

National Drought Management Authority MARSABIT COUNTY DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2020



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 | Deteriorating |
| Pastoral All species | Normal | Deteriorating |
| Fisher folk/ Casual labour /Petty Trading | Normal | Deteriorating |
| County | Normal | Deteriorating |
| Biophysical Indicators | Value | Normal Range/Value |
| Rainfall (% of Normal) | 136 | 80 -120 |
| VCI-3Month | 64.30 | >35 |
| Forage condition | Good-Fair | Good |
| Production indicators | Value | Normal |
| Livestock Body Condition | Good | Good |
| Milk Production | 1.2 | >1.9Litres |
| Livestock Migration Pattern | Normal | Normal |
| Livestock deaths (from drought) | No death | No death |
| Access Indicators | Value | Normal |
| Terms of Trade (ToT) | 81 | >66 |
| Milk Consumption | 1.0 | >1.8Litre |
| Return distance to water | 7.7 | 0.0-7.9Km |
| Cost of water | 0 | <Ksh.5 |
| Utilization indicators | Value | Normal |
| Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition) | 16.5 | 0.0-18.9 |
| Coping Strategy Index | 15.72 | <20 |
| Food Consumption | 40.41 | >35 |

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall: In the month under review, the County generally remained dry save for isolated areas that received off-season rains in 1-3 rainy days.

Vegetation condition: 3-months Vegetation Condition Index for the month under review was 64.30 across the County thus didn't change and fell within the above normal vegetation greenness band.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators: Livestock body condition was good for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones. In the agro-pastoral areas of Saku, farmers harvested both maize and beans while in Saku, 50percent of the farmers have harvested maize. Milk production was 1.2litres/household/day, which was below normal across the livelihood zones. Livestock grazed within their normal traditional grazing areas. Incidences of livestock diseases were reported in North Horr, Moyale and Laisamis sub-counties. There were no reported livestock deaths as a result of the dry spell.

Access indicators: Household water distances was normal while livestock trekking distances was shorter than the long term average. Water pans and boreholes were the main sources of water. Milk consumption was 1.0Litres/household/day which was way below normal. Terms of trade was above normal attributed to stable goat and maize prices.

Utilization indicators: Nutritional status of children below the age of five years deteriorated but was within the long term average. Household food consumption score slightly declined but fell within acceptable band while coping strategies applied were stressed in all the livelihood zones.

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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

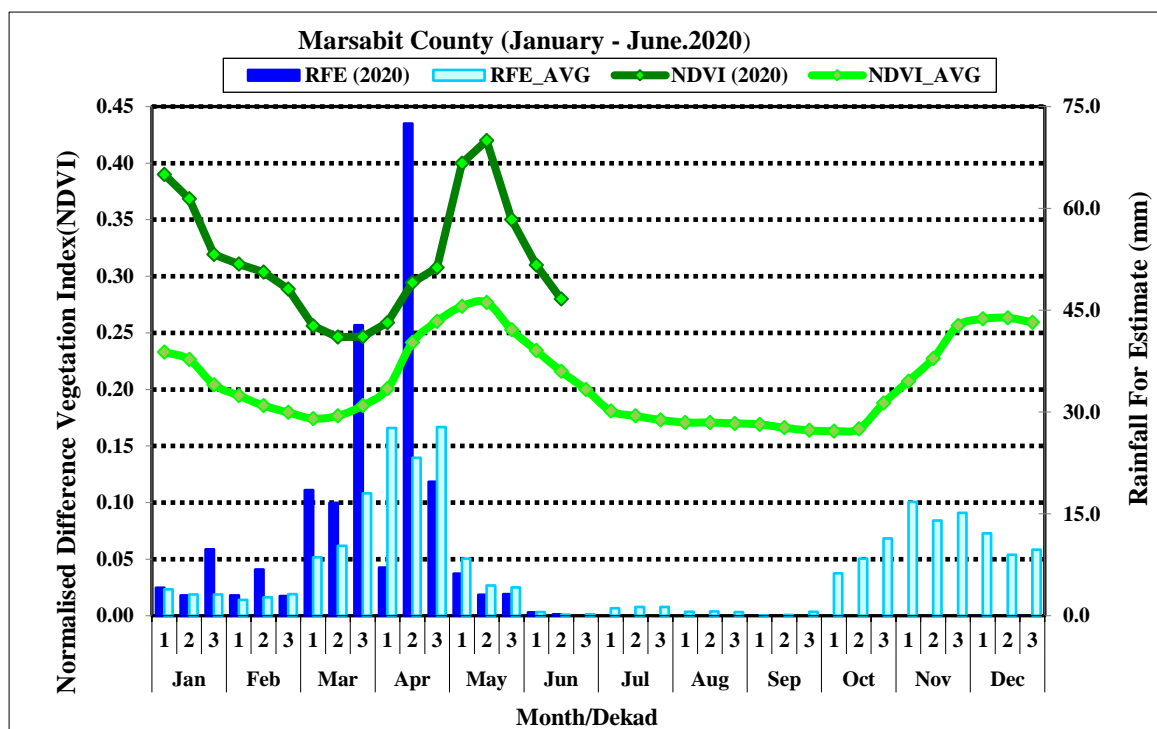


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long Term Average

Source: WFP-VAM, CHIRPS/MODIS

- From the figure 1 shown above, dekadal rainfall for estimate (RFE) amounts for the first and second dekads were normal when compared to their respective long-term dekadal rainfall for estimate (RFE) averages. Generally, current dekadal rainfall amounts considerably declined when compared to the previous months dekadal rainfall amounts.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the first and second dekads were above normal when compared to their respective long term dekadal NDVI values.

1.2 Amounts received

- In the month under review, Moyale Township received 23.5mm of off-season rains in 3 rainy days while the remaining days generally remained dry. Similarly, Marsabit Mountain received 14.1mm in 2 rainy days. Some parts of North Horr sub-county also received off-season rains with Gas and Balesa receiving 54mm and 21mm respectively. In Laisamis sub county, few localized areas of Loiyangalani ward namely Sarima, Moite and Parlow received light showers in 1-2 rainy days.

1.3 Spatial and temporal distribution

- Distribution of the off-season rains was poor both temporally and spatially across the County. In Moyale sub-county, Moyale Township received better off-season rains while the lowlands largely remained dry. In Laisamis sub-county, parts of Loiyangalani ward received light showers in the month under review. Gas in North Horr sub-county received slightly enhanced off-season rains while other parts remained dry in the month under review.
- Agropastoral areas of Moyale sub-county received better off-season rains than Saku sub-county whereas pastoral areas of North Horr (North Horr and Dukana wards) received higher off-season rains than parts of Laisamis sub-county (Loiyangalani-Mt.Kulal ward).

1.5 CUMULATIVE RAINFALL AMOUNTS

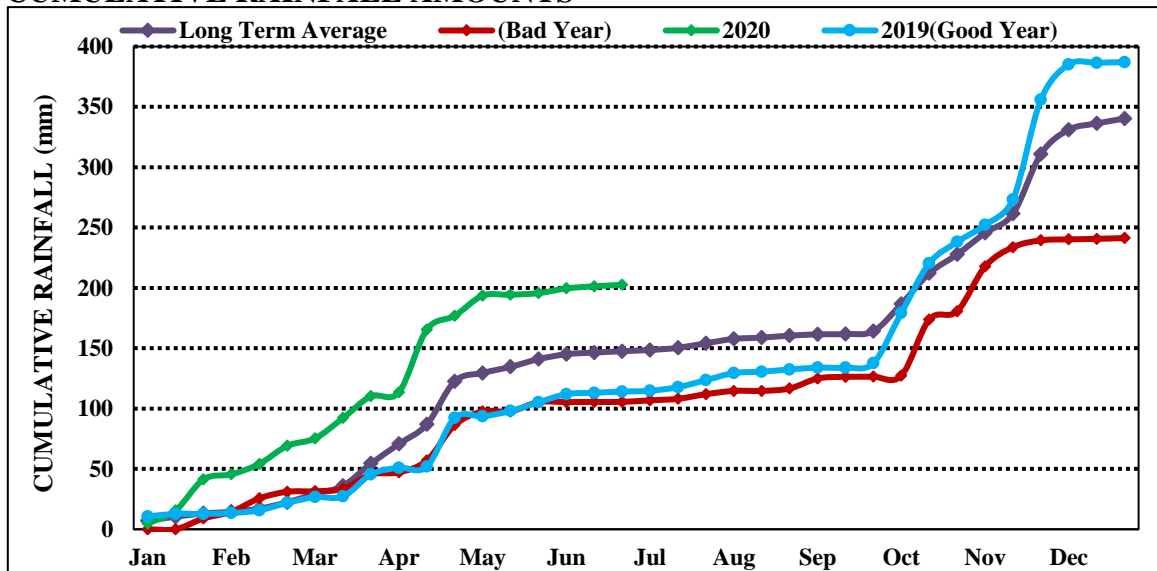


Figure 2: Marsabit County Cumulative Rainfall Amounts (mm)

- From the figure (2) shown above, current cumulative long rains are above the long-term cumulative rainfall amounts.
- The current cumulative rainfall amounts are above the normal cumulative rainfall amounts due to the enhanced cumulative seasonal rains received in all the livelihood zones and off-season rains recorded in some parts of the County.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

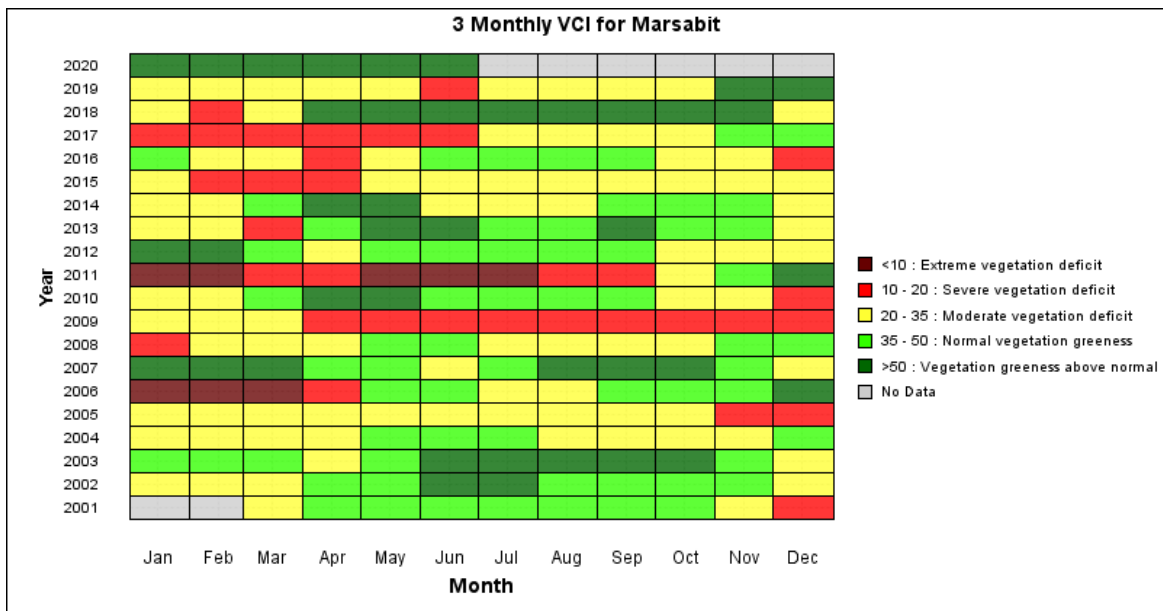


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Index across the County

- From the figure shown above, the current vegetation condition index is within the above normal vegetation greenness band. The current value of vegetation condition index is 64.30 remained stable when compared to the previous month's vegetation condition index of 64.75 occasioned by off-season rains that were received in some pockets of the County in the month under review.

- Above normal vegetation greenness was attributed to cumulative effect of the good performance of the long rains and off-season rains received in the month under review.
- As the long dry spell progresses, the 3-months vegetation condition index will deteriorate in the next one month and likely shift to the normal vegetation greenness band.
- When compared based on the sub-counties, Saku, Laisamis, North Horr and Moyale sub-counties illustrated a 3-months vegetation condition index of 72.26, 69.38, 62.30 and 59.22 respectively hence relatively remained stable when compared to the preceding month's respective vegetation condition values but still remained in the above normal vegetation greenness band.

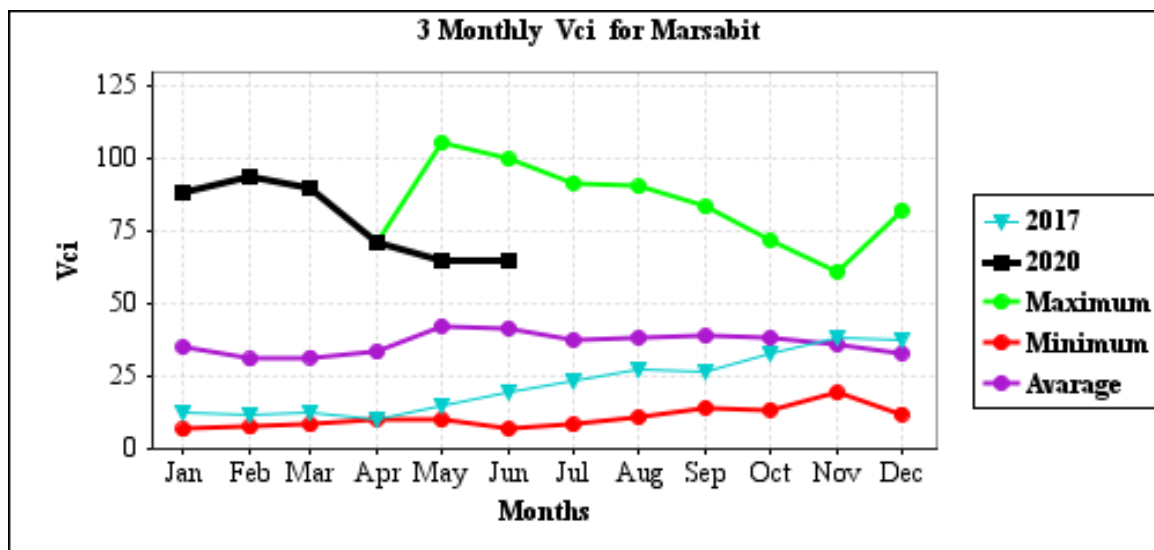


Figure 4: Vegetation Condition Index Trends across the County

- Figure (4) shown above compares June 2020 vegetation condition index to June 2019, long term average and also illustrates the maximum and minimum vegetation condition index values ever recorded.
- When compared to the long-term average, the current vegetation condition index is above the long term average. However, the current vegetation condition index is below the maximum value ever recorded at this particular time of the year.
- As the long dry spell continues in the next one month, the 3-months vegetation condition index is likely to deteriorate but slightly be above the long term average.

2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition is good-fair across the livelihood zones mainly occasioned by good performance of the long rains. In the agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties, pasture condition is good while in the pastoral areas of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties, pasture condition is fair. When compared at similar periods, the quality and quantity of pasture is above normal.
- With the progression of the fourth generation desert locust invasion in Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties, pasture has been decimated in some parts of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties that were hardly hit approximately over 48,000 hectares.

- Pasture is expected to last for the next 1 month against the normal of 3-4 months in areas invaded by desert locusts while in areas not infested by desert locust, pasture is likely to spill over to the next season.

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition is good in all the livelihood zones attributed to good performance of the long rains.
- Notable emergence of herbaceous vegetation was witnessed in some parts of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties especially *calotropis procera* and bush encroachment.
- Quality and quantity of browse is good in all the livelihood zones. Generally, in the agro-pastoral areas, browse will last for the next three and half months whereas in the pastoral livelihood zone browse is likely to last for the next three months against the normal of 4 months.
- However, areas invaded by the fourth generation desert locusts, browse is likely to last for the next one month against the normal three months.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

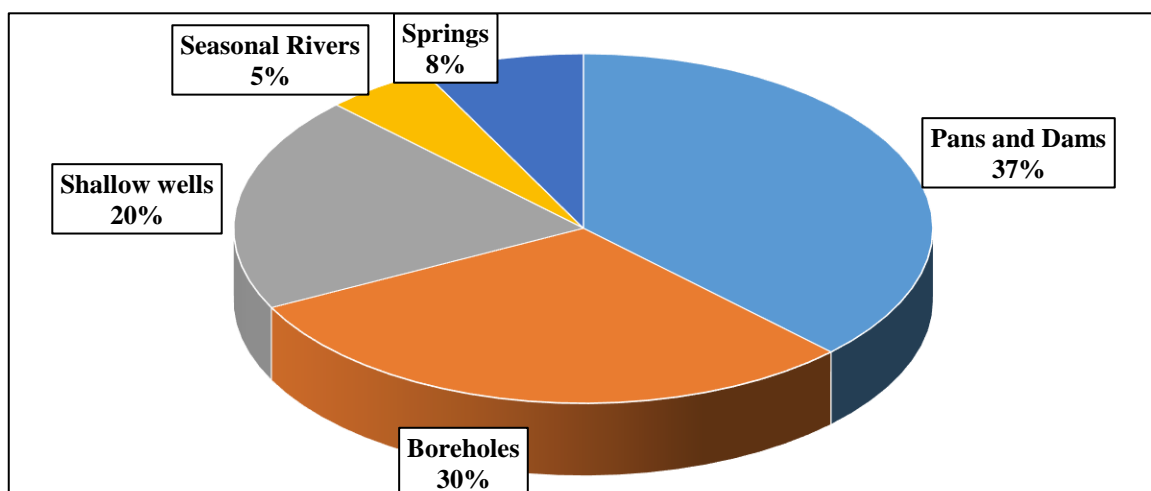


Figure 5: Main sources of water across the livelihood zones

- From figure 5 shown above, water pans and boreholes are the main water sources applied by majority of the communities across the livelihood zones as illustrated by a response rate of 37 and 30 percent respectively.
- When compared to similar periods, boreholes and water pans are usually the main sources of water at this particular time of the year.
- Other water sources employed by the communities in the month under review were shallow wells, springs and seasonal rivers at 20 percent, 8 percent and 5 percent respectively.
- Currently, 50 percent of sub-surface water sources in all the livelihood zones are recharged and expected to last for the next 2 months.
- With the progression of the long dry spell, some open water sources are expected to be dry in the next one month and the majority of households will likely adopt boreholes as the main water source.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

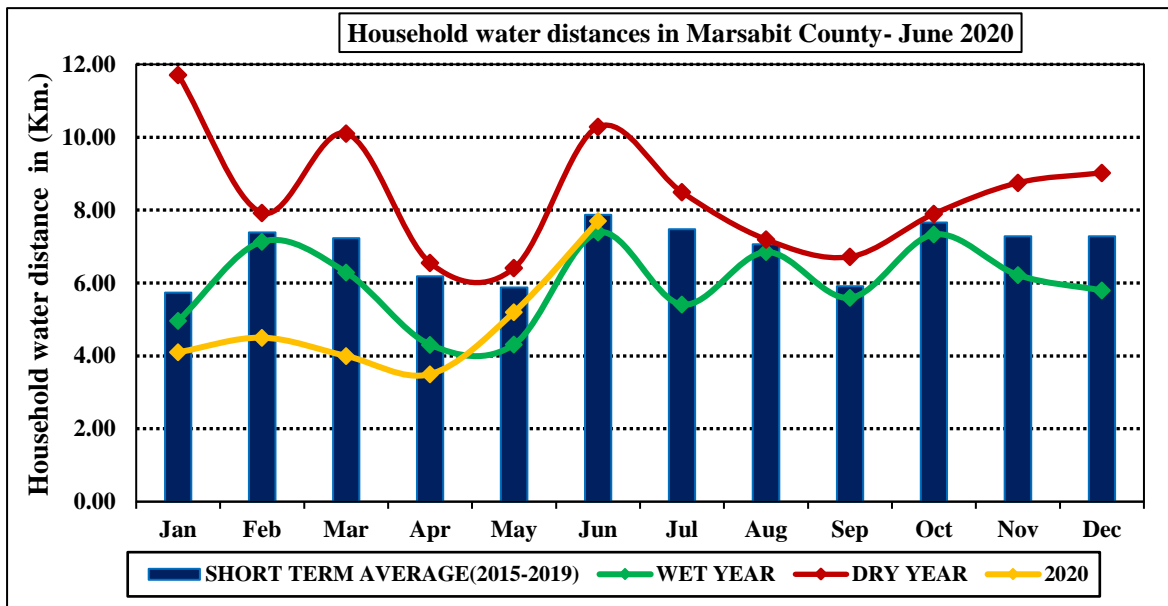


Figure 6: Current household return water distance (km) compared to Short Term Average distances (km)

- From (Figure 6) shown above, return household water distances to the main water sources was 7.7km in the month under review which illustrates an increase when compared to the preceding month's household water distance of 5.2km across the livelihood zones.
- The current household water distance of 7.7km is normal when compared to the short term average household water distance of 7.9km.
- The current waiting time in the agro-pastoral was 10-20 minutes against the normal of 30-45 minutes. In the pastoral areas, waiting time was 25-30 minutes compared to a normal of 30-45 minutes. In some parts of North Horr sub-county, household waiting time was at a low of five minutes. Generally, households waiting time at the water source is currently low due to the good performance of the last season.
- The current average water consumption in all the livelihood zone is 10-15 litres per person per day which is slightly below the normal threshold of 20 litres per person per day. With the progression of the long dry spell, water distances are anticipated to increase further resulting to increased waiting time at the water points in all the livelihood zones.

2.2.3 Livestock access

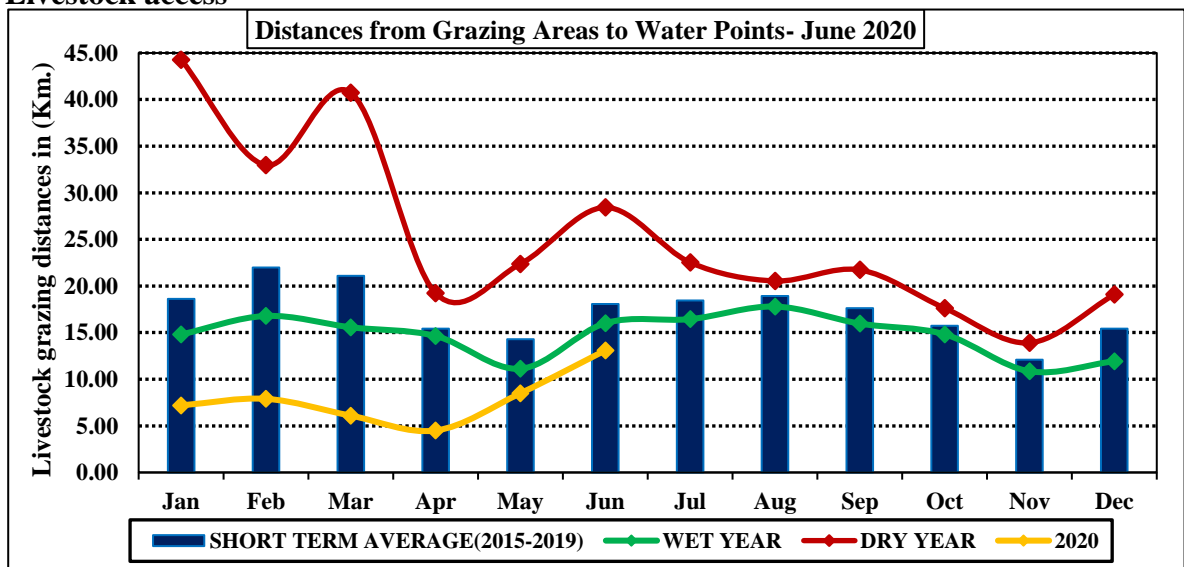


Figure 7: Current return livestock trekking distances compared to the short term average distance (km)

- From (Figure 7) shown above, return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points is 13.1km across the livelihood zones which illustrates an increase when compared to the previous month's distance of 8.5km.
- When compared to the short term average livestock grazing distance of 18.1km, the current livestock trekking distance of 8.5km is shorter by 28percent.
- Shorter livestock trekking distances were witnessed in agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties where livestock grazed at an average of 10km return distances.
- Currently, cattle and small stock are watered daily and camels watered after 3-4 days in all the livelihood zones. Normally, cattle are always watered after 1-2 days, small stock after 2 days and camel after 4-6 days.
- With expected persistence of the drier than normal condition in the next month, watering frequencies are expected to decline for all the livestock species across the livelihood zones.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of cattle and small stock was good across the livelihood zones which is normal when compared to similar periods attributed to above normal vegetation greenness.
- Camels were in very good body condition in all the livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year occasioned by generally above normal vegetation cover and low livestock watering frequencies intervals.
- With the progression of livestock disease incidences in some parts of North Horr, Moyale and Saku sub-counties, body condition of livestock in those areas are likely to deteriorate.

3.1.2 Livestock Migration

- Intra migration of livestock to major grazing areas was noted in some parts of the County. In-migration of livestock to traditional fall back areas has been noticed in Laisamis, North Horr and parts of Moyale sub-counties in the month under review. Livestock in Turbi wards have majorly migrated towards Kalacha and Hurri-Hills in Maikona ward. In Dukana ward, livestock have migrated to Sabarei, Araftis while in North Horr ward they have moved to Darade, Chari-Ashe, Sarimo and Galas. In Karare and Loglogo wards livestock have migrated towards Gudas, Soriadi and Malgis areas. In Korr and Laisamis wards livestock have moved towards Koya, Merille, Losidan and Lontolio.
- With the emergence of the third and fourth generation desert locust in North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties and progression of the long dry spell, more acreage of livestock rangeland will be decimated/depleted hence likelihood occurrence of intense livestock movements in the next one month.

3.1.3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Calving & Kidding Rates

- In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, poor income households had 2-3.5 tropical livestock units compared to 2-5 normally while the middle income had 5-12 compared to 10-17 normally. In the pastoral livelihood zone, poor income households had 2-6 tropical livestock units compared to 4-8 normally while the middle income had 8-15 compared to 15-20 normally.

3.1.4 Livestock diseases and mortalities

- Incidences of lumpy skin disease was reported in parts of Moyale sub-county namely Ellebor, Elledimtu, Dabel, Nana and Godoma.
- Outbreak of acute camel respiratory infections and deaths were reported in most parts of North Horr asub-county with some areas recording case fatalities in camel calves and yearlings. Also, parts of Moyale and Saku sub-county reported cases of acute camel respiratory infections.
- There was outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Saku sub-county.

3.1.5 Milk Production

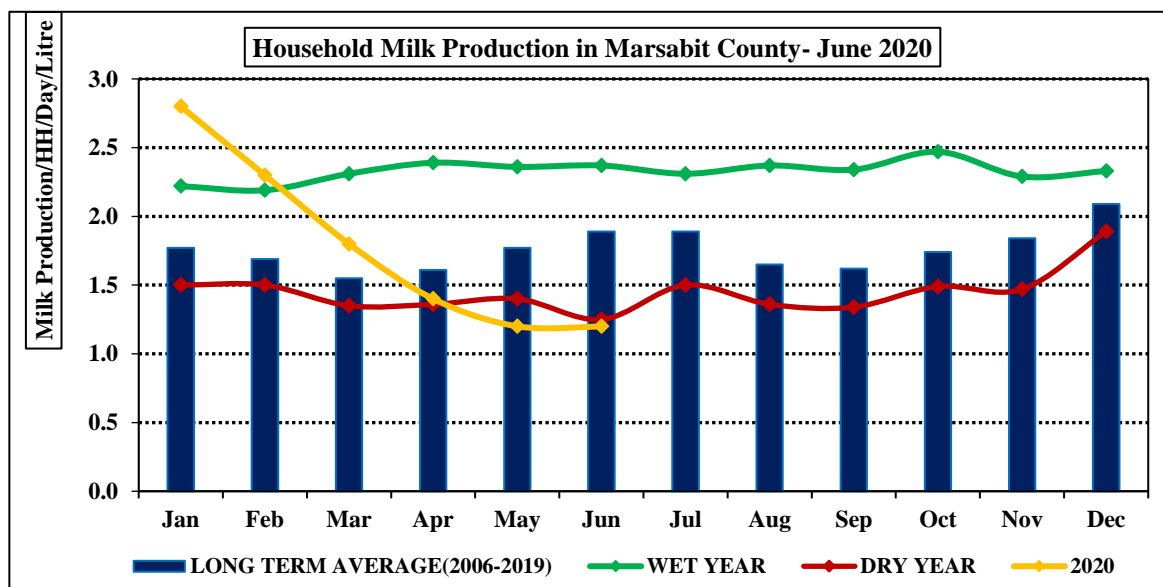


Figure 8: Milk production per household per day in litres across the livelihood zones

- From figure 8 shown above, household milk production per day for the month under review was 1.2litre/household/day across all the livelihood zones hence remained stable when compared to the preceding month's milk production.
- When compared to similar periods, current milk production of 1.2litres is below normal by 37percent when compared to the long term average milk production of 1.9litres. Below milk production at household level was attributed to in-calve in camels and cattle in most parts of the County with exception of Moyale sub-county where cattle and camel have calved down.
- Across the County save for Moyale sub-county, the available milk is mainly derived from a few goats.
- In the next one month, milk production across the County is likely to increase since camels and cattle are expected to calve down.
- Milk prices retailed at an average of Ksh.75-90 per litre across the livelihood zones with exception of Marsabit Central where milk retailed at Ksh.90-120.

3.1 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Most farmers in Moyale sub-county have harvested both maize and beans while in Saku-sub-county majority of the farmers have only harvested beans.
- 50percent of farmers in the agro-pastoral areas of Saku sub-county have harvested maize with the remaining proportion expected to harvest in the month of July.

- The harvest of maize and beans are likely to be near average in the agro-pastoral areas. Reported cases of maize smut in Saku sub-county (Sagante), however impact was minimal.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

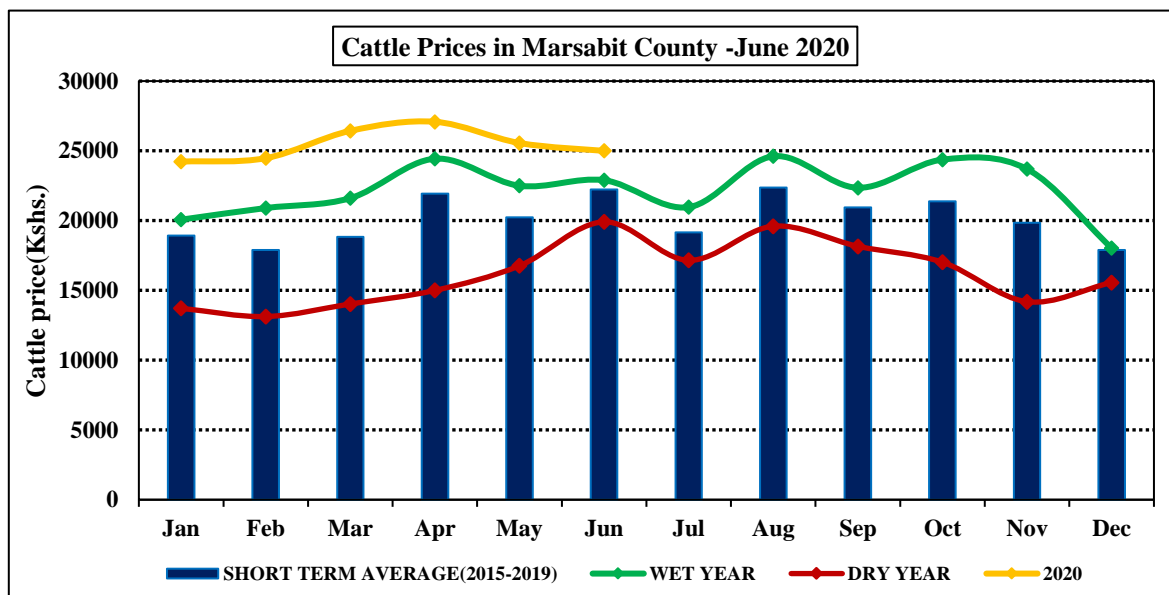
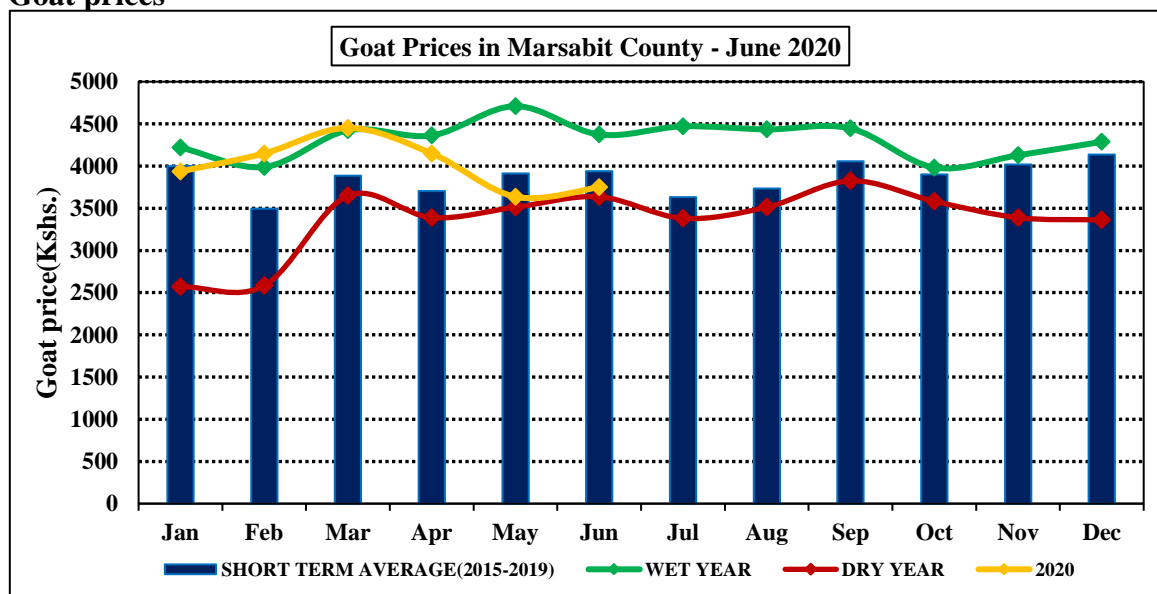


Figure 9: Current cattle prices compared to the short term average prices

- From the figure (9) shown above, cattle price for the month under review was Kshs. 25,000 thus remained similar when compared to the preceding months' price of Kshs. 25,560.
- When compared to similar periods, current cattle price of Kshs. 25,000 is slightly above the short-term average price of Kshs. 22,224 by 12percent.
- Slightly above short term average cattle price was attributed to generally good body condition across the livelihood zones and unwillingness of the pastoralists to sell as cattle are currently in-calve.
- The current cattle price is at the farm gate level as the major livestock markets are not operational due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- With the current persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on livestock market, cattle prices are likely to dip in the next one month in all the livelihood zones.

4.1.2 Goat prices



Drough Figure 10: Current goat prices compared to short term average prices

- From figure 10 shown above, the current average goat price is Kshs. 3,750 hence a relatively remained the same when compared to the previous month's price of Kshs. 3,636.
- When compared to the short term average price of Kshs. 3,939, current goat price is normal.
- Closure of Merille market disrupted marketing of some key feeder markets (Korr, Ilaut and Olturot) while it led to emergency of new satellite markets at Namarei in Korr/ Ngurunit ward.
- With the progression of the long dry spell coupled with COVID-19 restrictions, goat prices are expected to decline in the next one month.

4.1.3 Sheep Prices

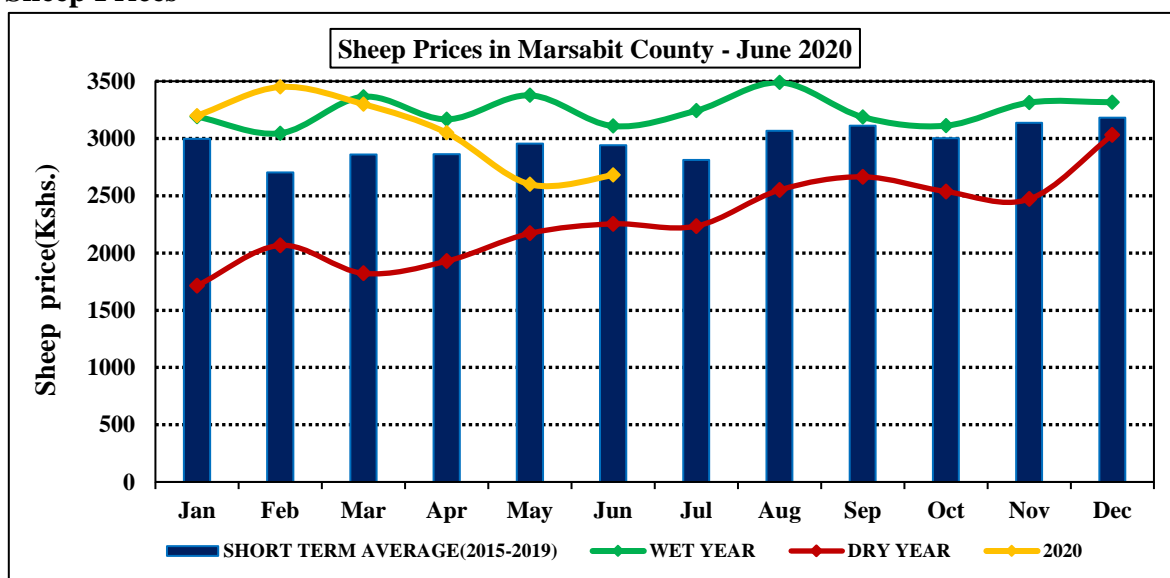


Figure 11: Current sheep prices compared to the short-term average prices (Kshs.)

- From the figure 11 shown above, sheep price for the month under review was Kshs. 2,680 across the livelihood zones thus relatively remained the same when compared to the preceding month's sheep price of Ksh.2, 600.
- When compared to the short-term average price of Kshs. 2,941, current sheep price is below normal by 9percent. Below normal sheep prices occasioned by generally unfavourable prices at the farm gate as closure of major markets persists.
- Livestock trade volume declined by approximately 50percent. The decline was attributed to COVID-19 restrictions imposed by the government limiting livestock trade, and closure of some formal markets mainly in Laisamis sub-county.
- The low prices reported in the informal marketing system has discouraged pastoralist from selling livestock hence reduction in traded volumes.
- Sheep prices are expected to decline in the next one month if the long dry spell and COVID-19 containment measures continues.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

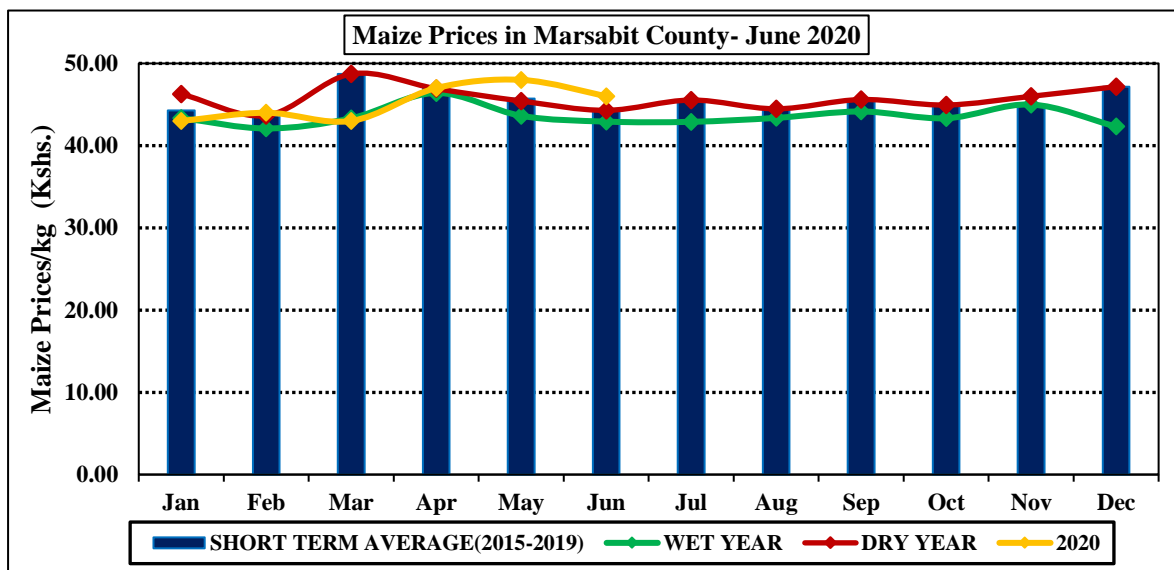


Figure 12: Current maize prices compared to the short-term average maize prices (Kshs.)

- The average price of maize for the month under review was Kshs.46 per kg hence remained stable when compared to the previous months' maize price of Kshs.48 per kg.
- When compared to the short term average maize price of Kshs.44 per kg, current price is normal.
- Moyale commodity market registered lower maize prices averaging at Kshs.35-40 per Kg.
- However, maize prices were high in most parts of Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties with prices ranging between Kshs.50- 60/kg due to reduced injections from the external commodity markets.

4.2.2 Beans

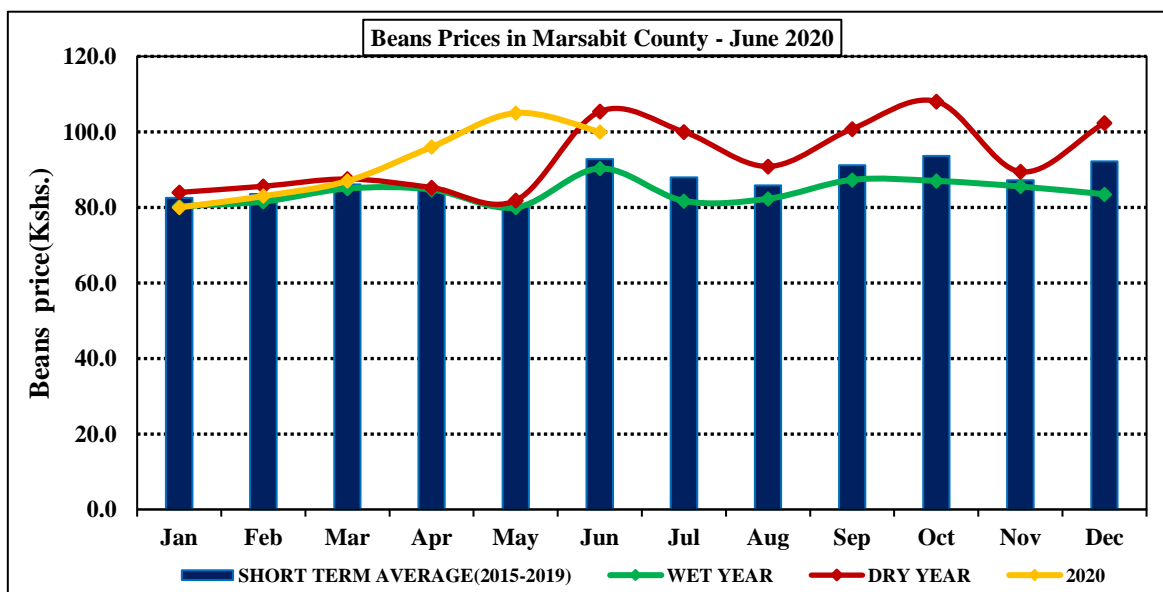


Figure 13: Beans prices compared to the short average term average prices(Kshs.)

- From the figure shown above, beans prices retailed at Kshs.100/kg in the month under review across the livelihood zones hence slightly reduced when compared to the preceding month's beans price of Kshs.105/kg.

- Significant decline in beans price has been noted in the agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties where majority of the farmers have already harvested beans.
- However, when compared to short-term average beans price of Kshs.93/kg, current beans are above normal by 8percent.
- Nevertheless, Moyale commodity market depicted favourable beans prices with prices ranging between Kshs.60-75/kg. Favourable beans prices in Moyale commodity market was attributed to generally good commodity market integration.
- Notably, North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties posted a surge in beans prices at Kshs.100-120 attributed to reduced injections and poor market integration.

4.2.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

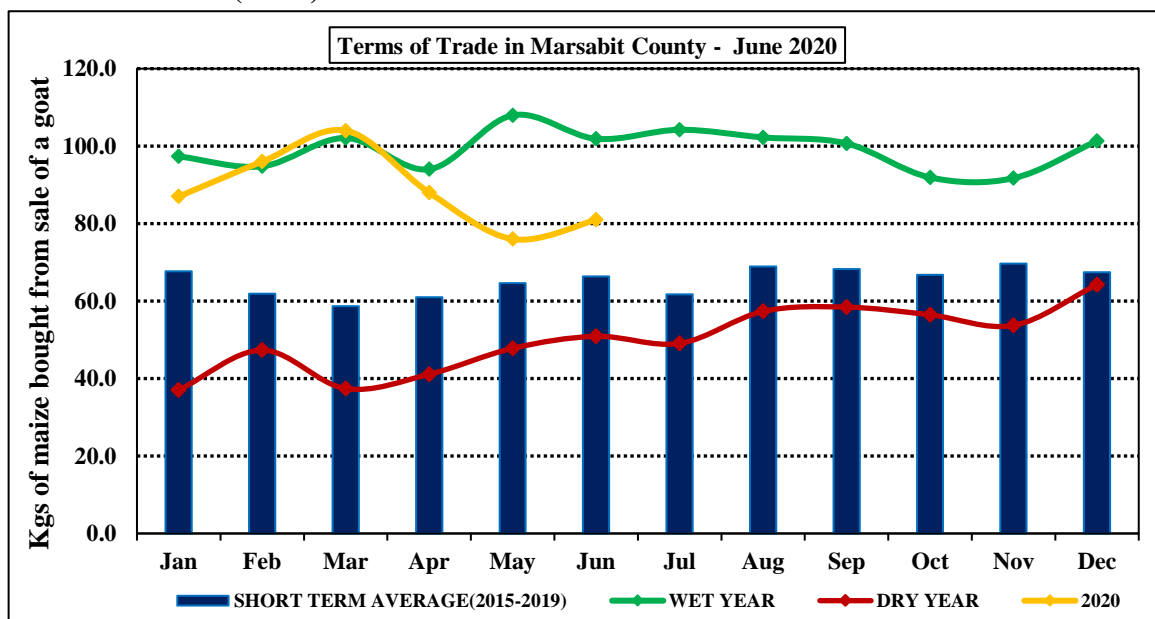


Figure 14: Current terms of trade versus short term average terms of trade

- In the month under review, terms of trade are 81 kilograms which illustrates a gradual increase when compared to the previous month's terms of trade of 76 kilograms.
- The current terms of trade are 81 kilograms in exchange for the sale of a goat is 23percent above the short term average terms of trade of 66 kilograms.
- Though terms of trade is above normal, its likely to decline in the next one month due to expected reduction in goat prices coupled with closure of the major livestock markets.
- Moyale sub-county posted better terms of trade than other sub-counties due to generally favourable maize prices and stable goat prices.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

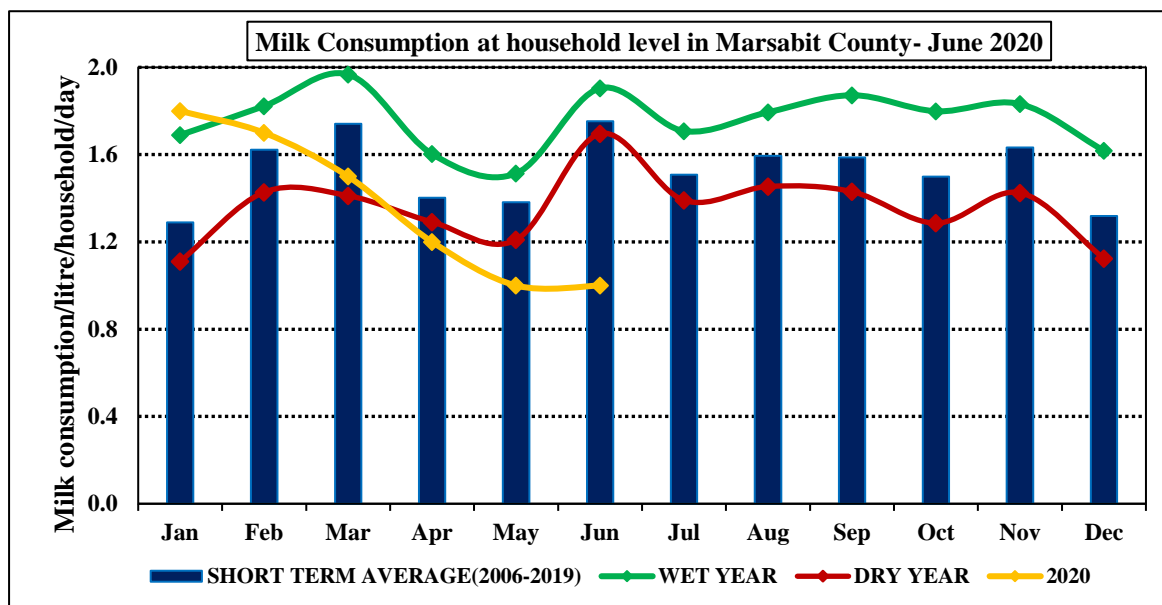


Figure 15: Current milk consumption/household/day/litre against long term average

- From the figure 15 shown above, household milk consumption is 1.0litre/household/day in the month under review across the livelihood zones hence relatively remained same when compared to the preceding month’s household milk consumption.
- When compared to the long-term average milk consumption of 1.8litres/household/day, current milk consumption is below normal by 44percent.
- Below normal milk consumption at the household level was attributed to low milk production across the livelihood zones as most of the camel and cattle were still in-calve.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

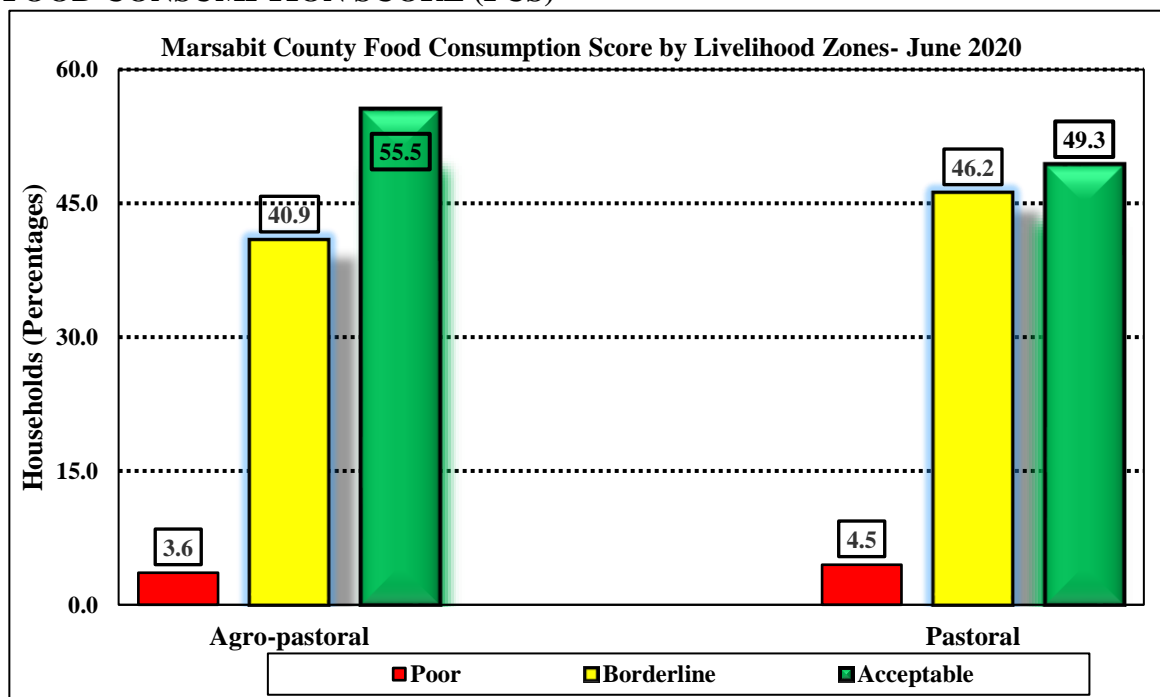


Figure 16: Food Consumption Score across the livelihood zones

- In the month under review, mean food consumption score is 40.04 in all the livelihood zones thus remained stable when compared to preceding month's food consumption score of 40.41.
- The current food consumption score is within the acceptable band in all the livelihood zones. Food consumption score for the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones are 39.42 and 40.11 respectively.

| | FCS Mean | Poor FCS | Borderline FCS | Acceptable FCS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| County | 40.04 | 4.1% | 43.6% | 52.4% |
| Dukana | 40.88 | 0.0% | 34.55% | 65.45% |
| Golbo | 29.03 | 1.5% | 52.66% | 45.84% |
| Karare | 54.09 | 0.0% | 12.44% | 87.56% |
| Korr | 35.20 | 0.0% | 45.70% | 54.30% |
| Loiyangalani | 29.19 | 5.7% | 69.53% | 24.82% |
| Logologo | 52.68 | 0.0% | 13.33% | 86.67% |
| Turbi | 46.85 | 0.0% | 20.67% | 79.33% |
| Heillu Manyatta | 29.03 | 0.0% | 95.55% | 4.45% |
| Sagante | 27.00 | 3.5% | 72.00% | 24.45% |
| Uran | 49.57 | 0.0% | 16.78% | 83.22% |

- From the table shown above, 4.1percent of households consumed staples and vegetables every day and never or very rarely are consuming protein rich food such as meat and dairy. 43.6percent of the households consumed staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week while 52.4percent consumed staples and vegetables every day, regularly accompanied by oil and pulses and occasionally meat of dairy product.
- Proportion of households in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 55.5percent, 40.9percent and 3.6percent respectively. Similarly, proportion of households in the pastoral livelihood zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 49.3percent, 46.2percent and 4.5percent respectively.
- Conclusively, Uran ward in Moyale sub-county, Karare ward in Saku sub-county, Logologo ward in Laisamis sub-county, Turbi and Dukana wards in North Horr sub-county fell in the acceptable food consumption band. However, Golbo, Heillu Manyatta, Sagante and Loiyangalani wards fell in borderline food consumption band.
- Generally, food consumption score has been in the acceptable band for the last 6 months in all the livelihood zones.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

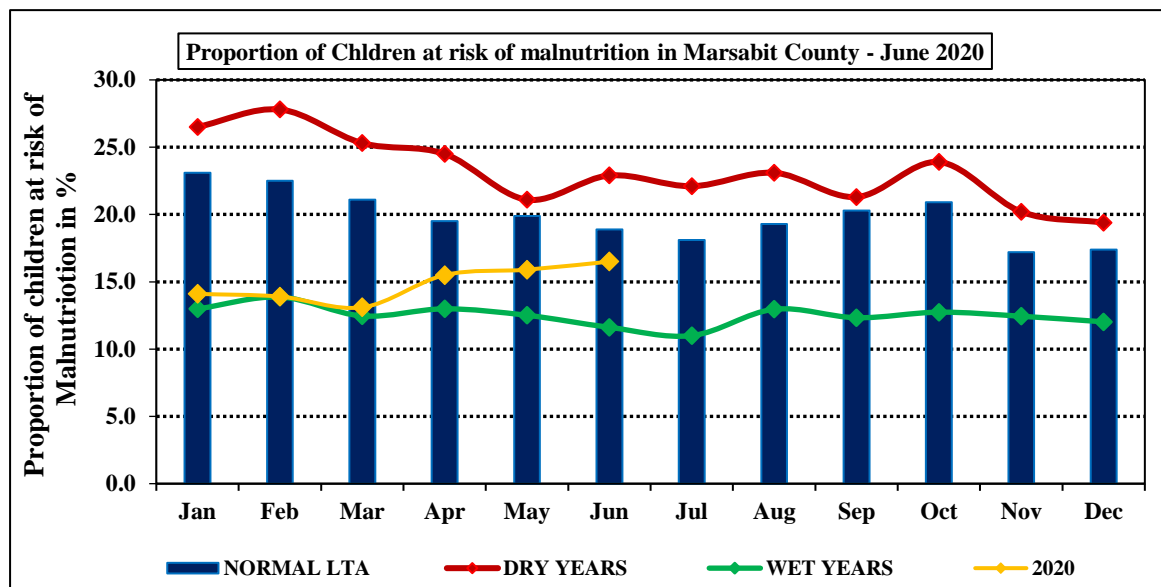


Figure 17: Nutritional status of children below the age of five years verses long term average

- From (Figure 17) shown above, proportion of children under the age of five years who were ‘at risk’ of malnutrition was 16.5percent in the month under review thus gradually increased when compared to the preceding month’s MUAC of 15.9percent mainly occasioned by below normal milk consumption at the household level
- However, when compared to the long term average MUAC of 18.9percent, proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition is within the normal range.
- With the expected increase in milk consumption in the next one month as most cattle and camels shall have calved down, nutritional status of children below the age of five years is anticipated to be stable.
- Concern Worldwide supported mass screening in Moite and Elmolo bay in Laisamis Sub County where 0.9percent and 5percent of the children were admitted to the therapeutic and supplementary feeding programs respectively and in outreaches 4percent (89) of children screened were admitted to nutrition program.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

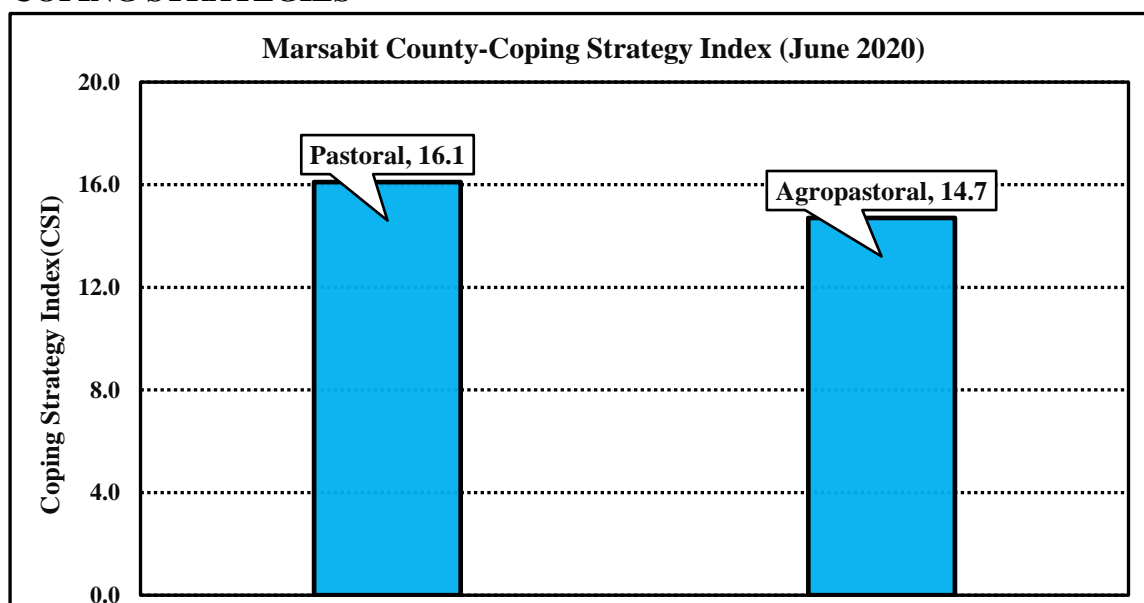


Figure 18: Coping Strategy Index across livelihood zones

- From figure 18 shown above, reduced consumption based coping strategy index(rCSI) for the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones was 16.1 and 14.7 respectively hence majority of households applied stressed reduced food consumption based coping mechanisms in all the livelihood zones.
- Reduced consumption based coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month under review is 15.72 thus no change when compared to the previous months rCSI of 15.61.
- 97.8percent of the households applied coping mechanisms while 2.2percent of the households didn't apply any of the reduced coping strategies in the month under review.
- From table shown below, households in Sagante and Loiyangalani wards applied crisis reduced consumption based coping strategies whereas those in Karare, Uran and Turbi wards applied less severe coping strategies.

| Consumption based coping strategy index(rCSI) | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|
| Sub-county | Ward | rCSI |
| Saku | Sagante | 20.15 |
| Saku | Karare | 8.61 |
| Laisamis | Korr | 16.10 |
| Laisamis | Logologo | 12.97 |
| Laisamis | Loiyangalani | 31.66 |
| North Horr | Turbi | 9.59 |
| North Horr | Dukana | 18.00 |
| Moyale | Uran | 9.57 |
| Moyale | Heillu Manyatta | 14.50 |
| Moyale | Golbo | 17.13 |

- It can also be deduced that 22percent, 54percent and 24percent of the households applied reduced consumption based coping mechanism that were minimal, stressed and crisis respectively.
- Notable reduced consumption based coping strategies employed by the households were reduction in frequency of food consumption, reduced portion size of meals and reliance on less preferred food in all the livelihood zones.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food Aid

- Kenya Red Cross Society distributed assorted hamper pack to 750, 100, 100 and 50 households in Moyale, Jaldesa, Shurr and Illaut respectively.
- Kenya Red Cross Society supported 150 conflict affected households in Badanrero, Amballo and Lagi with assorted food supplies.

6.2 Non-Food Aid

- Unconditional Cash transfer to HSNP II beneficiaries through National Drought Management Authority targeting 20,332 households received Kshs.5, 400 each totalling to Kshs. 109,792,800 and 75 proxy households (child and elderly headed households) received Kshs. 5,400 each (Kshs. 405,000).
- NDMA supported the department of veterinary to conduct livestock vaccination and disease surveillance in North Horr, Moyale and Laisamis sub-counties.

- World Vision Kenya supported households affected by Desert Locust in Laisamis sub-county with cash transfer of Ksh.3000 monthly. Namarei (30 Household, Ngurunit - 30 Households, Illaut & Farakoren, Nairibi - 35 Households, and Lontolio - 37 households.
- World Vision Kenya supported the County team, and NYS to conduct surveillance, mapping and monitoring of the desert locust affected sites and spraying within the operation area-Marsabit south.
- PACIDA supported 1240 households that were affected by desert locust invasion in Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties with a monthly cash transfer of Kshs. 3,000.
- FH-K supported trainings of 231 CHVS in Sololo, distributed 30 hand wash facilities to health centres and communities in Sololo, five-day public awareness in Sololo, provided 480 liters of liquid soap – 160 handed over to Covid19 team and 320 distributed to health facilities in Kalacha, Elhadi, Hurri Hills, Elgade, Turbi and Bubisa in North Horr sub-county.
- SND supported COVID-19 response with hand sanitizer-500 ml with pump, 1000 liquid handwashing soap 300ml with pump, 2500 face mask-3 plies, 50 medical aprons, 50 medical protective google, 50 face shield, 500 sterile gloves boxes, 50 gumboots, 8 billboards with COVID 19 messages and innovative foot-operated hand washing stand with 100 litres container with tap, soap holder, basin with bottle trap pipe which drain dirty water from the basin.
- Kenya Red Society supported MOH through training of community health volunteers on COVID-19 protocols.
- FAO provided logistical support to department of agriculture for desert locust control.
- Concern Worldwide supported Integrated Outreach Services for 40 outreach sites for one month linked to IMAM surge needs. 10 radio sessions on hygiene promotion in local dialects were carried out in Radio Jangwani. The key messages delivered were Hand washing at the 4 critical times and water treatment at the household level and put on mask in this time of COVID-19 was also discussed.
- Concern Worldwide distributed 240 IEC Materials to 85 health facilities across the County. Mother MUAC quarterly review meetings were held in 8 out of the 10 targeted clusters to assess the progress of mothers in regards to screening and referral of children based on the colour of the MUAC tape. A total of 331 mothers attended the meetings. Additionally, CHAs in Turbi ward followed up a total of 79 mothers to monitor and guide them on MUAC screening and referral of children.
- Concern Worldwide supported Borehole Rapid Response Team with 456 litres of fuel to facilitate BRRT to repair boreholes in Marime, Kargi, Dirib and Ramole.
- Concern continued to supported re-deployment of health workers in Qorqa, Elbesso, Balesaru, Boji, Telesgaye, Eldimtu, Watiti and Funaqumbi that were operationalized last quarter.
- CRS provided 225 complete set of hand washing stations, 1992 5L liquid soaps and 224 5L bleach for COVID-19 response. NAWIRI also supported training of 250 HCWs and 1000 CHVs/CHAs.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1.1. Desert Locust Invasion

- Third and fourth generation nymphs emerged in hotspots areas of Komodhe, Moite, Parlow, Lerashi, Lardapach in Loiyangalani ward. Kargi-South Horr ward was also affected in the

month under review. In North Horr sub County, areas of Elbesso, Qorqa, El-Isako Mala, El-Boru Magado, Barambate, Gas, Galas, Koromto and Chari-Gollo and Yaa-Algana were majorly affected.

- With the progression of the fourth generation desert locust invasion in Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties, pasture has been decimated in some parts of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties that were hardly hit approximately over 48,000 hectares.
- Sporadic conflict/insecurity incidences were reported in Badanrero in Moyale sub-county and parts of Saku sub-county.

7.2 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS.

- Agropastoral areas of Moyale sub-county received better off-season rains than Saku sub-county whereas pastoral areas of North Horr (North Horr and Dukana wards) received higher off-season rains than parts of Laisamis sub-county (Loiyangalani-South Horr ward). With the progression of the long dry spell, most parts of the County are expected to be drier than normal in the next one month.
- Vegetation condition index is above the long term average. However, the current vegetation condition index is below the maximum value ever recorded at this particular time of the year. As the long dry spell continues in the next one month, the 3-months vegetation condition index is likely to deteriorate but slightly be above the long term average in the next one month.
- Third and fourth generation swarms in some parts of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties poses considerable threat to livestock rangeland thus with the persistence of swarms more acreage of rangeland is expected to be decimated hence intense intra livestock movements in the next one month.
- 50percent of sub-surface water sources in all the livelihood zones are partially recharged and expected to last for the next 2 months. Household and livestock water distances are expected to increase further in the next one month.
- Milk production is likely to increase in the next one month in all the livelihood zones as most of the camels and cattle are expected to calve down.
- Near average harvest of maize and beans is expected in the agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties hence likely increased in household food stock in the next 1 month.
- Though terms of trade is above normal, its likely to decline in the next one month due to expected reduction in goat prices coupled with closure of the major livestock markets.
- The mean food consumption score fell in the acceptable food consumption score band in all the livelihood zones and expected to be in the same band in the next one month while reduced consumption based coping strategies are likely to be in the stressed phase.
- Nutritional status of under-fives is expected to remain stable in the next one month due to expected increase in milk consumption and household food stock (agro-pastoral areas) in the next one month.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provision of personal protective gears, face masks, hand sanitizers, training of public health officers, continuous awareness campaigns across the County on COVID-19.
- Intensive ground and aerial spraying in hotspots areas where the second generation desert locusts have invaded.

- Sensitization of community members on threat and adverse effect of desert locust to their livelihoods.
- Continuous experts' advisory on migration patterns of the desert locust determine the direction of the swarm movement and effective control measures.
- Community health volunteers to enhance COVID-19 education session in order to reduce stigma. Each CHV to develop household visit schedule. Replacement and on the job training for the new CHVs.
- Sensitization campaigns on maize and beans drying, handling and storage to minimize post-harvest losses.
- Livestock disease surveillance and vaccination against foot and mouth in Saku sub-county and lumpy skin disease in Ellebor, Eledimtu, Dabel and Godoma respectively.
- The National Government should strengthen the conflict early warning systems and ensure they have effective links with traditional systems for conflict early warning and early response, and facilitate links between the local and national conflict early warning and early response networks. The national government should also establish long-term processes to address the causes of conflict and the culture of violence.
- The County Government should lead and coordinate reconciliation efforts at all levels. In addition, develop and update negotiated and agreed land use and range management plans and continue research on current grazing patterns to prevent sporadic violence.