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

A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

KENYA VISION 2030

EW PHASE: NORMAL

Drought Status: NORMAL

Shughuli za kawaida

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification
Biophysical Indicators

- **Rainfall**: Marsabit County received rainfall in the first dekad of the month which were slightly above normal. Temporal and spatial distribution was fair across the livelihood zones in the first dekad of June.
- **Vegetation condition**: 3-months Vegetation Condition Index for the month under review was 99.57 which exhibits substantial regeneration of vegetation to above normal vegetation greenness. Forage condition is very good across the livelihood zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators: Livestock body condition was good for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones. Milk production slightly increased from 2.2Litres in May to 2.3Litres in the month under review. Maize crop is at physiological maturity and beans at harvesting stage. Condition of maize is good whereas beans is poor-fair across the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.

- **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 normal. Terms of trade has improved and above normal due to improved goat prices.
- **Utilization indicators**: Nutritional status of children below the age of five years improved and still was within the normal ranges. Food consumption score is acceptable while reduced coping strategy Index has not changed and still falls within normal ranges

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)	87	80 -120
VCI-3Month	99.57	>35
Forage condition	Good	Good
Production indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	2.3	>1.8Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	89	>82
Milk Consumption	1.4	>1.4Litres
Return distance to water	1.6	0.0-2.9 Km
Cost of water	0-5	<Ksh.5
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	14.7	0.0-19.6
Coping Strategy Index	17.2	<20
Food Consumption score	43.3	>35

▪ 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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

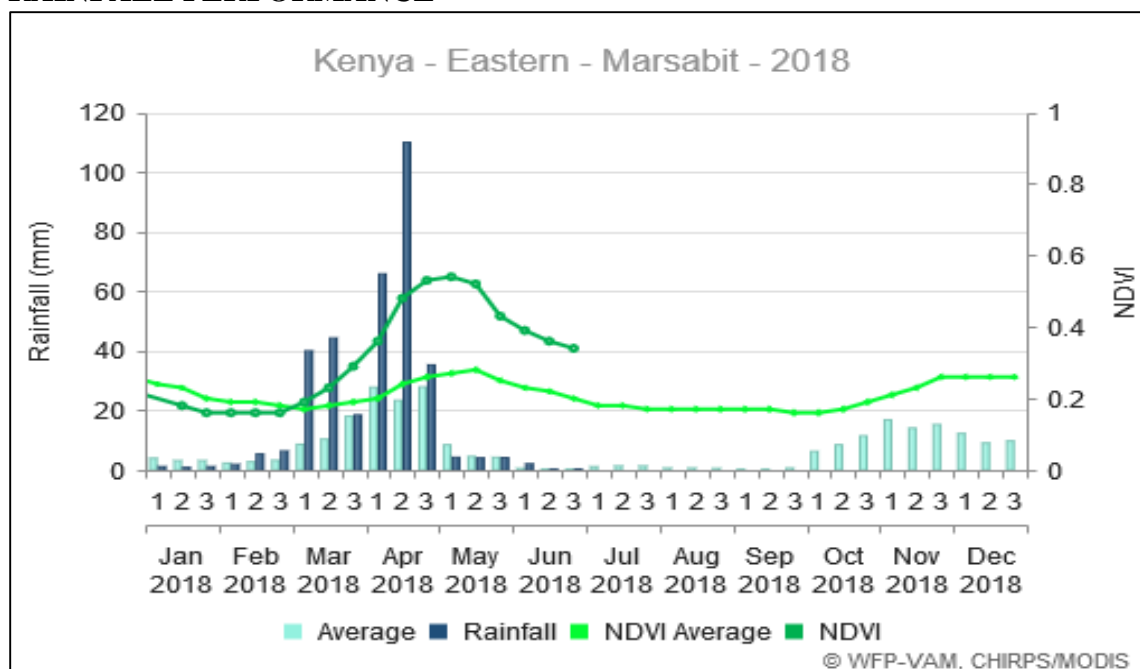# 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

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

- From the (Figure 1) shown above, Marsabit County received above normal rainfall amounts in the first dekad.
- Dekadal rainfall amounts for month under review was 2.0mm against the longterm mean of 0.5mm. Dekadal normalised difference vegetation index(NDVI) for the first and two dekads were 0.39 and 0.36 against long term dekadal averages of 0.23 and 0.22 respectively. Above normal normalised difference vegetation index has been occasioned by cumulative effect of the heavy rainfall amounts of the long rains season.

1.2 Amounts received

- During the month under review, rains considerably recede when compared to the previous month. Marsabit Mountain recorded cumulative rainfall amounts of 16mm which is 87percent of the normal. Highest rainfall amounts were recorded on 6th June at 7.4mm.
- Moyale rainfall station recorded slightly above normal rains of 32.3mm with the highest amount received on 7th June at 21.2mm. North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties received near normal rainfall amounts and significantly reduced when compared to the month of May.

1.4 Spatial and Temporal Distribution

- Spatial and temporal distribution of rains were fair across the County characterized with depressed rainfall amounts. Moyale sub-county received rainfall in a period of 4 rainy days whereas Saku, North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties recorded rains in a period of 2-3 days.
- When compared based on the livelihood zones, both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones received rains of similar intensity.

1.5 Cessation of the Long Rains

- The long rains ceased towards the end of the first dekad of June which was late when compared to the normal cessation period which is usually is the third dekad of May.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION
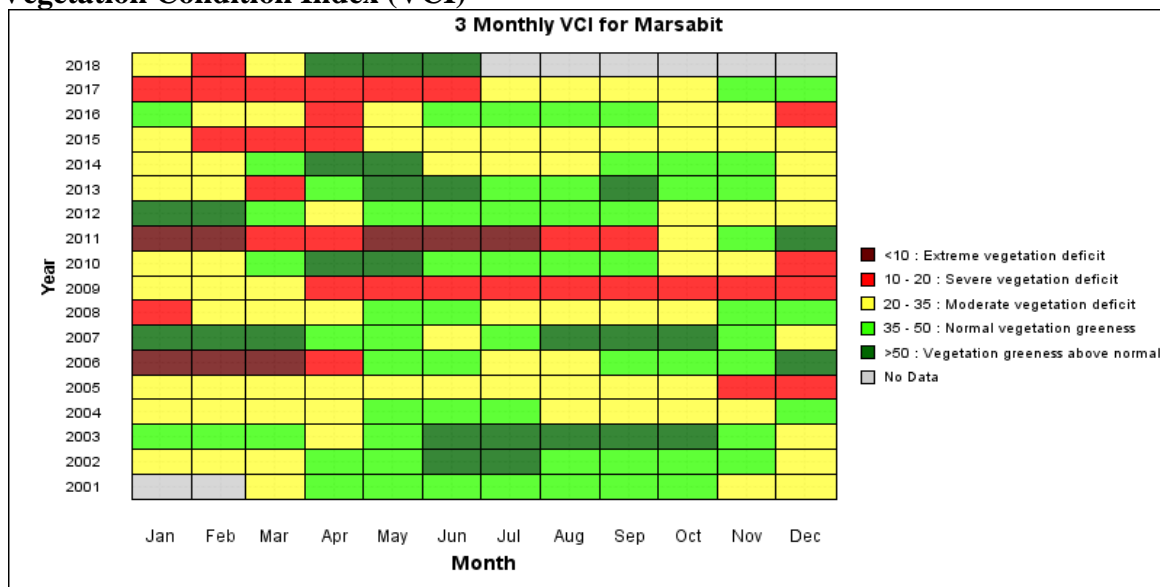### 2.1 1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

Figure 2: Vegetation Condition Index across Marsabit County

- The figure shown above portrays substantial progression in the vegetation condition index. Substantial growth in vegetation condition index was sufficiently illustrated by a 3-months VCI of 99.57 which falls under the above normal vegetation greenness band.

- Substantial growth in the 3-monthly vegetation condition index was occasioned by cumulative effect of the above normal long rains which rapidly rejuvenated vegetation cover across the County. A ripple effect was felt in all the sub-counties where they posted 3-monthly VCI which fell within the above normal vegetation greenness band. Moyale, Saku, Laisamis and North Horr had a 3-monthly vegetation index of 82.28, 102.19, 105.51 and 100.48 respectively which is exceedingly above the normal threshold of above 35.
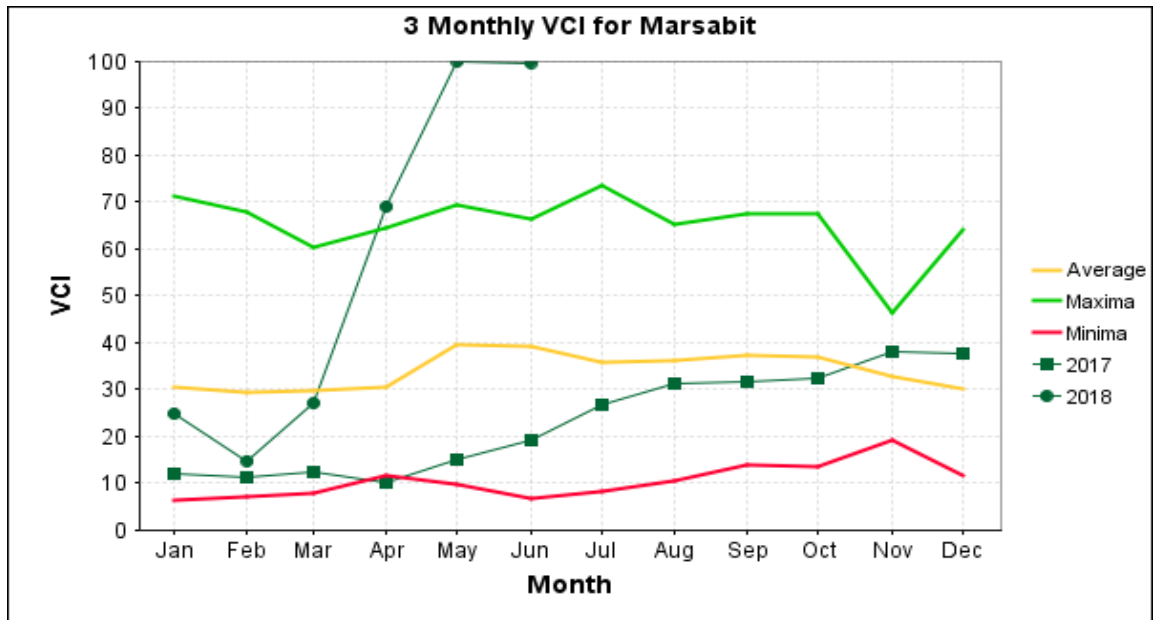
3 Monthly VCI for Marsabit

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.
- VCI for the last two months has been above normal due to the cumulative effect of the long rains which led to exceedingly increase in the vegetation condition index to an all-time high.
- When compared to similar period last year, current vegetation condition index is exceptionally above June 2017 VCI value.

2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition is generally good across the livelihood zones. Good pasture was noted across the livelihood zones that was prompted by cumulative effect of the long rains which were above normal.
- 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 rapidly rejuvenated vegetation 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).

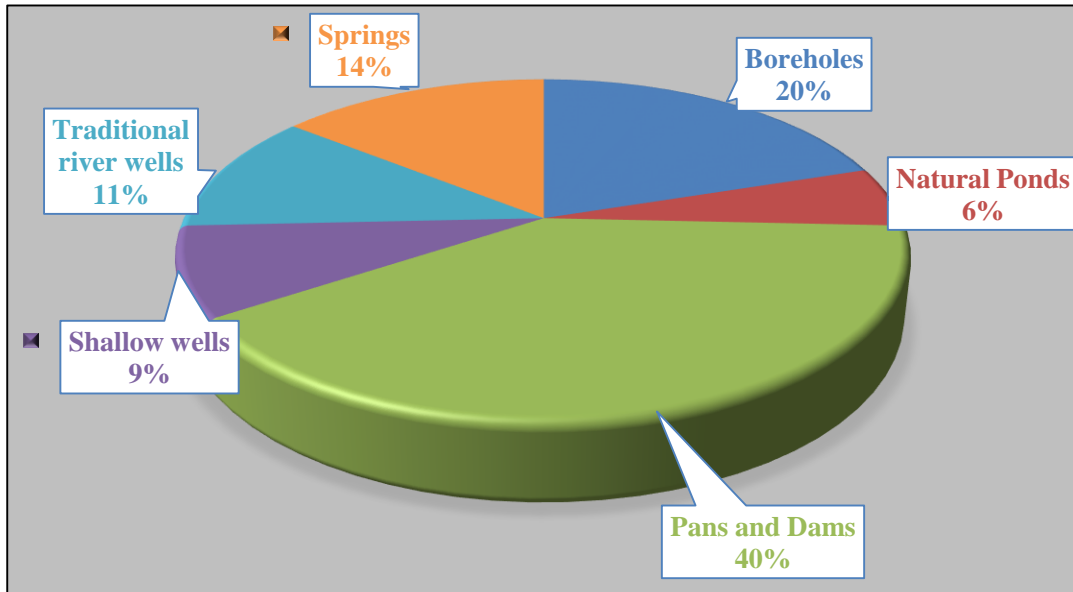## 2.2   WATER RESOURCE

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, boreholes and springs at 40percent, 20percent and 14percent respectively in the month under review across the livelihood zones.
- Other water sources utilized by the communities were traditional river wells, shallow wells and natural ponds at 11percent, 9percent and 6percent respectively.
- The abovementioned major water sources are normally the main points at this time of the year and is expected to last for the next 3months against the normal 2months.
- Most of the open water sources are recharged due to above normal cumulative rains received across the County.

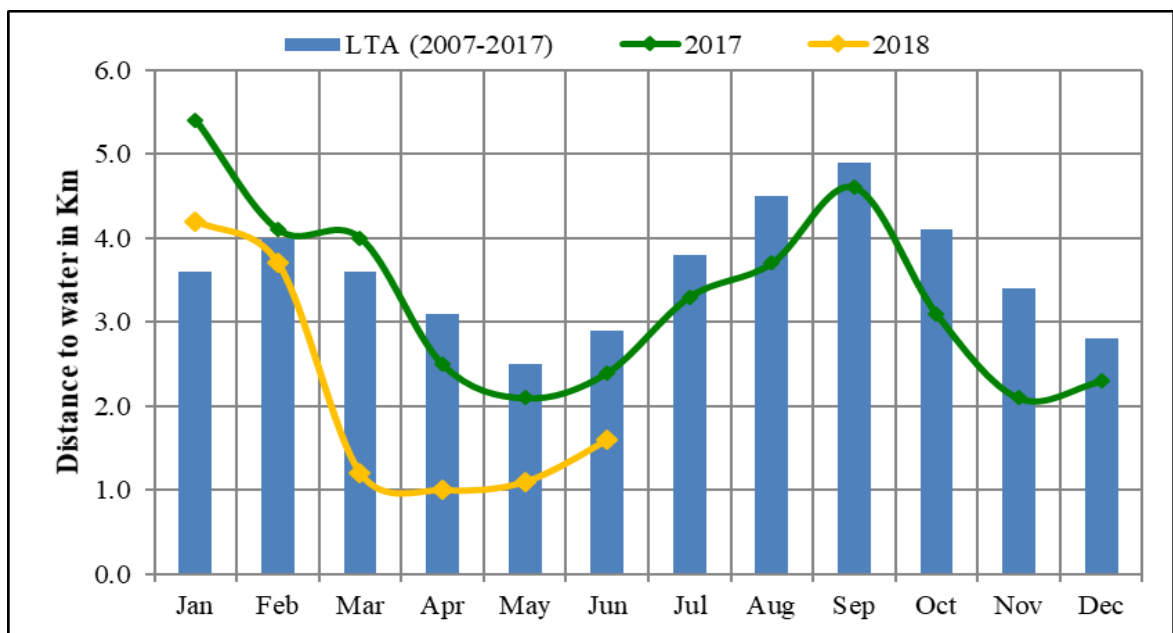### 2.2.2   Household access and Utilization

Figure 5: Household return water distances(Km)

- From (Figure 5) shown above, return household water distances to the main water sources was 1.6Km in the month of under review across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month distance of 1.1Km, household water distances gradually increased. Gradual increase is attributed to the cessation of the long rains in the first dekad of June.
- Good recharge levels of the service water resources have led to shorter household water distances across all livelihood zones.
- The current household water distance of 1.6Km is 45percent shorter than the normal household water distances of 2.9Km.
- 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.
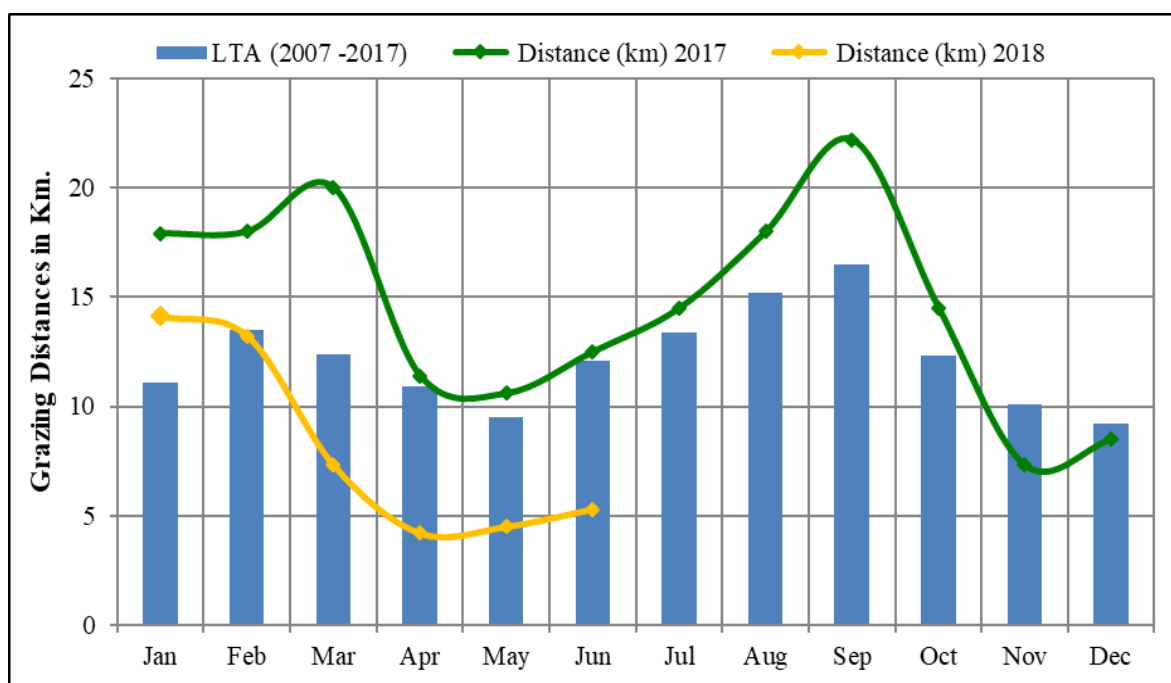
2.2.3 Livestock access

Figure 6: Livestock trekking distances compared to the Long Term Average distances

- From (Figure 6) shown above, current return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points is 5.3Km across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the previous month return trekking distance of 4.5Km, livestock grazing distances slightly increased.
- The current livestock return trekking distance of 5.3Km is 56percent shorter than the normal livestock trekking distance of 12.1Km. Below normal livestock trekking distances across the livelihood zones were attributed to good forage condition and recharge levels of the open water sources.
- Watering frequencies for livestock species was same. Most of the livestock species were watered daily due to good recharge levels of the service 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.
- Good livestock body condition in all the species was occasioned by above normal vegetation greenness and livestock grazing within their primary areas.
- 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. Most of the livestock are accessing primary pastures and water nearer to the households.

3.1.3   Livestock Diseases
- Livestock disease outbreaks were reported across the livelihood zones. 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, Harogirisa, Dirib Gombo and Jaldesa.
- Rabies outbreak was also reported where more livestock were vaccinated against the disease and outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease was reported in Moyale sub-county.
- In Dukana ward(Dakabarich) 16 camels died as a result of non-notifiable disease and anthrax was also reported.
- 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.
- Moyale, Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties reported cases of massive abortion in both camel and small stock and increased vector population. The cases are particularly high in Moyale sub-county and Laisamis. Bori, Antut, Funan Nyata, Ittir and Yabalo areas of Moyale sub-county revealed abortion and bleeding which was on the increase especially in camels where 5 camels were found dead in Funan Nyatta. In Bori, 12 camels aborted and 5 reported dead, among many other cases that have also been reported. In Laisamis the reports have come from Kargi, Olturot, Loglogo, Korr, and Laisamis with similar signs.

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.

3.1.5   Milk Production
- From (Figure 7) shown below, household milk production per day for the month under review was 2.3Litres/Household/Day across the livelihood zone which slightly improved from 2.2Litres recorded in the previous month.
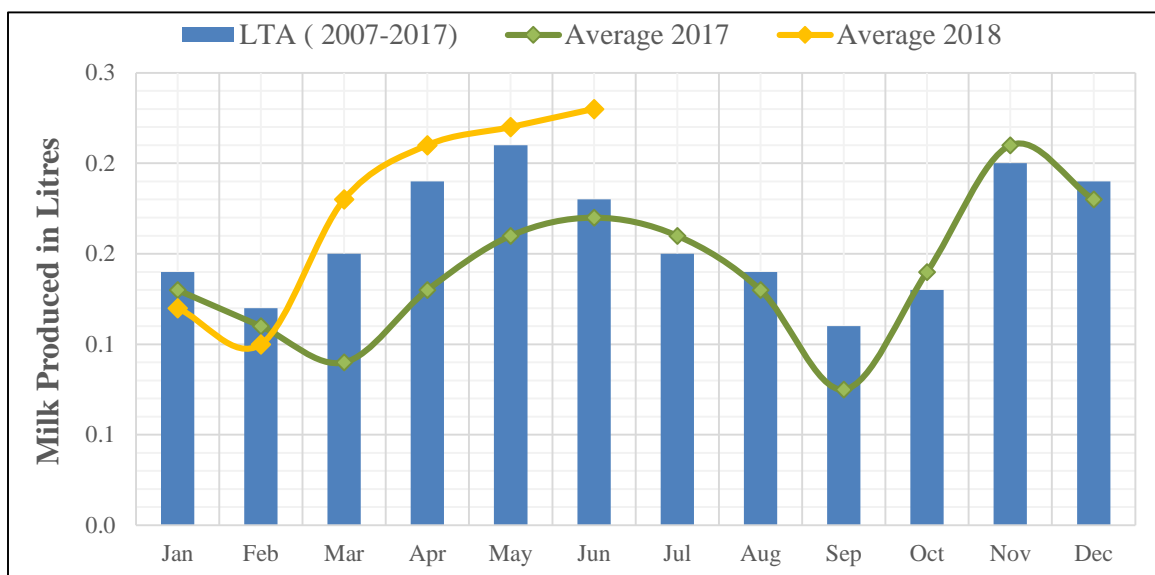
Figure 7: Milk production/household/litre/day compared to the Long Term Average

- Significant improvement in milk production has been occasioned by increased calving, lambing and kidding across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to similar periods, current milk production is 27percent above the long term average milk production of 1.8Litres/Household/Day. Above normal milk production was attributed to good livestock body condition and most of the livestock accessing primary pastures and water nearer to the homestead.
- 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 at physiological maturity stage across the agro-pastoral livelihood zone of Moyale and Saku sub-counties. Maize. Generally, maize and beans condition is good and fair-poor respectively.
- Major challenge faced by the farmers is the emergence of hophers, caterpillars, stalkborers, aphids, late land preparation, non-traditional cropping season especially in Saku sub-county, water logging affecting largely legumes and proliferation of weeds and lack of manual labour.
- Beans are at harvesting stage and some beans have rotten in the farms due to excess rains received in the month of April.
- 1800 acres against the normal 3600 acres have been put under crop production in the Agro-pastoral areas. 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 actualized due to crop pests that 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.

- Expected yield of maize in Moyale and Saku sub-counties are 12bags/Ha and 15bags/Ha respectively. Similarly, expected yield of beans is 4bags/Ha and 2bags/Ha for Moyale and Saku sub-counties respectively.
- In terms of the performance the March, April and May cropping season was better compared to the long term average especially for maize and beans apart from the reported incidences of water logging and flooding which resulted into only 40percent of expected loss.
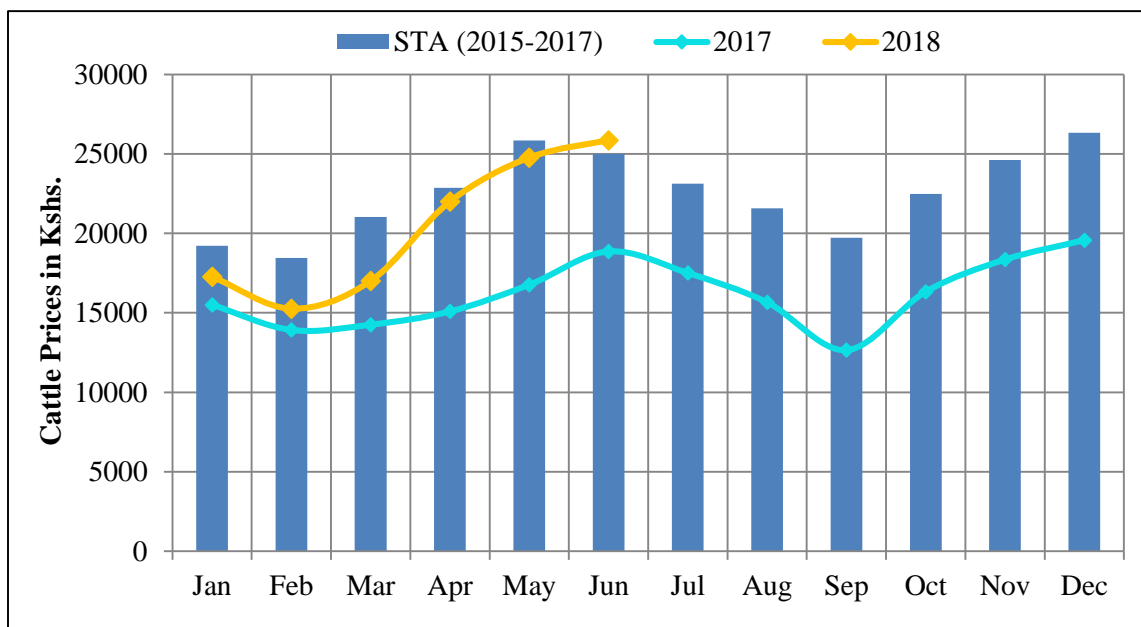
4.1.1 Cattle Prices

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. 25,850 which depicts a slight improvement from Ksh.24, 765 displayed in the previous month.
- Improved cattle prices were attributed to quarantine imposed by the veterinary department to avert any outbreak which subsequently led to reduced traded volumes in the terminal and satellite livestock markets across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 24,999 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 expected to improve further due to good livestock body condition and reduced traded volumes.

4.1.2 Goat prices
- The figure shown below depicts that the average goat price for the month under review is Kshs.4, 000 across the livelihood zones.
- Current goat prices increased when compared to the previous month goat price of Kshs.3, 716
- Increased goat prices were attributed to intensive quarantine imposed by the veterinary department for aversion of Rift Valley Fever leading to reduced traded volumes in the terminal and satellite livestock markets
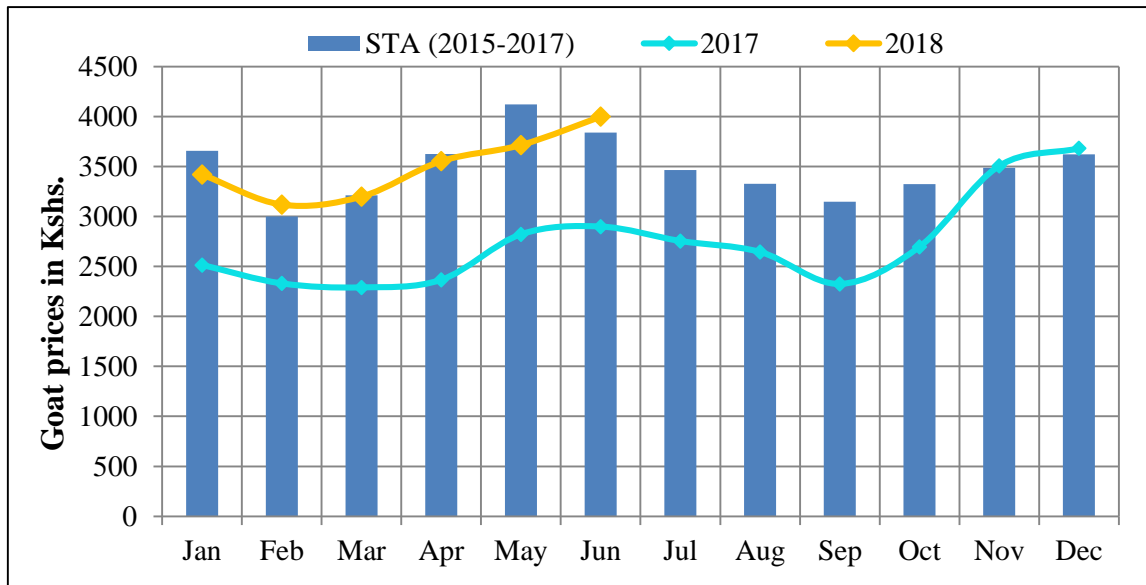
Figure 9: Current Goat Prices compared to Short Term Average Prices

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- When compared to similar periods, the current goat price of Ksh. 4,000 is normal to the short term average goat price of Kshs.3, 842.
- Higher goat prices were posted higher prices in Loiyangalani, Korr, Moyale and Merille livestock markets with prices ranging between Kshs. 4,500-5,000.
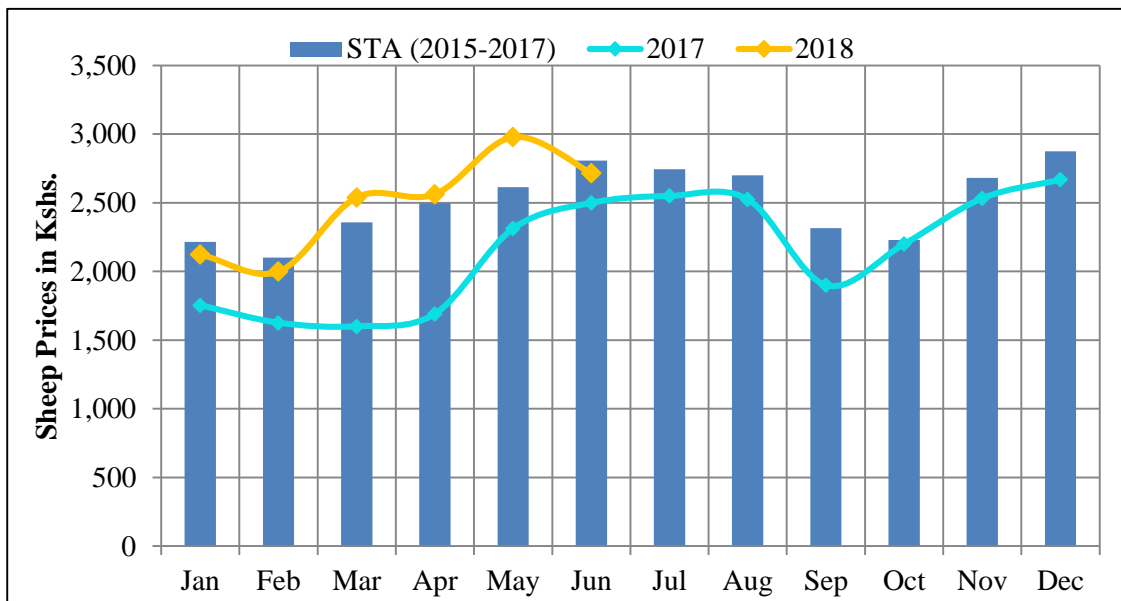
4.1.3 Sheep Prices

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

- From the (Figure 10) shown above, the current sheep price in the month under review was Kshs.2, 715 across the livelihood zones.
- Sheep prices gradually declined from Kshs.2, 979 posted in the preceding month to Kshs. 2, 715 in the month of June due to low demand in the market.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 2,806, current sheep price is normal attributed to good body condition.

- Sheep prices were favourable in Moyale, Merille and Jirime livestock markets with prices ranging between Kshs. 3,000-Kshs. 4,000.

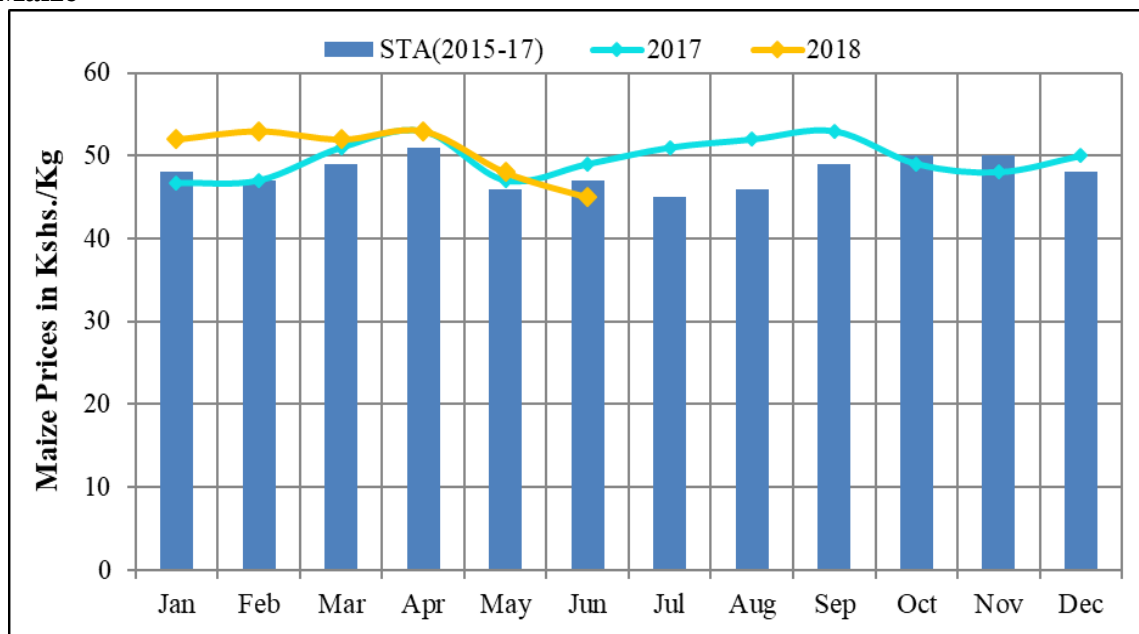## 4.2 CROP PRICES
4.2.1 Maize

Figure 11: Maize Prices compared to the Short Term Average prices

- From the figure shown above, current maize price is Kshs.45/kg across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to the preceding month price of Kshs.48/kg, maize prices relatively remained stable.
- When compared to similar periods, current maize price of Kshs.45/kg is normal when compared to the short term average price of Kshs.47. Favourable maize prices were recorded in Moyale, Sololo, Dukana and North Horr ranging between Ksh.31-35/kg.
- The highest prices were reported Loiyangalani, Korr, Kargi and Olturot with prices ranging between Ksh.55- 65per kg.
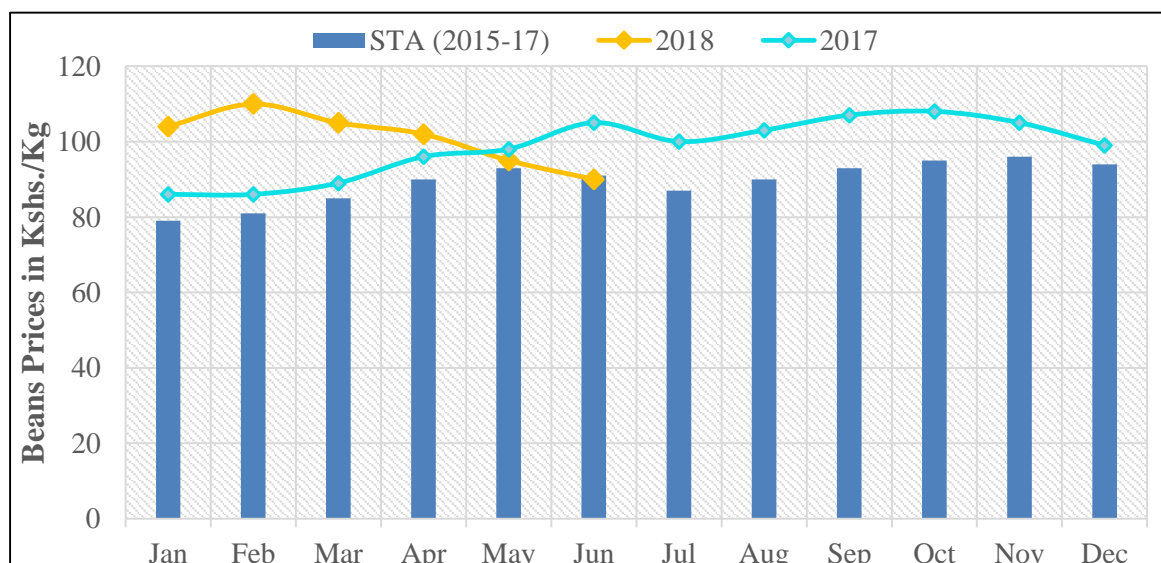
4.2.2 Beans

Figure 12: Beans prices compared to Short Term Average prices

- The figure shown above depicts that in the month under review beans prices were Kshs.90/kg. Beans prices slightly declined when compared to the previous month price of Kshs.98/kg.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs.91/kg, current beans price is 8percent above normal.
- Favourable beans prices were recorded in Moyale, Sololo, Dukana, 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.
- Beans are currently at harvesting stage and therefore prices of beans are expected to decline further in the coming month.

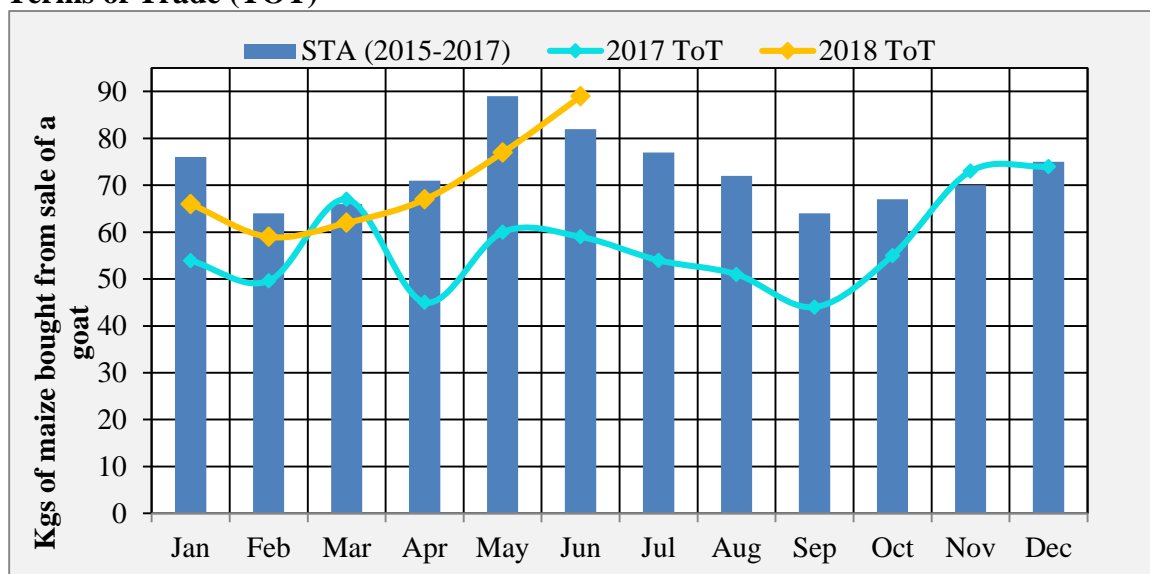## 4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

Figure 13: Current terms of trade compared to the short term average terms of trade

- The figure shown above depicts that the current terms of trade is 89 across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade improved when compared to the previous month terms of trade of 77.
- Terms of trade improved due to improved goats prices coupled with relatively stable maize prices.
- When compared to the short term average of 82, current terms of trade is slightly above normal by 9percent. Above normal terms of trade was prompted by improved goat prices and stable maize prices.
- The current terms of trade is expected to be much favourable in the next one month when maize will be harvested.

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION
- From the figure 14 shown below, current household milk consumption is 1.4Litres/household/day across the livelihood zones.
- In comparison to the previous month of 1.7Litres/household/day, milk consumption declined.
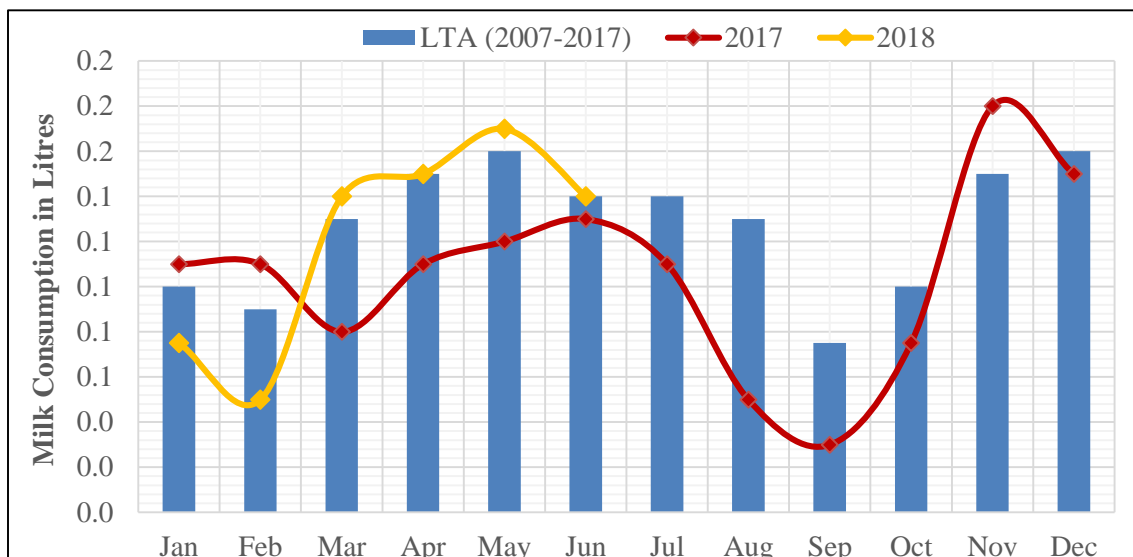
Figure 14: Milk consumption/household/day/litre compared to Long Term Average

- When compared to the long term average milk consumption of 1.4Litres/household/day, current household milk consumption is normal across the livelihood zones.
- Reduced milk consumption in relation to the previous month was attributed to reduced consumption of livestock products especially meat and milk due to reported cases of Rift Valley Fever.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)
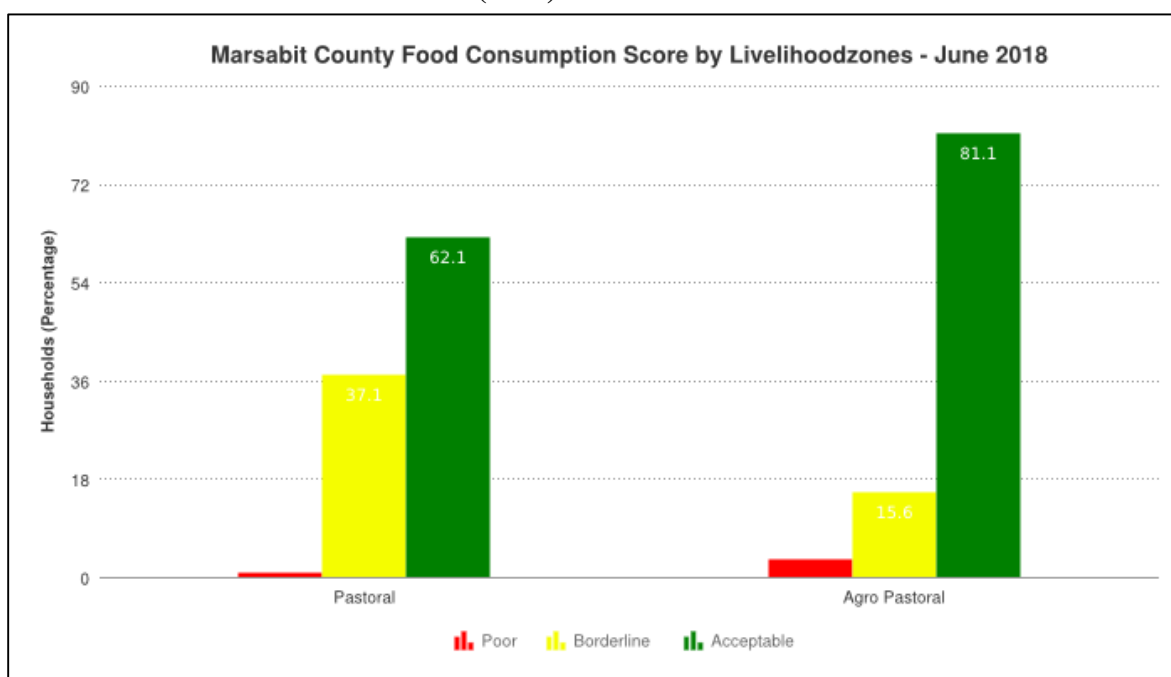
Figure 15: Food consumption score of households across the livelihood zones

- 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 81.1percent, 15.6percent and 3.3percent respectively. In the pastoral livelihood zone, proportion of households who were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 62.1percent, 37.1percent and 1percent respectively.
- The mean food consumption score for the month under review was 43.3 across the livelihood zone hence was within the acceptable food consumption score group from the month of March to June.

- When compared to the previous month food consumption score of 40.2, food consumption score improved but was still fell within the acceptable strap. Food consumption score was better in the agro-pastoral than pastoral livelihood zone with a mean of 46.8 and 39.8 respectively hence households in the agro-pastoral zone were more food secure than those in the pastoral livelihood zone.
- 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

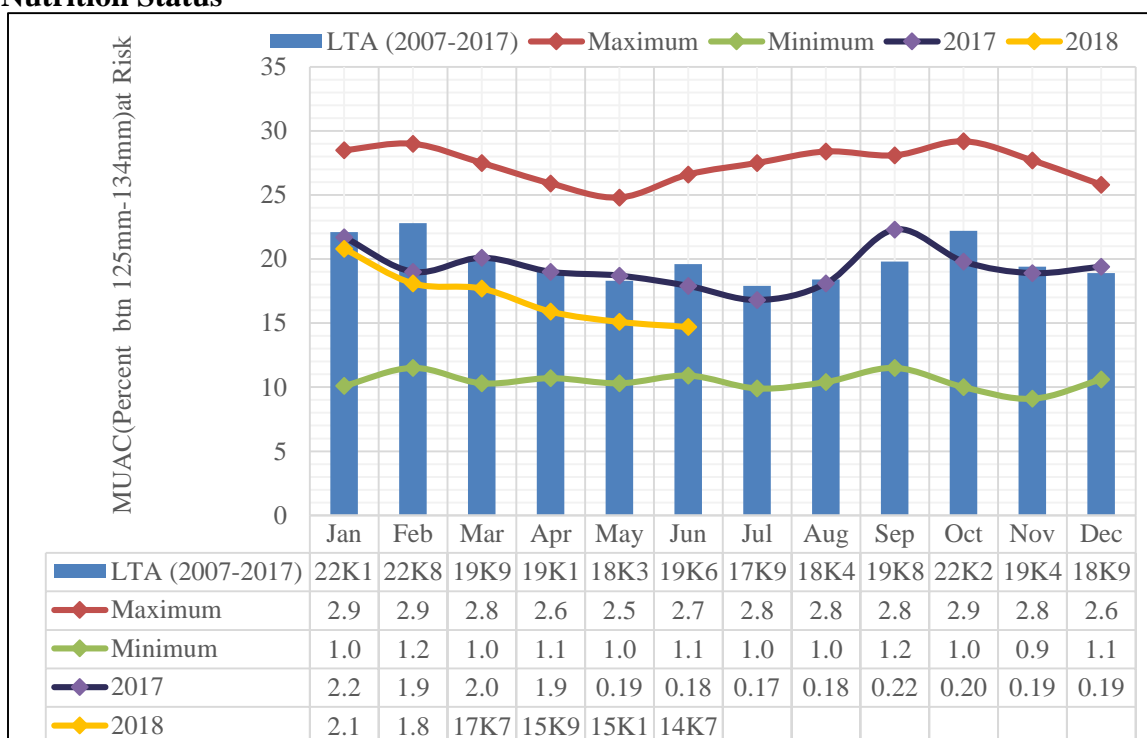|	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
LTA (2007-2017)	22K1	22K8	19K9	19K1	18K3	19K6	17K9	18K4	19K8	22K2	19K4	18K9
Maximum	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
Minimum	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
2017	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.19
2018	2.1	1.8	17K7	15K9	15K1	14K7						

Figure 16: Nutritional status of children below the age of five years across the livelihood zones

- From the figure shown above, children rated 'at risk' of malnutrition improved from 15.1percent as depicted from the preceding month to 14.7percent in the month of June.
- When compared to the long term MUAC average of 19.6, 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.
- Worrying trend was observed in Loyangalani ward where children below the age of five years had MUAC levels way above the long term average.

5.3.2: Health Situation-Rift Valley Fever

Rapid response intervention continued with active case search/contact tracing/sample collection and community sensitization ongoing in selected hot spot areas.

- 39 blood samples collected sent to NPHL (KEMRI 2) received 4 positive results.
- 1 RVF case also positive for VL, undergoing treatment at Marsabit county referral hospital. 2 died before result received.
- 1 person from Dabel died in Moyale hospital sample collected before death among the 4 positive, contact tracing /sample collection/community sensitization in Dabel urgently required
- 1 positive case, not on treatment from Shur location in North Horr Sub County
- 1 suspected case at Moyale hospital still under investigation after eating meat of sick camel with 7 others herders at Antut village in Moyale sub county
- More RVF cases reported from Moite area in Loiyangalani
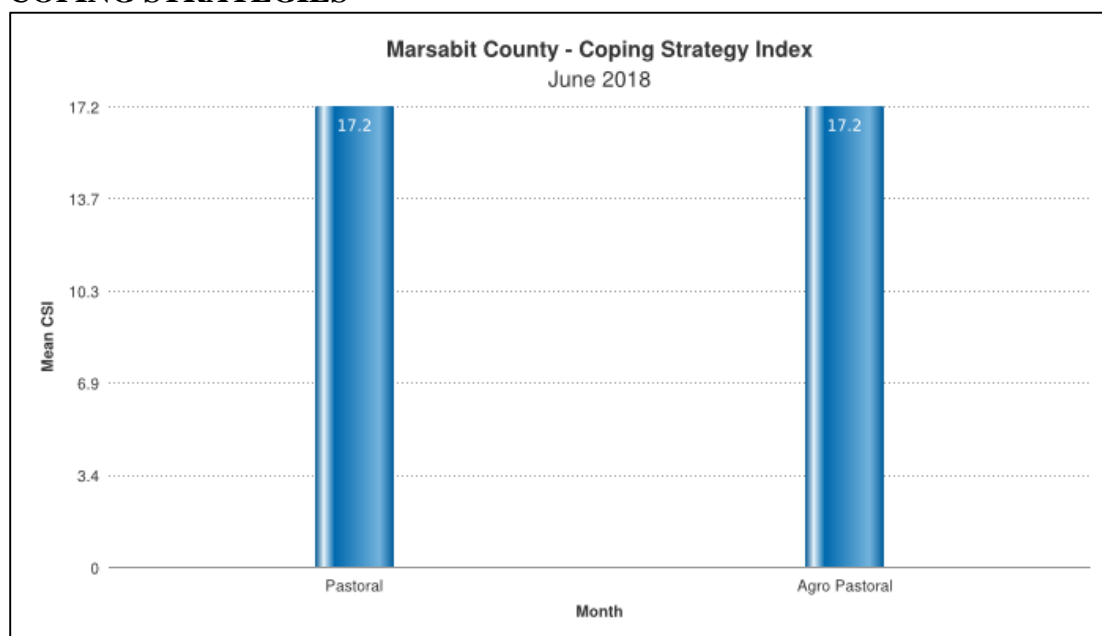
5.4   COPING STRATEGIES

Figure 17: Consumption based coping strategy index across the livelihood zones

- From the figure shown above, reduced consumption based coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month under review was 17.2.
- When compared to the preceding month coping strategy index of 16.2, no notable change in rCSI was recorded.
- Reduced coping strategy index for both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones were 17.2.
- Proportion of households who coped and didn't cope in the month under review were 74percent and 26percent respectively across the livelihood zones.

Table 1:Consumption based coping strategy index(rCSI)		
Sub-county	**Ward**	**rCSI**
Saku	Sagante	14.77
Laisamis	Korr	11.13
Laisamis	Loiyangalani	29.97
North Horr	North Horr	12.13
North Horr	Dukana	17.67
North Horr	Turbi	16.03
Moyale	Uran	17.40
Saku	Karare	12.45
Laisamis	Laisamis	13.07
Moyale	Golbo	24.17
Moyale	Heillu-Manyatta	12.83

- The table shown above illustrates reduced coping strategy index across the wards. Deductions can be made that Loiyangalani and Golbo wards depicted reduced coping strategy index greater than 20 hence households in the two mentioned wards employed severe coping mechanisms than those in the other wards.
- 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.

6.0CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES
6.1   FOOD AID
- Hunger Safety Net Programme through National Drought Management Authority
- Asset creation beneficiaries of 4067 households enlisting 24,402 beneficiaries benefited from ration 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.

- National Drought Management Authority supported department of veterinary and health to conduct rift valley fever participatory disease surveillance and active screening in North Horr and Moyale sub-counties.

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 improved performance of the March, April and May cropping season which was better compared to the long term average especially for maize and beans apart from the reported incidences of water logging and flooding, infestation of maize stalk borer, stunting of crops and emergence of weeds in the farms.

- Good pasture and browse condition is expected to improve livestock body condition further subsequently leading to increased calving, kidding and lambing rates hence improving 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. The available pasture, browse and shedding of browse pods are expected to sustain pastoral livestock through the long dry period (June-September, 2018).

- Most of the open water sources are recharged thus household and livestock trekking distances will still be shorter when compared to similar periods historically. However, 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 expected improvement in livestock birth-rates and nutritional interventions by various actors in the County.

- Reported cases of rift valley across the county has led to closure of some of the livestock markets and quarantine which has to reduced traded volumes. This might negatively impact on the food security situation majorly in the pastoral livelihood zone.

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

➢ Intensive campaigns and awareness against Rift Valley Fever. Continued participatory disease surveillance and active screening in all the identified hotspots.

➢ 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

➢ Post-harvest storage awareness campaigns in the agro-pastoral areas.

➢ Support mass screening in the whole county to establish nutrition status of children under five years post floods.