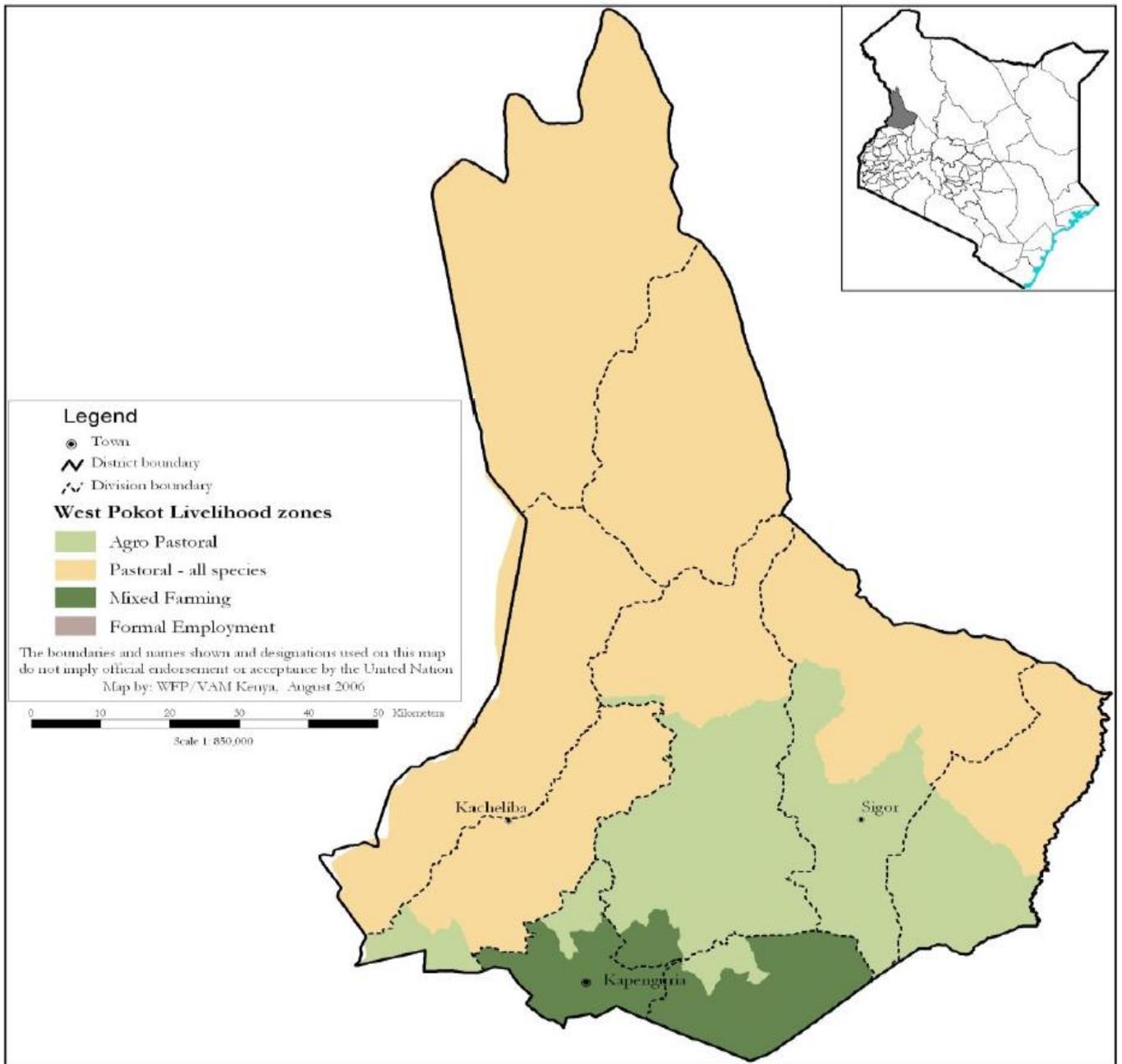


WEST POKOT COUNTY 2014 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A joint report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group¹ (KFSSG) and the West Pokot County Steering Group

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1 Introduction

1.1 County Background

West Pokot County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya. It borders Turkana County to the North, Baringo to the East, Elgeyo Marakwet and Trans Nzoia to the South and the Republic of Uganda to the West. The County covers an area of approximately 9,169.4 square kilometers with a population of 512,690 persons according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009. The County has three main livelihood zones namely pastoral (all species), agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones as illustrated in figure 1.

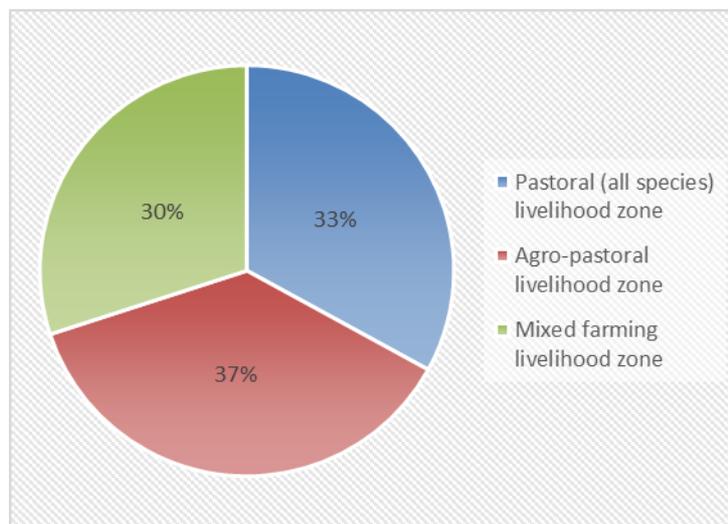


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

The County is divided into four Sub-counties namely Pokot North (Suam, Kodich, Kasei, Kapchok and Kiwawa wards), Pokot West (Riwo, Kapenguria, Mnagei, Siyoi, Edugh and Sook wards), Pokot Central (Sekerr, Masol, Lomut and Weiwei wards) and Pokot South (Chepareria, Batei, Lelan and Tapach wards) adding up to a total of 19 wards.

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The main factors affecting food security in the County include, poor road infrastructure, livestock diseases and migration, poor hygiene and child care practices and water borne diseases.

2 County Food Security Situation

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

Mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are classified as none or minimal (IPC Phase 1) while pastoral zone is classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2). The current Terms of Trade (ToT) are favorable and are above the Long Term Average (LTA). A sale of a medium sized goat can purchase approximately 104 kilograms (Kg) of maize. Households are currently consuming 2 – 3 meals in a day in pastoral and agro-pastoral, and three meals in the mixed farming zone which is normal at this time of the year.

Water consumption improved to 8 – 12, 15 – 20 and above 20 compared to 3 – 6, 2 – 6 and eight liters per person per day (lpppd) in pastoral areas, agro-pastoral and mixed farming zone respectively. Crude and under five mortality rates are within normal ranges and below alert thresholds. Current nutritional status of children under five has slightly improved over the last three months.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The mixed farming livelihood zone remains in the minimal phase while parts of agro pastoral zone have improved from stressed to minimal phase in the last six months. North Eastern parts of pastoral zone have improved from crisis to stressed while the rest of pastoral areas remain under

Rain fed Agriculture

The area planted maize increased by 33 percent of the long term average (LTA) leading to 20 percent increase in the expected yield as shown in table 1. The area planted was however far below what was planted during the long rains due to fear of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) and poor performance of the rains.

Area planted beans and Irish Potatoes was 86 and 82 percent of the long term average and a projected yield of 88 percent of the long term average respectively. Beans were affected by disease and pests such as anthracnose and bean fly. Irish potatoes acreage reduced because of inadequate farm inputs and that which was planted was affected by crop diseases like bacterial wilt and use of uncertified seeds.

Table 1: Rain fed crop production

Crop	Area planted 2014 Short rains (Ha)	Long Term Average of area planted Short rains (Ha)	2014 Short rains production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production Short rains (90 kg bags)
Maize	20	15	300	250
Beans	550	640	3,600	4,100
Irish potatoes	180	220	10,500	12,000

Irrigated Crops

The conditions remained favorable for maize production under irrigation hence minimal variation from LTA as shown in table 2. Most of the maize planted was under contractual bases with Kenya Seed Company. Area put on bulb onions increased by 25 percent leading to a 67 percent increase in production compared to the LTA. Onion farming has boosted farmers' incomes especially in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones.

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2014 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains (Ha)	2014 Short rains production (90 kg bags) Projected	Short Term Average production during Short rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	100	100	1,500	1,500
Beans	100	150	1,200	1,500
Bulb Onions	250	200	4,000	2,400

Maize Stocks

The current stocks held at the County are 68 percent of LTA. Stocks held at household level are 75 percent of the LTA. The lower than normal stocks held at the household level are attributed to low production and losses due to poor post-harvest handling. There were also sales of stocks to meet other financial obligations. Due to delayed opening of National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) and low prices of maize offered by millers in Kitale, stocks held by traders were less than the LTA. NCPB has remained the sole buyer of maize because of low demand by traders hence high stocks compared to LTA. The current total stocks are expected to last for less than 4.5 months while those held at the household level are expected to last less than 2.5 months compared to a normal of six months.

Table 3: Maize stock

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	225,726	300,000
Traders	8,317	9,732
Millers	0	0
NCPB	55,340	23,237
Total	289,383	332,969

3.2 Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in West Pokot include cattle, goats, sheep, camel and poultry. Livestock contributes to 69 percent and 24 percent to cash income and food in Pastoral livelihood zone, 41 percent and 23 percent to cash income and food in Agro-pastoral, 30 percent and 25 percent to cash income and food in mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.

Pasture and Browse

Pasture conditions in the pastoral livelihood zone is fair to poor and fast getting depleted while browse is fair to good. In agro pastoral livelihood zone pasture is fair and browse is fair to good while in the mixed farming livelihood zone pasture and browse are good. In pastoral livelihood zone, pasture is expected to last for one month and browse is expected to last for two months against 2 – 4 months normally. Pasture in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zone is expected to last for 1.5 and 2 months respectively against a normal of 2 – 3 months. Browse is fair to good in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones and is expected to last 3 months which is normal. Factors affecting access to pasture include insecurity, water scarcity and disease prevalence in certain areas. Contribution of crop residues especially maize stover is high in mixed farming zones and parts of agro pastoral zones.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

Body condition of cattle and sheep is fair in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones but is expected to deteriorate as pastures gets depleted. In mixed farming livelihood zone, body condition was good and expected to be maintained with adequate pastures. Body conditions for goats in all livelihood zones and camel in pastoral livelihood was good and expected to remain the same. Deteriorating body condition is likely to reduce household incomes as animals are likely to fetch lower prices hence reducing households purchasing power.

Birth Rate

Birth rates were normal for all species in all livelihood zones forage was still available. However, birth rate is likely to decline in the pastoral zones as the situation deteriorates.

Milk Availability

The bulk of milk is obtained from the local cattle with a small proportion from goats and camels in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones while in mixed farming zones it is mainly from grade cattle and their cross breeds. Average milk available per household is 0.5 – 1 litre in pastoral zone and agro-pastoral zones compared to 1 – 2 litres normally. Households in the mixed farming livelihood zone are able to get 2 – 3 litres against a normal of 4 – 5 liters due to disease outbreak.

Milk Consumption

All the milk produced in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones is consumed at household, with few households sharing and selling camel milk. Current consumption was of less than 0.5 litres against 1 – 2 litres in normal. Household consumption in mixed farming was two litres against normal of three times. Price of a litre of milk in the mixed farming zone ranged between Ksh. 45 – 50 compared to 30 - 40 normally while agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zone was Ksh. 60 – 75 compared to Ksh. 45 - 60 in normally. Price increase in mixed farming was attributed to low milk production and also high cost of animal feeds. In agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, price variation was due to the migration of cattle in search of pasture.

Tropical livestock units (TLU)

Average livestock TLUs per household is eight which is normal. There are households with less than average TLUs which makes them food-insecure. There has been no significant increase in livestock populations since 2007 because of frequent droughts and disease outbreaks, coupled with sales to meet the ever-increasing households financial obligations, bearing in mind pastoralists depend entirely on livestock for their income.

Water for Livestock

Current sources of water in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones are rivers, boreholes and shallow wells, which are normal. Waterpans that have not yet dried up are also a source of water source . In parts of mixed farming zones water sources include rivers, streams, shallow wells and piped water.

Current trekking return distances from grazing areas to watering points in the pastoral zone is an average of 10 km compared to 8 km normally. In agro-pastoral 5km compared 3km normally. Watering frequency for cattle, goats and camel was 2 – 3, 3 – 4 and 8 – 10 days respectively. The trekking distances are likely to increase if present dry conditions persist leading to lower livestock productivity which affects availability and access to food.

Migration

About a cumulative of 50 – 60 percent of cattle in pastoral livelihood zone have migrated out of the County in search of pasture and water compared to 40 – 50 percent normally since the poor performance of the long rains season. The migration route is Kenya Uganda border and West Pokot Turkana border which is normal. This movement has led to decline of foodstuffs available to households as the animals are moved by younger men leaving behind the children, women and the elderly. Those left behind cannot access milk and income as expected hence food shortage.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreaks have been reported in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones leading to imposition of quarantine to livestock movement and closure of some markets. Other diseases reported are Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), East Coast Fever (ECF), heart water, trypanosomiasis and poultry diseases, especially New Castle Disease (NCD). Vaccinations was done recently in some areas against FMD, CCPP and PPR. No serious livestock mortalities have been reported. Most cattle mortalities were attributed to tick-borne diseases. Loss of livestock to diseases and closure of livestock markets due to quarantine limits households access to food and income leading to household food insecurity

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Major Water Sources

The major sources of water in the county are rivers, piped water, springs, boreholes, shallow wells, dams and water pans. The County has a total of 11 major piped water schemes which are functional but require repairs and expansion in some areas. Enhanced short rains facilitated good recharge of most of water sources though the early cessation which occurred in the second dekad of December 2014 affected the current volumes in most of dams and pans. Most sources and especially in the pastoral zones are drying up and may not go beyond February 2015. In agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones water sources are still well recharged and may last till the beginning of the long rains in March. In the pastoral and agro pastoral zones, some water facilities require de-silting, repair and expansion.

Distance to Water Sources

The current distances to domestic water sources are 3 – 5, 2 – 3 and 0.5 – 1 Km in pastoral, agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively which have reduced compared to normal attributed to recharge of water sources during the short rains season. Most of household water sources especially the hand pumps are operational though in areas of Konyao, some pressure from livestock is being experienced.

Waiting Time at the Sources

In agro- pastoral zone, waiting time is approximately 30 minutes while in the pastoral the waiting time varies in different sub-counties. In areas of Nyagaita and Lomut the waiting time is minimal after construction of dams and pans hence reducing pressure in domestic water sources. In pastoral areas of Kacheliba, Konyao, Alale and Kasei the waiting time is between 30 minutes to two hours.

The Cost of Water

The cost of transport for water per 20 liter Jerrican was approximately Ksh. 20 in the pastoral zones of Kacheliba, Kasei and Konyao although this may increase subject to the distance covered. In the agro pastoral zones the price of water transport was in the range of Ksh.10 – 20 whereas for the mixed farming zones the price of water decreased to about Ksh. 5 – 10 per 20 liter Jerrican.

Water Consumption

The price of water and distances to source greatly influenced the overall water consumption in the County. Consumption varied across the livelihood zones. The highest consumption of 20 – 30 lpppd was reported in the mixed farming livelihood zone with the least consumption of 8 – 12 lpppd in the pastoral zones as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Key water indicators

Livelihood Zone	Distance from source(km)	Waiting time (minutes)	Cost (Kshs)	Consumption (Liters/person/day)
Pastoral	3-6	30-60	20-30	8-12
Agro-Pastoral	2-3	30	10-20	15-20
Mixed	0.2-0.3	0-30	5-10	Above 20

Sanitation and Hygiene

Currently no outbreak of water borne diseases has been reported in the County but sporadic cases of typhoid, diarrhea and skin infections are continuously reported in health facilities. These cases

are attributed to low uptake of hygiene practices, open defecation along laagers, bathing and animal wading into open water sources as well as lack of protection for most of the water within the County.

Latrine Coverage

Latrine coverage was reported to be 60 – 70 percent in the mixed farming zones. In the pastoral and agro pastoral zones latrine coverage was 26 and 38 percent respectively. Incidences of water borne diseases are attributed to low availability and utilization of latrines.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operations

The main markets in West Pokot County are Makutano, Chepareria, Lomut, Sigor, Ortum, Kacheliba and Amakuriat. All markets are operating normally except Chepareria livestock market which was closed due to FMD. Agricultural produce such as maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbages and tomatoes are available in most of these markets. Seasonal crops such as Mangoes are also available in large quantities especially in agro-pastoral zone of Central and South Pokot sub-counties. Sheep and goats were the most traded livestock in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones and main source of household’s cash income. Sale of cattle was mainly done to markets outside of the County. In the mixed farming, dairy animals are traded internally.

Market Supply and Traded Volumes

Market supplies for major crops came from the mixed farming livelihood zones and irrigated areas of the agro pastoral zone. Fruits and vegetable were available in most of the markets although poor road infrastructure hampered market access. It was also noted that in West Pokot sub-county, traded produce were supplied by traders from Trans Nzoia and Uganda.

Maize Prices

Currently, the average maize price across the County have reduced by 14.2 percent as compared to the month of October and by 15.2 percent as compared to August when the prices were the highest. Despite the decrease, these prices are above the LTA as illustrated in figure 3. The price reduction is attributed to current above normal harvest following good of the short rains ithin the county and also due to cheap maize imports from Uganda.

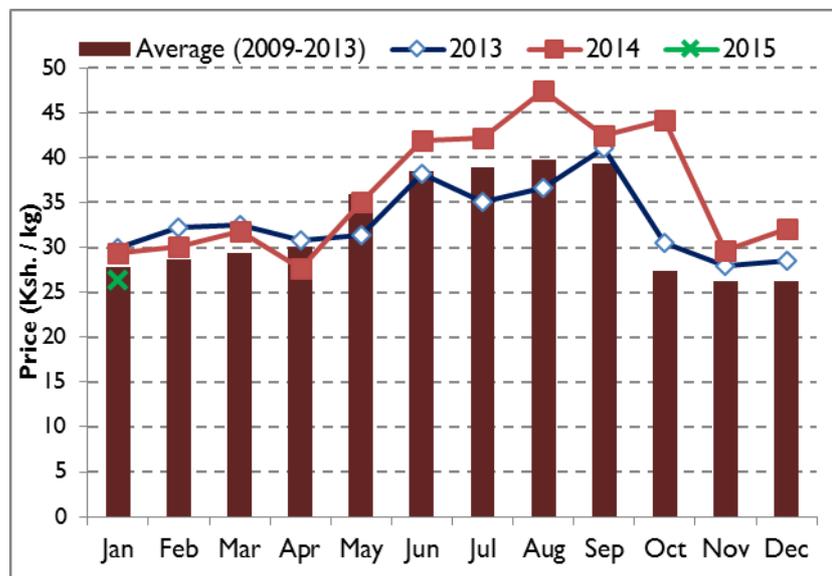


Figure 3: Trends in Maize prices

Goat Prices

The average goat price in December was Ksh. 3,171 which was 37.15 percent above the LTA as illustrated in Figure 4. The improved goat price was attributed to above normal short rains performance in most of the county, improved pasture and browse and decreased trekking distances in both pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. The price of goat is projected to decline during the current lean season until the onset of long rains, 2015.

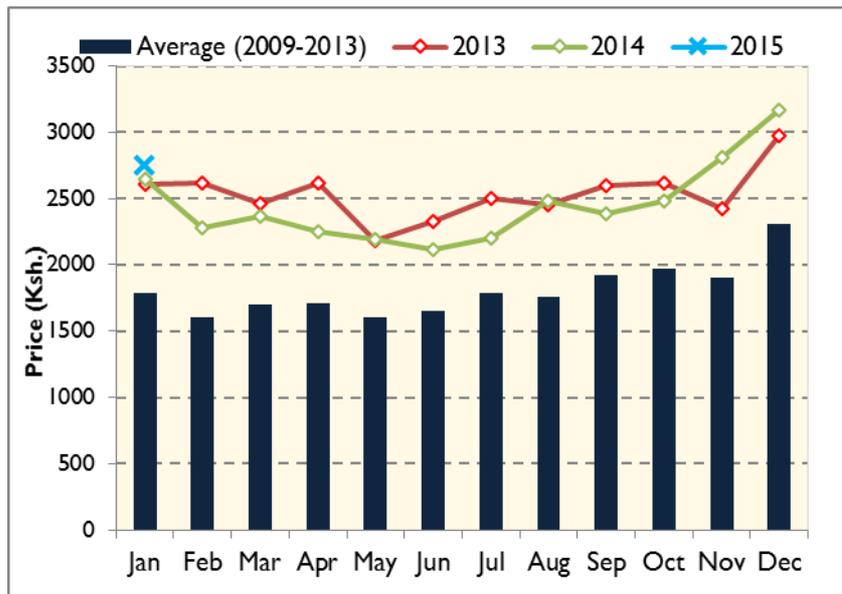


Figure 4: Trends in goats prices

Terms of Trade (ToT)

The current terms of trade (ToT) are favorable and above LTA. As of January 2015 sale of a goat could purchase approximately 104 Kgs of maize as illustrated in Figure 5. There has been a continuous improvement of ToT in favor of pastoralists since October.

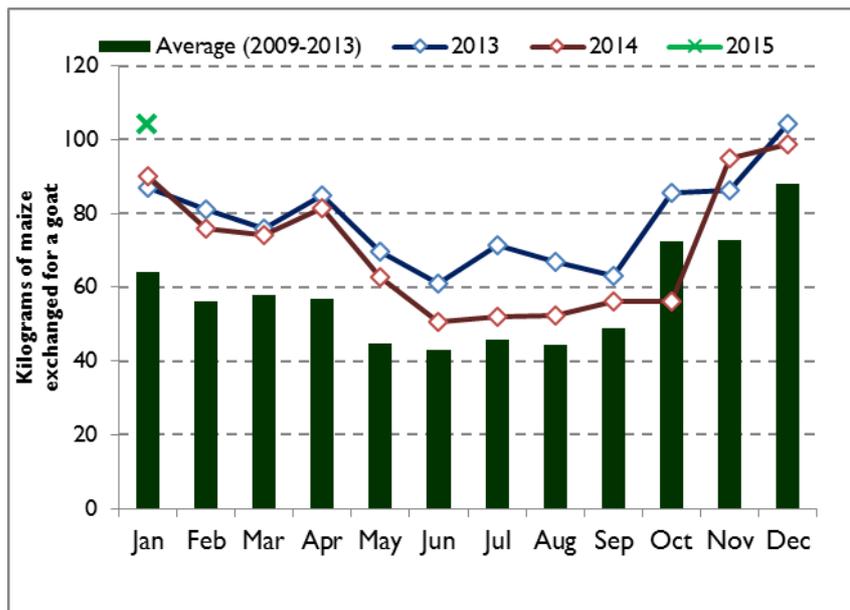


Figure 5: Trends in terms of trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and mortality patterns

The five most prevalent diseases reported in the County were Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), Malaria, diarrhea, skin infections and Pneumonia for both under-five and general population. The current season showed an increase in the incidence of the top diseases compared to a similar period in 2013. Increased malaria and URTI cases are attributable to intermittent rains with periods of wet and hot weather and low mosquito net use while low latrine coverage, poor hygiene practices such as hand washing can explain the increase in hygiene and sanitation related diseases. There was no outbreak of epidemic prone diseases in the season. However, cases of typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery and measles increased by 18, 48, 46 and 60.3 percent respectively in 2014 compared to 2013.

The Crude mortality rate (CMR) and Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 0.034 per 10,000 deaths per day and 0.036 per 10,000 deaths per day respectively. Current mortality rates are below the WHO alert thresholds.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Fully immunized child (FIC) coverage increased in the period July to December 2014 to 64 percent compared to 44 percent in 2013. Mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones recorded higher immunization coverage at 65 and 70 percent respectively while the pastoral areas had the lowest FIC coverage at 43 percent. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 – 11, 12 – 59 once and 12 – 59 months twice was 55, 68 and 41 percent respectively. The coverage for immunization and Vitamin A supplementation was below national targets of 80 percent.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence was 11.8 percent classified as serious while the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) stood at 1.7 percent in June 2014 according to Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey. The current nutrition status of children under five is stable and has slightly improved over the last three months. In the month of January, MUAC rate stood at 10.9 compared to 12.6 October 2014.

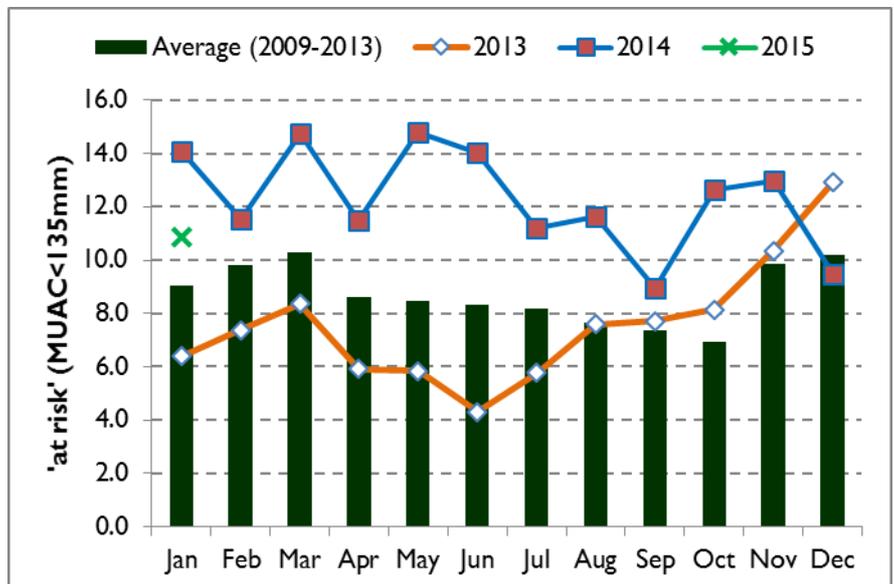


Figure 6: Percent at risk of malnutrition

According to Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM)

report of December 2014, the mixed and agro-pastoral zone, 73 percent of the households had acceptable Food Consumption FCS, 22 percent had borderline and only 5 percent had poor FCS. In the pastoral zone, 35 percent had acceptable FCS, 27 percent had borderline while 38 percent had poor FCS. Households are currently consuming 2 – 3 meals in a day in pastoral and agro-pastoral, and three meals in the mixed farming zone. This is normal during this time of the year.

Proportion of children whose early initiation into breastfeeding was successful within one hour of birth was significantly higher at 89.5 percent, compared to the 2013 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice survey (KAP) findings of 78.7 percent. Children that were exclusively breastfed to 6 months stood at 37.9 percent compared to 43.5 percent in the 2013. The most likely cause of malnutrition in the County include decreased milk availability due to migration of animals away from household after the poor performance of the long rains especially in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones, high morbidity amongst under-five (45.5 percent) and Poor Infant and young child feeding practices.

3.6 Education

Enrolment

West Pokot County has 478 public primary schools, 497 early child development (ECD) centers and 67 secondary schools. A total of 227,668 pupils were enrolled last year and the current enrollment is ongoing and is expected to improve. The ratio of boys to girls is currently at 1:06. This is attributed to parents' preference for boys to attend school as compared to the girls, early marriages and the pastoral nature of the households.

Drop Out

Dropouts at ECD are caused by the pastoral nature of most households especially in North Pokot where households follow their livestock during the dry season. In agro-pastoral areas ECD children drop out when the households have surplus food while in primary school, the contributing factors include boys graduating to graze animals and early marriages especially for the girls.

Transition

The transition from early child development centers (ECD) to primary was at 72 percent while the national level stands at 86 percent. Primary to secondary transition rate stand at 64 Percent while the national average is 75 percent. The transition is affected by illiteracy levels of the parents, early marriages and other retrogressive cultures.

School Meals Programme (SMP)

In North Pokot sub-county, all the 115 public primary schools were covered under the Regular School Meals Program (RSMP) with a total of 45,602 pupils comprising of 24,062 boys and 20,492 girls. In West Pokot and Central sub-counties, 80 out of 119 schools and 53 out of 140 respectively were under Home Grown School Meals Program (HGSMP) with a total pupil's population of 55,408 pupils, 28,546 boys and 26,862 girls). The main reasons for children transferring from one school to another was due to lack of school meals program, preference to boarding school and insecurity particularly in the pastoral areas.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

The Coping Strategy Index is 21 in December 2014 compared to 25 in December 2013 in mixed farming and agropastoral livelihood zones and 25 in December 2014 compared to 23 in December 2013 in pastoral livelihood zone. This is an indication that households in mixed farming and agropastoral livelihood zones are currently employing less severe coping strategies compared to the same period in 2013. The opposite is noted in spastoral livelihood zones. The most employed coping strategies were reliance on less expensive foods, eating wild fruits and purchase food on credit.

3.8 Current Interventions

Food Interventions

The County is covered under the following food programs: Regular Schools Meals Program (RSMP) in 115 schools benefiting 45,602 pupils in the pastoral zone and Home Grown School Meals Program in 134 schools benefiting 55,408 pupils in agro-pastoral and mixed farming zones respectively.

Non-Food Interventions

Table 5: Non food intervention

Agriculture	Location	Beneficiaries (Households)	Cost (Kshs.)	Implementers	Remarks (status)
Irrigation schemes	Pokot Central, West and South sub counties	8,540	655M	State Department Of Agriculture(SDA), NIB, farmers	Ongoing
Livestock					
Pasture production & conservation	Chepareria/Sigor	100	8M	MOALF, County government	Ongoing
Re-seeding program	All wards	100	2.6M	MOALF, County govt	Ongoing
Livestock breed improvement	All wards	100	-	MOALF, County govt	Ongoing
Livestock Vaccinations	All Wards	70,000	6M	MOALF, County government	Ongoing
Water					
Water pan De-silting	Kanyikeny	1000	3.5 M	National Government	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of water gravity scheme	Sarmach	1,000	100,000	County Government	Ongoing
Upgrading hand pump borehole to solar powered	North Pokot (Kasei)	600	1.8M	County Government	Ongoing
Repair of 27 boreholes	North Pokot	5000	1.7M	ACF, MOW	Ongoing
Spring development	Pokot South (Tapach)	800	1.2 M	County Government	Ongoing
Health					
Up scaling HiNi	All wards	All Households	52M	MOH, ACF, KRCS, WFP	Ongoing
Education					
RSMP	North Pokot	115 schools	35M pa	WFP	Ongoing
HGSMP	West and Central Pokot	134 schools	46M pa	GOK	Ongoing
Provision of ECD chairs	County ECD schools	669 centres	20M	County government	Ongoing
Provision of sanitary towels	All schools in the county	408 schools	8.5M	County govt, UNICEF	Ongoing

3.9 Sub County Ranking

Table 6: Sub County Food Security Ranking

Sub County	Sub County Ranking	Ward Ranking	Remarks
Pokot North	1	Kiwawa (1), Kapchok (2), Kodich (3), Suam (4), Kasei (5) and Alale (6)	Poor infrastructure, Migration of livestock (Uganda), livestock diseases and closure of livestock markets, Low livestock prices, crop failure, , Insecurity (Nauyopong and Ompolion), increased distances to watering points (Kiwawa, Akelin, Lokodoso, Kangoletiang)
Pokot Central	2	Masol (1), Sekerr (2), Lomut (3) and Weiwei (4)	Poor infrastructure, availability of an irrigation scheme, increased distances to watering points
West Pokot	3	Riwo (1), Endough (2), Sook (3), Mnagei (4), and Siyoi (6)	Slightly good infrastructure, Crop failure in Riwo and Endough due to MLND and occurrence of dry-spell during tasselling stage. Lowered milk production due to FMD outbreak and closure of livestock market that led to low selling prices.
Pokot South	4	Chepareria (1), Batei (2), Tapach (3) and Lelan (4)	Good crop yields, milk production and slightly good infrastructure

4 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

If 2015 long rains are normal, the current trend of improving food security situation will be maintained. The agro-pastoral zone is likely to be more resilient and the pastoral are likely to transit to minimal food insecurity phase. Food prices are likely to remain unchanged due to current stocks and imports from Uganda. Rangeland conditions are likely to continue deteriorating until the onset of the long rains season. Food stocks are also expected to diminish and more households will rely on the market until the next harvest season.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from March to May

The current stocks are likely to last for the next two months hence food consumption may not deteriorate though milk production is expected to diminish further and therefore affect nutrition status for children. Animal body condition is also expected to deteriorate as quality and quantity of pasture decline hence affect the price and the purchasing power of the pastoralists and the agro-pastoralists.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes from June to August

The long rains maize crop will be harvested and the maize stocks at household will increase. Maize stock supply in the markets will increase leading to reduced market price. The expected normal to near normal long rains will enhance pasture and browse/forage regeneration providing ready feed for livestock. Consequently, the livestock body conditions will improve resulting in increased milk production for home consumption and sale, and hence the livestock market prices will improve.

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The food security status in West Pokot County is minimal to stressed. In the mixed farming, the situation is likely to remain stable, in agro-pastoral zone, some areas may deteriorate faster than others especially in the lowlands, while it will necessary to monitor closely livestock diseases, water situation and human diseases caused by poor hygiene practices and sanitation.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Promotion of community cereal and pulse banking
- Promotion and distribution of drought tolerant crops
- Expansion of irrigations schemes
- Rangeland re-seeding, and promotion of camel rearing
- Improve livestock market infrastructure
- Livestock disease surveillance and vaccination.
- De-silting of dams and pans, provision of storage water tanks in schools
- Scale up high impact nutrition interventions, strengthen community screening for malnutrition and referral
- School meals program for ECDs

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Food Interventions Required

Table 7: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	Total pop/sub County	Pop. In Need(% Range min-max)	Intervention	Remarks
West Pokot	139,500	10-15	CFA	Riwo ward and Chepareria ward (Chepkobegh sub loc)
Pokot North	156,011	10-15	CFA	Kiwawa, Kapchok and Kodich Wards
Pokot Central	115,852	15-20	CFA	Masol ward and Sekerr Wards (Saramach location)
Pokot South	132,100	-	-	
Total	512,690			

6.2 Annex II. Non-food Interventions

Table 8: Recommended non food interventions

Sector	Intervention	Areas/divisions	No. of beneficiaries -Households	Implementer	Cost (Kshs)	Time frame
Agriculture	Sensitization of farmer on MLND and maize stalk borer control.	Countywide	10,000 Households (HH)	NDMA, FAO, MOA& Irrigation	4M	2015
	Irrigation schemes, purchase of water pumps for irrigation	North and central Pokot	2000 HH	County govt' NDMA, NIB	300M	2015-2017
	Promotion of community cereal banking	County wide	500 HH	NDMA, FAO,MOA & Irrigation	10M	2015-2017
	Promotion & distribution of drought tolerant crops	Lowlands parts of West and South, North and Central	4000 HH	MOA, FAO, NDMA	5M	2015-2016
Livestock	Promotion of Camel rearing	All areas (ASALs)	150 HH	MOALF; dept of livestock & partners	10M	July 2014-2015
	Range re-seeding program	Pokot North, Pokot Central, Pokot West	400 HH	MOALF; dept of livestock & partners	3M	July 2014-2015
	Improve livestock market infrastructure (sale yards &holdings)	Chepareria, Kapenguria, Lelan, Sigor, Kacheliba	10,000 HH	MOALF, dept of livestock & partners	-	July 2014-2015
	Livestock disease surveillance & vaccination	Pokot North, West, South and Central Sub-Counties.	10,000 HH	MOALF, dept of livestock(CDVS) & partners	10M	July 2014-2015
	Setting-up of Goats multiplication centres and Upgrading of indigenous stock.	All Sub-counties	200 HH	MOALF, dept of livestock(CDLP) & partners	3M	July 2014-2015
	Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips	All Sub-Counties	2,000 HH	MOALF, dept of livestock(CDVS) & partners	12M	July 2014-2015

Water	Upgrading hand pumps borehole to solar powered	Nyangaita, Karameri	400 HH	National/County (MOW), partners	-	Feb 2015-2016
	Drilling Boreholes	Nyangaita, Sasak, Kalas, Chesra, Katikomor, Chepkopegh	500 HH	National/County (MOW), partners	16M	Feb 2015-2016
	De-silting of pans	Orolwo, Amuto, Cheptamas	1200 HH	National/County (MOW), partners	4.8M	Feb 2015-2016
	Provision of 10,000 liters of plastic tanks to 100 Schools	All Sub Counties	30,000 Pupils	National/County (MOW), partners	6M	National/County (MOW), partners
Nutrition & health	Scale up health facilities implementing HINI	All (74) immunizing health facilities	All children <5 years (96765) pregnant and lactating mothers (55964)	MOH,WFP, ACF, AMPATH plus, UNICEF,AMREF		February 2015-August 2015
	Increasing the number of outreaches	Central Pokot sub county, West Pokot sub county and North Pokot sub county.	All children 0-59months (96765) pregnant and lactating mothers (55964)	MOH ACF WVK AMPATH plus AMREF,		February 2015-August 2015
	Strengthen community strategy (advocacy, case finding and referrals)	All (48) communities with existent community units	All children 0-59months (96765)pregnant and lactating mothers (55964)	MOH ACF WVK AMPATH plus AMREF, MOW, MOA	s	February 2015-August 2015
Education	SMP for ECD	All Sub counties	669 centres	County govt', WFP	75M Pa	2015-2018
	Up scaling of roof water harvesting	North and Central Pokot schools	200 schools	Ministry of water, CDF	20M	2015-2018
	Establish rescue centres for young boys and girls.	School in Pastoral areas of the county	6 rescue centres	CDF, County govt' World Vision	30M	2015-2016