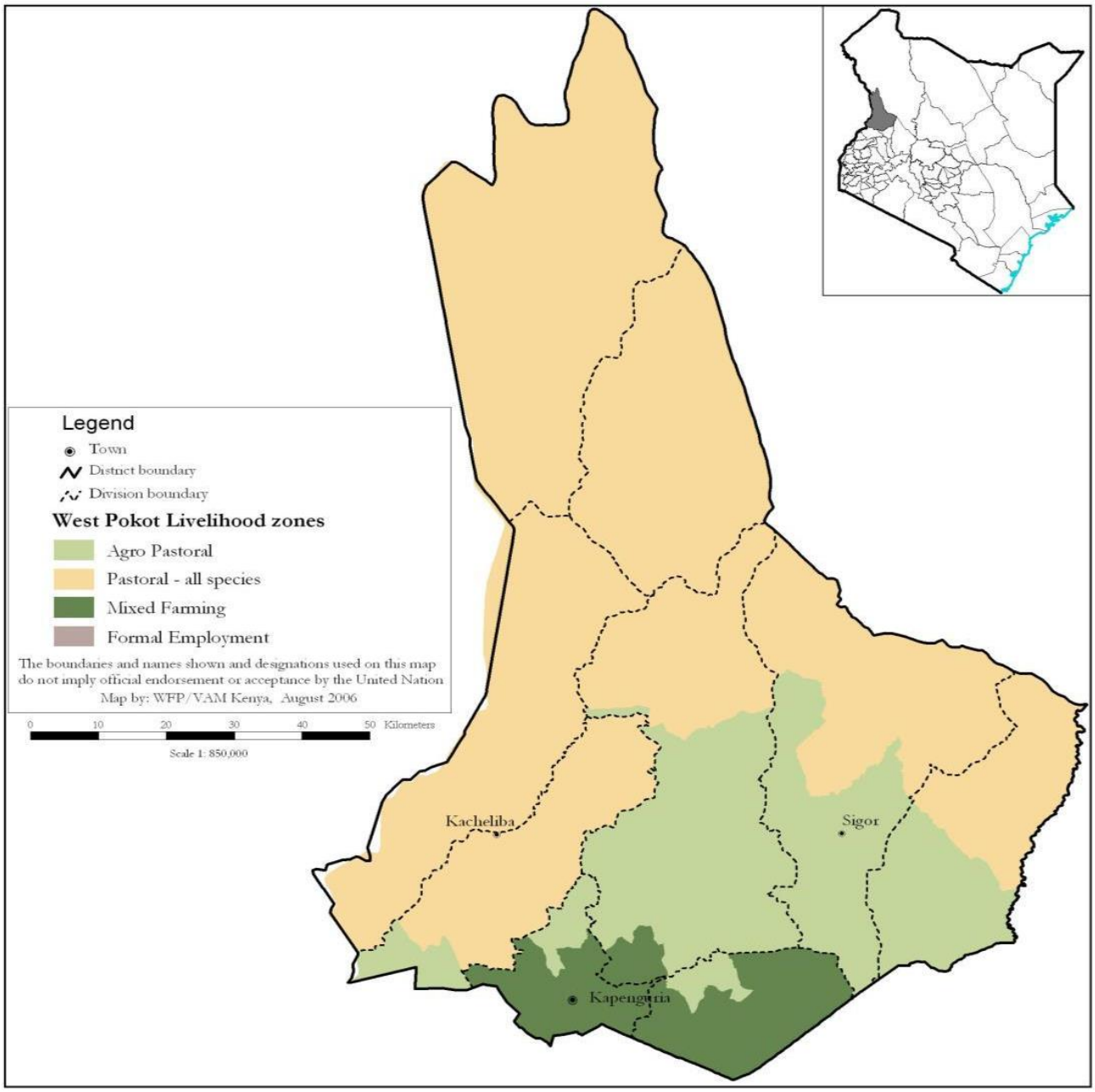
WEST POKOT COUNTY
2018 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)[1] and the West Pokot County Steering Group

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2019 short rains food security assessment was conducted jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and West Pokot County Steering Group (CSG). The exercise covered all the livelihood zones in the County. The assessment was conducted from 11th to 14th February 2019 using a multi-sectoral approach. Primary sources of data involved key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The main objective of the 2019 short rains assessment (SRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis in the County following the short rains season of 2018 taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons, and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis The county was largely classified in Stressed (IPC phase 2) food insecurity phase. The households in the mixed farming livelihood zone are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income, including any reliance on humanitarian assistance while those in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. Currently the population falling within the poor food consumption category is 13 percent while eighteen percent are having borderline food consumption scores. The rest of the population has acceptable food consumption scores. The statistics indicate an improvement from the food security situation recorded in February 2018 when six percent of the population had poor food consumption score, 40 percent borderline and 54 percent acceptable. Households in the pastoral zones are accessing food commodities from the markets while household stocks are presently available in the mixed farming agro pastoral zones. The terms of trade are favorable to the pastoralists since households are able to purchase 111 kilograms of maize with the sale of one medium-sized goat as compared to 70 kilograms normally. The outbreak of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) and fall army worm (FAW) infestation in Wei Wei irrigation scheme during the long rains season led to the imposition of closed season by contracting agency, Kenya Seed Company, during the short rains season, which greatly affected maize production. There was an outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) which together with the endemic diseases greatly reduced the livestock immunity and production. Water availability and accessibility for both domestic use as well as livestock has largely remained within the normal in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. However, most of the open water sources have dried up in the pastoral zones. The main drivers of food and nutrition security in the county are mainly rainfall performance, insecurity and livestock diseases. Majority of the population depends on rainfall either for crop production or for livestock rearing. With the inadequate performance of the short rains, below average harvests have been witnessed in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. However, household stocks are above the long-term average and will fill in any gaps occasioned by production. Pasture regeneration in the pastoral zones was also poor. Households in pastoral zones and parts of agro pastoral zones are expected to continue accessing staple foods from the markets whereby supply to these markets is expected to remain stable. Pasture condition will deteriorate until the onset of the short rains. Available household stocks and well provisioned markets have improved availability and access of food at household level and the situation is likely to continue until April when cereal prices may start to rise.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

West Pokot County is located in the North-Western part of the country. It borders the Republic of Uganda to the West, Turkana County to the north, Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties to the south and Baringo County to the east. The county is divided into four administrative sub-counties namely; Pokot North, Pokot South, Pokot Central and Pokot West and covers an estimated area of 9,169.4 square kilometers with a population of 649,418 persons (KNBS, 2016). Population density is highest in Kapenguria (245 persons per square kilometre) and lowest in Kasei (19 persons per square kilometre). There are three main livelihood zones in this county namely; pastoral, agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones covering 37, 30 and 33 percent of the population. The population proportion by livelihood zone (Figure 1).

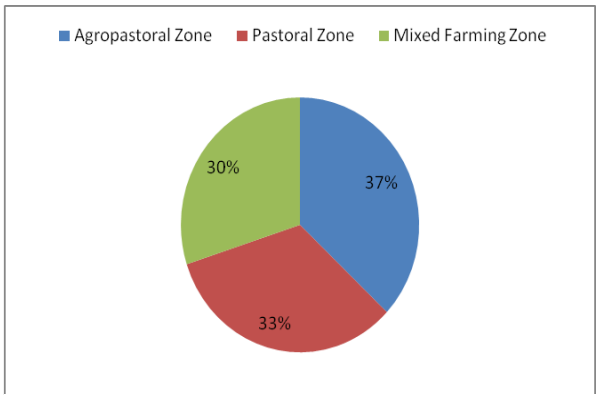

Figure 1: Population proportion by livelihood

1.2 Methodology and approach

The main objective of the short rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2018 and taking into consideration the cumulative effects of previous three seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The assessment was conducted from 11th to 15th February 2019 using a multi-sectoral approach. Primary data sources of data involved key informant interviews, focus group discussions. Checklist administration by county sector heads while secondary data sources included SMART surveys, NDMA early warning bulletins among others. Initial briefings by the County Steering Group (CSG) also provided valuable information. The field data was collated, reviewed and triangulated to produce a food security assessment report, which was presented before the CSG for validation and approval.

2.0. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall performance

The onset of the season was late in the second dekad of October as compared to the third dekad of September normally. Most of the county received 51-75 percent of normal rains. The southwestern and south eastern parts of the county received 76-90 percent of normal while isolated areas received 91-110 percent of normal. Only a small area in central received 141-200 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). Spatial distribution was uneven while temporal distribution poor as evidenced by dry spells in between the second dekad of November and the first

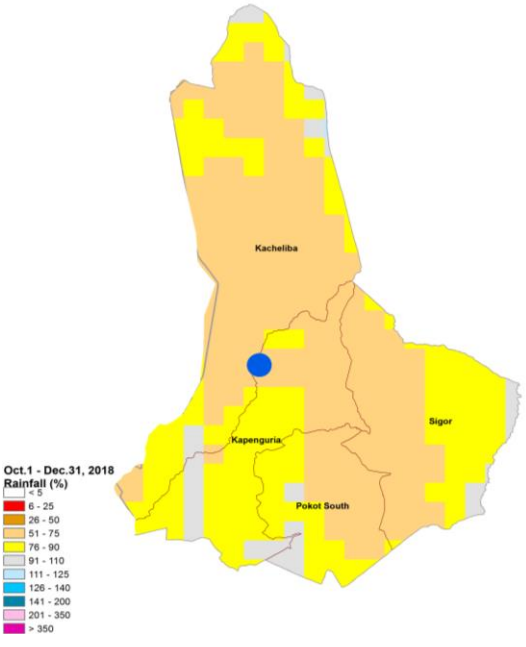

Figure 2: Rainfall performance as a % of normal

dekad of December. Cessation was early in the third dekad of December as compared to first dekad of January normally. Inadequate rainfall performance has resulted in poor recharge of water sources as well as fair regeneration of pasture and browse. The rains were not adequate for crop production.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Resource based conflicts have been reported along the border with Elgeyo Marakwet County. The conflict was attributed to scarcity of water and pasture as pastoralists fight for control of the remaining resources as well as retaliatory attacks. Peace building initiatives are being undertaken by the relevant authorities to calm the situation. Cattle rustling incidences have also been reported further heightening tension in the regions affected. Some of the affected households have lost their livelihoods thereby becoming pastoral drop outs. The situation was also hindering access to pasture especially along the border with Elgeyo Marakwet County. The households cannot afford basic items as their purchasing power has been eroded. The insecurity/conflict hotspots include Elgeyo/Marakwet and Turkana/West Pokot boundary (Turkwel area).

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

Both endemic and outbreaks were reported across the county. There was an outbreak of LSD in Chepareria Ward in the agro pastoral livelihood zone and in Siyoi, Kapenguria and Mnagei Wards in the mixed farming livelihood zone. The endemic diseases included Newcastle Disease (NCD) in all the sub counties, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) in both agro pastoral and pastoral zones. Vaccinations for PPR and NCD are ongoing while sampling and farmers who privately procured LSD vaccines have had their livestock vaccinated. However, vaccinations for LSD are yet to start due to lack of vaccines. Livestock diseases have affected their productivity and body condition leading to low milk production, which has translated into compromised household food security situation.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

Availability is defined as the physical presence of a commodity at a certain place in a given time. In food security, it is one of the pillars and refers to the physical presence of food commodities in the market or household level, cross border imports, pasture and browse, stocks as well as expected or actual harvests.

3.1.1 Crops Production

The main crops grown in the county include maize and beans under both rain fed and irrigated production. In addition, irish potatoes are grown under rainfed production while bulb onions are grown under irrigated farming. Maize contributes about 28 and 52 percent to cash income and food respectively in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, 30 and 39 percent to cash income and food respectively in the mixed farming zone and 15 and 55 percent to cash income and food in the pastoral livelihood zone. Beans contribute 21 percent to cash income and 15 percent to food in the agro pastoral livelihood zone while Irish potatoes contribute 20 percent to cash income and 25 percent to food in the mixed farming zone. Maize, beans and sorghum are the main crops in pastoral and agro pastoral zones and are mainly grown for consumption while maize, Irish potatoes and beans are the main crops in mixed farming zone and are grown for food and cash

income. The county is long rains dependent for crop production and accounts for about 60 percent of the crops grown. However, short rains season remains the main season for bulb onion production under irrigation.

Table 1: Rain fed production

Crop	Area planted during 2018 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2018 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Beans	250	360	2,000	3,600
2.Irish Potatoes	400	500	30,000	37,500

Area put under beans production was 69 percent of the long-term average (LTA) due to late onset and early cessation of rainfall (Table 1). Consequently, production was 56 percent of the LTA attributed to reduced acreage, late onset and early cessation of the rains. The early cessation in most of the areas led to moisture stress at the crop's critical stages of flowering and pod formation. Area under Irish potatoes production was 80 percent of the LTA, which was attributed to some farmers failing to plant the crop due to shortage of certified seeds. Production of irish potatoes was 80 percent of the LTA attributed to poor rainfall performance and reduction in acreage under the crop.

Table 2: Irrigated Production

Crop	Area planted during 2017Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2018 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	85	200	2,125	5,000
2.Beans	60	80	900	1,200
3.Bulb Onions	275	242	4,400	2,400

Under irrigated production, area under maize was 42.5 percent of the short-term average (STA), which was attributed to imposition of closed season in Wei Wei irrigation scheme by contracting agency, Kenya Seed Company as a result of outbreak of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) and fall army worm (FAW) infestation. Maize production decreased correspondingly by the same percentage in comparison with the STA due to reduced acreage. Area under beans production decreased by 25 percent of LTA due farmers' preference to high value bulb onion production. Area put under bulb onion increased by 14 percent of the STA attributed to opening up of new farms and county government intervention in terms of provision of free seeds. With the opening of new farms and provision of free seeds by the County Government and availability of adequate water for irrigation, bulb onion production increased by 83 percent of the STA (Table 2). Decreased production of maize, beans and Irish potatoes have translated to reduced food and income at household level. However, the increased production of bulb onion has translated to increased household income due to its sale both locally and outside the county. The increase in income from bulb onion is likely to improve household food access.

3.1.2 Main Cereal Stocks

The key staple foods consumed by both pastoral livelihood and agro-pastoral livelihoods are maize, beans and green grams. For the mixed farming livelihood zone, Irish potatoes also form part of main staple in addition to maize and beans. Rice was consumed during community events while millet and sorghum are used for making porridge. The maize stocks held by the households in the mixed and agropastoral zones are higher than the long-term average attributed to the low prevailing prices at the moment and delay by the national cereals and produce board (NCPB) to buy maize from farmers. Usually large-scale farmers from the county farm in neighboring Trans Nzoia County and deliver their produce directly from the farms to NCPB but now are holding in their stores. On average the stocks held by households in pastoral zone will last until mid-March as found out during community interviews which was normal at this time of the year. The pastoral areas are largely dependent on livestock with small pockets of farming. In the agro-pastoral zone, the stocks held by households are above normal and are expected to until beyond the next season if the NCPB does not buy from these farmers in the mixed farming livelihood zone, stocks are expected to last beyond the next season attributed to maize held in stores with the expectation that NCPB will buy from farmers. The duration that the stocks will last is normal at this time of the year (Table 3).

Table 3: Stocks held in the county (90-Kg Bags)

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Millet	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	711,305	159,450	0	0	2,053	300	1,820	3,000
Traders	49,491	13,876	2,000	700	250	70	250	150
Millers	500	45	0	0	0	60	0	0
Food Aid/NCPB	3,500	30,885	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**764,796**	**204,256**	**2,000**	**700**	**2,103**	**430**	**2,070**	**3,150**

3.1.3 Livestock Production

The main livestock species kept in the county include cattle, sheep, goats and camels. Poultry rearing is also gaining importance especially for the women and young people. In the mixed farming, agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, livestock production contributes 30, 41 and 69 percent respectively to cash income, and 25, 23 and 24 percent to food respectively. The August-September offseason rains coupled with the short rains season rains greatly boosted pasture and browse regeneration leading to improved body condition and productivity in the immediate months that followed.

Pasture and browse situation

Pasture condition was poor, fair-poor and good in pastoral, agro-pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones respectively (Table 4). The pasture condition was normal except for in the pastoral livelihood zone. The browse condition was fair in pastoral while its good in the rest of the livelihood zone representing a normal situation. Forage condition trend was declining in both quality and quantity especially in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones. Although pasture and browse regeneration was fair, the prevailing above average diurnal temperatures have accelerated depletion of pasture in these livelihood zones. Pasture and browse in the mixed farming zone are likely to last until April during the long rains season. Access to pasture and browse was currently limited by thick invasive bushes in various areas in the county, whereas insecurity along the Elgeyo/Marakwet and Turkana/West Pokot boundary (Turkwel area) was also affecting livestock

access to pasture. Currently, most of the crop residues that otherwise supplement livestock feed have been depleted in the farms. However, a few farmers who have adopted conservation of crop residues conserved some residues in agro-pastoral and mixed farming zones are using them to feed their livestock. Complementing livestock feed with crop residue is normal at this time of the year.

Table 4: Pasture and forage condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	Depleted	2	Insecurity	Fair	Fair	2 months	3 months	Insecurity
Agro-pastoral	Fair-Poor	Fair	1 month	2	N/A	Good	Good	3months	3months	Insecurity
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	1.5 months	3	N/A	Good	Good	4 months	4months	N/A

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition has been stable with the exception of cattle which was good to fair compared to good normally. The situation has been occasioned by the rapidly deteriorating pasture both in quality and quantity, a situation especially accelerated in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones. The trend was on a worsening trajectory especially for cattle and sheep in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones as pasture nears depletion. Worsening livestock body condition translates to low milk production and compromised nutritional status at the household level as well as poor prices in the markets leading to decreased purchasing power thereby compromising food security for the households.

Tropical Livestock Units and Birth rate

The variation in TLUs for both middle income and poor households across the livelihood zones was attributed to the fact that the farmers have not fully recovered from the effects of the previous droughts (Table 5). Frequent cases of cattle rustling have also reduced the TLUs. All the birthrates are slightly above normal for the season. The current above normal births across the species are a result favorable conditions resulting from the 2018 long rains season.

Table 5: Tropical Livestock Units

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2-3	3-4	4-6	7-8
Agro-pastoral	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6
Mixed Farming	2-3	3-4	3-4	4-5

Milk Production and consumption

The declining forage condition and increasing trekking distances to water and grazing fields have resulted in reduced milk production. Most of the milk was produced by cattle although goats and

camel were also milked. Some livestock are also in-calf thereby contributing to the reduction in milk production. In the pastoral zones, milk production was lower than demand hence almost all the milk produced was consumed at the household while in the agro pastoral zones, a little milk was sold to obtain cash to supplement the other income sources (Table 6). In the mixed farming zone, milk was sold to cooperative societies to increase household cash sources. Reduced milk production and consumption compromised household food security leading to poor nutritional status especially for the under-fives.

Table 6: Milk production, consumption and cost

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	1	1.5	1	1.5	Ksh. 90	Ksh. 60
Agro-pastoral	1.5	2	1.5	2	Ksh. 75	Ksh. 60
Mixed farming	2.5	3	1	2	Ksh. 60	Ksh. 40

Migration

There was outmigration of cattle from the county from the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The migration routes were Pokot North–Turkana South, Pokot North- Eastern Uganda and Pokot Central-Pokot North-Uganda. The migration was normal at this time of the year. Out migration is expected to continue until through the onset of the rains while intra-county migration to the mixed farming zones is also expected to occur as pastoralists seek for pasture for their livestock. Approximately 60 and 20 percent of cattle in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones respectively have migrated. The reasons for migration include; scarcity of forage and water, insecurity along the Elgeyo Marakwet border and Pokot Central sub-county as well as livestock diseases in areas where livestock had migrated to recently. For instance, some cattle moved back from Kenya-Uganda border to Pokot Central. However, no livestock diseases have been associated with this migration. The migrations have affected household milk availability for both consumption and sale leading to a compromised food security situation and even though there were milking herds left at the homesteads, livestock with better milk production were also being brought back from Uganda where they had migrated during the previous seasons, so as to sustain the household milk production, although by a slight margin.

Mortalities

There was an outbreak of LSD in Chepareria, Siyoi, Mnagei and Kapenguria wards. Endemic diseases including Newcastle Disease (NCD) were also reported across all the livelihood zones, while PPR and Contagious Caprine Pleuro pneumonia in both pastoral and agro pastoral zones were reported. Vaccinations for PPR and NCD are ongoing while sampling and confirmation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) strain ‘o’ has taken place and farmers who privately procured their vaccines have had their livestock vaccinated. However, vaccinations for LSD are yet to start due to lack of vaccines. Livestock diseases affect their productivity and body condition leading to low milk production and poor prices in the markets, which translated into compromised household food security situation. The livestock disease outbreaks are not normal at this time of the year.

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water for livestock in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones were rivers, boreholes, water pans/dams, shallow wells, and *laggas*, and are the normal sources at this time of the year. However, most water pans in these zones and sections of the agro pastoral zone have dried up. The remaining ones may only last until mid-March. In the mixed farming zones, water for livestock was accessed from rivers, springs and piped schemes. Return trekking distances from pasture to water was 6-8 km in the pastoral, 2-4 kilometres in the agro pastoral and 2 kilometres, in the mixed farming zones respectively (Table 7). The distances are normal at this time of the year.

Table 7: Access to water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances (Km)		Expected duration to last (Months)	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	6-8	6-8	1-3	3
Agro pastoral	2-4	2-4	1-3	3
Mixed Farming	2	2	3	3

Current critical water sources for livestock are; water pans, boreholes, subsurface dams, wells, rivers/streams and piped water which are normal sources. The distance is normal, with an increasing trend.

Table 8: Watering Frequency

LHZ	**Cattle**	**Goats**	**sheep**	**Camels**
Pastoral	3days / week	Alternate days	Alternate days	2-3days/week
Agro-pastoral	Daily	Daily	daily	-
Mixed farming	Daily	Daily	Daily	-

The frequency of watering in the pastoral zone was three days per week for cattle, alternating days for sheep and goats and two or three times per week for camels (Table 8). Livestock in the other livelihood zones was watered daily. Water is expected to last to the next season except for pans and dams which are likely to last for less than one month especially in the agro pastoral and pastoral zones.

3.1.4 Impact on availability

Although the season did not perform optimally in terms of food production, the moderate yields have boosted household stocks in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. Over 60 percent of the livestock (cattle) in the pastoral livelihood zone have migrated resulting in reduced total milk at the household level.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market operations

The county is served by various markets including Makutano, Kabichbich, Sigor, Chepkopegh, Chepareria, Alale, Ortum, Cheptuya, Lomut, Konyao, Kapsait, Chesegon, Kishaunet, Orolwo and Kacheliba. All the markets have mainly remained operational and well provisioned during the period under review with the exception of Chesegon, Cheptulel and Turkwel markets, which had been closed due to insecurity, However, outbreak of FMD and east coast fever (ECF) led to the closure of Kapsait markets as quarantine was imposed to contain the diseases. The markets are now operational which is normal at this time of the year. The most traded commodities are

maize and beans as well as cattle, sheep and goats which are supplied by farmers from both within and without the county. Maize imports are from Uganda, which is normal at this time of the year.

Market Prices

Maize Prices

Maize price trends declined for the previous year attributed to good performance of rains leading to good yields coupled with constant external supply of cheaper maize available at local markets from Trans Nzoia. The current price of maize was Ksh.27 per kg, which was 41 percent below the LTA and 21 percent below in the same period in 2018 (Figure 3). Lower maize prices translates to easier financial access for the commodity by the households thus improving the food security situation at the household level. The prices are projected to remain stable for the next three months.

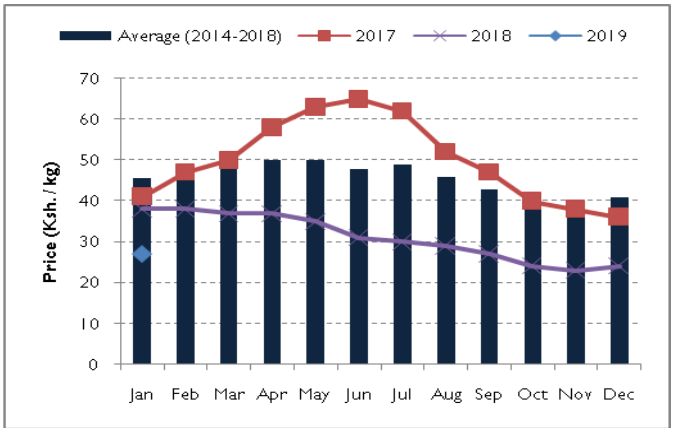

Figure 3: Trends in maize prices

Goat Prices

Goat prices were stable at Ksh. 3400-3600 from October–December attributed to fair browse, water availability and high demand for meat during the December festivities. However, there has been a drop-in price for the month of January to Ksh. 2,995, by 20 percent above the LTA and four percent below that of same period in 2018 (Figure 4). The current price variation in comparison to the LTA has been attributed to high supply and low demand in the market as farmers disposed off the livestock to get school fees.

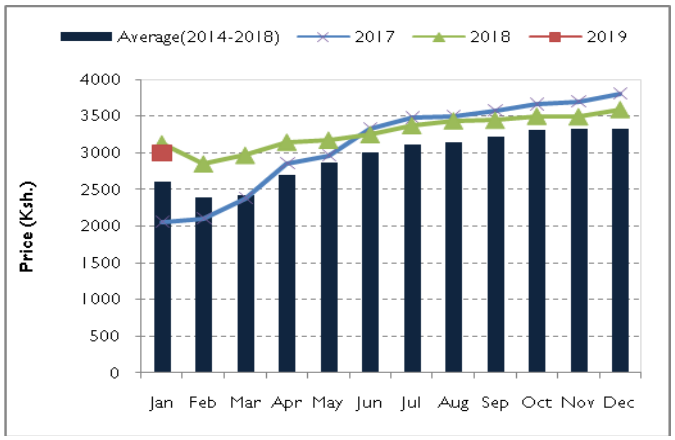

Figure 4: Trends in goat prices

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

The terms of trade have been on an increasing trend from February 2018 and stabilized between November and December 2018. The rise in terms of trade was attributed to rising goat prices due to good body condition and demand coupled with the low maize prices. There was

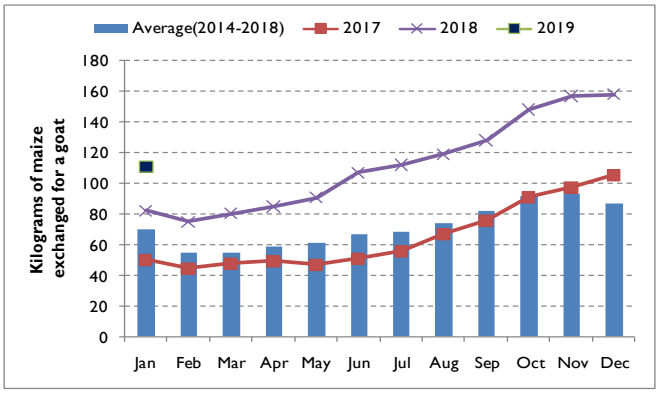

Figure 5: Trends in terms of trade

notable decline in the terms of trade in January attributed to the drop in goat prices and rise in maize prices for the same month. Currently, the sale of a mature goat can access 111 kilograms of maize, which was 59 percent above the LTA and 35 percent above that of same period in 2018. Improved terms of trade translates to better household food security through enhanced purchasing power and surplus cash for purchase of other essential food items at the household level.

3.2.3 Income sources

There are various sources of income in the county. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, sale of livestock and livestock products, crop production and sale of poultry and poultry products accounts for the majority of the household income. In the mixed farming zone, sale of food crops and cash crops, livestock and livestock products as well as small businesses are the major contributors to cash income while sale of livestock and livestock products constitutes the bulk of the household income in the pastoral livelihood zone.

3.2.4 Water access and availability

Major Water Sources

The county relies on perennial rivers, boreholes, seasonal rivers (scooping) and water pans. Households in the pastoral livelihood zone relied on water pans, perennial rivers, boreholes and traditional shallow wells while agro-pastoral and mixed farming relies on springs, boreholes and perennial rivers and these were normal sources at this time of the year. Recharge after the short rains was poor at between 20 and 45 per cent for lowlands (pastoral livelihood zone) and highlands (agro pastoral livelihood zone) respectively. Consequently, the seasonal rivers have dried-up. Normally, these sources dry up around mid-March at the height of the lean season. In pastoral livelihood zone water pans have dried up in Alale, Konyao, Kacheliba, Kodich and Kasei with implication that both humans and livestock depend on boreholes. However, water pans in Kacheliba division are expected to last for less than one month. Most boreholes are functional apart from Kawalok, Losam, Kopeyon, Kalikuna, Katumkale, Chirkil, Kongelai scheme, Lokii, Kangoletiang, Kour, Akelin and Kaplakin boreholes in Pokot North sub county, Cheptamas and Runo in Pokot Central Sub County and Kapsimatia in Pokot South Sub County that need repairs. Most water pans dried much earlier owing to poor recharge, siltation and poor siting. The break-down of boreholes was mainly due to continuous pumping beyond the recommended time limits and fast wearing out of system parts. The poor seasonal rainfall performance resulted in poor recharge to open water sources and shallow wells. Kases, Menjo and Karameri, Alelia, Chesukurio, Chepkarlal areas have high concentration at water points due to access to strategic boreholes. The dried water sources forced communities to move closer to strategic sources. The existing water pans are expected to last until end of February and end of March for the shallow well. while in spite of the low flows in the rivers, they are permanent water sources across livelihoods.

Distance to water sources

The current return distance has generally increased from the normal two to the current three kilometres in agro-pastoral and mixed farming zones while in pastoral livelihood zone it has increased from 3 to 6 kilometres with extreme areas of Nyangaita, Masol and Nasal increasing

up to 10 kilometres compared to the normal six due widespread drying up of water pans in those areas.

Waiting time at the source

Waiting time at the source was minimal at the rivers and the few remaining water pans in the mixed farming and agro pastoral zones which was normal. However, it has increased to 30-40 minutes at the boreholes and piped schemes compared to the normal 10-20 minutes in the pastoral. Exceptionally longer waiting time of 1-2 hours were recorded in the pastoral areas of Kasitet in Alale Ward. The increase in waiting time was as a result of both human and livestock are dependency on the only source of water and therefore preference was given to livestock. Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub Counties recorded longest waiting time of 1.5-2 hours.

Cost of water

The cost of water at the source was nil for a 20 litre jerrican across the livelihood zones, which was normal, but the vendors are charging transport cost of between Ksh 10-50 based on the distance. In the urban centres in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones, the vendors were selling water at Ksh 20-30.

Water consumption

Household water consumption varied across livelihood zones with the higher consumption at 10-15 litres per person per day (lpppd) in mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The least consumption was in pastoral livelihood zone at an average of 5-10 lpppd. Exceptional areas in the latter zone are having 3-5 lpppd occasioned by long distances to water sources coupled with long waiting time at the source which ultimately affects the amount of water brought to the households for domestic use. Some households in this zone have adopted the habit of doing some domestic chores at the water point to counter this problem such as washing clothes at the water points. The consumption was normal for this time of year.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Milk consumption

Currently, milk consumption by households in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones was about a litre, compared to the normal 1.5 litres while in the mixed farming zone, consumption was one litre compared to the normal two litres. Most of the milk being consumed was from the large stocks although some are also incalf. Most of the milk available for sale was from the mixed farming zone and was sold to the dairy cooperatives. Milk consumption, though below normal has helped in maintaining a stable nutritional status across the household. The current price of milk was Ksh. 90 compared to the normal 60 the pastoral zones and Ksh. 75 compared to the normal 60 in the agro pastoral zone. In the agro pastoral zones compared to Ksh. 40 and 50 for pastoral and agro pastoral zones respectively normally. Cash received from the sale of milk in the households supplemented other sources of income thus providing cash for other expenses related to food security. The current fair situation in crop and livestock conditions has led to an improvement in the households' food security situation.

Food consumption

According to NDMA January early warning bulletin, about 69 percent of households in the pastoral zones were having acceptable food consumption score (FCS), 18 percent are having

borderline food consumption scores while the rest were having a poor food consumption score. About 13 percent of households consumed staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom are consuming protein rich food such as meat and dairy while 18 percent are consumed staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week. The majority are consumed staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses and occasionally meat or dairy products. In comparison with the previous short rains season, a great improvement has been noted as 54 percent of the households were having an acceptable food consumption score while 40 percent had borderline food consumption score with the remaining having a poor food consumption score (Figure 7). Currently adults consumed 2-3 meals per day in the mixed and agro pastoral zones while in the pastoral zone, meal frequency was 1-2 per day. Children are given snacks in between the meals. However, the trend of consuming 1-2 meals per day was emerging as a lifestyle for many as opposed to coping strategy as most people take meals in the morning and in the evening after the day's chores.

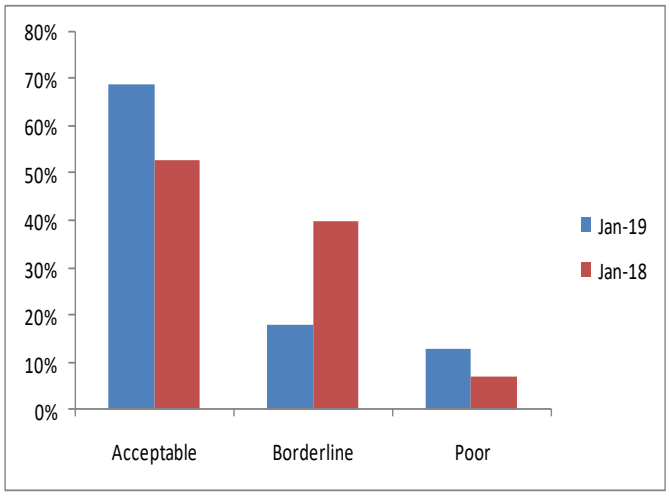

Figure 7: Comparison of food consumption scores

3.2.6 Coping strategy

Different households employed different coping strategies to bridge the food gaps being experienced. Majority of the households skipped meals while others are using less preferred meals as well as wild vegetables. Children and the elderly were given preference during meal times. The coping strategy index for non-beneficiaries in the last similar season was 9.1 compared to the current 2.2, a clear indication of an improving food security situation. The households are employing less severe coping strategies which are mainly consumption based.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The most prevalent diseases affecting children under five years of age between July and December 2018 were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhoea and Malaria (Figure 8) while URTI and diarrheal morbidities increased in 2018 compared to 2017 due to dusty conditions as in diarrheal cases. The cases however, seem to decrease in number towards the end of the year. The same prevalence was noted for

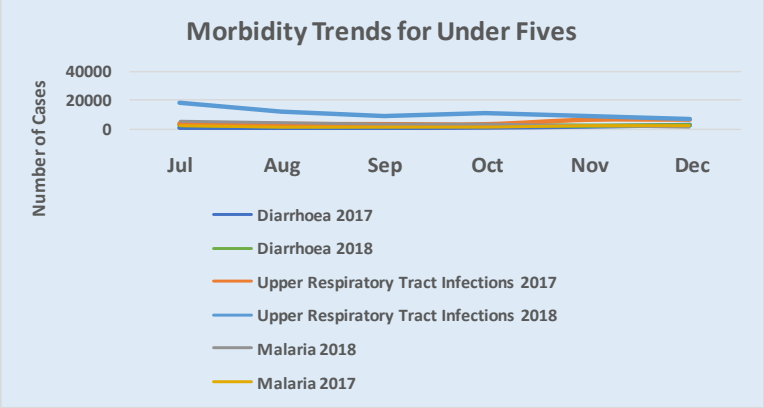

Figure 8: Trends in morbidity patterns for the under fives

the general population (Figure 9). Malaria cases were low in the year 2018 compared to 2017 due to strategies put in place that result of short dry spells. The dismal performance of the short rains, upstream water contamination, lack of water treatment chemicals and poor practices of hand washing at four critical times contributed to increase reduced malaria infections. The strategies included mass and routine distribution of mosquitoes nets. There was an outbreak of Hepatitis B specifically in Pokot North Sub County in areas bordering Uganda. The going intervention was vaccination of all health workers. Cases of typhoid, brucella, malaria and TB were reported in Pokot North and Central during the period under review, which affected both adults and children under five years.

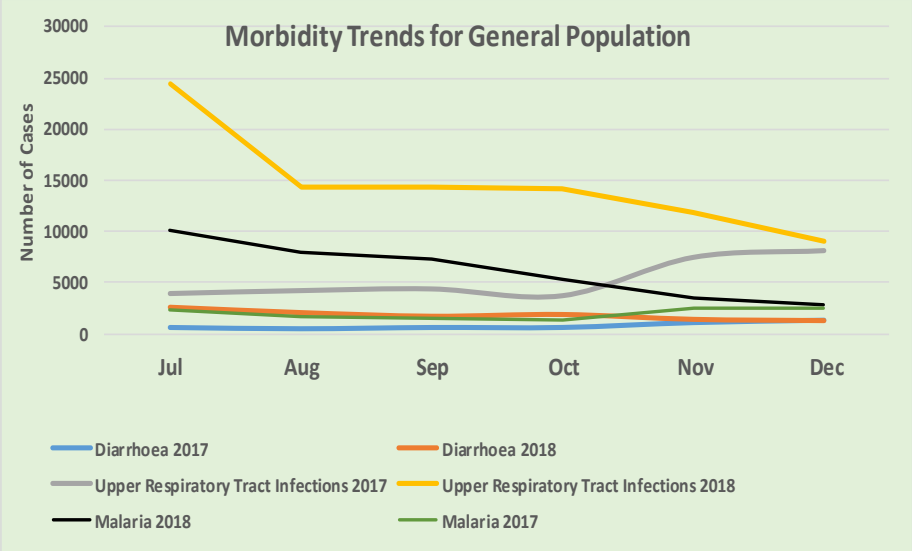

Figure 9: Trends in morbidity patterns for general population

In Pokot South and Pokot West Sub counties, cases of typhoid fever were reported and were attributed to consumption of untreated water by community. Scarcity of water coupled with lack of water treatment was predisposing the households to water borne diseases. Water treatment was estimated to be about 30 percent in the County. URTI and diarrheal cases seems to be on increases at pastoral and agro pastoral areas compared to mixed farming areas which was associated with dustier conditions and water scarcity. Latrine coverage was also still very low in both agro pastoral and pastoral zones, contributing to upstream contamination. The crude mortality rate (CMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) from July to December 2018 were 287 (0.001 deaths per day /10000 and 287 (0.001 deaths per day), which is below the alert thresholds.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child increased from 61.4 percent in 2017 to 75.3 percent in 2018 within the same reporting period compared to 2017. The county immunization coverage for immunization was below the national target of 80 percent. The increase has been attributed to scale up 60 integrated outreach sites supported by county government and partners in the county. Increased access to health and nutrition activities in the county also contributed to the increase. Oral Polio Vaccine 3 (OPV3) coverage increased from 51.9 percent to 53.5 percent while measles coverage increased from 47.8 percent to 49 percent in 2018 compared to 2017. The improvement was due to increased awareness creation on the importance of immunization through the local radio stations, organized *kokwo* model and scaling up of integrated outreaches. A decrease in OPV1 from 59.6 percent to 56.9 percent was attributed to the delayed attendance to the clinics by the mothers.

Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-11 month increased from 52.9 percent in 2017 to 105.6 percent in 2018 while vitamin A supplementation coverage for children aged 12 -59 also increased from 20.7 percent in 2017 to 71.3 percent 2018. The coverage was below the 80 percent national target. The increase in vitamin A Supplementation was attributed to *Malezi Bora* activities and financial support from UNICEF to all immunizing health facilities.

3.3.3 Nutritional status and dietary diversity

The above average harvests resulting from the long rains have resulted into low prices of the staple foods even after the moderate harvest of the short rains season. Initiation of breastfeeding was 95.5 percent while exclusive breastfeeding was at 39.9 percent. The exclusive breastfeeding was below recommended national target 80 percent (MIYCN KAPB 2017). Low exclusive breastfeeding could be as a result of high maternal workload, early pregnancies, insufficient maternal nutrition and the cultural practices surrounding the feeding of infant such as introduction of herbs and cow's milk to infants. There was significant decrease in wasting; Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 11 percent in June 2018 compared to 20.3 percent in June 2017. Severe acute malnutrition reduced from 3.2 percent in 2017 to 0.9 percent in 2018. According to NDMA January 2019 drought early warning bulletin the percentage of children at risk of malnutrition was 5.1 percent, which was 52 percent below the LTA for the county and also 12 percent below that of same period in 2018 (Figure 10). The reduction in malnutrition was associated with improved food security, heightened health and nutrition services including integrated outreach health services and upscale of IMAM offering facilities from 67 to 84. The most likely cause of malnutrition in the county was food insecurity and care-giving behaviour. Children under five years of age do not get the required foods as the meal frequency was also low. Exclusive breastfeeding was also a challenge as well as lack of essential nutrients as dietary diversity was poor.

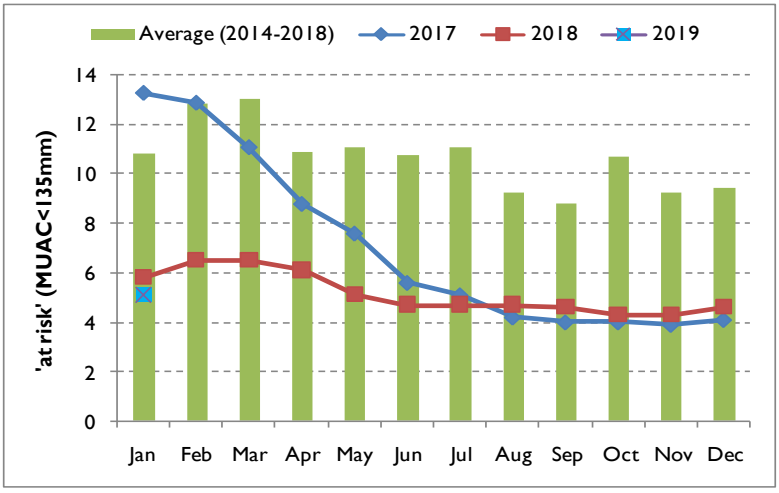

Figure 10: Percent of children at risk of malnutrition

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

The County's latrine coverage stands at 48 percent. The pastoral zone has the lowest latrine coverage at 16 percent. The low latrine coverage predisposes the households to waterborne diseases. Possible contamination points were water pans and rivers where both livestock and humans wade in to drink, bathe and launder. Upstream contamination was also rampant as a result of open defecation. There are currently corrective measures taken and the practice applies across all the livelihood zones. The most practiced method of domestic waste disposal was through crude dumping while compost pits are used in some urban centres for waste disposal.

There are no treatment chemicals or methods applied at household level across livelihood zones. Water was collected and stored in closed jerrycans reducing opportunities of contamination at the household level. There was rarely any food left over, however any dry cereals are stored in elevated baskets. Occurrence of diarrhoea, typhoid, dysentery and skin infection was an implication of the level of water contamination and lack of treatment.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 9: Trends of key food security indicators

Indicator	Long rains assessment, August 2018	Short rains assessment, Feb 2019
percent of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	115 percent of LTA	446 percent of LTA
Livestock body condition	Good for all livestock species across all livelihood zones except goat which is fair	Agro-pastoral: Fair Pastoral: Good-Fair Mixed Farming: Good -Fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Agro-pastoral: 10/p/d Pastoral: 8/p/d Mixed Farming: 15/p/d	Agro-pastoral: 10-15/p/d Pastoral: 5-10/p/d Mixed Farming: 15-20/p/d
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh. 30	Ksh.27
Distance to grazing	Mixed farming: 1-2 Agro-pastoral: 1-3 Pastoral: 2-5	Mixed farming: 2 kilometres Agro-pastoral: 2-4 kilometres Pastoral 6-8 kilometres
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	112	111
Coping strategy index	14.1	2.2
Food consumption score	Poor: 1.1 percent Borderline: 8.0percent Acceptable: 90.8percent	Poor: 13 percent Borderline: 18percent Acceptable: 69percent

4.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Education

4.1.1 Access (Enrolment)

There was an increase in enrolment in early childhood development centres (ECDCs) by 2.6 percent in first term 2019 compared to third 2018. The increment was quite low compared to the same period in the year 2018, scarcity of food in the household, long trekking distances to water points and increased migration had negatively affected the enrolment of pupils in ECDE. Some new ECD centres that had been started by the community in term two 2018 which was occasioned by employment of teachers, experienced low enrollment as a result of delayed county ECD fortified food which was provided in 2018. There was a higher enrolment of girls (50.4 percent) than boys (49.6percent) in ECD. However, the increase in enrolment in term one 2019 compared to term three 2018 was at 2.6 percent for both boys and girls. There were no notable transfers at ECD level. Most of the ECDE centres, particularly the feeder ones had no classrooms and the learning was taking place in churches and under trees mainly in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood. In primary school there were more boys (93168) than girls (92376). There was an increment in enrolment by 1.2 percent and 1.3 percent for boys and girls respectively. This was mainly attributed to food presence at home and feeding program in some schools (RSMP in north Pokot and, HGMP in some schools in central, south and West Pokot) presence of low cost boarding primary schools. However, scarcity of water /increased trekking distances

to water points had discouraged high enrolment to primary school. There was notable inter sub county transfers with a total of 364 transfers (boys 62.1percent, girls' 37.9 percent). Most of the learners were moving to schools with feeding program and low cost boarding primary schools. In secondary school the enrolment increment remained stable in comparison to third 2018 main because of affordable fees due to government subsidy, allocation of bursaries by county government and the 100 percent transition policy. It was also noted that more students are moving from boarding to day schools because of low fee charged.

4.1.2 Participation (Attendance)

There was decline in attendance rate in first term 2019 compared to third term 2018 for both boys and girls (1.5 percent and 4.8 percent) in ECD, in primary school attendance of girls dropped by 4.24 percent while boys' attendance was 3.06 percent. The drop-in attendance by girls was attributed to lack of sanitary towel in schools whereas the boy's dropout rate was attributed to household the boys were engaged particularly looking after livestock. The education of the boy child was more valued in the community as opposed to that of girl child. In secondary school attendance was stable mainly because of bursaries, fees subsidy and 100 percent transition policy. Insecurity along the borders of West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet counties discouraged the learners from attending schools. There was no feeding program that was available in term one 2019 across the entire county compared to term three 2018, where there were three forms of feeding program in place (RSMP, HGSMP and ECDE Fortified meal). Most schools that were benefiting from RSMP, ECDE Fortified food and HGMP, had not received food and funds respectively for the year 2019.

4.1.3 Retention (Dropouts)

The dropout rate increased across the three levels of education during first term 2019 as compared to term three 2018, in ECDE boys dropout rate was 30 percent and 23.9percent for girls (40 to 52, 46to57). In primary the rate was 21.5 percent for boys and 25.6 percent for girls (38 to 46 and 43 to 55) respectively. In secondary school the dropout rate increased by 18.8 percent for boys and 39.5 percent for girls (33 to 43) and (39 to 60) respectively. The main factors contributing to the drop out in school which includes; absence of school meals programmes, child pregnancy and early marriages, fees and cost of education and the family does not see the value of schooling. It was also noted that there is a serious teacher shortage in the entire county, particularly in agro pastoral, pastoral livelihood zones and in the rural area.

4.1.4 School Feeding Program

There were three main school meals programme in the county namely county government ECD fortified feeding programme which benefit a total of 78,261 pupils (38,835boys, 39,426 girls), Regular School Meals Program (RSMP) benefiting 30,625 (16,396 boys, and 14,235 girls) pupils in North Pokot sub county, Home Grown School Meal Programmes benefitting 75639 pupils (38730 boys, 36,909 girls). These feeding programs have enhanced enrolment, retention improved school attendance. There are around 306 (48.96 percent) schools without any form of feeding program in first 2019 with an enrolment of 75,636, 40.8 percent (38,983 boys, 3,6653 girls).

4.1.5 Inter-sector links

Majority of the schools get water from rivers and boreholes which comprise 70 percent while the remaining 30 percent have piped water which are not sustainable. All schools have latrines although most of them are inadequate. About 75 percent of schools did not have hand washing facilities. Majority of ECDE centres did not have functional latrines. Deworming and vitamin A supplementation were done in ECD centers and data in MOH estimated 80 percent of ECD children were supplemented with vitamin A and dewormers. Currently there was no reported corporal punishments, sexual abuse and conflicts in the schools. Majority of the teaching staff are employed by the boards of management, which comprise of 60 percent while TSC comprise 40 percent. About 20 percent of the teachers don't regularly attend classes due to drug addiction (alcoholism), while 80 percent regularly attend lessons regularly. Most of the schools have few classrooms which have contributed to overcrowding of pupils in classes and some classes are conducted under trees. The scenario cuts across the entire county and the most affected areas are the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones of north and central Pokot sub counties. The delayed food supply for RSMP and ECDE feeding program has also affected the education of learners in north Pokot and the entire ECDE centres in the county respectively. The delayed funding for HGMP has also impacted negatively on school attendance and enrolment.

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

The following are the assumptions made for West Pokot County:

- According to Kenya Meteorological Department MAM 2019 forecast Most parts of Northwestern Kenya are likely to remain generally dry during the month of March
- According to the County Department of Livestock, livestock migration is expected to start earlier than normal especially in northern and northwestern counties where the October December rains were highly depressed.
- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network, rangeland conditions are expected to deteriorate in the marginal zones accelerated by the above average daytime temperatures until the onset of the long rains.
- Based on the water department water situation report, water availability is expected to reduce further through end of February and March and majority of the households will move into water stress. It will however increase with the early onset of the long rains towards the end of March.

5.2 Food Security Outlook

5.2.1 Outlook for March April May

The pastoral, agro pastoral and mixed farming zones are expected to have a relatively stable food security situation. The water stability is expected to remain for all livelihood zones until the onset of the rains in March. Livestock milk production is expected to reduce as forage conditions deteriorate and migration continues especially in the north until end of March. However, the trend is expected to change with the coming of the long rains towards the end of March. Market

operations are expected to remain normal and the terms of trade are likely to remain stable and favourable to the pastoralists and thus majority of households are expected to be able to access food. The nutrition status of the children under five is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones with no change mortality rates for both children under five and the general population are expected to remain below the alert thresholds. The households are expected to employ normal coping mechanism and livelihood strategies to bridge any food gaps that may arise. Food security situation is expected to remain stable and the County is expected to remain in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) across the livelihood zones.

5.2.2 Outlook for June July August

The impacts of the long rains are expected in April and are expected to improve pasture and browse. The migrated livestock is expected to move back beginning April with the regeneration of pasture, which in turn is expected to improve the livestock body condition and productivity. Milk availability and consumption is expected to increase at the household level leading to an improvement in the nutrition status of the children under five across the livelihood zones. The sale of excess milk is likely to increase household income leading to more disposable income for other food security related expenses. With no market disruptions expected and the terms of trade are expected to remain favourable, households are expected to continue accessing food commodities from the markets. There are no significant changes expected in the mortality rates for both children under five and the general population within this period. Majority of the households will be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase classification

Currently, the food security situation in the county is stable, though on a declining trend. The pastoral farming livelihood zone is more affected in terms of severity when compared to the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The indicative food security phase classification for agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones is Stressed (IPC Phase 2), an indication that even with any humanitarian assistance, household groups have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. Therefore, the action is required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods. The mixed farming livelihood zone is in phase 1 (None /Minimal) food insecurity phase.

6.1.2 Summary of the findings

The onset of the 2018 short rains were late and the cessation was early. The rains were unevenly distributed spatially poorly distributed temporallywith long dry spells during the rainy season. They were also torrential and erratic in nature. Household stocks are above the LTA in both the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones. Stocks held by traders are above the LTA. The current terms of trade are stable and above the LTA implying that households can access food at the markets with ease. Pasture is on a declining trend and and worst in the pastoral livelihood zone where it is expected to be depleted within a month. Water for both livestock and domestic use is affected in parts of the pastoral zones where the concentration of temporary open water sources is high coupled with breakdown of boreholes and bursting of supply piping is

consumption and access is below average as a majority of water pans have dried up in Pokot North. However, the nutritional status for children below five years is stable and below the LTA.

6.1.3: Sub County Ranking

Table 10: Sub County Ranking

Sub County	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)
Pokot North	1	• Poor pastures • Long trekking distances • Outmigration • Outbreak of human diseases • Endemic livestock diseases
Pokot Central	2	• Insecurity/ Conflicts • Poor pastures • Livestock diseases • Migration • Post harvest losses
Pokot West	3	• Insecurity • Fall army worm (FAW) infestation
Pokot South	4	• MLND • Insecurity/ conflicts • Endemic crop diseases

6.2 Interventions

6.2.1 Ongoing food interventions

The county government provided ECD fortified feeding programme which benefits a total of 78,261 pupils. The regular School Meals Program (RSMP) benefiting 30,625 while the Home-Grown School Meal Programmes benefitting 75,639. However as from January 2019, there is no school meals programme in the public schools.

6.2.2 Ongoing non food interventions

Table 11: Ongoing non-food interventions

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Agriculture							
Improvement of Irrigation infrastructure (Soybei)	Increased farm incomes	Mnagei	120 farmers	10m	120 farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Construction Kochar irrigation	Increased farm incomes	Sook	120 farmers	2.5m	120 farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Mrel irrigation	Increased	Weiwei	700	5 M	700 farmers	2018-2022	County

	incomes		farmers				Government
Mrel Irrigation	Increased incomes	Lomut	200 ha	10m	200 ha	2018-2021	County Government
Orwo Irrigation	Increased incomes	Sekerr	400 farmers	5 M	400 farmers	2018-2022	County Government
Livestock							
Promotion of bee keeping by procuring 200 hives	Improved access to food	Kiwawa and chepareria	2000	1M	2000farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Introduction of A.I services at the county level to improve dairy production	Improved access to food	Nasukuta L.I.C.	5000farmers	2.5M	5000 Farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Strategic livestock feed reserve	Improved access to food	All Wards	2000Farmers	10 M	2000 Farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Local goat improvement with use of Galla breed (4 galla buck schemes operational Multiplication at Nasukuta LIC to be supplied to farmers. Local cattle improvement by use of Sahiwal bulls	Improved access to food	All wards	100 households	3M	100 households	2018-2019	County Government
Promotion of camels as an alternative source of livelihood through extension service	Improved access to food	Wards in P/North P/Central	5000Farmers	12M	5000Farmers	2018-2019	County Government
Water							
Construction	To	Kapenguri	1200	1.5M	1200House	2018-2019	County

Bondeni-Chepkobechok Water Project	improve water accessibility and availability	a	House holds		holds		Government
Piping of Kapkoris Chepngayam Water Project	To improve water accessibility and availability	Kapenguria	1500 House holds	0.5M	1500 Households	2018-2019	County Government
Construction of Chepngalit Water Project	To improve water accessibility and availability	Kapenguria	2000 House holds	0.5M	2000 Households	2018-2019	County Government
Construction of Kiringet Water Project	To improve water accessibility and availability	Kapenguria	4000 House holds	1.95M	4000 Households	2018-2019	County Government
Water Pan Construction at Kaplelach Koror	To improve water accessibility and availability	Mnagei	2000 House holds	1.95M	2000 Households	2018-2019	County Government
Health and Nutrition							
Vitamin A Supplementation	Reduced morbidity	All health facilities (105)	Male 47301	2.0M	Male 47301	2018-2019	County Government
Zinc Supplementation	Reduces acute malnutrition	All health facilities (105)	Female 38567	2.5M	Female 38567	2018-2019	County Government
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Improved child feeding practices	88 of 115 health facilities and 40 outreach sites	Male 14850 Female 18667	5M	Male 14850 Female 18667	2018-2019	County Government

IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	Reduced morbidity	88 of 115 health facilities and 70 outreach sites	Male 10873	4M	Male 10873	2018-2019	County Government
Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	Increased food utilization	All health facilities and outreach sites	Female	3M	Female	2018-2019	County Government
Deworming	Improved food diversification	All health facilities	12957	5M	12957	2018-2019	County Government
Education							
County Government ECDE Feeding programs.	Increased enrolment and improved school attendance.	All ECD Centres	78,261	232M	Ksh 232M	2018-2019	County Government
Three border peace schools	Stability enhancement	-Kanyerus Akulo - Katikomor	400 Pupils	150M	400Pupils	2018-2019	County Government
Rehabilitation of Moi Masol (Akiriamet)	Increased enrollment Increased food security.	Moi Masol Akiriamet	400 Pupils	50M	400 Pupils	2018-2019	County Government
Provision of county government bursaries	Enhanced attendance and improved completion rate	All schools in the county	32,297 Pupils	323M	32,297 Pupils	2018-2019	County Government
Provision of presidential bursary to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC).	Enhanced retention and access	All schools with OVCs	244Pupils	322M	244 Pupils	2018-2019	County Government

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1: Recommended food interventions

Table 12: Recommended food interventions

S/No	Sub County	Population Range	Mode of intervention
1	Pokot North	15-20	FFA
2	Pokot Central	10-15	FFA
3	Pokot West	5-10	FFA
4	Pokot South	5-10	FFA

6.3.2 Proposed non-food interventions

Table 13: Recommended non-food interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of targeted beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Timeframe
Agriculture							
Pokot South	Construction of potato store, Irish potato seed bulking, develop potato produce and marketing Bill	Tapach	350 farmers	County government	28 M	5M	2018-2021
Pokot North	Cherangan irrigation	Kodich	80 farmers	County government	15M	-	2018-2020
	Purchase and distribute maize seeds in Suam ward	Suam	1250 farmers	MCA ward specific fund	0.5M	0.5M	2018-2019
	Karameri solar irrigation	Kapchok	75 farmers	County government	16M	-	2018-2020
Pokot Central	Kokwositet irrigation	Lomut	250 farmers	County government	10M	-	2018-2021
	Construct piping in Masol	Weiwei	20 farmers	MCA ward specific fund	2M	2M	2018-2019
West Pokot county	Cash crops development, coffee, pyrethrum, Tea, Cotton, Sisal, Aloe VERA,	County wide	100 ha coffee, 2000 ha pyrethrum,120 ha tea,220 ha sisal,300ha cotton,30 ha Aloe sp.	County Government	10M	19M	2018-2020

	Indigenous crops development	County wide	2000ton sorghum, 2000-ton F/millet, 2000-ton cassava cuttings, 2000 tons sweet potato vines	County Government	5M	5M	2018-2022
Livestock							
All sub counties	Supplementary feeding (5000 bags of range cubes,2000 bags of survival mash,5000 bales of hay)	All Wards	12,000	-MOL&F, County Govt., Community participation, other SHs -	8M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
All sub counties	Development of Livestock water structures	All Wards	10,000	-MOL&F, County Govt., Community participation, other SHs	25M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
All sub counties	Rangeland reseeding in all the sub-counties and at Nasukuta LIC.	All 4 and Nasukuta LIC	20,000	-MOL&F, County Govt., Community participation, other SHs	10M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
All sub counties	Promotion of indigenous chicken	All Wards	10,000	-MOL&F, County Govt., Community participation, other SHs	10M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
Pokot North and Pokot Central	Promotion of camel keeping as an alternative source of livelihood	All Wards in Pokot North and Pokot Central	4 pastoralist groups	Dept. of Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries County Govt., Community, other SHs	5M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
All sub counties	Promotion of bee keeping (using improved local hives)	All wards	5000	Dept. of Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries, County Govt., ASDSP, Community participation, other SHs	10M	Technical personnel	2019-2020
County wide	Veterinary clinics	All wards Countywide	100,000	Department of veterinary, other stakeholders	30M		2019-2020
All 4 sub	Vaccination	All wards	25000	Department of	3M	Technica	2019-

counties	against Lumpy Skin Disease	Countywide		veterinary, other stakeholders		l personnel	2020
Water and Sanitation							
Lelan	Rehabilitation of Netherlands springs	Kapkanyar	1200	County Government/National Government	0.3M	Land	2018-2019
Tapach	Rehabilitation of Netherlands springs	Tapach	3000	County Government/National Government	0.3M	Land	2018-2019
Chepareria	Muruny/ Chepareria project improvement intake, pipeline extension	Chepareria	10000	County Government/National Government	10M	Land	2018-2019
Masol	Upgrade of Akiriamet Borehole Desilting of water pan	Akiriamet Masol	2,000 7,000	County Government/National Government	2M 5M	Land Land	2018-2019
Alale	Desilting of water pan	Kasitet	3000	County Government/National Government	3.8M	Land	2018-2019
Kapchok	Desilting of water pan	Chepkarlal	3,500	County Government/National Government	3.8M	Land	2018-2019
Masol	Construction of water pan	Kachanguya	3,000	County Government/National Government	7M	Land	2018-2019
Siyoi	Siyoi water supply pipeline extension	Siyoi	6,000	County Government/National Government	2M	Land	2018-2019
Riwo	Desilting Kitalakapel water pan	Kitalakapel	4,000	County Government/National Government	3.8M	Land	2018-2019
Health and Nutrition							
All	Community mobilization and advocacy for E- MIYCN	All	47,622	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF, KRCS, UNICEF)	8,000,000	human resource	2018-2019
All	Accelerated Integrated outreach services	All	13537	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF, KRCS, UNICEF)	10,000,000	human resource	2018-2019
All	Accelerated Mass screening	All	20,000	County Government, MOH, Partners	5,000,000	Human resource	2018-2019

	and referral of acutely malnourished children under 5 years			(ACF, KRCS, UNICEF)			
All	Roll out of IMAM surge model	All	Health facilities at the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones (84	MOH, ACF, UNICEF	15,000,000	Human resource	2018-2019
All	Training on integrated management of acute malnutrition	All	Newly recruited health care service providers (102)	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF,	6,000,000	Human resource	2018-2019
All	community mobilization on emergency and preparedness	All	359,419	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF,	10,000,000	Human resource	2018-2019
Education							
WEST POKOT	Expansion of HGSM	Entire sub county	24,777	-GoK -county government -NGOs -WFP	-Ksh 74M -food supply	-human resource	long-term
West Pokot	Provision of clean water in /schools	Entire sub county	91,890	-GoK -County government -NGOs/Partners	Ksh 200M	-land -human resource	2 years
South	Expand HGSMP	Entire sub county	62,438	GoK County government NGOs/Partners	-Ksh 185M	-human resources -	Long term
Central Pokot	Expand HGSM to the entire sub county	Entire sub county.	26,366	GOK, County government, NGOs,	Ksh 79M	Human resource,	long-term
North Pokot	Put up more water facilities	Entire sub county		GOK, County government, NGOs,	-Ksh 200m	-human resource	2years
Central and north Pokot	Low cost boarding schools	Central Pokot and North Pokot	10,000	-GOK, County government, NGOs/partners	Ksh30M	-Land - human resource	long-term
West Pokot	Expansion of HGSM	Entire sub county	24,777	-GoK -county government -NGOs -WFP	-Ksh 74M -food supply	-human resource	long-term