



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

JUNE EW PHASE						Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification														
<div style="background-color: #76b82a; color: white; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid black;"> <p style="font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Drought Status: <b>NORMAL</b></p> <p style="font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">Shughuli za kawaida</p> </div>						<b>LIVELIHOOD ZONE</b>	<b>PHASE</b>	<b>TREND</b>												
						PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	NORMAL	STABLE												
						AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	STABLE												
						FISHERIES	NORMAL	STABLE												
						<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>STABLE</b>												
<p><b>Drought Situation &amp; EW Phase Classification</b></p> <p><b>Biophysical Indicators</b></p> <p><b>Rainfall:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2020, the county recorded little amount of rainfall that was erratically distributed in time and space albeit being within the normal range.</li> <li>Enhanced rainfall was received in the first dekad of the month and constituted 89 percent of normal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vegetation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of vegetation was good and above normal as depicted by the recorded VCI-3Month of 85.1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2020, milk production was below the normal range but consumption was fair and within its normal range. Livestock body condition was good for all species and within normal. No major livestock migration was reported.</li> <li>Households distance to water sources was stable and below its normal range. Waiting time at water source was 10-15 minutes; similar to the previous month.</li> <li>Terms of trade was favourable and above its normal range connoting high purchasing power of pastoralists.</li> <li>The nutrition status for children under 5years, whose MUAC is between 125-134, was fair and below normal value.</li> <li>Food consumption score remained stable and below the normal range. Reduced coping strategy index similarly remained stable and below normal value.</li> </ul>						<b>Biophysical Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal Range</b>												
						Rainfall (% of Normal)	89	80-120												
						VCI-3 month (County)	85.1	>35												
						VCI-3 month (T. North)	63.8	>35												
						State of water Sources	5-6	5-6												
												<b>Production indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal Range</b>						
												Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal						
												Livestock Body Conditions	Good	Normal						
												Milk Production	1.5 Litres	>2.1 Litres						
												Livestock deaths (Attributed to Drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths						
												<b>Access Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal Range</b>						
												Terms of Trade (ToT)	51	>35.7						
												Milk Consumption	1.5 Litres	>1.5 Litres						
												Return distance to water sources	3.1 km	<5.89 Km						
						Cost of Water (Kshs/20L)	Kshs 10	Kshs 10												
						<b>Utilization indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal Range</b>												
						Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	14.8 %	<19.1%												
						Food Consumption Score (FCS)	31.8	>35												
						Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	17.5	<18.2												
Short rainsharvests Short dryspell Reduced milkyields Increased HH Food Stocks Land preparation			Planting/Weeding Long rains High Calving Rate Milk Yields Increase			Long rainsharvests A long dryspell 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

- The county generally received quite little amounts of rainfall with most areas experiencing little showers within the third dekad of the month under review. Rainfall was erratically distributed in time and space; mainly recorded in Turkana West, Uganda border belt (Loima sub county) and Turkana south (Kainuk).

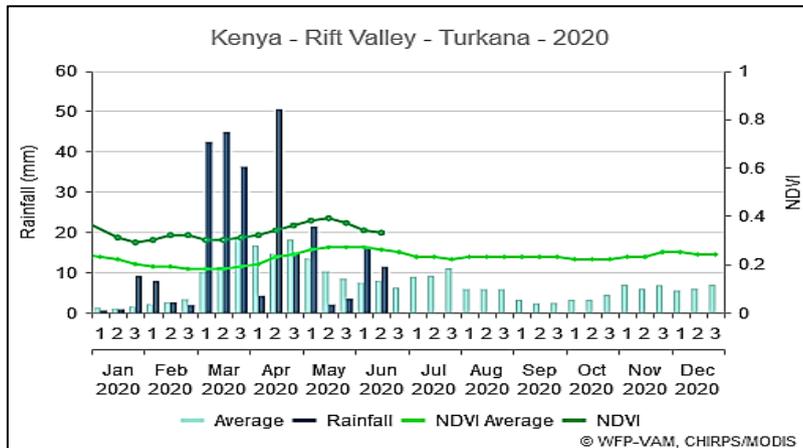


Figure 1: Dekadal rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long-Term Average  
Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- Figure 1 illustrates trends of the current amount of rainfall compared to its corresponding Long-Term Averages against Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).
- In comparison to the amount of rainfall received in the previous month, the total amount of rainfall received this month is fairly enhanced.

- As indicated on figure 1 above, dekad one of the month under review recorded enhanced amount of rainfall which was 224 percent of the Long term average estimate of the dekad rainfall.
- Subsequently, the current Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) value is above its corresponding average as observed on figure 1 above.

### 1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

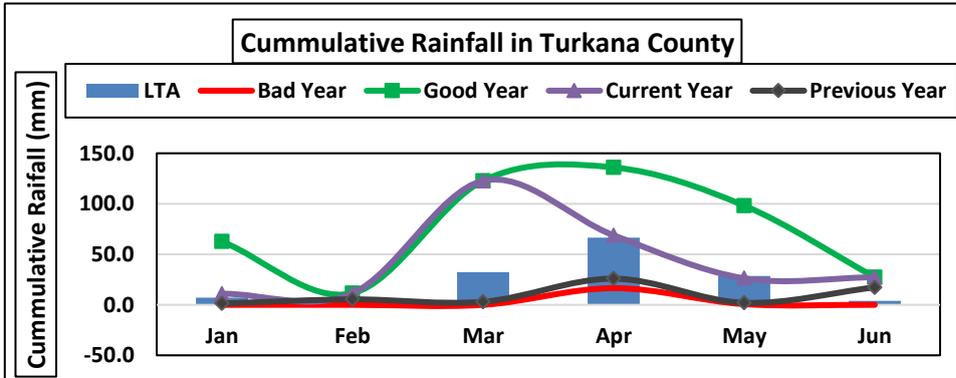


Figure 2: Six Month Cummulative Rainfall Trend  
Source: Meteorological Department – Turkana County

- During the reporting month, the general distribution of rainfall in time and space was irregular. However, the worst sub county that received the least amount of rainfall was Turkana North (Nakalale, Lakezone and Kaeris wards).
- During the six-month period under review, the most depressed year was January to June 2017 which accounted for 37mm of rainfall only.

- Figure 2 displays the six-month cumulative rainfall trend for Turkana county.
- During the month under review, the county received somewhat fair amount of rainfall which constituted eighty-nine percent of the normal rainfall received at such time of the year

### 1.3 OTHER EVENTS.

#### 1.3.1 Desert Locust

- During the reporting period, huge swarms of Desert Locust were witnessed flying and hopping in different parts of the county. They were at different stages of life like; Adults gregarious, Adult solitarians, Immature adults (Fledging) and they were flying at large swarm bandwidth of up to 10Km square. They mainly destroyed vegetation cover and leaves.

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

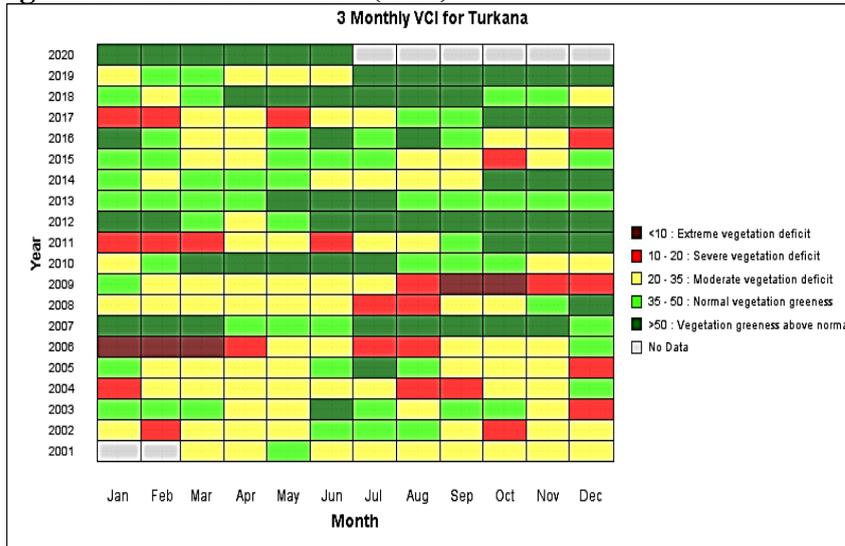


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition in Turkana County

- The county had vegetation greenness that was above normal.
- In June 2020, the value of the vegetation condition index was 85.05; connoting a slight reduction by sixteen percent in VCI compared to the one recorded in the previous month.

- This is attributed to the good rainfall that was received during the March-April-May long rains. Vegetation condition was generally stable and good across all the three major livelihoods hence the noted steady vegetation index.

- VCI was generally good across all the sub counties. However, variations in the score were noted as indicated on Figure 4 which reveals the VCI of Turkana North sub county which was flagged out since it recorded the least VCI of 63.8. This is accredited to the depressed rainfall experienced in Turkana North sub county.

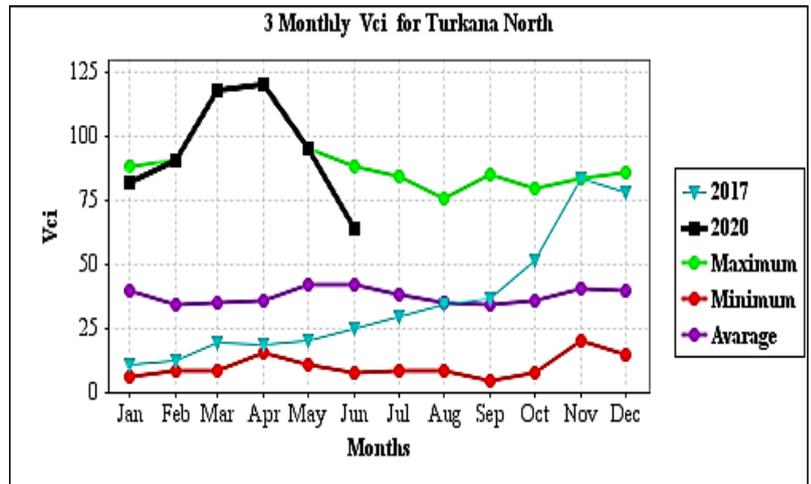
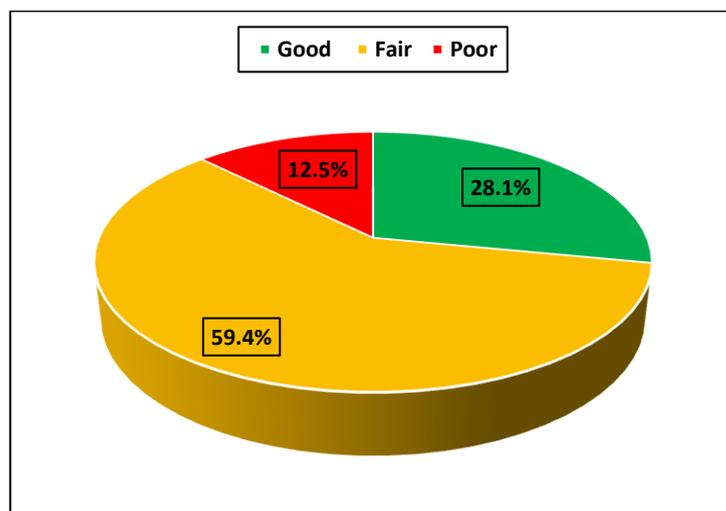


Figure 4: Vegetation Condition Trend – Turkana North

#### 2.1.2 Pasture

- As shown in figure 5 below, in the month of June 2020, pasture was generally fair and within normal ranges with most parts of the county depicting mid-dry hay that is favourable for livestock.
- This is attributed to the recent March-April-May long rainfall that was good and above normal which let to good and sufficient sprouting of pasture in all the three major livelihood zones in the county.
- During the month under review, pasture was accessible by all the livestock species reared in the county in all the three livelihood zones. It is expected that the current pasture will last for at least two months.

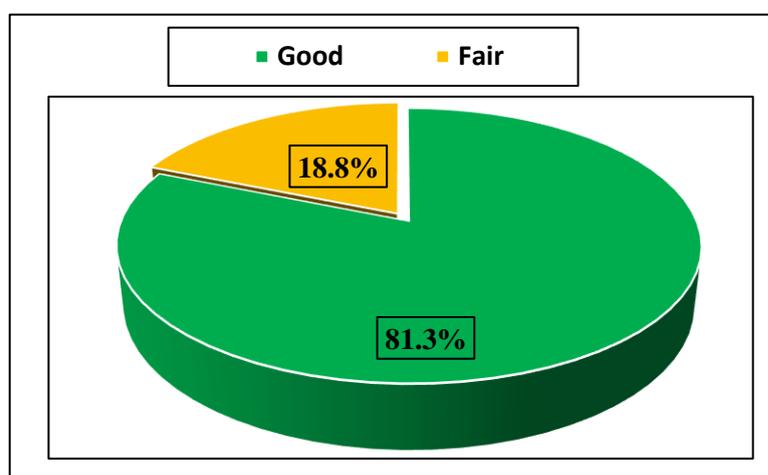
- The quality of pasture was generally fair and the quantity was sufficient for the livestock across all the livelihood zones in the county.
- Comparison was observed across the livelihood zones where; Agro pastoral livelihood zone (especially along the riverines of Kerio and Turkwel rivers) portrayed enhanced pasture. Pastoral livelihood zone had equally good pasture especially in areas and along the areas in the borders of the county in the west sub county and Uganda border.



**Figure 5: Pasture Condition –June 2020**

### 2.1.3 Browse

- Figure 6 depicts the condition of browse during the current reporting month. Browse was significantly good in all the three major livelihood zones in the county.
- However, fisheries had slightly depressed browse compared to pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones.
- The observed good condition of browse is attributed to the recent Long rainfall that was experienced in the county.



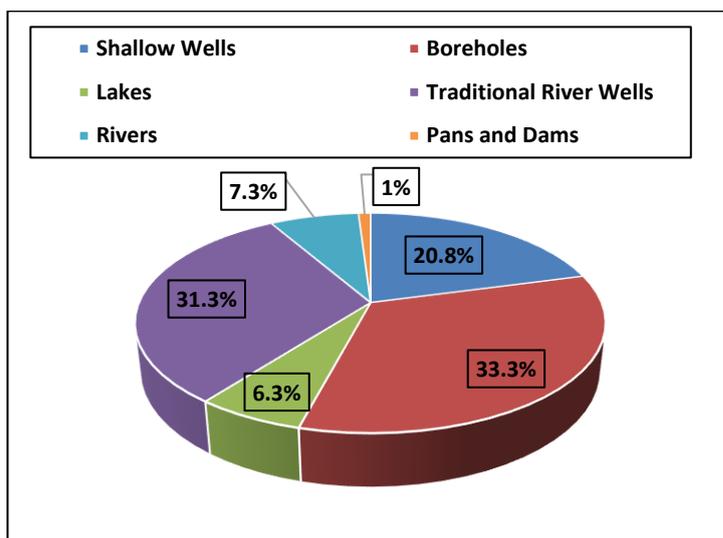
**Figure 6: Browse condition – June 2020**

- The current condition of browse is anticipated to last for three months. However, owing to the threat of destruction on browse and all vegetation from the Desert locust in the county, Browse can deteriorate quickly before the anticipated three months.
- Browse was generally accessible by all livestock species in the county.
- In June 2020, the quality of browse was good; characterized by bushy and green leaves and shrubs across all the major livelihood zones in the county.

## 2.2 WATER RESOURCE

### 2.2.1 Water Sources:

- As portrayed on figure 7 below, the livestock and households relied on three major water sources in varying proportions. The county depends on thirty-three percent on Boreholes water, thirty-one percent on Traditional river wells and twenty-one percent on shallow wells.
- There was no much shift in the quality of water compared to the previous month. However, the quantity of water had slightly gone down due to high rate of evaporation and over dependence by both livestock and humans.



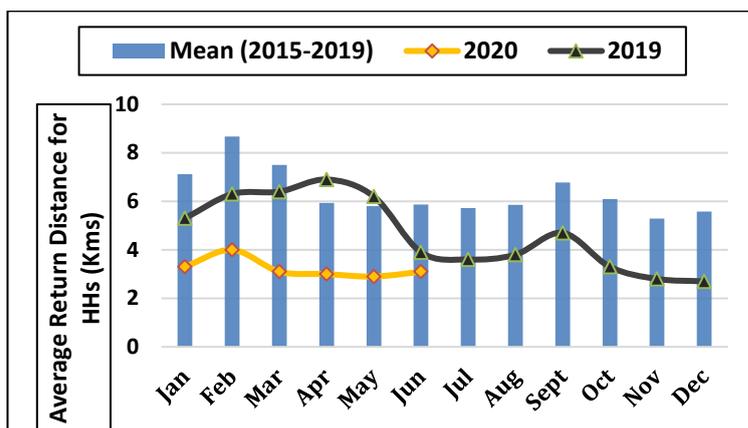
**Figure 7: Water Sources in Turkana County – June 2020**

- Deviation was witnessed across the three livelihood zones; Agro Pastoral livelihood zone had more enhanced water quality and quantity while pastoral livelihood zone had slightly poor water quality and quantity.
- It is expected that the current quantity of water will last for two months with quality expected to deteriorate in the coming months.
- The current water quality and quantity is categorized as Normal water for the period (Index 5).

- During the month under review, the two main rivers, (Turkwel and Kerio), running across the county had significant surface water levels.
- No much variation was observed in the usage of water sources in different livelihood zones compared to the previous month. On the same note, no flash floods were experienced in the county during the month.

### 2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- As portrays in Figure 8 below, the household return distance to water source for the month of June 2020 was 3Kms. Which indicates stability in Household distance compared to the previous month.
- The observed stability in household return distance is mainly attributed to the Long rains that were received during March-April-May. This led to good recharge of the water sources usually relied in the county.
- In comparison to the five-year average, the current household return distance from water source decreased by a fifty-three percent margin compared to the five-year Long Term Average. In comparison to same time last year, the distance to water by households had reduced by seventy-nine percent.
- It was also observed that the longest trekking distance covered by households to water sources was recorded in pastoral livelihood zone compared to fisheries and Agro pastoral zones which had fairly short distance to water sources.
- The average water consumption per person per household per day remained fairly stable as households consumed water at a similar manner and rate as the previous month.
- However, households in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone consumed three-four 20-litre jerry cans of water per day; transforming to 10-12 litres per person per day whereas households in fisheries and pastoral livehood zones consumed at least 5-8 litres of water per person per day.



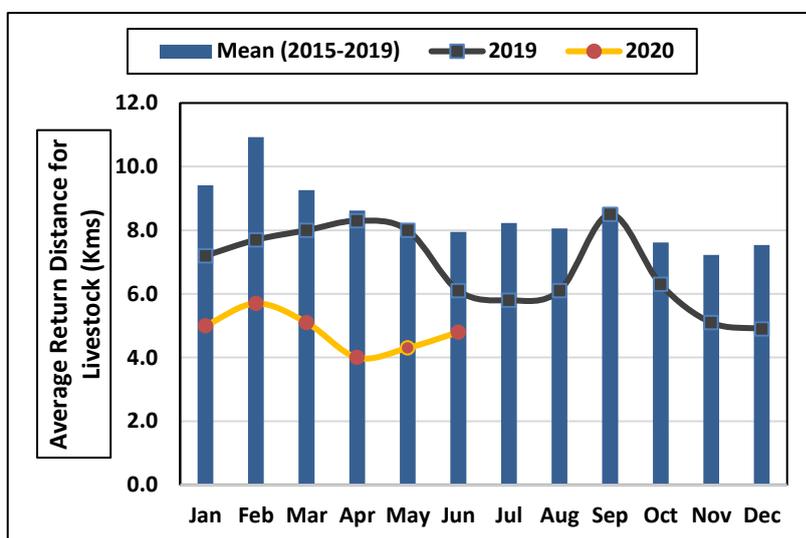
**Figure 8: Household Access to Water Sources**

- There was no much variation in waiting time by households at the water source compared to the previous month; households queued for 10-15 minutes.
- The cost of water remained stable as the previous month as water was typically free at source. In Kalokol, Water was sold at Kshs 5 at source and sold at Kshs 30 to local people.

- Water was also sold to local households and businesses in some developed towns in the county. Some towns include; Kakuma, Lodwar, Lokichoggio, Lolupe and Natwat.

### 2.2.3 Livestock Access

- Figure 9 depicts the average livestock trekking distance to water from grazing areas; which is an increase of twelve percent compared to the distance recorded in the previous month.
- Compared to the five-year Long Term Average, the current livestock return trekking distance from grazing areas to water sources is lower by thirty-nine percent.



**Figure 9: Return Distance to Water from Grazing Areas**

- The observed stability in livestock trekking distance is attributed to the Long rains that were received in the county that otherwise led to forage sprouting near water sources. Water sources were significantly recharged in all the three major livelihood zones hence steady livestock trekking distance in the county.
- Livestock were watered normally on a daily basis for the small stock and cattle while camel were watered at a day-skip rate. This indicates normal water level across all the livelihoods in the county.
- The longest livestock trekking distance was recorded in Fisheries livelihood zone compared to Agro pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones.
- The quality was basically reliable and quantity for livestock remained stable due to reliable water sources like Boreholes, river wells and dams that were repaired and maintained when faulty by the relevant government officers.

### 3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

#### 3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

##### 3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of all the livestock species was good in all the three major livelihood zones in the county. Camels had sagging humps and goats had smooth strong bodies while sheep had fatty and huge tails and cattle had fatty block bodies.
- The current livestock body condition was significantly good (EWS level 1) in comparison to the previous year and similar time last year.
- The general livestock body condition for all the livestock species depicted an upward trend compared to the previous month.

##### 3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- The major livestock diseases reported during the month under review include; Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats, Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) in cattle, Mange and Worms.

##### 3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the month under analysis, the proportion of households that reported to have milked their livestock was twenty-seven percent. Milk production was reported to be 1.5 litres per day per household; which is a six percent decrease compared to the previous month.

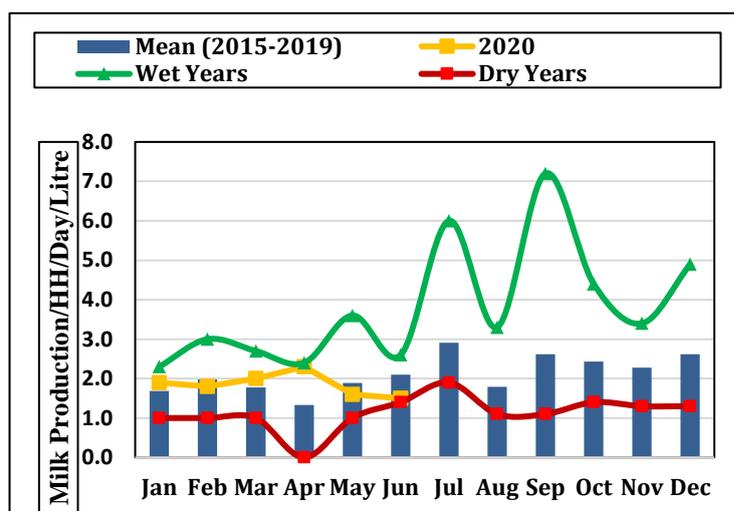


Figure 10: Average Amount of Milk per Household

- The current milk production is below the five-year Long Term Average by twenty-nine percent.

- The observed fairly stable milk production in the county is attributed to the current good body condition of livestock species coupled with good and accessible forage in the county. However, kidding had been observed to be on a declining trend for livestock that are usually milked in the county hence reduced milk produced.

- The current milk production is below the amount milked at such time of the year during wet year by forty-two percent and above the amount milked during dry year by seven percent.
- During the reporting month, households could sell excess milk to markets. This increased food access at household level.

### 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

#### 3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Farmers along the two main rivers (Turkwel and Kerio) were going with weeding and grooming of crops (maize, cowpeas and sorghum) that are at waist height. However, famers in Loima and Turkana west sub county were harvested sorghum
- Other Horticultural products and vegetables continued to be supplied from external market out of the county by external farmers.

## 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

### 4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

#### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

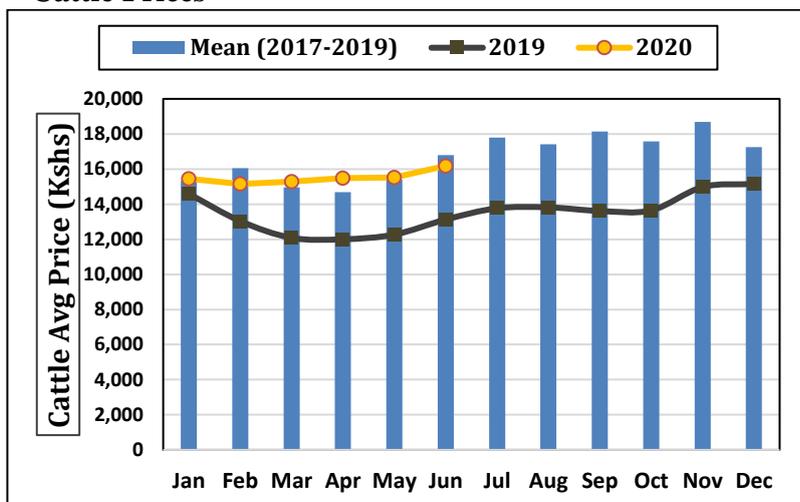


Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County

- During the month under review, cattle price experienced a twenty-three percent increase from that reported on similar month in 2019. On the same note, the price of cattle that was reported in the month under analysis, is slightly below the Short Term Average by four percent
- Variation was observed across the livelihood zones in that; Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price of Kshs 16,278 while no cattle price was recorded in fisheries zone.

#### 4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

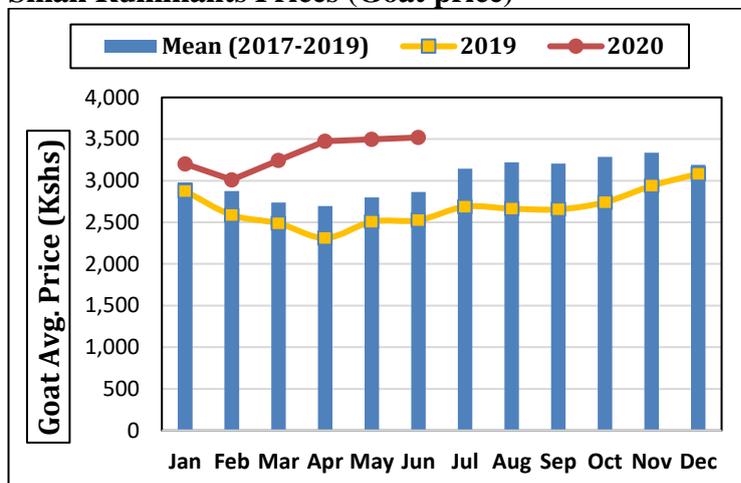


Figure 12: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County

- This indicates that goat price has been favourable for the reporting period. In comparison to the three-year short term average, the current goat price is higher by twenty-three percent.
- Nonetheless, variation was observed in goat price within the livelihood zones; the price of goat in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone was the highest (Kshs 3,571) while fisheries livelihood zone recorded the lowest price of Kshs 3,500.

- As portrayed in figure 11, in June 2020, a 4-year old medium sized bull was sold at Kshs 16,180; depicting a four percent increase from that reported in the previous month.
- Owing to the currently available and accessible pasture and browse coupled with available water in the county, cattle price has remained stable.

- During the reporting month, a 2-year old medium sized goat was sold at Kshs 3,500; indicating a stable price with no much change from the price of goat that was recorded in the previous month.
- The observed stability on the price of goat is attributed to the available and accessible forage and water across all the livelihoods in the county. Goats were able to fatten and thus attract favourable market prices.
- The current price of goat is below the price recorded on a similar period last year by thirty-nine percent

### 4.1.3 Camel Prices

- During the reporting month, the price of a 4-year old camel was recorded at Kshs 25,700; a relatively similar price to that recorded in the previous month.
- However, compared to the price recorded at similar month last year, the current price of camel increased by fifteen percent. This connotes that camel price is favourable.
- Availability and accessibility of pasture and browse is the main factor enabling favourable camel price as livestock fatten up as they feed on fresh pasture and browse across all the livelihood zones to attract good market prices.
- As represented in figure 13 above, the three-year average price of camel price is eight percent below the price recorded in the current month.
- However, the highest camel price of Kshs 25,714 was recorded in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. No camel price was recorded in fisheries livelihood zone during the month under review.

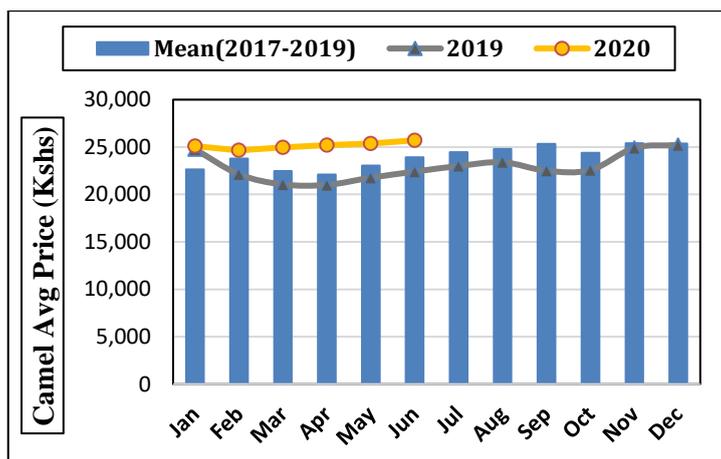


Figure 13: Camel price Trend in Turkana County.

## 4.2 CROP PRICES

### 4.2.1 Maize

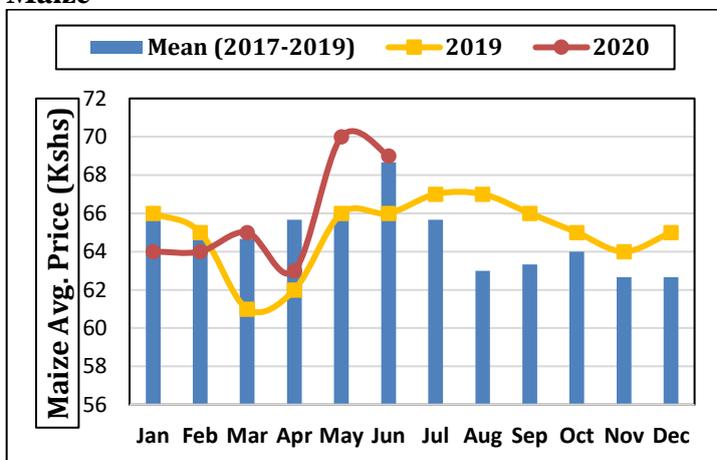


Figure 14: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County

- During the month under analysis, a kilogram of Maize was sold at Kshs 69; a price similar to that recorded in the previous month.
- The steady price in Maize is attributed to availability of Maize stocks in markets across the three major livelihood zones.
- Compared to the three-year average, the current price has not changed much; just a mere three percent as can be seen on figure 14.
- The current Maize price is five percent above the price recorded on a similar time last year as illustrated on figure 14 above.
- However, there were flagged markets in the county. Maize was sold at highest price of Kshs 100 in Turkana North sub county (Kaeris ward and Kibish). This is accredited to the transport fees imposed by traders when ferrying food stuffs to those far areas.
- The highest Maize price of Kshs 72 was recorded in Pastoral livelihood zone while the lowest was recorded in Agro Pastoral zone.

## 4.2.2 Beans

- Beans was sold at Kshs 113 during the reporting month. This connotes a four percent increase from the price recorded in the previous month.
- Stability in beans price is ascribed to the constant supply of beans stock from external markets into the county in all the six sub counties. However, far regions of the county bought beans at a relatively high price compared to areas near Kitale markets due to transport cost imposed on beans price.
- As indicated on figure 15 below, the price of beans is seventeen percent above the three-year average price.

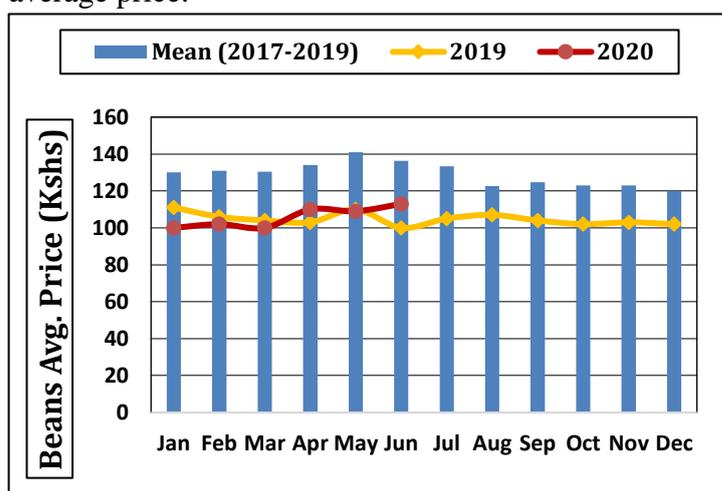


Figure 15: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County

- Compared to the similar period last year, the current price of beans is thirteen percent higher.
- similarly, there was no variations observed in beans price within the livelihood zones. Beans generally traded at a stable Kshs 110 price.
- With the ongoing Desert Locust invasion across the county, the price of beans is anticipated to hike in the forthcoming months.

## 4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- As depicted in figure 16 below, the county recorded Terms of Trade (ToT) of 51. This shows a stable ToT comparable to that recorded in the previous month. In summary, pastoralists are able to buy 51 Kgs of Maize for a sale of a goat during the month under review. This being a slight upward shift in ToT compared to the previous month, the purchasing power of pastoralists has improved and thus they can favourably afford sufficient food stocks at the household level.
- This is due to the good body condition of goats in the county that enables pastoralists sale goats at favourable market prices hence buy sufficient maize stocks.
- The current ToT is thirteen percent above the one recorded at similar time during wet year.

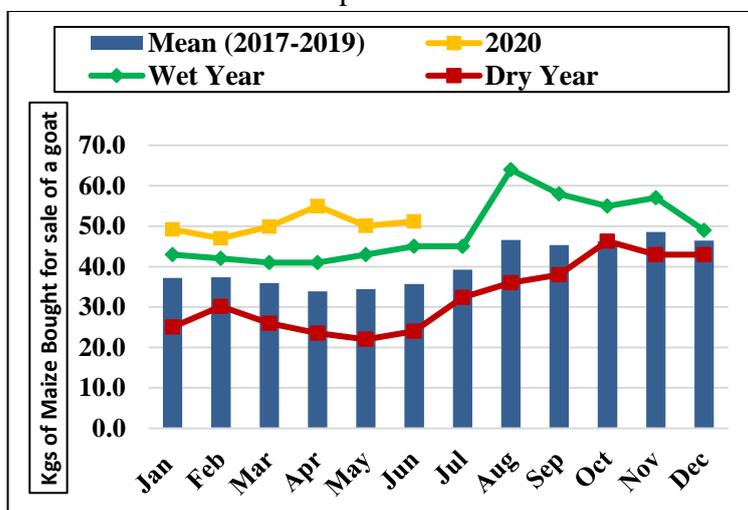


Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County

- Similarly, ToT recorded during June 2020, is above the three-year average by forty-three percent.
- Disparities were witnessed across the livelihood zones where Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest ToT of 59.5, Pastoral zone recorded 48.7 and fisheries livelihood zone recorded ToT of 50.

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- During the month under analysis, the proportion of households who reported to have consumed milk was twenty-six percent out the total sampled households.
- In June 2020, and as indicated on figure 17 below, milk consumption recorded per household per day was 1.5 litres. This depicts that milk consumption per household per day is stable despite the slight upward shift from milk consumption recorded in the previous month.

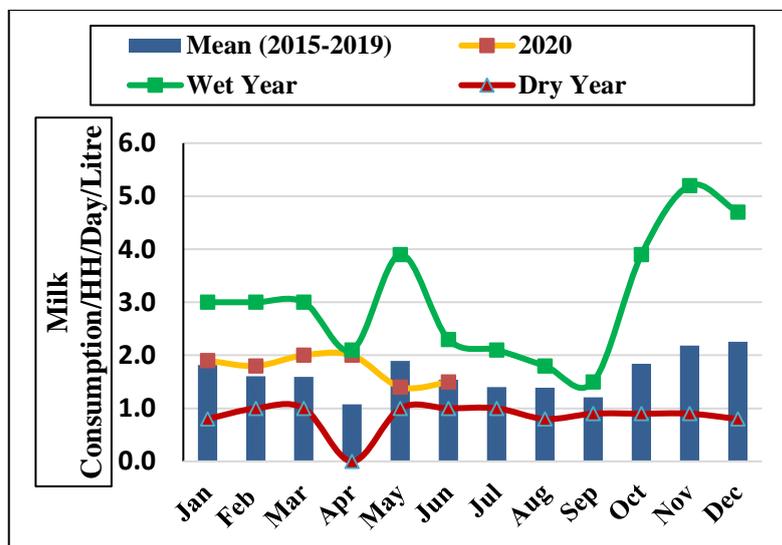


Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern in Turkana County.

- The current milk production portrays a fifty percent increase in comparison to the amount of milk consumed during a similar time in the previous year.
- This is attributed to the stable size of the current herd being milked coupled with good livestock body condition across all the livelihoods in the county.

- As illustrated on figure 17 above the current milk consumption is thirty-five percent below the amount recorded during wet year and fifty percent above the amount recorded on dry year for such time of the year.
- In comparison to the five-year long term average, the current milk consumption is at par for such time of the year.

### 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- In June 2020, different households applied various household consumption strategies in order to access or be able to buy food. The proportion of households were classified into different Food consumption scores categories as follows; 31.2 percent of households were classified into Acceptable FCS, 47.1 percent belonged to Borderline and 46.1 percent belonged into Poor FCS.

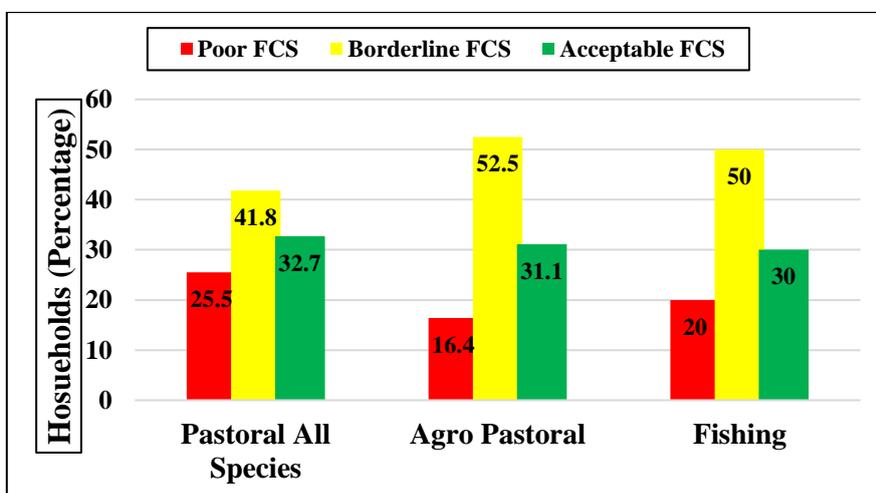


Figure 18: Food Consumption Score by Livelihoods in Turkana County – June 2020

- Figure 18 illustrates proportions of households classified into different food consumption categories.
- The county recorded an average of 32 FCS which was relatively comparable to the one recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to households consuming quite similar food varieties as the previous month.

- During the reporting month, Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest proportion of households with poor FCS. Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest proportion of households which had poor FCS.
- On the same note, different livelihood zones recorded different proportions of households within different FCS categories; Pastoral livelihood zone recorded FCS of 32, fisheries livelihood zone recorded FCS of 31 and Agro pastoral recorded FCS of 30. No much variation was noted in FCS per livelihood zones in the county.

### 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

#### 5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Figure 19 below shows the proportion of children under five years sampled during the reporting period whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) is between 125mm and 134mm; classified as ‘mid-at risk’ of malnutrition. Among the children sampled, forty-seven percent were females and fifty-three percent were males.

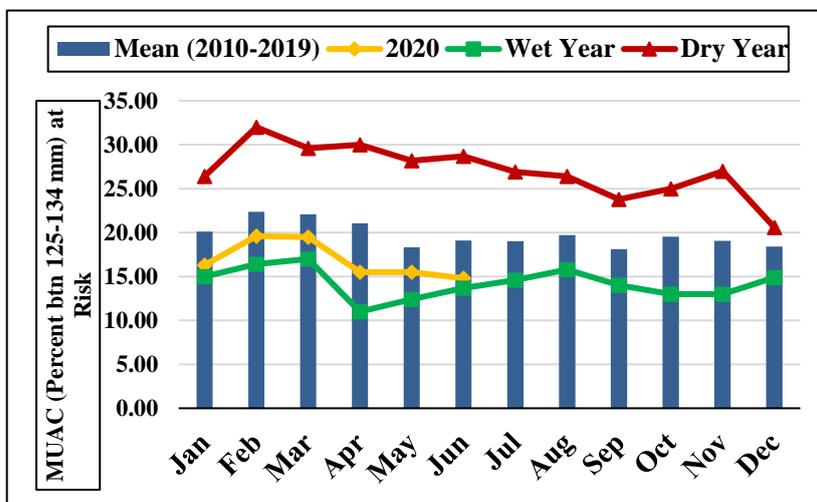


Figure 19: Mid at-Risk Children in Turkana County. Sample size, n=833

- In June 2020, the proportion of children under five years whose MUAC was measured and was between 125 and 134 mm was fifteen percent. This depicts a four percent decrease from the one recorded in the previous month.

- The observed stability in MUAC is ascribed to the availability of milk and food stocks at household level that nourish children with required minimum food nutrients.
- In comparison to ten-year Long-Term Average for a similar time of the year, the current MUAC is twenty-three percent lower. As can be observed on figure 19 above, MUAC recorded on a similar period on wet year is eight percent higher but on contrary, it is forty-eight percent lower that MUAC recorded during dry year.

#### 5.3.2 Health

- During the month under review, the frequently reported human diseases were; Pneumonia, Malaria with chills, dry coughing and Typhoid.

### 5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

#### 5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- The county recorded reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) of 17.5 during the month under review; connoting a thirty-three percent increase from the rCSI recorded in the previous month.
- During the reporting month, it was noted that households in pastoral livelihood zone applied slightly severe coping mechanisms than the households in the Agro Pastoral zone who applied less severe coping strategies. This is evidenced by the rise of rCSI by half recorded in the previous month for households in pastoral livelihood zone.

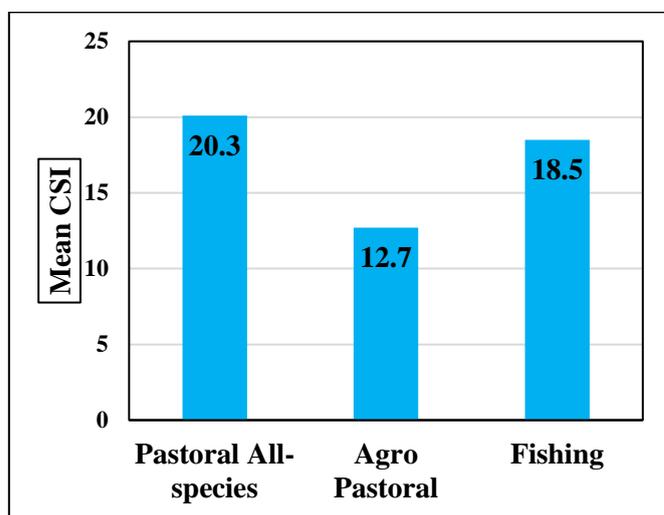


Figure 20: Reduced Coping Strategy Index in Turkana County

- Wholesomely, most households in the three major livelihood zones applied common coping mechanisms which included; relying on less preferred/less expensive food commodities, reducing food portions, and borrowing from neighbours and friends.
- Turkana county being mainly pastoral (sixty percent of total area), most households are known to apply severe coping strategies as depicted on figure 20.

## 6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

### 6.1 FOOD AND NON-FOOD

#### INTERVENTIONS.

Table 1: Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/Organization
Provision of food	Loima	939 households	Girl Child Network

Table 2: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/Organization
Community mobilization and sensitization on dangers of Rift Valley Fever, causes and prevention measures	Loima Sub-county – Lobei –Kotaruk ward	518 (262 men and 256 women)	FAO, VSF Germany, County Department of Veterinary Services and Public Health
Mass livestock treatment, deworming and vaccination	Loima Sub-county – Lobei –Kotaruk ward	1,932 (1,452 males and 480 females)	FAO, VSF Germany, County Department of Veterinary Services and Public Health
Distribution of treated mosquito nets	Loima Sub-county – Lobei –Kotaruk ward	193 (169 female and 24 males)	FAO, VSF Germany, County Department of Veterinary Services and Public Health
Training of Community Disease Reports (CDRs) and Community Health Volunteers	Loima Sub-county – Lobei –Kotaruk ward	6 (1 female and 5 males)	FAO, VSF Germany, County Department of Veterinary Services and Public Health
Training of Local FM Radio Presenters on designing messages on dangers of Rift Valley Fever and sensitizing the community	Loima Sub-county – Lobei –Kotaruk ward	6 (all men)	FAO, VSF Germany, County Department of Veterinary Services and Public Health
Selection of community	Kibish Sub-county –	13 (8 males and 5	VSF Germany and Sub-

representatives to be trained on how to develop Ward Adaptation Plans for Kibish Ward (Under Omo Delta Project)	Kibish Ward	females)	County Administrator
Hand washing stations	Loima	17 communities	Girl Child Network
3 month supply of sanitary pads	Loima	850 girls from 17 schools	Girl Child Network
Surgical face masks	Loima	13 health facilities	Girl Child Network
Posters – information on COVID-19	Turkana	MoH, health facilities and communities	Girl Child Network

## 7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

### 7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- During the reporting month, no major issues on conflict/insecurity were reported in the county.

### 7.2 Migration

- No major livestock migration cases were reported in the county since all the livestock species were within their normal grazing areas as the county was within normal vegetation range.

### 7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Livestock body condition is expected to be stable and on good state. This will provide pastoralists with good purchasing power enabling them to provide food stocks to their families hence improve Food consumptions cores and maintain good and healthy nutrition standards.
- Since food supply to households is anticipated to be good and stable, households are expected to use less severe coping mechanisms as a means of buying and accessing food in the county.
- Agriculture is likely to be highly hampered over the next three months if the current dangerous swarm of Desert Locusts are not curbed appropriately on time. Rain-fed and irrigated agriculture will be destroyed by the insects as they feed on the leaves and stems of crops. This will lead to overall food insecurity in the county since people will depend on imported food stocks and relief food from the government and well-wishers.
- Owing to the current good vegetation condition that is expected to last for two months, livestock will maintain fair milk production which will provide nourishment to children hence stabilize nutrition aspect in the county.
- Food shortage in the county will be high as most farmers are not engaging on farming activities due to the currently imposed measures of social distancing due to prevention of COVID-19 pandemic. This will lead to high food prices and ultimately food deficit in the county and overreliance on food aid.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS.

- **Health and Nutrition:** The recent long rains created pools of water which promoted mosquitoes breeding. Malaria treating and other drugs should be distributed to all health centres and hospitals across the county. Nutrition supplements and screening kits should be available in all health centres and hospitals in order to prevent cases of malnutrition. The ministry of health should provide face masks and hand sanitizers and conduct routine sensitization on COVID-19 information to people.
- **Agriculture:** The county and National governments should conduct continued mass spraying of the current swarms of Desert Locust across the county. Locals should be capacity-built on reporting, controlling and spraying the Desert Locusts. Farmers should be supplied with drought resistant seed varieties that can be harvested within short time periods. Creation of sustainable crop compensation for farmers who get losses due to crop destruction by the Desert Locusts.

- **Food and Safety net:** Initiation of both emergency and regular cash transfers to targeted beneficiaries across the county and distribution of food aid to beneficiaries who were pre-targeted by the local authorities in order to uplift their livelihoods from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Veterinary:** Livestock drugs should be availed in vet stores located in different parts of the county. Veterinary doctors and experts should conduct mass vaccination and treatment of other livestock diseases to all livestock species in the county to prevent eminent livestock deaths while vegetation remain normal and good. Training of village veterinary volunteers that will help in livestock treatment during shortage of funds to facilitate experts to the ground.
- **Livestock:** procurement and stock piling of livestock feeds to done in order to avoid last minute rush that would result in huge livestock deaths during the peak of routine drought that is known to come after short rains.