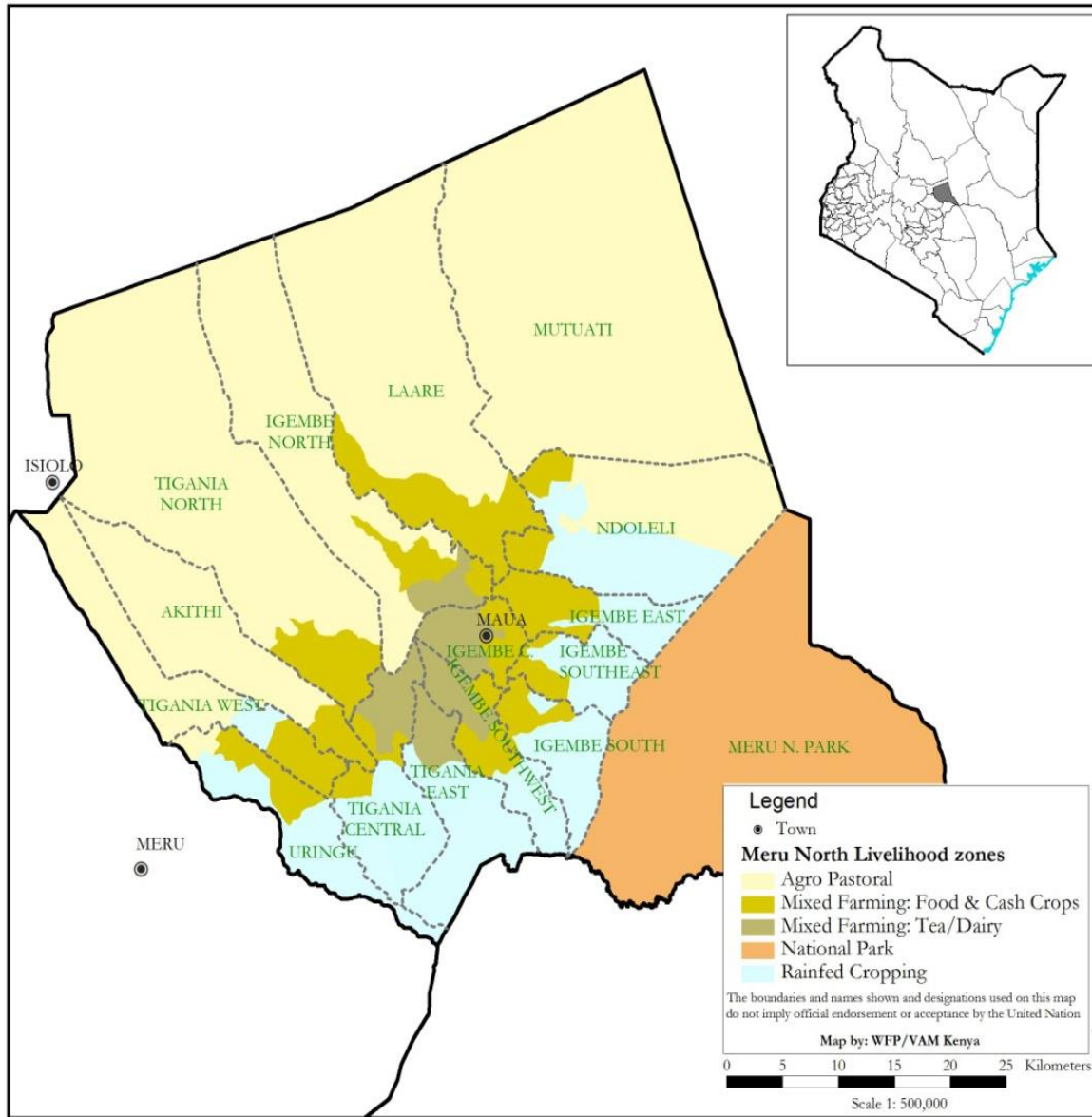


**MERU COUNTY (MERU NORTH)
2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Group (KFSSG) ¹and the County Steering Group (CSG)

August 2016

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Meru County has total of nine sub counties namely Igembe north, Igembe central, Igembe south, Tigania east, Tigania west, Buuri, Imenti central, Imenti south and Imenti north. The Semi - Arid parts of Meru County namely; Igembe South, Igembe North, Igembe Central, Tigania East, Tigania West and Buuri were the areas covered during this assessment. The Semi-arid parts of Meru North covers an area of 4057 square kilometers (Km²) with a total population of 1,356,297 people (KNBS 2009 census). The area has three livelihood zones; mixed farming (MF), agro pastoral and rain-fed cropping (RFC) with proportion of population of 50 percent, 27 percent and 23 percent respectively (figure 1).

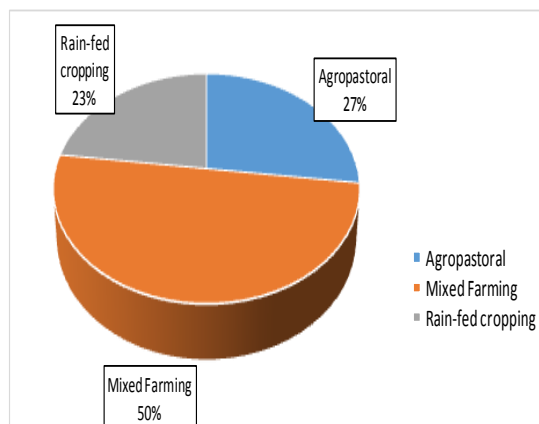


Figure 1. Population distribution by livelihood

2.0 CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1. Current Food Security Situation

The mixed farming and rain-fed agriculture was classified in “Minimal” food security phase (IPC Phase 1) Integrated Food Insecurity Classification (IPC) while Agro pastoral was classified as “Stressed” (IPC2). The current factors affecting food security include; livestock diseases, Poor storage facilities at household leading to post harvest losses, immediate disposal of crops for sale after harvesting and poor rainfall distribution. In May 2016, the food consumption scores (FCS) for the acceptable category in the county was 91 implying that the majority in Mixed farming and Rainfed Agriculture (91 percent) were consuming at least a staple and vegetables on a daily basis. The coping strategy index (CSI) was 13 in May 2016 which implied that households in Mixed farming and Rainfed cropping were not frequently engaging in consumption based coping strategies with majority of households not adopting coping strategies. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Meru North was 13 percent in June 2016 which was below Long term Average (LTA) of 19.7 percent with Agro pastoral livelihood zone having the highest number of children at risk of malnutrition (40) percent. Most households are consuming two to three meals per day in rainfed and mixed farming while one to two meals per day in Agro pastoral livelihood zones which were normal at this period of the year. Mortality remained below the emergency thresholds for both children under-five and the general population

2.2. Food Security Trends

Table 1: Food security trends

Indicator	Long Rains Assessment, July 2016	Short Rains Assessment, Feb 2016
Food security phase	None or minimal (mixed farming and rain-fed cropping) Stressed (agro pastoral)	None or minimal(mixed Farming , rain-fed cropping and agro pastoral)
Food consumption score (mixed and rain-fed livelihood)	Poor: 1 Percent Borderline: 8 Percent Acceptable: 91 Percent	Poor: 1 Percent Borderline: 11 Percent Acceptable: 88 Percent
Coping strategy index (mixed and rain-fed livelihood)	20	13
Household food stocks	53,988 (90 kilogrammes Bags)	27,038 (90kilogrammes Bags)
Children at risk of malnutrition	15.2 percent	18.4 percent
Terms of trade	138 kilogrammes of maize purchased from sale of one goat	115 kilogrammes of maize purchased from sale of one goat
Household water consumption	20-25 litres per person per day,(mixed farming, rain-fed cropping) 10-14 litres per person per day (agro pastoral)	25-30 litres per person per day,(mixed farming, rain-fed cropping) 15-20 litres per person per day(agro pastoral) livelihood zone
Livestock body condition	Good (mixed farming and rain-fed cropping) Fair to good(agro pastoral)	Very good (mixed farming and rain-fed cropping) Good (agro pastoral)

2.3 Rainfall Performance

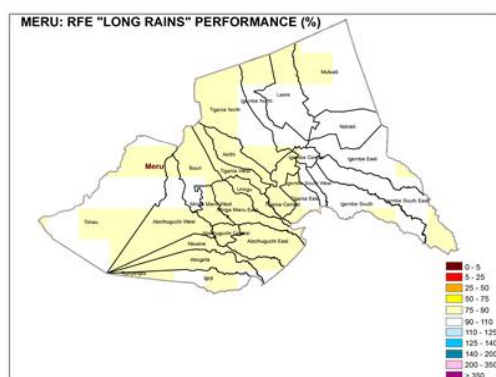


Figure 2. Rainfall performance

The onset of the season occurred during the first week of April 2016 as compared to first week of March normally. Most parts of the County received between 75-110 percent of normal rainfall (figure 2). Spatial distribution was even while temporal distribution was poor. Cessation was early during the second week of May as compared to fourth week normally.

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Meru County is short rains dependent. Crop production contributes 63 percent to food and 37 percent income for the households. The county produces food crops, cash crops and horticultural crops. Major crops of importance are maize, beans, tomatoes, bananas, onions, tea, coffee and miraa.

Table 1: Contribution of crops to food and income

Livelihood Zone	Crop	Percent Contribution	
		Food	Income
Agro pastoral	Maize	56	40
	Beans	27	30
	Pigeon peas	5	7
Mixed farming	Maize	45	10
	Beans	20	3
	Bananas	12	28
Rain-fed livelihood	Maize	60	4
	Beans	10	30
	Bananas	20	5

Rainfed Crop Performance**Table 3. Rainfed Crop production**

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2016 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	26,030	29,307	214,480	337,425
2. Beans	41,626	43,779	137,430	214,555
3. Pigeon Peas	8,906	6,296	73,162	56,726

The area put under production decreased by 11.2 and 4.9 percent for maize and beans respectively while pigeon peas increased by 41.5 percent. Decrease in area put under maize and beans production was as result of farmers attempt to switch to pigeon peas, greengrams and sorghum production during the long rains season. Production decreased by 36.4 and 36 percent of LTA for maize and beans respectively while pigeon peas production increased by 29 percent of LTA (Table 3). Decrease in production of maize and beans was as result of prioritization of farmers to the short rains season in comparison to the long rain season while increase in pigeon peas production was as a result of preference for early maturing crops.

Irrigated Cropping**Table 4. Irrigated crop production**

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2016 Long rains season production MT Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2016 Long rains season MT
1. Bananas	354	358	9,160	9,993
2. Tomatoes	147	112	1,465	1,815

The area put under production for Banana had no significant change while tomatoes increased by 31.3 percent attributed to preference for tomatoes in comparison to bananas. Production for banana declined by 8.3 percent while production for tomatoes decreased by 19.3 percent attributed to increased infestations by pests. (Table 4)

Maize stock

Table 5. Showing Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	53,988	73,467
Traders	45,388	44,973
Millers	2,000	1,800 (Buuri sub-County)
NCPB	0	0
Total	101,376	120,240

The stocks held by household decreased by 26.5 percent as compared to the long-term average while millers stocks increased by 11 percent (Table 5). The decrease of maize at household level is attributed to poor performance of long rains since the available stocks are mainly carryover from short rains season. The NCPB store is normally used as grain reserve and currently does not have maize stocks. Increase of stock with millers and traders is as a result of farmers selling off their stocks due to lack of appropriate household storage facilities. The current stocks are expected to last until next harvest with supplementation of green grams, beans and pigeon peas.

3.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species in the county include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Livestock contributes 26, 22 and 15 percent of income to households in agro-pastoral, mixed farming and rain fed cropping livelihoods respectively.

Pasture and browse

Pasture and browse condition is good in Mixed farming and Rainfed Agriculture while poor in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. Pasture and browse is deteriorating across all livelihood zones and is expected to last for two months in Mixed farming and rainfed agriculture while less than one month in Agro pastoral livelihood zone.

Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition for all species was generally good across all livelihood zones with an exception of cattle in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone which was good to fair due to effects of Lumpy Skin disease outbreak reported and effects of deteriorating pasture (Table 5). The body conditions were normal for this time of the year but are expected to deteriorate as pasture and browse gets depleted especially in Agro pastoral livelihood zone.

Milk production, Consumption and prices

Table 6. Milk production, consumption and prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Rainfed	5	5	2	2	60	60
Mixed farming	4	4	2	3	50	60
Agro pastoral	2	3	2	2	40	50

Milk production was normal across all livelihood zones except in the Agro pastoral livelihood zone attributed to net effects of lumpy skin disease and deteriorating pasture. Milk consumption and prices were normal across all livelihood zones (Table 6).

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Birth rates

Currently, the average TLUs per household is 1-2 in mixed farming zones, 3-5 in rain-fed and above 20 in Agro-pastoral Zones which is normal at this time of the year. The birth rates remained normal in all the livelihood zones. Farmers especially in both mixed and rain-fed livelihood zones bought livestock for breeding and fattening purposes as a source of food security in their homesteads. Crop residue contributed to the maintenance of livestock body condition leading to normal calving, lambing and kidding rates.

Migration.

Currently, there are reported incidences of internal livestock migration especially from the agro-pastoral zones to mixed and rain-fed zones. Migration was also noted from chumvi area to Mt. Kenya forest, most of the livestock migration from agro-pastoral zones to the forested areas in Buuri Sub-county. The situation requires close monitoring to avoid outbreak of livestock diseases and human conflicts. This is normal at this time of the year. Migration is as a result of the diminishing pasture and water in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. There is also a demand request from the neighbouring Boran community of Isiolo County to migrate their livestock to Meru County which will likely provoke tribal conflict between the two sides.

Livestock disease and mortalities.

There were outbreaks of livestock diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in cattle, rabies in dogs and donkeys, Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) and Newcastle disease (NCD) in chicken across all the livelihood zones in the Meru County. The Directorate of Livestock Development of Meru County organized a vaccination campaign across the county against the above mentioned diseases. No mortalities were recorded during the reporting period.

Water for Livestock

Table 7. Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return trekking distances		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal(Km)	Current(Km)	Normal(km)	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Rivers, Shallow wells and piped water	Rivers, Shallow wells and piped water	0	0	3	3	Daily	Daily
Rain-fed zones	Rivers, Shallow wells and piped water	Rivers, Shallow wells and piped water	0- 0.6	0- 0.4	2	2	Daily	Daily
Agro pastoral Zones	Rivers and shallow wells, Boreholes Water pans Swamps	Rivers and shallow wells Boreholes, water pans, swamps	10	5	1	Daily	2	2

3.3. Water and Sanitation

The major sources of water were: permanent and seasonal rivers, boreholes, dams, pans, piped water system, springs and streams. The long rains recharged water sources to more than 80 percent in Mixed farming and Rainfed cropping while about 50 percent in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. Most of the open water sources in agro pastoral livelihood zone have dried up.

Table 8. Water and sanitation

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water		Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Household Use (Litres per person per day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal ²	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Mixed farming	Rivers, springs/streams, piped water	Rivers, streams/springs and piped water	1.5	2.5	5-10	5-10	5	5	25	25
Rain fed Agriculture	Rivers, boreholes and piped water	Rivers, boreholes and piped water	2.5	3	10	20	10	15	20	25
Agro -pastoral	Rivers, pans and boreholes	Boreholes and vendors	5	8	10	30	20	30	15	14

The projected duration of water availability in current water sources for mixed farming and rainfed agriculture was three months however for agro pastoral it was estimated for a period of one month up to the end of September. Water consumption per litres per person per day, Water prices and waiting time were normal in mixed farming and Rainfed cropping while below normal in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. Agro pastoral livelihood is experiencing water shortage as a result of dried water sources (Table 8).

3.4. Markets and Trade

Market operations

The major markets include Kianjai, Maua, Kangeta, Muthaara, Mulika, Mikinduri and Ngundune in order of market size and activities. Livestock in these markets were cattle, sheep, goats and chicken while the main cereals and pulses were maize, sorghum, millet, green grams, beans, cowpeas and pigeon peas. There were no market disruptions in all livelihood zones during the period under review.

Maize price

The current price of maize (per Kg) was below long term average and also below maize price same period last year. The price of maize has been increasing steadily from April to July but still below long term average. The current prices have been below long term average and similar period last year due to good harvest achieved during short rains. Prices are expected to increase gradually as farmers deplete carryover stocks since long rains did not perform well.

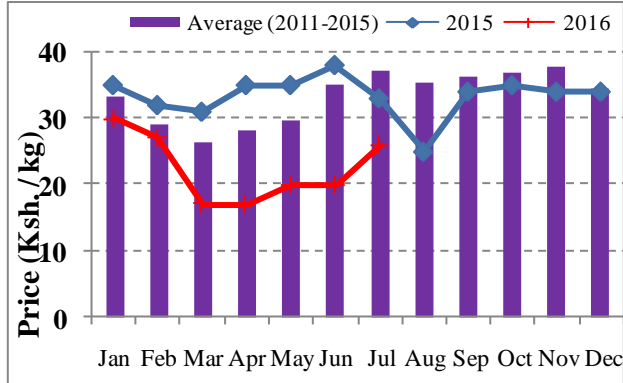


Figure 3. Maize prices

The current price of goat was slightly below long term average and also below goat price same period last year. The price of goat has been increasing steadily from May to July but below long term average and similar period last year. Prices are expected to decrease as farmers' flood the market with goats owing to diminishing pasture conditions and increasing distance to water sources.

Goat prices

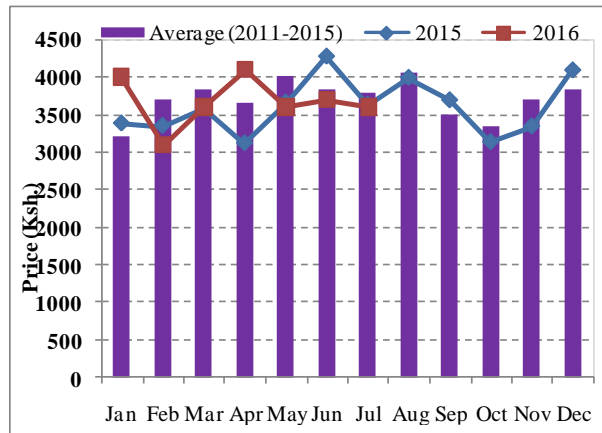


Figure 4. Goat Prices

Terms of trade

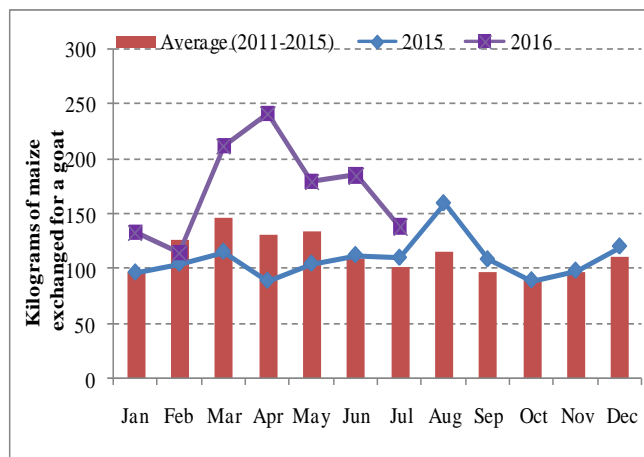


Figure 5. Terms of trade

Trends in terms of trade in 2016 were more favorable than 2015 and above long term average depicting good terms of trade. Terms of trade have been on a reducing trend from May to July 2016 due to increasing maize prices and reducing goat price but were still favorable and above long term mean. Terms of trade are expected to deteriorate as maize price increases and goat's price decreases.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity patterns

Table 9: Morbidity cases for children under five and general population

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for General Population			
Disease	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	Percentage Change	Disease	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	Percentage Change
Malaria	24,687	10,020	-42.3	Malaria	72,360	12,301	-71
URTI	33,939	35,325	+2	URTI	106,241	50,369	-35.7
Diarhoea	9,688	4,840	-33.4 e	Rheumatism	25,606	26,966	+2.6
Intestinal worms	7,424	12,444	+25.3	Skin diseases	21,332	20,845	-1.2
Skin Disease	24,687	9,096	-50.6	UTI	81,028	33,264	-41.8
Total seen Jan-June	71,745	58,391	-10.3	Total seen Jan-June	169,581	134,428	-11.6

There is reduction in morbidity as a result of improved primary health care boosted by recruitment of community health workers and capacity building in some areas in the region. Rapid reduction in malaria cases is as a result of the new treatment and diagnosis guidelines in malaria however, the number is still high due to after effects of heavy short rains season.

Epidemic prone diseases

Table 10. Epidemic prone diseases

Epidemic	January –June 2015		January –June 2016	
	Number of cases	Reported Deaths	Number of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	62		45	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	448	0	685	0
Diarrhea	11022	0	22857	0
Malaria	22201	0	21942	0
Typhoid	1630	0	1923	0

The epidemic prone diseases increased between Januarys to June 2016 as compared to similar period last year except measles and Malaria (Table 10). The outbreaks were as result of poor hygiene practises and heavy 2016 short rains. No deaths were reported hence the situation was contained.

Immunization Coverage

Table 11. Immunization coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the district Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the district Source Nutrition survey
January to June 2016	56.3	OPV 1 76.7 OPV 3 69.8 Measles 32.9
January to June 2015	31.6	OPV 1 60 OPV 3 62 Measles 26

There was an improvement in immunization coverage which was attributed to opening of various health facilities, and implementation of KEPI sites as well as increased staffing. However this is far below the 80 percent national target (Table 11).

Table 12. Showing Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of Children < 12 months who received Vitamin A (DHIS 710)		Percentage of Children 1 to 5 years old who received Vitamin A (DHIS 710)	
Jan –June 2015	Jan –June 2016	Jan –June 2015	Jan –June 2016
32.8	59.9	30.2	53.3

There was an improvement in vitamin A supplementation in children <12 months as result of opening of various health facilities, implementation of Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI) sites as well as increased staffing. Vitamin A supplementation is still below National target of 80 percent.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

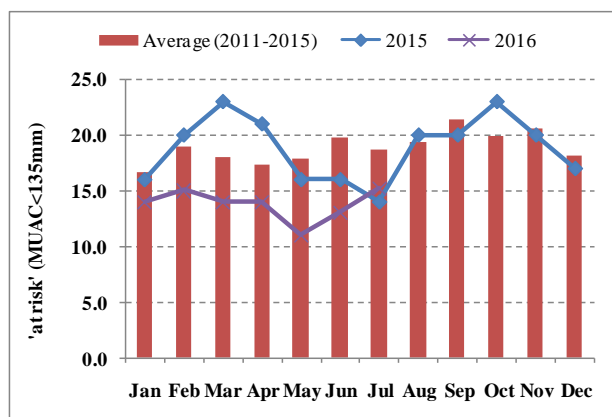


Figure 6. Proportion of children at a risk of malnutrition

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC <135mm) remained below long term average (Figure 6). The graph indicated a gradual increase of percentage of children at risk of malnutrition from May attributed to declining food stocks. The situation is likely to gradually increase through to September however with supplement food crops like pigeon peas and green grams coupled with interventions on nutrition will avert spikes in proportion of children who are malnourished.

Table 13. Showing Food Consumption Score (FCS)

	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
May 2016	1.0	7.9	91.1
May 2015	6.1	21	72.9

The Food consumption score improved in May 2016 as compared to the same period last year (Table 13). Majority of the households in Mixed farming and Rainfed cropping were in acceptable food consumption score. Most households were consuming 2-3 meals per day in Mixed farming and rain fed cropping while 1-2 meals in Agro pastoral livelihood zone which is normal at this period of the year.

Table 14. Showing Coping Mechanisms

Coping strategy Index May 2015	Coping strategy Index May 2016	Most utilized coping strategy
20	13	Households not adopting coping strategies

Most of the households in Mixed farming and Rainfed cropping were not employing coping strategies frequently hence an improvement as compared to same period last year (Table 14). Latrine coverage is above average across all the sub counties covered however the target of defecation free area has not been achieved.

4.0. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1. Prognosis Assumptions

- The onset of the short rains in October is expected to result in normal to below-normal rainfall (La-Nina weather conditions)
- Maize price will remain stable and available stocks will be supplemented by production from the irrigated crop areas as well as supplies from neighboring counties
- The livestock body condition will be stable for the next three months
- The household stocks will be maintained with supplementation from green grams and pigeon peas.
- Livestock migration will gradually increase through August and thereby likely to spread diseases in addition to incidence of conflict over resources (water and forage) is likely to intensify through to November especially in agro pastoral livelihood zone.

4.2. Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months (August-October)

The food security situation across all livelihood zones is expected to remain stable because of availability of other staple food varieties like pigeon peas, green grams and millet. Nutrition situation will remain stable in Mixed farming and Rainfed cropping except in agro pastoral livelihood zone where pasture and browse is expected to deteriorate, return distances to water sources are expected to increase coupled with increased levels of livestock migration .

Food Security Outcomes for the Last Three Months (November-January)

With the projected near normal to normal performance of the short rains 2016, the pasture and browse will rejuvenate. Open water sources will likely be replenished and thereby resulting to decrease in watering distances. As livestock return to their wet season grazing areas, milk production is likely to increase at household level which will likely improve the nutritional status of children particularly in agro pastoral livelihood zones.

5.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The county was classified in the Minimal food security phase (IPC Phase 1) for mixed farming and rain-fed cropping and (IPC phase 2) for agro pastoral livelihood zone. The county is likely to remain in the same phases however there is need of close monitoring of agro pastoral livelihood zone. Key factors to be monitored include; Livestock diseases especially foot and mouth, tension that could lead to conflicts as result of migration and distance to watering especially in agro pastoral livelihood zone.

5.2. Summary of Recommendations

Key recommendation proposed by different sector in the county include

- Provision of school meals program, provision of sanitary pads and learning materials.
- Conduct integrated outreaches services and provision of food supplements especially in agro pastoral livelihood zones.
- Livestock feed processing by use of crop residues and establishment of feeds reserves
- Repair of borehole at Mariariani.

5.3. Sub-County Ranking

Table 15. Sub county food security ranking (worst to best)

Sub County	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Igembe North	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor rainfall performance ▪ Water scarcity ▪ Livestock in migration ▪ Human wildlife conflicts ▪ Poor soils and poor food crop production
Igembe Central	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor soils ▪ Rainfall unreliability ▪ Livestock diseases ▪ Poor crop yields
Tigania West	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water borne diseases ▪ Migration of animals ▪ Insecurity ▪ Out breaks of livestock diseases
Tigania East	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insecurity along Laikipia border ▪ Large land under cash crop ▪ Erratic rain
Buuri	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erratic rains ▪ Livestock in migration ▪ Immediate sale of produce ▪ Crop and livestock diseases
Igembe South	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small agricultural holdings ▪ Disease outbreaks
Very Good (9-10) Good (7-8) Fair (5-6) Poor (3-4) Very Poor (<2)		

6.0. ANNEXES

Food Intervention Required

Table 16. Proposed population in need of food assistance

Division/Ward name	Population	Pop in need (% range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
Amwathi	44,264	20-25	GFD/FFA
Naathu	29,555	15-20	GFD/FFA
Antuambui	29,231	15-20	GFD/FFA
Antubetwe Kiongo	32,204	15-20	GFD/FFA
Ntunene	19,560	15-20	FFA
Total	154,814	15-20	

6.1. Ongoing Intervention by Sector

Table 17. Non-food Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
HEALTH						
Tigania east/west, Igembe North/South	Vitamin A and Zinc Supplementation IMAM and deworming, IYCN	All, health facilities and ECD centers	Children in the sub-county	MoH APHIA PLUS KEMSA MCSP AMREF UNICEF	10M	Continuou s, ongoing, bi-annual

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Cost	Time Frame
Food fortification	At food processing/manufacturing	All	General population	MOH MCSP County government.	5M	Continuou s
AGRICULTURE						
Igembe South, Igembe North, Central, Tigania East, West, Imenti South and Buuri	Irrigation ,promotion of greenhouse technology, post-harvest management and market linkages	Kindani, kiguru, Akithi and various places	Farmers	FAO, JICA county/National government Caritas Meru MoA	20M	Ongoing
Tigania East, Imenti South, Imenti North	Aflatoxin campaigns-testing and swapping suspect and confirmed contaminated grain,	various	620 HH	Caritas Meru with support from IPA IFPRI	1.5M	Ongoing
Igembe North/ Central Tigania West	Provision of drought recovery seeds, green house tomato production NERICA rice promotion and construction potatoe processing plant	Uringu Igembe North/Central	11028 farmers	DoALF FAO county government of Meru		Ongoing
WATER						
Kangeta	Drilling equipping of boreholes, installation of pipelines, in dispensaries schools and markets.	Kangeta Njia and various places	General population	County government CDF	-	Ongoing
LIVESTOCK						
Igembe North, Igembe South, Tigania East, Tigania West Buuri	Farmers field schools and rehabilitation of on farm infrastructure ,dairy goat rearing and beekeeping	All	6000 farmers	Caritas Meru	2.4 million	Ongoing
Igembe North, Igembe Central Igembe South Tigania East Tigania west, Buuri	Trainings inFodder /Pasture production/ conservation,AI services and disease survillance		Livestock farmers in the sub-counties	Directorate of Livestock Development , Meru County	Normal extension activities	Ongoing
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Igembe North, Igembe South, Tigania East, Tigania West Buuri	Table Banking Module dubbed “Savings and Internal Lending Communities” (SILC)	Various	4500 men and women	Caritas Meru with support from CRS and OBOS	Revolvin g fund	Ongoing

6.2. Proposed Interventions

b. Non-food proposed Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
HEALTH							
Meru north sub counties	Nutrition survey ,maternal child nutrition, attitude change education	Meru North	1116610	National government, NDMA, county government, NGOs	6.5M		
Meru north sub counties	Water protection and water		388350		4.1M		
AGRICULTURE							
Meru North	Provision of drought recovery seeds, Aflatoxin control, conservation			MoA County government			
LIVESTOCK							
Meru North	Livestock disease control		All livestock farmers in the in the 6 sub - Counties	MoLF county, NDMA, NGOs (Caritas, ADS		Technical staff. Vehicles	I year
Meru North regions with NRM degradation issues	Food for work Cash for work Voucher for work	All/various	1200 HH	CARITAS Meru with support from NDMA GoK			AUG-OCT 2016
WATER							
Laare Kangeta; Athiru Kanuni	Drilling and equipping of boreholes, hand pumps and pipeline	Akirangondu, Nkinyanga, Kathelwa		GoK NDMA CDF County government	23M		