



**National Drought Management Authority
WEST POKOT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR DECEMBER 2022**

DECEMBER EW PHASE



Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TREND
MIXED FARMING	NORMAL	WORSENING
AGRO-PASTORAL	ALERT	WORSENING
PASTORAL	ALARM	WORSENING
COUNTY	ALERT	WORSENING

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The county received below normal rainfall during the month that was characterised by poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution across the livelihood zones.
- The vegetation greenness was below normal range for the month. Relatively Pokot North Sub-county recorded severe vegetation greenness deficit while Pokot Central Sub-county recorded moderate greenness deficiency. In Pokot West and Pokot South Sub-counties vegetation condition was within normal range.
- Minimal recharge was recorded in open water sources and thus water levels have considerably decreased across the county with some facilities reportedly having dried up.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- The milk production and consumption at household level were at the lowest ebb compared to the normal range with a decreasing trend.
- Livestock body condition for all species was fair with a downward trend across the county.
- Distances to water sources for households were outside the seasonal range and increasing in particular in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones.
- The terms of trade were unfavourable to pastoralists and stable compared to the previous month.
- Most of the households were within the Acceptable Food Consumption Score category.
- The coping strategy Index went up in all livelihood zones.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal range
RFE % of Normal	73	80-120
VCI-3month (County)	28	>35
Forage Condition	Fair	Good
Production Indicators	Value	Normal range
Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.4	1.4-1.8
Livestock Migration Pattern	Medium	Low
Livestock deaths due to drought	No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators	Value	Normal range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	60	97-158
Milk Consumption	1.2	1.1-1.8
Return distance to water sources (household)	3.9 km	2.0-3.6
Cost of water at source (Kshs /20 litres)	Kshs 5	<Kshs 5
Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal range
Nutrition status, MUAC (Severe + Moderate)	2.0	1.6-5.0
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	2.8	0.0-14.5
Food Consumption Score	54	>35

<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 A long dry spell Land preparation Increased HH Food Stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding (Irish potatoes, Cabbages and Onions) 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- During December, the amount of rainfall received amounted to 73% of the Long Term Average (LTA) and 62 percent below the quantity received in November (Figure 1).

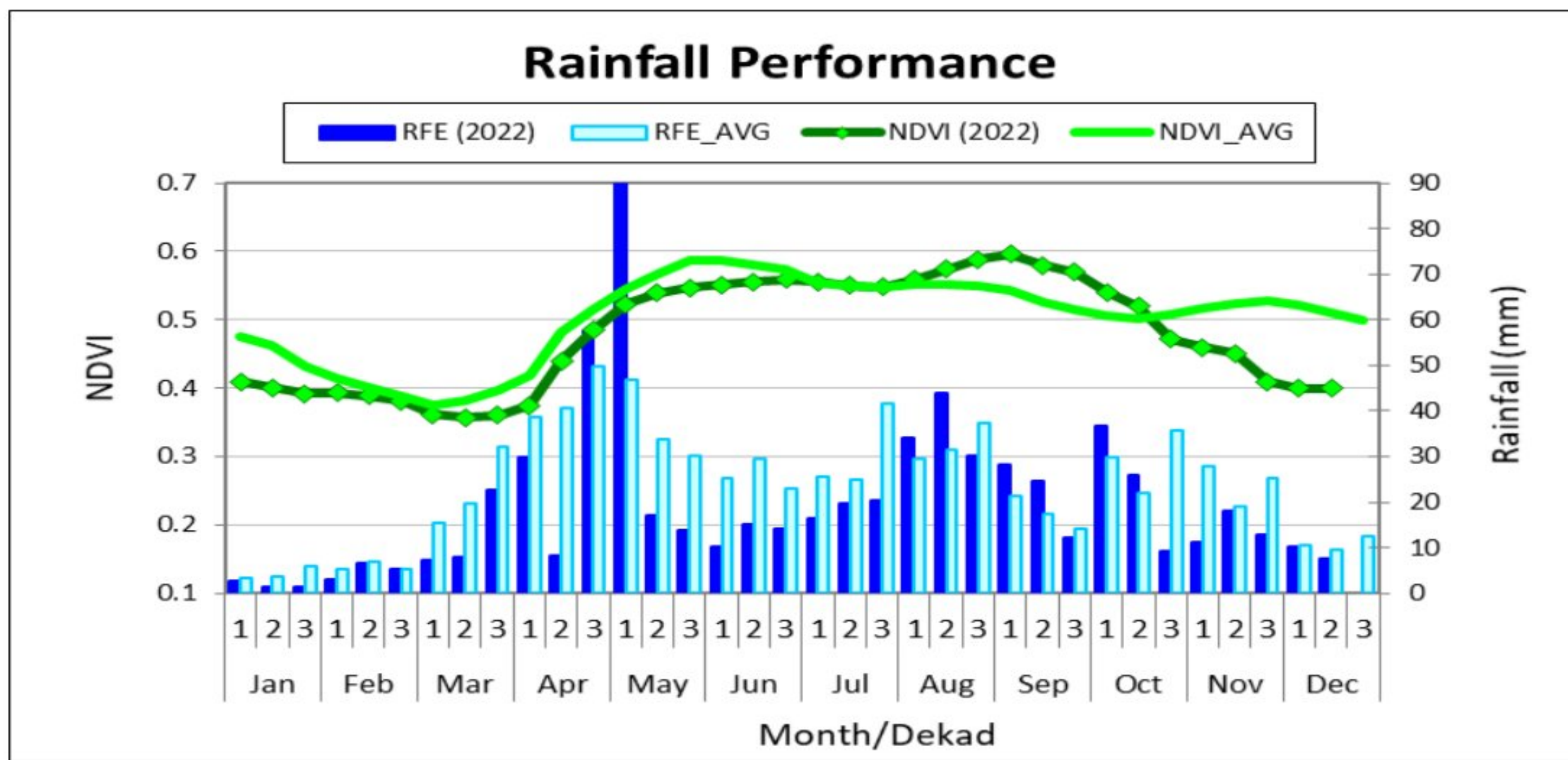


Figure 1: Rainfall performance for December 2022 in West Pokot County-Source VAM (WFP)

- The cumulative seasonal rainfall performance(OND) was below the LTA by 24 percent (3 month anomaly) and outside the seasonal normal range (80-120%).

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Based on data from weather stations, the amount of rainfall received in December was lower than in November though varied across livelihood zones. The highest amount was recorded in Agro-pastoral livelihood zone of 42.2 mm (Chepnyal station) while the lowest was reported in Sigor of 0.2 mm in the same zone. (Source KMD West Pokot County).

Table 1: Weather Stations Rainfall in West Pokot County

Weather Station/Sub-county	Livelihood Zone	November 2022 Rainfall (mm)	December 2022 Rainfall (mm)
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	16.5	13.2
Kacheliba (Pokot North)	Pastoral	23.1	19.3
Chepnyal (Pokot West)	Agro-pastoral	51.9	42.2
Sigor (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	0.8	0.2
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	5.9	8.3
Kabichbich (Pokot South)	Mixed Farming	49.9	21.3

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

- No incidences of insecurity were reported during the month.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

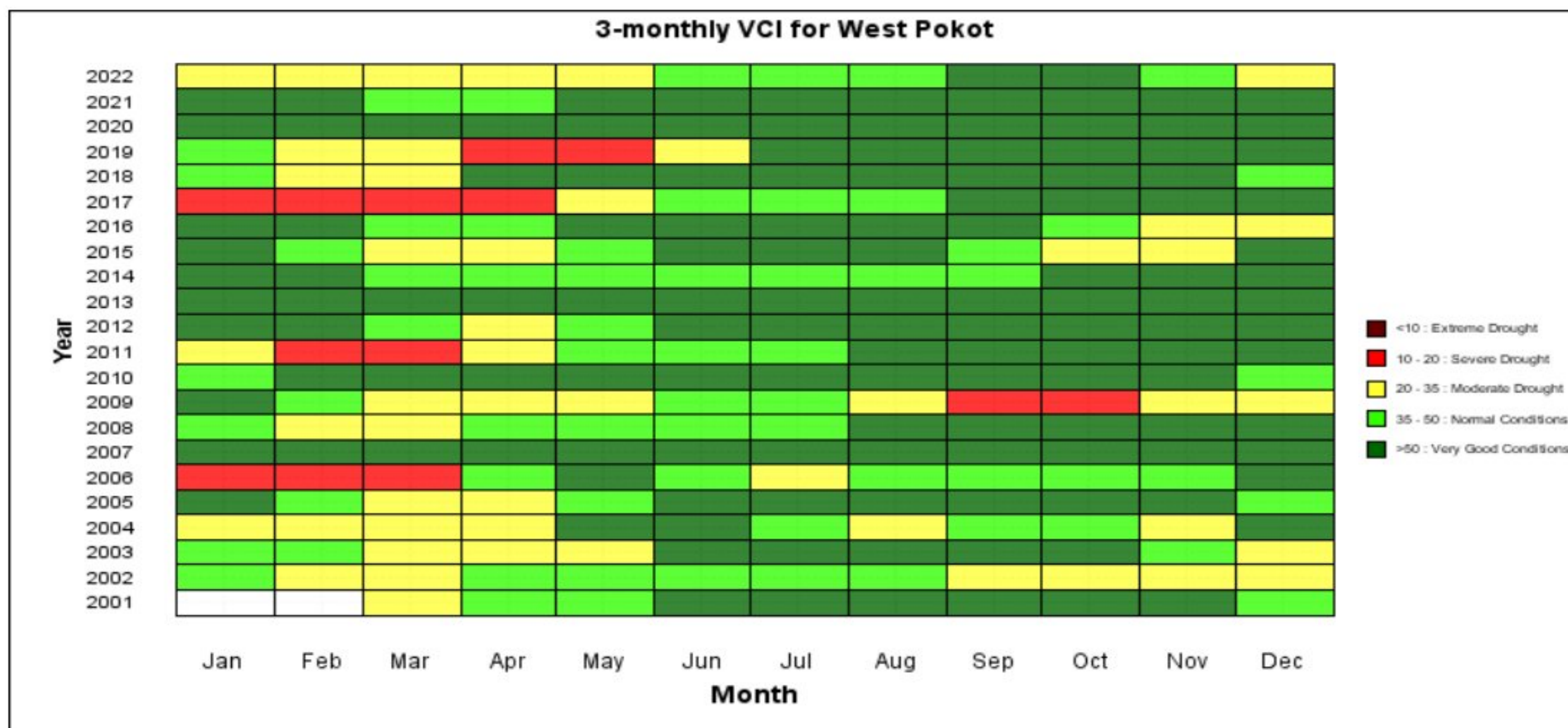


Figure 3: Matrix of 3-monthly VCI for West Pokot County in December 2022

Source: Boku University

- In the month under review, the vegetation greenness deficit for the county was moderate as represented by a VCI value of 28 (VCI-3month). Comparatively, Pokot North Sub-county reported severe vegetation greenness deficit (VCI of 19) while Pokot Central Sub-county recorded moderate vegetation greenness deficit with VCI of 23. Pokot West and Pokot South recorded normal vegetation condition with VCI of 40 and 49 respectively.
- Notably, all wards in Pokot North Sub-county and Sekker and Masol Wards in Pokot Central Sub-county recorded severe drought conditions (Figure 4).

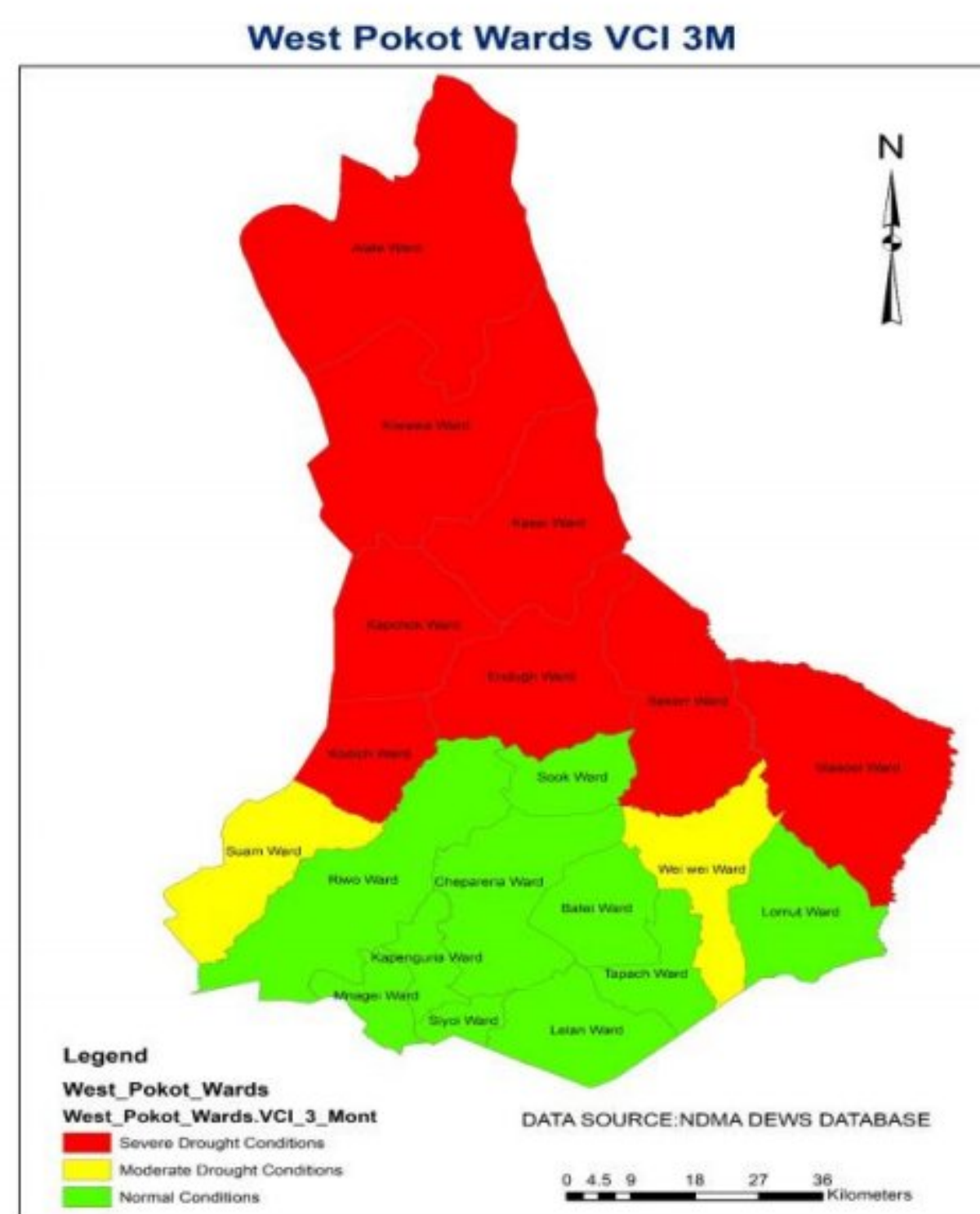


Figure 4: Ward 3M VCI for Pokot County-December 2022

- The vegetation condition declined compared to the previous month as demonstrated by below normal (LTA) Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) with a declining trend. The current vegetation situation is attributed to erratic performance of the ongoing short rains.

2.1.2 Pasture

- The quality and quantity of pasture was poor across the county except in the mixed farming livelihood zone and transitional parts of agro pastoral livelihood zones where it ranged from fair to good.
- The sampled community members' proportion that reported that the pasture was poor was 100 and 50 percent in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively (Figure 5).
- All wards in Pokot North Sub-county and Nasolot, Sarmach and Turkwel in Sekker and Nyangaita in Masol wards of Pokot Central reported poor pasture condition.

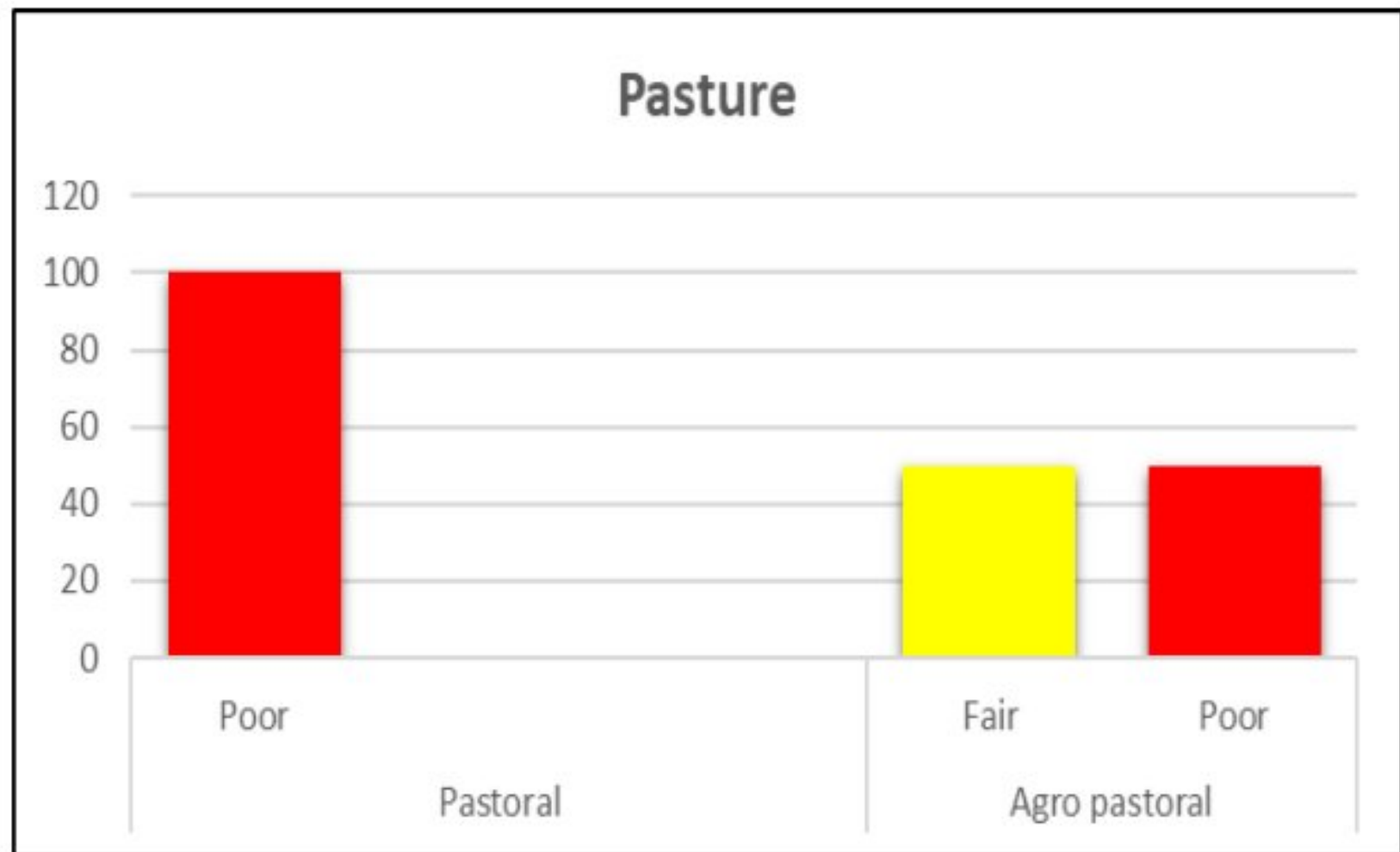


Figure 5: Pasture condition in West Pokot County in December 2022

- The scenario is attributed to the low rainfall experienced in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones and the trend is expected to further decline.

2.1.3 Browse

- Generally the browse condition was fair.
- During the month, the proportion of sampled community members that reported browse condition to have been fair was 83 percent in Pastoral and 100 percent Agro-pastoral zones (Figure 6).
- The browse condition was generally below normal for such period of the year and the quality and quantity of the had deteriorated when compared to the previous month
- The present situation is attributed to dismal rainfall performance in most of the areas during the reporting period though the impact varied with sections of pastoral livelihood reporting poor browse condition in Kapchok and Kodich in Pokot North and Masol and lower Sekker in Pokot Central sub counties

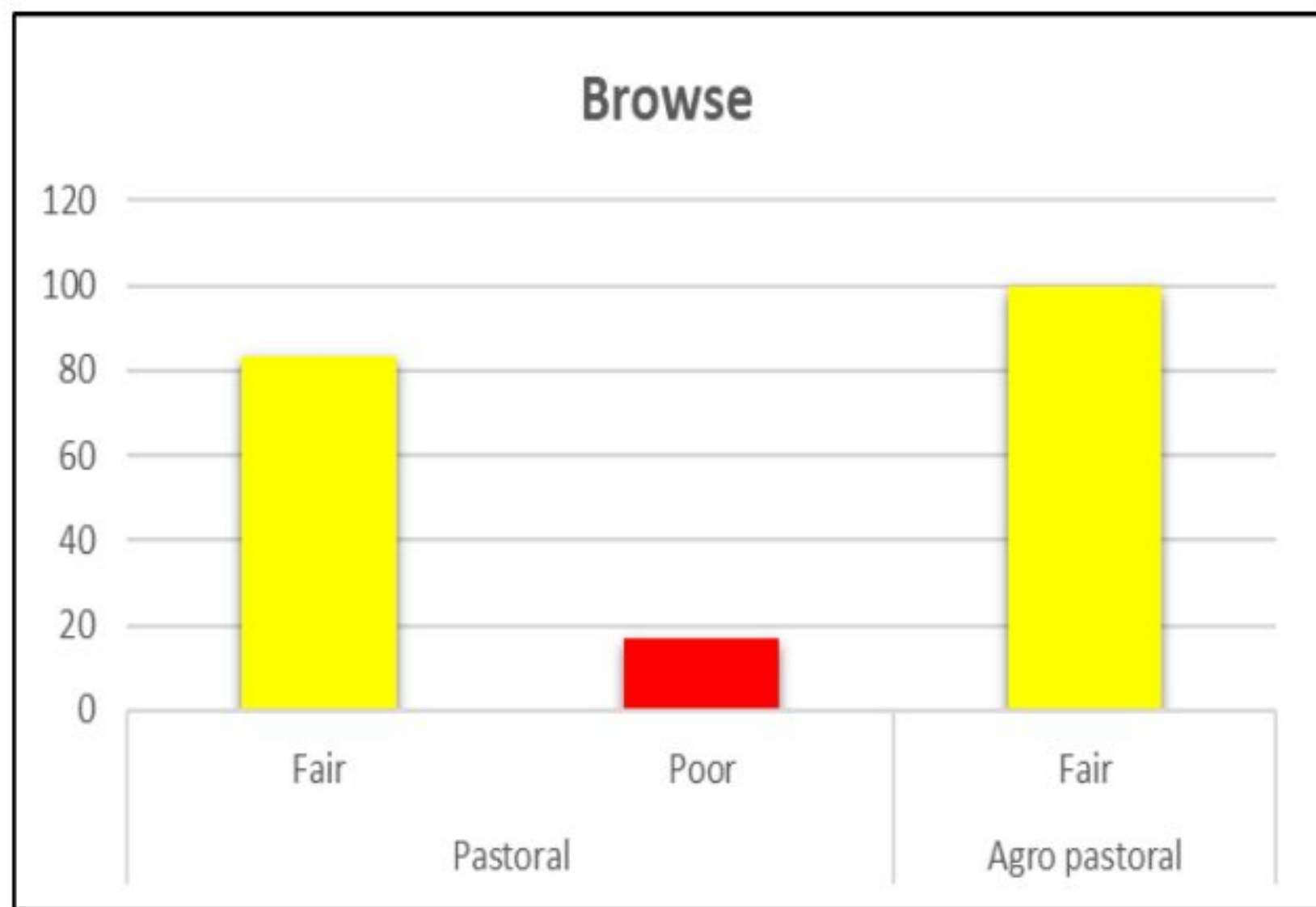


Figure 6: Browse condition in West Pokot County in December 2022

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- In the month under review, the main sources of water were pans/dams, traditional river wells, boreholes and rivers, which were relied upon by 26, 23, 21 and 17 percent of the sampled communities respectively (Figure 7). In comparison to the previous month, where pans/dams traditional river wells, boreholes, rivers and were relied upon at 27, 17, 23 and 23 percent respectively (Figure 8).

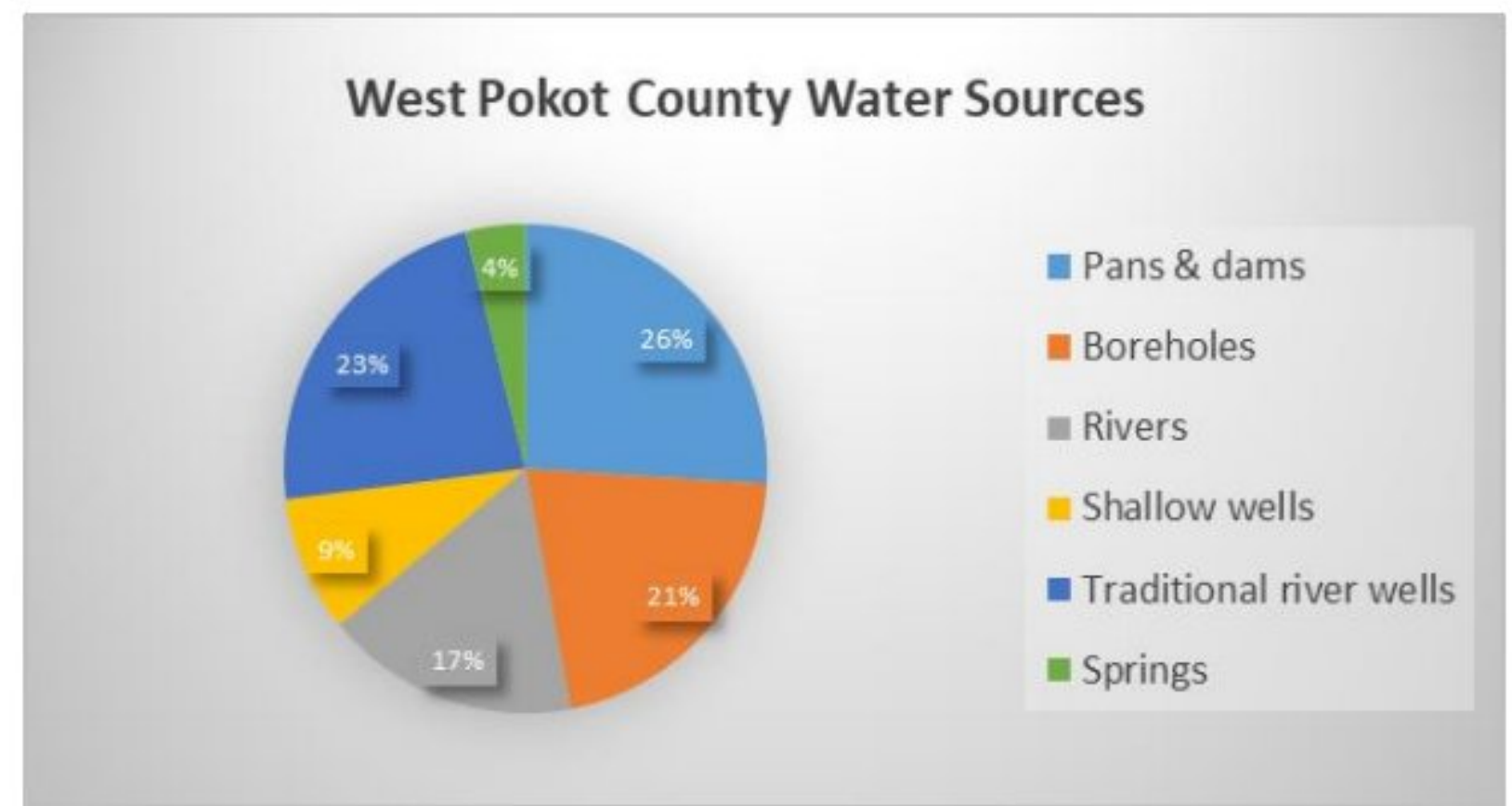


Figure 7: Main water sources in West Pokot County in December 2022

- Use of boreholes and rivers decreased by two and six percent respectively, while traditional water wells that had been in use during the previous month were replaced by traditional river wells in the current month.
- The water recharge was low as showed by the downward trend in use of boreholes and other sources.
- Most sources dried up in pastoral areas occasioning more water stress in pastoral livelihood zones than agro-pastoral zones

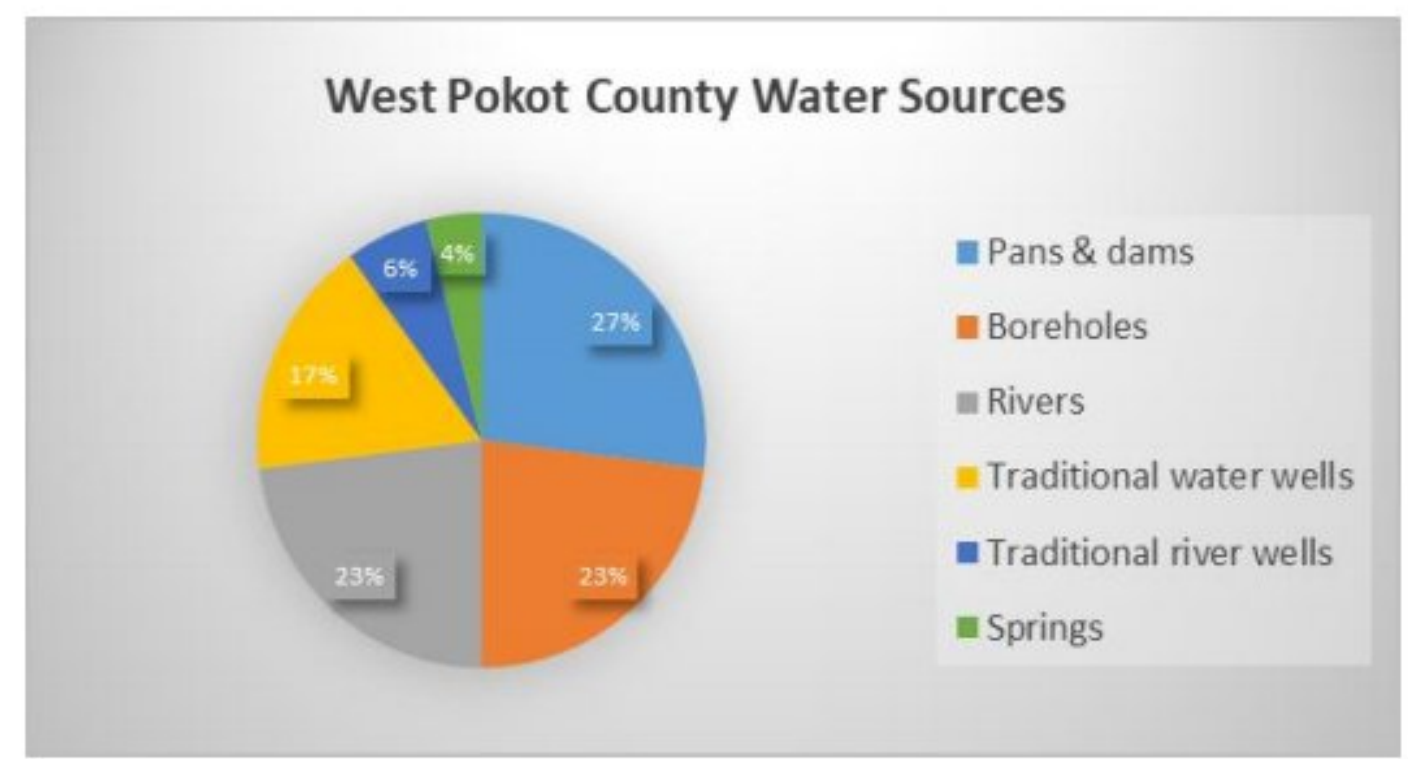


Figure 8: West Pokot County Main water sources - November 2022

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance to water source from the household in December 2022 was at 3.9 km, after increasing from 3.2 km reported in November (Figure 9).
- The current distance is outside the normal range and above the LTA by 30 percent.
- The Pastoral areas of Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties recorded longer trekking distances at 4.7 km compared to the lowest

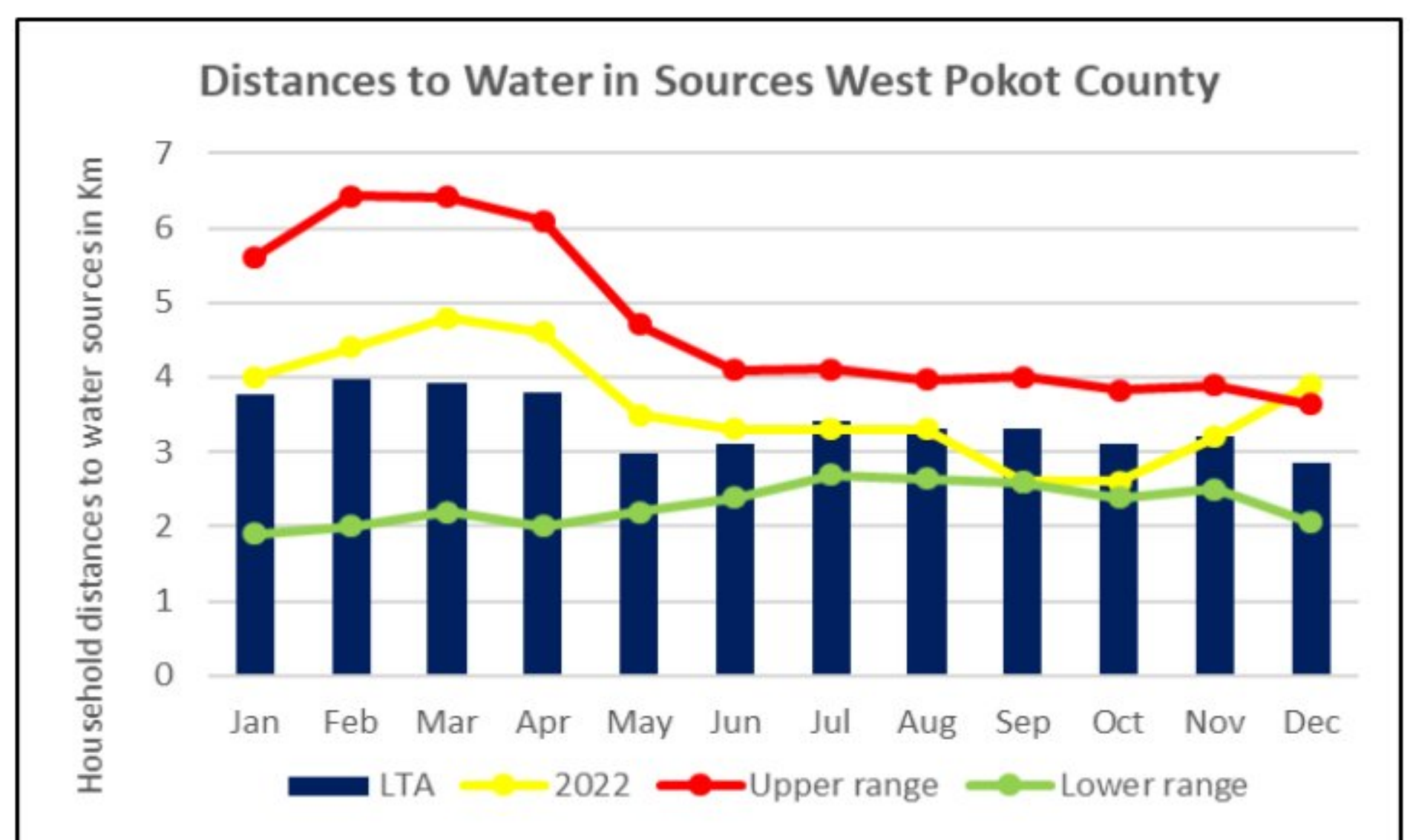


Figure 9: Household water distances in West Pokot County in December 2022

of 3.1 km recorded in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The increase in trekking distance is associated to the low water recharge of water sources.

- The average waiting time at the water sources increased to 45 from 30 minutes in Pastoral zones and from 20 to 30 minutes in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The waiting time was above normal for such time of the year. The situation is expected to worsen further owing the prevailing dry and hot weather condition.
- The household water consumption per person per day was at 8-10 and 11-15 litres for the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas respectively, being outside normal ranges of 10-13 and 15-20 litres for the respective zones. The water cost at the source however remained free in the rural areas.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average livestock return trekking distance from grazing areas to water sources was 5.5 km, up from 4.2 km of the previous month (Figure 10). The current trekking distance is 38 percent above LTA and getting outside the seasonal range.
- The Pastoral livelihood zones recorded longer distance at 6.9 km as compared to 4.1 km covered in Agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- The upward trend in livestock trekking distance to water points is due to drying up, mostly at open water points, especially rivers (as highlighted in section 2.2.1 above) for livestock.
- The livestock watering frequency was at 5 times in a week for all species apart from camel which was 4 times compared to the usual seven and five times per week respectively

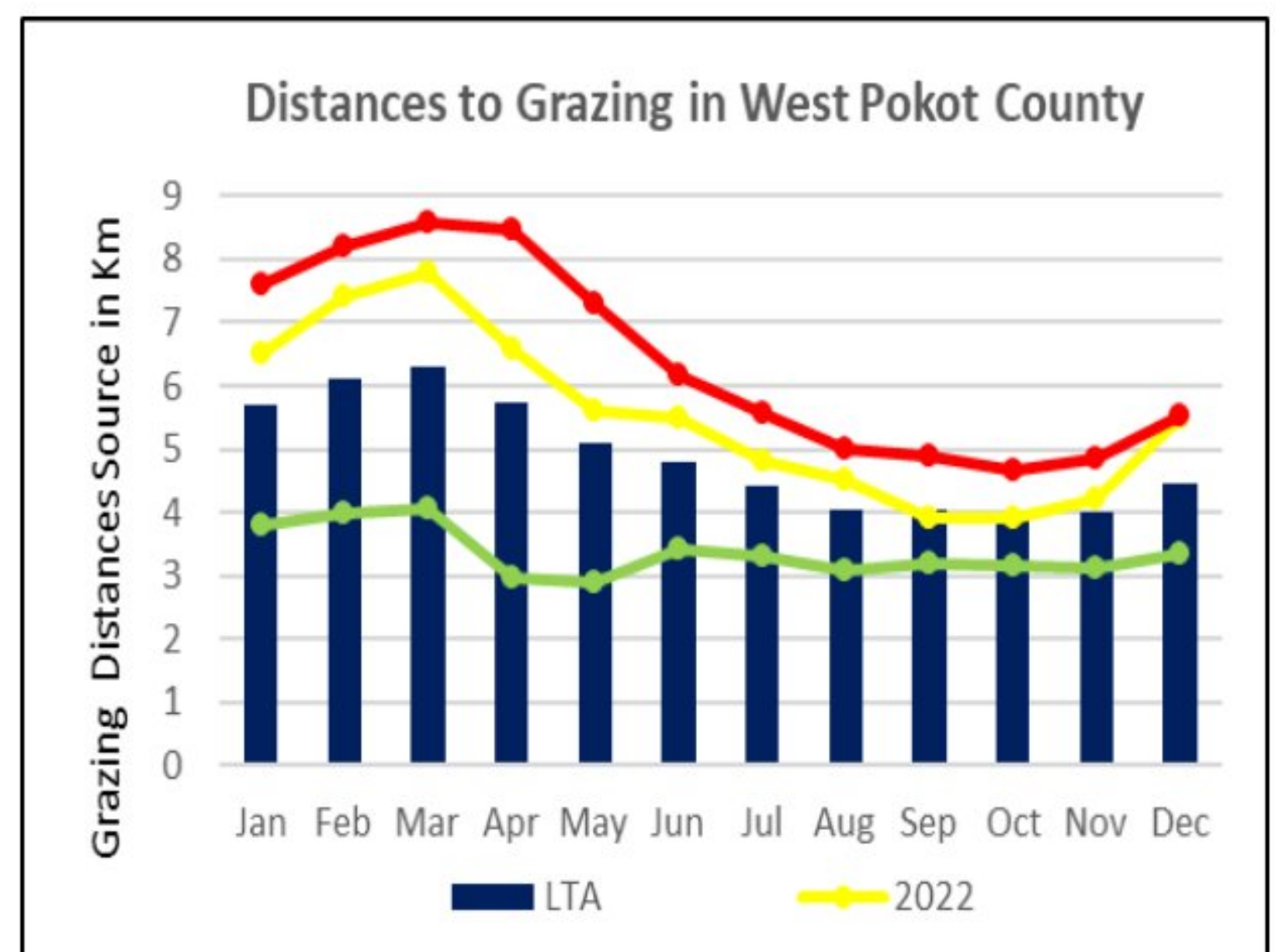


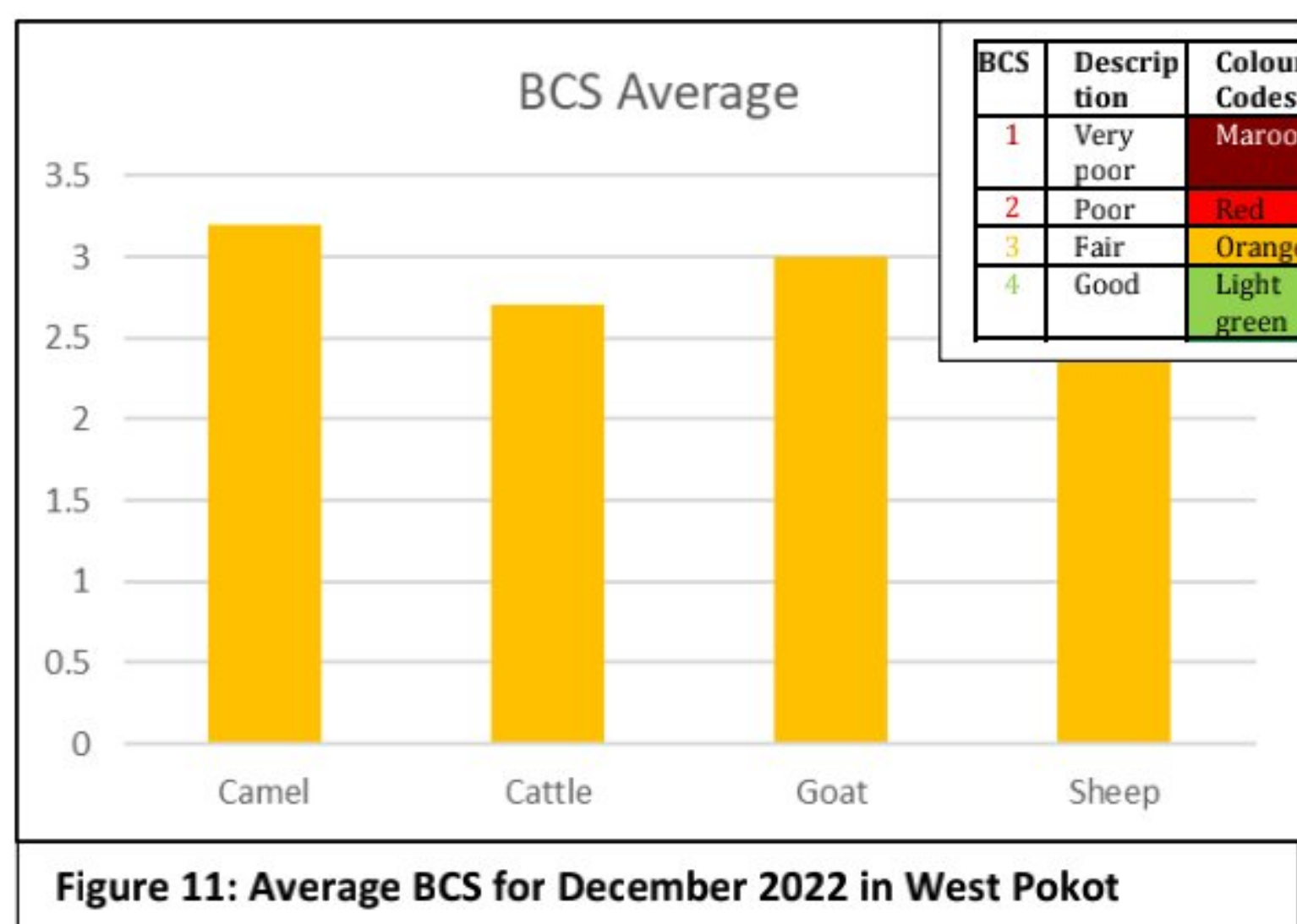
Figure 10: Grazing distances for West Pokot County in December 2022

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The average body condition for livestock was fair. Specifically, the body condition for grazers (Cattle & Sheep) was poor while for browsers was fair (camel and goats)
- Livestock Body Condition Score (BCS) using the aggregated Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET), which aggregates the scores between one and five, was 2.9 having deteriorated from 3.9 in November. Camel, goat, cattle and sheep had BCS of 3.2, 3.0, 2.7 and 2.6 respectively (Figure 11).



- The declining trend in livestock BCS is attributed to inadequate access to water and forage
- There was a significant variation in livestock body condition between the grazers (Cattle and sheep), which had poor body condition and browsers (Camel and goat) that had a fair body condition, whereby browsers having accessed browse, whose condition was fairer than pasture exhibited better body condition than grazers. However, there was no variation in livestock body condition between livelihood zones, except in mixed farming zones where the body condition was better.
- The livestock body condition is generally below normal for all livestock species across the livelihood zones.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) were reported in Chepareria and Mnagei wards of Pokot South and Pokot West Sub-counties respectively. Cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) disease was reported in Kapchok and Kiwawa ward in Pokot North Sub-county.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average milk production was 1.4 litres per household per day, a decrease from 1.6 litres recorded in November. The production was 13 percent below the LTA and approaching the lowest point of the normal range. (Figure 12).
- Cattle and camel were the main livestock species producing milk in the households in all the livelihood zones in the county.
- The downward trend in household milk production is due to poor forage access in the traditional grazing areas.

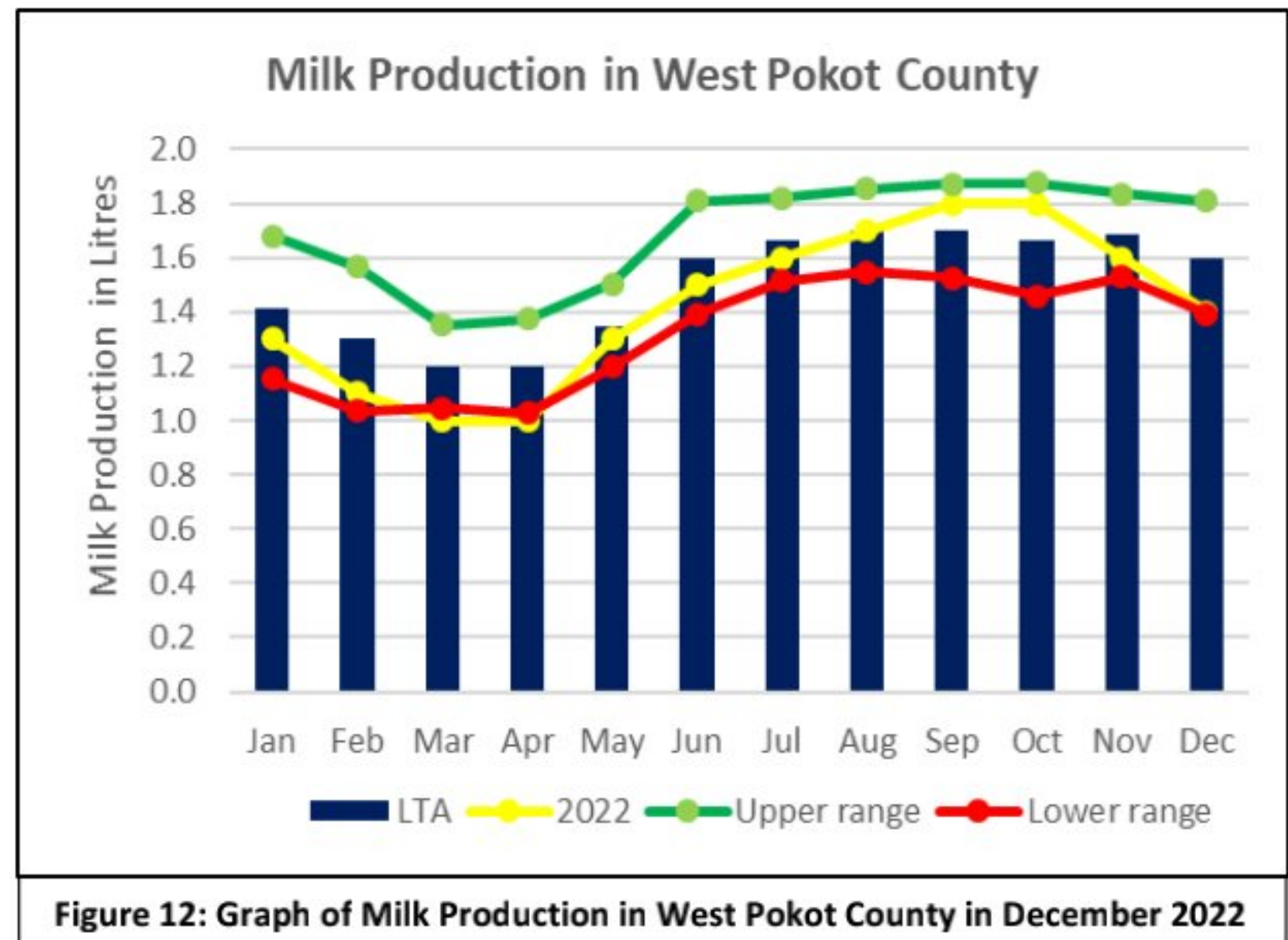


Figure 12: Graph of Milk Production in West Pokot County in December 2022

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Horticultural crops (beans, potatoes and vegetables), particularly in the mixed farming zones in Pokot South and parts of Pokot West Sub - counties were at harvesting stage. The projected yields are however below normal following the dismal performance of rainfall.
- The supply of horticultural products to major markets in Ortum, Wakkor and Lomut was still stable due to cumulative effects of rainfall performance in the previous seasons.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle prices

- A medium sized 4-year bull was sold at Kshs 25,000 in December, depicting a 12 percent price increase compared to Kshs 22,188 in November. The current price was still in the normal range (Figure 13).
- Price increase is due to the occasional high demand for beef during Christmas festivities. The price was also influenced by farmers selecting cattle of better body condition for the market so as to fetch more money for the season.
- The lowest cattle price of Kshs 22,000 was reported in Lomut market in Pokot Central Sub-county with Kshs 28,000 being highest reported in Konyao market in Pokot South North-county, whereby the variation was occasioned by differences in festive market dynamics.

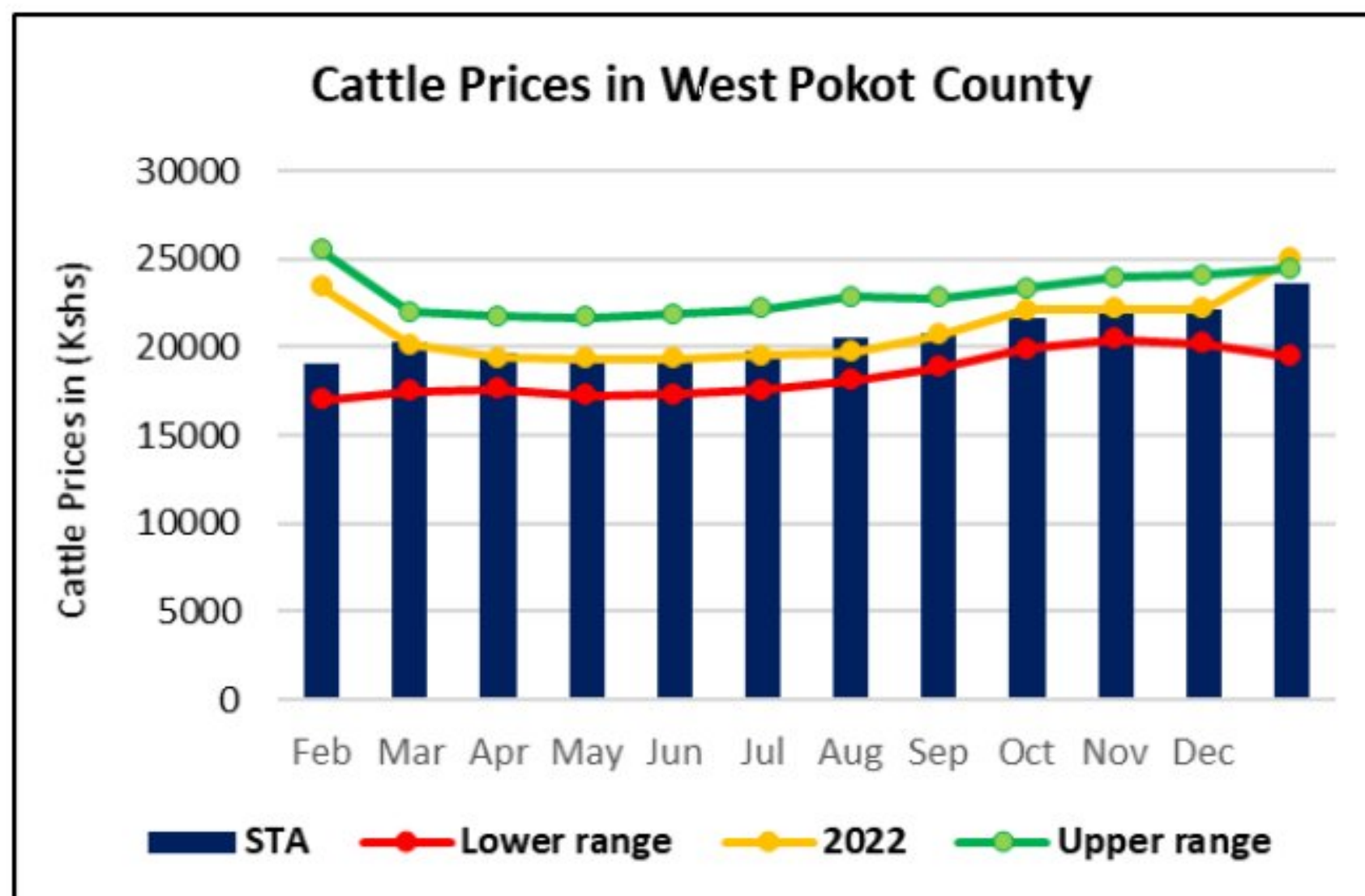


Figure 13: Graph of Cattle Prices in West Pokot in December 2022

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average price of a 2-year-old medium size goat was Kshs 4,305 after increasing by eight percent from Kshs 3,975 recorded in November 2022, due to high mutton demand during December festive season. The price was at par with the LTA and within the normal range (Figure 14).
- The highest average goat price was at Kshs 4,950 in Agro-pastoral zone of Chepareria market in Pokot South Sub-county, while Pastoral zones of Masol in Pokot Central Sub-county recorded as low as Kshs 4,000, particularly in Lomut market due to poor browse performance affecting the forage and body condition of goats.
- The situation is anticipated to reverse and worsen due to upcoming dry spells in January.

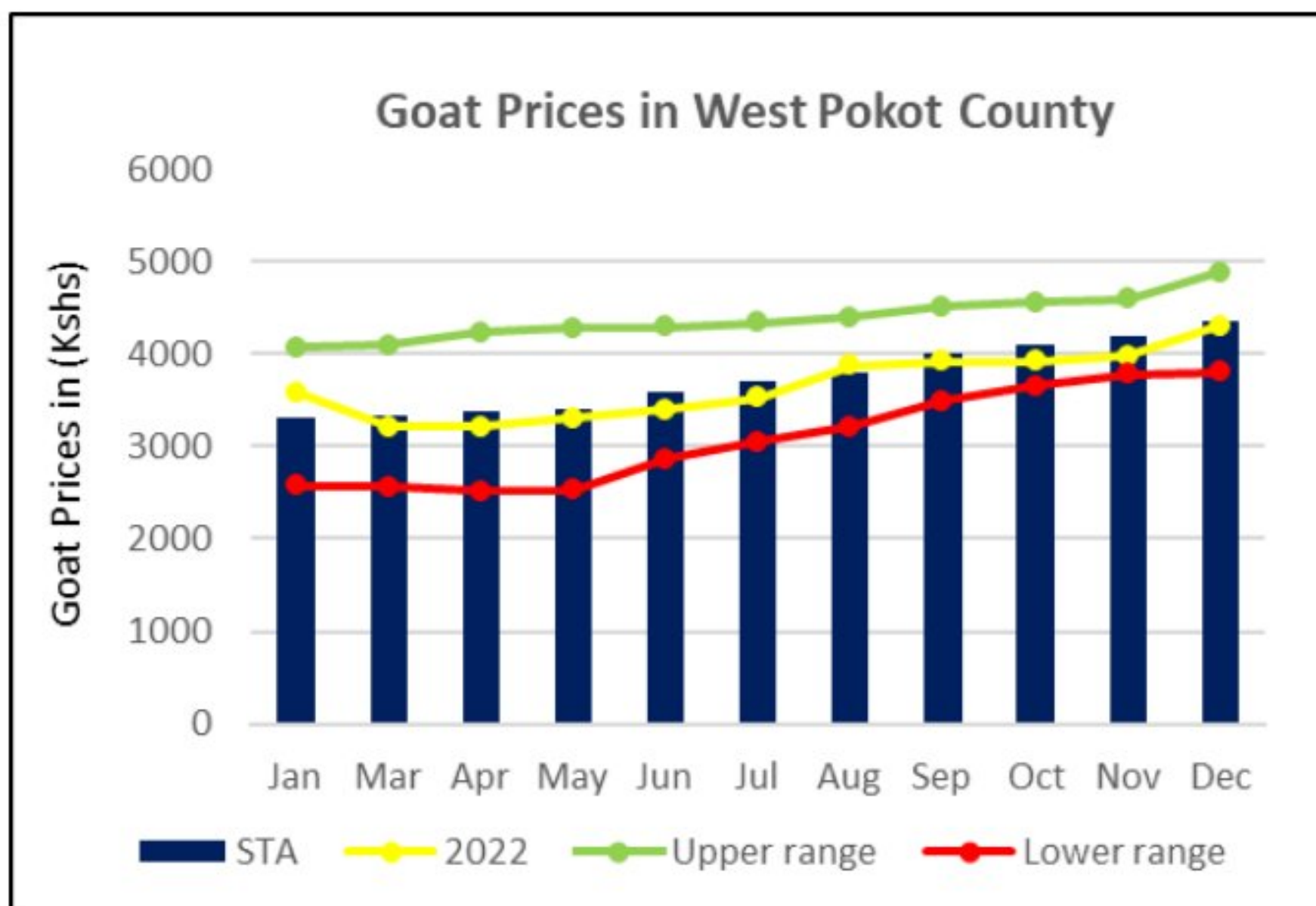


Figure 14: Graph of Goat Prices in West Pokot County in December 2022

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- In December 2022, a kilo of maize was sold at Kshs 71, an eight percent increase from kshs 66 recorded in November while being 68 percent above the LTA price and outside the normal range (Figure 15).
- The Pastoral livelihood zones recorded the highest price of Kshs 80 while the Agro-pastoral & mixed farming zones recording the lowest price of Kshs 65.
- The price rise is attributed to unstable supplies from local harvests and increased demand for the commodity to other areas experiencing drought across the country. The current local supplies were from highlands in Pokot South and Pokot West Sub-counties respectively.

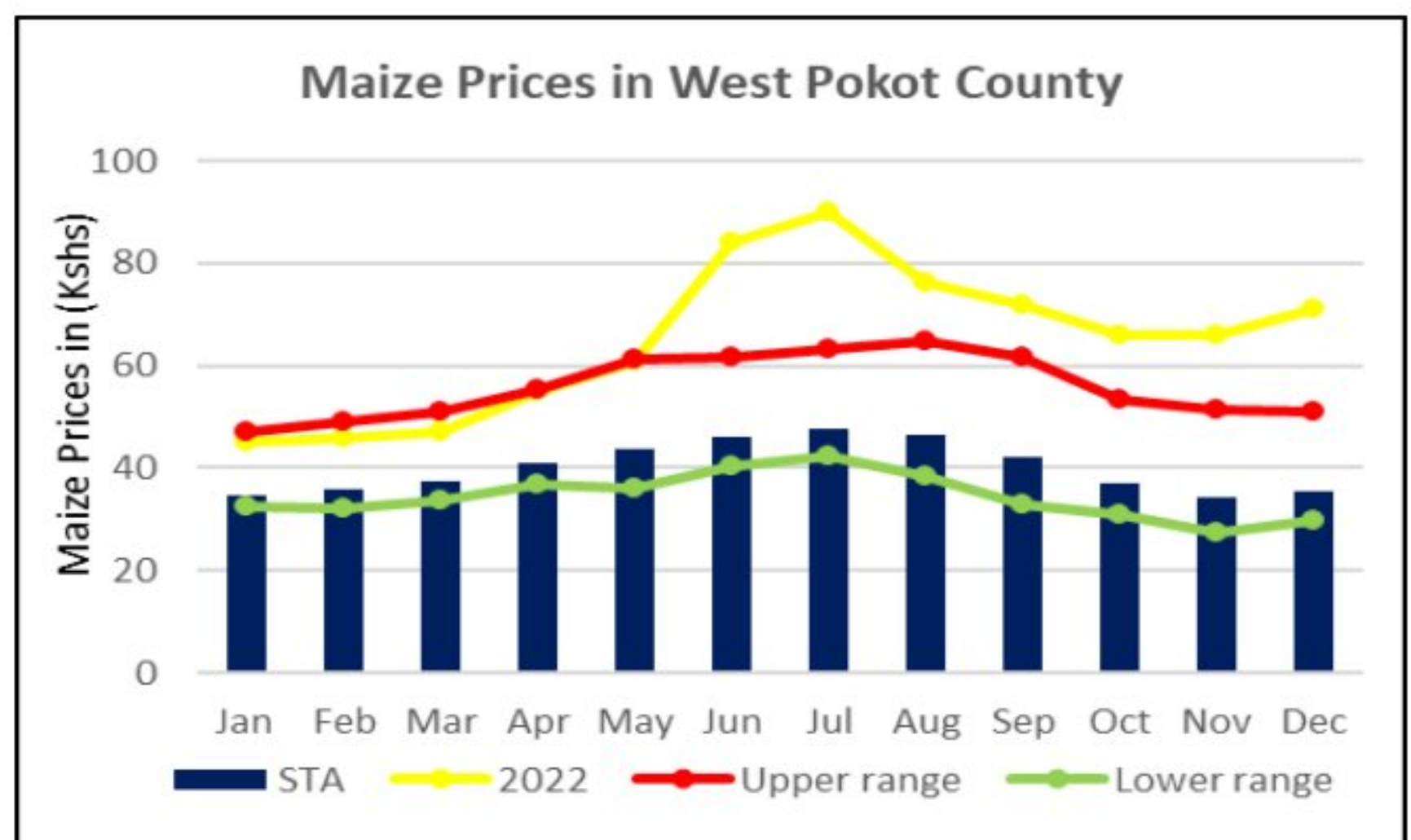


Figure 15: Graph of Maize Prices in West Pokot County in December 2022

4.2.2 Beans

- One kilo of beans was sold at Kshs 140, which depicts a five percent increase from Kshs 134 traded in the previous month and 43 percent above the LTA price (Figure 16). Kacheliba market in the Pastoral livelihood zones in Pokot North Sub-county recorded the highest price of Kshs. 158 while Lomut market recorded Kshs 125 in the Agro-pastoral zones of the county.
- Lomut market was well provisioned with slightly cheaper beans from local harvests under irrigation, which led to relatively lower prices of beans as compared to other markets in the county.

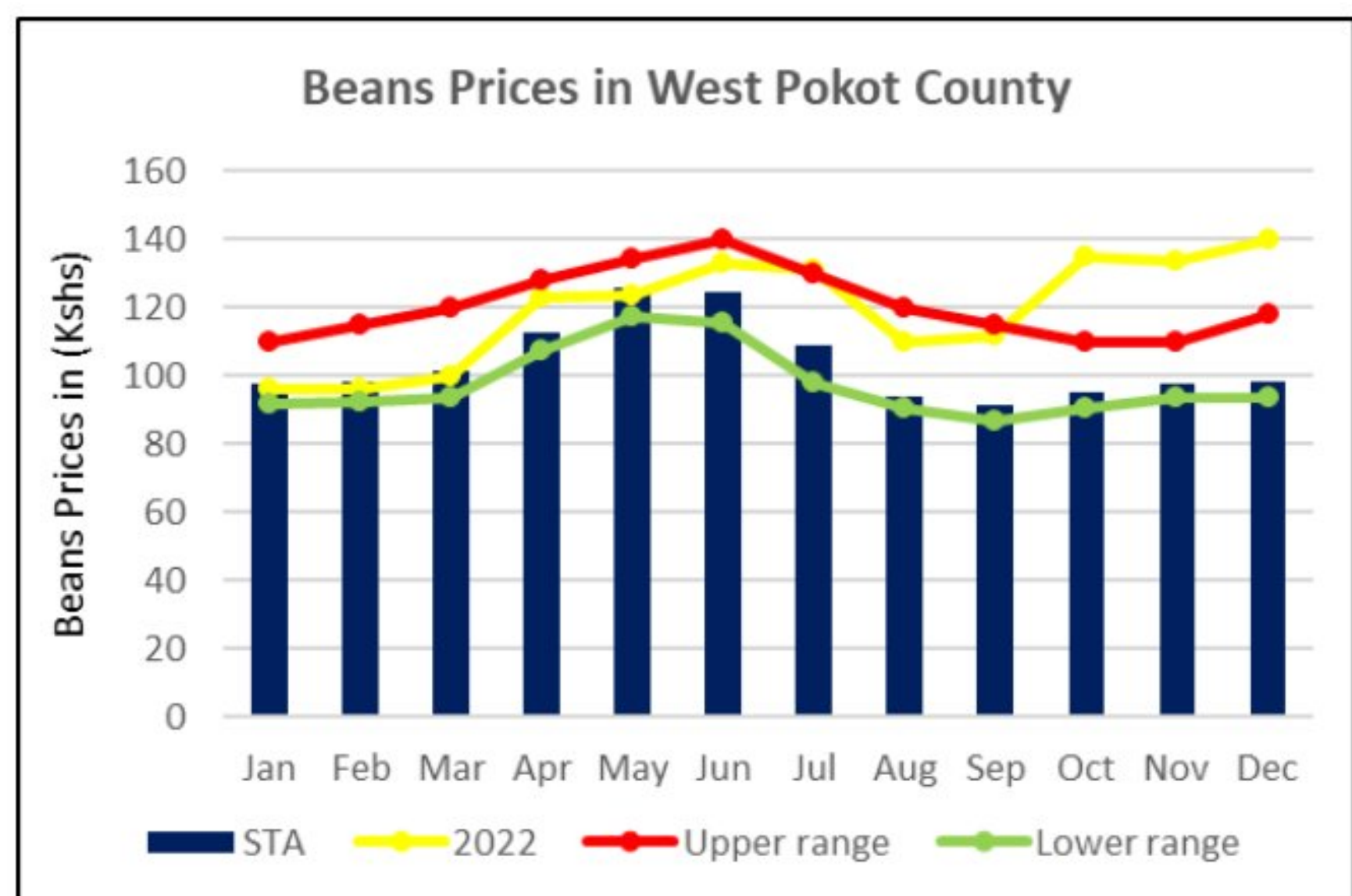


Figure 16: Graph of Beans Prices in West Pokot County in December 2022

4.3 LIVESTOCK PRICE RATIO/TERMS OF TRADE (TOT)

- In December 2022, the Terms of Trade (TOT) was at 60, similar to the previous month, indicating that households obtained similar amount of maize during the month for sale of a goat as in November (Figure 17). The current TOT is 53 percent below LTA and outside the normal range and unfavourable to pastoralists.
- The stable trend in ToT is attributed to increased goat prices in the market.
- The steady trend in TOT is likely to change and start decreasing for the next three months as the goat price is expected to start decreasing during the dry spell period, with maize price expected to go up.

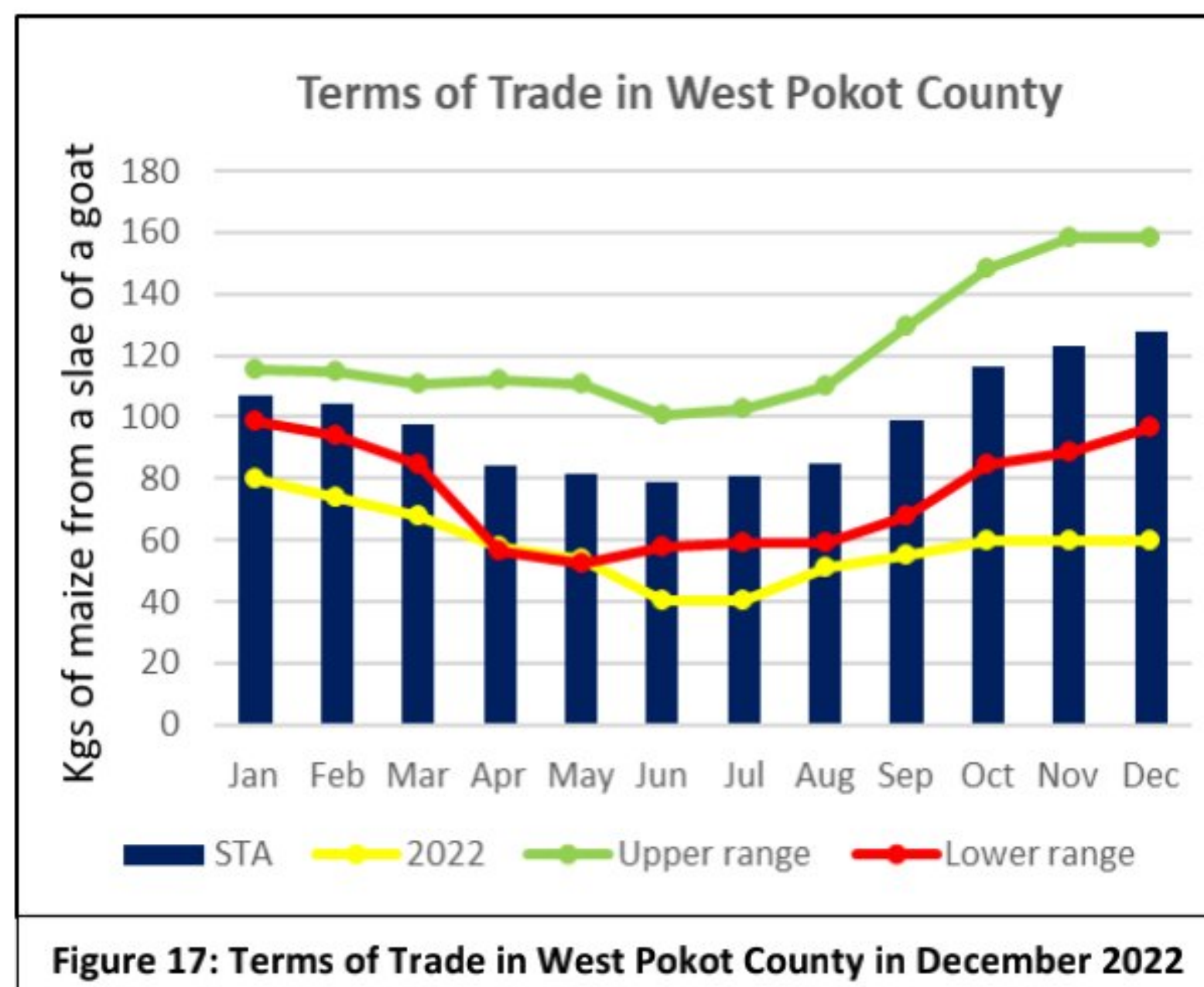


Figure 17: Terms of Trade in West Pokot County in December 2022

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average household milk consumption decreased to 1.2 litres from 1.4 litres recorded in November. The consumption was towards outside normal range (Figure 18).
- The decrease in milk consumption is linked to low milk production at the household level. Milk availability is likely to worsen in the coming months due to the dry spell across the livelihood zones.

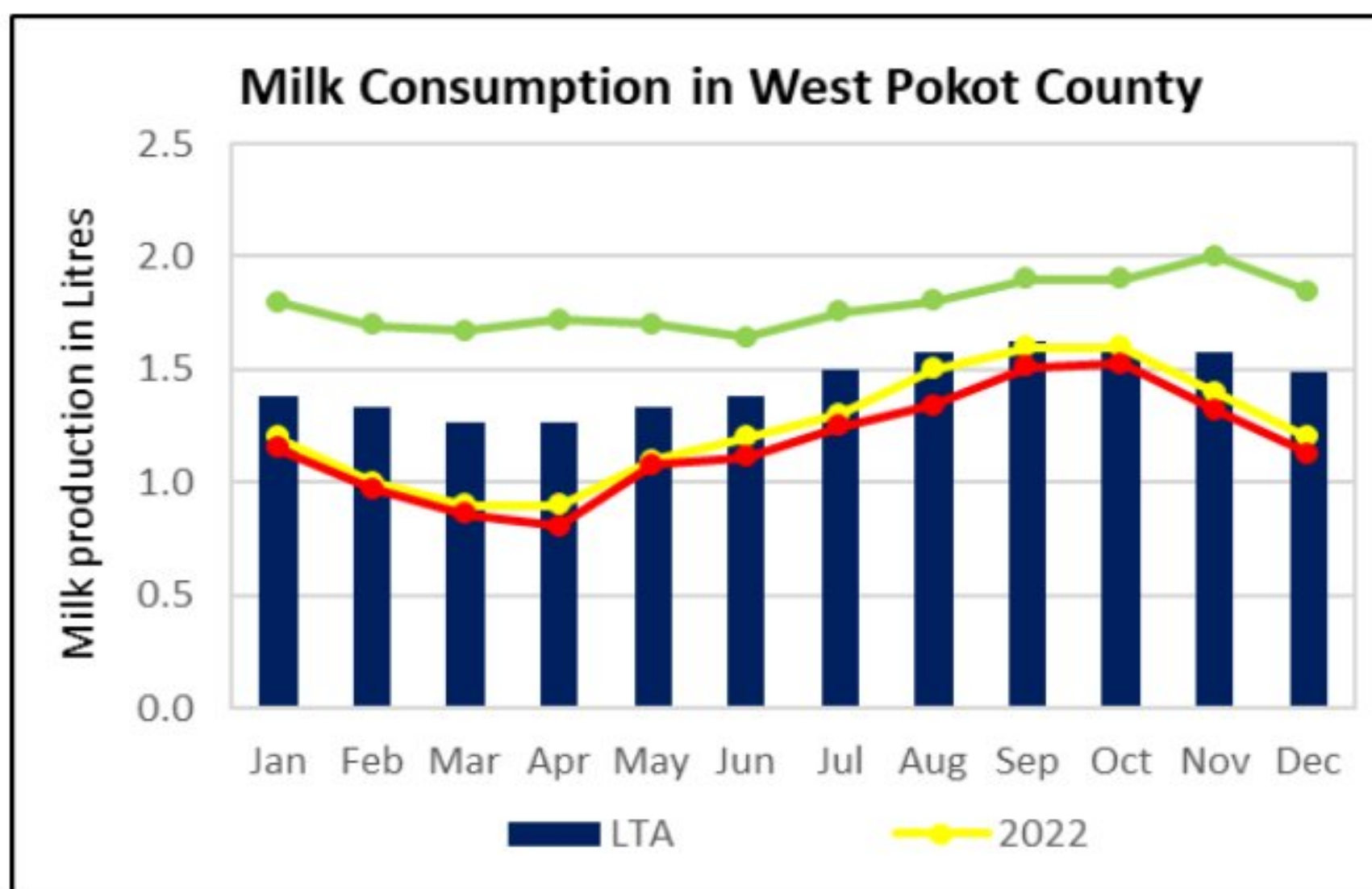


Figure 18: Milk Consumption in West Pokot County in December 2022

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- In the month under review, the Food Consumption Score (FCS), an indicator of household food security showed proportions of 79, 16 and 5 percent categorized under Acceptable, Borderline and Poor categories respectively (Figure 19), where Acceptable signifies better food security while Borderline represents medium and poor depicts food insecurity situation.

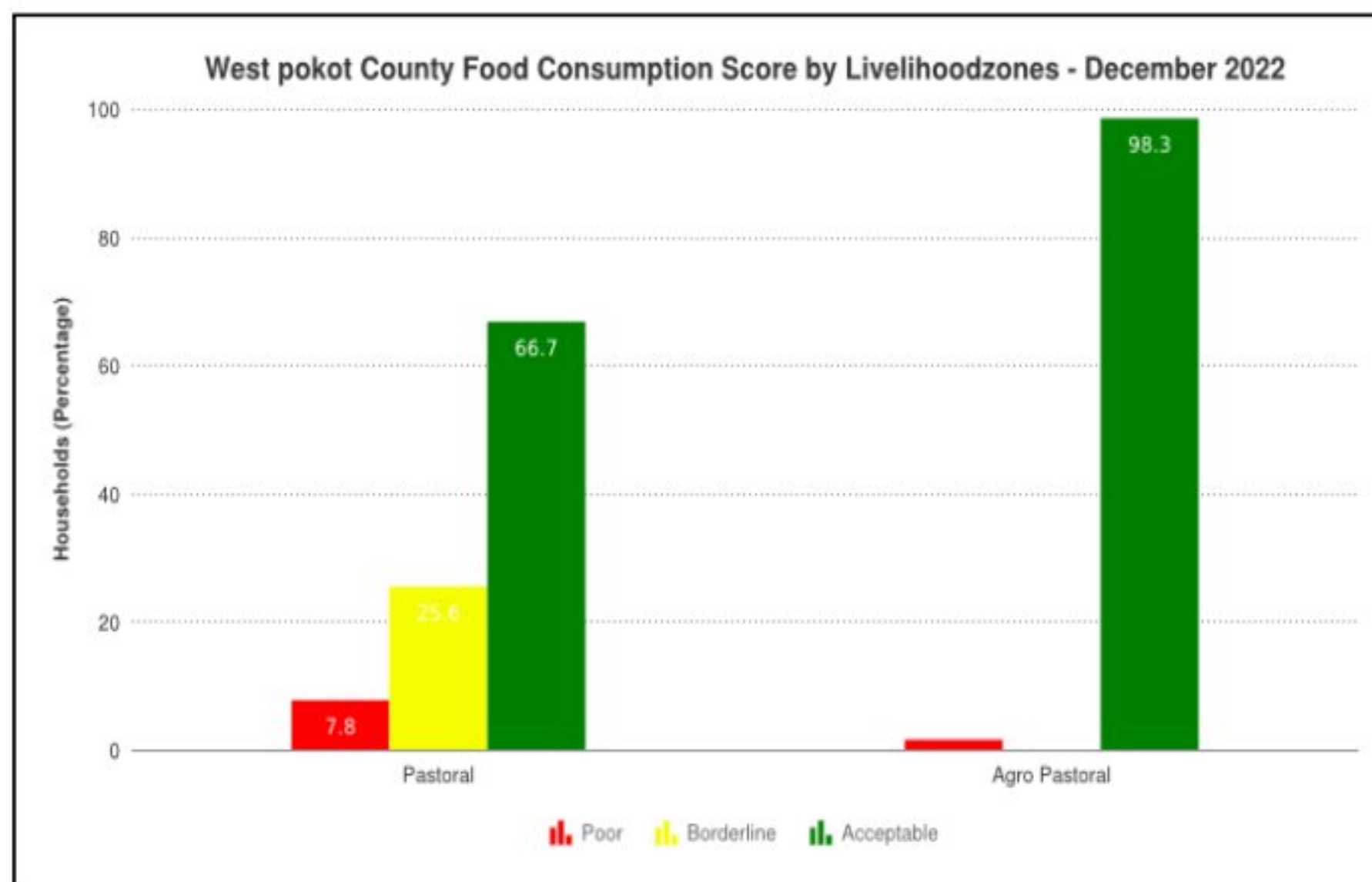


Figure 19: Food Consumption Score in West Pokot County in December 2022

- In comparison to the previous month where the scores were at 79, 13 and 8 percent for the respective categories, there was stability in households under the acceptable whereas the proportion of households in the poor category decreased by 3 percent, both cases implying that the household food security situation slightly improved during festive season. Other drought response measures such as food aid also contributed to the apparent general stability in the food security situation.
- The Agro-pastoral zones recorded a higher mean FCS of 64 compared to Pastoral zones of 44.
- There was significant variation between the two livelihood zones whereby 99 percent of households in the Agro-pastoral zone were categorized as having Acceptable FCS compared to 67 percent households under the same category in the Pastoral livelihood zone. It indicated there were more food sources diversity in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones as compared to the Pastoral livelihoods.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- In December 2022, the proportion of children under the age of five years who showed malnourishment, as recorded by the Mid Upper Arm Circumference colour coding (MUAC) was at 2.0 percent, an increase from 1.7 percent recorded in November and below 3.7 percent of LTA (Figure 20). There was a downward nutrition trend attributed to poor milk access by children at household level during the period.

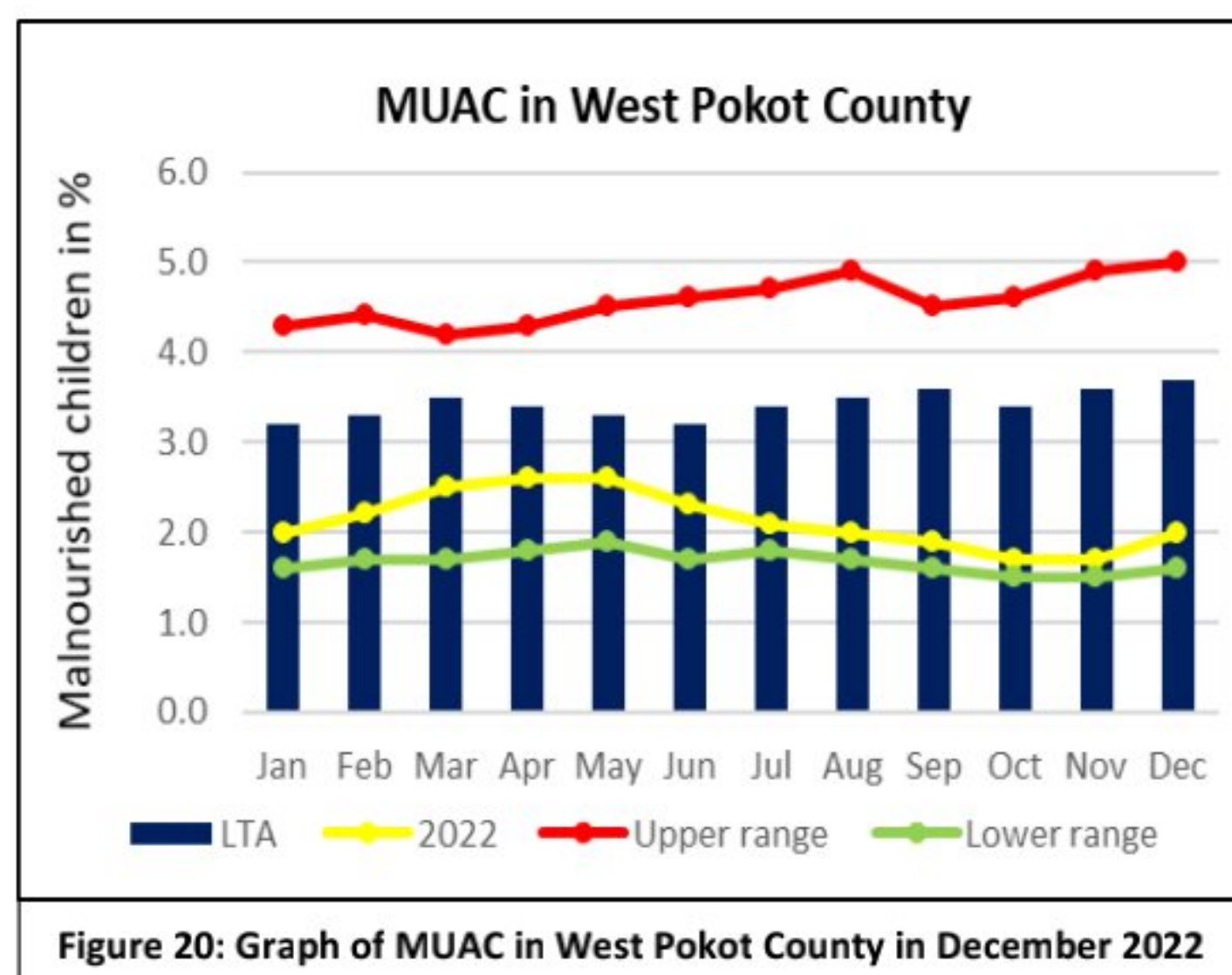


Figure 20: Graph of MUAC in West Pokot County in December 2022

5.3.1 Health

- Cases of waterborne diseases, including Typhoid were reported owing to increase in use of contaminated water from open water sources. Malaria incidences were also reported as among common ailments upon the sampled households across the livelihood zones in the county.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- During the month of December 2022, the CSI increased to 2.8, from 1.2 reported previously in November. The increase in CSI reveals that households were employing more strategies to meet food shortages.
- Relatively, the Pastoral zones reported CSI of 3.3 while Agro-pastoral livelihood zones recorded 1.9.
- The commonly employed consumption coping strategies by the affected households was reliance on less preferred/less expensive foods and sometimes borrowing.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION) - Annexed

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- In the month under review, the conflict hotspots remained peaceful; however, the displaced victims have not been resettled back to their homes. The displacement of 83 households was occasioned by insecurity incidences along the conflict hotspots of Elgeyo Marakwet/West Pokot borders. The victims are still living with hosting families in Lomut and Weiwei wards in Pokot Central Sub-county.

7.2 MIGRATION

- More livestock from Pokot Central's Masol and Lomut wards continued to migrate into Turkana South in the neighboring Turkana County in search of pasture and water.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The meteorology department in the county, through its downscaled January 2023 forecast maintained that the lowland areas would experience poor rainfall performance while highlands would receive light showers, although limited to over a few places.
- The forage situation is whence anticipated to lead to deterioration in the livestock body condition and thus affect livestock production and productivity.
- The increase maize price in the maize growing areas in Agro-pastoral and Mixed Farming zones is expected to hamper household level food security in the county during the period.
- Owing to the below normal livestock body condition, decreased milk production and access is expected to lead to increased malnutrition cases over the period among the households.
- Livestock market prices are expected to decrease with decline in body condition, drop in demand at the end of festive season and increased supplies to raise school fees within the course of January. These events are likely to lead to further decline in terms of trade (ToT).

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS - Annexed

ANNEX OF INTERVENTIONS (Section 6 and 8):

Table 2: West Pokot County Ongoing Interventions for December 2022

Intervention	Target Area (Ward/Sub-County)
Distribution of food aid (Maize flour, Beans, Cooking fat and salt) to 300 households by Kenya Commercial Bank Foundation led by NDMA	Kasei and Masol wards in Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties respectively
Solarisation of Tuemeiywo borehole by NDMA	Masol ward
Upgrade of Charkil, Kalas, Samakiti, Kamketo, Kour/Ombolion and Kapcheror boreholes by world vision	Masol and Kasei wards (Pokot Central and Pokot North Sub-counties respectively)
Repair and rehabilitation of Orwa, Kamnolo, Chepkolol boreholes by world vision	Sekker and Masol wards (Pokot Central Sub-county)
Drilling and equipping of a new borehole at Kangoletiang by world vision	Kasei ward – Pokot North Sub-county
Upgrade of Nasal borehole by NDMA	Alale ward in Pokot North Sub-county
Desilting of Chepywat water pan by NDMA	Masol ward in Pokot Central Sub-county
Distribution of therapeutic food supplements for under-fives and pregnant and lactating mothers to 115 health facilities by World Vision and WFP	County wide
Repair of Murawong'or, Kases, Konyao, Lorema boreholes in Pokot North Sub county by Kenya Redcross	Kiwawa, Kapchok, Suam wards (Pokot North Sub County)
Procurement and distribution of range cubes, cash transfer and vaccination against CCPP,LSD and deworming of livestock by FAO	Masol and Lomut (Pokot Central Sub-county), Kasei, Kiwawa and Suam wards (Pokot North Sub-county)
Livestock vaccination against CBPP by Emergency Locust Response Program (ELRP)	Alale, Kiwawa wards (Pokot North Sub-county) Kapchok, Kodich, Suam wards (Pokot North Sub County) Riwo ward (Pokot West Sub County)
Relief food distribution (salt, beans and cooking oil) to 224 households with special groups by Kenya Redcross	Kapenguria ward (Pokot West Sub county)
Relief food distribution to 300 households by KCB Foundation	Suam and Masol wards
Integrated health and nutrition outreaches by Kenya Red cross	Pokot Central sub county
Integrated health and nutrition outreaches by Action against Hunger (ACF)	Pokot Central, Pokot North and Pokot South Sub-counties
Integrated health and nutrition outreaches by International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Pokot Central and Pokot West Sub-counties
Cash transfers to 150 households by Umoja Development Organisation (UDO)	Alale ward in Pokot North Sub-county
Introduction of camels as a drought-tolerant livestock breed by Anglican Development Services North Rift Region (ADS - NRR)	Kodich and Suam wards in Pokot North Sub-county, Weiwei and Lomut wards in Pokot Central Sub-county
Supply of dairy goats to farmers by ADS - NRR	Kodich ward in Pokot North Sub-county, Mnagei wards in Pokot West Sub-county,

Intervention	Target Area (Ward/Sub-County)
	Weiwei and Lomut wards in Pokot Central Sub-county, Tapach, Siyoi and Chepararia wards In Pokot South Sub-county
Cash Transfers to 665 Persons with Special Disability (PWSD), 8,775 Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT), 5,087 Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer (CTOVC) supported through Inua Jamii program	County Wide

Table 3: West Pokot County Recommended Interventions for December 2022

Intervention	Sector	Target Area (Ward/Sub-County)
Upscale in number of sites of Integrated health outreaches for detection and treatment of acute malnutrition, immunization, treatment of common childhood illnesses and distribution of WASH NFIs	Health and Nutrition	All wards in Pokot North and Pokot Central Sub-counties
Promotion of use of water treatment chemicals to communities that use open water sources as their main source of water.	Water	All wards in Pokot North Sub-county
Purchase and installation of plastic tanks (10,000 litres) in schools for rain water harvesting and storage.	Water	All wards in Pokot Central Sub-county, Pokot North Sub-county: Suam, Kodich, Alale, Kasei, Kapchok and Kiwawa wards,
Rehabilitation of strategic boreholes in severely affected wards	Water	Masol and Lomut wards in Pokot Central Sub-county, Kasei, Kiwawa, Kodich, Alale and Suam wards in Pokot North Sub-county
Support community based conflict early warning and enhance surveillance in border areas	Peace & Security	Masol and Lomut wards in Pokot Central Sub-county, Alale, Kasei, Kapchok and Kiwawa wards in Pokot North Sub-county and Endough ward Pokot West Sub-county
Livestock disease surveillance in wards with reported disease incidences and likely outbreaks. Mass vaccination against CCPP, ECF, BQ, PPR, CBPP, FMD, LSD, NCD and deworming	Livestock	Kapchok, Kasei and Suam wards in Pokot North, Chepararia ward in Pokot South Sub-county, Riwo ward Pokot West Sub-county, Sook and Masol wards in Pokot Central
Upscale procurement and distribution of supplementary livestock feeds to lactating stocks	Livestock	Kapchok, Kodich, Kiwawa, Suam, Alale and Kasei wards in Pokot North Sub-county, Masol and Lomut wards in Pokot Central
Intensify food assistance/cash transfer interventions to food insecure households	Social Protection	Alale, Kiwawa, Suam, Kodich, Kapchok and Kasei wards in Pokot North Sub-county, Masol, Lomut, Sekker and Weiwei wards in Pokot Central Sub-county
Support school feeding programs	Education	Suam, Alale, Kiwawa, Kasei, Kapchok and Kodich wards in Pokot North Sub-county, Masol, Lomut and Sekker wards in Pokot C.