National Drought Management Authority
MARSABIT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER 2017

A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

OCTOBER EW PHASE: ALARM

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- **Rainfall**: Rainfall was received in most parts of the County in the month under review. Spatial and temporal distribution of the rains was good and fair respectively across the livelihood zones.
- **Vegetation condition**: 3-month vegetation condition index for the month under review was 32.29 hence slight improvement from 31.45 depicted in the previous month due to enhanced rains received but still falls within the moderate vegetation deficit band. Forage condition is generally fair across the livelihood zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- **Production indicators**: Livestock body condition gradually improved and was poor-fair for the livestock species. Ranges from poor-fair and fair for cattle, shoats/camel respectively. Milk production per household per day improved to 1.4Litres but still fell outside the normal range strap. Livestock mortalities were reported in few pockets in Saku and Moyale sub-counties as a result of drought and some cases were reported in Laisamis due to heart disease in Cattle. No reported cases of livestock disease outbreak were witnessed across the County. Planting of crops was witnessed across the County.
- **Access indicators**: Household and livestock trekking distances to water points declined across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade was unfavourable across the livelihood zones. Milk consumption slightly improved across the livelihood zones but was still below normal. Market prices for cereals are still high.
- **Utilization indicators**: Children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition declined coupled with reduced caseloads. Food consumption score and Coping Strategy Index gradually improved and declined across the County.

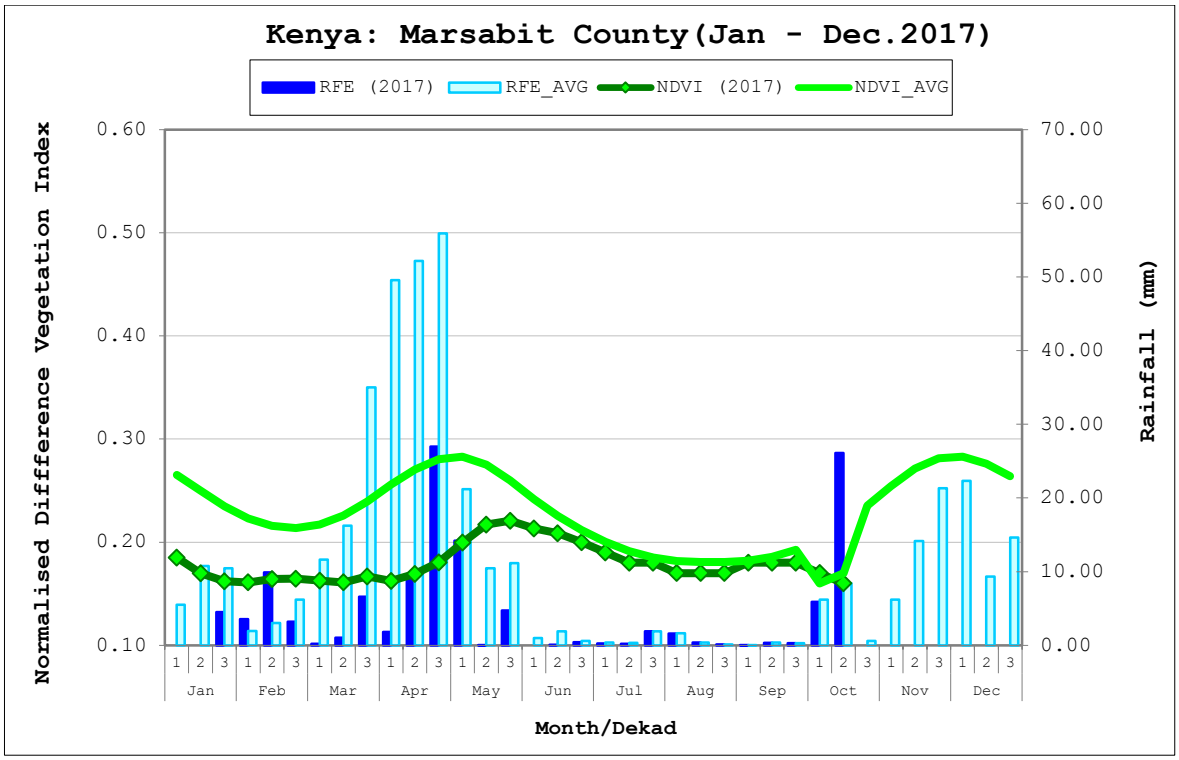
Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Alarm	Improving
Pastoral All species	Alarm	Improving
Fisherfolk/ Casual labour /Petty Trading	Alert	Worsening
County	Alarm	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range/Value**
Rainfall (% of Normal)	77	80 -120
VCI-3Month	32.29	>35
Forage condition	Fair	Good
Production indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.4	>1.7Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Deaths	No death
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	55	>68
Milk Consumption	0.75	>1.1Litres
Return distance to water sources	3.1	0.0-3.2 Km
Cost of water	0-5	<Ksh.5
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	19.8	0.0-20.4
Coping Strategy Index	19.75	<18
Food Consumption score	25.7	>35

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation			▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase			▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept)			▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding		

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE



- From the figure shown above, Marsabit County received enhanced rainfall in the second dekad of the month at 26.1mm against the decadal long term average of 8.4mm. First dekadal rainfall amount of 5.9mm which is below the dekadal long term average of 6.2mm.

1.2 Onset of the Short Rains

- Onset of the short rains occurred in the second dekad of the month across the County. When compared to a normal season, the onset of the short rains was timely.

1.3 Amounts received

- During the month under review, 49.1mm of rainfall was recorded at Marsabit Mountain in 3 rainy days with the highest amount being recorded on 26th October amounting to 26.1 mm. Likewise, Moyale station recorded the highest for the amount of rainfall at 73.3mm in 9 rainy days with the highest amount being 31.2mm recorded on 12th October. Cumulatively, Marsabit station rainfall amounts for the month of was 77% of the normal.
- North Horr and Moyale sub-counties received enhanced rainfall which were above normal whereas Laisamis and Saku sub-counties received near normal and below normal rainfall amounts respectively. Nevertheless, few pockets in Laisamis sub-county namely Mt.Kulal, Moite, Loyangalani and Kargi received enhanced rainfall.

1.4 Spatial and Temporal Distribution

- Spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall was good and fair respectively since most parts of the County received rainfall of varied intensity at different periods. Moyale and North Horr sub-counties received enhanced rainfall in 9 and 7 rainy days respectively.
- However, Laisamis and Saku sub-counties received rainfall in 4-5 and 3 rainy days respectively.
- Maikona, Logologo,Korr, Logololo, Funanqumbi, Sagante and Rawana received depressed rainfall.
- Notably worst hit areas of Amballo, Badanrero and Laqi in Moyale sub-county neither received even traced amounts nor any rainfall amounts in the month of October. When compared to the livelihood zones, Pastoral livelihood zone received above normal rainfall

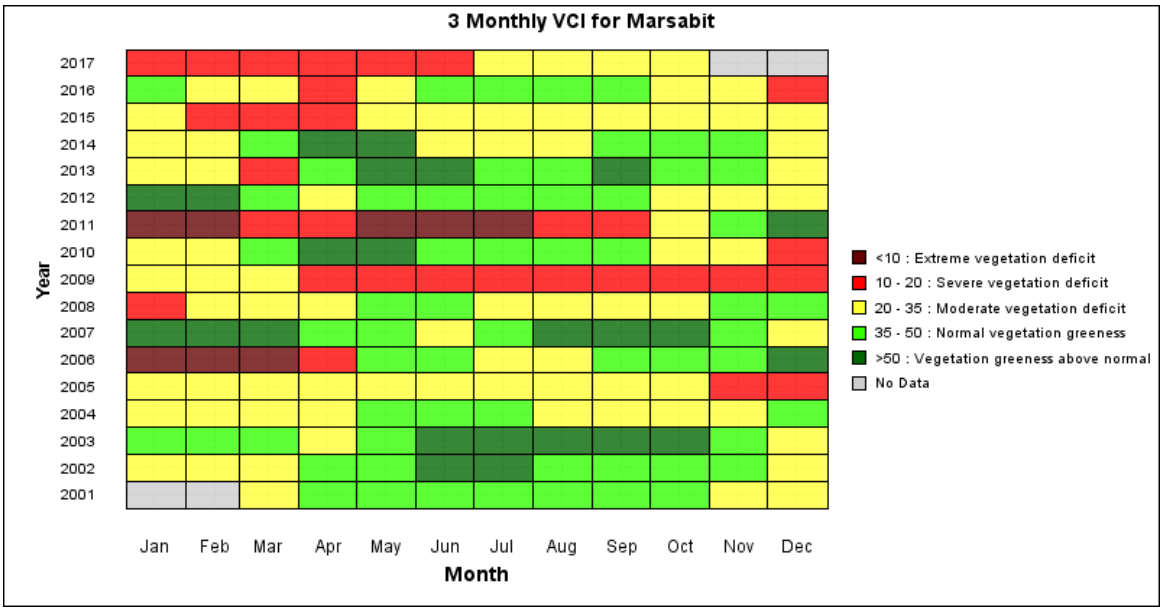
amounts whereas Agro-pastoral livelihood zone received normal/below normal rainfall amounts.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

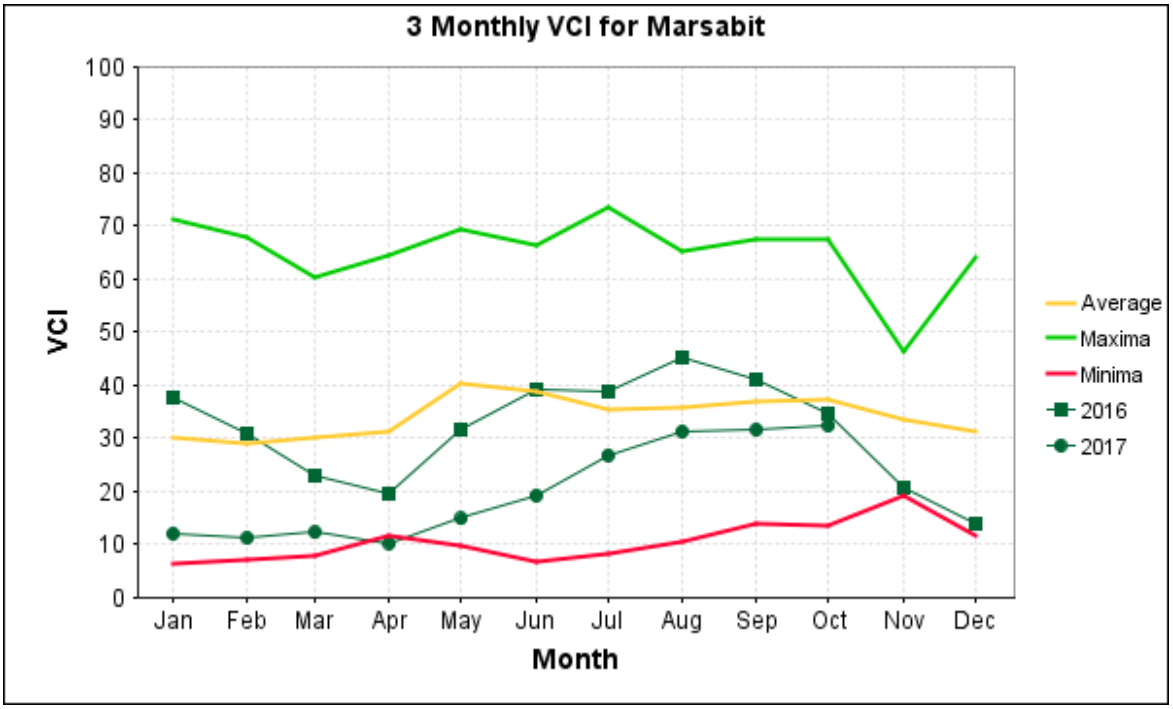
2.1 1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The 3-months VCI matrix shown below exhibits VCI bands of the months in terms of agricultural drought based on specified VCI thresholds. Retrospectively, the vegetation condition index has been classified within appropriate vegetation deficit band for the month under review.
- Underpinning basis for the vegetation condition index includes comparison of the relative NDVI (Normalised Difference Vegetation Index) change with respect to minimum and maximum historical NDVI values.
- 3-month Vegetation Condition Index was 32.29 across the County hence classified for four successive months in the moderate vegetation deficit band.



- There was gradual improvement in the vegetation condition index from 31.45 in September to 32.29 in the month under review.
- Significant improvement in vegetation condition index for North Horr sub-county was exhibited from 34.24 in preceding month to 39.11 in October. Cumulative rains received in September and October in North Horr momentously rejuvenated forage. The current North Horr 3-months VCI is above 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.

- 3-months vegetation condition index for Laisamis, Moyale and Saku sub-counties were below normal when compared to the long term averages.



- 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.

2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition is generally fair across the livelihood zones. Nonetheless, good pasture condition was witnessed in the areas that received rainfall in the months of September and October.
- When compared to the previous month, pasture condition slightly improved across the livelihood zones which was occasioned by rains received in the month under. Pasture condition is below normal when compared to a normal period. There is renaissance of non-herbaceous vegetation which is predominant in is eastern parts of Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties.
- Quantity and quality of pasture is good in the Northern parts of North Horr sub-county (Hurri Hills, Dukana,Gol Guda, Balesa, North Horr,Illeret, Sarima and Gas), Laisamis sub-county (Mount Kulal, Namarei and Moite) and Moyale(Dabel, Sololo, Godoma, Bori, Uran and MadoAdhi).

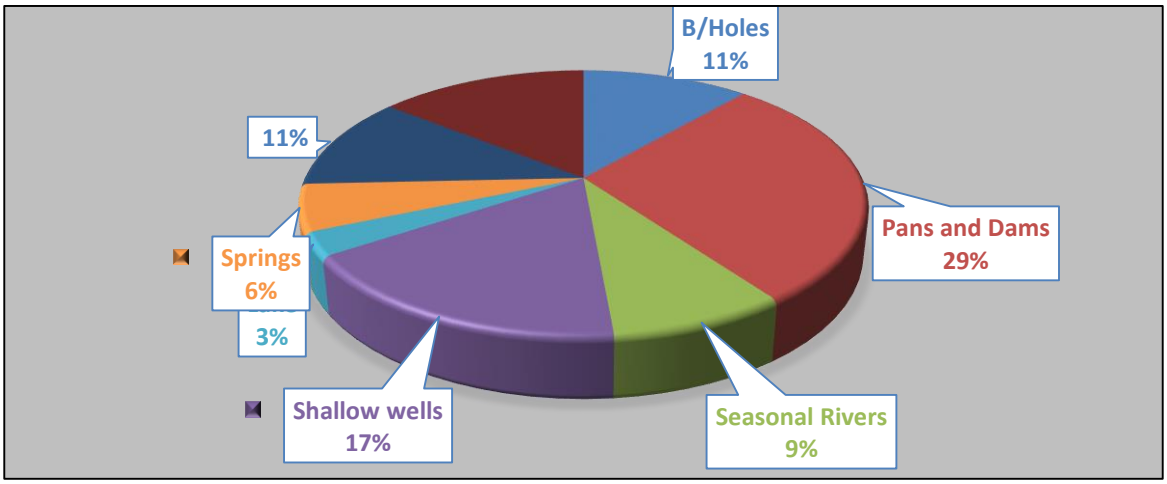
- Conspicuously, pasture is depleted in few pockets of Moyale (Amballo, Laqi and Badanrero) and Saku (Sagante, Jaldesa and Dirib Gombo). Therefore, pasture condition is better in the Pastoral livelihood zone than the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- With the continuity of the short rains, pasture is expected to last for the 2months in the Agro-pastoral and 3months in the Pastoral livelihood zone.

2.1.3 Browse

- The condition of browse is fair-good across the livelihood zones. Pastoral areas of North Horr, Moyale and few pockets of Laisamis sub-county exhibited good browse condition.
- Browse condition is below normal when compared to this particular time of the year. Below normal browse condition was induced by consecutive failure of the last two seasons.
- As the short rains progresses, browse is expected to last for the next 3months in the Agro-pastoral areas whereas 4months in the Pastoral livelihood zone.

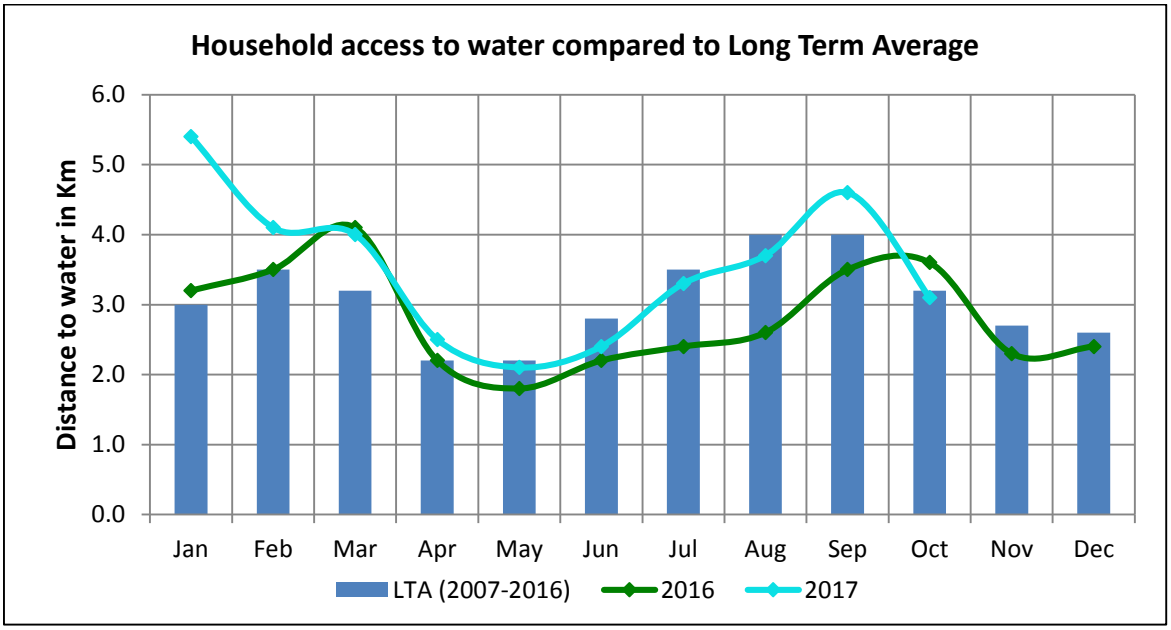
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources



- From the pie-chart shown above, 29percent of the communities interviewed used water pans for water consumption. Water pans, Shallow wells and Natural ponds are the main sources of water at 29percent,17percent and 14percent respectively.
- When compared to a normal period, the above mentioned water sources are the normal water sources at this time of the year.
- Open water sources are partially recharged as a result most of the households draw water from them.
- Other water sources employed by the community are boreholes, traditional water wells, springs and lakes at 11percent, 9percent, 6percent and 3percent respectively.
- As the short rains continues, the named major water sources are expected to be the main water sources in the next two months.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization



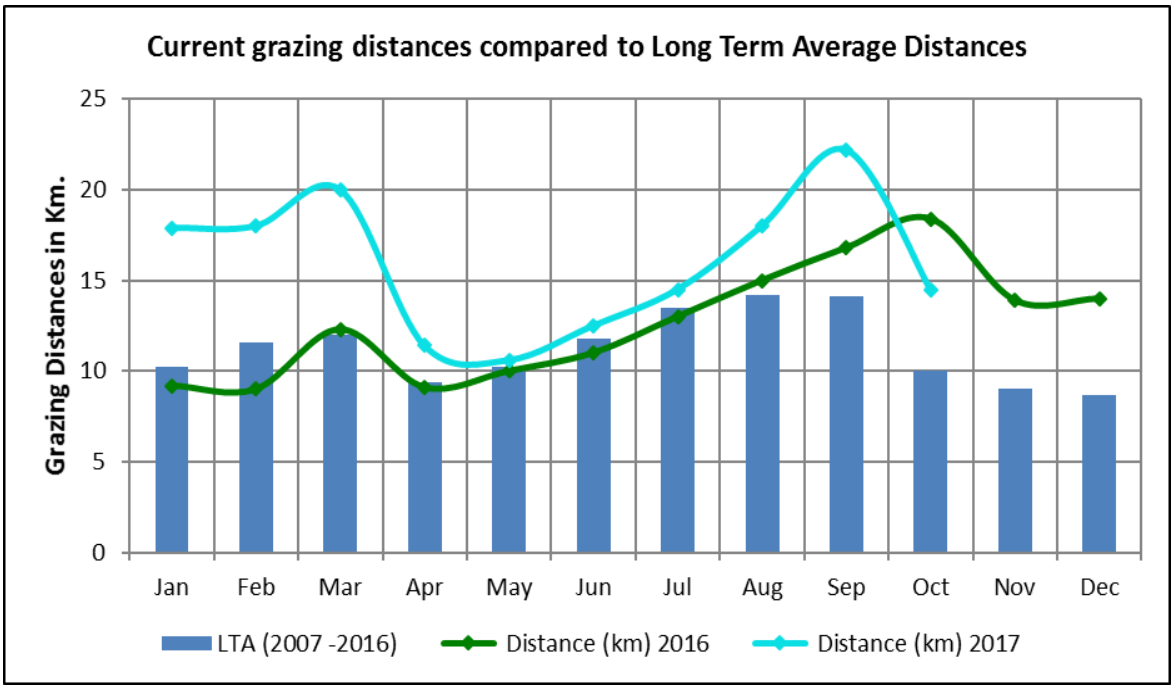
- The figure shown above illustrates that in the month under review, return household water distance to main water sources was 3.1Km. Household water distance declined from 4.6Km recorded in the previous month.
- Reduced household water distance was occasioned by the onset of the short rains received in several parts of the County. Most of the open water sources are partially recharged.
- Shorter household water distances were exhibited in most of the Pastoral livelihood zone as opposed to the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone which had longer distances.
- The current household water distance of 3.1Km is 3percent shorter than the normal household water distance of 3.2Km.
- Waiting time at the water source slightly reduced from 1hour recorded in the former month to 30minutes in the month under review. When compared to a normal period, waiting time of 30minutes is normal.
- Current household water consumption 15Litres/per person/day in the Pastoral livelihood zone whereas 10Litres/per person/day in the Agro-Pastoral zone. Therefore, household water consumption per day improved across the livelihood zones when compared to the previous month.
- Cost of water varies at Ksh. 0-5/20Litres jerry can across the county with exception of Marsabit and Moyale towns where water vendors retailed water at Ksh. 50/20Litres jerry can.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- From the figure shown below, return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points was 14.5Km for the month of October. When compared to the preceding months' livestock trekking distance of 22.2Km, current livestock trekking distances reduced.
- Reduced livestock trekking distances were observed across the livelihood zones in the County due to forage regeneration and recharge of open water sources. Nonetheless, most

parts of North Horr, Moyale highlands exhibited shorter livestock trekking distances of less than 10Km.

- When compared to the normal trekking distance of 10Km, the current distance is 45percent longer the long term livestock trekking distance.



- Generally, there was limited hindrance in access of pasture and was only confined in isolated areas of Badanrero, Amballo, Laqi in Moyale and some parts of Saku sub-county.
- In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, watering frequency for cattle/shoats and camel is daily and 5 days respectively. Similarly, In the Pastoral livelihood zone, watering frequency for cattle/shoats and camel is after 1 day and 4 days respectively. Watering frequencies has generally reduced due to the continued short rains.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition is poor-fair, fair and fair-good for cattle, small stock and camels respectively across the livelihood zones.
- However, livestock body condition in Balesa, Darade, North Horr, Moite, Gatab, Darade, Sarima, Qorqa, Dambala Fachana, Uran, Kargi and Bori is good as a result of significant forage rejuvenation.
- Notably, livestock body condition was generally poor for cattle in the hardly hit areas of Badanrero, Laqi, Amballo, Jaldesa, Sagante, Dirib Gombo, Logologo and Malbebali.
- When compared across the livelihood zone, livestock body condition was better in Pastoral than Agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Livestock body condition is not normal at this particular time of the year. Livestock body condition is expected to improve further as the short rains intensified.

3.1.2 Livestock Migration

- There was no unusual livestock migration. Most of the livestock that had migrated to the satellite camps have returned back to their normal grazing areas due to rains received across the County.

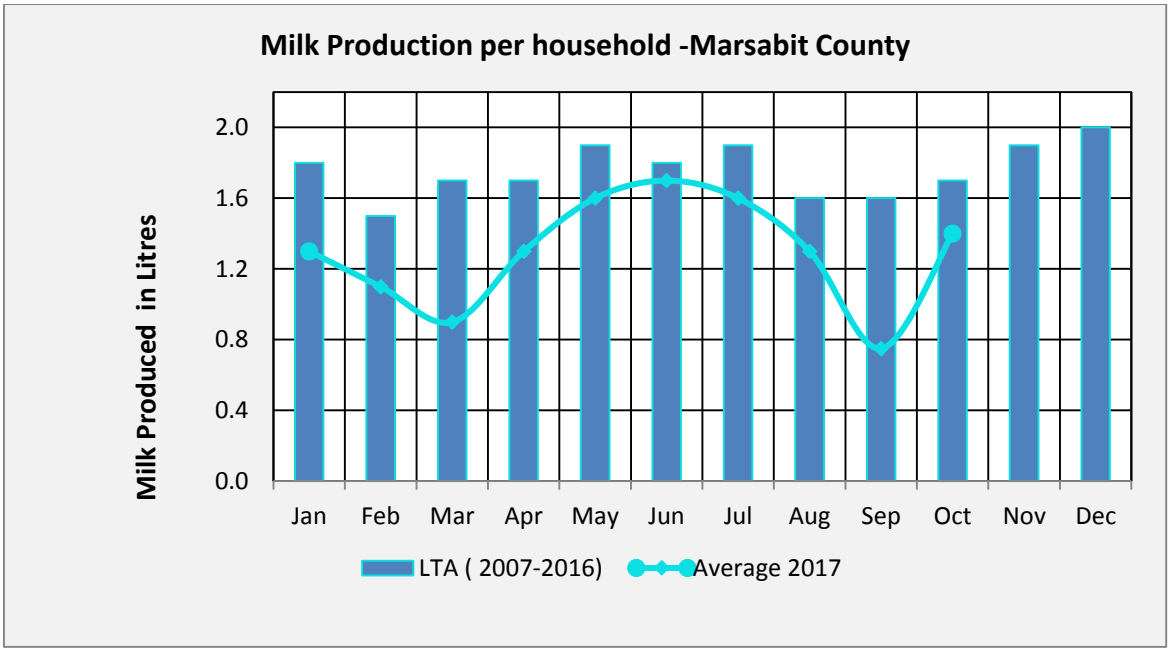
3.1.3 Livestock Diseases

- There was no outbreak of livestock diseases in the County. However, 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.CBPP in Saku, Moyale and Laisamis and PPR in Logologo, Badanrero and Laqi.

3.1.4 Livestock mortalities

Livestock mortalities as a result of drought were reported in Sagante, Jaldesa, Dirib Gombo, Amballo, Laqi and Badanrero. Cattle deaths were reported in Laisamis sub-county (Korr) due to heart disease. Flashfloods caused deaths in small stock in Korr.

3.1.5 Milk Production

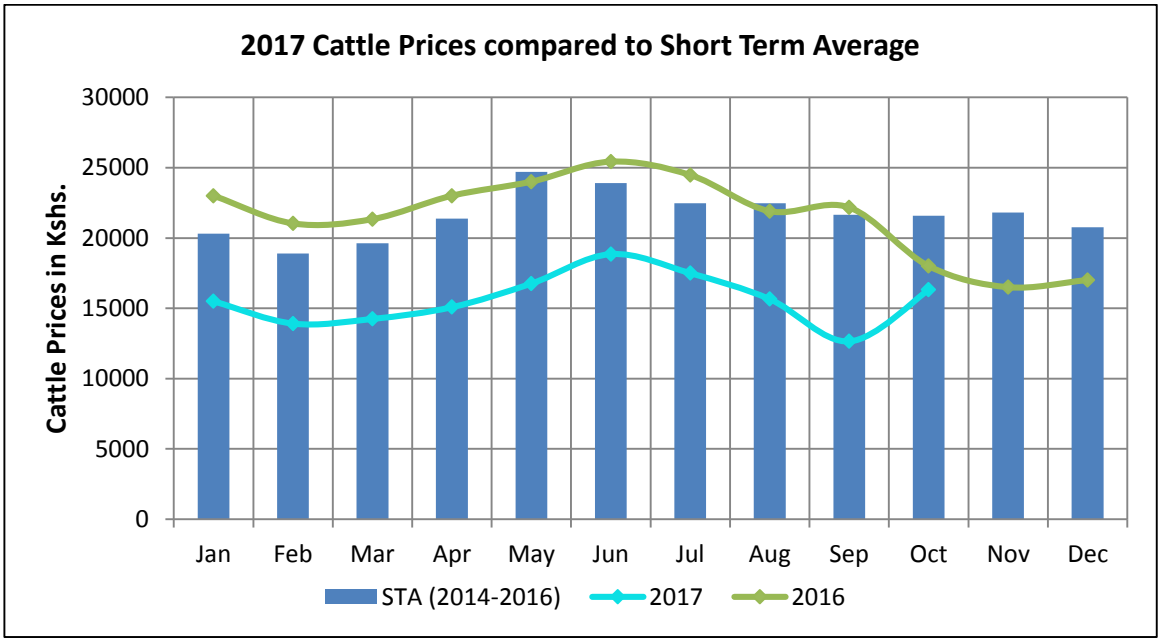


- The figure shown above depicts that milk production/household/Litre for the month under review was 1.4Litres. When compared to the previous month of 0.75Litres, milk production increased.
- Improved milk production was noted due to forage regeneration in most parts of the County coupled with migration of livestock from the satellite camps back to their original grazing areas.
- When compared to a normal period, milk production was 18percent below normal. Milk production has significantly improved in North Horr and Moyale sub Counties. However, Laisamis and Saku sub-counties posted average milk production of less than 1Litre per household. Milk from Turbi, Shurr and Karare is sold at Marsabit market whereas milk from Sololo, Uran, Bori and Nana is sold in Moyale market.
- Due to improved milk production, milk prices has reduced from Kshs.100-120 per Litre to Kshs.90-100 across the livelihood zones. Current milk prices of Kshs.90-100 is normal.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

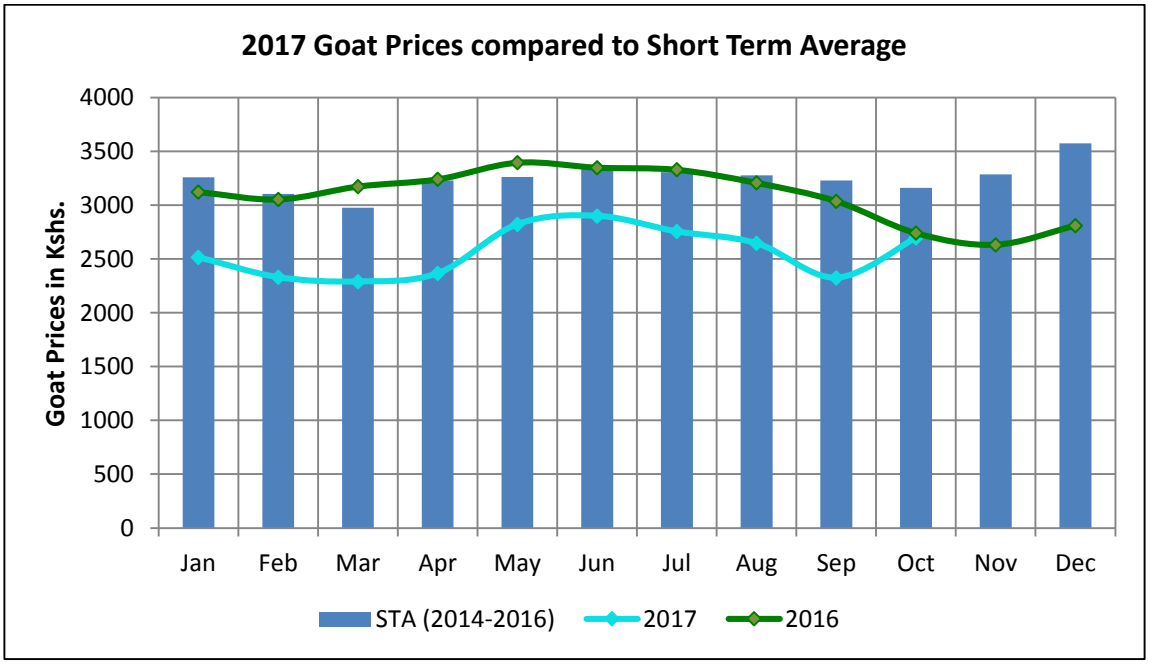
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices



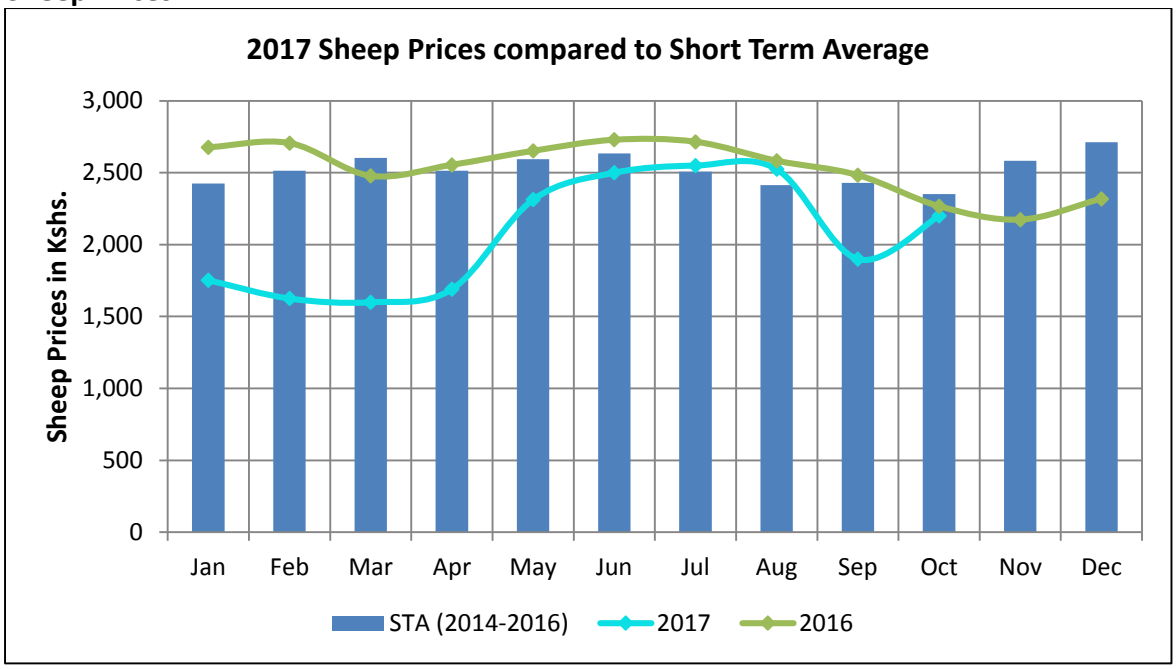
- From the figure shown above, cattle prices increased from Kshs.12, 650 in the preceding month to Kshs.16, 326 in the month of October across the livelihood zones.
- Increased cattle prices were attributed by improved cattle body condition as open water sources recharged and forage rejuvenated.
- North Horr and Moyale markets exhibited favourable cattle prices at Kshs.20, 000 and Kshs.25, 000 respectively due to proximity to the vibrant Ethiopia market coupled with improved cattle body condition. Merille and Marsabit terminal markets posted the lowest cattle prices at an average of Kshs.10, 000 due to poor cattle body condition
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.21, 590, current average cattle price was 24percent below normal.

4.1.2 Goat Prices



- From the figure shown above, the current goat price is Kshs.2, 740. When compared to the previous month goat price of Kshs.2, 325, current goat prices slightly increased.
- Improved goat prices were occasioned by improved goat body condition which was caused by forage rejuvenation. Favourable goat prices were posted in North Horr and Moyale markets at an average price of Kshs.3, 500.
- When compared to a normal period, current goat price is 13percent below the short term average price of Kshs.3, 162.
- With the continuity of the short rains, goat prices are expected to improve further.

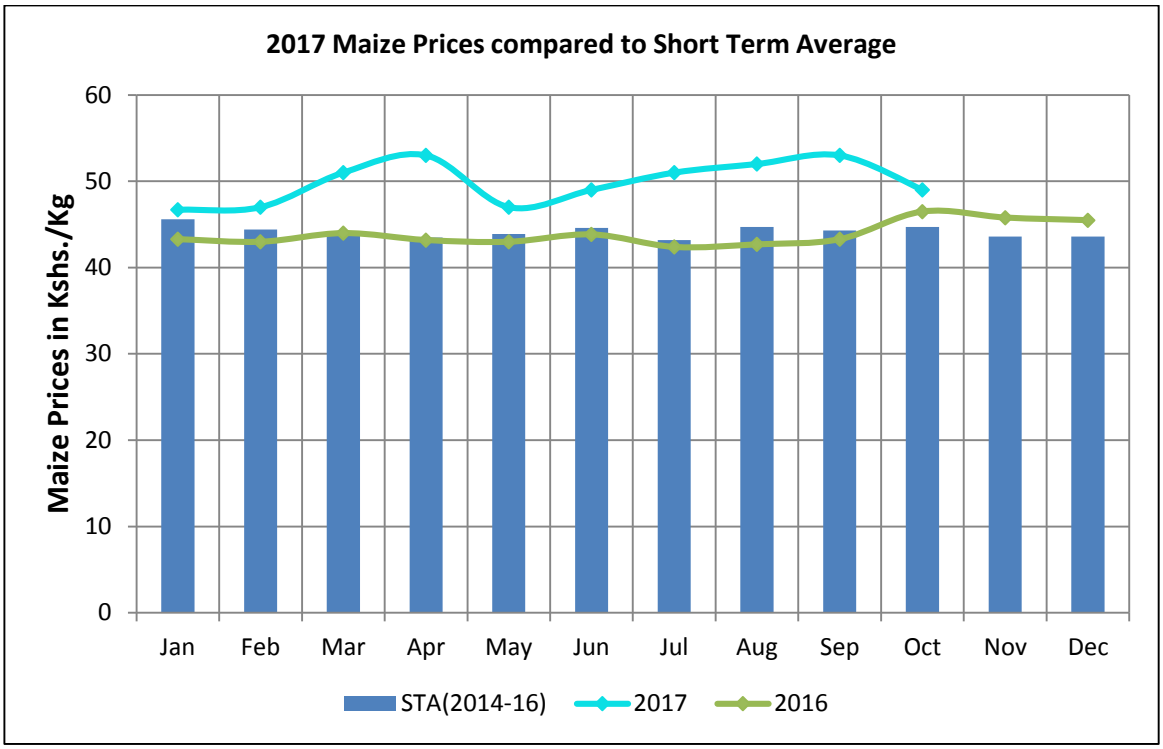
4.1.3 Sheep Prices



- From the figure shown above, the average selling price of sheep in the month under review was Ksh.2, 200. When compared to Kshs.1, 900 recorded in the previous month, there was marginal increase in goat prices.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.2, 351, sheep prices were 4percent below the short term average price.
- Sheep prices were favourable in North Horr and Moyale markets with prices averaging at Kshs.3, 000. Favourable sheep prices in the Moyale and North Horr markets were attributed to the vibrant Ethiopia market coupled with significant improvement in sheep body condition.
- Sheep prices are expected to improve further in the next coming things due to progression of the short rains across the County.

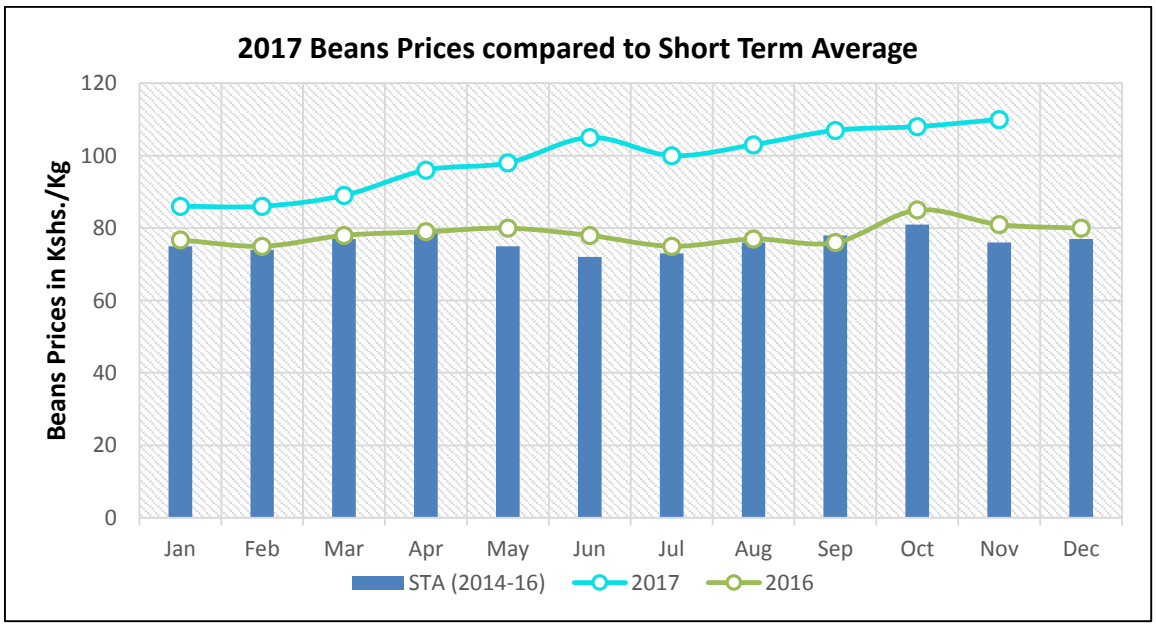
4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize



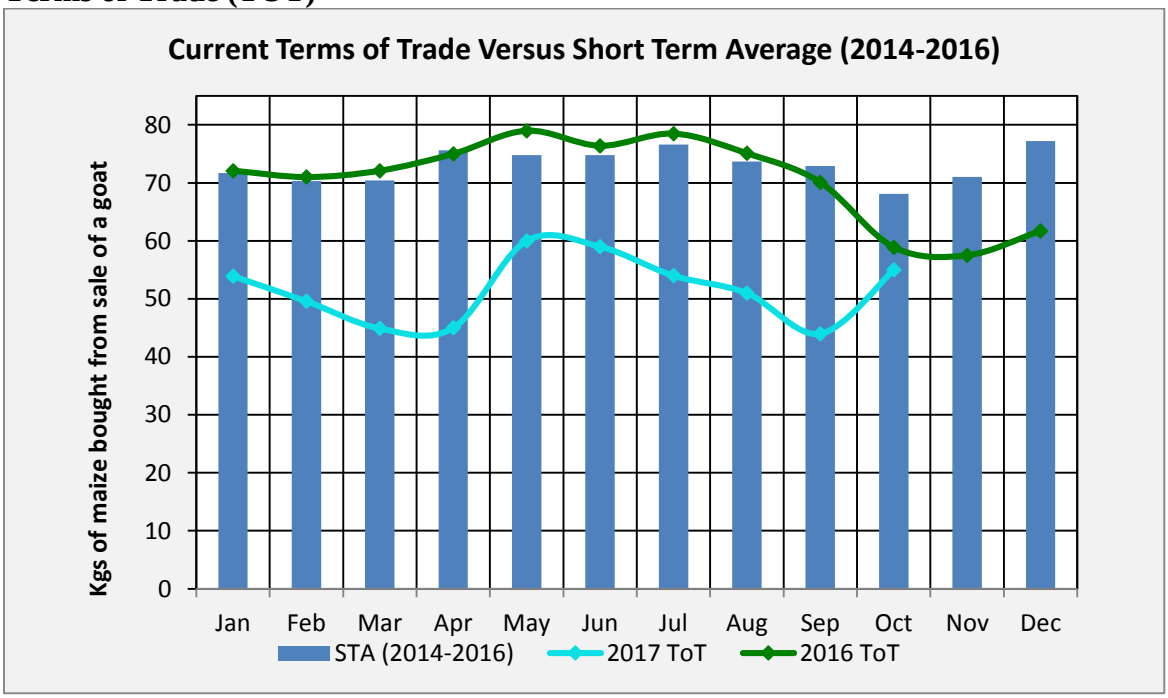
- From the figure shown above, average price of maize for the month under review was Kshs.49. In comparison to the preceding month, maize prices exhibited slight decline.
- Current maize price of Kshs.49 is above the short term average price of Kshs.45 by 9percent. Higher maize prices above the three-year short term average price of Kshs.45 was prompted by near-total maize failure in the two seasons in the Agro-pastoral zone.
- Favourable maize prices were noted in Moyale Township, North Horr and Sololo markets at prices ranging between Kshs.38-45. Lower maize prices were a result of close proximity to the neighbouring vibrant Ethiopia market.
- Nonetheless, high maize prices were recorded in Marsabit, Elmolo, Loyangalani, Turbi and Dabel markets with prices ranging between Kshs.55-70/kg.

4.2.2 Beans



- The figure shown above depicts that in the month of October, beans prices retailed at Kshs.110. Therefore, when compared to the preceding month average price of Kshs.107, beans prices stabilized.
- The current average beans price of Kshs.110 is 45percent above the three-year short term average price of Kshs.76. Above normal beans prices were caused by successive failure of two seasons.
- High beans prices were reported in Loyangalani, Dabel, Kargi and Marsabit markets with prices retailing above Kshs.120/kg.
- Nonetheless, favourable beans prices were posted in Moyale, Dukana and North Horr commodity markets with prices ranging between Kshs.90-120/kg.
- Lower prices were exhibited in the above mentioned areas due to commodities inflows from the neighbouring Ethiopia market.

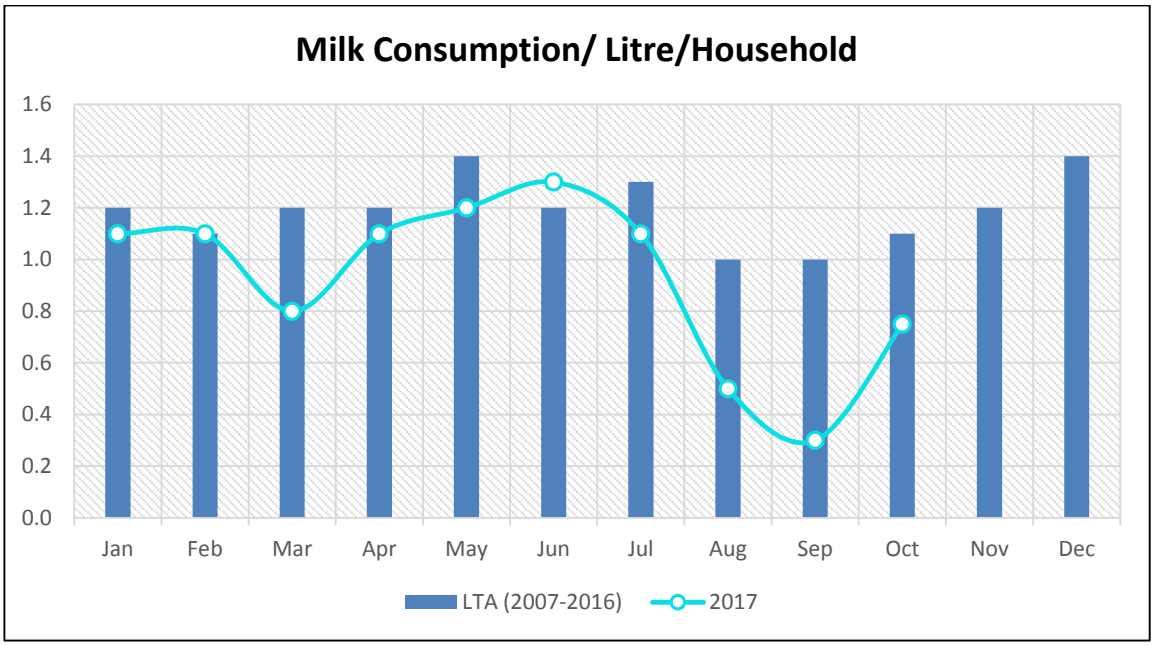
4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)



- From the table shown above, it can be infered that terms of trade has been below normal from January to October 2017.
- Terms of trade improved from 44 recorded in the preceding month to 55 in the month of October. Subsequently, pastoralists derived more quantities of maize from a sale of a goat in the month under review than the preceding month.
- When compared to the previous month, the current terms of trade is 19percent below the the three year short term average ToT of 68 .
- Improved terms of trade across the livelihood zones was primarily occasioned by gradual improvement in goats body condition due to the continued receipt of the short rains. However, Moyale, North Horr and Dukana depicted favourable terms of trade due to higher goat prices coupled with lower maize prices. Terms of Trade is favourable as the short rains progresses.

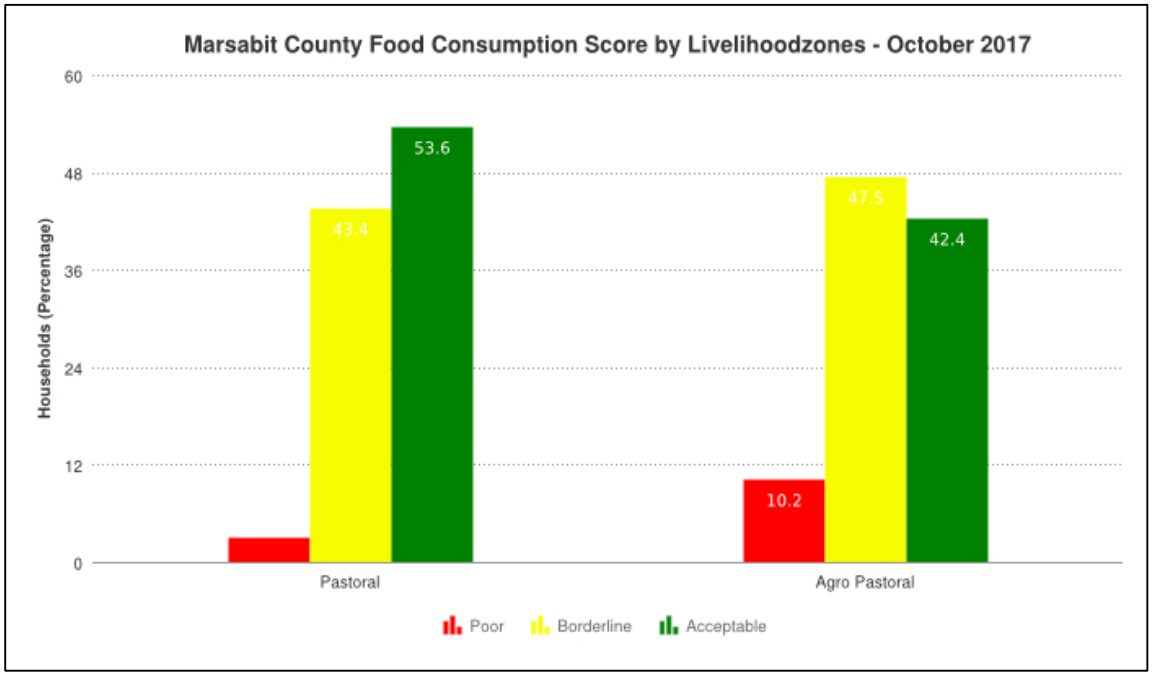
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION



- The figure shown above, average milk consumption per household for the month under review was 0.75Litres/household/day across the livelihood zones. Therefore, milk consumption slightly improved from 0.3Litres/household/day recorded last month.
- When compared to the long term average milk consumption of 1.1Litres/household/day, current household milk consumption is 32percent below normal.
- Milk consumption improved when compared to the previous month due to migration of livestock from the satellite camps to original grazing areas and improved livestock body condition.
- Milk consumption is expected to improve further as livestock body condition is anticipated to improve further due to the progression of the short rains.

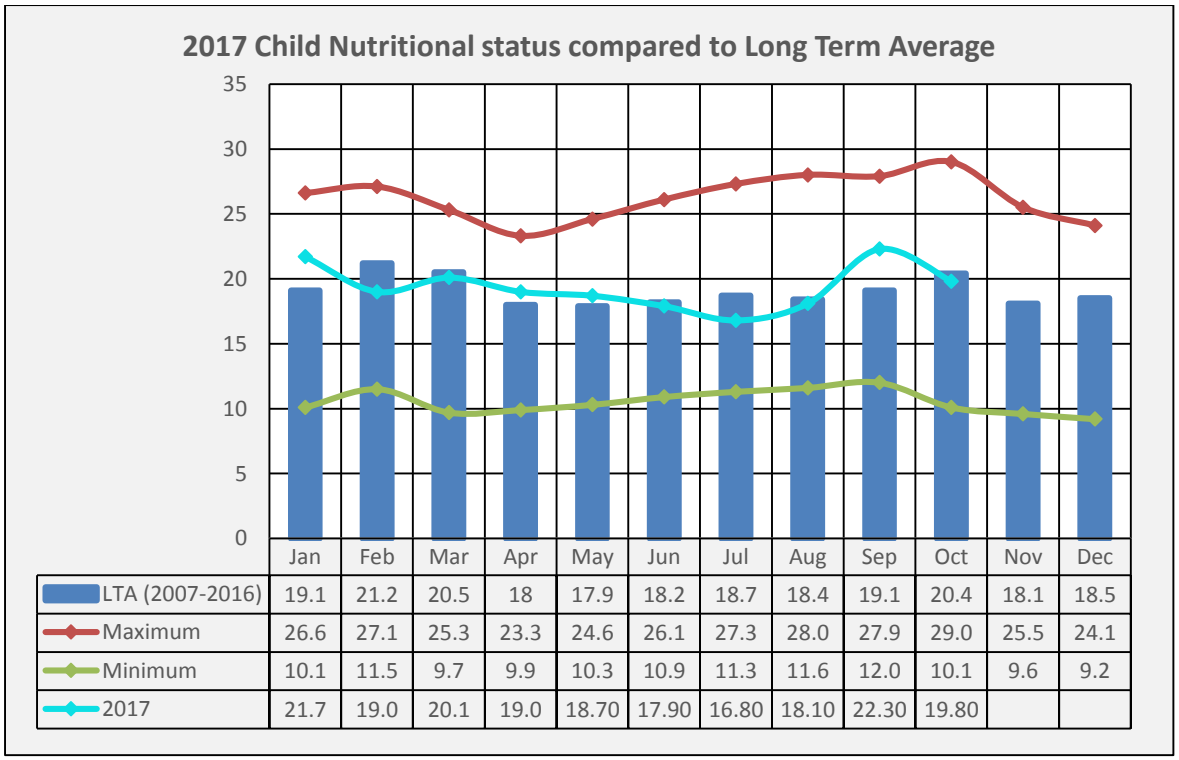
5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)



- 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.
- The mean food consumption score for the month under review was 25.7 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.
- When compared to the preceding month food consumption score of 22.3, food consumption score slightly improved.
- Food consumption score was better in Pastoral than Agro-pastoral livelihood zone with a mean of 27.2 and 24.2 respectively.
- Proportion of households in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone that were within the poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption group categories were 10.2percent, 47.5percent and 42.4percent respectively. However, in the Pastoral livelihood zone, 3percent, 43.4percent and 53.6percent of the households had poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption scores respectively.
- Therefore, households in the Pastoral livelihood zone consumed food rich in dietary diversity comprised of different food groups and most frequently than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone. It can be deduced that households in the Pastoral livelihood zone were more food secure than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Consequently, food consumption score is expected to improve further as the short rains continues.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status



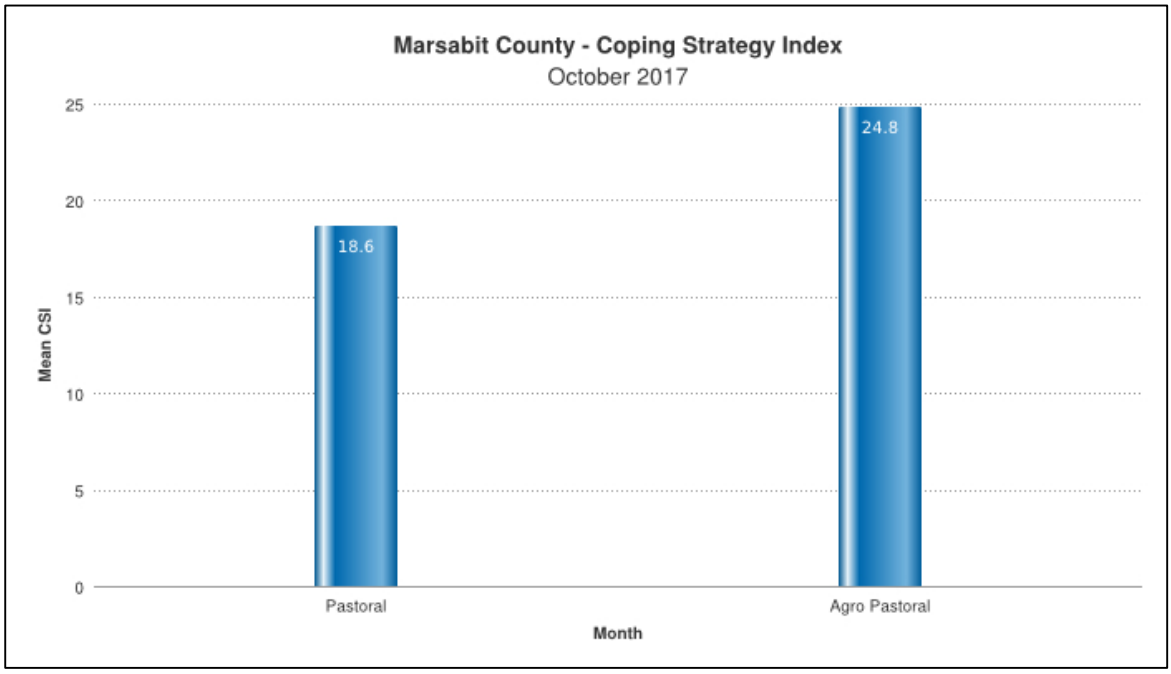
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
LTA (2007-2016)	19.1	21.2	20.5	18	17.9	18.2	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.4	18.1	18.5
Maximum	26.6	27.1	25.3	23.3	24.6	26.1	27.3	28.0	27.9	29.0	25.5	24.1
Minimum	10.1	11.5	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	10.1	9.6	9.2
2017	21.7	19.0	20.1	19.0	18.70	17.90	16.80	18.10	22.30	19.80		

- From the figure shown above, children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition declined from 22.3percent recorded in the previous month to 19.8percent in the month of October.
- When compared to the long term average MUAC of 20.4percent, children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition were slightly within the normal range by 3percent.
- Reduced caseloads were recorded in North Horr sub-county.
- Highest proportion of children under the age of five years who were 'at risk' of were noted in Dabel, Logologo and Loyangalani. Uran, Moyale Township and Marsabit Central recorded lower malnutrition rates.
- Within normal children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition was prompted by the blanket supplementary feeding programme in North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties and improved milk production across the livelihood zones.
- Malnutrition rates are expected to gradually decline as milk access at the household level improves.

5.3.2 Health

- The leading cases of outbreak in morbidity for both children under five years and the general population for the month were; Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI), diarrhoea, Pneumonia and fever.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES



- From the figure shown above, coping strategy index for the month under review was 19.75. This depicts a slight decline from 21.2 recorded in the previous month. Therefore, a reduction in coping strategy index implies that households in the month of October adopted less severe coping strategies than in the preceding month.
- Coping strategy index for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones were 18.6 and 24.8 respectively hence households in the Pastoral livelihood zone were more food secure than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.

- Similarly, proportion of households who adopted and didn't adopt coping mechanisms in the month under review were 85percent and 15percent respectively.
- Notable consumption based coping mechanisms employed by the households in the month under review 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, Plan International and CARITAS.
- Water trucking was undertaken in the worst hit areas of the County by NDMA and County Government.
- Livestock vaccination by the Department of Veterinary and VSF Germany.

6.2 FOOD AID

- NDMA through the drought contingency fund distributed 4,500 bags of range cubes to Saku, Moyale and parts of Laisamis. Kenya RedCross 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 rukesa, 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

- Parts of North Horr town and Forolle reported floods with 10 households damaged in North Horr. Major rivers (Lagas-Malgis & Lag Balal) rendered roads impassable.
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7.2 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS.

- Food security situation has gradually improved across the livelihood zones as a result of the onset of the short rains. As the short rains progresses, pasture and browse is expected to improve further across the livelihood zones. Household food consumption score is expected to gradually improve further due to improved milk availability and access. Open water sources are anticipated to be recharged in the next one month leading to less utilization of boreholes.
- Livestock body condition is expected to improve further in all livestock species across the livelihood zones due to rejuvenation of pasture and browse.

- Terms of trade will slightly improve as goat prices are expected to upsurge. Favourable terms of trade will be realized during the harvesting period when prices of maize shall have dipped.
- Traded volumes in the main livestock markets will increase due to anticipated good livestock prices.
- Households are expected to adopt less severe and irreversible coping mechanisms due to expected improvement in market access. Nutrition status of children is anticipated to improve further due to the ongoing blanket supplementary feeding, improved milk availability and accessibility at household level.
- Therefore, as the short rains progresses, environmental, production and access indicators are expected to recover.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provision of drought resistant and assorted seeds.
- Rehabilitation/conservation of strategic grazing areas
- Provision of prophylaxis and curative treatment to the returning herd population
- Vaccination, mass treatment and deworming by department of veterinary services
- Facilitation on community initiatives on restocking and redistribution of livestock herds
- Mass screening, intensified integrated outreach services and recruiting of community health workers
- Pest infestation and control in areas hit by crop pests in Turbi and Bubisa
- Protection of open water sources
- Coordination of cash transfers programmes undertaken by various implementers.