

# National Drought Management Authority MARSABIT COUNTY DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2018



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



## EW PHASE: NORMAL



### Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

#### Biophysical Indicators

- **Rainfall:** Marsabit County received torrential rainfall amounts which were well distributed in time and space across the livelihood zones.
- **Vegetation condition:** 3-months Vegetation Condition Index for April was 68.93 which depicted significant vegetation rejuvenation from moderate vegetation deficit in March to above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review. Forage condition is generally good across the livelihood zones.

#### Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

**Production indicators:** Livestock body condition was generally good for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones. Milk production increased from 1.8Litres in March to 2.1Litres in the month under review. Maize crop is in different stages of growth from knee high to flowering and tussling stages. The general crops situation is bad as a result of pest outbreak observed in most parts of the county. Livestock disease outbreak has been reported across the County.

- **Access indicators:** Household and livestock trekking distances to water points are at an all-time low due to recharged service water sources. Milk consumption is good at an average of 1.5Litres. Terms of trade has improved but still slightly below the normal.
- **Utilization indicators:** Nutritional status of children below the age of five years improved and fell within the normal ranges. Food consumption score and coping strategy Index improved across the livelihood zones.

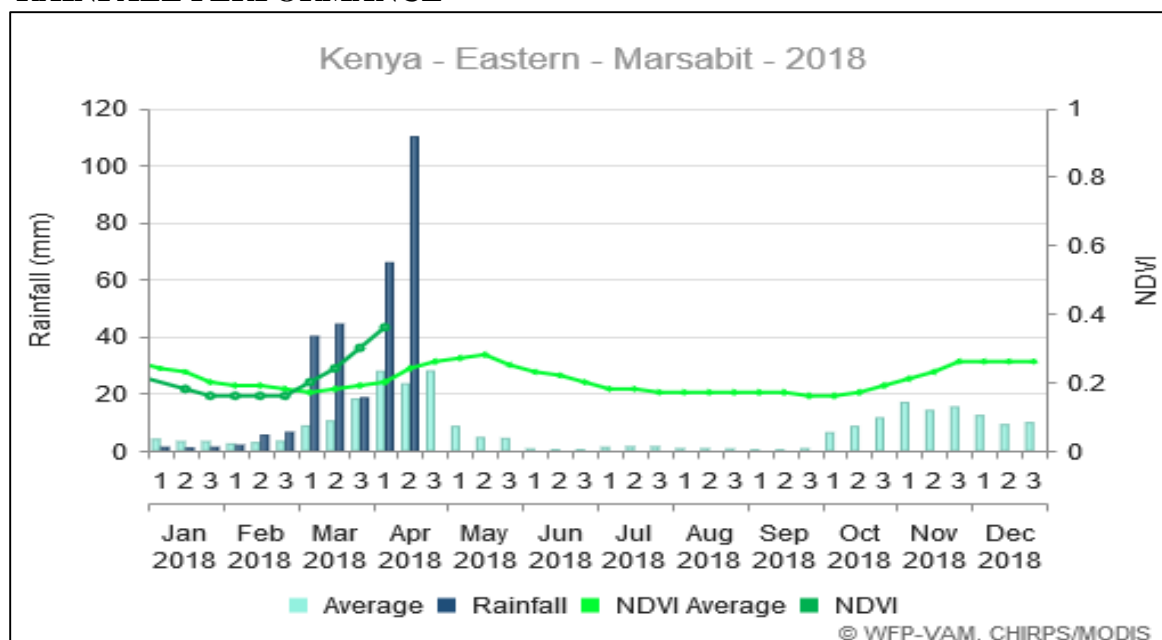
### Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Normal	Improving
Pastoral All species	Normal	Improving
Fisherfolk/ Casual labour /Petty Trading	Normal	Improving
County	Normal	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	246	80 -120
VCI-3Month	68.93	>35
Forage condition	Good	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	2.1	>1.9Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	67	>71
Milk Consumption	1.5	>1.5Litres
Return distance to water	1.0	0.0-3.1 Km
Cost of water	0-5	<Ksh.5
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	15.9	0.0-19.1
Coping Strategy Index	16.7	<20
Food Consumption score	42.5	>35

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short rains harvests</li> <li>▪ Short dry spell</li> <li>▪ Reduced milk yields</li> <li>▪ Increased HH Food Stocks</li> <li>▪ Land preparation</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planting/Weeding</li> <li>▪ Long rains</li> <li>▪ High Calving Rate</li> <li>▪ Milk Yields Increase</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Long rains harvests</li> <li>▪ A long dry spell</li> <li>▪ Land preparation</li> <li>▪ Increased HH Food Stocks</li> <li>▪ Kidding (Sept)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short rains</li> <li>▪ Planting/weeding</li> </ul>		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

## 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

### 1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE



**Figure 1: Rainfall(mm) and NDVI values- Marsabit County**

- From the (Figure 1) shown above, Marsabit County received torrential rainfall amounts in the first and second dekads of the month. In the first dekad, rains peaked and doubled when compared to the third dekad of the previous month thereafter momentarily increasing to high amounts in the second dekad.
- Dekadal rainfall amounts for month under review were 65.7mm and 109.8mm against the longterm averages of rainfall amounts of 27.7mm and 23.3mm in the first and second dekads respectively.
- Normalised difference vegetation index(NDVI) for both the first and two dekads significantly improved and were above the long term average NDVI attributed to vegetation rejuvenation across the County.

### 1.3 Amounts received

- During the month under review, Marsabit Mountain exhibited heavy downpours totalling to an all-time high of 506.5mm of rainfall amounts in 16 rainy days with a torrential amount recorded on 14<sup>th</sup> April at 160mm. Similarly, Moyale rainfall station also recorded substantial amounts approximating to 250mm in 12 rainy days with the maximum amounts recorded on 7<sup>th</sup> April at 31.5mm.
- Similarly, North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties received torrential rainfall amounts which led to massive flooding in the month under review.
- Cumulatively, Marsabit station rainfall amounts for the month is 246percent of the normal.

### 1.4 Spatial and Temporal Distribution

- Spatial and temporal distribution of rains was good across the County characterized with high rainfall intensity. Saku, Laisamis, Moyale, Saku and North Horr sub-counties received well spread rainfall in a period of 10-16 rainy days. Agro-pastoral livelihood zone received higher rainfall amounts than the pastoral livelihood zone in the month under review.

### 1.5 Continuity of the Long Rains

- The rains are progressing with enhanced amounts being received in most parts of the County.

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- (Figure 2) illustrated below depicts classification of 3- monthly Vegetation Condition Index to their conforming months relative to agricultural drought established on indicative VCI thresholds. Vegetation condition index has been characterized retrospectively to the vegetation deficit band for the month under review.
- Vegetation condition index assimilates the analysis of the relative Normalised Difference Vegetation Index variation with respect to minimum and maximum historical NDVI values.

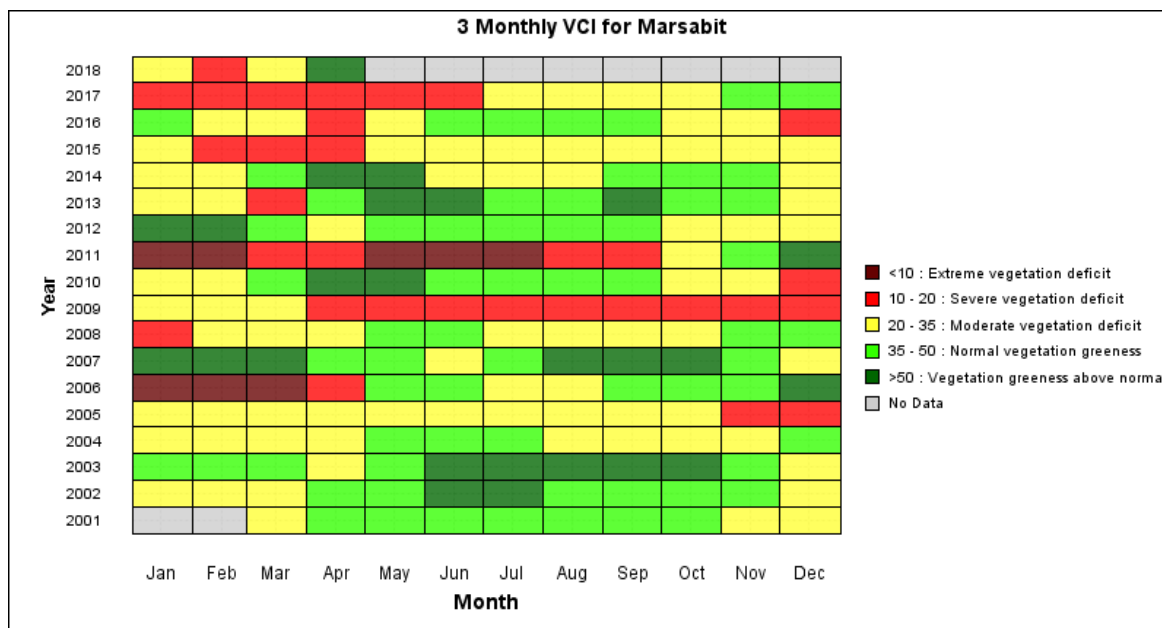
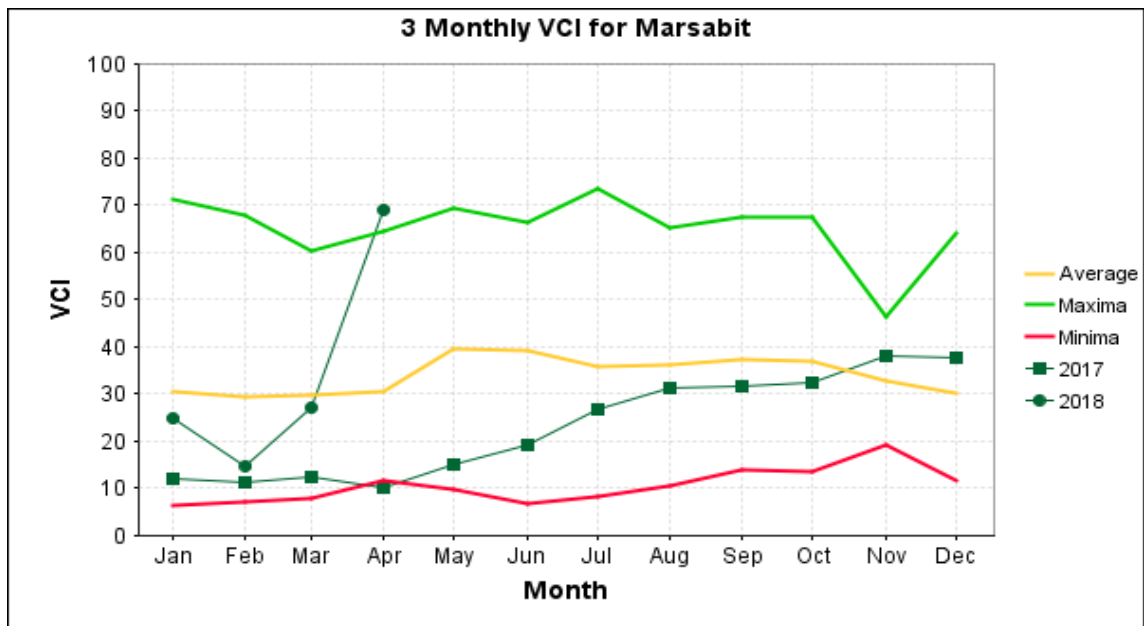


Figure 2: 3-Months Vegetation Condition Index, Marsabit County

- The figure shown above reveals substantial progression in the vegetation condition index. Substantial progression from in vegetation condition index was well demonstrated from 3-months VCI of 26.94 in the preceding month (moderate vegetation deficit) to 68.93 (above normal vegetation greenness) in the month under review.
- Exponential improvement in the 3-monthly vegetation condition index was occasioned by rapid rejuvenation of the vegetation cover due to cumulative effects of the torrential rainfall amounts that have been received in most parts of the County.
- Ripple effects of the heavy rains received was felt in most parts of the County with a significant improvement of VCI in all the sub-counties: Moyale sub-county improved from 29.62 in March to 74.76 in April, Saku sub-county progressed from 28.41 in March to 71.1 in April, North Horr sub-county depicted drastic improvement from 26.64 in March to 67.93 in April and Laisamis sub-county also illustrated considerable improvement from 26.11 in the preceding month to 67.85 in the month under review.



**Figure 3: 3-Months Vegetation Condition Index Trend**

- (Figure 3) shown above compares 2018 vegetation condition index trends to 2017, long term average with their respective maximum and minimum values.
- Inductive conclusion can be made that when off-season rains were received in the month of February, vegetation cover regenerated thereby prompting improvement in 3-monthly VCI.
- Onset of the long rains was much timely characterized by torrential rainfall amounts thus rejuvenating the vegetation cover further. VCI for the preceding month was below normal but the cumulative effect of the long rains led to above normal vegetation greenness which is still the highest ever received over a long period of time.
- When compared to similar period last year, current vegetation condition index was astronomically way above April 2017 VCI value.

### 2.1.2 Pasture

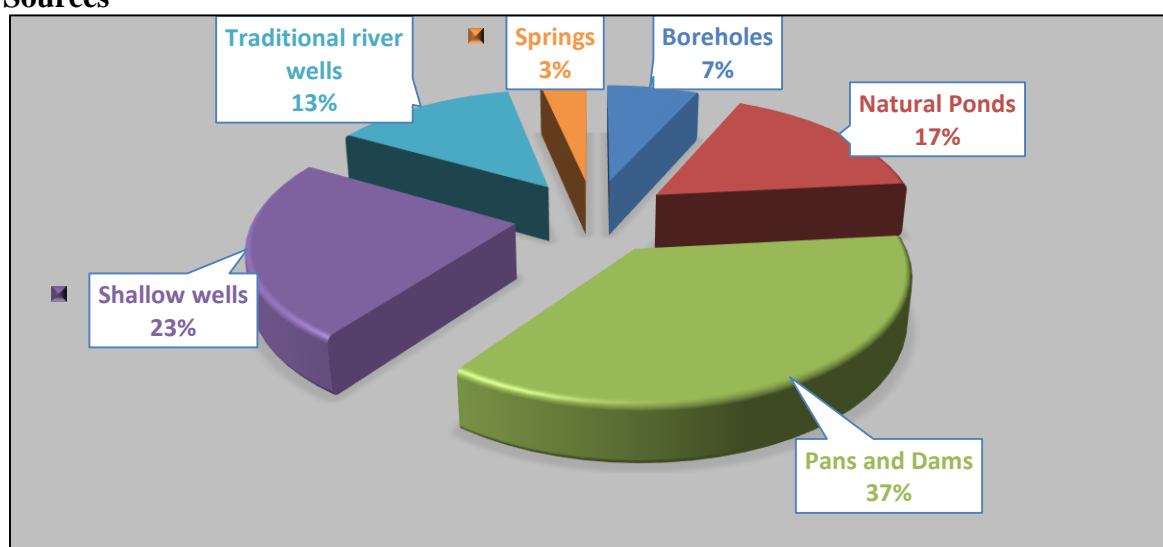
- Pasture condition is generally good in all the livelihood zones. Pasture condition considerably improved across the livelihood zones when compared to the preceding month due to the cumulative effect of the above normal long rains.
- Pasture is highly available in all the livelihood zones which is of good quality and quantity.
- Rise of invasive vegetation species was noted to be predominant in some parts of Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties.
- The available pasture is expected to sustain pastoral livestock through the long dry season (June-September, 2018). Pasture condition is above normal when compared to similar periods.

### 2.1.3 Browse

- Similarly, browse condition is good across the livelihood zones. When compared to similar period, browse condition is above normal.
- Above normal browse condition was attributed to the cumulative effect of the above normal long rains which has been well distributed across the County.
- The available browse and shedding of browse pods are expected sustain pastoral livestock through the long dry season (June-September, 2018).

## 2.2 WATER RESOURCE

### 2.2.1 Sources



**Figure 4: Water resources across the livelihood zones**

- From (Figure 4) shown above, major water sources used by communities are water pans, shallow wells and natural ponds at 37percent, 23percent and 17percent respectively in April across the livelihood zones.
- Other water sources used by the communities were traditional river wells, boreholes and springs at 13percent, 7percent and 3percent respectively.
- The aforementioned major water sources are usually the main points at this time of the year and are expected to last for the next six months against the normal four months.
- 97percent of service water sources have been fully recharged due to the torrential rainfall amounts received.
- Flooding has been experienced in most parts of the County thus leading to flooded boreholes, flooded shallow wells, destroyed cattle troughs, goat troughs, flooded pump houses and swept pans/ breached or silted.

### 2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- From (Figure 5) shown below, return household water distances to the main water sources was 1.0Km in the month of April in all the livelihood zones.
- Household water distances relatively remained the same when compared to the preceding month distance of 1.2Km.

- Considerable reduction in household water distances was attributed by high recharge levels of the service water resources hence shorter household water distances depicted across all livelihood zones.
- The current household water distance of 1.0Km is 68percent shorter than the normal household water distances of 3.1Km.

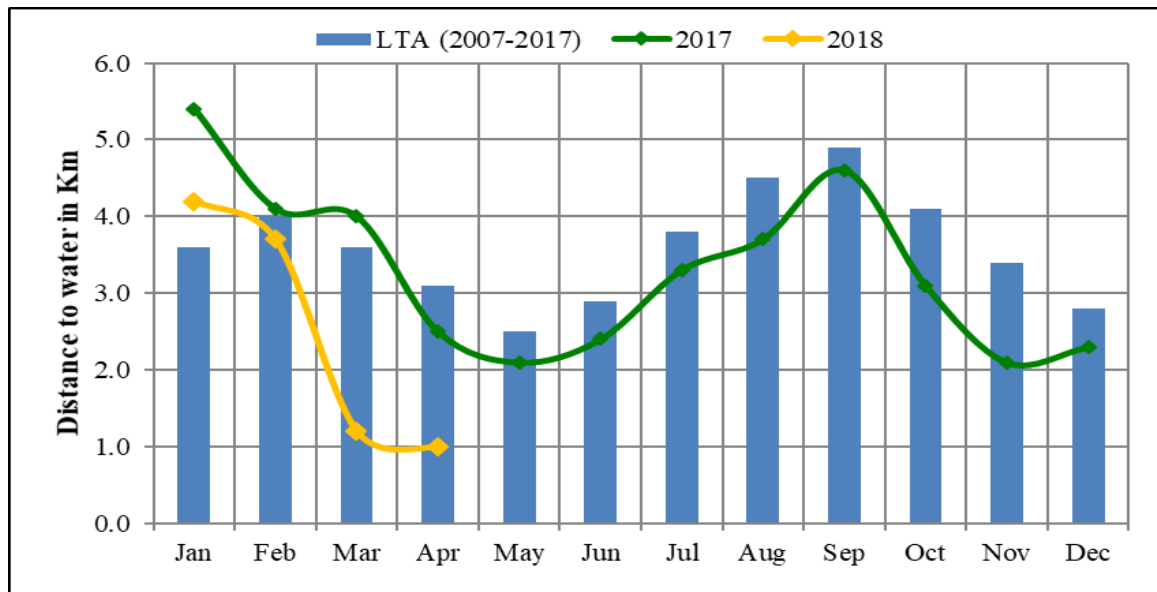


Figure 5: Household water distances across the livelihood zones

- Waiting time at the water source relatively remained the same when compared to the preceding month household water waiting time of 0-5minutes in all the livelihood zones.
- Current household water consumption is 25Litres/per person/day across all the livelihood zones against the normal water consumption of 10Litres/per person/day.

### 2.2.3 Livestock access

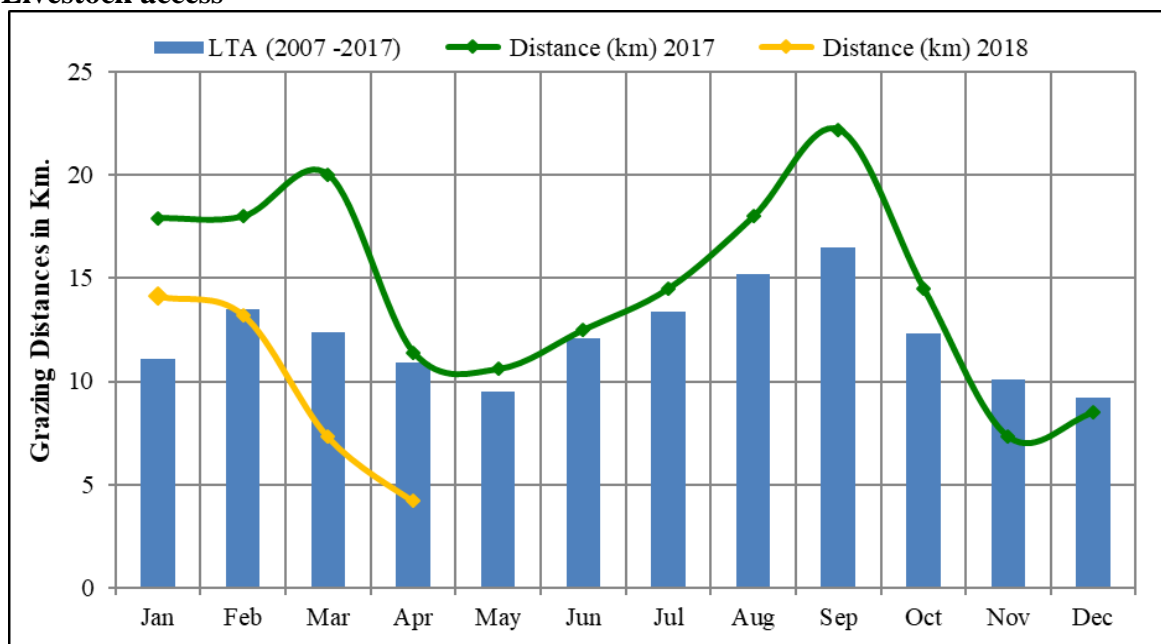


Figure 6: Current Livestock Trekking Distances compared to the Long Term Average Trekking Distances

- From (Figure 6) shown above, current return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas

to water points is 4.2Km across the livelihood zones.

- When compared to the previous month return trekking distance of 7.3Km, livestock grazing distances noticeably reduced.
- Shorter livestock trekking distances across the livelihood zones were attributed to high recharge levels open water sources and rejuvenated forage condition.
- The current livestock return trekking distance of 4.2Km is 61percent shorter than the normal livestock trekking distance of 10.9Km.
- Watering frequencies for livestock species was same. Most of the livestock species were watered daily due to high recharge levels of the open water sources.

### **3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS**

#### **3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

##### **3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition**

- Livestock body condition is generally good for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones.
- Momentous improvement of the livestock body condition in all the species was attributed above normal vegetation greenness and high recharge levels of service water sources.
- When compared to the normal season, livestock body condition is above normal. Above normal livestock body condition has been attributed to cumulative effect of good forage condition.

##### **3.1.2 Livestock Migration**

- There was no in and out migration of livestock in the month under review. Most livestock (90percent) are accessing primary pastures closer to the households.

##### **3.1.3 Livestock Diseases**

- Livestock disease outbreaks were reported in all the sub-counties. Outbreak of anthrax was reported in North Horr sub-county (Sabarei, Dukana Ward) where 11 cattle died, high mortalities in young kids with clinical symptoms suggestive of PPR was reported in Garwole area of Dukana ward. The animals were being infected just after weaning with an estimated mortality of up to 40%. These outbreak has also been reported in Balesaru and Sabarei areas.
- Reported cases of outbreak of PPR from Moyale sub-county with all ages are affected but mostly 1-2 years of age are the most affected. The areas that have reported suspected cases PPR were Mader Kayo, Bisan Biliko, Adhe Chiracha, Garse, Mansile, Dirdima and Dabel. The number of animals that have died are 49 while the animals at risk are 22,450.
- In Saku sub-county, active severe outbreak of sheep and goat pox reported in Dokatu, Lupus, Songa, Dirib Gombo and Jaldesa. About 50% of animals in a herd are affected and its spreading at alarming rate. In two herds visited in Dokatu, 14 goats and 8 sheep died, while several others are just recumbent in their boma.
- In Laisamis Sub-County, reported cases of disease outbreak in camel in Korr and Kargi areas where 7 female heifers of 3 yrs died with clinical signs of haemorrhagic septicemia. In Korr 30 small stock were reported to have died of PPR.

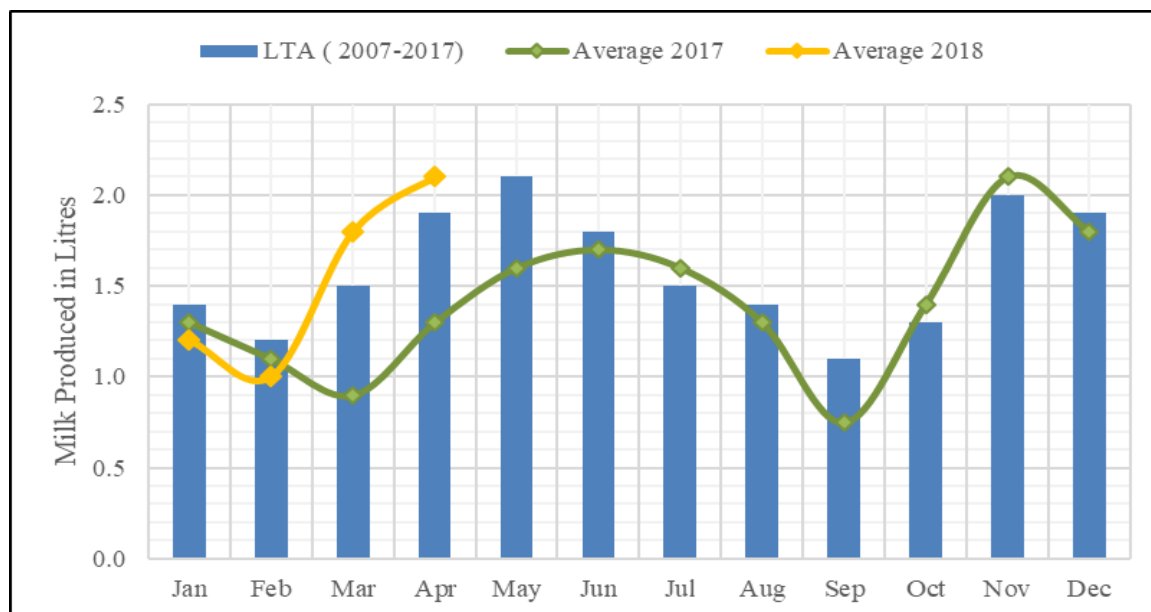
##### **3.1.4 Livestock mortalities**

- No cases of livestock mortalities attributed to drought were reported across the across the County. However, mortalities were reported as a result of diseases and floods. Floods witnessed caused livestock losses especially amongst sheep and goats in North Horr, Moyale



and Laisamis sub counties. In North Horr a total of 1,200 sheep and goats (Ya algana and Bubisa), Laisamis total lost was 543 sheep and goats & 1 donkey (Lengima/Ngurunit, Loglogo, Dikir, Olturot, Sificon,Moite), Moyale sub county 3100 sheep and goats ( Dabel, Funa nyatta, Laki, Elebor) and None reported in Saku. Total livestock lost were 4,843 small ruminants worth approximately Kshs.14.5 Million.

### 3.1.5 Milk Production



**Figure 7: Milk production in Litres/Household/Day compared to the Long Term Average**

- (Figure 7) shown above demonstrates that household milk production per day for the month under review was 2.1Litres/Household/Day across the livelihood zones. When compared to the previous month milk production of 1.8Litres, milk production improved.
- Milk yield has considerably improved across the livestock species. Increased milk production was attributed good livestock body condition and most of the livestock (90percent) accessing primary pastures closer to the households.
- Milk production was 11percent above the long term average milk production of 1.9Litres/Household/Day.
- There is considerable increase in lactating animals around the homesteads. Calving in camel and kidding in sheep and goats observed.
- Milk prices are retailing at an average price of Kshs.85-90 per Litre across the livelihood zones against the normal milk price Kshs.80-90 per Litre.

## 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

### 3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Maize crop is in different stages of growth from knee high to flowering and tussling stages. The general crops situation is bad as a result of pest outbreak observed in most parts of the county. The major pest of economic importance is fall army worm which has affected over 50% of the crops causing severe damages. Most crops performed poorly in submerged fields due to anoxia. Crops such as beans, cowpeas, and green grams are in flowering stages.

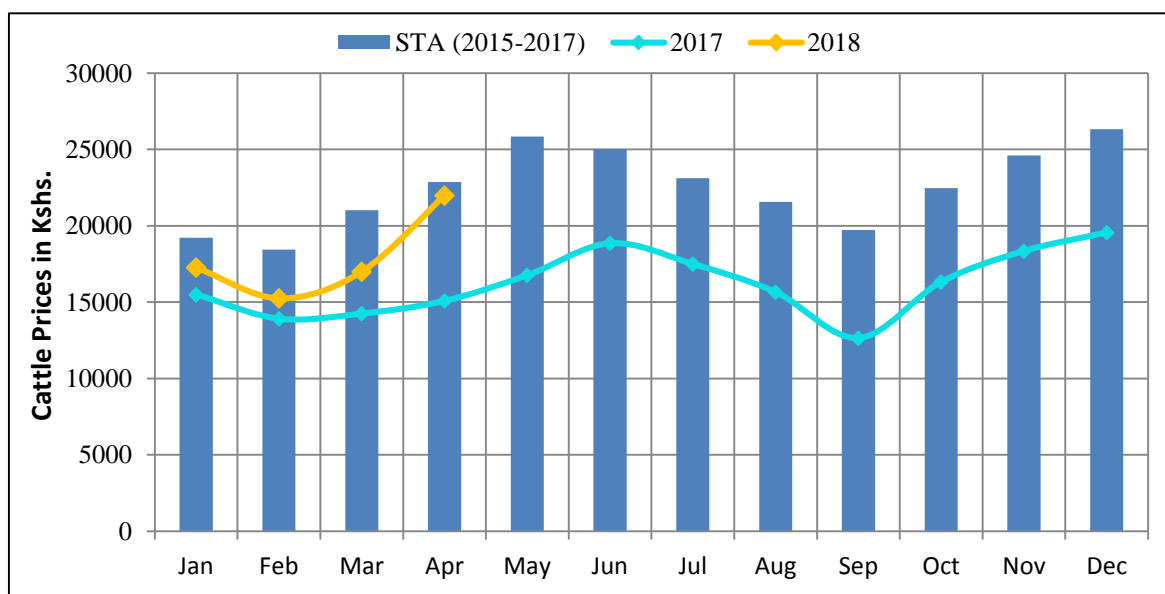


- Challenges of fall army worms is felt across all agro-pastoral areas of Saku, Sololo, Moyale, Hurri hills. In Sololo area of Moyale Sub County, the land put under production at the beginning of the season was 252 acres out of 500 acres. The expected yield under good conditions would have been 1512 bags of 90kgs. However, this may not be realized as a result of Fall Army worm outbreak that was observed in all areas of the agricultural lands. 50% of the farms have been affected by FAW. The pest may cause 30percent crop loss.
- In North Horr Sub County farming is mainly around Hurri hills. Beans are in flowering stage while main activities are weeding. Common pests such as maize stalk borer, aphids were observed. The general expected yield for all areas may be low despite good rains experienced throughout the county.
- Saku Sub County is the main bread basket of Marsabit County. Crop farming areas are Dakabaricha, Sagante, Dirib Gombo, Songa, Leyai, Karare. Maize, Beans, Cowpeas, greengrams, teff, wheat, barley, kales, carrot, spinach are all crops established in the areas. The total acreage under production was about 1300 acres during the season. The challenges of maize stalk borer, fall army worm was experienced in the areas. Major challenges in Saku include infestation of maize stalk borer, FAM, stunting of crops due to heavy rains and overwhelming of farmers by weeding. This might reduce crops productivity by 60%.

## 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

### 4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

#### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

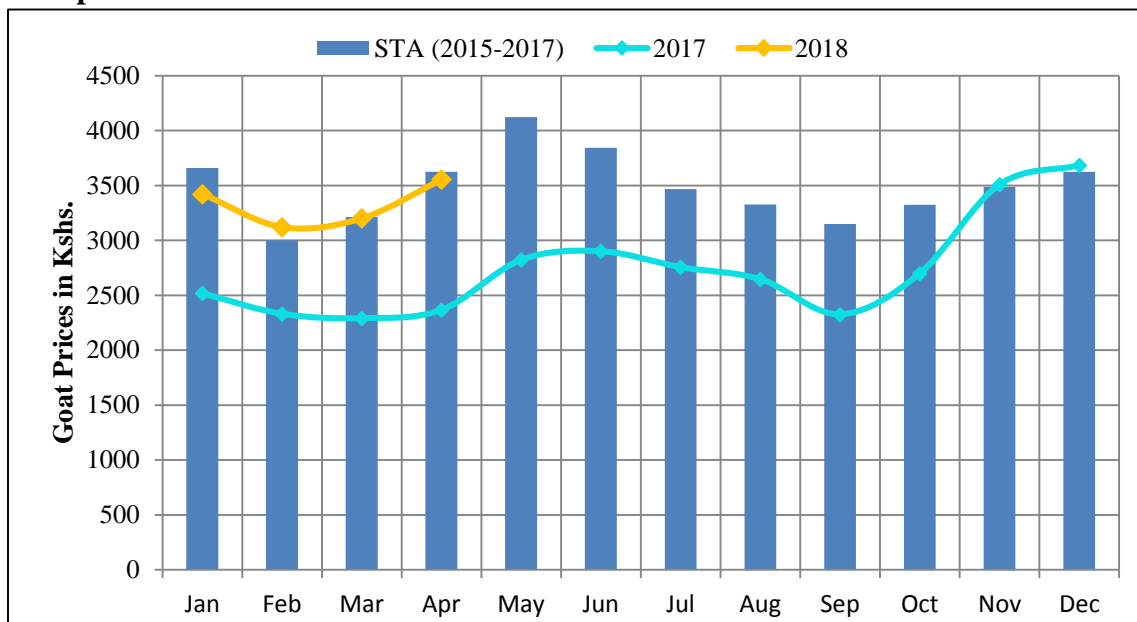


**Figure 8: Cattle Prices compared to Short Term Average**

- From the (Figure 8) shown above, cattle price for the month under review was Ksh. 22,000 indicatives on an improvement recorded in the preceding month of Kshs. 17,000.
- Improved cattle prices were attributed to good cattle body condition witnessed across the livelihood zones, reduced traded volumes in the terminal livestock markets across the county as pastoralists are restocking their livestock.
- 75percent of organized and satellite livestock markets (12) are functioning albeit low recorded volumes of livestock.

- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 22,872, current cattle price is normal.
- Moyale, North Horr and Merille livestock markets exhibited favourable cattle prices of Kshs. 25,000-Kshs. 30,000. Local livestock markets such as Forolle, Oltorot, Illaut, Korr acted as feeder markets to the terminal ones.
- As the long rains continues, livestock market prices are expected to improve further

#### 4.1.2 Goat prices

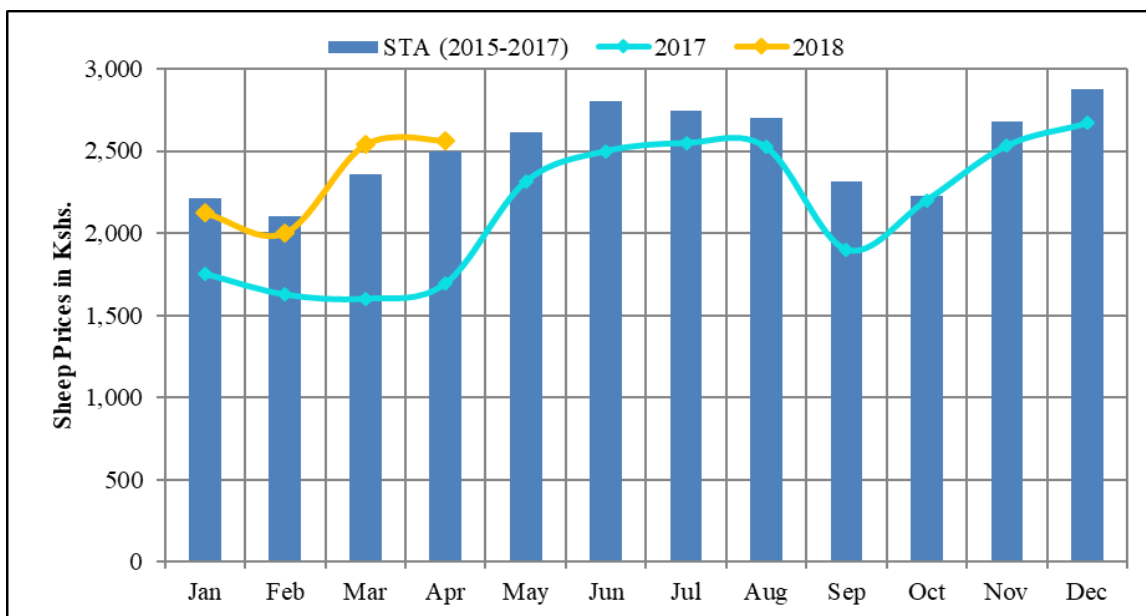


**Figure 9: Goat prices compared to the Short Term Average**

- The figure shown above depicts that the average goat price for the month under review is Kshs.3, 555 across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month price of Kshs. 3,200, goat prices slightly increased.
- The current goat price of Kshs. 3, 555 is normal when compared the short term average goat price of Kshs. 3, 625. Stable goat prices were attributed to improved goat body condition and low traded volumes in the main terminal markets.
- Higher goat prices posted higher prices in Moyale, Korr, Turbi and Loiyangalani livestock markets with prices averaging between Kshs. 4,000-5,000.
- Goat prices are expected to improve further as the long rains progresses.

#### 4.1.3 Sheep Prices

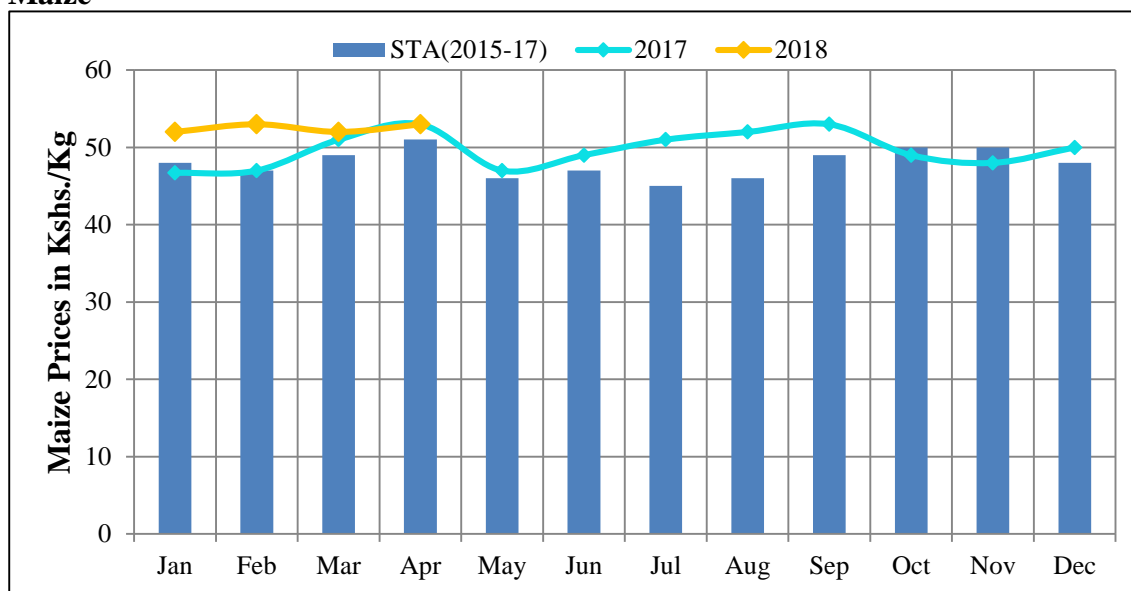
- From the (Figure 10) shown below, the average sheep price in the month under review was Ksh. 2, 563 across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month sheep price of Kshs. 2,540, sheep prices relatively remained the same.
- The current sheep price of Kshs. 2,563 is normal when compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 2,496.
- Sheep prices were favourable in Moyale, Dabel and Merille livestock markets with prices ranging between Kshs. 3,000-Kshs. 3,500. Sheep prices are expected to improve further as body condition is expected to improve further.



**Figure 10: Sheep prices compared to the Short Term Average prices**

## 4.2 CROP PRICES

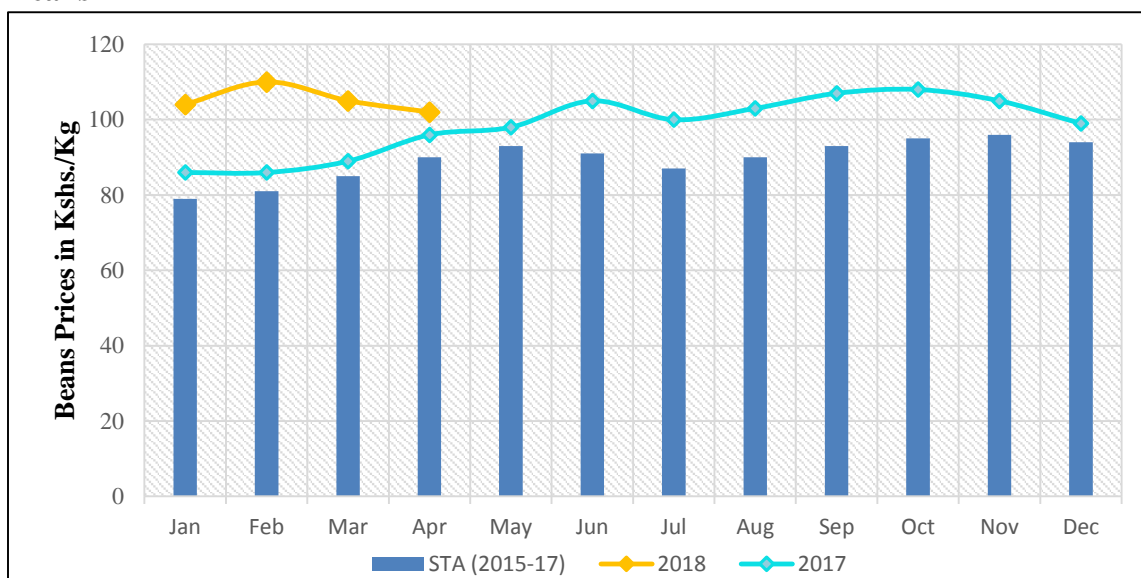
### 4.2.1 Maize



**Figure 11: Maize prices compared to Short Term Average prices**

- From the figure shown above, current maize price is Kshs.53/kg across the livelihood zones.
- Maize prices have relatively remained stable when compared to the When compared to the previous month maize price of Kshs.52/kg, maize prices relatively remained stable.
- Current maize price of Kshs.53/kg is 4percent above the normal the maize price of Kshs.51. Lowest maize prices were recorded in Dukana and Moyale with prices ranging between Ksh.35-40 per kg. However, lower maize prices in Moyale were still above the long term average of Ksh. 30-35 per kilogram.
- The highest prices were reported in the southern parts of Korr, Loiyangalani, Sarima, Moite Farakoen and Kargi with prices ranging between Ksh.70-80 per kg.

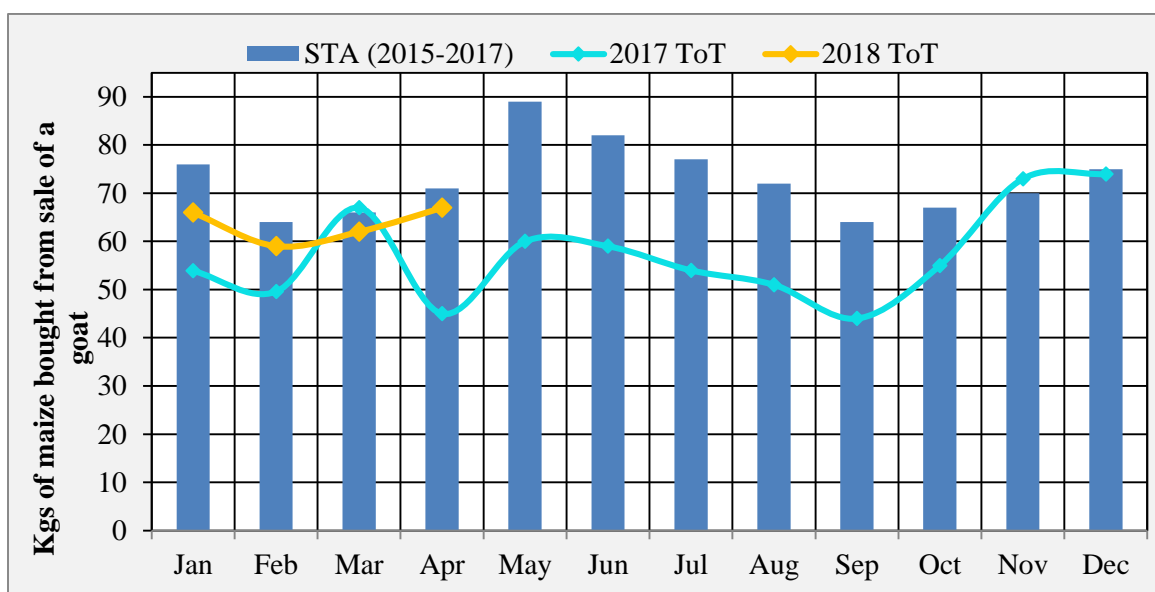
## 4.2.2 Beans



**Figure 12: Beans prices compared to the Short Term Average prices**

- The figure shown above depicts that in the month of April beans prices were retailing at Kshs.102/kg. Beans prices relatively remained stable when compared to the preceding month price of Kshs.105/kg.
- The current beans price of Kshs. 102/kg is 13percent above the short term average price of Kshs. 90/kg.
- Favourable beans prices were recorded in Moyale, North Horr and Merille commodity markets with prices averaging at Kshs.80 per kilogram due to improved access and supplies of beans from the neighbouring Ethiopia.
- Above normal beans prices may have been prompted by total crop failure for the last two consecutive rainy seasons.

## 4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

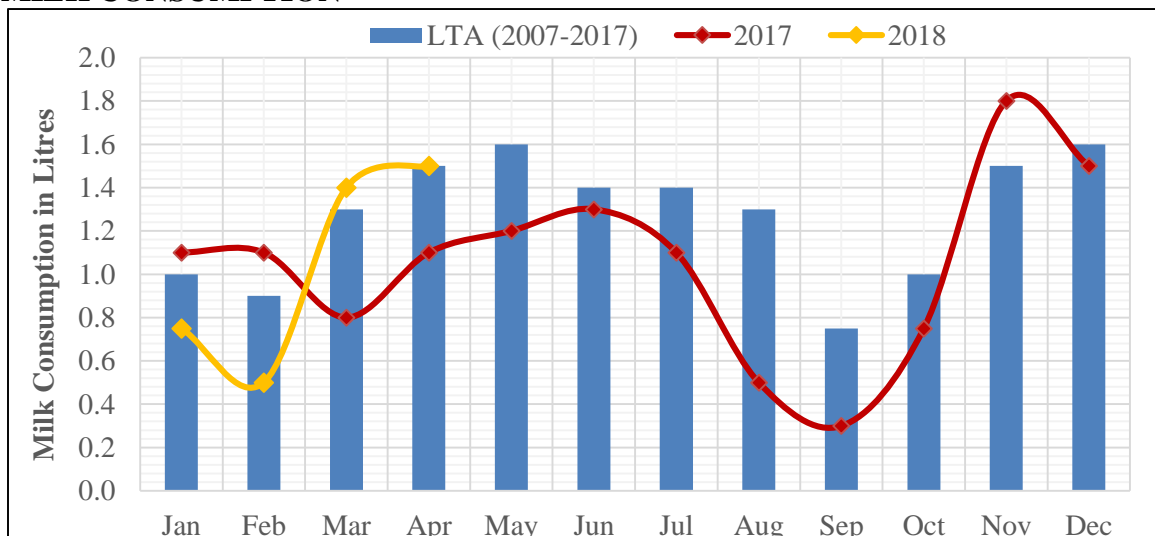


**Figure 13: Current Terms of Trade versus Short Term Average Terms of Trade**

- The figure shown above depicts that the current terms of trade is 67 across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade slightly improved when compared to the previous month terms of trade of 62.
- Terms of trade improved due to improved goats prices coupled with relatively stable maize prices.
- The current terms of trade of 67 is 6percent below the normal terms of trade of 71. Below normal terms of trade was majorly attributed to failure of the past two seasons which led to higher maize prices.
- The current terms of trade is expected to be favourable in the next one month when goats will be fetching much better prices.

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

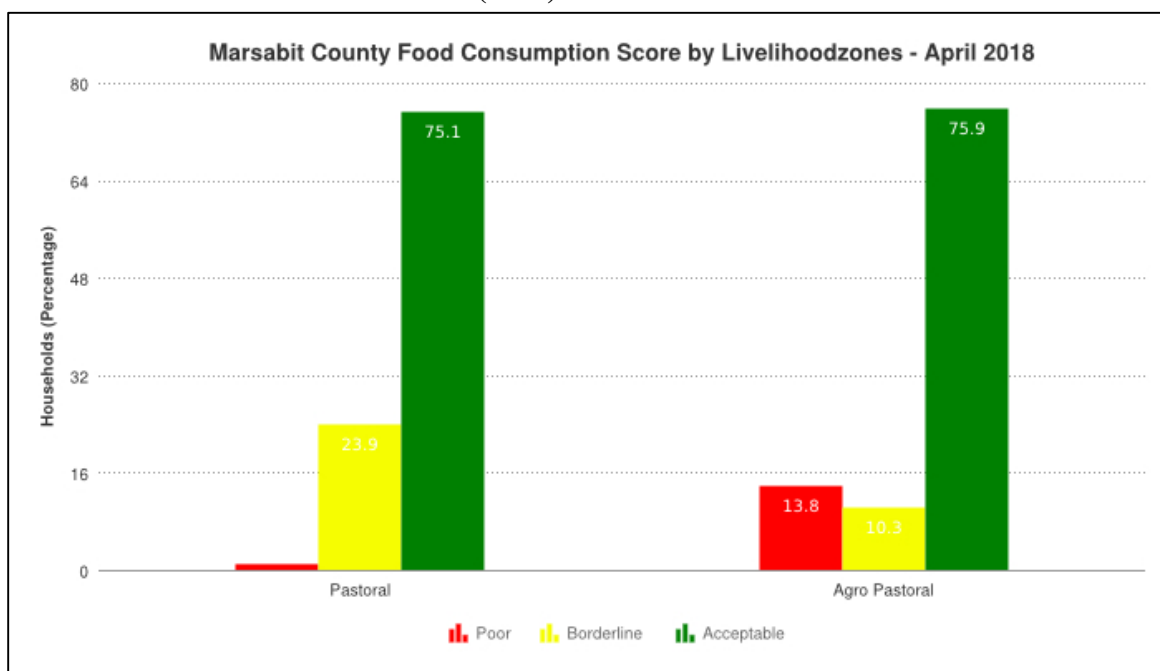
### 5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION



**Figure 14: Milk consumption per Household per Day in Litres**

- From the figure 14 shown above, current household milk consumption is 1.5Litres/household/day across the livelihood zones.
- In comparison to the previous month of 1.4Litres/household/day, milk consumption remained stable.
- When compared to the long term average milk consumption of 1.5Litres/household/day, current household milk consumption is normal.
- Normal milk consumption was attributed to significant increase in milk production which was occasioned by good livestock body condition and 90percentost livestock accessing primary pastures closer to the households. Milk consumption is expected to improve further with expected improvement in livestock birth rates (Calving and Kidding).

## 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

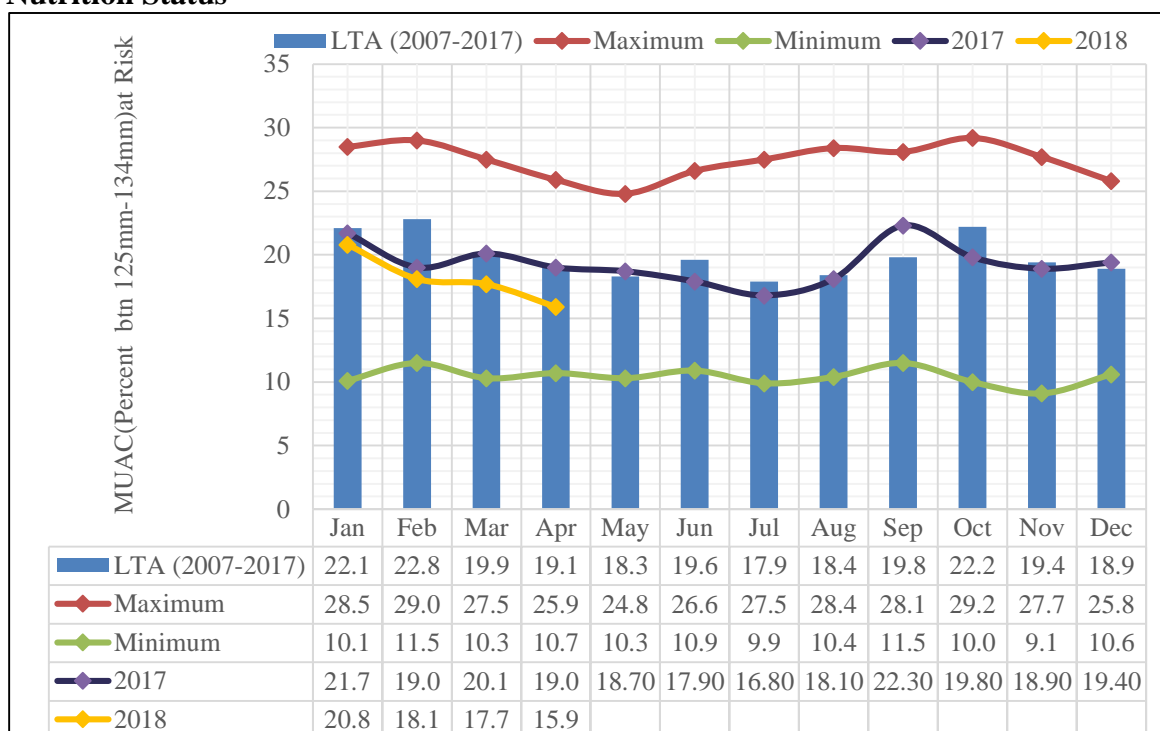


**Figure 15: Food Consumption Score across the Livelihood Zones**

- From the figure shown above, the mean food consumption score for the month under review was 42.5 across the livelihood zone hence was within the acceptable food consumption score group. 38.3
- When compared to the previous month food consumption score of 38.3, food consumption score slightly improved. Food consumption score was better in Pastoral than Agro-pastoral livelihood zone with a mean of 44.3 and 40.7 respectively.
- Proportion of households in the Pastoral livelihood zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score were 75.1percent, 23.9percent and 1percent respectively. Similarly, proportion of households in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone who were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 75.9percent, 10.3percent and 13.8percent respectively.
- Therefore, both households in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones consumed staple and vegetables complemented by a frequent four days per week consumption of oil and pulses.

### 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

#### 5.3.1 Nutrition Status



**Figure 16 : Nutritional Status of Children below the Age of Five Years**

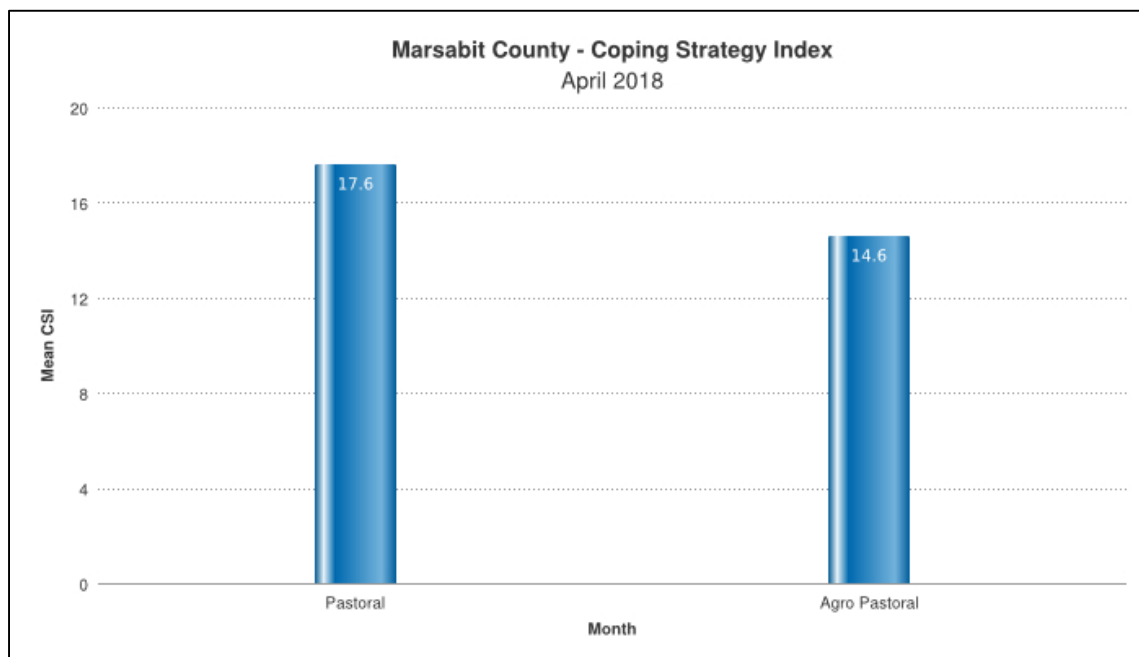
- From the figure shown above, children rated ‘at risk’ of malnutrition improved from 17.7percent exhibited in the previous month to 15.9percent in May.
- When compared to the long term MUAC average of 19.1, children rated ‘at risk’ of malnutrition were generally within the normal ranges.
- Nutritional status of children is expected to improve due to the cumulative effect of the long rains currently being witnessed, supplementary feeding programme, HSNP unconditional cash transfer and other related food security interventions by actors across the County.
- Dietary diversity was generally poor across all livelihood zones between three to five food groups with a minimum meal frequency of one to two meals per day.
- Flooding experienced in most parts of the County has led to inconsistency of response health and nutrition outreaches due to poor access, infrastructural disruptions has negatively affected delivery of nutrition commodity supply to health facilities and food commodities.
- Increased reported cases of diarrhoea which may deteriorate nutrition status of the affected.

#### 5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- From the figure shown below, coping strategy index for the month under review was 16.7.
- When compared to the preceding month coping strategy index of 18.4, coping strategy index gradually declined.
- Coping strategy index for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones were 17.6 and 14.6 respectively hence households in the Pastoral livelihood zone were more food insecure than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Proportion of households who coped and didn’t cope in the month under review were 69percent and 31percent respectively across the livelihood zones.



- Livelihood change has been witnessed in some parts of the Agro-pastoral areas in Saku sub-county as farmers shifted preference to miraa farming from maize production due to successive failure of the past rainy seasons and miraa farming contributing significantly to household income.



**Figure 17: Coping Strategy Index across the Livelihood Zones**

- Coping strategies adopted by households were less severe when compared to those mechanisms employed in the previous month.
- Notable consumption based coping strategies 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

- Distribution of Non-Food Items to the Asylum seekers in Moyale sub-county by Kenya RedCross, UNHCR, OXFAM and Save the Children.

### 6.2 FOOD AID

- NDMA supported establishment of three satellite livestock markets in Dabala Fachana, Karare and Moyale to stimulate post drought livestock commercial offtake. The satellite markets since establishment have continued to function with remarkable sales volume of 422 cattle with market value of **Kshs.10.6** million. Karare satellite market had diversified species cattle (530), small ruminants (700), camels (4) and donkeys (10) with total sale value of about **Kshs.15.5** million in 3 months.
- NDMA and Department of Veterinary conducted livestock ring vaccination in Moyale.
- The KLIP programme made the short rains 2017 payout worth **Kshs. 10.1** million to **1112** beneficiaries (44.5%) in **5** units out of 14 (41.7%). In Moyale sub county- units were Central Moyale (144), Golbo (147) and Obbu (159) ranging from Kshs. 20K- 6,600. Saku only one

unit (Central) with 241 beneficiaries (Kshs. **3,900**), Laisamis also one unit received (Laisamis) with 421 beneficiaries with payout of Kshs. **5,100**.

- Asset creation beneficiaries of 4067 households enlisting 24,402 beneficiaries benefited from 2months ration at 65% ration scale by WFP, World Vision and NDMA.
- Hunger Safety Net Programme through National Drought Management Authority
- WFP distributed food to 4,300 asylum seekers in Somare and Dambala Fachana.
- World Vision are distributing food to asylum seekers in Moyale
- 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.
- The County received from the state department of livestock feed supplements of 1,250 (**62.5 MT**) range cubes bags. The demand for feed supplement is currently low in pastoral herds but constant in dairy cattle, the department is providing all dairy farmers in the county with range cubes supplements (**220** distributed to 15 farmers **1, 030** bags balance)

## **7.0 EMERGING ISSUES**

### **7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT**

- Insecurity reported in Loiyangalani ward resulting in high grazing pressure, constraining grazing and livestock mobility
- Floods was experienced in most parts of the County resulting to breaching of open water sources, human displacement and livestock deaths.

### **7.2 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS.**

- Food security situation is expected to improve further due to cumulative effect of the torrential rainfall amounts that were temporally and spatially well distributed coupled with forecasted progression of above normal rains. In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, maize crop is in different stages of growth from knee high to flowering and tussling stages with expected decline in yields occasioned by pests and crop diseases. The pest may cause 30percent crop loss. The general expected yield in North Horr (Hurri Hills) may be low despite enhanced rains experienced attributed to many factors such as poor planning, inadequate resources, poverty, lack of tools, equipment's, frequent drought effects on farming. Infestation of maize stalk borer, FAM, stunting of crops and overwhelming of farmers by weeding might reduce crops productivity by 60percent in Saku.
- Pasture and browse is expected to regenerate further thus significantly improving the livestock body condition further, improved calving, kidding and lambing rates hence improved milk production. However, suspected cases of PPR, sheep and goat pox, Lumpy Skin Disease, Enterotoxaemia and Anthrax reported in most parts of the County might affect livestock productivity.

- Most of the open water sources are fully recharged thus household and livestock trekking distances will reduce further. However, flooded boreholes, flooded shallow wells, destroyed cattle trough and breached water pans might affect water access and utilization for both household and livestock.
- Livestock prices are likely to increase due to improved body condition in all the species and traded volumes are likely to improve due to market stimulation by NDMA and other agencies in the County. Households are expected to employ less severe coping mechanisms food consumption is expected to improve further due to expected harvest of planted crops. Nutritional status for children under five years is expected to improve further due to cumulative effect of the long rains and nutritional interventions by various actors in the County. However, infrastructural disruptions might continue to curtail delivery of nutrition commodity supplies to health facilities and food commodities to the communities.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhanced security and peace building initiatives amongst communities living around Mt. Kulal ecosystem
- Enhance commercial off take in areas lacking formal markets, establish more satellite livestock markets targeting cattle which are more vulnerable to drought
- Control of PPR, SGP and enterotoxaemia in sheep and goats, control of LSD and Anthrax in cattle and treatment of clinical cases and parasite control
- Pest and crop disease control against infestation of maize stalk borer and fall army worm
- Construction or provision of prototype storage facilities in illeret, North Horr health centre, loiyangalani health centre(GOK), korr health Centre, Elmollo bay dispensary, Dabel,kate,bute,moyale hospital, Marsabit county hospital, kalacha hospital,laisamis hospital. This would allow facilities and affected sub counties to do stock piling in preparedness for foods.
- Support mass screening in the whole county to establish nutrition status of children under five years post floods.
- Repair/ desilting of 20 water pans as follows; Tori Geidahar,Kargi. Eastleigh, koros,lapikutuk,Mpiris,and Lopidiga in Laisamis. Guadas, Ordhola and Koote pans in Loglogo. Desilting of Huka Adhi, Guyo Tendeke, Gtu Ardhi,Dossa,ulaula and Mulata Buke in Saku. Lengima in Laisamis. El besso water pan in N. Horr.
- Desilting, disinfection and repair of at least 3 wells per cluster of shallow wells in Lontolio in Laisamis (Laisamis,Lontolio, Weltei), Sagante in Saku, Ballah in Korr, Kargi, Illeret,Ngurnit in Laisamis Qorqa in N. Horr.
- Provision of fuel and provision of technical services to flush and disinfect boreholes flooded by water in Thurusi, Sori Adhi (Laisamis), Forolle, Ngurnit, Halisirwa and Drib.
- Construction of the affected roads mainly in Moyale (Uran, Golbo and Obbu wards).