




A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



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

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

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification		Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Biophysical Indicators		Rainfall (% of normal)	56	80-120
Rainfall		Rainfall Estimates in mm	22.46	2.03-26.72
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county received below normal rains during the reporting period. The amounts received were poorly distributed in both time and space across the livelihood zones. 		VCI-3 month (NDMA FAO)	48	35-50
Forage condition:		Forage Condition	Fair to Poor	Fair to Good
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation condition index was within normal ranges Forage condition was fair to poor 		Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)		Maize Crop Condition	Fair to Poor	Fair to Good
Production Indicators		Livestock Body Condition	Fair to Poor	Fair to Good
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grain filling/harvesting stages for irrigated maize are in fair to poor condition. Livestock body condition was fair to poor. Low livestock in-migration was reported Livestock diseases were reported. Milk production was below normal ranges. 		Milk Production (in litres)	1.0	1.3-1.9
Access Indicators		Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
<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. 		Livestock Deaths (from Drought)	0.0%	≤5%
Utilization Indicators		Access Indicators	Value	Normal ranges
<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 household in acceptable were below the long-term average 		Terms of Trade (ToT)	88	65-124
		Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Household: 4.4 Livestock: 3.9	2.6-5.3 1.6-3.9
		Water Consumption	At Household: 13	≥ 15
		Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges
		Percentage of children 6-59 months – At Risk < 135 mm	6.3	3.6-7.9
		Milk Consumption (in litres)	0.8	1.1-1.8
		Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	4.8	0.8-3.2
		Food Consumption Score	40	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 poor amounts of rains which were poorly distributed in time and space across the livelihood zones. However, according to WFP- VAM datasets, the cumulative rainfall estimates

amounts improved by 464 percent to 22.46 mm from 3.98 in previous month as shown in figure 1.

- According to data from the Kenya Meteorological Department Automatic Weather Stations and manned rain

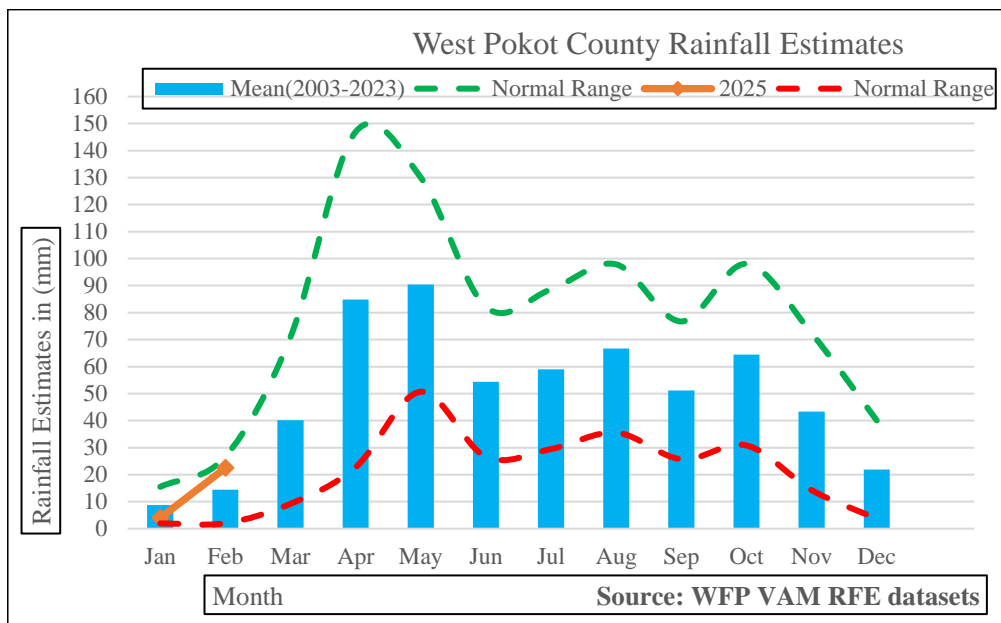


Figure 1: Rainfall Amounts in West Pokot County

gauges, the county did not receive any rainfall in the month of February 2025 (Table 1). The county experienced hot and dry conditions throughout the month.

- The rainfall estimates (WFP-VAM) amounts received were above the longterm by 56 percent and 16 percent within the normal range of 2.03-26.72 mm as shown in figure 1.

Table 1: Weather Stations Rainfall in West Pokot County

Weather Station/Sub- County	Livelihood Zone	January 2025 Total Rainfall in (mm)	February 2025 Total Rainfall in (mm)
Sigor AWS (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	2.3	0.6
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	9.1	0.1
Chepareria (Pokot South)	Agro-Pastoral	4.9	0.0
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	0.0	0.0
Kacheliba AWS (Pokot North)	Pastoral	49.0	0.0
Konyao – Kapchok (Pokot North)	Pastoral	0.0	0.0
Surumben-Masol (Pokot Central)	Pastoral	18	0.0
Kaibos (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	12.5	0.0
Kapkatet (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	12.7	0.0
Kapenguria AWS (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	15.3	0.0
Total Rainfall		123.8	0.7

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 NDMA FAO Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) Monthly February 2025

- The 3 month vegetation condition index(VCI) worsened to 48.30 from 51.80 recorded previous month. The VCI value indicated within 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 most wards with normal vegetation condition while Lelan, Kapenguria, Siyoi, Mnagei and Tapach wards have above normal vegetation condition. However, Kodich, Kapchok and Kasei wards showed a worse situation of moderate vegetation deficit as shown in figure 2 .
- The worsening scenario for moderate condition has been attributed low rainfall amounts and soil moisture witnessed during the month under review.

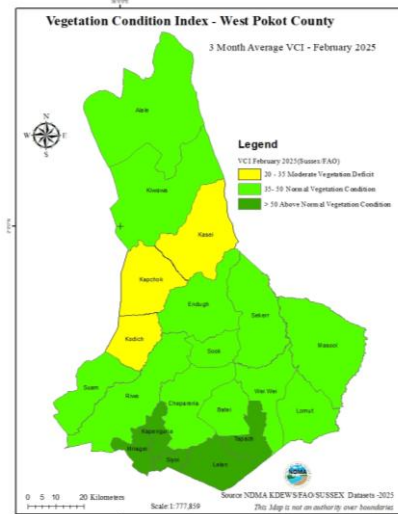


Figure 2: VCI 3 Map

2.1.2 Pasture

- The quality and quantity of pasture worsened by 24 percent to stand at poor conditions of 83 percent from 59 percent in previous month. Worsening situation of pasture was as result of drier days witnessed from December 2024 through to current month which have stalled pasture regeneration.
- The pasture was fair to poor across the livelihood zones as shown in figure 3. There were no variations across the livelihoods.
- Pasture condition was better than similar period in year 2024 and 2023. The available pasture is likely to last for 1-2 months compared to 2-3 months normally.

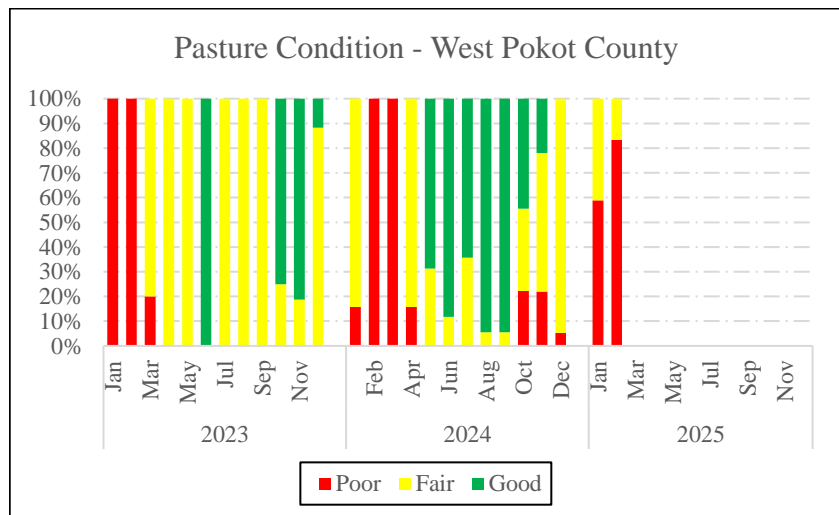


Figure 3 : West Pokot County Pasture Condition

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition worsened by eight percent to stand at 67 percent of fair condition from 59 percent in previous month in both quality and quantity (figure 4). The decline was occasioned by below normal rains in February which was not supportive to browse regeneration.
- Agro-Pastoral depicted a poor condition than Pastoral livelihood zone. This was occasioned with drier conditions reported in the area.
- The available browse is likely to last for 2-3 compared to 3-4 months normally.

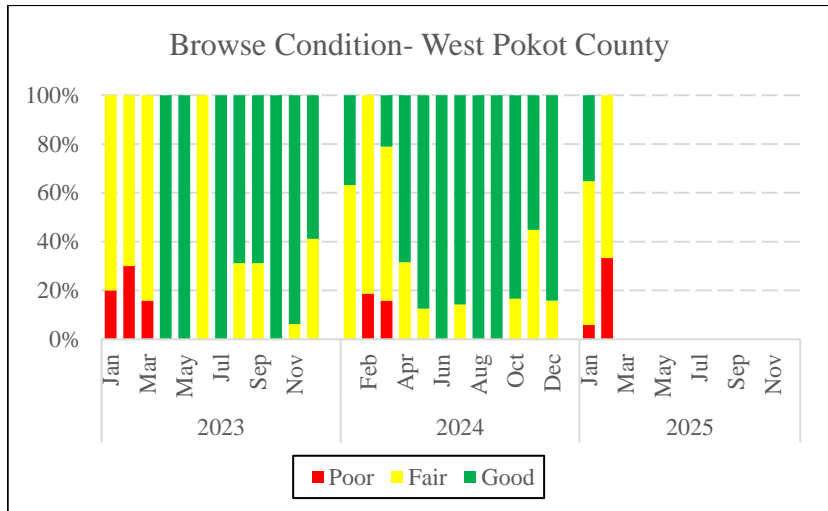


Figure 4 : West Pokot County Browse Condition

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The current major water sources for both human and livestock consumption during the month were boreholes, rivers and pans/ dams as shown in figure 5.
- Boreholes, rivers pans/dams were relied by households at 31, 21 and 19 percent respectively as shown in figure 5. The boreholes use has been reported to increase owed to declining state of water.
- State of water worsened from previous month with recharge of open water facilities being at 30-40 percent from 40-50 in most areas. The decline of water facilities is related to more siltation occasioned damming at the inlets of these facilities and high evaporation rates.
- Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recharge levels is about 15-25 and 50-60 percent respectively.
- The available open water sources are likely to last for 2-3 months compared to 3-4 months normally.

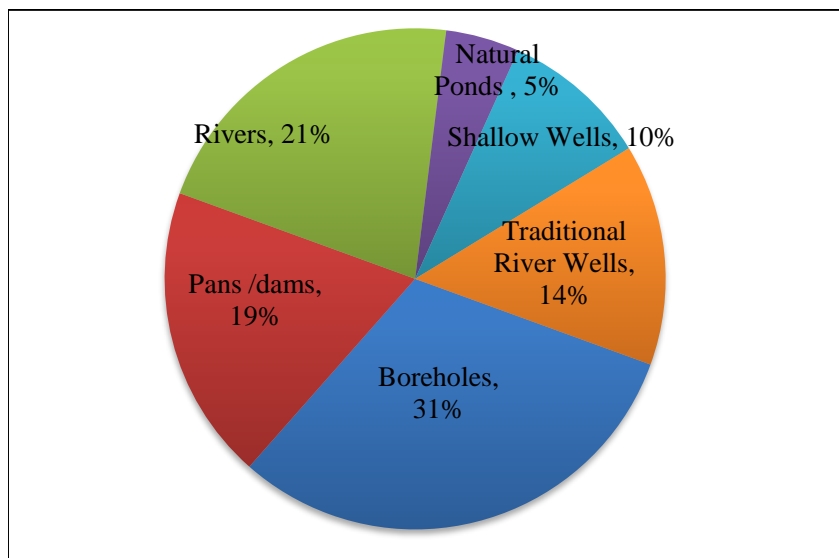


Figure 5 : Water Sources in West Pokot County

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distances from the households to water sources worsened by ten percent to 4.4 km from 4.0 km recorded in previous month.
- Households in Pastoral livelihood zone trekked higher distance of 4.6 Km compared to Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone with 3.8 Km. Areas with high trekking distances were Masol and Riwo wards.

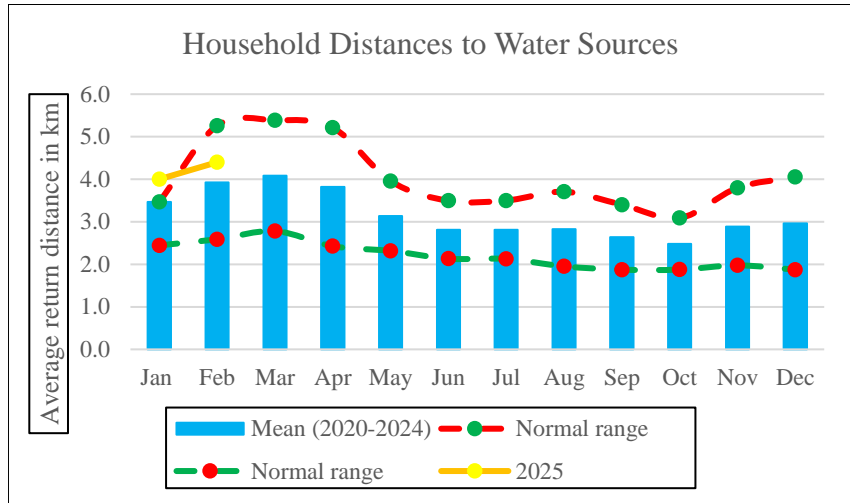


Figure 6: Household Access to Water

- The households' trekking distances is 12 percent above normal and 16 percent within the normal ranges of 2.6-5.3 km as shown in figure 6.
- Water consumption per person per day stabilized at 13 litres. The water consumption is below the required 15 litres per person per day. Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone is consuming 12 litres per person per day while Pastoral zone is consuming 15 litres per person per day.
- About a percent households are treating water using chemicals before consumption and purchasing water compared to none in previous month. There were no variations across the livelihood zones.
- Based on the March April May (MAM) forecast it's expected the water sources to reduce in their volumes for the 1-3 months, which will result in increased trekking distances and contamination of open water sources.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average return distances from livestock grazing areas to watering points worsened by 14 percent to 3.9 km from 3.4 in previous month. The worsened water access for livestock was occasioned by open water sources being drier.
- Livestock in Pastoral livelihood zones trekked higher distance compared to Agro-Pastoral Livelihood zone. Highest trekking distances was recorded in Masol ward.
- Livestock watering frequency was alternate and daily in Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zone respectively.

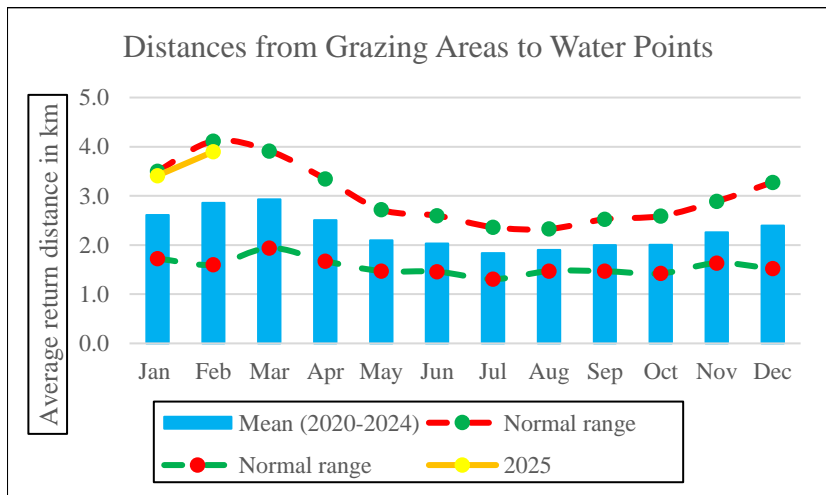


Figure 7: Distances from grazing areas to water points

- The current average distance from livestock grazing areas to watering points is 37 percent above normal and five percent within the normal range of 1.6–3.9Km 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 a worsening trend of 13 percent from 65 percent in previous month as shown in figure 8.

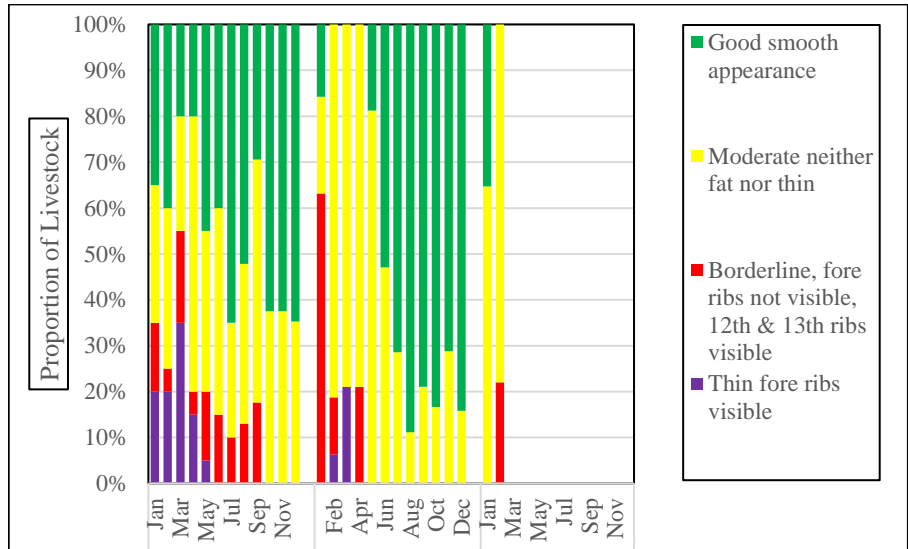


Figure 8: Cattle Body Condition

- About 78 percent of cattle had moderate neither fat nor thin body appearance in February. Large proportion of livestock in Pastoral livelihood zone especially in Masol and Riwo had moderate neither fat nor thin compared to Agro Pastoral livelihood zone. Pastoral reported have more populations due to limited availability of pasture.

- The current livestock body condition was better compared to year 2023 and 2024.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD) was reported in Chepareria and Batei wards in Pokot South subcounty, Black Quarter (BQ) disease was reported in Tapach ward in Pokot South sub county and peste des petits ruminants (PPR) cases reported in Riwo ward in West Pokot sub county.
- The Veterinary department conducted vaccinations in Riwo, Suam, Chepareria, Kodich, Alale, Lelan, Batei and Lomut wards against PPR, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and FMD.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average milk production declined by 25 percent from 1.4 litres in previous to 1.0 litres in February.

- This worsening trend was attributed to declining livestock body condition occasioned by depletion of pastures, drying up of water sources and increased cases of livestock diseases.

- Milk production was higher in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones compared to Pastoral zones. Masol and Kapchok wards recorded the least milk production

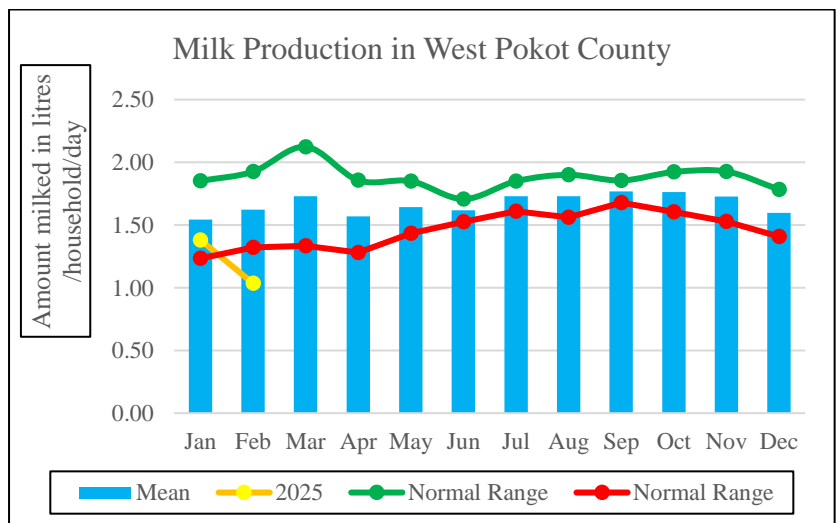


Figure 9: Milk Production

- Current milk production was 37 percent below the short-term average amount and five percent below the normal ranges of 1.3-1.9 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 main crops grown under irrigated farming in parts of Pokot South and Pokot West Sub-Counties include onions, tomatoes, cabbages, and kales, with maize serving as a complementary crop.
- Currently, only about five percent of the population is engaged in crop farming in both high-potential rainfed and irrigated areas due to low rainfall.
- Irrigated maize is currently at the grain filling or harvesting stage but is in fair to poor condition due to low river recharge and fall armyworm infestation.
- Most farmers are waiting for the resumption of the long rains to begin land preparation, though a few have already started in the highlands of the Mixed Farming livelihood zone.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price for cattle improved by 11 percent to Ksh. 27, 647 from Ksh.24,885 recorded in previous month.
- Cattle prices were higher in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone at Ksh. 30,166 compared to Ksh 27,000 in the Pastoral livelihood zone. Lower livestock prices in the Pastoral livelihood zone were attributed to low demand of the commodity associated worsening situation.

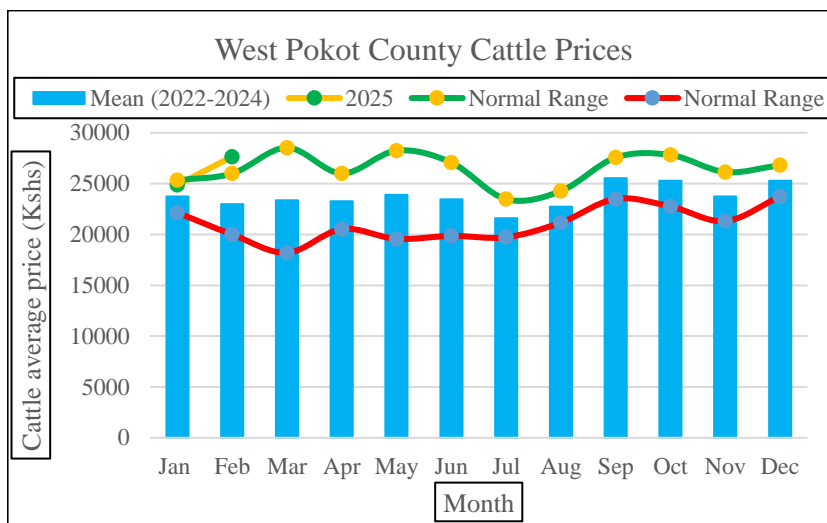


Figure 10: Cattle Prices

- The current market price of cattle was 20 percent above the short-term average price and six percent above the normal range of Ksh. 20,003-26,000 (Figure 10).

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat Price)

- The average market price of a goat improved by nine percent in February to stand at Ksh.4,860 from Ksh. 4,463 in previous month. The increase in prices was attributed to increased demand owed to holding of farmers for fattening.
- Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone recorded a higher price of Ksh. 5,243 compared to Ksh. 4,615 in Pastoral livelihood zone.

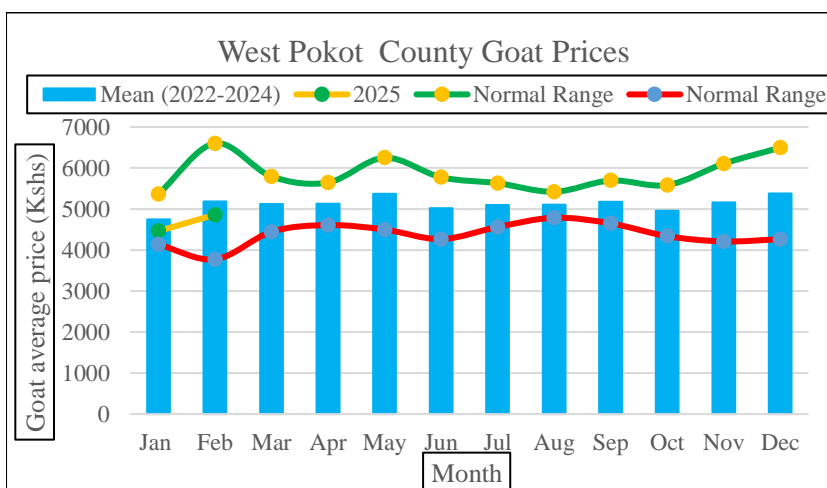


Figure 11: Goat Prices

- The current market price of a goat is below normal by six percent and 26 percent within normal range of Ksh. 3,773-6,000. (Figure 11).

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market price of maize per kilogram worsened by eight percent in February to stand at Ksh. 55 compared to Ksh. 51 in previous months. This was attributed increase in demand due low production.
- Maize prices were higher in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone at Kshs. 56 compared to Kshs. 54 in the Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Supplies of the maize commodity was mainly from outside source markets like Trans-Nzoia county and Republic of Uganda.
- The current market prices were comparable to the short-term average prices and 24 percent within the normal ranges of Ksh.42-73 as shown in figure 12

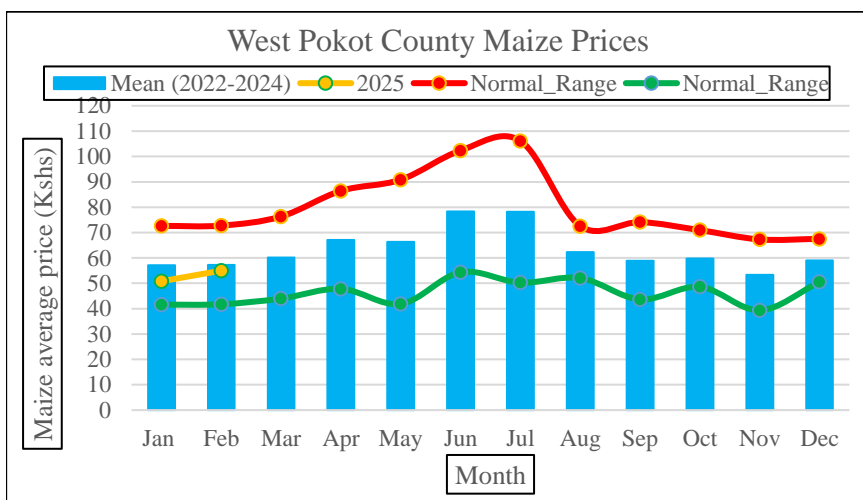


Figure 12: Maize Prices

4.2.2 Beans

- The average market price of beans per kilogram increased by ten percent in February to Ksh. 132 compared to Ksh. 120 in previous month. The increase was noted due to low production and depletion that necessitated increase in demand.
- Beans price was lower in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone compared to Pastoral livelihood zone. Agro-Pastoral were well provisioned from the outside the county and harvests realized December 2024 through January 2025.
- The current beans price is eight percent lower than the short-term mean and 30 percent within the normal range of Ksh. 96-190 as shown in figure 13.

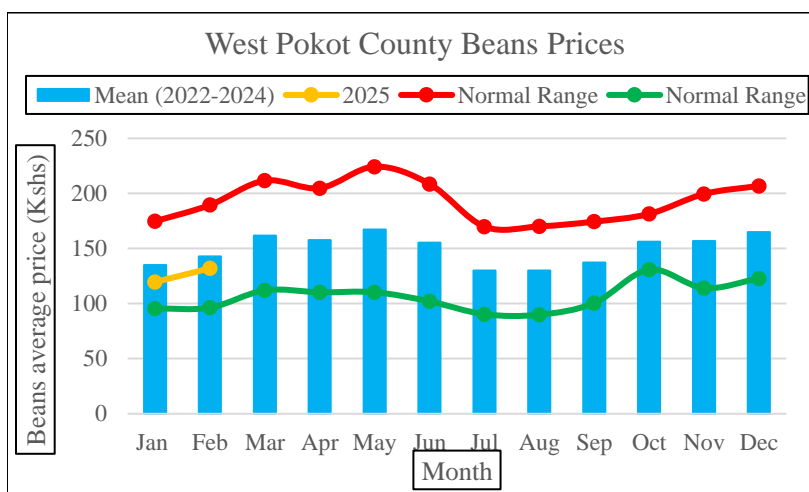


Figure 13: Beans Prices

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of trade was stable at 88 kilograms in February similar to previous. This shows that, households were able to purchase 88 kilograms of maize from exchange of a goat. The terms of trade stabilized due to improved livestock prices during the month under review.
- Terms of trade was favourable in Agro-Pastoral Livelihood zone compared to Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The current terms of trade are six percent below normal and 38 percent within the normal range of 65-124 kilograms as shown in figure 14.

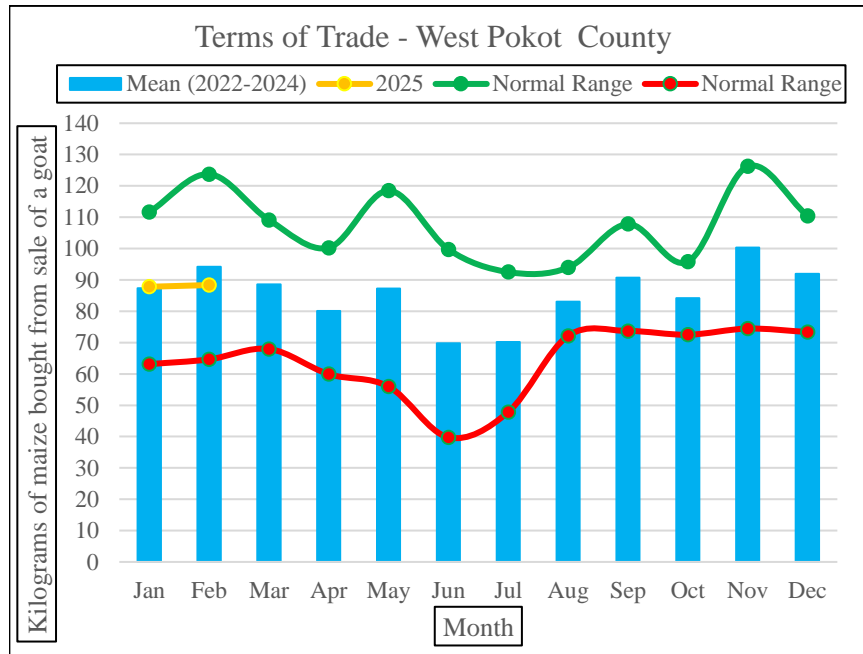


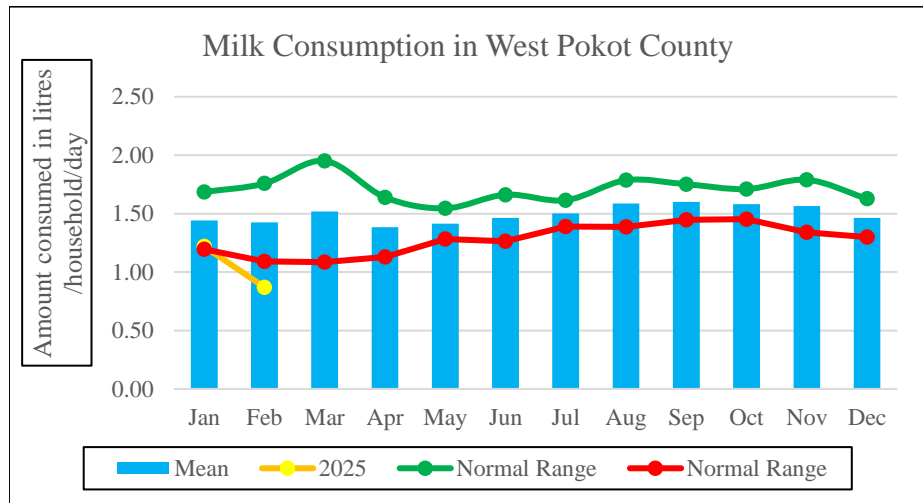
Figure 14: Terms of Trade

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household per day worsened by 29 percent to 0.84 litres in February from 1.22 litres recorded in previous month.

- The decrease in milk consumption is attributed to decreased production as result of decreased livestock birth rates.
- Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the least milk consumption compared to Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone.

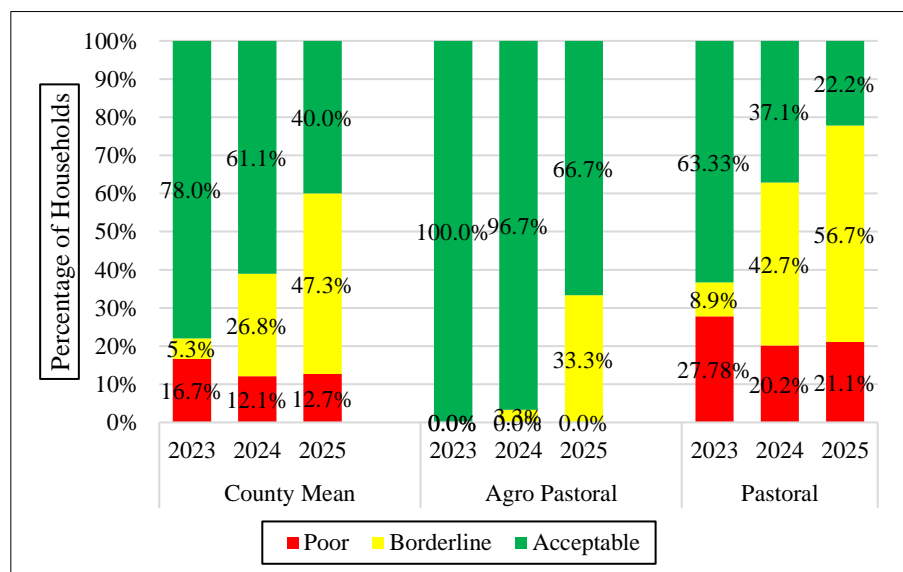


- The current milk consumption is 39 percent lower than the short-term average and 20 percent below normal range of 1.1-1.8 litres per household per day as shown in figure 15.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportion of households in acceptable food consumption category worsened to 40.0 percent in February compared to 41.3 percent previous month. The remaining 47.3 and 12.7 percent of 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. Riwo Kapcho and Masol wards had the highest number of households in borderline categories.



- Households with acceptable food consumption score were lower in February 2025 compared to similar periods of 2024 and 2023 respectively as shown in figure 16.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children 6-59 months who were at risk being malnourished improved in February by 3.9 percent to 6.3 percent from 10.2 percent in previous month. The improvement was attributed to on-going nutrition activities across the county.

- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest proportion of children who were at risk compared to Pastoral livelihood zone. High risk of malnutrition in the Agro Pastoral was as result households preferring to selling milk and eggs than consumption, further aggravated with poor child care and poor health seeking behaviour. Weiwei, Chapereria and Kapchok recorded the highest risk.

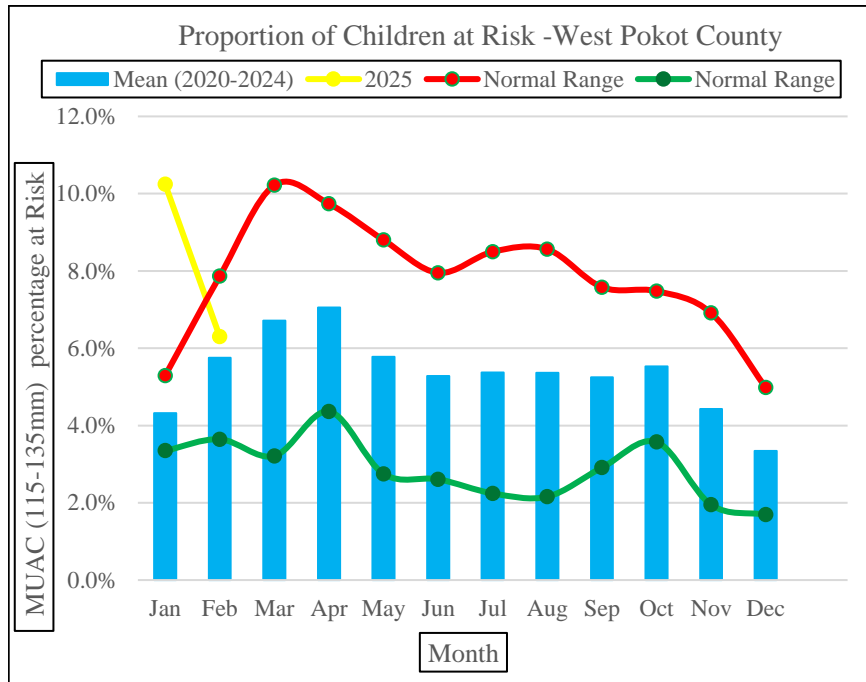


Figure 17: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

- The current level of children who are at risk of being malnourished were normal and 2.7 percent above normal range of 3.6-7.9 percent as shown in figure 17.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- The mean of reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) improved by 22 percent to 4.8 in February. The reduction in the coping strategies was as result of having optional means of food access to wild food.

- Households in Pastoral livelihood zone had a higher rCSI compared to Agro-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.

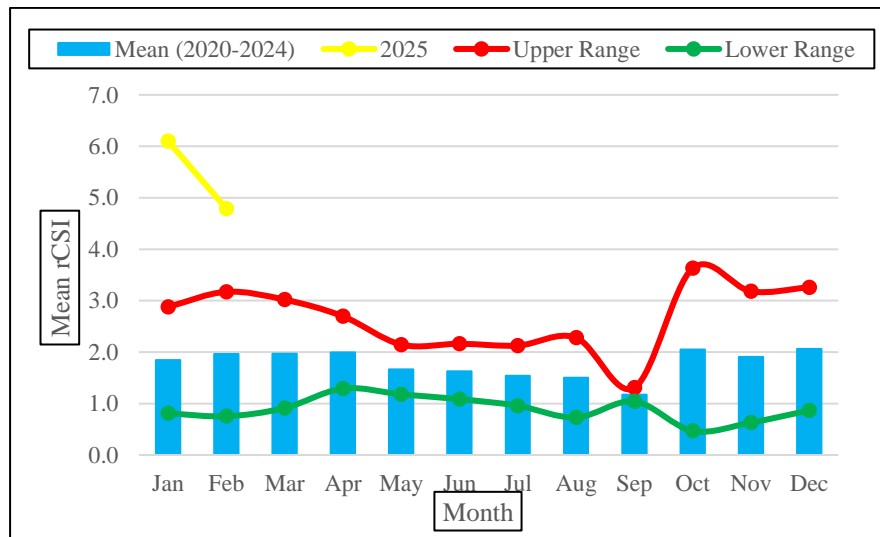


Figure 18: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- The current rCSI was 144 percent above the long-term mean and 51 percent above the normal range of 0.8-3.2 mean rCSI as shown in figure 18.

- Households employing stressed food-based coping mechanisms improved to 61.3 percent in February from 72.7 in previous month.
- During the month under review there was no variations across the livelihoods for households with food-based coping with stressed categories.
- About 15.3, 2.7 and 0.7 percent of households employed stressed, crisis and emergency livelihood coping mechanisms. This was indication of an improving trend.

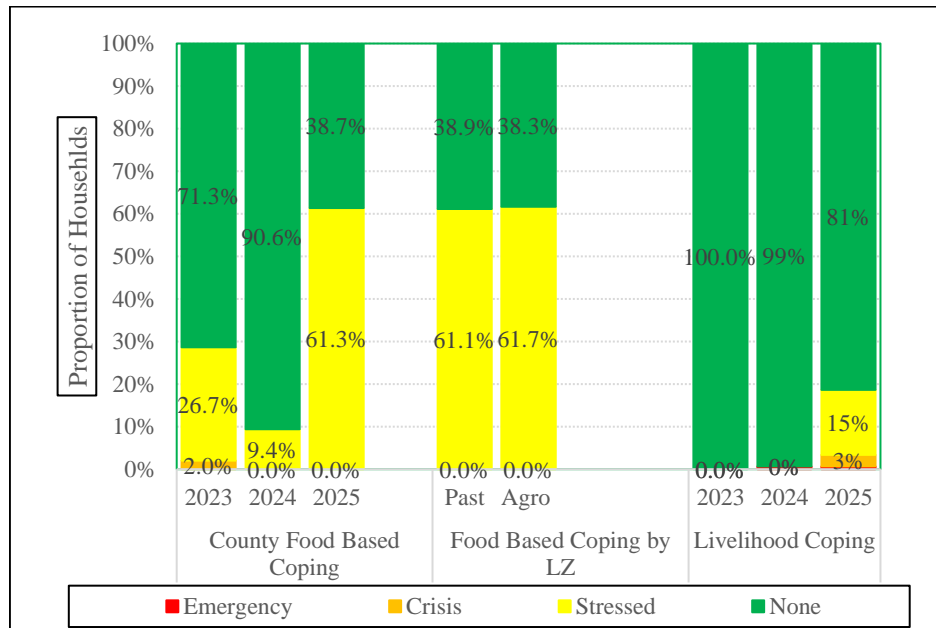


Figure 19: Households Employing Coping Mechanisms

- Households employed food-based coping strategies more frequently in February 2024 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	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot Central Sub County: - Dung Dung and FR Leo. Pokot North & Kacheliba Sub counties: Nakuse Agamit and Kanyingey	30M	Rehabilitation and servicing of strategic water sources in Masol and Sekker wards in Pokot Central, Kodich and Suam wards in Kacheliba and Alale, Kasei and Kiwawa wards in Pokot North, Endugh and Riwo

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				
									wards in West Pokot Sub County (KES 5M)
	Desilting of Kalukuna Water Pan	Water Pan	300 Cattle and 2100 shoats	200	2 schools and 1 dispensary	NDM A	Kapchok ward: Kacheliba Sub County	4.5M	
	Sub-Total							34.5 M	
Livestock	Vaccinations against notifiable diseases	Vaccinations against: PPR, CCPP, CBPP and FMD	Goats and Sheep = 74,615 Heads of Cattle = 11,605			National Livestock Vaccination programme and County Veterinary department	Riwo, Alale, Kasei, Suam, Lomut, Masol, Riwo, Kodich, Alale Lelan, Battei and Chepareria wards	25M	Vaccination against black quarter in Lelan, Tapach in Pokot South, Weiwei ward in Pokot Central, Suam in Kacheliba, Batei in Kipkomo,

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				
									Mnagei and Siyoi in Pokot West. (KES 11.4M)
	Establishment of pasture at Keringet	Trained pastoralist on grazing land enclosure for pasture regeneration	100 HH	100HH	West Pokot livestock department	County Government of West Pokot	Mnagei ward	2M	
	Sub-Total							27M	
Agriculture	Provision of relief seed and farm inputs	support 25 MTMS Groups with assorted certified vegetable seeds layered with trainings (Butternut, Bulb	3600	600	0	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot North (Kiwa ward) Kacheliba (Suam, Kodi wards) Pokot South (Lelan ward) Kipkomo (chep	6.8M	Supporting only 9 wards out of 20 wards. Inadequate extension staff to support in routine trainings and

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			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
		Onion, Tomatoes, collards, spinach and indigenous vegetable)					areria ward) Pokot central (weiw ei, Lomut, masol)	follow ups.	
	Post-harvest handling techniques	Support 25 MTMSGs on post-harvest handling techniques through trainings and provision of dehydray vegetable solar drier	3600	600	0	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot North (Kiwa ward) Kacheliba (Suam, Kodich wards) Pokot South (Leland ward) Kipkomo (chepareria ward) Pokot central (weiw ei, Lomut,	6.8M	Supporting only 9 wards out of 20 wards. (KES 8.3 M needed to support the remaining 11 wards) Inadequate extension staff to support in routine trainings and

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			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
							Masol)	follow ups.	
	Sub-total						13.6 M		
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	

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			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²				
	Malnourished children linked to facilities for support		Total malnourished 1667 SAM 288 MAM 1379		Health facilities implementing IMA M	Action Against Hunger / MOH	Pokot North Pokot central Kache liba sub county	5M	
	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
	Sub-total							14M	
Total Cost of Interventions								99.1 M	

6.2 FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- No food Intervention reported in January

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- FEBRUARY - MARCH 2025

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) Weather Forecast for January to March 2025, issued on December 31, 2024, the county is expected to experience sunny and dry weather conditions throughout February and March. Additionally, the KMD's forecast for March to May 2025, released on January 31, 2025, predicts occasional rains starting in February, with breaks in between.
- Water for livestock and household use would be hardly available in March 2025; it would be hindered by high siltation levels and drying of open water sources while rangelands are expected to worsen as result of expected dry days.
- It is anticipated that subsurface water supplies would have low recharge, which will result in a high population of dwellings and livestock at draw off locations and, ultimately, more breakdowns.
- Livestock productivity is likely to decline in areas with low rainfall, negatively impacting food security.
- Due to the current conditions, irregular rainfall is expected, which will further reduce food availability at the household level, increasing reliance on market purchases.
- Staple food prices are likely to be higher than the long-term average, leading to unfavorable terms of trade as livestock prices decline, further worsening food security.
- Household food consumption is expected to deteriorate due to depleted household stocks and increased dependence on markets. As a result, more households will fall into borderline or poor food consumption categories, pushing many into stressed and crisis-level coping strategies, with some resorting to emergency measures.
- Increased livestock morbidity and mortality due to pests and diseases will persist, driven by unfavorable weather conditions.

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 in the affected areas	Lomut, Kiwawa Kapchok ,Riwo Endugh, Chepareria	10
	Stockpile hay bales and other feed supplements (range cubes, UMMB among others)	Lomut, Kiwawa Kapchok ,Riwo, Masol Endugh, Chepareria	120
Water	Construction/Desilting of Water harvesting structures, Rehabilitation of strategic boreholes formation and training of water committees and rehabilitation of springs	County wide	150
Agriculture	Formulation, adoption and implementation of new and existing arable farming technologies that utilizes minimal irrigated water	County wide	90
Health and Nutrition	Mass screening for acute malnutrition in selected wards	Kiwawa,Kapchok, Lomut , Chepareria, Riwo, Endugh	10
	Support for integrated outreach service/medical outreaches and Nutrition surveillance	Kiwawa,Kapchok, Lomut , Chepareria, Riwo, Endugh	15
Cross Cutting	Planning for drought response and cash transfer activities	County wide	0.8
	Peace and conflict resolution missions in areas recently affected by resource-based conflicts.	Lomut, Masol, Sekker and Tapach	3.0