National Drought Management Authority
TURKANA COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR FEBRUARY 2020

FEBRUARY EW PHASE

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall:

- In February 2020, the county received little amounts of rainfall that was poorly distributed both in time and space. It was mainly comprised of little showers in pockets of the county.

Vegetation:

- The condition of vegetation remained fair to good and above the average in all the three livelihood zones. Browse was in good condition and pasture was fair.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- The body condition of all the livestock species was good with goats and camel depicting fatty muscles in all the livelihood zones.
- Household return distance from water sources was below the average during the reporting month.
- During the reporting period, the Terms of Trade remained relatively favorable and above the normal range.
- The proportion of children under 5 years, 'at risk' of malnutrition, had increased compared to the previous month but was below the normal range.
- The Food Consumption score increased from that reported in the previous month and was below the normal range during the month under analysis.
- The Coping Strategy Index remained stable and it was below normal range.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	PHASE	TREND
PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	NORMAL	STABLE
AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	STABLE
FISHERIES	NORMAL	STABLE
COUNTY	**NORMAL**	**STABLE**

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	125	80-120
VCI-3 month (County)	102.5	>35
VCI-3 month (T. East)	88.82	>35
State of water Sources	5-6	5-6
Production indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range**
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock Body Conditions	Good	Normal
Milk Production	1.8 Litres	>2.0 Litres
Livestock deaths (Attributed to Drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	47	>37.4
Milk Consumption	1.8 Litres	>1.6 Litres
Return distance to water sources	4 km	<8.68 Km
Cost of Water (Kshs/20L)	Kshs 10	Kshs 10
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range**
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	19.6 %	<22.36%
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	31.5	>35
Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	16.2	<18.2

• Short rainsharvests • Short dryspell • Reduced milkyields • IncreasedHHFoodStocks • Land preparation			• Planting/Weeding • Long rains • HighCalvingRate • MilkYieldsIncrease			• Long rainsharvests • A long dryspell • Land preparation • IncreasedHHFoodStocks • 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

- The county received poor amounts of rainfall in the month under review. Rainfall was poorly distributed in both time and space with fair progression from dekad 1 to 2; with notable amounts that was above average in dekad 1 of February 2020.

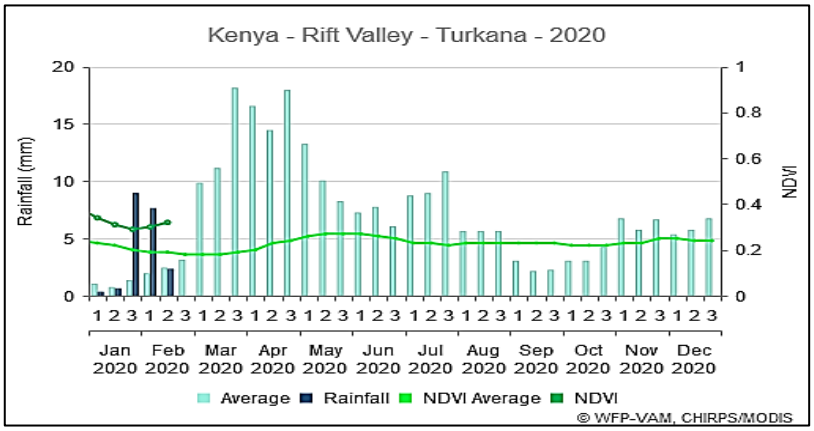


Figure 1: Dekadal rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long-Term Average
Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- As illustrated in figure 1, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was above the average during the reporting month.
- Compared to the previous month, the rainfall that was received in February 2020 was lower; with observed decreased advancement through dekad 1 to 2.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

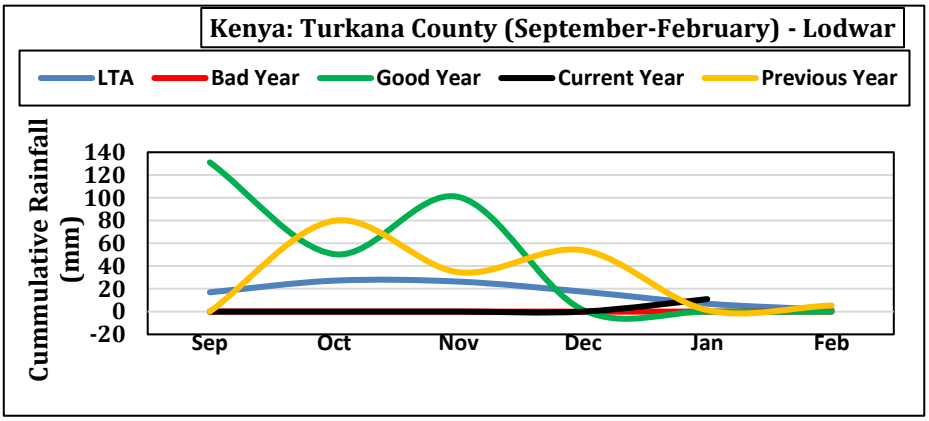


Figure 2: Six Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend
Source: Meteorological Department – Turkana County

- Figure 2 illustrates the six-month (September 2019-February 2020) cumulative rainfall trend for Turkana county.
- In February 2020, the Lodwar Meteorological rainfall station (usually used as base station) reported that the county received 2mm of rainfall. This represents 125 percent of normal rainfall which is the long-term average usually received in the county for such time of the year.
- The current amount of rainfall recorded in the county is 18 percent lower than that recorded in the previous month and 25 percent above the ten-year long-term average for similar time of the year.
- Similar to the previous month, the year 2011 remained the good year where a total amount of 283.8mm of rainfall was recorded and 2016 remained the bad year.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS.

- During the reporting month, the major event witnessed was the infestation of Desert Locust; which had invaded most parts in the county. It had attacked sub counties such as; Turkana East (Lokwamosing, Lokori and Lopii), Turkana South (Kainuk, Kaputir, Katilu and Loyapat), Loima (Lokiriama, Lorengippi and Urum), Turkana North (Nachukui) and Turkana west (Letea and Nalapatui). This had done several damage and destruction on the vegetation and crops in the county.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

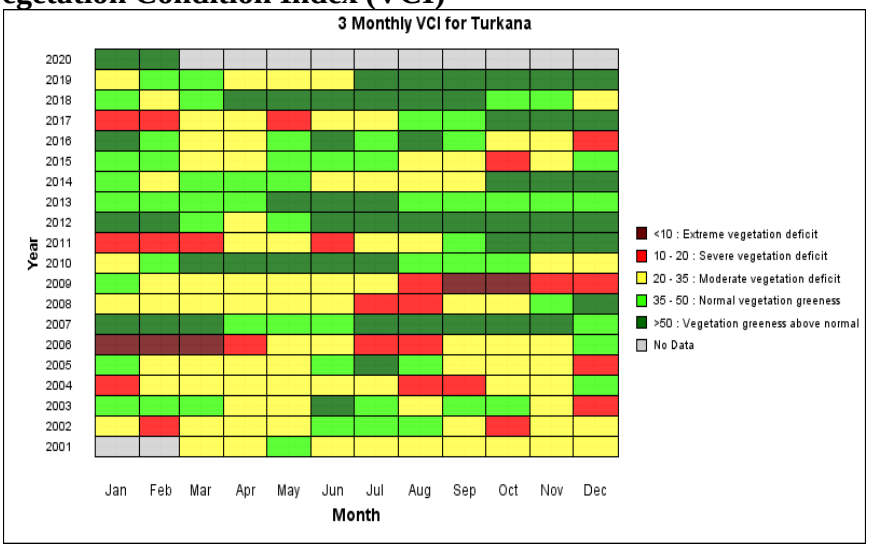


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition in Turkana County

- The county recorded 3-month vegetation condition index of 102.4 in February 2020. This represents Vegetation Greenness that is above normal (value more than 50).
- Figure 3 here illustrates the VCI of the county in comparison to the last twenty years for a similar period of time.

- The Vegetation Condition Index values that were recorded in all the sub counties was considerably above normal. However, variations across sub counties was observed in the VCI values as depicted in figure 4 below; where Turkana East sub county recorded slightly the least VCI value (88.82) albeit being above normal range.

- The slight upward trend observed in the VCI values in all the sub counties and the county as a whole, is attributed to the little showers that were received in the previous month coupled with the good October-December short rainfall season experienced in the previous year.

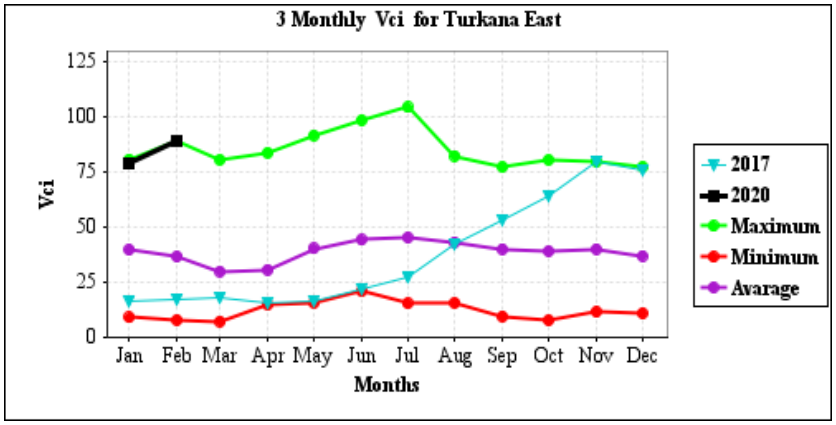


Figure 4: Vegetation Condition Trend – Turkana East Sub County

2.1.2 Pasture

- As indicated in figure 5 below, pasture was generally in fair condition that is comparable to the previous month in the county across all the three major livelihood zones,
- This is attributed to the October-November-December short rains season that was good and above normal which subsequently resulted to good rejuvenation of pasture in the county.

- There was no major hindrance to livestock in accessing pasture in all the livelihood zones in the county. However, some pockets of livestock grazing areas in Turkana East county were not accessible due to fears of banditry.

- It was observed that the quality and the quantity (coverage) of pasture was largely fair across all the livelihood zones in the county and it will last for two to three months.
- During the month under review, Agro pastoral livelihood zone had improved pasture especially in areas along Kerio and Turkwel rivers. Equivalently, pastoral areas in the border of Uganda also had fair pasture that was mainly relied upon by cattle and sheep.

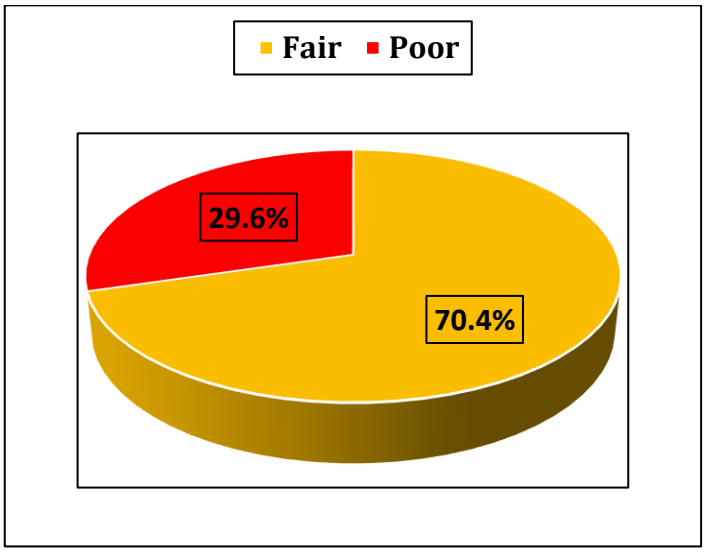


Figure 5: Pasture Condition –February 2020

2.1.3 Browse

- Figure 6 below illustrates browse condition during the reporting month. The county had general good browse condition that had not shown any significant difference from the previous month.
- The observed stability in browse condition is attributed to the good previous October-December short rains that led to good and improved browse condition in the county.

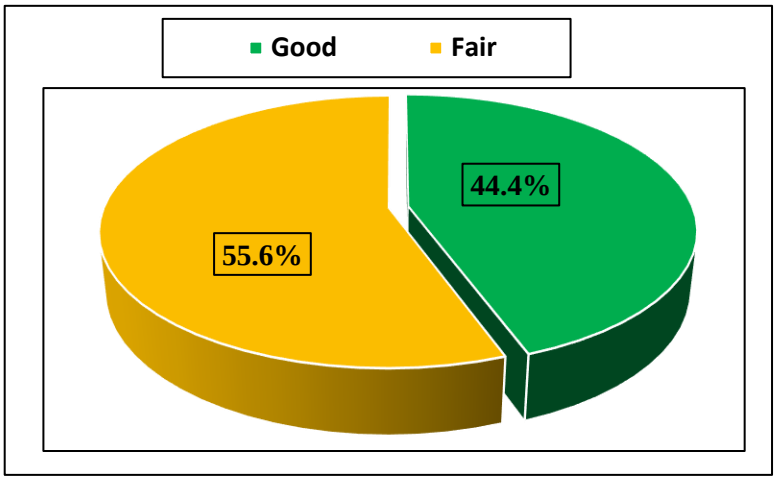


Figure 6: Browse condition – February 2020

- The current browse is anticipated to last for the next three months. Browse was generally accessible by all the livestock species in all the three livelihood zones in the county.
- The quality and quantity of browse was good with no major variation observed across the three livelihood zones in the county.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Water Sources:

- The three main water sources relied upon by both livestock and households (for drinking and households' chores) in the county were recorded at different proportions; Boreholes were 33.3 percent; Shallow Wells were 29.6 percent and Traditional River Wells were 19.8 percent.
- During the month under review, both quality and quantity of water in the county was generally stable; this being attributed to the rainfall that was received in the previous month and during the October- December short rains season that led to good recharge of the water sources in the county.
- The two main rivers, (Turkwel and Kerio), running across the county had maintained good and stable flow of surface water that is anticipated to last for the next six months.
- However, most open water sources like pans and dams, rock catchments had low water levels that is expected to last for the next two months. For example, water pan in Nachukui, Lake zone ward, was approximately filled to quarter level.

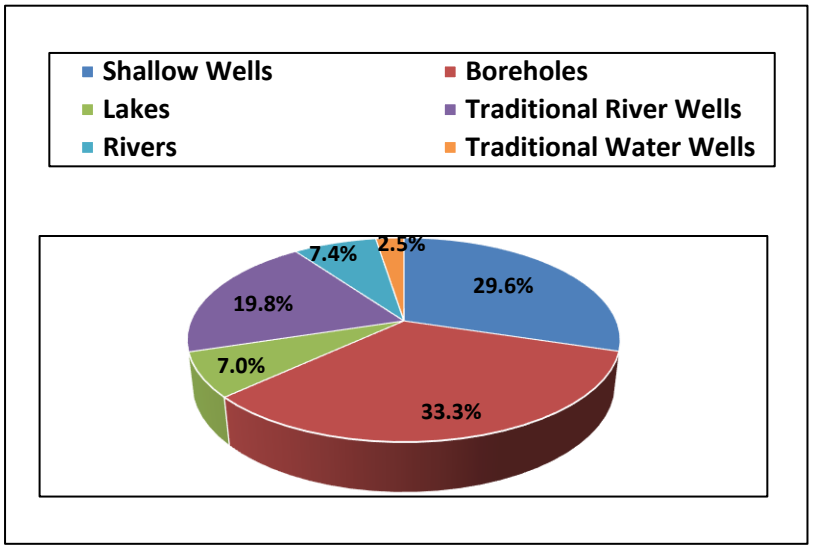


Figure 7: Water Sources in Turkana County – February 2020

- During the month under review, variation in the usage of water sources was observed in that usage of Traditional River Wells decreased by 61 percent, usage of shallow wells increased by 82 percent and usage of Boreholes increased by 11 percent.
- This is attributed to increased reliance on Boreholes and shallow wells vis a vee less dependence on Traditional River Wells.

- No major obstacle was noted to have hampered access to water sources by both households and livestock in the county.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- As portrayed in figure 8 below, the current return distance for households to water sources was 4 Kilometers; indicating a 21 percent increase from the distance recorded in the previous month. This could be attributed to reduced dependency on surface water sources like pans and dams as they get exhausted and unsafe and increased reliance on main usual water sources by households in the county.

- However, in comparison to the five-year long-term average, the current return distance for households to water sources was lower by 54 percent for such time of the year.
- Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest average return distance by households while fisheries livelihood zone recorded the highest distance. Households in fisheries livelihood zone live some 3 to 4 Kilometers away from the lake due to fears of water currents hence the observed high walking distance by households.

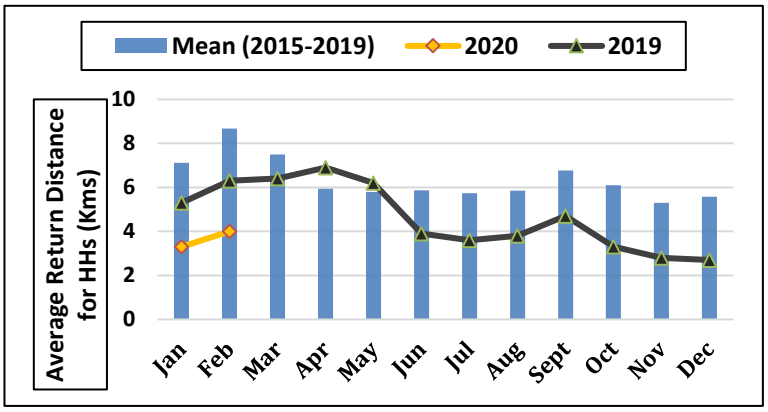


Figure 8: Household Access to Water Sources

- Water was generally free at source but it was sold at Kshs 10 per 20 litre jerrycan in local markets across the three livelihood zones. Exceptions were noted in urban centres like Kalokol where a 20 litre jerrycan was sold at Kshs 20.
- The duration at which households queued at water sources was similar to the previous month; averaging to a maximum of 15 to 20 minutes.

- No major water-borne diseases were reported as a result of poor quality of water in the county. The average consumption of water per person per day had remained considerably stable. However,

households in pastoral (all species) livelihood zone had a low water consumption per day of approximately two 20-litre jerrycans while households in Agro Pastoral zone consumed more water per day of approximately three 20-litre jerrycans.

- No major breakdown of water sources was reported during the month.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- During the month under analysis, the average return for Livestock from grazing areas to water sources increase slightly to 5.7 Kms; depicting a 14 percent increase from the previous month as portrayed in figure 9 below.
- Compared to the five-year long-term average, the current livestock trekking distance is lower by 47 percent for such time of the year.
- Similarly, the current livestock return trekking distance to water from grazing areas was below the one recorded in a similar month last year by 26 percent.

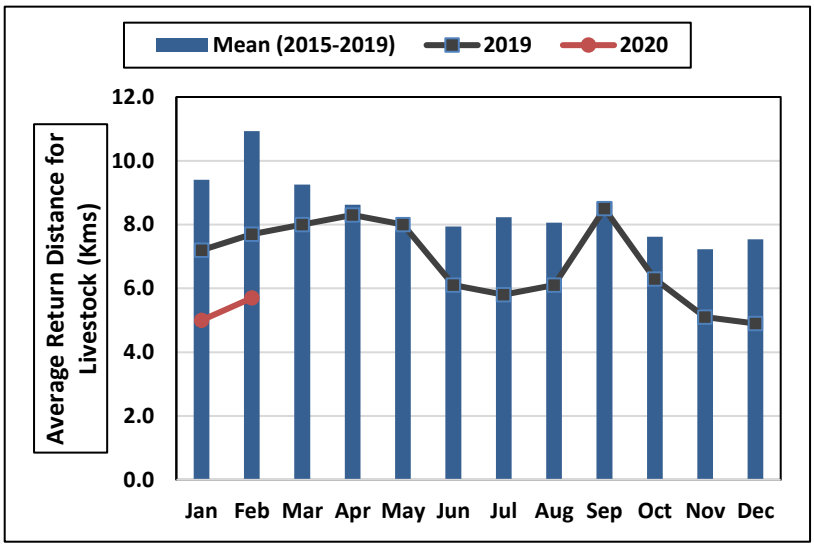


Figure 9: Return Distance to Water from Grazing Areas

- The observed stably low livestock return distance is attributed to the currently available and accessible pasture and browse coupled with available water to livestock that enable livestock graze within areas that are not far from watering points.
- Agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones had more improved pasture and browse compared to fisheries zone.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition remained good for all the livestock species reared in the county across all the three major livelihood zones. Goats had enhanced body condition characterized by smooth muscles, fat tails and rounded body shape. Sheep had fat around their bodies with heavy bootie tails. Camels had well protruded humps and strong muscles.
- The observed good livestock body condition is attributed to the current good browse and fair pasture condition coupled with available water for livestock in the county. The stable livestock trekking distance reduced strain on livestock hence good body condition.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- The main livestock diseases reported in the county were; Lumpy Skin Disease, mange, worms, Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats and Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) in cattle. No major livestock deaths were reported due to diseases.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the reporting month, the county recorded milk production at 1.8 litres per household; depicting a 10 percent decrease from 1.9 litres of milk produced in the previous month. This is attributed to the good livestock body condition witnessed in the county coupled with available pasture and water for livestock.

- Out of the sampled households during the reporting month, forty-one percent reported to have produced own milk. This translated to a drop in households reporting own milk production by eight percent margin.

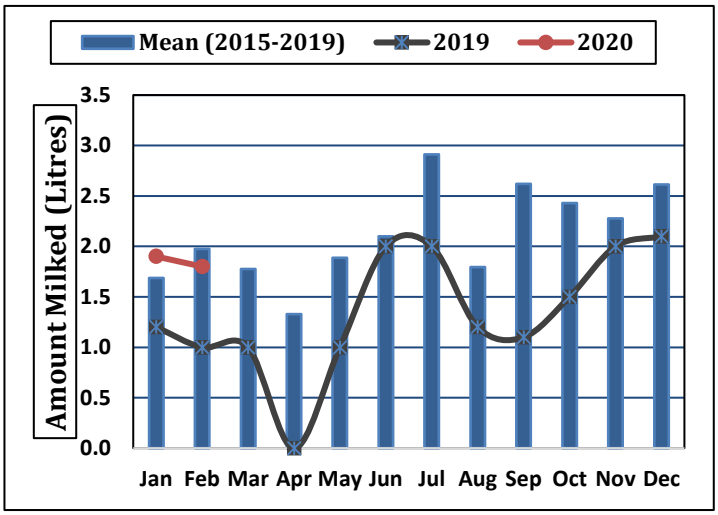


Figure 10: Average Amount of Milk per Household

- The current milk production is above the one reported at a similar month last year (1 litre per household) by eighty percent.
- In comparison to the five-year Long-Term Average, the current milk production is lower by ten percent.
- The overall status of milk production was considerably fair and the main livestock species that was milked were goats and camels.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- No major activities were reported on the Rain-fed farms in the county since the current rainfall would not sustain rain-fed agriculture.
- Food stocks relied upon in the county was mainly sourced from outside markets like Kitale and Uganda.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

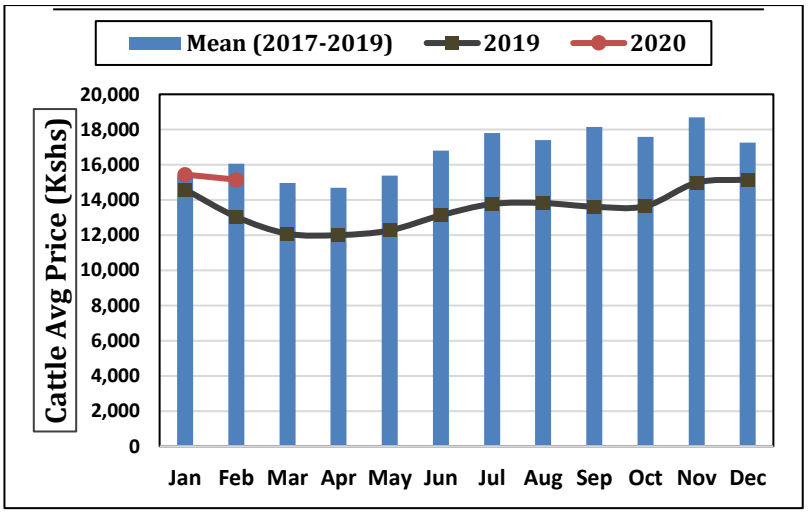


Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend – Turkana County

- The county recorded the sale of a 4-year old medium sized bull at Kshs 15,150; depicting stability in prices for the period across all the three major livelihood zones. This is ascribed to the fair and good pasture and browse coupled with water availability in the county.
- The current cattle price is above that recorded at a similar month last year by sixteen percent.
- Notably, as indicated on figure 11 above, the current cattle price is below the three-year average of Kshs 16,000 by five percent for such time of the year.
- However, no major variations in livelihood zones was noted during the reporting month across the three major livelihood zones. No sale of cattle was reported in fisheries livelihood zone.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

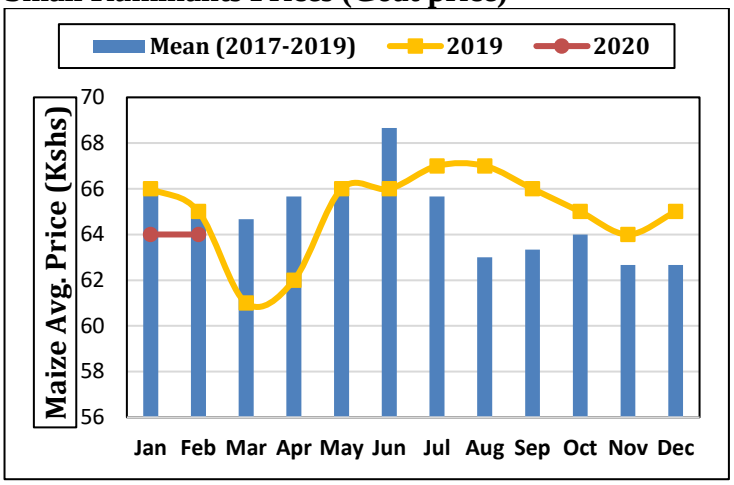


Figure 12: Goat Price Trend – Turkana County

- This indicates that goat price has maintained a stable average price for the period under review.
- During the month under analysis, a 2-year old medium sized goat was sold at Kshs 3,000; depicting slight drop from the price recorded in the previous month by six percent.
- The stability in goat price is ascribed to the stable goat body condition that attract favourable prices.
- The current goat price is above the price recorded at the same month last year by sixteen percent.
- Similarly, the current goat price is above three-year average by four percent.
- However, variations in goat price by livelihood zones was noted during the month under review. Fisheries livelihood zone recorded the lowest price of Kshs 2,933 while Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price of Kshs 3,233

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- During the reporting month, a 4-year old camel was traded at Kshs 24,500; depicting a slight drop from the price at which camel was sold in the previous month by two percent.
- The observed stability in camel price is attributed to the currently available and accessible forage and water in the county.
- Figure 13 illustrates the current camel prices against three-year average and the previous year. The current camel price had slightly increase compared to the price recorded on a similar month last year by eleven percent.

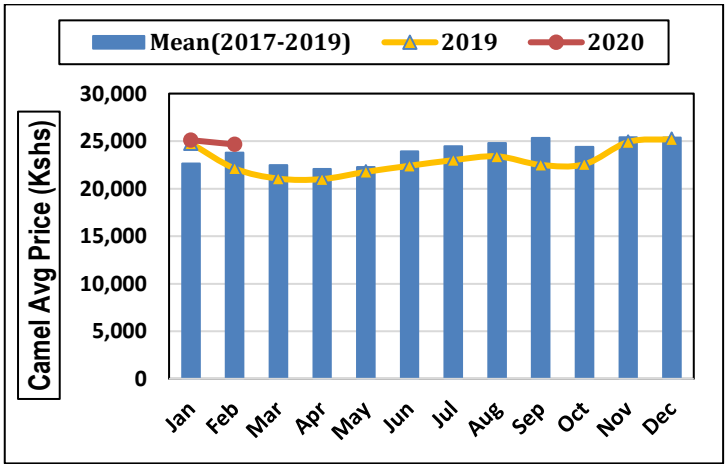


Figure 13: Camel price Trend – Turkana County.

- During the month of February 2020, camel price was above the three-year average by three percent.
- Nonetheless, variations was observed by livelihood zones in the county where the highest camel price of Kshs 24,884 was recorded in pastoral livelihood zone while Agro pastoral zone recorded a price of Kshs 24,250 for the period under analysis. No camel prices was recorded in fisheries livelihood zone.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

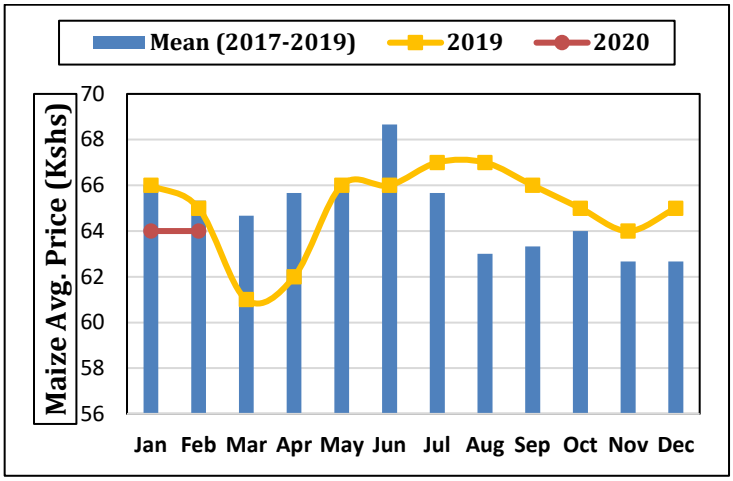


Figure 14: Maize Price Trend – Turkana County

- During the reporting month, maize was sold at Kshs 64 per kilogram; a price similar to that recorded in the previous month.
- The stability realized in maize price during the reporting month is attributed to constant supply of maize stocks from external markets (Transzoia and Uganda) into the county.
- The current maize price is below the price recorded on the same month last year by a slight margin of two percent.
- On the same note, maize price is below the three-year average by two percent for such time of the year.
- However, extreme maize prices were identified and flagged out; including Kaeris ward in Turkana North sub county and Kibish sub county where maize was sold averagely at Kshs 100 per kilogram.
- Different maize prices was recording in different livelihood zone; Maize was sold at a higher price of Kshs 68 in Pastoral livelihood zone while the lowest price of Kshs 54 was recorded in Agro Pastoral zone.

4.2.2 Beans

- A kilogram of beans was sold at Kshs 102, in the county during the month under analysis. This represented a barely two percent increase from the price beans was sold in the previous month. The steadiness realized in beans price is owed to the current stable supply of beans from the neighbouring sources of Uganda and Kitale.

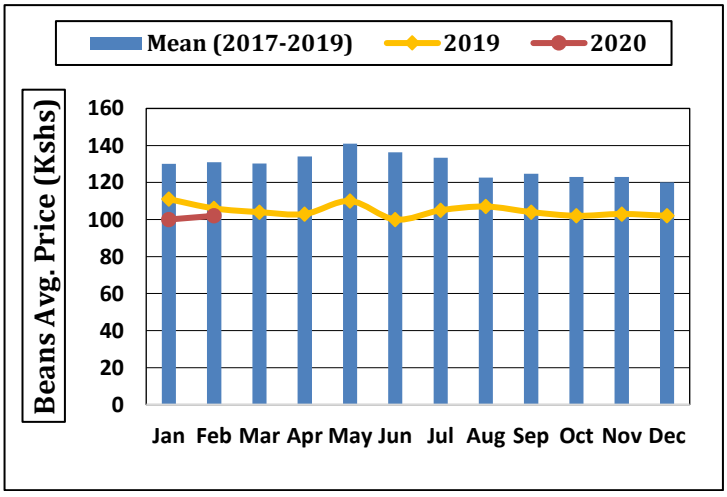


Figure 15: Beans Price Trend – Turkana County

- As illustrated on figure 15 below, a notably significant drop in the current beans price of twenty-two percent was recorded against the three-year average of Kshs 130.
- The current beans price is below the price recorded on a similar month last year by three percent; connoting an overall stable beans price for the reporting period.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- As displayed on figure 16 below, the county recorded Terms of Trade (ToT) of 47; meaning that pastoralists are capable of purchasing 47 kilograms of maize for a sale of a goat at the current market price. This portrays a good and favourable buying power for the mutual pastoralist for the period under review.
- In February 2020, ToT was above the one recorded in the previous month by five percent. ToT is generally considered stable. This is attributed to the considerably steady goat and maize prices that was recorded in the county during the period under analysis.

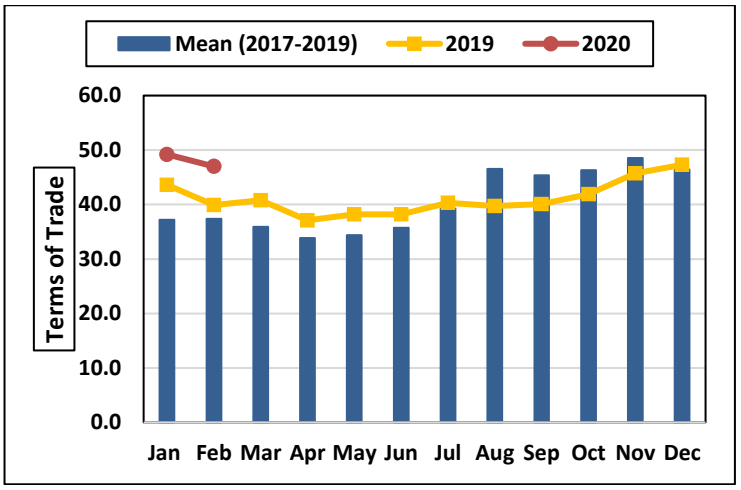


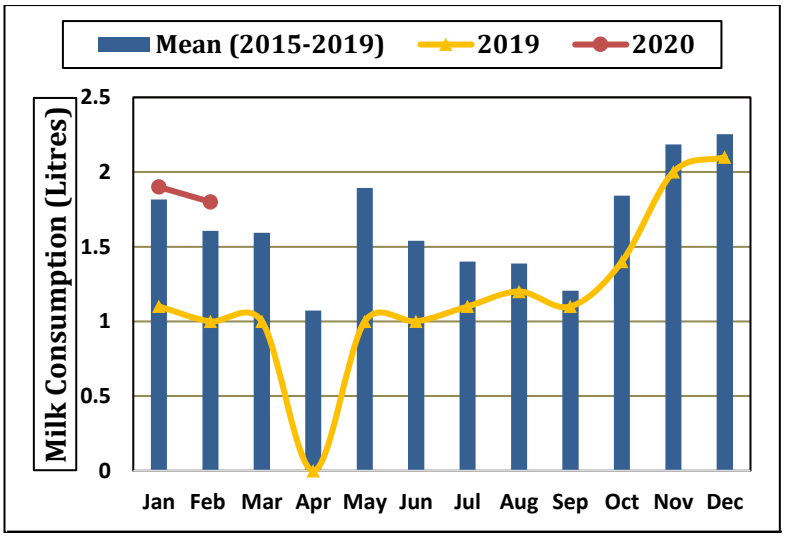
Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend - Turkana County

- Compared to the same month last year, the current ToT has increased by ten percent; Signifying that the current market options for pastoralists have improved.
- Correspondingly, the current ToT was above the three-year short-term average, albeit a small margin, by two percent for such time of the year.
- Nonetheless, variations were noted across the three major livelihood zones. Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest ToT of 43.4 while the highest ToT of 59.9 was recorded in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. This is due to the good goat prices and relatively low maize price recorded in Agro pastoral livelihood zone.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- During the reporting month, the proportion of households who reported to have consumed milk was forty-six percent against the total sampled households.
- As illustrated on figure 17 below, milk consumption was 1.8 litres per household; connoting a five percent decrease from the amount of milk reported to have been consumed in the previous month.



- The current milk consumption is significantly above the one recorded on a similar month last year by a whooping eighty percent.
- This is due to the currently available milk for consumption at household level combined with good livestock body condition.

Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern – Turkana County.

- Compared to the five-year long-term average, the current milk consumption is above by twelve

percent for such time of the year. Milk consumption is generally normal for the period under review.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- In the month of February 2020, the proportion of households that were considered to have poor food consumption score was 17.39, borderline consumption score was 28.19 and acceptable food consumption score was 47.41.

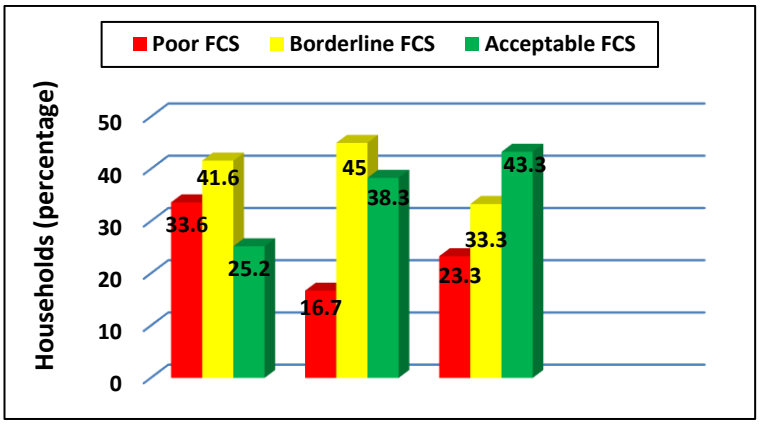


Figure 18: Food Consumption pattern in Turkana County – February 2020

- As shown on figure 18, different households were categorized into different FCS categories.
- During the month under review, the county had an average Food consumption score of 31.5; connoting a five percent increase for the FCS recorded in the previous month for the period.

- The steady trend of the Food consumption score is attributed to consistency in the supply of food commodities from external sources and households maintaining similar food diversities across the three major livelihood zones.
- However, variations was witnessed in the livelihood zones; pastoral livelihood zone recorded FCS of 34.9, Agro pastoral recorded FCS of 27.95 and fisheries zone recorded FCS of 25.12.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children that were sampled during the reporting month, whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was recorded was 47.3 percent females and 52.7 percent males during February 2020.

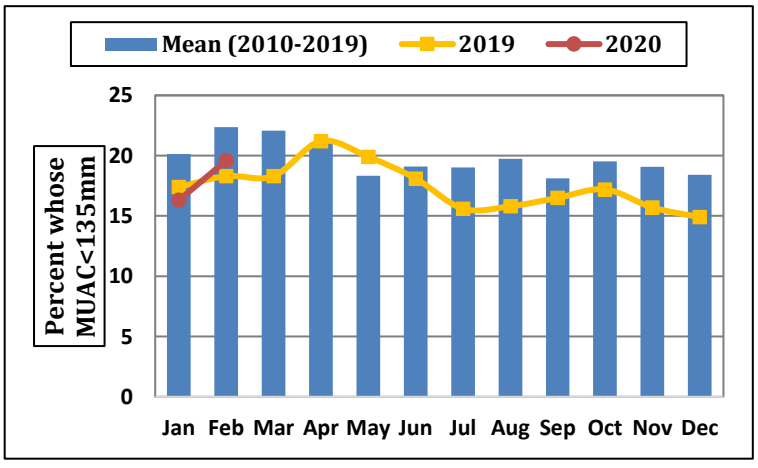


Figure 19: Mid at-Risk Children – Turkana County. Sample size, n=929

- Figure 19 displays the proportion of children below 5 years (whose MUAC is less than 135mm). During February 2020, the county recorded MUAC of 19.6; depicting a twenty percent increase from the MUAC recorded on the previous month.
- This is attributed to the rampant health issues reported in children below 5 year like coughing with chest pains, malaria and other illnesses. The current MUAC is below the ten-year long-term average of 22.36 by twelve percent.
- In comparison to the MUAC recorded on a similar month last year, the current MUAC had a slight upward shift of seven percent.

5.3.2 Health

- During the month of February 2020, the main human disease reported in the county were; coughing, malaria, chest pains and typhoid across all the major three livelihood zones.
- Similar to the previous month, no cases of acute malnutrition were reported.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- As can be observed on Figure 20 below the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) for the county in the month of February 2020 was16.16. This was typically similar to the rCSI that was recorded in the previous month.
- This is attributed to households employing relatively similar coping strategies across the three livelihood zones.

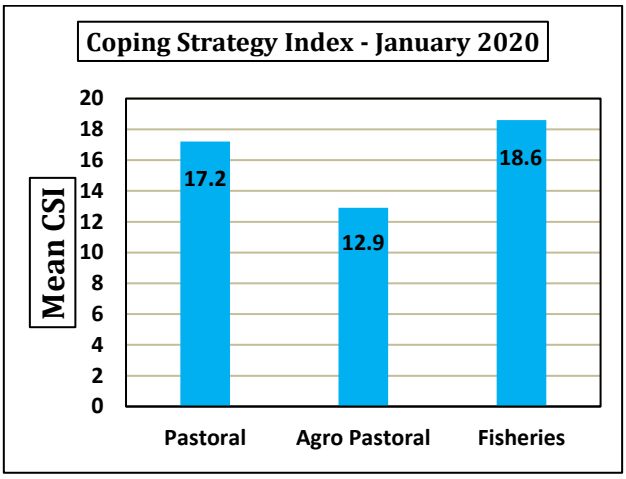


Figure 20: Reduced Coping Strategy Index – Turkana County

- Different livelihood zones recorded varying coping strategy indexes; Pastoral zone had 17.2 CSI, Agro pastoral zone had 12.9 CSI and Fisheries zone had 18.6 CSI.
- Some of commonly applied coping mechanisms included; relying on less preferred and/or less expensive food, borrowing from neighbours/friends or relatives and reducing number of meals eaten per day.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD AND NON-FOOD

INTERVENTIONS.

- During the reporting month, national and county governments and partners partners in the county did some interventions. Table 1 and 2 below has the details of the interventions done in February 2020.

Table 1: Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/Organization
Supplementary Feeding Programme under Sustainable Food Systems Project by WFP and Turkana County Government.	Turkana Central	During the reporting month, **82.890MT** of assorted food commodities (CSB++ and RuSF) was distributed to 40 health facilities serving **5,373** under five children and PLW-under Supplementary Food Program- SuFP.	World Vision

Table 2: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/Oorganization
Capacity Assessment of women and youth Business Group Supported by Omo Delta to determine if they qualify to receive business boosting Grants	**Turkana North** (Kachoda, Kaalem, one group in Karebur, one group in Kaaleng, two groups in **Kibish (**Nakinomet, Koyasa, Lokomarinyang and Kibish).	326	1. VSF Germany 2. Turkana County Government – Ministry of Trade, Women and Youth Affairs
Monitoring of Natural Management Committee on production of fodder through pasture reseeding	**Kibish Sub-County (**Koyasa).	30	3. VSF Germany 4. Turkana County Government – Department of Livestock Production
Participatory disease surveillance in Turkana North.	**Turkan North Sub-County** (, Kokuro, Merukuka, Lorus, Kaaleng, Kopotea and Kaalem.	140	5. VSF Germany 6. Turkana County Government – Department of Veterinary services.
Training of Water Users Association on administration, management and operation of Kanamese Borehole in Kibish Sub-County	**Kibish Sub-County** (Kanamese Village)	11	1. VSF Germany 2. Turkana County Government – Ministry of Water
Cash transfers for adolescent young and young women under Global Fund-HIV/AIDs Project	Turkana Central (Kanamkemer,Township,Kalokol and Kerio wards). Turkana South (Lokichar, Katilu,Kaputir and Lobokat Wards)	Turkana Central- **2,626**. Turkana South- **2,444.** **Each beneficiary received Kshs.4,000**	3. World Vision

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- During the reporting month, no major insecurity or conflict cases were reported in the county.

7.2 Migration

- Livestock remained in their normal grazing areas hence no migration was reported during the month under review.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Food consumption score for the county is anticipated to improve in the next three months owing to the expected Long rains season. Food availability and accessibility is expected improve in the projected period thus improved food consumption status.
- Milk production and consumption is anticipated to improve in the next three months due to the projected good to fair long rains in the county. This will equally improve the nutrition status at the household level and consequently for the children 'at risk' of malnutrition.
- The purchasing power of pastoralists is projected to improve since livestock body condition will improve in the next two months. This will subsequently enable pastoralists sale livestock at favourable market prices and thus enable them buy considerably good amounts of food stuffs.
- Households are expected to apply less severe coping strategies in the next two months since their purchasing power is anticipated to improve especially during the long rains season.
- The vegetation condition index is predicted to portray an upward trend due to the expected rainfall in the long rains season. This will provide enough pasture and browse to the livestock hence improve livestock body condition.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS.

- **Agriculture:** Provision of quality certified Maize, Sorghum, Cowpeas, Green grams and assorted vegetable seeds (subsidy) to be provided to farmers in both irrigated and rain-fed farms in preparation of the long rains season. Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes in all the Agro pastoral farms should be initiated.
- **Health and nutrition:** Promotion of sanitation and hygiene activities in fragile communities eg the mobile communities and the refugees. Improve health seeking behavior through demand creation (Dialogue days). Scale up mass screening activities and referral of malnourished children. Scale up the safe water utilization at house hold level through the distribution of water treatment chemicals and storage containers. Capacity build PHOs and CHOs on community led total sanitation (CLTS) a strategy to scale up sanitation and hygiene.
- **Livestock:** Livestock destocking should be done in all the livelihood zones in the county. Livestock treatment and Vaccination need to carried out on all the livestock in regions where suspicion of different diseases have been reported. Honey value chain survey and addition should be encouraged in the county.
- **Education:** Constant supply of Regular School Meals should be enhanced and stable in order to keep learners in schools especially during the long rains season. Wash Programs and activities to be encouraged so as to promote hygiene and cleanliness in schools.
- **Water:** Construction and des-silting of water harvesting structures like water pans and rock catchments should be hastened in all the three major livelihood zones in readiness of the expected long rains season.