



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority
WEST POKOT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2024

JUNE 2024 EW PHASE	Early Warning Phase Classification		
<p>Drought Status: NORMAL</p> <p>Shughull za kawaida</p>	LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
	Pastoral	Normal	Stable
	Agro-Pastoral	Normal	Stable
	County	Normal	Stable

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The county has received below normal rainfall
- The 3 month-VCI was above normal vegetation
- The 3 month-SPI was within the normal
- The 1-month Soil Moisture was above normal
- The forage condition was fair to good.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Body condition of all livestock species was fair to good across all livelihood zones
- Milk production was within normal ranges
- There were no cases of livestock in or out migration or deaths as a result of drought
- Crops planted are at grain-filling stage of growth

Access Indicators

- Terms of trade was above the normal ranges.
- Average milk consumption was normal
- Both grazing and households return distances to water sources were within normal ranges.

Utilization Indicators

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was above the normal ranges.
- The reduced Coping Strategies Index was below the normal ranges.
- The mean food Consumption Score was within normal ranges

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
Rainfall (% of normal)	79.74	80-120	
Rainfall Estimates (mm)	17.72	26.45-27.73	
3- Month VCI	67.28	35-50	
3-Month SPI	0.5	0.5-1.5	
1- Month SMAI	2.9	>= 2	
Forage Condition	Fair to Good	Good	
Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
Livestock Body Condition	Fair to Good	Good	
Milk Production (in litres)	1.6	1.4 – 1.7	
Livestock Migration Pattern in percentage	No migration	No migration	
Livestock Deaths (from Drought) in percentage	Zero deaths	Zero Deaths	
Access Indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
Terms of Trade (ToT)	89.7	29.2 – 83.1	
Milk Consumption (in litres)	1.3	1.2 – 1.5	
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Households	3.0	2.0 – 3.3
	Livestock	3.9	2.1 – 3.5
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
Percentage of Children at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC	5.2	1.8 – 3.4	
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	1.10	1.34 – 2.47	
Mean Food Consumption Score	49.5	45.7 – 51.1	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Increased HH Food Stock ▪ 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 ▪ Increased HH Food Stock ▪ High Kidding and calving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land preparation (Irish potatoes, Cabbages and Onions)
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1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The county received reduced off season amounts of rains characterized with more dry days than wet days. The rains were range from poor to fair in space and time
- According to WFP-CHIRPSVAM data, the county received an average of 19.73mm, 15.71mm and 17.23 mm for the first, second and third dekad of June 2024 against the longterm average of 28.01mm, 27.45mm and 23.89 respectively. The rainfall received during the month was below the longterm average amount as shown in figure 1.
- The rainfall anomaly was 79.74 percent from 117.60 percent in previous month.
- The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the month was 111 percent of normal.

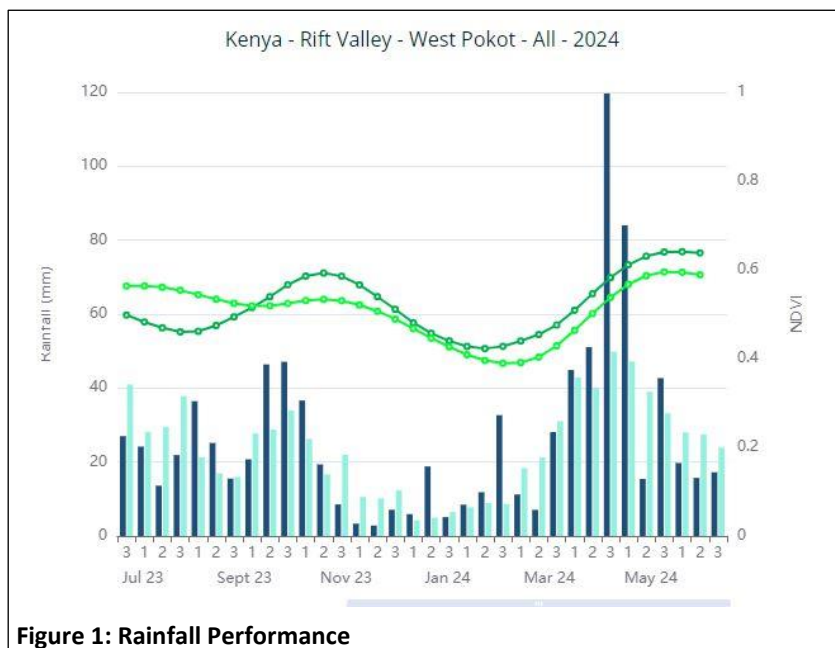


Figure 1: Rainfall Performance

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION (KMD data)

Table 1: Weather Stations Rainfall in West Pokot County

Weather Station/Sub-county	Livelihood Zone	May 2024 Total Rainfall in (mm)	No. of Rainy Days	June 2024 Total Rainfall in (mm)	No. of Rainy Days
Sigor AWS (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	146.3	16	18.6	4
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	209.0	14	75.1	8
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	9.7	4	33.3	3
Kacheliba AWS(Pokot North)	Pastoral	132.5	12	78.4	6
Konyao – Kapchok (Pokot North)	Pastoral	70.3	3	12.1	2
Surumben- Masol (Pokot Central)	Pastoral	166.7	8	18.3	3
Kaibos (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	200.4	11	140.4	8
Kapkatet (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	197.7	11	173.7	8
Kapenguria AWS (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	190.0	9	106.5	9
Total Rainfall		1,322.6	9.8	656.4	5.7

- According to data from the Kenya Metrological Department, the county received rains in some areas only and both spatial and temporal distribution was minimal compared to the rains received in the month of May.
- The heaviest rainfall was recorded in the Automatic Weather Station placed at Kapkatet center in Siyoi ward in Pokot West subcounty in the mixed livelihood zones and the least rainfall was received in Konyao center in Kapchok ward in Pokot North subcounty in the pastoral livelihood zones.
- The mixed farming livelihood zones received the highest amounts of rainfall recorded compared to rest of the county.

1.3 Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and Soil Moisture Anomaly Index (SMAI)

- The 3 month Standard precipitation index(SPI) indicated that the county to be in Near Normal to Moderate wet condition at 0.5, indicating a worsening state attributed to reducing rainfall amounts, the areas of concern are -10 – 0.5 (near normal) for months between April- July 2024 as shown in the SPI map in figure 2.
- The soil moisture anomaly index(SMAI) in month of June shows extreme wet condition and in a worsening trend from 7.1 to 2.9 as shown SMAI map in figure 2.
- The 1-month SMAI wet condition was witnessed due to fair amounts of rains which would support forage and crop growth in 2-3 months especially for Alale Ward followed by Kasei, Kapchok and Kiwawa. The SPI would affect forage and crop development wards with near normal values.

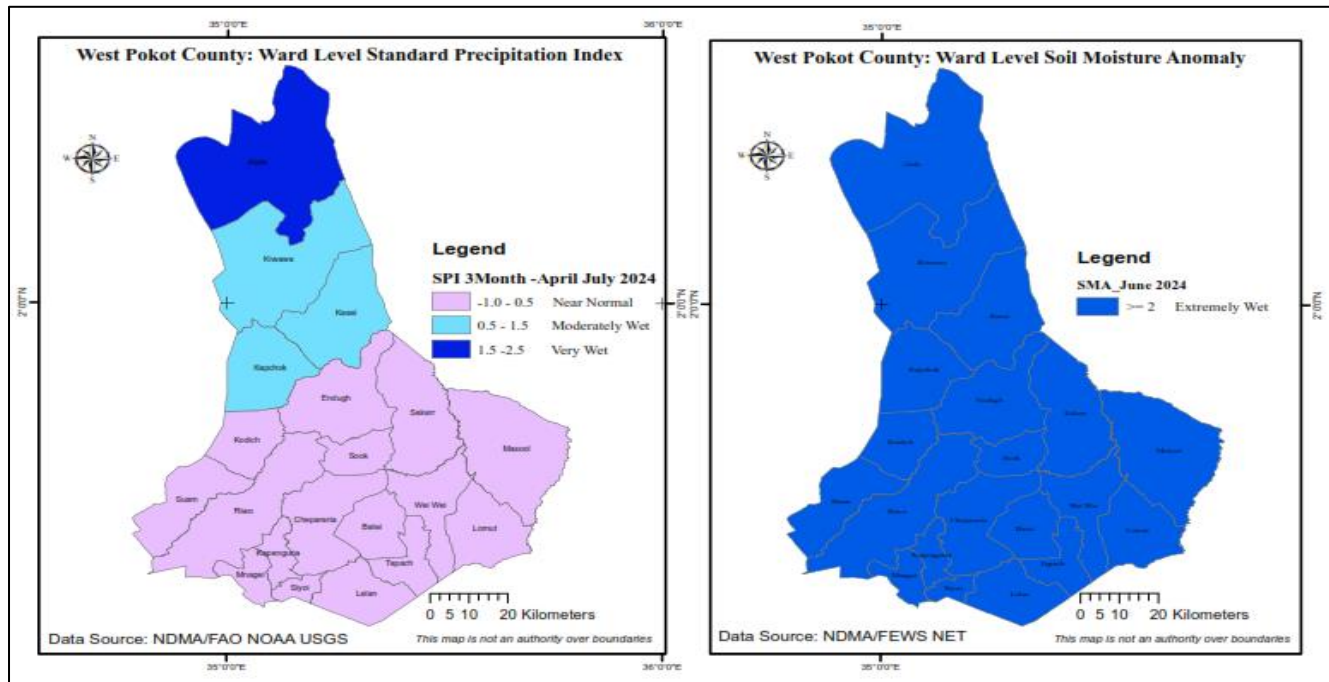


Figure 2: West Pokot County 3 Months Standard Precipitation and Soil Moisture Anomaly Map

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The 3-month VCI for the county was 67. 28 from 60.19 indicating above normal vegetation conditions compared normal vegetation greenness. At ward level, Suam and Lomut ward recorded had normal vegetation condition owed to some rains received as indicated in figure 3.
- The improvement in the vegetation greenness in the county is attributed to the cumulative effects of the above average rains received from the onset in the last dekad of March through to this reporting month of June 2024

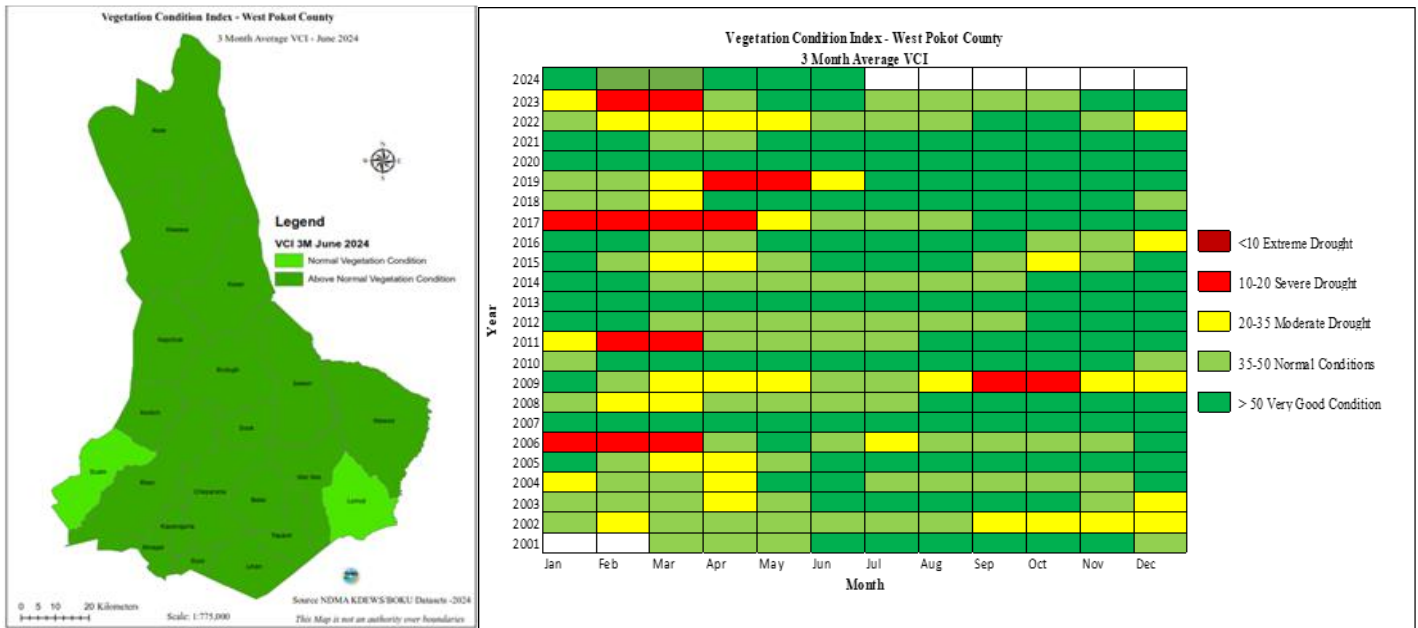


Figure 3: Ward Level VCI Map and County level VCI Matrix

2.1.2 Pasture Condition

- Pasture condition continued to improve during the month and was ranging from fair to good across all livelihood zones in the county. This was attributed to the rains received from onset of the season in the third dekad of March 2024 to this reporting month.
- Areas in Kodich, Suam, Alale and Kasei wards in Pokot North subcounty had relatively fair pasture because they received least amounts of rains during the long rains. The available pasture is likely to last for two to three months

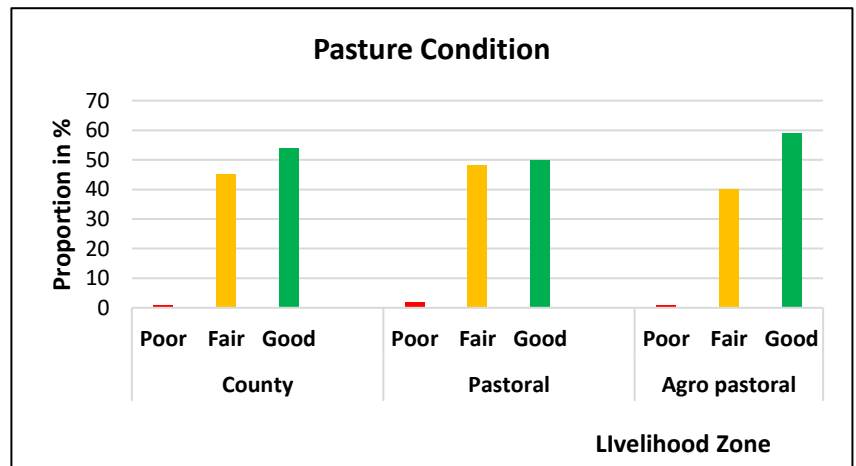


Figure 4: Pasture Condition

2.1.3 Browse Condition

- The browse condition across all livelihood zones county was relatively good which is largely attributed to rains received since the onset of the season to date.
- Generally, 75 percent of the browse condition in the county was good while the remaining 25 percent was fair. At livelihood level, 55 percent and 85 percent of the respondents interviewed reported good browse conditions in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones respectively.
- The available browse is expected to last for at most two months in pastoral and three to four months in Agro-pastoral and mixed farming zones. The browse condition has been improving since the onset of the long rains season in the third dekad of March 2024.

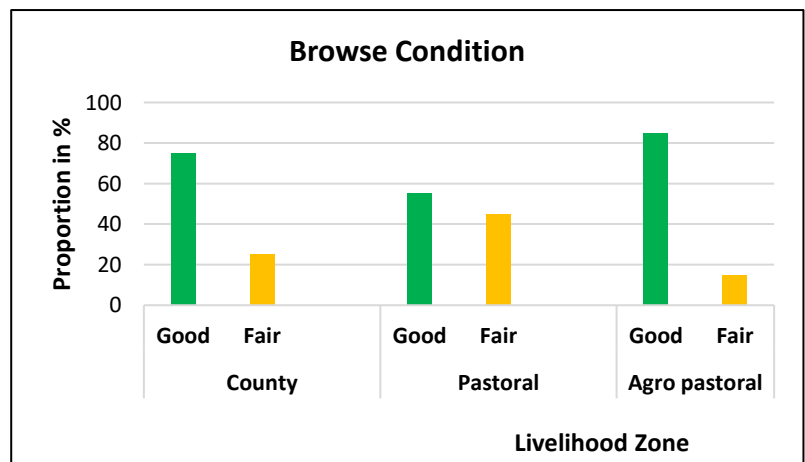


Figure 5: Browse Condition

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- Water pans/dams, traditional river wells, boreholes and rivers were the main water sources for both domestic use and watering livestock in the county. Other sources were natural ponds and springs which served approximately two percent of the county residents.
- All open surface water sources across all livelihood zones are filled to their full capacity because of the rains received since the commencement of the long rains season.
- All water sources in use for this month are normal for this time of the year and may serve the residents for at least four months.

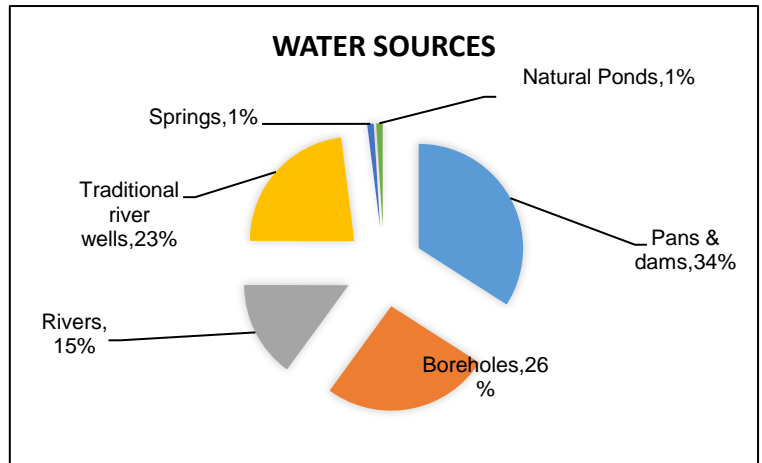


Figure 6: Water Sources

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance from the households to water sources continued to decrease from 3.1 to 3.0km in June.
- This reduction was attributed to the rainfall received since the onset of the long rains season to date which have recharged all water open sources in the county.
- Pastoral livelihood zones recorded the longest return distances at 3.9km and shortest in the agro pastoral zones at 1.9km as shown in figure 6.
- The average household water consumption per person per day in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones was 25 and 30 litres respectively which was within the normal range at this time of the year.

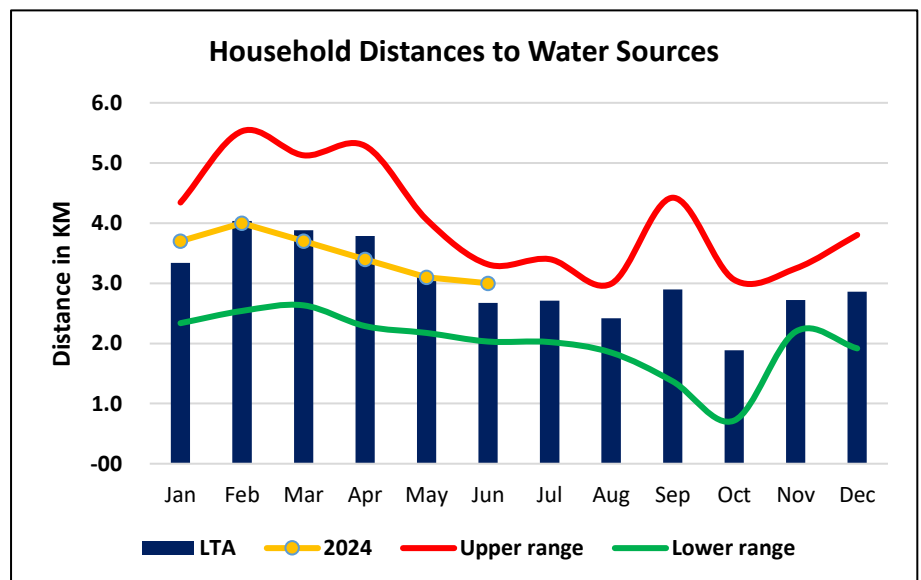


Figure 7: Household Distance to Water Sources

- The average waiting time at the water sources in pastoral and agro pastoral zones was 15 minutes and 10 minutes respectively against a normal period of 35 minutes and 20 minutes at this time of the year.
- Water was free at source in most open water sources.

2.2.3 Livestock Access to Water

- The average return distances from grazing areas for livestock to water points also reduced slightly from was 4.0km to 3.9km which attributed to the rains received since the onset of the season which have catalyzed forage regeneration.
- The longest livestock trekking distances were observed in the pastoral livelihood zones at 4.7 km while in the agro pastoral livelihood zones the distance was 2.2km
- The current grazing distances were 39 percent longer than the long-term average distances but were above the normal ranges as shown in figure 7.

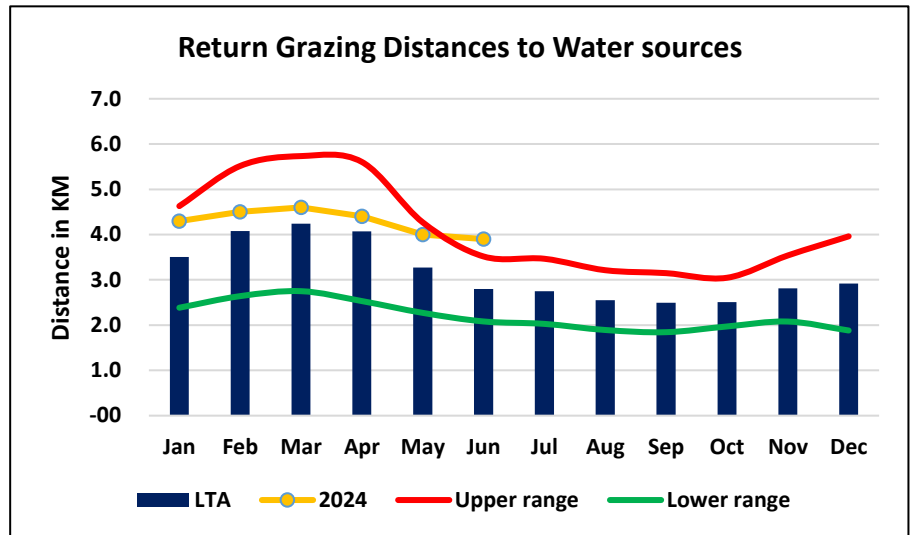


Figure 8: Grazing Distances to Water Sources

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of all livestock species was ranging from fair to good and on improving trajectory across all livelihood zones. This positive trend is attributed to availability of water and enough forage for livestock as a result of the rains received since the start of the season.
- The other factor is minimal cases of livestock diseases outbreaks reported for the last two months.

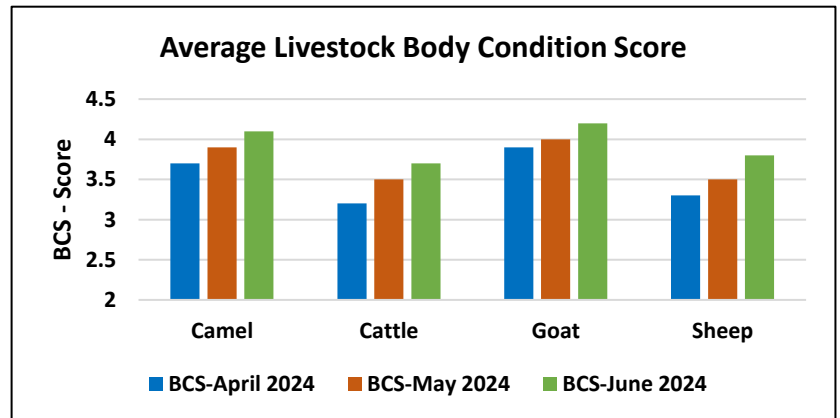


Figure 9: Livestock Body Condition

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- There were no livestock diseases outbreaks reported in the month of June 2024.
- However, there were reported cases of Helminthiasis worms affecting sheep, cattle, camels and goats. There were also cases of East Coast Fever affecting cattle and Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats.
- Vaccination exercise against PPR was carried out by the county government department of veterinary department targeting 12,000 goats and sheep in Kiwawa Ward.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average milk production per household per day increased from 1.5 to 1.6 in June 2024. This positive trend is attributed to availability of water and forage for livestock as well as fewer incidences of livestock diseases.
- The current milk production levels were comparable to the long term average amount but within the normal ranges as shown in figure 9.
- The lowest milk production levels were recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone at 1.4 litre per household per day compared to 1.7 litres in agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Cows were the main producers of milk accounting for 80 percent of the milk produced at household level. Other milk producers were goats at 15 percent and camels at five percent. It was noted in 70 percent of the households that the source of milk was from their own livestock production.
- Approximately 18 percent of the households that milked their livestock, reportedly sold it to vendors.

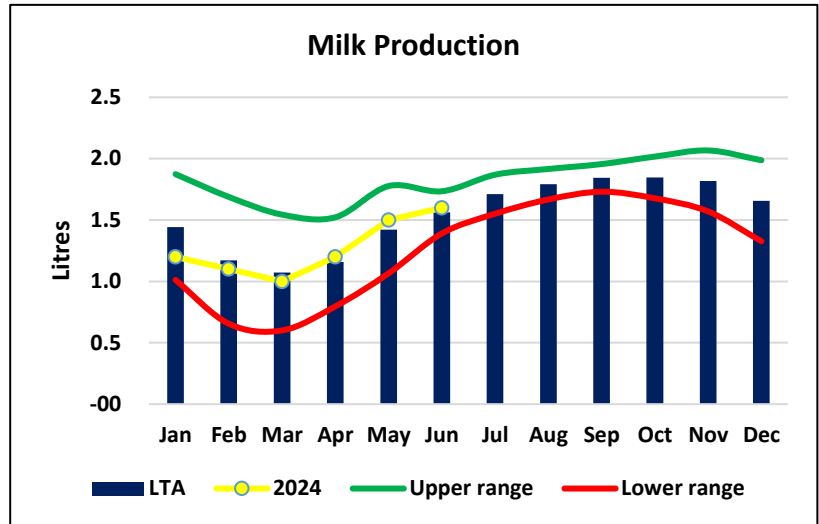


Figure 10: Milk Production

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- The main crops planted under rain-fed farming are maize, beans and green grams. Currently, the maize crop is at grain filling stage while beans and green grams are almost ready for harvesting in most mixed farming and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. However, most crops in the pastoral at tasseling/grain filling stages but they are facing water stress hence they might not reach maturity.
- 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.

3.2.2 Crop Pests and Diseases

- There were no major cases of crop diseases which were reported within the month. However, a number of maize farms in Pokot Central and Pokot South subcounties were infested by fall army worms which have destroyed the crop subsequently lowering the yields expected.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price of a four-year old bull increased slightly from Kshs. 21,000 to Kshs. 21,300 in June 2024. The stability in cattle prices is attributed to improvement of the body condition witnessed in the last two months therefore fetching better prices in markets.
- Markets in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones recorded the highest prices at Ksh. 23,500 and the lowest prices were documented in pastoral livelihood zones at an average of Ksh. 19,000

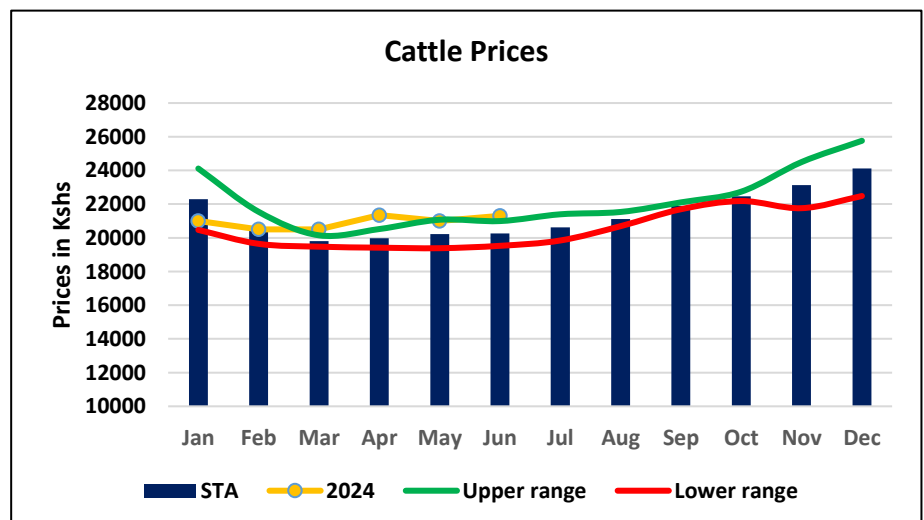


Figure 11: Cattle Prices

- The current prices of cattle were five percent above the short-term average of Kshs. 20,260 but slightly above the normal ranges as shown in the figure 10.

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average market price of a medium sized goat was Ksh. 4,590 in this reporting month, quite comparable to Kshs. 4,624 recorded the previous month. This could be attributed to improvement in the goats' body condition as result of availability of forage and water.
- The highest goat prices were recorded in markets located in agro-pastoral zones at Kshs.5,200 and Ksh.4,250 in pastoral livelihood zones.
- The current goat market prices were 22.4 percent higher than the long-term average of Ksh.3,749 and also above the normal ranges as shown in figure 11.

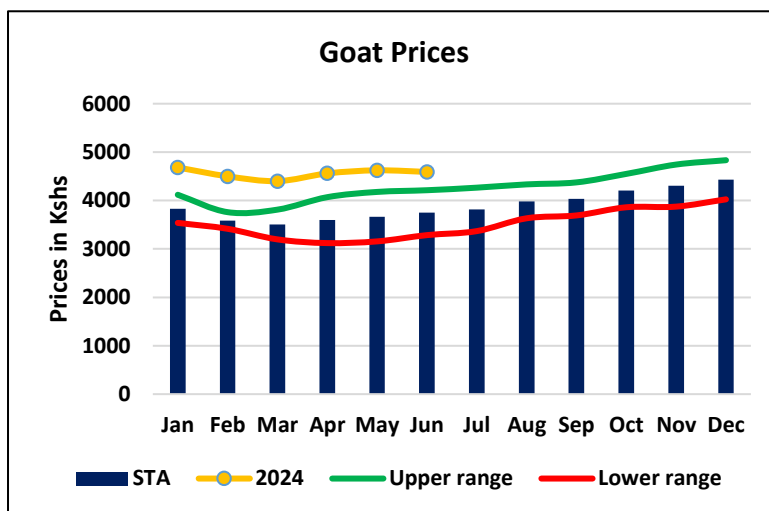


Figure 12: Goat Prices

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize Prices

- The average price for a kilogram of maize in the local markets continued to decrease to Kshs. 49.40 from Kshs. 52.90 recorded the previous month.
- The lowest prices were recorded in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones at Kshs 40.50 while the highest prices were observed in the pastoral zones at Kshs. 56.70 per kilogram.
- The current market price of maize was 35 percent lower than the short term average price of Kshs. 64.42 but were within the normal ranges as shown in figure 12.
- Maize stocks from own production harvested in the previous season were available in the mixed farming livelihood zones and some households in the agro pastoral livelihood areas neighboring the highlands of Lelan, Siyoi and Kapenguria Wards. Many households in the pastoral livelihood zones depended on supplies from the neighboring county of Trans-Nzoia and the Republic of Uganda.

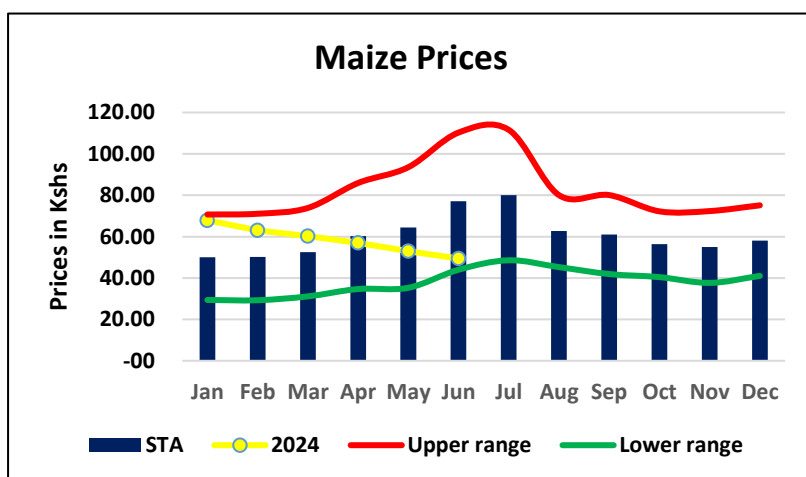


Figure 13: Maize Prices

4.2.2 Beans Prices

- The average market price of a kilogram of beans increased slightly to Kshs. 155 from Kshs. 149 recorded the previous month. The beans prices in the markets are expected to drop once harvesting commences in agro-pastoral and mixed farming areas in the month of July.
- The markets in the pastoral livelihood areas recorded the highest prices at Ksh.180 while the lowest prices were realized in agro-pastoral zones at Ksh.115.
- The current beans market price was comparable to the short-term average of Kshs157 and within the normal ranges.

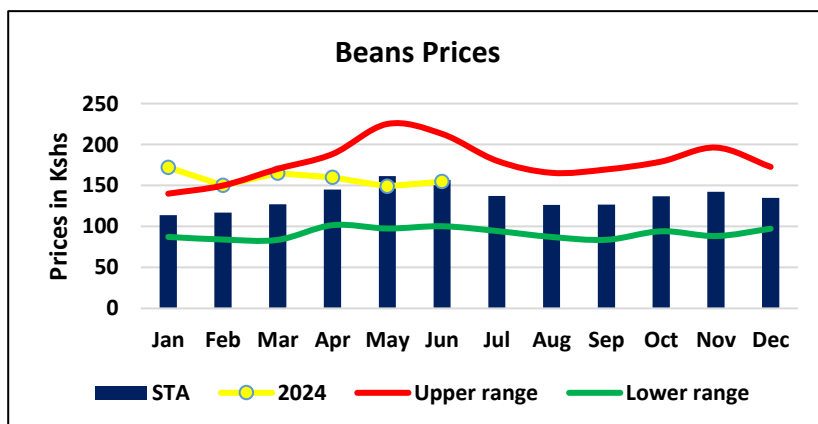


Figure 14: Beans Prices

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of trade (ToT) for the month was 89.7, quite comparable to 88.6 recorded in May 2024. The higher-than-normal trend is attributed to decrease in maize prices for the last two months and will have a positive effect on purchasing power of communities.
- The agro-pastoral livelihood areas recorded the highest ToT of 95.3 while the lowest was 79.1 observed in the pastoral livelihood zones.
- The current terms of trade were 59.8 percent higher than short-term average and was also above the normal ranges as shown in figure 14.
- The terms of trade are expected to increase further when maize harvested from local farms will be flocking markets in the course of July 2024.

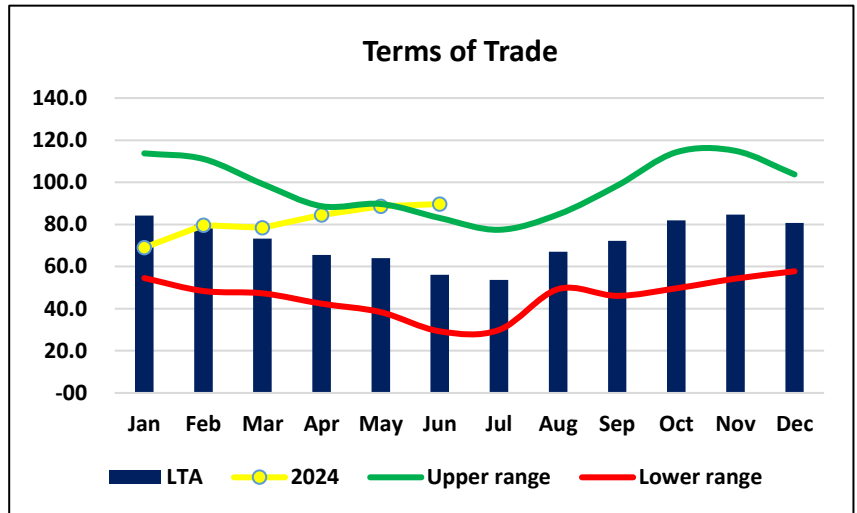


Figure 15: Terms of Trade

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household was 1.3 litres, similar to the previous month. This is attributed to increased milk production at household level because of availability of forage and water across all livelihood zones.
- The current milk consumption levels were comparable to the long-term average and within the normal ranges.
- Milk consumed at households was mainly from cows and goats while in few areas in Pokot North and Pokot Central sub counties, camels provided the milk.
- The households in agro-pastoral livelihood zones consumed the highest amount of milk at an average of 1.67 litres while the lowest was reported in the pastoral zones at 0.95 litres.
- Generally, 33 percent of the households that consumed milk reported that the milk was drunk by children under five years of age while in the remaining 67 percent of households, milk was consumed by everyone in the household.

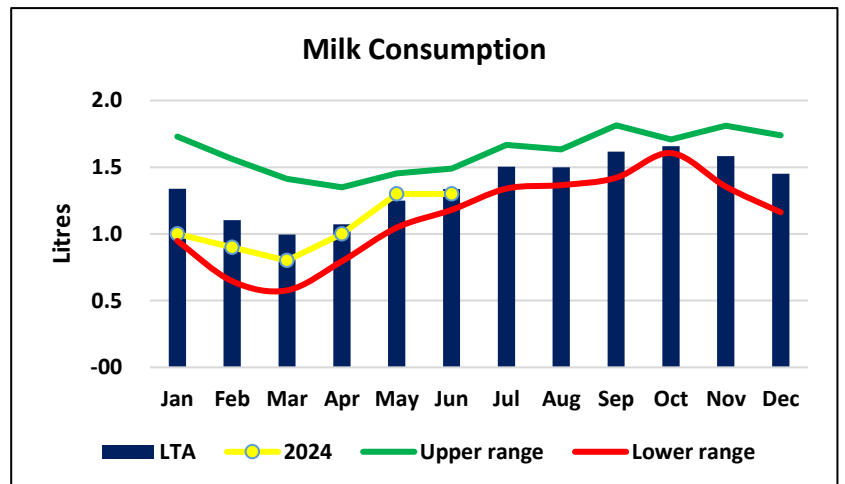


Figure 16: Milk Consumption

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The county mean Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 47.12 to 49.5 recorded during this reporting month. The agro-pastoral livelihood zones had a score of 59.19 compared to 55.78 reported the previous month of May while in the pastoral livelihood zones the FCS was 42.95 compared to 41.17 recorded in previous month.

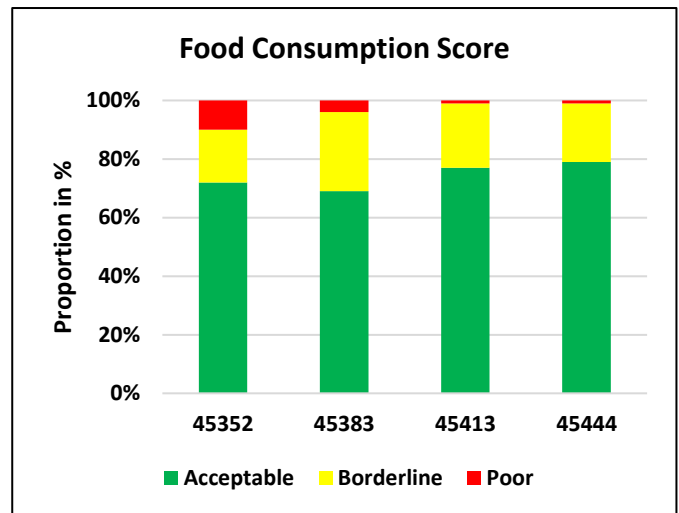
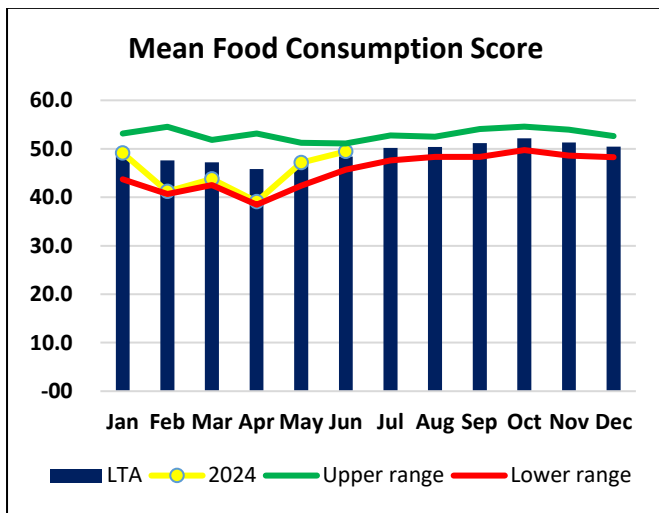


Figure 17: Food Consumption Score

- The proportion of households with poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption scores was one percent, 20 percent and 79 percent respectively compared to one percent, 22 percent and 77 percent the previous month of May 2024 respectively. 96.7 percent of households in the agro-pastoral zones had an acceptable FCS compared to 63.3 percent in the pastoral zones.
- Households have been consuming cereals four days per week, pulses and nuts two days per week, vegetables five days per week, oil and sugar five per week, meat or eggs and milk one day and fruits three days per week.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition based on MUAC (125-134mm) increased slightly from 3.9 to 5.2 percent in this reporting month. The high malnutrition rates in the county may be attributed to retrogressive cultural practices, poor feeding habits, fewer programmes in the county addressing malnutrition, and increased incidents of malaria, diarrhoea and other water borne diseases affecting children under five years.
- 1.1 percent of the sampled children were severely malnourished and were referred to nearby health facilities to receive urgent care and support.
- The current percentage of children at risk of malnutrition was 57.7 percent above the long-term average and also above the normal ranges as indicated in the graph

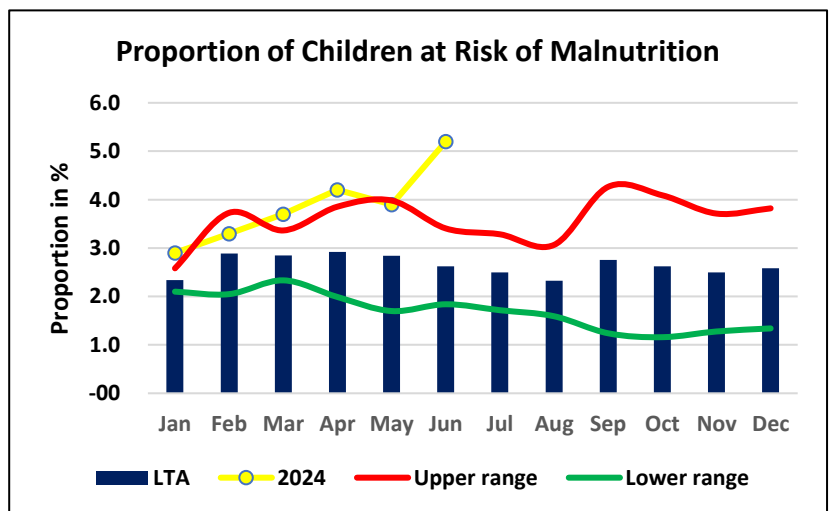


Figure 18: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

5.4.1 Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

- The county mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the county reduced from 1.18 in May to 1.1 in June 2024. At livelihood zone level, rCSI for the pastoral zones was 0.9 similar to the month while in the agro-pastoral zones it slightly reduced from 1.6 to 1.4.
- The most applied coping strategies were borrowing food from friends and neighbours and consumption of less preferred foods. Other strategies employed during the period included reduction in meal portion size and reducing in the number of meals taken per day. The current rCSI is 42.1 percent lower than the long-term average of 1.9 and below the normal ranges.

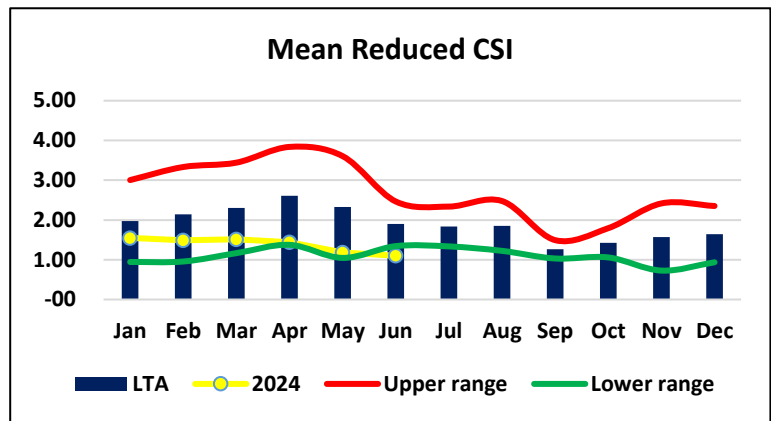


Figure 19: Reduced Coping Strategies Index

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were no cases of resource-based conflicts reported during this month.

6.2 Migration.

- There were no cases of unusual livestock in or out-migration in the county in the month of June 2024.

7.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS -JUNE 2024- JULY 2024.

- Based on Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) Weather Forecast for *June-August 2024* issued on 31st May 2024, it is expected that Rainfall with occasional breaks is expected to continue throughout the season. The expected total rainfall amounts are likely to be above the long-term average amounts for the season while *July 2024 forecast* issued on 29th June 2024, it is expected that rainfall with some breaks is expected during the month. The expected total rainfall amount is likely to be near to above the long-term average amounts for July 2024. As result some parts are likely to receive light rainfall (less than 50mm) mainly in the highlands of Pokot South and Pokot West subcounties while the remaining parts of the county may experience drier-than-usual weather conditions.
- The cumulative effect of the rains since the season commenced on the third dekad of March 2024 is that all water sources have been recharged and forage regeneration catalyzed having positive impact on body condition of all livestock species.
- There has been a significant increase in livestock prices in markets in the last two months which has boosted household incomes and purchasing power.
- Maize crops in mixed farming and agro pastoral livelihood zones are at grain-filling stage while beans and green grams are almost ready for harvesting which will boost household food stocks and lead to lower food commodity prices in markets.
- Livestock productivity is likely to remain above average in the next two months with positive impact on milk consumption and sales.
- As result of good forage condition, livestock herd sizes will likely increase boosting household milk availability during the long rains season.
- With plenty of pastures in pastoral livelihood zones and recharged water sources, incidences of resource-based conflicts along the borders are likely reduce or completely cease.
- However, the upsurge in malaria and water borne diseases cases is compromising the health and wellbeing of children under five years of age and the general population. Particularly, the nutritional status of children under five has deteriorate and there is need to put in place measures to contain the situation.
- In general, the county food security situation is improving and may remain stable for the next two months.

8.0 INTERVENTIONS

Ongoing Interventions

Sector	Intervention	Target Area	Lead Actor	Number of Beneficiaries
Water	Rehabilitation of Fr Leo Staples Girls Borehole	Weiwei Ward	ACF	200 households
	Upgrade of Angamit borehole	Suam Ward	ACF	800 Households
	Upgrade of Nakusee Borehole	Kiwawa Ward	ACF	200 Households
	Rehabilitation of Orolwo Borehole	Weiwei ward	ACF	150 Households
	Equipping of Naurien Borehole	Masol	ACF	300 Households
	Drilling and equipping of Nagwilap Borehole	Alale Ward	County Government of West Pokot	340 Households
	Drilling and equipping of Kamketo borehole	Kasei Ward	County Government of West Pokot	340 households
	Rehabilitation and Extension of Korpu Water Supply System	Kasei Ward	WVK	200 Households
	Rehabilitation of Alale Borehole to Solar PV hybrid system	Alale Ward	WVK	80 Households
	Drilling and equipping of Arpollo borehole	Lomut Ward, Pokot Central.	WVK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 650 households (4,160 persons) • 2 schools - Arpollo girls and primary. • Arpollo dispensary • 1 Police post
	Repair of Kokwomesses BH rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Lomut ward, Pokot central Sub county	Kenya Redcross	220 Households
	Surumben BH rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Masol Ward	Kenya Redcross	100 Households
	Kamatangokiwo BH rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Masol Ward	Kenya Redcross	120 Households
	Tunoyo BH rehabilitation and pipeline extension	Endough Ward	Kenya Redcross	139 Households
	Annet pipeline extension	Lomut Ward	Kenya Redcross	180 Households

Sector	Intervention	Target Area	Lead Actor	Number of Beneficiaries
Water	Rehabilitation of Fr Leo Staples Girls Borehole	Weiwei Ward	ACF	200 households
Health	Vitamin A and zinc supplementation	County wide	County Government of West Pokot	6,330 Households
Social Protection	Cash Transfers, supported through the Inua Jamii program	Pokot Central Sub County	GOK	2992 Households
		Pokot West Sub County	GOK	3795 Households
		Pokot South Sub County	GOK	3490 Households
		Pokot North Sub County	GOK	4482 Households
	Nutrition improvement through cash and health education (NICHE)	Pokot Central Sub County	UNICEF, Children's and Nutrition Departments	268 Households
		Pokot South Sub County		323 Households
		Pokot West Sub County		49 Households
		Pokot North Sub county		636 Households
Livestock	Vaccination of goats and sheep	Kiwawa ward	County Veterinary department	12,000 Goats and Sheep

Recommended Interventions

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Target Area	Number of beneficiaries
Livestock	Enhanced livestock disease surveillance and control	To reduce livestock mortality and morbidity rates	Riwo, chepareria, Lelan, Sook, Mnagei, Siyoi Suam, Kapchok, Kiwawa, Alale Kodich, Kasei, Endough wards	176,888 heads of shoats 82,774 heads of cattle
	Establish pasture production fields/plots and hay stores	To ensure adequate pasture for livestock during dry seasons	Lower Chepareria and Batei wards	200 Households
	Support control of armyworms and other notifiable pests	To reduce crop losses	Weiwei, Kapchok, Chepareria, Lomut, Endough, Sekker, Sook, Suam, Kasei, Kiwawa, Alale wards	3400 Farmers
Water	Rehabilitation of Mermuk Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Kodich Ward	130 Households

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Target Area	Number of beneficiaries
Livestock	Enhanced livestock disease surveillance and control	To reduce livestock mortality and morbidity rates	Riwo, chepareria,Lelan, Sook,Mnagei, Siyoi Suam, Kapchok,Kiwawa, Alale Kodich, Kasei, Endough wards	176,888 heads of shoats 82,774 heads of cattle
	Establish pasture production fields/plots and hay stores	To ensure adequate pasture for livestock during dry seasons	Lower Chepareria and Batei wards	200 Households
	Support control of armyworms and other notifiable pests	To reduce crop losses	Weiwei, Kapchok, Chepareria, Lomut, Endough, Sekker, Sook, Suam, Kasei, Kiwawa, Alale wards	3400 Farmers
	Rehabilitation of Lokasur Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Kapchok ward	120 Households
	Rehabilitation of Lokitedel Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Kapchok ward	100 Households
	Rehabilitation of Nakwapuo Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Kodich Ward	130 Households
	Rehabilitation of Kapul Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Kodich Ward	120 Households
	Rehabilitation of Lokii Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Suam Ward	133 Households
	Rehabilitation of Nakuyen Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Suam Ward	158 Households
	Rehabilitation of Moruwongar Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Suam Ward	147 Households
	Rehabilitation of Kaopodin Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Suam Ward	150 Households
	Rehabilitation of Oron Borehole	To improve water access for both human	Alale Ward	149 Households

Sector	Intervention	Objective	Target Area	Number of beneficiaries
Livestock	Enhanced livestock disease surveillance and control	To reduce livestock mortality and morbidity rates	Riwo, chepareria, Lelan, Sook, Mnagei, Siyoi Suam, Kapchok, Kiwawa, Alale Kodich, Kasei, Endough wards	176,888 heads of shoats 82,774 heads of cattle
	Establish pasture production fields/plots and hay stores	To ensure adequate pasture for livestock during dry seasons	Lower Chepareria and Batei wards	200 Households
	Support control of armyworms and other notifiable pests	To reduce crop losses	Weiwei, Kapchok, Chepareria, Lomut, Endough, Sekker, Sook, Suam, Kasei, Kiwawa, Alale wards	3400 Farmers
		and livestock consumption		
	Rehabilitation of Loemamasing Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Alale Ward	210 Households
	Rehabilitation of Lodon Borehole	To improve water access for both human and livestock consumption	Alale Ward	140 Households
	Education	Provision of water to schools through pipeline extensions	To ensure continuous learning through water availability in schools	Riwo, Endough, Sook, Lomut, Sekker, Kasei, Kiwawa, Batei, Alale, Masol, Kodich, Kiwawa, Kapchok wards
Provision of hand washing facilities		To enhance hygiene in schools	County wide	1000 Pupils
Health and Nutrition	Scale up nutrition surveillance through mass screening and referrals	To reduce malnutrition rates among the under five-year olds, pregnant and lactating mothers	Alale, Kiwawa, Kasei, Kapcho, Kodich, Batei, Chepareria, Riwo, Suam, Masol, Sekerr wards	10,230 Households
	Support Community-led total sanitation initiatives	To reduce water borne diseases	Countywide	44,227 Households
	Improve water storage facilities for health facilities	To enhance water availability in health facilities	County wide	150 health facilities