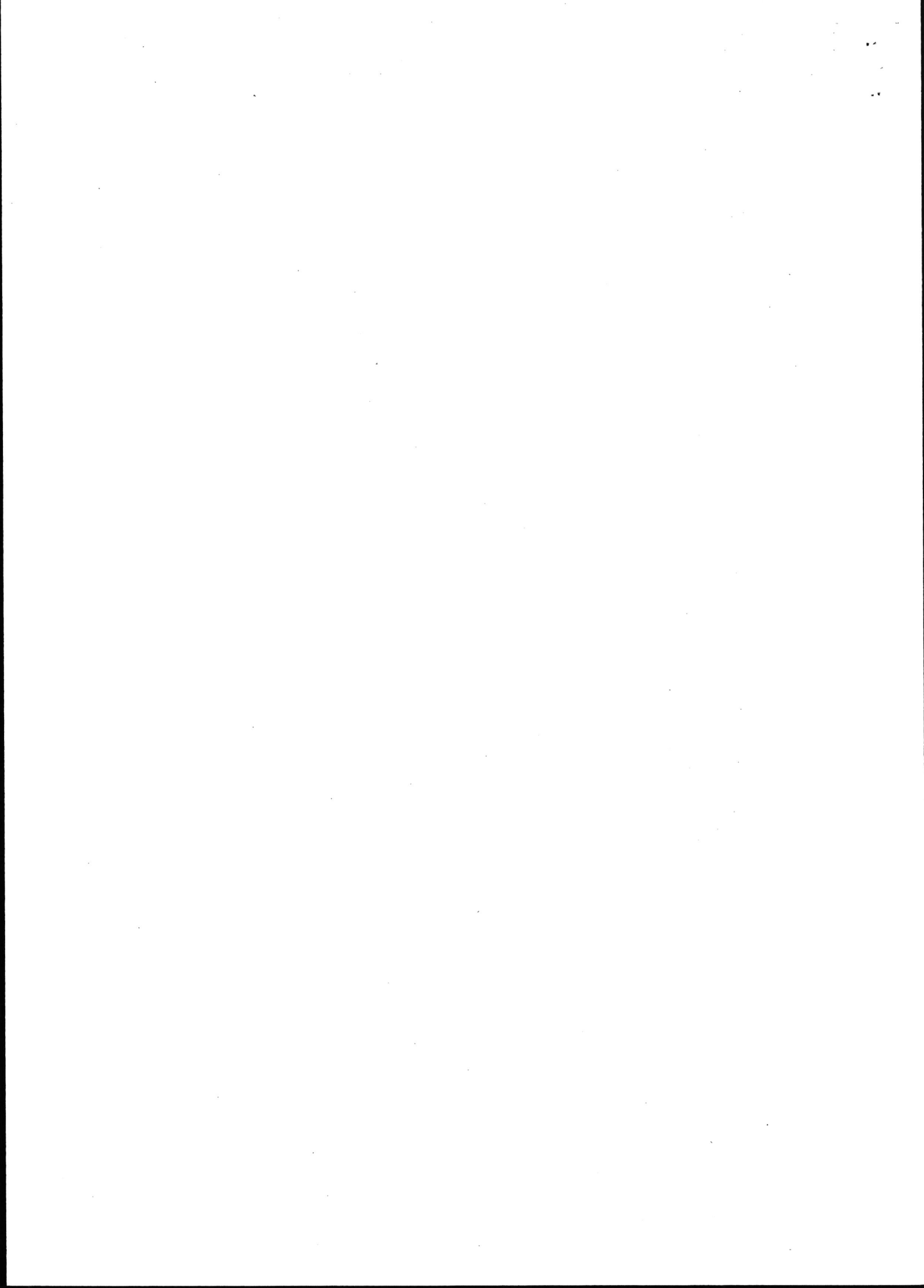
adding value, building synergies and assisting with the implementation of existing national and sectoral policies and strategies to effectively address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya, efforts so far have not successfully managed to address issues of malnutrition comprehensively.

The Committee recommends that National Government develop an overarching policy that integrates food and nutrition initiatives.



## ANNEXES

1. MINUTES
  2. WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
-



**MINUTES OF THE 12<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES HELD ON WEDNESDAY 9<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2014 IN THE GROUND FLOOR BOARDROOM, COUNTY HALL, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, AT 11:00AM.**

**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Kiraitu Murungi -Chairperson
2. Sen. Henry Tiolo Ndiema -Vice Chairperson
3. Sen. Peter Mositet

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4. Sen. Justice (Rtd) Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru
5. Sen. Stephen Ole Ntutu

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Emma Mbura
2. Sen. Otieno Kajwang
3. Sen. Mungai James Kiarie
4. Sen. John Munyes

**IN ATTENDANCE SECRETARIAT**

1. Emmy Chepkwony -Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Crispus Njogu - Clerk Assistant
3. Stephen Maru -Serjeant At Arms

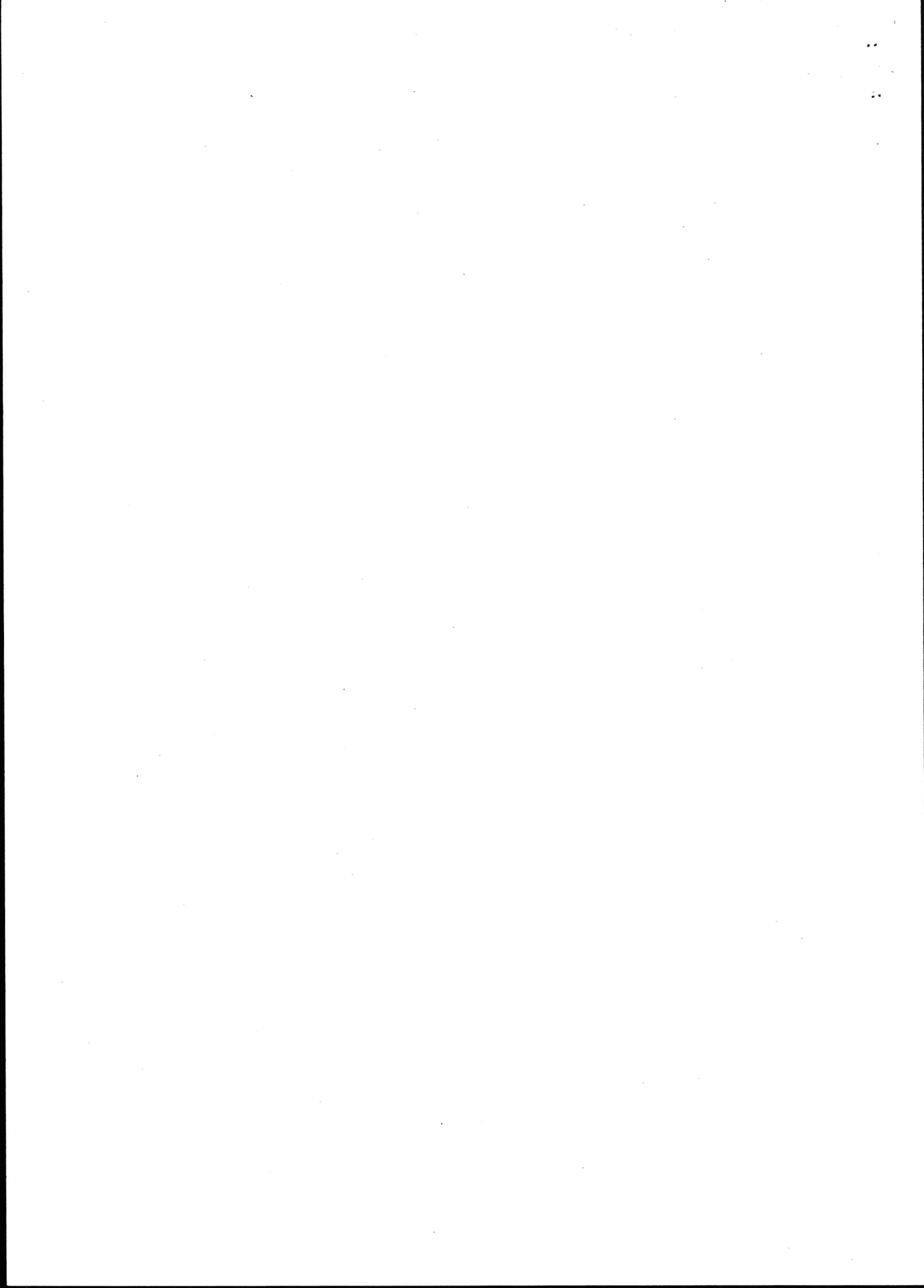
**MIN. NO. 71/2014: PRAYER**

The Chairman called the meeting to order at ten minutes past Eleven O'clock. The prayers were said by the Committee Clerk.

**MIN. NO. 72/2014: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS SITTINGS**

The minutes of the following sittings were confirmed as a true record of the sittings proceedings and signed by the chairman after being proposed and seconded as follows:

- i. Minutes of 10<sup>th</sup> Sitting held on Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 were proposed by Sen. Henry Tiolo Ndiema and seconded by Sen. Stephen Olentutu.
- ii. Minutes of 11<sup>th</sup> Sitting held on Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2014 were proposed by Sen. Peter Mositet and seconded by Sen. Henry Tiolo Ndiema.



## MIN. NO. 73/2014: DELIBERATIONS ON THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

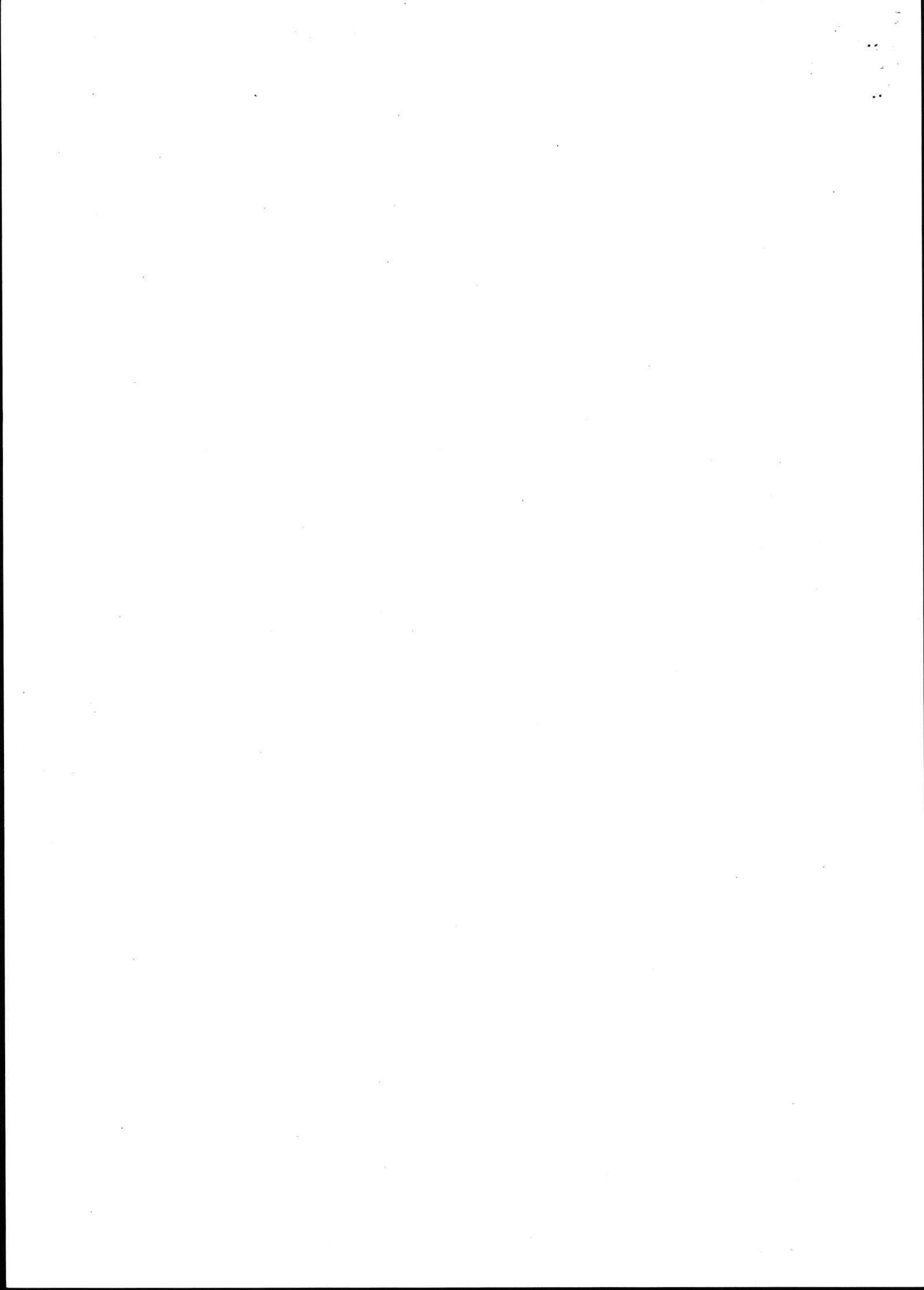
The Committee deliberated and adopted the following reports

- i. Report on the Status of food security in Baringo county
- ii. Report on the high –Level workshop with Stakeholders in the Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries sectors
- iii. Petition Report on the Plight of tea farmers of Kisii County concerning high taxation and low bonus earnings on tea farming.

### 1. Min. No. 73/2014 (i): Deliberation and Adoption of the Status Report on Food Security in Baringo County.

The Committee made the following findings and observations which are based on the oral and written submissions made by the stakeholders and recommended as follows:

- i. **Budgetary/Resources Allocations:** The Committee notes that the total budgetary allocation for the county from the national government is limited to transform the county in terms of irrigation from the current 6500 acres of land under irrigation of its potential 150,000 acres as an alternative to stamp out food insecurity in the county.
  - ✓ It recommends that the national government considers allocating a conditional grant under agriculture for a sizeable irrigation project in Baringo County.
  - ✓ Baringo County should be considered for Equalization Fund. This is for the reason that the County is ASAL and face perennial drought situation, similar or even worse than the other neighbouring ASAL counties that receive Equalization Fund.
- ii. **Insecurity:** The Committee observes that the contribution of cattle rustling to food insecurity in the County, loss of life, Internally Displaced Persons, and property loss require quick and lasting solution.
  - ✓ The National Government to initiate a policy to address the challenge of cattle rustling within the next six months;
  - ✓ The National Government to allocate a special fund for infrastructure in cattle rustling prone areas to aid in effective communication;

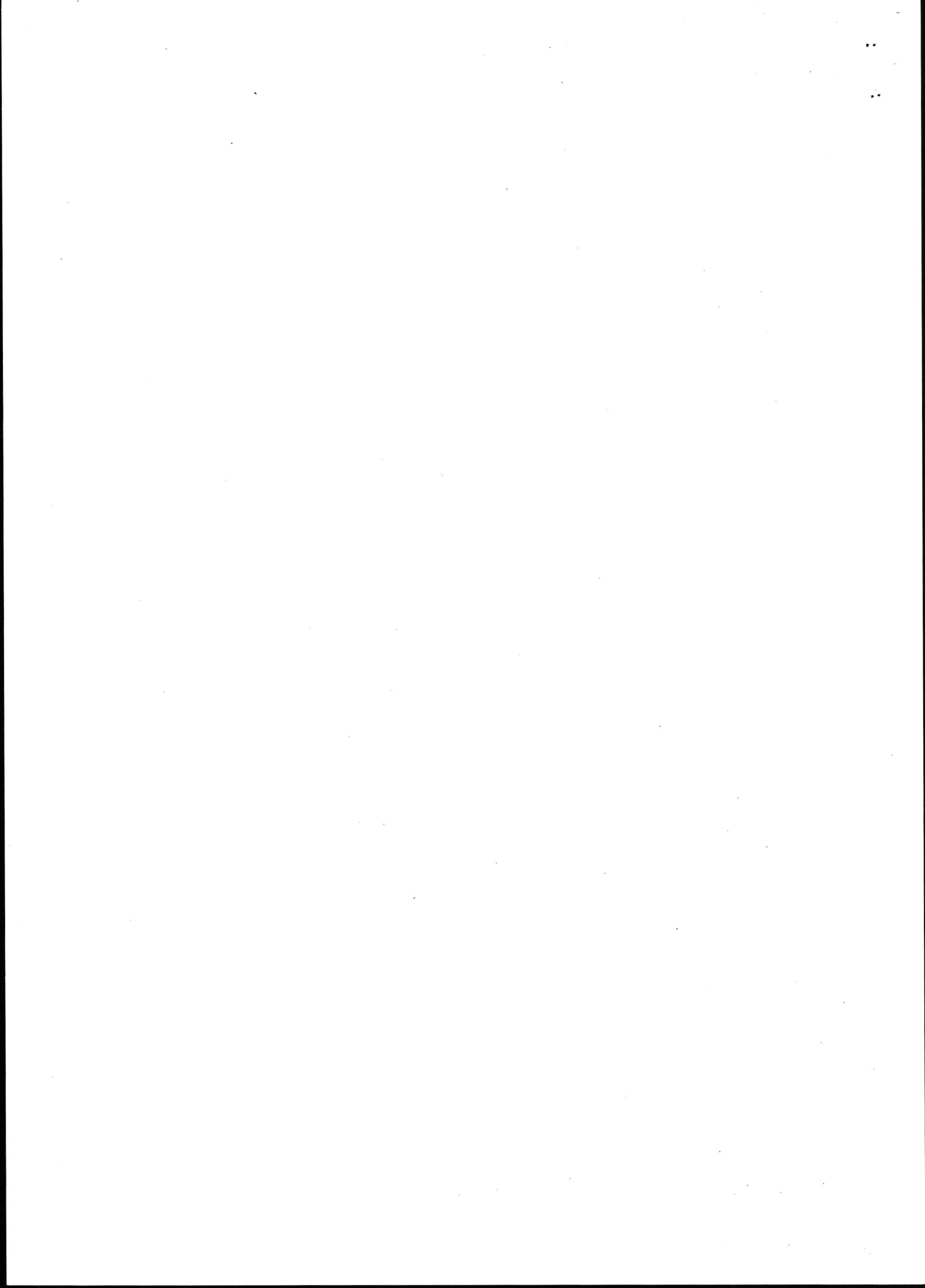


- ✓ The National Government to deploy more police service officers to the county to arrest the security situation;
  - ✓ The Senate to enact an act of Parliament to amicably stop cattle rustling; and,
  - ✓ The National Government to compensating the IDPS as a result of cattle rustling in Baringo County, a compensation modality to be tabled before the Senate in the next four (4) months.
- iii. **Water/ Irrigation:** the County needs to move away from rain fed agriculture and invest in irrigation agriculture. The Baringo County Government to conduct borehole repairs, fuel subsidies, promote water harvesting and storage in areas where rains areas continuing, including harvesting storm water and spring protection; and the National Government to build more dams in Baringo County.
- iv. **Environmental Conservation:** the Committee observes that environmental conservation measures to mitigate on disaster like floods, landslides and siltation is urgent in Baringo County.
- v. The County Government to lay strategies to protect water catchment areas by funding a forestation programmes in this areas and in schools. Check dams to be established along the main rivers to allow for water harvesting downstream which will be useful both in irrigation by communities along the rivers and in reducing the effects of floods.
- vi. The Committee observed that the County lacks a **Disaster Risk Management Framework** that outlines specific action points towards providing sustainable remedies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**The Committee Recommends as follows:**

**The County Government to establish the following within the financial year 2014/2015:**

- ✓ A Disaster Information Management and Early Warning System that adopts modern technologies like GIS;
- ✓ Establish County Disaster Contingency Fund;
- ✓ Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis;



- ✓ Set up County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC);
  - ✓ The County to develop a County Disaster Response Center and Disaster Management Policy.
  - ✓ The County government to establish a communication strategy to handle disaster in a timely manner.
- vii. The Committee finds that the role of **inter-governmental collaborations** in addressing food insecurity is crucial.

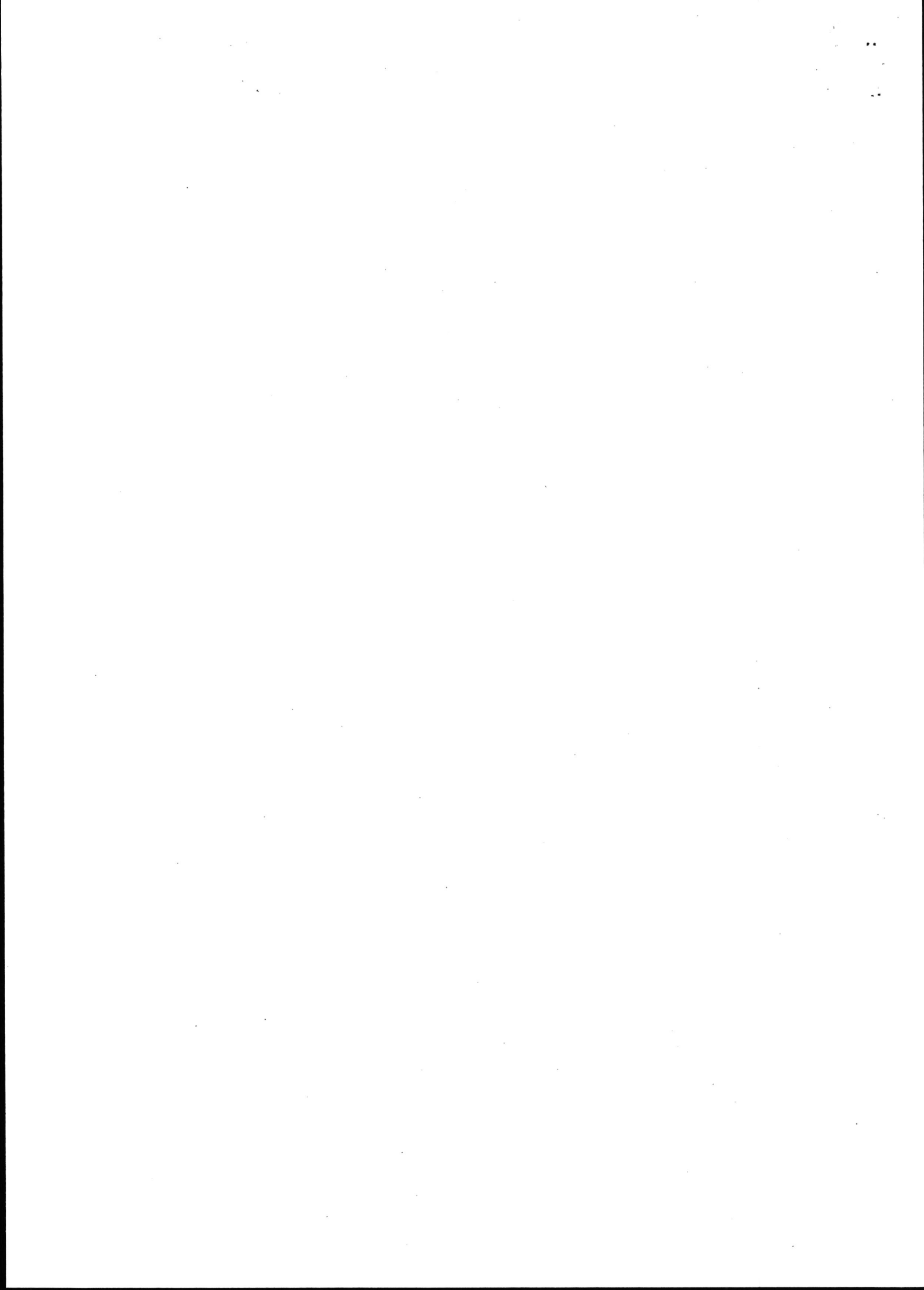
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- ✓ The National Government to set up unconditional grant to purchase food of Ksh. 50million per month for the next six months as a short term strategy to address the hunger situation.
  - ✓ Resource mobilizations to secure enough resources especially in addressing long terms strategies towards food security.
- viii. The Committee finds that research is crucial in food security and recommends that science, technology and innovation should be mainstreamed in county development. Deployment of modern technologies in farming, undertaking of proper soil analysis, intensifying research for appropriate crop seeds and animal breeds for ASAL areas and scaling up budgetary allocation for research is the only way of increasing productivity for suitable development.

- ix. The Committee observes that, despite the efforts by Kenya in 2011 to develop the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) aimed at adding value, building synergies and assisting with the implementation of existing national and sectoral policies and strategies to effectively address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya, efforts so far have not successfully managed to address issues of malnutrition comprehensively.

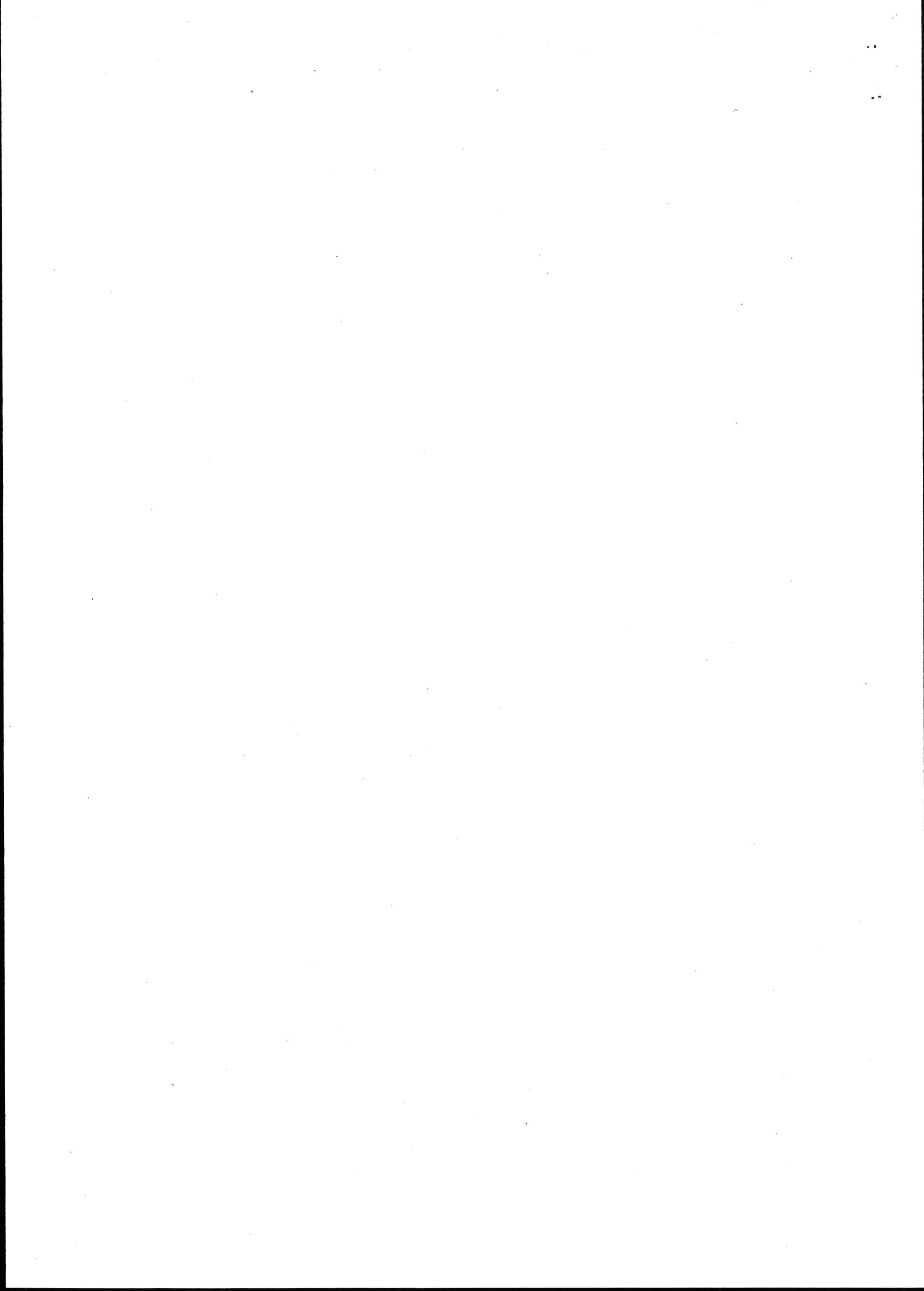
The Committee recommends that National Government develop an overarching policy that integrates food and nutrition initiatives.

**2. Min. No. 73/2014 (ii): Deliberation and Adoption of the Report on the high -Level workshop with Stakeholders in the Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries sectors**

The Committee adopted its report with the following recommendations to guide the Committee in defining its Strategic Plan and Work Plan:



- i. The Senate to propose a legislation to establish a National Food Security Authority.
- ii. Both the National and the County Governments to invest more in irrigation both in large and small scale farms, to avoid over reliance on rain, which has been erratic and especially in view of the climate change concerns.
- iii. The Government and the Stakeholders to establish a basket fund to support food security interventions, and have all interested donors well-coordinated.
- iv. The Ministry of Agriculture and the County Governments to invest and upscale research and innovation in the agricultural sector and adoption of modern technology in farming.
- v. The National and the County Governments to put measures in place to add value to products and improve marketing structures to enhance income.
- vi. The National and the County Governments to avoid post-harvest losses and also contamination of produce, measures to be taken to improve storage and handling facilities.
- vii. The National and the County Governments to enhance measures to control animal and plant diseases and ensure food safety.
- viii. The National and the County Governments to fast track structural governance reforms and necessary legislation at National and County level to address the current challenges.
- ix. Increase the budgetary allocation both at National and County levels to at least 10% in accordance with the Maputo Declaration.
- x. The National and County Government to ensure availability of agricultural inputs at appropriate costs and in a timely manner.
- xi. Enhance availability of credit to farmers at affordable interest rates. In this respect, AFC to be supported financially.
- xii. The National Government to develop policies, legislation and other measures to protect and enhance agricultural land productivity. Control conversion of land to other uses and fragmentation and where possible encourage consolidation.
- xiii. Urgent intervention to ensure that all Kenyans have adequate food and where there is need for relief, appropriate mechanisms to identify and target the vulnerable to be put in place. Food security committees to be established immediately at the National and County levels to coordinate food availability issues.
- xiv. The National and County Government to take policy and legislative measures to ensure increased, sustainable and appropriate exploitation of inland and sea fishing.
- xv. Sensitization measures to be put in place to encourage Kenyans to diversify on food consumption preferences to avoid over reliance on maize.



**3. Min. Bio. 73/ 2014 (iii): Deliberation and Adoption of the Petition Report on the Plight of tea farmers of Kisii County concerning high taxation and low bonus earnings on tea farming.**

The deliberated on its report and made the following recommends:-

1. The Legal Notice No.8 of 2012 on the Tea Ad Volerem Levy Regulations, 2012 should be revoked as it deviated from the recommendations of the 2006 Tea Task Force Report that had recommended the introduction the Levy.
2. Although the Tea Cess, has successfully addressed maintenance of rural access roads, alternative arrangements should be made by the County governments to budget for this roads as this is one of the devolved functions.
3. The Committee recommends the removal of 16% VAT on locally produced and consumed tea with a view to encouraging local consumption of Kenya's tea.
4. The Committee recommends an immediate constitution of the Tea Board of Kenya (TBK) that is inclusive of all key Stakeholders.
5. The Government to investigate the operations of the Mombasa Tea Auction with a view to enhancing transparency and addressing concerns on the alleged malpractices and to discourage dumping of low quality tea in the Kenya's market.
6. The Government to review all the Taxes and Levies with a view to creating an enabling environment to improve Kenya's tea sector.

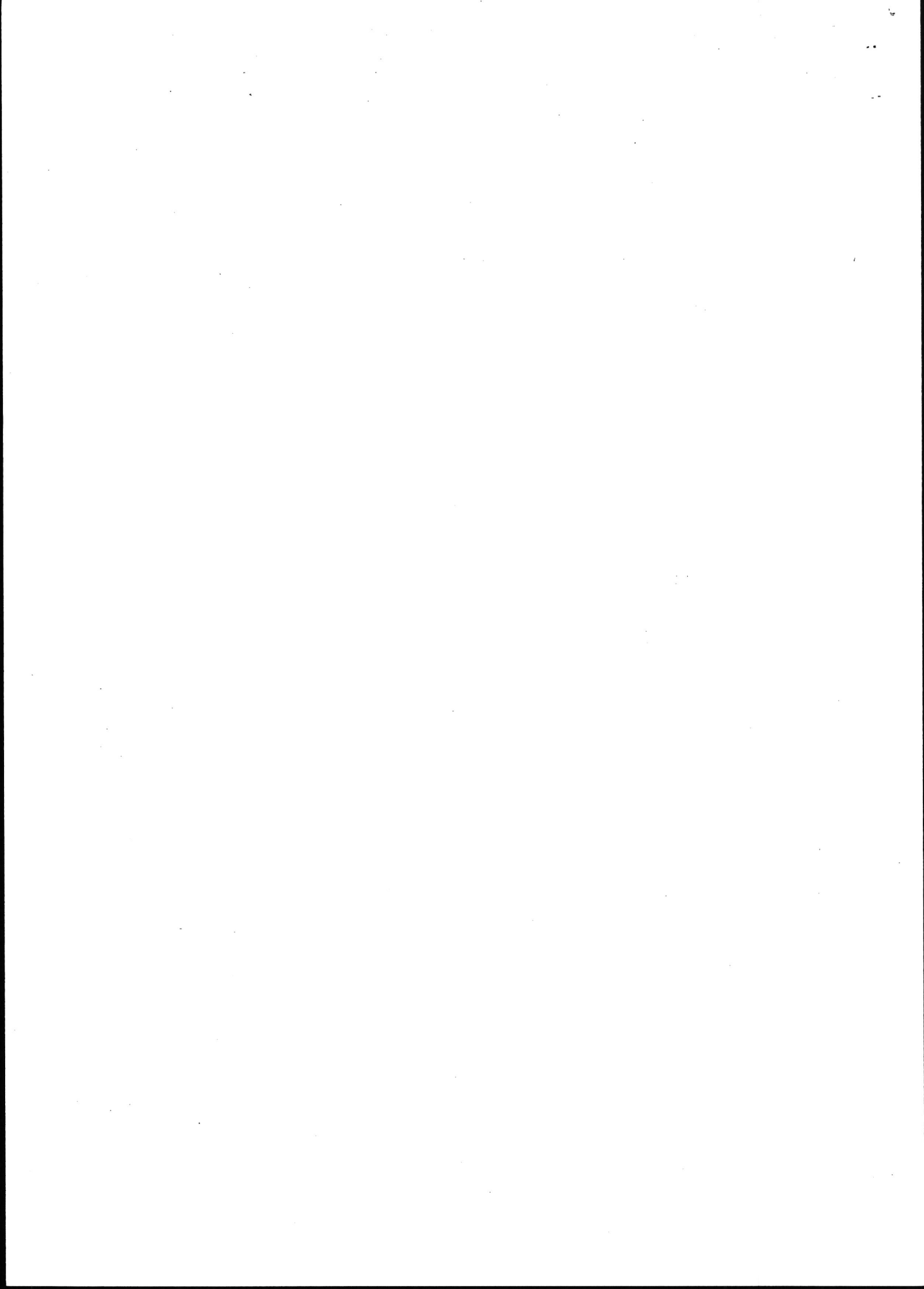
**MIN. NO. 74/2014: ADJOURNMENT**

There being no other business and the time being thirty five minutes past One O'clock the meeting was adjourned.

**Signed:** .....

**Chairperson- Sen. Kiraitu Murungi**

**Date:**.....



**MINUTES OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES HELD ON WEDNESDAY 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2014 IN THE GROUND FLOOR BOARDROOM, COUNTY HALL, AT 11.00 AM.**

**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Kiraitu Murungi -Chairperson
2. Sen. Henry Tiolo Ndiema -Vice Chairperson
3. Sen. Peter Mositet
4. Sen. Justice (Rtd) Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru
5. Sen. John Munyes

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Mungai James Kiarie
2. Sen. Emma Mbura
3. Sen. Stephen Ole Ntutu
4. Sen. Otieno Kajwang

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**Senate Staff**

1. Emmy Chepkwony -Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Crispus Njogu - Clerk Assistant
3. Stephen Maru -Serjeant At Arms

**MIN. NO. 58/2014 PRAYER**

The Chairman called the meeting to order fifteen minutes past eleven O'clock. The prayers were said by the Committee Clerk.

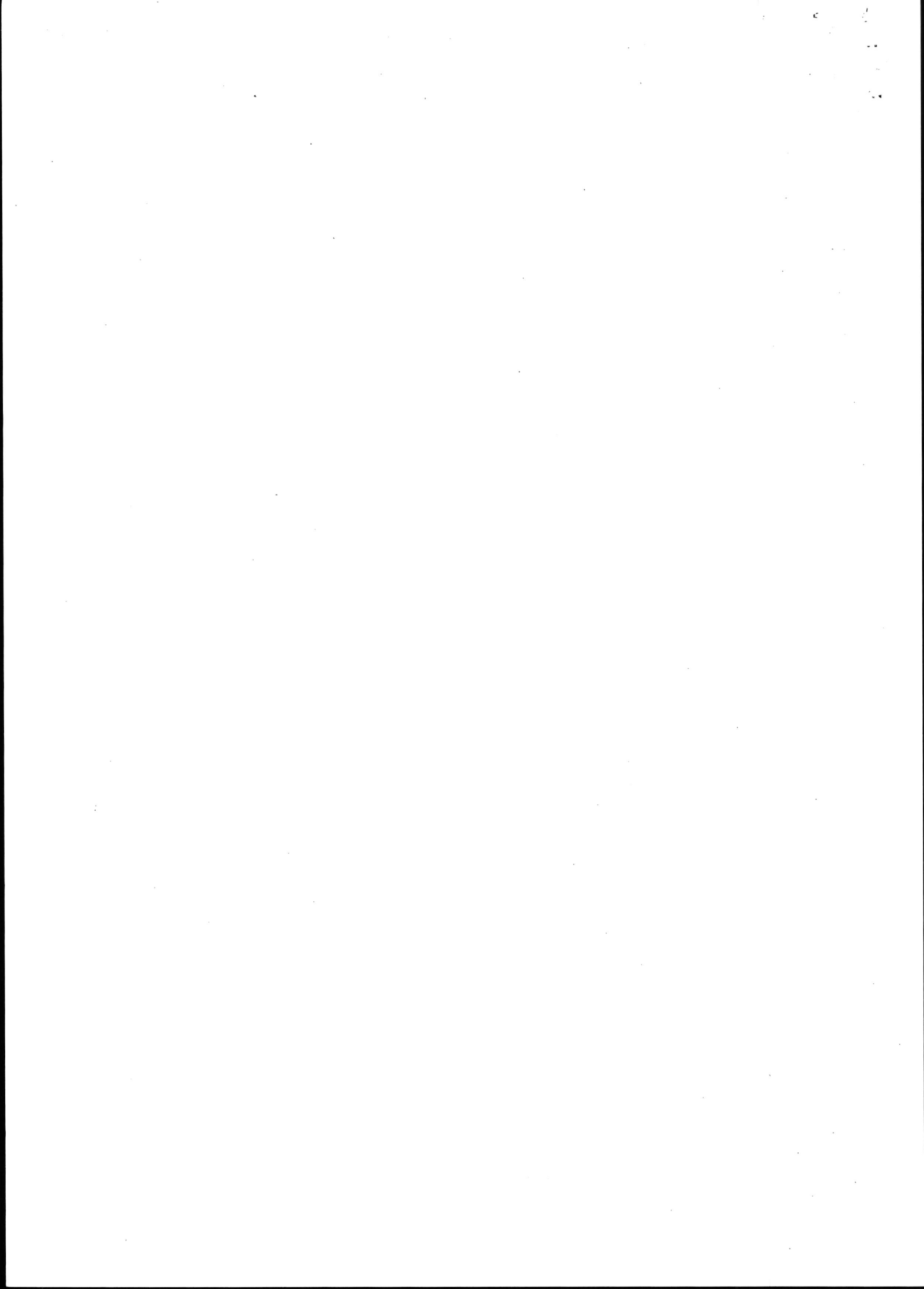
**MIN. NO. 59/2014 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The agenda was proposed by Sen. Justice (Rtd) Stewart Madzayo and seconded by Sen. John Munyes.

**MIN. NO. 60/2014 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS SITTING**

Minutes of the 9<sup>th</sup> sitting were confirmed as the true record of the proceedings by the members present and signed by the Chairman. The minutes were proposed by Sen. Henry Ndiema and seconded by Sen. Kiraitu Murungi.

**MIN. NO. 61/2014 MATTERS ARISING**



4. Under Min. No. 45/2014: High Level Workshop. The Committee asked that a report of the Committee High Level Workshop held on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2014 to 8<sup>th</sup> June 2014 be finalized for Committee adoption at its next sitting.
5. Under Min. No. 38/2014: The budget office to submit a report on the functions funded by both County and National governments under agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

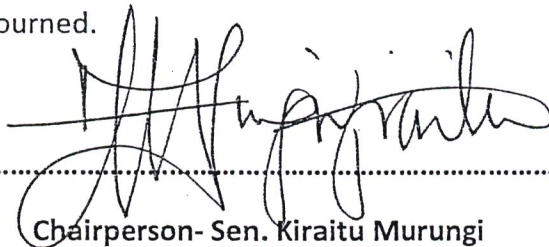
**MIN. NO. 62/2014 HOUSE KEEPING**

1. The Committee was informed about upcoming foreign trips. The Committee proposed to visit Senegal and Ethiopia instead of Nigeria the proposed dates being the 1<sup>st</sup> week of August, 2014.
2. The Committee was informed about a petition that was submitted by Sen. Christopher Obure regarding high taxation on tea and low bonus earnings by tea farmers. The Committee resolved to hear the Petition on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2014. The following stakeholders to be invited to the meeting:
  - i. Cabinet Secretary National Treasury
  - ii. Cabinet Secretary Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
  - iii. Sen. Chris Obure- Sponsor of the Petition
  - iv. Kenya Tea Authority ( KTDA) ( Management and Regional Chairpersons)
  - v. Tea Board of Kenya
3. The Committee Deliberated on its report on the Food Security in Baringo County and resolved that members take copies and submit comments in the next Committee sitting.

**MIN.NO.63/2014 ADJOURNMENT**

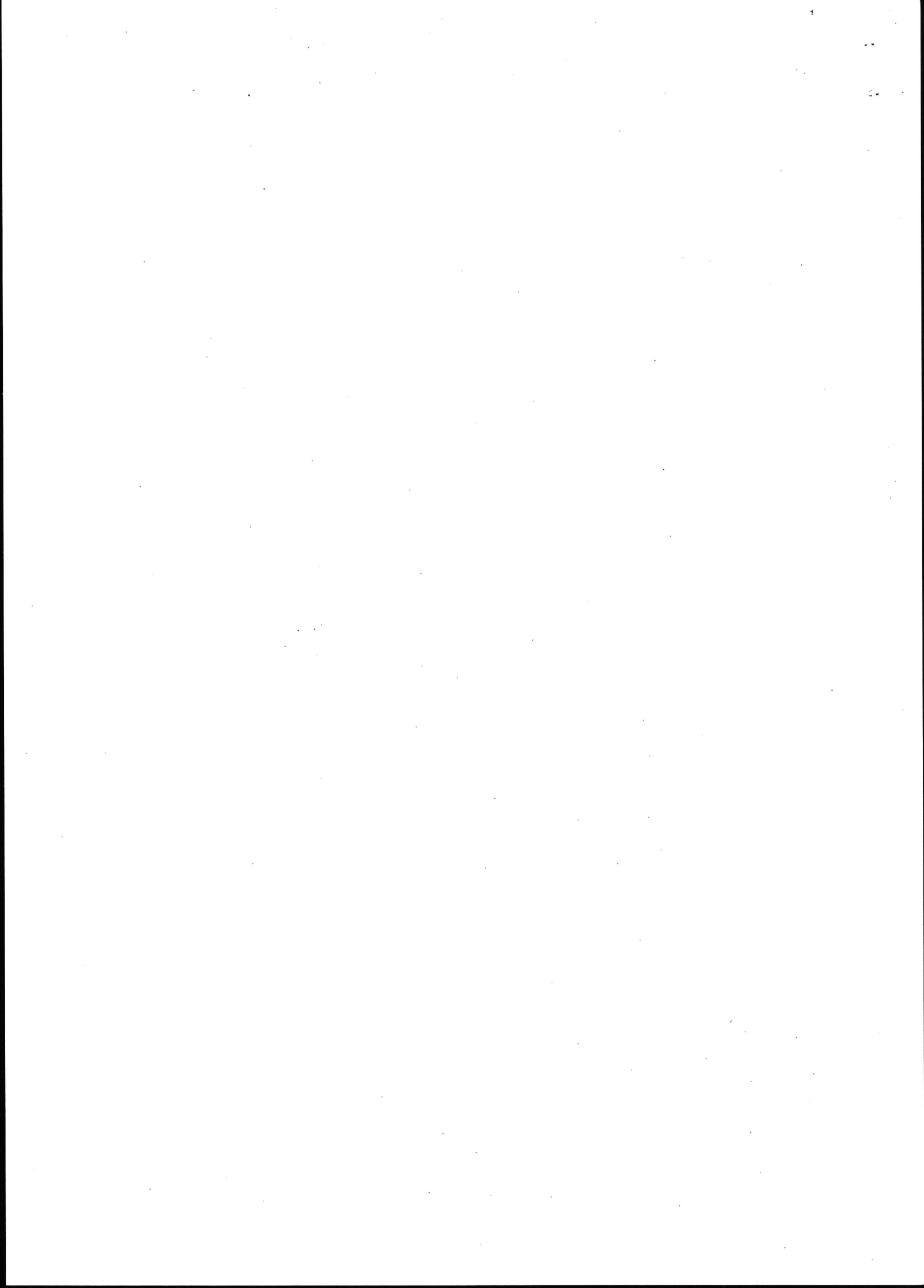
There being no other business and the time being forty five minutes past eleven O'clock the meeting adjourned.

Signed: .....

  
Chairperson- Sen. Kiraitu Murungi

Date: .....

9/7/14



**MINUTES OF THE 8<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE  
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES HELD ON WEDNESDAY 4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2014, GROUND FLOOR  
BOARDROOM, COUNTY HALL, AT 10.00 AM.**

**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Kiraitu Murungi -Chairperson
2. Sen. Henry Tiole Ndiema -Vice Chairperson
3. Sen. Stephen Ole Ntutu
4. Sen. Peter Mositet
5. Sen. Emma Mbura

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Otieno Kajwang
2. Sen. Mungai James Kiarie
3. Sen. John Munyes
4. Sen. Justice (Rtd) Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru

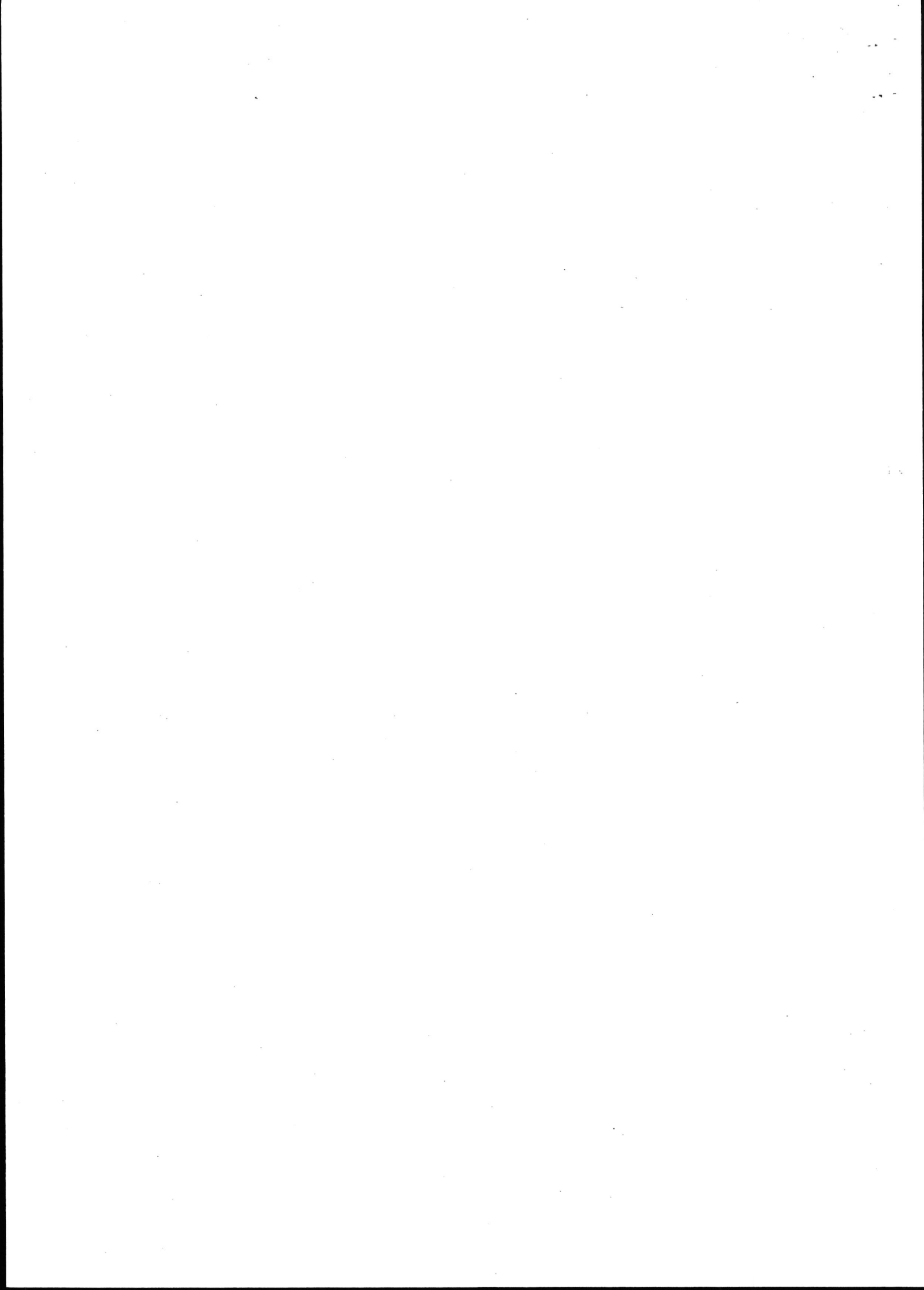
**IN ATTENDANCE**

**Senate Staff**

1. Emmy Chepkwony -Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Crispus Njogu - Clerk Assistant
3. Stephen Maru -Serjeant At Arms

**Stakeholders**

1. Benjamin Chesire Cheboi - Governor Baringo County
2. Ms. Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira- Director AWSC
3. Mr. Gerishon IKiara- Associate Director
4. Ms. Wanjiru Gichuhi- PSRI/CHSS
5. Mr. Gideon Ruto- Research Assistant AWSC
6. Ms. Tabitha Kiriti Nganga -SOC/AWSC
7. Hon. A. M Ndetei - Chairperson NDMA
8. James Oduor- MD NDMA



9. Prof Jesang Hutchison
  10. Evans Lokabel
  11. Job Tomno
  12. Luka Rotich
  13. Geoffrey Bartenge
  14. Gerrishon Ikiara
  15. Ken Mwangi
- 

**MIN. NO. 47/2014 PRAYER**

The chairman called the meeting to order at thirty minutes past ten O'clock followed by around of introductions. The prayers were said by the committee clerk.

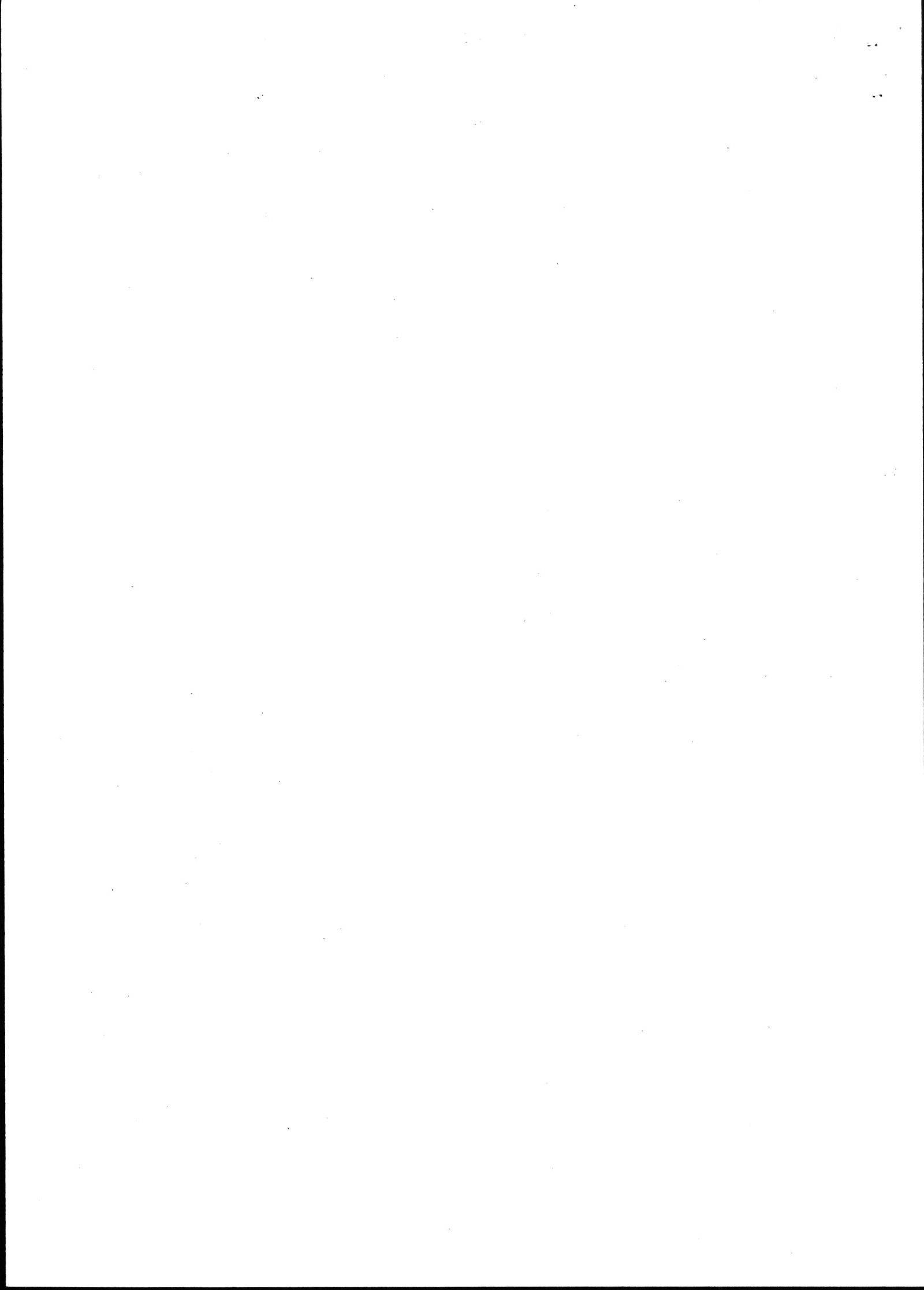
**MIN. NO. 48/2014 Remarks by the Chairman**

The Chairman outlined the agenda of the meeting. He cited Article 43 (C) of the Constitution with regards to the Bill of Rights that states "Every Person has the right to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality."

He pointed out the Committee's concerns on food security in Baringo County. He stated the Committee's strategic objective on tackling food insecurity in the country.

**MIN. NO. 49/2014 BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY IN BARINGO COUNTY BY THE GOVERNOR.**

1. The Governor addressed himself to the following matters raised by the Committee:
  - i. The measures that are being taken to address systemic drought challenges within Baringo County;
  - ii. The measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the County.
  - iii. The progress made in establishing a food strategic reserve for the County;



- iv. Policy that the County Government has put in place in regard to cushioning the elderly and children who are the most affected by hunger and drought; and,
- v. To present his budget estimates for the Financial Year 2014/2015, with clear item heads on policy matters on agriculture, livestock and fisheries and in accordance with the County policy priorities in tackling food insecurity.

He presented a detailed report on food security situation in his county. The Committee was taken through the background of drought and food security, the current food security situation and trends, factors affecting food security, short and long term interventions to drought and hunger by County Governor.

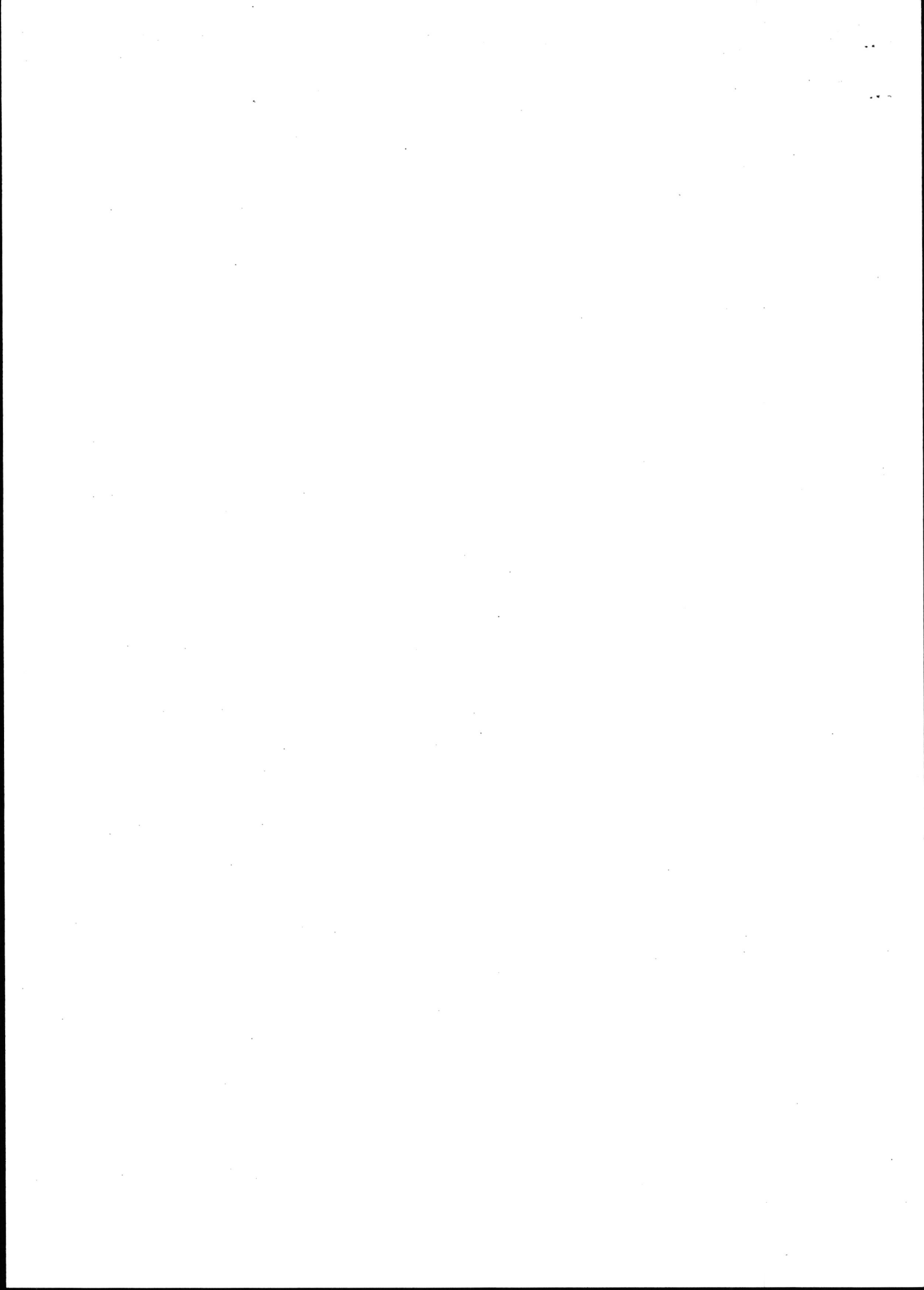
## **2. NDMA briefed the Committee on the Following:**

- i. The measures and coordination activities being undertaken by the Authority in Baringo to address systemic drought challenges within County;
- ii. The measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the County.
- iii. Proposed policy, administrative and legislative interventions that would address drought challenges in the county.

The Committee was also informed of the key challenges faced by the authority which include inadequate budget and quality of media reporting,

## **3. Brief by the African Women's Studies Centre.**

- I. The African Women's Studies Centre (AWSC) is based at the University of Nairobi.
- II. In 2012 AWSC conducted a desk study and presented the findings and recommendations to parliamentary Committees including the budget at the time. The Committees recommended that further study be carried out on the status of food security in Kenya. As a result of the recommendation Treasury awarded University of Nairobi through the Ministry of Education financial support. This enabled AWSC to put together a team of experts work on the research.
- III. From the research findings the level of food insecurity in Kenya is higher than previously thought with many Kenyans going the all day without food



and/or sleep at night hungry. Among the key research findings was that on average 18 percent of Kenyans are often and always hungry with Turkana County being the worst hit at 54 percent while Kirinyaga recorded the lowest at 3 percent.

IV. The Committee was taken through a baseline Household Survey on Food Security which proposes policy interventions and measures to ensure Kenya declare Zero tolerance to both hunger and worrying to hunger.

V. The research as presented to the Committee achieved the following outcomes:

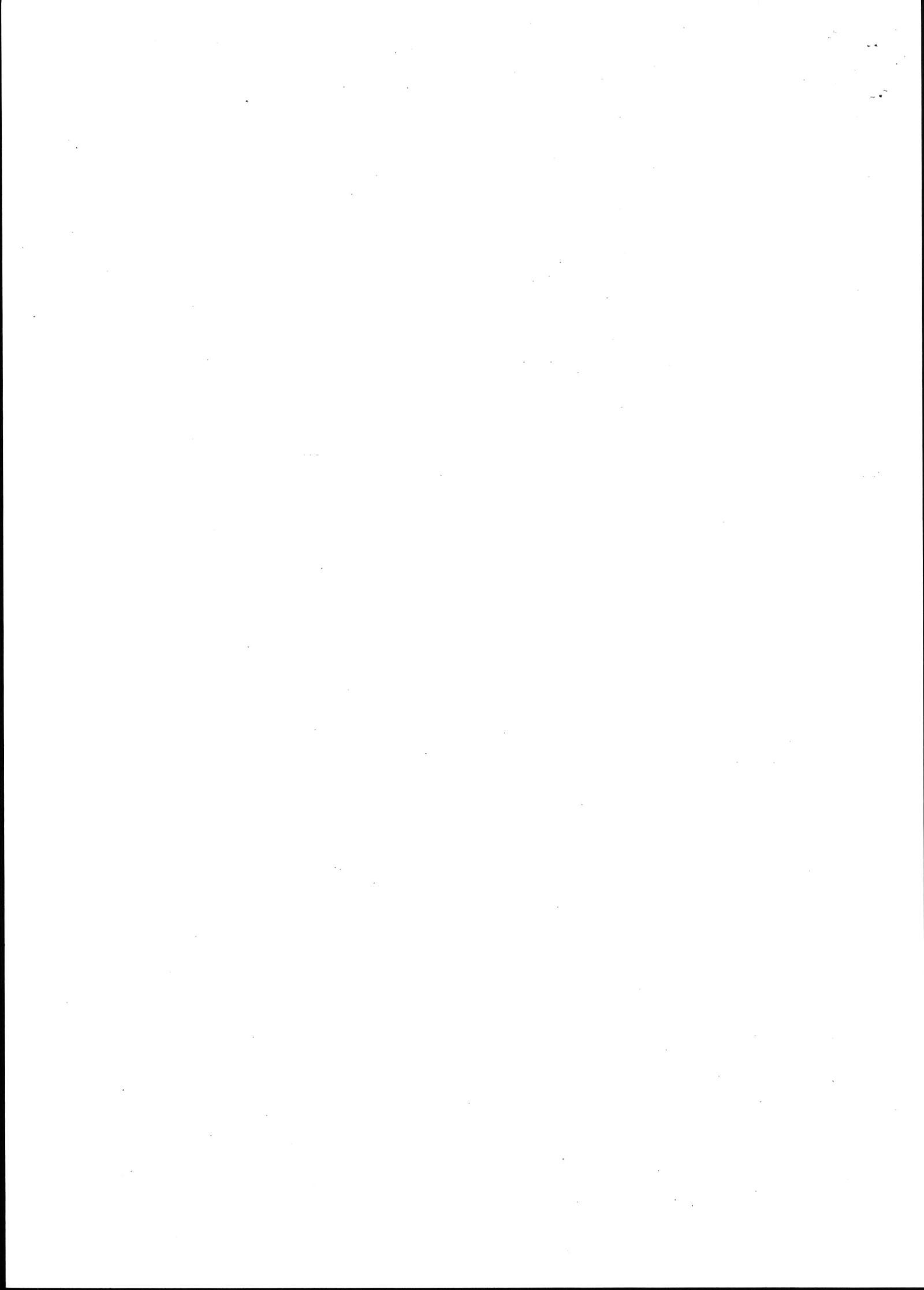
- a. It provided proposals on food security programmes and interventions at the national and county levels;
- b. It proposed policy and institutional framework for food security development;
- c. It recommended drafting of legal framework for implementation of Article 43(1)(c) of the Constitution of Kenya;
- d. It recommended budget proposals for 2014/1015 on food security in the country. Some of the budget lines proposed include;
  - ✓ family support programmes,
  - ✓ value addition and market,
  - ✓ one job for every poor household,
  - ✓ cash transfer,
  - ✓ water and irrigation,
  - ✓ economic empowerment of youth and women, and
  - ✓ an enforcement mechanism for ensuring food security.
- e. It further recommended a framework for food security programmes and interventions among the members of the public;

The research also presents a comparative study on countries with best practices on food security undertaken by AWSC.

**MIN.NO. 50/2014                      ANOTHER OTHER BUSINESS**

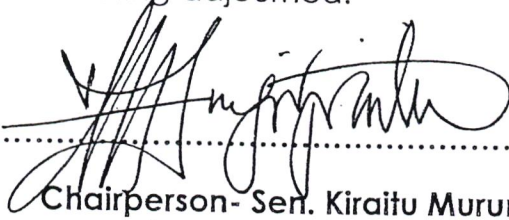
The Committee resolved to deliberate on the submissions by the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Devolution at a later date.

**MIN.NO. 51/2014                      ADJOURNMENT**



There being no other business at the time being forty five minutes past One O'clock the meeting adjourned.

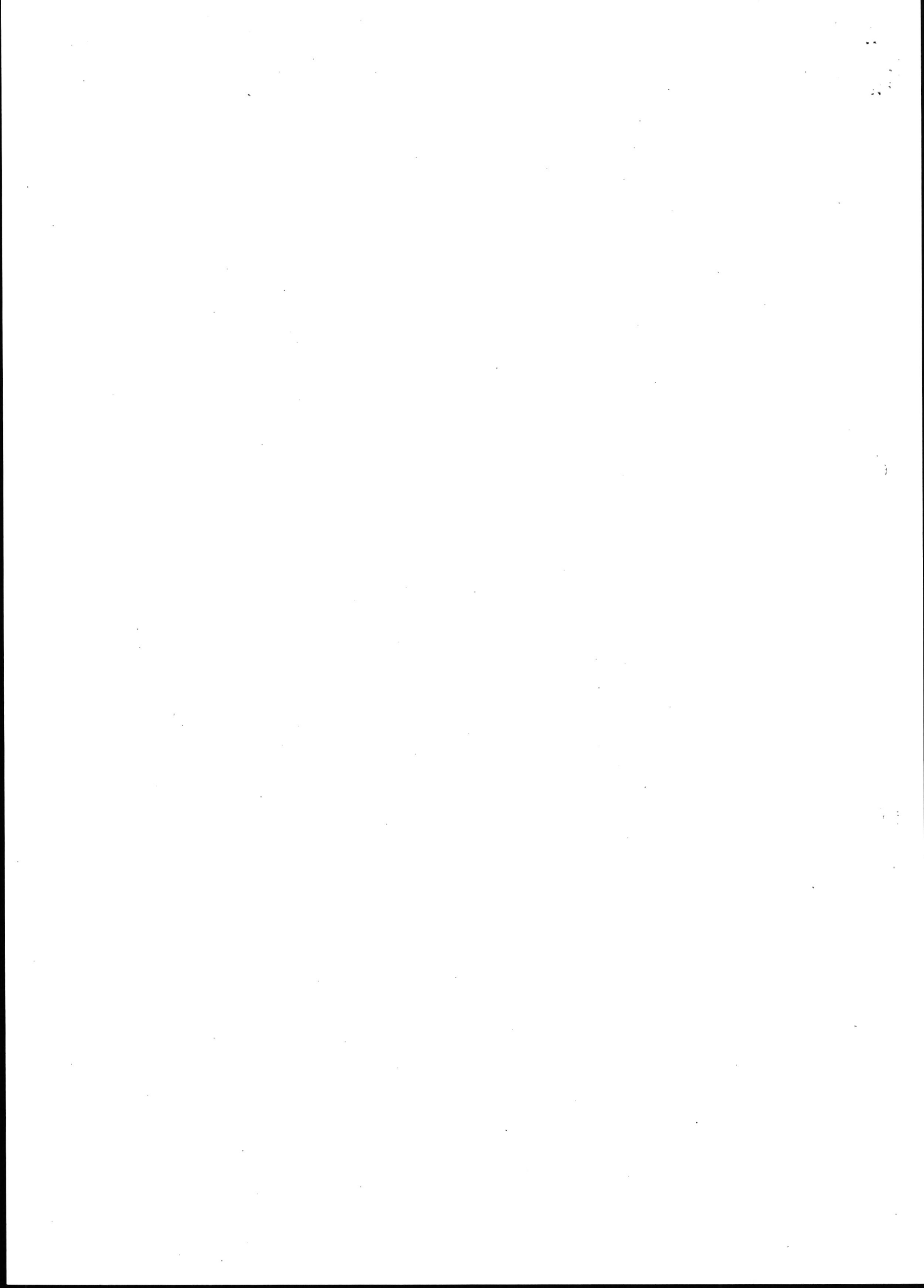
Signed: .....



Chairperson- Ser. Kiraitu Murungi

Date: .....

11/6/14.



**MINUTES OF THE 7<sup>TH</sup> SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE HELD ON THURSDAY 15<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2014 IN THE BOARDROOM, 4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, K.I.C.C AT 11.00AM**

**PRESENT**

1. Sen. Kiraitu Murungi -Chairperson
2. Sen. Henry Tiolo Ndiema -Vice Chairperson

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3. Sen. Ole Ntutu
4. Sen. Justice (Rtd) Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru
5. Sen. Peter Mositet
6. Sen. (Eng.) Muriuki Karue Muriuki

**ABSENT WITH APOLOGY**

1. Sen. Otieno Kajwang
2. Sen. Mungai James Kiarie
3. Sen. John Munyes
4. Sen. Emma Mbura

**IN ATTENDANCE SECRETARIAT**

1. Ms. Emmy Chepkwony -Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Mr. Crispus Njogu - Clerk Assistant
3. Mr. Stephen Maru -Serjeant At Arms

**MIN. NO. 41/2014 PRAYER**

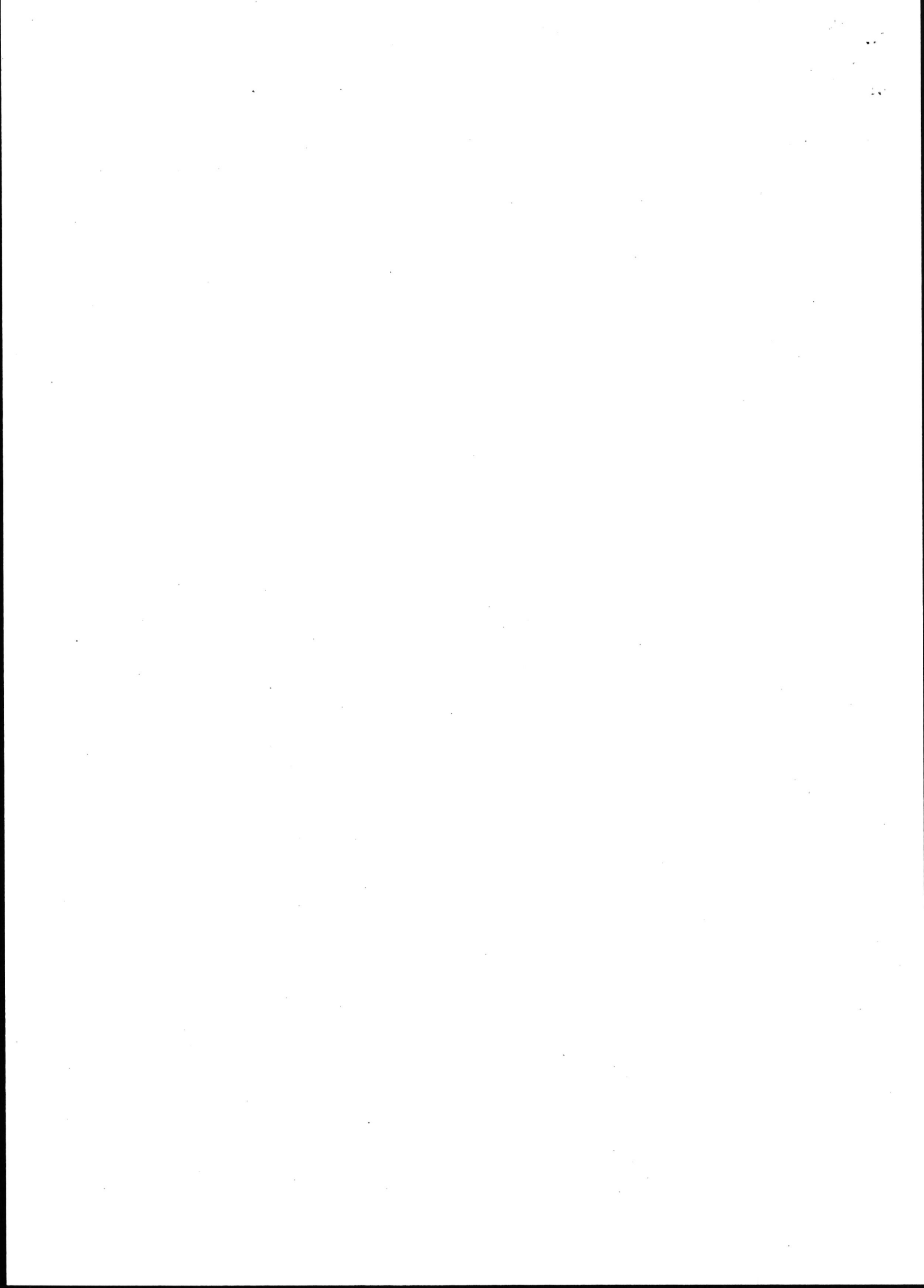
The chair called the meeting to order twenty minutes past eleven O'clock followed by a word of prayer.

**MIN. NO. 42/2014 ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

The agenda proposed by Sen. Henry Ndiema and seconded by Sen. Stephen Ole-Ntutu

**MIN. NO. 43/2014 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS SITTING**

The agenda was deferred to a later date.



**MIN. NO. 44/2014 PREPUBLICATION SCRUTINY OF THE PROPOSED POTATO PRODUCE AND MARKETING BILL, 2014**

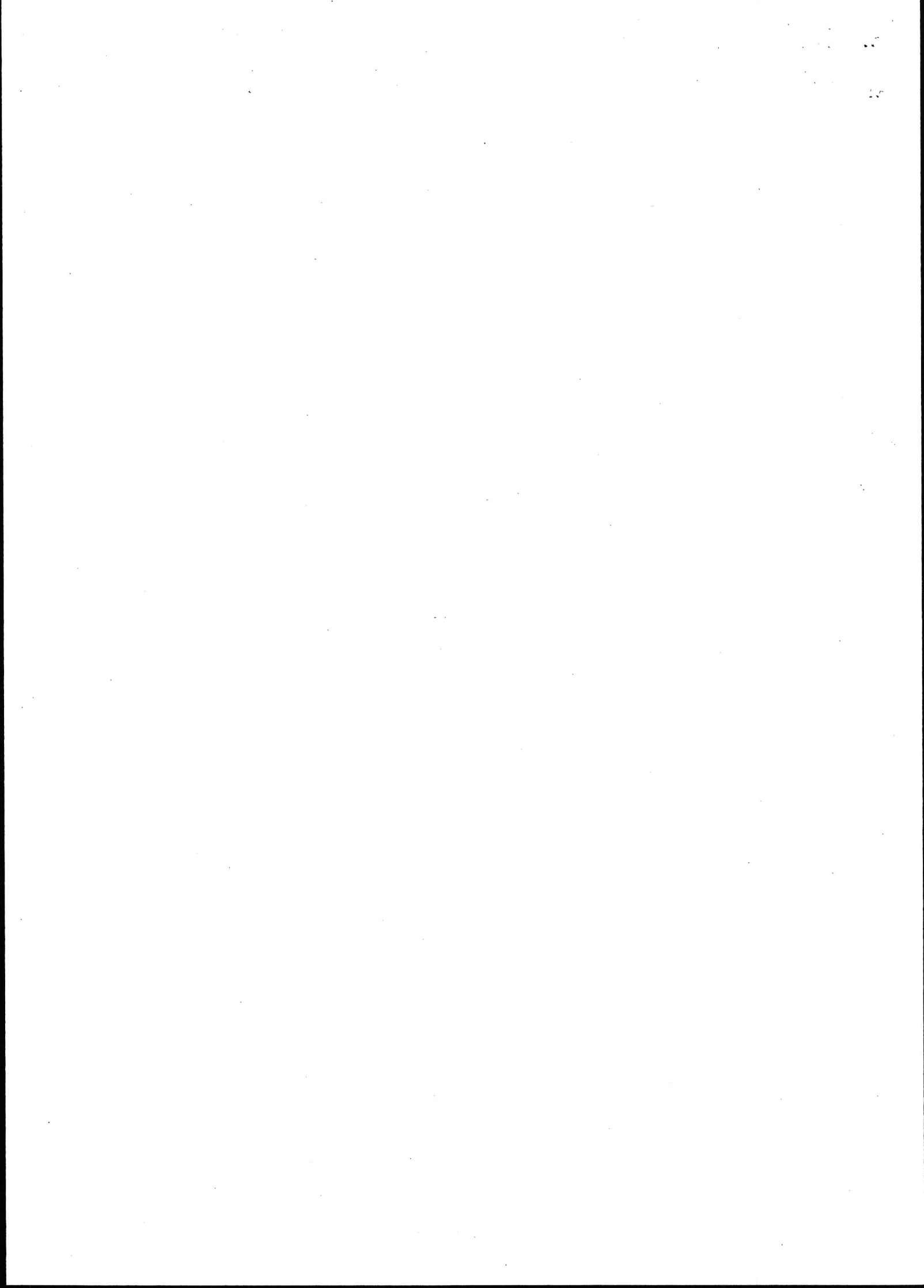
- The committee acted on the Speakers letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2014, referring to the Committee the proposed Potato Produce and Marketing Bill, 2014.
- Sen. (Eng.) Muriuki Karue Muriuki who is the sponsor of the Bill briefed the Committee on the provisions of the Bill.
- The bill provides for the introduction of the National Potato Council, certification of potato seeds, Potato warehouse, standardizing packaging of potatoes, import and export of potato seeds and Potatoes and regulation of potato seeds.

The Committee made remarks on the bill including the possibility of encompassing all products that fall under the category of potatoes like sweet potatoes and cassava. It was however resolved that the Bill be published in its current form and that the Committee will get an opportunity to bring together stakeholders once the bill is referred to the Committee after 1<sup>st</sup> reading.

Subject to the provisions of the Standing Order 117(3)(a) the Committee congratulated the sponsor of the proposed Bill and cleared the Bill for publishing.

**MIN.NO. 45/2014 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

1. **County Visits:** the Committee proposed to visit counties that produce food and those that consume food. Trans-Nzoia and Baringo counties were proposed.
2. **Food security:** With regards to the food situation in the country and in particular drought in Baringo, the Committee resolved to invite Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning , the Governor for Baringo County and the Drought Management Authority(NDMA).
3. **The CS, Ministry of Devolution and Planning was required to discuss the following:**



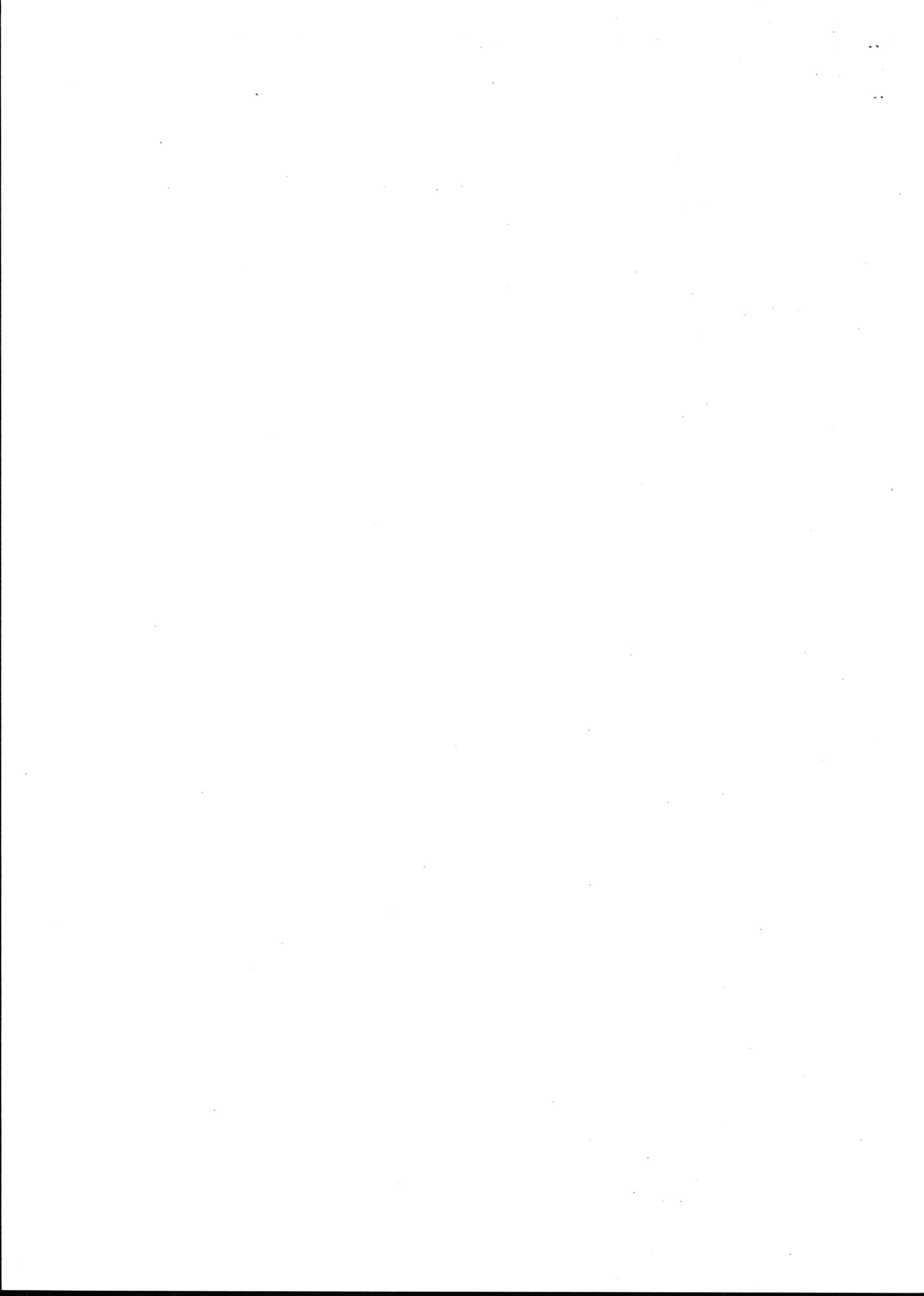
- i. The reasons why over 300,00 persons in Baringo county have been reported lacking food and water and have not received any relief from the government;
- ii. The intervention measures and coordination activities being undertaken by the ministry of Devolution and Planning to curb famine and to cope with the increasing cases of drought in Kenya;
- iii. Policy, administrative and legislative interventions undertaken by the Ministry to respond to drought-related challenges in the County; and,
- iv. the report on the food security by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

**4. The Governor for Baringo County was required to discuss the following:**

- v. The measures that are being taken to address systemic drought challenges within Baringo County;
- vi. The measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the County.
- vii. The progress made in establishing a food strategic reserve for the County;
- viii. Policy that the County Government has put in place in regard to cushioning the elderly and children who are the most affected by hunger and drought; and,
- ix. To present his budget estimates for the Financial Year 2014/2015, with clear item heads on policy matters on agriculture, livestock and fisheries and in accordance with the County policy priorities in tackling food insecurity.

**5. NDMA was required to discuss the following:**

- x. The measures and coordination activities being undertaken by the Authority in Baringo to address systemic drought challenges within County;
- xi. The measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the County.



xii. Proposed policy, administrative and legislative interventions the will address drought challenges in the County.

**Action:** Committee Clerk to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting.

6. **High level Workshop proposed for 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 2014:** The Committee approved the final programme for the Workshop and received a progress report on the logistics from the Committee secretariat.

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MIN.NO. 46/2014                      ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at thirty four minutes past Twelve O'clock.

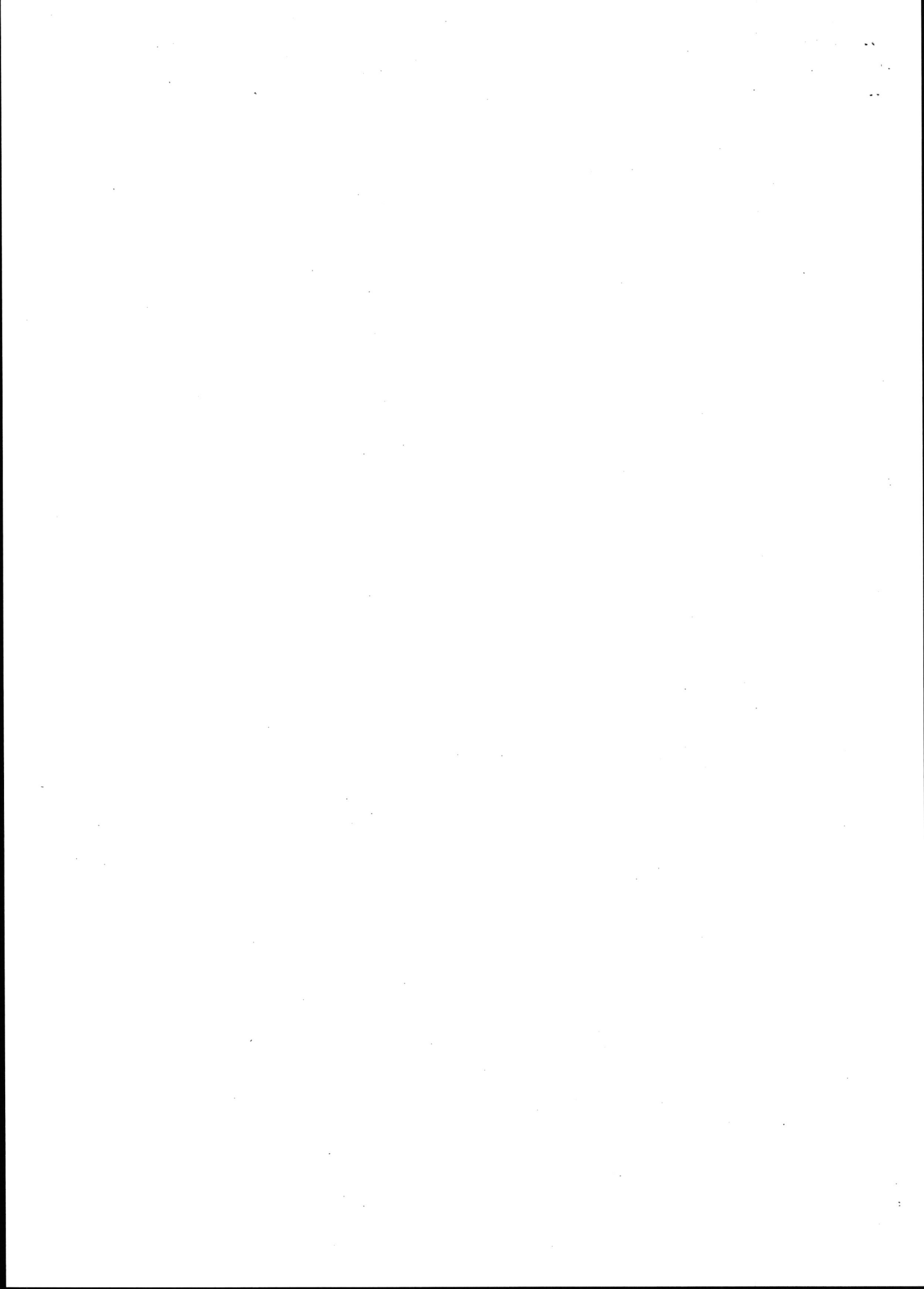
Signed: .....



Chairperson- Sen. Kiraitu Murungi

Date: .....

11/6/14





**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**AFRICAN WOMEN'S STUDIES CENTRE**

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**Ensuring Food Security in Baringo County:  
Implementation of Article 43 (1)(c) of the Kenya Constitution**

Research Findings, Recommendations and Proposals



**Filling the Granary: Zero Tolerance to Hunger**

*Report prepared by*

*Dr Faith Toroitich, Prof Margaret Hutchinson, Gideon Ruto & Amos Burkeywo*

**BARINGO COUNTY**

African Women's Studies Centre  
University of Nairobi  
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Tel: (+254-20) 318262 / 28075; 725 740 025  
Email: [awskenya@uonbi.ac.ke](mailto:awskenya@uonbi.ac.ke)  
Website: <http://awsc.uonbi.ac.ke>

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEZs	Agro-Ecological Zones
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
AWSC	African Women Studies Centre
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCF	Christian Children's fund
CDOs	County Development Officers
CSO	County Statistical Officer
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FISP	Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSS	Integrated Food Security Strategy
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Km <sup>2</sup>	Square Kilometres
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACADA	National Authority for Campaign against Drug Abuse
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NFSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
UoN	University of Nairobi
URTI	Urinary Tract Infections

## Acknowledgements

This Baringo research project is part of a larger project carried out by the African Women's Studies Centre, University of Nairobi and which included 20 other counties namely: Turkana, Kisii, Laikipia, Isiolo, Kwale, Mombasa, Nairobi, Elgeyo Marakwet, Trans-Nzoia, Nandi, Makueni, Bungoma, Taita Taveta, Kiambu, Nakuru, Bomet, Kirinyaga, Migori. This research focuses on the implementation of article 43 (1)(c) of the constitution of Kenya 2010 which states that *every Kenyan has a right to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.*

The successful implementation of the project has been made possible by the support, encouragement and goodwill of the University of Nairobi administration led by the Vice-Chancellor Prof George Magoha and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics led by the Director General, Mr. Zachary Mwangi. The technical team composed of experts from the University of Nairobi and KNBS carried out the research in the 20 counties. AWSC is grateful to all of them.

The Baringo research project was led by Prof Margaret Jesang Hutchinson, Dr Faith Toroitich and Prof. Florence Olubayo of the College of Agriculture & Veterinary Sciences, University of Nairobi and assisted by Gideon Ruto, Yusuf Omete and Daudi Rotich. The lead researchers worked closely with the team from KNBS statistical officers in the baseline survey and Supervisors, Christopher Kyangu and Paulo Koech, under the guidance of Mr. Josiah Kaara and Mr. Bernard Obasi.

The AWSC is grateful to the following government officials who provided a wealth of information during the field surveys and supported the team during the entire period of the survey. These include: the Baringo County Governor and Deputy Governor, Hon Benjamin Cheboi and Hon Mathew Tuitoek; Baringo County Commissioner, Mr Bernard Leparmarai; Mr. Thomas Cheptumo, Chairman, Baringo Social Services Committee and Mr. John Chemase – Divisional Social Development Office, Kabarnet.

Women Enterprise fund, Maendeleo ya Wanawake representatives, Area chiefs and village guides from Baringo County mobilised the people to participate in FGDs, Key informants etc. We acknowledge and appreciate their contribution.

Kenyans expect and deserve the promise of Article 43 (1)(c) of the Bill of Rights to be translated into reality. This is a worthwhile journey that Kenyans are ready to walk until the day when no Kenyan goes to bed hungry!



Prof. Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira, EBS  
Director, African Women's Studies Centre  
University of Nairobi



*The Governor of Baringo County Hon Benjamin Chemboi with Dr Faith Toroitich from AWSU University of Nairobi*

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# CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT FOR THE BARINGO COUNTY REPORT

## 1.1 Introduction

The African Women's Studies Centre (AWSC) which is based at the University of Nairobi is informed by the recognition that the experiences of African women in almost all spheres of life have been invisible. The Centre is multi-disciplinary and therefore aims to bring women's experiences, knowledge, needs and contributions to mainstream knowledge and processes. Under the umbrella of the University of Nairobi the Centre draws its membership from various colleges of the University namely: Humanities and Social Sciences, Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, Health Sciences, Biological and Physical sciences, Architecture and Engineering and Education and External Studies.

Women have been recognized to play a central role in food and nutrition security in Kenya and other Sub-Saharan Countries, a sector that is central to the achievement of human dignity. The AWSC in the last few years has consolidated studies, research findings and policy issues from Kenya and the region in relation to food security. The present budget submission by the AWSC is part of a process to meaningfully engage and contribute to the current national discourse on the implementation of Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 43 (1)(c), which states that *"every person has a right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality"*. This right to food for all is of crucial importance to the AWSC, because the Centre realizes the magnitude of the task and also because of our strategic interest to see equity among genders, the very poor and other vulnerable groups in society. The full implementation of the constitutional provision means that the government must put in place strategies and structures to realize and institutionalize availability of food to all in a sustainable manner. Food security is an issue of dignity and hence no Kenyan should go to bed hungry for any reason.

The University of Nairobi's AWSC recognizes the efforts made by the Government of Kenya towards implementation of food security; however, given the poverty situation in the country and the food security vulnerability, more needs to be done towards enhancement of an all-inclusive countrywide food security policy and programming. The AWSC has therefore chosen to focus on working with parliament, county assemblies, national and county

governments and other policy makers in order to ensure the implementation of article 43(1) (c) that guarantees Kenyans the right to food.

The Centre also plans to complement and support the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Policy as well as other initiatives such as the National Social Protection Policy; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act among other policy documents aimed at ensuring food and nutrition security. The project also takes cognizance of Schedule Four of the constitution that devolves some of the activities related to food security to the county governments.

AWSC conducted the research in collaboration with KNBS during the calendar year 2013 which was carried out in the six agro-ecological zones and in 20 counties namely: Kisii, Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Kirinyaga, Kajiado, Bomet, Makueni, Bungoma, Taita Taveta, Migori, Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Baringo, Isiolo, Kwale, Mombasa, Nandi, Laikipia.

## **1.2 Objectives of the research**

The objectives of the research were to:

- a. Establish the status of food security in the Country;
- b. Review best practices in institutional, legal and policy frameworks for implementation of Article 43 (1)(c) and make policy recommendations at the national and county levels;
- c. Involve citizens' participation in development of food security initiatives;
- d. Use evidence based advocacy for greater allocation of resources for food security initiatives;
- e. Establish whether the economic, social and political pillars of Vision 2030 take into consideration food security concerns.

In addition, the team was to evaluate vision 2030 pillars using the research findings for their capacity to ensure food security; share the research findings with the food security stakeholders (policy makers, civil society organizations and the general public) at the county and national levels; generate proposals for ensuring full implementation of Article 43 (1)(c) of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and to document women's experiences, knowledge and perceptions in relation to food security and share the findings

### 1.3 Efforts by the Kenyan Government to Address Food Security

In 2011, Kenya developed the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) with the aim of adding value, building synergies and assisting with the implementation of existing national and sectoral policies and strategies to effectively address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya. Efforts so far have not successfully managed to address issues of malnutrition comprehensively, therefore the need to have an overarching policy that integrates food and nutrition security initiatives.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is one of the significant government policy documents that aims to boost food security in the country through various flagship projects such improvement of infrastructure, creation of more employment opportunities and development of irrigation schemes among others. The Vision for the agricultural sector is to be “innovative, commercially-oriented and modern farm and livestock sector” (Republic of Kenya, 2007). If the Kenya Vision is properly implemented it will mitigate food insecurity in the country considerably.

The Kenya Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) Act provides for the establishment of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority to administrate matters of agriculture, preservation, utilization and development of agricultural land and related matters (Parliament of Kenya, 2013). The Authority shall, in consultation with the county governments, among other things: (a) Administer the Crops Act and the Fisheries Act; (b) Promote best practices in, and regulate, the production, processing, marketing, grading, storage, collection, transportation and warehousing of agricultural and aquatic products excluding livestock products; (c) Collect data and maintain a database on agricultural and aquatic products excluding livestock products; (d) Determine the research priorities in agriculture and aquaculture; (e) Advise the national government and the county governments on agricultural and aquatic levies; (f) Carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by this Act, the Crops Act, the Fisheries Act and any written law.

The current Constitution presents the boldest move by the Government of Kenya towards achievement of food security and places the responsibility of ensuring food security to the Government through its provision of the right to food (Republic of Kenya, 2010). The right to food as mentioned earlier, means that the Government must not take actions that result in

increasing levels of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. Furthermore, the Government must use its available resources to eradicate hunger.

In the 2013/14 financial year, the cash transfer programme for the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) was doubled from 155,000 households to 310,000 households. The Old People's Cash Transfer (OPTC) was also doubled from 59,000 to 118,000 households. The coverage of those with extreme disability was also increased from 14,700 to 29,400 households. The number of other disabled persons under coverage of cash transfer was also doubled. About KSh 400 million was set aside for the Presidential Secondary School Bursary Scheme for orphans, poor and bright students while Ksh 356 million was allocated for urban food subsidy.

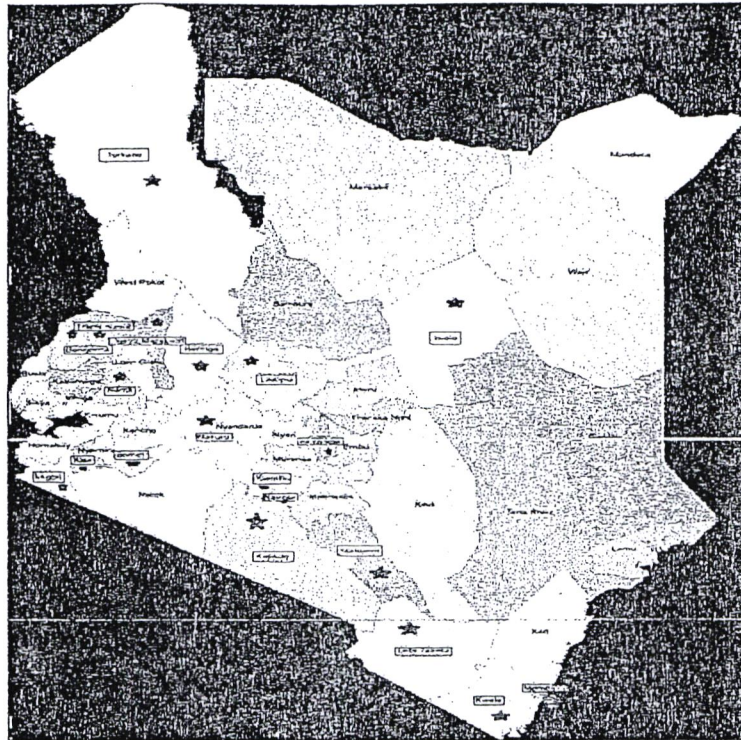
In addition the government has shown commendable efforts towards irrigation these include the largest irrigation scheme in the history of Kenya, the one million acre Galana-Kulalu in Coast region.

#### **1.4 Brief Summary of the National Food Security Status**

This section presents the results of the household baseline survey on food security in Kenya. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Household food security means applying this concept to individuals within the household. Conversely, food insecurity exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food (FAO, 2010).

The findings of the AWSC/KNBS National Food Security Baseline Survey show that food insecurity in the country at the moment is at worrying, alarming and unacceptable levels, with a large proportion of the sampled counties experiencing high levels of food insufficiency. Food and nutrition insecurity is one of the challenges currently affecting development in Kenya and is closely linked to the high-level of poverty in the country; a situation that has serious implications on food security as the chronically food insecure suffer from extreme poverty (Republic of Kenya, 2008). In recent years, it is estimated that at any one time about two million people require assistance to access food moreover the level of food insecurity usually escalates significantly during periods of drought, heavy rains and/or floods and ensuring food security and nutrition in Kenya is therefore a critical challenge. Figure 2 below is a map of Kenya showing the 20 counties visited during the baseline survey.

Figure 1: Map of Kenya Showing the Visited 20 Counties



★ *The Red Stars Indicate the 20 Counties Visited*

### 1.5 Methodology

The methodologies used by the researchers included: a household survey where 4,200 households in the 20 counties were interviewed on their food security status using a hunger module that assessed household experiences in the last 10 months before the study. The issues addressed included: availability, access, utilisation and sustainability. In addition to this household survey, views of opinion leaders were sought using key informant questionnaires, focus group discussions and debriefing sessions. In addition, institutional questionnaires were also administered on the County Development Officers to obtain the opinions of government officials on food security in each of the visited counties. The twenty one (20) counties sampled for the survey included: Kisii, Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Kirinyaga, Kajiado, Bomet, Makueni, Bungoma, Taita Taveta, Migori, Tran Nzoia, Turkana, Baringo, Isiolo, Kwale, Mombasa, Nandi, Laikipia. Initial research findings were shared with county governments, members of the county assemblies and members of the Civil Society Organizations for further input.

Research findings from the 20 counties and desk review on institutional, policy and legal frameworks were shared at a national workshop with the chairpersons of the agriculture committees of the county assemblies. Table 1 below gives details of the Agro Ecological Zones in which the sampled counties fall.

**Table 1: Agro-ecological zones in Kenya and Sampled Counties for the Baseline survey**

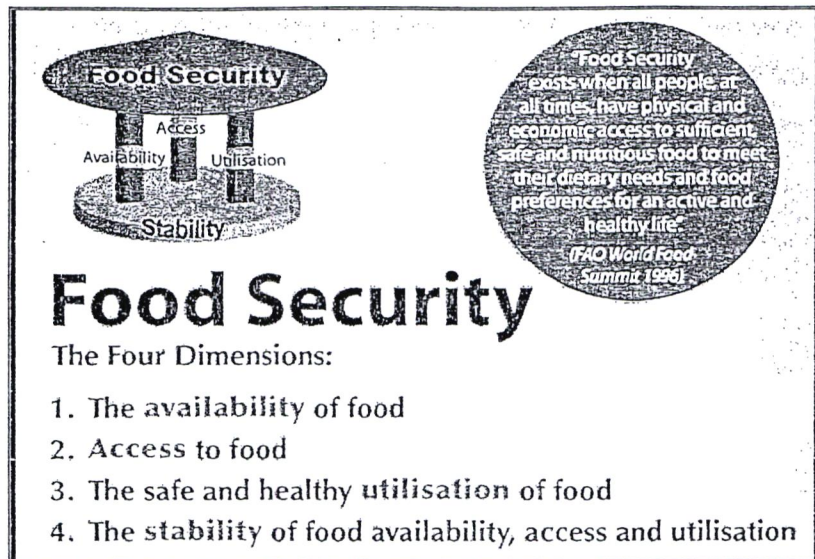
<b>Agro-Ecological Zones</b>	<b>Counties</b>	
<b>Upper Highlands</b>	Murang'a	Meru
	Nyandarua	Nyeri
	Nakuru	Elgeyo Marakwet
<b>Upper Midlands</b>	Machakos	Nyamira
	Narok	Vihiga
	Kisii	Kirinyaga
	Kiambu	Trans Nzoia
<b>Lowland Highlands</b>	Uasin Gishu	Nandi
	Kericho	Laikipia
<b>Lowland Midlands</b>	West Pokot	Kakamega
	Tharaka Nithi	Kisumu
	Homa Bay	Embu
	Siaya	Kitui
	Busia	
	Kajiado	Bungoma
	Bomet	Taita Taveta
	Makueni	Migori
<b>Inland Lowlands</b>	Mandera	Tana River
	Wajir	Marsabit
	Garissa	Samburu
	Turkana	Isiolo
	Baringo	
<b>Coastal Lowlands</b>	Lamu	Kilifi
	Kwale	
<b>Urban</b>	Nairobi	Mombasa

*Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013*

#### **1.4 Conceptual Framework**

Conceptually, food security has three pillars of Availability, Accessibility and Utilization. The three pillars rest on a fourth dimension of stability as illustrated in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework of Food Security



Source: FAO, 1996

#### 1.4.1 Definition of Terms

Food Security exists when “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” (FAO, 2010). Inversely food insecurity exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food as defined above (FAO, 2010).

Food Insecurity (the absence of food security) is a multifaceted problem, exhibited by famines and food emergencies. More importantly, food insecurity has a temporal dimension such that it can be chronic or transitory.

Food Availability is achieved when sufficient quantities of food are consistently available to all individuals within a country. Such food can be supplied through household production, other domestic output, commercial imports, or food assistance.

Food Access is ensured when households and all individuals within them have adequate resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Access to food involves 3 dimensions: physical, economic and social.

Food Utilization and Safety Is the proper biological use of food, requiring a diet providing sufficient energy and essential nutrients especially issues relating to “hidden hunger”, availability of clean water and adequate sanitation. Effective food utilization depends in large

measure on knowledge within the household of food storage and processing techniques, basic principles of nutrition and proper child care, and illness management.

(Sustainability) **Stability of food availability, access, and utilization:** This is ensured when a country addresses consistency of supply, access and utilization of foods among all citizens.

### 1.5 Rationale for adapted questions

AWSC decided to focus on hunger as a major manifestation of food insecurity in the country. ~~Hunger~~ is usually understood to refer to the discomfort associated with lack of food. The FAO (2010) defines it specifically as consumption of fewer than about 1,800 kilocalories a day - the minimum that most people require to live a healthy and productive life. Achieving adequate food security is a necessary first step towards improved human well-being, the alleviation of poverty and sustainable broad-based economic growth. The study adapted 8 questions to measure the 4 dimensions of food security as illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 1: Questions Adapted to Measure Dimensions of Food Insecurity

Food security Dimensions	Adapted Key Questions
Availability	E03. Did you or any household member eats a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market? E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food? E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night Hungry because there was not enough food?
Sustainability	E01. Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?
Accessibility	E04. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food? E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough? E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?
Utilization	E02. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

## 1.6 Key research findings

Research shows that many Kenya's who are often and always worried about not having food at the household level was on average 30% with the highest worried community being Turkana (70%), Kisii (59%), Migori (53%), Kwale (47%), Trans Nzoia (42%) and Isiolo (35%). The implications for both hunger and worry for over 30% of Kenyans has an impact on their individual development, health of families and communities and therefore on the national development. The researchers therefore propose that measures be put in place to ensure that at least 7.1 million Kenyans be removed from this dehumanizing situation. Kenya must declare zero tolerance to both hunger and worrying to hunger.

Table 5 below ranks the 20 sampled counties from the least to the most food insecure based on the average manifestation of food insecurity derived from the eight questions. In table 2, the hunger indicators in the scale of often and always are aggregated because they show high manifestations of food insecurity.

Table 2: Manifestation of Hunger in the last ten months

County	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02: Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03: Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04: Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05: Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough?	E06: Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07: Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08: Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Average Manifestation of food insecurity
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kirinyaga	8.3	7.8	6.8	9.4	6.3	4.7	3.1	2.1	6.1
Nakuru	14.0	18.1	7.7	14.0	14.9	14.0	7.2	4.5	11.8
Kiambu	15.9	18.6	6.0	18.6	13.0	11.2	8.4	6.0	12.2
Kajiado	17.6	18.6	22.0	15.5	15.4	12.6	11.0	5.3	14.8
Elgeyo Marakwet	16.7	14.8	11.9	14.3	19.0	18.3	13.8	11.0	15.0
Bomet	22.8	25.5	20.8	18.3	14.7	14.2	6.1	3.6	15.8
<b>Baringo</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Taita Taveta	23.3	25.2	18.9	22.6	21.7	20.2	15.7	15.1	20.3
Mombasa	26.0	26.5	20.5	27.4	26.0	25.1	24.3	16.1	24.0
Laikipia	23.1	27.6	23.7	39.2	31.9	25.9	17.2	7.5	24.5
Bungoma	31.0	33.8	18.8	28.3	29.7	25.6	20.2	12.7	25.0
Nairobi	25.7	30.4	18.7	33.6	29.0	26.2	19.6	20.1	25.4
Isiolo	35.8	41.7	27.8	33.0	38.7	36.3	32.5	25.5	33.9
Nandi	30.2	38.1	16.7	36.3	33.0	28.4	23.7	12.6	27.4
Makueni	28.2	37.3	21.4	33.6	33.6	31.5	21.0	17.9	28.1
Kwale	47.1	48.6	25.7	39.0	41.9	43.3	24.8	16.7	35.9
Trans Nzoia	41.7	54.5	35.3	47.6	41.7	35.3	22.0	17.2	36.9
Migori	53.5	55.9	31.2	51.8	47.1	45.8	35.9	31.8	44.1
Kisii	59.1	68.0	62.6	70.7	62.1	62.9	47.0	35.5	58.5
Turkana	70.3	70.9	70.9	73.4	71.5	74.1	59.5	48.1	67.3

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Household Survey on Food Security June 2013

### 1.6.1 Manifestation of Hunger with Averages of E07 and E08

The following table combines the responses of respondents who said they are often hungry and those that said they are always hungry. According to the study researchers these two responses is the highest manifestation of food insecurity. The discussion that follows is based on the two tables. The key research findings is that on average 18% of Kenyans reported that they are either often or always hungry as indicated in the table below. The research findings show that the worst hit county in terms of hunger was Turkana County (54%) while Kirinyaga was the least affected (3%). Baringo ranked eleven with 17% of the population affected.

Table 3: Manifestation of Hunger with Averages of E07 and E08

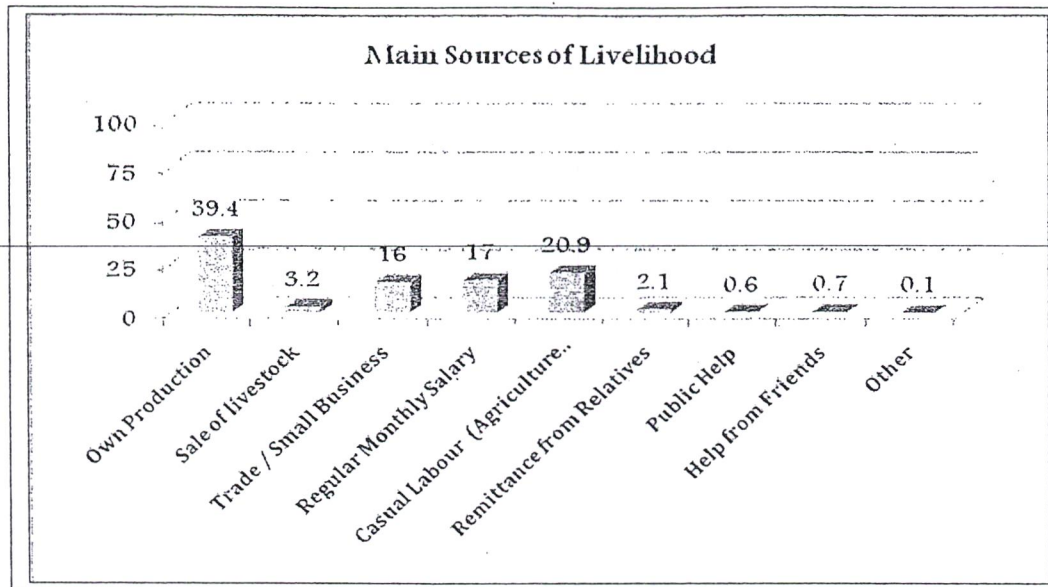
County Name		E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Average
1	Turkana	59.5	48.1	54
2	Kisii	47.0	35.5	41
3	Migori	35.9	31.8	34
4	Isiolo	32.5	25.5	29
5	Kwale	24.8	16.7	21
6	Mombasa	24.3	16.1	20
7	Nairobi	19.6	20.1	20
8	Trans Nzoia	22.0	17.2	20
9	Makueni	21.0	17.9	19
10	Nandi	23.7	12.6	18
11	Baringo	18.9	15.6	17
12	Bungoma	20.2	12.7	16
13	Taita Taveta	15.7	15.1	15
14	E. Marakwet	13.8	11.0	12
15	Laikipia	17.2	7.5	12
16	Kajiado	11.0	5.3	8
17	Kiambu	8.4	6.0	7
18	Nakuru	7.2	4.5	6
19	Bomet	6.1	3.6	5
20	Kirinyaga	3.1	2.1	3
Total		21.0	15.7	18

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Household Survey on Food Security June 2013.

### 1.6.2 Main Sources of Livelihood

The figure 3 below shows the main sources of livelihood from the 20 counties visited.

Figure 3: Main Sources of Livelihood



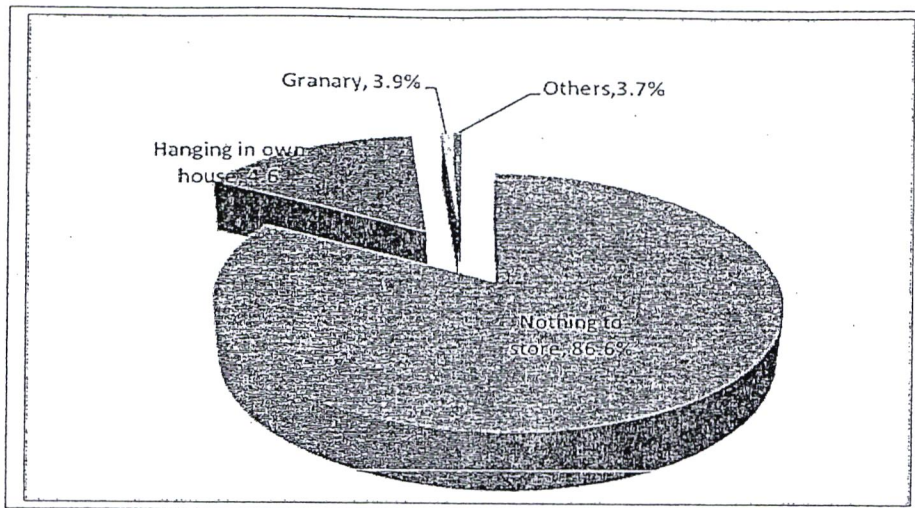
Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security Baseline June 2013

The findings also show that the *sources of livelihood* for the respondents in the 20 counties, is mainly: Own Production (39.4%); Casual Labour (Agriculture and Non-agriculture related) (20.9%); Regular Monthly Salary (16.9 %); Trade/Small Businesses (16%), Sale of Livestock (3.2%), Remittance from Relatives (%); Help from Relatives (2.1%) and public (0.6 %). From the findings, it is important to put emphasise on own production, employment as well as trade/small businesses. Given these findings, we have made proposals on how to improve food security in these three categories.

### 1.6.3 Preservation and Storage Methods

Figure 4 below shows the methods of storing both perishable foods such as vegetables, fruits, meat and milk; while Figure 5 shows the methods of storing non-perishable foods such as cereals, pulses, roots and tubers.

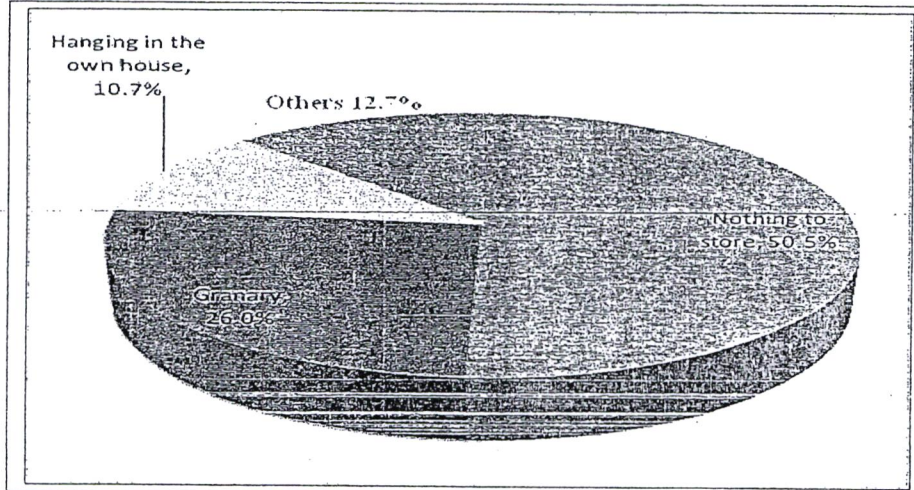
Figure 4: Methods of food storage (perishable)



Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security Baseline June 2013

The research findings also show that a majority of the respondents have nothing to store with 86.6% saying they have nothing perishable to store while 51% said they have no non-perishable foods i.e. cereals and pulses including beans, cow peas, maize, rice and rice, to store.

Figure 5: Methods of food storage (non-perishable)



Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security Baseline June 2013

## 1.7 Key policy and Programme Recommendation for the national food security

The research findings tell us that at least 7.1 million (18 %) Kenyans are either often or always hungry. In Baringo those who went all day without food were 105,557 while those who slept hungry were 88,890. This has great implications especially for children and development of their potential and the implementation of article 43 (1)(c) is therefore a priority for Kenyans. Among the key recommendations emanating from the research carried out in the 21 counties by AWSC has prioritized 7 critical areas that need agent attention. However, the AWSC/UoN recognises that some of the recommendations need long term planning and therefore cannot be budgeted for in 2014/2015, hence we have proposed the following budget proposals for consideration:

**1.7.1 Water for Irrigation and Domestic Use:** Over 80% of the land area in Kenya is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) and a majority of this area is affected by moderate to severe land degradation and desertification. About 10 million people (30% of Kenya's population) live in the ASALs and over half of these live below the poverty line. From our study, most of the respondents from the ASAL areas which included Kwale, Isiolo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Laikipia, Taita Taveta, Makueni, Kajiado, Turkana and Baringo proposed the introduction of or scaling up of irrigation. While appreciating the great effort by the Government, AWSC proposes the following in order to meet the great demand of water by the ASAL Counties.

**Rain Water Harvesting:** Purchasing materials to ensure rain water harvesting in Schools, Health Centres, Urban Centres and equipment/materials for water harvesting such as tanks, pipes, water pumps, borehole drilling machinery and gutters.

**1.7.2 Family Support Programme:** Given the level of food insecurity in all the counties and the fact that on average at least 18% of the population which translates to 7.1 million are often or always hungry (table 1). The national government through County governments should establish a family support programme for those severely affected by hunger. Following the example of India and Brazil the Kenyan government can directly focus on the households and ensure that they have access to food through either increased production (40% who produce their own food), creation of employment for

casual labourers (21%) and opportunities for markets and trade (16% who engage in trade and small business). The category of 7.1 million who are often or always had indicated that these are their sources of livelihood. As in the case of India in order to ensure efficient, transparent and targeting of the food poor household we recommend that a clear legal framework be established to ensure implementation of family support programme that will address this category of Kenyans from this dehumanizing situation and address Article 43 (1)(c). This will demonstrate that Kenya is truly committed to zero tolerance to hunger and will set the pace for the region. We therefore propose that for the 2014/2015 budget the government commits itself to removing 10% of the population from the group of those who are often and always hungry as follows:

- i. **Targeting Own Producers (40%):** The national and county governments should target each of the 40% households who according to research produce their own food to ensure increased food production. The family support programme could ensure that the 40% households have farm inputs, information and markets for their produce.
- ii. **Stabilizing Farmer's Income:** County governments to prioritise buying of food from farmers to ensure minimum guaranteed returns for the farmers.
- iii. **Value addition and Markets:** From the research 49.5% of the respondents said they store food (non-perishable) while 13.4% store perishable food. Poor storage in addition to lack of markets was a common problem almost faced by all who were interviewed.

**1.7.3 Cash Transfer:** The government has shown commendable efforts towards the allocation of funds to the elderly, orphans and vulnerable children as well as the persons living with disabilities. However many respondents (86%) registered their dissatisfaction with the management, allocation and distribution of the funds. We therefore propose that the food security county committees proposed herein be the ones to oversee proper targeting of beneficiaries, monitor and evaluate the implementation process and provide exit strategies for the beneficiaries.

**1.7.4 Drug and Alcohol Abuse:** The abuse of drugs and alcohol in the counties visited such as Kiambu, Mombasa and Kirinyaga was a major contributor to food insecurity in these areas.

**1.7.5 Increased security:** The 2014/2015 budget allocation for security is high and this is understandable given the current situation in the country today. Research findings also indicate that insecurity is a major contributor of food insecurity across the counties. This insecurity as recorded by the respondents is caused by village gangs who terrorise small businesses, milking of cows, stealing of crops and livestock in addition to the human wildlife conflict

**1.7.6 Implementation mechanism for county food security programme:** Given the research findings discussed in detail in the report, we propose establishment of County food security committees comprised of county executive officer in charge of agriculture, social services two persons of opposite gender with knowledge and experience in matters related to food security appointed by the Governor and two persons of the opposite gender to represent special interests also appointed by the Governor. These committees will monitor the food security and nutrition situation and evaluate progress of the implementation of the food security programmes in the county, provide guidelines for appropriate targeting, criteria selection of food insecurity families and individuals in the county among others.

**1.7.7 County strategic food and water storage:** Due to wastages and losses incurred as result of attack of produce by diseases and pests, poor weather, destruction by wild animals and lack of adequate storage facilities during surplus production has resulted in massive food insecurity reported during the survey. We estimate that on average the counties will require 850,000 bags of grains giving a total of 40 Million bags. We recognise that schedule IV of the constitution gives responsibilities of health, agriculture and social services among others to the country government.

**1.7.8 One Job for Every Poor Household:** The Government should develop a policy that allows the County and National Governments to identify the hungry households and create employment for at least one person in the household for 200 days a year. This will cater for 21% of the respondents from our study who said they are engaged in casual labour. The ultimate objective of this project is to create employment for at least 200 days for one person in a poor family per year for households with no one with wage employment. In counties like Isiolo and Turkana where food insecurity is high, the government should identify and provide employment for two persons per household. The beneficiaries will be engaged in green jobs which include: water conservation and

water harvesting; drought-proofing (including forestation and tree planting to increase forest cover to 10%); irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works; provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities, Roads construction and maintenance of Government buildings and other structures.

**1.7.9 Economic Empowerment of Youth and Women:** The government's effort to provide employment especially for the youth and women are indeed commendable. The various initiatives like the Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund and Uwezo Fund (when commissioned) will contribute and make it possible for many youth and women to engage in gainful employment. Still, a lot needs to be done. Majority of youth remain unemployed and some even convert to social ills as a means of livelihood. Our research findings showed that 30.3% of the respondents from our study were youth between the ages of 15-34 years and increasing the funds will make it possible for them to engage in meaningful employment. The Youth Fund should be increased and more youths trained on how to utilize the funds to avoid mismanagement and default of the same.

**1.7.10 Enforcement Mechanism for Ensuring Food Security:** AWSC proposes that a legislative framework be developed that will enforce food security programmes including family support programme, cash transfer and other initiative aimed at implementation of Article 43 (1)(c) of the constitution. This is in line with best practices in other countries such as Columbia, Mauritius, South Africa and India.

Details of the findings of the 20 counties research project are available in a national report that counties will get from University of Nairobi. The following presents the key findings of Baringo County.

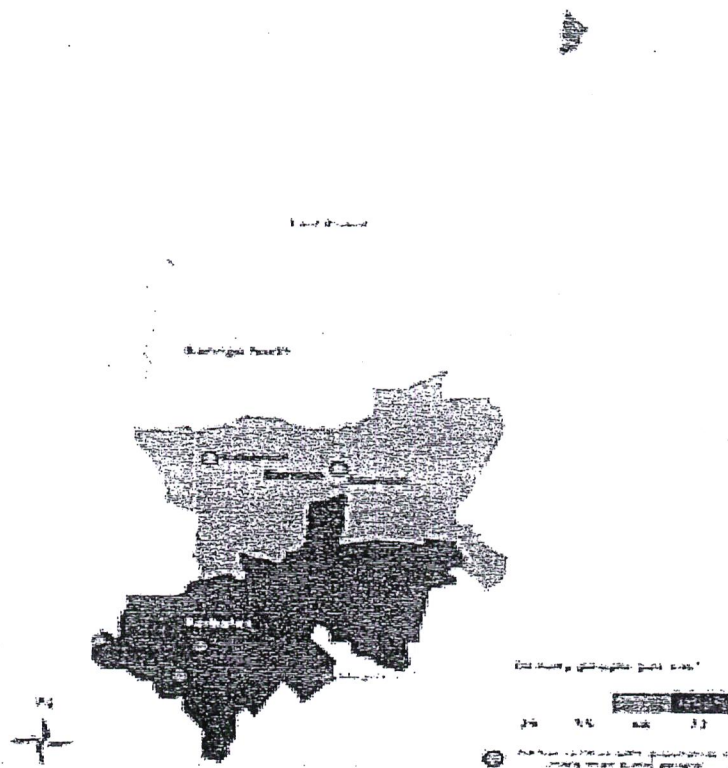
## CHAPTER 2: BARINGO COUNTY FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH FINDINGS

### 2.1 Introduction and Methodology

Baringo County is located in the Rift Valley. It borders Turkana and Samburu Counties to the North, Laikipia County to the East, Nakuru County to the South and Kericho, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot Counties to the West as shown in the figure below. Baringo County has a population of 555,561 and a land area of 11,015 km<sup>2</sup>. It has its headquarters in Kabarnet, approximately 320 km from Nairobi. Baringo is classified under the Inland Lowlands Agro-ecological Zone.

The main economic activities include Agriculture, Tourism, Fishing and commercial businesses. Poverty levels are at 57.4%. Baringo County is made up of six constituencies, namely Baringo North, Baringo Central, Tiaty, Baringo South, Mogotio and Eldama Ravine.

*Figure 6: Baringo County Map*



*Source: Kenya Mpya*

In Baringo County ten clusters of 22 households per cluster were sampled using the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) frame by the KNBS. The frame generally consists of a list of households generated from a number of scientifically selected villages and estates which ultimately represent other villages in the entire country in surveys that are conducted on the frame. The frame used in this survey was NASSEP V. The tools administered in for research in Baringo County were: 211 household questionnaires, 1 institutional questionnaire (completed by County Development Officer), 10 key informant questionnaires and 2 focus group discussions. The opinion leaders interviewed included Women Leaders, Political Leaders, Youth Leaders, and Leaders of Persons with Disabilities. Participants of the Focus Group Discussions were drawn from community leaders who included women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities. The research study in Baringo County was carried out as a collaboration of the University of Nairobi's African Women's Studies Centre (AWSC) and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). To ensure efficiency and success of the survey, a research team of ten: one lead researcher, two supervisors and seven research assistants from the two institutions conducted the research to collate data in the county between 26<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2013. In addition 20 key informant questionnaires were administered alongside the FGDs in Kabartonjo and Kabarnet for the two research tools where the opinions of community leaders who were selected to give their views on the county's food security status were documented.

Table 7 below details the ten clusters where the household heads were interviewed in Baringo County.

Table 4: Clusters Sampled by the NASSEP Framework for Household Interviews in Baringo County

<i>District</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sub Location</i>	<i>EA Name</i>
Baringo	Kabarnet	KabarnetMoso	Seguton	Kapkokorwo
Baringo	Kabarnet	Talai	Kaptumo	Chepsambo
Baringo	Mochongoi	Mochongoi	Kapkechir	Okwe
Baringo North	Barwessa	Lawan	Keturwo	Kipsaa
Baringo North	Kabartonjo	Ossen	Kaptum	Kabartamas
East Pokot	Mondi	Loruk	Chemuro	Lumuyek
Koibatek	EldamaRavin	MajiMazuri	MajiMazuri	MajiMazuri
Koibatek	EldamaRavin	Kabiyet	Kabiyet	Sogonin
Koibatek	Mumberes	Lembus-Mosop	Timboroa	Nyakio 'A'
Koibatek	Emining	Emining	Emining	Kabarbesi

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

After gathering of data the research team held a debriefing meeting as a source of information to give opportunity to the county and central government officials, community and opinion leaders, civil society organizations and the general populace to have useful exchanges about the food security situation in Baringo County. The debriefing forum was held on Saturday 29th June at Kabarnet, People's Paradise restaurant, and brought together representatives from county and central governments, Ministry of Agriculture officials, and civil society organization officials and community and opinion leaders selected from participants of focus group discussions and key informant interviews of the integrated research.



*Participants at a focus group discussion in Baringo County*

## 2.2 KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

In summary, the research findings in Baringo reveal that respondents outlined their main *Sources of Accessing Food or Sources of Livelihood* as crop farming or own production (56.1%); casual labour (agriculture and non-agriculture) (15.6%); regular monthly salary (10.8%); sale of livestock (8.5%), trade/small businesses (4.7%); help from friends (0.14%); remittances from relatives (1.9%); and public help (0.9%). The findings show that although there are various sources of livelihoods, Agriculture (own production/crop farming) is dominant followed by casual labour (agricultural, on-agriculture), trade/small businesses, regular salary, etc., hence the AWSC has made proposals on how to improve food security in these three categories.

On food preservation 26.7% of Baringo County households interviewed during the survey said they had no non-perishable foods to preserve as opposed to 73.3% who indicated they had no perishable foods such as vegetables, meat, milk, etc. to preserve. In addition, 78.1% of the respondents said they had no perishable foods to store while 21.9% indicated they did not have non-perishable foods to store. Of the 21.9% of respondents that indicated they had perishable foods to store, 5.1% said they use granaries, 2.8% indicated that they hang in their own houses and 0.6% said they use other storage methods. For non-perishable foods, 75.5% that had non-perishable foods to store used granaries 68.5%, hanging in own house 6.0%, and 1% indicated they use other unspecified storage methods.

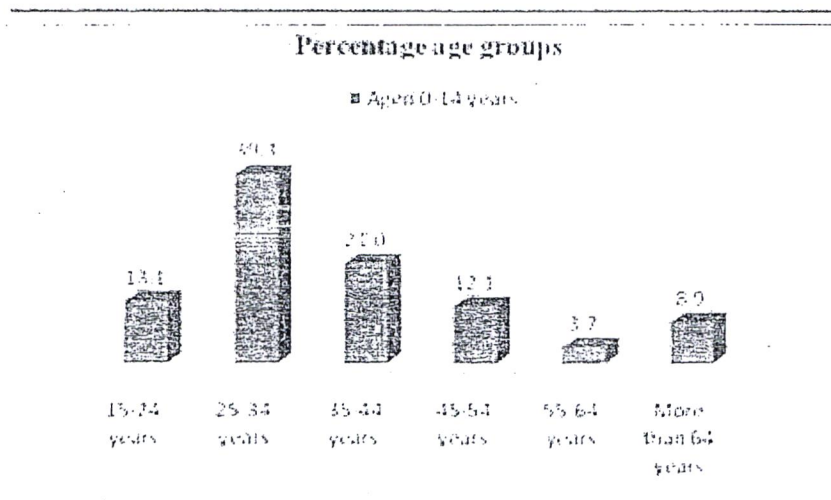
The key findings are organized along the following areas of interest: demographic characteristics of respondents; manifestation of food insecurity in the county; main sources of livelihood; food preservation and storage methods; government and donor support programmes in Baringo.

### 2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

A summary of demographic characteristics of the respondents interviewed during the Food Security Baseline Survey is illustrated by age, marital status and levels of education as exemplified in Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 below.

#### i. Respondents' Ages

Figure 6: Ages of Respondents



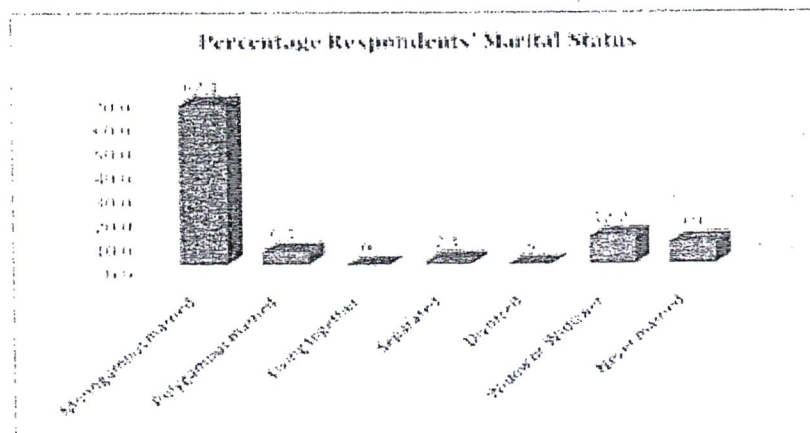
Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

As illustrated in figure 7 above summary of analysed data from the survey show that majority respondents interviewed in Baringo County were in the age brackets of 25-34 (39.3%) and 35-44 years (21%), followed by 15-24 (13.1%), then 45-54 (12.1%), more than 64 years (8.9%), and 55-64 years (3.7%). There was no representation (0%) for those below 14 years.

**ii. Respondents' Marital Status**

Figure 8 exemplifies that the marital status of the household heads interviewed in Baringo County revealed that 67.1% were in monogamous marriages, 6.1% were in polygamous marriages; 12.2% were widowed, 3.7 % indicated they were never married and 6.5 % said they were separated.

Figure 7: Respondents' Marital Status

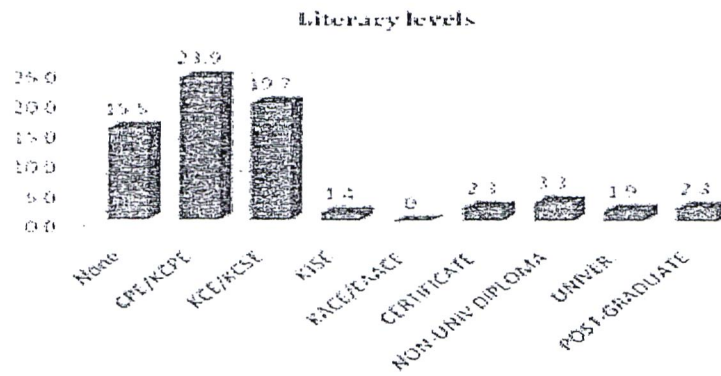


Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

**iii. Respondents' Education Levels**

According to the findings from the respondents, majority of the household heads were literate with over 50% having received formal education. For instance those who had obtained primary education recorded 23.9%, secondary level at 21.1% and higher education (college and university) at 9.8% but 15.5% had no formal education. This is shown in figure 8 below

Figure 8: Respondents' Levels of Education



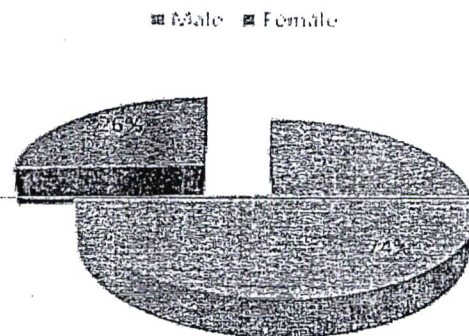
Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

#### iv. Respondents' Gender

The analysis of data collected during the research demonstrated that out of the 211 households heads interviewed in Baringo County, 74% were male and 26% were female. This is shown in figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Household Heads' Gender

#### Gender of Household Head in Baringo



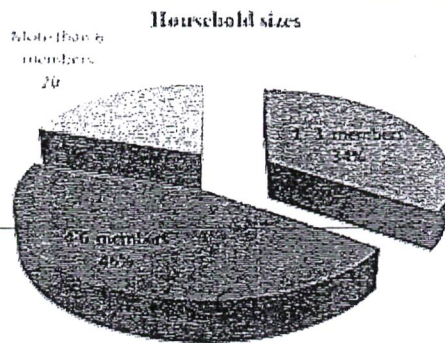
Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

#### v. Household Sizes

According to figure 10, the research findings show that of the 211 households interviewed in Baringo County 34% indicated their average family sizes were between 1-3 members, while

46% said they had between 4-6 members and 20% said they had more than 6 members. This is shown in figure 11 below.

Figure 10: Household Sizes



Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

### 2.2.2 Manifestation of Food Insecurity in the County

The hunger module measures household food security using a scale of never, sometimes, often and always gauging the extent of food security based on the eight questions. Never – Is a response which shows food security, Sometimes - indicates a low manifestation of food insecurity, Often - indicates a moderate manifestation of food insecurity and Always - indicates a high manifestation of food insecurity. Consequently, in each of the eight questions, a high percentage score in the scale of never shows that a household is more food secure whereas high percentages in the scales of sometimes, often and always indicate high level of food insecurity. Some key factors highlighted by respondents in Baringo County as barriers to accessing food of adequate quality and quantity included financial constraints, high market prices which keep food out of reach of many people, poor infrastructure that hinders easy access to markets, and poor agricultural production methods that more than often lead to poor yields and food inadequacy.

The discussions that follow are based on the analysis of table 8 below which takes into account all the information generated from the 8 questions taking into consideration the responses to four possible answers to each of the questions i.e. never, sometimes, often and always.

## 2.3 Manifestations of Hunger in Baringo County

Table 8 below clearly illustrates the status of food security in the county.

Table 5: Manifestations of Food Insecurity in Baringo County

Hunger Indicators	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always
	%	%	%	%
E1: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	32.1	47.2	14.6	6.1
E2. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	37.7	43.9	12.3	6.1
E3. Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	28.8%	50.0	17.5	3.8
E4. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	36.3	41.0	17.5	5.2
E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough?	38.4	42.2	15.2	4.3
E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	39.8	39.8	15.6	4.7
E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	53.3	27.8	14.2	4.7
E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	55.7	28.8	10.4	5.2

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

### E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?

Worrying about not having food is a situation in which people lack food sustainability due to inconsistency of supply, access and utilization of food. Table 8 above reveals that in Baringo County 32.1% of households interviewed during the survey indicated that they never “worried that their households would not have enough food,” 47.2% sometimes worried, 14.6% often worried and 6.1% always worried.

### E02. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?

As shown in Table 8 above 37.7% indicated that there was never a time their households were “not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources”, 43.9%

said they sometimes were not able, 12.3% they were often not able while 6.1% t said they were always not able.

**E03. Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?**

As indicated in the table responding to a question on whether they or their household members "ate a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market", 28.8% household heads in County said they never did, 50.0% said they sometimes did, 17.5% indicated they often did and 2.3% responded they always did. 3.8%

**E04. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?**

The research findings indicate that in Baringo County 36.3% of interviewed household heads indicated they never had occasion when they ate food they did not prefer to eat because of lack of resources to obtain other types of food, 41.0% said they sometimes did, 17.5% cited often having to and 5.2% reported to always having eaten food they preferred not to eat because of lack of resources to obtain other types of food.

**E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough?**

The table demonstrates that in Baringo County household heads' responses to "whether members of their households ate smaller meals in a day because they could not afford enough", 38.4% indicated they never did, 42.2% said they sometimes did, 15.2% responded to have often done and 4.3% said they always ate fewer meals in a day because they could not afford enough.

**E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?**

The table exemplifies that the interviewed 39.8% household heads reported never "ate fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food", 39.8% said they sometimes did, 15.6% indicated they often did while 4.7% responded they always did.

**E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?**

The research findings on the question is presented in table 10 below which reveals that at county level 53.3% of the interviewed household heads indicated that there was never a time when there was no food at all in their households, while 27.8% said sometimes there was, 14.2% there often was and 4.7% signified there always was.

**E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?**

Research shows that Baringo County 55.7% of the respondents indicated that there was never a time when members of their households went to sleep hungry while 28.8% cited there sometimes was, 10.4% said there often were while 5.2% responded there always were times when their household members went to sleep hungry.

### 2.3.1 Severe Manifestations of Hunger in Baringo County: E07-E08

To determine who the most hungry members of the household are, questions E07 and E08 are used in this analysis. The questions raised on the issue on E07 “Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?” and E08 “Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough?” Table 9 below shows severe manifestations of hunger in the county. When the question “*Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?*” was asked, 18.9 percent responded yes, while those that *he/she or any household member went to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food* were 15.6 percent. On average, 17 percent were severely affected by hunger in the county.

Table 6: Hunger Module with Often and Always

E07: Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08: Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	Average
Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always
%	%	%
18.9%	15.6%	17%

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

### a. Manifestations of Hunger According to Age

Respondents in the age groups of 15-24 years and 25-34 years had averages of 5.3% and 12.5% respectively that often or always worried about not having enough food; and an average of only 5.3% and 9.1% respectively that often or always slept hungry. Averages of 4.5% and 10.0% respectively were recorded for respondents in the middle age groups of 35-44 years and 45-54 years that are often and always worried about not having food while 2.7% and 48.6% in the category indicated having often or always slept hungry. For household heads in the older age groups of 55-64 and above 64 years an average of 4.5% and 2.3% indicated having often and always worried about not having enough food while and average of 17.1% and 17.1% indicated to have often or always slept hungry because there was not enough food. This is shown in table 10 below.

Table 7: Manifestations of Hunger According to Age

Age	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02: Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03: Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04: Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05: Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough	E06: Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07: Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08: Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always	Often & Always
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-24	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
25-34	13.6	14.8	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	12.5	9.1
35-44	4.5	3.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.5	4.5	2.7
45-54	10.3	8.6	12.1	10.3	8.6	10.3	10.3	8.6
55-64	9.1	2.3	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.3
Above 64	18.3	17.	15.9	18.3	17.5	18.8	17.1	17.1
Total	10.5	9.3	10.7	11.4	9.8	10.3	9.5	7.9

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

### b. Hunger Manifestation According to Marital Status

The research findings illustrated in table 11 below reveal that households headed by unmarried persons are more food secure than those headed by married people because only 2.4% from the category indicated that "there was a time when there was no food at all in their

households” and 0% said “there was a time when they slept hungry at night because there was not food to go round”.

Households in polygamous marriages are more food insecure than those in the monogamous marriages as 7.7% from the monogamous marriages indicated “there was a time when there was no food at all in the household” compared to 19.2% from polygamous households. The separated and the widowed seemed to have revealed almost the same level of food insecurity and their food security status are also comparable to those of their polygamous and monogamous married counterparts.

Table 8: Marital Status and Hunger

Marital Status	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03. Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough	E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Monogamous	10.5	8.7	11.2	12.2	9.9	11.6	9.8	7.7
Polygamous	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
Separated	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Widow or Widower	13.5	11.5	9.6	9.6	11.5	7.7	11.5	7.7
Never married	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Total	10.5	9.3	10.8	11.5	9.9	10.3	9.6	7.9

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

### c. Hunger Manifestation According to Education Levels

Table 12 below demonstrates that on average 15.2% and 7.8% of respondents that indicated they always or often do not have any food at all in their households because there were no enough resources to go round” were pre-school and CPE/ KCPE holders while an average of 10.6% and 5.9% of the same category indicated to often or always sleep hungry at night unlike the averages 2.2% and 0.0% each for the secondary and university graduates in both

questions. This clearly reveals that “the more educated a household head, the more food secure and the less hungry his household”.

**Table 9: Manifestations of Hunger According to Levels of Education**

Level of Education	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02: Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03: Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04: Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05: Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough Food?	E06: Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07: Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08: Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pre-School	13.6	10.6	10.6	18.2	14.1	17.2	15.2	10.6
Primary	7.8	7.8	9.8	11.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	5.9
Secondary	2.2	3.3	6.7	3.3	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.2
University Diploma & Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>

*Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013*

**d. Hunger Manifestations According to Gender**

An illustration in table 13 below reveals that female headed households were more food insecure than the male headed ones with an average of 10.9% female respondents indicating they worry about not having food for their households compared to 6.6% for their male counterparts. To measure severity of hunger among the male headed households and those headed by women responses to the question “whether there was a time when there was no food at all in the household because there were not enough resources to go round”, only 5.2% of the male respondents answered in the affirmative unlike the 10.5% responses from the female respondents. On the question on “whether there was a time when they ate smaller meals because of lack of resource to obtain enough food”, again the female respondents were culprits as 10.6% answered in the affirmative as opposed to 6.6% of their male counterparts which can be attributed to the fact that mothers always ensure other household members are fed before they themselves can eat. Averages for households that slept hungry at night

because there was not enough food, for the male headed households was 3.8% unlike 8.9% for households headed by women.

Table 10: Manifestations of Hunger According to Gender

Gender	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03. Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough	E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female	10.9	9.9	11.5	12.8	10.6	11.9	10.5	8.9
Male	6.6	6.6	7.5	6.6	6.6	4.7	5.7	3.8
	9.8	9.0	10.5	11.2	9.6	10.0	9.3	7.6

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

e. Hunger Manifestation According to Household Size

Table 14 below indicates that Baringo County respondents when asked “whether there was a time when there was no food at all in houses because there were not enough resources” the average responses for often or always were 6.9% for respondents with 1-3 persons in household against 11.5% of their counterparts with 4-6 persons and 9.5% for households with more than 6 members. Responding to “whether they or their households slept hungry because there was not enough food”, 4.0% of households with 1-3 members answered in the affirmative while only 10.4% and 7.1% of households with 4-6 and more than 6 members respectively gave a YES answer.

Table 11: Manifestations of Hunger According to Household Size

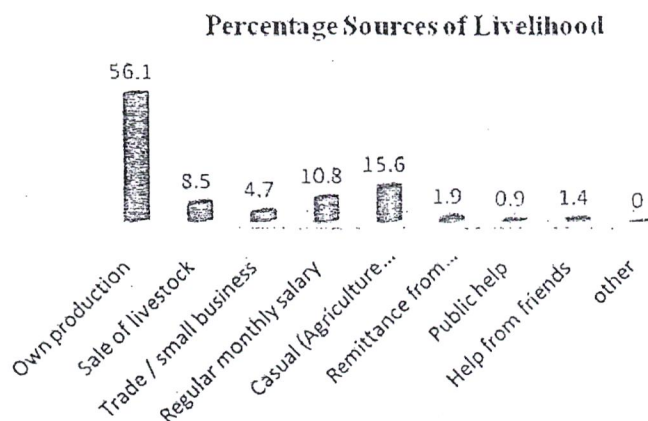
Household Sizes	E01: Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	E02: Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?	E03: Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?	E04: Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	E05: Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough Food?	E06: Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?	E07: Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?	E08: Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always	Often and Always
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 - 3 Persons	8.3	6.3	6.9	8.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	4.9
4-6 Persons	10.4	11.5	12.5	13.0	12.1	13.2	11.5	10.4
More than 6 persons	14.3	9.5	13.1	13.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.1
Total	10.5	9.3	10.7	11.4	9.8	10.3	9.5	7.9

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

## 2.4 Main Sources of Livelihood

As shown in Figure 11 below, the findings from the baseline survey and the integrated research from key informant interviews/focus group discussions demonstrate that the main activities that enable residents of Baringo County to access food in order of magnitude were Crop farming/own production 56.1%, Trade/small businesses 16.5%, casual labour (agriculture and non-agriculture) 15.6%, regular monthly salary 10.8%, sale of livestock (8.5%) and remittances from relatives at 1.9%, help from friends (1.4%) and public help 0.9%.

Figure 11: Main Sources of Food



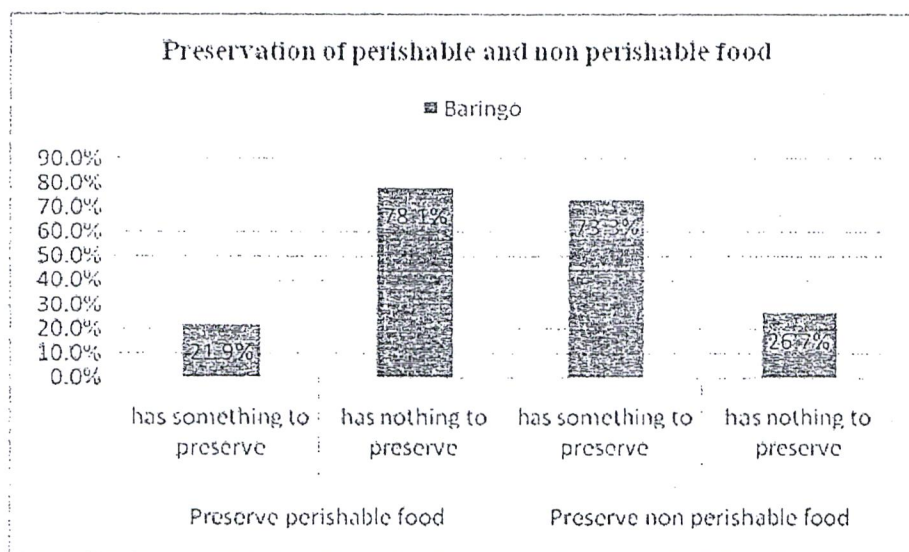
Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

## 2.5 Food Preservation and Storage Methods

### i. Preservation of Perishable and Non-Perishable Foods

Figure 12 below gives a general illustration of some answers provided by Baringo County respondents on preservation methods used by households for perishable and non-perishable foods. 78.1% of households interviewed said they had no perishable foods to preserve while 26.3% of them indicated they did not have non-perishable foods to preserve.

Figure 12: Preservation Methods for Perishable and Non-Perishable Foods



Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

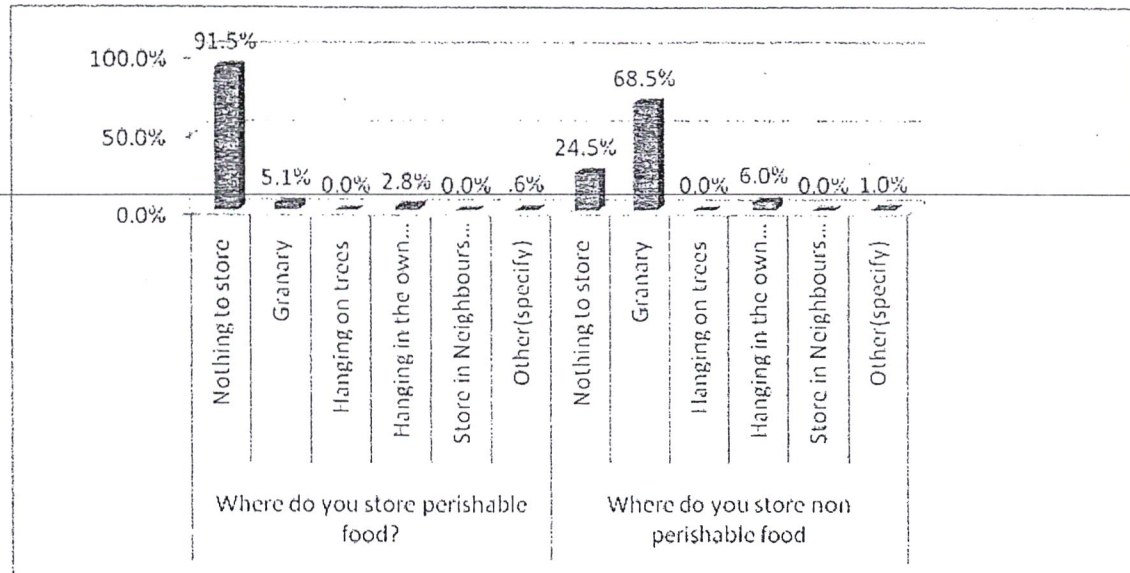
### ii. Storage of Perishable and Non Perishable Foods

Figure-9 below illustrates the answers provided by respondents in Baringo County on storage methods for perishable and non-perishable foods. 91.5% of the respondents said they had no perishable foods to store while 24.5% indicated they did not have non-perishable foods to store. Of the 8.5% of respondents that indicated they had perishable foods to store, 5.1% said they use granaries, 0% said they hang on trees, 2.8% signified they hang in their own houses and 0.6% said they use other storage methods. For non-perishable foods, the 75.5% that had non-perishable foods store used granaries 68.5%, hanging on trees 0.0%, hanging in own house 6.0%, store in neighbor's house 0.0% and 1% indicated they use other unspecified storage methods.

Given that most (68.5 %) use granary to store non perishable foodstuffs, there is a need to introduce modern type of granaries that are well conditioned and keep rodents away in every

household so that food can be stored for longer periods for use during food shortages. This can be through subsidizing the cost of building materials such as iron sheets, cement and wood.

Figure 13: Storage Methods for Perishable and Non-Perishable Foods



Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

## 2.6 Government and Donor Support Programmes in Baringo

Table 15 below gives an illustration of ratings of adequacy and quality of available government, church and other donors support programmes in Baringo County. On the OVC Cash Transfer Programme, the respondents (100%) said it was inadequate and but the quality of the programme's services are average. On the Vulnerable Elderly Persons Cash Transfer Programme, 100% of them indicated that the support provided by the programme is inadequate and 100% rated the quality of the services as average. For the Hunger Safety Net Support, all the respondents rated it as inadequate but didn't rate the quality of the service. 50% of respondents said the Seeds and Fertilizer Inputs Support in the county is adequate, 50% said it's inadequate, and 50% rated its services as good while 50% rated them as average.

Table 12: Available Government/Church/Donor Support Programmes

Support programme	Percentage
1. Receive help from Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash transfer programme	0.9%
2. Receive help from Vulnerable Elderly persons cash transfer programme	0.5%
4. Receiving Food rations	2.8%
7. Food for work programme	1.4%
8. Seeds and fertilizer inputs support	0.9%
9. Constituency Development Fund support	0.9%
10. Constituency Bursary Fund support	1.9%
12. School Feeding Programmes	3.8%

Source: AWSC/KNBS Baseline Survey on Food Security June 2013

According to table 15 above, findings indicate that most of the government and donor support programmes are inadequate and minimal. Those who received Orphans and Vulnerable Children cash were 0.9 percent, Vulnerable Elderly persons cash transfer 0.5 percent, food rations 2.8 percent, food for work programme 1.4 percent, Constituency Development Fund support 1.9 percent. None of the respondent interviewed had received Irrigated farming support which is very key in ensuring food security in Baringo County, this is in addition to National Fund for the Disabled, HIV/AIDS support programme and hunger safety net. In conclusion, Baringo County can be self-sufficient in food production if issues raised by households in this study are addressed as some parts of the county are gifted with good soils, good rainfall and hardworking residents. Food security is a basic sector cross-cutting issue hence its implementation cuts across different economic sectors and policies of a country. For Baringo County and Kenya as whole, food security is crucial in the achievement of Vision 2030 in relation to the economic, social and political pillars; Article 43 of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Food security should therefore become an integral part of the country's various policies.

## CHAPTER 3: DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter focuses on the discussions and analysis of issues raised in chapter two in sections such as demographic data and hunger

### 3.1 Demographic Data and Hunger

#### a. The relationship between Age and hunger

The research findings from Baringo County indicate that households in the age bracket of 55-64 years, 35-44 and 15-24 are more food secure than those in 25-34, 45-54 and above 64 years. This is because of the low levels recorded in the percentages of respondents in those who had no food at all in their household because there were no enough resources to go round and less went to sleep at night hungry. For instance, the age bracket of 55-64 was more food secure as they had few, 2.3% respondents of those who went to bed hungry and 4.5% of those who had no food in their household.

This could be as a result of less dependants in terms of paying school fees for children and their income is mostly spend on food items. As for those in the age bracket of 35-44 years, they are more food secure because of job security and investment in farming and business unlike the ones in 25-34 years who are insecure due to lack of employment and farms to practice agriculture. This latter category consists of the youths who lack employment after finishing secondary education and others higher education. They also lack capital to invest in business and sometimes skills for various jobs and business.

Those between 15-24 years tend to be food secure as they depend on their parents and they are mostly students. As for those above 64 years, they are food insecure as they are old and cannot engage in business and farming activities. For who retired from their careers, they only depend on their savings and perhaps handouts from their children.

#### b. Marital Status and Hunger

The relationship between marital status of respondents and status of household tend to reveal the level of food security in a household. The study reveals that households headed by unmarried people are more likely to be food secure than those headed by married people because the married are likely to have larger families than the single household heads. The findings also reveal that households heads in polygamous marriages are more food insecure (19.2%) than those in the monogamous marriages (7.7%). This could be attributed to the fact

that household heads in polygamous marriages require more resources to buy enough food and other basic household needs compared to those in monogamous families. Large household sizes in polygamous families also require a lot of land for food production, which might not be available due to the high rate of population in the country. Although households headed by divorced, separated and widowed household heads are expected to be more food insecure, households headed by those in a living together type of relationship registered high levels of food insecurity. The possible explanation for this finding is that "living together" could be a food security coping strategy by some household heads compelled to enter into relationships due to financial constraints.

**c. Male and female experiences with Hunger**

The Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009 indicate the population of females at 50.2 % and males 49.8 %; and additionally indicate that 70.2% of households are headed by males against 29.8% which are headed by women. Similarly, the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-2009, indicate that the household population comprised 49% male and 51 % female (*Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010*). The analyses of data gathered during the baseline survey revealed that majority of the households were headed by males 74% while the female-headed households were only 26%. According to the guidelines of the baseline survey, the key respondents were household heads, but in their absence the senior most member of the household available at the time of data collection was to be interviewed.

The research findings revealed that female headed households were more food insecure than the male headed ones. This could be due to discrimination, which make female-headed households prone to food insecurity and poverty. Women in Baringo County lack land ownership rights as land belongs only to men. Even those that have access to land, they do not have capital to invest in agricultural production.

Although the position of women in agricultural food chains is critical, they encounter many obstacles due to restricted land rights, inadequate education and out-dated social traditions which usually limit their ability to improve food security status for their households and communities at large. Women also face different forms of discrimination, such as greater reluctance on the part of input providers to provide credit for fertilizer purchases for female headed households than for male headed households and less scope to borrow money or to buy food on credit. As a result, food security experts affirm the need to support the

contribution of women to food security by guaranteeing equal constitutional rights to land and property, involvement in the marketplace, and opportunities for education.

#### **d. Relationship between Education and Hunger**

The study findings show that education was also found to have a significant and positive relationship with household food security and the findings indicate that better educated household heads are more food secure than those headed by uneducated or low educated household heads. From information gathered also reveal that literacy level in Baringo County is relatively low with 15.5% of respondents having no formal education and 23.9% having only primary education. Low literacy level has adverse effect on food security because it impedes access to and utilization of agricultural information for household food security by farmers. Education was also found to have a significant and positive relationship with household food security and the findings indicate that households with relatively better educated household heads are more likely to be food secure than those headed by uneducated household heads probably because the educated household heads are aware of repercussions of food security in households.

Food insecurity and low education levels are closely linked and are widespread in many parts of the county and these challenges are serious, particularly in rural areas where food insecurity, poverty and educational deprivation often create a vicious circle. Moreover, there is low understanding of the linkage between national food security, basic education, water and sanitation strategies on one hand and nutrition on the other (Republic of Kenya, 2008). Therefore, the county government should improve the education sector since learning improves the ability of people to diversify resources and activities, increase output and income, promote resilience and competitiveness, access information on health and sanitation, and strengthen social cohesion since these are all essential elements to ensure food security in the county.

#### **e. Hunger and Household Size**

A demographic concern noted during the survey was the large family sizes among the communities in the region with 20% of respondents indicating that the size of their families was over 6 members which is a result of cultural beliefs in matters to do with family size as well as the lack of adoption of family planning options. However, in some cases, food insecurity was more severe among smaller households. This is may be attributed to that the

larger the household because of the greater the responsibilities, are better planners of their incomes. Under normal circumstances, as family size increases, the amount of food needed for consumption in one's household increases as every additional household member shares the limited food resources. In reality an increase in household size indirectly reduces income per head, expenditure per head and per capita food consumption. Additionally, in areas where households depend on less productive agricultural land, increasing household size results in increased demand for food; which demand, however, cannot be matched with the existing food supply from own production which ultimately leads to household food insecurity.

### **3.2 Manifestation of Hunger along the four dimensions of food security namely: Availability, Accessibility, Sustainability & Utilisation**

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2010). Household food security means applying this concept to individuals within the household. Conversely, food insecurity exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food (FAO, 2010). Chronic hunger is also a sign of food insecurity hence the hunger module was used to determine the status of food security at the household level in the twenty sampled counties. The table assesses the status of food security at the household level in the last ten months prior to the survey in June 2013. The eight questions in the hunger module assess the four dimensions of food security (i.e. availability, accessibility, utilization and sustainability) and household heads were hence asked to rate the status of food security in their households based on the questions.

**a. Availability: E03. *Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market?***

Food availability deals with the supply side of food security and is determined by the level of food production and food stored. Findings show that 21.2 percent of respondents ate a limited variety of foods due to lack of choices in the market. Eating a limited variety of food implies that members of a household may have food but it is not diversified which signifies food insecurity given that food utilization is a significant dimension of food security which is determined by the quantity and quality of dietary intake. In the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, opinion leaders cited that most households ate limited variety of food due to insufficient income, high food prices and lack of food diversity in the markets.

This could be because of the FGDs suggestions that Baringo is a rocky and the terrain is bad, semi arid conditions and frequent droughts which affects agriculture.

**b. E06. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough Food?**

Eating fewer meals is not synonymous with eating smaller meals. The former refers to missing some meals due to inadequate food to cater for all meals. Eating fewer meals therefore refers to missing some meals owing to inadequacy of food to cater for all meals. Findings from the study showed that 20.4 percent of the respondents ate fewer meals in a day

because there was not enough food. Skipping meals is a more serious manifestation of food insecurity and poverty than eating smaller meals since households that have little income can at least afford to eat smaller meals but they do not skip meals. Opinion leaders' in the integrated research stated that whenever there is not enough food households skipped some meals to facilitate preparation of one meal that would be enough for all members of the household which is a more serious manifestation of food insecurity and poverty.

Based on research findings, food insecurity adversely affects households in the low income category because they have to forego other important non-food expenditures, such as health care and education in order to buy food. The most mentioned reason for eating small meals were lack of adequate resources to buy enough food and inadequate food where some households rationed the little food they had to avoid starvation. Eating small meals is used as a coping mechanism for food security and shows that there is under-utilization/under consumption of food which is an indicator of food insecurity.

**c. E08. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?**

Going to sleep hungry is a situation in which members of a household do not have an evening meal due to limited availability of food or lack of access to it. The study indicated that 15.6 percent of a household slept at night hungry because there was not enough food. The opinion leaders in the integrated research cited that households slept hungry because they did not have food surpluses since they produced very little food which is only enough for immediate consumption. This implies that households that slept hungry have high frequencies of not having food at all in their households. The leaders stated that this situation is occasioned by low food availability as a result of poor food production due to output fluctuations influenced by a number of factors including erratic rainfall, poor quality seeds, high cost of inputs especially fertilizer, poor producer prices as well as pests and diseases.

**d. Sustainability: E01. Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?**

Worrying about not having food is a situation in which people lack food sustainability due to inconsistency of supply, access and utilization of food. The research findings showed that 22.6 percent of households worried that their household would not have enough foods. The implications for both hunger and worry for households has an impact on their individual development, health of families and communities and therefore on the national development. The integrated research gave several factors as to why they worried about not having enough food some of which included small parcels of land, erratic climatic conditions, crop failure, lack of income to buy food, shortage of food supply in markets and fluctuations in food prices.

**e. Accessibility: E04. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?**

Eating food that one prefers not to eat due to lack of resources to obtain other types of food is a situation whereby financial constraints hinder access to a variety of foodstuffs which often leads to food insecurity. In the study, 22.6 percent of the respondents said they ate food that they preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food. This could be because the respondents in the FGDs stated that they lack income to purchase food.

**f. E05. Did you or any other household member eat smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough?**

Eating smaller meals refers to a situation whereby members of a household eat small quantities of food for breakfast lunch and dinner, but they do not skip any of them. Study showed that 19.4 percent of households said they ate smaller meals in a day because of lack of resources to obtain enough. This was used as a coping mechanism for food security and shows an element of food insecurity. The most cited reason for eating small meals was lack of adequate resources to buy enough food and inadequate food, which implies households ration the little food they have to avoid starvation.

**g. E07. Was there a time when there was no food at all in your household because there were not enough resources to go around?**

Based on the hunger module, lack of food in the household is a high manifestation of food insecurity because it shows that there is serious starvation in those households. In Baringo County, 18.9 percent of respondents said that there a time when there was no food at all in their household because there were not enough resources to go around. During the focus

group discussions and key informant interviews, the opinion leaders cited that some factors which contribute to food insecurity in the county include harsh climatic conditions, poor agricultural practices which have led to serious crop failure in the past few years resulting to lack of sufficient food; business activities in the county are not thriving owing to low purchasing power and lack of capital to expand the businesses hence traders do not get sufficient income to buy enough food; and that food security support services are limited, poorly targeted and administered although many residents are food insecure.

**h. Utilization: E02. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of lack of resources?**

Eating food of one's preference is an important aspect of food security however, 18.4 percent households ate foodstuffs they do not prefer to eat due to various reasons, that is lack of sufficient income to buy food of their preference. Opinion leaders in the research said that they ate foods they did not prefer to eat due to reasons such as lack of sufficient income to buy food of their preference. Apart from income, limited variety of food in markets and unreliable climate also hindered many households from accessing food of their choice.

### **3.3 Main Sources of Livelihood**

Livelihood is the means of making a living and in the food security context it refers to people, their capabilities, their assets, their incomes and activities needed to sustain a means of living, which include ways to obtaining food. Households have *sustainable livelihoods* when they can cope and maintain their capabilities and assets without undermining their natural environment. Sustainable livelihood on the other hand refers to people's capability to generate and maintain their means of living, enhance their well-being and that of future generations (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2006).

Although crop farming is the main source of livelihood the respondents stated that crop farming has largely been affected by harsh climatic conditions, lack of agricultural extension services, poor infrastructure and declining labour supply in farms since most of the youth prefer boda boda business to working in farms. Casual labour which is the second main source of livelihood in the county is affected by inconsistency in the availability of work opportunities and most are not well paying. Trade/small business, in the county is affected by insufficient capital, high interest rates on business loans, lack of adequate entrepreneurial knowledge and poor transport infrastructure.

The views of opinion/community leaders in the integrated research from key informant interviews and focus group discussions in Baringo County reveal that 56.1% indicated crop farming as the main source of livelihood, 15.6% said casual labour, 4.7% small scale businesses, 10.8 % regular salary, 8.5% livestock keeping 0.9% depended on help.

Measures to improve food security in the county should aim at promoting crop production which most citizens depend on as a source of livelihood although the leaders complained that the quantity and quality of agricultural extension services have declined in the last two decades due to inadequate human resource and underfunding of the sector ministries; hence there is low adoption of agricultural technology as a result of limited research and poor link between farmers and extension officers. The constraints to economic activities that negatively impact on food security include: low quality of seed reserve and planting materials, low technical skills/knowledge and cost of key farm inputs (that is seeds and fertilizers) affect crop production. Lack of capital to expand businesses, weak purchasing power and weak financial services were identified as impediments to the development of small enterprises and unsuccessful business activities which culminates in traders not having sufficient income to purchase enough food. Underdeveloped infrastructure in most parts of the county affects distribution and marketing of farm inputs and agricultural produce.

The county government should adopt India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), a poverty alleviation programme that has managed to make many of its poor people food secure by guaranteeing them a hundred days of employment per year in green jobs (Amita, 2005) for 15.6% of its residents who derive their livelihood from casual labour in agriculture and non-agriculture ventures. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was enacted on 7 September 2005 to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household.

For the agriculture sector the county government should adopt Malawi's Fertilizer Subsidy Programme, which aims to raise household and national food security through increased access to farm inputs, would enhance the county's food security for its 56.1% residents who engage in farming activities as their main source of livelihood. This programme each year targets 1.5-1.7 million farmers who are provided with two coupons to buy fertilizer at a subsidized price.

The coupons are distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture to districts and traditional authorities, including village chiefs, who distribute the coupons to identified recipients. If adopted, initially the programme can target maize and other cereal farmers and then can be expanded to cover other food and cash crop growers. Additionally, Brazil's Food Acquisition Programme where food from smallholder farmers or their organizations is purchased by a government agency at market prices and distributed to local social organizations or to food-insecure people, a programme that provides a guaranteed market for smallholder farmers at fair prices could also be adopted by the county government. For the 4.7% engaged in trade/small businesses, creation of markets and trade opportunities, in addition to economic empowerment and access to fairly priced credit facilities for enhancement of their business ventures would boost their food security status. Implementation of the suggested food security programmes should be administered through multi-stakeholder institutions to comprise both public and civil society representatives to ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **3.4 Preservation and Storage of Foods**

Food storage and preservation is a key factor in determining household food security as it ensures availability of food for later use, reduced wastage, and preparedness for catastrophes, emergencies and periods of scarcity as well as protection from animals or theft among others. From the foregoing discussions it is apparent that majority of the respondents did not have food to store depicting lack of food surpluses at the household level which is a clear manifestation of food insecurity in most households in the region. In addition, it is also clear from the research findings that majority of the respondents did not have reliable preservation methods for non-perishable and cooked foods hence use conventional methods of food storage which are not very reliable. It is noteworthy to mention that absence of food preservatives especially for grains would compel farmers to hurriedly sell their produce at low prices immediately after harvesting to avoid wastage which also contributes to food insecurity given that many farmers are unable to store food for future use. For that reason, food preservatives should be made affordable to encourage food storage. Storage is an aspect of the post-harvest system through which food goes through on its way from the field to the consumer (USAID, 2011). The research findings revealed that in Baringo County contemporary food preservation techniques have not been adopted by majority of farmers hence most of the agricultural output of small scale farmers is kept at the household level for

local use and is stored using traditional technique such as putting in sacks and keeping in the house, granaries and also hanging to prevent from pest damage.

Storage of cereals and other non-perishable at the household level has many advantages such as enabling farmers to easily access their produce and facilitating sale when necessary; minimizing transportation and handling costs; in addition to acting as a source of information concerning the supply of food in the market which informs production decisions.

To ensure food security and avoid wastage modern food preservatives should be made affordable and their use to preserve food encouraged to farmers encouraged.

### 3.5 Consumption Patterns

Staple food crops are significant sources of both food security and earnings for most of the households in Kenya (USAID, 2010). Maize is the staple food crop in Kenya and has always been taken to be equivalent with household and nationwide food security. Maize in Kenya is essentially used in the form of maize flour to prepare maize meal (Ugali). In addition, dry grain maize grain is often mixed with other foodstuffs such as potatoes, beans and vegetables to prepare Githeri and Muthokoi. The Kenya National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP 2011) states that in Kenya food availability has over time been understood in terms of cereal supply, and food security in terms of having enough maize. Opinion leaders views collected from key informant interviews and focus group discussions in the integrated research revealed that Ugali is the main staple food consumed by residents of Baringo County and is consumed with vegetables and occasionally with meat, fermented milk or legumes. Eating non-traditional foods and engaging in diverse economic activities should be encouraged since this will help in boosting food security by diversifying sources of food and earning more income.

### 3.6 Government/Church/Donor Support Programmes

Data analyzed from the findings reveal that the various support programmes available in Baringo County are largely not adequate and in poor or average state. Food security support services in the County are limited, poorly targeted and administered, yet majority of the households are poor and food insecure. Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) is government programme that provides cash to poor households and can be designed to promote a wide range of benefits which include immediate poverty alleviation; improved health, nutrition and

education outcomes, economic productivity and growth, empowerment (particularly for women) and social cohesion. In Kenya, the government has been implementing cash transfer programmes targeting orphans and vulnerable children since 2004 in addition to implementing several social protection interventions. Although many Kenyans are food insecure, only a diminutive percentage of respondents affirmed that they receive cash transfer services from the government. This low percentage of cash transfers beneficiaries is attributed to the fact that most of the support programmes are still being piloted; hence, they only targeted few individuals. However, most of the participants during the focus group discussions complained that the few available support programmes are not properly administered consequently; the deserving beneficiaries do not benefit much from them.

Information gathered from the research revealed that government programmes make the bulk of support mechanisms for attaining food security in the county while non-governmental organizations support and self-help groups supplement such efforts. Lack of integrity among government officials (specifically the local administration) was responsible for poor identification and/or selection of the beneficiaries and administration of the programmes to the extent of embezzlement of support funds. It was dismal to learn that some of the participants were even uninformed of the existence of government cash transfer programmes. In view of the aforementioned, Baringo County opinion/community leaders suggested techniques of improving effective implementation and execution of government support programmes which included provision of up scaled agricultural inputs and implements, capacity building and/or sensitization through community leaders, transparency in the identification of beneficiaries, building of storage facilities, making programmes accessible to all, provision of financial support and Ministry of Agriculture having enough extension services to farmers.

In addition, the leaders also suggested improvement of social security programmes' management through proper regulation of social security and protection of provider institutions by ensuring the participation of all stakeholders and interest programmes; involving the locals in the design and identification of the programme beneficiaries, particularly in the case of targeted programmes; and accountability in the social protection sector which would increase if the formulation and delivery of social protection programmes were better coordinated.

Governing of social protection schemes by sector-wide minimum standards based on recognized accountability tools and development of accountability criteria based on proven regional and international experience and minimum standards of compliance agreed by all programmes. Strong need for regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for cash transfer programmes to determine the extent to which they alleviate poverty. The fact that safety net programmes have many aspects in common suggests a strong case for harmonizing the indicators used to monitor them, especially given the constrained budgets and limited capacity for designing and maintaining monitoring and evaluation systems. Urgent need to develop comprehensive performance management systems for the sector's contributory schemes that include specific and measureable indicators for all key processes, risks and intended results associated with these schemes. A full performance assessment that compares each scheme's performance with ILO standards would also be highly desirable.

### 3.7 Challenges

Some challenges that hinder achievement of food security in Baringo County included:

1. Unfavourable climatic conditions, for instance long period of drought and occasional floods that occur when it rains. Dry conditions affects both livestock and crop farming in that crop farming will fail to take place as most rely on rain fed agriculture while livestock will yield low returns as most of the farmers depend on natural pasture.
2. Poor road network which results into high food prices and impedes access to markets. This also leads to poor distribution of food from the productive parts of the county to the less productive parts.
3. Lack of access to effective agricultural extension services and support by small scale farmers results to production of poor quality farm outputs and low yields as farmers can only use the traditional farming methods.
4. Negative attitudes towards agriculture as a livelihood activity which leads to desertion of agricultural work by youth and men for other jobs which they term as 'well-paying',
5. Lack of capital to start agri-business projects or purchase adequate stock to expand small businesses as a result of high interest rates charged on loans by microfinance organizations,

6. Exploitation by wealthy middlemen who buy directly from the farmers. This is so because the farmers can't access the markets and therefore the middle men will purchase farm output at low market prices and sell it at higher prices in towns like Nakuru and Nairobi where there is market.
  7. Lack of employment opportunities in the job market and low wages for people employed as casual laborers;
  8. High levels of poverty among communities;
- 
9. Social, cultural and traditional values which obstruct development at many levels.
  10. Rocky terrain hinders mechanized farming.

## CHAPTER 4: PROPOSALS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter covers proposals, recommendations and conclusions by respondents in Baringo County include:

### 4.1 Proposals

Proposals by respondents in Baringo County included:

**Improve road network to help access food markets and sale of farm produce:** the County's infrastructure needs urgent improvement to enhance movement of goods from different parts of Baringo and increase access to markets to lessen exploitation by middlemen;

**Introduce irrigation system and water harvesting:** This will help farmers practice agriculture throughout the year and thus surplus production of food. This is given that most residents rely only on rain fed agriculture which when it fails, they suffer from hunger.

**Ensure land reform for equitable land distribution:** Regulate land use to enhance food crop production as this would be of benefit in cash crop, fishing, mining and rangeland areas.

**Empowerment of the youth and women economically:** This will be through providing capacity building for women and youth groups on proper financial management prior to providing beneficiaries with loans to ensure they can manage and invest the money and this will reduce incidences of loan defaulting. They should also be trained on profitable farming methods and on how to run businesses effectively.

**Access to affordable and subsidized farm inputs:** The farmers should be provided with farm inputs such as certified quality improved seeds, subsidized fertilizers and pesticides to enhance soil fertility and improve crop yields to improve the county's food security.

**Introduce value addition of agricultural output:** Establishing small scale food processing plants and non-traditional crop production units to transform agricultural commodities to a more valuable state will help in increasing the economic value and consumer appeal on farm produce.

**Provision of adequate and ready markets for agricultural output:** Provide adequate and ready markets for agricultural produce to increase their income and protect vulnerable

farmers from unscrupulous middle men who often exploit them by purchasing their produce at very low prices.

**Provision of agricultural training to farmers:** Agricultural extension officers should be hired to train and ensure farmers easily access information on modern and innovative farming methods and also enable them adopt modern agricultural technologies such as drip irrigation, kitchen gardens and green houses for those that can afford.

**Cash Transfers:** Improve financial support for vulnerable members of community the elderly, OVCs and persons with disabilities to guarantee support get to the correct beneficiaries by involving community in prioritization and management of cash transfers to ensure transparency

**Employment Creation:** Enable and economically empower youth by creating employment at county level for idle youth, facilitating them to engage in joint ventures and/or small scale businesses and/or initiating projects that can interest/involve them in agriculture such as fish farming, green houses, bee keeping, fruit production etc.

#### **4.2 Key Policy and Programme Recommendations**

Below are among the key recommendations emanating from the research carried out by AWSC in Baringo County. The research tells us that at least 17% of people of Baringo are either often or always hungry which has great implications especially for children and development of their potential; consequently implementation of food security programmes is therefore a priority. The research also shows that 56.1% produce their own food while the small scale traders 4.7% and casual labourers are 15.6%; AWSC therefore makes following recommendations:

**4.2.1 Support Programmes for Hungry Households that Depend on Own Production:** The national and county governments should establish a programme to support those severely affected by hunger. The national and county government can directly focus on the households and ensure that they have access to food through either increased production, creation of employment for casual labourers and opportunities for markets and trade. As in the case of India in order to ensure efficient, transparent and targeting of the food poor household we recommend that a clear legal framework to ensure implementation of support programme for the hungry

that will address this category of Baringo people from this dehumanizing situation and address article 43 (1)(c) by targeting own producers.

AWSC then recommends that, in targeting the 56.1% own producers, the national government through the county government establishes a family/household support programme by implementing the following proposals targeting the 56.1% own producers:

- a. **Rain Water Harvesting:** Subsidised roofing materials (Mabati) for housing and water tanks to facilitate water harvesting.
- b. **Capacity Building on Agriculture:** Capacity building on better farming methods as well as utilization of the extension services to improve food security. This entails having agricultural extension officers who will train farmers to increase agricultural production through the use modern farming techniques and latest information such as use of improved seed varieties, pesticides, green houses, fertilizers, irrigation, crop diversification, use of machinery and artificial insemination.
- c. **Markets:** From the research 75.5% of the respondents said they store food (non-perishable) while 8.5% store perishable food. Poor storage in addition lack of markets was a common problem almost faced by all who were interviewed.
- d. The county government should invest in the establishment of small scale organic food processing plants and non-traditional crop production units that can be run by county residents to transform agricultural commodities to other products to increase incomes earned from the produce.
- e. **County Storage and Strategic Food Reserves:** Due to wastages and losses incurred as result of attack of produce by diseases and pests, poor weather, destruction by wild animals and lack of adequate storage facilities during surplus production has resulted in massive food insecurity reported during the survey
- f. **Water for Irrigation and Domestic Use:** Purchasing materials to ensure rain water harvesting in Schools, Health Centres, Urban centres and

equipment/materials for water harvesting such as tanks, pipes, water pumps, borehole drilling machinery and gutters.

- 4.2.2 **Cash Transfer:** The County government has shown commendable efforts towards the allocation of funds to the elderly in addition to what the national government has allocated for the elderly, OVCs, PWDs and school feeding programmes. However, many respondents (86%) registered their dissatisfaction with the management, allocation and distribution of the funds. We therefore propose that the County government establishes food security committee that would oversee proper targeting of beneficiaries, monitor and evaluate the implementation process and provide exit strategies for the beneficiaries.
- 4.2.3 **Employment creation - one job for every poor household:** The Government should develop a policy that allows the County and National Governments to identify the hungry households and create employment for at least one person in the household for 200 days a year. This will cater for 15.6% of the respondents from Baringo who said they are engaged in casual labour. The ultimate objective of this project is to create employment for at least 200 days for one person in a poor family per year for households with no one with wage employment. The beneficiaries will be engaged in green jobs which include: water conservation and water harvesting; drought-proofing (including forestation and tree plantation to increase forest cover to 10percent); irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works; provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities, Roads construction and maintenance of Government buildings and other structures.
- 4.2.4 **Economic Empowerment of Youth and Women:** The government's effort to provide employment especially for the youth and women are indeed commendable. The various initiatives like the Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund and Uwezo Fund will contribute and make it possible for many youth and women to engage in gainful employment. Still, a lot needs to be done. Majority of youth remain unemployed and some even convert to social ills as a means of livelihood. Our research findings showed that 52.4% of the respondents from our study in Baringo were youth between the ages of 15-34 years and increasing the funds will make it possible for them to engage in meaningful employment. It is important that the youth

are given relevant training and knowledge on the existing funding opportunities and entrepreneurial skills so as to make the best of these facilities.

- 4.2.5 **Developed and Improved Infrastructure:** Improvement of the county's poor infrastructure by rehabilitating existing road network especially in the county's interior to ease of movement of goods and access to markets and hence reduce food prices.
- 4.2.6 **County strategic food and water storage:** Due to wastages and losses incurred as result of attack of produce by diseases and pests, poor weather, destruction by wild animals and lack of adequate storage facilities during surplus production has resulted in massive food insecurity reported during the survey. We recognise that schedule IV of the constitution gives responsibilities of health, agriculture and social services among others to the country government.
- 4.2.7 **Implementation mechanism for county food security programme:** Given the research findings discussed in detail in the report, we propose establishment of County food security committees comprised of county executive officer in charge of agriculture, social services two persons of opposite gender with knowledge and experience in matters related to food security appointed by the Governor and two persons of the opposite gender to represent special interests also appointed by the Governor. These committees will monitor the food security and nutrition situation and evaluate progress of the implementation of the food security programmes in the county, provide guidelines for appropriate targeting, criteria selection of food insecurity families and individuals in the county among others.
- 4.2.8 **Increased security:** Research findings indicate that insecurity is a major contributor to food insecurity across in the county. This insecurity as recorded by the respondents is caused by raids who terrorise and steal livestock, destroy crops in addition to the human wildlife conflict.
- 4.2.9 **Drug and Alcohol Abuse:** The abuse of drugs and alcohol in the county especially for the youth contribute to food insecurity. There is need for NACADA to be supported in order to deal with this menace and the county to establish rehabilitation centres for the victims of alcohol and drug abuse.
- 4.2.10 **Enforcement Mechanism for Ensuring Food Security:** AWSC proposes that a legislative framework be developed that will enforce food security programmes aimed

at implementation of Article 43 (1)(c) of the constitution. In this framework it is proposed that a food security authority be established and the governors take responsibility at the county level. This is in line with best practices in other countries such as Columbia, Mauritius, South Africa and India.

#### 4.3 Conclusion

The Baseline Survey covered Baringo County extensively to determine the Food Security position in the County. From the research findings, the statistics show clearly that the county is experiencing a high level of food insecurity and it is of paramount importance that immediate intervention to ensure food security in the county need to be put in place. It is possible to attain sustainable food production in the region but first, the underlying causes of scarcity of resources must be addressed and interventions harnessed to the grassroots, to enable both state and non-state actors to be involved in strategizing food security measures. Under Schedule Four of the Kenya Constitution 2010 the County government is given the responsibility of feeding its people by adopting agriculture as one of its functions. The residents of the county were therefore very specific in their articulation on what needs to be done to maximize their capacity to make sure that the county becomes food secure. Consequently it is important that the county government conduct an impact analysis on existing trends so as to close any gaps in developing a food secure society otherwise the idea of a food secure county will remain a dream in Baringo.

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**Brief for the NDMA Board Chairperson  
attending a meeting of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries**

*4<sup>th</sup> June 2014*

**Background**

- The NDMA is a State Corporation established through Legal Notice No. 171 on 24 November 2011.
- Its mandate is to ensure that droughts do not result in famine, and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated.
- It provides leadership and coordination of drought risk management and adaptation to climate change.
- It is a national institution, with an operational presence for the time being in the 23 most drought-affected counties, where its role is to support the county governments to manage drought risks. Its offices in these counties are fully operational.
- It currently has 294 staff of which 249 are in the county offices.
- In Baringo, the NDMA has worked with the County Government and other stakeholders over the past year to improve awareness about the importance of risk reduction and the need to respond proactively to hazards such as drought and floods.
- As a result, the County Government has taken several positive steps to prepare and plan for drought and to build resilience to drought. The principal challenge in NDMA is funding.



**Item a): Measures and coordination activities being undertaken by the Authority in Baringo to address systemic drought challenges within the County**

Measures	Details
<p><b>1. Information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A monthly drought early warning bulletin is produced and shared with county stakeholders before 5th of every month.</li> <li>▪ The bulletin describes current drought conditions and provides the county government and other agencies with recommendations on what should be done, with sufficient lead-time to carry them out.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Assessments</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continuous assessment of the impact of drought conditions by all stakeholders working together, agreeing on who is affected, the interventions required, and the timeframe.</li> <li>▪ A single drought response plan for the county was developed in January 2014 and revised in May 2014.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Contingency planning</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A county drought contingency plan was recently developed which describes, for each stage of drought, the appropriate activities, budgets, timeframe, and agencies involved.</li> <li>▪ Finance for drought response can now be quickly released against these pre-agreed activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Coordination</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Secretariat and technical support is provided to the County Steering Group (CSG), where all stakeholders meet regularly to plan and take action.</li> <li>▪ Baringo is an active county: the CSG has met more than 15 times since June 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Response</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All stakeholders were asked to mobilise resources to finance different parts of the county's single drought response plan.</li> <li>▪ With its own (modest) funds from the EU, the NDMA is in the process of allocating Kshs. 5 million for quick response in five target communities (three in East Pokot, one in Baringo North, and one in Baringo South), in areas of water &amp; sanitation, livestock/agriculture, health, nutrition &amp; social protection, peace &amp; security, and coordination.</li> <li>▪ With WFP, World Vision and the County Government, the NDMA is also rolling out a Food for Assets programme for 10,400 beneficiaries in East Pokot. The Food for Assets programme has already been rolled out in Baringo South covering 16,200 beneficiaries.</li> </ul>



**Item b): Measures and other innovative programmes being taken to re-engineer and transform food security in the County**

1. Kenya now has a long-term strategy to 'end drought emergencies' (EDE), which is part of the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan II:
  - a. The strategy prioritises investment in the foundations for development and resilience: i.e. security, infrastructure, and human capital. Without this basic investment, food security is not achievable, and projects intended to increase production will have little impact. Counties like Baringo have never received adequate investment in these areas.
  - b. The EDE strategy has been turned into a number of common frameworks for investment between the national government, county governments, and development partners. County governments participated in two rounds of consultation and planning for these frameworks in November 2013 and April 2014.
  - c. With technical assistance from the NDMA, the Baringo County Government has domesticated the EDE framework within its County Integrated Development Plan, allocating a specific chapter to the EDE and co-financing EDE commitments. It has developed a five-year financing framework and begun resource mobilisation with donors, NGOs and national Government. The total budget is Kshs. 4. 8 billion, covering the following areas: peace and security, climate-proofed infrastructure, water, health and nutrition, education, livestock, environment and natural resource management, and risk management and coordination.
  - d. The County Government had already allocated Kshs. 60 million for disaster risk management and coordination in its 2013/14 budget while this framework was being developed.
2. With technical assistance from the NDMA, including discussions in two county consultative meetings, Baringo County is planning a number of joint projects with its neighbours (West Pokot and Turkana) to respond to shared risks and opportunities, particularly in the livestock, education and security sectors.
3. Thus, the County has a clear sense of its priorities, has developed viable plans, and has the necessary capacity to carry them out. The principal challenge is obtaining enough finance to implement these plans.



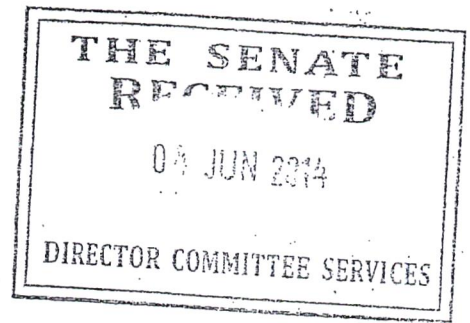
**Item c): Proposed policy, administrative and legislative interventions that would address drought challenges in the county**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Details</b>
<b>NDMA Bill</b>	Hon. Chachu's Private Members' Bill is at the committee stage. Once passed it will strengthen the Authority's powers and the priority given to drought management in Kenya.
<b>Disaster Management Bill</b>	The Bill is at Cabinet office. The legislation will operationalise the Disaster Management Policy and strengthen the institutional framework for disaster management, including formalising disaster management structures at the community level.
<b>National Drought Contingency Fund(NDCF)</b>	The NDCF was approved within Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2012 (ASAL Policy). It now needs gazetting by the National Treasury. Without it, funds can only be re-allocated from development budgets; this is a slow process and undermines long-term development. All the necessary paperwork has been prepared to gazette the Fund.
<b>Inter-county structures</b>	Counties need resources to take joint action against shared risks, including drought and conflict.

**Key challenges facing the Authority**

1. **Inadequate budget:** the Authority's budget allocation is sufficient only to cover its staffing and some operational costs; it has no funds for response, other than project funds it receives from donors for specific interventions. Without the NDCF as well, the Authority's capacity to carry out concrete drought response activities is very low.
2. For the next financial year, NDMA has a shortfall of Kshs 424,417,000 in development budget to take care of counterpart funding and Kshs 292,155,400 on recurrent budget.
3. **Quality of media reporting:** the Authority has a well-respected drought early warning system, which is based on objective evidence (such as satellite imagery of vegetation). Kenyans are exposed to many risks and challenges, including poverty, but these cannot all be attributed to drought. The Authority intends to work with all stakeholders to increase understanding of the early warning system and the different dynamics that undermine food security.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE PRESIDENCY  
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Ref. No. MDP/1/1/131

June 3, 2014

**Sen. Kiraitu Murungi**

Chairman

Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

**NAIROBI**

Thro'

**Mr. J.M. Nyegenye**

Clerk of the Senate

**NAIROBI**

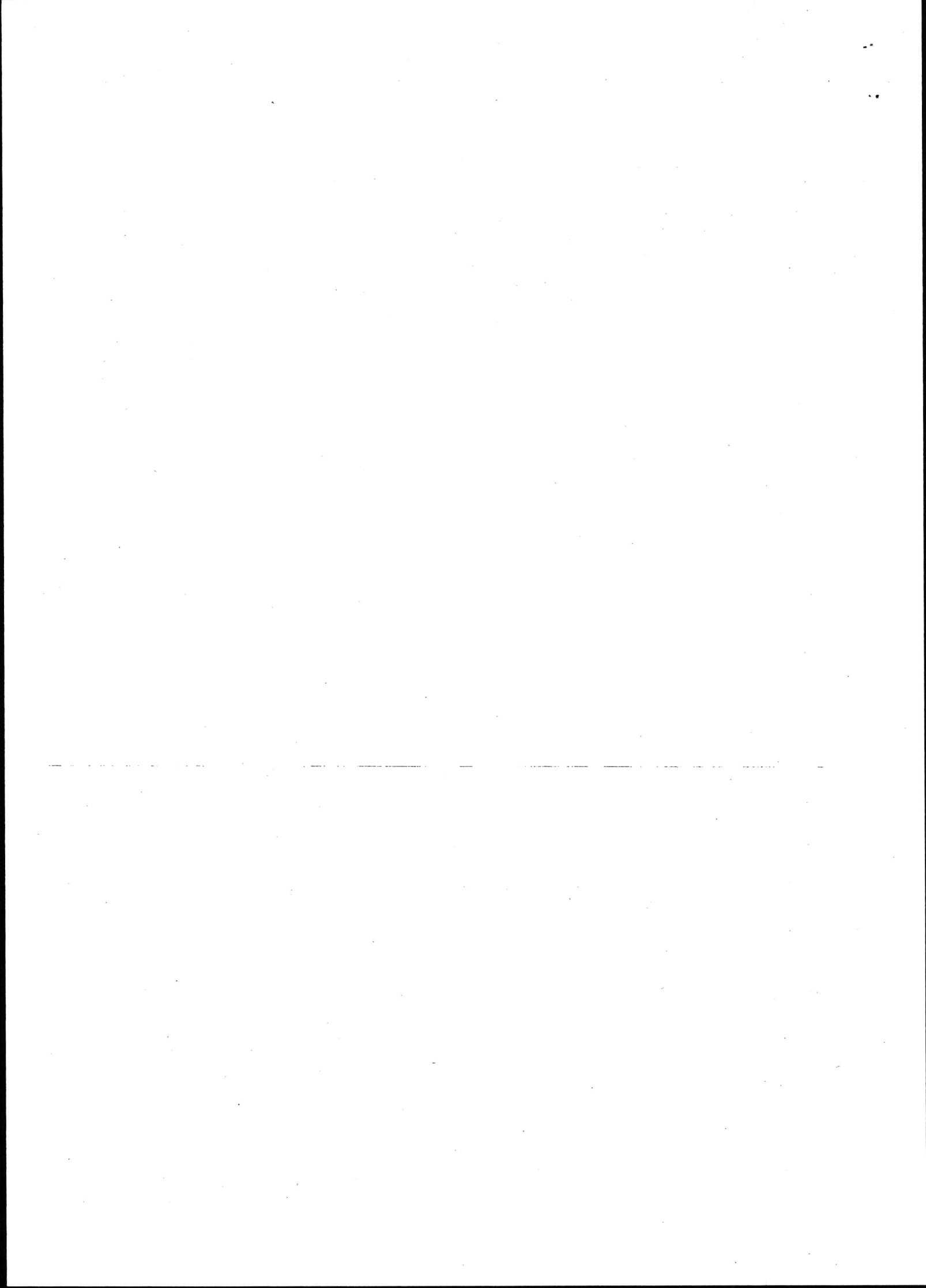
*Sr. Clerk Assistant - Agric.  
Please bring this to the attention  
of the Chair ASAP to discuss  
4/6/14.*

**RE: MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES**

Reference is made to a letter Ref. No. SENATE/SCALF/CORR/2014/ (122) dated 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 on the above subject.

Enclosed, please find my Ministry's response to the issues raised for discussion on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2014

**ANNE WAIGURU, OGW  
CABINET SECRETARY**



**BRIEF BY Ms. ANNE WAIGURU, CABINET SECRETARY FOR DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING TO A MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES – 4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2014**

**QUESTION I**

The reasons why over 300,000 persons in Baringo County have been reported lacking food and water and have not received any relief from the Government.

**RESPONSE**

Mr. Chairman as you are aware, Baringo County falls under the Agro Pastoral Livelihood Region which includes Kajiado, Narok, West Pokot, Laikipia and Nyeri Counties.

Factors affecting food security in these agro-ecological zone include – poor temporal and spatial distribution of rain, livestock diseases, maize lethal necroses disease, frost bite in Nyeri and Laikipia, high food prices, human wildlife conflict, poor road infrastructure, cattle rustling, floods around Lake Baringo and upsurge of water borne diseases in West Pokot. From the foregoing it is apparent that food security in the area is generally wanting. According to the most recent Drought and Food Security update report of 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 the number of persons in need of food assistance is approximated at 30,020 and not 300,000 as alleged.

In response to the needs of those affected by drought in Baringo County, the Ministry has been sending relief food supplies that is composed of maize, rice, beans, vegetable oil and Health Food (Nutropap) for children, the elderly and the sick.

In total, Baringo County has received the following quantities of food since the bursary 2014. In addition, the Ministry issued an AIE of Kshs. 750,000.00 to cater for logistics in the food distribution.

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ITEM</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>
1.	Rice 50 Kg) bag	2,500 bags
2.	Maize (90Kg) bag	3,000 bags
3.	Beans (50Kg) Bag	2,500 bags
4.	Vegetable Oil (6x3 Ltr) Carton	675 Cartons
5.	Nutropap (20Kg) bale	300 bales
<b>TOTAL SUM</b>		

This information is confirmed by the County Commissioners letter referenced Ref. No. Agr.11/1/VOL.II/75 dated 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 which is hereby attached for your information.

## QUESTION II

Intervention measures and coordination activities undertaken by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, to curb famine and cope with increasing cases of drought in the country.

## RESPONSE

Mr. Chairman, all relief food and non-food items from the Ministry is delivered to the Sub-County Commissioners who are required to convene Sub-County Steering Group meetings to distribute food to the targeted population. In this regard, County Administrators are under strict instructions to ensure food is expeditiously availed to the needy population to avert suffering. The Ministry will continue feeding the deserving residents of Baringo County until the food situation improves.

In the meantime, it is worth noting that it is Government Policy to feed all the drought affected and vulnerable population of the Country. So far, the following quantities of food have been distributed since the beginning of this financial year, to the affected throughout the Country.

## RELIEF FOOD ALLOCATED TO DISTRICTS – 2013 -14 FINACIAL YEAR

NO	MONTH	Maize (90Kg Bag)	Beans (50Kg Bag)	Rice (50Kg Bag)	Cooking Oil (6x3 Ltr)	Nutropap (20kg Bale)
1.	Jul - 13	1,950	2,8560	1,577	131	-
2.	Aug-13	505	653	5	-	-
3.	Sep -13	9,113	5,515	2,406	2,087	-
4.	Oct -13	1,293	2,473	1,887	448	-
5.	Nov-13	2,000	1,400	2,100	530	-
6.	Dec-13	1,425	983	1,634	475	-
7.	Jan -14	10,074	9,043	13,100	2,360	720
8.	Feb- 14	-	7,200	18,000	1,800	1,800
9.	Mar-14	25,625	24,025	29,785	7,860	-
10	May-14	20,516	15,508	14,517	3,608	645
TOTAL		72,501	69,660	85,011	19,299	3,165

## QUESTION III

Policy, Administrative and Legislative interventions undertaken by the Ministry to respond to drought related challenges in the Country.

## RESPONSE

Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, the drought situation began to manifest itself at the close of the year in 2013. We have put in place mechanisms to distribute food and ensure that needy counties receive the requisite assistance. Some of the measures we have introduced to ensure food reaches those in need include:

- Food distribution is informed by the Drought and Food Security update that is undertaken on regular basis, as well as the early warning system report by the

National Drought Management Authority. This ensures that response is informed and targeted.

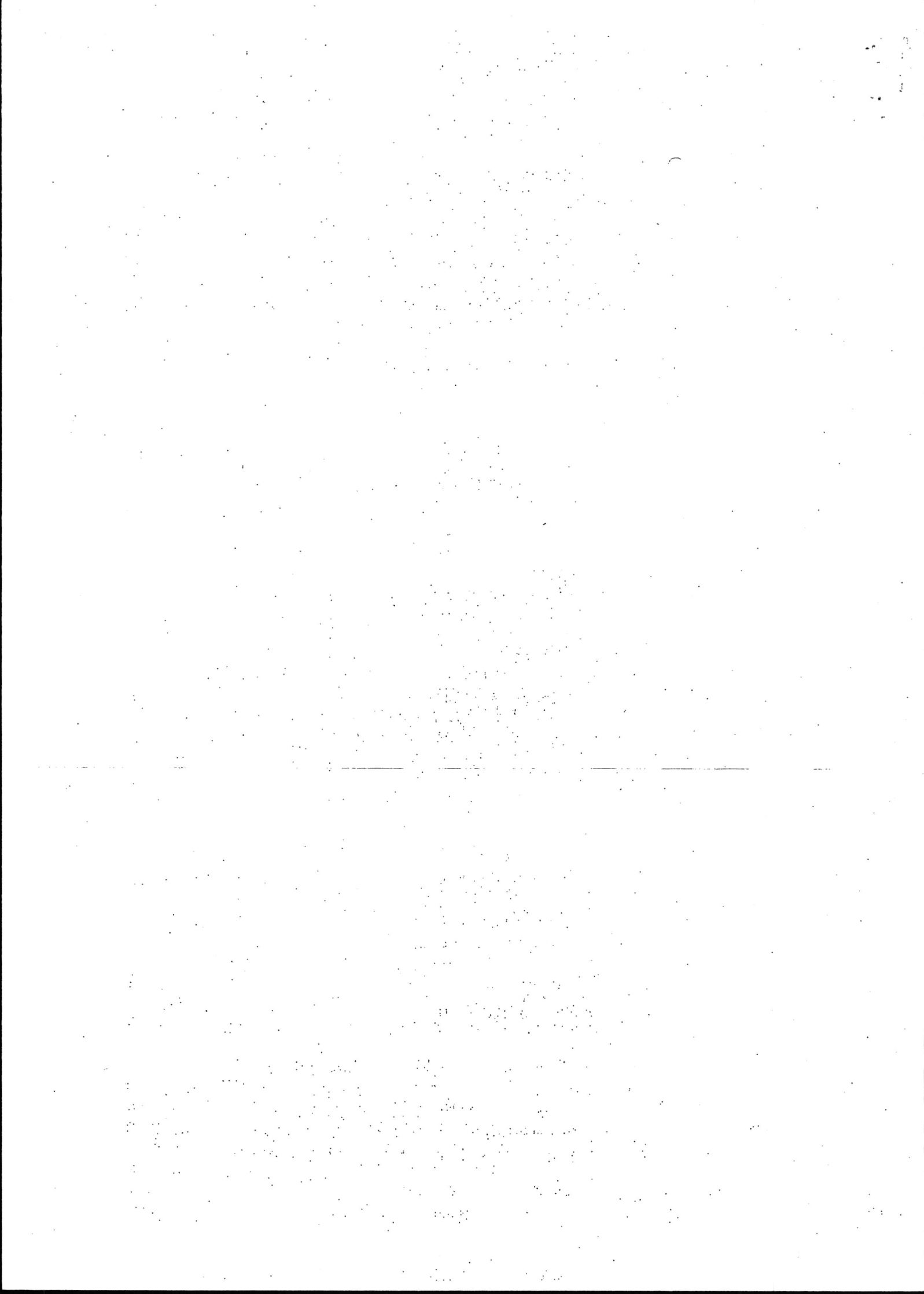
- We have allocated an AIE to every sub-county to enable them transport food within the county, this measure was taken to ensure that food distribution was undertaken speedily to avoid people suffering without food.
- We are strengthening the food distribution channel, by providing a system where both the County Commissioner and county government countersign and confirm food allocations delivered to the county. This mechanism is useful in strengthening coordination between efforts by the national and county governments.

#### **QUESTION IV**

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#### **FOOD SECURITY BY THE KENYA FOOD SECURITY STEERING GROUP IN THE MINISTRY**

Mr. Chairmen allow me to present to you an Executive summary of the Drought and food security update dated 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2014 as requested.





THE PRESIDENCY  
MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

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**DROUGHT AND FOOD SECURITY  
UPDATE**

Executive Summary

19 May 2014

## Overview

Recent rainfall has led to a significant improvement in many counties when compared with early 2014. However, the long rains season has performed below par: the amount of rainfall has been well below normal, its distribution has been poor, and the season may now be ending. If that is so, harvests in crop-producing areas are likely to be below normal, while recent improvements to vegetation and water in livestock-producing areas will be short-lived.

## Drought status

Most counties are in the alert stage of drought, with three in the normal stage. Baringo is the county of most concern, since it is the only one in the alarm stage and worsening.

### *Drought status, May 2014*

	Improving	Stable	Worsening
Normal		Kitui Machakos	Narok
Alert	Embu (Mbeere) Garissa Lamu Makueni Marsabit Taita Taveta Turkana Wajir	Kwale Samburu Tana River Tharaka	Isiolo Mandera Kajiado Kilifi Laikipia Meru (North) Nyeri (Kieni) West Pokot
Alarm			Baringo
Emergency			
Recovery			

## Rainfall, vegetation and access to water

Recent rainfall has improved the quantity and quality of pasture and browse across the counties. Of the 24 ASAL counties, 18 have conditions that are either good or good/fair. It has also improved the water situation. In almost all counties recharge has been good. Distances to water for both people and livestock have decreased significantly and are now either close to or below the long-term average. In this respect most counties report a normal situation.

However, the long rains season has in general performed well below par, with half the counties experiencing both below normal and poorly distributed rainfall.

### Rainfall amount & distribution, May 2014

	Above normal	Normal	Below normal	
<b>Good distribution</b>	Kwale		Wajir	
<b>Fair distribution</b>		Garissa	Kajiado Mandera Marsabit	Tana River Turkana <sup>1</sup>
<b>Poor distribution</b>	Lamu Makueni	Kilifi Machakos	Baringo Embu Isiolo Kitui Laikipia Meru (North)	Narok Nyeri (Kieni) Samburu Taita Taveta Tharaka West Pokot

Some counties give cause for concern:

- In Baringo, 80-100% of pans and seasonal rivers are now dry.
- In Isiolo, pans have dried and river water reduced, forcing people to rely on boreholes and shallow wells, which is unusual for the time of year.
- In Mandera, water stress continues in parts of the south, north and east, where the County Government continues to truck water to areas experiencing water stress.
- In Samburu and Kilifi, recharge has been below par.

### Production and prices

The regeneration of pasture and browse, and the replenishment of water sources, has had a positive impact on livestock, with 14 counties reporting either good or good-to-fair livestock body condition. However, conditions are on a downward trend, or are expected to deteriorate next month, in Baringo, Isiolo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Samburu and West Pokot. Baringo is also reporting stock deaths due to drought, but thought to be aggravated by livestock diseases. No unusual migration was reported, except in Baringo.

The timing of agricultural activities was delayed in some counties as farmers waited for rain, while in others the season is progressing normally. Legumes are performing better than maize. Harvests are expected to be below normal in several counties, including Meru, Makueni, Nyeri, Tharaka, Baringo, Mandera, Kilifi and Laikipia.

Livestock prices remain high and above the long-term average for the time of year. Maize prices are also either at or above the long-term average, with the exception of Mandera, Wajir and West Pokot, and very high in Narok.

<sup>1</sup> Spatial distribution very good; temporal distribution poor.

## Human welfare: nutrition, education and security

For the most part the nutritional situation has improved significantly since the early months of 2014. However, even if malnutrition rates are below the long-term average, it should be noted that the actual figure may be unacceptably high. Counties where the rate is above 15% are highlighted in bold. No county reported any case of human mortality attributable to drought.

### *Rates of malnutrition in children under five, May 2014<sup>2</sup>*

	<b>Improving</b>	<b>Stable</b>	<b>Worsening</b>
<b>Below average</b>	Kilifi Kitui Kwale Machakos <b>Marsabit</b> Narok Tana River Wajir	Embu (Mbeere) Laikipia Taita Taveta	<b>Baringo</b> Isiolo Kajiado Makueni <b>Mandera</b> <b>Samburu</b> Tharaka
<b>At / very close to average</b>	Lamu <b>Turkana</b>		
<b>Above average<sup>3</sup></b>	Garissa West Pokot		<b>Meru (North)</b> Nyeri (Kieni)

The bulletins report few drought-related problems within the education sector, with the exception of Baringo, where a number of schools have limited access to water, and where students are not attending Kapua primary school because of insecurity.

A few counties report occasional incidents of conflict, but for the most part the situation has been calm; at least half the counties report no incidents of any kind. However:

- In Meru North, most grazing areas in the agro-pastoral zone are now inaccessible.
- In Samburu North there has been rising tension and incidents of stock theft. Insecurity has prevented access to forage and water.

<sup>2</sup> Based on measurements of MUAC (mid-upper arm circumference).

<sup>3</sup> Garissa and Meru North are only marginally above the long-term average.

## Recommendations and ongoing interventions

The following interventions are recommended.

Sector	Recommended interventions
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borehole repairs / fuel subsidies</li> <li>• Promote water harvesting and storage in areas where rains are continuing, including harvesting storm water</li> <li>• Spring protection</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify disease surveillance &amp; control</li> <li>• Train farmers in disease &amp; disease control; distribute pesticides</li> <li>• Sensitise / train farmers in fodder presentation, hay-bulking, and post-harvest management</li> </ul>
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify disease surveillance &amp; vaccination</li> <li>• Plan for livestock off-take in selected counties (proposed by Mandera and Kilifi)</li> </ul>
Health & nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify nutrition monitoring</li> <li>• Supplementary feeding / vitamin supplementation</li> <li>• Hygiene &amp; sanitation promotion, given the poor water quality of ground run-off</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand school meals programmes</li> <li>• Ensure access to water for schools</li> </ul>
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the presence of security personnel</li> <li>• Enhance surveillance by KWS to control human/wildlife conflict</li> <li>• Facilitate peace building &amp; conflict resolution measures where needed</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand cash for work programmes</li> <li>• Plant trees in areas where there is sufficient moisture for germination</li> <li>• Negotiate with regional governments to facilitate cross-border movement</li> </ul>

In addition, a total of 1,286,520 people are in need of food aid in 19 counties.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning is carrying out the following activities:

- Supporting the counties to revise and refine their drought contingency plans;
- Facilitating continuous assessment of the drought situation;
- Providing monthly early warning information and analysis to all stakeholders;
- Refining the drought response manual and developing standards for different activities;
- Working with the main sectors and development partners to agree and finance key interventions to build drought resilience.

## County data

### Arid Counties

Indicator	Baringo	Garissa	Isiolo	Mandera	Marsabit	Samburu	Tana River	Turkana	Wajir
Drought status	Alarm	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert
Trend	Worsening	Improving	Worsening	Worsening	Improving	Stable	Stable	Improving	Improving
Forage condition <sup>4</sup>	F-P	G	P	G-F	F-G	F-P	F-G	G	G
Livestock body condition	F	F-G	F-P	G-F	G	F-P	F	F-G	G
Return distance to water (household) km	4.3	10	n/s	5.3	2.4	2.8	1.6	6.4	2.1
Return distance to water (livestock) km	7.7	8	n/s	7.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	9.3	5.4
Cattle price (Kshs)	14,241	17,000	21,615	17,936	24,500	16,466	25,990	16,906	22,593
<i>Long-term average (LTA)</i>	<i>8,674</i>	<i>14,751</i>	<i>12,669</i>	<i>18,524</i>	<i>17,261</i>	<i>12,989</i>	<i>9,796</i>	<i>14,369</i>	<i>14,945</i>
Goat price (Kshs)	2,237	3,000	3,244	4,517	3,119	2,725	3,582	2,112	3,647
<i>LTA</i>	<i>1,596</i>	<i>2,665</i>	<i>2,826</i>	<i>3,649</i>	<i>2,296</i>	<i>1,706</i>	<i>1,825</i>	<i>1,682</i>	<i>3,555</i>
Maize price (Kshs/kg)	48.7	60.0	46.0	56.0	44.7	49.5 <sup>5</sup>	42	70.1	47.5
<i>LTA</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>48.6</i>
Malnutrition (MUAC) %	15.2	10.3	13.0	21.4	23.9	18.5	11.3	20.4	13.78
<i>LTA</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>

<sup>4</sup> For both forage and livestock body condition: G = good; F = fair; P = poor

<sup>5</sup> Price of posho

### Semi-Arid Counties: Ukambani, Mt. Kenya region and Rift Valley

Indicator	Embu (Mbeere)	Kajiado	Kitui	Laikipia	Machakos	Makueni	Meru (North)	Narok	Nyeri (Kieni)	Tharaka	West Pokot
<b>Drought status</b>	Alert	Alert	Normal	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Normal	Alert	Alert	Alert
<b>Trend</b>	Improving	Worsening	Stable	Worsening	Stable	Improving	Worsening	Worsening	Worsening	Stable	Worsening
<b>Forage condition</b>	G	G	G	F-G	G	G	F	G-F	F-P	F	F-P
<b>Livestock body condition</b>	F-G	G	G	F	G	G	F	G-F	F	F-G	F-P
<b>Return distance to water (household) km</b>	1.5	4.13	2.0	1.32		1.84	3	3	0.8	2.97	2.71
<b>Return distance to water (livestock) km</b>	1.7	4.69	2.0	1.9		2.01	5	5.7	1.4	3.77	3.89
<b>Cattle price (Kshs)</b>	16,700	24,504	25,000	30,000		17,500	20,400	15,400	24,450	12,650	14,000
<i>LTA</i>	7,650	15,232	17,068	12,800		19,586	12,254	14,400	22,565	11,819	11,678
<b>Goat price (Kshs)</b>	3,200	3,250	3,340	3,117		3,100	4,412	3,000	3,669 <sup>6</sup>	2,736	2,255
<i>LTA</i>	2,867	2,455	1,854	2,201		2,336	3,063	2,400	2,453	2,199	2,168
<b>Maize price (Kshs/kg)</b>	39	43	36	36		36	30	65	46	36	28
<i>LTA</i>	31	38	26	36		34	24	49	35	25	29
<b>Malnutrition (MUAC) %</b>	4.6	4.99	6.1	3.7		8.49	17.0	10.5	3.93	7.0	11.51
<i>LTA</i>	15.7	10.5	8.8	9.4		15.2	16.0	15.1	1.3	7.9	8.59

<sup>6</sup> Prices of sheep

Semi-Arid Counties: Coast

Indicator	Kilifi	Kwale	Lamu	Taita Taveta
Drought status	Alert	Alert	Alert	Alert
Trend	Worsening	Stable	Improving	Improving
Forage condition	F-G	G	G	G
Livestock body condition	P-G	G	F	G
Return distance to water (household) km	2.21	2.1	3.3	1.1
Return distance to water (livestock) km	4.03	3.15	4.73	2.6
Cattle price (Kshs)	15,000	23,875	14,096	16,800
<i>LTA</i>	<i>10,569</i>	<i>14,590</i>	<i>9,177</i>	<i>10,265</i>
Goat price (Kshs)	2,336	2,502	2,952	3,400
<i>LTA</i>	<i>1,389</i>	<i>1,905</i>	<i>1,726</i>	<i>1,615</i>
Maize price (Kshs/kg)	40.5	40.9	36.7	40.0
<i>LTA</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>28.6</i>
Malnutrition (MUAC) %	3.6	4.85	5.67	2.9
<i>LTA</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>

**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT



Telegram: "DISTRICTER",  
Chemolingot  
Tel. No: (053) 21650  
When replying please quote

DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
EAST POKOT SUB- COUNTY  
P.O Box 1  
NGINYANG

7<sup>th</sup> May, 2014

Ref: Agr.11/1/Vol.II/75

The Principal Secretary,  
Ministry of Devolution and Planning,  
Directorate of Special Programme,  
P.O. Box 30005 – 00100,  
NAIROBI

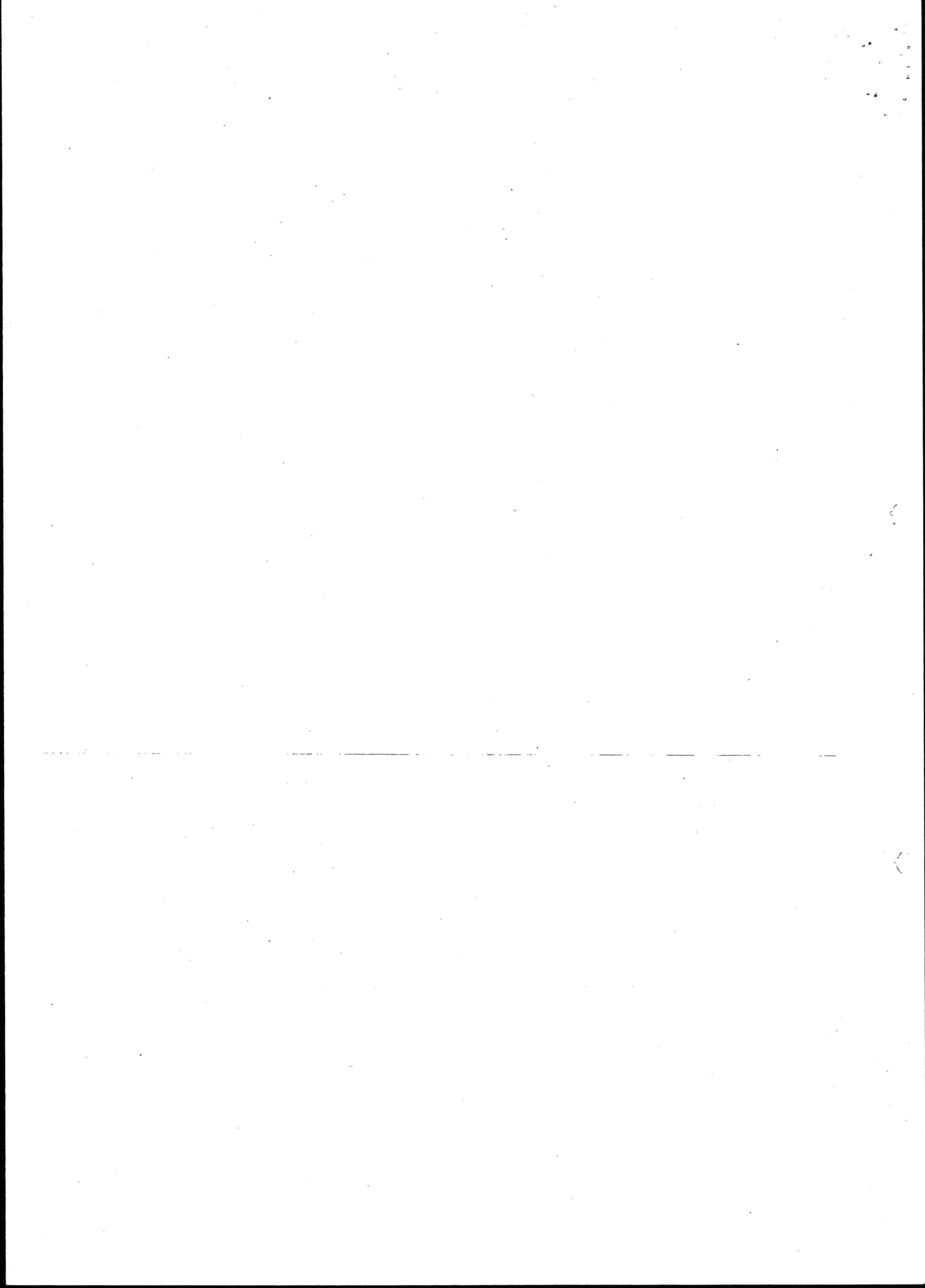
Thro'  
The County Commissioner,  
Baringo County,  
P.O. Box 1,  
KABARNET

**RE: STATUS REPORT ON DROUGHT SITUATION IN EAST POKOT  
SUB-COUNTY**

Further to my report Ref. Agr.11/1/Vol.II/71 dated 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2014, the situation as of now is as follows:-

The long rains we were anticipating to receive in the course of the months of March, April and even in May, appears to have failed. The famine and drought situation is indeed severe. The Sub-County which is an arid and semi-arid is greatly affected. The main stay of the Sub-County is pastoralism which is over 90% and agriculture contributes to about 5%. Due to the prevailing effects of drought which has resulted to depletion of pasture and water, the pastoralists have moved with their livestock to Marigat Sub-County i.e. areas of Arabal, Kiserian and Rugus. Most bulk of the animals have moved to the above mentioned areas.

Other areas where the pastoralists have moved to are:-



Baringo North Sub-County, Malaso in Samburu Central Sub-County and to various parts of Laikipia County.

The small livestock mainly goats and sheep which were left behind are not doing well as we have received cases of deaths. We are yet to establish the cause of death.

As regard to agriculture, the maize which was planted have dried up because of the failure of rain and the scorching sun. The water pans have dried up and the very few which are now muddy are no longer fit for human consumption. Cases of diarrhoea and other water borne disease have been on the increase.

---

Our greatest challenge currently as the schools open is the lack of water in these institutions. A number of schools closed prematurely at the end of last term due to water shortage. However, we thank the Ministry of water for their intervention through water tinkering but unfortunately they were overwhelmed due to the large numbers of the schools in dire need. As the schools open, we are now confronted with the same problem.

Due to the movement of the pastoralists in search of pasture and water, the elderly persons, women and children have been half behind without anything to survive on and thus the prevailing hunger.

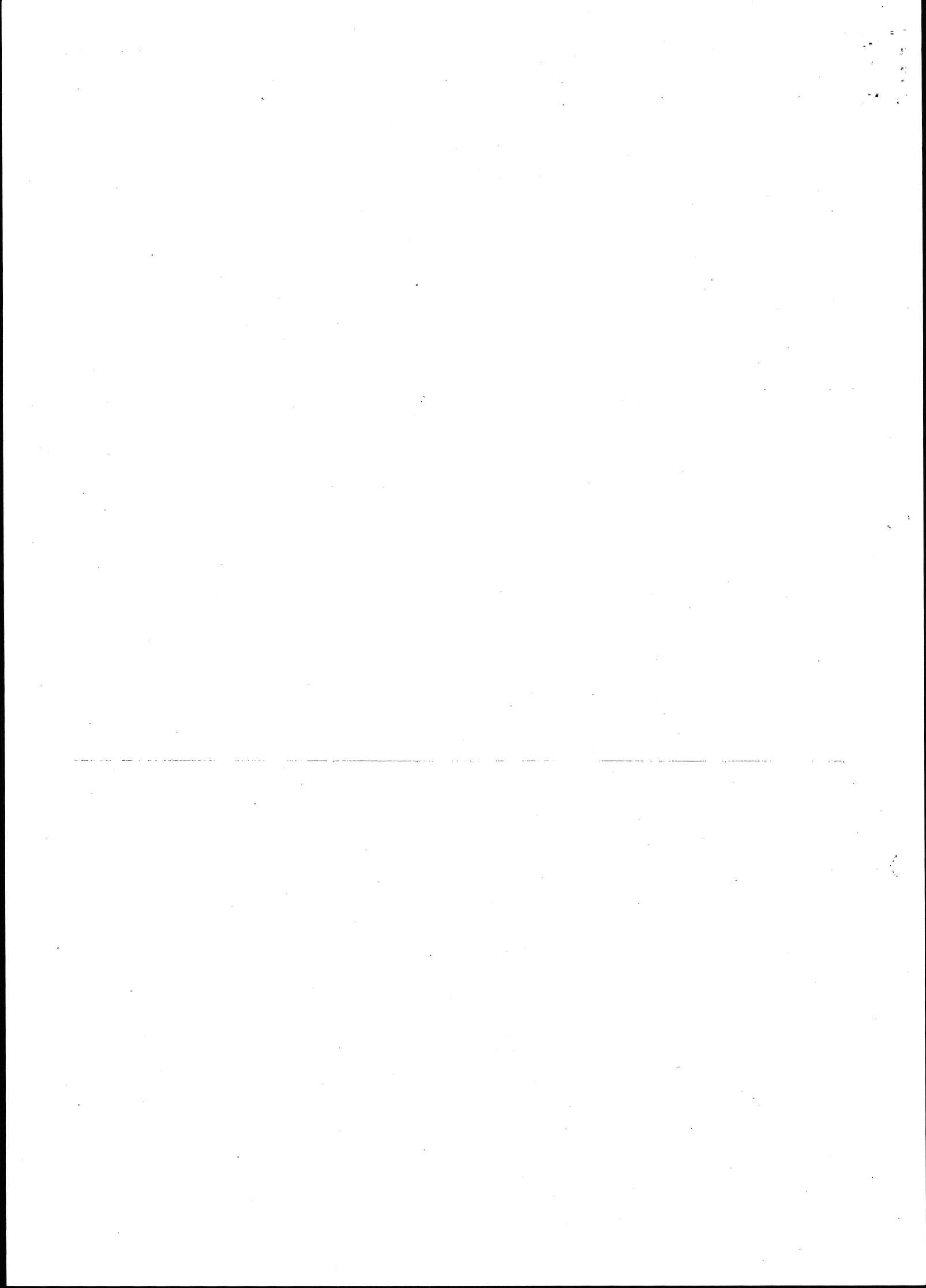
We wish to thank the Ministry of Devolution and Planning Directorate of Special Programmes for the famine relief allocated to us in February of 500 bags of rice, 200 bags of beans, 50 cartons of vegetable oil and 50 bags of nutro pap (50 kgs) and the recent allocation of 150 bags of beans and 50 cartons of vegetable oil, we are yet to get the 300 bags of maize. We have talked to the County Government to assist in transporting the allocated maize from Eldama Ravine to the Sub-County.

In view of the prevailing situation, the hardest hit divisions are Mondri, Nginyang and Akoret Divisions with a total of 10 locations and 26 sub-locations.

The other remaining four divisions with 17 locations and 35 sub-locations are equally affected.

The Sub-County has a projected population of 154, 000.

The population in critical need is estimated at 70, 000 (50%).



To sur mount the prevailing situation we are requesting the Ministry of Devolution and Planning the Directorate of special programmes to allocate us the under listed food per month:-

Maize	3, 000 bags of 90 kgs
Beans	1, 000 bags of 50 kgs
Rice	1, 000 bags of 50 kgs
Nutro pup	1, 000 bags of 50 kgs
Vegetable oil	1, 000 cartons of (6 x 3 lts).

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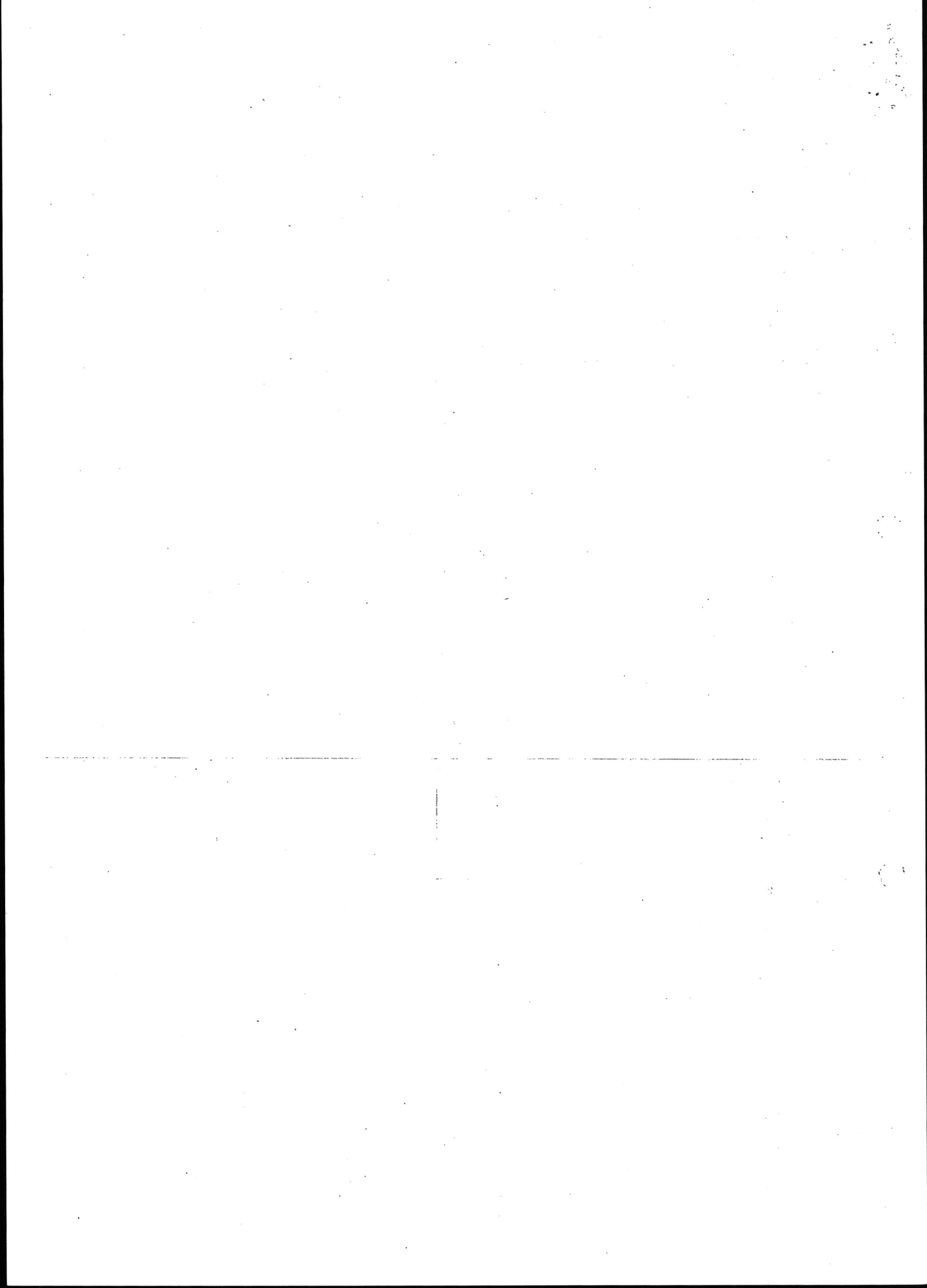
By a copy of this letter we are requesting the Governor Baringo County to facilitate the transportation of maize from the National Cereals and Produce Board Depots to the beneficiaries at the village level and secondly from the Sub-County headquarters to the village level for the relief food that will be delivered by the Directorate of Special Programmes.

Your quick intervention shall be highly appreciated by this office.

D.K.ARAP KURUI  
DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
EAST POKOT SUB-COUNTY

Cc  
The Principal Secretary,  
Office of the President,  
Interior and Coordination of National Government,  
P.O. Box 30510,  
NAIROBI

The Governor,  
BARING COUNTY GOVERNMENT



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN THE COUNTY

BY

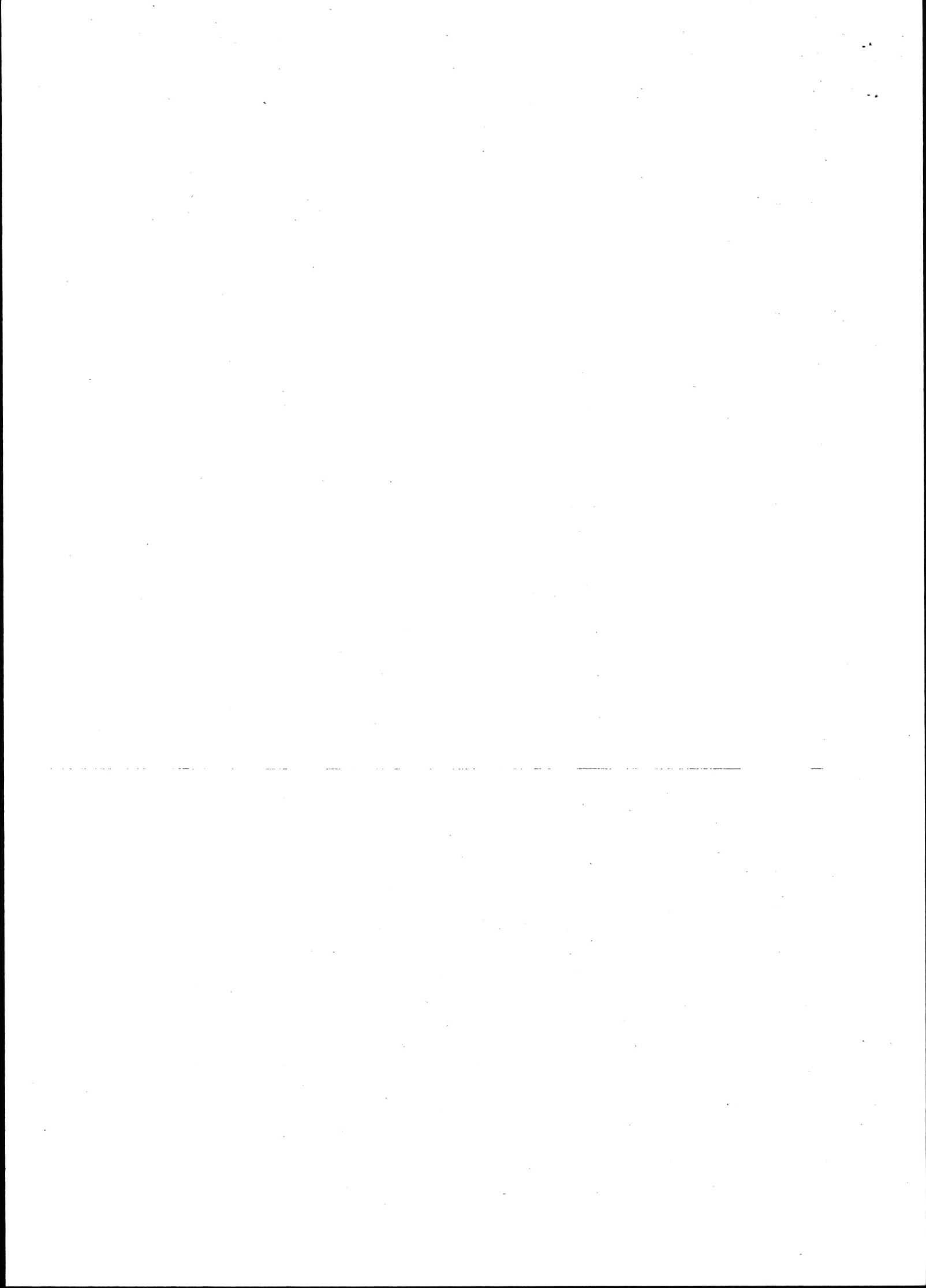
H.E. HON. BENJAMIN C. CHEBOI, EBS  
GOVERNOR BARINGO COUNTY

TO

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

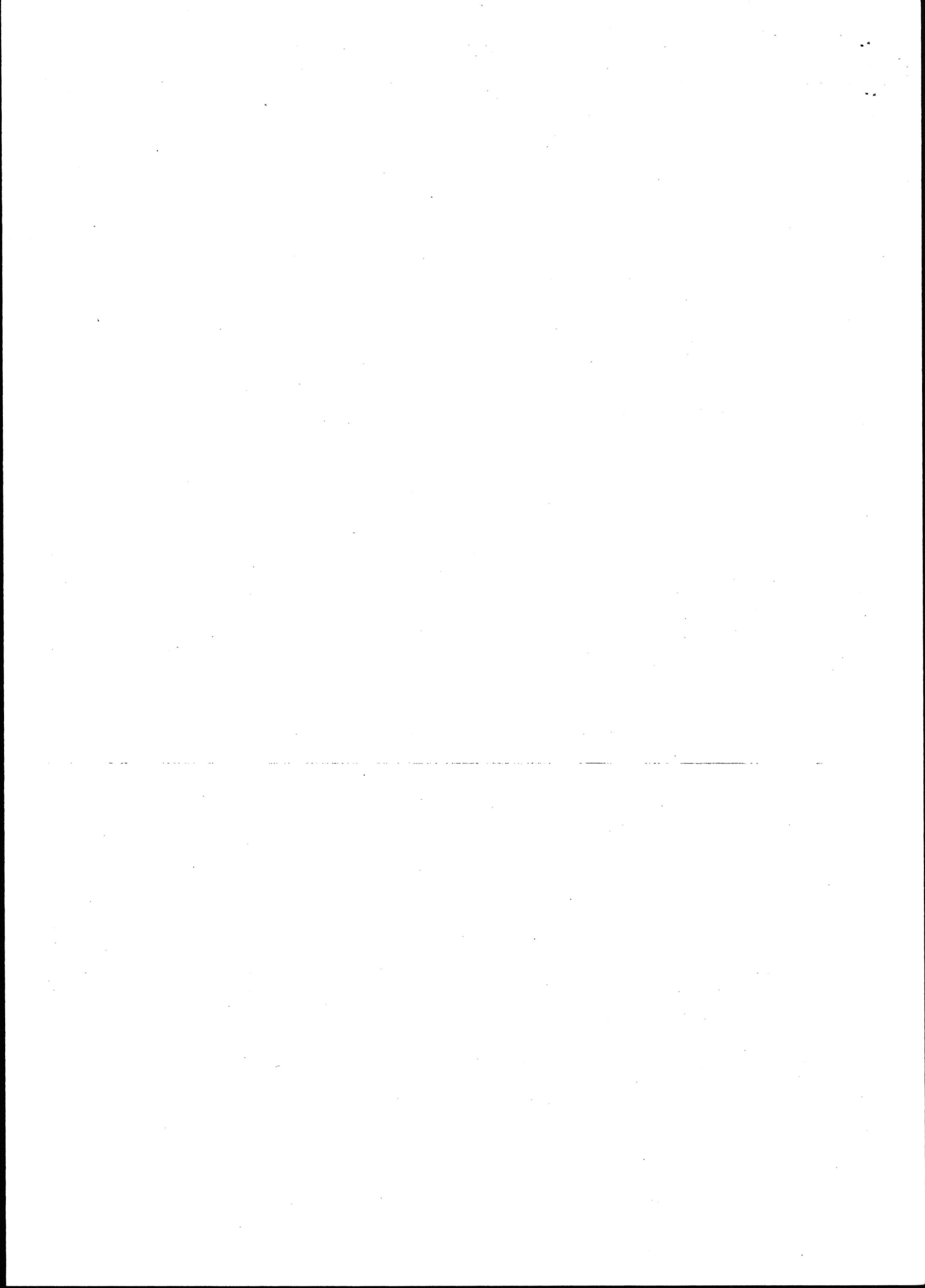
VENUE : COUNTY HALL BUILDING, BOARD ROOM

DATE : 4<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2014

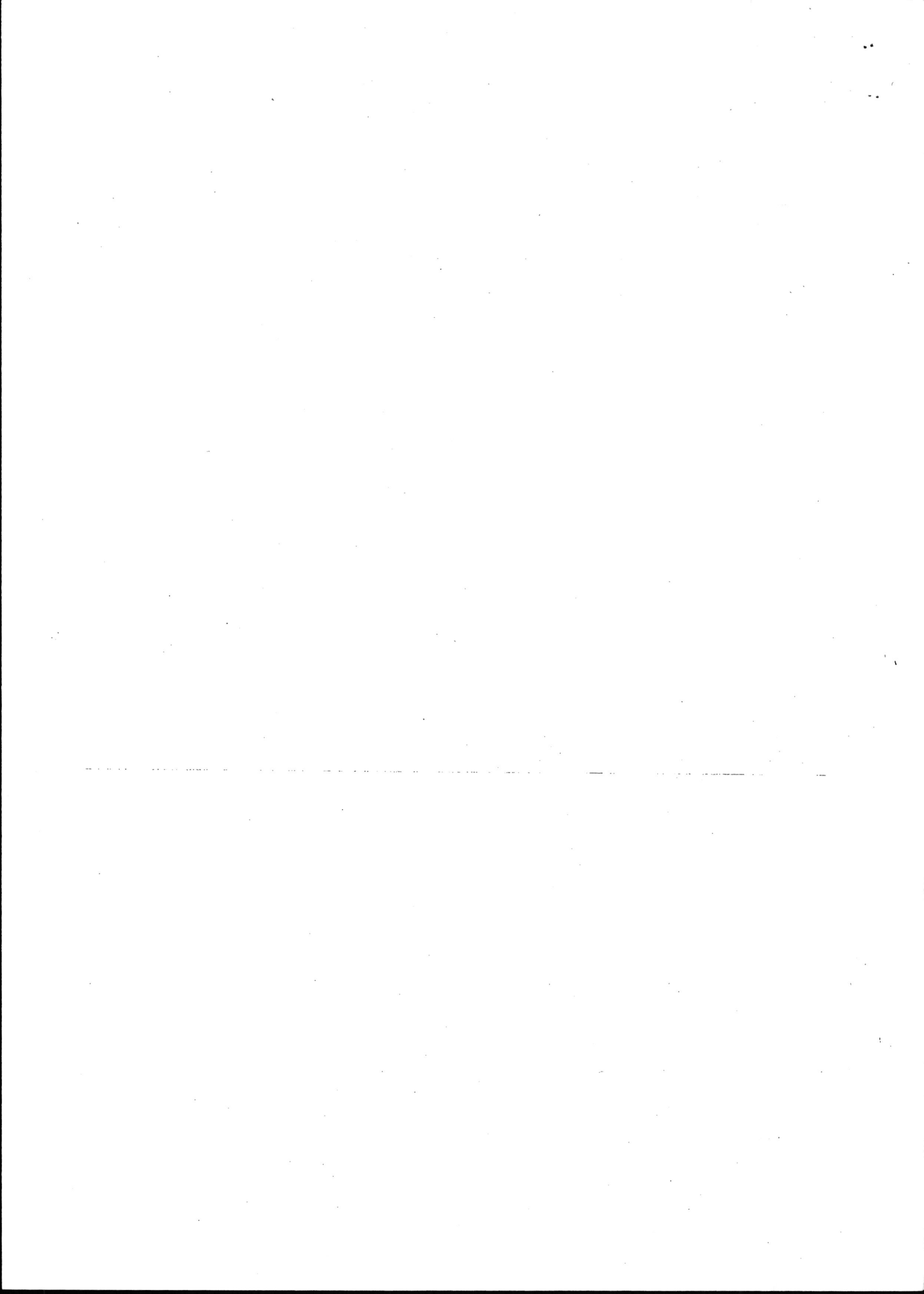


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## 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to appraise the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Committee on food security situation in Baringo County.

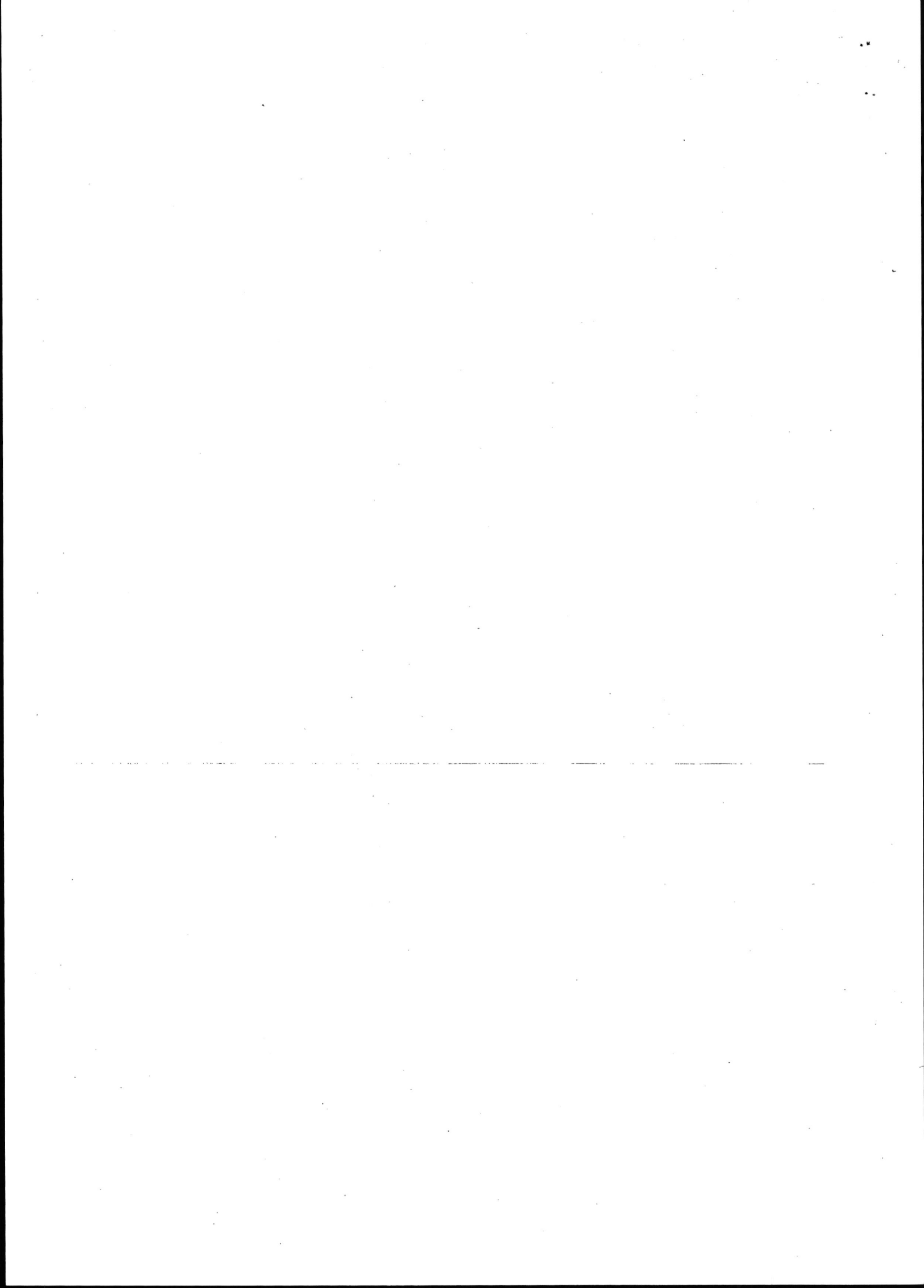
### 1.1 *Back Ground to Drought and Food Security Situation*

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Baringo county is one of the 22 Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) counties in Kenya covering 11,015.3 Sq. km of Land with a current population of approximately 650,000 persons. Approximately 80 percent of the land is Arid and Semi Arid (ASAL) which is home to over 450,000 persons (70% of the total population). Most parts of East Pokot (Tiaty), Baringo North, Baringo South, Baringo Central and Mogotio sub counties are arid and semi arid except for Eldama Ravine (Koibatek) sub county which is of high potential. Topographically the county is characterized by different ecological zones with altitudes varying from 3000m above mean sea level to at its highest to 700m above mean sea level at its lowest. The temperatures range from a minimum of 10 °C to a maximum of 40 °C in different parts of the county.

The water resources, mainly within the County, is scarce with few permanent rivers and wetlands. Except for Lake Baringo, Perkeria river, Ol Arabel River and Kerio River the other rivers including Molo River are seasonal. This, in effect, poses a serious challenge to water availability, particularly during dry spells like the one being experienced this year. The current water coverage is on average 35%; these translate into 230,000 people with access to water while those without potable water are about 420,000. The coverage varies from Sub County to Sub County where the lowest water coverage is recorded in East Pokot, Mogotio, Marigat and parts of Baringo North.

The county is considered food insecure with over 70% of the population regarded as food poor and at risk of hunger. 50 percent of the entire population live below a dollar per day. The most affected being the elderly, women and children especially school children and livestock. The Internally Displaced Person (IDPS) as result of cattle rustling is worst hit by hunger. The situation is exacerbated by the long drought experienced country wide that is impacting negatively on access to water both for domestic and livestock consumption.

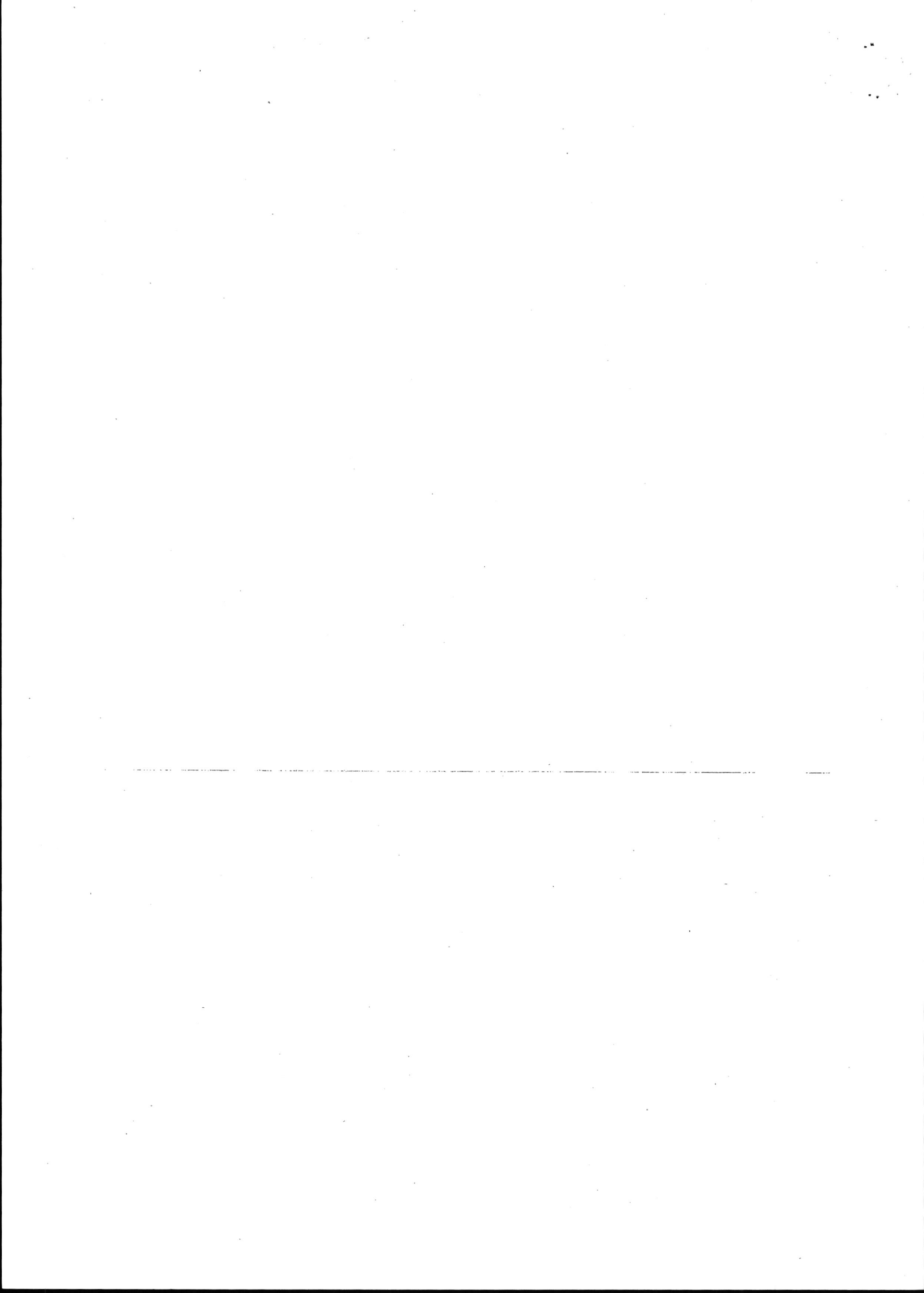


Agriculture and Livestock Production is the main stay economic activities in the county. However, with the erratic rainfall being experienced from March this year, crop farming and pastures for animal feeding are adversely affected. The situation is expected to worsen and translate to an Emergency situation if this trend is not checked.

According to NDMA the current drought situation in Baringo county is alarming. This is triggered by a long dry spell experienced from the month of November 2013 through to May, 2014 that resulted to drying of water sources, and pastures for animals. This has caused an aggravated hunger with over 50,000 households being at risk.

During the Short Rains Assessment (SRA) in February 2014, the county's food security situation was classified at stressed. The Mixed Farming and Irrigated Farming livelihood zones were in the minimal phase while the Pastoral-all species and Agro-pastoral zones were in the stressed phase. Maize production was four percent of the Long Term Average (LTA) due to the placement of the county under closed season production system to reduce losses to the Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND). Maize stocks for the season were 79 percent of LTA mainly from carryover stocks from the long rains harvest. Milk availability was 3.75 litres compared to a normal of 7 litres normally which represents 53.5 % of normal milk availability.

The drought status has hitherto, largely been classified as ranging from Alert to Alarm in most parts of the county. However, ongoing drought early warning information data gathering running into the drought monitoring sentinel sites in Baringo North, Marigat and Tiaty sub-counties reveal a deteriorating drought situation in several places tending towards Late Alarm.

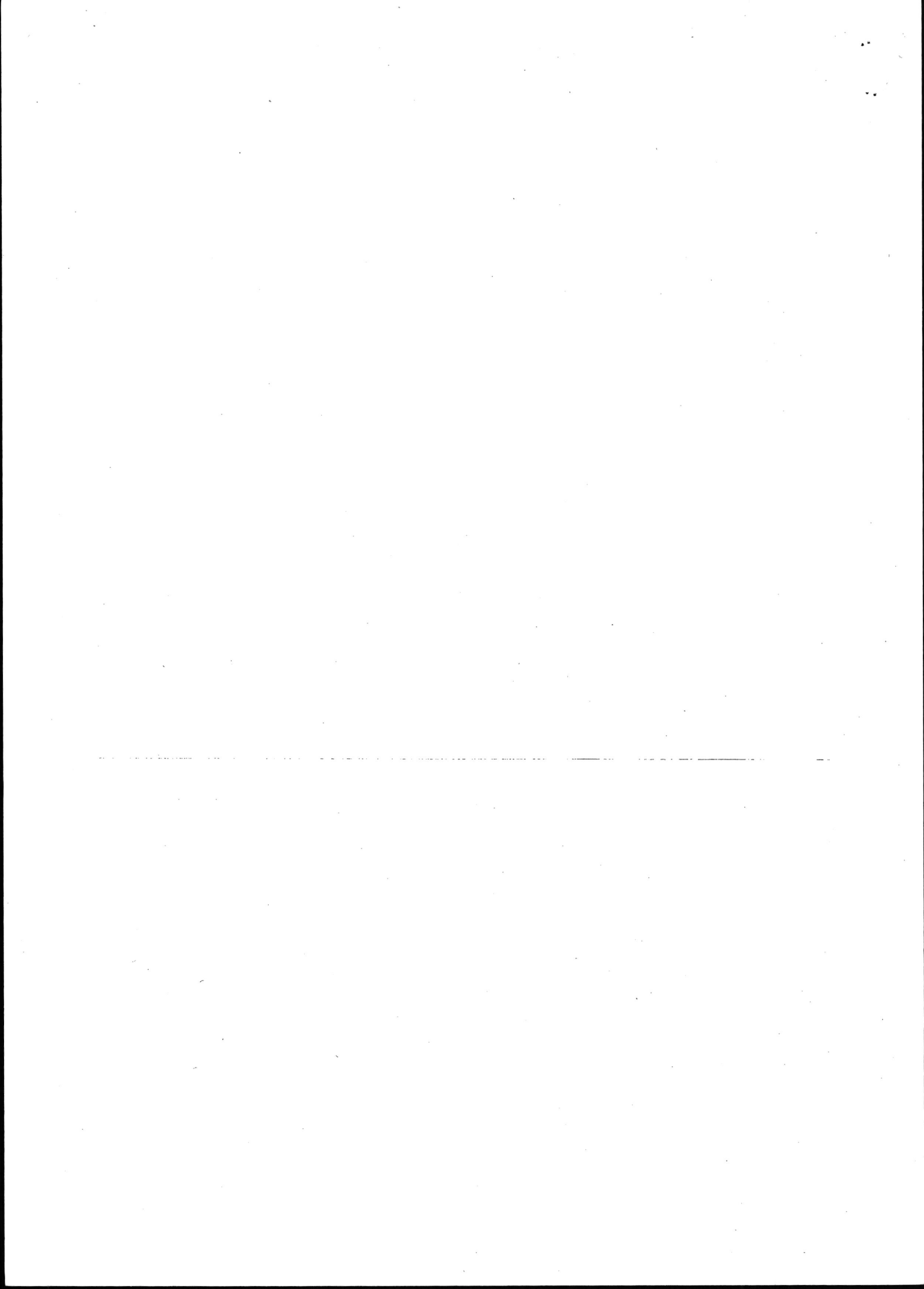


## ***1.2 Current Food Security Situation and Trends***

According to the April 2014 Early Warning System Bulletin (through NDMA), Baringo County has remained in the Minimal Food Insecurity classification for the Mixed and Marginal mixed farming livelihood zones and Stressed for the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones for two consecutive seasons as assessed in August 2013. Currently, the County still remains in the same classification for the respective areas in spite of the improvement impacted by the short rains across all sectors. However, the gains realized are being watered down by occurrences of insecurity posed by cattle rustling, displacements and the recent floods caused by the upsurge of lakes Baringo, Bogoria and Lake 94.

The drought situation has persisted throughout the month of April 2014 stretching into May 2014 with only one day (April 15, 2014) experiencing widespread heavy showers throughout the county. This was followed by sustained high diurnal temperatures, sunny and dry conditions. The heavy showers resulted in rotting of dry vegetation litter which usually serves as useful dry season survival forage for livestock.

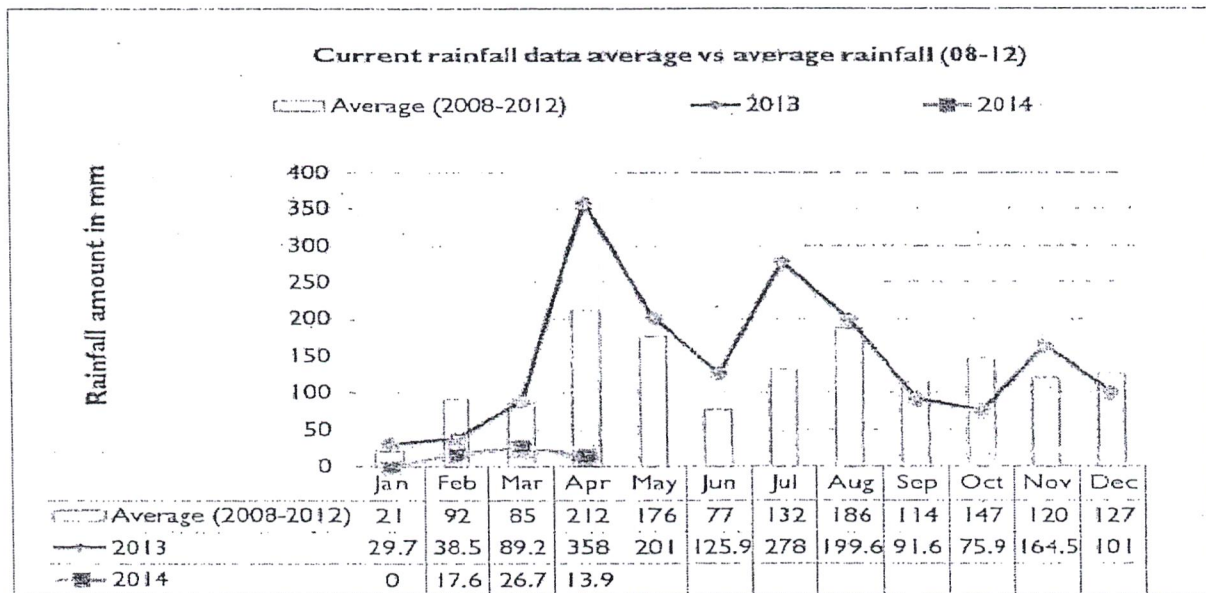
The recorded amount of rainfall received was 13.9 for an average of 2 days from 4 recording stations (Kinyach, Chemolingot, Komolion and Salabani). The rain was received in areas around Lake Baringo, Marigat, Kiserian, Salabani and Kinyach and in the highland areas though with poor spatial representation. The amount of rainfall received is below normal in the three livelihood zones in comparison to a normal year. The rains started late in the season compared to last year and a Normal year however disappeared and have hence failed. The dry spell situation has practically worsened in East Pokot and Baringo North and is spreading fast to the other livelihood zones.



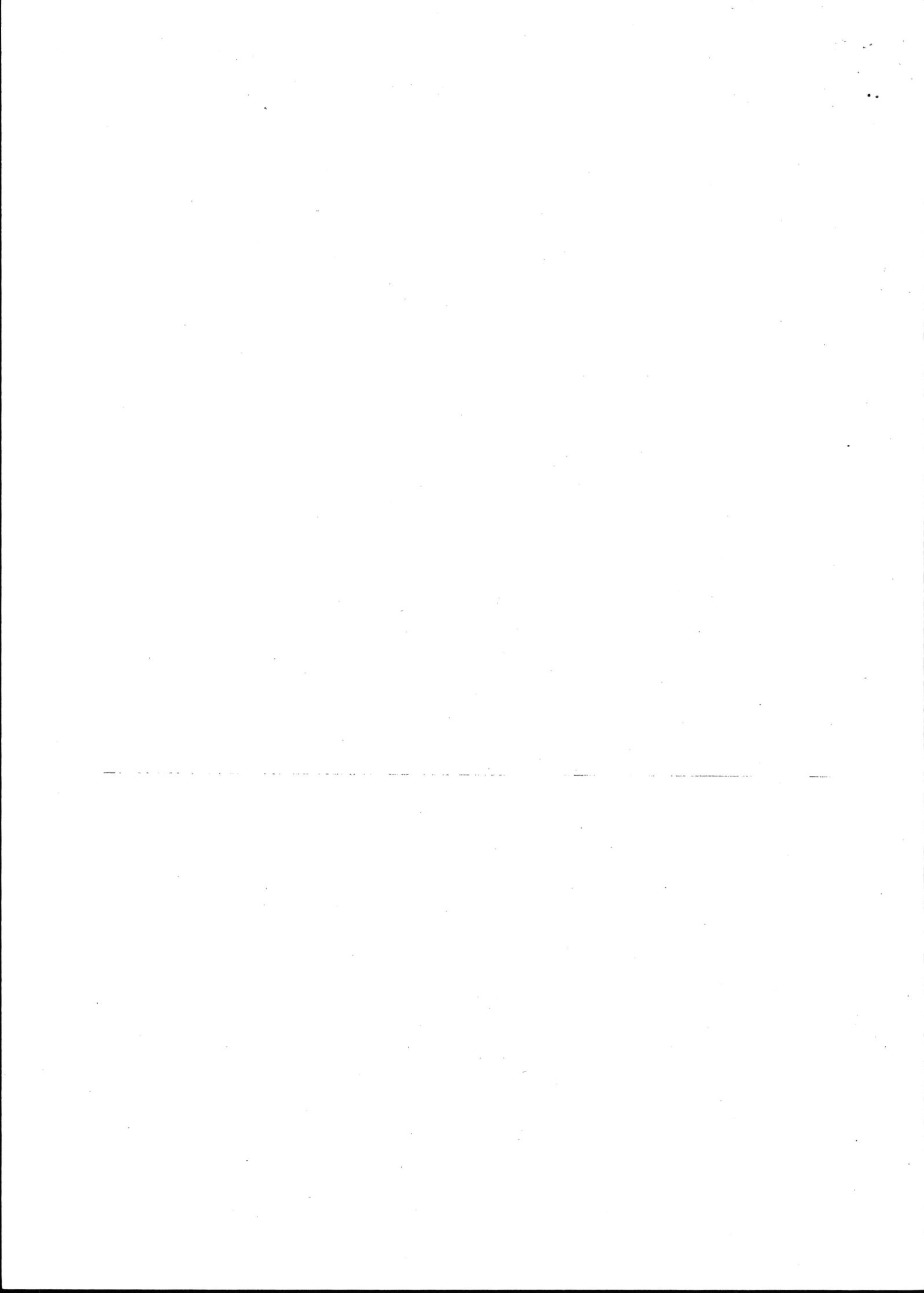
## Estimation of Population at Risk

The population most at risk (Food insecure) in the whole county is approximated at 200,000 people. The figure was arrived at during a drought and food security status meeting at the county government on Thursday 8th May 2014. Different stakeholders and the county government are looking into different ways of addressing the situation.

Sub County	Total Population(2009 Census)	Population At Risk	% Population
Tiaty	133,189	78,122	58.5%
Baringo North	93,789	39,000	41.5%
Mogotio	60,959	21,500	35.3%
Baringo Central	89,175	11,000	12.3%
Baringo South	73,177	40,000	54.7%
Koibatek	105,273	1,000	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>555,562</b>	<b>Approx: 200,000</b>	



Source: NDMA/ Organizations and Kenya Meteorological department rain gauge data stations.



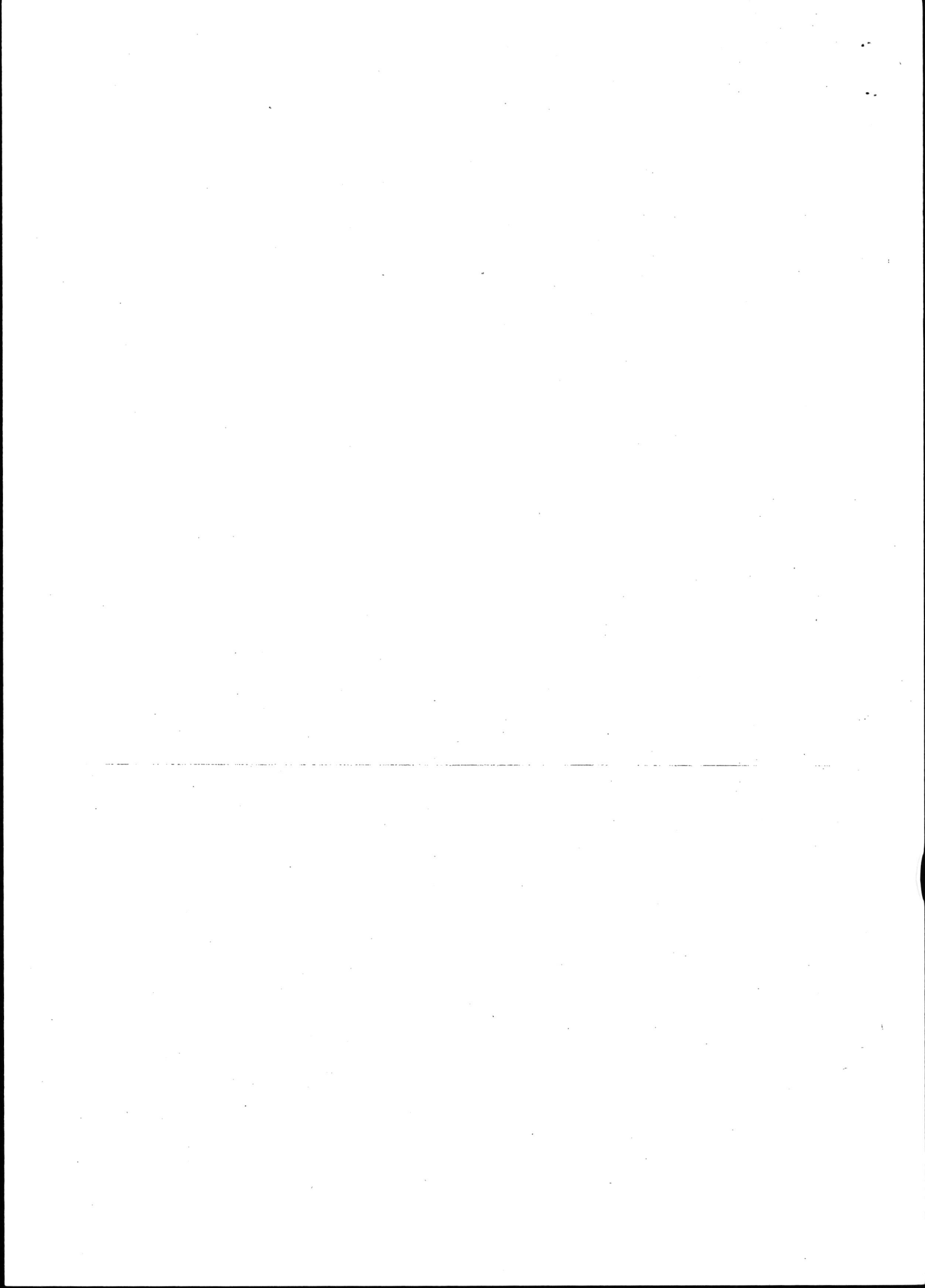
### **1.3 Factors Affecting Food Security**

- Unpredictable/unreliable rains. The county is ASAL and relies heavy on rain for Agricultural and livestock production
  - Insecurity due cattle rustling that is rampant in Tiaty, Baringo North and South. this has resulted to Internally Displaced Persons, loss of lives and property and closure of schools.
- 
- Conflicts leading to closure of markets especially in East Pokot, parts of Marigat and Baringo North.
  - Crop pests and diseases such as MLND especially in Marigat Sub County.
  - Poor infrastructure making it difficult to access certain parts of the county.
  - Foot and Mouth disease outbreaks leading to imposition of quarantines and market closures which reduced livestock contribution to household food security as livestock sales are limited.
  - Flooding and water logging in farms especially in April to mid-May mainly around Lake Baringo.
  - Communal land tenure systems in the Marginal mixed farming and the agro pastoral zones.

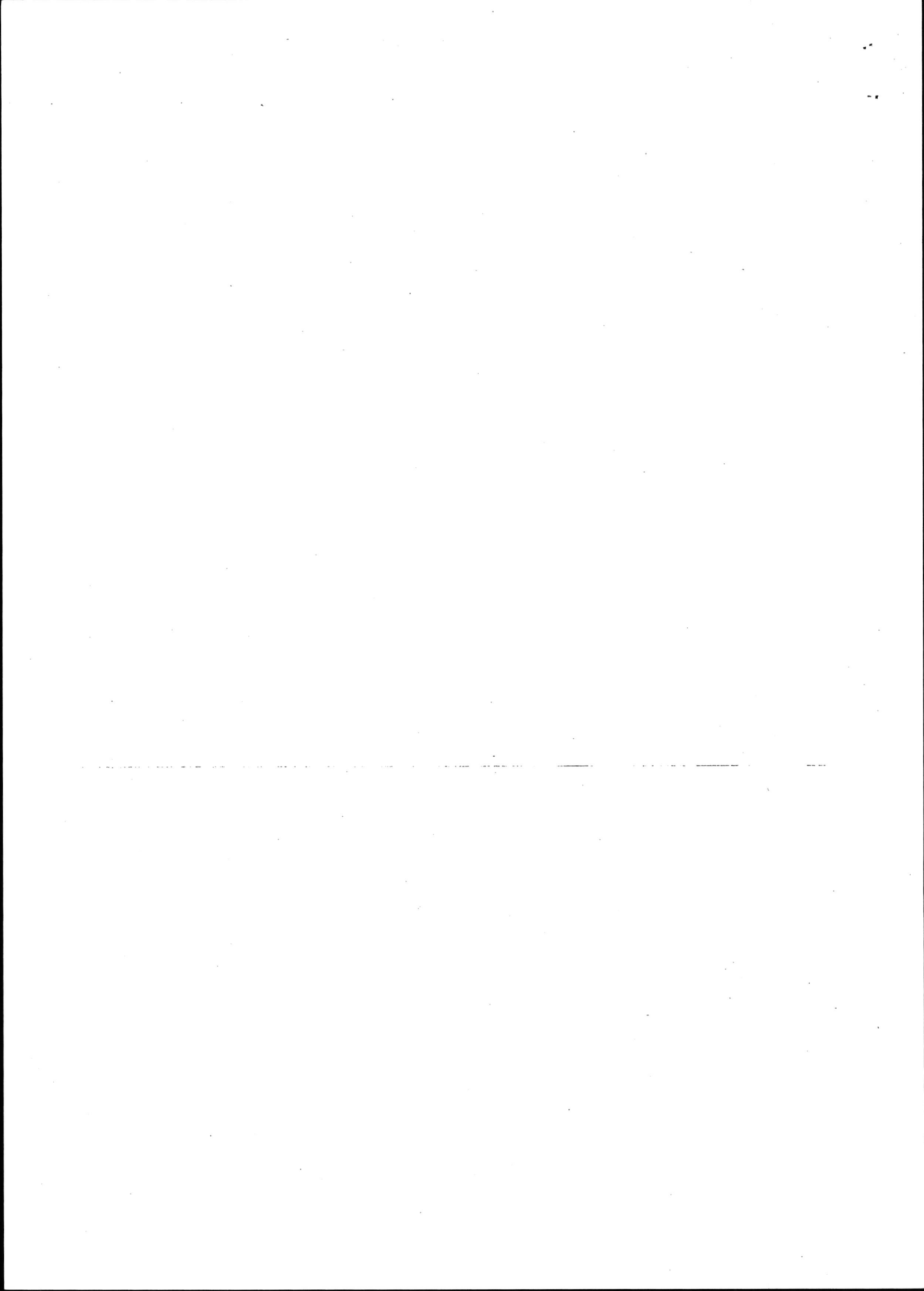
The household food security situation was also severely undermined by the escalating food prices, closed livestock markets due to FMD (around December 2013 till mid May 2014) and migration of livestock to dry season convergence zones which are distant to usual settlements. By April, Communities were declaring emergency status by making appeals for interventions to the county government, NDMA and non-state actors in the county. They are mainly appealing for food, water and livestock off-take as well as treatment.

#### **Summary of the Food Situation**

- There is shortage of food especially in Pastoral livelihood zone
- The dry spell situation is expected to worsen in East Pokot and Baringo North mainly and spread to the rest of the county.
- Water scarcity still being experienced in Akoret, Silale, Natan, Tuwo, Chesitet, Naudo, Akwichatis, Kinyach, Riongo, Orus, ChepKalacha, Loyeya, Katikit.



- Main diseases affecting livestock are East Coast Fever (ECF) in Cattle and CCPP and PPR in small stock.
  - A number of schools have challenges with access to water for drinking, cooking and hand washing/hygiene especially now that students are back in session.
  - There is a deterioration of animal body condition across the livelihood zones but more in pastoral livelihood zone areas. One is able to count between 4-6 ribs on livestock and about 2-3 in goats.
- 
- Stock deaths have been reported in Kinyach, Loiwat and Kolowa due to drought effects but mainly aggravated by worms in cattle and CCPP and PPR in small ruminants.
  - Increase in Typhoid/ Diarrhea cases reported in Akoret division.
  - The average distance to grazing areas increased to 7.7km from 6.3km that of the previous month due to lack of rainfall and drying up of water pans. Milk production decreased from 102 bottles to 86.5 bottles (750 ml bottles). Milk production at household is low and has placed the health of the under-five years children at risk.
  - Preparation of land in Agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones was done, people have waited for the rains but in vain. Those who had planted ended up losing their crops.
  - The average price of cattle decreased from KES 15,606 in March to KES 14,241 in April 2014.
  - The average goat price increased from KES 2,159 in March to KES 2,237 in April showing appreciation. The price is above the long term mean by 40.2%.
  - The average sheep price decreased from KES 2,628 in March to KES 1,718 in April showing depreciation.
  - The volume of livestock sales decreased compared to the previous month for all livestock. 32 Cows, 372 goats, 4 camels and 39 sheep were sold in April compared to March where 45 Cows, 390 goats, 2 camels and 51 sheep were sold.
  - Milk consumption by household members decreased in both Pastoral (all species) and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones apart from irrigated livelihood zone where consumption was at zero.



- The average maize price per Kg during the month was KES 48.7, it increased from that of March which was KES 46.7.
  - The average price of maize floor per Kg during the month was KES 100, an increase of 98% from that of the previous month which was KES 52.73.
  - The average price of beans per kg during the month was KES 101.60, KES 0.5 less than that of the previous month.
- 
- The average daily wage rate per casual for the month was KES 128, KES 9 less than that of March 2014.

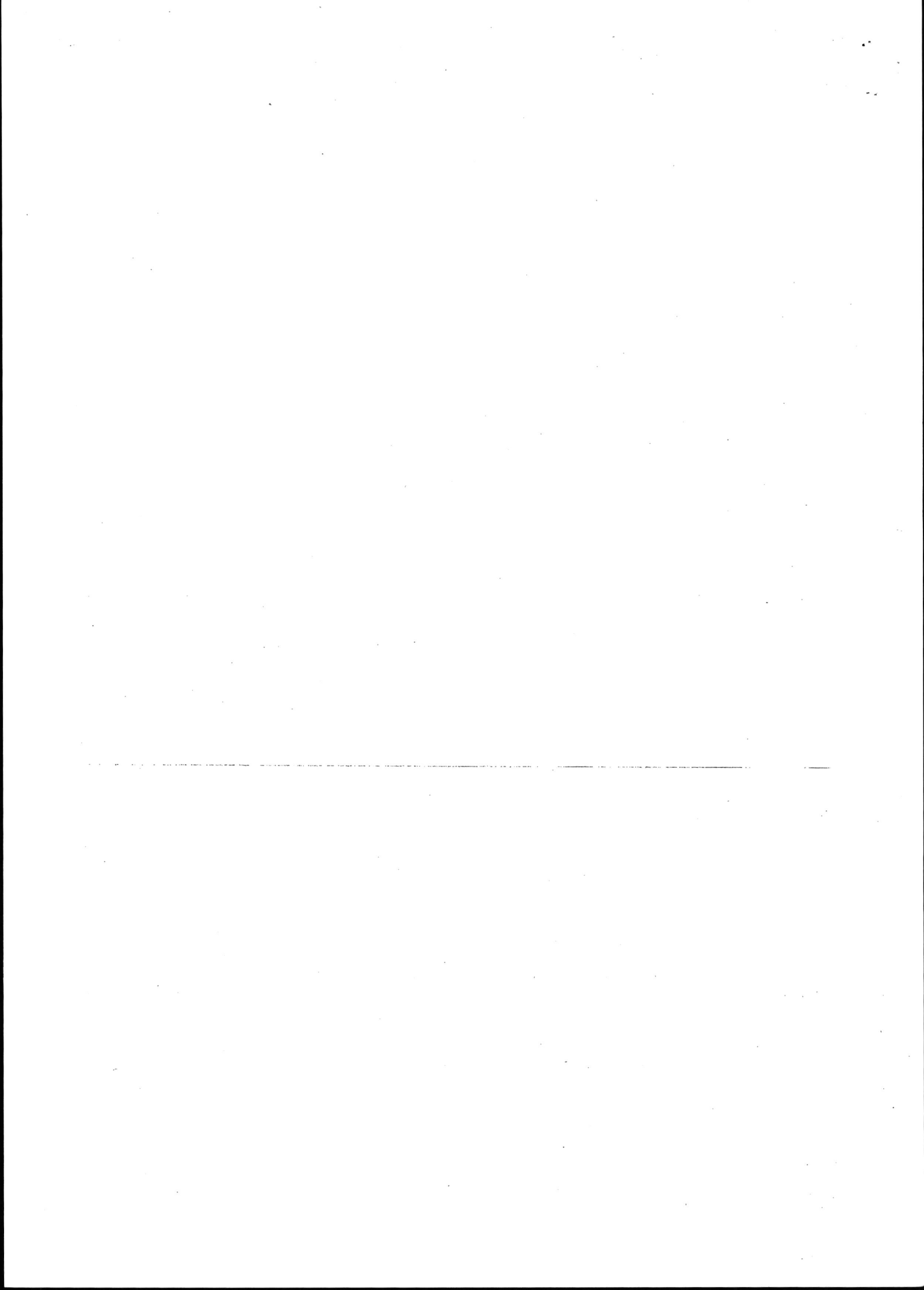
The Long-Rains observation indicates much below normal rains for most parts of the county. From the long rains (March - May) 2014 observation, covering the six sub counties it is generally evident that there has been inadequate rainfall across the county. This turn of events presents a source of a major stress on agricultural activities. This has serious food security implications considering that agriculture provides livelihoods to over 80% of the County's population.

The escalating number of people that are increasingly becoming food insecure and could be facing starvation in the next few months if external support is not provided is rapidly increasing. The worst affected areas are situated in localized locations within the pastoral livelihood zones especially East Pokot, Baringo North, Baringo South and parts of Baringo Central. Also included are the current internally displaced persons (IDPs) whose food security remains precarious and will likely remain so until they can return to their deserted homes and agricultural lands due to cattle rustling and pre-flooded status or readjust to sustainable livelihoods.

#### ***1.4 Short Term Interventions to Drought and Hunger Situation.***

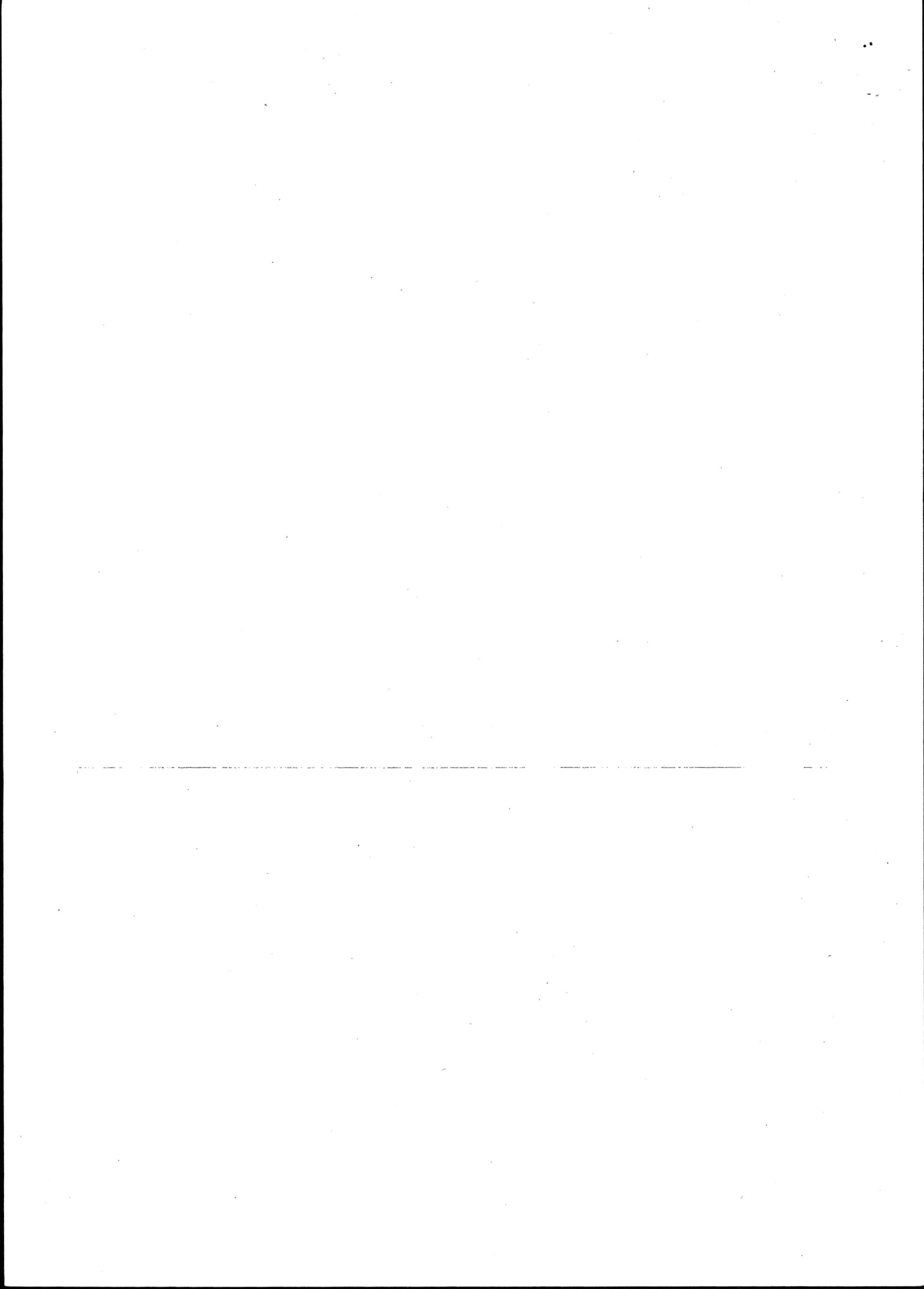
My government have lined up a number of short term interventions to mitigate the hunger situation. We are currently undertaking the following measures;

- providing relief food to the most affected area. We have so far distributed over 15,000 bags of maize and other assorted food items to all needy areas of the County,

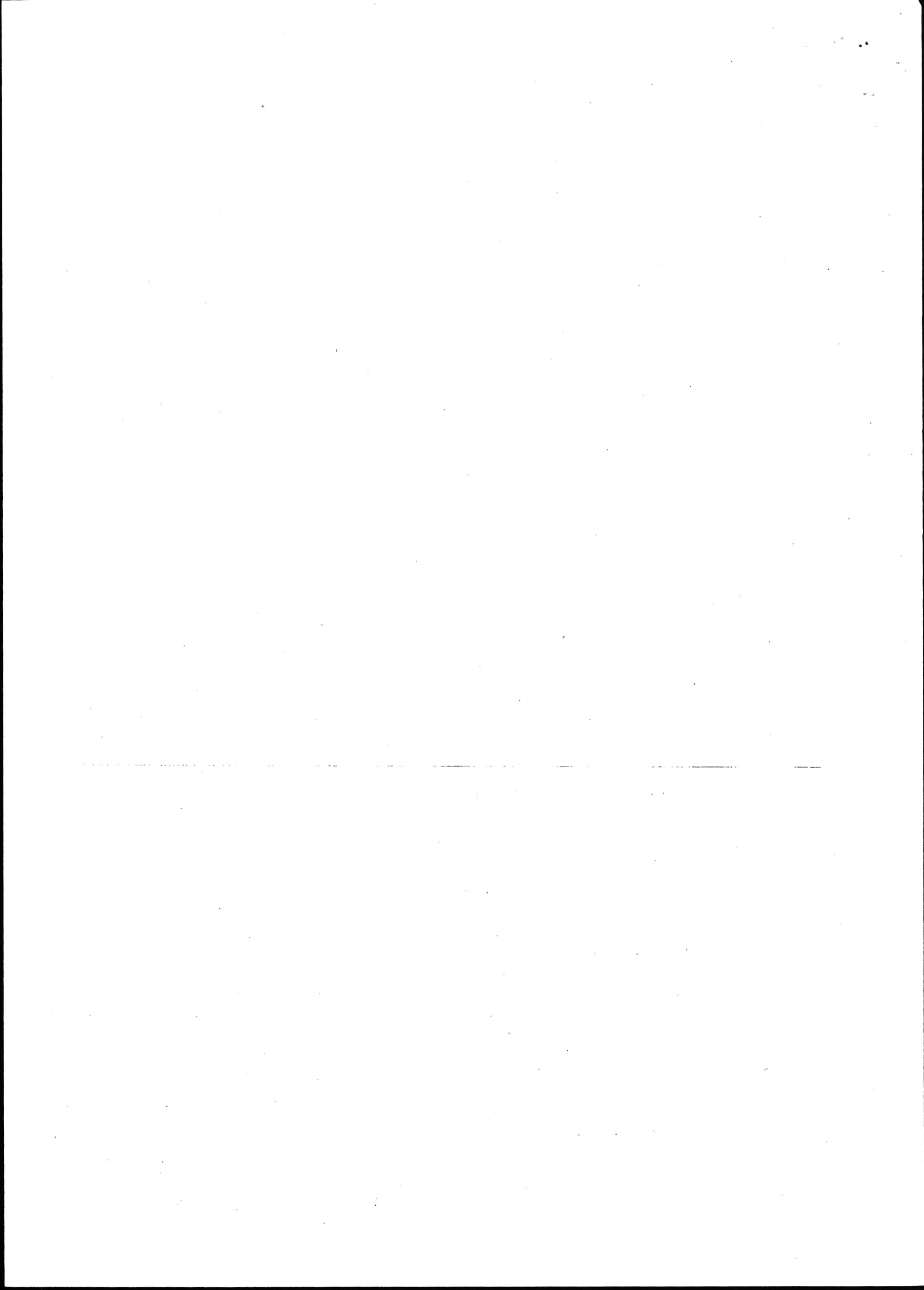


and we working out ways to sustain these efforts to ensure that our people are adequately reached

- Support provision of green houses to organized community groups
  - Upscale vaccination against Foot and Mouth and Lumpy Skin diseases
  - Free vaccinations against these rampant notifiable diseases - Petit de Peste Ruminants (PPR) and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP).
- 
- Establish, repair and Support dips in tsetse prone areas with acaricides and enhance tsetse management especially in collaboration with the Kenya Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council (KENTEC) - on-going along Lake Bogoria belt.
  - Water trucking in Tiaty, Baringo North, Mogotio, Marigat and some parts of Baringo Central
  - Fuel subsidy in water supplies
  - Rehabilitation of water supplies (boreholes) within drought affected areas i.e In Tiaty assessment and rehabilitation of Cherumbo, Tangulbei, Nyalipich, Nalekat, Chesakam, Kapau and Tebelekwo
  - Other interventions include provision of roof catchment tanks and structures for schools.
  - The County is acquiring water bowsers in the current Financial Year to efficiently support the affected areas with water trucking. Rift Valley water service board has been supporting the County with two water bowsers to respond to the drought.
  - We have also put in measures to ensure primary and secondary schools especially in dry regions of the county, receive food under school feeding programme by the county government. The same programme dubbed "homegrown food for schools in ASAL" undertaken by World Food Programme is ongoing so that children can be retained in school.
  - A number of organization organizations for instance Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Geothermal Development Cooperation (GDC), World Food Programme (GDC), Red Cross, National Drought Management (NDMA), World Vision and the Media fraternity have moved in swiftly to intervene in the current food situation in the county.



- We have since held several joint meetings between County and national government to address the hunger situation in the county.
  - We are profiling households in order to have the facts that will allow us make informed decisions on the situation. The local chiefs, assistant chiefs, sub county administrators and ward administrators have already been instructed to remain vigil and provide timely and accurate information on food situation in their respective areas of duty to ensure that no life is lost as a result of hunger.
-



## **2.0 Strategic Issues Raised by the Senate Committee**

The Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries held a meeting a meeting on 14th May, 2014 to deliberate on the hunger situation in Baringo county. During this meeting the committee expressed grave concern over the hunger situation in the county and resolved to schedule a meeting with H.E the Governor for Baringo county to discuss the under- listed issues;

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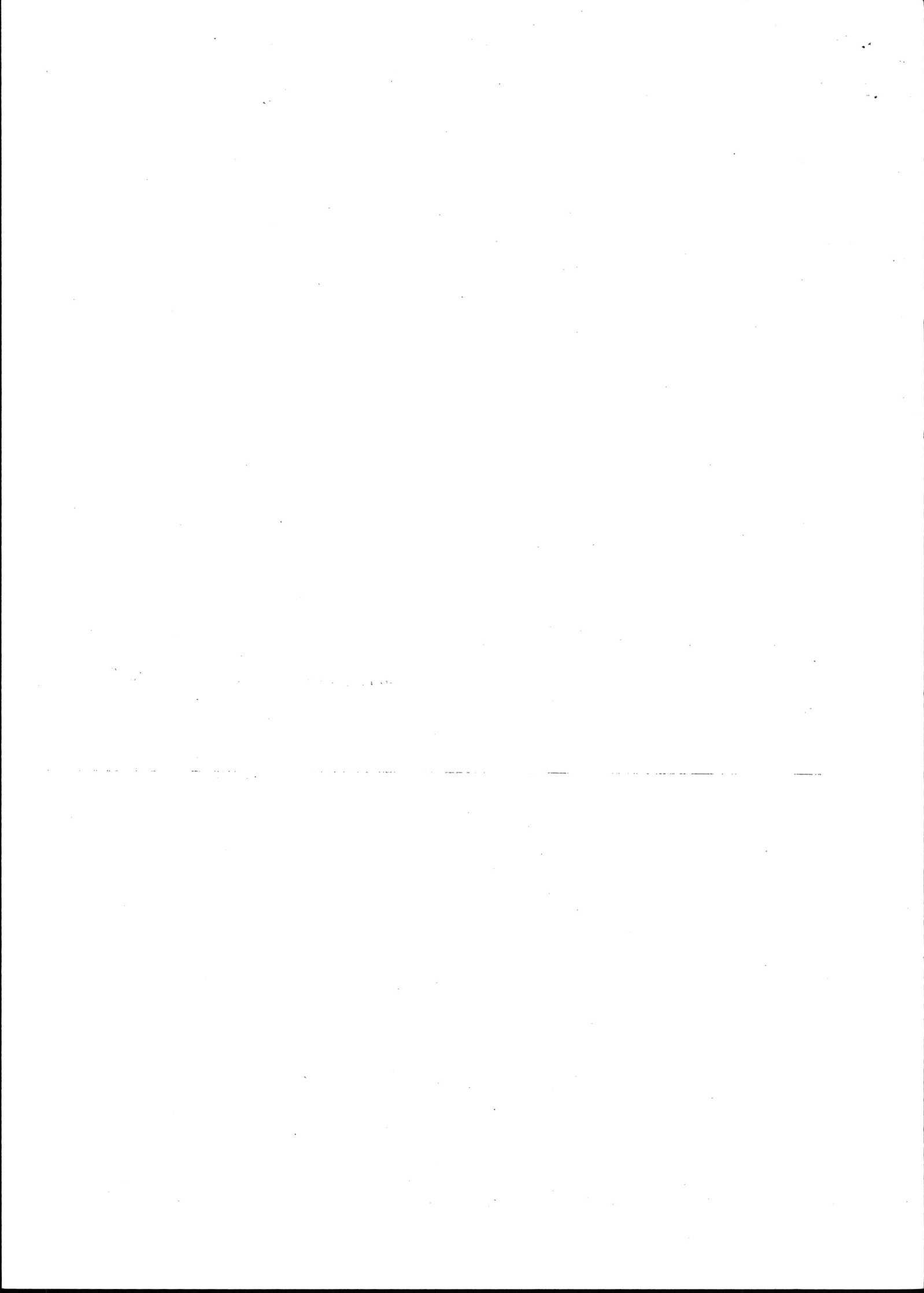
- the measures that are being taken to address systemic drought challenges within Baringo County
- the measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the country
- the progress made in establishing a food strategic reserve for the county
- the policies that the county government has put in place in regard to cushioning the elderly and children who are the most affected by hunger and drought
- to represent the budget estimates for the financial year 2014/2015, with clear item heads on policy matters on agriculture, livestock and fisheries and in accordance with the county policy priorities in tackling food insecurity.

### ***2.1 The measures that are being undertaken to address systemic drought challenges within Baringo County.***

Other than the short term remedies outlined above, the county is undertaking long term strategies to avert food security challenges;

#### **2.1.1 Irrigated Crop Production**

- Baringo County has an irrigation land potential of 150,000acres with only 6,500 acres currently under irrigation.
- The main crops grown under irrigation in 2013 included Seed Maize (2,500acres), tomatoes (50acres), water melon (75acres), kales and onions (30acres)
- In 2013, farmers earned about Ksh. 300million from irrigated agriculture, but with ongoing expansion expected to reach 10,000acres and revitalized extension services focused towards doubling productivity, annual earnings of Ksh. 1.2 billion is targeted within the next one year
- Owing to the current drought being experienced in the County, water supply to the irrigation schemes is at less than 40%, hence a projected decrease in area and yields this year.



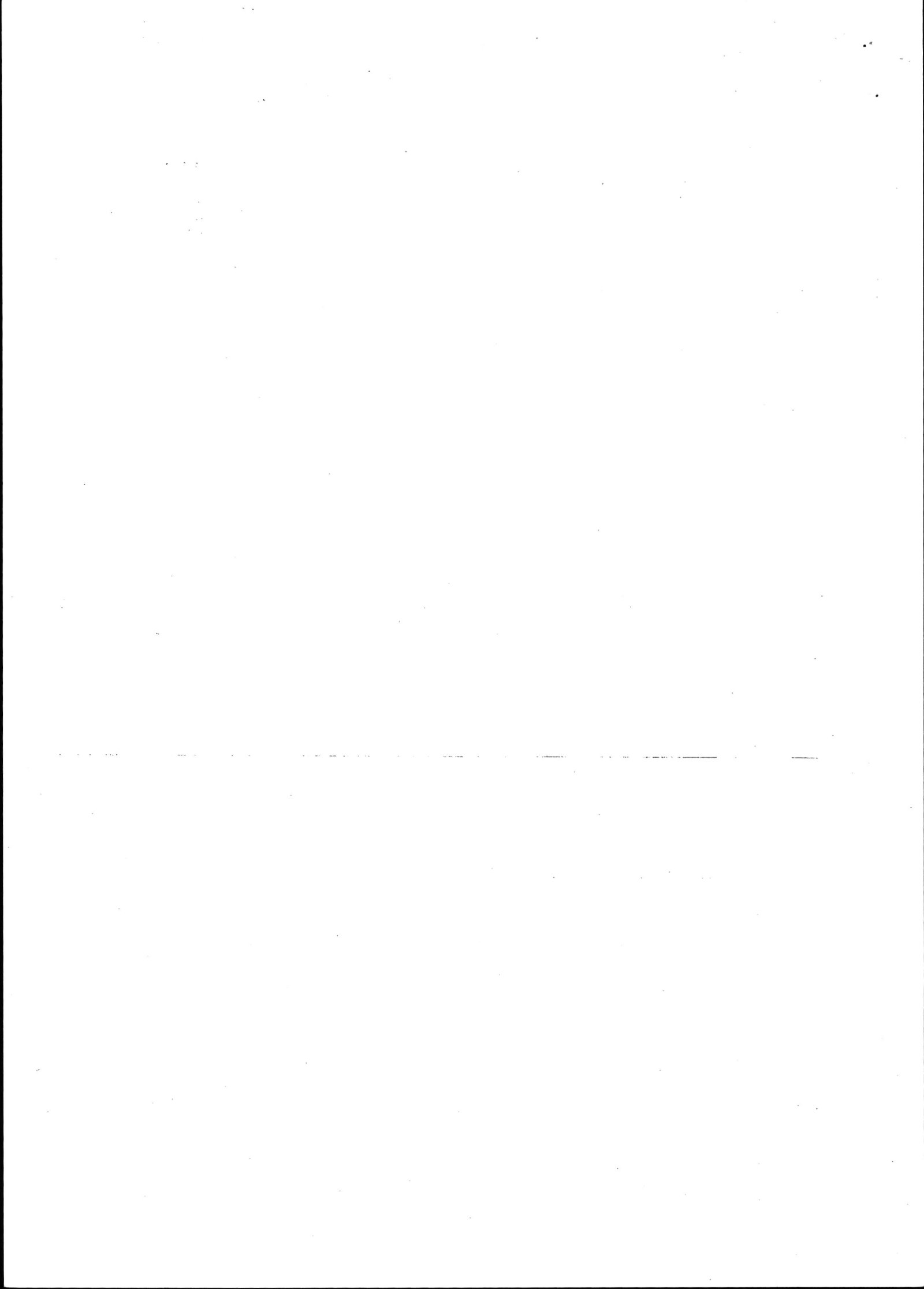
- The County Government of Baringo in collaboration with Geothermal Development Corporation (GDC) have agreed to construct water dams that will be used to irrigate more than 57,000 acres of land to address systemic drought challenges as part of Corporate Social Responsibility under GDC.

#### Distribution of Irrigation Schemes

Sub County	Potential Land (acres)	Land Under Irrigation (ha)	Irrigation Scheme.
Baringo South	20,000	3,950	1) <b>Eldume:</b> Potential -320 ha; in use - 120 ha; <b>Crops:</b> Seed maize, Commercial Maize, <b>Horticulture-</b> onions, tomatoes, Pulses -beans; Others - Nerica rice, Local vegetables;  2) <b>Perkerra:</b> potential-3,200ha; in use-480 ha; <b>Crops:</b> Seed maize, Commercial Maize, <b>Horticultural Crops</b> - paw paws, onions, tomatoes; Scheme under NIB management.
East Pokot	25,000	625	1) Kolowa: in use-100 ha
Baringo North	25,000	350	1) Kiboi: potential - 200 ha; in use- 60 ha; Crops: maize, Cotton, Kales, Onions;  2) Barwesa: potential- 250ha; in use - 86.8 ha; Crops: Maize, Beans, Onions, Kales, Water melons; Tissue Culture Bananas, Mangoes
	<b>70,000</b>	<b>4,950</b>	

#### **Food Security Strategy Under Irrigated Agriculture**

- Disaster management fund established to support among others irrigated cereals, pulses and horticulture production through provision of subsidized farm inputs to farmers within the irrigation schemes
- Irrigated commercial maize under a minimum area of 3,000 acres, done twice per year will yield about 150,000 bags of maize from the existing irrigation schemes. However, with the current investment in expanding irrigated area, up to 450,000 bags of maize is achievable over the next two years, representing 50% of the total maize requirement of Baringo County



### 2.1.2 Livestock Department Food Security Initiatives

- **Livestock off-take:** The Disaster Management Fund is expected to facilitate local livestock traders to purchase livestock animals before they lose condition and hence value during periods of drought from affected farmers
- **Livestock De-worming Program:** During periods of droughts, livestock are usually weak and vulnerable to infestations by various species of worms. Sub county Veterinary Officers tasked to schedule de-worming programs aimed at cushioning pastoralists during such periods.
- **Vaccination campaigns;** The County Government has procured vaccines worth KES 2.4 million in the last 3 months and continues to provide vaccination services against Food and Mouth Disease, Blackquarter, Anthrax, CCPB and BPR among others. Campaigns towards Tsetse fly eradication are ongoing through the services of the County Zoologist.

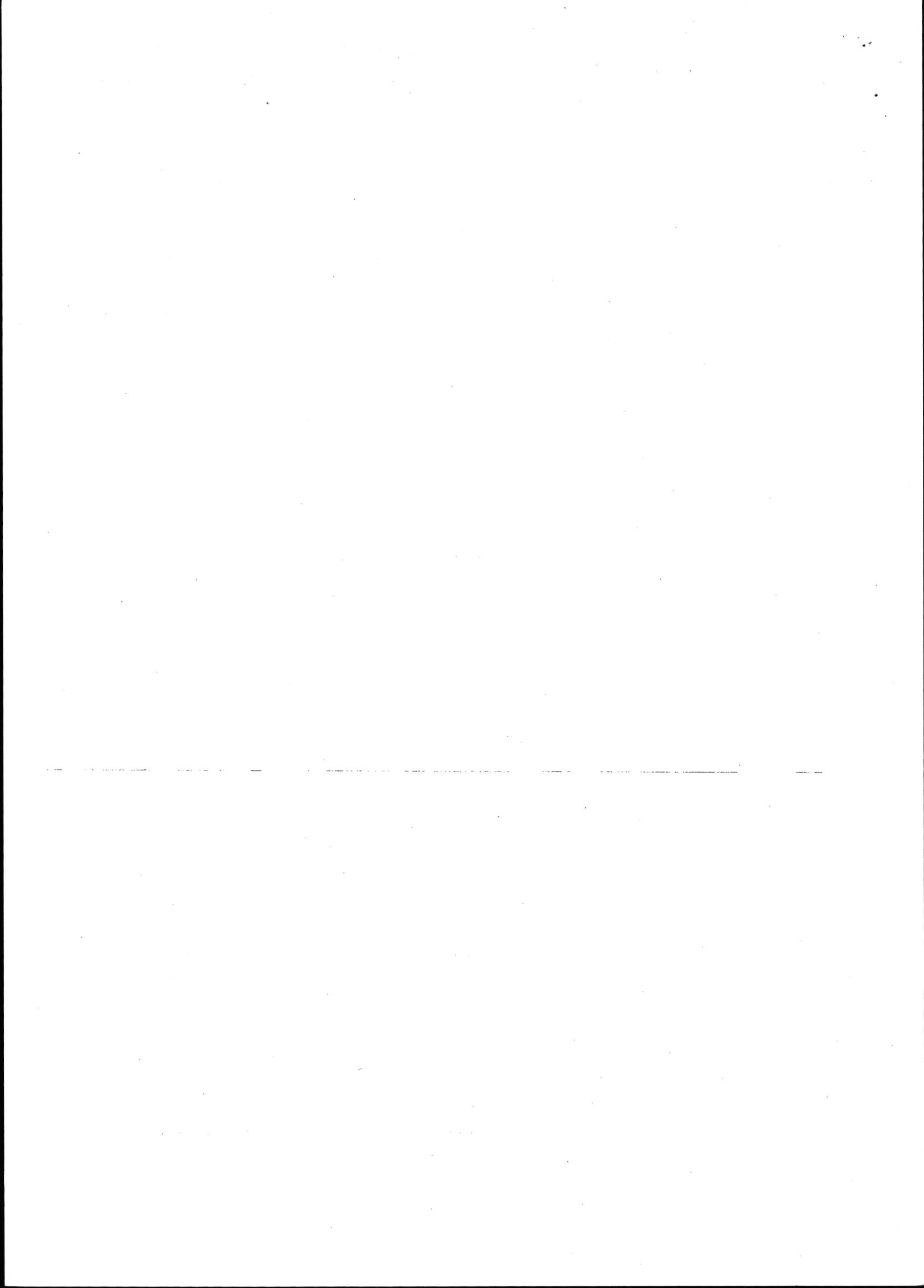
### 2.1.3 Fish Farming Food Security Strategies

- **Dam Fishery;** Over 40 community dams previously stoked with fish are being utilized for fishing by the communities living around the dams. The fish is providing alternative source of food and employment. Community members have been trained on dam fishing and supplied with fishing gears by BCG.
- **Fish farming:** Following success of fish farming in the county, more farmers are being recruited to increase fish production in the county. Farmers are also being supported with subsidized fingerlings and fish feed.
- **Lake Baringo Fishery:** The capture fishery of Lake Baringo employs over 1,000 persons directly and indirectly. Lake restocking programme expected to cost ksh2.million with over 100,000 tilapia fingerlings is to be done by end of June 2014, to ensure optimum productivity of the Lake. Improvement of beach facilities to minimize post-harvest losses with value addition is being undertaken in conjunction with the Beach Management Units (BMUs).

## 2.2 *The measures and other innovative programmes being taken to reengineer and transform food security in the county.*

### 2.2.1 Farm Inputs Support

County Department of Agriculture approved budget for 2014/15 has Ksh. 9million for supply of one-acre quantity of maize seed, planting and top dressing fertilizers for 100 households per ward (total 3,000 farmers) targeting the resource poor and



vulnerable families with an expected yield of 60,000bags ensuring sustainable food security for them

### **2.2.2 Traditional High Value Crops**

Baringo County being 70% semi-arid, Ksh. 2.7million in 2014-15 budget will be spend on Bulking drought tolerant and improved varieties of Cassava, Sweet potatoes and procure from KARI and Seed Companies certified seeds of Pigeon peas, Beans, Cowpeas, Finger Millet, groundnuts, Green grams and Sorghum.

### **2.2.3 Intensive Horticulture Development**

County government has purchased and distributed 6 green houses that are expected to boost tomato/capsicum production so that beneficiary groups can realize more than KES.800,000 in 2 seasons i.e eight months (@ green house having 400 tomato plants each producing 20kg each Kg retailing at Ksh 50) which through multipliers effect will boost farm incomes and food security.

### **2.2.4 Establishment of 6 modern fruit tree nurseries**

Comprising Tissue Culture Banana, Coffee, Macadamia, avocado, passion fruit, paw paws, citrus fruit and mango seedlings in 2014-15. This is aimed at increasing coffee area and its yield from average of 2.0kg per plant to more than 15Kg/plant and also to increase banana acreage from 2,120ha to 4000ha and mango yields to more than 500 fruits per plant hence doubling farmers' income.

### **2.2.5 Revitalized Extension Services**

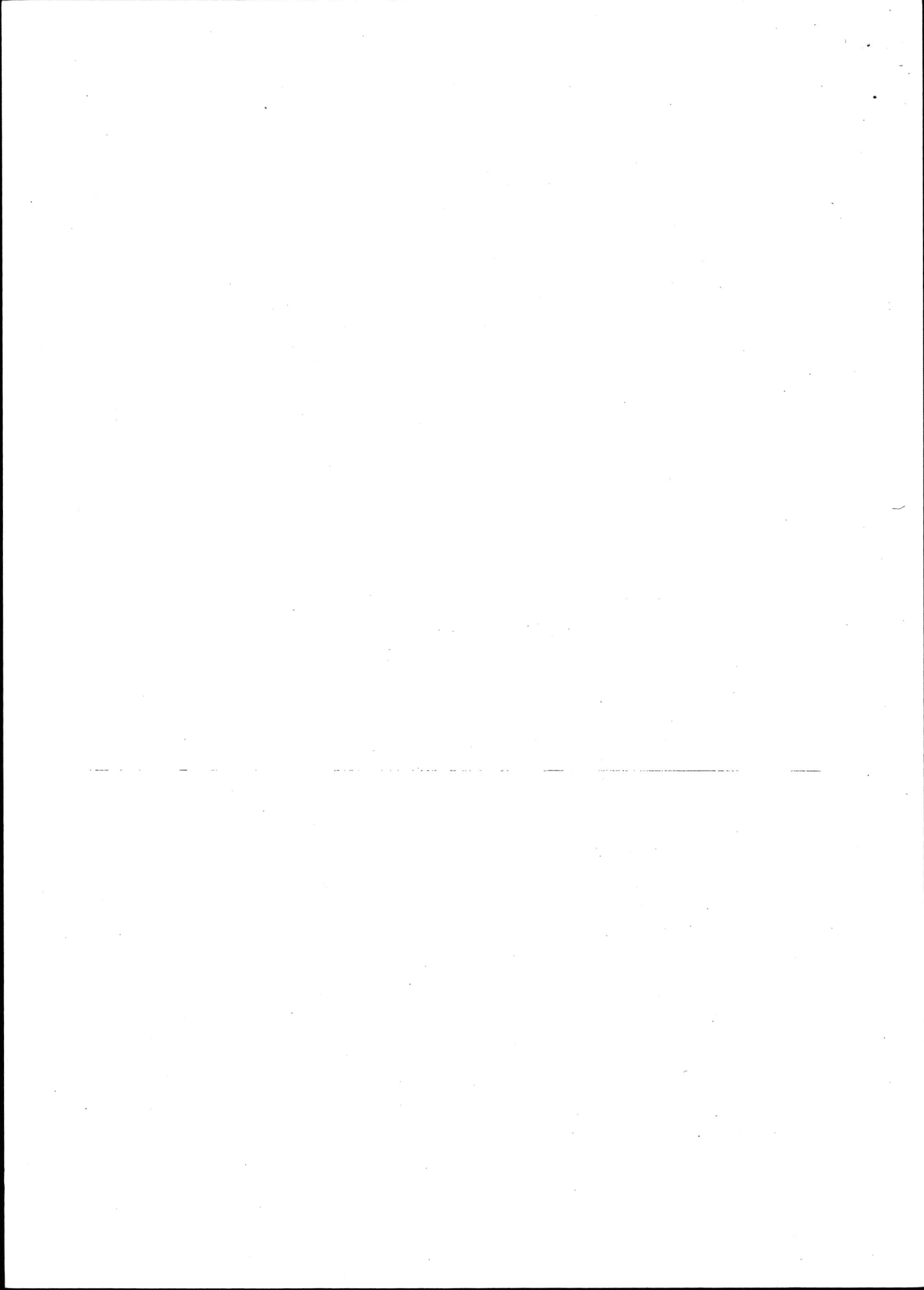
Improved mobility of extension officers through provision of an additional 20 new motorcycles to the old fleet of 52 motorcycles over the next one year.

### **2.2.6 Farm Mechanization:**

10 fully equipped farm tractors expected to cost Ksh 35 million has been budgeted to be procured during the second quarter of 2014/15 Financial year. The tractors will be in addition to the 3 already under the management of Marigat AMS. Early land preparation, better tillage, Breaking of hardpans, opening up new farmlands will be affordable for most farmers

### **2.2.7 Artificial Insemination and bull schemes**

A.I and bull schemes programme aims at increased livestock productivity through improved breeds. This will be done through A.I service providers in the County who are



already trained as well as through establishing bull schemes in areas perceived to be in accessible by A.I providers. The County government in 2013/14 has spend about Ksh. 7million in provision of AI Equipments, Sahiwal bulls and capacity building of groups and cooperative societies in the County to provide this livestock upgrading programs

#### **2.2.8 Establishment of a Disease Free zone:**

Dips construction, Tsetse fly eradication, vaccinations, clinical service provision and livestock farmers trainings are some of the strategies being undertaken to make Baringo County a disease-free zone. The County is currently constructing 27 cattle dips and renovating 9 dips, all costing a total of Ksh. 47million.

Through dips construction, the County is able to deal with veterinary vector-borne diseases including ECF, Heartwater, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Trypanosomiasis (nagana).

**Disease control:** This has been enhanced through increased disease surveillance and reporting, collection of samples for disease diagnosis, Livestock route inspection, Certification of livestock markets and sale yards and quarantine of disease outbreak areas.

#### **2.2.9 Development of Slaughter houses and Livestock Sale Yards**

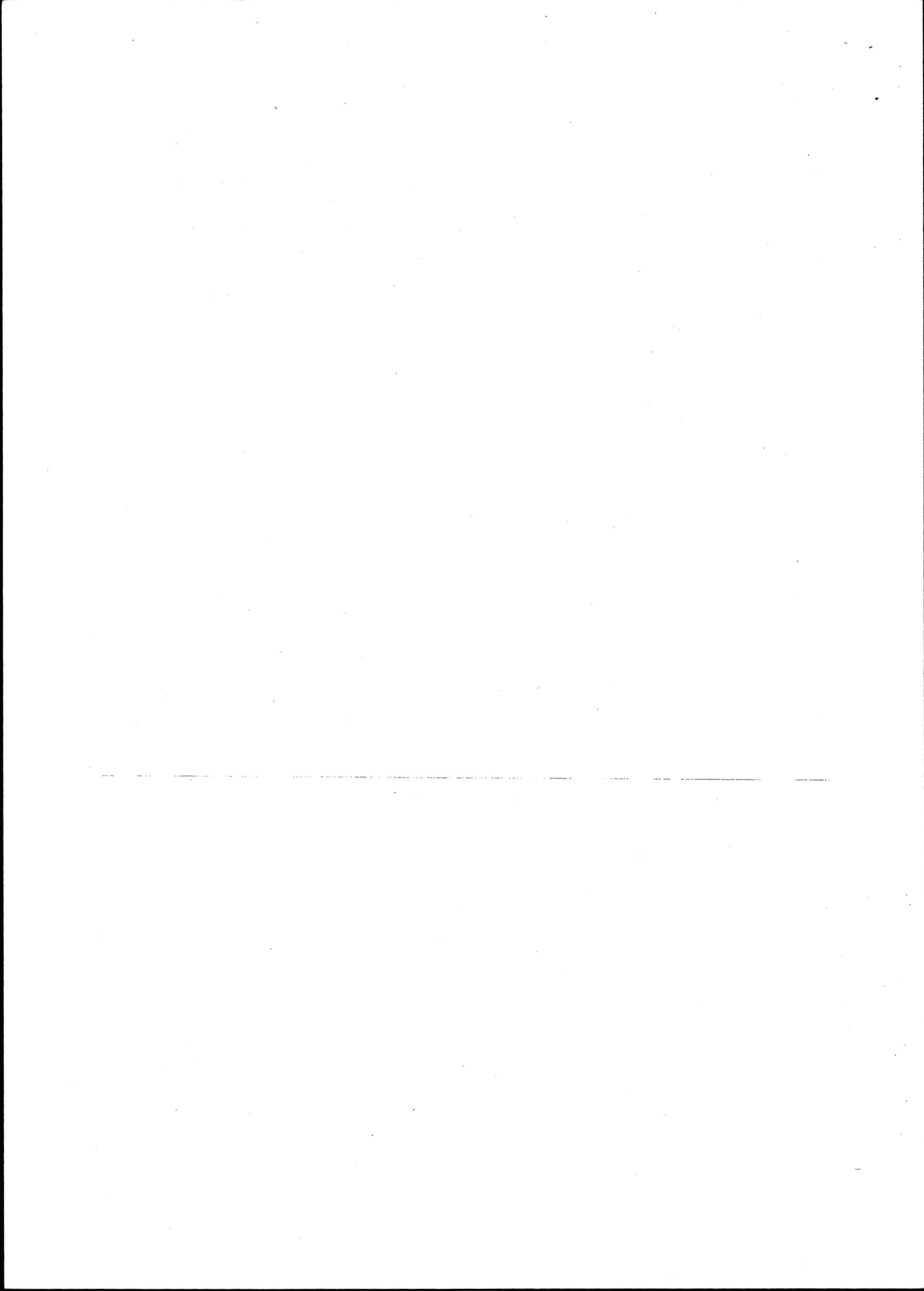
Without proper Marketing infrastructural development in the County, livestock will continue fetching poor prices. This is what informed the County to construct 2 new slaughter houses namely Loruk and Barwessa and to renovate 3 old ones namely Kiptilit, Mogotio and Eldama Ravine slaughter houses. The total amount to be spend in this programme is Ksh. 72.5million which includes the completion of Maoi slaughter house that was initiate the Economic Stimulus Program of the National government. This program is expected to increase livestock productivity and value addition to livestock products hence transforming food security.

To modernize the county livestock markets for increased access to the markets for livestock and livestock products.

- Construction and rehabilitation to completion of 13 sale yards in the county.
- Adopt the co- management model for 6 sale yards in the county (Nginyang, Amaya, Tangulbei, Marigat and Barwessa)
- Strengthen Livestock marketing associations (LMAs) for increased efficiency in livestock marketing management.

#### **2.2.10 Fish value-chain development Partnership**

The Baringo county government has partnered with Omega Farms Ltd a company established in Kokwa Island of Lake Baringo to intervene in developing the fish value



chain the county and beyond. Since inception the company has been a licensed supplier of quality monosex lake baringo tilapia fingerlings and feeds and is aimed to become a centre of excellence to tilapia production and value addition. The company has invested over Ksh 25 million to date and in the process of establishing a multi-million fish processing centre costing over Ksh 22 million on 4.4 acre of land leased at Kampi ya Samaki. The centre aims to produce over 100, 000 monosex tilapia fingerlings per week employing over 100 persons directly and a substantial number of fishers and farmers indirectly. Key areas of partnership

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- Establishment of tilapia hatchery to supply high quality monosex tilapia fingerlings
- Tilapia processing factory with appropriate infrastructure to market Baringo fish in Kenya and internationally
- Fish feed processing to increase availability of cheap and high quality feeds to farmers
- Contractual fish production with our fish farmers in the county
- Research and development centre

#### **2.2.11 Water and Irrigation Sector Interventions.**

Baringo County has a high demand for water service provision for human consumption, Irrigation and livestock due to the ASAL nature of the County. Water and Irrigation projects were proposed across the County to enhance access to clean and safe water and provision of adequate water for Irrigation purposes. The Department was allocated a capital expenditure of Kshs. 244,666,845 for 2013/2014 financial year with additional.

The capital budget was used to develop various projects prioritized across the County which include; 10 Irrigation projects, 8 boreholes, 14 water pans, rehabilitation and expansion of 48 water supplies and development of one spring

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### Water Projects for 2013/2014 Financial year

Sub-County	No of water supplies for rehabilitation	No of Water pans	Boreholes	Spring	No of people served	Remarks
Baringo Central	10	1	1		12,300	Ongoing Rehabilitation/expansions
Baringo North	11	2	1	1	8,400	
East Pokot	5	5	3		5,800	
Eldama Ravine	6	1	0		6,900	
Marigat	11	2	1		14,100	
Mogotio	5	3	2		4,500	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52,000</b>	

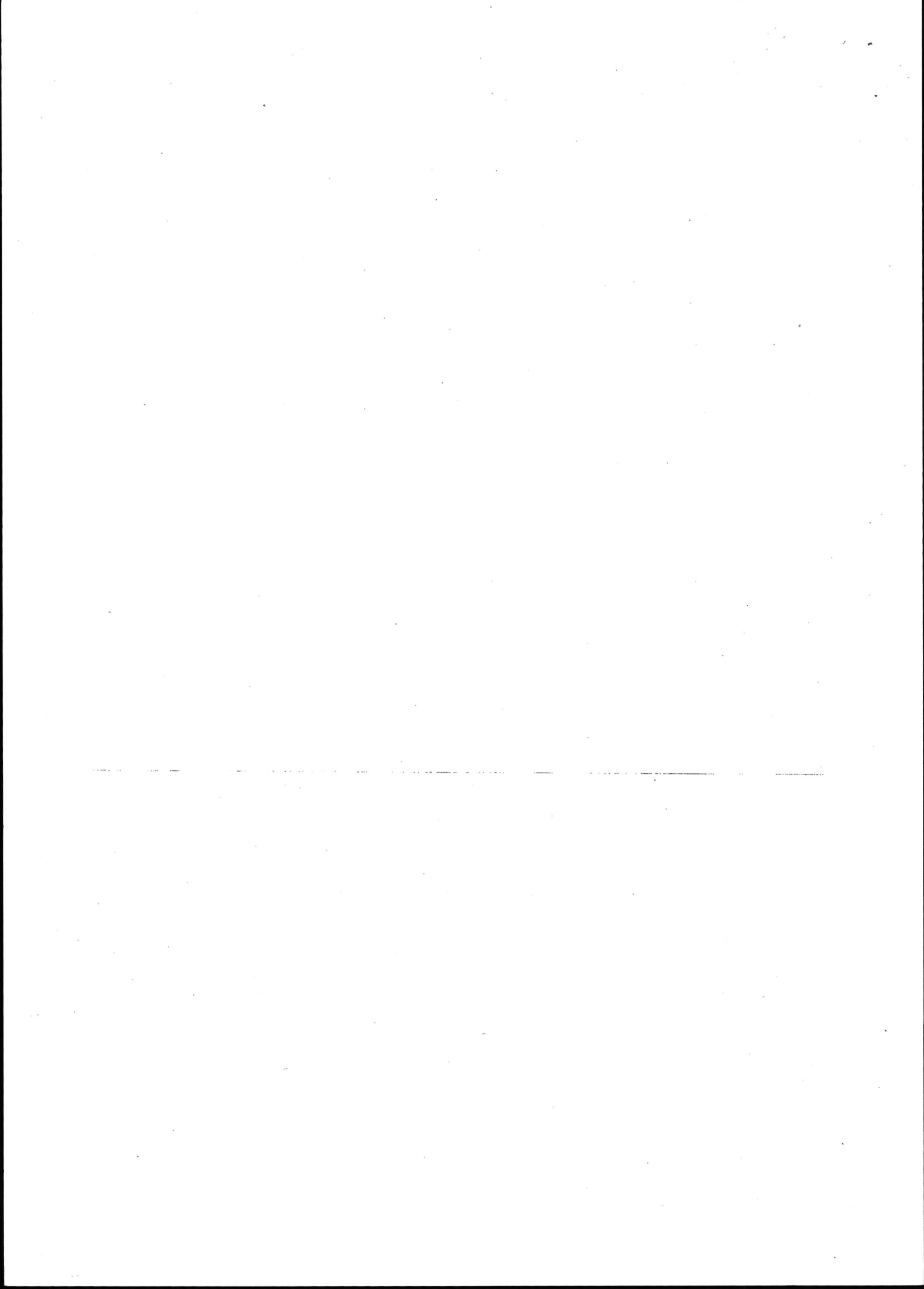
### Baringo Rural Water Supply Programme (JICA Boreholes)

Apart from the above water supply schemes, the County is now implementing a 70 borehole project with the support of the Japanese Government. The programme that started in March, 2014 is expected to be completed in March, 2016 and will cost KShs 877,000,000. The boreholes have been sited mainly in areas that frequently experience severe drought. Under a separate arrangement between JICA and the National Treasury, 30 boreholes will be drilled in East Pokot during the same period.

### Distribution of boreholes to be drilled by JICA

Sub County	No of Boreholes	No of people served	Remarks
Baringo Central	26	25,000	Population served on completion of the project in 2016
Baringo North	26	25,000	
Marigat	18	18,000	
East Pokot	30	29,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97,000</b>	

The above project will increase water supply coverage by 15% when completed in March, 2016.



## **Kirdam Phase II**

The construction of Kirandich Dam was completed in 1999. It has a storage capacity of 4 Million M<sup>3</sup> and has been operational since the year 2000. The current population served is 21,000. The dam is currently under utilized and is expected that with the construction of phase II next year, the population served will rise to 65,000. The contribution of this development to water supply coverage will be 10%. The implementation of phase II that will include a sewerage treatment works will cost approximately Kshs. 3 Billion.

### **2.2.12 Agricultural Sector Development Partnership Programs Towards Food Security and Better Incomes.**

#### **KCB Foundation and Baringo County Government Livestock Improvement Program**

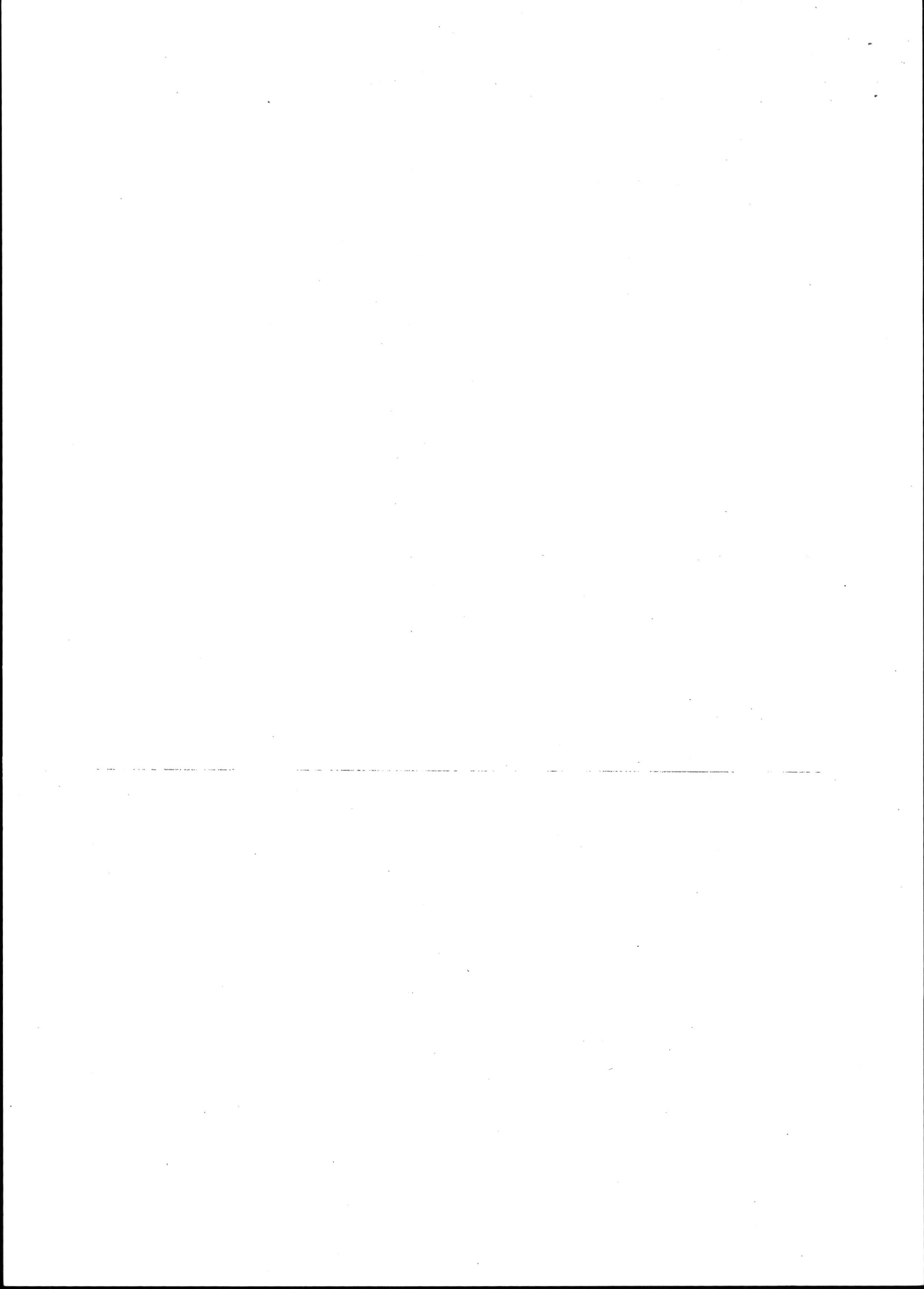
The county recently launched KES 300million livestock value chain development program (Meat and Dairy value chain) where each partner is contributing Ksh30 million per year for 5years starting from 2013/14 financial year.

Key value chain activities include livestock upgrading, pasture management, marketing and branding of livestock and products, credit support, development of livestock markets and infrastructure among others.

This venture employs innovative modern technologies to increase production and productivity and is envisaged to create employment especially to many youth and women.

#### **South Korea and Baringo County Government Partnership**

This is a USD 2million partnership in support of the Coffee value chain development in the county with each partner contributing USD 1 million over the next 3 years (2014-2016).



Key coffee value chain activities include expansion of coffee production from the current 2,000 acres to 5,000 acres, establish a coffee milling plant at Katimok Coffee factory, Baringo Coffee international branding and marketing, provision of farm inputs through a coffee development fund scheme, rehabilitation of existing coffee factories and capacity building of extension staff and farmers.

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### **Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods in Horn of Africa (DRSLP)- Kenya Project.**

This is a 750million partnership program between the Kenyan Government and African Development Bank to expand 250-acre Kiboi Irrigation Scheme by 750 acres to increase its area to 1,000 acres.

Construction of 20km of rural access road, construction of livestock hay stores, pasture development, degraded land rehabilitation and promote livestock marketing through construction of sale yards within the Barwessa ward project area in Baringo North

### **Egerton University, ICRISAT and Baringo County Government Partnership**

The Development of improved varieties of drought tolerant crops. A starter seed for multiplication of 500kg of Groundnuts, 200kg of Pigeon peas, 50kg of finger millet and 300kg of sorghum has been issued to farmers and KARI Marigat within the Perkerra Irrigation Scheme and Barwessa for multiplication of seed for next planting season.

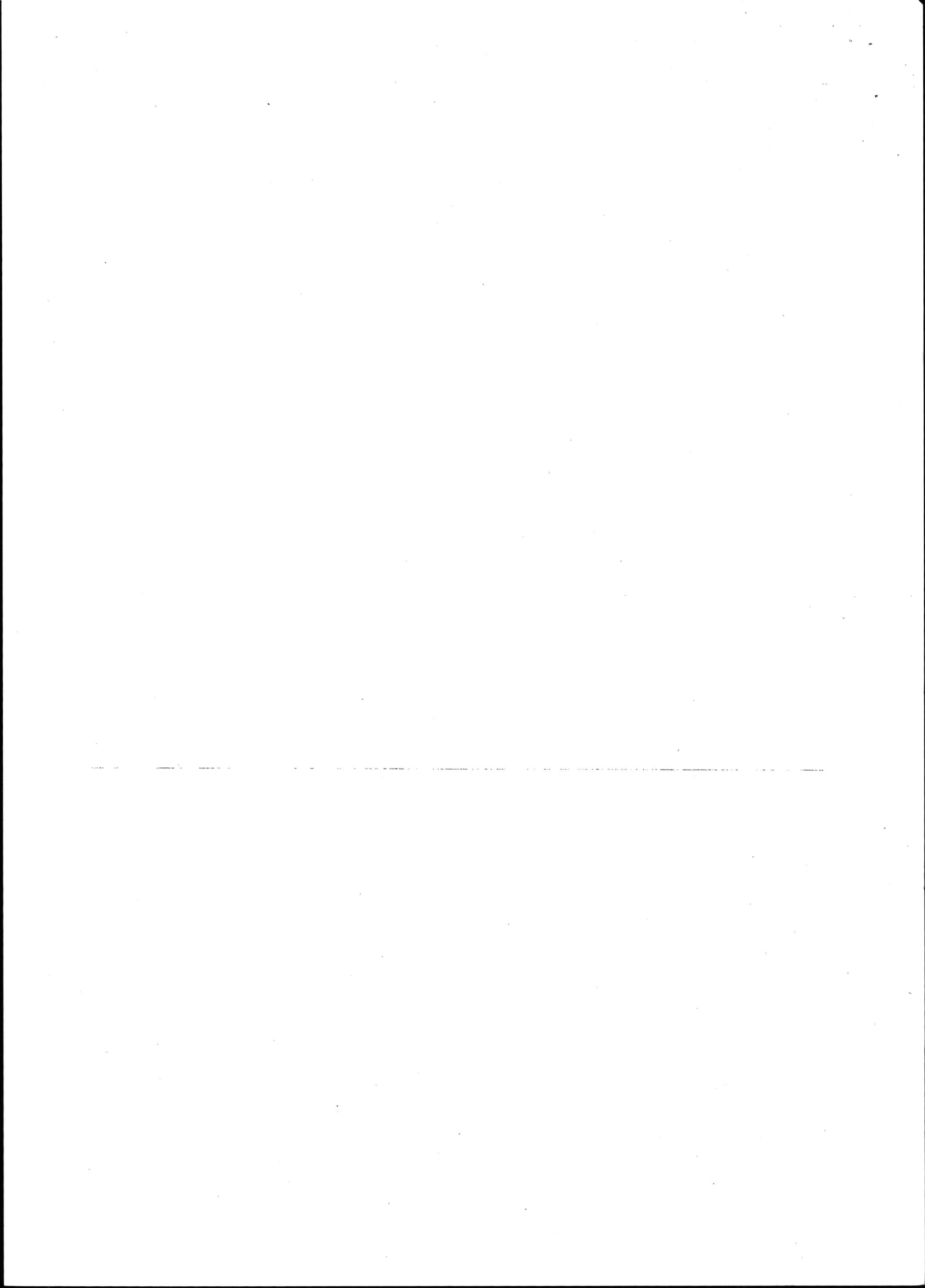
## ***2.3 County Food Strategic Reserves.***

### **2.3.1 Pasture Conservation**

Establishment of strategic livestock feed reserves in strategic areas of the county to ensure availability of livestock feeds throughout the year is being executed.

#### **Activities**

- Construction of hay stores in strategic areas of the county.



- At least 6 Hay stores with capacities of at least 5,000 hay bales to be constructed in the semi arid areas of East Pokot, Baringo South, Baringo North and Baringo Central Sub County
- Capacity building farmers on pasture and feed conservation (hay and silage)

#### Outcome

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- Consistent production throughout the year
- Reduced livestock deaths due to drought
- Availability of milk and meat at the household level.

### 2.3.2 Maintenance of the Strategic Food Security Reserves

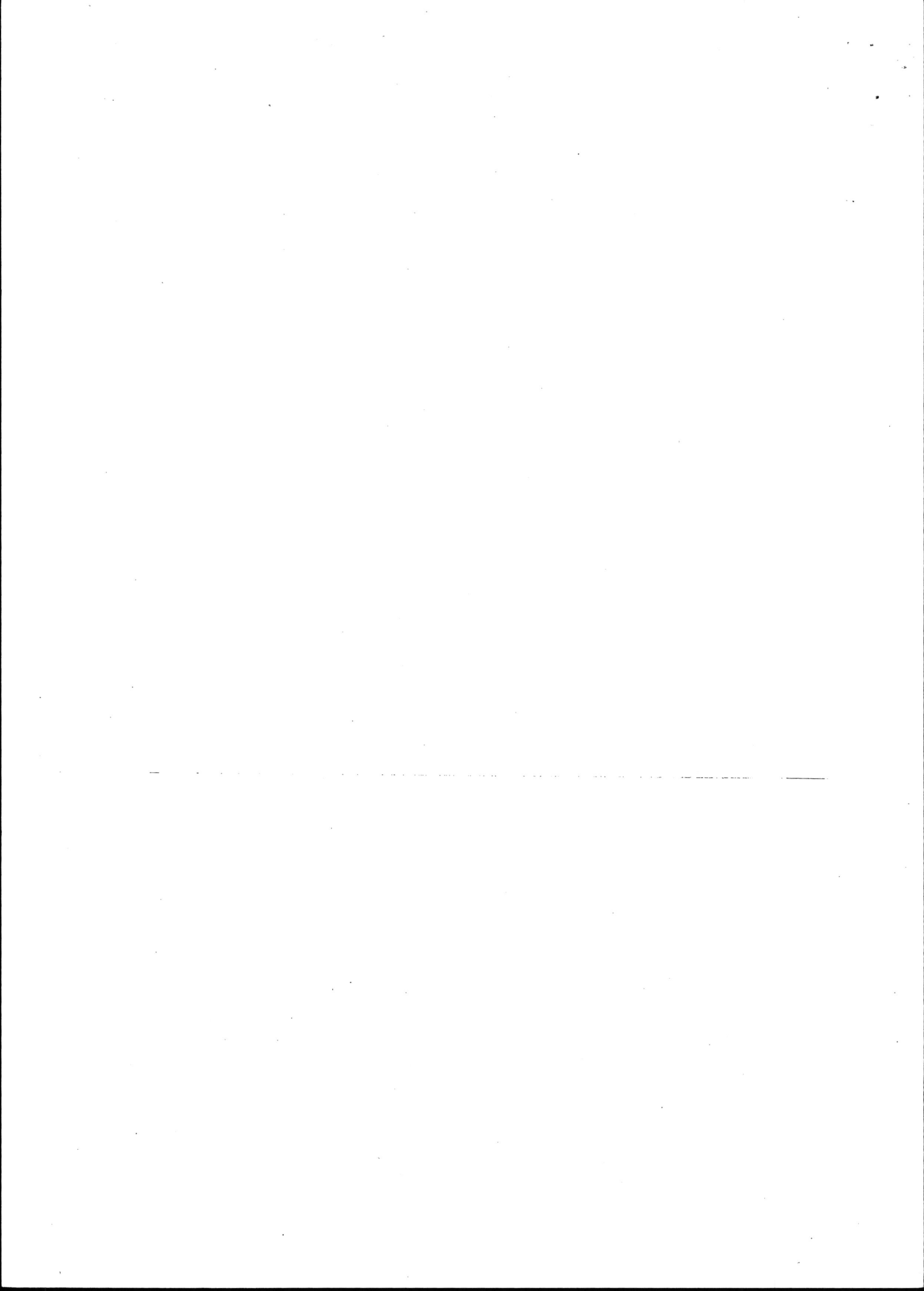
Even during normal weather conditions, around 345,420 Baringo residents may be in need of food aid. Therefore, an annual budget equal to the one above need to be set aside for this purpose. This will cater for people who are chronically food insecure.

Consequently, the county is working on modalities to commence the process of stockpiling cereals and hay as part of the strategic food security reserves. Therefore, the county would need 690,840 bags of maize and 230,280 bags of beans as part of its strategic food security reserves stored in strategic NCPB depots across the County. This will require about KES 3,776,592,000 ( $690,840 \times 3,200 = \underline{2,210,688,000}$  for maize;  $230,280 \times 6,800 = \underline{1,565,904,000}$ ).

In this connection, the County Government is to phase the buildup of this component into four years time meaning an annual cost of KES 944,148,000 is required.

## 2.4 *County Policies Towards Eradicating Food Insecurity and Hunger*

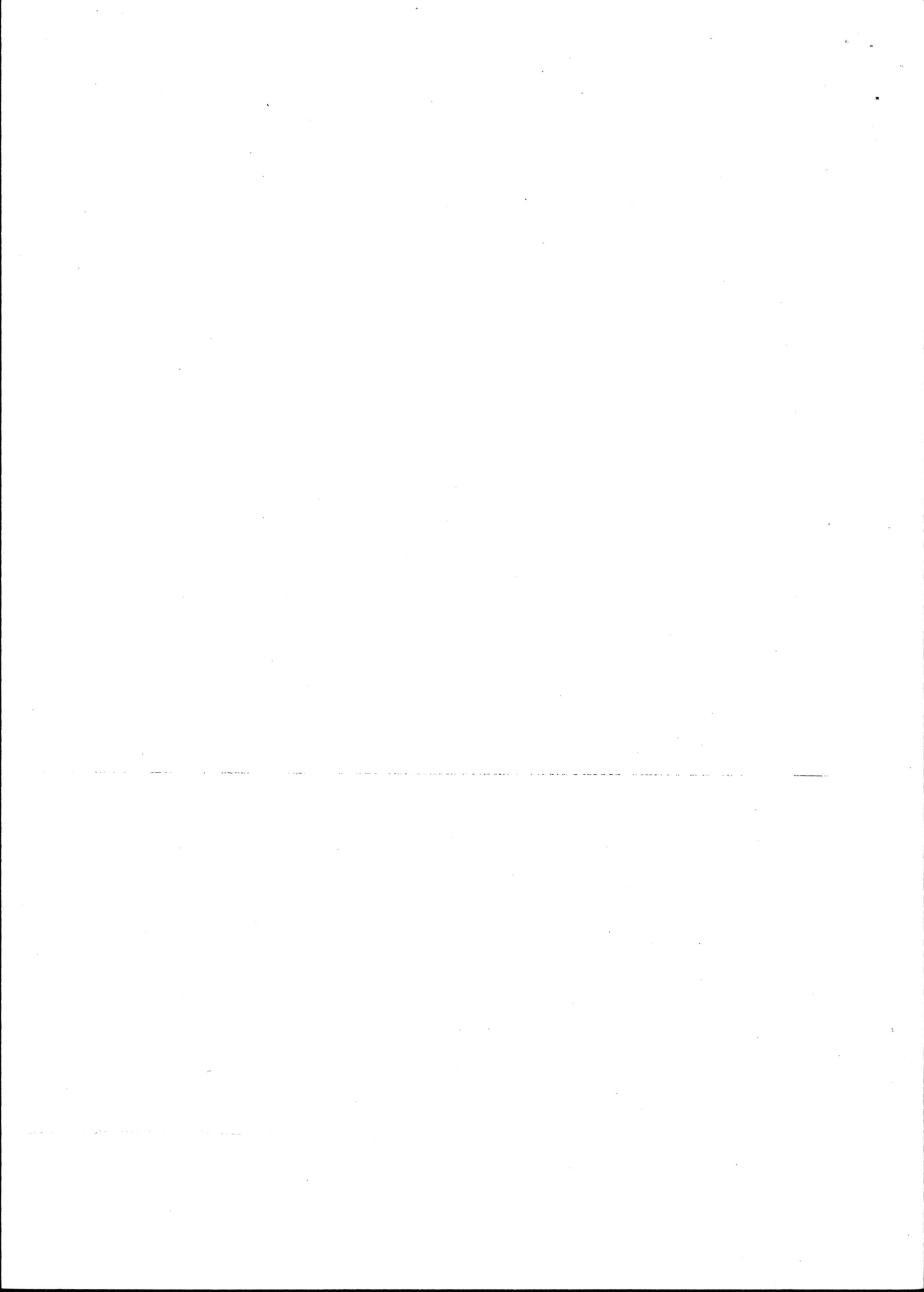
Our county has experienced repeated loss of socio economic development gains to disasters related to drought, landslides, insecurity, invasive plant species commonly known as prosopis. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) has a whole chapter under Disaster Management Framework that outlines specific action points towards providing sustainable remedies for Disaster Risk Reduction. Key among these are;



- Establishment of Disaster Information Management and Early Warning System that adopts modern technologies like GIS.
- Establishment of County Disaster Contingency Fund
- Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis
- setting up of County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC)
- In light of this, the county is moving in the right direction in implementation of the above strategies. Baringo County Disaster Contingency Fund is already operational with an initial budget of Ksh 30million. The county has laid the necessary budget towards Establishment of Baringo County Disaster Response Centre and Disaster Management Policy is being finalized.
- Youth and Women Development Enterprise Fund worth Ksh 22Million has been established to cushion this special group from the risk of food insecurity by ensuring that businesses thrive.
- Elderly and People with Disability Cash Transfer Fund has been established funded to a tune of Kshs 5Million

## ***2.5 Budget Estimates for the Sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Water and Irrigation***

The county government has laid emphasis in its budgetary allocation to productive sectors like Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries; Water and Irrigation; Commerce, Tourism and Industrialization. The 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 budgets allocations indicate that a sizeable percentage (25% of the development budget) of the total development fund goes towards supporting of these sector (Annexed herein).



## **3.0 Recommendations**

### ***3.1 Budgetary/ Resource Allocation***

The total allocation for the county from the national government is limited to transform the county in terms of irrigation from the current 6500 acres of land under irrigation to its potential 150,000 acres as an alternative to stamp out food insecurity in the county.

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Therefore, there is need for the national government to consider allocating a conditional grant under agriculture for a sizeable irrigation project that is similar to the mammoth Kalana Irrigation project.

Baringo County should be considered for equalization fund. This is for the reason that the county is ASAL and face perennial drought situation, similar or even worse than the other neighbouring ASAL counties like Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot and Narok that receive allocations under equalization fund.

### ***3.2 Insecurity***

The contribution of cattle rustling to food insecurity, loss of life, Internally Displaced Persons, and property was outlined as a serious matter that require a rather quick and lasting solution.

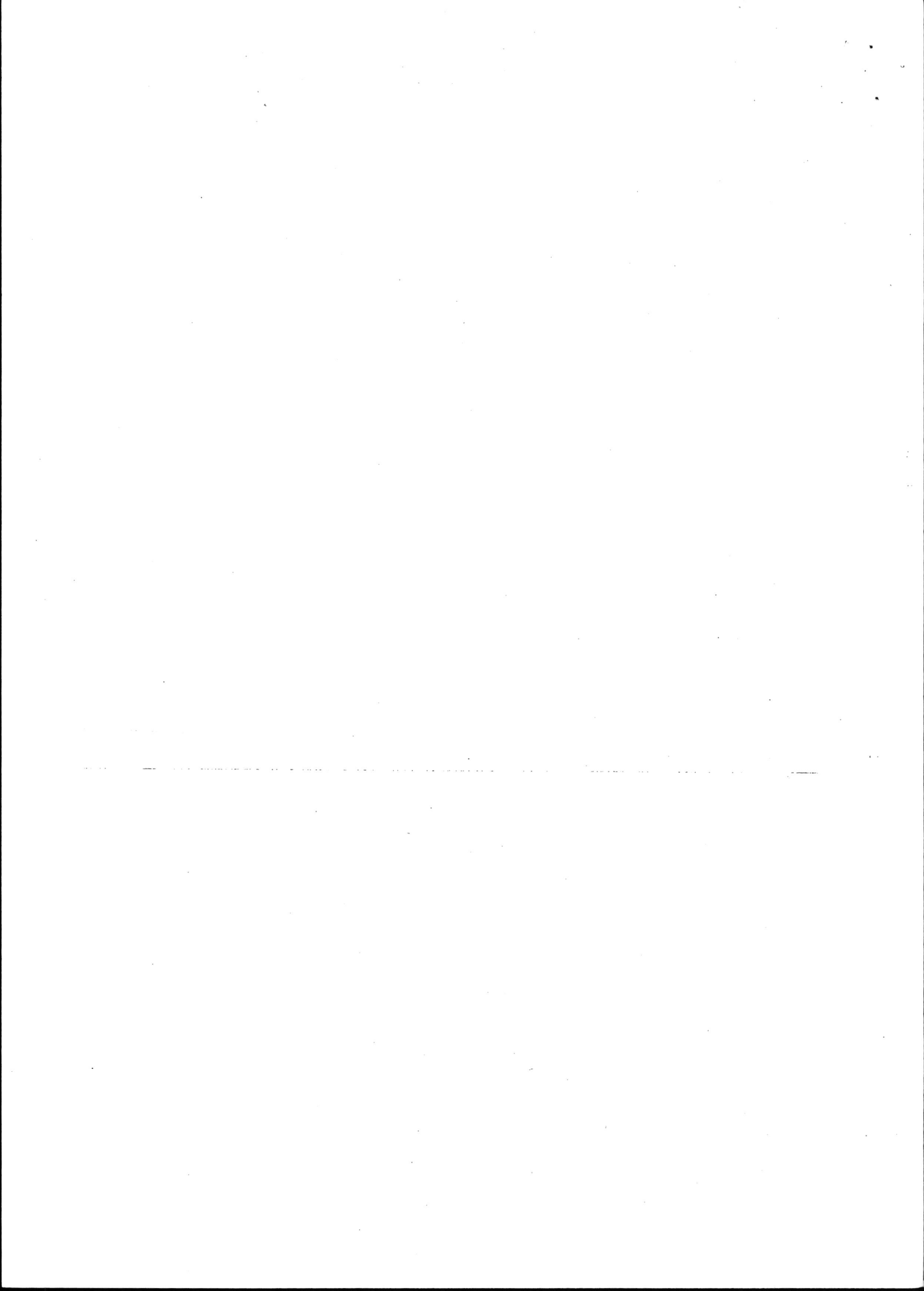
Therefore, as a matter of urgency the menace should be addressed sustainably especially by the national government by suggesting a policy to address the issue.

The national government to allocate special fund for infrastructure in cattle rustling prone areas to aid in effective communication.

Again, the national government should consider strengthening deployment of more police service officers to the county to arrest the security situation.

The national assembly should enact an act of parliament to amicably stop cattle rustling

The national government should consider compensating the IDPs as a result of cattle rustling in Baringo County.



### **3.3 Environmental Conservation**

Environmental conservation measures to mitigate on disasters like floods, landslides and siltation. The county government has laid strategies to protect water catchment areas by funding a forestation programmes in this areas and in schools. Check dams will be established along the main rivers to allow for water harvesting downstream which will be useful both in irrigation by communities along the rivers and in reducing the effects of floods

### **3.4 Disaster Risk Management Framework**

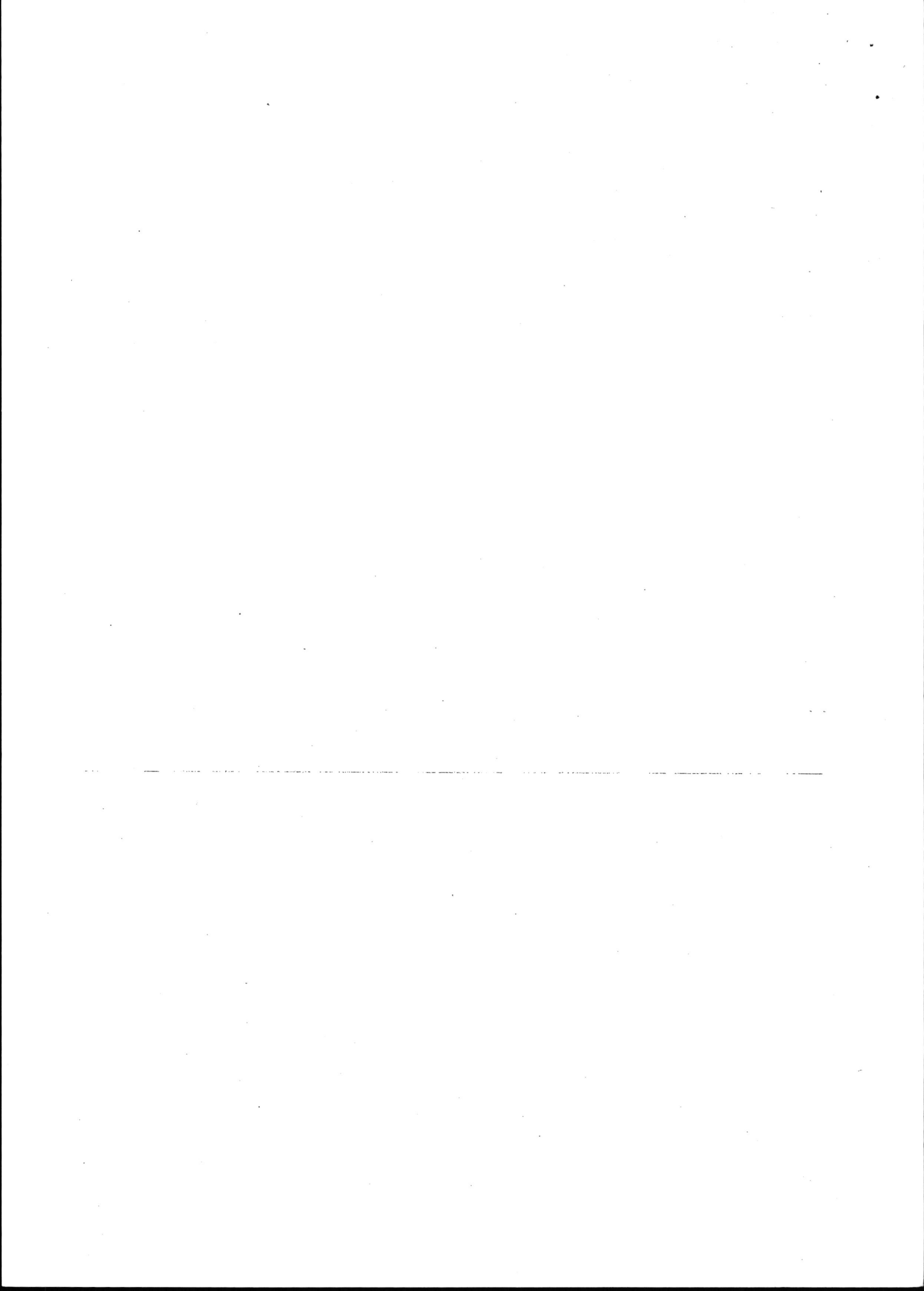
A comprehensive County Disaster Management Framework that outlines specific action points towards providing sustainable remedies for Disaster Risk Reduction is at its formative stage. An Integrated Disaster Response and Management Centre one of its kind in the region and employs a cutting edge technology to provide a timely, accurate and the most reliable services in a 24/7 basis is being.

- Establishment of Disaster Information Management and Early Warning System that adopts modern technologies like GIS.
- Establishment of County Disaster Contingency Fund
- Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis
- setting up of County Disaster Risk Management Committee (CDRMC)
- Baringo County Disaster Contingency Fund is already operational with an initial budget of Ksh 30million. The county has laid the necessary budget towards Establishment of Baringo County Disaster Response Centre and Disaster Management Policy is being finalized. More funding is required to adequately meet the demands

### **3.5 Role of inter-governmental collaborations in addressing food insecurity**

The county government must work together to design appropriate areas of collaboration and engagement to efficiently address the food situation. Key among others include;

- We appeal to the national government to set a unconditional grant to purchase food of Ksh 50million per month for the next six months as a set term strategy to address the hunger situation
- Resource mobilizations to secure enough resources especially in addressing long terms strategies towards food security.



- Effective communication strategy to handle disasters in a timely manner.

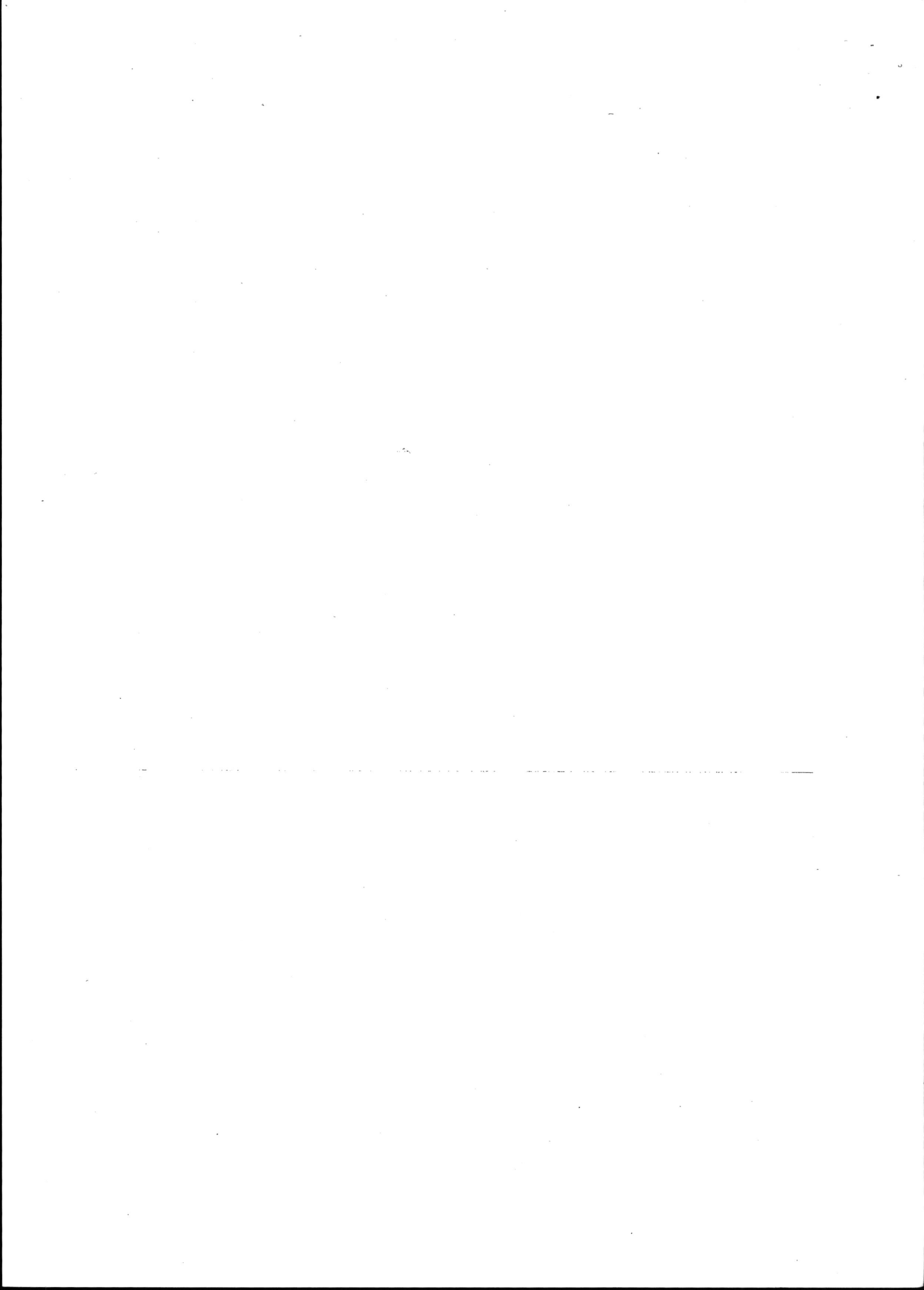
### ***3.6 Role of Research in food security***

The role of science, technology and innovation should be mainstreamed in county development. Deployment of modern technologies in farming, undertaking of proper soil analysis, intensifying research for appropriate crop seeds and animals breeds for ASAL areas and scaling up budgetary allocation for research is the only way of increasing productivity for sustainable development.

Signed by: ..... THIS DAY ..... OF JUNE 2014

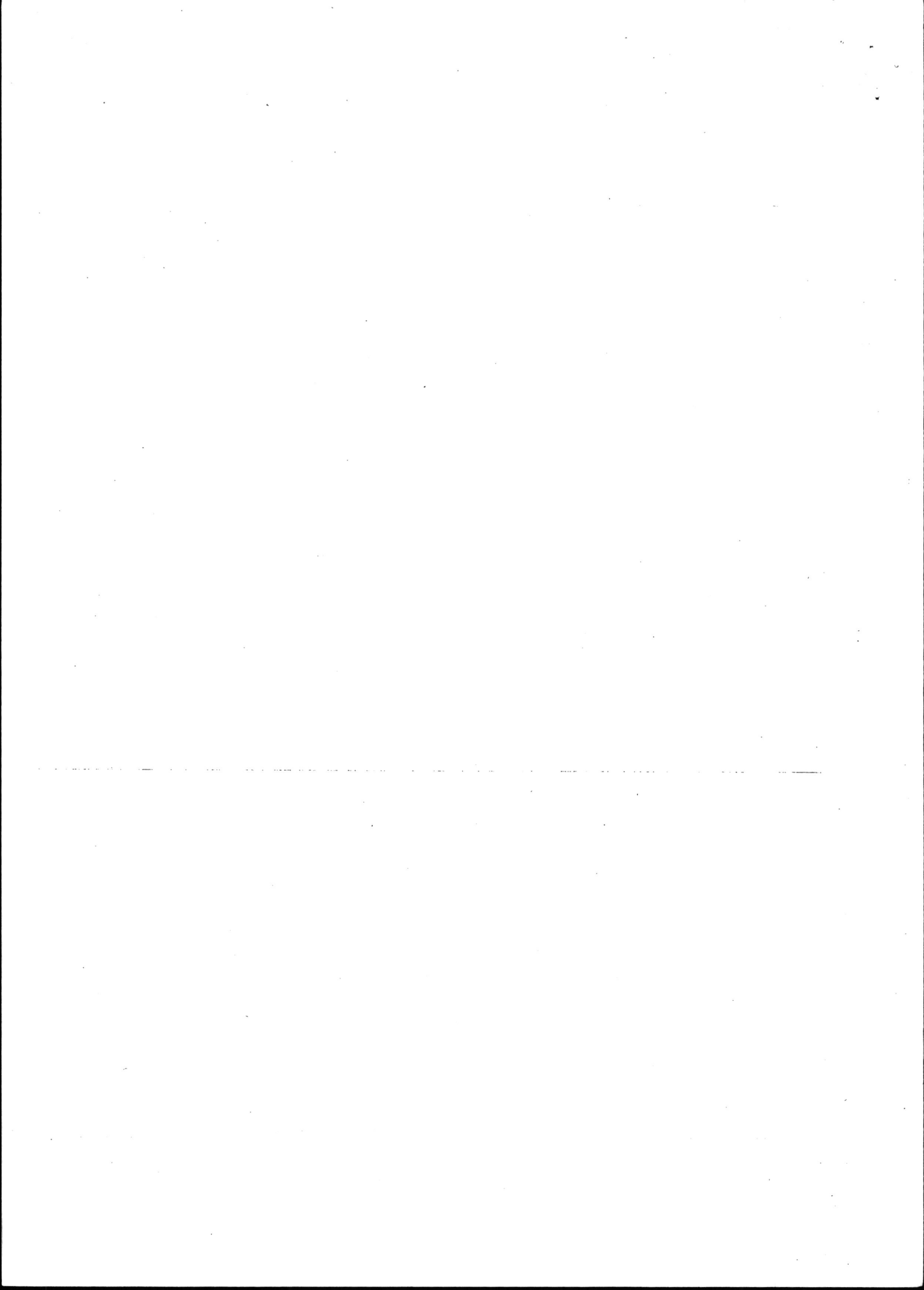
**H.E Benjamin Chesire Cheboi, EBS**

**Governor Baringo County Government**

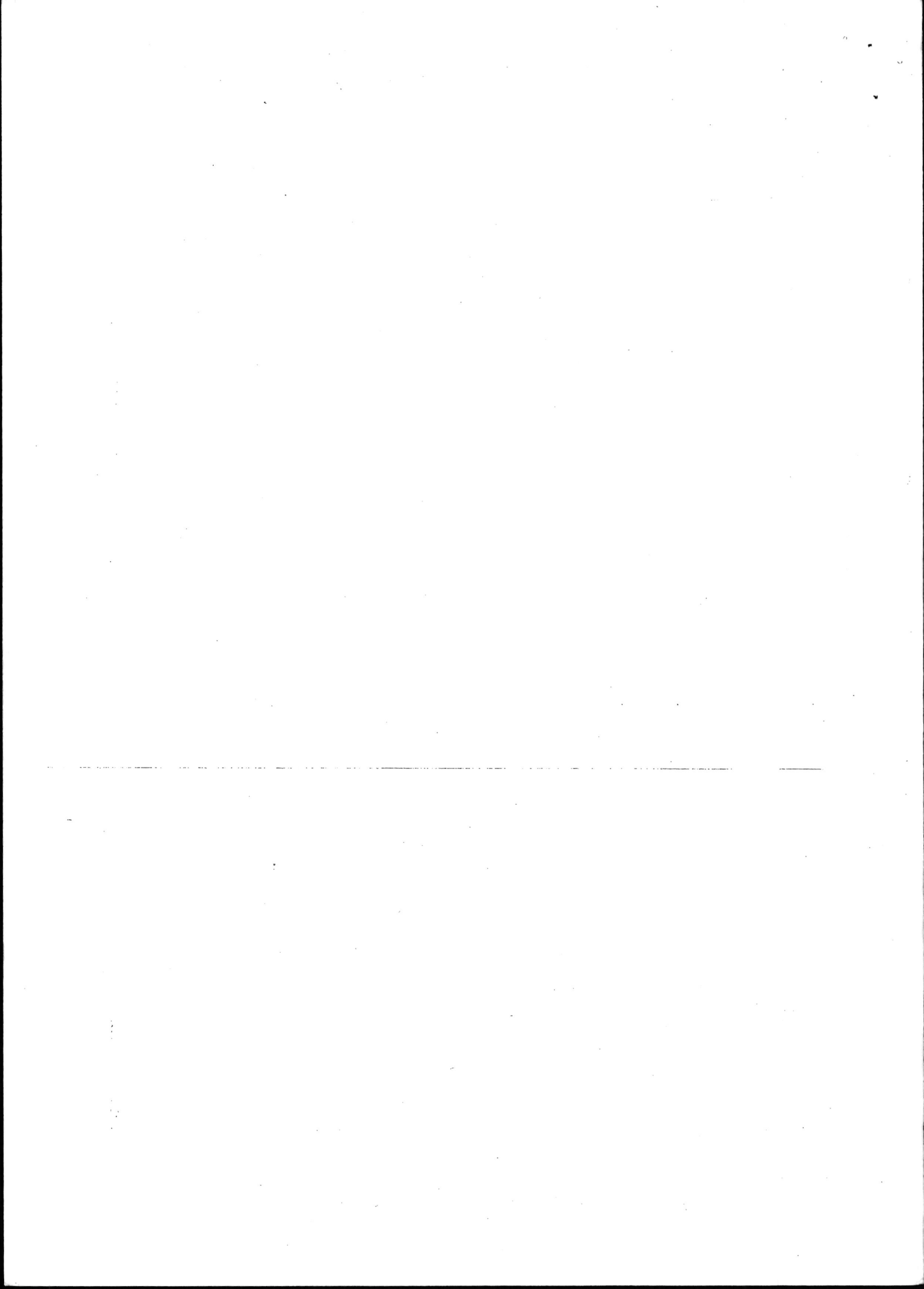


## 4.0 Annexes

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BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT			
RECURRENT BUDGET SUMMARY FY 2014/2015			
VOTE	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	BUDGET AMOUNT (KSHS)	PERCENTAGES %
0001	County Assembly	446,992,000.00	16.14
0002	Governor/County Executive services	157,882,268.00	5.70
0003	Deputy Governor Office	92,815,999.00	3.35
0004	County Secretary office	11,773,000.00	0.43
0005	County Treasury Services	99,609,734.00	3.60
0006	County Public Service Board	41,446,860.00	1.50
0007	Transport and Infrastructure	69,823,981.00	2.52
0008	Industrialization, Commerce and Tourism	85,035,363.30	3.07
0009	Education and ICT	206,474,411.00	7.45
0010	Ministry of Health	973,573,701.00	35.15
0011	Lands, Housing & Urban Development	44,672,776.00	1.61
0012	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Marketing	180,702,181.00	6.52
0013	Youth, Gender & Social Security Services	82,608,500.00	2.98
0014	Water & Irrigation	83,414,324.00	3.01
0015	Environment & Natural Resources	27,488,680.00	0.99
0016	Eldama Ravine Town	28,018,060.00	1.01
0017	Kabarnet Town	29,797,060.00	1.08
0018	Tiaty Sub county	18,961,391.32	0.68
0019	Baringo North Sub County	18,539,812.00	0.67
0020	Baringo Central Sub County	18,122,444.00	0.65
0021	Baringo South Sub County	18,155,684.00	0.66
0022	Mogotio Sub County	15,885,944.00	0.57
0023	Eldama Ravine Sub County	17,829,568.00	0.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,769,623,741.62</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT BUDGET SUMMARY FY 2014/2015**

VOTE	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	BUDGET	PERCENTAGES
		AMOUNTS (KSHS)	%
0001	County Assembly	45,000,000.00	3.08%
0001	Ward Development Fund	210,000,000.00	14.35%
0002	Governor/ County Executive Services	75,000,000.00	5.13%
0003	Deputy Governor Office	-	0.00%
0004	County Secretary office	-	0.00%
0005	County Treasury Services	17,000,000.00	1.16%
0006	County Public Service Board	-	0.00%
0007	Transport and Infrastructure	212,000,000.00	14.49%
0008	Industrialization, Commerce and Tourism	101,574,357.38	6.94%
0009	Education and ICT	96,500,000.00	6.60%
0010	Health	157,500,000.00	10.76%
0011	Lands,Housing & Urban Development	40,000,000.00	2.73%
0012	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Marketing	107,317,000.00	7.33%
0013	Youth, Gender & Social Security Services	72,100,000.00	4.93%
0014	Water & Irrigation	222,362,453.00	15.20%
0015	Environment & Natural Resources	40,500,000.00	2.77%
0016	Eldama Ravine Town	16,200,000.00	1.11%
0017	Kabarnet Town	26,080,000.00	1.78%
0018	Tiaty Sub county	4,000,000.00	0.27%
0019	Baringo North Sub County	4,000,000.00	0.27%
0020	Baringo Central Sub County	4,000,000.00	0.27%
0021	Baringo South Sub County	4,000,000.00	0.27%
0022	Mogotio Sub County	4,000,000.00	0.27%
0023	Eldama Ravine Sub County	4,000,000.00	0.27%
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,463,133,810.38</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

