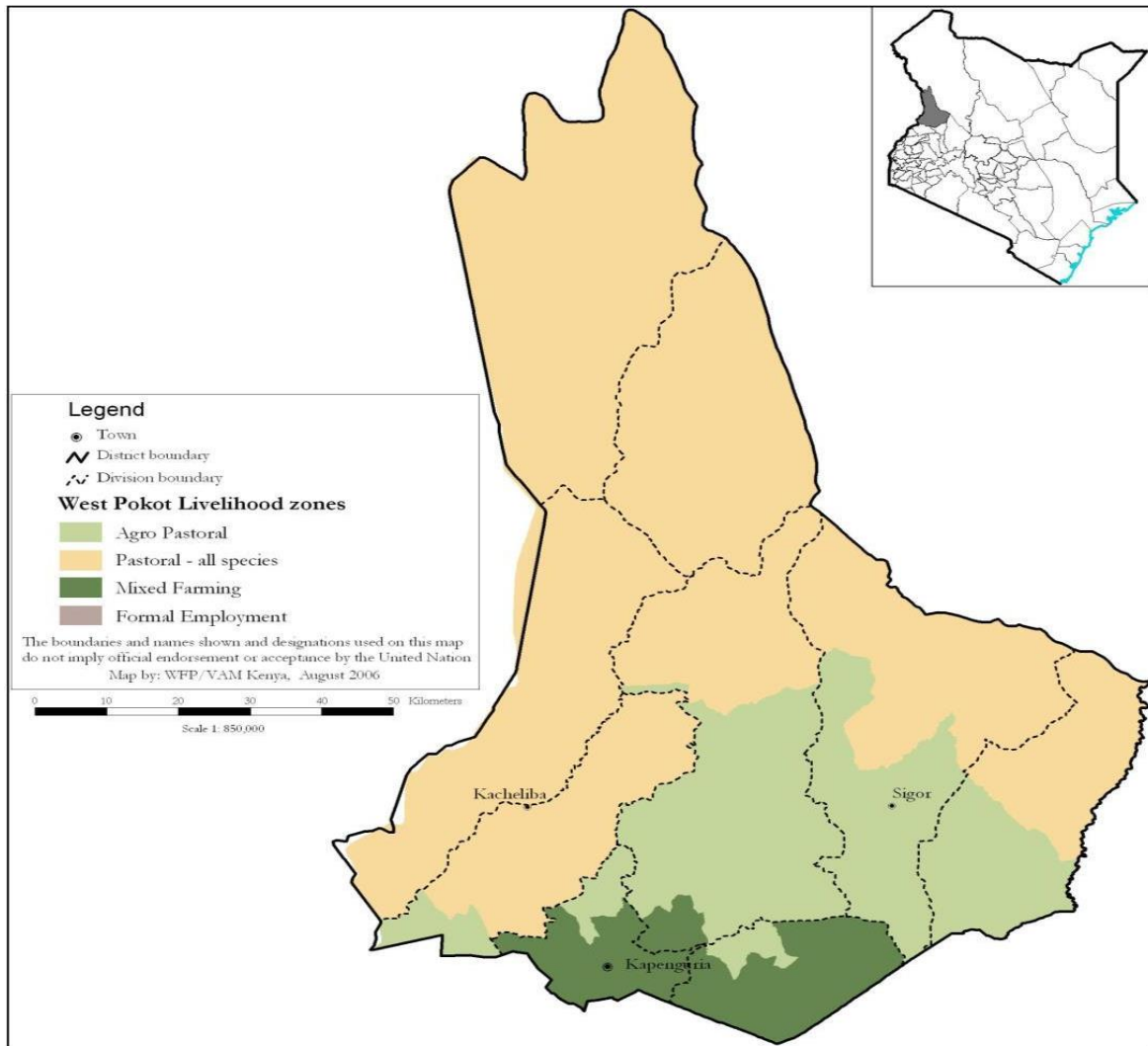


WEST POKOT COUNTY

2016 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

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¹Thomas Kang'ethe (Ministry of Water and Irrigation) and Eunice Mutuku (World Vision)

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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 is divided into four sub-counties, Pokot North, Pokot South, Pokot Central and Pokot West. The county covers an estimated area of 9,169.4 square kilometers with a population of 512,690 persons (KNBS, 2009) and has three main livelihood zones (Figure 1)

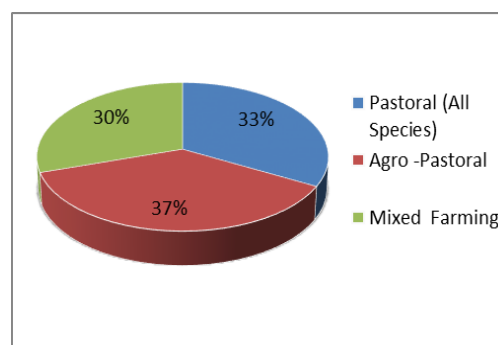


Figure 1. Population by livelihood

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The county as is classified in the None/Minimal phase (IPC Phase 1) across all livelihood zones. Livestock productivity is good as livestock body condition is good across the livelihood zones and prices of milk are within the long term average (LTA). Although maize stocks held at household level are 27 percent below the LTA, stocks held by traders are within the normal range. Water consumption has improved across the livelihood zones with an average consumption of 15 litres per person per day with the lowest intake observed in households in the pastoral livelihood zone where consumption is 10-12 litres per person per day compared with normal 5-8 litres per person per day. The current terms of trade are 19 percent above the LTA. Crude mortality rate (CMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) are 0.024/10,000/day and 0.038/0,000/day respectively which is below the alert thresholds. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is currently 10.7 percent which is 19 percent above the LTA of 9 percent.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Table 1: Trends in food security

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2016
Food security phase	None or minimal (mixed and agro pastoral), Stressed (parts of pastoral)	None or minimal (mixed and agro pastoral), Stressed (parts of pastoral)
Maize stocks held by households	73 percent of LTA	89 percent of LTA (LRA 2015)
Livestock body condition	Good for all species	Good to fair for large stocks, Good for small stocks
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	10-12 (pastoral) 15-20 (agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones)	5-10 (pastoral) 15-20 (agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones)
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh. 40	Ksh. 30
Terms of trade	63 kg maize / one goat	86 kg maize / one goat
Coping strategy index	15	27
Food consumption score	Poor – 1.3 percent Borderline – 8 percent Acceptable – 90.7 percent (May 2016)	Poor – 13.6 percent Borderline – 30 percent Acceptable – 56.7 percent (May 2015)
(MUAC < 135 mm)	10.7 percent	8.3 percent

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the rains was late as it occurred in the first dekad of April compared with the second dekad of March normally. Most parts of the county received above normal rainfall of 110 to 200 percent with a few locations receiving 90-110 percent of normal rainfall (figure 2). Spatial distribution was uneven while temporal distribution was fair. Cessation was early in the third dekad of May compared to normal in the first dekad of June.

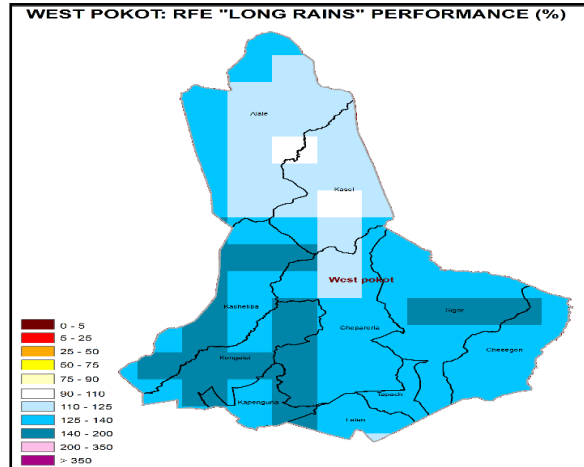


Figure 2: Percent of normal rainfall

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Introduction

The county is long rains dependent. The three main food crops grown are maize, beans and irish potatoes (Table 2). Irish potatoes is mainly produced in the Mixed farming livelihood zone.

Table 2: Contribution of crops to food and income

Livelihood Zone	Crop	Percent Contribution	
		Food	Income
Agro pastoral	Maize	52	28
	Beans	15	21
Mixed farming	Maize	39	30
	Beans	15	8
	Irish potatoes	25	20
Pastoral	Maize	55	15
	Beans	10	20

Rain-fed crop production

In the rain-fed crop production locations, area put under maize and beans production increased by 12 percent and 24 percent respectively compared with LTA. The increase is attributed to early availability of fertilizers by National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) and opening up of new maize fields. Coupled by good performance of the rains, the projected production for maize is expected to increase respectively by six percent of the LTA. However, due to a dry spell in May, projected production for beans declined by 12 percent of LTA (Table 3)

Area under irish potatoes production declined by nine percent of the LTA, which was attributed to farmers opting not to plant the crop due to lack of certified seeds. Production declined by nine percent of LTA due to a dry spell in May, use of uncertified seeds and high incidences of pests and diseases.

Table 3: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 long rains season (Ha)	Long term average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2016 long rains season production (90 kg bags)	Long term average production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	35,033	31,226	938,950	882,643
Beans	11,680	9,388	46,720	53,639
Potatoes	708	862	141,600	155,160

Irrigated Crop Production

Table 4: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 long rains season (Ha)	Long term average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2016 long rains season production (90 kg bags)	Long term average production during the long rains season 90 kg
Maize	350	300	17,500	17,000
Green grams	65	15	650	316

Area under maize increased by 16 percent of LTA attributed to opening up of more irrigation fields. However, the maize grown under irrigation is seed maize where farmers are contracted by Kenya Seed Company. Area under green grams increased by 333 percent of the LTA which was attributed to opening up of new irrigation farms especially in Pokot central where, contracting of green gram farmers by Kenya Seed Company through Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) induced farmers to increase acreage under the crop. Maize was affected by flooding in the early stages of development and production is projected to remain within the LTA. Green gram crop was affected by too much water and thus the production is projected to be 105 percent of LTA which is not comparable with the area planted.

Table 5: Maize Stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities held currently (90-kg bags)	Long term average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
Households	84,696	115,460
Traders	20,923	20,930
Millers	0	0
NCPB	41,157	36,221
Total	146,776	172,611

The stocks held at household level are 27 percent below the LTA mainly attributed to farmers selling their stocks to cater for daily needs and a section of farmers who did not plant maize during the previous season for fear of the maize lethal necrosis disease (Table 5). Most of the stocks with households are held by large scale farmers who are speculating on a rise in maize prices. Stocks held by traders are within the normal range while the National Cereals and

Produce Board (NCPB) stores have stocks which are 14 percent above the LTA. The increase in stocks at NCPB is attributed to the favourable buying price offered by the Board which has also attracted farmers from the neighbouring Trans Nzoia County.

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock species kept in the county are cattle, goats, sheep, poultry and camels (Table 6).

Table 6: Livestock Contribution to Income and Food

Livelihood zone	Percent contribution to income	Percent contribution to food
Mixed farming	30	25
Agro pastoral	41	23
Pastoral	69	24

Forage condition

Table 7: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Situation at similar time of the year	Projected Duration to last (months)	Current	Situation at similar time of the year	Projected duration to last (months)
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	3-4	Good	Good	3-4
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	3-4	Good	Good	3-4
Pastoral	Fair-good	Fair-good	2	Good	Good	3-4

Forage is on an improving trend due to the offseason rains being experienced across all livelihood zones. Crop residues such as bean straws are currently being used to supplement livestock feeds, which is normal at this time of the year. Some farmers have also stored maize and beans residues from 2015 harvest. Foot and mouth disease is affecting livestock access to pasture especially in Pokot South and Pokot West where quarantine was imposed to contain the disease.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

Body condition of livestock is normal for all species compared with similar time of the year which is attributed to availability of pasture and browse, and less trekking distances to grazing areas and water sources (Table 8).

Table 8: Trends in Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally

Mixed Farming	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Agro pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Pastoral	Fair Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

Table 9: Milk Production, Consumption and Price

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	5	5-6	4	3	30	30
Agro pastoral	3	2	2	1.5	45	45
Pastoral	3	2	2	1.5	60	60

The drop in milk availability in the mixed farming livelihood zone is as a result of reduced productivity due to foot and mouth disease (FMD).

Tropical Livestock Units

The average Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) per household are normal at this time of the year (Table 10).

Table 10: Livestock ownership

		Pastoral	Agro pastoral	Mixed farming
Current TLU per HH		10	6	5
Normal TLU per HH		10	6	5
Variation by wealth group	Low income HH	2.75	1.5	1.5
	Medium income HH	4.5	4	3.5

There were normal birth rates with cattle at 0.5, goats 1.5, sheep 1.6, and 0.3 for camels.

Migration

An estimated 20 percent of cattle that had migrated to Uganda earlier in the year due to a dry spell are reported to be returning back to Pokot North Sub County through Amudat- Kiwawa route. The earlier than normal return is attributed to good pasture.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak was reported in April in both mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zones (Chepkobegh, Kapsait, Chepareria, Kaibichbich and Chepkono). The diseases led to closure of livestock markets thereby disrupting market operations. The situation was contained through imposition of quarantine, vaccination and eventual uplifting of the quarantine. There have been no unusual livestock deaths across all livelihood zones.

Water for Livestock

Table 11: Water for Livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources	Return trekking distances	Expected duration to last (months)	Watering frequency
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	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Mixed farming	Boreholes, rivers and streams	Boreholes, rivers and streams	2 KM	2 KM	More than 5	More than 5	Daily	Daily
Agro Pastoral	Boreholes, water pans, Subsurface dams, shallow wells and rivers.	Boreholes, water pans, Subsurface dams, shallow wells and rivers.	5Km	5Km	4	4	Daily	Daily
Pastoral	Rivers, streams and piped water	Rivers, streams and piped water	6-8 Km	6-8 Km	3 months	3 months	3 days in a week	3 days in a week

3.3 Water Availability and Access

The main sources of domestic water are rivers, boreholes, water pans, piped water and springs. The sources are the normal sources. Recharge to the open water sources was 65 to 100 percent of their capacity across the livelihood zones with the highest recharge realized in the highlands. All the boreholes are operational while the open water sources in the county have water. The water at sources is expected to last into the next rainy season which is normal at this time of the year (Table 12).

Table 12: Water for Domestic Use

Sub-county / livelihood zone	Distance to water for domestic use (km)		Cost of water (Kshs/ 20 litres)		Waiting time at water Source (minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/ day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Kacheliba	4	3	0	0	60	40	5-8	10-12
Konyao (north)	4	3	0	0	90	60	5-8	10-12
Kasei (north)	4	3	0	0	60	40	8-10	10-12
Alale (north)	4	3	0	0	60	40	8-10	10-12
Kapenguria east	0.5	0.5	10	10	45	20	15	15
Kongelai (west)	2.5	2	0	0	90	30	12-15	10-12
Sook (west)	2	1.5	0	0	60	20	12-15	10-12
Lelan (south)	0.2	0.2	0	0	20	10	15-20	15-20
Tapach (south)	0.2	0.2	0	0	20	10	15-20	15-20
Chepareria (south)	2	1	0	0	60	30	12-15	12-15
Batei (south)	1	1	0	0	20	10	15-20	15-20
Sigor (central)	5	3	0	0	60	40	8-10	10-12
Chesegon (central)	5	3	0	0	60	40	10-12	12-15

In Kasei and Kamketo, Kases and Kodich the waiting time is an hour compared to one and half hours because seeping of water drawn from shallow wells along laghas requires additional. The price of water from vendors is Ksh.10-20 per 20 litre jerrican.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market operations

The main markets in the county are Makutano, Kabichbich, Sigor, Chepkopegh, Chepareria,

Alale, Orolwo and Kacheliba. The markets have are operating normally with the exception of Chesegon and Lomut markets, due to insecurity. However, outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) led to the closure of Kapsait livestock market as quarantine was imposed to contain the disease. The main food commodities found in the markets are maize and beans which are supplied from within the county as well as from outside the county including maize from Uganda. Livestock traded are cattle, sheep and goats.

Maize prices

The current prices of maize are stable and this is attributed to adequate supply to the markets which is normal at this time of the year. They are slightly below the LTA by the same percentage points. The price is expected to stabilize further in August and then decline in September after harvesting of maize from the farms which will reduce reliance on markets while some of it will end up in the markets with less demand.

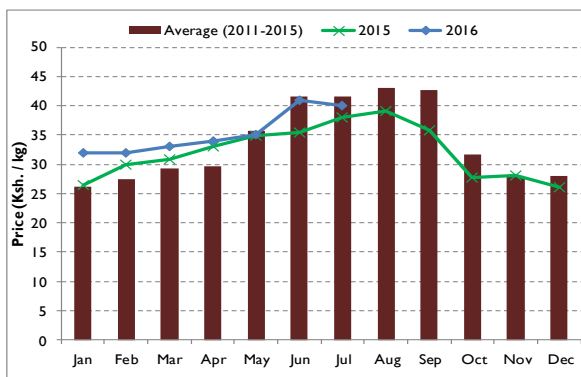


Figure 3. Maize Price

Goat prices

The price of a goat for the month of July continued to stabilize though it was the same as that of same time in 2015 but above the LTA by 14 percent, as shown in figure 3 alongside. Price stability is normal at this time of the year. The price is attributed to good body condition and is expected to rise as the body condition continues to improve due to availability of browse and water.

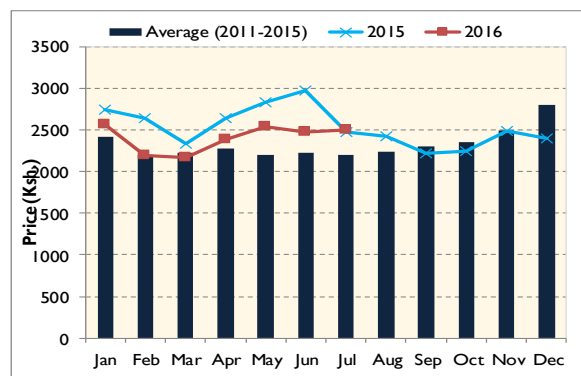


Figure 4. Goat prices

Terms of trade

The current terms of trade are 19 percent above the LTA and are within the same range as in 2015. The drop in terms of trade from May to June was occasioned by a rise in maize prices as a result of low supply. The trend is expected to stabilize until August then rise in September as maize prices decline and goat prices increase.

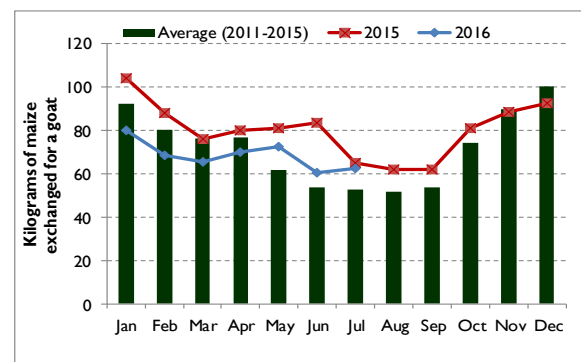


Figure 5. Terms of trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity Patterns

The most prevalent diseases between January and May 2016 among children aged below five years are upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, diarrhea, diseases of the skin and pneumonia. (Table 13).

Table 13: Morbidity trends for children aged below five years and the general population

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for General Population			
Disease	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	Percent Change	Disease	Jan-June 2015	Jan-June 2016	Percent Change
URTI	54,505	38,374	-30	URTI	50,419	55,660	10.3
Malaria	28,615	25,378	-11.3	Malaria	35,266	47,961	36
Diarrhoea	17,440	16,308	-65	Diarrhoea	10,923	9,598	-12.1
Pneumonia	5,930	6,880	16	Skin Infection	5,788	11,086	91
Skin Infection	3,849	4,338	-12.7	Pneumonia	12,513	12,951	3.5

The decrease in morbidity for children is attributed to improved awareness on health care seeking behavior campaigns conducted through the local media and community health workers. Pneumonia slightly increased due to extreme cold weather being experienced especially in the mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zones. The increase in malaria for the general population is associated with infrequent use of mosquito nets and failure to seek medical attention on time among adults

Table 14: Epidemic Prone Diseases

Epidemic	January – June 2015		January – June 2016	
	No of cases	Reported deaths	No of cases	Reported deaths
Measles	57	-	28	-
Dysentery	719	-	588	-
Diarrhoea	33,887	-	26,015	-
Malaria	53,881	52	73,239	46
Typhoid	8,567	2	7,806	3

Crude mortality rate (CMR) and Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) are 0.024/day/10,000 and 0.038/10,000/day respectively compared with 2015 where CMR and U5MR were 0.020/10,000/day and 0.023/10,000/day respectively. The rates are below the alert thresholds.

Immunization Coverage

Table 15: Immunization Coverage in Percentage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the district (Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations)	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the district (Source Nutrition survey)
January to June 2016	51.4	1. OPV 1 72.1 2. OPV 3 56.4 3. Measles 46.9
January to June 2015	67.9	1. OPV 1 74.6 2. OPV 3 67.5 3. Measles 56.8

Full immunization coverage rates for children decreased by 32 percent from January to June 2016 compared with same period in 2015. The decline is attributed to reduced outreaches and stock out of BCG and oral polio vaccine in May 2016. The stock out has since been addressed. Some sites which were being reached by Kenya Red cross are yet to be taken over by the County Government or a partners since the organization no longer support the outreaches.

Table 16: Vitamin A Coverage

% Children < 12 months who received Vit A (DHIS 710)		% Children 1 to 5 years old who received Vitamin A (DHIS 710)		% Children 6-11 Ones (Survey)		% Children 12-59 Twice (Survey)		% Children 6-59 Ones (Survey)	
Jan - June 2015	Jan - June 2016	Jan - June 2015	Jan - June 2016	Jan - June 2015	Jan - June 2016	Jan - June 2015	Jan - June 2016	Jan - June 2015	Jan - June 2016
76.90	87.90	73.90	77.6	60.3	52.3	33	26.3	30.9	33.2

Vitamin A supplementation increased from 76.9 to 87.9 percent and 73.9 to 77.6 percent for both children less than 12 months and 1-5 years (Table 16). The increase was attributed to intensified advocacy communication and social mobilization (ACSM) in the County during Malezi bora and administration of Vitamin A and de-wormers at ECD centers.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

According to SMART survey, the proportion of underweight children increased significantly from 34.6 percent in June 2015 to 36.8 percent in June 2016. General Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates also increased to 15.3 from 12.4 percent recorded in 2015. According to World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds, the County is therefore still classified as critical. Stunting rates decreased although insignificantly from 44.9 percent recorded in 2015 to 44.5 percent in 2016. There was an increase in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates from 1.4 percent in June 2015 to 2.9 percent in June 2016. The increase is attributed to low active case finding and referral of malnourished children to health facilities caused by low incentives to community health workers. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is currently 10.7 percent which was 19 percent above the LTA of 9 percent (Figure 6). The most likely causes of malnutrition include poor infant and young child care practices, poor dietary diversity and low micro-nutrient supplementation.

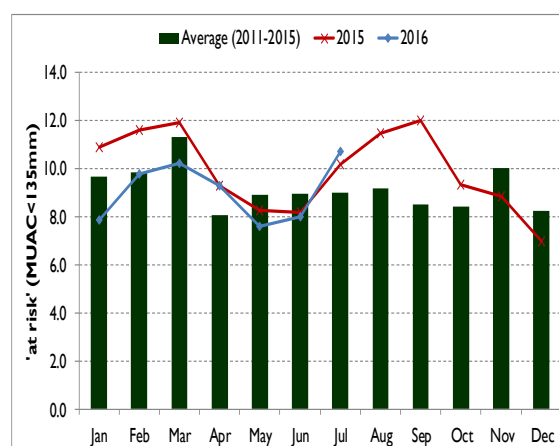


Figure 6: % of children at risk of malnutrition

Households in mixed farming livelihood zone are consuming three meals a day which is normal at this time of the year. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, they are consuming two to three meals, and in pastoral livelihood zone one to two meals in a day which is normal at this time of the year. According to the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) data, there is an improvement in the proportion of population having a poor and borderline food consumption (Table 17)

Table 17: Food Consumption Score

Period	Poor (%)	Borderline (%)	Acceptable (%)
May-16	1.3	8	90.7
May-15	13.6	30	56.4

Coping Mechanisms

The coping strategy index (CSI) reduced from 36 in May 2014 to 27 in May 2015 and further to 15 in May 2016. The implication is that households are employing less severe coping mechanisms to bridge any food gaps.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Contamination of water sources was reported from lack of sanitation facilities particularly in Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones. Livestock are watered from the same source used by household for drinking, bathing and laundry. Some households rely on unprotected subsurface dams and water pans for domestic water hence being exposed to water borne diseases. Water treatment chemicals are not available at household level across all livelihood zones. Water is collected in jerry cans and stored in the same or in large uncovered containers which further exposes the water to contamination.

According to June 2016 SMART survey, majority of households are aware of hand washing during critical times. 53.2 percent of household wash hands with soap and water, 31.5 percent wash hands with water only and 14.7 percent wash hands using soap when they can afford.

Latrine coverage varied across livelihood zones. The Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Mixed Farming zones recorded 20, 60 and 85 percent respectively. Compared to same time 2015 when the situation has slightly improved per livelihood zone. In 2015, the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Mixed Farming zones recorded 10, 45 and 80 percent respectively. However Latrine coverage in the county is currently at 55 percent compared to 55.5 percent recorded in 2015 and this is attributed to migration especially in pastoral livelihood zone and retrogressive cultural practices across all livelihood zones.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

The food security outcomes are based on the following assumptions:

- The October-November-December rains are expected to be below or near normal according to the meteorological department weather forecast.
- Pasture is expected to last for two months in the pastoral zones and three to four months in the mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones.
- Browse is expected to last into the next rainy season across all the livelihood zones.
- The price of maize is expected to fall in August and September while the price of livestock is expected to rise.
- The terms of trade are expected to improve with the rising livestock prices.
- With harvesting expected to start in August, there will be sufficient stocks at household level.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes from August to October

The food security situation is expected to further improve across the livelihood zones. Water availability and accessibility is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones. Pasture is expected to be depleted by mid-October in the pastoral livelihood zone thereby affecting livestock production in the livelihood zone. In the mixed farming and agro pastoral zones

livestock production is expected to improve due to availability of forage. Market provisions are expected to be high and the terms of trade are expected to improve thereby enabling the households to better access food. The nutritional status for the under-fives is expected to improve while that of the general public is expected to remain stable. The crude death rate and crude mortality rates are expected to remain below the alert thresholds. The households are expected to use less severe coping mechanisms except the pastoral livelihood zone where they may use the normal coping mechanisms. The mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones are expected to remain in the minimal food insecurity phase while parts of the pastoral zone may be in the stressed food insecurity phase.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for November to January

The onset of the October-November-December is expected to regenerate pasture in the pastoral zones and improve its condition in the other livelihood zones. Livestock production is expected to improve leading to improved milk availability at household level. Market operations are expected to be normal and markets well provisioned. The terms of trade are expected to be stable and above the LTA thereby ensuring that the households have access to food commodities in the markets. No change is expected in the Under-five and general population mortality rates. Therefore, a higher percentage of households in the mixed and agro pastoral livelihood zones are expected to remain in the none or minimal food insecurity phase while those in the pastoral may be in the stressed food insecurity phase.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Currently, the food security situation is stable across all livelihood zones and is expected to remain so until January 2017. However, in the next three months, there is the need to monitor livestock diseases, conflicts and maize prices.

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Drilling of more boreholes especially in Pokot North
- Trainings for farmers on animal husbandry
- Provision of veterinary services closer to farmers
- Construction of sand dams
- Introduction of Chujio water filters
- Timely provision of certified seeds
- Provision of relief food to severely affected households
- Mass treatment and vaccination of livestock
- Peace building initiatives
- Development of livestock water structures
- Irrigation agriculture using River Muruny
- Soil testing to advise on appropriate crops
- Water pipeline extension to cover more households
- Rehabilitation of existing water gravity schemes
- Extension of School feeding programme to Early child development (ECDs)

5.3 Sub-County Ranking

Table 18: Sub-county Food Security Ranking (Worst To Best)

Sub-county	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat
Pokot North	1	Long water trekking distances to water points, Fair-poor pasture in some areas, High poverty levels
Pokot Central	2	Fair-poor pasture in some areas, Livestock diseases, Incidences of water stressed crops in some areas
Pokot West	3	Incidences of livestock diseases in the low lands, Incidences of water stressed crops in some areas
Pokot South	4	Incidences of livestock diseases in the low lands

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 On-going Interventions by Sector

Table 19: On-going Interventions by Sector

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Health and Nutrition							
All Sub-counties	Scale up health facilities implementing full package of HINI	All the Immunizing health facilities and ECDE in West Pokot sub-county	All Children 6-59 months (5900 children)	MOH, ACF, AMPATH PLUS	Reduced cost of food stuff due to reduction in morbidity	2.2 M	12 Months
	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All the 32 IMAM sites in West Pokot sub-county	All children 6-59 months and PLW with a MUAC<21C M.	MOH, ACF	Good health and improve economic wellbeing of the community	1.6 M	12 Months
	IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	All the 32 health Facilities and integrated health outreaches sites in West Pokot sub-county	All infants 0-6 months (EBF) and after 6 months(CF)	MOH, ACF	Healthy infants/ children hence improved food availability at house hold level	1.2 M	12 Months
	Iron Folate Supplementati on among Pregnant Women	All the health Facilities and integrated outreaches sites	All pregnant women in West Pokot Sub-County	MOH, ACF	Reduced congenital deformities/ birth complications safe money for food purchases	866,000	12 Months

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Livestock Sector							
Pokot Central and North	Local goat improvement using galla and doper breed	Kapchok – Weiwei	900	Livestock department, ASDSP	Improved breed, improved income	1.9 M	3 months
All Sub Counties	A.I services	County-wide	500	County government, Livestock department	Improved breeds, improved milk yield	5 M	Continues
	Establishment of strategic livestock feed reserves	Nasukuta LIC	3,000	Livestock department	Improved productivity in terms of milk and meat hence improved income	1.5 M	Continues
	Livestock sale yards infrastructure (Markets) constructions	Mnagei, Chepareria, Batei, Suam	10,000	DRSLP, MOAL and Fisheries	Improved income to HHs, hence improving HH food security	11 M	Continues
	Development of livestock water structures	Chepareria, Batei, Suam, Masol	2,000	DRSLP, KACC AL	Improved productivity	6 M	Continues
Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Water Sector							
All Sub Counties	Developing of the drilled boreholes	County wide	5,200	County Government	Availability of clean water	3.9 m	2016/2017
	Springs Protection	County wide	600	County Government	Availability of clean water	0.4m	2016/2017
	Construction of roof harvesting and tank	Kalukuna	1,000	African water Bank	Availability of clean water	1.6 M	2016/2017
	Gravity schemes	County wide	5,000	County Government	Availability of clean water	2.2 M	2016/2017
Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector							
All Sub Counties	Promoting of fruit trees and value chain fruits (banana, mango,	County wide	72,000	FAO and MOA	Food diversification and income generation	3.4 M	Continuous

	avocado)						
	Promotion of sorghum production	Kacheliba, Kiwawa, Konyao, Chepareria, Sigor	1,300	MOA & ASDSP	Food security	600,000	2015/2016

Table 20: School Meals Programme

Sub-county	No. of schools	Home grown school meals (HGSM)			Regular school meals programme (RSMP)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Pokot West	198	15,541	13,870	29,411	-	-	-
Pokot North	120	-	-	-	23,688	20,526	44,214
Pokot Central	58	21,212	-	21,212	-	-	-
Pokot South	72	132	145	277	-	-	-
Total	448	36,885	14,015	50,900	23,688	20,526	44,214

6.2 Proposed Intervention

Table 21: Food Intervention Required

Sub-county	Sub-County Population	Range of pop in need (% min – max)	Remarks (Targeted areas)
Pokot North	156,011	10-15	Kasei, Kases, ,Nasal, ,Kiwawa, Losam
Pokot West	139,500	5-10	Kongelai
Pokot Central	88,079	5-10	Masol, Amler
Pokot South	132,100	0-5	Chepkopegh

Table 22: Proposed Non-Food Interventions

Sub-county	Interventions	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources / cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Health Sector							
All sub-counties	Scale up health facilities implementing full package of HINI	All (74) immunizing health facilities	All children <5 years (96,765) pregnant and lactating mothers (55,964)	MOH, ACF, WVK, H-Plus, AMREF	1.8 M	Nutrition commodities (Micronutrients, Vitamin A capsules)	July- Dec 2016
	Strengthen community interventions on management of acute malnutrition	All community units with a link facility	All children 0-59months pregnant and lactating mothers (97,765)	MOH, ACF, WVK, AMPATH Plus, WFP	2.7 M	48 community units	July- Dec 2016
	Scale up IYCF community interventions (mother to mother support groups) at the community	All communities with a link facility	All children 0-23 months (30,460)	MOH, ACF, WVK, AMPATH Plus, AMREF	789,000	IEC material	July- Dec 2016
Sub-county	Interventions	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources / cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Livestock Sector							
All sub-counties	Establishment of strategic livestock feed reserves	All sub counties	20,000	MLD, DRSLP	11 M	Technical personnel	2016/ 2017 fy
	Promotion of Camel / bee /local poultry keeping	All sub counties	1,000	Livestock department, ASDSP, RPRLP, DRSLP	10 M	Technical personnel	2016/ 2017 fy
Sub-county	Interventions	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources / cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water Sector							
All sub-counties	Developing of the drilled boreholes and upgrading of boreholes to solar	County wide	5,200	County Government	6.9 M	Land	2016/2017 fy
	Sand dams	Kasei	1,000	County Government	0.7 M	Land	2016/2017 fy

	Gravity schemes	Tapach, Tilak, Simotwo	8,000	County Government	1.6 M	Land	2016/2017 fy
	Construction of roof harvesting and tank	County wide	1,000	African water Bank	1 M	Land	2016/2017 fy
Sub-county	Interventions	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources/cost	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture Sector							
Pokot Central and Pokot North	Irrigation by use of water pumps	Weiwei, Kapchok wards	200	MOA	2 M	0.45 M	2016/2017
Pokot North	Rain water harvesting for fruit crop production	Suam ward	4,000	MOA	5 M	2.5M	2016/2017
	Construction of roof harvesting and tank	County-wide	1,000	African water Bank	1 M	Land	2016/2017