

National Drought Management Authority
ISILOLO COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR DECEMBER 2019



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



December 2019 EW Phase

Drought Cycle Stage: Normal



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The month of December was mostly sunny with few days of rainfall. Cloud cover was minimal. Rains were well distributed temporary and spatially.
- The 3-month Vegetation Condition improved significantly to very good vegetation greenness status.
- Condition and availability of pasture and browse was good and developing well due to presence of ample soil moisture.
- Water availability was good in all the sources following the heavy rains in all parts of the county.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Body condition of small stock and cattle was ranged from fair to good in all livelihood zones.
- Milk production was good in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zone.

Access Indicators

- Livestock prices improved significantly while food prices stabilized over the period under review. Vegetable prices reduced significantly due to increased supply.
- Household milk consumption was good over the period under review due to improved production.

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of households unable to adequately meet their daily nutritional needs remained at 68.0% of the population.
- Malnutrition level among children under five year's remained high but expected to reduce significantly in the following months.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Normal	Improving
Agro-Pastoral	Normal	Improving
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Normal	Improving
County	Normal	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	74.4mm	>40.5mm
VCI-3month (Isiolo)	70.4	Normal
Water Sources	6	6
Production Indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Fair to Good
Milk Production	2.8 Litres	>1.6 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	None	No deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	No migration	Normal
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	73	>63
Milk Consumption	2.2 Litres	>1.30 Litres
Return distance to water households	0.4 km	<3.5 km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	Ksh 2.00	<Ksh. 5.00
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
MUAC	14.2 percent	<18.4 percent
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	11.6	<13.5
Food Consumption	68.8 Percent Acceptable	>86 Percent Acceptable

Seasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains starts ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Migration to dry season area ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migration to wet grazing areas ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Increased distances to water and pasture ▪ Reduced water levels ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Community/HH coping measures taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains ▪ Planting in Agro-pastoral LZ ▪ Migration from dry season area ▪ Increased milk yield ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal scenario) 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The rains which began in the second and fourth week of October reached performance peak in November and were seen to subside in the month under review.
- The rainfall performance in the under review was poorer compared to the previous month where less rainy days with heavy downpours have been recorded.
- The rains have performed better than in the previous two seasons as it has been 84 percent higher than the long term average.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average amount of 74.4mm of rain during the period under review marking the wettest month of the season as shown in figures 1a and 1b below.
- All parts of the county have received reduced amounts of rains with majority of areas receiving an average of 5 rainy days. Isiolo Central experienced highest number of rainy days at 6 with the least being Merti with 7 rainy days.
- The short rains season has exceedingly performed better than long rains and previous year's short rains which was poorly temporary and spatially.

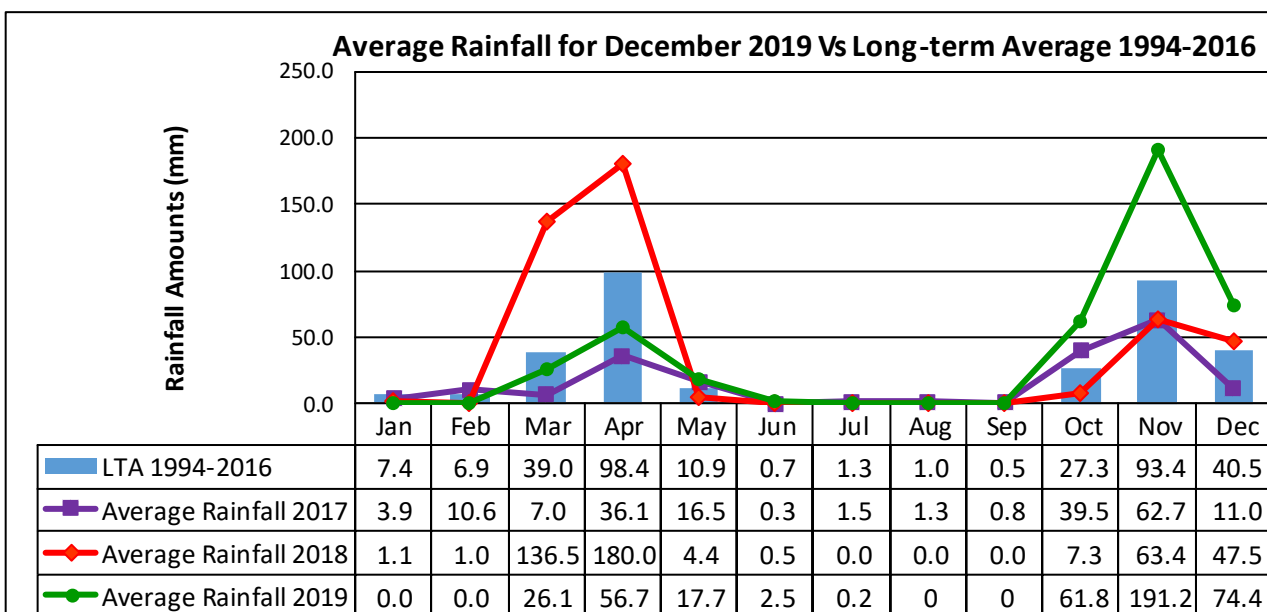


Figure 1a: A graph showing station rainfall performance for Isiolo County

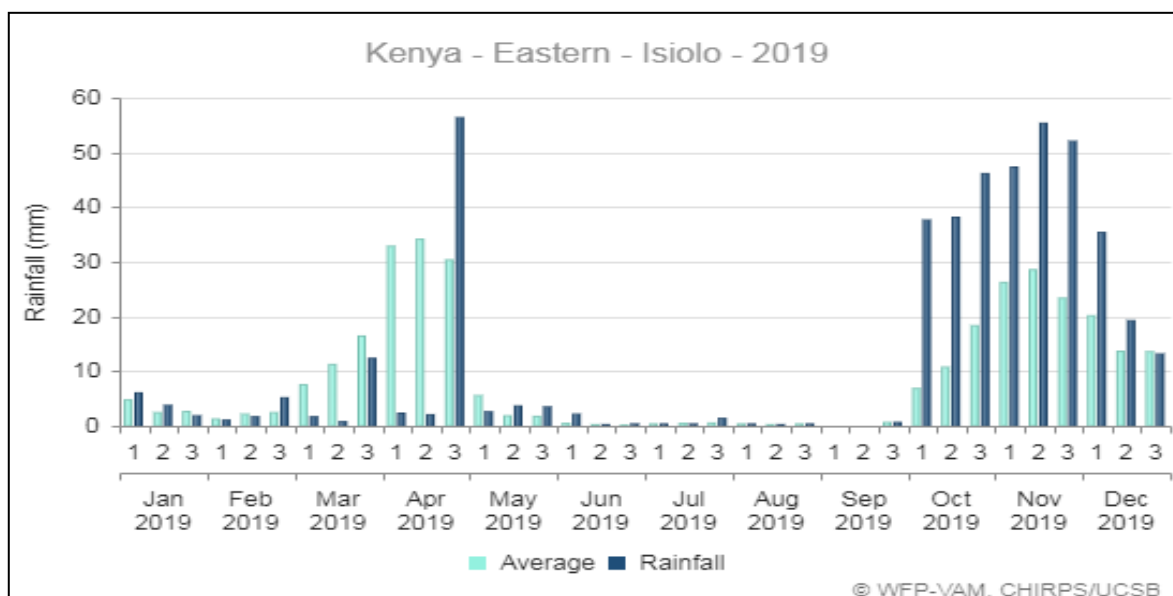


Figure 1b: A graph showing decadal rainfall performance for the current year compared to the long-term average. Source WFP-VAM, CHIRPS

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below illustrates December 2019 Vegetation Condition Index, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. The chart shows a retrospective analysis of the vegetation condition as related to drought.

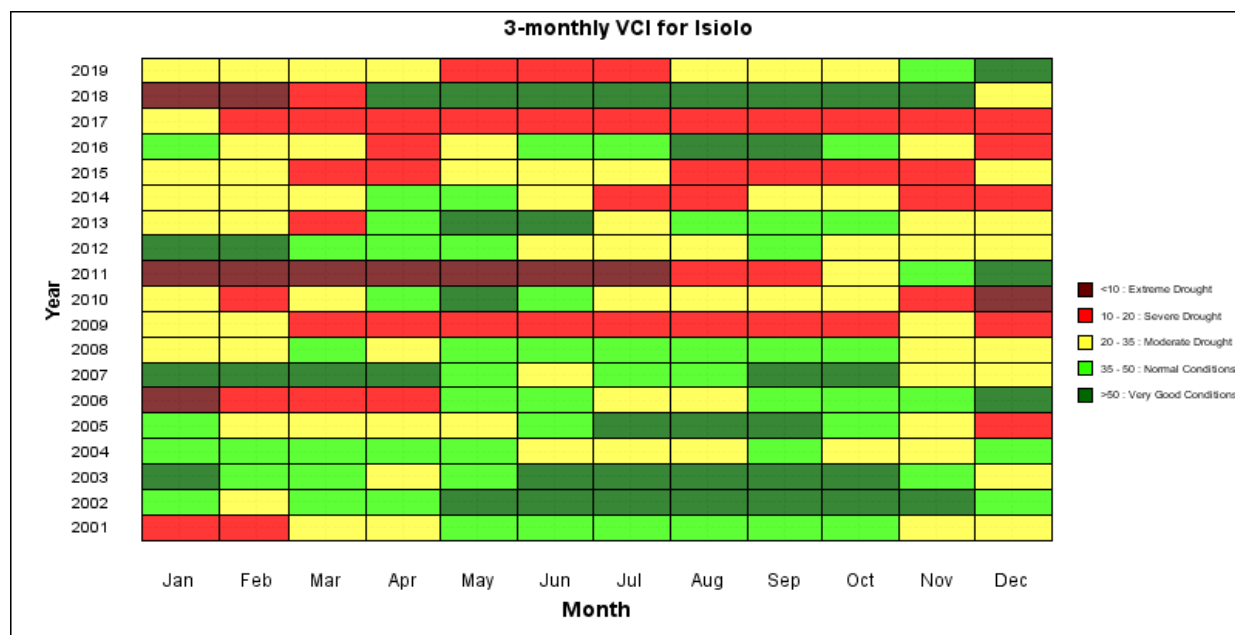


Figure 2: A chart of 3-Monthly Vegetation Condition Index

- The 3-month vegetation condition index increased significantly to 70.4 in the month under review from 42.4, an improvement that signifies improved vegetation condition to normal vegetation greenness in the entire county.
- The two sub-counties were both at very good vegetation condition which signifies that the rainfall was in good amounts and distributed spatially.
- The improved vegetation condition status was attributed to the good performance of the just ended short rains season leading to a substantial regeneration of natural vegetation across the county.
- Vegetation condition is expected to deteriorate slightly in the month of January which is characterised by hot weather where a significant number of deciduous trees shed their leaves.

2.1.2 Pasture

- The general condition of pasture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones improved significantly following the good performance of the ongoing rains.
- There is a high rate of regeneration of natural vegetation as almost all parts of the county have received an average of 5 heavy downpours.
- The quantity of grass cover is has tremendously improved following successful maturation of old grass and the freshly germinated ones. However, there is a considerable proportion of grazing areas where grass species are poorly regenerated. Such areas include Oldonyiro, Charri, Cherab, Sericho and Garbatulla where grass undergrowth has gradually been replaced by non-palatable invasive species.
- The regenerated natural vegetation in traditional grazing areas has prompted herders to concentrate within their home locations.
- Quality of available pasture was good though with high moisture content that could lead to constipation in grazers.
- Overall pasture condition in the month under review was improving which was at a better status compared to a similar period in the previous year.

2.1.3 Browse

- The general condition of browse in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones was excellent following the above normal performance of the short rains season.
- There is a high rate of regeneration of natural vegetation as almost all parts of the county have received an average of 8 heavy downpours.
- The regenerated natural vegetation in the traditional grazing areas has prompted herders to concentrate within their home locations.
- The browse condition in the month under review was excellent and on an improving trend and at a better status compared to a similar period in the previous year.
- Browse availability in the month under review was better compared to the long-term condition in a similar period of the year.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review included rivers, boreholes, sand dams, roof catchments, shallow wells, water pans and dams.
- All open water sources were fully impounded following heavy down pours during the period under review. Rivers have also recharged to extent of flooding low lying sections of the county.
- Aquifers that replenish shallow wells and boreholes throughout the county are expected to recharge a factor that will improve yield that has been diminished gradually.
- Households in established settlements accessed water from boreholes that is supplied via household taps and community water kiosks.
- Water supply for Isiolo town residents was stable with minimal cut off that resulted from destruction of pipelines by ground run-offs. Water volumes in most rivers have significantly risen following a consistent recharge of their catchments.

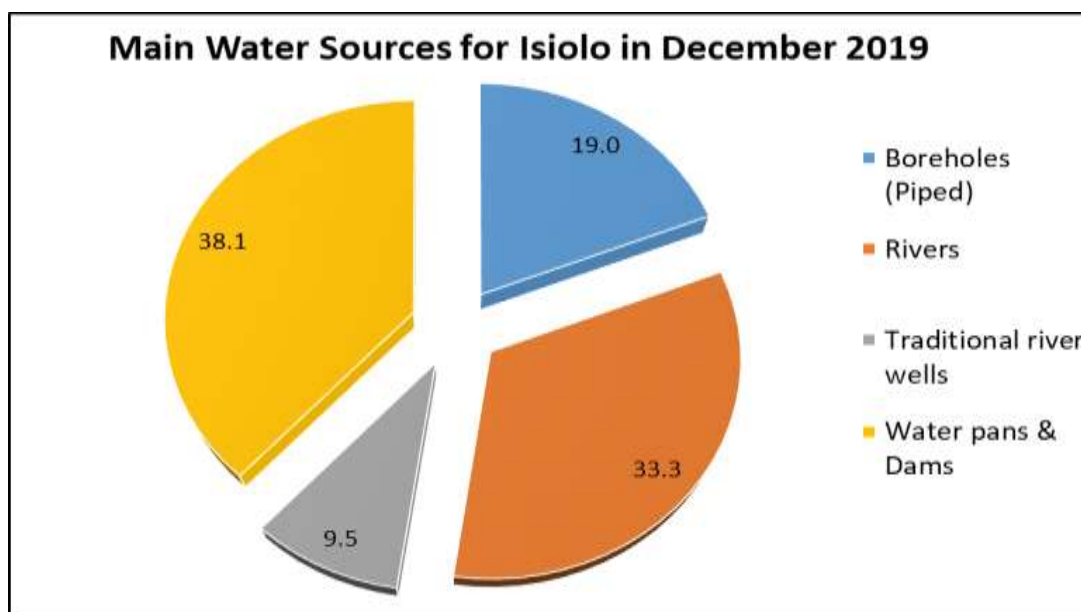


Figure 3: A chart of main water sources in the county

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Household water access distance to main sources stabilized at an average of 0.4km over the period under review. Majority of households accessed water from community water distribution points, household taps and open water sources and household roof catchments.
- The commodity access improved greatly in all livelihood zones as open water sources impounded water from the heavy rains received during the month under review. The use of water from boreholes was minimal due to improved availability of the commodity in open sources such as pans and rivers.
- Water availability in majority of semi-permanent sources such as rivers, sand dams, traditional river wells and shallow wells is expected to reduce in the month of January following cessation of the rains in the month under review.

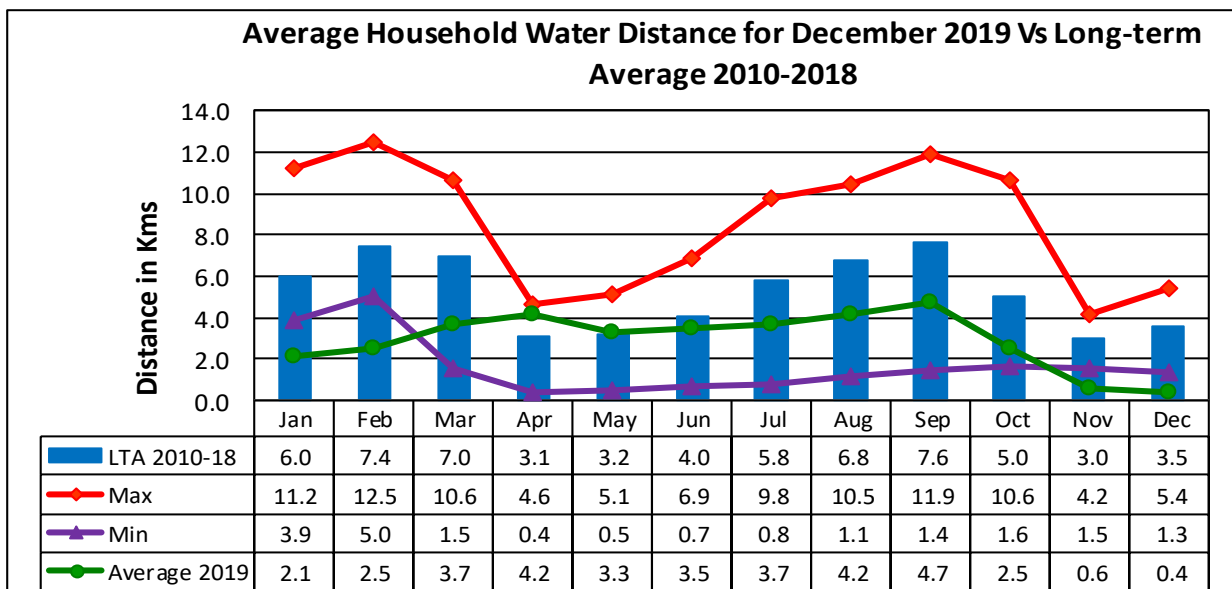


Figure 4: Household distance to water sources

- The average cost of water from piped distribution points (*kiosks*) was Ksh. 2.00 per 20 litre jerrican while in some settlements households were charged an average of Ksh.200.00 for an entire month.
- Waiting time at the main sources in the pastoral set ups settlements considerably to between 1 and 5 minutes, but this is expected to prevail for a short period.
- The average return distance in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones was 0.4km and 0.7km respectively. The lowest average distance of about 0.1km was recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone.

2.1.6 Livestock access

- Livestock access to water was good as water was available in vicinity of traditional grazing areas following above normal performance of short rains season. Livestock were mainly watered with water from open water sources including natural water ponds, rivers and water pans that was readily available throughout the county.
- Average distance to water sources from grazing areas in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones stabilized at approximately 1.0km over the period under review.

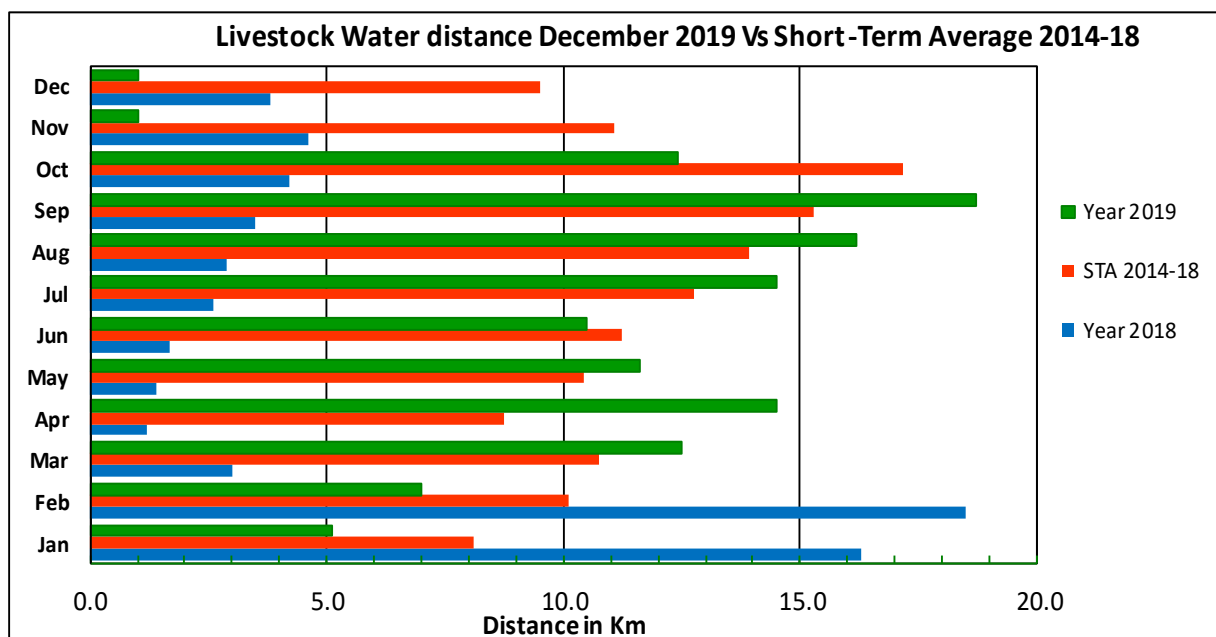


Figure 5: A graph of average distance for livestock water access

- The stabilization in watering distance was ample availability of pasture and browse and water in all grazing areas.
- The watering distance is likely to increase slightly during the following month when the rains are expected to recede leading to drying of natural open water sources within the traditional grazing areas.
- Livestock watering interval was daily from an interval for all species across the livelihood zone.

2.3 IMPLICATION TO FOOD SECURITY

- The just ended rainy season which performed exceedingly well with good spatial and temporal distribution. The rains have had a significant recovery of the major livelihoods, that is, livestock and crop production.
- Forage regeneration has led to significant regeneration of pasture and browse in all livelihood zones within a span of 60 days guaranteeing the livestock population and keepers of uninterrupted production. Forage and water during the month under review were available in good amounts and quality within the traditional grazing areas.
- With ample amounts of forage, majority of animals have had significant recovery and more productivity is projected going forward. Their body condition has improved considerably and enable them fetch better market prices.
- Crop production too has received a major boost as farmers await a bumper harvest of cereals. On the other hand, fresh vegetables supply into the markets has improved considerably and led to a slight decrease in prices.
- Water availability in major sources, both temporary and permanent, is good following recharge of upper catchments of rivers crossing the county. Majority of water pans have impounded water to their capacity. Natural water is an important resource in all livelihoods production and its adequate availability will boost their ultimate recovery.
- The increased volumes in rivers will boost small-scale irrigation during the short January-February dry spell. Water for household consumption has improved greatly in all livelihood zones in both rural and urban centres.
- However, livestock markets faced a challenge of low supply as majority of pastorolists seek to keep their herds to recover from the impacts of the dry spell. This is expected to continue for a while and will in turn boost the price levels of the few heads that would be forwarded for sale.
- Overall, all households' both crop and livestock producers, access to food improved and is expected to improve further as recovery continues.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Body condition for all livestock species was good as recovery continued in all livelihood zones.
- The recovery is attributed to the improved availability of forage and water thus providing a favourable environment for livestock production.
- The livestock body condition is expected to improve further but the risk of disease is high due to increase reproduction of vector flies such as mosquitoes and tsetse flies in bushes and stagnant waters.
- The current livestock body condition was fair which is comparable to the situation at a similar time in the previous year.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- No notifiable livestock diseases were reported during the month under review apart from endemic diseases including CCPP and PPR.
- There is however a high risk of diseases such as Rift Valley Fever (RVF) due to a high prevalence of mosquito and tsetse fly following a favourable weather conditions brought about by the increased precipitation in the county.
- PPR was highly reported in Oldonyiro and its environs.

3.1.3 Milk Production

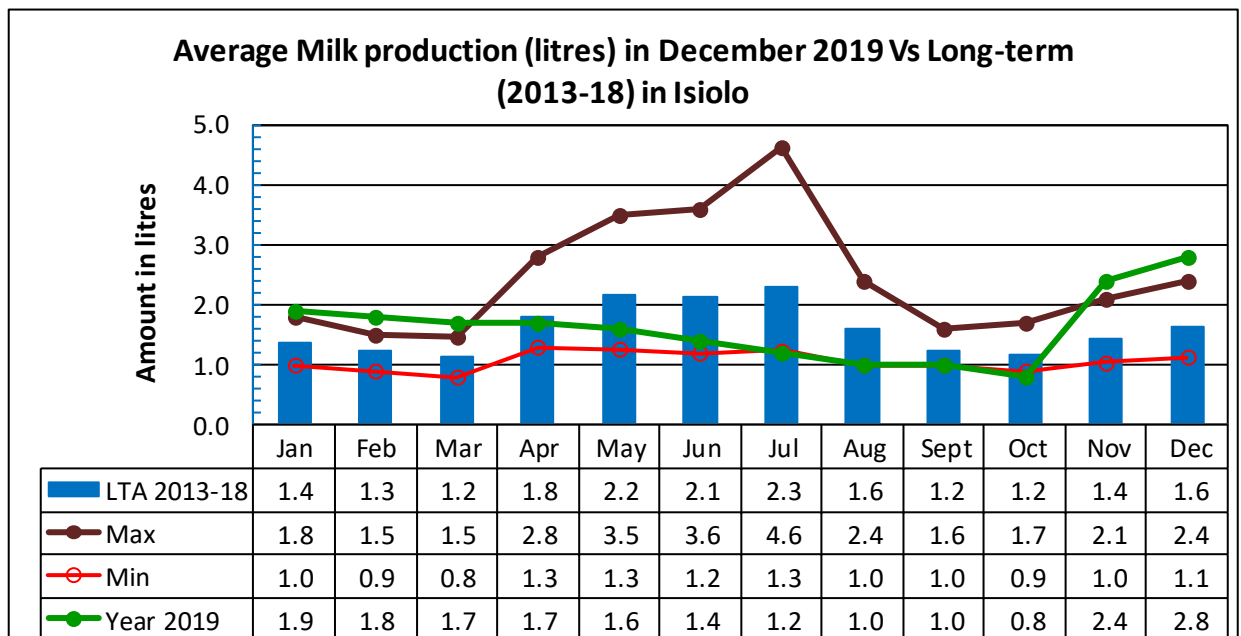


Figure 6: A graph of average milk production in litres

- Milk production in milking households increased considerably to 2.8 litres during the month under review from 2.4 litres slightly more than half a litre in the previous month.
- Majority of milk was produced in Kinna and Garbatulla wards where camel population is high when compared to other sites.
- The recorded increase in milk production was attributed to the improved availability of forage and water that has prompted the ongoing recovery of livestock.
- The level of production is expected to improve further due to improved condition of the rangelands that followed enhanced rains season.
- Milk production per household was 75 per cent higher than the short-term average amount of 1.6 litres.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Maize crops planted at the onset of the ongoing rains are at grain filling stages while the majority of early planted pulses (beans, cowpeas and green grams) were at drying stages even as some of them got destroyed by water.
- Farmers in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones concentrated in pest and disease control even as harvesting of legumes began.
- Small-scale irrigation where fruits and vegetable crops such as onions, tomatoes, and kales received a major boost following significant recharge of river catchments and a subsequent increase in water levels.
- More farm portions under fruit and vegetables are expected to increase considerably in the next three months as farmers seek to maximize their productivity.

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS TO FOOD SECURITY

- The prevailing favourable environmental conditions has boosted ongoing rangeland recovery that is key to pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods productivity. Recovery of the two primary livelihoods will due course revitalize the casual-waged labour/employment livelihood.
- Majority of livestock are on a good recovery trend due to improved access to feed which is available in all grazing areas. Water too is available within the proximity of grazing areas significantly reducing the watering distances.
- Animal body condition for all species has ranged from fair to good as a result of the three-month period recovery since onset of the just ended short rains. This has positively impacted on the livestock market prices for all species.
- The future of marketing is bright due to the prevailing favourable market prices due to low supply as well as the improved animal body condition. The improved prices will mean an increased purchasing power i.e improved terms of trade for pastoral and agro-pastoral households.
- Crop development in farms was good thus promising enhanced yields that will eventually increase household stocks and increase market supplies. This will help lower food commodities market price.
- The enhanced productivity in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods is likely to have a positive impact on pastoralists and farmer's income and thus enhanced purchasing power.
- The significant livelihood recovery following the above normal performance of the short rains which will considerably boost the current food security situation that is on an improving trend.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price recorded a slight increment to Ksh 31,400.00 in the month under review from Ksh 28,300.00 in the previous month.
- The price increase was largely attributed to low supply of cattle to the market amid the increased demand partly triggered by end of year festivities.
- The recorded stability in cattle price was also partly attributed to the reduced supply of the animals by herders who have a poor marketing culture especially when rangeland resources are sufficient.
- The highest average price was recorded in Isiolo market at Ksh. 35,000.00 while the least was Ksh. 28,000.00 in Oldonyiro and Merti markets.
- The period's price was 53 percent higher than the long-term average of Ksh. 20,000.00 mainly attributed an increased demand.

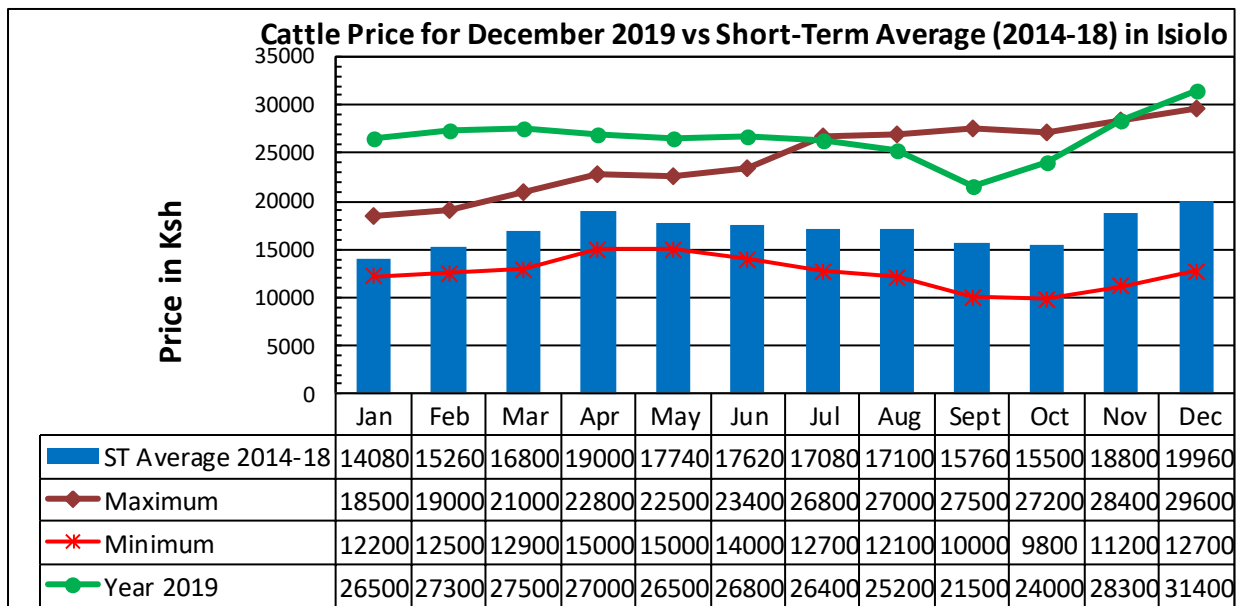


Figure 7: A graph of average market price of cattle

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

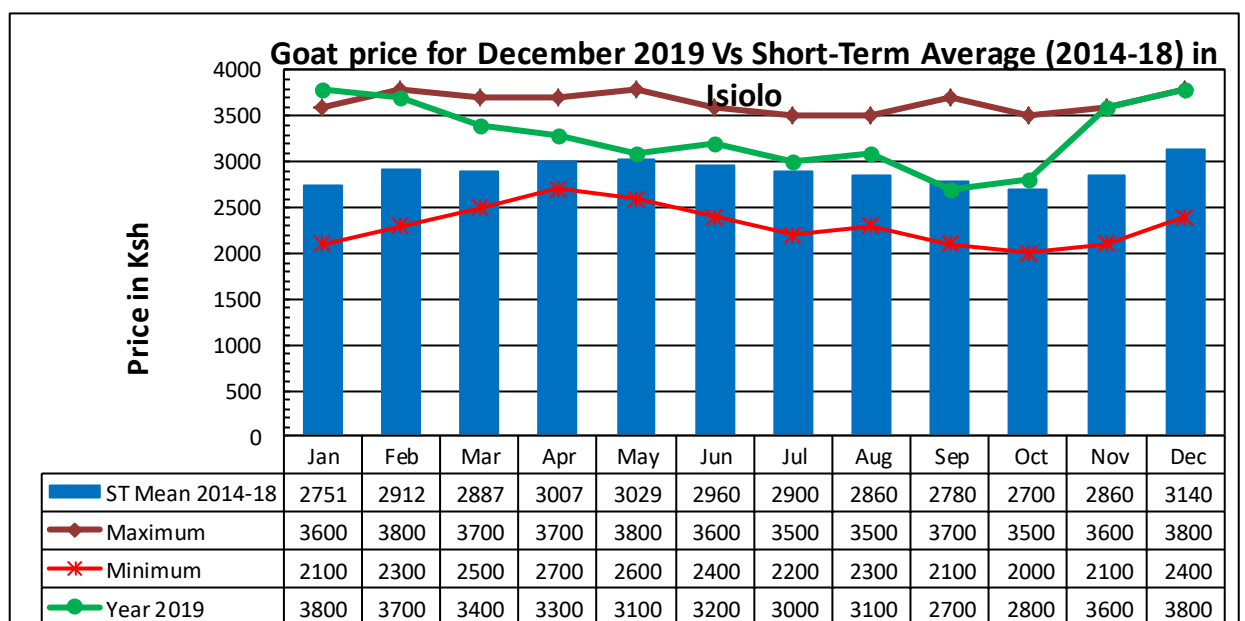


Figure 8: Monthly average market price of goats

- Average goat price increased significantly to Ksh. 3,800.00 in the month under review from Ksh. 3,600.00 in the previous month.
- The increase in the small stocks' price was mainly attributed to increased demand of the small stock to the market instigated by end of year festivities. Small stocks have recovered considerably during the two months since onset of the ongoing rainy season thereby able to attract better prices at the market.
- There is a likelihood of the price stabilizing as a result of the favourable rangeland conditions following the enhanced rainfall season.
- The least and highest market prices recorded were Ksh 3,500.00 and Ksh. 4,500 in Oldonyiro and Isiolo Central markets respectively.
- Average goat price was 21 percent higher when compared to the short-term average of Ksh. 3,100.00 during the same period of the year.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The market price of a kilogram stabilized at an average of Ksh 55.00 during the month under review.

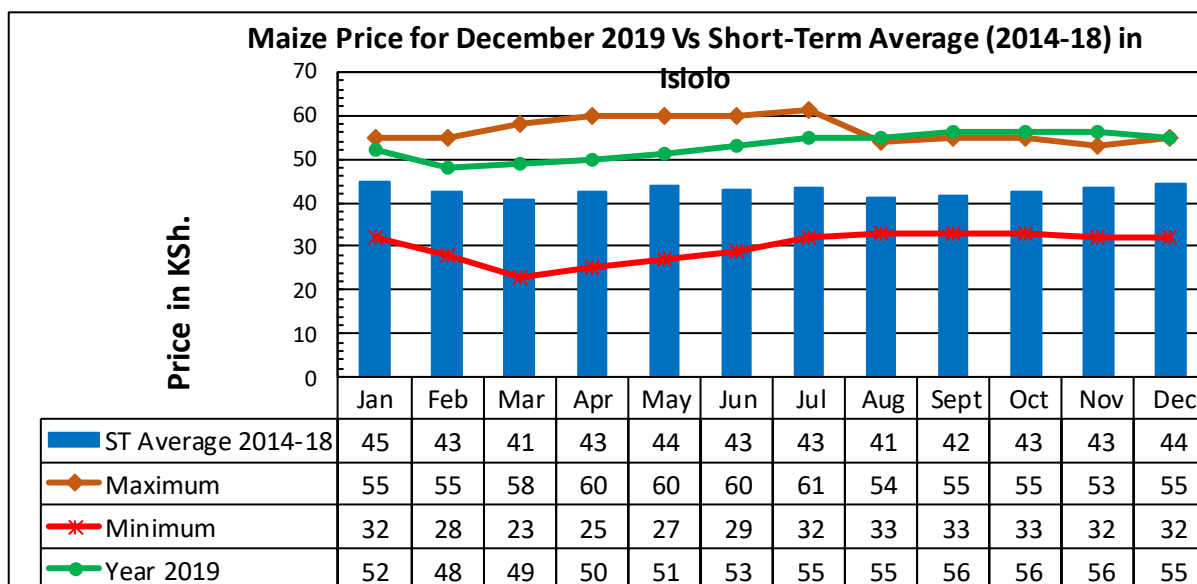


Figure 9: A graph of average maize (cereal) market price in the county

- The staple food commodity's price remained high for the sixth month in a row attributed to the low stocks of maize in the county.
- Cereals lowest price was Ksh.50.00 in Isiolo town market and highest in Merti at Ksh.70. The cereal's price in rural markets including Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Sericho was relatively high as supplies were not consistent attributed to the long distances and community cereal preferences.
- The price is expected to reduce considerably in the next two months as the cereals mature in farms and as the harvesting season fast approaches. Maize farmers in the country bumper harvests following enhanced rains in the short rains season.
- Average price of maize was 34 percent higher than the three-year short-term average of Ksh.44.00.

4.2.3 Beans

- The average price of beans decreased significantly to Ksh.110.00 during the period under review from Ksh.133.00 in the previous month.
- The drop was partly attributed to a significant increment in beans supplied to the market following onset of the pulses' harvesting season. More market supplies are expected to increase in January, a factor that will lead to a further decline in its price.
- Stocks with traders are set to increase significantly when the harvesting season reaches its peak in the following month.

- The highest price was recorded in Merti market in Merti sub-county in the pastoral livelihood zone at an average of Ksh 140.00 while the lowest price was in Isiolo at Ksh. 70.00.
- The price was 4 percent higher than the short-term average price of Ksh. 106.00 during a similar period of the year.

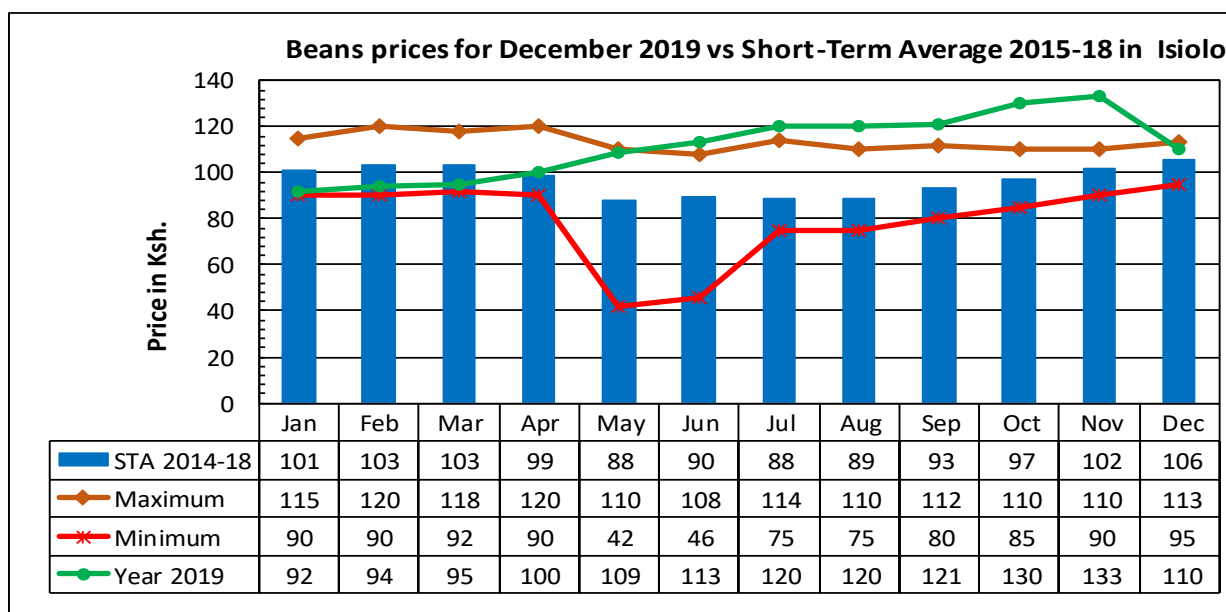


Figure 10: A graph showing average market price for pulses (beans)

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

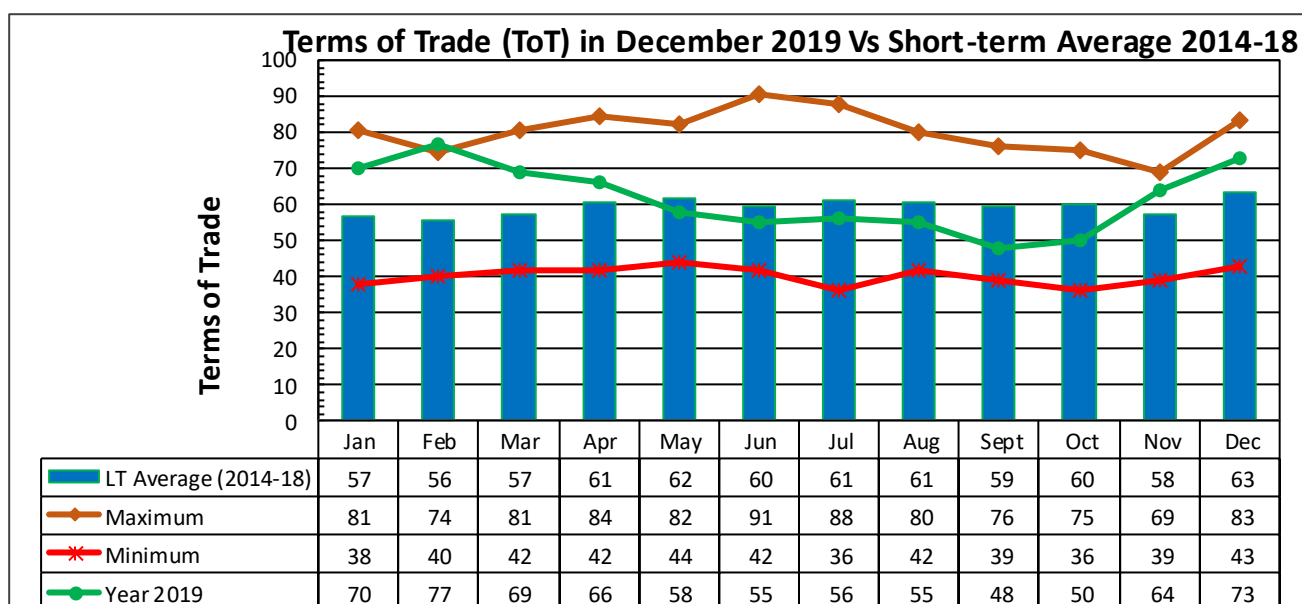


Figure 11: A graph showing the typical pastoralist households Terms of Trade in the county

- Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a pastoralist would purchase after a sale of one goat) improved significantly to 73kg/goat in the period under review from 64kg/goat in November.
- Purchasing power of pastoral households is expected to improve being a major impact of the enhanced short rains season performance on animal body condition and marketing trends.
- The recorded increase in purchasing power was mainly attributed to the increased livestock prices and stabilising cereal price.
- Pastoral households purchasing power is expected to stabilize in the month of January as supply of animals to the markets may rise as farmers seek to raise funds for school fees and other expenses.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

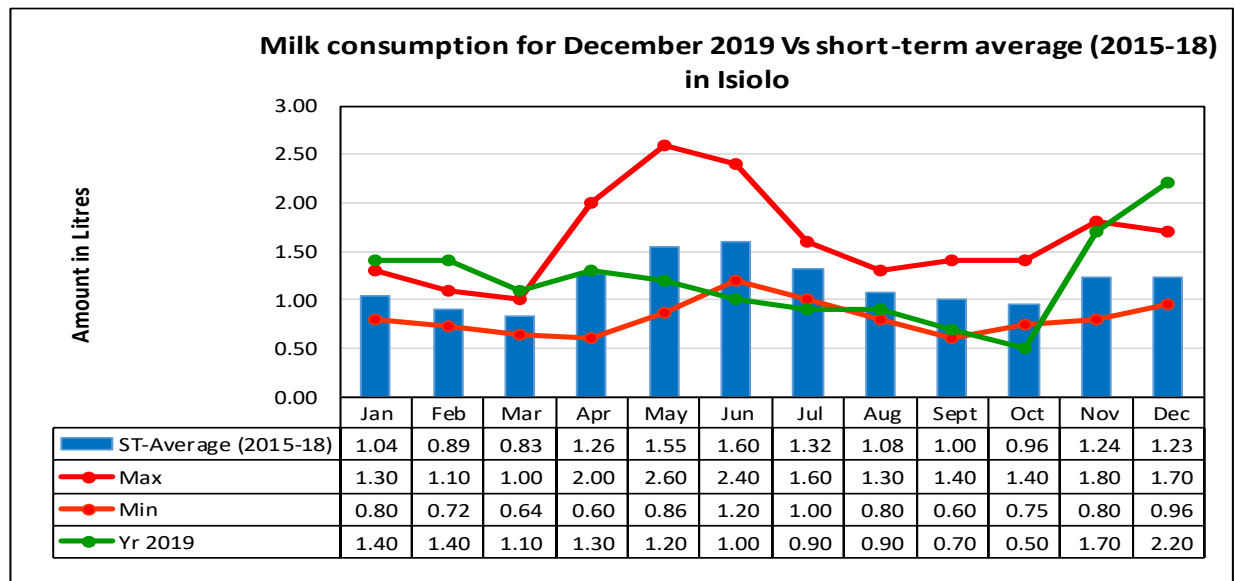


Figure 12: Average milk consumption in litres

- Average milk consumption per household increased slightly to 2.20 litres in the period under review from 1.70 litres in the previous month.
- The increment in the amount of milk consumed was attributed to the improved of production attributed to the improved availability of forage as well as water access.
- The average consumption was more than 80 percent higher than the short-term average of 1.23 litres and almost equal to the maximum amount during the same period.
- Consumption was high in the pastoral livelihood zone when compared to the agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour/employment livelihood zones.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportion of households who were persistently food insecure decreased slightly to 31.2 per cent in the month under review from 46.5 percent in the previous month.
- The recorded increase in proportion of households who had acceptable food consumption was mainly attributed to the availability of milk in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

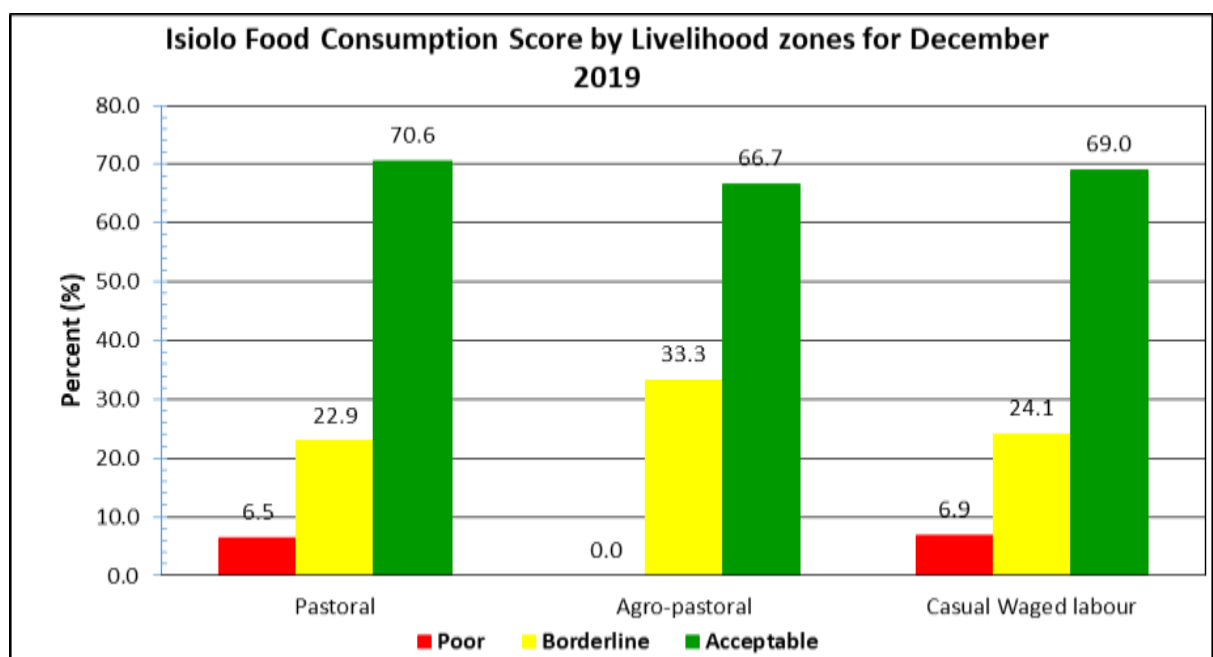


Figure 13: A graph showing the overall households' food consumption score

- Dietary diversity was poor as majority of households mainly consumed four food classes comprising of cereals, proteins, vegetables and meats.
- Food consumption pattern is likely to improve as livelihoods recovery takes shape following the good performance of the short rains season.
- *“A poor score implies households consumed staples and vegetables every day and rarely consumed protein rich food while borderline FCS imply that households consumed staples and vegetables every day accompanied by oil and pulses a few times in a week while the acceptable imply that households are consuming staples, vegetables every day, and frequently accompanied by pulses and some meat and milk”.*

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (whose MUAC measurement was below 135.0mm threshold) reduced slightly to 14.2 percent in the month under review from 15.6 percent in the previous month.
- The reduction in proportion at risk of malnutrition can be attributed to consumption of milk in all livelihood zones following its increased production in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Food availability has also improved considerably in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- The high rate of children at risk of malnutrition is attributed to poor food availability and high prevalence of endemic diseases such as rising cases of intestinal worms, upper respiratory tract infections and diarrheal ailments.
- The situation is likely to improve given the increasing availability and hence consumption of vegetables, pulses and milk as well as improving terms of trade in both pastoral and agro-pastoral households.
- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 23 percent lower than the long-term average of 18.4 percent suggesting that the situation has improved.
- The situation is expected to improve significantly in the next three to four months as livelihoods recover as an impact of the above normal performance of the short rains season.

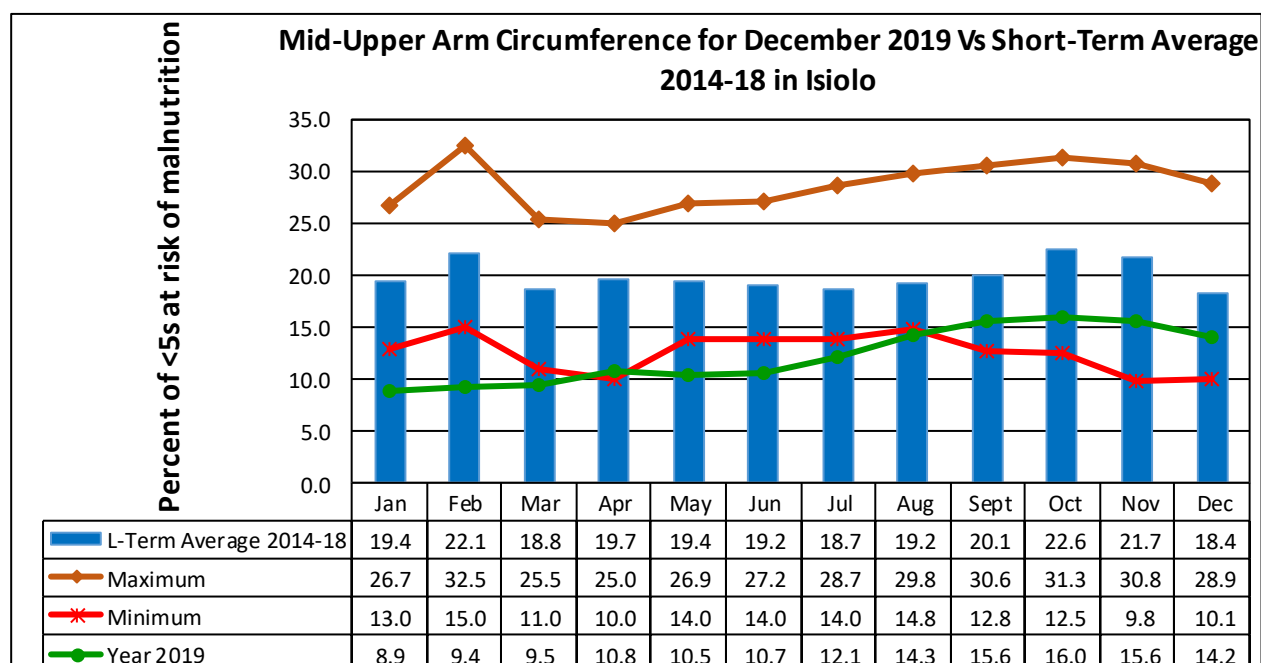


Figure 14: A graph showing the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference for children under 5 years of age

5.3.2 Health

- The general populations’ most prevalent diseases included acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin disease, urinary tract infections and rheumatism.

- Children under five years' most prevalent diseases included the acute respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, diarrheal, intestinal worms and skin disease.
- There is an increased risk of outbreak of water-borne ailments especially in flooded sections of the county and in areas where people access domestic water from water pans.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) decreased slightly to 6.8 in the month under review from 11.6 in the previous month.
- The decline was an indication that households employed slightly lesser coping strategies when compared to the previous month. This could be attributed to a partial and short-term improvement in food accessibility especially milk and vegetables that are now in plenty in all livelihood zones. Pulses price also reduced considerably improving its access.
- The most commonly employed coping mechanisms over the period was reliance on less preferred and/or expensive foods as well as taking credit from neighbours and shops. Other commonly employed coping strategies are reduction of the number of meals and reduction in portion or size of meals and borrowing.

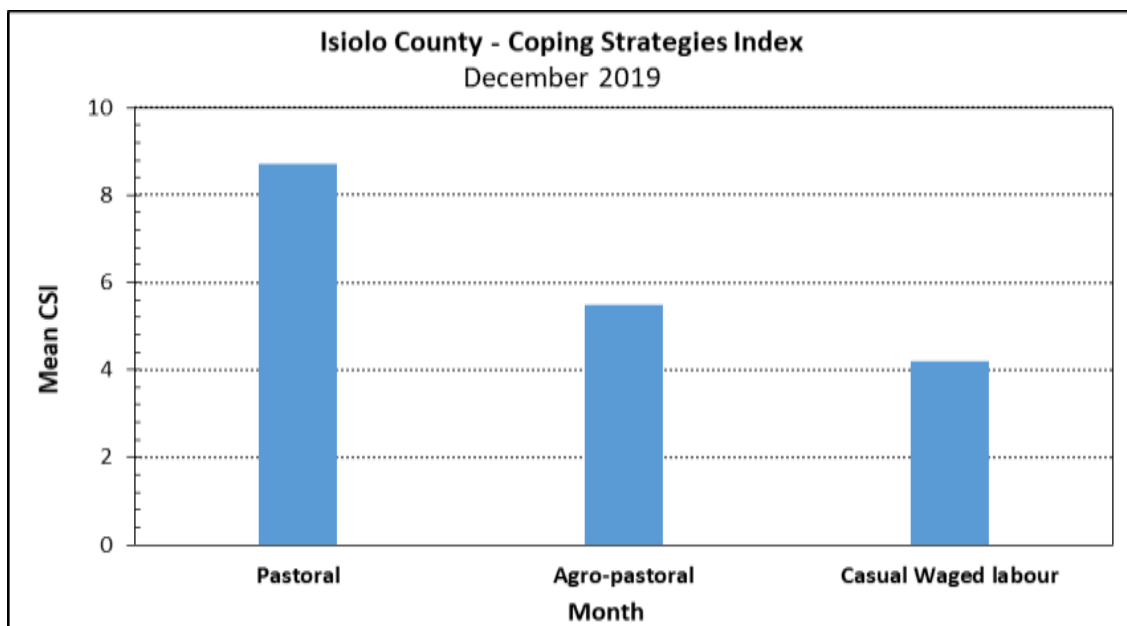


Figure 15: A graph showing the monthly reduced Coping Strategies Index

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTIONS)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

Table 1: A table showing the current non-food interventions in the county

Type of intervention	Ward	Sub-county	Action	Amount/ Targets
Cash Transfer programmes	Oldonyiro, Kinna, Burat and Ngaremara	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	WFP (under SFSP)	6,600 Households
Provision of insect treated mosquito nets and non-food items (NFIs)	Sericho	Isiolo South	County Government KRCS K-Rapid ACF LVIA	5,000 ITNs
Prepositioning of drugs and medical equipment in health institutions	All wards	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	County Government	36 health facilities
Provision of 20lt water Jerricans , Buckets and Bar soaps and water purifiers	All wards	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	UNICEF	3000 Jerrican 4,000 Buckets 3,000 Bar soaps

6.2 FOOD AID

Table 2: A table showing the food interventions ongoing in the county

Type of Intervention	Ward	Sub-county	Implementer	Target/ Amount
Relief food distribution for the affected areas by floods	Sericho, Cherab, Garbatulla and Oldonyiro wards	Garbatulla, Merti and Isiolo	County Government of Isiolo	20,000 beneficiaries

7. EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There is fear of desert locust invasion in the county among pastoralists vaded the neighbouring counties of Wajir and Marsabit.
- Border tension is high in Modogashe as a result of resettlement of Iresaboru Flood victims.

7.2 Migration

- No incidences of migration were reported during the month under review.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The overall productivity of the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods was moderate with tremendous a recovery recorded since the onset of the just ended short rains season.
- Productivity in livestock was on a recovery trend in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, where the general animal body condition was fair and good. Milk production in all species improved significantly.
- Crop production under rain fed conditions was in good condition with harvesting season for pulses setting off late in the month under review. Cereals are also fast maturing majority of them in seed filling stages with farmers gearing up for bumper arms following good performance of the short rains season. On the other hand, rivers have recharged significantly and will support small-scale irrigation when soil moisture deficiency sets in.
- Livestock markets performed well compared to a similar period in the previous year as a result of the low animal supply to the markets and improving body conditions. Improvement of livestock prices poses a great opportunity for pastoral and agro-pastoral households improve their overall purchasing power.
- Water availability has greatly improved in all parts of the county following significant recharge of permanent and temporary water sources. A considerable proportion of settlements utilized boreholes to get water for household use.
- Food consumption improved significantly and majorly boosted by the abundant availability of milk that has led to reduced prices and increased consumption. There was an increase in farm supplies such as vegetables. As the livelihoods recovery continues, food availability will improve further a factor that will increase supplies and consequently lower market prices that will be affordable to all.
- There is minimal competition over rangeland resources as majority of the grazing areas have adequately regenerated. This situation has led to a moment of tranquility among the pastoral communities which is key in sustainable livestock and crop production and attainment of food security.
- The overall food security situation was fair and on an improving trend following the enhanced performance of the ongoing rains both temporary and spatially.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The veterinary department should create awareness to the farmers so that they be alert on contagious Rift Valley Fever (RVF).
- Harvesting of grass and packaging it to bales for storage in hay stores across the county.
- Provision of non-food Items (NFIs) to households affected by floods.
- Provision of relief food and water treatment kits to flood victims in Iresaboru and Badana.
- Provide support for an active and continuous human and livestock disease surveillance for all possible disease pandemics.
- Support cash transfer programmes to vulnerable groups.
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation practices especially the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).
- Rehabilitation of roads destroyed during the just ended short rains season.
- Repairs of water systems destroyed by water during the short rains season.
- Prepositioning of essential drugs in all health facilities in the county.