

National Drought Management Authority

MARSABIT COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR SEPTEMBER 2017



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



SEPTEMBER EW PHASE: ALARM

Drought Status: **ALARM**

Mipango ya kukabiliana na ukame

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Alarm	Worsening
Pastoral All species	Alarm	Worsening
Fisherfolk/ Casual labour /Petty Trading	Alert	Worsening
County	Alarm	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	67	80 -120
VCI-3Month	31.45	>35
Forage condition	Poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair-Poor	Good
Milk Production	0.75	>1.6Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Unusual	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Deaths	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	44	>73
Milk Consumption	0.3	>1.0Litres
Return distance to water sources	4.6	0.0-4 Km
Cost of water	0-5	<Ksh.5
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	22.3	0.0-19.0
Coping Strategy Index	21.18	<22
Food Consumption score	22.3	>35

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- **Rainfall:** Most parts of the County didn't receive rainfall in September. However, off-season rains were experienced in the Northern parts of North Horr sub-county and few parts of Laisamis and Moyale.
- **Vegetation condition:** Vegetation condition index remained in the moderate vegetation deficit strap for three successive months where 3-month VCI recorded was 31.45. Forage condition is poor across the livelihood zones but fair in areas that received off-season rains.

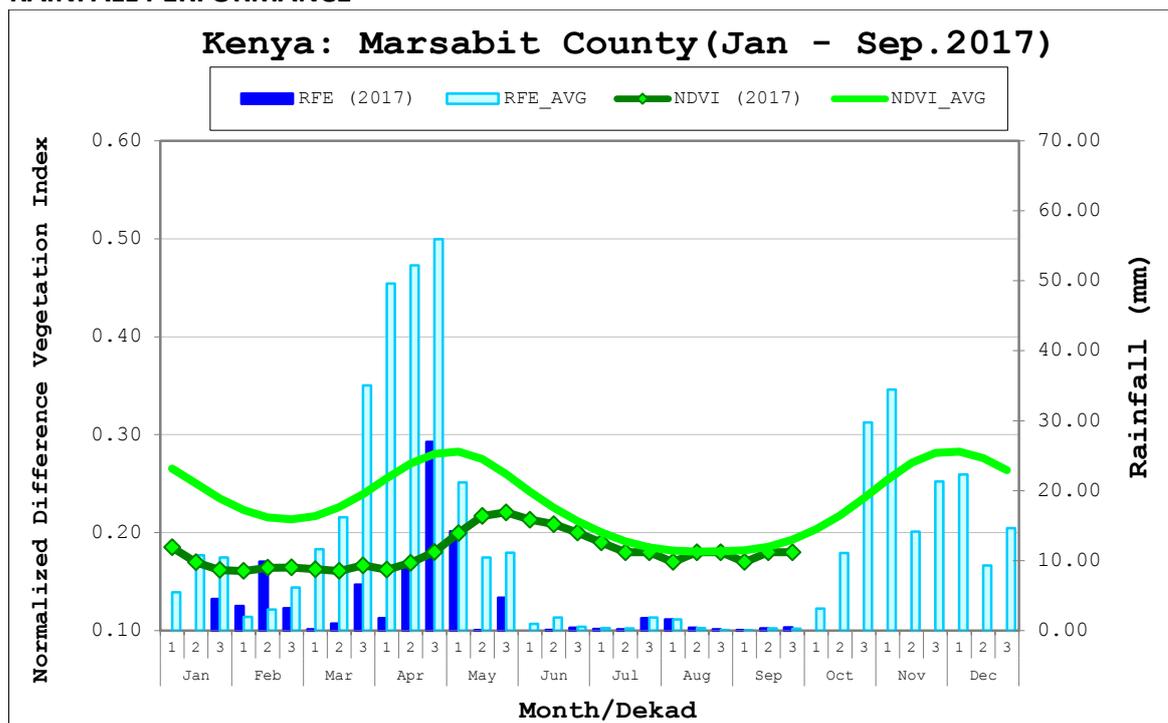
Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- **Production indicators:** Livestock body condition deteriorated and was fair-poor for the livestock species. Ranges from poor, fair-poor and fair for cattle, shoats and camel respectively. Milk production per household per day nosedived to 0.75Litres and fell outside the normal range. Livestock mortalities were reported in Saku and Moyale sub-counties due to drought and few cases were reported in North Horr as a result of bloody diarrhoea and anthrax in sheep. No livestock disease outbreak reported across the County.
- **Access indicators:** Household and livestock trekking distances increased across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade was non-propitious across the livelihood zones. Milk consumption plummeted to 0.3Litres per household. High market prices for cereals and low livestock prices were noted.
- **Utilization indicators:** Nutritional status of children below the age of five years deteriorated to 22.3 which is outside the normal range of 19percent. Food consumption score dipped but still falls within the borderline band. Coping strategy index increased hence households were adopted more severe irreversible coping mechanisms

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ 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 Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 figure above illustrates that generally most parts of the County did not receive rainfall in the month under review. However, off-season rains were experienced in Laisamis sub-county (Moite, South-Horr, Tum, Loyangalani, Mt. Kulal), Moyale sub-county (Dambala Fachana and few parts of Obbu ward) and Northern parts of North Horr sub-county (Darade, Elbesso, Sarima, Qorqa, Illeret, North Horr, Dukana, Illeret, Galasa, Dosole and Malabot).
- Off-season rains received were poorly distributed in space as only the Northern Part of North Horr, few parts of Laisamis and Moyale sub-counties received rainfall. The intensity was generally good but temporally poor as it rained for a period of 1-2 days only.
- Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the three dekads in the month under review was below the Long term NDVI dekadal values. NDVI slightly improved in the second dekad due to the off-season rains received.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

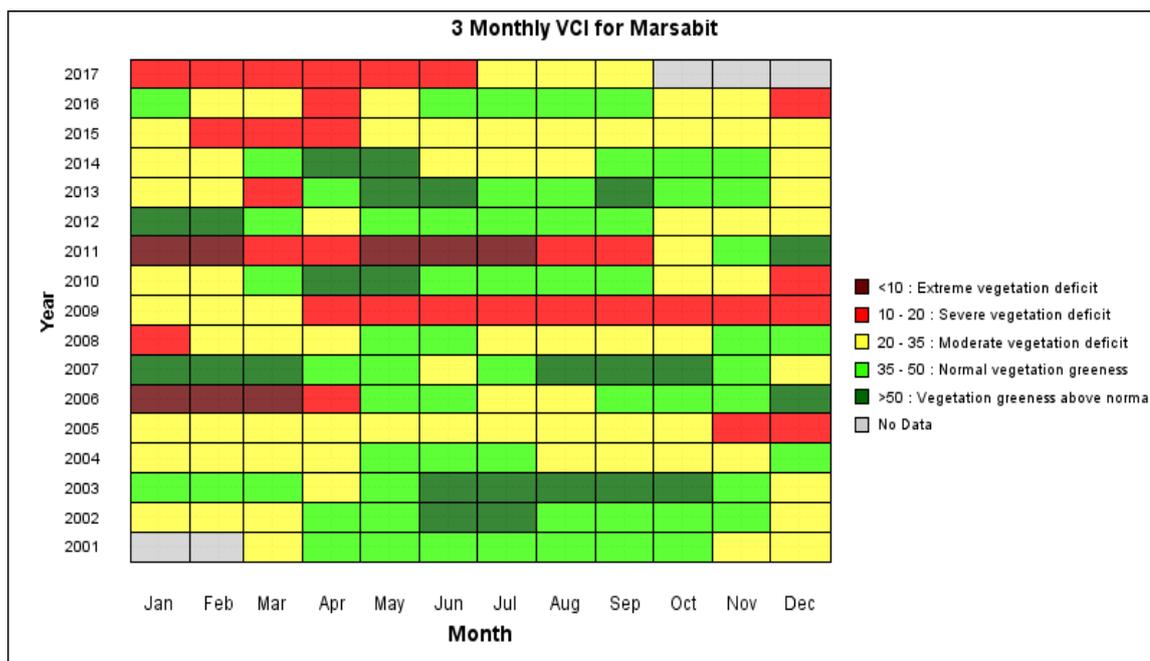
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

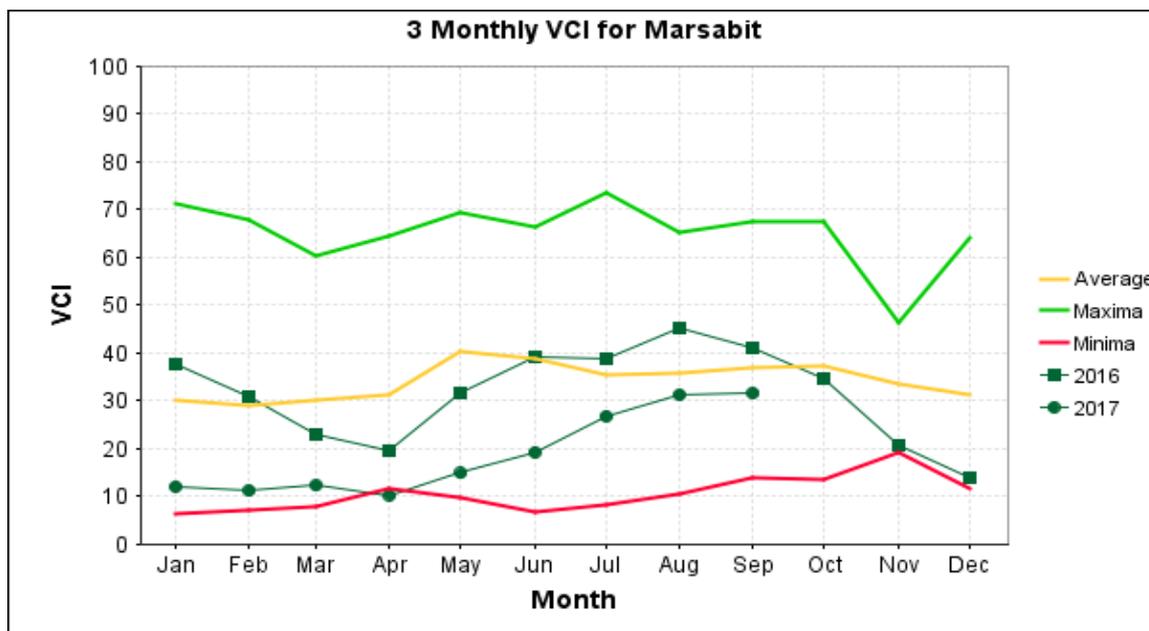
- The 3-months VCI matrix shown below depicts VCI straps of the months in terms of agricultural drought based on specified VCI thresholds. The vegetation condition has been

analysed retrospectively and categorized within suitable vegetation deficit band for the month of September.

- Foundation for the vegetation condition index encompasses comparison of the relative NDVI (Normalised Difference Vegetation Index) change with respect to minimum and maximum historical NDVI values.
- During the month of September, 3-month Vegetation Condition Index was 31.45 across the County hence categorized for three successive months in the moderate vegetation deficit band.



- There was no relative significant improvement in the vegetation condition index for the month of the September as it has 3-months VCI of 31.45 compared to 31.08 in the preceding month.
- Momentous improvement in vegetation condition index for North Horr sub-county was noted from 30.92 in August to 34.24 in North Horr sub-county due to the good off-season rainfall witnessed in the Northern part of the sub-county that replenished vegetation cover. The current North Horr 3-months VCI is normal when compared to historical VCI long term averages.
- Significant decline was noted in vegetation condition index for Moyale sub-county but Laisamis and Saku sub-counties recorded gradual decline in 3-months VCI.
- When compared to the normal period, 3-months vegetation condition index for Saku, Moyale and Laisamis sub-counties were below the long term averages. Below normal 3-months VCI was attributed to the persistent long dry spell.



- The graph shown above compares 2017 VCI trend to 2016, long term average and gives maximum and minimum values ever recorded. 3-months VCI for the month under review is below the long term VCI value.
- Below normal VCI values been noted from January 2017 to September 2017 due to successive failure of two the two rainy seasons hence negatively affected forage rejuvenation.

2.1.2 Pasture

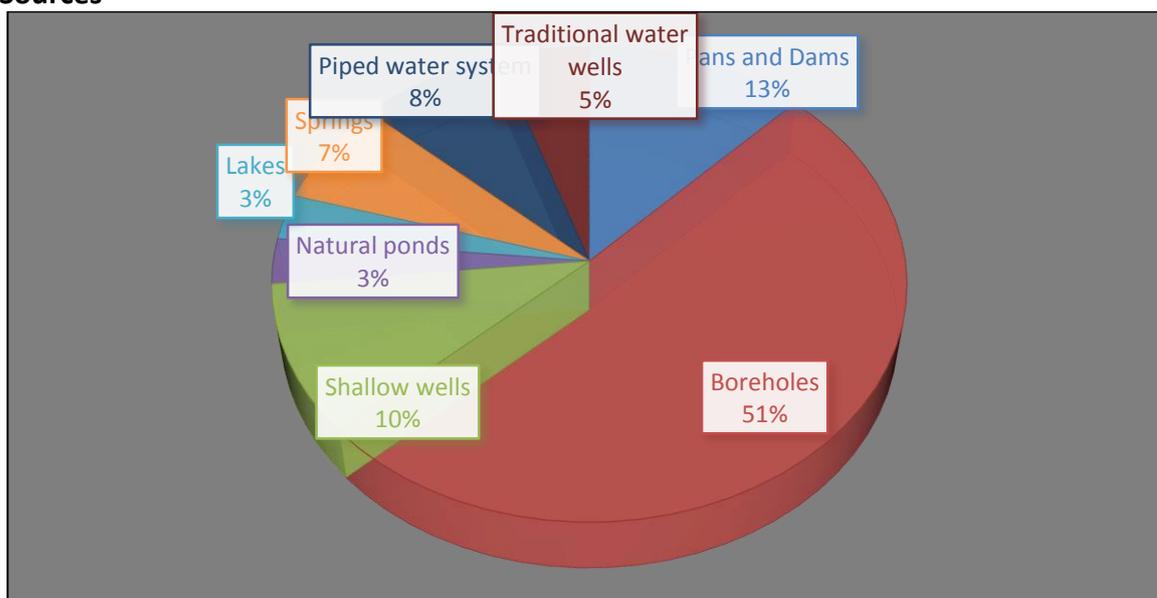
- Pasture condition is poor across the County with the exceptions of areas that received off-season rainfall which reveal fair pasture condition. Poor pasture condition across the livelihood zones was induced the persistent long dry spell and intense in-migration of livestock from the neighboring counties into the dry season grazing areas. When compared to normal period, pasture condition is below normal. Resurgence of non-palatable forage for livestock is conspicuous in Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties.
- Quantity and quality of pasture is fair-good in the Northern parts of North Horr sub-county (Darade, Elbesso, Dukana, North Horr, Qorqa, Sarima, Dosole and Galasa), fair in few parts of Laisamis (Moite, Mount Kulal) and Moyale (Damabala Fachana, MadoAhi and Golole).
- Notably, pasture is depleted in most parts of Agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties in addition to the dry-grazing areas of Badanrero, Laqi, Mal-babeli, Dabel and Amballo. Pasture is also depleted in the Pastoral areas of Turbi, Bubisa, El-gade, Logologo, Korr, Laisamis, Kargi, Farakoan, Obbu and Golbo.

2.1.3 Browse

- The condition of browse is fair-poor across the livelihood zones. However, in the Pastoral areas of North Horr sub-county namely Dukana and North Horr wards browse condition is good due to the off-season rains witnessed in the Northern parts of the sub-county.
- Browse condition is below normal when compared to this particular time of the year. Below normal browse condition was occasioned by successive failure of two rainy seasons and further compounded by intense in-migration of livestock from Wajir, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu and southern Ethiopia.
- Browse is expected to last for the next 1 months in the Agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties against the normal 3 months. In the Pastoral areas of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties browse will probably last for the 2 weeks with exception of Moite, Mt. Kulal, Dukana, Illeret and North Horr which is expected to last for the next 2 months against the normal 2 months.

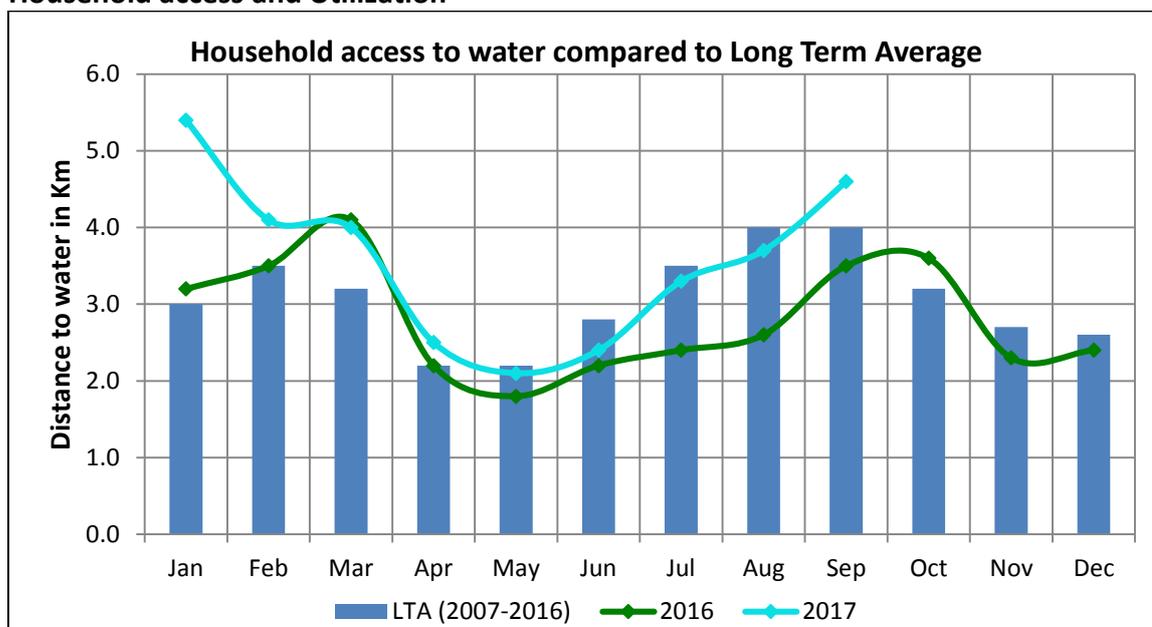
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources



- From the pie-chart shown above, 51percent of the communities interviewed used boreholes for water consumption. Borehole was the main source of water that was frequently used by households to draw water for both human and livestock consumption.
- Usage of boreholes has been overstretched due to the long dry spell as some boreholes in Kambi Nyoka, Elbesso, Mansile, Soriadi, Godoma and Bubisa have broken down. Borehole is usually the main water source employed during this time of the year.
- 90percent of the open water sources have dried up. Other water sources used by households are traditional water wells, shallow wells, springs and piped water system.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

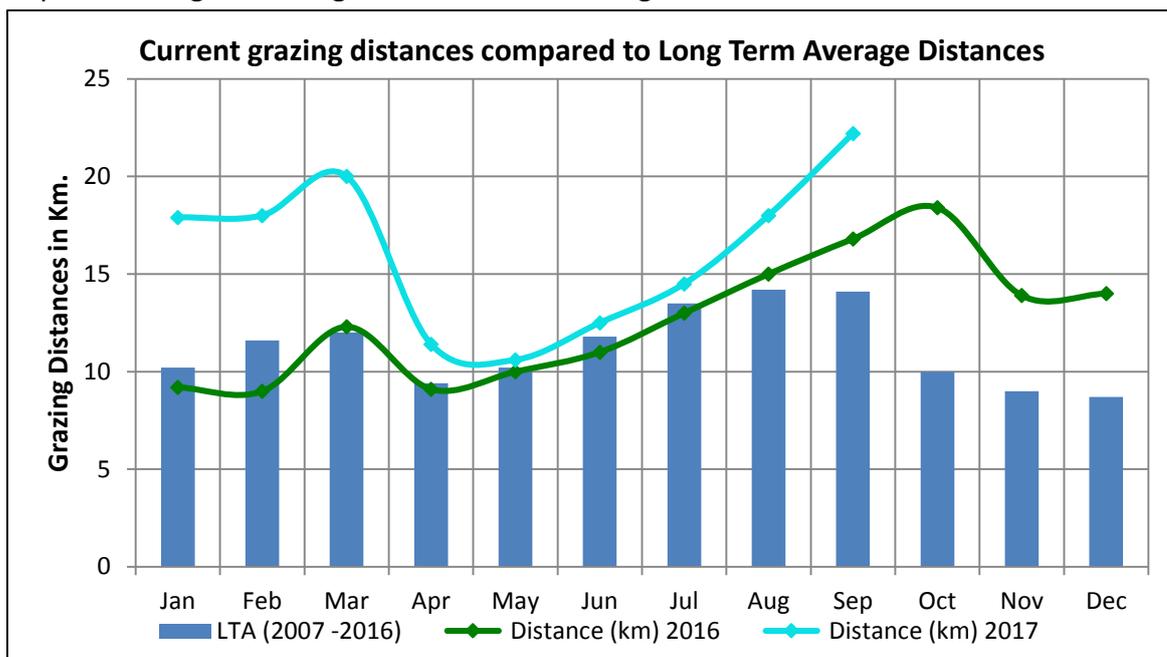


- From the figure shown above, return household water to main water sources was 4.6km in September. When compared to the preceding month water distance of 3.7Km, household water distance increased. Increased water household distances were attributed to the long dry spell which led to drying up of open water reservoirs and breakdown of strategic boreholes attributed to over-use.
- Longer household water distances were recorded across the County except parts of North Horr which experienced off-season rains posting distances less than two kilometres. Similarly, agro-pastoral livelihood zone exhibited longer household water distances than households in the Pastoral livelihood zone due to boreholes availability and access.
- The current household water distance of 4.6Km is 15percent longer than the normal household water distance of 4Km.
- Waiting time at the water source increased from 45-60 minutes posted in the preceding month to above 1hr in September which is higher than the normal waiting time of 30-45 minutes.
- Household water consumption per person per day is 5Litres in the Agro Pastoral zone whereas 6.5Litres/per person/day in the Pastoral zone.
- Cost of water varies at Ksh. 0-5/20Litres jerry can across the county with exception of Marsabit and Moyale towns where water vendors sold water at Ksh. 50/20Litres jerry can.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The figure shown below depicts that in the month under review, return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points was 22.2Km. When compared to the preceding months' livestock trekking distance of 18Km, current livestock trekking distances increased.
- Longer livestock trekking distances were observed across the livelihood zones in the County. However, Northern parts of North Horr sub-county, isolated parts of Laisamis sub-county (Moite and Mt. Kulal) recorded shorter livestock trekking distances of less than 10Km due to forage rejuvenation.

- When compared to the normal trekking distance of 14.1Km, the current distance is 57percent longer the long term livestock trekking distance.



- Massive in-migration of livestock in the dry season grazing distances of Obbu and Uran wards in Moyale, southern parts of Laisamis and some parts of Northern North Horr inhibited access to pasture and water.
- In the Agro-pastoral zone, watering frequency for cattle/shoats and camel is daily and 4 days respectively. In the Pastoral livelihood zone, watering frequency for cattle/shoats and camel is after 2 days and 7 days respectively. Watering frequencies have increased due to the prolonged dry spell.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition is poor for cattle, fair-poor for shoats and fair for camel across the livelihood zones.
- However, livestock body condition in Dukana, North Horr, Darade, Dosole, Sarima, Qorqa, Uranura, Mt.Kulal and Moite is fair-good due to forage rejuvenation. Worst hit areas where livestock body condition is generally poor for all the livestock species are Jaldesa, Sagante, Bubisa, Maikona, El-gade, Badanrero, Dabel, Godoma, Watiti, Qalaliwe, Farakoen, Laqi, Logologo, Korr, Kargi, Funanqumbi and Walda.
- Livestock body condition is not normal at this particular time of the year. Livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate further as the severe drought continues to bite

3.1.2 Livestock Migration

- Massive in-migration of livestock was noted from Isiolo, Wajir and southern Ethiopia to Badanrero, Dabel, Laqi, Mal-bebali, Amballo and Uran in Moyale sub-county.

- In North Horr sub-county, livestock migrated from Maikona, Turbi, Forolle, Bubisa, Kalacha, El-gade, Shurr into Elbesso, Sarima, Dukana, North Horr, Darade, Qorqa and Dosole whereas in Laisamis sub-county, Livestock migrated from Laisamis, Logologo, Loyangalani, Korr, Kargi to Baragoi, Tum, Kom and Nyiru ranges. Other in-migration routes were from Samburu County to the southern parts of Marsabit County
- Massive livestock in-migration towards Moyale sub-county has led to forage depletion than the normal 2 months depletion period. 80 percent of the livestock have migrated to satellite camps in the dry season grazing areas leaving a paltry 20 percent of the livestock which are mostly the milking herds.

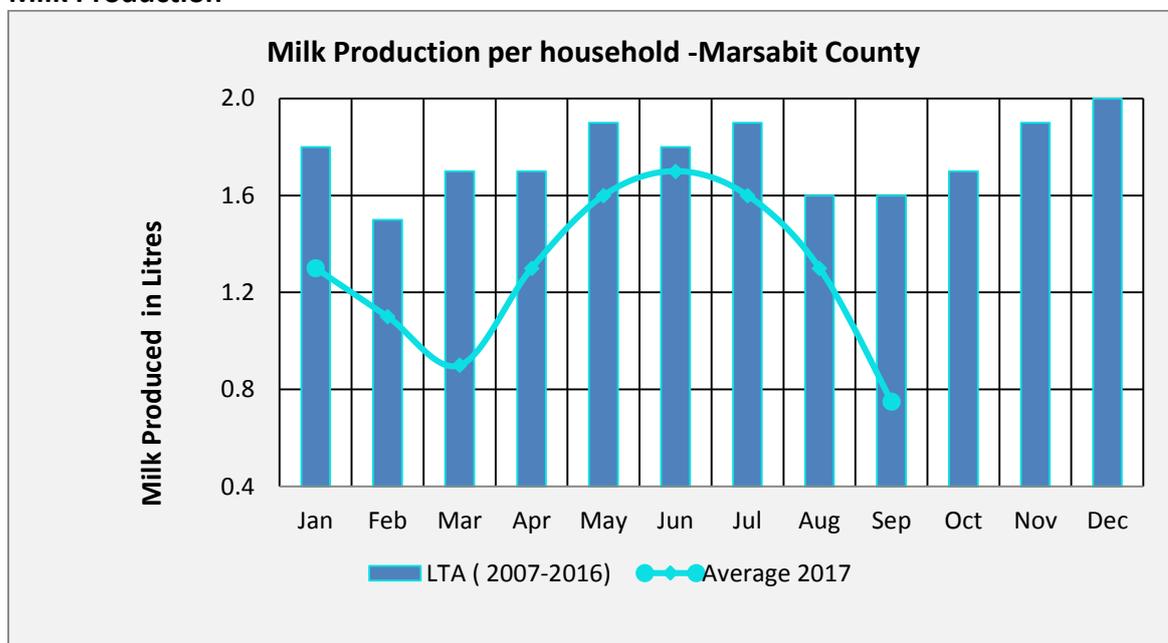
3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- There was no outbreak of livestock diseases in the County. However, cases of bloody diarrhoea and hemothorax in sheep were reported in Dukana and Illeret respectively. There were also reported incidences of Lumpy Skin Disease for cattle and PPR in Golbo, Obbu and Butiye wards. Small pox in goats was also reported in Dabel, Laqi and Bori in Moyale sub-county.

3.1.3 Livestock mortalities

Livestock mortalities were reported due to the severe drought in Logologo, Korr, Sagante, Jaldesa, Dirib Gombo, Badanrero, Laqi, Funanqumbi, Amballo, Bori, Toricha, Forolle and Turbi in small stock and cattle. Few cases of sheep mortalities were reported in Dukana and Illeret wards in North Horr sub-county due to diseases (bloody diarrhea and hemothorax).

3.1.4 Milk Production



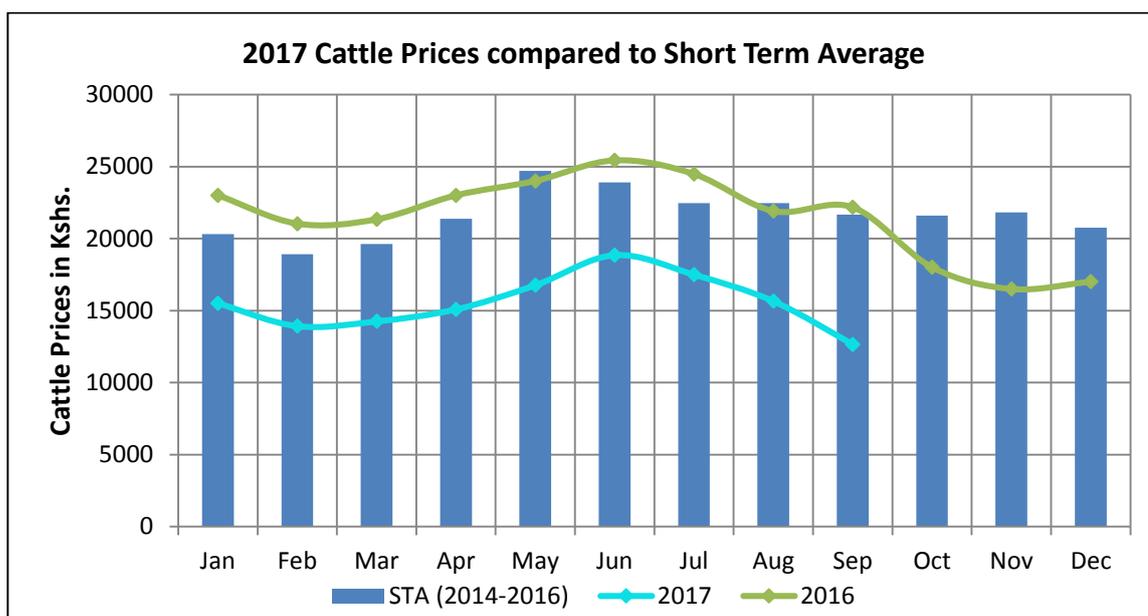
- The figure shown above illustrates milk production trends/Litre at household level. In the month under review, average household milk production was 0.75 Litres/per across the livelihood zones. It can be deduced that since the beginning of the year, milk production is at its lowest.

- Drastic decline in milk production was recorded from 1.3Litres in the preceding month to 0.75Litres in the month under review. When compared to a normal period, milk production was 53percent below normal. Most parts of the County didn't produce milk hence the available milk was mainly found in the foras and Northern parts of North Horr sub-county. Milk production was below the minimum value ever due to the severe biting drought.
- There was limited access to milk as the production was at its lowest hence milk prices spiralled upwards at Ksh.100-120 per Litre against the normal Kshs.90/Litre.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

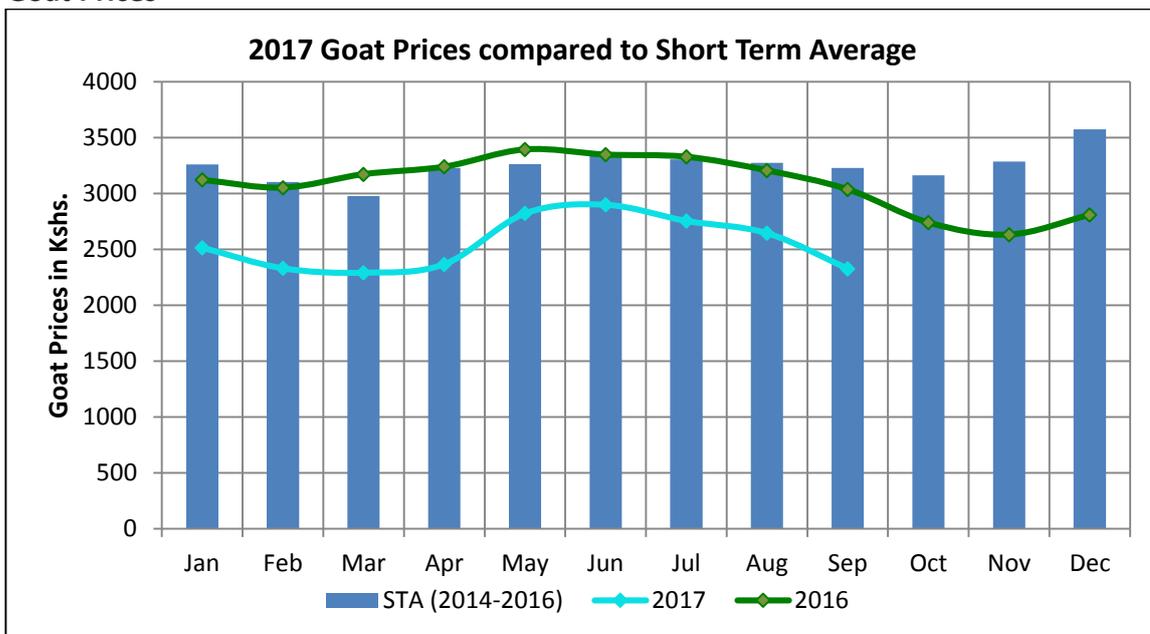
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices



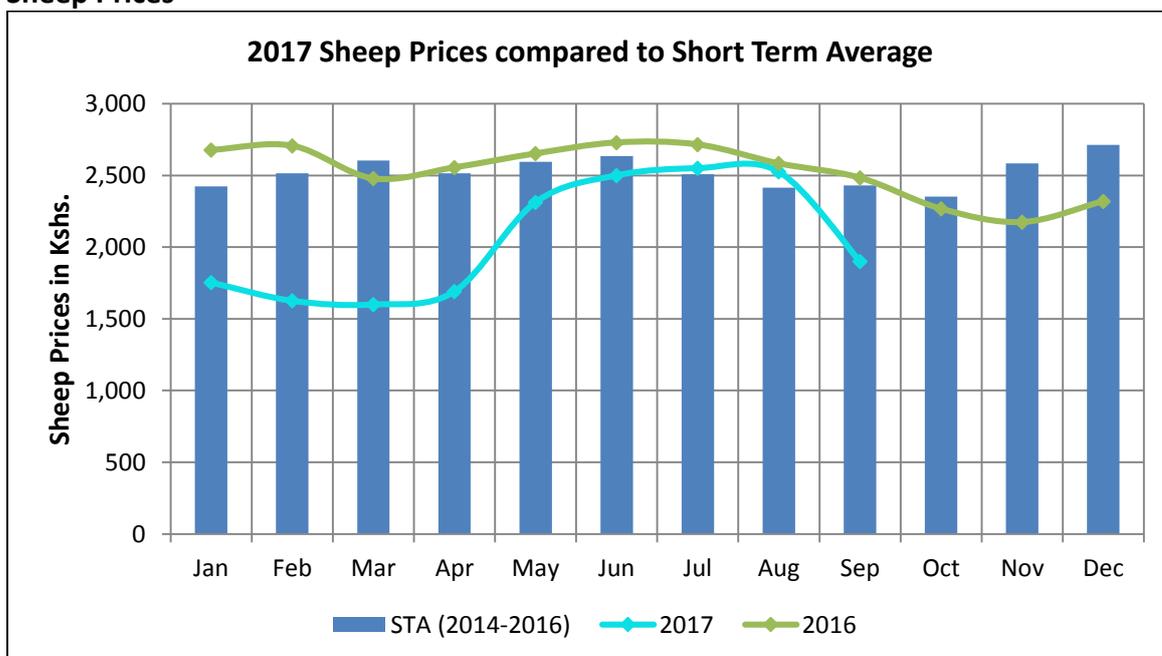
- From the figure shown above, there was significant decline in cattle prices from Kshs.15, 655 in August to Kshs.12, 650 in the month of September across the livelihood zones.
- Significant dip in cattle prices was induced by deteriorating cattle body condition as forage depletes, open water sources dries up and strategic and drought fall back boreholes breakdown.
- Dukana and North Horr wards posted favourable cattle prices at Kshs.20, 000 on average due to good cattle body condition whereas favourable prices were noted in Moyale due to a vibrant Ethiopia market. When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.22, 472, current average cattle price was 30percent below normal.

4.1.2 Goat Prices



- From the figure shown above, current goat prices reduced from Kshs.2, 645 in August to Kshs.2, 325 in the month under review. Declining goat prices was occasioned by the long dry spell which deteriorated the goat body condition.
- However, Dukana and North Horr wards posted market prices of Kshs.3, 000 as a result of off-season rains which rejuvenated forage hence improving body condition.
- The current goat price is 28percent below the short term average price of Kshs.3, 228.
- There is a positive correlation between below normal vegetation condition and goat prices. Therefore, deductions can be made that as the long dry spell persists, goat prices are expected to dip further.

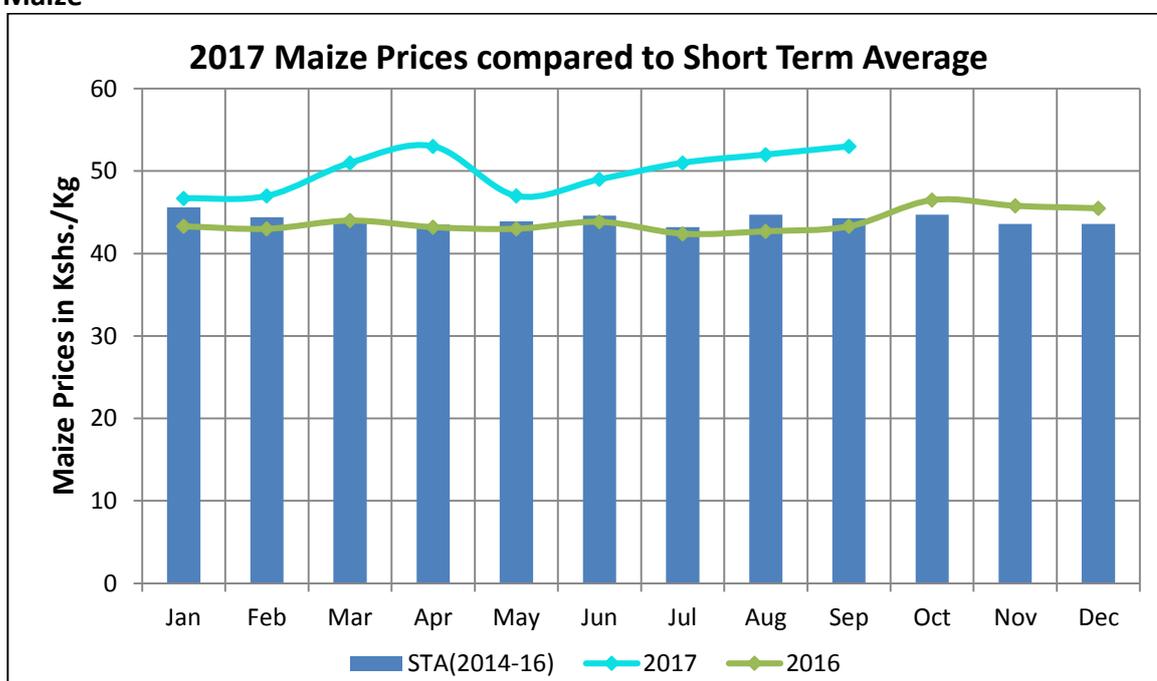
4.1.3 Sheep Prices



- From the figure shown above, the average selling price of sheep in the month under review was Ksh.1, 900. When compared to Kshs.2, 583 from the month of August, significant decline was recorded as the body condition deteriorated further.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.2, 429, sheep prices were 22percent below the short term average price.
- Below normal sheep prices were attributed deteriorating body condition as the severe drought continues. Notably, sheep are grazers and most pasture is depleted across the livelihood zones.
- Sheep prices were favourable in North Horr sub-county (Dukana and North Horr wards) as prices posted were between Kshs.2, 500-3, 000. High prices in the aforementioned wards were mainly attributed to pasture regeneration which positively impacted on the sheep body condition hence favourable market prices.

4.2 CROP PRICES

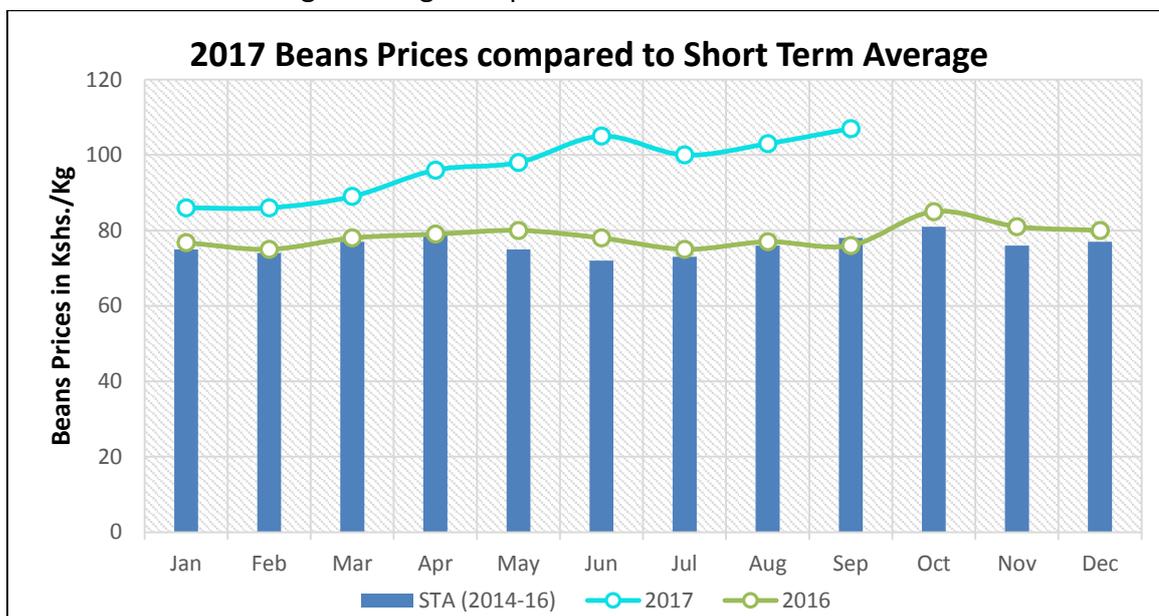
4.2.1 Maize



- From the figure shown above, average price of maize for the month of September was Kshs.53. In comparison to the preceding month, maize prices relatively remained the same.
- Current maize price of Kshs.53 is above the short term average price of Kshs.44 by 20percent. Above normal maize price was occasioned by near-total maize failure in the two seasons along the high potential areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties.
- Favourable maize prices were noted in Moyale Central, Sololo, North Horr town at Kshs.40-45 due to the close proximity to the neighbouring Ethiopia market.
- Nevertheless, high maize prices were posted in Golbo, Merille, Loyangalani, Gas, Turbi, Bubisa, Farakoen, Amballo, and Kargi where prices were posted at Kshs.55-70/kg.

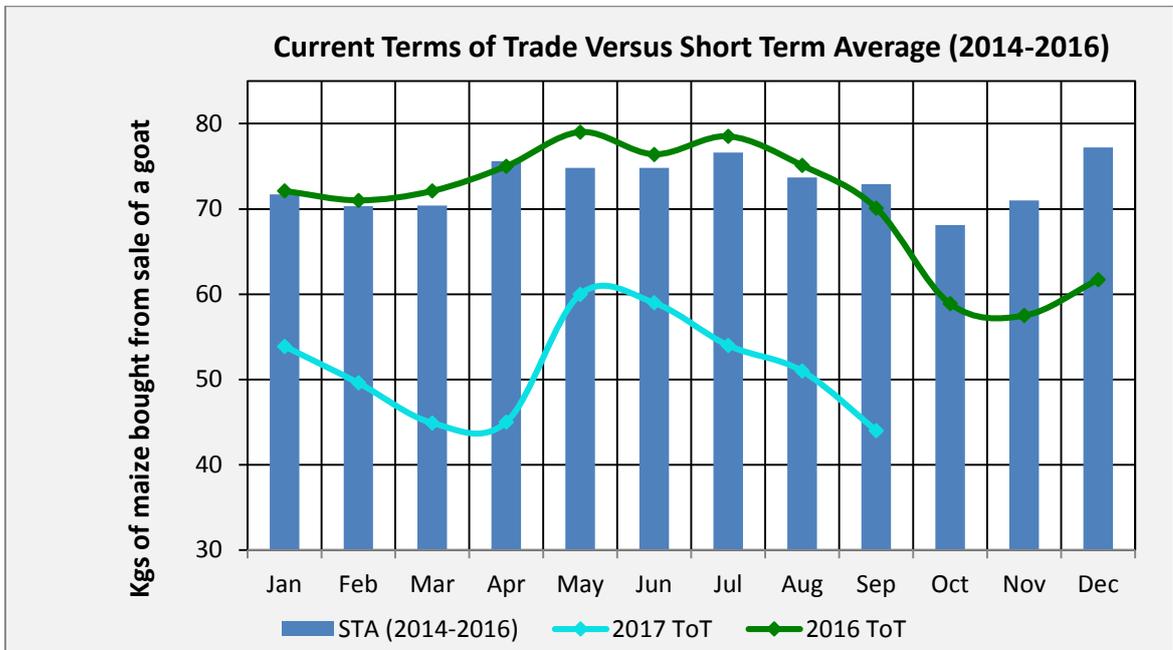
4.2.2 Beans

- The figure shown below illustrates beans prices over a given period of time. The current beans price was Kshs.107. No notable change was recorded in beans prices for the two successive months.
- The current average beans price of Kshs.107 is above the short term average price by 37 percent. Current beans price was above normal due to failure of the two planting successive seasons.
- Pastoral areas in Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties posted unfavourable beans prices as it retailed at Kshs.118-133/Kg.
- Favourable beans prices were recorded in Sololo, Moyale, Marsabit town and North Horr town and averaged at Kshs.90/kg.
- Lower prices were exhibited in the above mentioned markets due to injections from the Meru terminal and neighbouring Ethiopia markets.



4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

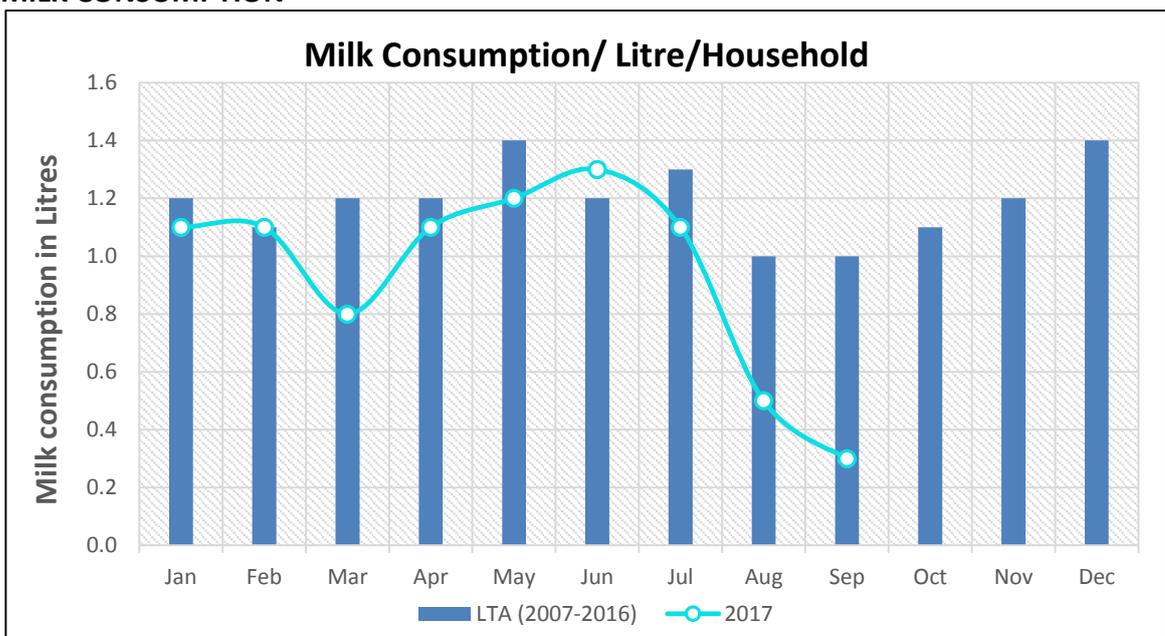
- From the table shown below, deductions can be made that terms of trade has been on a a worsening trend from June to September.
- Terms of trade declined from 51 recorded in the preceding month to 44 in the month undrr review. Consequently, pastoralists derived less quantities of maize from a sale of a goat when compared to a normal season.



- In comparison to a normal season, the current terms of trade is 40 percent below the short term average.
- A slump in terms of trade across the County was mainly attributed to consecutive failure of two rainy seasons in addition to prolonged long dry spell. Nevertheless, Dukana and North Horr wards exhibited favourable terms of trade as a result of upsurge in goat prices coupled with stabilized maize prices. Terms of Trade is expected to be unfavourable due to prolongation of the long dry spell.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

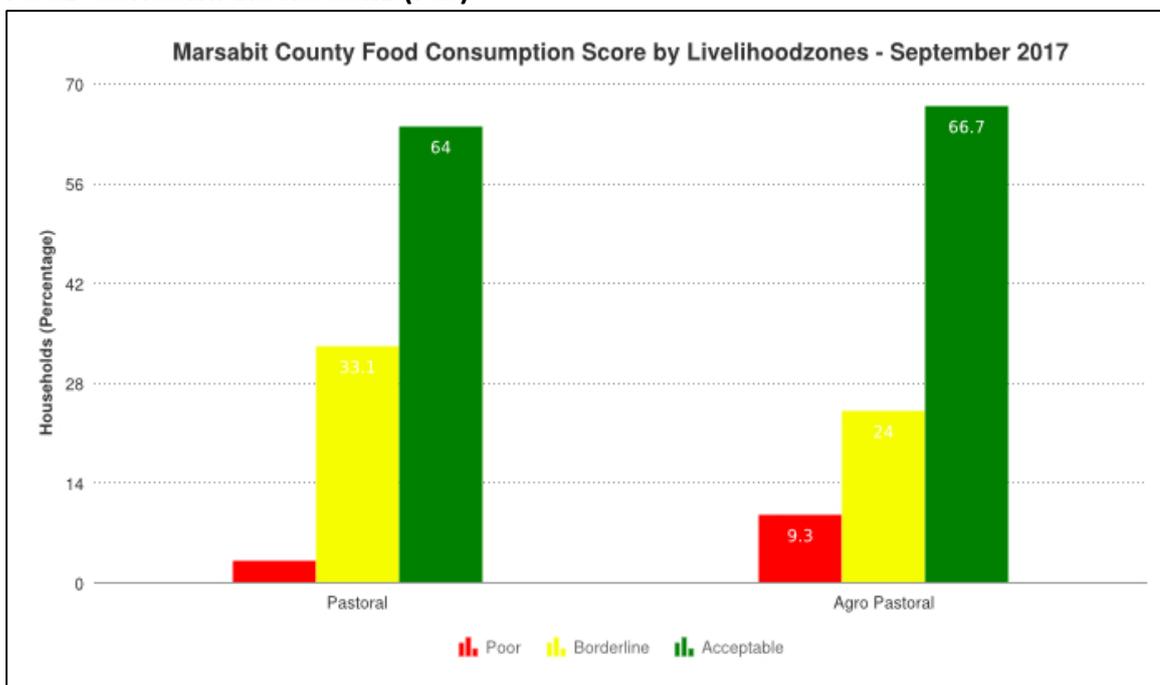
5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION



- From the figure shown above, average milk consumption declined from 0.5 litres/household/day in the preceding month to 0.3 litres/household/day across the livelihood zones.

- Current household milk consumption of 0.3Litres/household/day is 70percent below the long term milk average of 1.0Litres/household/day.
- Milk consumption plunged to its lowest ever across the livelihood zones owing to massive migration of livestock leaving only a few herds behind as a consequent of the severe drought situation which is at its deepening heights.
- Milk consumption is expected to worsen and will almost be nil induced by the long dry spell. However, parts of North Horr sub-county milk consumption was normal.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

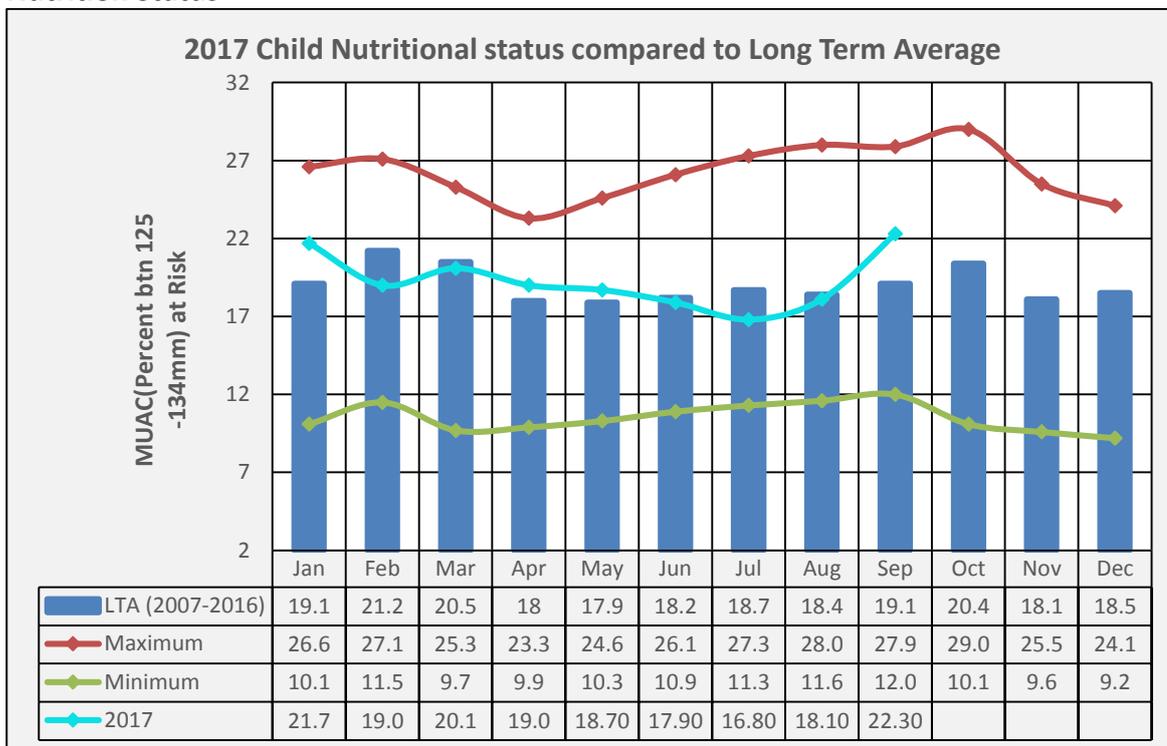


- The Food Consumption Score is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutrition importance of different food groups and therefore used to reveal the quality and quantity of households' diet.
- In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone; proportion of households that were within the poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption group categories were 9.3percent, 24percent and 66.7percent respectively. When compared to the Pastoral livelihood zone, 2.9percent, 33.1percent and 64percent of the households had poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption scores respectively.
- The mean food consumption score for the month under review was 22.3 across the livelihood zone hence falling within the borderline food consumption score band. Therefore, households consumed staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week.
- Food consumption score was better in Agro-Pastoral than Pastoral livelihood zone with a mean of 24.4 and 22.2 respectively.
- Therefore, households in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone consumed food more frequently and of rich dietary diversity in nutrient than those in Agro- pastoral livelihood zone hence more food secure.

- As the drought prolongs, households will consume food less frequently and of poor dietary diversity hence negatively affecting food consumption score.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

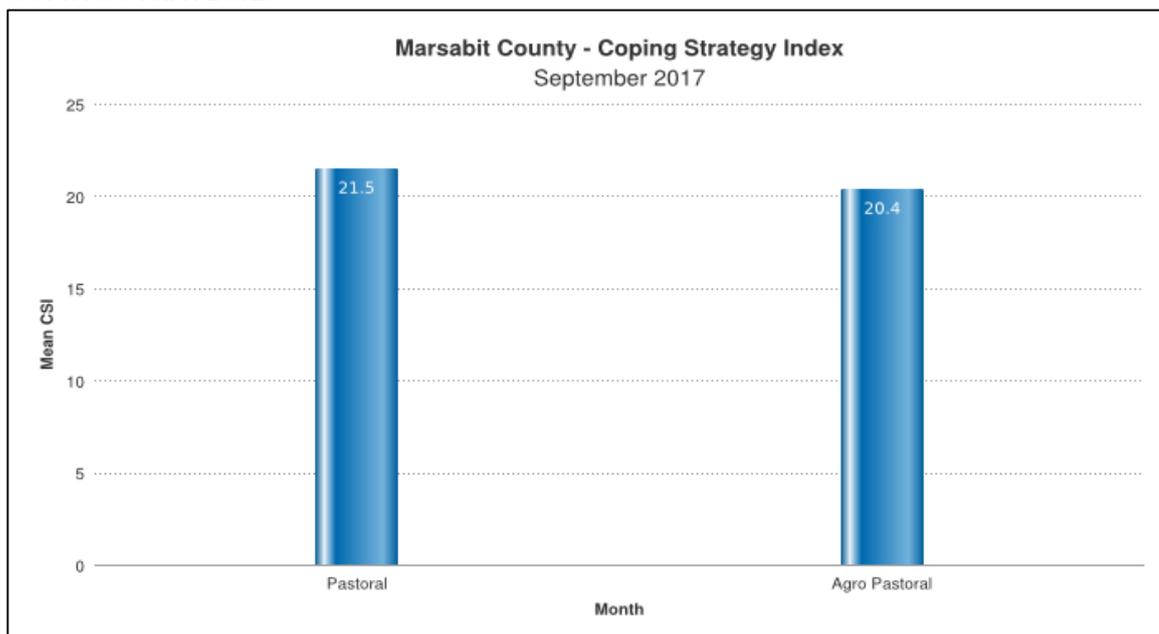


- From the figure shown above, children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition increased from 18.1percent in August to 22.3percent in the month under review.
- Laisamis sub-county had the highest proportion of the under-fives who were 'at risk' of malnutrition at 30percent. Malnutrition rates were not alarming in Saku and Moyale sub-counties which posted 'at risk' values of 13.7percent and 15.2percent respectively.
- Admission trends in Therapeutic and Supplementary feeding programmes increased in Dabel, Merille and Illeret.
- When compared to the long term average MUAC of 19.1percent, current children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition were outside the seasonal ranges by the normal range by 17percent.
- Higher than normal children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition was compounded by the ongoing long dry spell negatively affecting food consumption patterns and milk consumption across the livelihood zones.
- As the long dry spell prolongs, forage will be completely depleted affecting livestock body condition and consequently leading to nil milk production at household level hence deteriorating nutritional levels amongst the under-fives.

5.3.2 Health

- 20 people were reported dead due to malaria outbreak in Dukana and North Horr wards. Amongst the under-fives, no outbreak was reported but few cases of fever, upper respiratory tract infection and diarrhoea.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES



- Coping strategy index for the month of September was 21.2. When compared to the coping strategy index of the preceding month of 20.3, coping strategy index increased hence households employed more severe coping mechanisms hence they were more food insecure.
- The coping strategy index for Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones were 20.4 and 21.5 respectively hence households in the Pastoral livelihood zone were more food insecure than those in Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Proportion of households who employed and didn't employ coping strategies in the month under review were 88percent and 12percent respectively.
- Notable consumption based coping mechanisms embraced by the households were reliance on less preferred/less expensive food, reduction in frequency of food consumption and reduced portion size of meals.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- Cash transfers by NDMA, SND (support from Terre des Hommes Netherlands), World Food Programme, Concern WorldWide, VSF Germany, PACIDA, Kenya Red Cross, CARE Kenya, CARITAS and Plan International.
- Water trucking was undertaken in the worst hit areas of the County by NDMA, Concern WorldWide, VSF Germany, CIFA, CARITAS, County Government and PACIDA.
- Livestock vaccination by the Department of Veterinary and VSF Germany.

6.2 FOOD AID

- The National Government distributed relief food rations as stated herein: Loyangalani (1000bags of maize each 50kg, 400bags of beans each 90kg and 100 cartons of vegetable

oil), Sololo (1000bags of maize each 50kg, 400 bags of beans each 90kg and 100cartons of vegetable oil), North Horr(200 bags of beans each 90kg, 300 bags of rice each 50kg, 50 cartons of vegetable oil and 50 bales of ujimix), Moyale(2500bags of maize each 50kg, 500bags of rice each 50kg, 200 cartons of vegetable oil, 1000 bags of beans each 90kg and 50 bags of uji mix), Marsabit Central(1500 bags of maize each 50kg, 400 bags of beans each 90kg, 50 bales of ujimix and 100 cartons of vegetable oil), Laisamis(400bags of maize each 50kg, 400bags of beans each 90kg, 400bags of rice each 50kg, 50 cartons of vegetable oil and 20 bales of ujimix) and Chalbi(1500bags of maize each 50kg, 500bags of rice each 50kg, 400bags of beans each 90kg, 100caratons of vegetable oil and 50 bales of ujimix).

- NDMA through the drought contingency fund distributed 2,400 bags of range cubes to Saku, Moyale and parts of Laisamis. Kenya Red Cross also distributed livestock feeds.
- Malteser distributed food vouchers to 724 households with malnourished children. CITAM undertaking emergency food distribution to 9200 beneficiaries are in Oltorot, Goro rukesu, Dadach kambi, Kargi and Loiyangalani.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme intervention continued in North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties and implemented by WFP, UNICEF, Concern WW, FH Kenya, World Vision and Sub Counties health management teams.
- Therapeutic Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition for the Under-fives, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP), Out Patient Therapeutic Program (OTP) by MOH supported by UNICEF, WFP, World Vision, CONCERN WW and FHK.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- Interethnic clashes in Ethiopia raised tension in some parts of Moyale sub-county (Moyale town and lower Golbo) due to fear of reprisal attacks.

7.2 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS.

- The food security situation in the county has dipped across the livelihood zones. Pasture and browse is expected to deplete across the livelihood zones in the next one weeks except the Pastoral areas of North Horr sub-county which received off-season rainfall in the month of September. Household food consumption score is expected to deteriorate further as households will be consuming food less frequently and with minimal dietary diversity. 15percent of the water pans which have water are expected to dry up in the next two weeks except few areas that received off-season rains.
- Livestock body condition is anticipated to deteriorate further and be emaciated mostly for cattle and small stock across the livelihood zones due to pasture depletion. Massive in-migration of livestock into the County will overstretch the boreholes hence leading to their breakdown coupled with expected livestock disease outbreak in the dry season convergence grazing areas. Terms of trade is anticipated to worsen further with expected dip in goat prices and upsurge in the maize prices consequentially worsening the food insecurity situation across the livelihood zones.

- Main livestock markets are likely to collapse in the next two weeks due to low traded volumes if the short rains fail or occurs late than expected. Similarly, prices of cereals and pulses are likely to surge.
- Probably, households will employ more severe and irreversible coping mechanisms due to lack of household food stock. Nutrition status of children is expected to deteriorate further due to milk inaccessibility and poor infant feeding practices. Nevertheless, drought response interventions in the county will likely cushion households against adverse effects of drought.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continued water trucking to communities, schools and health facilities in the hotspots areas.
- Supply of fuel subsidy to strategic boreholes in drought fall back areas
- Support rapid response team to repair broken down bore holes
- Provision of strategic and drought fall back boreholes with fast moving spare parts
- Livestock feeds
- Stock piling of essential veterinary drugs, vaccine, equipment and other inputs
- Vaccination, mass treatment and deworming by department of veterinary services
- Mass screening, intensified integrated outreach services and recruiting of community health workers
- Facilitation of Intercommunity, sub counties peace dialogue meeting for common action area across the County.
- Coordination of cash transfers programmes undertaken by various implementers.