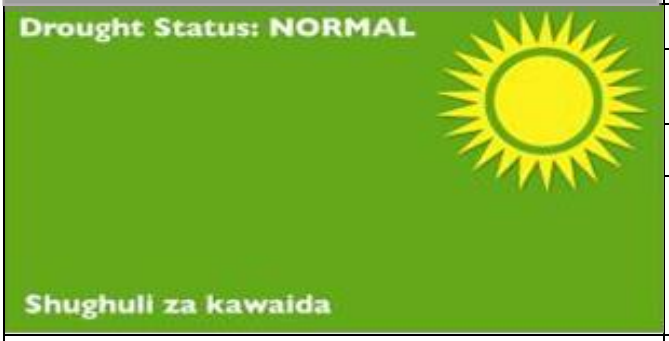
A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority

KITUI COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2025 DEW 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 experienced cold and dry conditions across the livelihood zones, with negligible precipitation.
- The vegetation greenness was normal and on downward trend across the livelihood zones.
- Forage condition was generally fair across the county.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Most crops had failed, with miniomal harvests that realized below normal yields.
- Livestock body condition was fair with incidences livestock disease outbreaks, normal mortalitie and reported immigrations.
- Milk production was within the expected seasonal range.

- Access Indicators
- The terms of trade remained within the seasonal range.
- Milk consumption was stable and within the expected seasonal range.
- The return trekking distance to water source was above normal for both domestic and livestock. The distance remained within normal range for livestock but was above the seasonal expected 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 73 percent of households were categorized under acceptable food consumption score.
- Households employing stressed and crisis food-based coping mechanisms were at 18.8 and 1.1 percent respectively, depicting a slight deterioration.

Biophysical Indicators		Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		110	80-120
VCI-3 month		78	35-50
Forage Condition		Fair to poor	Good to Fair
Production indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Maize Stocks Held by Households (Kgs)		0	23-87
Livestock Body Condition		Fair	Good to Fair
Milk Production (in litres)		1.0	0.7-1.0
Livestock Migration Pattern		Normal	Normal
Livestock Deaths (from drought)		No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Terms of Trade (ToT) in kgs		97	42-138
Milk Consumption (in litres)		0.8	0.6-1.0
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Household	7.7	5.2-7.6
	Livestock	7.2	5.8-7.7
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)		6.4	3.8-9.6
Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		4.9	2.4-11.3
Food Consumption Score (%)	Mean	48	≥ 45.2
	Acceptable	73.4	≥ 80
	Borderline	27.5	≤ 20
	Poor	0.4	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 rainfall performance during the month.
- According to WFP-VAM, CHIRPS/MODIS data, the county experienced 3.2 and 2.5 mm of rainfall in the first and second dekads respectively, compared to 2.9 and 3.3 mm in the respective dekads, indicating a general decline. The current rainfall is however comparable to the Long-Term Average (LTA) of 2.7 and 2.5 for the respective dekads as shown in figure 1, representing 110 percent of LTA rainfall at such time of the year.
- The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) also remained comparable to LTA at 107 percent (Figure 1).

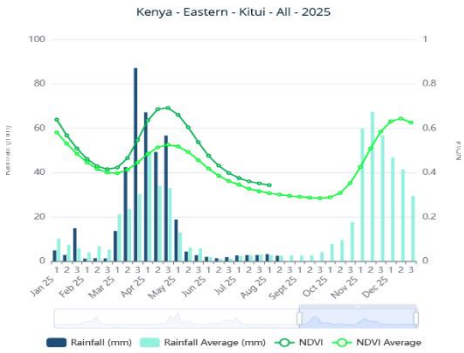


Figure 1: Rainfall and NDVI trends

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The monthly rainfall review by the Kenya Meteorological Department for August 2025 highlights that few parts of Kitui County received a day or two light rainfall (2-10 mm). The rains were typically poorly distributed in time and space (figure 2).
- The report indicates that Mwingi North received slightly more rainfall of 11-20) mm as shown in figure 2.

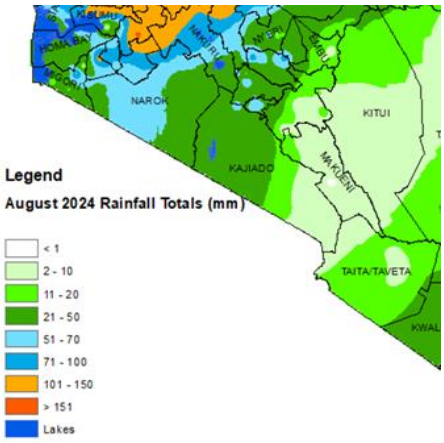


Figure 2: Distribution of rainfall – totals

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The overall VCI for county was 78, indicating above normal vegetation conditions. The current vegetation condition reveal stability in vegetation cover, influenced by the relatively low evaporation albeit dry and cold weather conditions.
- The vegetation scenario connotes little variation from the previous month conditions. The stability in the VCI value is attributed to the constant cold weather in the two months.

2.1.2 Ward Level Vegetation Condition Index

- The ward level VCI, similar to the previous month revealed stability in most wards across the county. Most wards recorded above normal vegetation greenness with VCI above 5.
- A few wards recorded normal vegetation conditions and include Kiomo/Kyethani, Central Mwingi Central, Kwamutonga/Kithumula, Kauwi, Kyangwithya East, Mulango and Nzambani. Wards that experienced moderate drought conditions include Migwani, Kyangwithya West, Kyome/Thaana, Nguutani and Matinyani, whose 3-Month VCI was 34, 32, 30, 25 and 22 respectively.
- Mutongoni and Township Wards experienced severe drought conditions having recorded the 3-Month VCI of 17 and 18 respectively during the month under review as shown in figure 3.

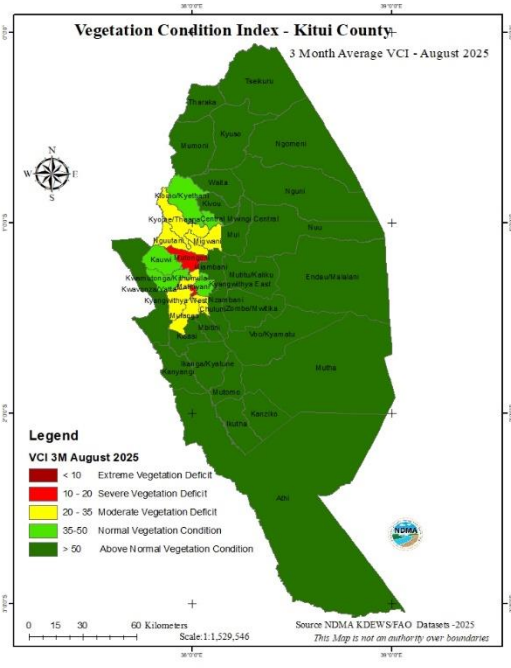


Figure 3: Ward-level 3-Month VCI

2.1.2 Pasture:

- There was continued decline in pasture whereby the general condition was poor across the livelihood zones.
- An estimated 44 percent of community members interviewed stated that pasture was fair while 56 percent agreed that pasture condition was poor (figure 4).
- Areas flagged with extreme poor pasture condition in the county included Tseikuru, Kauwi, parts of Kanyangi and Endau/Malalani wards. The situation is attributed to the persistent dry spell during the month.
- Pasture condition was generally below normal due to poor rainfall received in the county.
- Some of the factors limiting access to pastures were disease outbreaks and conflicts.
- Available pasture is projected to last for one to two instead of three months normally.

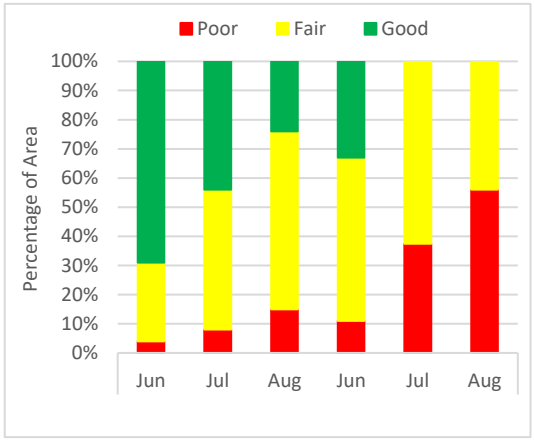


Figure 4: Pasture Condition

2.1.3 Browse

- The condition of browse in the county was generally fair across the livelihood zones during the month. Analysis established that 63 percent of browse was fair while the rest was poor (figure 5).
- Browse in the Mixed Farming (MF) Livelihood zone was predominantly fair and varied from fair to poor in the Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF) Livelihood zone. Endau/Malalani and parts of Kanyangi Wards recorded poor browse.
- Available browse is projected to last between one and two months compared to three months at such time of the year. The factors that were limiting access to browse were disease outbreaks and conflicts.

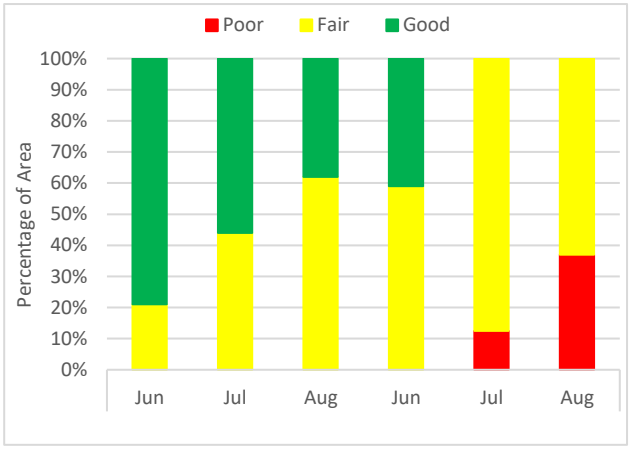


Figure 5: Browse Condition

- 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, traditional river wells, shallow wells and pans/dams at 34, 23, 21 and 11 percent as shown in figure 6.
- During the previous month, about 35 percent of the households relied on boreholes, 21 percent of them were using shallow wells, while 19 percent used pans/ dams, with other sources constituting 12 percent. Use of pans/dams decreased due to the persistent dry spell.
- The MMF livelihood zones had more operational water sources compared to the MF livelihood zones, with boreholes and traditional river wells being the most used sources across the two livelihood zones.

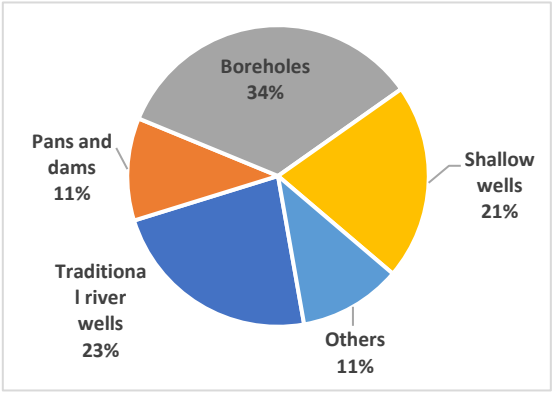


Figure 6: Water Sources

- The cost of 20 litres jerrican of water at the source varied between Kshs. 3-5 with waiting time of 20-40 minutes.
- The dismal recharge of open water sources due to poor rainfall resulted to low water availability and decrease in use of pans, as households resorted to use of boreholes and traditional river wells.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance to water sources was 7.7 km, having increased from 6.2 km during the previous month (figure 7). Households in the MMF livelihood zones trekked longer distances compared to those in the MF livelihood zones. The most affected wards with longer distances remained Kyangwithya West, Nuu and Endau/Malalani.
- The increase in distance is attributed to depletion and drying up of some sources compelling households to resort to sources far away from their homes.
- The current distance is above the LTA of 6.1 km and above the seasonal range of (5.2-7.6) km as shown in figure 7.

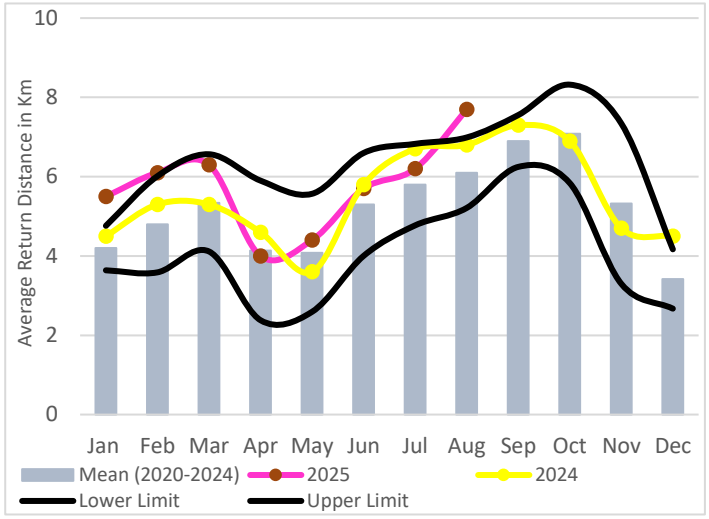


Figure 7: Household distance to water sources

- The increase in distance is attributed to the decreased water sources following poor recharge. This led households to rely on sources that were more distant.
- Distance in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone was 5.5 km compared to 6.8 kilometres in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone.
- Water consumption per person per day decreased slightly from 14 litres in the previous month to 13 litres in the current month.
- The proportion of households buying water was about 14 percent and 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 remained stable at 7.2 km as in the previous (figure 8).
- Livestock from the MMF livelihood zone in search for water and forage trekked longer distances compared to those in the MF livelihood zone, with most affected wards being Kyangwithya West, Nuu and Endau/Malalani.
- This increment was due to depletion and drying up of nearby pastures and watering points prompting farmers to seek for alternative sources elsewhere.
- The current trekking distance is above the LTA of 6.8 km, although within the seasonal range of (5.8-7.7) km as in figure 8.

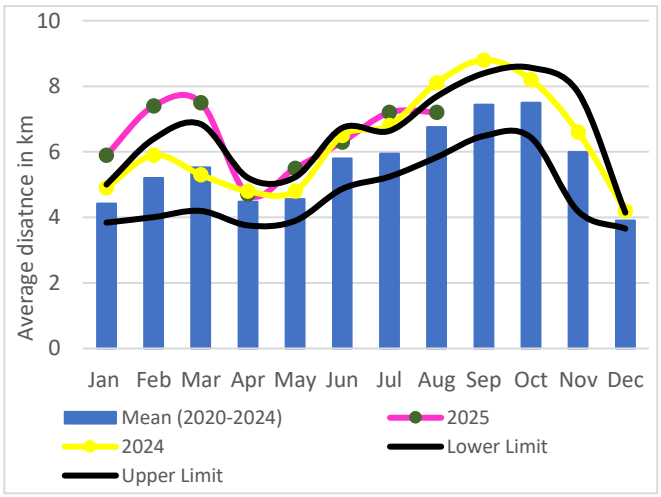


Figure 8: Livestock trekking distance to water sources

- Livestock watering frequency still remained daily across the livelihood zones.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The livestock body condition showed a downward trend although generally fair for all species across the livelihood zones. About 75 percent of the livestock were in fair condition while the remaining were in good body conditions (figure 9). The cattle body condition was fair while the goat and sheep had good body condition.
- Majority of the livestock from MMF livelihood zone had fair while those from the MF livelihood zone had fair to good body condition. About five (5) percent of livestock in the MMF livelihood zone had poor body condition. These include livestock from Kanyangi, Nuu, Tseikuru, Kyome/ Thaana, Kauwi, parts of Kyangwithya West, Ikutha and Endau/Malalani Wards.
- The general downward trend in the livestock body condition is attributed to inadequate access to forage and water.

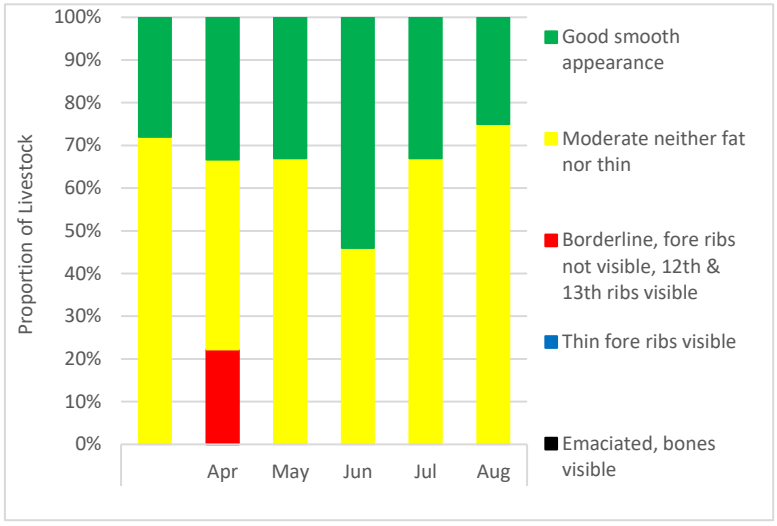


Figure 9: Livestock Body Condition

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- Incidences of livestock diseases reported during the month include Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Zombe, that affected cattle, with 8 cases at Kalundu in Kitui Central and 12 cases at Kabati in Kitui West.
- There were 11 cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) with 2 deaths in a population of 136 among goats at Kivou in Mwingi Central. At Kauwi in Kitui West, 4 deaths were reported from CCPP.
- Rabies was reported in cattle at Kwangindu in Kitui Central, while other cases of rabies in dogs were reported in Mwingi West where dogs bite 4 goats and one person.
- The livestock department was continuing with its routine surveillance and response initiatives.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average daily milk production per household per day remained stable at one litre as in the previous month (figure 10).
- Households from the MF livelihood zones produced more milk per day than those from the MMF livelihood zones.
- The apparent stability in milk production is attributed to the existing livestock feeds, especially in the MF zone. The situation is however projected to deteriorate as forage and water availability decline. The current production is above the LTA of 0.8 litres and within the seasonal range of (0.7-1.0) litres.
- Milk production was higher in the MF livelihood zone at 1.2 litres compared to 0.9 litres in the MMF livelihood zone.

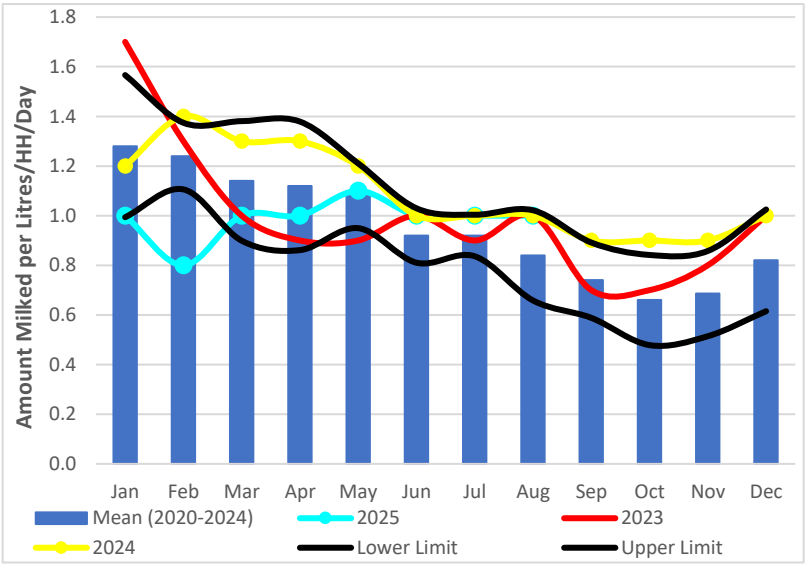


Figure 10: Household Milk Production

- One litre of unprocessed milk was sold at an average price of Kshs. 60, similar to 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 still ongoing, although relatively low compared to normal.
- Maize production was estimated at 40 percent of normal, the decline being attributed to early cessation of rains when the crop was at cob filling stage thus causing significant crop failure. For green grams and cowpeas, the production was 58 and 30 percent above normal, attributed to increased hectarage achieved and improved use of certified seeds by farmers.

3.2.2 Cereal stocks held by households

- The cereal stocks held for maize and sorghum were below the Long-term Average (LTA) due to poor harvest by farmers. Majority of the households were buying 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 purchase of alternate foods.
- Despite below normal stocks across the livelihood zones, 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 instead of over two months normally.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price for a medium size cattle was Kshs. 35,213, being an increase from 34,275 in the previous month (figure 11). The increase in the price of cattle is attributed to the limited numbers being presented for sale as most sales currently involved small stock. The pressure for school fees which could otherwise cause market flooding and subsequent lower cattle prices was low. The price was above the LTA of Kshs. 30, 787 and within the seasonal range of Kshs. (25,215-36,159) as indicated in figure 11 above.

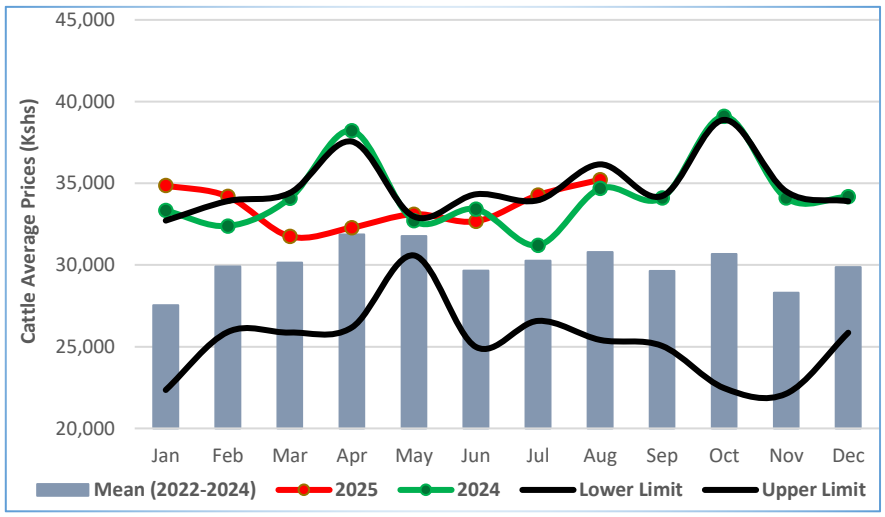


Figure 11: Market price for cattle

- The prices were higher in Mixed Farming livelihood zone (Mwingi) at Kshs. 42,000 compared to Kshs. 27,600 in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone (Tiva market).
- The prices are projected to decrease when the body conditions deteriorate with the progressing drought in the county.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat Price)

- The average market price for a medium size goat was Kshs. 5,523, being comparable to Kshs. 5,600 recorded during the previous month (figure 12). The current goat price was above the LTA of Kshs. 4,911 and also above the seasonal range of Kshs. (4,759-5,064).
- Goat price was stable, as attributed to its body condition and absence of distress sales in the market during the period.
- Ikutha market recorded the highest price of Kshs. 6,667 while Kavinuni posted the lowest at Kshs. 4,000.
- The prices were projected to decrease when the body conditions deteriorate with the progressing drought in the county.

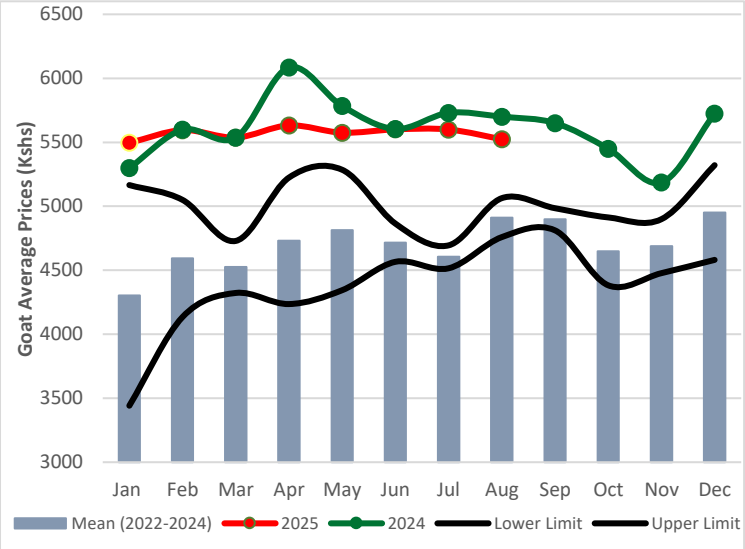


Figure 12: Market price of goat

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market price of maize per kilogram remained stable at Kshs. 57 as in the previous month. The price was below the LTA of Kshs. 61 and with the expected range of Kshs (22-100) as shown in figure 13. Variations among livelihood zones indicate that maize price was high at Kshs. 59 in the MMF zone and at Kshs. 50 in the MF livelihood zone, thus much lower.
- Endau/Malalani recorded the highest price of Kshs. 67 while Nuu posted the lowest price of Kshs. 53. The prices were projected to continue increasing as households' stocks get depleted.

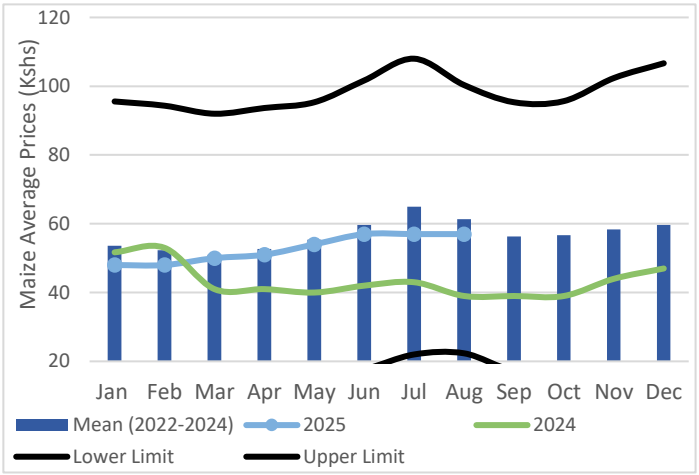


Figure 13: Market price of maize

4.2.2 Beans

- The average market price of beans was Kshs. 129 (figure 14). The current price was lower than both LTA and previous month prices of Kshs. 136 and Kshs. 134 respectively. The price was however within the seasonal expected range of Kshs (109-163). Beans was sold for Kshs. 100 in the MF livelihood zone at Katutu market compared to Kshs. 157 in the MMF livelihood zone at Nuu market.

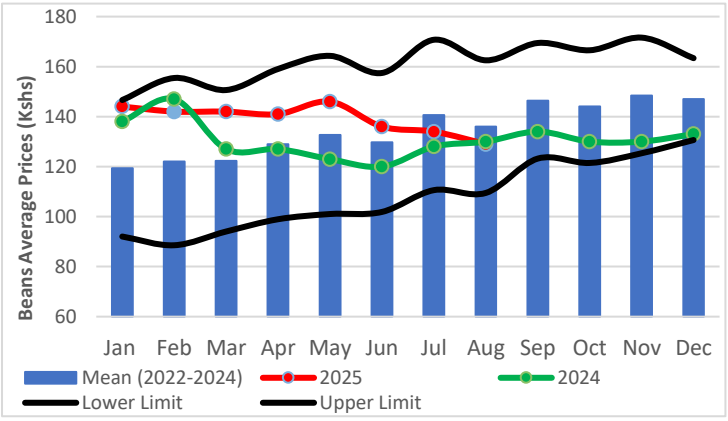


Figure 14: Market price of beans

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Sale of one goat would currently trade for less kilograms of maize. The Terms of Trade decreased to 97 kilograms of maize, down from 114 kilograms in the previous month (figure 15). The decrease is attributed to the lower price of goat between the two months.
- The terms were however above the LTA of 90 and within the expected range of (42-138) for the month under review.
- The terms were more favorable in the MF livelihood zones compared to MMF livelihood zones. Kyome/ Thaana Ward had the most favorable terms at 131 of maize while Kanyangi Ward had the lowest terms at 66.

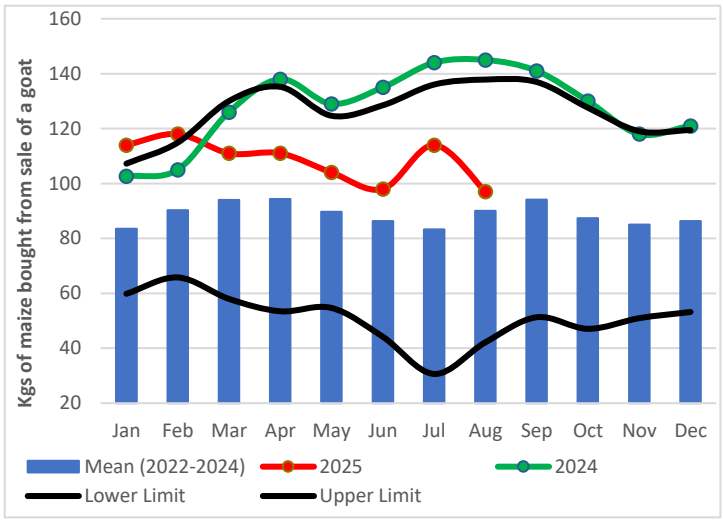


Figure 15: Household terms of trade

- The terms were projected to worsen as goat and maize prices are expected to decrease and increase respectively.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household remained was 0.9 litres, being higher than 0.8 litres recorded in the previous month (figure 16). The increase is likely to be as a result of households minimizing sales in order to reserve for children. The consumption is higher than the LTA of 0.8 litres and within the expected range (0.6-1.0).
- Households in the MF livelihood zone consumed more milk compared to those in the MMF livelihood zone.
- Households in Kyangwithya West, Nuu, Tseikuru and Kyome/ Thaana Wards notably consumed least milk.

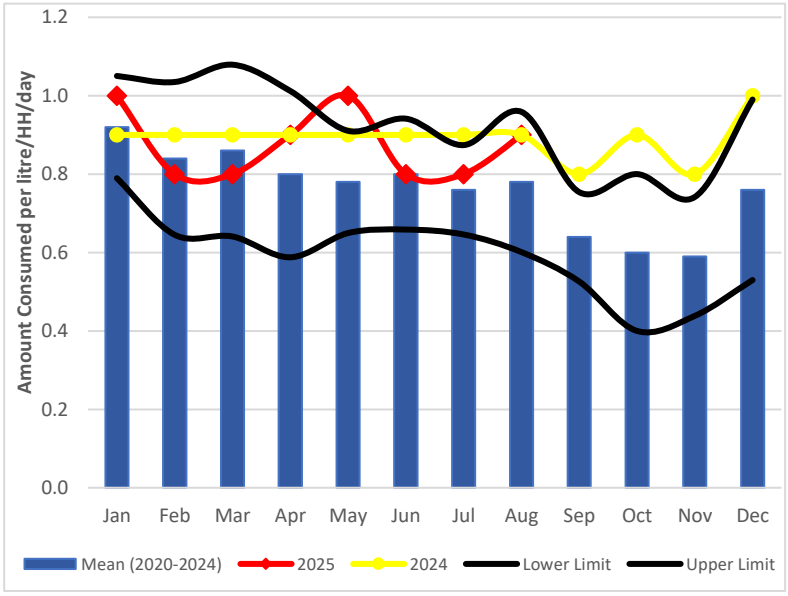


Figure 16: Household Milk Consumption

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The household Food Consumption Score was generally below normal, with a mean of 48. The household proportions categorized as under acceptable, borderline and poor were recorded as 73.4, 26.2 and 0.4 percent respectively (figure 17).
- The comparison with the previous month where 72.1, 27.5 and 0.4 percent households fell under acceptable, borderline and poor categories respectively indicates that there no significant variation in food consumption between the two months.

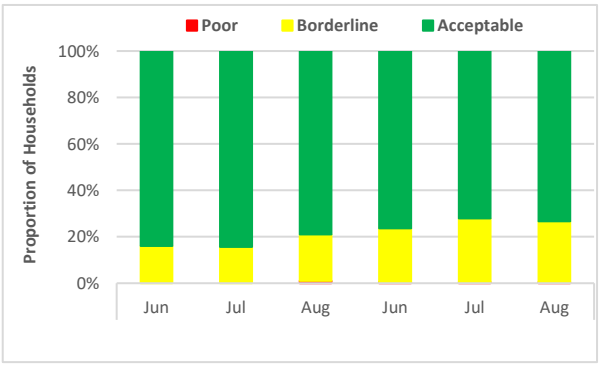


Figure 17: Household Food Consumption Score

- It is worth noting that majority of the households among the MMF livelihood zone fell within acceptable FCS compared to MF livelihood zone, a scenario attributed to MMF areas relying on

both crops and livestock foods and income during the review period while MF areas marginally depend on livestock for the same.

- Households mostly consumed cereals, oils and sugars/sugary products for five to 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 at risk of malnutrition by show of the Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC<135 mm) marginally increased from 6.3 percent in the previous month to 6.4 percent. The increase is attributed to cases of coughing and other illnesses during the month (section 5.3.2).
- The MUAC level remained below the LTA of 6.7 percent and within the expected range of (3.8-9.6) as in figure 18.
- Kanyangi, Kyome/Thaana and Kauwi wards significant proportions of children who were mid-at risk of malnutrition.
- There were no cases of children who were either moderately or severely malnourished in the month.

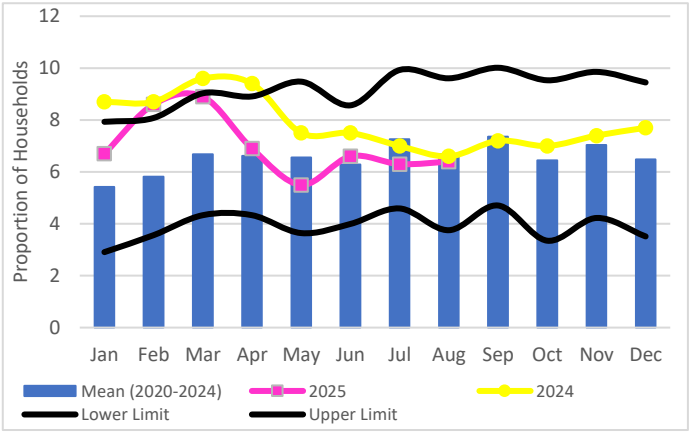


Figure 18: Percent of children at risk of malnutrition

5.3.2 Health

- The proportion of the children who were found to be suffering from illnesses was 3.1 percent of the total sampled children, being higher than the previous month of 2.8 percent. These cases were still considered normal for the county at such time of the month. Over 75 percent of children who were sick were suffering from Fever with chills, 3.5 percent of them had Fever with breathing difficulties while 21.1 percent of them had Diarrhoea.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

5.4.1 Food Based Coping

- The reduced mean coping strategy index (rCSI) increased to 4.9 compared to 4.1 in previous month (figure 19). The increase in the rCSI is attributed to depleted household stock coupled with little or no harvests from the long rains' harvests.
- The current rCSI is however lower than the LTA of 6.9 and within the expected range of (2.4-11.3).
- 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 22.1, 1.1 and 0.3 for the respective categories 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.
- The current rCSI remained below the LTA value of 6.5 and within the seasonal range of (1.9-11.1).

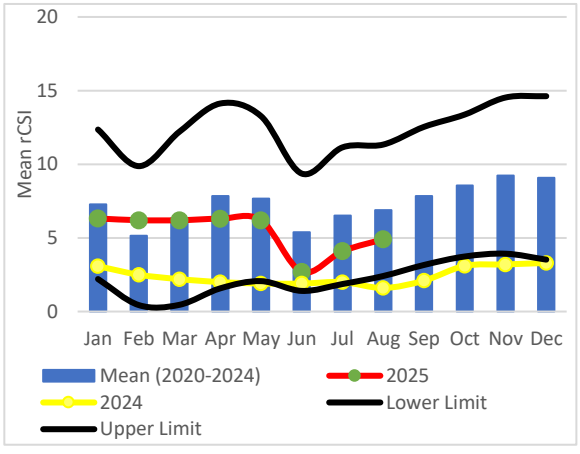


Figure 19: Household reduced coping strategy

- During the review period, the proportion of households who employed stressed, crisis and emergency food-based coping mechanisms was at 18.8, 1.1 and zero percent respectively, depicting a worsening situation compared to the previous month of 17.6, 0.5 and zero for the respective categories (figure 20). The deterioration is attributed to depleted cereal stocks in most households.

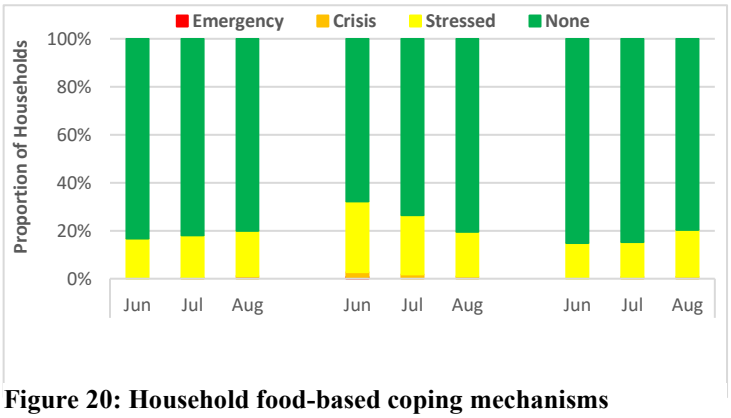


Figure 20: Household food-based coping mechanisms

- In the MMF livelihood zone, 18.5 and 1.1 percent of households employed stressed and crisis food-based coping mechanisms respectively, compared to 19.1 and 0.9 percent for the respective categories in the MF livelihood zone.

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. The proportion of households who employed stressed and crisis livelihood-based coping mechanisms was 11.1 and 3.2 percent respectively, compared to the previous month which recorded 10.8 and 3.1 percent for the respective categories (figure 21). In the MF livelihood zone, households who employed stressed and crisis coping mechanisms were at 10.9 and 2.8 percent respectively, compared to 11.5 and 3.6 percent in the MMF livelihood zone for the respective levels. The common mechanisms employed included selling of simple productive assets in order to buy food.

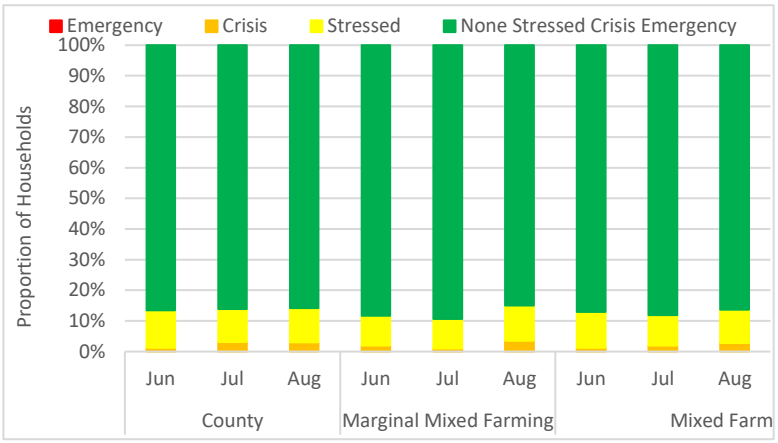


Figure 21: Household livelihood-based coping

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- There were reported 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 threatening human lives in Endau/Malalani Ward in Kitui East Sub-county.

7.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The Kenya Meteorological Department weather outlook for September-October-November 2025 indicates that the South-eastern lowlands, which include Kitui County are likely to experience generally sunny and dry weather conditions throughout the month of September. The report indicates temperatures are expected to be warmer than average over most parts of the county.
- Based on this outlook, there would be projected below average rainfall, a scenario that would lead to poor forage regeneration and dismal water recharge across the county. This would affect livestock productivity and limit access to food.
- Given the currently depleted and below normal household food stocks, coupled with below average crop yields occasioned by significant crop failure, households are likely to experience challenges to access food. Households will continue relying on markets for their food requirements.
- As such, the price of maize is expected to increase as that of goat projected to decrease, and decline in household terms of trade.

- As the dry spell is expected to intensify, forage scarcity would trigger in-migration of neighbour livestock herds from Tana River County in search of water and pasture. This would lead to increased cases of livestock diseases and resource-based conflicts at border areas such as Kitui East.
- Since livestock feed would be limited, milk production would decline. 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. In addition, the livestock body condition would lead to lower the livestock prices.
- Following the limited water recharge, most water points would be low, with other expected to dry. This way, 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.

8.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

8.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- No Non-food interventions were reported to have been carried out in the county during the month.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate/Short Term

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

Sector	Intervention	Ward
Social protection (Food & Safety Nets)	Support to food aid/cash transfer to severely affected households	30,000 households in all eight sub-counties
Agriculture	Provision of relief food	40
	Drought recovery seed support	All 40
	Introduction of water saving irrigation technologies like drip irrigation and kitchen gardens	All 8 sub-counties
	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
	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
	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
	NICHE Top up of Inua Jamii HHs with children at a rate of Kshs 500)	All 8 sub-counties
	Refresher Training on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	All 8 sub-counties

	Purchase and distribution of nutrition supplies (FBF/ RUSF, RUTF, F75, F100)	Hot spots areas
	Sanitation marketing	All Wards
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
Peace and Security	Conflicts monitoring Peace building initiatives Support to Peace Committees	All hotspot areas (especially along the Kitui/Tana River Counties Border)