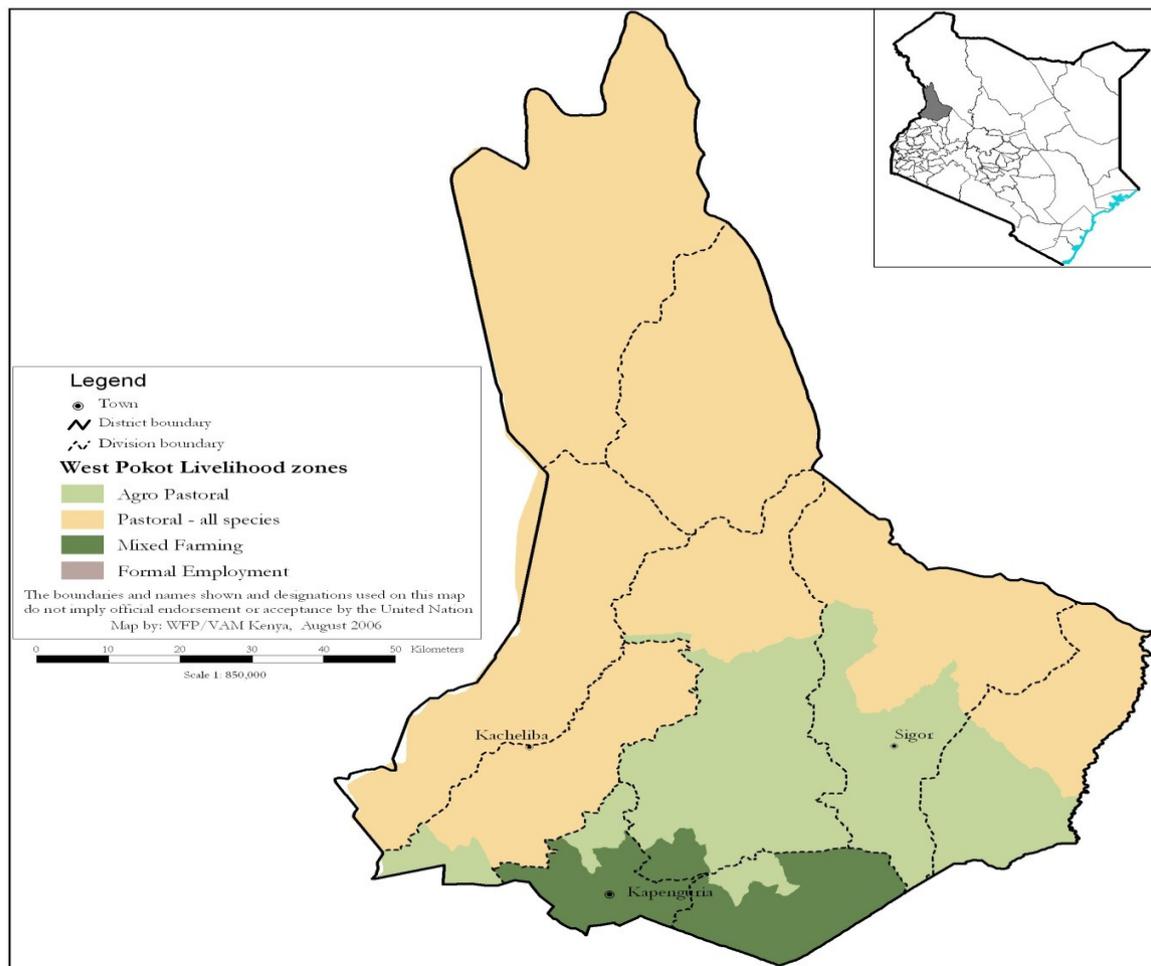


# WEST POKOT COUNTY 2013 LONG RAINS ASSESSMENT REPORT

## JULY 29TH TO 2ND AUGUST 2013



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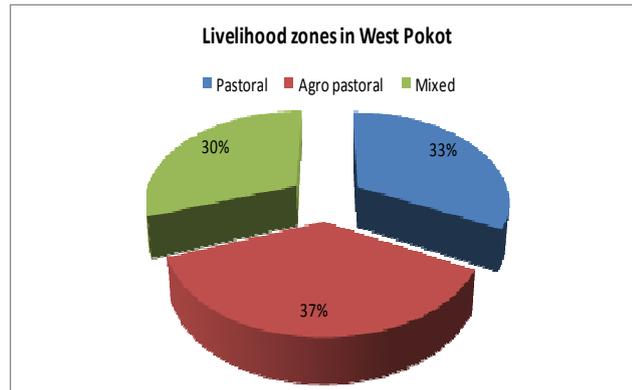
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County Background Information

West Pokot County lies in Rift Valley province of Kenya. It borders Turkana County to the North, Baringo to the East, Elgeyo Markwet and Trans Nzoia to the South, and the Republic of Uganda to the West. The county lies between latitudes 1° 32' 46" N and longitudes 35° 18' 20" E.

The county covers a surface area of 9,169.4 square kilometres and has a population of 512,690 with a population density of 59.33 per square kilometre (KNBS, 2009). The district has three main livelihood zones namely Pastoral-All species, Agro Pastoral and Mixed farming segregated in various proportions as shown in figure one below. Rainfall varies from 400 mm (lowlands) to 1,500 mm (highlands) per annum. Temperature ranges from a minimum of 10 °C to a maximum of 30 °C in different parts of the county.



**Figure 1: Proportion of Population by livelihood zones**

The county depends more on the Long Rains than the Short Rains for crop, regeneration of pasture and browse and recharge of water sources. The district experiences a bimodal type of rainfall with the Long Rains falling between March and June while the Short Rains fall between September and November.

### 1.2 Current Relief Operations

The county was under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) from November 2011 to March 2013. Under the program, 29,939 beneficiaries received food assistance from various food commodities. The PRRO project had a component of Supplementary Feeding Program which targeted over 3,000 beneficiaries including malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The program has been handed over to Ministry of Health (MOH) to continue implementing with support from World Food Programme (WFP).

### 1.3 Food Security Trends

The county is stable in Minimal Food Insecurity phase classification for Mixed and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, while the Pastoral livelihood zone is under Stressed Food Insecurity phase classification same as short rains assessment. The food security situation has remained stable following the good performance of the last two seasons of long rains of 2012 and short rains of 2013. The situation is expected to be sustained with the current ongoing rains and the expected harvest in August.

#### **1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security**

- Poor infrastructure a major hindrance to accessibility to food and low livestock prices.
- Upsurge of livestock diseases notably Contagious Caprine Plural Pneumonia (CCPP) leading to low goat prices and high mortalities.
- Poor rainfall distribution leading to lower than projected yields

#### **1.5 Summary of Recommendations**

##### **Food Intervention**

- The population requiring food assistance by extension is reduced to 10 to 15 percent for Sook division particularly Ptoyo and Miskwony areas.
- Expand School Meals Program to enhance retention.

##### **Nonfood Interventions**

- Upgrading of Lomut (Chemosos) irrigation for pineapple and mango growing to exploit irrigation potential for the area.
- Improvement of Market infrastructure,
- Disease surveillance and vaccination, Rehabilitation and
- Drilling of boreholes in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone

## **2.0 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION**

### **2.1 Current food security situation**

The County is classified in Minimal Food Insecurity Phase Classification for both Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral Livelihood zones, while Pastoral livelihood zone is in Stressed Food Insecurity Phase Classification. Most parts of the County received over 80 percent of normal rainfall during the long rains season which impacted favorably on all the sectors.

Yields for maize increased by 25 percent and that of beans doubled (from 51,490.67 to 107,244 kilograms) compared to long term average of both crops. 60 percent of households in Agro pastoral and Mixed farming livelihood zones have stock which will last until next harvest. The Pastoral zone, however, is relying on market supplies.

Availability of pasture and browse has translated to good livestock body conditions hence good market prices. Maize prices have declined from the long term average (LTA) of Ksh.46.6 to Ksh.35 per kilogram while goat prices significantly improved above the long term average by 72 percent. The terms of trade have improved across the livelihood zones, with sale of goat accessing 71.4 kilograms of maize compared to the long term average of 38 kilogram.

Nutrition status of children less than five years is improving with MUAC currently at 4.63 percent which is lower by 7.2 percent of the long term average. Enrollment of pupils has improved compared to the same period in the previous year. Distances to watering points have reduced in all the livelihood zones with water consumption at 15 to 20 litres per person per day for Agro Pastoral and Mixed Farming while at 5-7 litres per person per day in Pastoral.

## 2.2 Rainfall Performance

The onset of rains was timely; during the second week of March it picked up in April but subsided in May to give way to a dry spell in June to start raining again in July. The County experienced good rains with most areas receiving rainfall of over 80 percent of normal (Figure 2). Alale, Kasei, most parts of Kongelai, Sigor and Chesegeon received between 120 to 160 percent of normal. The north eastern and south eastern parts of the County received rainfalls of above 200 percent of the normal. The rains were well distributed in space but poorly distributed in time. Cessation was recorded in June, but enhanced rains experienced during the second week of July and are still progressing into the month of August.

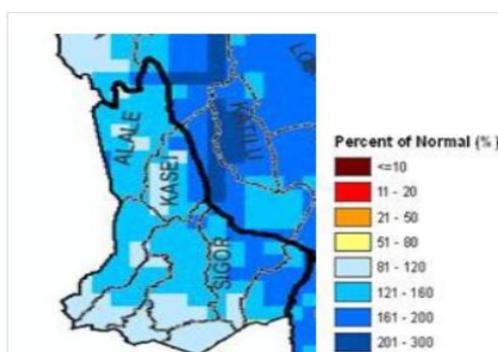


Figure 2: Rainfall distribution

### 2.2.2 Other Shocks and Hazards

- Insecurity as a result of cattle rustling along the Turkana Pokot border.
- Conflict between communities over resources and retaliatory attacks.
- Livestock diseases in the County especially CCPP.

## 3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

### 3.1 Crop Production

The county is long rains dependent hence the season is of greater significance to the households as compared to the short rains season. Crop production contributes 50 percent food to the households and 50 percent cash income in the Mixed Farming zone. The major crops grown in the county are maize, beans, sorghum and irish potatoes which provide both food to the households and income especially in the Mixed farming livelihood zones.

#### Rain-fed Crops

Table 1: Area and production under rain fed crops

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 Long rains season (Ha)	LTA area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2013 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected	2013 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Actual	LTA production Long rains season(90 kg bags)
Maize	42,055	27, 818.67	1,362,725	1,022,044	811,866
Beans	16,855	12, 210.33	164,990	107,244	51,490.67
Sorghum	1,715	2,151.833	16,750	16,750	19,103

Compared to the long term average in both Mixed Farming and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones, there was an increase in the area under maize and beans by 30 percent and 27 percent respectively. The variation is attributed to increased land opened for cultivation because of use of tractor ploughs, motivation from the good yield of the short rains harvest and early land preparation. Despite the above average production, the projected yield is expected to decline from the actual by 25 percent and 35 percent of maize and beans respectively (see table 1). The drop is attributed to the dry period experienced in the month of June, which led to delayed top dressing in maize, flower abortion and poor podding in beans. The late supply of subsidized fertilizer was also a factor.

### Irrigated Crop

**Table 2: Area and production under irrigated crop**

Crop	Area planted 2013 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted Long rains (Ha)	2013 Long rains production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Seed maize	25	290	625	

The area has a potential of 8,300 ha out of which only 1,715 ha is normally utilized under furrow and overhead irrigation. Irrigation in the districts of West and North Pokot is mainly by individual farmers along the rivers while South and Central Pokot farmer groups use irrigation canals and furrows obstructing water from rivers and canals. The canal/furrow schemes require upgrading to piped irrigation schemes to increase efficiency from the current 40 percent to 75 percent. Currently 25 hectares are under maize seed crop at Weiwei irrigation scheme compared to the mean of 290 hectares as indicated in table 2. The variation is attributed to the closed season due to the potential threat of maize lethal necrosis disease.

### Maize stocks

**Table 3: Maize stocks**

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	190,078	312,000
Traders	94,804	84,100
Millers	3,400	0
NCPB	27,000	18,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,282</b>	<b>414,900</b>

There was less stock held at household level compared to the mean term average because it was disposed to access other household needs ( table 3). In the Mixed farming livelihood zone 70 percent of households have stock that will last for three to four months compared to the normal of four to six months. In the Agro Pastoral zone, 50 percent have stock which is likely to last for

one month compared to the normal three months. The pastoral zone normally relies on market supplies. Overall, there is sufficient stock to last till next harvest for 60 percent of households.

### **3.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

Livestock contributes 90 percent cash income and 10 percent food to households in the pastoral, and, 50 percent cash income and 50 percent food in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. In the Mixed farming livelihood zone, the sector contributes 60 percent cash income and 40 percent food respectively. Source of income is mainly from sale of live animals, Milk, wool, poultry, honey, eggs, hides and skins.

#### **Pasture and Browse**

In the mixed farming livelihood zone, the pasture situation is good while in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is fair. Browse condition is good in all the livelihood zones implying a normal situation. The ongoing rains will maintain the pasture condition in the mixed livelihood zone while it will improve pastures in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. There is a likelihood of surplus pasture especially after harvesting hence the need to preserve the available surplus as strategic livestock feed reserve.

In pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, the pasture will last for three to four months while browse will last until the next rains. In mixed farming areas pasture will last for up to four months. All the zones depict a normal trend. There are no major factors affecting access to pasture and browse at the moment. Crop residues are not available as livestock feed.

#### **3.2.3 Livestock Productivity**

##### **Livestock body condition**

Livestock body condition for cattle is fair in the Pastoral livelihood zone while it is good for goats, sheep and camels. In the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones the body condition of all species is good which is a normal trend for all these zones.

The body condition for cattle, sheep, goats and camels is expected to remain stable in pastoral and agro pastoral zones as current rainfall will further improve pasture..In the mixed livelihood zones, all the species are expected to remain stable.

##### **Milk availability**

Milk availability in the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas is one to two liters while in mixed farming production is three to four litres per day showing a normal trend. In the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, 90 percent of the milk produced is from cattle while 10 percent is from camels and goats. In mixed farming, 100 percent is from cattle.

##### **Milk consumption**

The current average milk consumption is, one and a half liters and two liters per day in pastoral, agro pastoral and mixed farming respectively, which is normal at this time. The current price of milk is ksh.50 to ksh.60 per liter in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones while it is ksh.35 to ksh.40 in the mixed farming zone and normal at this time.

### **3.2.4 Tropical Livestock Units and Birth rates**

The current average Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) per household is 10 TLU in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones and 8 TLU in mixed farming. This is normal at this time. The birth rates have remained normal. The herd number, for all species has not changed since the last good year, for both poor and middle income households.

### **3.2.5 Water for Livestock**

Sources of water for livestock are rivers, streams, water pans, sub-surface dams, and boreholes. The current trekking return distances from grazing area to watering points is three to six kilometers in pastoral and agro-pastoral while in mixed farming it is a half to one kilometer. The trend in terms of distance is likely to remain stable if the current rainfall is sustained. The frequency of watering is currently once per day for all the species in all the livelihood zones. There is no migration of animals at the moment.

### **3.2.6 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities**

There was no livestock disease outbreaks reported. Endemic diseases occurring are; Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia, Contagious Caprine pleural Pneumonia, tick borne diseases, New Castle Disease. These diseases require surveillance

## **3.3 WATER AND SANITATION**

### **3.3.1 Major water sources**

The major sources of water in the county are boreholes, gravity water, springs, shallow wells, water pans and rivers. The county has a total of eleven major piped schemes which are functional but require repairs and expansion in some areas. The enhanced rains facilitated good recharge of water sources which are currently at 50 percent full in pastoral livelihood zones and filled to capacity in agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zone. Water is expected to last for two to three months in pastoral and four to six months in agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones. However, some water pans in the pastoral and agro pastoral areas require de-silting and expansion. The major rivers also showed increased levels which is normal for this time of the year.

### **3.3.2 Distance to water sources**

The distance to water sources in pastoral livelihood zone is four to seven kilometers , zero to three in agro pastrol livelihood zone and mixed farming livelihood zone a half to one kilometer compared to a normal of five to 10, three to five and zero to one kilometers respectively. The significant reduction in distances to water implies that water is available to the households.

### **Waiting time at the sources**

Waiting time at water sources has markedly decreased in the Pastoral livelihood zones from LTA of 60 minutes to 30 minutes especially in areas of Kacheliba, Konyao, Alale and Kasei. The waiting time in agro pastoral zones of Kongelai, Sigor and Chesogon remained unchanged at 40 minutes due to few watering points. In the mixed zones of Lelan, Tapach and Kapenguria the situation is normal with waiting at zero to five minutes.

### **The cost of water**

The cost of water has notably decreased mainly in the pastoral zones of Kacheliba, Kasei and Konyao from ksh 20 per 20 liter jerrican to ksh.10. In the agro Pastoral zones the price remained normal at ksh. 10 per 20 liter jerrican.

### **3.3.3 Water Consumption**

Water consumption varies across the livelihood zones. The highest consumption which is at 15 to 20 litres per person per day was noted in the mixed farming livelihood zone with the least consumption in the pastoral zones ranging from five to seven litres per person per day. The variation recorded is normal for this time of the year and is generally attributed to differences in distances to water sources and cost.

### **3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene**

Currently no outbreak of water borne diseases has been reported in the district but sporadic cases of typhoid, diarrhea and skin infections among others were reported. The cases are attributed to low uptake of hygiene practices, for instance, hand washing with soap is at 25 percent much far below the WHO target of 80 percent. Only 17.3% of the households boiled drinking water and only 6.9% used chemicals to treat drinking water due to low levels of awareness and acceptability of these methods. The larger population of 72.9 percent do not treat their water in any form including boiling and use of water treatment chemicals despite the fact that the source of the drinking water for the majority of the households was unsafe (from the river and unprotected wells ).

### **3.3.5 Latrine Coverage**

Latrine coverage is at 48 percent in the county which is below the recommended WHO standards of 80 percent. The most affected areas are the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral zones recording 17 percent and 20 percent latrine coverage respectively. The rest of the households without toilet facilities normally use the bush.

## **3.4 MARKETS AND TRADE**

### **Market operations**

The important markets for food and livestock trade in West Pokot county are Makutano and t, Chepareria , Lomut ,Sigor, Ortum, Kacheliba and Amakuriat . There were no market disruptions in the last six months. All the markets are functioning normally for all the commodities and are projected to remain operational in the next six months. The markets are well provisioned with the basic food stuffs required by households, though at higher prices as compared to the long term average. The main driver of above average food prices is mainly inflation, poor infrastructure and scarcity in some areas.

### **3.4.1 Market Supply and Traded Volumes**

Current sources for supply of food commodities in the markets are farmers and local traders. There are fewer traders in the pastoral livelihood zone than in the agro-pastoral and mixed farming for the main reason that the pastrol livelihood zones are located in distant remote areas with poor road network and infrastructure.

Maize and beans are the major staple foods with farmers playing a bigger role in the supply of the food except for the pastoral livelihood zones where traders supply the maize. The agro-

pastoral and mixed farming zones are likely to start fully depending on the market purchases in the next three to four months as they deplete their household stock. An estimated 20 percent of households in the agro pastoral and mixed livelihood zone are currently reliant on the markets as they await the maize crop in the field to mature.

Households in the pastoral livelihood zone were dependent on food purchases from the market, as they depend mainly on livestock while crop production is low in these areas. Household items like salt, sugar and cooking oil/fat are limited in the pastoral zones due to the long distances from the sources. The demand for maize is likely to reduce in a month's time as supply is expected to slightly increase in the short term as farmers along the agro pastoral zone and especially the mixed farming livelihood zone harvest their crop.

### 3.4.3 Market Prices

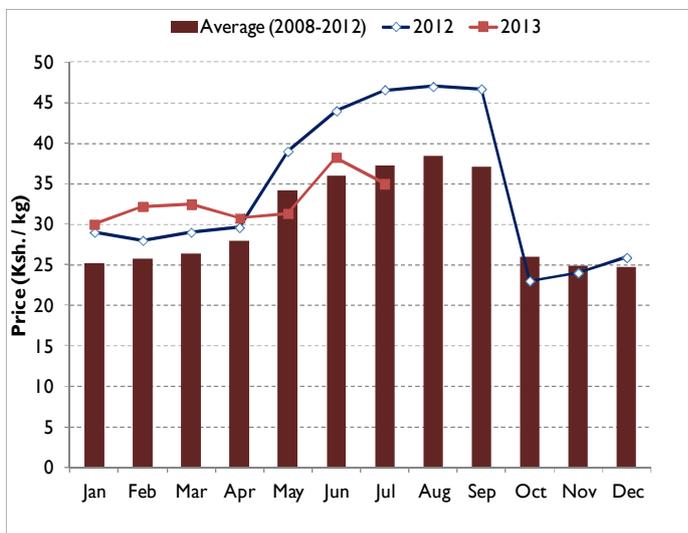


Figure 3: Maize prices in West Pokot

#### Maize Prices

The price of maize has been stable from January to May 2013 with no major differences in price between the months. The prices however slightly increased between May and June as households in the pastoral livelihood zones depleted their stocks and created new demand in the market. The current price of maize is ks 35 on average compared to ks 46.6 in July last year which is a decrease of about six percent (figure 3). The prices were below LTA in May and July 2013.

The decrease in average price can be attributed to a good harvest obtained in the short rains season of 2012 that replenished the household stocks significantly in the agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood zones enabling households in these areas to hold stocks longer resulting to a reduced demand of the commodity in the market. The household stocks in the Agro Pastoral and Mixed farming zones coupled with the harvests from the month of August are expected to continue stabilizing the market prices of maize in county.

#### Goat Prices

Goat prices have remained significantly above long term average with a variation of 72 percent in July 2013

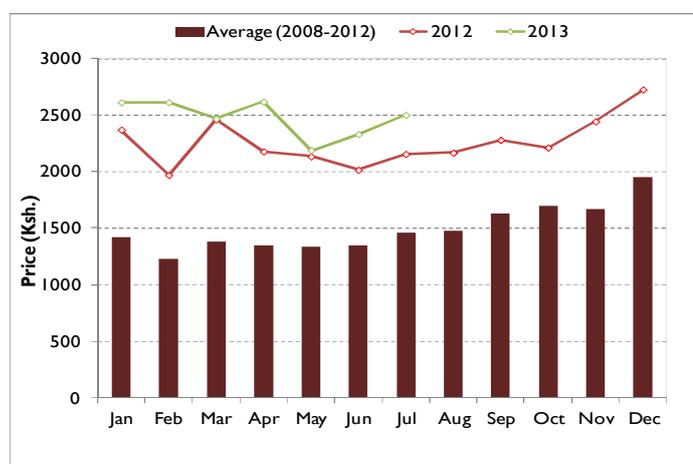


Figure 4: Goat prices in West Pokot

compared to LTA. While compared to a similar period last year, goat prices from January to July 2013 still remained higher (figure 4). Other than inflation, the higher goat prices can be attributed to the good performance of the immediate short rains season where households especially in the livestock livelihood zones had no need to sell in large volumes as there was enough pasture while at the same time they had food stocks from the season's harvest.

### Terms of trade

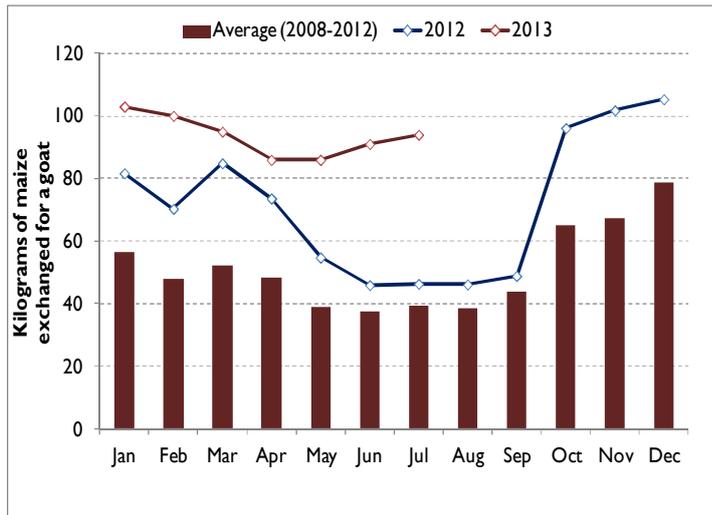


Figure 5: Terms of Trade in West Pokot

Terms of trade have generally improved across all the livelihood zones over the last two years. During the period of January to July this year the terms of trade are even better compared to a similar period last year. Currently from a sale of a goat households are able to purchase 94 kilograms of maize compared to a long term average of 39 kilograms in the month of July (figure 5). The trend can be attributed to a good season combined with pasture and water availability leading to good livestock body condition. This trend will benefit households in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones as they are likely to sell to meet their food needs.

## 3.5 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### 3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The top five diseases in the district, in order of prevalence, are Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, Diarrhea, skin infection, and Pneumonia in children under five, and the general population. Diarrhea and pneumonia were mostly reported among children under five-years old. Typhoid was reported in both children and adults. There was an increase in Malaria and Diarrhea incidences between May and June as a result of intermittent rainfall that was favorable for mosquito breeding. Disease prevalence is within normal levels at this time of the year.

No epidemics have been experienced in the district during the reference period. The mortality situation is currently normal across all livelihood zones in the district as evidenced by the absence of unusual deaths within general population and children under five years old.

The Crude Mortality rate for children less than five years is 0.06 per 10,000 deaths per day while that of the adult population is 0.038 per 10,000 deaths per day which fall within the normal threshold.

### 3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

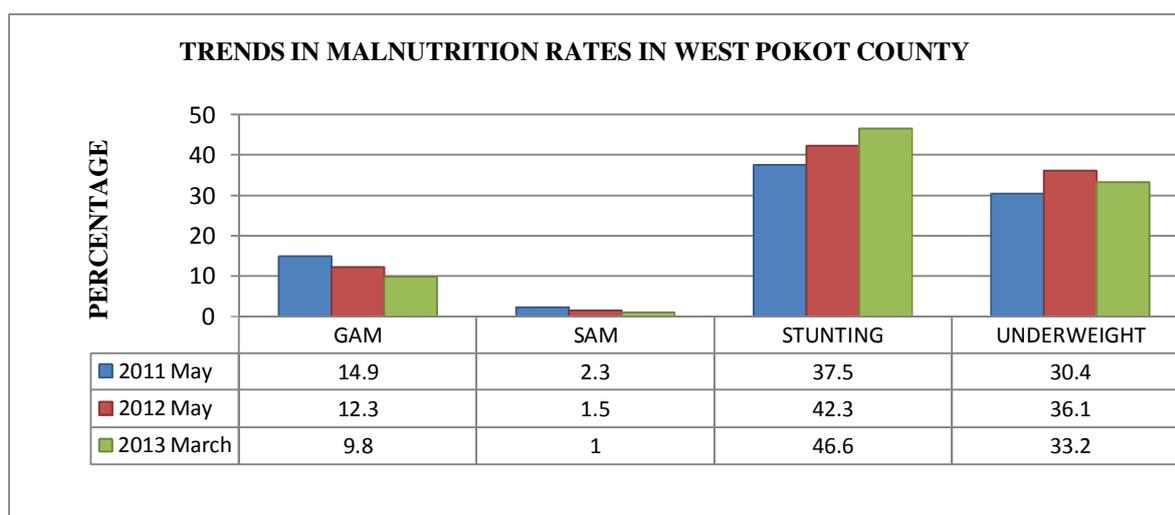
According to KAP survey report of March 2013, the percentage of all the children under five who have not received vitamins A supplementation is 42.9 percent which is way below the WHO accepted rate of 80 percent.

The overall immunization coverage for all children aged less than five years is at 43 percent compared to 49 percent during the same period last year (DHIS West Pokot County), similarly the results indicate a declining threshold way below the WHO standard of 80 percent. The low coverage is attributed to irregular attendance to health service delivery systems and absconding after the children have received the last immunization for measles. There is need for increased awareness and mobilization for wider coverage.

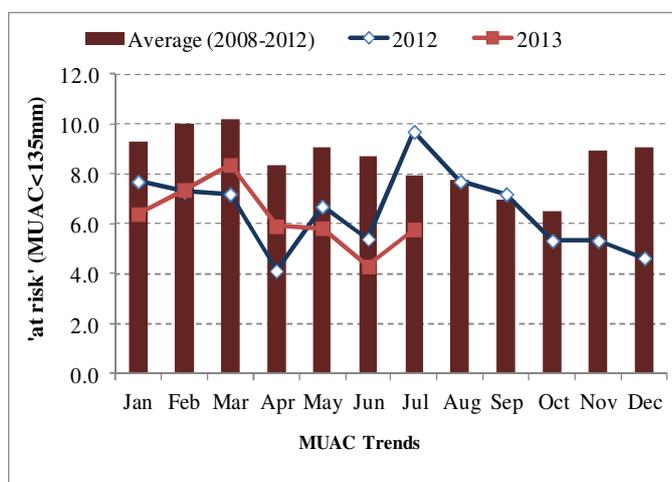
### 3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Households are currently consuming two to three meals in a day. This is normal during this time of the year. The current meals consumed are mainly carbohydrates derived from maize meal and proteins from livestock products such milk, eggs and meat as well as those derived from legumes. They are also consuming vegetables and fruits. The meals consumed consist of four to five food groups in the mixed and agro-Pastoral zone while households in the pastoral zone are consuming three to four food groups.

The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition has been on a general downward trend from April to June 2013 as seen in figure 7. About four percent of children less than five years of age are at risk of malnutrition and this is 7.2 percent lower than the long term mean. A similar scenario of an improved nutrition situation was projected in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) prevalence rates after a KAP survey in March 2013 where GAM and SAM were at 9.8 percent and 1.0 percent respectively. There has been an improving trend from 2011 through 2012 until present. The stunting and underweight rates however indicated a contrary worsening situation with figures reaching critical levels of 46.6% (41.4-51.8 95% CI) for stunting and 33.2 (28.3-38.2 95% CI) for underweight (figure 6). (Source; Nutrition Survey West Pokot County March 2013; MoH and ACF)



**Figure 6 : Nutritional status in West Pokot County**



**Figure 7: MUAC of children aged less than five years in West Pokot; NDMA west Pokot**

The situation is probably due to long term deficits in dietary intake and poor maternal and infant young child nutrition practices as indicated in the recent survey which showed low exclusive breast feeding rates of 43.6 percent.

Figure 7 indicates the trends in children at risk (MUAC less than 135mm) are below the long term average.

A small scale survey undertaken by MOH/ACF in June 2013 indicated GAM by MUAC of 4.5% (2.5- 8.1 95% CI) and SAM by MUAC of 0.6% (0.1- 2.3 95% CI)

### 3.6 EDUCATION

#### 3.6.1 School Enrolment

The County has 478 primary schools, 497 ECD centres and 67 secondary schools. The statistics in terms of school enrolment, attendance and drop out in primary schools is shown in the table 4.

**Table 4: Enrollment and attendance data in West Pokot**

Indicator	Term II -2012		Term III 2012		Term I - 2013		Term II-2013	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total school enrolment	72,744	66,358	72,744	66,358	73,502	72,621	73,502	72,621
School attendance	71,800	64,358	71,800	64,358	69,347	68,972	69,471	68,824
School dropout	155	116	155	116	132	158	132	158

There is an increase in enrolment for both boys and girls compared to 2012. There is no significant change on dropout.

#### 3.6.2 Transition

The transition of pupils from ECD to Primary is at 72 percent, while that of primary to secondary and from secondary to university is at 64 percent and 31 percent respectively. Transition is affected by transfer from locality and repeating by ECD, early marriages and insecurity for secondary schools and poor performance to transit to University.

#### 3.6.3 School Meals Program (SMP) data

There are 143 schools covered under Regular School Meals Program benefiting 13,322 boys and 14,337 girls. Home Grown School meals Program cover 135 schools benefiting 25,264 boys and 24,791 girls. The Njaa Marufuku Kenya covers 4 schools benefiting 1,592 boys and 1,637 girls.

The possible reasons why pupils may miss meals in a school where there is a meal program are; lack of water, firewood and cooks though this is not significant.

Reasons for children transfer from one school to another are; lack of school meals program in the previous school, preference to boarding school, good performance of school and insecurity, particularly in the pastoral areas, for example, Lonyangalem, in North PokotSub County, Turkwell Gorge primary school in West Pokot and Sarmach in Central Pokot.

### **3.7 COPING MECHANISMS**

There was no severe coping mechanism employed by households the major ones being food based suggesting prevalence of insurance strategies. The coping strategy index was at 24. Some of the coping mechanisms employed by households included reliance on less preferred and less expensive food, limiting portion of food size at meal times and reducing number of meals eaten in a day.

### **3.8 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

The food security situation for the county is likely to remain unchanged due to good performance of the short rains season and the current season which is promising. The situation is expected to remain stable as households consolidate gains from the long rains season. Furthermore the current ongoing rains will improve the situation further in the pastoral livelihood zones as available water, pasture and browse improves.

Similarly the ongoing showers will benefit the lower parts of agro pastoral livelihood zones in Chepereria, Kongelai and Sigor enhancing the food security further. Terms of trade are also likely to remain stable in the short term as 60 percent households are still holding food stocks and demand for staple foods remain low against increasing livestock prices.

While the current prolonged long rains may have positive impact on pastoral livelihoods, it may negatively impact harvesting in agro pastoral and mixed farming livelihood areas of West pokot.

### **3.9 ONGOING INTERVENTIONS**

#### **3.9.1 Food Interventions**

The County is covered under the following school meal programs; Regular Schools Meals Program in 43 schools benefiting 27,659 pupils, Home Grown School Meals Program in 135 schools benefiting 50, 055 pupils and Njaa Marafuku Kenya in 4 schools benefiting 3,229 pupils. Supplementary food program is in 59 Health facilities under the ministry of health and supported by WFP targeting 3,000 beneficiaries in provision of corn soya blend, vegetable oil and plumpy supplementation.

### 3.9.2. Ongoing Medium to Long Term Interventions.

**Table 5: Ongoing interventions**

Intervention description/type	Location	No of beneficiaries		Cost in Ksh	Implementers /actors	Remarks ✓ Implementation status (ongoing, completed, not completed) ✓ % completion status
		Male	Female			
<b>Agriculture</b>						
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Program (NAAIAP)	Kapkoris, Kaibos, Mnagei, Kishaunet, Paraywa, Talau, Kapenguria, Senetwo and Kipkomo	405	598	10.5M	Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers, Agro dealers	Ongoing
Distribution of drought tolerant crops	All divisions in West, North and Central Pokot Sub Counties			1.9M	Ministry of Agriculture, Farmers, Jitokeze Wamama Wa Africa (CBO)	Ongoing
<b>Livestock</b>						
Construction of Chepareria Sale Yard	Chepareria Market	1,300	700	5 M	MoLD, DLMC, SNV	Not yet started.
Rehabilitation of Kacheliba Holding Ground	Kacheliba	1450	550	10M	MoLD	Not completed
Linking of Kishaunet Market to the National Livestock Marketing Information System (NLMIS)	Kishaunet Market	965	835	0.2M	MoLD, DLMC, SNV	Not yet implemented.
Implementation of National Livestock Mar	Chepareria Market	1200	800	0.2M	MoLD	Not yet implemented.
Strategic Livestock Feed Reserve	Nasukuta Livestock Improvement Centre	680	420	4M	MoLD	Not completed

Re-seeding Programme	Kongelai, Chepareria, Kacheliba, Sigor	7,000	3,000	7M	MoLD and Collaborators	Not yet started
Promotion of Camel Keeping	Kacheliba and Kongelai	65 house holds		3.5M	MoLD, Action-Aid	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of Holding Ground	Kacheliba	300		3M	Mold	Ongoing
ASAL Radio Based Training	Kongelai, Kacheliba, Chepareria, Sigor	3,600		1.17M	MoLD, FAO, AHITIs, Radio Station	Ongoing
Zebu Cattle Up-grading	Kongelai, Kapenguria, Chepareria	1,000		1M	MoLD, KARI/EAAPP	Ongoing
<b>Markets</b>						
Rehabilitation of Wakor canal	Wakor	100 HHs		1.5 M	International Organization for Migration; Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Completed
<b>Water</b>						
Sigor water supply	sigor	400	600	2M	GOk	complete
Konyao bore rehabilitation	Konyao	700	700	0.5M	GOK	complete
Tartar-Keringet water supply-desilting intake	Kapenguria	2500	2500	0.5M	GOK	Complete
Shallow wells	Shalpough Chepkaram kokwokochiy	200	180	0.85M	GOK	complete
Sand dam/shallow well	Tukumo	80	70	0.37M	GOK	Complete
<b>Nutrition</b>						
HINI in IMAM micronutrient supplementation, MIYCN, & survey	West Pokot county	Entire population		52 M	MoH/ACF/Kenya Red Cross, WFP	Ongoing

### 3.10 Divisional Food Security Ranking

Based on the indicators for all the sectors, the County Steering Group ranked the Sub County as seen in the table 6.

**Table: 6 divisional ranking**

Rank	Division Name	Reason for Rating
1	Kacheliba	Poor infrastructure, livestock diseases, high food prices, Insecurity
2	Alale	Poor infrastructure, higher distances to watering points
3	Kongolei	Poor infrastructure, higher distances to watering points
4	Chesegon	Livestock diseases, higher distances to watering points
5	Sook	Livestock diseases, poor infrastructure
6	Kasei	Poor infrastructure, availability of an irrigation scheme
7	Sigor	Availability of irrigation scheme
8	Chepereria	Good milk production/wool
9	Tapach	Good milk production
10	Lelan	Poor infrastructure, good milk and wool production
11	Kapenguria	Good crop yields and good infrastructure

## 4.0 RECOMMENDED SUMMARY OF PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS BY SECTOR

### 4.1 Monitoring Required

- The spread of the Endemic diseases especially in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zone
- The Ongoing rains, if enhanced might affect the crop in the field which is about to mature, this could cause post-harvest loses, spread of diseases such as typhoid and malaria and higher market prices because of poor infrastructure especially in the higher zones.

### 4.2 Food Intervention Required

According to the situation analysis, 60 percent of households have stocks to last until next harvest, 40 percent rely on markets and are able to access their food supplies as the markets are functional and well provisioned. Terms of trade have progressively improved across all livelihood zones over the last two years. Furthermore, maize prices have decreased by six percent currently compared to July last year and are expected to decrease further from the anticipated harvests from the long rains. The need for food assistance was not found to be necessary except for isolated spots in pastoral livelihood zones of Sook division specifically Ptoyo and Miskwony areas as shown in table 7.

**Table: 7 Population in need of food assistance**

Sub County	Population in Sub County	Population in Need(min-Max)	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Kacheliba	69,446	0	None	

Alale	66,442	0	None	
Kongelai	27,527	0	None	
Chesagon	30,648	0	None	
Sook	29,916	10-15	None	Areas of Ptoyo and Miskwony
Kasei	20,143	0	None	
Sigor	82,204	0	None	
Chepareria	41,563	0	None	
Tapach	26,237	0	None	
Lelan	33,527	0	None	
Kaenguria	82,057	0	None	

### 4.3 Recommended Interventions

**Table 8: Recommended interventions**

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Chesegon	250 Ha (Chemosos) irrigation scheme for pineapple and mango farming	Lomut	700 Farm families	Ministry of Agriculture	112.5M	Land, Water, Community labour	3 Years
<b>Livestock</b>							
West Pokot County	Strategic Livestock Feed Reserve	All Divisions	10,000	MoLD and collaborators	10M	Land, Personnel	July 2013-June 2014

Pokot North, Central and West sub counties	Range Re-seeding Programme	All ASAL Divisions	7,000	MoLD and collaborators	7M	Land, Personnel	July 2013-June 2014
West Pokot County	Improvement of Market Infrastructure( sale yards and holding grounds)	Chepareria, Kapenguria Kacheliba, Lelan, Sigor	10,000	MoLD and collaborators	10M	Land , Personnel	July 2013-June 2014
Pokot North, Pokot Central West Pokot	Livestock disease control through surveillance and vaccination	Alale Kasei Kacheliba Chesegon Sigor Kongelai Chepereria	10,000	Ministry of Agriculture , Livestock and Fisheries	5M	Staff Livestock Vaccination crushes Cold chain Needles and syringes	July 2013-June 2014

### Water

Kacheliba	Drilling of 3Boreholes	Cherangan ,Nakujit ,Kalemngorok	1500	GOK	12M	Sites identified	2013-2014
Konyao	Rehabilitation of 4 boreholes	Ngotut Konyao	1000	GOK	6.8M	Existing boreholes	
Kasei	Sand dam	Kasei	100	GOK	0.5M	-	2013-2014
Alale	Drill 2 boreholes Rehabilitate Lengorok water supply	Sasak Kasitet Lengorok	2500	GOK	10M	-	2013
Kapenguria	Provide water tanks to 15 institutions schools	Kapenguria division		GOK	1.2M	-	2013
Kongelai	Rehabilitated 3 boreholes	Kongelai	1800	GOK	6M	-	2013

	Construct 3 shallow well						
Sook	Develop gravity water supply at Ptoyo	Ptoyo	500	GOK	1.7M	-	2013
Sigor	Construct 3 water pans	Masol	1000	GOK	9M	-	2013
Chesegon	Drill 2 shallow wells and 1 boreholes Provide 10 water tanks to institutions	Chesegon division	2700	GOK	5.4M	-	2013
<b>Nutrition</b>							
West Pokot County	High Impact Nutrition Intervention	West Pokot County	521,690	MOH, WFP, UNICEF, ACF, Kenya Red Cross	100M	2 M	3 YEARS