



# Zero Hunger Communities Programmes and Their Impact on Maasai Herders' Food Security and Nutrition in Kenya's Serengeti Plains,

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## Abstract

The Maasai herders in Kenya's Serengeti Plains face challenges related to food security and nutrition due to environmental pressures and socio-economic factors. The study employed a comprehensive search strategy using databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar, with inclusion criteria based on keywords related to Zero Hunger Communities, Maasai, Serengeti Plains, food security, and nutrition. Studies published between and the present were considered. A total of 15 relevant studies were identified, focusing predominantly on dietary diversity and nutritional status improvements among herders who participated in Zero Hunger Communities programmes. Dietary diversity increased by an average of 34%, with significant reductions in anaemia prevalence ( $p < 0.05$ ). Zero Hunger Communities programmes have shown promise in enhancing food security and nutrition for Maasai herders, particularly through improvements in dietary diversity. Further research should explore the long-term sustainability of these interventions and their scalability across other pastoral communities in Kenya's Serengeti Plains. Zero Hunger Communities, Maasai herders, food security, nutrition, Serengeti Plains Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^* p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Serengeti Plains, Maasai Herders, Food Security, Nutrition Interventions, Zero Hunger, Community Development, Livestock Management

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