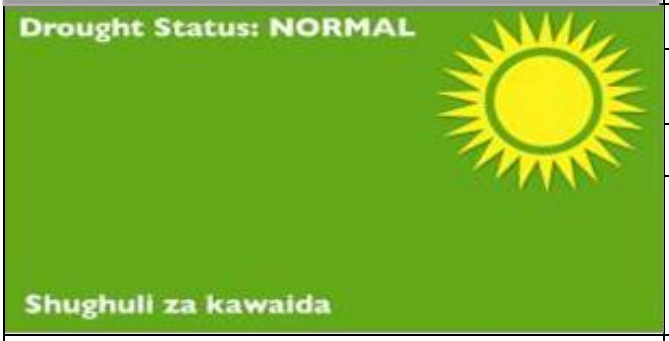
A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority

KITUI COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JULY 2025

JULY EW PHASE



Early Warning Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TREND
Marginal Mixed Farming	Alert	Stable
Mixed Farming	Normal	Worsening
County	Normal	Worsening

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The county continued experiencing cold weather, with dry conditions across the livelihood zones.
- The vegetation greenness was normal but declining across the livelihood zones.
- Forage condition was fair across the county.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Most crops failed, with few at harvesting stage and realized below normal yields.
- Livestock body condition was fair with no unusual cases of livestock immigrations and normal mortalities.
- Milk production was within the expected seasonal normal ranges.

- Access Indicators
- The terms of trade remained within the seasonal range.
- Milk consumption increased but remained within the normal ranges.
- The return trekking distance to water sources increased and was slightly above LTA for livestock while it was within normal range for domestic use.
- The 20 litre water jerican retailed normally at 3-5 shillings at source and was normal at 20-30 shillings from vendors.

Utilization Indicators

- The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition was below the LTA and within the expected seasonal range.
- About 72 percent of households were categorized under acceptable food consumption score.
- Households employing stressed and crisis food-based coping mechanisms were at 17.6 and 0.5 percent respectively, depicting a slight improvement.

Biophysical Indicators		Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		127	80-120
VCI-3 month		46	35-50
Forage Condition		Fair to poor	Good to Fair
Production indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Maize Stocks Held by Households (Kgs)		0	20-86
Livestock Body Condition		Good to Fair	Good to Fair
Milk Production (in litres)		1.0	0.8-1.0
Livestock Migration Pattern		Normal	Normal
Livestock Deaths (from drought)		No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Terms of Trade (ToT) in kgs		114	31-136
Milk Consumption (in litres)		0.9	0.6-0.9
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Household	6.2	4.8-6.8
	Livestock	7.2	5.2-6.6
Cost of Water (20 litres Jerry can) in Kshs	At Source	3-5	≤ 5
	Vendor	20-30	20-30
Utilization indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Nutrition Status by MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)		6.3	4.6-9.9
Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		4.1	1.9-11.1
Food Consumption Score (%)	Mean	48	≥ 45.2
	Acceptable	72	≥ 80
	Borderline	28	≤ 20
	Poor	0	0

Dry Season	Long Rains	Dry Cool Season	Short Rains Season
▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation	▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase	▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept)	▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- There was a decline in the general rrainfall performance during the month.
- Based on data from WFP-VAM, CHIRPS/MODIS, the county experienced near normal decadal rainfall performance of 2.9, 3.3 and 3.9 mm in the first, second and third dekads respectively, compared to the Long-Term Average (LTA) of 2.3, 2.6 and 3.0 in the respective dekads as shown in figure 1. This represents 127 percent of LTA amounts.
- The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) also remained comparable to LTA at 107 percent (Figure 1).

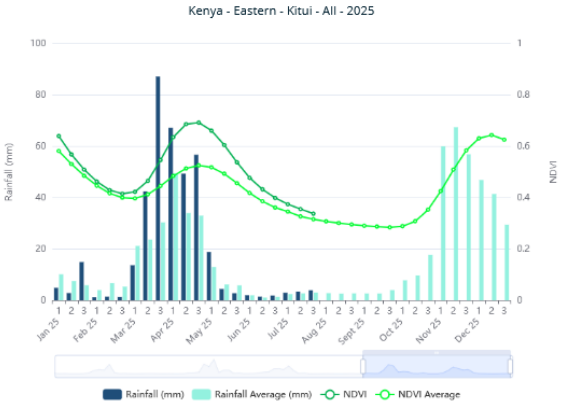


Figure 1: Rainfall and NDVI trends

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department rainfall report for July 2025, the county received below-average cumulative rainfall amount, with even spatial and poor temporal distribution.
- Most parts of the county received light rainfall of 2-10 mm, with a few areas in Mwingi North and Kitui South receiving slightly more rainfall (11-20) mm as shown in figure 2. The total cumulative rainfall amounts received represent 127 percent of Long-term Average (LTA) rainfall, although poorly distributed over time and space.

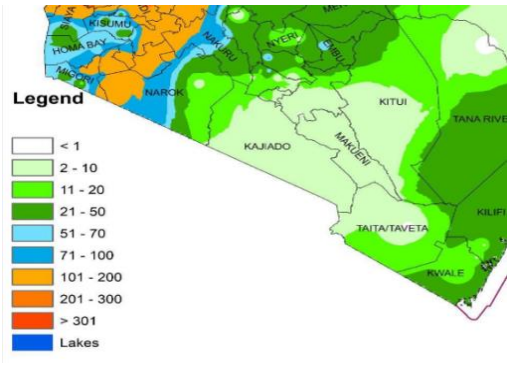


Figure 2: Distribution of rainfall - Totals

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.2 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The VCI for county indicated normal conditions. The 3-month VCI was 46, having decreased from 63 that was recorded in in the previous month.
- The decline in the county VCI is attributed to the decreased rainfall amount during the month of July 2025, compared to June. The downward trend is expected to persist as the dry spell persists.

2.1.2 Ward Level Vegetation Condition Index

- The VCI for the county declined, with only a few recording stability compared to the previous month. Most wards experienced above normal vegetation greenness with VCI above 40, except Ngomeni, Nguni, Nuu, Endau/Malalani, Zombe/Mwitika and Mutha, whose VCI ranged between 35 and 40, indicating normal vegetation greenness.

1.2 Pasture:

- The pasture condition ranged from poor to fair across the livelihood zones during the month.
- About 62.5 percent of the pastures were considered fair while the remaining 37.5 percent of them were considered poor (figure 3).
- Tseikuru, Kauwi, parts of Kanyangi and Endau/ Malalani wards had poor pasture. These conditions were attributed to the progressing drought in the county.
- Pasture condition was generally below normal due to poor rainfall receive in the county.
- Disease outbreaks and conflicts along the cutline were some of the factors limiting access to pastures
- The available pasture is projected to last for one to two instead of three months as expected normally.

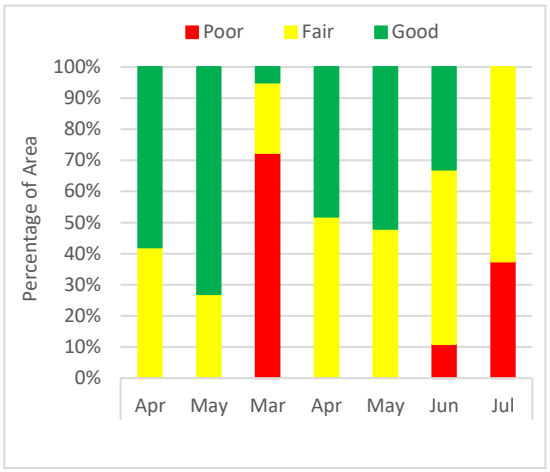


Figure 3: Pasture Condition

2.1.3 Browse

- The browse condition was generally fair across the county in the month. The analysis established that 87.5 percent of the browse were fair while the remaining 12.5 percent were poor (figure 4).
- Browse from the Mixed Farming (MF) Livelihood zones fair while those from the Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF) Livelihood zones varied between fair and poor. Endau/ Malalani and parts of Kanyangi Wards had poor browse.
- The existing browse is projected to last between one and two months as compared to three months at such time of the year. The factors that were limiting access to browse were disease outbreaks and conflicts.

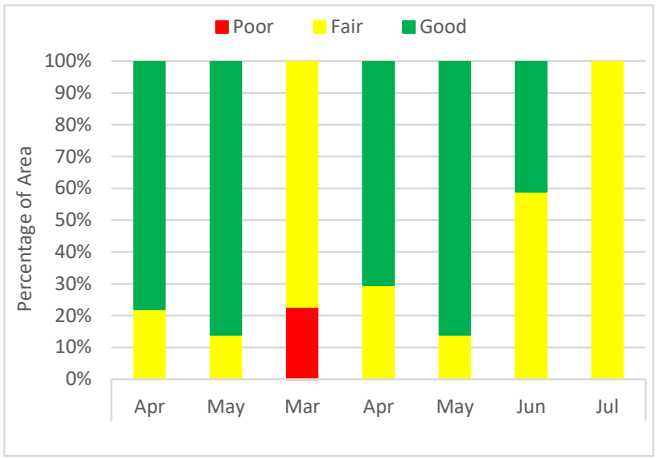


Figure 1: Browse Condition

- The browse condition is currently below normal and the prevailing condition is attributed to the progressing dry spell across the county.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The main water sources for domestic and livestock use in the month were boreholes, shallow wells, pans/ dams, traditional river wells, springs, rivers and piped water system.
- Currently, about 35 percent of the households were boreholes, 21 percent of them were using shallow wells, 19 percent of them were using pans/ dams, while other sources constituted 12 percent (Figure 5).
- The MMF livelihood zones had more operational water sources compared to the MF livelihood zones, with boreholes, shallow wells and pans/ dams being the most frequent sources across the two livelihood zones in the month.

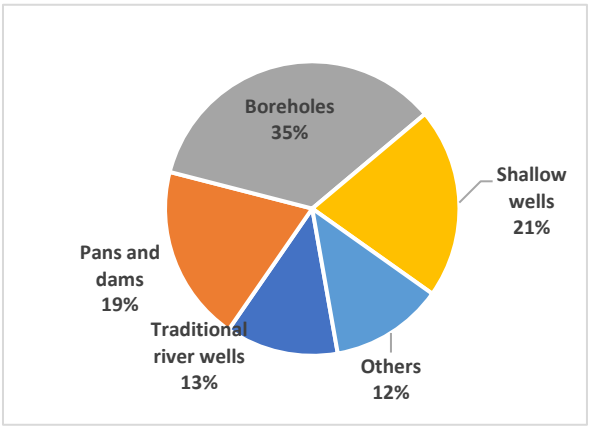


Figure 5: Major sources of water

- The cost of 20 litres jerrican of water at the sources was between KES 3-5 with a waiting time of between 20-40 minutes.

- The poor recharge of open water sources due to decreased rainfall led to low water availability thus decrease in use of pans, as households resorted to use of shallow wells.
- Recharge of open water sources was estimated at 20-30 percent of their holding capacity.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance to water sources increased to 6.2 km from 5.7 km in the previous month. Households in the MMF livelihood zones trekked longer distances compared to those from MF livelihood zones in search for water. The most affected wards were Kyangwithya West, Nuu and Endau/ Malalani.
- The distance increment is attributed to depletion and drying up of the nearby sources that prompted the households to fetch water at sources far away from homes.
- The distance is expected to continue increasing with the prevailing conditions.

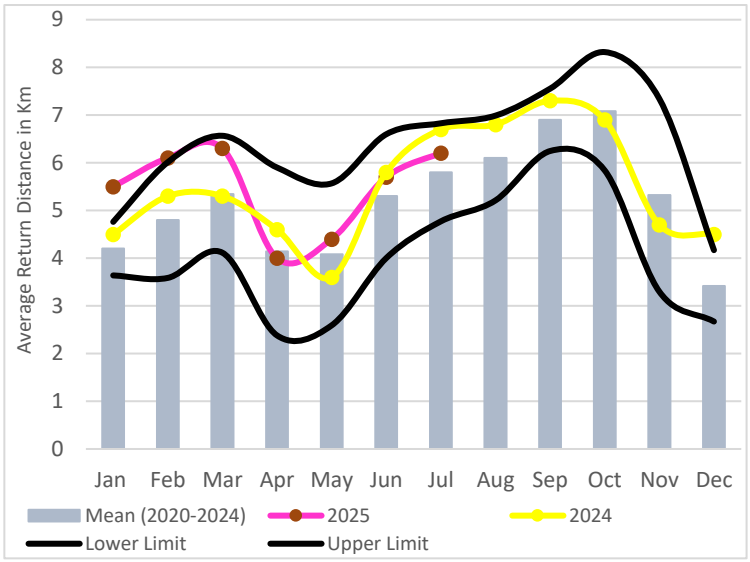


Figure 6: Household distance to water sources

- The current distance is above the LTA of 5.8 km and within the seasonal range of (4.8-6.8) km as shown in figure 6.
- The slight increase in distance is attributed to the decreased water sources recharge as rains decreased. This led households to rely on sources that were more distant.
- Distance in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone was 4.3 km compared to 6.2 kilometres in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone.
- Water consumption per person per day decreased slightly from 15 litres in the previous month to 14 litres in the current month.
- The proportion of households buying water was about 14 percent, comparable to the previous month. The proportion of households treating water remained eight percent, similar to the previous month, with the most preferred treatment method across the livelihood zones being treatment chemicals
- The price of water per 20-litre Jerrycan at the source was still normal at 3-5 shillings. Water retailed at 20-30 shillings (from vendors), as in the previous month, being similar to normal rates at such time of the year.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average return distance from the grazing areas to livestock watering points significantly increased from 6.3 km in the previous month to 7.2 km in the month under review (Figure 7). Livestock from the MMF livelihood zones in search for water and forage trekked longer distances compared to those from the MF livelihood zones.
- The most affected wards were Kyangwithya West, Nuu and Endau/ Malalani.
- This increment was due to exhaustion, depletion and drying up of the nearby pastures and watering points prompting farmers sort for an alternative solution elsewhere. These conditions were projected to continue as the drought progresses.

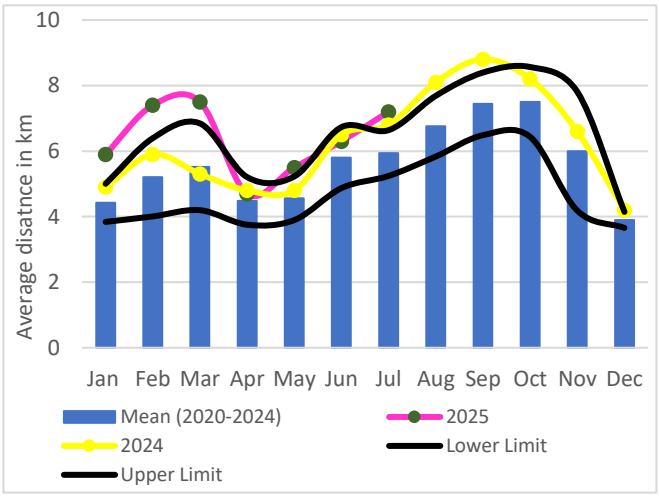


Figure 7: Livestock trekking distance to water sources

- The current trekking distance is above the LTA of five kilometres, and above the seasonal range of (5.2-6.6) km as in figure 7.
- Livestock watering frequency was daily across the livelihood zones.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The livestock body conditions varied from fair to good for all species across the livelihood zones in the county. The analysis revealed that about 75 percent of the livestock had fair while the remaining 25 percent of them had good body conditions (Figure 8). The cattle body conditions were generally fair while the shoats body conditions were good.
- Majority of the livestock from MMF livelihood zones had fair while those from the MF livelihood zones had fair/ good body conditions. Close to 5.3 percent of livestock from MF livelihood zones had poor body conditions. Kanyangi, Nuu, Tseikuru, Kyome/ Thaana, Kauwi, parts of Kyangwithya West, Ikutha and Endau/ Malalani wards had livestock with fair body conditions.

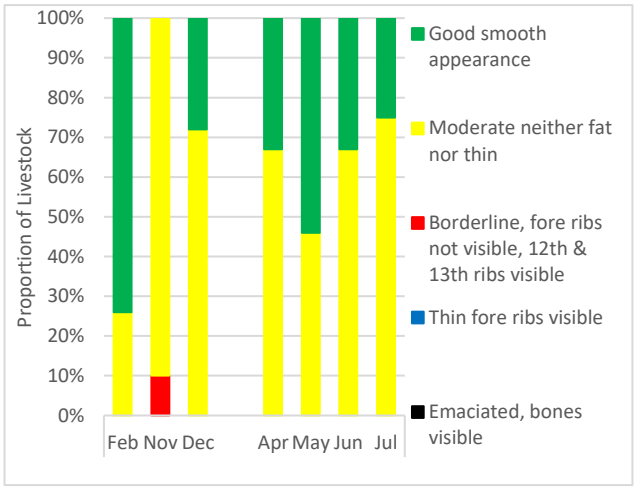


Figure 8: Livestock Body condition

- The prevailing body conditions were due to the status of forage, watering points and distances to grazing areas and watering points.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- Cases of cattle Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was reported in Kitui East, (Voo Kyamatu, Zombe, Nzambani) Kitui Central, (Kyangwithya West) Kitui West; (Kauwi & Matinyani); Mwingi central, (Waita & Kivou); Kitui Rural (Kisasi and Mbitini).
- Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) was reported in Kitui Rural, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North sub-counties, East Coast Fever (ECF) was reported in Kitui East, Mwingi North, Kitui Central sub-counties, Orf was reported in Kitui East, Kitui South and Kitui Central sub- counties while CCPP and PPR were reported across all the wards in the county.
- FMD claimed 50, LSD claimed 7, ECF claimed 26, Orf claimed 30, CCPP claimed 29 while PPR claimed 15 percent of the reported cases.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average daily milk production per household per day remained stable at one litre since the previous month (Figure 9).
- Households from the MF livelihood zones produced more milk per day than those from the MMF livelihood zones. Households from Kyangwithya West, Nuu and Tseikuru wards produced less than one litres of milk per day.
- The amounts produced were attributed to the existing livestock feeds, watering points. These conditions were projected to deteriorate as forage and watering point get used up.

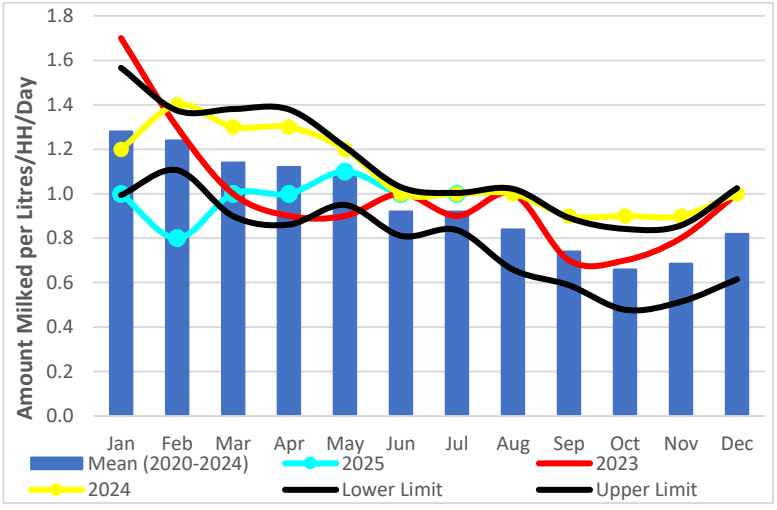


Figure 9: Household milk production

- The current production is above the LTA of 0.9 litres and within the seasonal range of (0.8-1.0) litres.
- The increase is attributed to improved access to forage and water during the period.
- Milk production was higher in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone at 1.3 litres compared to 0.9 litres in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone.

- One litre of unprocessed milk was sold at an average price of Kshs. 60 compared to Kshs. 60-70 during the previous month.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Harvesting of maize, millet, sorghum, beans. cow peas, green grams and pigeon peas was ongoing in the month. Minimal to no harvest was realized across many areas in the county.
- The production of maize was 41 percent lower than LTA. This is attributed to early cessation of rains when the crop was at cob filling stage hence affecting productivity. For green grams and cowpeas, the production was 58 and 30 percent higher than LTA. This was attributed to increased hectarage achieved as well as improved use of certified seeds and agronomic practices among the farmers.

3.2.2 Cereal Stocks Held by Households

- The stocks held for green grams, maize and sorghum were below the LTA. This was due to poor harvest by farmers. Majority of the families were buying deficit food for only what to eat but not to stock. Despite green grams being recently harvested, farmers stocks level was still below the LTA since the farmers were selling immediately to address the immediate needs like school fees and purchase of alternate foods.
- Stocks in both Mixed Farming and Marginal Mixed Farming zones for all levels are below LTA and households had low purchasing power due to hard economic times and high food prices. The stocks held by households were expected last for average of one month across the livelihood zones.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price for medium size cattle increased significantly to Kshs. 34,275 in the month from Kshs. 32,673 in the previous month. These prices were above the LTA but still within the expected range for the month (Figure 10).

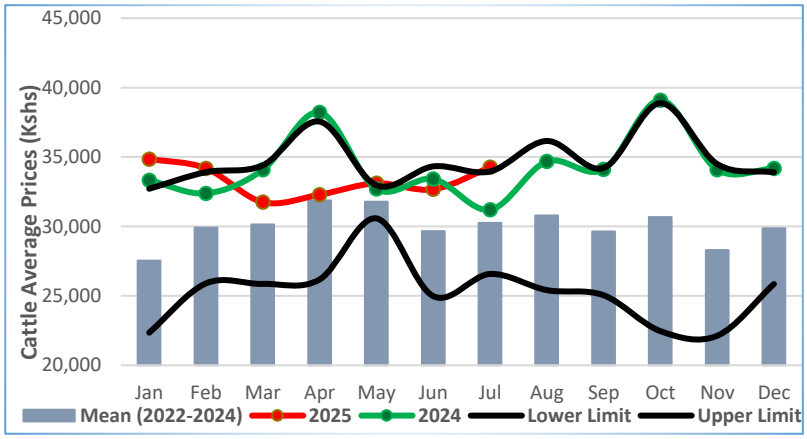


Figure 10: Market price of cattle

- The prices were higher in Mixed Farming livelihood zone at Kshs. 35,600 compared to Ksh. 32,390 in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone. Cattle was going for as high as Kshs. 38.333 at Kavisuni livestock market in Kanyangi ward and as low as Kshs. 27.667 at Tiva livestock market in Kyangwithya West ward.
- The price variations were attributed the cattle body conditions and animals' traded volumes. The prices were projected to decrease when the body conditions deteriorate with the progressing drought in the county. It was noted that most of the traded animals were coming as far as Garissa and Tana River.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat Price)

- The average market price for a medium size goat remained stable at Kshs. 5,600 as of the previous month (Figure 11). These prices were above the LTA but within the expected range for the month under review. The prices varied between Kshs. 5,900 in the MMF livelihood zones and Kshs. 5,333 in the MF livelihood zones.
- Goats were being traded as high as Kshs. 7,000 at Kasaala and as cheap as Kshs. 4,000 at Kavisuni Livestock Markets depending on the body conditions, sizes and breeds. It was noted that most of the traded animals were coming as far as Kathonzweni, Garissa and Tana River.

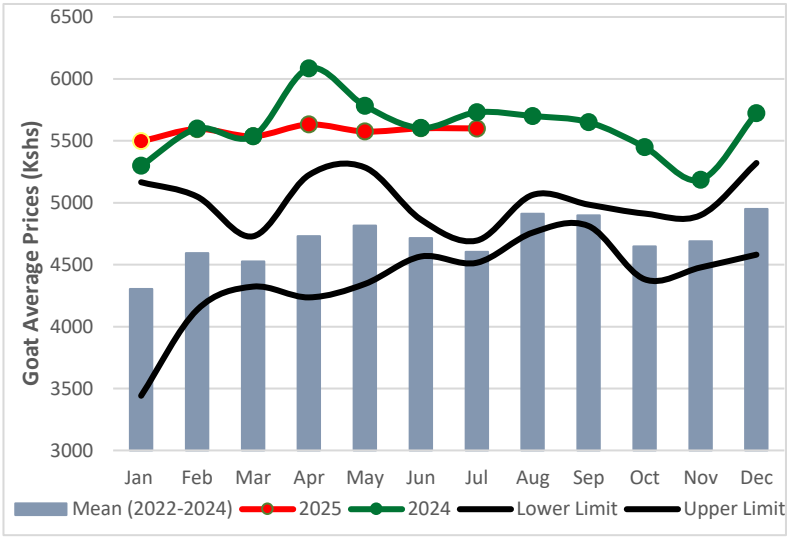


Figure 11: Market price of goat

- The prices were projected to decrease when the body conditions deteriorate with the progressing drought in the county. The current price is above the LTA of Kshs. 4,605.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market price of maize per kilogram remained stable at Kshs. 57 as compared to the previous month. The prices were slightly below the Long-Term Average (LTA) of Kshs 60, but with the expected range for the month of Kshs (18-102) as shown in figure 12. A kilogram of maize was as high as Kshs. 58 in the MMF livelihood zones and as low as Kshs. 50 in the MF livelihood zones.
- Kanyangi, Nuu, Endau/ Malalani and Kauwi recorded the highest price of Kshs. 60 while Kyome/ Thaana posted the cheapest price of Kshs. 40. The prices were projected to continue increasing as households' stocks get depleted.

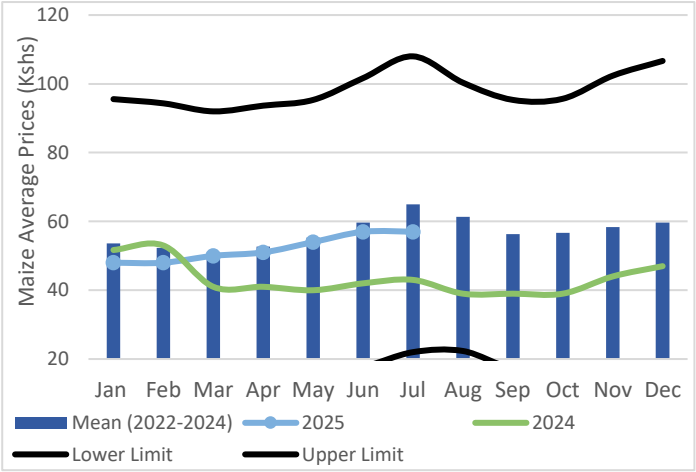


Figure 12: Market price of maize

4.2.2 Beans

- The average market price of beans decreased to Kshs. 134 from Kshs. 136 in the previous month depending on the quality and variety. These prices were below the LTA but still within the expected range for the month of Kshs (111-171) according to figure 13. One kilogram of beans was being sold for Kshs. 143 in the MMF livelihood zones compared to Kshs. 127 in the MF livelihood zones.

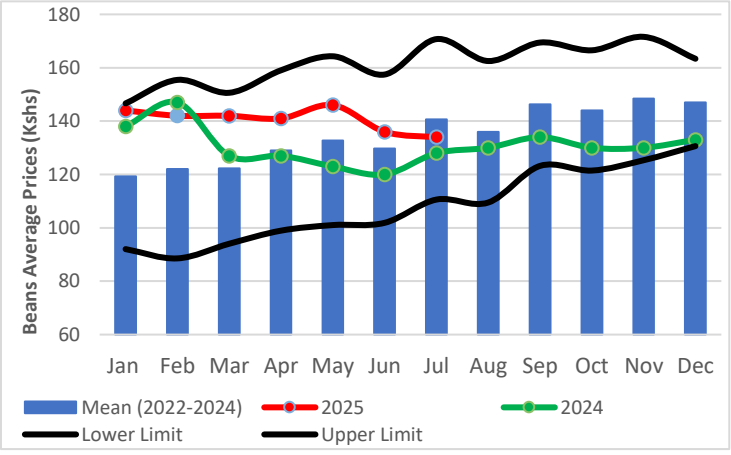


Figure 13: Market price of beans

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- The Terms of Trade increased to 114.1 kilograms of maize from 98.2 kilograms of maize in the previous month. The terms were above the LTA but were within the expected range for the month. The sale of medium size goat at an average price of Kshs. 5,600 would aid a household to purchase 114.1 kilograms of maize at Kshs. 57 per kg.
- The terms were more favorable in the MF livelihood zones compared to MMF livelihood zones. Kyome/ Thaana ward had the most favorable terms at 133.3 kg of maize while Kanyangi ward had the worst terms of 66.7 kg of maize.
- The terms were projected to worsen as the goat prices decrease with the increasing maize prices. The current terms of trade were within the seasonal range of (31-136) kg and higher than LTA of 83 kg (figure 14).

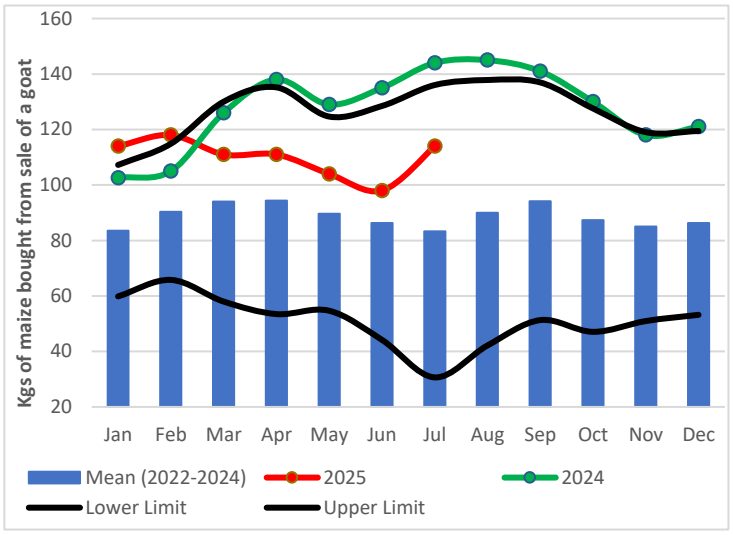


Figure 14: Household terms of trade

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household remained stable at 0.8 litres, similar to the previous month. This is comparable to the LTA of 0.8 litres and within the expected range (0.6-0.9) for the month (Figure 15).
- The increase in milk consumption is attributed to marginal increment of milk production at household level.
- Households in the MF livelihood zones consumed more litres of milk compared to those from the MMF livelihood zones.
- Households from Kyangwithya West, Nuu, Tseikuru and Kyome/ Thaana wards consumed less than one litres of milk per day.

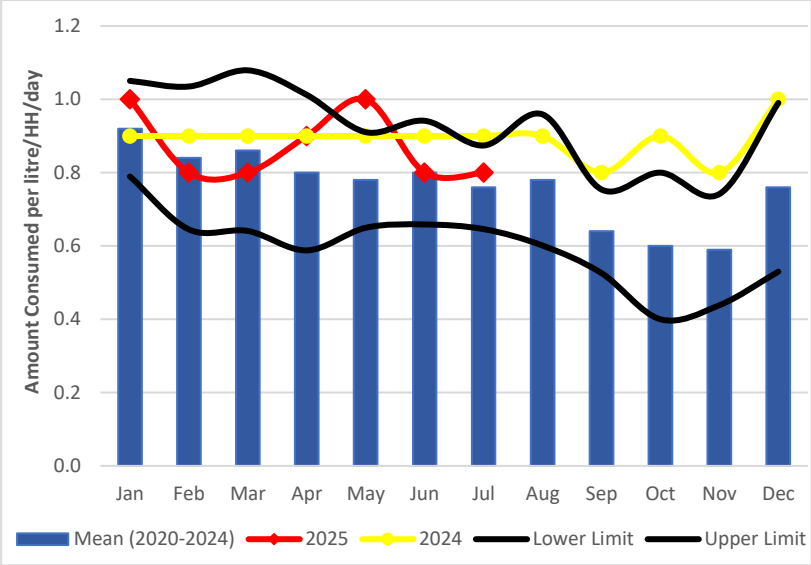


Figure 15: Household milk consumption

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The Food Consumption Score ranged from poor to acceptable across the county in the month. The analysis revealed that 72.1 percent of the households had acceptable, 27.5 percent of them had borderline while the remaining 0.4 percent of them had poor Food consumption Score. Majority of the households from the MMF livelihood zones had acceptable FCS compared to MF livelihood zones. About 0.7 percent of the households from the MMF livelihood zones had poor FCS. Tseikuru ward had 3.3 percent of the households with poor Food Consumption Score (figure 16).

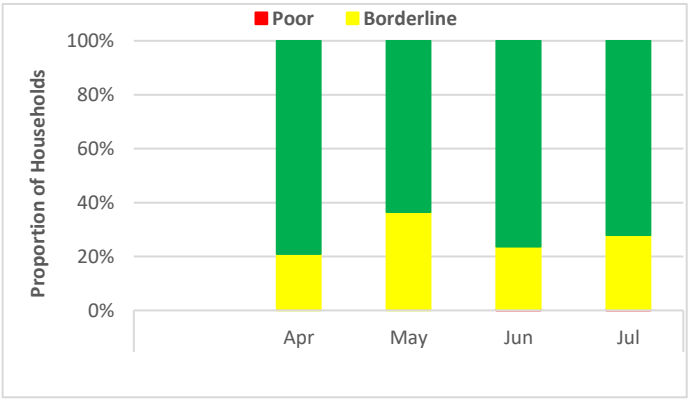


Figure 16: Household Food Consumption Score

- Households consumed cereals, oils and sugars/sugary products for six days per week; pulses for five days per week; vegetables for four days per week; while milk, meat and fruits were consumed once per week.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition status

- The proportion of children who were mid-at risk of malnutrition (MUAC<135 mm) marginally decreased to 6.3 percent from 6.6 percent in the previous month. This was slightly below the LTA of 7.3 percent but was still within the expected range of (4.6-9.9) for the month (Figure 17).
- Kanyangi, Kyome/Thaana and Kauwi wards significant proportions of children who were mid-at risk of malnutrition.
- There were not cases of children who were either moderately or severely malnourished in the month.
- The marginal decreased of children who were mid-at risk of malnutrition was attributed to the availability of milk and pulses compounded by the interventions conducted by the Ministry of Health in the affected areas.

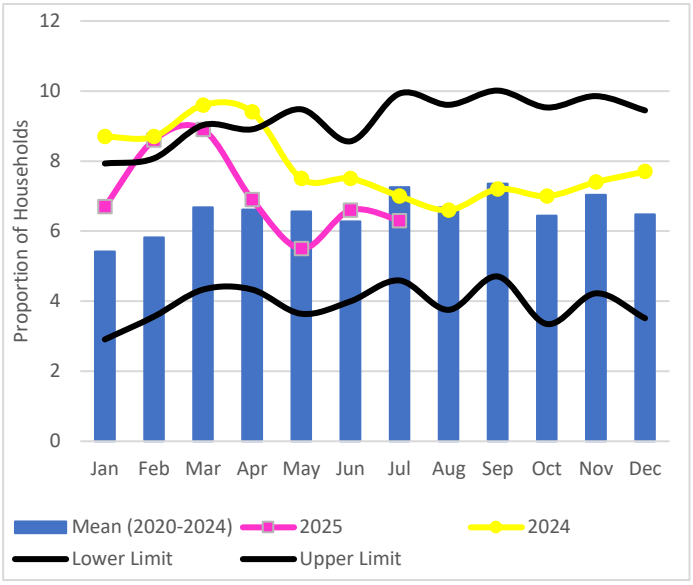


Figure 17: Percentage of children at risk of malnutrition

5.3.2 Health

- The proportion of the children who were found to be suffering from illnesses was 2.8 percent of the total sampled out children in the month. These cases were still considered normal for the county in the month. 77.4 percent of the children who were sick were suffering from Fever with chills like malaria, 3.2 percent of them had Fever with breathing difficulties while 19.4 percent of the had Diarrhoea.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

5.4.1 Food Based Coping

- The mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) increased to 4.1 in the month compared to 2.7 in previous month (Figure 18). The increase in the rCSI is attributed to depleted household stock coupled with little or no harvests of the long rains. The proportion of households who employed stressed, crisis and emergency food-based coping mechanisms was 22.1, 1.1 and 0.3 percent respectively, depicting a slight improvement compared to 23.9, 1.1 and 0.4 for the respective coping levels in the previous month. In Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, 29.5, 2.0 and 0.7 percent of households employed stressed, crisis and emergency food based coping mechanisms compared to 16.2, 1.0 and zero percent in Mixed Farming livelihood zone respectively.

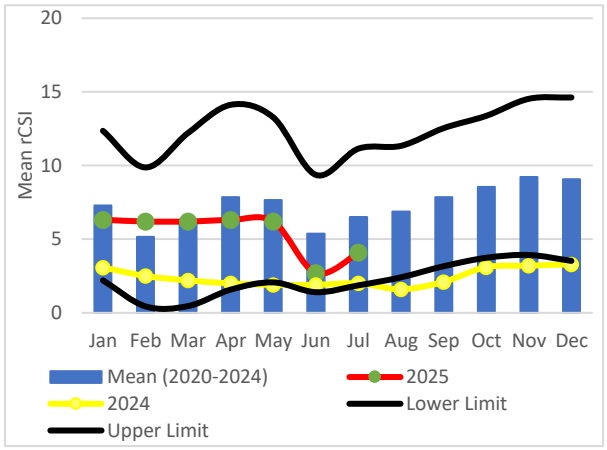


Fig. 18: Household Reduced Coping Strategy Index

- The current rCSI remained below the LTA value of 6.5 and within the seasonal range of (1.9-11.1).

- The proportion of households who employed stressed, crisis and emergency food-based coping mechanisms was 17.6, 0.5 and 0 percent respectively, depicting a slight improvement compared to 16.8, 0 and 0 for the respective coping levels in the previous month (Figure 19).

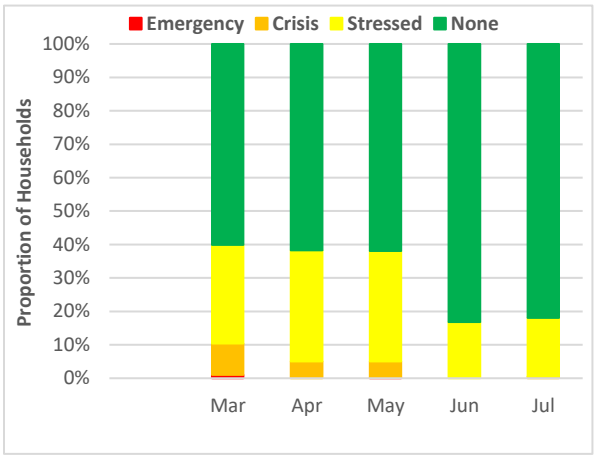


Figure 19: Food-based coping mechanisms

5.4.2 Livelihood Coping

- There was a slight increase in the proportion of households engaging in Livelihood Based Coping Mechanisms (LBCMs) in order to access food, with those who employed stressed, crisis and emergency livelihood-based coping mechanisms being at 10.8, 3.1 and zero percent respectively in the month compared to 12.3, 1.2 and zero percent respectively in the previous month (Figure 20). In the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone, households who employed stressed and crisis coping mechanisms were at 11.2 and 3.4 percent respectively, compared to 9.5 and 2.6 percent in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone. The common Mechanisms employed include reducing non-food expenses, selling productive assets and selling the last female animals in order to buy food.
- The common Mechanisms employed include reducing non-food expenses, selling productive assets and selling the last female animals in order to buy food.

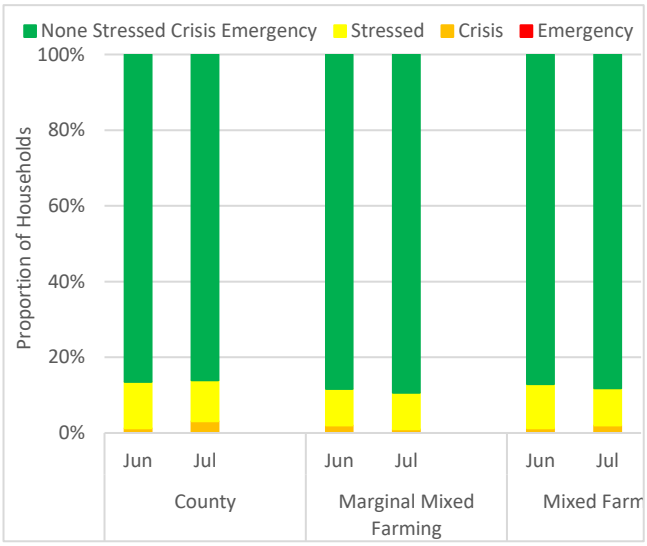


Figure 20: Household livelihood coping

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- There were incidences of human-wildlife conflict at areas bordering Tsavo East National Park, in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones. There were reported cases of wildlife invasion on livestock and destruction of properties, especially in Endau/Malalani Ward in Kitui East Sub-county.

7.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department's 2025 October-November-December (OND) outlook, Kitui County expects to receive below to near normal rainfall. The County is expected to experience intermittents of sunny and dry periods across the livelihood zones.
- The projected below average rainfall is likely to limit forager regeneration and lead to minimal recharge of water resources, affecting the overall crop and livestock in the county.
- Owing to the apparent depleted household food stocks and below average crop yields accompanied by significant crop failure, households are likely to experience challenges to access food. Households will continue relying on markets for their food requirements.
- The price of maize is expected to continue increasing while goat price is projected to decrease. There is likely to be a decline in household terms of trade.
- Due to poor crop performance, there will be low availability of crop residues to supplement livestock feeds thus affect livestock performance as well.
- There is expected increase in in-migrating livestock from Tana River County in search of water and pasture, increased cases of livestock diseases and resource-based conflicts are likely to raise.
- Since forage condition is projected to be depleted, livestock productivity is expected to decline and thus affect milk production and body condition and subsequently lower the livestock prices.

- The milk production and consumption is expected to decline due to the expected deterioration in cattle body condition, and therefore likely to affect nutrition status of children below five years.
- Distance to water sources for both livestock and households is expected to increase and likely to reduce household daily water consumption per day, thus affect food utilization.
- As such, the county's overall food availability and access is expected to decline, with the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone expected to be affected more by food insecurity compared to the Mixed Farming zone.

8.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

8.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

Dev Partner	Sector	Intervention	Quantity & Type (Cumulative)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative)	Geographical coverage
GOK (supported by UNICEF GAVI & WHO) and CGoKTI (supported by Amref Health Africa)	Health	Measles vaccination	Targeting children between 9months to 5 years	126,760	Countywide
		Typhoid vaccination	Targeting children between 9months to 14 years	411,607	Countywide

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate/Short Term

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

Sector	Intervention	Ward
Agriculture	Provision of relief food	40
	Drought recovery seed support	All 40
	Food relief/ Multipurpose cash transfers	All 40
	Water harvesting for crop production (construction of Strategic water pans/Earth dams)	All 40
Health and Nutrition	Capacity building artisans on construction of resistance weather latrines	All wards
	Continued Baby Friendly Community Initiative	All Wards
	Early detection and referral (Train CHPs on family MUAC)	30 Wards
	Health and Nutrition monthly/quarterly Data review	Health facilities
	High Impact Nutrition Interventions (Vitamin A Supplementation, IFAS, Deworming, MNPS supplementation)	All Wards
	Hygiene promotion interventions (Health talks on SBCC, Stakeholder engagement, Capacity building)	All Wards
	Integrated Nutrition and Health outreaches	Hot spots areas
	Marking of Health and Nutrition days e.g., World breastfeeding week, Global Handwashing Day, Malezi Bora etc.	Sub County level
	Mass screening for malnutrition	Hot spots areas
	Procurements and distribution of essential medical supplies	All Wards

	Purchase and distribution of nutrition supplies (FBF/ RUSF, RUTF, F75, F100)	Hot spots areas
	Sanitation marketing	All Wards
Livestock	Capacity building of communities bordering game reserves.	Mutha, Kanziku, Endau/ Malalani, Voo/ Kyamatu, Nuu, Nguni, Ngomeni, Tseikuru
	Capacity building of farmers/ sensitization	Mutha, Endau/ Malalani, Nuu, Ngomeni
	Vaccination against Foot and mouth disease in cattle	Nzambani, Chuluni, Zombe, Mutitu/ Kaliku, Athi, Ikutha, Mutomo, Mutha, Kivou, Nguni, Nuu, Central, Kyuso, Ngomeni, Tseikuru Mumoni, Migwani, Kyome Thaana, Kiomo/Kyethani, Nguutani, Kauwi, Kithumula/ Kwa Mutonga, Mutonguni and Matinyani
Water	Desilting of earth dam	Kalange, Kaloyo, Kwa Musyoka Malonza, Kwa-Winzyeei and Mutothya
	Drilling of boreholes	Kilamba, Kithumula and Tanganyika area boreholes
	Equipping of borehole	Bondeni, Itoleka, Kanyangi pri sch, Kasunguni, Katumbi, Kauma Boys, Kaunguni, Mutitu Girls Sec, Myaani II, Nuu Boys, St. Patricks Mutuni, Ithengeli, Kavalula, Kyuso level IV hospital, Kavalula, Waita sec, Wii Catholic, Kaki-Mui Sump well Water Supply (Mui River) and Usiani
	Gankanga Sump well Water Supply	Tharaka
	Solarization of borehole	Kakeani Mixed Sec, Kasakini, Wangwiu and Syamatani
	Spillway improvement for Kyoani earth dam phase 1	Ikutha

Sector	**Intervention**	**Target Area**
Social protection (Food & Safety Nets)	Support to food aid/cash transfer to severely affected households	30,000 households in all eight sub-counties
Livestock	Continued livestock disease surveillance	All 8 sub-counties
	Promotion of pasture production and conservation	All 8 sub-counties
	Scale-up support to improved Galla dairy goats rearing for diversification of livelihoods	Marginal Mixed Farming Zones (Priority)
	Promotion of modernized apiculture for income generation and diversification	Across the livelihood zones
Water	Rehabilitation of Earth Dams and installation of solar pumping system (Water infrastructure development & maintenance)	All eight sub-counties
	Promotion of water harvesting and storage practices	All eight sub-counties
	Capacity building of water management committees and pump attendants	All eight sub-counties
Agriculture	Introduction of water saving irrigation technologies like drip irrigation and kitchen gardens	All 8 sub-counties
Health and Nutrition	Continuous mass screening with integrated outreaches in far flung and hot-spot areas	Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones
	Support hygiene and sanitation promotions	All 8 sub-counties
	Promoting home-based water treatment and conservation measures	All 8 sub-counties
	NICHE Top up of Inua Jamii HHs with children at a rate of Kshs 500)	All 8 sub-counties

Sector	Intervention	Target Area
	Refresher Training on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	All 8 sub-counties