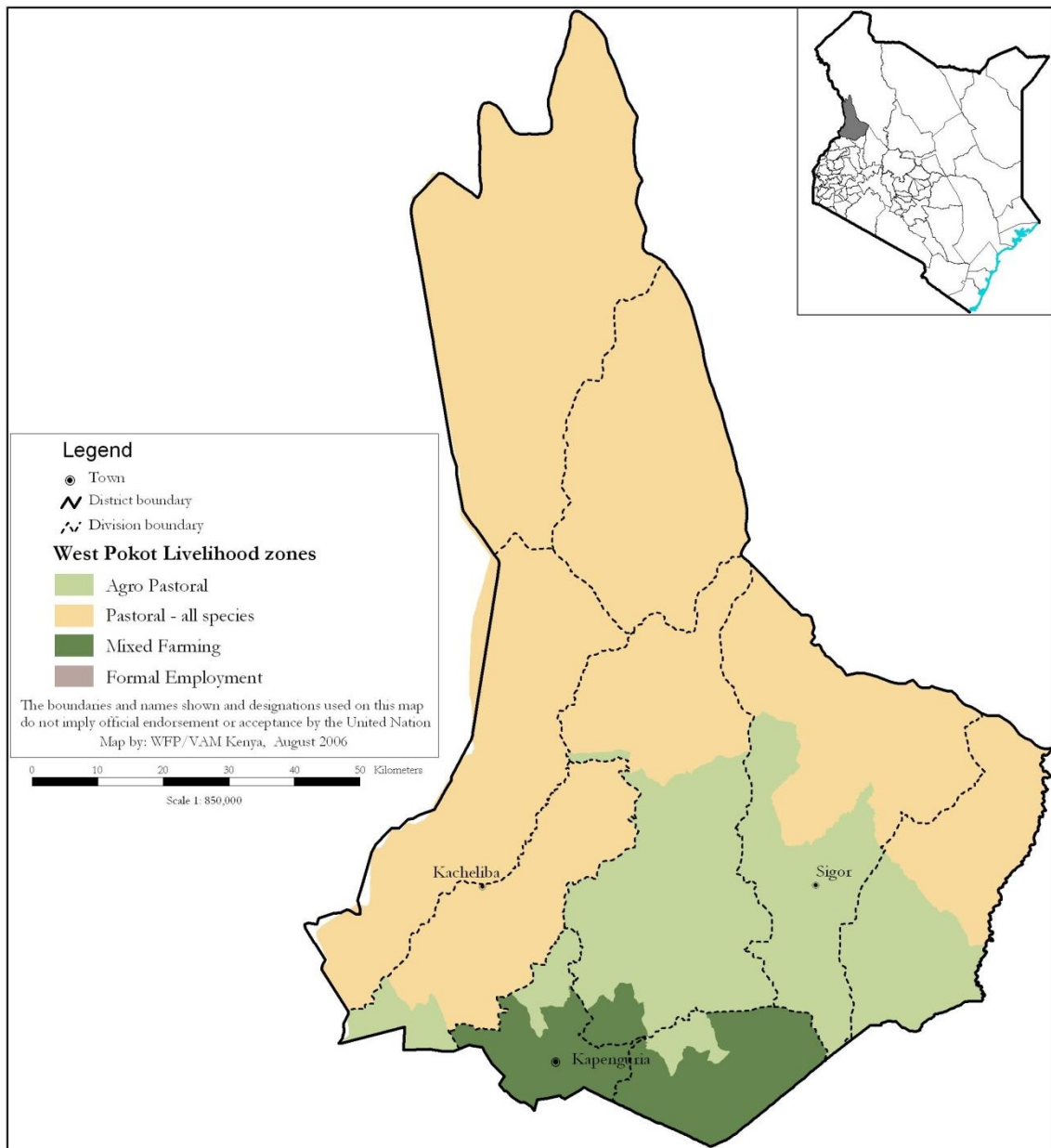


WEST POKOT COUNTY 2018 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food security assessment is a bi-annual assessment conducted by a multi-agency and multi sector representatives from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG); the County Steering Group (CSG) drawn from all the key government sectors and various non-state actors. The 2018 long rains food security assessment was conducted from 6th to 17th August, 2018 and covered the three main livelihood zones namely pastoral, agro pastoral and mixed farming spread across the county. The overall objective was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of long 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 onset of the long rains was timely in the first dekad of March. Over 350 percent of normal long rains were received across the county. Spatial distribution was even and good temporal distribution characterized by 9-24 wet days. The rains ceased in the third dekad of May in the lowlands while the highlands continued receiving rains into June.

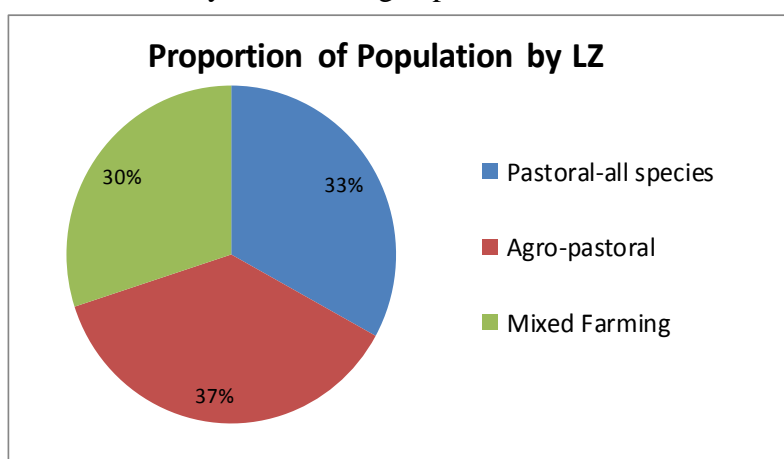
There was an increase in the area planted under maize and beans due to good rains that led to expansion of land for cultivation and also the distribution of maize seed by the county department of agriculture. Projected production is also expected to be above the long term average. The current household maize stocks stands at 115 percent of the long term average due to carry over stocks from the previous season and also the good harvest realized in some parts of the county. Save for goats whose body condition has been affected by the cold weather, the body condition of other livestock species is good across the county due adequate forage and water. Return trekking distances have reduced and range between 1-3 kilometres in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and 2-5 kilometres in the pastoral livelihood zones. Milk production and consumption at household level have slightly improved especially in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones where four to five litres are produced per household. Markets operations are normal in most markets except Kamelei and Cheseegon markets which have been closed due to insecurity. Livestock prices are above the long term average due to good body condition with an average sized goat retailing at Ksh. 3,373. Maize prices have fallen below the long term average and a kilogram retails at Ksh. 30 compared to the long term average of Ksh. 53. Terms of trade are currently favourable as 112 kilograms of maize can be purchased from the sale of an average-sized goat compared to 56 kilograms same period last year.

General improvement in the food consumption was noted with 91 percent of households having acceptable food consumption score, eight percent having borderline and one percent having poor food consumption scores. However, in the northwest pastoral livelihood cluster covering the northern part of the county, proportion of households having acceptable, borderline and poor consumption scores as 24.2, 24.8 and 51.0 percents respectively. The mean reduced coping strategy index is 13.3 in the northwest pastoral livelihood clusters respectively. In the western agro-pastoral cluster, only 1.5 percent of the population are not employing any coping strategy. 24.4 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 20.5 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18.1 percent reduced number of meals per day; 16.8 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and 16.5 percent relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food. The GAM prevalence rate for the county based on the weighted average was 11.0 percent which is a reduction from 20.4 percent recorded same period last year. The proportion of children below five years who are at risk of malnutrition decreased from 5.1 percent last year to 4.7 percent in July 2018. From the foregoing findings, West Pokot County is classified as Minimal or None (IPC Phase 1) for mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones while the pastoral livelihood zone has remained in stressed phase

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. County Background

West Pokot County is located in the North- Western part of the country and borders the Republic of Uganda to the west, Turkana County to the north, Baringo County to the east and Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties to the south. Administratively, the county is divided into four sub-counties namely: Pokot South, Pokot Central, Pokot West and Pokot North. The county has an approximate area of 9,169.4 square kilometres (km²) with a projected population of 649,418 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2016). The county has three major livelihood zones namely: Pastoral; agro-pastoral; and mixed farming livelihood zones. Proportion of the population by livelihood zone is shown in figure 1. The main sources of cash income in the county include: Livestock production contributing 69 percent of cash income in the pastoral-all species, 30 percent in the mixed farming and 26 percent in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones



(Figure 1). Other sources of income include: Food crop production, cash crop production, small business and petty trade, formal and casual waged labour as elaborated in table 9.

1.2. Objectives

The overall objective of the Long Rains Food Security Assessment (LRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the performance of long 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. Specifically the assessment was aimed:

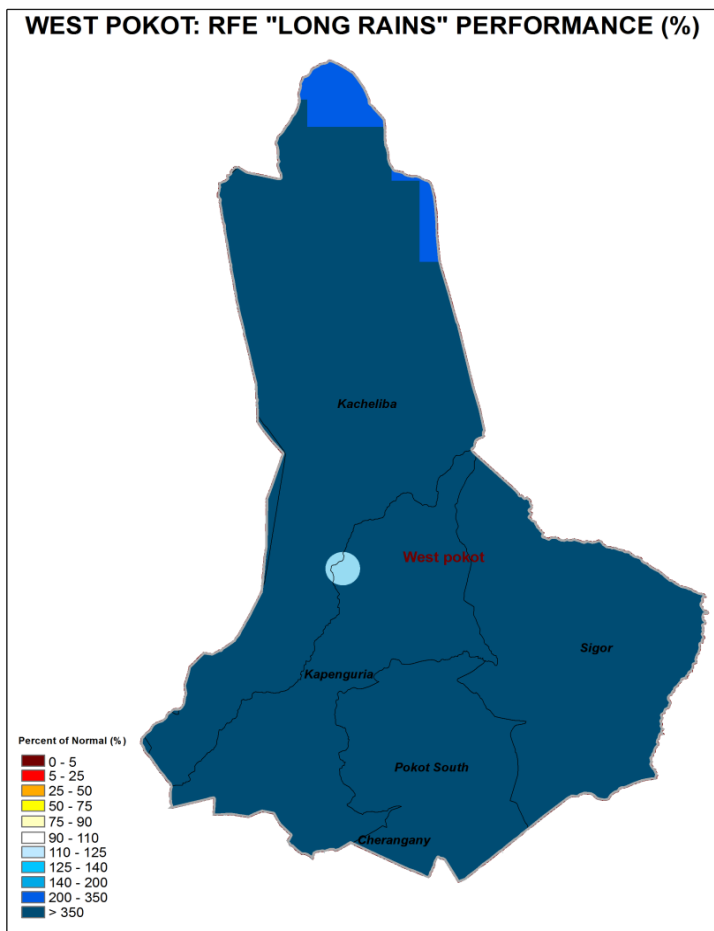
- ❖ To ascertain at the livelihood level the quality and quantity of the 2018 March to May long rains and assess their impact on all key sectors including crop; livestock; water and sanitation; health and nutrition; and education.
- ❖ To establish the impacts of other compounding factors on household food security, such as livestock diseases, livestock mortality, crop failures and market food prices.
- ❖ To establish required non-food intervention, with particular emphasis on programmes that promote preparedness and build household resilience.
- ❖ To assess potential food needs, including options for appropriate transfer modalities including food for assets, cash and vouchers, safety nets and general food distribution.

Methodology and Approach

The 2018 LRA assessment which was a multi-agency and multi sectoral approach consisted of representatives from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG); the County Steering Group (CSG) drawn from all the key government sectors and various non-state actors. The process involved an in-depth data collection and analysis of primary data including Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focussed Group Discussions (FGDs), community interviews, market surveys, and checklists administration. During the transect drives, visual inspection techniques were also employed and observations noted. Secondary information was also analysed from the SMART surveys, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) monthly bulletins, and Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) data. Data collected was analysed at the sub-county and livelihood zone levels and sectoral county reports generated. Further analysis was done using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reference tool. The assessment was conducted from 6th to 17th August, 2018 covering all the 23 Arid and Semi-arid (ASAL) counties of Kenya. The process began with the initial CSG briefing of the aims and objectives of the assessment followed by sector presentations and later a review of the sector checklists. The technical teams then proceeded to the field for a fact-finding mission with the aim of triangulating the information in the checklists with the actual situation on the ground. The team later compiled and drafted county report whose preliminary findings were presented to the CSG for adoption and ownership as the true reflection of the county food security status.

2. DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1. Rainfall Performance



West Pokot County receives bimodal rainfall and is long rains dependant for crop production. Moderate to heavy rainfall pounded most parts of the county during March-April-May (MAM) 2018 rainfall season and particularly in the month of April and May. The onset of rains was timely and it occurred between second dekad of March, 2018.

The county received above average rainfall of more than 350 percent of normal long rains (Figure 2). Kaibichbich agricultural camp recorded the highest amount for the season at 808.5mm in 64 wet days, which was 166.3 percent above its normal Long Term Mean (LTM). Sina mixed secondary school received 845.9mm in 49 wet days. Nasukuta recorded 445.1mm, which was 122.4 percent above its normal LTM of 15 years for the season while Alale station which

Figure 2: Rainfall distribution as a percent of normal

is located in the lowlands received 390.5mm in 35 wet days. The rains were evenly distributed in space with good temporal distribution. Cessation of the rains occurred in the third dekad of May in the lowlands. However, the highlands continued receiving rains into June 2018.

2.2. Insecurity/Conflict

Currently there are no major resource based conflicts reported in the county. Peace building efforts along the Turkana and Marakwet borders have been sustained and which has facilitated smooth market accessibility for majority of Pastoral communities in conflict prone zones. Insecurity incidences were reported that led to closure of Cheseгон and Kameli markets.

2.3. Other Shocks and Hazards

Due to the heavy rains that pounded most parts of the county, landslides, mudslides and rock falls were reported in Lelan ward, where hundreds people were displaced and 1 child buried alive. Flash floods were also reported causing destruction to plants, livestock, infrastructure, and loss of three lives. There were 29 cases of cholera outbreaks reported by health authorities in the county that led to loss of two lives. High deposition of alluvial soils in water systems and high environmental degradation as a result of massive soil erosion were also noted.

3. IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1. Availability

3.1.1. Crop Production

Long rain season is the main season in West Pokot County especially for crop production. Food crop production contributes 25, 20 and five percents of cash income in the mixed farming, agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Maize is the main source of food across all livelihood zones contributing 55 percent of food in the pastoral-all species, 52 percent in the agro-pastoral and 39 percent in the mixed farming livelihood zones. With regards to cash income, maize contributes 30 percent of cash income in the mixed farming livelihood zone, 28 and 25 percent in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Other crop varieties contributing to cash income in the county include: Irish potatoes, beans and finger millet.

Rain-fed crop production

The three main crops grown under rain-fed agriculture during the long rains were maize, beans, Irish potatoes and sorghum. Maize is the main food crop, followed by beans in all livelihood zones while Irish potatoes is the main food crop in in highland mixed zone of Pokot South sub county and bulb onion is the main income dependent crop in agro-pastoral zones of Pokot South Sub county. Other than acreage planted for sorghum which declined by 41 percent, there was a general increase in the acreage cultivated in 2018 compared to the long term average due to well distributed rainfall, expansion of land and distribution of certified maize seeds to vulnerable farmers by the county government. The acreage planted for maize and beans increased by 11 and 34 percent of their long-term averages respectively while that of Irish potatoes remained more or less the same as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Crop Production under Rain-fed Agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2018 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	39,780	35,933	1,333,256	966,208
Beans	13,871	10,348	108,918	57,101
Irish Potatoes	1,840	1850	589,000	550,000
Sorghum	267	418	2,586	2,963

Production is equally expected to increase following the increase in acreage planted. The expected increase in production of maize is due to expansion of land and maize seeds distributed to vulnerable households. In addition effective control of Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestation by the department compounded by heavy rains helped to reduce the damage. Maize harvest is projected to be 38 percent above the long term average while that of beans is projected to be 91 percent above the long term average production. However, the below long term average production for sorghum was attributed to maize syndrome and bird menace. Efficient advisory services and enhanced use of certified seeds led to the above LTA production of Irish potatoes.

Irrigated crop production

The main crops under irrigated agriculture were maize, beans and green grams. There was a reduction in area irrigated under maize by 20 percent compared to the LTA (Table 2) due to good rainfall which rendered irrigation supplementary to rain-fed as farmers planted more areas under rain-fed agriculture and reduced the acreage irrigated. There was no change in acreage put under beans and green grams. Production is expected to remain normal for maize, beans and green grams under irrigation.

Table 2: Crop Production under Irrigated Agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2018 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2018 Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
Maize	1,200	1,500	30,000	30,000
Beans	400	400	40,000	40,000
Green grams	100	100	600	600

3.1.2. Cereals Stock

The current cereal stocks in the county are above long term average for maize and beans. For instance, farmers currently hold 114.7 and 163 percents of their long term average maize and beans stocks respectively. Traders currently hold about 125 and 110 percent of their long term average maize and beans stocks respectively as shown in table 3. The above LTA maize stocks held by farmers and traders is attributed to low maize prices in the markets making farmers to hold their maize stocks while traders do not have outlet for their stocks and because they purchase at lower prices from farmers. In addition, NCPB did not absorb most of the maize as anticipated. The increase in NCPB maize stocks is due to opening up of a new depot in Alale. For other commodities like beans the above LTA stocks is due to good harvest experienced this season. Sorghum stocks with farmers and traders are lower than their long term averages due to reduced production this season. Available maize stocks are

projected to last for one month in the pastoral zones livelihood zone. However, the households will rely on markets for their provisions.

Table 3: Commodity Stocks in the County

Commodity	Maize		Sorghum		Beans	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	95,737	83,500	54,484	55,280	9,059	5,550
Traders	42,641	34,197	14,745	15,000	10,472	9500
Millers	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCPB	35,016	20,000	0	0	0	0
Total	173,394	137,697	69,229	70,280	19,531	15,050

3.1.3. Livestock Production

The main livestock species in the County include; cattle, goats, sheep and poultry. Others include bees, camels and donkeys. Livestock production contributes 69 percent of cash income in the pastoral livelihood zones, 30 percent in the mixed farming and 26 percent in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Goats, cattle and sheep are the major livestock species contributing a larger proportion of cash income across in the pastoral an agro-pastoral livelihood zones while cattle, sheep and poultry contribute the largest proportion of cash income in the mixed farming livelihood zones.

Pasture and Browse Condition

The forage condition is good across all livelihood zones (Table 4), a tremendous improvement compared with normal condition. In the pastoral livelihood zones of north pokot, pasture availability in some pasture fields were hindered by encroachment of forbs species in the rangelands and bushy plant species. There was also resurgence of acacia plant in pokot central hindering pasture growth.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	condition		Projected Duration to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	condition		Projected Duration to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	good	fair	3	2	Weed encroachment	Very Good	good	4	3	Encroachment of bush and unpalatable invader plant species
Agro-pastoral	good	good	4	3		good	good	4	3	none
Mixed Farming	fair	good	2	4		good	good	5	6	Land tenure system

Livestock Body Condition

Livestock body condition is good for all livestock species in the county except goat which were fair in the pastoral areas (Table 5). The current body condition shows an improvement from the previous season which is attributed to availability of forage and water due to good performance of rainfall. Body condition of goat was noted to be fair compared to good normally due to the effect of the cold weather which has affected their feeding habit and also

diseases like foot rot, pneumonia and worm infestation. Save for goats, the body condition of all other livestock species is expected to remain good throughout the season.

Table 5: Livestock Body Condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Mixed farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	N/A	N/A

Water Availability and Access

The current sources of water include: Shallow wells, boreholes, rivers, water pans, subsurface dams, streams, and piped water. Most water sources recharged adequately at the onset of long rains between 70-80 percent of their capacities and will last for a longer period compared to normal years as shown in table 6. The trekking distances have reduced compared to same period the previous year due to adequate recharge levels at the sources. Currently, the distances are up to two kilometres in the mixed farming livelihood zones which are normal, 1-3 kilometres in the ago-pastoral livelihood zones and 2-5 kilometres in the pastoral livelihood zone which would normally range between 6-8 kilometres. The watering frequency has improved due to availability of water and all livestock species are watered daily in the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. However, in the pastoral livelihood zone livestock water after 1-2 days.

Table 6: Water Availability and Access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Expected Duration to last (Months)		Return trekking distance(Km)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Rivers, streams, piped water	Rivers, streams, piped water	6	5	0.5-2	1-2	Daily	Daily
Agro-pastoral	Boreholes, water pans, sub surface dams, shallow wells, streams, rivers, piped water	boreholes, water pans, sub surface dams, shallow wells, streams, rivers, piped water	4	3	1-3	2-5	Daily	1-2
Pastoral	boreholes, water pans, subsurface dams, shallow wells, streams, rivers	boreholes, water pans, subsurface dams, shallow wells, streams, rivers	3	2	2-5	6-8	1-2	1-3

Birth Rates, Milk Production, Consumption and Pricing

Current birth rates are normal for all livestock species in the mixed farming livelihood zone. In the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones there were below normal birth rates for all species due to drought experienced the previous year in 2017 resulting to poor body condition thus low conception among many animals. Milk production and consumption at household levels recorded an increase due to the good body condition across all the livelihood zones as shown in table 7. Milk prices currently range between Ksh. 60-75 per litre in the county compared to the normal Ksh. 40-60.

Table 7: Milk Production, Consumption and Pricing

Livelihood zone	Milk Production per HH (ltrs)		Milk consumption per HH (ltrs)		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Mixed farming	5	3	2	1	60	40
Agro-pastoral	3	2	2	1.5	60	45
Pastoral	2	1.5	1.5	1	75	60

Average Number of Livestock (Tropical Livestock Units -TLUs)

The current average tropical livestock unit across the three livelihood zones for the poor and medium income households is summarized in table 8. Following fluctuating weather conditions resulting to frequent drought there have been low conception rate over time coupled with diseases and pests outbreak during livestock migration. This has led to birth rates thus low TLUs, even where a household has a reasonable livestock population. However, livestock has started coming back from Uganda and the TLUs are expected to increase.

Table 8: Tropical Livestock Units

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed faming	2	2	4	3.5
Agro-pastoral	3	5	5	10
Pastoral	2	3	4	5

Livestock Migration, Diseases and Mortalities

There was no livestock migration reported out of the county. However, cattle were reported to have come back mainly from Uganda into the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones. Livestock diseases reported in the county include: Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and PPR in small stocks; Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and Black quarter along the Uganda-Kenya border; Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in Alale and Kiwawa wards; Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Chepareria, Kapenguria and Mnagei wards. There were no unusual mortalities reported in the county. Measures taken included taking samples suspected for sheep and goat pox, CCPP and PPR for laboratory diagnosis and also vaccination was implemented against sheep/goat pox, PPR and CCPP in Pokot North, Chepareria ward in Pokot South sub-county, Riwo ward in West Pokot sub-county.

3.2. Access**3.2.1. Markets Operations**

The main food commodity markets in the county include: Makutano, Kacheliba, Sigor, Lomut, Chepareria. These markets serve both as food commodity livestock markets. Market operations were normal for most markets across the county with exception of Kamelei and Chesegon that remained closed due to insecurity. The main livestock sold in the markets included cattle, goats, sheep, camels and poultry while food commodities included maize, millet, sorghum, rice, beans, among others.

Market Supplies and Traded Volumes

The sources of market supplies for food commodity are both local and external traders from within and outside the county. In the agro-pastoral areas of Pokot north, maize and beans are sourced from the neighbouring county of Trans Nzoia. Most of the supplies of maize sold in Kacheliba market is sourced from the neighbouring country of Uganda. However, with the expected harvest of maize across most parts of the county, the supplies are expected to come from within the county. There is no distress sales or purchases experienced or reported during the period. There were low volumes of traded commodities in the market especially for cereals due to the ongoing harvests. Livestock sale was also reported to be low as most farmers are reluctant to dispose-off their livestock at this time of the year due to improved body condition.

3.2.2. Market Prices

Maize Price

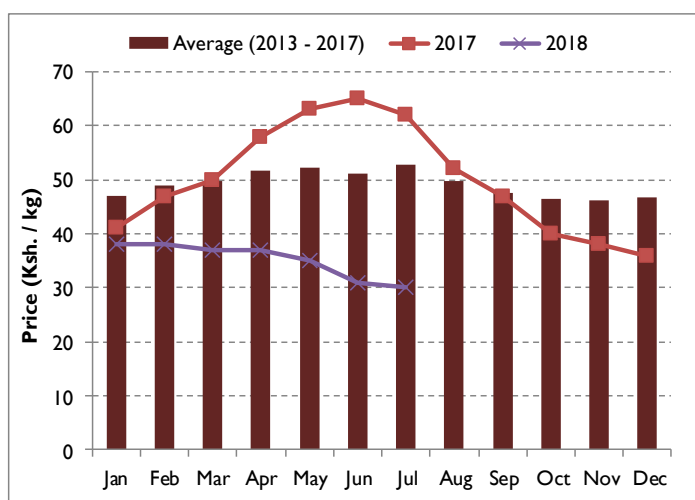


Figure 3: Average Maize Price per kilo in the County

external supply of surplus maize from Trans Nzoia County and neighbouring Uganda. The trend of maize price has shown a general decline from the month of February which is a sharp contrast to that of the previous year when the season performed dismally. It is expected that the maize prices will remain low due to the impending long rains harvest and also because of the above LTA stocks at household level and traders.

The current price of a kilogram of maize as at July was Ksh. 30 compared to Ksh. 62 same period in the previous year which was lower by 39 percent (Figure 3). Compared to the long term average, the price was 52 percent lower. There were price variations across the livelihood zones. A 2.5 kg tin was retailing at between Ksh. 40-60 in agro pastoral and pastoral zones while it sells between Ksh. 40-50 for mixed livelihood zone. The below normal prices are attributed to availability of stock from previous season and

Goat Prices

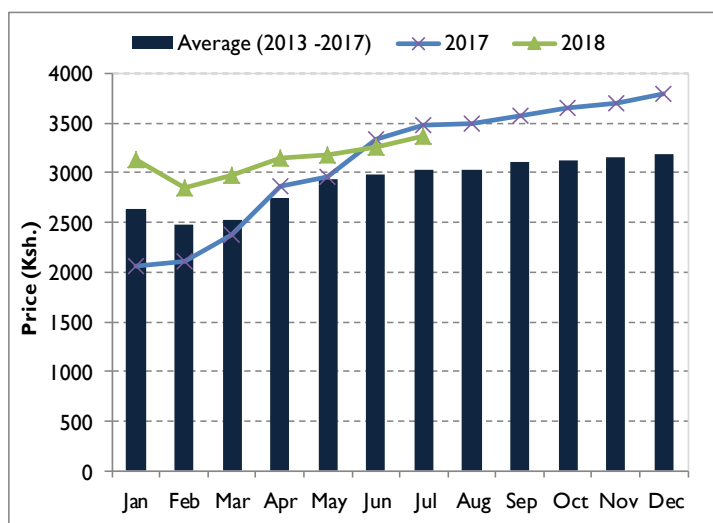


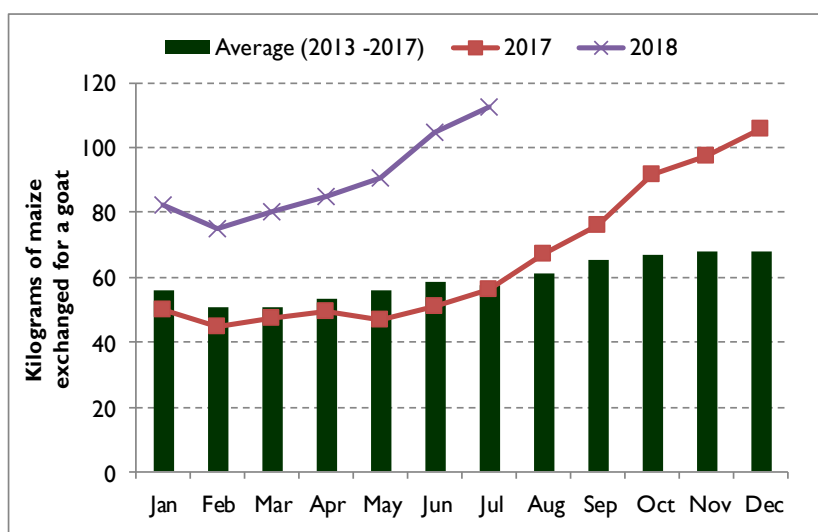
Figure 4: Average Goat Prices in the County

Currently as at July, an average sized goat retailed at Ksh. 3,373 compared to the long term average price of Ksh. 3,035 and Ksh. 3,472 same period in the previous year as shown in figure 4. The current price is 11 percent above the LTA. There has been an increase in the price of goat since February which is attributed to the improvement in body condition of livestock following the good season performance. However, the price was slightly lower by three percent compared to that recorded at

similar period last year. From the market surveys conducted in key livestock markets, it emerged that the lower prices of goats in relation to same period last year were as a result of low demand coupled by low income at household level occasioned by low maize prices.

3.2.3. Terms of Trade

Terms of trade have improved and are currently favourable as the sale an average sized goat



would purchase 112 kilograms of maize compared to long term average of 58 kilograms and 56 kilograms recorded at similar period last year as shown in figure 5. The current terms of trade is 93 percent above the long term average and 100 percent above that reported at similar period last year and is majorly attributed the fall in maize prices coupled with an

Figure 5: Comparative Terms of Trade in the County increase in goat prices. The trend shows a general improvement in the terms of trade since the month of February.

3.2.4. Income Sources

Livestock production is the main source of cash income across all the livelihood zones in the county contributing 69, 30 and 26 percents in the pastoral, mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively. Other sources of income include: Food and cash crop production, poultry production, small businesses and petty trading with varied contributions to cash income as shown in table 9 below.

Table 9: Main Sources of Cash Income

Sources of Income	Contribution to Cash Income per Livelihood Zone (%)		
	Pastoral-all species	Agro-pastoral	Mixed Farming
Livestock Production	69	26	30
Food Crop Production	5	20	25
Cash Crop Production	-	2	15
Poultry Production	2	15	5
Small Business	4	5	10

3.2.5. Water Access and Availability (Including Cost and Consumption)

Major Water Sources

The major water sources for livestock and domestic use in the county are rivers, water pans, boreholes, natural ponds, shallow wells and springs. The average recharge level for most water sources was at 70-80 percent of capacities in lowlands (Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral) while in the highlands (Mixed Farming) the recharge was over 80 percent. The status of the water sources is stable and normal at this time of year. Cases of non-operational water sources were reported mainly attributed to theft of solar panels, frequent breakdown of boreholes, broken water dams and siltation.

Distance to Water Sources

Currently the average return distances have reduced compared to the normal in all livelihood zones due to adequate recharge levels at water sources. The current return distances to water sources is two kilometres in Agro Pastoral livelihood while in Mixed farming livelihood zones the return distances have remained constant at below one kilometre. In pastoral livelihood zone the return distances have reduced from five kilometres normally to four kilometres.

Cost of Water, Consumption and Waiting time at the Source

The cost of accessing water at open sources remained free of charge. However, vendors charge a 20 litre jerry can at Ksh 20. The relatively stable price is due to the availability of water and the reduced distances to watering points in all livelihood zones. The waiting time at the source has decreased from 120 minutes to 60 minutes in pastoral livelihood zone while in Agro-pastoral and mixed farming zones; the waiting time has reduced to 30 minutes. The average household water consumption per person per day is 10-15 litres in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones and 15-20 litres in mixed farming livelihood zone (Table 10).

Table 10: Distances to Water Sources, Cost and Consumption

Livelihood zone	Distance to water for domestic use (Kms)		Cost of water (KES)		Waiting time at water source (minutes)		Average HH use (litres/person/day)		Projected duration of water in (months)
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	4	5	Nil	Nil	60	120	10-15	5	2-3
Agro-pastoral	2	2	Nil	Nil	30	60	10-15	10	2-3
Mixed Farming	<1	0.2	Nil	Nil	15-30	0-30	15-20	10	4-5

3.2.6. Food Consumption

Generally, in the lower parts of the county, 91 percent of households have acceptable food consumption score, eight percent have borderline and one percent have poor food consumption scores. However, in the northwest pastoral livelihood cluster covering the upper part of the county, the proportion of households having acceptable, borderline and poor consumption scores as 24, 25 and 51 percent respectively (Table 11). There has been an improvement in food consumption scores; with majority of the population moving from poor and borderline to acceptable food consumption score in 2018. Comparatively, western agro-pastoral cluster had the highest number of population with acceptable food consumption score in 2018. According to the SMART survey conducted in the county, approximately only 64 percent of the households were consuming at least a staple and vegetables daily, complemented by frequent consumption of pulses and oil at least four times a week compared to 69 percent in the previous year. In western agro-pastoral livelihood cluster, majority of the population moved from poor and borderline and acceptable food consumption score in 2018 compared to the same period last year.

Table 11: Food Consumption Scores by Groups

FCS	Northwest Pastoral			Western Agro-pastoral		
	Female	Male	Mean	Female	Male	Mean
Poor	56.5	47.1	51.0	3.6	0.0	1.1
Borderline	24.2	25.3	24.8	9.5	7.3	8.0
Acceptable	19.4	27.4	24.2	86.9	92.7	90.9

3.2.7. Coping Strategy

The mean reduced coping strategy index for the western agro-pastoral cluster was 14 compared to 19 the same period last year; implying that the frequency with which households are employing coping strategies has decreased. The northwest pastoral cluster covering the northern part of the county had a mean coping strategy index of 13. Female exhibited more coping strategies in the western agro-pastoral cluster at 18 while male having a mean coping strategy of 13. Within the cluster, only 2 percent of the population was reported as not coping. 24 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 21 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18 percent reduced number of meals per day; 17 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and 17 percent relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food.

3.3. Utilization

3.3.1. Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The most prevalent diseases include Acute Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), malaria and diarrhoea for under-fives and the general population (Tables 12 and 13). There was a general increase in URTI compared to last year especially during the month of March 2018 which was as result of dusty conditions left behind by the dry spell and in June 2018 when the cold season commenced. There was a downward trend in the pattern of measles, diarrhoea and malaria cases this year compared to 2017 during the same period. Malaria cases decreased from January to May 2018 compared to last year in the same period. This was attributed to the mass distribution of long lasting insecticide treated nets at household level coupled with community advocacy on malaria prevention through local radio stations. There were also adequate stocks of malaria drugs at the health facilities and accelerated integrated outreach services between January and May 2018. A sharp increase was noted in the month of June 2018 which resulted from the reduction in the integrated outreach services by stakeholders (National Drought Management authority and Kenya Red Cross Society) from 60 to 45 sites. Cholera outbreak was reported in all Sub counties; In Pokot Central, the affected areas included Masol and Marich, Pokot North; Kasei, Korokou, Kamketo and Ompolion; in Pokot South, Shall, Pough and Tapach while in Pokot West, cases were reported in Makutano. Cholera outbreak was unusually higher than what was reported in the same period in 2017 leading to the deaths of two people.

Table 12: Morbidity Trends for the Under-Fives

Disease		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections(URTI)	2018	11198	10994	11124	7399	8842	14786						
	2017	10643	10119	14055	9674	9111	5446	4275	3836	3660	3622	7073	7161
	2016	11696	12248	9417	2735	1978	1867	2144	2701	1729	1701	1373	6544
Diarrhoea	2018	5315	3803	3643	2543	3576	3657						
	2017	3960	4650	5111	4053	3530	1894	1300	1162	1200	1473	2356	3757
	2016	3932	3207	3222	2684	3309	3916	3215	3255	3613	4033	4042	2985
Malaria	2018	3,308	2,589	2188	2104	2,429	3,618						
	2017	3285	3047	3494	2750	3198	3107	7092	5508	4690	5152	7430	7586
	2016	6591	5337	4575	3533	5494	7018	8269	8471	6234	6163	4362	3313

Table 13: Morbidity Trends for the General Population

Disease		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Respiratory Tract Infections(URTI)	2018	16357	16725	17587	10443	17780	19523						
	2017	22524	23189	29785	19609	20692	10286	8202	8051	8037	7336	14539	15285
	2016	12939	13869	9748	4007	3151	2962	3096	2718	2343	2220	1280	6566
Diarrhoea	2018	2,426	2,665	2,790	1,906	2,857	2,560						
	2017	5697	6808	8133	6408	6034	4066	1907	1647	1806	2084	3440	5077
	2016	1842	1890	2129	1407	2369	2177	1877	1427	1735	1801	1109	896
Malaria	2018	6706	4900	5181	3837	4749	6782						
	2017	9315	8295	9871	8234	10265	8464	8645	7110	6513	7113	9768	10020
	2016	12008	10079	8696	5864	11514	14337	16448	14223	11989	10556	6509	4237

3.3.2. Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The county immunization coverage is below the National target of 80 percent. The proportion of fully immunized children January to June 2018 decreased to 48.2 percent from 53.9 percent in 2017 as shown in table 14 below. The decrease in Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) 1 was as a result of breakdown of cold chain in a number of facilities. An increase in OPV3 and measles coverages was noted in 2018 compared to 2017 due to Malezi Bora activities and increased awareness on the importance of immunization through the local radio.

Table 14: Table Showing Immunization Coverage.

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the county Source DHIS MOH710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: (Nutrition survey if available)
January to July 2018	48.2	1. OPV 1 ___56.9% 2. OPV 3 ___53.5% 3. Measles ___49%
January to July 2017	53.9	1. OPV 1 ___59.6% 2. OPV 3 ___51.9% 3. Measles ___47.8%

Vitamin A supplementation for children aged below six to 12 months from January to June 2017 was 39.6 percent, compared to 50 percent in 2018. The increase in Vitamin A coverage for children aged 6-11 months was associated to accelerated Malezi Bora activities and increased integrated outreach services.

3.3.3. Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

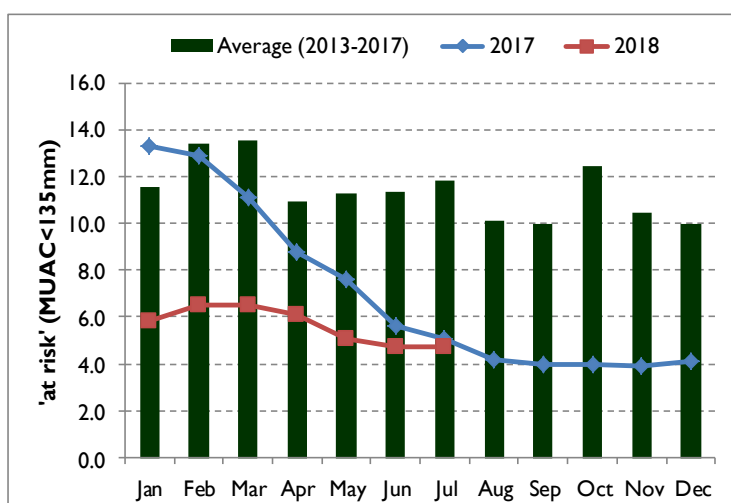


Figure 6: Proportion of children with MUAC less than 135mm

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition currently stands at 4.7 percent which is an improvement from 5.1 reported same periods last year and even the long term average which is at 11.8 percent (Figure 6). According to Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey conducted in June 2018,

the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence for the county based on the weighted average was 11 percent compared to 20.4 percent at a similar period last year. The decrease in GAM rates is associated with accelerated health and nutrition response in the past one year; increased outreaches in the county-60 outreaches scale up of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) implementing facilities from 78 to 82, implementation of IMAM protection ratio program-Linda Lishe Bora (LLB), cash transfer program for vulnerable household, food aid –National government, food aid-county government and availability of milk in household. There were more boys wasted at 11.5 percent than girls 11 percent. Similarly, severe acute malnutrition recorded a decrease from three in 2017 to one in 2018. Based on World Health Organization (WHO) threshold, the county is at serious levels of acute malnutrition which is an improvement from critical levels that were reported last year. Underweight among children 6-59 months reduced from 40.6 percent (Male 40 percent, female 41.2 percent) in 2017 to 31.3 percent (Male 31.9 percent, Female 30.7 percent) in 2018. The reduction in malnutrition is associated with availability of milk at household, upscaling IMAM services, protection ration for households with malnourished children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs'), food aid –National & County government, heightened health and nutrition services including integrated outreach health services. Household consumption of food groups varied in households. Consumption of less than three food groups was nine percent, three to five food groups 60.1 percent and consumption of over five food groups was 31.2 percent (Nutrition SMART survey 2018).

3.3.4. Sanitation and Hygiene

Cases of water contamination were reported in the county especially for the unprotected water sources. The sources of contamination were reported to be human faecal matters, cattle/goats/sheep/camel waste and farming around the rivers. Proportion of households treating water before drinking decreased from 11 percent in 2017 to nine percent in 2018 as a result of scale down of the provision of water treatment chemicals. Rivers in the county that are contaminated include; Suam, Muruny, Orwo and Kerio. Water, hygiene and sanitation intervention carried out include distribution of water treatment chemicals, community education on the importance of safe drinking water through local radio stations and community meetings. Contaminated waters resulted to diarrhoea related illness and cholera outbreak that caused 327 cases of cholera.

There was an increase of households participating in open defecation from 46.8 to 47.5 percent. Among households that used a facility, pit latrine was found to be the common method of disposing human waste. Pit latrine usage declined from 52.7 percent in 2017 to 48.8 percent in 2018.

3.4. Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

Table 15: Food Security Trends in West Pokot County

Indicator	Short rains assessment, February 2018	Long rains assessment, July 2018
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	53%	115%
Livestock body condition	Fair for cattle and sheep across all livelihood zones and good for goats in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones	Good for all livestock species across all livelihood zones except goat which is fair
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Agro-pastoral: 10/p/d Pastoral: 5/p/d Mixed Farming: 15/p/d	Agro-pastoral: 10/p/d Pastoral: 8/p/d Mixed Farming: 15/p/d
Price of maize (per kg)	41	30
Distance to grazing (km)	Mixed farming: 2 Agro-pastoral: 6 Pastoral: 10	Mixed farming: 1-2 Agro-pastoral: 1-3 Pastoral: 2-5
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	83kg	112kg
Reduced coping strategy index	Mean 9.1	Mean: 14.1
Food consumption score	Poor: 7 % Borderline: 40 % Acceptable: 53 %	Poor: 1.1 % Borderline: 8.0% Acceptable: 90.8%

4. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.1. Education

Access (Enrolment)

The total enrolment for early childhood development education (ECDE) in the county increased from 70,125 in term one to 76,237 in term two as shown in table 16. The same trend in enrolment is depicted in the enrolment numbers in primary school increasing from 180,217 pupils in term one to 183,164. The increase in enrolment of boys and girl in term two is attributed to food access in ECD and primary schools. There was notable inter sub-county transfers with a total of 569 transfers (Boys 59.4 percent, Girls 40.6 percent) Most of the pupils were moving to schools with food aid programs and low cost boarding primary schools. In secondary school the enrolment remained stable in comparison to term one 2018 mainly because of affordable fees due to government subsidy and allocation of bursaries. Seven schools in Pokot Central were affected by floods, where classrooms, toilets, fields and farms were washed away by rain water. Six of the seven schools were closed for two weeks but had since resumed operation. Four schools in Pokot South were also affected; one school in Pokot South was affected by landslide and was closed. Some schools along the border of Pokot West and Elgeyo Marakwet County were closed as a result of inter community conflicts.

Table 16: Enrolment

Enrolment	Term I 2018			Term II 2018		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ECD	34,715	35,410	70,125	37,822	38,415	76,237
Primary	90,336	89,881	180,217	91,973	91,191	183,164
Secondary	16,770	15,113	31,883	16,770	15,113	31,883

Participation (Attendance)

There was improved attendance rate in term two compared to term one 2018 for both boys and girls in ECD and primary schools. The increase in attendance is attributed to the school feeding program currently on going i.e. County food aid, HGSM and RSMP. In secondary school attendance was stable mainly because of bursaries and fees subsidy.

Retention (Drop out)

The dropout rate reduced across the three levels of education in term two 2018 as compared to term one 2018 (Table 17). Three main factors contributing to the reduction in drop out includes school meals programme, availability of food at the households, affordable school fees and minimal migration.

Table 17: Table Showing Drop Outs

Indicator	End of Term I 2018		End of Term II 2018	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Students dropped out from school				
ECD	40	46	29	34
Primary	38	43	24	33
Secondary	33	39	23	26

School Meals Programme (SMP)

A total of 290 public primary schools with 75,078 pupils are under the Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGSM), 129 primary schools with 30,233 (16,180 Boys, 14,053 Girls) and 993 public primary schools with 76,237 pupils are under County food aid as shown in table 18. Feeding programs has enhance enrolment, retention improved school attendance. There are 241 schools without any form of feeding program in term two with an enrolment of 75,636 (38,983 Boys, 36,653 Girls).

Table 18: School Meals Programme

Sub-County	HGSM			RSMP			Other type of school feeding (County Food Aid)		
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls
North Pokot	333	-	-	129	16,180	14,053	204	8,338	8,199
West Pokot	556	15,861	14,010		-	-	376	11,937	11,866
Central Pokot	405	12,610	11,970		-	-	367	8,794	9,002
South Pokot	322	10,259	10,368		-	-	250	8,753	9,348
Totals	1,616	38,730	36,348	129	16,180	14,053	1,197	37,822	38,415

5. FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1. Assumptions

- According to the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS), there is an elevated probability that cumulative rainfall for the October to December short rains will be above average over the eastern and western Kenya.
- According to the county department of livestock, market disruptions at Kamelei and Chesegon due to insecurity is likely to continue through to November affecting the livestock trade in the mentioned markets
- Based on Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)'s integrated price projections, wholesale maize prices are expected to remain below the 2017 prices and also the five year average maize prices over the scenario period with expected favourable harvests.
- According to the State department of Agriculture, Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestation will likely remain at 10 to 15 percent through the scenario period due to the mitigating effect of the heavy March to May rains.
- According to FEWSNET June, 2018 to January, 2019 food security outlook, pasture and water sources are expected to atypically remain above normal through September to the onset of the short rains.

5.2. Food Security Outlook for August to October, 2018

The food security situation in the county is expected to remain stable across all the livelihood zones until the onset of the short rains. Household food consumption score is expected to remain stable with majority of households moving to acceptable food consumption score. Less severe food based coping strategies are likely to be employed by households with a significant reduction in the proportion of households borrowing food or relying on friends and relatives. Nutritional status of children is expected to remain stable given the availability of milk at household level and continued integrated health outreach services. No mortalities food security related mortalities are expected between September and November. There is no likely change expected in the phase classification for the scenario period.

5.3. Food Security Outlook for November to January, 2019

Food security situation over the period December to February, is projected to remain stable but on a declining trend with minimal food deficits. Even though rangeland and body conditions are expected to be normal following the short rains, food security outcome indicators are expected to decline. Food consumption gaps are likely to be experienced with households moving from acceptable food consumption score to borderline food consumption score due to diminishing household stocks and reduced milk availability. Households are expected to employ moderate or insurance food based coping strategies like reducing the number of meals consumed a day or the portion of meal sizes. Nutritional status for children under five years is anticipated to remain stable due continued integrated outreach programmes. The phase classification for the county is expected to remain stressed for the pastoral livelihood zone and minimal for all other livelihood zones.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1. Conclusion

6.1.1. Phase Classification

The food security phase classification for the county is minimal (IPC Phase 1) for the mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) for the pastoral all species livelihood zone.

6.1.2. Summary of Findings

There has been an improvement in food consumption scores; with majority of the population moving from poor and borderline to acceptable food consumption score in 2018 compared to the same season last year. The mean food consumption score for the southern part of the county lying within the western agro-pastoral livelihood cluster is 65.4. Generally, 91 percent of households having acceptable food consumption score, eight percent having borderline and one percent having poor food consumption scores. The proportion of households within the borderline food consumption score was 23.3 percent and 31.7 percent in pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones respectively. However, the northwest pastoral livelihood cluster covering the northern part of the county has a mean food consumption score of 24.5 percent with the proportion of households having acceptable, borderline and poor consumption scores as 24.2, 24.8 and 51.0 percents respectively. The mean reduced coping strategy index is 14.1 and 13.3 in the western agro-pastoral and northwest pastoral livelihood clusters respectively. For instance, in the western agro-pastoral cluster, only 1.5 percent of the population are not employing any coping strategy. 24.4 percent of the households reduced quantity of food consumed by adults/mothers to ensure that children had enough to eat; 20.5 percent reduced the portion size of meals; 18.1 percent reduced number of meals per day; 16.8 percent borrowed food or relied from friends or relatives; and 16.5 percent relied on less preferred and/or less expensive food. The GAM prevalence rate for the county based on the weighted average was 11.0 percent which is a reduction from 20.4 percent recorded same period last year. The proportion of children below five years who are at risk of malnutrition decreased from 5.1 percent last year to 4.7 percent in July 2018.

6.1.3. Sub-County Ranking

Table 19: Ranking of Sub-County in order of Food insecurity Severity

Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure, 4=Least food insecure)	Current main food security threats
Pokot North	1	Flood destruction on crops, wilting of crops, outbreak of cholera, low milk availability, outbreak of cholera and LSD in livestock, low latrine coverage, low immunization coverage
Pokot Central	2	Closure of markets, low milk availability, flash floods destroyed, low latrine coverage
Pokot West	3	High morbidity prevalence both in under 5 and general population, outbreaks of cholera, post-harvest losses
Pokot South	4	Intercommunal conflicts, Closure of markets, facilities, schools, landslides, destruction of livelihoods, displacement of population, high fungal disease incidences on horticulture

6.2. Ongoing Interventions

6.2.1. Food Interventions

- Home Grown School Feeding programmes covering 71,917 pupils in 336 primary schools.

6.2.2. Non-Food Interventions

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. Of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts In Terms Of Food Security	Time Frame
Agriculture						
West Pokot	Sunflower promotion and completion of Sunflower Processing factory	Mnagei	Over 1000	County Government	Increase resilience through income generation	Ongoing, to be completed Dec 2018
County wide	Provision of maize seed to vulnerable farmers	All wards	143,000	County Government	Increase productivity and production for vulnerable house holds	1 Year
County Wide	FAW control through training and provision of chemicals for demonstrations	All wards	5,000	County Government	Reduced Maize crop damage thus guaranteeing food security	1 Year
Pokot South	Construction of Onion Stores	Batei	500	County Government	Increase household incomes through organized storage and marketing	1 Year
Pokot South and West Pokot	Provision of certified Irish potato seedlings	Lelan, Tapach and Siyoi	-	FAO, County Government	Increased food security through increased Irish Potato production	1 Year
County wide	Promotion of cotton and sisal and other cash crops	Riwo, Suam, Kodich, Chepareia, Masol, Kapchok, Kasei, Kiwawa	500	County Government	Increase household incomes through organized marketing and provision of planting materials	
All sub counties	Provision of Green grams seeds	Riwo, Suam, Chepareia, Lomut, Weiwei	4,500	County Government,	Enhanced food security through provision of certified seeds	1 Year
West Pokot	Soybei Irrigation scheme	Mnagei	400	County Government	Enhanced food security	1 Year
Pokot South	Mokuwo, Kolotubei, Kaminia, Irrigation scheme	Batei,	200	County Government	Enhanced food security	1 Year
Pokot Central	Orwa and Tukwel, Irrigation Scheme	Sekerr	750	County Government	Enhanced food security	1 Year
Pokot North	Kochar Irrigation Scheme	Sook	120	County Government	Enhanced food security	
Livestock						

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. Of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts In Terms Of Food Security	Time Frame
All Sub Counties	Supplementary livestock feed relief (silage, 1,000 tonnes)		2,000	National government, Livestock department	Improved production	2 nd week of August, 2018
	Supply of breeding (sahiwal bulls – 440; galla bucks- 2110; dairy cows – 400; Cockerels - 800)		5750 hh	County Government		June-July, 2018
Pokot South sub-county	Purchase of pasture seeds for Nasukuta LIC		Nasukuta LIC	Livestock department	Improved pasture production	June-July, 2018
Pokot South	Construction of saleyard at Chepareria market			Livestock Department	Improved market access	April-August, 2018
Pokot South	Purchase of breeding Dorper sheep for: Nasukuta – 29 Batei ward - 16		Nasukuta LIC -16 hh in Batei ward	RPLRP	Improved production	June-July, 2018
Pokot South	Purchase of sahiwal bulls		Nasukuta LIC	Department of Livestock	Improved breeds	May-July, 2018
Pokot North	Purchase of pasture seeds for reseeding by farmer groups – 80 acres		4 farmer groups	RPLRP	Improved pastures	June-July, 2018
West Pokot	Pasture establishment at Kitelakapel – 60 ha		500 hh	DRSLP	Improved pasture production	May-September
West Pokot	Construction of pasture store at Kitelakapel		500 hh	DRSLP	Improved pasture access	May-September
Countywide	Vaccination of livestock CCPP		4,260 hh (25,560 people)	MOAL&F, RPLRP	Health Animals Increased productivity	June, 2018
Countywide	Vaccination of livestock PPR		4,400 hh (26,400 people)	MOAL&F, RPLRP	Health Animals Increased productivity	June, 2018
Countywide	Deworming & treatment		908 hh (5,448)	National gov't & county gov't	Health Animals Increased productivity	June, 2018
Education						
North Pokot	RSMP	North Pokot	30,233	WFP, GoK	Enhanced Enrolment Retention And Participation	Ongoing
Pokot west, central and south	HGSMP	Selected Schools	74,998	WFP, GoK	Improved Enrolment Attendance And Retention	Ongoing
All Sub Counties	ECD-Fortified Porridge	All ECD Centres	76,237	West/Pokot County Government	Improved Enrolment Attendance And Retention	Ongoing

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. Of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts In Terms Of Food Security	Time Frame
All Sub Counties	Provision Of Sanitary Towels	All Primary & Secondary Schools	96,906	NGAAF	Improved Enrolment Attendance And Retention	Ongoing
Health and Nutrition						
All sub Counties	Vitamin A Supplementation All immunizing health facilities (105)	All immunizing health facilities (105)	85,868	MOH and partners (UNICEF, ACF)	Reduced Morbidity	On going
All	Zinc Supplementation	All health facilities (105)	33,517	MOH and partners (UNICEF, ACF)	Reduced Morbidity	Ongoing
All	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	88 Of 115 health facilities and 40 outreach sites	1,527	MOH, Partners (ACF, WFP, CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus)	Reduces acute malnutrition	On going
All	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	88 of 115 health facilities and 70 outreach sites	23,830	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Improved child feeding practices	On going
All	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All immunizing health facilities and outreach sites	24,010	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Reduced Morbidity	On going
All	Deworming	All immunizing health facilities	85,868	MOH, MOE, Partners (ACF, UNICEF CBOs, KRCS, AMPATH plus, world vision Kenya)	Increased food utilization	On going
	Food Fortification	Wholesalers, supermarkets, retail shops, open markets and households	32,201	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, WVK, AMPATH plus, CBOs)	Improved food diversification	On going

Sub-County	Intervention	Location	No. Of Beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts In Terms Of Food Security	Time Frame
All	Community Nutrition Advocacy	20 wards in west pokot county	665,571	MOH, Partners (ACF, UNICEF, WVK, AMPATH plus, CBOs e.g SIKOM, YOUTH BUNGE)	Improve nutrition situation	On going
Water and sanitation						
Endough	Krich Klan Gravity Scheme	KRICH	3,000	County Government	Improve crop production	Ongoing
Sook	Kesoot Spring Rehabilitation	Kesoot	1000	County Government	Improve water access	On going
Riwo	Lokoronoi pipeline extension	Lokoronoi	800	County Government	Improve water access	On going
Suam	Suam pipeline extension Desilting of spring	Lotepes Karameri	2000	County Government	Improve water access	On going
Alale	Upgrading of Boreholes	Lobiroi Nauma Nakwijit	1000	County Government	Water access	On going

6.3. Recommended Interventions

6.3.1. Food Interventions

Following the assessment of the long rains and the impact on various sectors, the team recommended reduction in the population in need of immediate food aid in the county as shown in Table 20 below. The reduction of the numbers is informed by the above long term average production of maize addressing food availability, below normal cereal prices coupled with above normal livestock prices that makes the accessibility of the available food possible. In addition the ongoing interventions in the health sector have significantly improved the nutritional status at the households.

Table 20: Population in need of Food Assistance

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in need (% range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1	Pokot North	15-20	CFA
2.	Pokot Central	10-15	CFA
3.	Pokot West	5-10	CFA
4.	Pokot South	5-10	CFA

6.3.2. Non-Food Interventions

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
County Wide	Post-Harvest Management and post-harvest chemical and thematic bags support	All Wards	10,000	National Government, County Government and other development Partners	5M	Human resource	By February, 2018
County Wide	Training of farmers on fertilizer use, recommended seeds and agronomy (Maize, Irish Potatoes, horticulture)	All wards		County Government	5M	Human resource	1 Year
Pokot South	Tepatukei-Saramach Irrigation Project	Sekerr	100Ha	County Government	10M		5Years
Pokot South	Wowo furrow Irrigation	Lomut	10Ha	County Government	10M		5years
Pokot South	Construction of Irish Potato stores	Tapach and Lelan	1500	County Government and other development Partners	15M		2 Years
Livestock							
	Livestock insurance cover	All sub counties	2000 farmers	Kenya Livestock insurance programme(National government -SDL) -County Government	Funds kshs 150 million	Technical personel	2018-2019
	Development of livestock marketing infrastructure -	All sub counties	120,000 livestock producer and traders	-MOAL&F, County govt. CMC, other SHs -	(kshs 5million)	- Land but not enough Technical personnel	2017-2018
	Supply of livestock breeding stock (galla goats, dorper and woolsheep sheep, sahiwal/	All sub counties	5,000	-Livestock department -Nasukuta LIC - farmer groups -Individual farmers	-Funds, Community participation	-Technical personel	2018-2019

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Boran cattle, hybrid cockerels; dairy cattle) to farmers						
	Expansion of AI Services to cover the whole county (5 AI kits to be equipped)	West Pokot and Pokot South sub counties	2,000	Department of Livestock -Dairy Directorate -Co-operative societies	Kshs 10 million	-Demand for the service	2018-2019
	Enhanced establishment of pastures	All sub counties	10,000 farmers (500 acres)	-Livestock department -DRSLP -Individual farmers, farmer groups	-Land -Funds kshs 10 million	-Technical personnel	Continues
	Strategic livestock feed (hay) reserve through development of individual farmers/ group	All sub counties	5000	-MOAL&F -DRSLP Community -other SHs	-Funds Community participation	-Land -Technical personnel	Continues
	Rangeland reseeded.	All sub counties	3,000	-MOAL&F, -Community -Other SHs	-Funds Community participation	-land , Technical personnel	Continues
	Set up livestock feed processing plant	West Pokot – Nasokol county farm	Entire county	-Livestock Department -ADC -KALRO	-Funds- Ksh.20 M	-Land -Technical personnel	2018-2020
	Promotion of alternative LHs	All sub counties	1,000	-MOAL&F, -ASDSP, Community , other SHs -	kshs 2 million	-Technical personnel -local feeds	Continues
	Promotion of camel keeping	All sub counties	3,000 HHs	-MOAL&F, -KCSAP, Community , other SHs -	Kshs 50 million	-Technical personnel -browse	2018-2022
	Promotion of bee	All sub	1200	MOAL&F,	Communi	personnel	Continues

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	keeping	counties		-ASDSP -Co-operative dept. -Community -other SHs	nity participation	-browse	
	Development of water structures ie water pans, BHs, subsurface dams	All sub counties	3000	-MOAL&F, -DRSLP, -RPLRP -Water department - Community KCSAP, -other SHs	Funds (kshs 10 million)	land	continues
	Disease surveillance and vaccination		20,000	Livestock department, county government, other SHs	Funds- kshs 10 million	Technical personel	2018-2019
	Enhancement of livestock extension services			-Livestock department - ASDSP, -KCSAP -Other SHs	Funds kshs 8 million	Technical personel	2018-2019
Water and Sanitation							
WEIWEI	Spring protection/Gravity scheme	Solion	1,000	CG, Partners, GoK	2.7 M	Land	3 months
MASOL	Construct water pans, desilt existing water pan	Masol	2,500	CG, Partners, GoK	10 M	Land	6 months
Health and Nutrition							
North pokot, parts of central, parts of west pokot sub county	Conduct mass screening in the community	Pastoral and agro pastoral zones across the county	80% of the population	MOH, AAH, UNICEF, KRCS	Funds for training 3,000,000	Human resource	2018/2019
North pokot, parts of west pokot and central sub counties	Conduct integrated outreaches in hard to reach areas	Pastoral ,agro pastoral areas	90% of the unreached population in hard to reach areas	MOH, AAH KRCS, UNICEF	5,000,000	HR	2018/2019
North pokot, parts of west pokot and central sub	Strengthen community referral mechanism	Pastoral and agro pastoral zones across the	70% of the population in pastoral and agro pastoral	MOH, AAHF, KRCS, UNICEF	3,000,000	HR	2018/2019

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
counties		county	areas				
North pokot, parts of west pokot and parts of central sub counties	Protection ration program for IMAM beneficiaries	Pastoral areas	3500 IMAM beneficiaries	GOK, WFP, AAH, KRCS, UNICEF	42,000,000	HR	2018/2019
All	Roll out of IMAM surge model	Pastoral and agro pastoral zones across the county	Health facilities at the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones (25)	MOH, ACF, UNICEF	5M	Human resource	2018/2019
	Promotion of appropriate MIYCN	County	Whole population (649,418)	County Government, MOH Partners (ACF, KRCS, UNICEF, WVK, youh Bunge, SIKOM Fred hollows)	8.5M	Human resource	2018/2019
	Promotion of appropriate WASH practices	County	Whole population (649,418)	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF, KRCS, UNICEF, WVK, youh Bunge, SIKOM Fred hollows)	2M	Human resource	2018 / 2019
	Training on integrated management of acute malnutrition	County	Newly recruited health care service providers (120)	County Government, MOH, Partners (ACF,	Funds for training 5,000,000	Human resource	2018/2019
All wards in pastoral and agro pastoral areas	Upscale CLTS	county	Pastoral and agro pastoral areas		1,200,000		
Education							
West, central and south pokot	Expansion of HGSM	West Pokot	13581	WFP, GoK, Partners	Funds	Human Resource, Water And Firewood	2019 Onwards

Sub-County	Intervention	Wards	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
North pokot	Put up more water facilities	All Sub county	30,233	GoK, County Government, Partners	Funds	Land,	2019 Onwards