

# National Drought Management Authority

## MARSABIT COUNTY

### DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR MAY 2018



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



#### EW PHASE: NORMAL

**Drought Status: NORMAL**

**Shughull za kawalda**

#### 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)	127	80 -120
VCI-3Month	105.26	>35
Forage condition	Good	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	2.2	>2.1Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	77	>89
Milk Consumption	1.7	>1.6Litres
Return distance to water	1.1	0.0-3.1 Km
Cost of water	0-5	<Ksh.5
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	15.1	0.0-18.3
Coping Strategy Index	16.2	<20
Food Consumption score	40.2	>35

#### Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

##### Biophysical Indicators

- Rainfall:** Marsabit County received rainfall in the month under review which were slightly above normal. Temporal and spatial distribution was fair across the livelihood zones.
- Vegetation condition:** 3-months Vegetation Condition Index for the month of May was 105.26 which illustrated exponential regeneration of vegetation to above normal vegetation greenness (an all-time high). Forage condition is very good across the livelihood zones.

##### Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Production indicators:** Livestock body condition was largely good for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones. Milk production marginally increased from 2.1Litres in from the previous month to 2.2Litres in May. Maize crop is in different stages of growth from tasselling, silking and grain filling stages (maize ear). Crops condition is poor due to pests' outbreak reported in the Agro-pastoral areas.
- Access indicators:** Household and livestock trekking distances to water points are at an unparalleled low due to high recharge levels of service water sources. Milk consumption is slightly above normal at an average of 1.7Litres. Terms of trade has improved but still below normal.
- Utilization indicators:** Nutritional status of children below the age of five years improved and fell within the normal ranges. Food consumption score is acceptable while coping strategy Index has declined across the livelihood zones.

<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

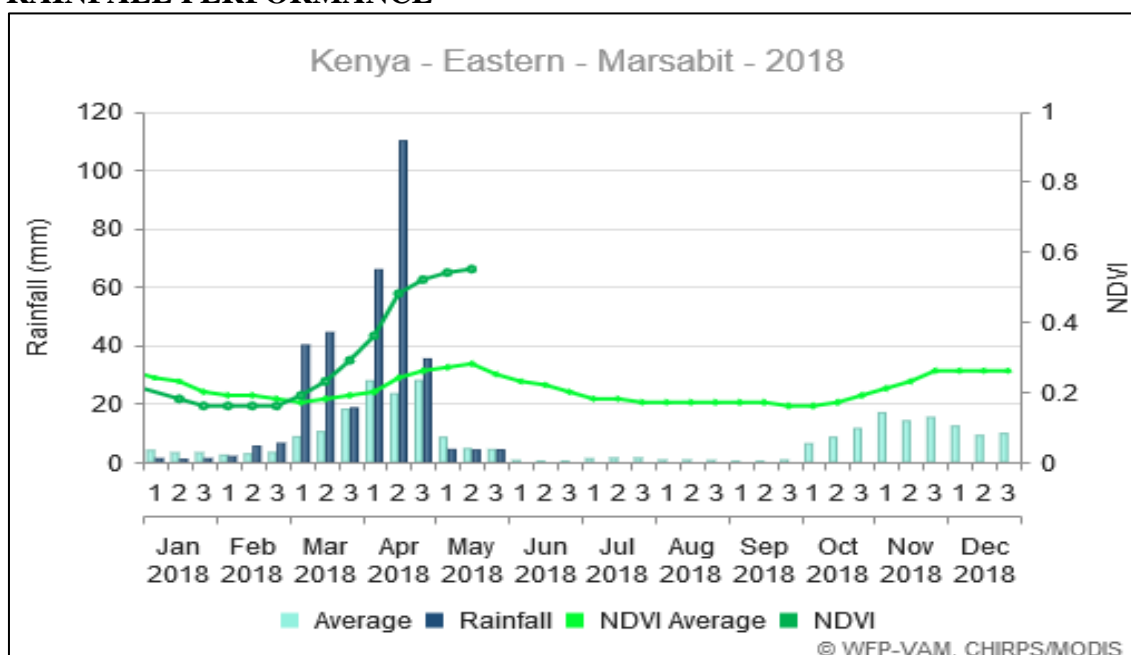


Figure 1: Rainfall(mm) and NDVI values-Marsabit County

- From the (Figure 1) shown above, Marsabit County received below normal and normal rainfall amounts in the first, second and third dekads of the month respectively.
- Dekadal rainfall amounts for month under review were 4.2mm, 4.0mm, 4.1mm against the longterm means of rainfall volumes of 8.4mm, 4.5mm and 4.2mm in the first, second and third dekads correspondingly.
- Similarly, dekadal normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) for the first and two dekads were 0.54 and 0.55 against long term dekadal averages of 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. Considerable improvement had been recorded for the normalised difference vegetation index attributed to cumulative enhanced rains received across the County.

### 1.3 Amounts received

- During the month under review, rains recede significantly when compared to the previous month. Moyale rainfall station recorded slightly above normal rains totally to 139.3mm with the highest amount received on 22<sup>nd</sup> May at 35.7mm. Other days received light showers which were below 5mm. Likewise, Marsabit Mountain exhibited cumulative rainfall amounts of 175.5mm which is 127percent of the normal. Highest rainfall amounts were recorded on 2<sup>nd</sup> May at 57.8mm.
- North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties received near normal to normal rainfall amounts but there was significant reduction when compared to the former month.

### 1.4 Spatial and Temporal Distribution

- Spatial and temporal distribution of rains were fair across the County characterized with near normal to normal rainfall amounts. Moyale and Saku sub-counties received rainfall in a period of 6-8 days whereas North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties recorded rains in a period of 4-5 days.
- When compared based on the livelihood zones, Agro-pastoral received higher rainfall amounts than the pastoral livelihood zone in the month of May.

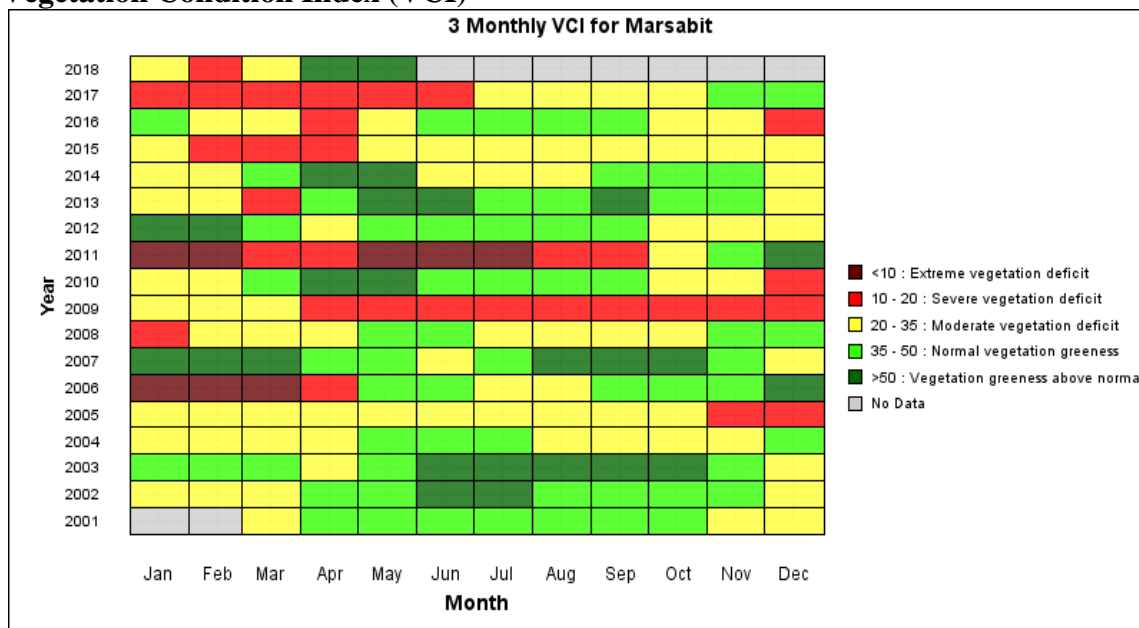
### 1.5 Continuity of the Long Rains

- The Long rains are progressing at depressed levels in most parts of the County.

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

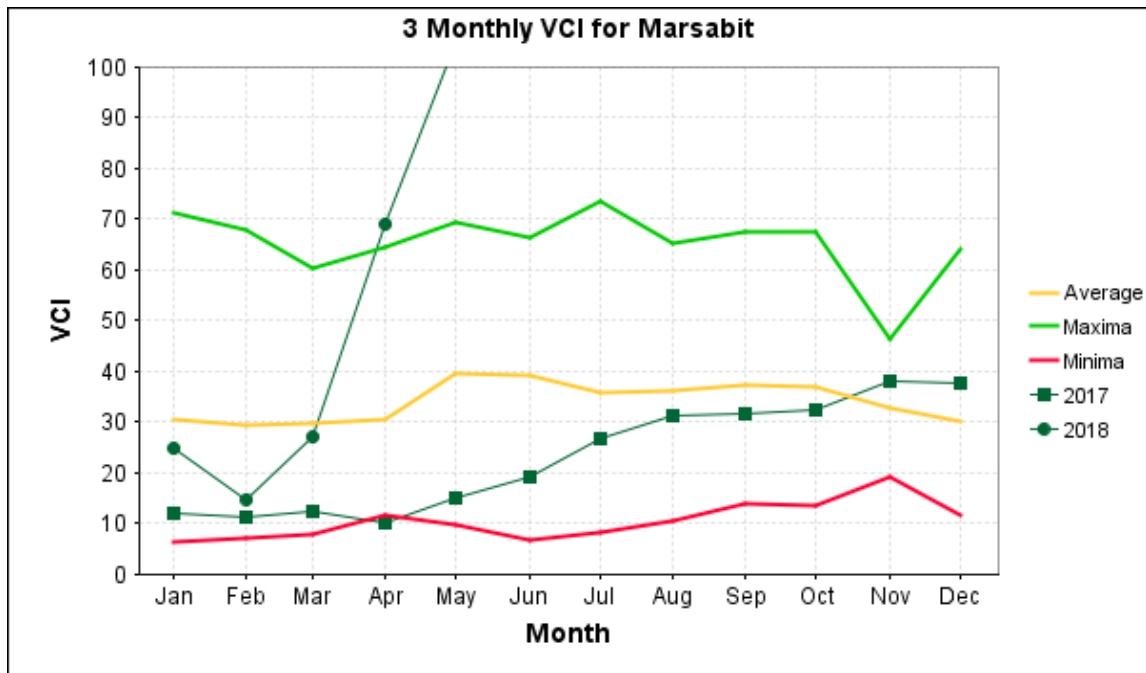
### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)



**Figure 2: Vegetation Condition Index across Marsabit County**

- (Figure 2) shown above illustrates 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.
- The figure shown above displays significant progression in the vegetation condition index. Momentous progression in vegetation condition index was well revealed from 3-months VCI of 68.93 in the previous month to 105.26 in the month under review which still falls under the above normal vegetation greenness band.
- Momentous improvement in the 3-monthly vegetation condition index was occasioned by rapid rejuvenation of the vegetation cover due to cumulative effect of the torrential rainfall that have been received in most parts of the County since the onset of the long rains.
- Undulated impact enhanced 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 74.76 in April to 88.67 in May, Saku sub-county increased from 71.1 in April to 98.26 in May, North Horr sub-county illustrated tremendous improvement from 67.93 in April to 107.15 in May and finally Laisamis sub-county also exhibited substantial improvement from 67.85 in the previous month to 110.07 in the month of May.



**Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Index Trends**

- (Figure 3) shown above compares 2018 vegetation condition index trends to 2017, long term average with their respective maximum and minimum values.
- It can be deduced that 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 above normal but the cumulative effect of the long rains led exponential increase in the vegetation condition index to an all-time high.
- When compared to similar period last year, current vegetation condition index is exceedingly way above May 2017 VCI value.

### 2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition is generally good across the livelihood zones. Significant improvement in pasture was noted across the livelihood zones occasioned by cumulative rains which have been highly enhanced.
- An upsurge of non-herbaceous vegetation classes was noted to be predominant in some parts of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties.
- Pasture availability is good across the livelihood zones. The available pasture is expected to sustain pastoral livestock through the long dry season (June-September, 2018).
- Current pasture condition is above normal when compared to similar periods.

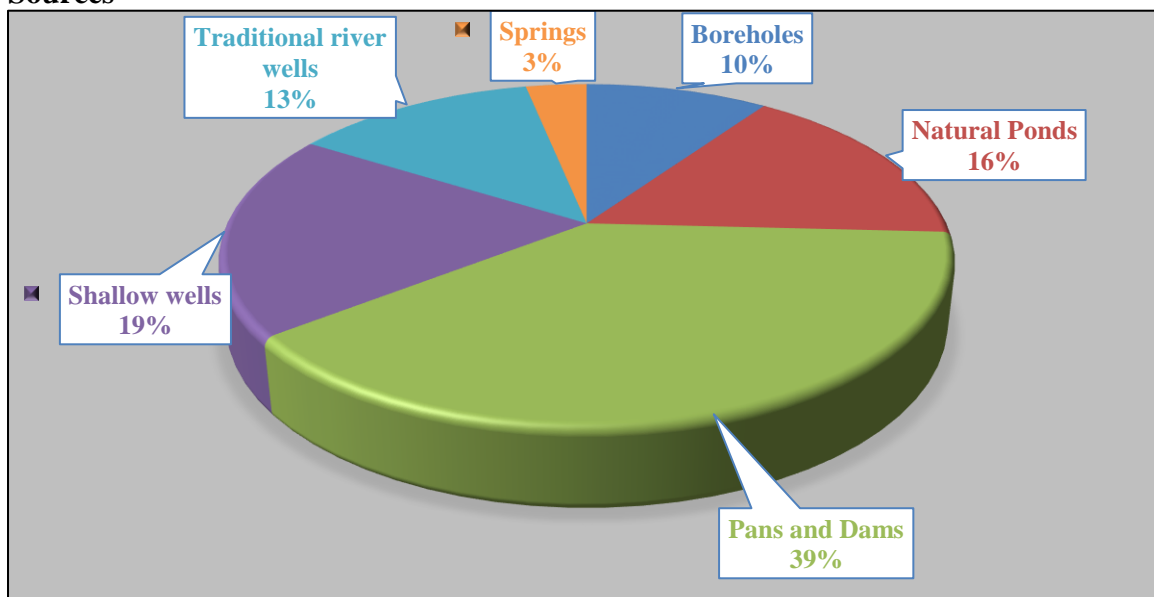
### 2.1.3 Browse

- 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 both temporally and spatially across the livelihood zones.
- The available browse and shedding of browse pods are expected to sustain pastoral livestock through the long dry period (June-September, 2018).

## 2.2 WATER RESOURCE

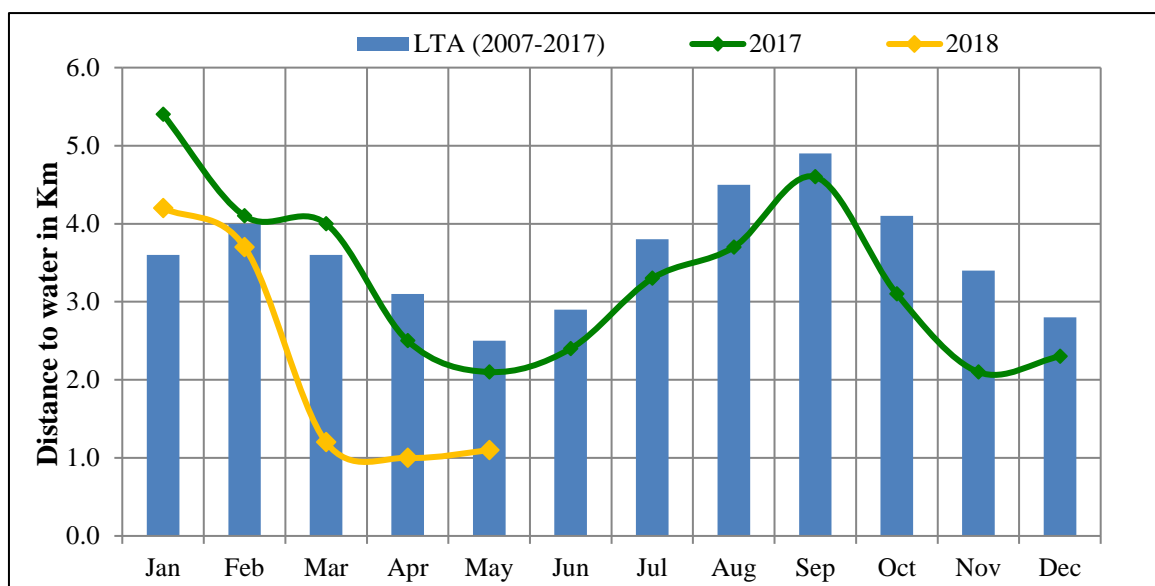
### 2.2.1 Sources



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

- From (Figure 4) shown above, major water sources used by communities are water pans, shallow wells and natural ponds at 39percent, 19percent and 16percent respectively in the month under review across the livelihood zones.
- Additional water sources utilized by the communities were traditional river wells, boreholes and springs at 13percent, 10percent and 3percent respectively.
- The aforesaid major water sources are typically the main points at this time of the year and probably will last for the next four months beside the normal three months.
- 97percent of service water sources have been fully recharged due to above normal cumulative rains received across the County.
- Some boreholes are flooded (Thurusi, Sori Adhi, Ngurnit, Halisiriwa) in Laisamis sub-county, Forolle in North Horr sub-county and Drib in Saku sub-county.

## 2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

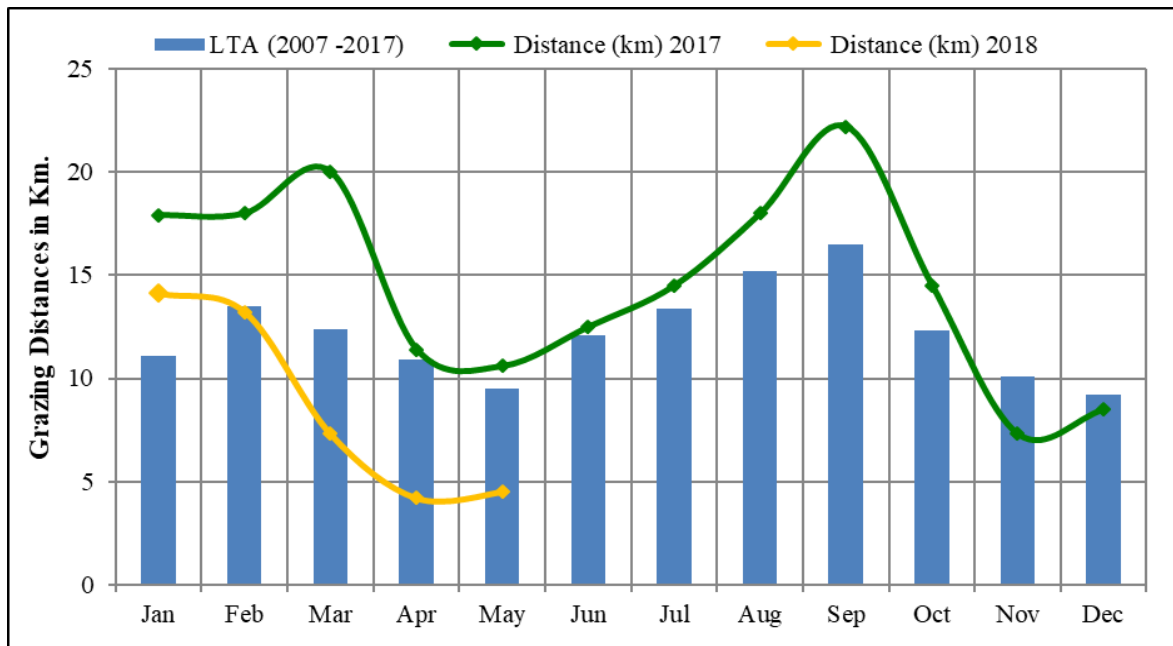


**Figure 5: Household return water distances across the livelihood zones**

- From (Figure 5) shown above, return household water distances to the main water sources was 1.1Km in the month of under review across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month distance of 1.0Km, household water distances relatively continued to be similar.
- High recharge levels of the service water resources has led to shorter household water distances across all livelihood zones.
- The current household water distance of 1.1Km is 56percent shorter than the normal household water distances of 2.5Km.
- 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 20Litres/per person/day across all the livelihood zones against the normal water consumption of 15Litres/per person/day.

## 2.2.3 Livestock access

- From (Figure 6) shown below, current return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points is 4.5Km across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month return trekking distance of 4.2Km, livestock grazing distances relatively remained the same.
- Shorter livestock trekking distances across the livelihood zones were attributed to high recharge levels open water sources and good forage condition.
- The current livestock return trekking distance of 4.5Km is 53percent shorter than the normal livestock trekking distance of 9.5Km.
- Watering frequencies for livestock species was same. Most of the livestock species were watered daily due to high recharge levels of the service water sources.



**Figure 6: Livestock Trekking Distances compared to Long Term Trekking Distances**

### **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.
- Significant improvement of the livestock body condition in all the species was occasioned by above normal vegetation greenness and an all-time shorter livestock trekking distances.
- When compared to similar periods, livestock body condition is above normal. Above normal livestock body condition has been prompted by amassed impact of good forage condition.

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

- There was no in and out migration of livestock in the month under review. 90 percent of the livestock are accessing primary pastures and water nearer to the households.

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

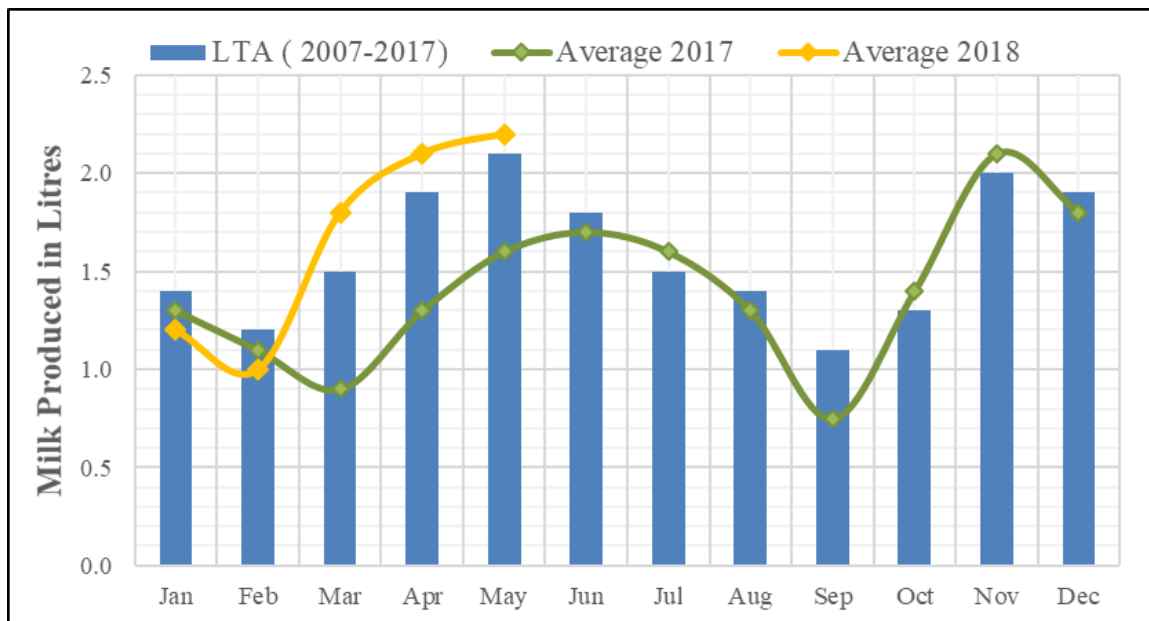
- Livestock disease outbreaks were reported in all the sub-counties. Reported and confirmed cases of outbreak of foot and mouth in Karare consequently leading to closure of Karare livestock market and quarantine measures were activated. Sheep and goat pox outbreak was reported across the County.
- In Saku sub-county, active severe outbreak of sheep and goat pox reported in Dokatu, Lupus, Songa, Dirib Gombo and Jaldesa.
- Rabies outbreak was also reported where a total of 473 livestock were vaccinated against the disease and outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease was reported in Moyale sub-county.

- In Laisamis subcounty, disease outbreak had led to loss of 800 goats and 200 cattle and many livestock mortalities in small stock were experienced in Dukana ward. Outbreak of anthrax was reported in Dukana Ward.
- 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.

### 3.1.4 Livestock mortalities

- No cases of livestock mortalities attributed to drought were reported across the across the County. However, mortalities reported were as a result of diseases. 800 goats and 200 cattle died as a result of diseases in Laisamis sub-county.

### 3.1.5 Milk Production



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

- From (Figure 7) shown above, household milk production per day for the month of May was 2.2Litres/Household/Day across the livelihood zone which slightly improved from 2.1Litres recorded in the previous month.
- Significant improvement in milk production has been noted across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to similar periods, current milk production is 5percent above the long term average milk production of 2.1Litres/Household/Day. Above normal milk production was attributed to good livestock body condition and 90percent of the livestock accessing primary pastures and water nearer to the homestead.
- 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.60-80 per Litre across the livelihood zones which is the normal milk price.



### 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

#### 3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Maize crop is in different stages of growth from tasselling, silking and grain filling (maize ear). The general crops situation is bad as a result of pest outbreak observed in most parts of the county. The major impediment on actualization of good harvest is the emergence of fall army worm which has affected over 50percent of the crops causing severe ravages. Most crops in the lowlands have performed poorly in submerged fields due to anoxia.
- Beans are in maturity stage albeit farmers are apprehensive of beans rotting due to excess rains while green grams and cowpeas are at maturing and flowering stages.
- In totality, 1800 acres against the normal 3600 acres have been put under crop production in the Agro-pastoral areas. 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. 50percent of the farms have been affected by Fall Army Worm. The pest may lead to 30percent crop loss.
- In North Horr Sub County farming is mainly around Hurri hills. 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.

#### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

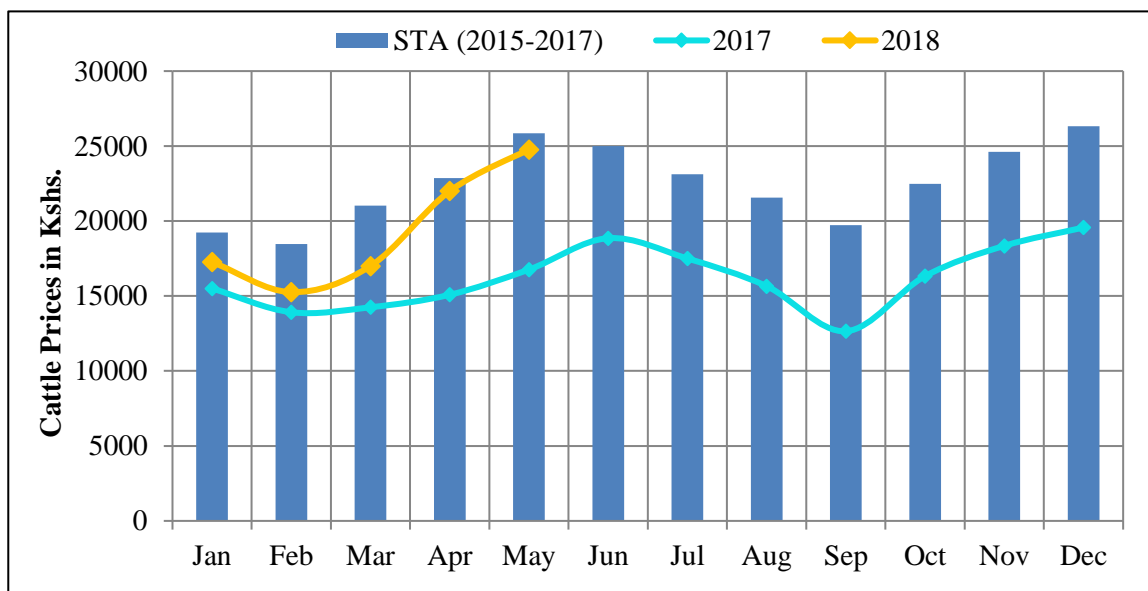


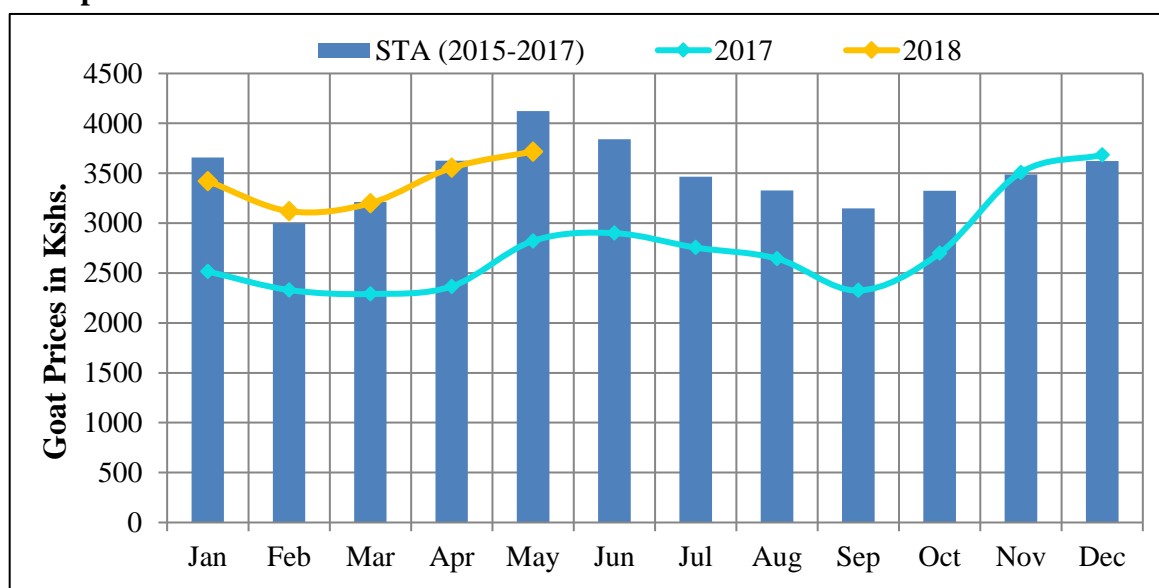
Figure 8: Current Cattle Prices compared to the Short Term Average Prices

- From the (Figure 8) shown above, cattle price for the month under review was Ksh. 24,765 indicative of a gradual improvement from Ksh.22, 000 posted in the previous month.
- Improved cattle prices were attributed to good cattle body condition witnessed across the livelihood zones, reduced traded volumes in the terminal and satellite livestock markets

across the county as pastoralists are restocking their livestock.75percent of organized and 12percent of satellite livestock markets are operating notwithstanding low traded volumes of livestock.

- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 25,846 current cattle price is normal.
- Moyale, Merille and Jirime livestock markets exhibited favourable cattle prices of Kshs. 25,000-Kshs. 35,000. Local livestock markets such as Forolle, Oltorot, Illaut, Dambala Fachana acted as feeder markets to the terminal ones. Livestock market prices are anticipated to improve further due to good livestock body condition and reduced traded volumes.

#### 4.1.2 Goat prices



**Figure 9: Current Goat Prices compared to Short Term Average Prices**

- The figure shown above illustrates that the average goat price for the month under review is Kshs.3, 716 across the livelihood zones.
- Marginal increase was noted in the current goat prices compared to the previous month goat price of Kshs.3, 555.
- When compared to similar periods, the current goat price of Ksh.3, 716 is slightly below normal by 10percent of the short term average goat price of Kshs.4, 123.
- Higher goat prices were posted higher prices in Loiyangalani, Korr, Moyale and Merille livestock markets with prices ranging between Kshs. 4,500-5,000.
- Goat prices are expected to increase further due to good body condition and reduced traded volumes in the organized and satellite markets.

#### 4.1.3 Sheep Prices

- From the (Figure 10) shown below, the average sheep price in the month under review was Kshs.2, 979 across the livelihood zones.
- Sheep prices gradually improved from Kshs.2, 563 recorded in the previous month to Kshs. 2, 979 in the month under review.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 2,613, current sheep price is slightly above normal by 14percent which is attributed to good body condition.

- Sheep prices were favourable in Jirime, Merille and Moyale organized livestock markets with prices ranging between Kshs. 3,500-Kshs. 4,000. Sheep prices are expected to improve further as a result of the cumulative effect of the long rains.

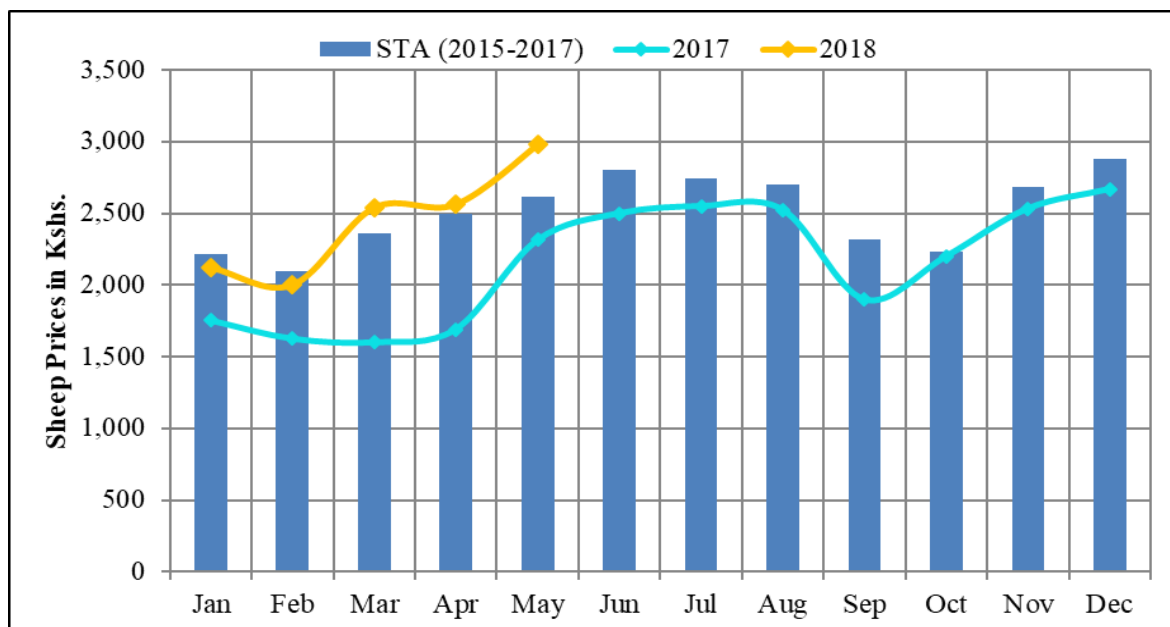


Figure 10: Current Sheep Prices compared to Short Term Average Prices

## 4.2 CROP PRICES

### 4.2.1 Maize

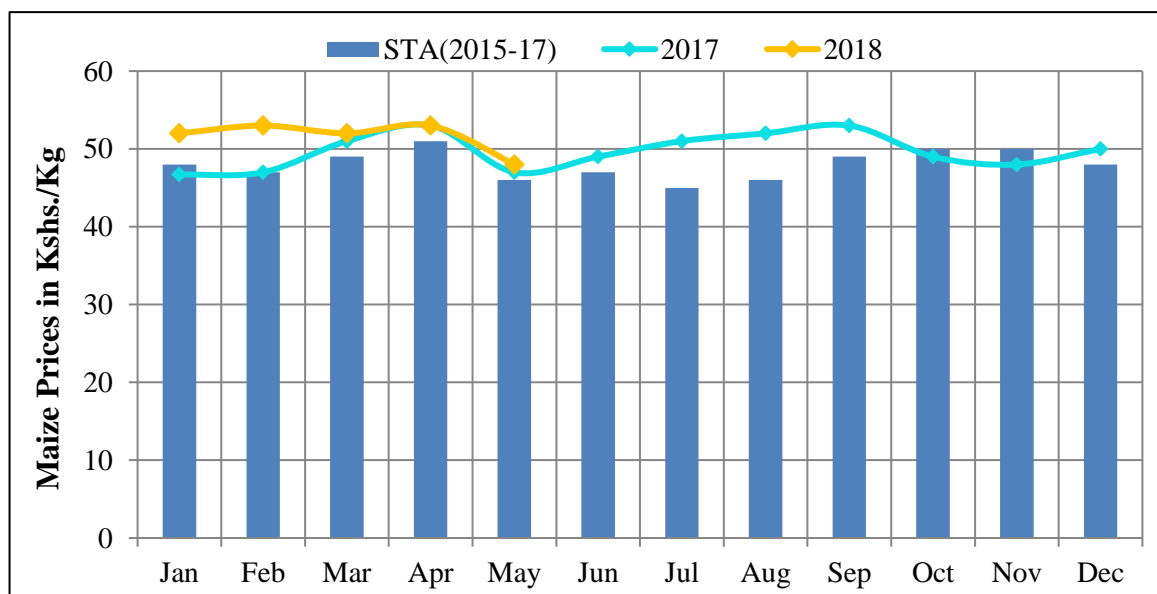
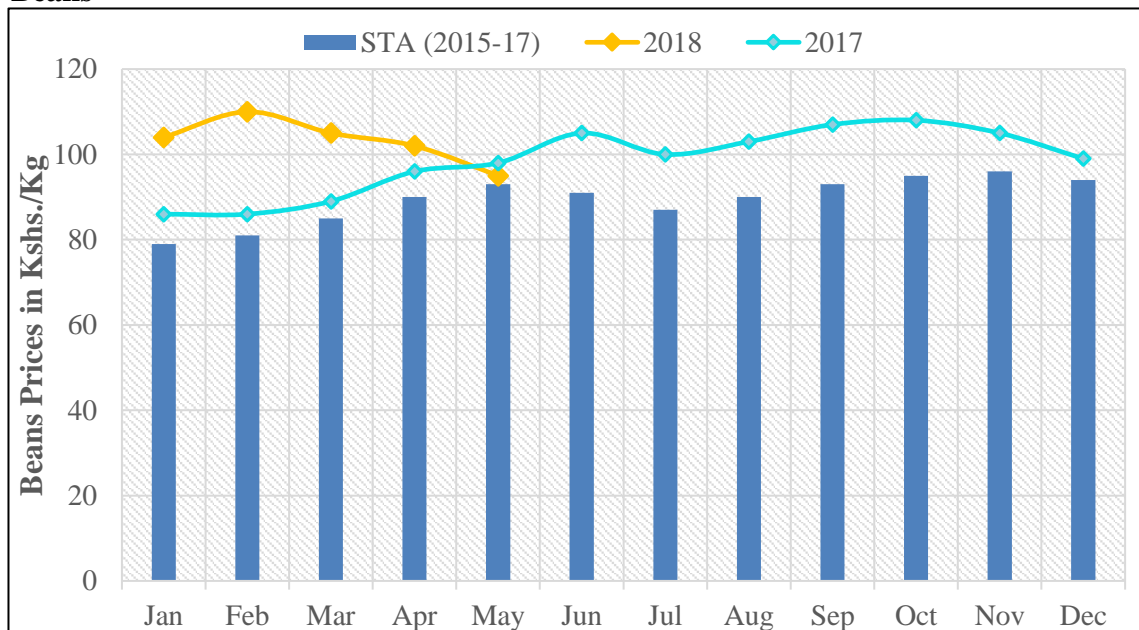


Figure 11: Maize Prices compared to Short Term Average Prices

- From the figure shown above, current maize price is Kshs.48/kg across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the preceding month price of Kshs.53/kg, maize prices have relatively remained stable.

- When compared to similar periods, current maize price of Kshs.48/kg is 4percent above the normal the price of Kshs.46. Favourable maize prices were recorded in Moyale, Sololo, Dabel, North Horr and Dukana ranging between Ksh.31-35/kg.
- The highest prices were reported Loiyangalani, Korr, Kargi and Olturot with prices ranging between Ksh.55- 65per kg.

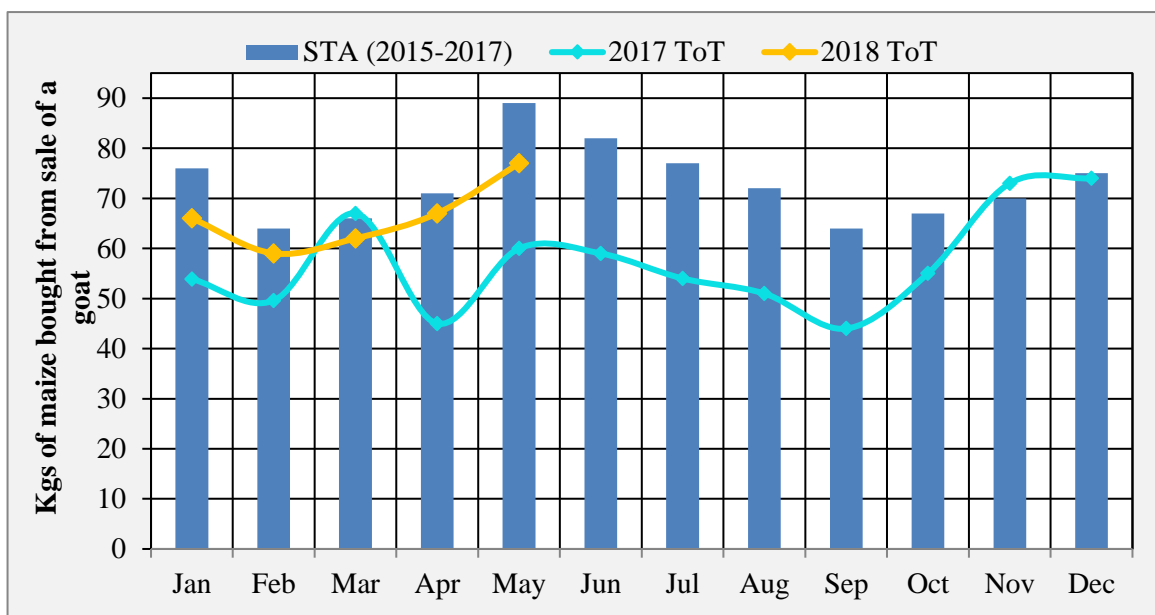
#### 4.2.2 Beans



**Figure 12: Current Beans Prices compared Short Term Average Prices**

- The figure shown above depicts that in the month under review beans prices were Kshs.98/kg. Beans prices relatively remained steady when compared to the previous month price of Kshs.102/kg.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.93/kg, current beans price is normal.
- Favourable beans prices were recorded in Moyale, Sololo, Dukana, Merille and North Horr with prices ranging between Kshs.60-80/kg.
- Higher beans prices were recorded in commodity markets of Loiyangalani and Marsabit Central with prices ranging above Kshs.90/kg.
- Normal beans prices have been attributed to harvest of beans in some Agro-pastoral areas where farmers planted early.

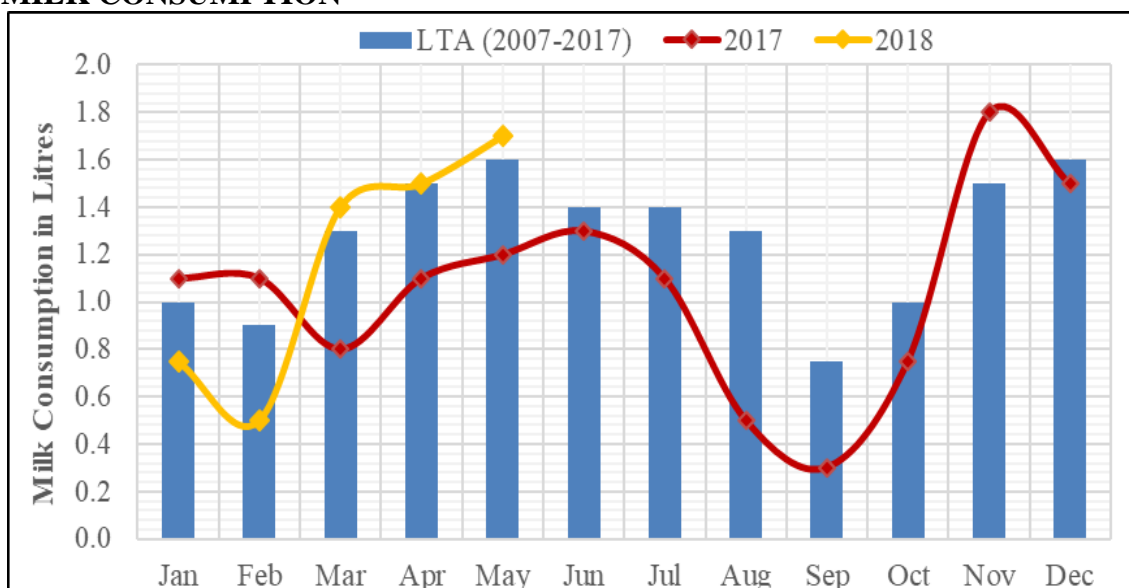
### 4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)



**Figure 13: Current Terms of Trade compared to Short Term Average Terms of Trade**

- The figure shown above illustrates that the current terms of trade is 77 across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade improved when compared to the previous month terms of trade of 67.
- Terms of trade improved due to improved goats prices coupled with relatively stable maize prices.
- When compared to the short term average of 89, current terms of trade is below normal by 13percent. Below normal terms of trade was majorly attributed to failure of the past two seasons which led to higher maize prices and reduced maize supplies from the neighbouring Ethiopian market.
- The current terms of trade is expected to be favourable in the next one and half months when goats will be fetching much better prices and maize prices could decline.

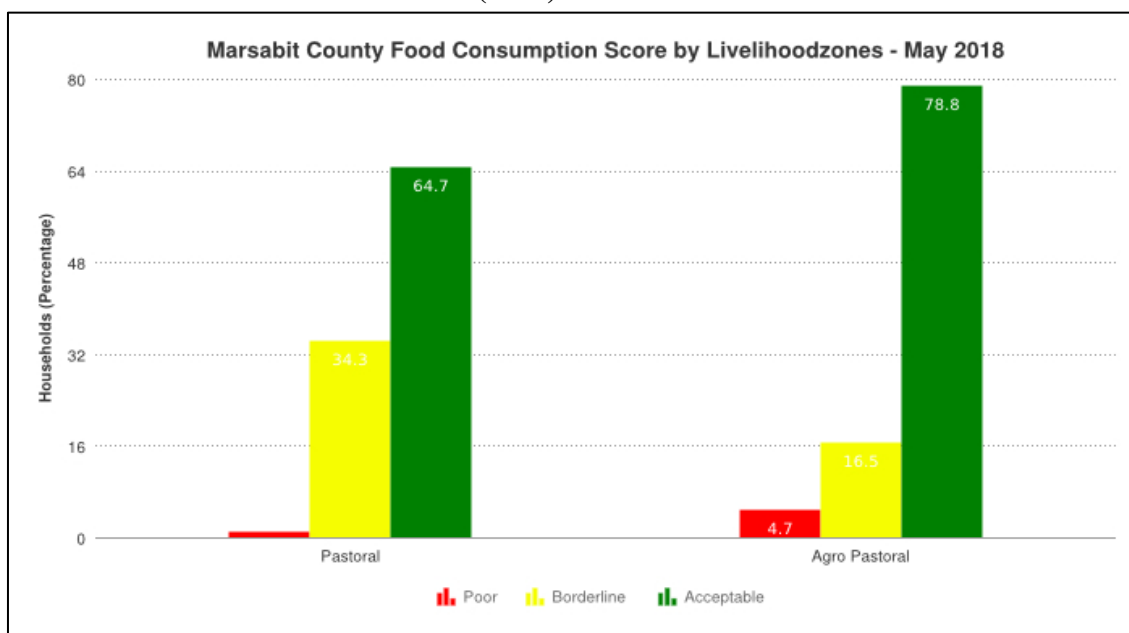
**5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS**  
**5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION**



**Figure 14: Milk Consumption in Litres/Household/Day compared to Long Term Average**

- From the figure 14 shown above, current household milk consumption is 1.7Litres/household/day across the livelihood zones.
- In comparison to the previous month of 1.5Litres/household/day, milk consumption remained improved.
- When compared to the long term average milk consumption of 1.6Litres/household/day, current household milk consumption is slightly above normal.
- Normal milk consumption was attributed to significant increase in milk production which was occasioned by good livestock body condition and improvement in livestock birth rates (Calving, Kidding and Lambing).

## 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)



**Figure 15: Food Consumption Score across the livelihood zones**

- 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 reflect the quality and quantity of households' diet.
- From the figure shown above, proportion of households in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score were 78.8percent, 16.5percent and 4.7percent respectively. Likewise, proportion of households in the pastoral livelihood zone who were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 64.6percent, 34.5percent and 1percent respectively.
- The mean food consumption score for the month under review was 40.2 across the livelihood zone hence was within the acceptable food consumption score group for three consecutive months.
- When compared to the previous month food consumption score of 42.5, food consumption score slightly declined but was still within the acceptable band. Food consumption score was better in the agro-pastoral than pastoral livelihood zone with a mean of 41.7 and 38.7 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

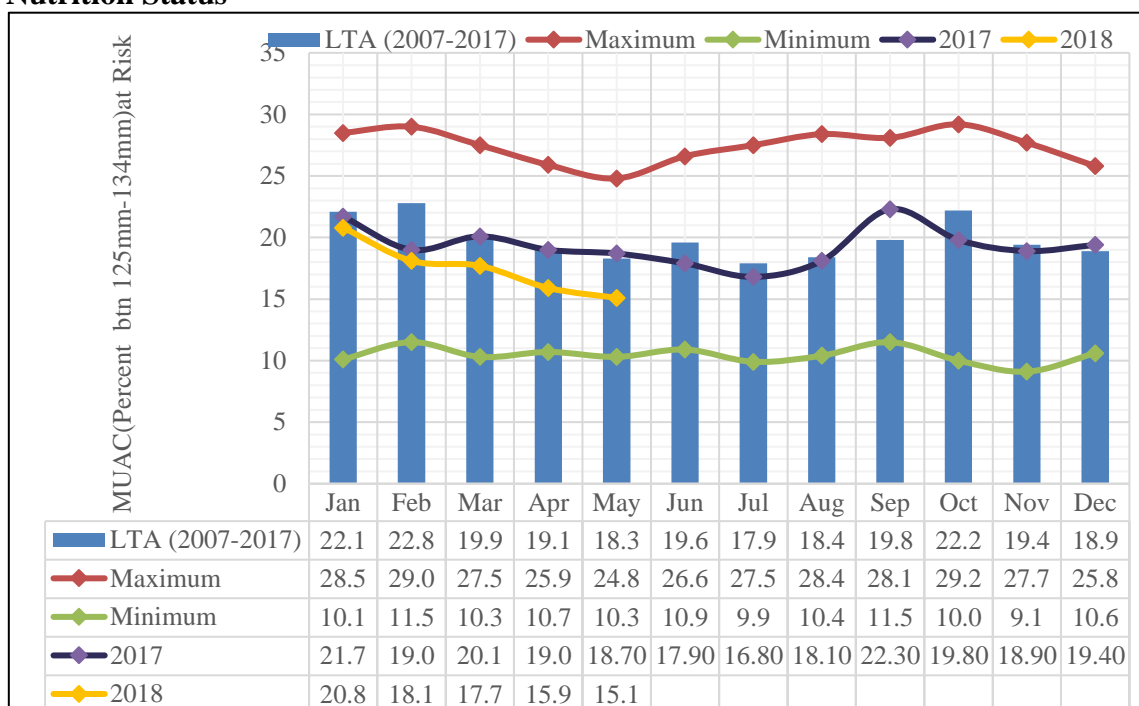


Figure 16: Nutritional Status of Children Below the Age of Five Years

- From the figure shown above, children rated ‘at risk’ of malnutrition improved from 15.9percent illustrated from the previous month to 15.1percent in the month under review.
- When compared to the long term MUAC average of 18.3, 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.

Sub County	Total screened	OTP Admissions	SFP Admissions	PLW screened	PLW admitted	Vit. A 6-11	Vit. A 12-59
North Horr	1483	36	114	212	41	162	1408
Moyale	573	20	77	232	35	17	185
Saku	64	1	2	7	2	3	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1,612</b>

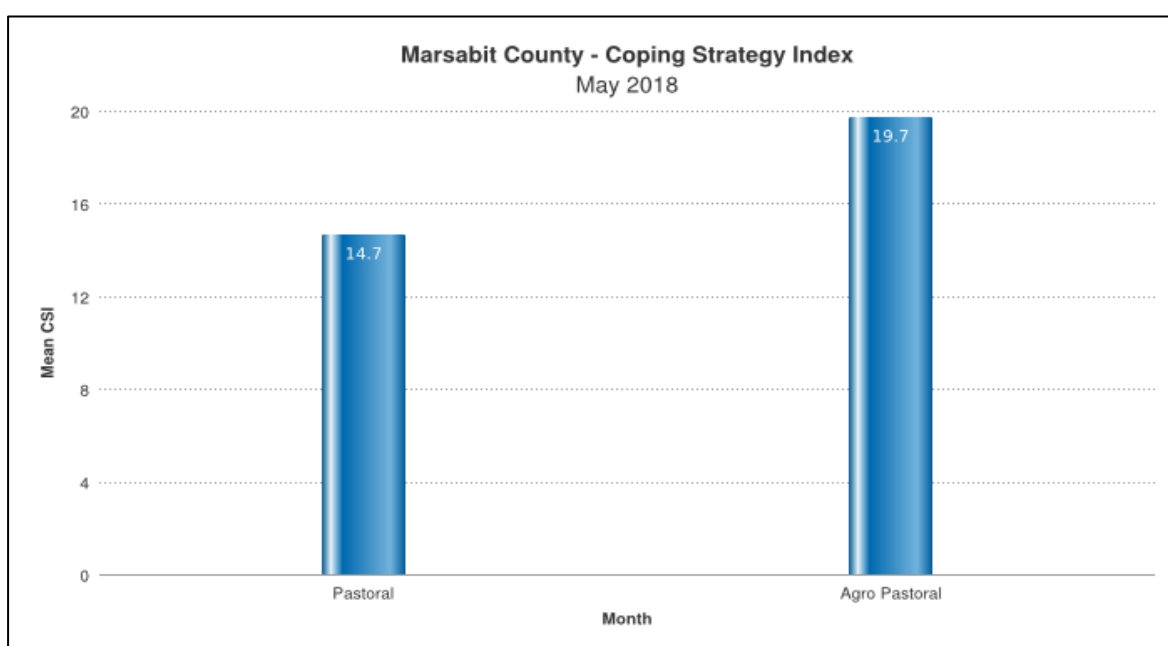
- Overall, four facilities surpassed their normal threshold during the reporting period in North Horr and Moyale sub Counties. Kalacha Sub County hospital as well as Illeret dispensary, (which moved from Normal to emergency), Somare and Dambala Fachana. This was occasioned by mass screening in both health facilities. Illeret dispensary on the other hand



experienced high diarrhea cases that led the facility to carry out mass screening. Somare and Dambala Fachana remained in alarm phase attributed to immigrants from Ethiopia.

#### 5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- From the figure shown below, coping strategy index for the month under review was 16.2.
- When compared to the preceding month coping strategy index of 16.7, coping strategy index gradually declined.
- Coping strategy index for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones were 14.7 and 19.7 respectively hence households in the Pastoral livelihood zone were more food secure than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Proportion of households who coped and didn't cope in the month under review were 70percent and 30percent respectively across the livelihood zones.



**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. NDMA supported in the stimulation of the livestock market.
- Hunger Safety Net Programme through National Drought Management Authority

## **6.2 FOOD AID**

- Asset creation beneficiaries of 4067 households enlisting 24,402 beneficiaries benefited from 2months ration at 65% ration scale by WFP, World Vision and NDMA.
- Therapeutic Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition for the Under-fives, Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP), Out Patient Therapeutic Program by MOH supported by UNICEF, WFP, World Vision, CONCERN WW and FHK.
- NHP PLUS supported the department of health across all the four sub-counties to scale up vitamin A supplementation and deworming for children under the age five during this month of Malezi bora. NHP PLUS supported the training of 62 Health care workers on child growth assessment to strengthen their skills and knowledge to measure weight and Height of children; assess growth in relation to WHO child growth standards; and counsel mothers about growth and feeding activities at the facility and community levels.

## **7.0 EMERGING ISSUES**

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

- There was no insecurity or human displacement in the month under review.

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

- Food security situation is expected to improve further due to cumulative effect of the enhanced rainfall amounts that were well distributed coupled with prediction of progression of the long rains in the month of June. 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, fall army worm, 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, foot and mouth, 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.

- 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**

- Enhance commercial off take in areas lacking formal markets, establish more satellite livestock markets targeting cattle which are more vulnerable to drought
- Control of foot and mouth, PPR, 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
- Support mass screening in the whole county to establish nutrition status of children under five years post floods.
- Repair/ desilting of water pans such as Kargi, Mpiris, and Lopidiga in Laisamis. Gudas, Ordhola and Koote pans in Loglogo. Desilting of Huka Adhi, Guyo Tendeke, Gitu Ardhi, Dossa, ulaula and Mulata Buke in Saku. El besso water pan in North 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 North Horr.