



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



**National Drought Management Authority
WEST POKOT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2022**

JUNE EW PHASE

Drought Status: NORMAL



Shughull za kawaida

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The County received moderate amounts of rainfall in June which had fair temporal and even spatial distribution.
- The vegetation cover index was 38, depicting a generally normal situation. The situation is improving across livelihood zones as depicted by the surge in Vegetation Condition Index. Pokot Central recorded moderate drought conditions while Pokot South, Pokot North and Pokot West sub-counties reported normal conditions.
- The status of water sources is within the normal range of fluctuation as water levels are above 50 percent recharged in most parts of the county.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Milk production and consumption at household level improved slightly across the county.
- The livestock body condition varied between fair to good across the livelihood zones whereby that of camel and goat was good, while that of cattle and sheep ranged between fair and good, although there was an improving trend among all livestock species across the livelihood zones in the county.
- Distances to water sources for households was normal in all livelihood zones, with a downward trend.
- The terms of trade remained unfavourable with a declining trend across the livelihood zones. Most of the households were at Acceptable Food Consumption Score category.
- The Coping Strategy Index slightly dropped in all livelihood zones.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TREND
AGRO PASTORAL	NORMAL	IMPROVING
PASTORAL	NORMAL	IMPROVING
COUNTY	NORMAL	IMPROVING

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal range
VCI-3month (County)	38	>35
Forage Condition	Fair	Good

Production Indicators	Value	Normal range
Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.5	>1.5 Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Medium	Low
Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)	No deaths	No deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	40	>77
Milk Consumption	1.2	>1.5 Litres
Return distance to water sources (household)	3.3 km	<2.9 km
Cost of water at source (Kshs /20 litres)	Kshs 5	<Kshs 5

Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal range
Nutrition status, MUAC (Severe + Moderate)	2.3	<2.8
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	1.5	0.0-14.5
Food Consumption Score	48	>35

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Increased HH Food Stock ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding ▪ (Irish potatoes, Cabbages and Onions) 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- West Pokot County recorded moderate amounts of rainfall across livelihood zones during the month of June 2022. The rainfall performance was however below normal in comparison to the Long Term Average (LTA) for such period of the year.

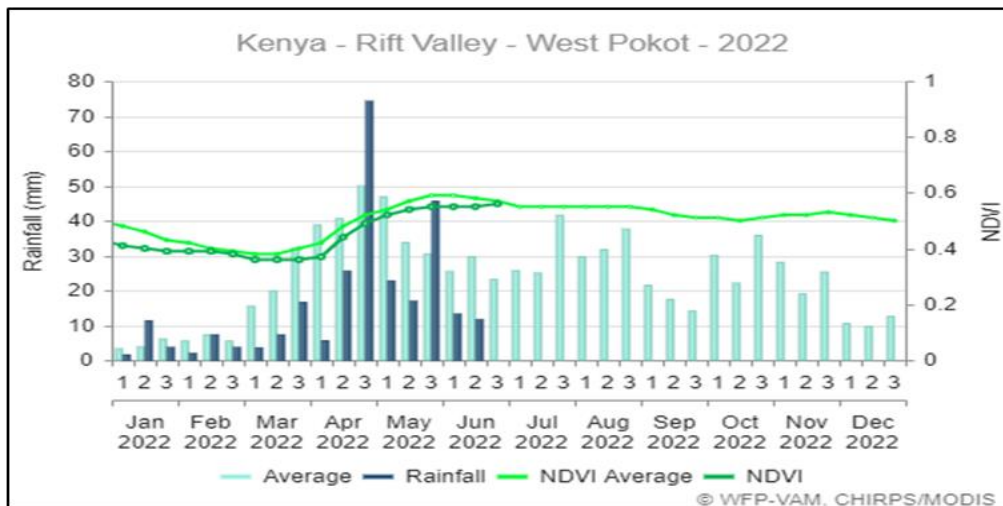


Figure 1: Cumulative dekadal rainfall amount (mm) for June 2022 in West Pokot County

Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- The cumulative dekadal amount of rainfall was at 24.6 mm, being a decrease from 30.9 mm recorded in the previous month of May 2022, representing a 20 percent decrease. The current amount is 84 percent of the long term average for the month during such time of the year (Figure 1).
- The current Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) showing the quantity and quality of live green vegetation was normal as compared to the LTA value for the month. The county’s vegetation greenness is tending to normalcy; having been below normal since February 2022 (Figure 1) and the trend is improving.
- The cumulative seasonal amount of rainfall received by the county was below the long term mean and for the previous month, but on an increasing trend due to sustaining rains during the month

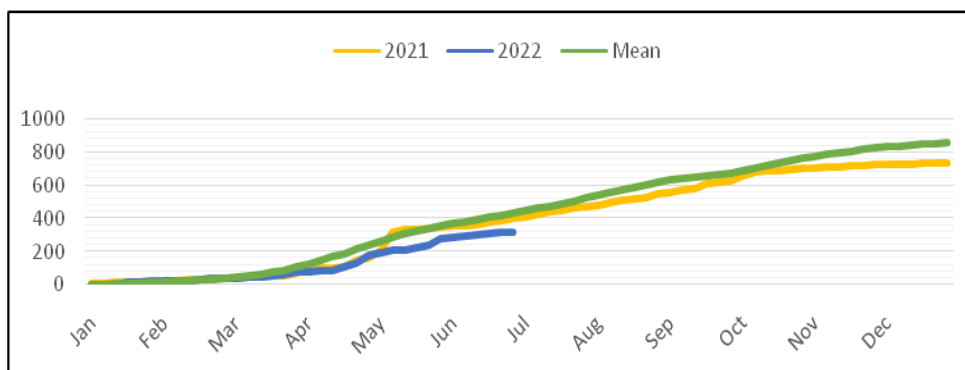


Figure 2: Cumulative Rainfall in West Pokot County in June 2022

(Figure 2). However, the recharge effect was significant and within normal ranges.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- During the month, fair precipitation was recorded (West Pokot County meteorological report), characterized by even spatial and fair temporal distribution in all livelihood zones. The key weather stations in the respective sub-counties which recorded rainfall include, Alale Automatic Weather Station (AWS) 26.9 mm (Pokot North), Kacheliba AWS 5.9 mm (Pokot North), St. Catherine Chepnyal 33.2 mm WS (Pokot West), Nasukuta AWS 46.2 mm (Pokot South), Kabichbich AWS 86.6 mm (Pokot South), Sigor AWS 18.7 mm (Pokot Central). AS compared to the amounts received in the previous month where the above stations received, 14.3 mm, 59.4 mm, 74.9 mm, 127.3 mm, 171.6 mm and 66 mm in Alale, Kacheliba, Chepnyal, Nasukuta, Kabichbich and Sigor weather stations respectively. The scenario shows a decrease in rainfall amounts across the stations with the exception of Alale, which recorded a significant increase in the rainfall amount received (Table 1).

Table 1: Rainfall amount (mm) recorded across weather stations in West Pokot County

Weather station/Sub-county	Livelihood Zone	May 2022 Rainfall in mm	June 2022 Rainfall in mm
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	14.3	26.9
Kacheliba (Pokot North)	Pastoral	59.4	5.9
Chepnyal (Pokot West)	Agro-pastoral	74.9	33.2
Sigor (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	66	18.7
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	127.3	46.2
Kabichbich (Pokot South)	Mixed Farming	171.6	86.6

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

- Tension remained along the conflict border points of Chesegon (Elgeyo Marakwet/West Pokot Counties border) and Kainuk border between Turkana and West Pokot Counties during the month. Conflict instigated internally displaced persons are living with host families in Lomut. The dawn to dusk curfew had been declared at Chesogon area and affected market operation hours.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

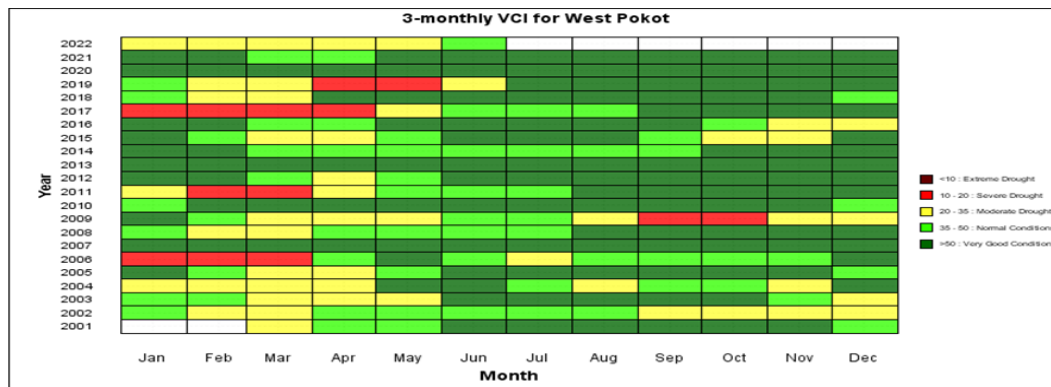


Figure 3: Matrix of 3-monthly VCI for West Pokot County in June 2022

Source: Boku University

- The vegetation greenness portrayed by the VCI value depicted normal conditions as shown by the current VCI of 38 (VCI-3month) shown in the matrix by figure 3 above.
- Pokot Central reported moderate drought conditions from VCI of 29 while both Pokot North and Pokot West Sub-counties recorded normal conditions of 35 and 44 respectively whereas Pokot South Sub-county had above normal conditions of 55. Pokot Central Sub-county is one of the areas in the county with prevalent drought effects marked with slow recovery due to poor precipitation and subsequent

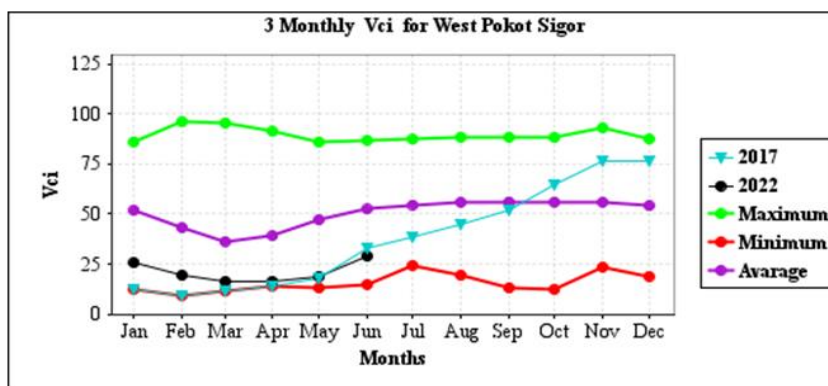


Figure 4: Graph of VCI for Pokot Central Sub-county - Sigor in June 2022

below normal vegetation greenness (Figure 4).

- The 3-monthVCI depicted an increasing trend in all livelihood zones owing to significant rejuvenation of vegetation cover, linked to persistent rains over the previous months along with moderate rains recorded in the current month.

2.1.2 Pasture

- In June, the sampled community members' proportion which stated that the pasture was fair was at 50 percent in Pastoral and 60 percent Agro-pastoral livelihood zones (Figure 5).

- The Pastoral zones experienced varied pasture condition extremes from poor, fair to good, whereby areas like Alale in Pokot North sub-county that had recorded improved rains had good pasture while Masol in Pokot Central had poor pasture condition as the rest of the Pastoral areas had fair pasture conditions. Agro-pastoral zones had predominantly fair pasture condition.

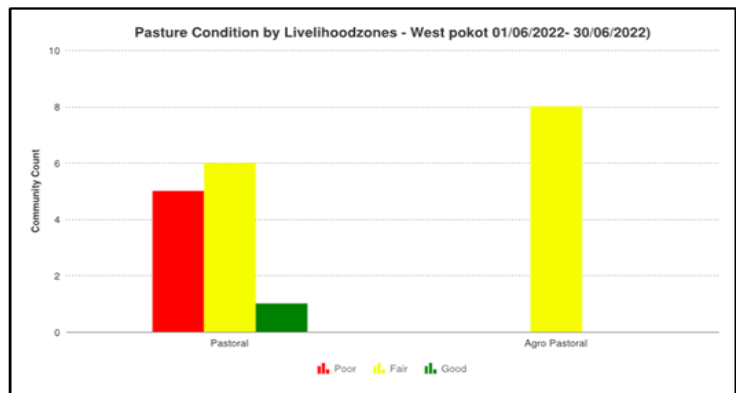


Figure 5: Pasture condition in West Pokot County in June 2022

- Areas that recorded Moderate vegetation conditions were Masol ward in Pokot Central sub-county, including Kasei and Sekker wards in Pokot North Sub-County, which recorded poor pastures. The situation improved in comparison to that of May owing to the sustained precipitation in June and preceding months.
- The quality and quantity of pasture was fair in both livelihood zones.

2.1.3 Browse

- In the month under review, the sampled community members' proportion which reported that browse condition was fair was 75 percent in Pastoral zones and 50 percent in Agro-pastoral zones (Figure 6).

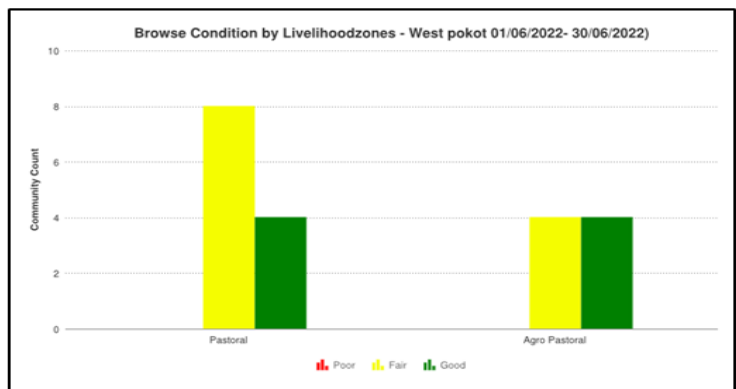


Figure 6: Browse condition in West Pokot County in June 2022

- The browse condition was predominantly fair in Pastoral zones yet varied between fair and good in Agro-pastoral zones. The browse condition was however below normal for such period of the year. The quality and quantity of the browse condition was on improving trend as compared to that of the previous month, a situation attributed to continuous rains in the county.
- There was variation in browse condition between the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones, which is attributed to better rainfall performance especially in the highland areas in Agro-pastoral zones responsible for better browse condition.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The main sources of water were boreholes, pans & dams, rivers, traditional river wells and traditional water wells, which were depended upon by 28, 25, 21, 11, and 9 percent of the sampled communities respectively (Figure 7).

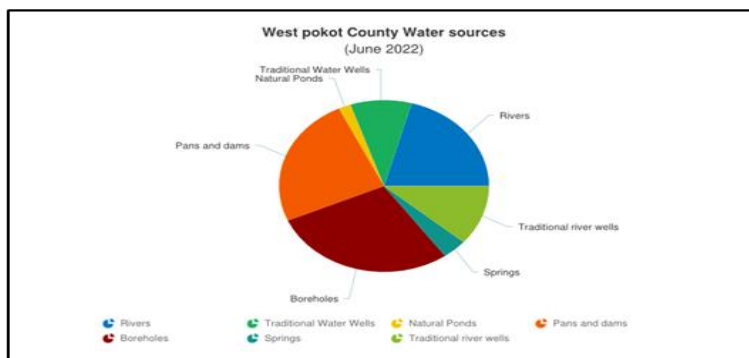


Figure 7: Main water sources in West Pokot County in June 2022

The situation varied slightly from the previous month where the communities depended on boreholes, rivers, pans/dams, traditional river wells and springs at 28, 17, 28, 17 and four percent respectively. Dependence on boreholes remained the same while use of pans went up as dependence on rivers declined remarkably. The community minimised use of springs and relied more on traditional river wells and traditional water wells.

- Recharge of water sources was significant, owing to fair rainfall performance in June and the current main water sources in use were normal for such time of the year. The ongoing rains are expected to enhance the water access across the livelihood zones. The situation is normal.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance to water source from the household was 3.3 km, being six percent previous month recorded as 3.5 km (Figure 8). Although the current distance is 45 percent above the Short Term Average (STA), the situation is normal as some boreholes ceased to function, which would have made the distance similar to normal.
- The Pastoral zones of Masol ward in Pokot Central Sub-county recorded longer trekking distances to water sources of 3.8 km compared to the lowest average of 3 km recorded in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The decrease in trekking distances is attributed to the substantial recharge of water sources in the current month of June.
- The average waiting time at the water sources was still longer in Pastoral zones remained 30 minutes as compared 20 minutes normally. In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones, the waiting time was still about 15

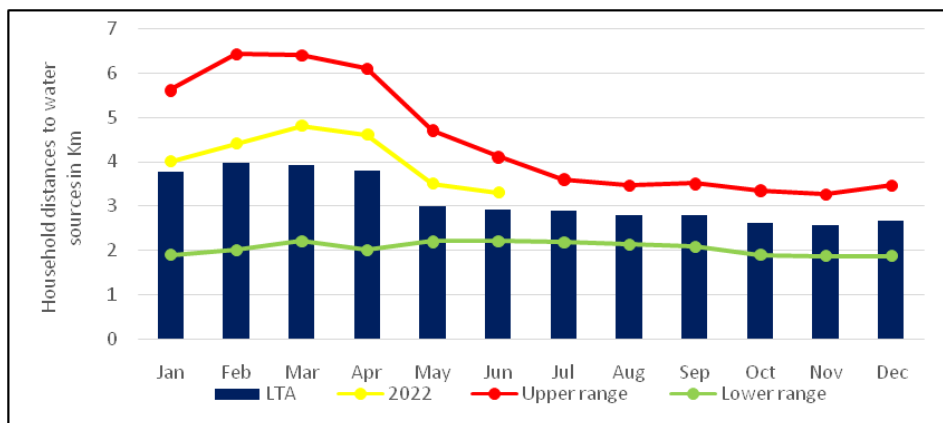


Figure 8: Distances to Water Sources in West Pokot in June 2022

minutes as compared to that of less than 10 minutes at such time of the year. The situation is within the normal range of fluctuation for such period of the year.

- The household water consumption per person per day was still at 9-12 litres and 12-15 litres in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. The situation is within the seasonal expected normal range, where the consumption is usually at 10-13 and 15-20 litres for the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas respectively. The water cost at the source remained free in the rural areas.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- In June, the average livestock return trekking distance from grazing areas to water sources declined marginally to 5.5 km from 5.6 km reported in May (Figure 9). The current trekking distance is 10 percent above the LTA, a situation which is within the seasonal norm.
- The Pastoral livelihood zones recorded longer trekking distance from grazing areas to water source of 5.9 km as compared to 5.1 km covered in Agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- The downward trend in livestock trekking distance to water points is linked to significant surface water recharge at water points for livestock across the county.

- The livestock watering frequency is still at 6-7 times in a week for cattle, sheep and goats while 5-6 times for camels, as compared to a normal situation where the former are watered daily while camels are watered

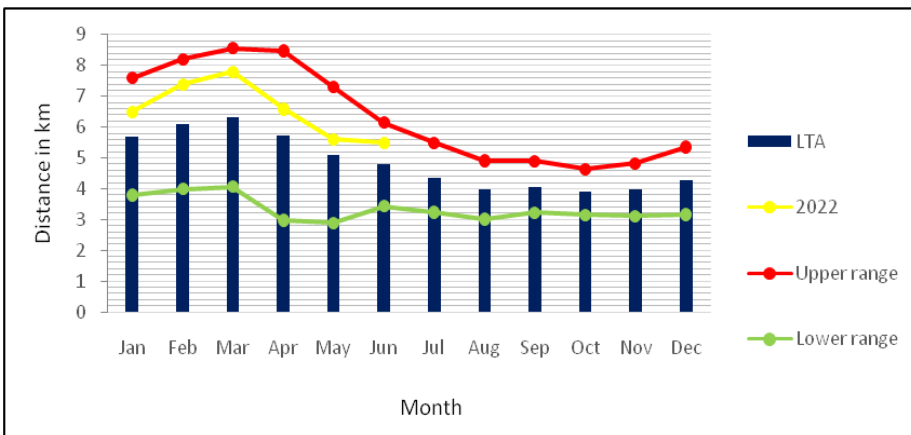


Figure 9: Distances to Grazing in West Pokot County in June 2022

6 times in a week. The situation is considered normal.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- In June, the aggregated Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) livestock Body Condition Score (BCS) was 3, depicting fair body condition for all species body condition across livelihood zones, having improved from 2.4 of the previous month, although less than normal of 3.5. The camel however scored a good BCS of 3.6 while goat, sheep and cattle scored a fair BCS 2.8 (Figure 10). The

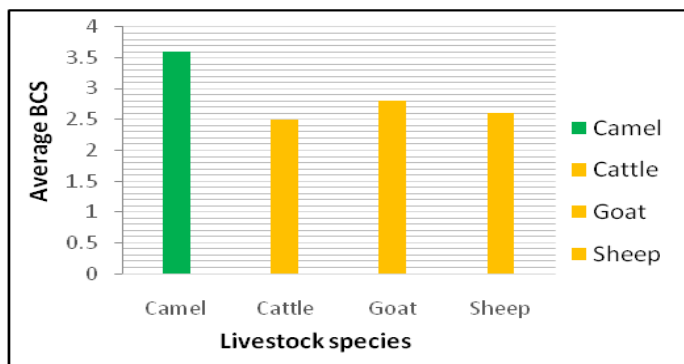


Figure 10: Average BCS for June 2022 in West Pokot

condition is on an improving trend as compared to the one recorded in the previous month, attributed to fair rainfall performance and subsequent water and pasture for livestock during the month.

- The body condition is expected to improve across all livelihood zones for all livestock species.
- The livestock body condition is below normal for cattle and sheep while goats and camels are at normal as compared to the same period of the year.
- There was a significant variation in livestock body condition between the grazers and browsers livestock species as browsers maintained better body condition than grazers since browse was higher than pasture.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) were reported in Kapchok and Chepareria wards in Pokot North and Pokot South respectively.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- In the month under review, the County recorded an average milk production of 1.5 litres per household per day, representing a 15 percent increase from 1.3 recorded in May.

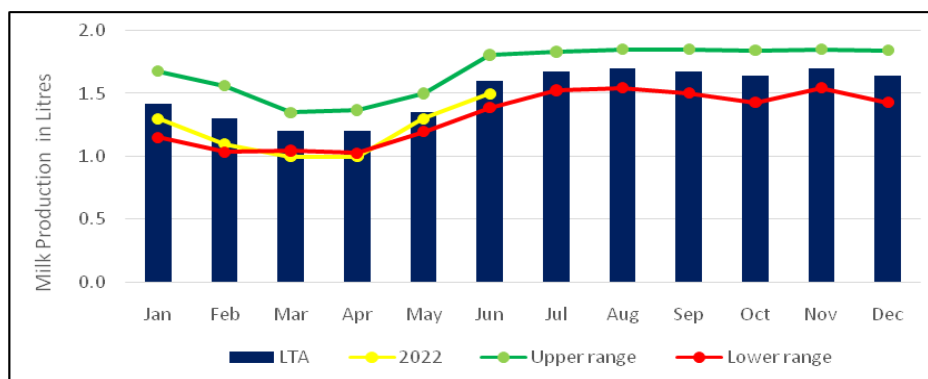


Figure 11: Graph of Milk Production in West Pokot County in June 2022

The average household milk production is however six percent below the LTA (Figure 11).

- Cattle and camels remained the traditional main livestock species producing milk in the households in all the livelihood zones in the county.
- The household upward trend in milk production is associated with stable forage regeneration in the traditional grazing areas along with fair water recharge at sources in the month of June.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Currently, most of maize crop is above knee high while some are tussling across the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas, and generally performing well. Beans are at flowering stage of growth whereby the projected harvests under maize is expected to fall within the normal range.
- Horticultural farms are at the weeding stage in the highland zones in Lomut ward of Pokot Central sub-county and Batei ward of Pokot South Sub-county.
- The supply of horticultural products to major markets in Ortum, Wakkor and Lomut is stable due to cumulative effects of fair rainfall performance.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle prices

- During the month, the medium sized 4-year bull was sold at an average price of Kshs 19,531, which signified price stability as compared to the price of Kshs 19,375 recorded in the previous month. The current price is four percent below the STA value (Figure 12). Price stability is attributed to the improving body condition owing to improved water and forage access.
- The least cattle price of Kshs 10,000 was recorded in Lomut market in Pokot Central Sub-county and Kshs 25,250 being highest recorded in Chepareria market in Pokot South Sub-county. The body condition for cattle in Chepareria was better than in Lomut, thus the price variation.

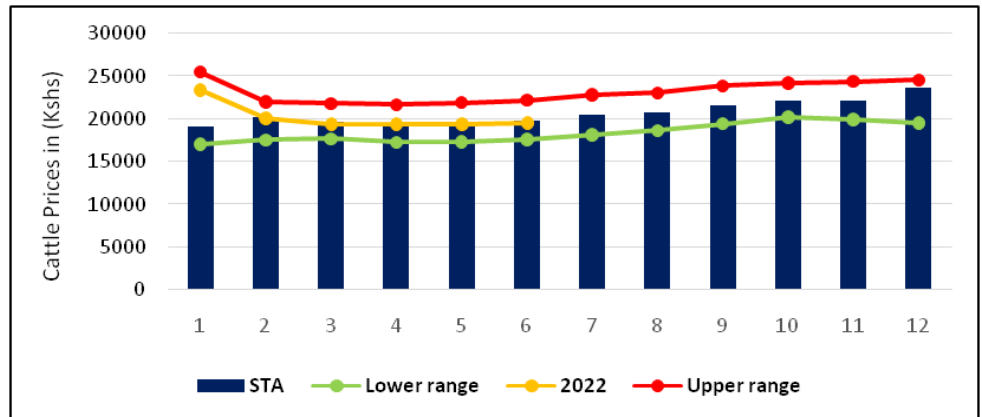


Figure 12: Graph of Cattle Prices in West Pokot in June 2022

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- In June, the county recorded an average price of Kshs 3,400 for a 2-year-old medium size goat, when compared with Kshs 3,300 reported in May, the price presented a marginal increase of three percent while being lower than STA by four percent (Figure 13), considered as stability.
- The highest average goat price was at Kshs 4,700 in Chepareria market in Pokot South sub-county in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone that had fair browse conditions, while Pastoral zones of Masol in Pokot North sub-county recorded as low as Kshs 2,050 in Lomut market due to persistent drought conditions affecting the body condition of goats leading to low prices.
- The situation is expected to improve in livestock body condition among the livelihood zones in the county owing to ongoing rains.

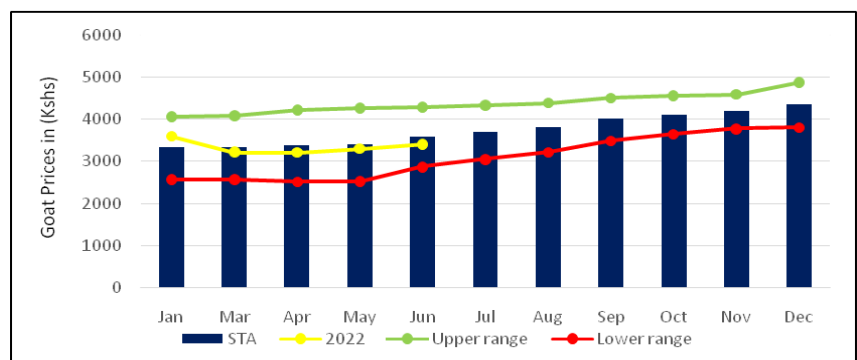


Figure 13: Graph of Goat Prices in West Pokot County in June 2022

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- In the month under review, a kilo of maize was sold at Ksh 85, which was a sharp increase from Ksh 61 that was reported in May, representing 39 percent increase (Figure 14). In addition price was 82 percent above the STA price.

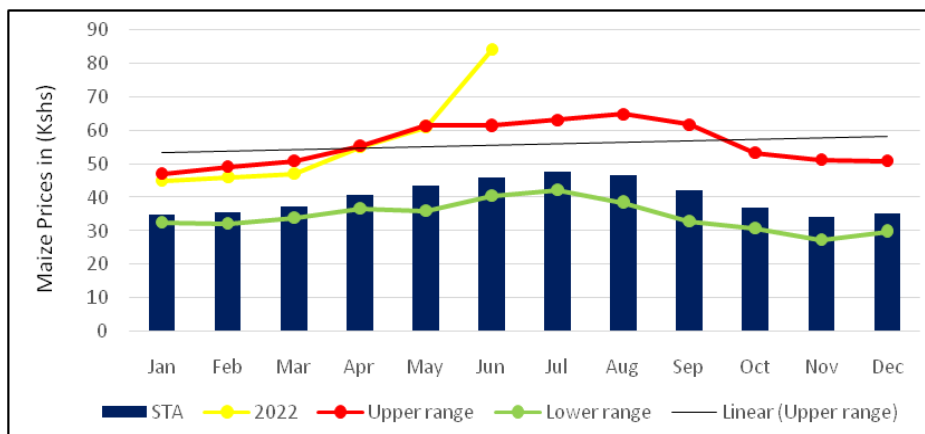


Figure 14: Graph of Maize Prices in West Pokot County in June 2022

- The Pastoral livelihood zones recorded a high price of Kshs 90 with the Agro-pastoral zones recording a low price of Kshs 78 due to acute shortage of maize supply from Uganda in the Pastoral areas of Pokot North Sub-county and neighbouring County of Trans Nzoia.
- The general increase in price is linked to huge maize supply shortage across the country. The current local supplies were still in Chepareria, Sigor and Makutano areas in Pokot South, Pokot Central and Pokot West Sub-counties respectively.
- Currently, market purchase is the main source for the maize requirements in most of households. Maize price is likely to increase further attributed to persistent shortage of maize stocks in the markets.

4.2.2 Beans

- Beans traded at Kshs 133 per kg, after increasing from Kshs 124 recorded in May and being at par with the STA price (Figure 15). Kacheliba market in the Pastoral livelihood zones in Pokot North sub-county recorded lower prices of Kshs. 120 while that of Chepareria market in Pokot South recorded Kshs 145 in the Agro-pastoral zones of the County.

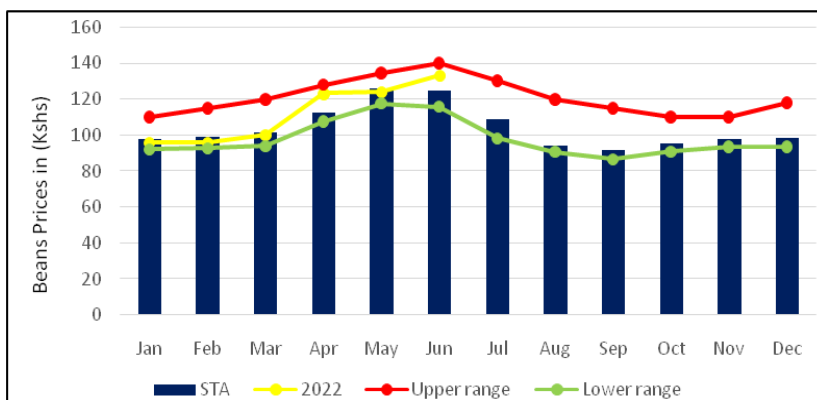


Figure 15: Graph of Beans Prices in West Pokot County in June 2022

- Kacheliba market being in Pokot North Sub-county neighbouring the republic of Uganda sources was provisioned with relatively cheaper beans that led to relatively lower prices of beans as compared to other markets in the County.
- The price increase was due to acute shortage of supply from local sources in Agro-pastoral zones.

4.3 LIVESTOCK PRICE RATIO/TERMS OF TRADE (TOT)

- In June, the Terms of Trade (TOT) was at 40, which represents a sharp drop of 26 percent from 54 reported in May, depicting that households obtained less amount of maize during the month for sale of a goat than in May (Figure 16). The current TOT is 49 percent below STA.
- The downward trend in ToT is linked to sky-rocketing of maize prices in the market besides below normal goat prices.
- The downward trend for TOT is projected for the next three months as the maize price is probable to continue increasing over the period until maize harvesting is realized.

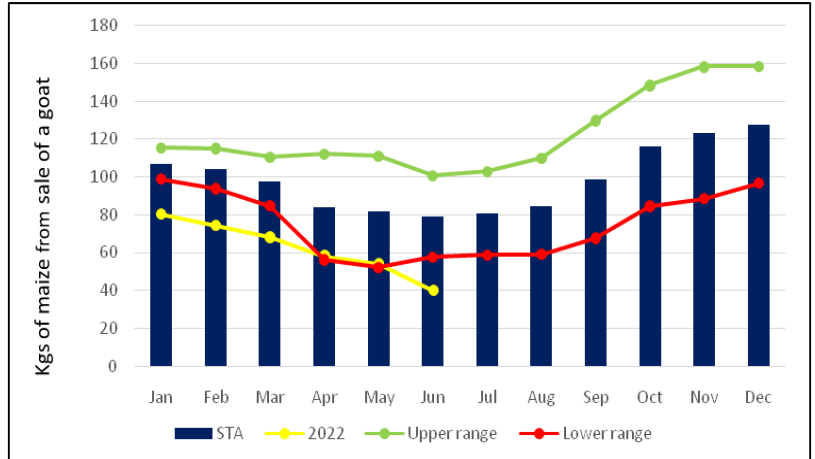


Figure 16: Terms of Trade in West Pokot County in June 2022

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average household milk consumption was 1.2 litres across the livelihood zones, a slight increase from 1.1 litres reported in the previous month while below the LTA by 14 percent
- The marginal increase in milk consumption is attributed to the slight improved milk access at the household level. Milk availability is projected to go up in the coming months due ongoing persistent rains.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- In the month under review, the Food Consumption Score (FCS), an indicator of household food security showed proportions of 79, 15 and 8 percent categorized under Acceptable, Borderline and Poor categories respectively (Figure 17), where Acceptable indicates better food security while Borderline characterizes

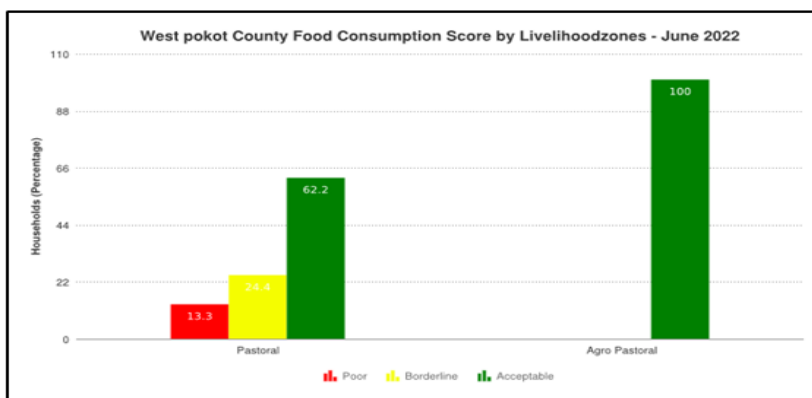


Figure 17: Food Consumption Score in West Pokot County in June 2022

- medium and poor depicts food insecurity. The score was stable for Acceptable and increased for Borderline while the Poor category decreased (showing improvement), all of which as compared to that of May. The FCS is generally acceptable and stable during the month.
- The mean FCS for the two livelihood zones remained at 49; an increase in food consumption household score from 48 recorded at in the previous month.
- The Agro-pastoral livelihood zones recorded a higher mean FCS of 55 than that of 43 in Pastoral zones.
- There was significant variation between the two livelihood zones whereby 100 percent of households in the Agro-pastoral zone were categorized as having Acceptable FCS compared to 62 percent households under the same category in the Pastoral livelihood zone. It implied there were more food sources diversity in Agro-pastoral livelihood zones as compared to Pastoral livelihoods due to better local harvest stocks in Agro-pastoral areas.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- In June, the proportion of children under the age of five years who were malnourished, as recorded through the Mid Upper Arm Circumference colour codes (MUAC) was at 2.3 percent, a decrease from 2.6 percent recorded in May and 3.1 LTA (Figure 18). There was relative improvement attributed to improved access to milk at household level.

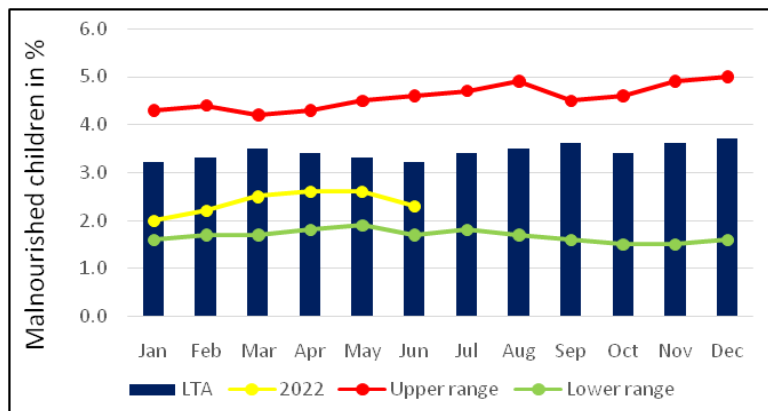


Figure 18: Graph of MUAC in West Pokot County in June 2022

5.3.1 Health

- Water borne disease incidences including Typhoid were reported as a common ailment among the sampled households across the livelihood zones.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- During the month of June 2022, the CSI recorded was 1.3 a decrease from 1.5 recorded in the previous month of May 2022. The decrease in CSI indicates that the households are employing fewer strategies to cope with the food shortages during the month as compared to May.
- The Pastoral zones reported a CSI of 1.5 while Agro-pastoral livelihood zones recorded 1.1.
- As generally expected, the commonly employed consumption coping strategies by the affected households is through reliance on less preferred/less expensive foods and sometimes the reducing the meals frequency from three to two times per day.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION) - Annexed

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- Insecurity situation along the conflict hotspots of Elgeyo Marakwet/West Pokot borders have led to displacement of around 83 households living with hosting families in Lomut ward and Weiwei wards.

7.2 MIGRATION

- In June, the livestock from Pokot Central; Masol and Lomut remained in Turkana South hills in search of pasture.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The meteorology department forecast indicates that occasional showers and thunderstorms are likely to occur in the highlands of Kapenguria, Lelan and our borders with Uganda but over few places. As such, water and forage conditions in Pastoral livelihood zones are projected to improve over the period.
- Forage situation is expected to improve the livestock body condition thus promoting livestock production.
- The rising maize stock prices at household level in the maize growing areas in Agro-pastoral and Mixed Farming zones is anticipated to affect food security at household level.
- Incidences of the severe malnutrition are likely to decrease over the period, owing to the expected improved milk accessibility among most households.
- Livestock market prices are likely to improve further due to expected showers and subsequent improvement in water and forage resources. The Terms of trade are likely to improve.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS - Annexed

ANNEX OF INTERVENTIONS (Section 6 and 8):

Table 2: West Pokot County ongoing and recommended interventions for June 2022

Ongoing interventions		Recommendations by sector
Intervention	Ward(s)	
1. Assorted seeds were issued in Pokot Central by the County Government of West Pokot.	All Wards	<p>HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support mass screening in hotspot sites • Health facilities to be supplied with essential drugs and water treatment chemicals • Support of integrated outreaches where community travel long distance to get health services • Promote social behaviour changes and communication for improved dietary practices among children and women of reproductive health.
2. Lumpy Skin disease vaccination was conducted in Asilon Pokot North Sub-county by WPC	All Wards	
3. Upgrading of existing deep boreholes to solar powered system Rehabilitation/solarization of motorized schemes Training and capacity building of the Water Management Committees Conduct community Hygiene promotion through use of CHVs Supporting implementation of good hygiene practices 1500 Household. (By Action Against Hunger - ACF)	All Wards in Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties	<p>WATER SECTOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water treatment chemicals to communities that use open water sources as their main source of water. • Rehabilitate broken down boreholes and shallow wells within the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. • Purchase more plastic tanks (10,000 litres) to be installed for some institutions for rain water harvesting and also for storage.
4. Training of Community Disease Reporters on Participatory Disease Surveillance Sensitization of Community Disease Reporters on Participatory Disease Surveillance Logistical Support to the County led disease surveillance, vaccination, de worming and treatment of livestock Training of women groups on value addition, preservation and storage to reduce losses Training, demonstration and equipping of kitchen gardens to mother to mother support groups Training of groups on capacity development skills (Management, group dynamics, marketing, VSLA, business and financial skills). Training of health care workers on IMAM Support routine OJT for IMAM and IMAM-surge Support routine supportive supervision and RDQA for IMAM services Support quarterly In-charges review meetings Support coordination meetings at county and sub-county level Conduct mass screening Conduct CHV review meetings	All Wards in Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties	<p>LIVESTOCK SECTOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination against, CCPP, LSD and PPR should be enhanced • Establishment of pasture field to take advantage of the ongoing rainfall season. • Sustained security surveillance in the county with the aim of minimizing conflicts resulting from livestock migration among pastoral communities. • Provide livestock feeds to sustain livestock herds in Masol and Lomut in Pokot Central Sub-county where the vegetation cover condition is at severe vegetation deficit category. • Support livestock disease surveillance and deworming in wards with reported disease incidences and likely outbreaks. <p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance pest control especially in the face of outbreak of the African army worms that have the potential to cause significant crop losses in the farms. • Enhance asset creation for households especially Farm ponds and water pans for

<p>Scale-up the implementation of family MUAC approach through the sensitization of CHVs on Family MUAC</p> <p>Procure family MUAC tapes</p> <p>Scale up of BFCI in 2 CUS</p> <p>Conduct integrated outreaches in 25 hard to reach areas and supervision of the outreaches</p> <p>Dissemination of MIYCN-E Operational Guidelines</p> <p>Scale-up monitoring and enforcement of the BMS Act, 2012 and BMS Act (General) Regulations, 2021 through sensitization of CHVS and the business community</p> <p>Nutrition Assessment support. (By Action Against Hunger - ACF)</p>		<p>food production especially Kitchen Gardening.</p> <p>PEACE AND SECURITY</p> <p>Sustain peace building initiatives at border hotspots to cultivate lasting reconciliation and cohesion between communities of Elgeyo Marakwet-West Pokot-Turkana Counties borders.</p>
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