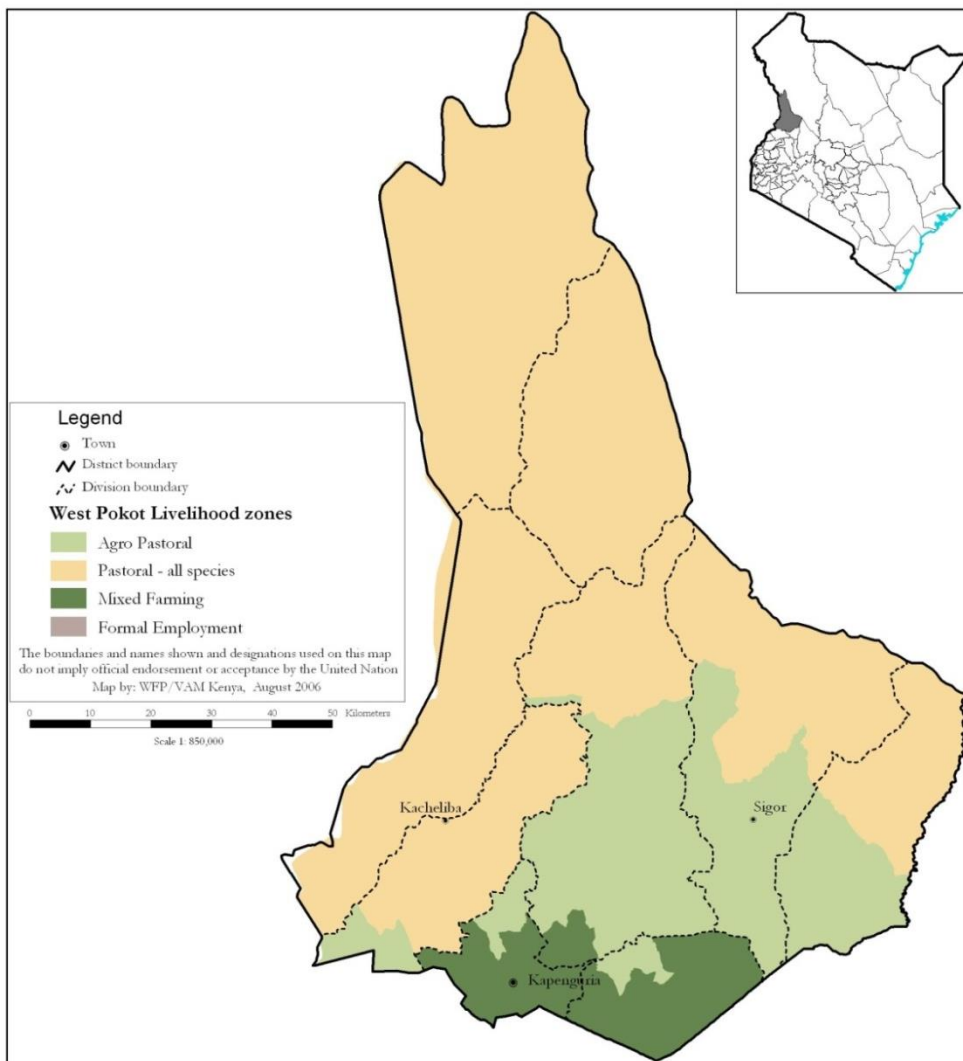


WEST POKOT COUNTY 2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



**A joint report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ and
County Steering Group, West Pokot County**

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Executive Summary

Mixed farming livelihood zone in the county has remained in Minimal Food Security Phase; Agro-Pastoral zone is classified under Stressed Food Security phase while Pastoral livelihood zone is classified under Crisis Food Security Phase. Food security situation in the county has deteriorated since the previous season. Food consumption score FCS indicates 83 percent under poor and about one percent under borderline with coping strategy index of 19.95. Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition according to MUAC is 13.3 GAM rate as at June 2016 was critical at 15.3 percent.

Short rains performed below normal with late onset and early cessation leading to low agricultural production, decreased livestock productivity and reduced access to water for both human and livestock. Spatial and temporal distributions were also uneven and poor respectively. Insecurity along the borders of West Pokot County with Turkana and Marakwet counties is hindering access to pasture and browse. Food prices are increasing as livestock prices decline. Prevalence of endemic livestock diseases is not normal, about 80 percent of cattle have out migrated towards Trans Nzoia, border of West Pokot with Turkana and Kenya-Uganda border in search of pasture.

Household food stocks are only available in the Mixed and Agro-pastoral zones. Households in the Pastoral livelihood zones have no food stocks left and now depending on market supplies. Food prices are higher than normal while livestock prices are lower. Distances to water sources have increased both for domestic and livestock. Access to basic education is being limited by lack of food and water in most of the Pastoral areas. No livelihood change has been experienced and both crude mortality and under five mortality has remained stable.

1.0. Introduction

1.1 County Background

West Pokot County is located in the North-Western part of the country. It borders Baringo County to the east, the Republic of Uganda to the west, Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet counties to the south and Turkana County to the north. The county has an area of 9,169.4 square kilometers with a population of 649,418 persons (Projected population 2016 by KNBS). West Pokot has three main livelihood zones namely; Pastoral (All species) comprising 33 percent of the population, mixed farming comprising 30 percent and agro pastoral comprising 37 percent of the population (Figure 1). The county is further divided into four administrative sub-counties namely; Pokot North, Pokot South, Pokot Central and Pokot West.

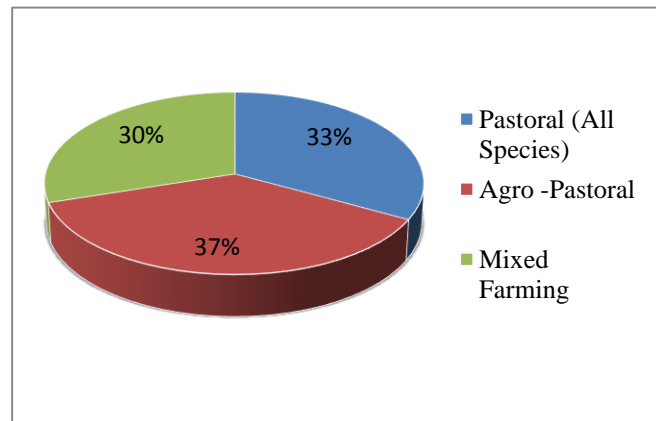


Figure 1. Population by livelihood

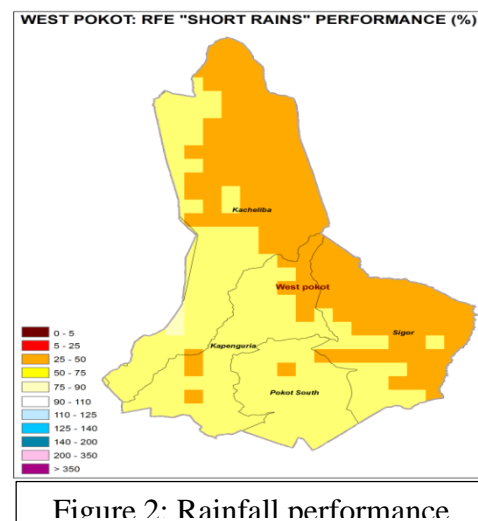
1.2 Objectives and Approach

The main objective of the rapid Short Rains Food Security Assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the 2016 short rains season, taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons. The analysis is aimed at providing immediate and medium term recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. Data was collected through primary and secondary sources. Secondary data was collected through sectoral checklists which were filled by technical sector representative. Secondary data collected from the early warning system was relied upon to provide trends for the different food security indicators. Primary data was collected during the County field visits through community and market interviews. Technical reports were also provided by the sectoral technical members at the County level.

2.0 Drivers of Food and Nutrition In-security in the County

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The County experienced a late onset of rains, during the third dekad of October 2016, instead of the normal second dekad of October. Both spatial and temporal distribution was poor. Most areas in the lowlands received between 25 and 50 percent of normal rainfall while the highlands received between 50 and 75 percent of normal rainfall (Figure 2). An early cessation of rainfall was witnessed during the first dekad of November both in the highlands and lowlands with highlands receiving 3 days of rainfall. Normally, rains cease in the third dekad of December with off season rains being experienced in the month of January in the Mixed Farming livelihood zones.



2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Incidences of conflicts were reported along the borders of West Pokot County with Turkana and Marakwet counties. The incidences affected access to pasture and browse.

2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

The households are experiencing high food prices, there are also increasing cases of diarrhea and malaria among the under-fives. Some incidences of livestock mortalities attributed to disease were reported countywide with high cases being reported in Masol Ward under Pokot Central Sub County.

3 Impacts of drivers on Food and Nutrition Security

3.1 Availability

The county depends on domestic agricultural production, net food imports and livestock production. Crop and livestock production for 2016 short rains season was below normal due to depressed rainfall thus, households fully depending on market purchases. Limited rangeland regeneration led to minimal milk production at household level.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The county depends on long rains for crop production. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes in the mixed farming zone.

Table 1: Contribution of main crops to food and cash income

	Contribution to food			Contribution to cash income		
	Agro-pastoral	Mixed farming	Pastoral zone	Agro-pastoral	Mixed farming	Pastoral zone
Maize	52	39	55	21	30	15
Beans	15	15	10	21	8	20

Rainfall pattern in the Sub County is bimodal with long rains being experienced from March to August with a peak in May/June which is the main season for most crops. Long rains season is the most reliable for agriculture. During short rains, area planted under Beans, Sorghum and Irish potato declined by 18, 38 and 23 percent of LTA respectively due to poor rainfall performance.

Table 2: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	5	5		
Beans	185	212	1570	1920
Sorghum	50	80	3750	6000
Irish Potato	170	220	9750	12750

Irrigated Crop Production

Irrigation is mainly practiced in Pokot Central and Pokot South sub-counties. The main crops grown under irrigation are bulb onions, beans, sorghum and maize. The area put under bulb onions increased by 14 percent compared to the LTA. Due to rainfall uncertainty, most farmers opted to plant more bulb onions increasing by 83 percent of LTA. However, there was reduction in the area planted under beans by 25 percent. No harvest of beans was realized due to damage by bean flies and poor rainfall performance. Area under sorghum decreased by 38 percent while production decreased by 28 percent. Area planted under maize increased by 5 percent while production declined by 17 percent.

Table 3: Irrigated Crops

Crop	Area planted during the 2016 Short rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2016 Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Beans	60	80	1,200	Nil
Bulb Onions	275	242	4,400	2,400
Maize	500	525	7,500	9,000
Sorghum	75	120	450	625

Maize Stocks

The current food stocks held are mainly from the long rains harvest. Stocks currently held by households are slightly more than the long term average (LTA) by seven percent. Most stocks are being held by large scale farmers who are hoarding maize awaiting increase in maize prices. Only nine percent of stocks are currently being held by traders in comparison to the LTA. Traders are now disposing of their stocks to millers due to higher market prices offered by millers. Competitive prices are being offered by private buyers at no extra cost compared to prices being offered by NCPB. The stocks held by the NCPB currently are slightly higher than the LTA by 13 percent. Food stocks in the mixed and agro pastoral zones are dwindling while in the pastoral zones, no food stocks are held at household level and households are depending on market purchases.

Table 4: Food Stocks held in the County

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	308,896	288,969
Traders	5,457	59,170
Millers	150	0
NCPB	35,949	20,832
Total	350,452	368,971

3.1.2 Livestock Production

3.1.2.1 Introduction

The livestock types in the county include; cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, camel and bees. Livestock production contributes to 30, 41 and 69 percent to food; and 25, 23 and 24 percent to cash income in the Mixed Farming, Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones respectively.

Pasture is already depleted in almost all the livelihood zones except a few areas of mixed farming zones that is, Kapenguria, Siyoi, Lelan, Tapach and Batei Wards where pasture condition is fair. Browse is poor in the Pastoral zone, fair in the Agro-pastoral and good in the Mixed farming zone. The current pasture in the mixed farming zone is expected to last for about one month. Maize stalk remains are also used as alternative livestock feed in the Mixed and Agro-pastoral zones. Conflict along the Turkana-Pokot and Marakwet borders is hindering access to pasture and browse.

3.1.2.2 Livestock Productivity

3.1.2.2.1 Body Condition

The body condition for goats in all livelihood zones is good while the body condition for sheep is fair. Cattle body condition in the Pastoral zone range from fair to poor while in the Agro-pastoral and Mixed farming zones, the body condition is fair and camels' body condition is good. Increasing distance between the water points and grazing areas has contributed to deteriorating livestock body condition.

3.1.3. Birth Rates and Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Birth rates average 0.6 percent for cattle, 1.6 for goats, 1.7 for sheep and 0.3 percent for camel in all livelihood zones. The averagely fair birthrate could be an impact of the 2016 long rains which supported good regeneration of pasture. . Average livestock tropical units (TLUs) per household for poor households range from 5-8 which is normal.

3.1.4. Milk Production

Milk production is normal ranging from 2 - 5 liters per household in the mixed farming zone. However, milk production has declined to less than one liter in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Normally, milk production ranges between 1 - 2 litres per household in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The cost of milk average Ksh.60 per liter in the Mixed farming zone and between Ksh.60 and 75 in the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones

3.1.5. Water for Livestock

Sources of water for livestock in the county are rivers, streams, springs, boreholes, laggas, piped water in Chesta, pans and a dam. All water pans have dried up except Orolwo pan in Pokot North. Cattle and small stocks are watered daily while camel is watered after every 4-5 days. However, in Nyangaita, remaining cattle in Nyangaita in South Pokot are grazing along River Kerio and Marimata (Wei wei) about 14km away.

3.1.6. Migration

More than 80 percent of cattle in Pokot North have migrated to the Kenya-Uganda border while 75 percent of cattle from Central Pokot have migrated to Amarel and Akiriamet along Turkana-West Pokot border. Remaining cattle in Central Pokot are grazing along River Kerio and Marimata (Weiwei). About 70 percent of livestock in Chesta have migrated to Mosop and Lord Agrey farm along Weiwei River. The migration has started a little earlier than normal which is the month of March. In Chepkorniswo, 40 percent of cattle have migrated to Transzoia, Kapolet forest and along the Kenya-Uganda border. The migration routes are normal only that more livestock migrated earlier than expected.

3.1.7. Mortalities and Livestock Diseases

FMD outbreak was reported in Kodich in the month of October and vaccinations were done to contain the outbreak. Endemic diseases such as CCPP, PPR and worm infestations have been reported. Cattle mortalities were reported in Masol Ward (Nyangaita, Akulo, Amaler, Akiriamet, Chepurukut,), Lomut Ward (Chesta), Kapchok Ward (Konyao area), Kodich Ward (Kalas and Karameri).

3.2.1 Markets

The main markets in West Pokot County are Makutano, Chepareria, Lomut, Sigor and Kacheliba, All markets were operating normally and well supplied with food commodities. These markets also serve smaller markets like Konyao, Kasei, Nakwejit, Ololwo, Kishaunet and Chesta. The major food items traded in the market include posho, maize, rice, beans, wheat flour, green grams, sugar and milk while livestock traded on are goats, sheep, cattle, camel and poultry.

3.2.2. Maize prices

Average maize price in the County retailed at Ksh 41 per kilogram in January 2017, which was 28 percent below the LTA (Fig 2) There has been significant increase in maize price from October to December 2016, attributed to decline in supply from the local markets as a result of low production. Prices of maize within markets across the livelihoods varied with the Mixed farming zone selling at Ksh 35-38 per kilogram in Kacheliba, Ksh. 31 in Makutano and Ksh 40 per kilogram in Konyao markets. Chesta market recorded Ksh 40 per Kilogram of maize. Highest prices were recorded in Nyangaita which is Pokot North.

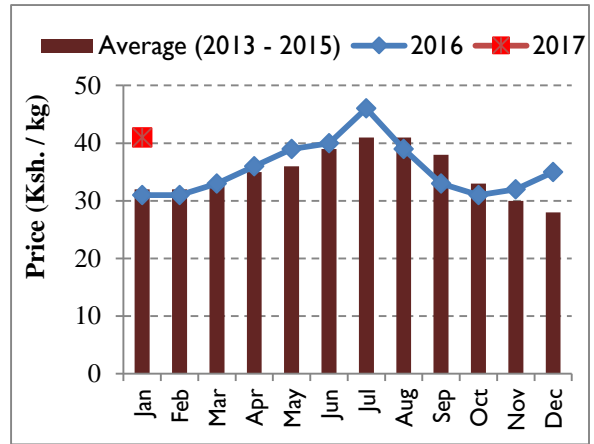


Figure 2: Maize prices

Goat price:

The current average goat prices are Ksh 2,060. This is 18 percent decrease in comparison to the LTA. Prices of Goats were observed to be lower than normal across the livelihood zones. Prices in Nyangaita, Chesta and Chepkorniswo averaged Ksh. 2000. The low prices are attributed to unavailability of pasture and browse leading to poor body condition and declined market demand. Goat prices in Ngotut, Sigor, 3,000, Kodich average 3,000. Goat prices in Kishaunet which is in the Mixed Farming zone are Ksh. 4,500 (Figure 3)

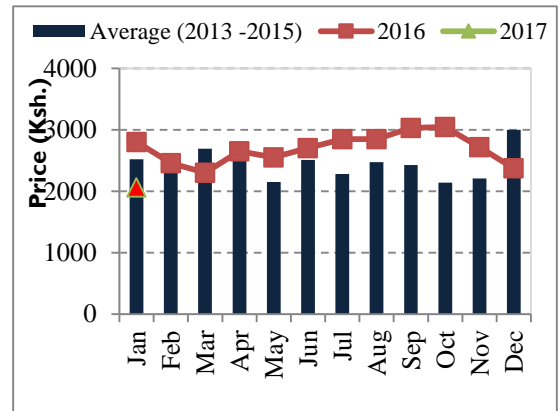


Figure 3: Goat Prices

3.2.2 Terms of trade (ToT)

Household was able to exchange 50 kilograms of maize with one goat compared with the LTA of 79Kgs In December 2016. The ToT is projected to deteriorate further until March as goat price further drops with the maize price increasing precipitated by the current drought (Figure 4)

3.2.3 Income sources

The main income sources in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones are sale of livestock, charcoal and firewood. About 56 percent of population depends on sale of livestock and livestock products as their main income source while 32 percent depends on casual labor. Mixed farming and Agro-pastoral zones have access to small scale irrigation farming and therefore are selling vegetables, onions, bananas and maize.

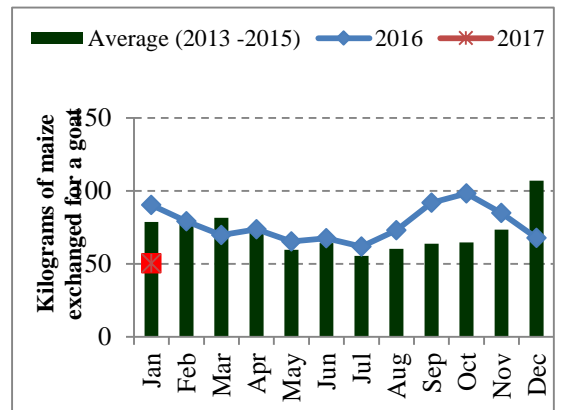


Figure 4: Terms of trade (TOT)

3.2.4 Water access and availability

Sources of domestic water in the county are perennial rivers, boreholes, water pans, sand dams, shallow wells, piped water schemes and springs. Due to the poor short rains performance and high

siltation, most water sources were poorly recharged. Only one water pan has water which is expected to last for about one month. Some boreholes are being reported to have very low yield such as Cheptamus and Kodich and more effort is needed to collect water. Lomada borehole has broken down and water leakage is attracting bees. Some of the old boreholes (Lomada, Amaler, Ptokou primary, Akiriamet, Kotapoton) are broken down and are not serving the community.

Return distances to domestic water sources range from 0.2-2 kilometers in the Mixed Farming zone, 2-6 kilometers in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone and 6-8 kilometers in the Pastoral livelihood zone. Due to breakdown of boreholes especially in the Pastoral zone, households are compelled to walk for long distances to collect water. This was noted in Ngotut and Lomada. Households in Kokwokochi are fetching water 5km away in Nyangaita as the broken borehole is undergoing repair. Waiting time at water source has increased from 60-90 minutes in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral zones while waiting time has remained stable at less than less than 30 minutes in the Mixed farming zone. However, areas such as Nyangaita have reported increased waiting time of up to two hours.

Most households in the County don't buy water at source. However, households settled in areas far from the water sources are paying between Ksh. 20 and 30 compared to the normal Ksh. 10-20 per 20 litres jerrycan. Households in Nyangaita and Ngutu are paying between Ksh. 30 and 50 while those in Chesta and Kichaonet are paying between Ksh. 20 and 30 per litre jerrycan. Water consumption is normal in the Mixed farming zones ranging from 15-20 litres per person per day. However, in the Pastoral and the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone, households are consuming between 10 and 15 litres per person per day with most households bathing and washing clothes at the water sources and carry home about 20-40 litres for cooking and drinking. Bathing accounts for about 5 litres per person per day while washing consumes about 60-80 litres and is done weekly.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

According to Food Consumption Score NDAMA data up to 83 percent of the households are falling under poor and about one percent falling under borderline food consumption. FCS in December 2016 is still comparable with the previous month of November when 56.6, 30.3 and 13.1 percent of non-beneficiaries had acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score respectively. FCS has deteriorated compared with the same period of 2015 when 82.3 percent and 5.0 percent of non-beneficiaries had acceptable and poor FCS respectively.

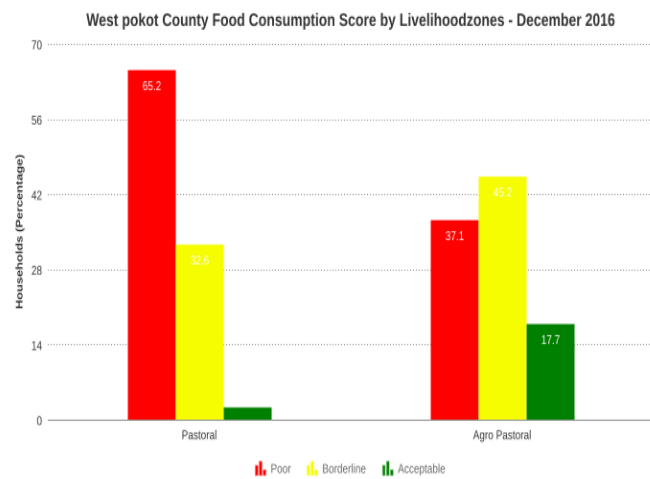


Figure 5: Food consumption score

3.2.6 Access to Health Services

3.2.6.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The five most prevalent diseases between August and December 2016 among under-fives and the general population are Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), clinical malaria, diarrhea, diseases of the skin, and pneumonia. Morbidity trend from August to December 2016 for both the under-fives and the general population is on the decline for all diseases. However, cases of

diarrhoea and malaria among the under-fives have increased compared to a similar period in 2015. Notable is the increase of URTI for all during the month of December 2016.

Increase in diarrhoea trend may be attributed to consumption of contaminated water as more water sources dry up. Epidemic prone diseases reported between August and December 2016 include Malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea and typhoid and the same was confirmed during community interviews in Nyangaia, Chesta, Chepkorniwoi, Ngutut, Kodich Kichaonet.

Crude mortality rate (CMR) is stable at 0.0235 /day/ 10000 compared to 0.014 recorded in 2015. Under five mortality rates are also below the emergency threshold at 0.0381/ day/ 10000 compared to 0.033 recorded in 2015. Most of the areas visited have access to a nearby dispensary within three kilometres. However, Nyangaita dispensary has no drugs and patients are visiting Lomut and Chesta which are 14 and 30 km away respectively. Kishaonet and Konyao dispensary reported to have inadequate drugs.

3.2.6.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The average county immunization coverage was 57.1 percent between July and December 2016, and was lower compared to 63.3 percent achieved during the same period in 2015. The coverage remained below the national target of 80 percent. The immunization coverage is highest in mixed farming zone at average of 80 percent and lowest in pastoral zones at 30 percent. Villages such as Ngotut neighboring Uganda recorded about 50 percent coverage as most prefer to get vaccination in Uganda as food rations are provided as incentives.

Vitamin A coverage between July and December 2016 remained below the national target of 80 percent. About 52 percent of children were reached, which is lower compared to similar time in 2015 when coverage of 60.3 percent was achieved. Vitamin A coverage is highest in mixed farming zone at 80 percent and lowest in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones at 50 percent. Decrease in immunization and Vitamin A coverage can be attributed to poor health seeking behavior.

3.2.6 Coping Strategy

Coping strategy index for the month of December was 18.19, which represents an increase when compared to the coping strategy index of the previous month that was 11.91. Thus, households employed more coping mechanisms in December unlike in the previous month. Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded a coping strategy index of 22.6 in comparison to the 15.1 in Pastoral livelihood zone. Notable consumption based coping strategies employed by majority of the households in the month of December 2016 include reduced number of meals eaten per day and reduced portion size of meals.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Nutritional status

Proportion of children (6-59 months) at risk of malnutrition is on the increase from 12.2 recorded in December 2016 to 13.3 in January. Most mothers in the Mixed and Agro-pastoral zones spend most of their time in the farms, leaving children under the care of other children hence poor infant and young child feeding practices. This has led to high malnutrition rates especially in Simotwo, Ptokou, Kapchemogen, Kachemungu, Lokitedel, Kaporo, Suguk, Tidal, Kamayech, Tison Murian, Kapkecha, Sirkoi, Lomada, Kiwawa, Tamarukwo, Longarakan, Pyepus, Tibet, Kapkitony, Kipkomo and Sukiati.

Most households are consuming an average of two to three meals in a day comprising of mainly tea, ugali and vegetables. However, in pastoral areas such as Nyangaita, households are consuming between one to two meals. In the Mixed and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones, most households have access to two to three meals comprising of ugali, kales, cabbage, tomatoes, bananas, sorghum, millet and beans, which is normal at this time of the year. Children were feeding between three to five meals in a day with most relying on the same food and provision of milk and/or porridge in between meals.

Exclusive breastfeeding from the community interviews averaged 30 percent but higher in pastoral and mixed farming at 40 percent while pastoral recorded below 10 percent. Low exclusive breastfeeding can be attributed to cultural practices. Majority of children are introduced to herbs and/ or milk and porridge before six months. Nutritional status is expected to deteriorate until April 2017 when the long rains are expected. Admission of children with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to supplementary feeding program (SFP) has shown a fluctuation trend in 2016 which can be attributed to stock outs of supplementary foods between August and October 2016.

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment at household level is less than 10 percent and water treatment facilities are largely not available to households. This was noted in all the areas visited. Boiling water is never practiced and households prefer to store water in clean household containers to avoid contamination. Hand washing at four critical times is rare with about 3.8 percent (West Pokot SMART survey, June 2016). From June, 2016 SMART survey report, latrine coverage in the county remains below 50 percent. The coverage is lowest in pastoral zone at less than 10 percent and highest in mixed farming at above 90 percent. In Ngotut village, only one toilet is available. Most households in the Pastoral zone practice open defecation. Most water sources have a separate water collection point for livestock and human. However, most of the livestock concrete troughs are broken as noted in Nyangaita and Ngotut. Household's solid waste is collected and burned in most areas. Though no water borne disease outbreak has been reported, cases of diarrhea, typhoid, brucellosis and malaria have been reported across the County.

3.4 Access to Basic Education

Access- (Enrolment)

Enrollment of 2017 is ongoing and is expected to increase across gender when compared to 2016 the same period. Expected increase amongst boys and girls is five and eight respectively. Pokot West and Central have high enrollment levels than Pokot North due to inaccessibility to schools as a result of insecurity while Pokot South have low number of schools.

- Enrollment rates in girls are higher than boys because of civil campaigns on girl child empowerment at the expense of the boy child and high population amongst the girls when compared to boys.
- There are few cases of transfers of pupils. This is mainly attributed to a shift to boarding school or where school meals programme is provided.
- Pupils have not yet resumed in some parts of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zone due to lack of food and water.

Retention- (Drop out)

- Low drop-out rates were reported amongst pupils in public ECD and primary schools in Pokot South and West. However, Pokot North sub-county had the highest drop-out rates followed by Pokot Central sub-county.
- In public ECD schools in Pokot North and Central, high drop-out rates were attributed to the persistent long dry spell, lack of school meals programme and cultural practices.
- The main reasons for high drop-out rates in schools are early marriages, migration, lack of school provisions and cultural practices.

Participation (Attendance rate)

- There is high participation of boys and girls in both ECD and primary schools across Pokot Central, Pokot West and Pokot South sub-counties due to access to schools and high level of awareness. However, Pokot North Sub-county has low level of participation across gender in public primary schools because of ill health, migration and cultural practices.

Transition Rate

- A transition rate by gender was generally good for ECD pupils across the sub-counties due to awareness and access of ECDE schools. Equally, transition from class eight to secondary schools across the sub-counties was good due to expansion of secondary schools, availability of bursaries and high enrollments.

3.5 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 5: Trends of key food security indicators

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
Return Distance to water sources (km)	Pastoral: 3-6km Agro-Pastoral: 2-3km Mixed: 0.2-0.3	Pastoral: 6-8km Agro-Pastoral: 2-6km Mixed: 0.2-2 Km
Waiting time(min)	Pastoral:30-60 mins Agro-p: 30 mins Mixed: <30 mins	Pastoral:60-90 mins Agro-p: 60-90 mins Mixed: <30 mins
Cost of Water	Nil	Nil
Transportation Cost (Ksh)	Pastoral: 20-30 Agro-Pastoral: 10-20 Mixed: 5-10	Pastoral: 30-50 Agro-Pastoral: 30-50 Mixed: 20-30
Consumption (Liters/person/day)	Pastoral: 8-12 Agro-Pastoral: 15-20 Mixed: >20	Pastoral: 10-15 Agro-Pastoral: 10-15 Mixed:15-20
Goat Prices	Averagely at Ksh 2850	Average: Ksh. 2,060
Maize prices/Kilogram	Averagely Ksh 39	Average: Ksh. 41/kg
Terms of Trade	Able to purchase 73 ki-logram of maize from sale of a goat	Able to purchase 50 kilogram of maize from sale of a goat
Livestock Body condition	Good for all species	Ranges between fair-good
Forage condition	Pasture: Good in all livelihood zones Browse: Good in all livelihood zones.	Pasture: Depleted in all livelihood Zones. Browse: Poor in pastoral and good in mixed farming zone.

Milk Production	Pastoral: 3 liters Agro-Pastoral: 3 litres Mixed: 5 litres	Pastoral: 0.3-1 liter Agro-Pastoral: 0.3-1 litre Mixed:
Milk Prices/litre	Pastoral: Ksh 60 Agro-Pastoral: Ksh 45 Mixed: Ksh 30	Pastoral: Ksh 60-75 Agro-pastoral: Ksh 60-75 Mixed: Ksh 60
Watering frequency	Pastoral: 3 days a week Agro-Pastoral: Daily Mixed: Daily	Pastoral: Daily for cattle and small stocks, 4- days for camel. Agro-Pastoral: Daily Mixed: Daily
Coping strategy Index	15	18.19
Food Consumption Score	Poor-1.3%	Poor-5.0%
	Boderline-8%	Boderline-14.4%
	Acceptable-90% (May 2016)	Acceptable-80.6%
Food Intake per day	Pastoral:1-2 meals Agro-pastoral:2-3 meals Mixed farming:3 meals	Pastoral:1-2 meals Agro-pastoral:2-3 meals Mixed farming:2-3 meals
Death rates	U5: General population:	U5: General population
Immunization Coverage	County Average: 51.4%	County Average:57.1%
Vitamin A Coverage	County Average 55.5%	County Average 52.3% (Pastoral=50%, Agropastoral=50% and Mixed zone=80%)
MUAC<135mm	10.7%	13.3%
School Attendance	Stable across all livelihoods zone	Stable in Mixed, Low in Pastoral & parts of Agro-pastoral
Food security phase	Pastoral: Stressed Agro-pastoral: Minimal Mixed Farming: Minimal	Pastoral: Crisis Agro-pastoral: Stressed Mixed Farming: Minimal

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

West Pokot County food security prognosis for the next six months is based on the following assumptions:

- Market prices are likely to go up
- Conflicts are likely to occur
- The onset of the March-June long rains' is likely to be timely with good rainfall amounts
- Farm inputs including certified seed stock, fertilizers and tractor services are likely to be availed and subsidized by the County Government in a timely manner

4.2 Food Security Outlook

February to April: Food consumption score is expected to deteriorate in the next three months. Nutrition status is likely to deteriorate with most households consuming less than three meals in a day. Distances to domestic water sources and livestock trekking distances are likely to increase up to mid-March when the long rains are expected. Crude mortality and under five mortality is expected to remain stable.

May to July: Good performance of Long rains will lead to regeneration of forage hence improved milk production and consumption at household level. This will enhance food consumption score.

The next harvest is expected in July hence improved food availability at households. No livelihood change is anticipated. Crude mortality and under five mortality is expected to remain stable.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The current food security situation is likely to remain stable in the mixed farming and deteriorating in the pastoral livelihood zones for the next two months. High malnutrition rates recorded in the Mixed zone is due to poor child care and feeding practices as parents spend most of their time in farms leaving low attention to children, while in the pastoral and agro pastoral it is due to depleted food stocks. Most pans require de-silting before the onset of the long rains so that pans/ dams can harvest sufficient water to be used during dry periods. Transition from class eight to secondary school in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral was reported to be low due to lack of school fees as the bursary is not sufficient. Most schools especially in the pastoral areas need to be supported with food. There is urgent need to provide water to school to enable cooking of food. Vulnerable households especially in the Pastoral need to be supported for the next six months to enable them meet their basic food requirements. Recommended Non-food interventions need to be implemented with immediate effect to cushion households from extreme effects of drought.

5.1.1 Phase classification

The Mixed farming livelihood zone has remained in the Minimal (IPC Phase 1), the Agro-Pastoral zone is classified in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) while the Pastoral livelihood zone is classified in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) Food Insecurity Phase. The County has deteriorated from the previous season when the whole County was classified in None/Minimal phase (IPC Phase 1) across all livelihood zones.

5.1.2 Summary of the findings

Nutrition status of children under five years is deteriorating with 13.3 percent of children at risk of malnutrition and likely to continue increasing. No food stocks left in pastoral zones and households are depending on market purchases. Pasture is already depleted in almost all livelihood zones except a few areas of mixed farming zones. About 80 percent of cattle have out migrated towards Trans Nzoia, border of West Pokot with Turkana and Kenya-Uganda border in search of pasture and conflicts along the Turkana-Pokot and Marakwet borders is hindering access to pasture and browse. Markets are operating normally with the average maize price being Ksh 35 per kg and goat at Ksh 2,375. A household was able to exchange 50 kilograms with the sale of a goat in January, 2017. Only one water pans has water due to poor recharge and is expected to last for about one month. Water consumption is normal in the Mixed farming zones ranging from 15-20 litres per person per day. However, in the Pastoral and the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone, households are consuming 10-15 liters per person per day. Pupils have not yet resumed in some parts of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral zone due to lack of food and water.

5.1.3 Sub County Food Security Ranking

Table 5: Sub County Food Security Ranking

Sub County	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Very Good (9-10)	Good (7-8)	Fair (5-6) Poor (3-4) Very Poor (<2)
Pokot North	3	Limited access to water i.e long distances No household food stocks left 80% of livestock have out migrated Depleted pasture, poor browse condition Poor sheep and cattle body condition
Pokot Central	4	No household food stocks left 80% of livestock have out migrated Depleted pasture, fair to poor browse condition
Pokot West	5	Depleted pasture Fair browse condition
Pokot South	6	Fair to poor pasture

5.1.4 Monitoring required

- Onset of the coming long rains, which is the most reliable for agriculture
- Situation of water sources for both domestic and livestock
- Out migration of livestock
- Conflicts which may arise out of common resource use
- Livestock diseases surveillance and vaccinations
- Human disease outbreaks especially diarrhea among the under fives
- Nutrition status of children under five years
- School attendance especially in the Pastoral livelihood zones

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

School meals programme

- There is existing homegrown school meals programme covering 26 percent of public primary schools (13,025 boys and 13,885 girls). Regular school meals programme covers 22 percent of public primary schools (23,688 boys and 20,526 girls).
- School meal programmes have led to increased enrollment, attendance, retention, and class performance and transition levels across the county. However, there are few cases of hindrance in accessing school meals in schools due to isolated cases of insecurity, negligence on the part of school, seasonality and logistical challenges.
- 270 ECD public schools should be under school meals programmes in Pokot North (150), lower parts of Pokot West (60) and Pokot Central (60). Similarly, 50 primary schools in lower parts of Pokot West and Central sub-counties should be under school meal programmes

On-going Non-food interventions

HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR (High Impact Nutrition Interventions)

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
All	Vitamin A Supplementation	All immunizing health facilities ()	92570	MOH, MOE, Partners (ACF)	Reduces childhood illnesses and Improves food production Improves availability and utilization of micronutrient	18,500	Ongoing
All	Zinc Supplementation	All health facilities ()	51428	MOH and partners (UNICEF, ACF)	Reduces diarrheal Improves availability and utilization of micronutrient	18,500	ongoing
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	75 Of 105 health facilities and 20 outreach sites	15737	MOH, Partners (ACF, WFP, CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus)	Increase access to food and essential food nutrients	Ksh. 76,581,309	ongoing
All	MIYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	75 of 105 health facilities and outreach sites	43337	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Improves access and availability of food nutrients for children 0-23 months	Ksh. 984,820	ongoing
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All immunizing health facilities and outreach sites	22535	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Improves access to micronutrients important during pregnancy	Kshs 3,000,000	ongoing
All	Deworming	All immunizing health facilities	82285	MOH, MOE, Partners (ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Improves availability and absorption of nutrients utilization	Kshs.947,694	ongoing

B. WATER SECTOR

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Alale, Kiwawa, Suam Masol, Kasei, Sekerr	Water trucking	Nasal, Kases, Kasitot, Alany, Lob iloi Cheptamus, Nawoilap, Kotugh, Lotongot Kalas, Poghoi, Kacheliba, Tinei, Adurkoit, Kaseba, Karengmukat, Akudungiro, Kamosion etc.	100000	County Govt	Accessible & clean water	8m	2016/2017	Ongoing
Kasei, Konyao, Alale, Siger Chesegeon, Kacheliba, Kongelai	Borehole Repairs	Kasei, Junction, Kasitot, Marich Aripolo, Kodich, Miskwony	30000	County Govt	Accessible and clean water	3m	2016/2017	Ongoing
Alale, Konyao, Kacheliba, Kapenguria	Upgrading high yielding boreholes to solar powered	Emboasis sec school and Centre Chemulunjo, Kapul, Rukei, Orol wo, Naramam, Chesra, Marich, Koitukum, Chepkolol	9000	County Govt	Accessibility & clean water	21m	2016/2017	Ongoing
Alale, Chepareria, Kacheliba	Sand dam construction	Nurkwijit, Chepkopegh, Karachomin, Lalwa koloswa	10000	County Govt	Accessibility & clean water	2.8m	2016/2017	100%
Masol	Water pan construction	Lodiokou	3000	County Govt	Accessibility & clean water	13m	2016/17	Ongoing

C. LIVESTOCK SECTOR

District/ Sub county	Intervention	Division/Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
West Pokot. Pokot Central, Pokot North & Pokot South	Supplementary livestock feeding	Drier lowland areas of the county	2,000 HHs	National government, County Government, Other SHs.	Reduced livestock mortality due to starvation	8m	ongoing
West Pokot. Pokot Central, Pokot North & Pokot South	Livestock off- take awareness creation – done as part of extension services.	countywide	10,000 HHs	County government, Stakeholders	Reduced livestock mortality due to starvation	0.2m	3 months
-Pokot south -West Pokot	A.I services	-Lelan -Tapach -Chepareria -Batei -Siyoi -Kapenguria -Mnagei	500 farmers per Year	-County govt. -Livestock department	Improved breeds, improved milk yield	5m	Ongoing
Pokot South	Strategic livestock feed reserve	Nasukuta LIC	500 Farmers per year	Livestock department, DRSLP	Improved productivity in terms of milk and meat hence improved income	25m	Ongoing
		Kopoch HG					
Pokot Central	Construction of hay store	Masol ward	1,000 farmers	DRSLP	Improved productivity leading to high income	10m	ongoing
Pokot North	Bush clearing for pasture production	Suam, Kodich, Kapchok wards	1500 pastoralists	RPLRP	Improved productivity due to better access to pastures	0.8M	ongoing

Pokot North, West Pokot, Pokot Central, Pokot South	Forage conservation (hay)	countywide	3,000 farmers/pastoralists	-Livestock department -pastoralists /farmers	Improved productivity	0.5m	Ongoing
-West Pokot -Pokot South -Pokot North	Livestock sale yards infrastructure (Markets) construction	Mnagei (Cheptuya) Chepareria (Chepareria) Chepkopegh) Batei (ortum) Suam (kacheliba)	250,000 pastoralists/farmers	-DRSLP -MOAL&F -pastoralists	Improved market access hence more income to HHs	50m	Ongoing
-Pokot North -Pokot South -Pokot Central	Development of livestock water structures	Batei (Morpus) Chepareria Masol	20,000 pastoralists/farmers	-Water Dept. -DRSLP -KACCAL	Improved water access	15m	Ongoing
All sub-counties	Disease surveillance, reporting and sample collection for verification	All wards	100,000 pastoralists/farmers	-Veterinary Dept. -RPLRP	Improved animal health	1m	Ongoing
All sub-counties	Livestock vaccination and treatment	All wards	60,000	-Veterinary Dept. -RPLRP	Improved animal health	3m	Ongoing

D. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
West Pokot	Sub-surface dam	Chesakam	1200	DRSLP County	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	4,528,045/=	5months

Pokot Central	Sub-surface dam	Muchukwo	600	DRSLP County	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	1,772,280/=	5months
Pokot central	Water pan	Loweinyang	600	DRSLP County	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	8,745,909/=	5 months
Pokot South	borehole	Chepropough	300	DRSLP County	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	8,892,383/=	5 months
Pokot South	Water pan	Sukait	300	DRSLP County	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	13m	5 months
West Pokot	Water pan	Kadokonyi	700	DRSLP	Provision of drinking water for people and livestock	13m	5 months
Pokot South	Mokuwo irrigation scheme	Batei ward	200	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	19m	2 years
Pokot Central	Mrel irrigation scheme	Sekerr ward	700	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	90m	2 years
Pokot South	Kariamangole irrigation scheme	Batei Ward	160	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	12m	2 years
West Pokot	Soybei irrigation scheme	Riwo ward	400	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	135m	2 years

Pokot South	Kaminia irrigation scheme	Batei ward	500	DRSLP	Irrigation water	91,737,961/=	2 years
Pokot west	Promoighon Irrigation scheme	Sook ward	100	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	10m	1 years
Pokot west	Tompul Irrigation scheme	Sook ward	200	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	12m	1 year
Pokot west	Tamugh A Irrigation scheme	Sook ward	60	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	7m	1 year
Pokot west	Tamugh B Irrigation scheme	Sook ward	40	West pokot county Govt	Irrigation water	5m	1 year

E. EDUCATION SECTOR

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Pokot Central	Homegrown school meals, WASH programme in schools	Masol, Sekerot and Orwa	21212 pupils in schools meals and 3000 pupils under hygiene promotion and sanitation	G.O.K World Vision	Improved enrollment, attendance, participation, performance and transition levels amongst pupils	12,094,972/=	Annually
Pokot West	Homegrown school meals, WASH programme in schools	Riwo, Chepkopegh and Sook	29411 pupils in schools meals and 5000 pupils under hygiene promotion and sanitation	G.O.K World Vision	Improved enrollment, attendance, participation, performance and transition levels amongst pupils	16,682,720/=	Annually
Pokot North	Regular school meals programme	All public primary schools	44214 pupils	World Food Programme	Improved enrollment, attendance, participation, performance and transition levels amongst pupils	Dispersed directly by WFP.	Protracted relief programme for 5 years

Pokot South	Homegrown school meals	Msiywon primary school	277 pupils	G.O.K	Improved enrollment, attendance, participation, performance and transition levels amongst pupils	214,534/=	Annually
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5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Table 7: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	Population in the Sub-County	2016 projected population	Pop in need (% range min – max	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
North Pokot	156,011	197,617	25-30	CFA	
West Pokot	130,428	176,703	10-15	CFA	
Pokot South	129,978	167,329	5-10	CFA	
Pokot Central	96,273	107,768	20-25	CFA	

5.3.2 Recommended Non-food interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All	Community mobilization social	all (20) wards in the county	634918	MOH, NDMA, MOE, and partners(ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Human resource, Funding, equipment, IEC materials Ksh.3,297,000	Technical officers	3 months
All	Mass screening identification and referral, treatment of acutely malnourished children pregnant and lactating women	All health facilities communities across the county	89788	MOH, NDMA, MOE, and partners(ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Human resource, Funding, equipment, medical supplies, nutrition commodities, IEC materials and reporting tools Ksh.4,953,000	Technical officers	3 months

All	38 Integrated outreach services	Hard to reach areas ()	6000	MOH, and partners (ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Human resource, Funding, equipment, medical supplies, nutrition commodities, IEC materials and reporting tools Ksh. 3,992,000	Technical officers and Ksh. 1,490,400	3 months
All	Procurement and distribution water treatment chemicals in	Households relying on water from laggas and sand dams	206348	MOH, MOW, partners (cikom, Yangat, ACF, UNICEF, WVK	Ksh. 900,000		3 months
All	Home fortification	Wholesalers, supermarkets, retail shops, open markets and households	43337	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, WVK, AMPATH plus, CBOs)	Increase access to essential micronutrients Ksh. 7,800,660	Nil	3 months
All	MIYCN-E	All children under two years, All caregivers with children under 2 years	43337	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, WVK, AMPATH plus, CBOs)	Promotion of good health through access to essential nutrients Kshs 1,200,000	Nil	3 months
Pokot north and Central	Capacity Support at temporary static outreach sites	Kachemungu, Ompolion, Kalapata	20000	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, WVK, AMPATH plus, CBOs)	Treatment and management of malnourished and the sick in the hard to reach areas Kshs. 2,268,000	Nil	3 months

B. WATER SECTOR

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries (House holds)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources (Million)	Available Resources	Time Frame
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Alale, Kacheliba, Konyao Kongelai, Sigor, Chesegon	Disilting of water pans	Nasal, Kasitet, Masol, Kitalakapel, Konyao, Lutongot, Luwoi, Lochorianyang, Kases, Nakuyen Luwoi	20,000	County/National gvt, devpt partners	33	Technical staff	2 months
Kiwawa, Kacheliba Konyao, Masol, Riwo, Alale, Kodich	Repair and maintenance to 35 No. boreholes	Kwokwokochi, Ptokou primary, Moriebong, Napitiro, Lokirim Sauyan, Kishaunet, Cheptamas, Surumben Tumoi, Cheptuis, Kour, Lokwamorr Kabombo, Katopoton etc.	35,000	County govt NDMA RVWSB National Gvt	2	Technical staff	3 months
All sub counties	Water trucking to over 50 No. sites experiencing water stress	Nasal, Kases, Kasitot, Alany, Lobilo, Cheptamus, Nawoilap, Kotulpogh, Lotongot Kalas, Poghoi, Kacheliba, Tinei, Adurkoit Kaseba, Karengmukat, Akudungiro, Kamosion etc.	25,000	County govt NDMA RVWSB National Gvt	4.9	2 No. water bowsers	3 months
Countywide	Provision of 13. Number water storage tanks	Karengemukat Akudongiro Kamosion Kases, Kaseba, - Kacheliba Hospital Adurkoit, -Kotulpogh Lotongot Chepelion Kalas, Poghoi Orwa, Cheptamas	20,000	County govt NDMA RVWSB National Gvt, All other development partners	2.	Technical staff	3 months

Pokot north, central and West	Provision of fuel subsidy to 7. No high yielding boreholes to support water trucking	Karangeri, Nakuyen, Chepkarar, Alale, Wei wei sec school, Ngaram, Kamila etc.	10,000	County govt NDMA RVWSB National Gvt, All other development partners	0.	Vehicles for distribution, Staff	3 months
Suam, Kapchok, Masol and Kodich wards	Upgrade of 14. No boreholes to solar powered	Aleria, Kopulio, Cheskuroi Korutokwen, Kases, Lokitadel Lotepes, Turiamoi, Lomada, Sapir e Kalukuna, Surumben Kwokwokochi, Katopoton	15,000	County govt NDMA RVWSB National Gvt, All other development partners	56	Technical staff	6 months

C. LIVESTOCK SECTOR

District/County	Intervention	Division/ Sub county	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
West Pokot county	Livestock Supplementary Feeding:	All (4) sub-counties	200,000	-MOAL & F -County Government	-Technical staff -Funds	-Technical staff	3 months
„	(i) Range cubes – 20,000 bags	“	“	“	Kshs. 60m	Technical staff	3 months
„	(ii) Survival marsh – 10,000 bags	“	“	“	Kshs. 30m	Technical staff	3 months
„	(iii) UMMB – 20,000 blocks	“	“	“	Kshs. 5m	Technical staff	3 months
„	(iv) Hay bales – 15,000 bales	“	“	“	Kshs. 6m	Technical staff	3 months
„	(v) Molasses – 2,000 tins of 20 l capacity	“	“	“	Kshs. 2m	Technical staff	3 months

West Pokot county	Livestock off-take – to purchase 10,000 cattle	All sub-counties	150,000	-MoAL&F -County Gov. -Partners	KShs.150m	Technical staff	3 months
West Pokot county	Water trucking for livestock	Pokot North and drier areas of West Pokot, Pokot Central and Pokot South sub-counties	200,000	-MoWI -County Gov. -WRMA -Other partners	KSh. 5m	Technical staff	3 months
West Pokot county	Livestock Insurance	Recruit more insurance beneficiaries	10,000	-MoAL&F -KLIP -County Gov.	KSh.10m	Technical staff	3 months
West Pokot county	Peace building and conflict resolution in dry season grazing border regions	All sub-counties	200,000	-MoAL&F 'County Gov. -County Peace Committee,NDMA,SIKOM CJPC,Red cross -Other stakeholders	KSh. 3m	Personnel	3 months
West Pokot county	Disease surveillance, reporting and sample collection for verification	All sub-counties	250,000	-MoAL&F -RPLRP -County Gov.	KSh. 2m	Technical staff	3 months
West Pokot county	Livestock vaccinations & treatment	All sub-counties	150,000	-MoAL&F -RPLRP -County Gov.	KSh. 8m	Technical staff	3 months
West Pokot county	Harvest and market fish from farmers' fish ponds – Purchase of harvesting gear and refrigerators	West Pokot, Pokot South & Pokot Central sub-counties	1,000	-MoAL&F -County Gov.	KSh. 1m	Technical staff	3 months
North Pokot Central Pokot	Conflict management	North Pokot Central Pokot	10,000 HH	National & County Govt.	5M		Jan. - August

D. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Pokot south, Pokot Central, Pokot North, West Pokot	Construction of small lined holes(Takar) for individual farmers for irrigation and use of other water harvesting technologies	All ASAL wards	1500	Water Agriculture Partners	20m Funds to purchase lining for the small pans Allowances for implementing staff	nil	3 months
All sub-counties	Provision of drought tolerant crops(sorghum, finger millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, green grams	Agro-pastoral areas in all sub-counties	1500	Agriculture Partners	15m to purchase Assorted Seeds	Nil	3 months
All sub-counties	Carry out postharvest trainings to prevent crop losses	Where cereals are available	3000	Agriculture NDMA	300,000/- Demonstration materials	Nil	3months
Pokot North, Central and South	Provision of water tanks to groups of farmers	Kodich, Kiwawa, Batei, Lomut, Masol and Suam	300	Willing partners FAO	24m Funds to purchase water tanks	30 tanks being distributed by FAO in Sebit and Lomut	12 months
West pokot, Pokot North, P/Central and P/South	Completion of irrigation schemes	Riwo ward,Weiwei ward, Batei ward	2500	Agriculture NIB DRSLP	340m Funds to complete the irrigation projects	16m	2 years
P/south and P/central,	Upscale the production of seedlings (tissue culture banana, mangoes, and pawpaws) to sell on subsidy.	Kapenguria , Sebit, Sigor, Lomut	2000	Agriculture FAO Other partners	6m Funds to upscale	Nil	12 months
Pokot South and Pokot Central	Link farmers to markets through contracts and value addition	Sebit , Ortum, Sigor and Lomut	200	FAO Agriculture Other partners	3m Funds to train	Nil	On going

E. EDUCATION SECTOR

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Cost	Time frame
North Pokot	Food aid	¼ of ECDE'S All primary schools	5,037 ECDE 44,214 Primary	County Govt GOK,NGO's	Maize beans, cooking oil	Human resources	Maize 7,042,250/- Beans 6,677,424/- Oil 1,316,484/-	3 Months
North Pokot	water	21 schools	5,000 pupils	County Govt GOK,NGO's	Water and tanks	Human resources	Kshs 2,646,000/-	3 months
Central Pokot	Food aid	¼ of ECDE 60 primary	1,642 ECDE 21,000 primary	GOK,County Govt, NGO's	Maize, beans Cooking oil	Human resources	Maize 7,811,490/- Beans 2,830,250/- Oil 680,110/=	3 Months
Central Pokot	Water	15 schools	4,500 pupils	County Govt GOK,NGOs	Water and water tanks	Human resources	Kshs. 1,890,000/-	3 months
West Pokot	Food aid	1/8 of ECDE 30 Primary	1625 ECDE 9,000 primary	County Govt GOK,NGO's	Maize, beans Cooking oil	Human resources	Maize 3,718,750/- Beans 2,613,750/- Oil 488,750/-	3 Months
West Pokot	Water	10 schools	3000 pupils	County Govt GOK,NGO's	Water and water tanks	Human resources	Kshs 1,260,000/-	3 months
South Pokot	Food	1/8 of ECDE 17 primary	445 pupils 5100 pupils	County Govt GOK,NGO's	Maize, beans Cooking oil	Human resources	Maize 1,940,750/- Beans 1,364,070/- Oil 255,070/-	3 Months
South Pokot	Water	5 school	1,800 pupils	County Govt GOK, NGO's	Water tanks	Human resources	Kshs 40,000/-	3 months