




A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority
WEST POKOT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL, 2025.

APRIL EW PHASE	Early Warning Phase Classification		
Drought Status: NORMAL  Shughuli za kawaida	LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
	Agro Pastoral	Normal	Improving
	Pastoral	Normal	Improving
	County	Normal	Improving

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification	Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
	<p>Biophysical Indicators</p> <p>Rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county received above normal rains during the reporting period. The amounts received were fairly good in both time and space across the livelihood zones. <p>Forage condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation condition index was above normal ranges Forage condition was fair to good which was normal <p>Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</p> <p>Production Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germination stages for maize are in fair to good condition. Livestock body condition was fair to good. Low livestock in-migration was reported Livestock diseases were reported. Milk production was below normal ranges. <p>Access Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of trade were within normal ranges. Household water distances were within normal. Livestock watering distance were within the normal ranges. Water consumption was below normal. <p>Utilization Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of malnutrition was within the normal ranges. Milk consumption was within the normal ranges Reduced Coping Strategy Index was above normal ranges. Proportion of households in acceptable were below the long-term average 	Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		139	80-120	
Rainfall Estimates in mm		108.69	9.20-71.00	
VCI-3 month (NDMA FAO)		103.62	35-50	
Forage Condition		Fair to good	Fair to Good	
Access Indicators		Value	Normal ranges	
Terms of Trade (ToT)		69	60-100	
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)		Household	3.2	2.4-5.2
		Livestock	2.6	1.7-3.9
Water Consumption		At Household	13	≥ 15
Utilization indicators		Value	Normal ranges	
Percentage of children 6-59 months – At Risk < 135 mm		6.2	4.4-9.7	
Milk Consumption (in litres)		1.1	1.1-1.6	
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		6.3	1.2-2.1	
Food Consumption Score		36	80-100	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains harvests Short dry spell Reduced milk yields Increased HH Food Stocks Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting/Weeding Long rains High Calving Rate Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long rains harvests A long dry spell Land preparation Increased HH Food Stocks Kidding (Sept) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding 								
Dry Season	Long Rains	Dry Cool Season	Short Rains Season								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The county received good amounts of rain, which were fairly distributed in time and space across the livelihood zones. According to WFP-VAM datasets, the cumulative rainfall estimates amounts improved by 18 percent to 108.69 mm from 92.34 mm in the previous month as shown in figure 1.

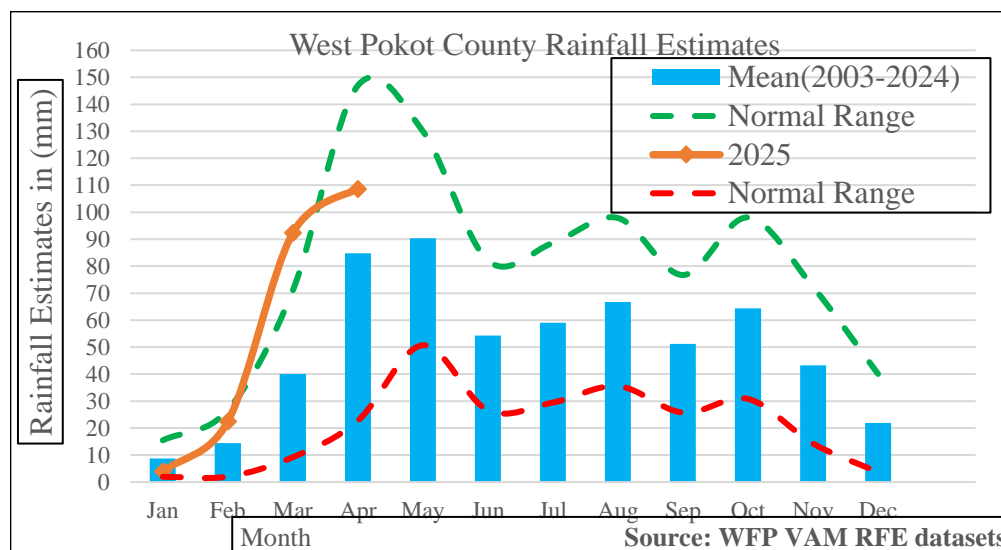


Figure 1: Rainfall Amounts in West Pokot County

- According to data from the Kenya Meteorological Department Automatic Weather Stations and manned rain gauges, the county received near-normal rainfall in April 2025 (Table 1). The heaviest rains, 197.8 mm, were recorded in the Sigor AWS in Pokot Central sub-county, and the least rainfall was received in Surumben centre in the Masol ward of the Pokot Central sub-county.

- The rainfall estimates (WFP-VAM) amounts received were 28 percent above normal and 26 percent within the normal range of 22.74-146.94 mm as shown in figure 1.

Table 1: Weather Stations Rainfall in West Pokot County

Weather Station/Sub- County	Livelihood Zone	March 2025 Total Rainfall in (mm)	April 2025 Total Rainfall in (mm)
Sigor AWS (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	197.8	127.5
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	109.7	91.6
Chepareria (Pokot South)	Agro-Pastoral	123.2	119.4
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	109.8	157.6
Kacheliba AWS (Pokot North)	Pastoral	44.9	117.3
Konyao – Kapchok (Pokot North)	Pastoral	38.9	129.2
Surumben-Masol (Pokot Central)	Pastoral	86.6	82.3
Kaibos (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	111.9	138.3
Kapkatet (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	118.3	182.1
Kapenguria AWS (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	175.9	181
Total Rainfall		1117	1326.3

1.2 Other Events

1.2.1 Flooding

- During the month, several parts of the county received heavy rainfall, which resulted in swollen rivers and flash floods. The swollen rivers include Lomut River and Weiwei in Pokot Central Sub-County and River Suam along the Pokot West and Pokot North borders.
- Flash floods were experienced in Sekker Ward in Pokot Central Sub- County, Riwo Ward in Pokot West Sub- County and Chepareria and Batei wards in Pokot South Sub- County. Damages to roads and other infrastructures were reported.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 NDMA FAO Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) April 2025

- The 3 month vegetation condition index(VCI) improved to 103.62 from 88.40 recorded previous month. The VCI value indicated above normal of 35-50 of vegetation condition across the livelihood zones according to FAO monthly satellite datasets as shown in figure 2.
- The map shows that all wards are with above normal vegetation condition. Worthnoting Kodich and Suam wards of which in the previous were normal vegetation condition have improved shown in figure 2 .
- The improved situation has been occassioned by the good amount of rains that were received across the livelihood zones. The situation improve from the second dekad through the third dekad of the current month under review.

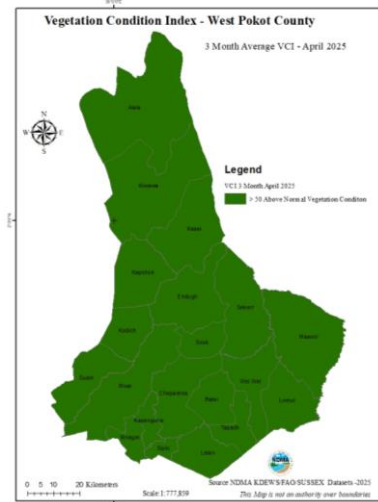


Figure 2: VCI 3 Month Map

2.1.2 Pasture

- The quality and quantity of pasture improved by 18 percent to stand at poor conditions of 59 percent from 77 percent in the previous month. Improving situation of pasture was as a result of wetter days during the current month.
- Pasture was fair to good across the livelihood zones, conversely, during the month indication to improvements towards good pasture conditions as shown in figure 3.
- Agro- pastoral livelihood zones showed an improvement at 50 percent (fair condition) while Pastoral showed an improvement at 64 percent (poor pasture condition).
- Pasture condition was worse compared to the similar period in the year 2024. The available pasture is likely to last for 2-3 months; as is the norm.

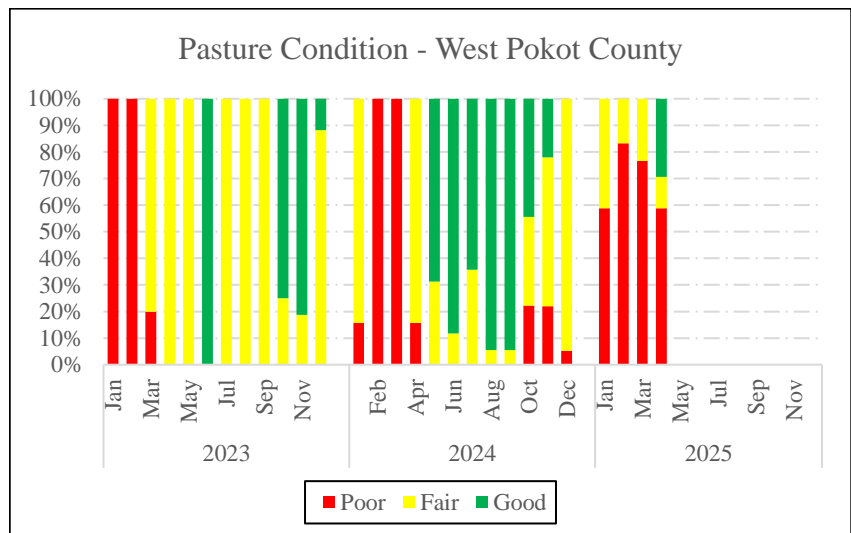


Figure 3 : West Pokot County Pasture Condition

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition improved by 17 percent to stand at 71 percent of fair condition from 88 percent in the previous month in both quality and quantity (figure 4). The improved browse condition was occasioned by good rains received to offer supportive browse regeneration.

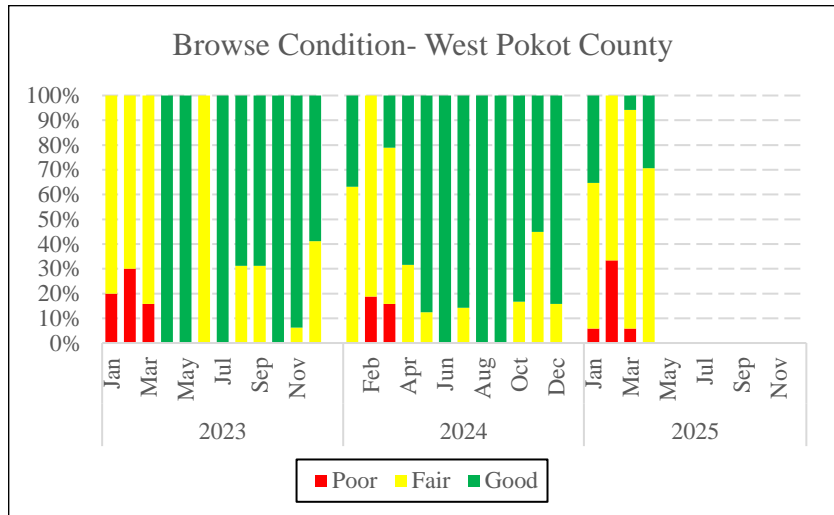


Figure 4 : West Pokot County Browse Condition

- Pastoral livelihood zone depicted fair and good conditions than Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone. This was occasioned with fairer wet conditions reported in the area.
- The browse condition was worse than year 2023 and 2024 in the same period.
- The available browse is likely to last for 2-3 compared to 3-4 months normally.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The current major water sources for both human and livestock consumption during the month were boreholes, pans/ dams and traditional river well as shown in figure 5.

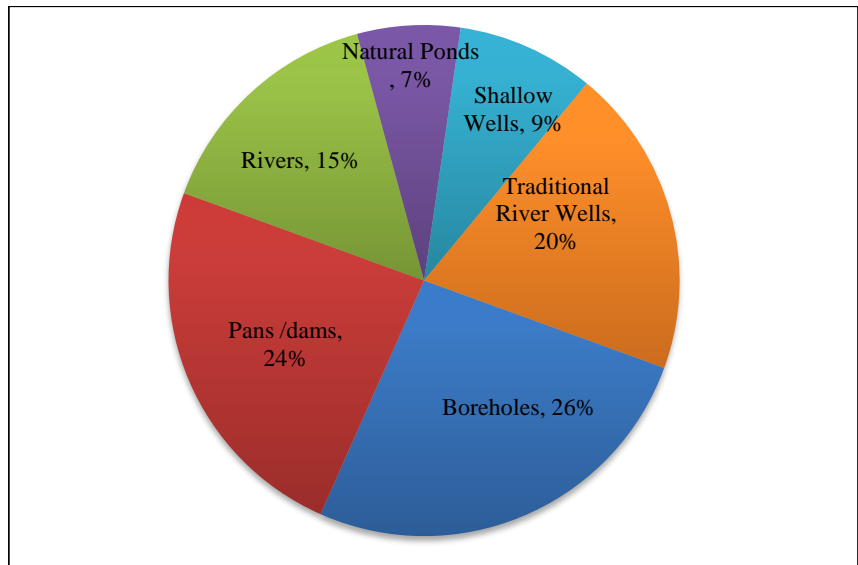


Figure 5 : Water Sources in West Pokot County

- Boreholes, Pans/dams and traditional river wells were relied on by households at 26, 24 and 20 percent respectively as shown in figure 5. The traditional river wells and boreholes use has been reported to increase owed to improving state of water, specifically underground recharge.
- The state of water improved from previous month with recharge of open water facilities being at 40-50 percent from 35-45 in most areas. The recharge of water facilities was hampered by siltation occasioned by damming at the inlets of these facilities and breach embankment.
- Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recharge levels is about 25-35 and 60-70 percent respectively.
- The available open water sources are likely to last for 2-3 months compared to 3-4 months normally.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distances from the households to water sources improved by 27 percent to 3.2 km from 4.4 km compared to that recorded in the previous month.
- Households across livelihood zones had no variations in trekking distances
- The households' trekking distances is eight percent below normal, and 16 percent within the normal ranges of 2.4-5.2 km as shown in figure 6.

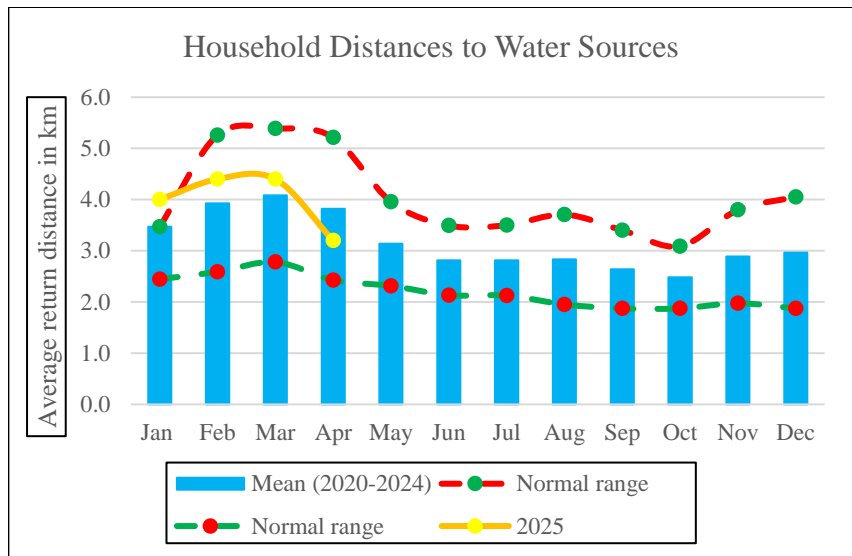


Figure 6: Household Access to Water

- Water consumption per person per day worsened from 14 litres to 13 litres this attributed to cold conditions. The water consumption is below the required 15 litres per person per day. Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone is consuming 13 litres per person per day while Pastoral zone is consuming 15 litres per person per day.
- None of households were purchasing water while only a percent was treating water before consumption compared previous month.
- Based on the peak month for March-April-May (MAM) rains, the water sources are expected to improve in their volumes for a period of 1-3 months.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average return distances from livestock grazing areas to watering points improved by 19 percent to 2.6 km from 3.2 in the previous month. The improved livestock water access was occasioned by the recharge of open water sources.

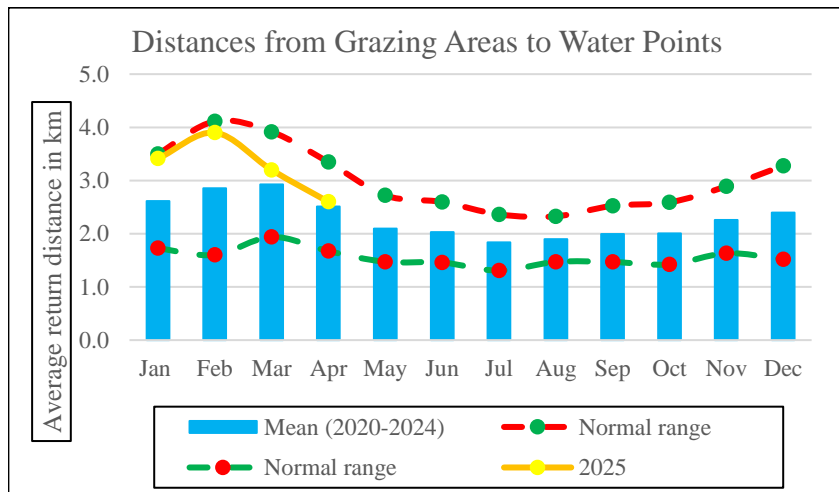


Figure 7: Distances from grazing areas to water points

- Livestock in Pastoral livelihood zones trekked higher distance compared to Agro-Pastoral Livelihood zone. Highest trekking distances was recorded in Masol and Weiwei ward.
- Livestock watering frequency was alternate and daily in Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zone respectively.
- The current average distance from livestock grazing areas to watering points is four percent above normal, and 22 percent within the normal range of 1.7–3.3Km as shown in figure 7.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition depicted moderate, neither fat nor thin, body condition for all species across the livelihood zones with an improving trend by 18 percent from 76 to 94 percent towards a good smooth body appearance in the current month as shown in figure 8.

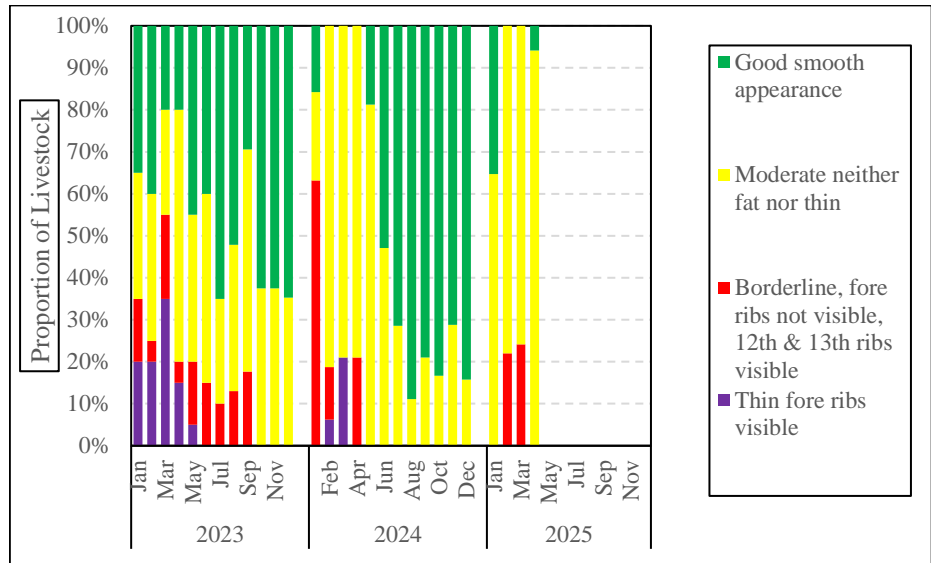


Figure 8: Cattle Body Condition

- A large proportion of livestock in Pastoral livelihood zone especially in Masol and Riwo wards had moderate, neither fat nor thin, body condition compared to Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current livestock body condition was better compared to year 2023 and 2024 in the same period.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) cases were reported in Kapchok Ward in Pokot North Sub-County and Chepareria Ward in Pokot South Sub-County. Suspected outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) was reported in Kapchok ward in Pokot North Sub-County.
- The Veterinary department conducted vaccinations in against black quarter (BQ)/ anthrax and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) targeting cattle. A total 19,677 heads of cattle were vaccinated in Pokot South and Pokot Central Sub Counties.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average milk production improved by 12 percent from 1.10 litres in the previous month to 1.23 litres in April.
- This improving trend was attributed to improving livestock body condition occasioned by improving water, pasture and browse situation.
- Milk production was higher in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones compared to Pastoral zones.
- Current milk production was 22 percent below the short-

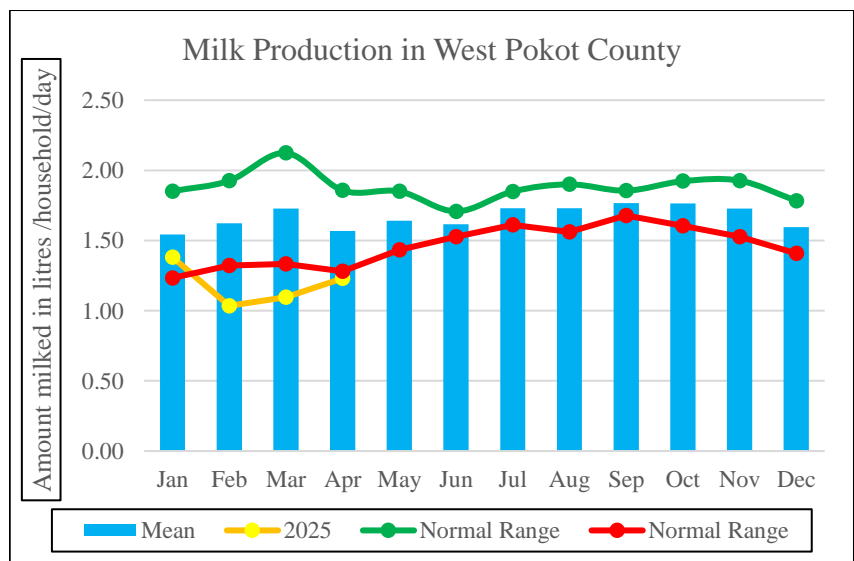


Figure 9: Milk Production

term average amount and four percent below the normal ranges of 1.3-1.8 litres per household per day as shown in figure 9.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- The major crops planted under rain-fed conditions in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone were maize and beans, while maize, beans, and Irish potatoes were major crops planted in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone.
- Currently, the majority of crops across the livelihood zones are at germination and weeding stages and are in fair to good condition. Moreover, few of the farmers are still doing land preparations.
- In addition to rain-fed cropping, the main crops grown under irrigated farming were onions, tomatoes, cabbages, and kales in parts of Pokot South and Pokot West Sub-Counties. The crops were in various stages of growth and in good condition.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price for cattle was stable at Ksh. 25,250 compared to the previous month.
- Cattle prices were higher in Pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh. 28,500 compared to Ksh 24,364 in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone. Lower livestock prices in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone were attributed to low demand of the commodity.
- The current market price of cattle was nine percent above the short-term average price and three percent below the normal range of Ksh. 20,534 - 26,007 (Figure 10).

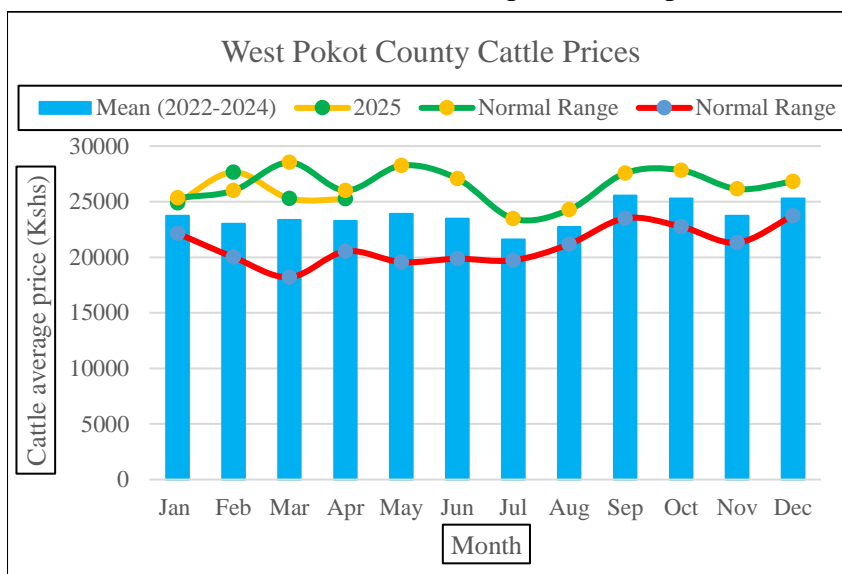


Figure 10: Cattle Prices

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat Price)

- The average market price of a goat improved by percent in April to stand at Ksh.4,729 from Ksh. 4,683 in previous month. The increase in prices was attributed to increase in demand owed to improved livestock body condition contributed by browse and water situation.
- Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone recorded a higher price of Ksh. 5,583 compared to Ksh. 4,264 in Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current market price of a goat is below normal by eight percent and 16 percent within normal range of Ksh. 4,609-5,646. (Figure 11).

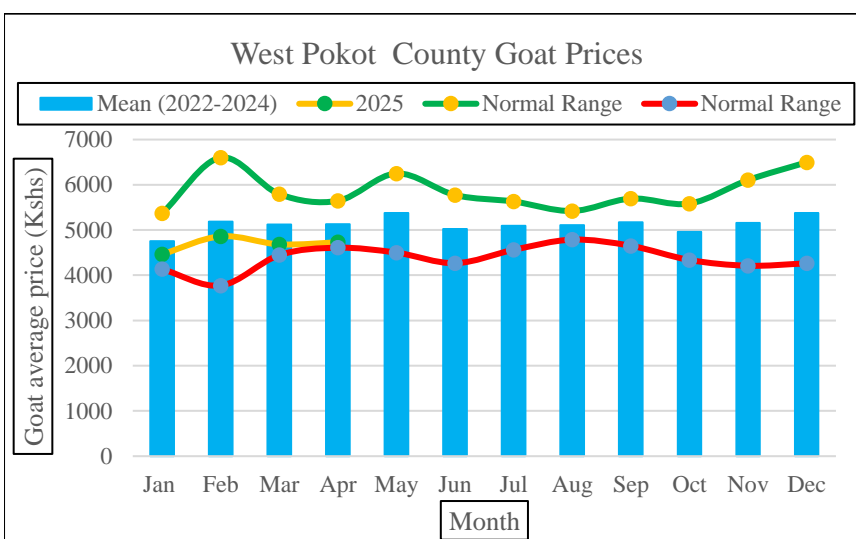


Figure 11: Goat Prices

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market price of maize per kilogram worsened by 12 percent in April to stand at Ksh. 69 compared to Ksh. 62 in previous months. This was attributed to increase in demand due low production and urgent need for maize seed for planting.
- Maize prices were higher in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone at Kshs. 73 compared to Kshs. 67 in the Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Supplies of the maize commodity was mainly from outside source markets such as Trans-Nzoia County and the Republic of Uganda.
- The current market prices were comparable to the short-term average prices and 20 percent within the normal ranges of Ksh.48-86 as shown in figure 12.

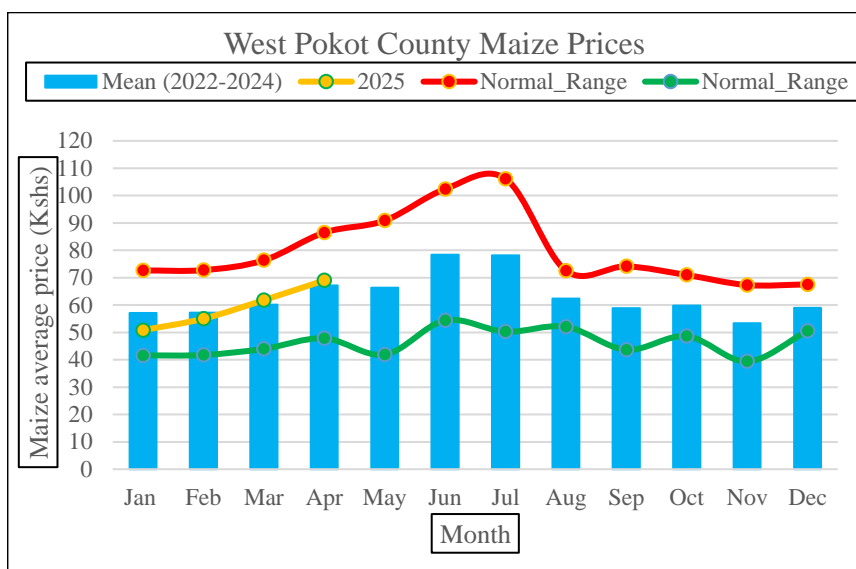


Figure 12: Maize Prices

4.2.2 Beans

- The average market price of beans per kilogram worsened by six percent in April to Ksh. 148 from Ksh. 140 in the previous month. The increase was noted due to low production and depletion that necessitated increase in demand.
- Beans price was lower in Pastoral livelihood zone compared to Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. Pastoral were well provisioned from outside the county.
- The current beans price is six percent lower than the short-term mean and 28 percent within the normal range of Ksh. 110-205 as shown in figure 13.

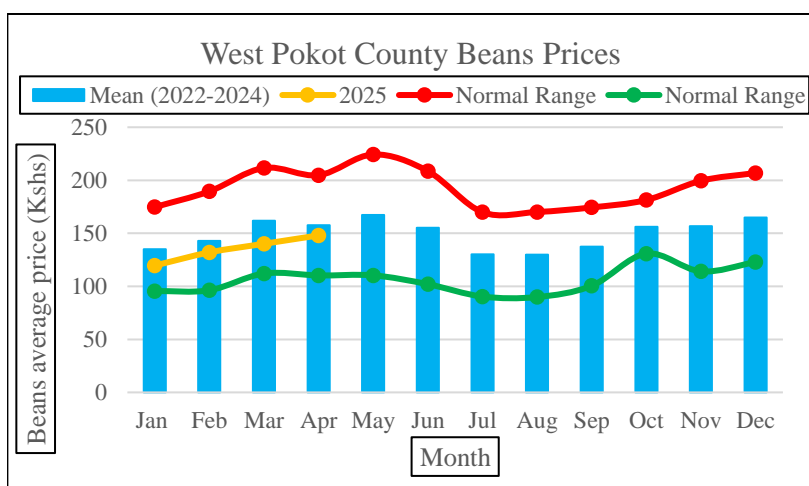


Figure 13: Beans Prices

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of trade worsened by ten percent to 69 Kilograms in April from 76 kilograms in previous month. This shows that households were able to purchase 69 kilograms of maize from exchange of a goat. The terms of trade worsened due to high crop prices during the month under review.
- Terms of trade was unfavourable in Pastoral Livelihood zone compared to Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current terms of trade are 14 percent below normal and 32 percent within the normal range of 60-100 kilograms as shown in figure 14.

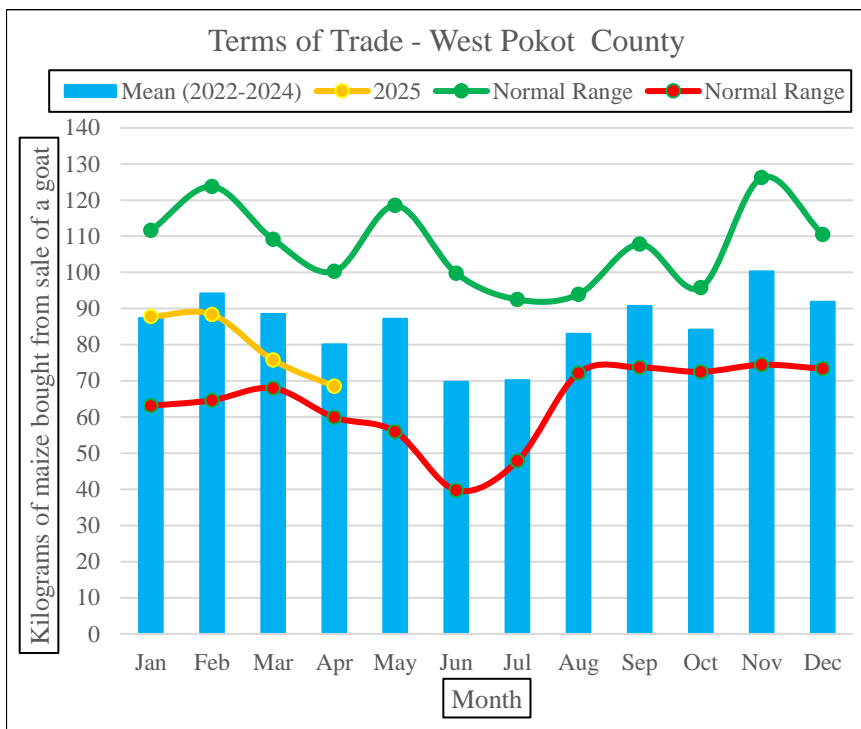


Figure 14: Terms of Trade

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household per day improved by 26 percent to 1.14 litres in April from 0.90 litres recorded in the previous month.
- The increase in milk consumption is attributed to improving livestock body condition, water access, pasture and browse.
- Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded highest milk consumption compared to Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current milk consumption is 18 percent lower than the short-term average and comparable normal range of 1.13-1.64 litres per household per day as shown in figure 15.

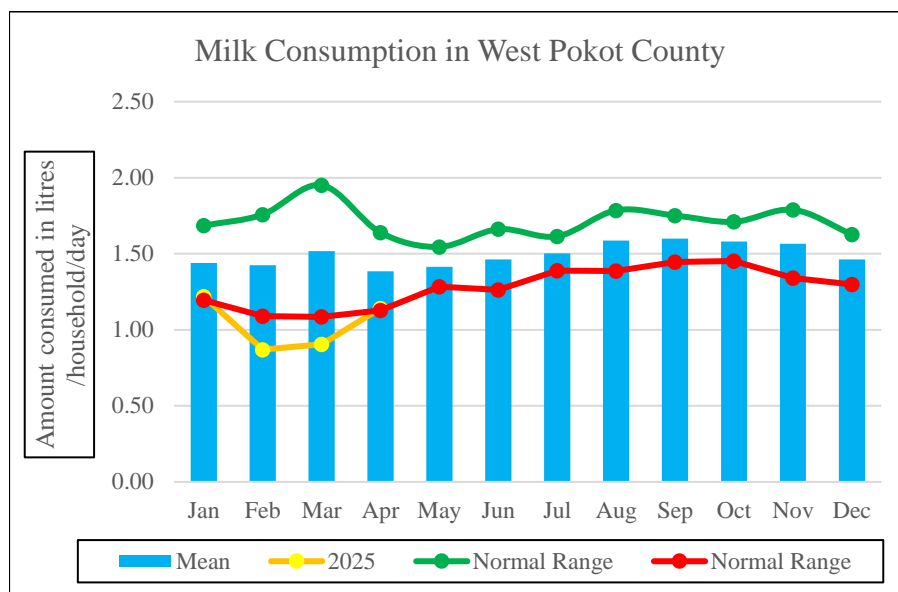


Figure 15: Milk Consumption

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportion of households in acceptable food consumption category worsened to 36.0 percent in April compared to 38.4 percent previous month. The decrease has been contributed to by high food prices and low availability of food.
- The remaining 60.0 and 4.0 percent of households were both in borderline and poor food consumption categories respectively.
- Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone had the highest number of households in acceptable food consumption category compared to Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Households with acceptable food consumption score were lower in April 2025 compared to similar periods of 2024 and 2023 respectively as shown in figure 16.

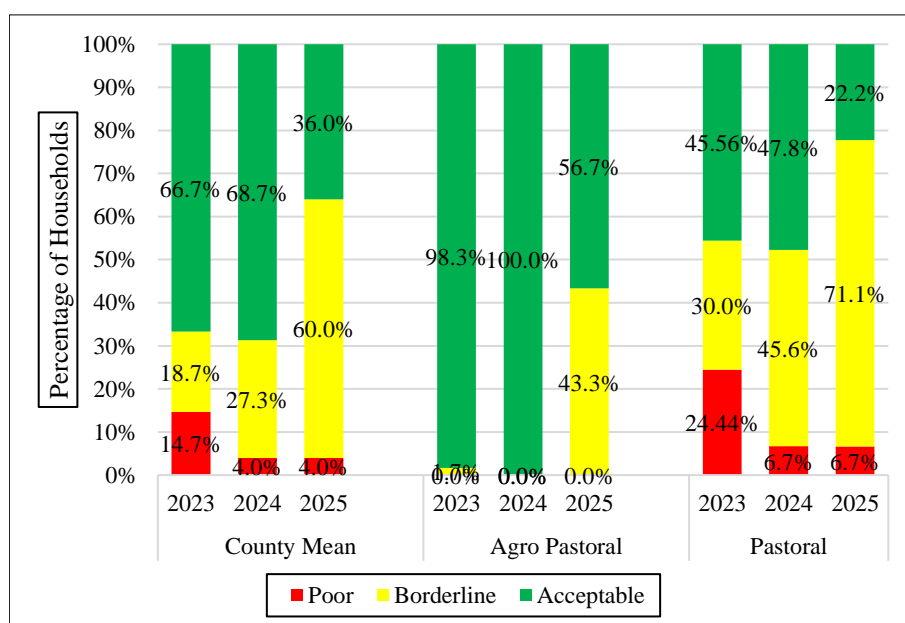


Figure 16: Food Consumption Score

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children 6-59 months who were at risk of being malnourished were stable at 6.2 percent compared to the previous month. The stabilization was attributed to the on-going nutrition activities and milk available across the county.
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest proportion of children who were at risk at 11.9 percent compared to Pastoral livelihood zone with 2.5 percent. High risk of malnutrition in the Agro Pastoral was as result households preferring to sell milk and eggs rather than consumption, further aggravated with poor child care and poor health seeking behaviour.
- The current level of children who are at risk of being malnourished was below normal at 0.8 percent and 1.8 percent within the normal range of 4.4-9.67 percent as shown in figure 17.

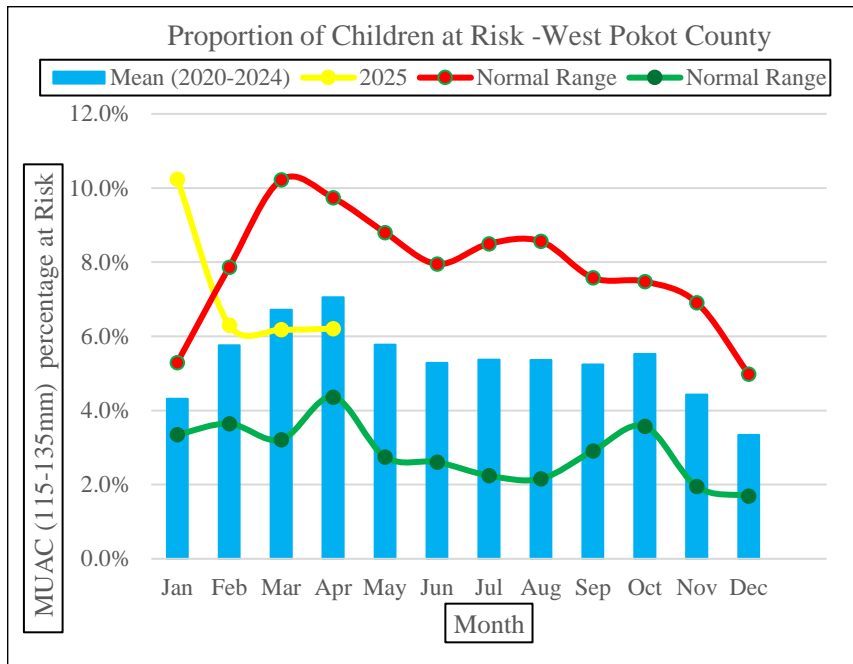


Figure 17: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- The mean of reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) remained stable at 6.27 in April. The stability in reduced coping strategies was as result of stabilized optional means access to food and money to buy food.
- Households in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone had a higher rCSI compared to Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Reliance on less preferred or less expensive food, reduced portion size of meals, reduced quantity of food for children to eat, reduced number of meals eaten per day were the most frequent coping mechanisms adopted across the livelihood zones.
- The current rCSI was 214 percent above the long-term mean and 133 percent above the normal range of 1.3-2.7 mean rCSI as shown in figure 18.

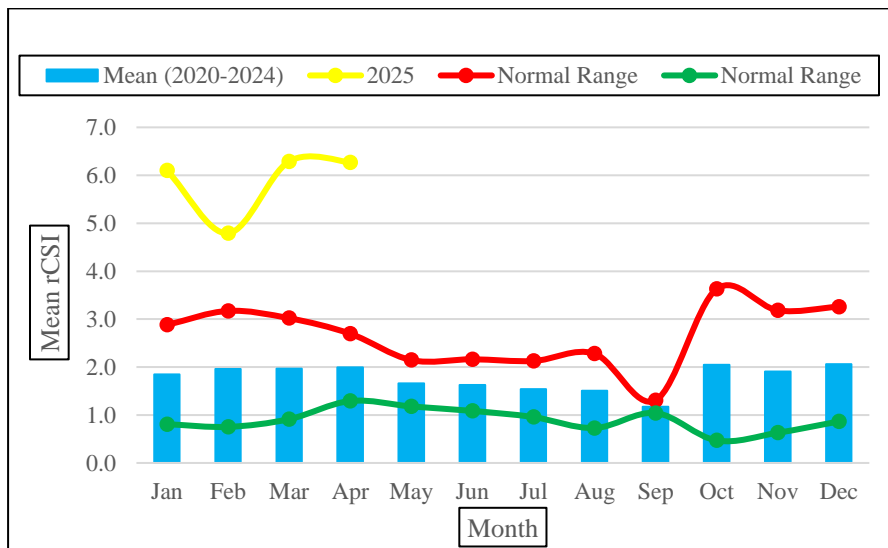


Figure 18: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- Households employing stressed food-based coping mechanisms worsened to 68.7 percent in April from 64.9 in previous month. The increase in populations in stressed has been contributed by high food prices and low availability of food

- During the month under review households that employed higher stressed food-based copying strategies were from the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone

- About 10.7 and 12.7 percent of households employed stressed, crisis and emergency livelihood coping mechanisms. This was indication of a worsening trend.

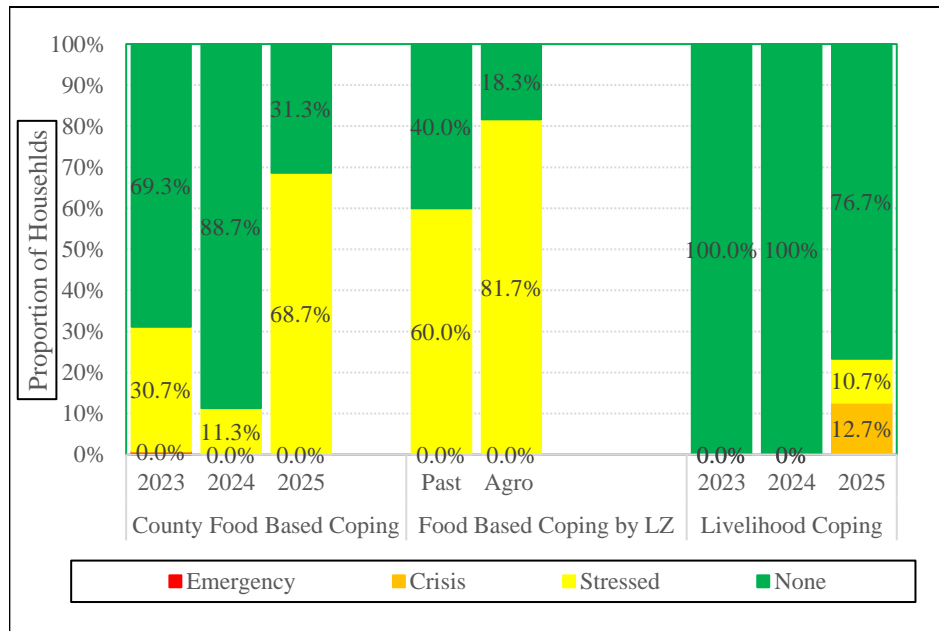


Figure 19: Households Employing Coping Mechanisms

- Households employed food-based coping strategies more frequently in April 2025 compared to similar period in 2024 and 2023 as shown in figure 19.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency	Geographical coverage	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
Water	Rehabilitation and repair of strategic boreholes	On going rehabilitation of 5 boreholes		1500	2 dispensaries, 2 schools	ACF	Pokot Central: - Dung Dung and FR Leo. Pokot North & Kacheliba: Nakuse Agamit and Kanyinyey	15M	Ongoing rehabilitation works
	Rehabilitation and repair of strategic boreholes	9 boreholes	7780	1800		Kenya Red Cross Society	Kases, Rukey Konyao, Ortumlorema, Tunoyo, Kokwomese, Otology and	20M	Community was hesitant to commercialize water hence limiting resources for community led repairs

¹ The population in terms of human elements and numbers for the case of non-human elements

² Critical facilities like schools, health facilities, markets among others.

Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency	Geographical coverage	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
							Seremban and Annet borehole		
	Provision of Water Storage Tanks	Nine 10,000 litre tanks	7780	1800		Kenya Redcross Society	Kases, Rukey Konyao, lorem a, Ortum, Tunoyo, kokwomese s, otulpo gh and surumbun and annet borehole	900,000	
	Sub-Total							35.9 M	
Livestock	Vaccinations against notifiable diseases	Any livestock disease that needs prevention/treatment	4,600			ADS NRR	Kache liba-Suam Kipkomo-Batei Pokot Centr	Approximately 700,000 (Facilitation cost)	Vaccines

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			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
							al-Masol West Pokot -Riwo		
	Vaccination against notifiable diseases	Vaccination against black quarter / anthrax, CBPP	19,677 heads of cattle			Veterinary Department	Pokot south and Pokot Central subcounties	Kshs 300,000 facilitation	
	Sub-Total							1M	
Agriculture	Provision of relief seed and farm inputs	Assorted vegetable seeds, Boma Rhodes, Orange flesh sweet potato vines, Cereals and pulses		4,600		ADS NRR	Kache liba-Suam Kipko mo-Batei Pokot Central-Masol West Pokot -Riwo	1,064,000	
	Post-harvest handling techniques	Technical trainings on post-harvest		4,600		ADS NRR	Kache liba-Suam Kipko mo-Batei	100,000	

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			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
		techniques					Pokot Central-Masol West Pokot -Riwo		
	Provision of relief seed and farm inputs	support 25 MTMSGs with assorted certified vegetable seeds layered with trainings (Butternut, Bulb Onion, Tomato, collards, spinach and indigenous vegetable)	3600	600	0	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot North (Kiwa ward) Kacheliba (Suam, Kodi wards) Pokot South (Lelaward) Kipkomo (chep areria ward) Pokot central (weiwei, Lomut, masol)	6.8M	Supporting only 9 wards out of 20 wards. Inadequate extension staff to support in routine trainings and follow ups.
	Construction and	20 farm ponds		400		ADSNRR	Kacheliba-Suam	1,232,000	On-Going

Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency	Geographical coverage	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
	Equipping of Farm Ponds						Kipkomo-Batei Pokot Central-Masol West Pokot -Riwo		
	Post-harvest handling techniques	Support 25 MTMSGs on post-harvest handling techniques through trainings and provision of dehydrate vegetable solar drier	3600	600	0	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot North (Kiwa ward) Kacheliba (Suam, Kodi wards) Pokot South (Lelan ward) Kipkomo (chepareria ward) Pokot central (weiwei, Lomut, masol)	6.8M	Supporting only 9 wards out of 20 wards. Inadequate extension staff to support in routine trainings and follow ups.

Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency	Geographical coverage	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
	Sub-total						15,896,000		
Health and Nutrition	Screening of Children under 5		7000		Health facilities implementing IMA M	Action Against Hunger/MOH	1.Kacheliba Sub County (Kodich and Kapchok wards) 2 Pokot North (Kiwa wa and Kasei wards) Pokot Central (Seker and Masol wards)	2M	Mass screening conducted in 6 wards out of 20 Approximately 15M required to conduct exhaustive mass screening
	Malnourished childr		Total malnourished 1667 SAM 288		Health facilities	Action Against	All Facilities imple	10M	On-Going Activity

Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency	Geographical coverage	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
	en linked to facilities for support		MAM 1379		implementing IMA M	hunger/MOH	menting IMA M across the county		
	Integrated health and nutrition outreaches	20 integrated outreaches			20 integrated health and nutrition outreaches	Action Against hunger/MOH	Pokot North Pokot central Kache liba sub county	7M	Out of 215 outreaches mapped in the county, ACF is supporting only 20 sites. Approximately 40M required to support all the mapped outreaches
	Subtotal							19M	
Total Cost of Interventions								51M	
Total Cost of Interventions Gaps									

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- No major conflict issues that are related to drought were reported during the month under review.

7.2 Migration

- No major migrations were reported across the livelihoods. This is expected to emerge though at minimal levels

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS- APRIL – MAY 2025

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) Weather Forecast for May 2025, released on April 31, 2025, indicates that the county is likely to experience likely to experience near-average to above average rainfall with occasional storms. This weather pattern is expected to benefit the agricultural sector, providing much-needed moisture for crops. However, farmers are advised to prepare for potential flooding in low-lying areas due to the possibility of intense rainfall events.
- The vegetation condition index is expected to further improve and stabilise in the next three months, which will be an attribution to fair to good forage condition availability for livestock. The availability of forage would improve livestock body condition, hence improving food security.
- With prevailing climatic conditions flooding events, emergency of livestock and crop pests and diseases is expected this would have a negative impact on food security. This situation necessitates urgent attention and coordinated efforts to enhance resilience in agricultural practices. By implementing sustainable farming methods and investing in pest management strategies, we can mitigate these adverse effects and safeguard food supplies for the future.
- Water for livestock and household use would be available in May 2025; however, it would be hindered by high siltation levels and breach embankments of open water sources while rangelands are expected to improve as result of expected wet days.
- It is anticipated that subsurface water supplies would have moderate to high recharge, which will result in reduction of population of dwellings and livestock at draw off locations and, ultimately, reduced breakdowns.
- Livestock productivity is likely to improve in areas with high rainfall, positively impacting food security.
- Due to the current conditions, regular rainfall is expected, which will improve food availability at household.
- Staple food prices are likely to be moderate to high compared the long-term average, since the harvests for March to May season is expected in July-Augst, leading to favorable terms of trade, further improve food security.
- Household food consumption is expected to stabilize due to expected reduction on reliance on the on markets.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate/Short term

National Government, County Government and Development partners to collaborate on:

SECTOR	INTERVENTION	TARGET AREA	ESTIMATED COST (Ksh.) in Million
Livestock	Carrying out mass disease surveillance, vaccination and provision of supportive treatment and vaccinations in the affected areas	Lomut, Kiwawa Kapchok, Riwo Endugh, Chepareria	10
Water	Provision/supportive Water catchment and storage tanks	County wide	50
Agriculture	Formulation, adoption and implementation of new and existing arable farming technologies that conserves water	County wide	90
Health and Nutrition	Supportive Water treatment and trainings	Kiwawa, Kapchok, Lomut, Chepareria, Riwo, Endugh	10
Cross Cutting	Peace and conflict resolution missions in areas recently affected by resource-based conflicts.	Lomut, Masol, Sekker and Tapach	3.0
	Prepositioning of Non-food and food items in nearby areas to affected by floods	Sekker Ward in Pokot Central Sub-County, Riwo Ward in Pokot West Sub-County and Chepareria and Batei wards in Pokot South Sub-County	1.5