



**National Drought Management Authority
ISIOLO COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR DECEMBER 2021**

December 2021 EW Phase

Drought Status: Alarm



Maandalizi ya Dharura

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Weather was characterized by hot, cloudy weather with heavy rains around Isiolo in the last dekad. Areas left out in November, i.e Cherab, Charri and Sericho received two days rainfall.
- Vegetation had a severe deficit. Isiolo South had extreme deficit.
- Forage was partially available in Kinna, Garbatulla and Burat.
- Water availability improved slightly in majority of locations leading to reduction in distances in the pastoral livelihood zone.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Body condition in all species remained poor but some are slowly recovering. The most affected are cattle, sheep and goats. Several cases of deaths due to starvation have been reported.
- Household milk production was low and expected to improve gradually starting in January as feed availability improves.

Access Indicators

- Livestock market performance was poor and expected to improve gradually as livestock recover while food commodities prices remained relatively high attributed to low stocks.
- Household milk consumption was low due to poor availability.

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption increased marginally.
- Proportion of children who were severely malnourished decreased slightly.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Alarm	Worsening
Agro-Pastoral	Alert	Improving
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Alert	Improving
County	Alarm	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	38.5mm	>41.2mm
VCI-3month (Isiolo)	10.3	>32.5
State of Water Sources	3	5
Production Indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair to poor	Fair to Good
Milk Production	1.6 Litres	>2.10 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Several deaths	No deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Internal migration	Normal
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	48	>61.4
Milk Consumption	0.9 Litres	>1.41 Litres
Return distance (water sources to households)	1.8km	<2.6km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	Ksh 2-5.00	<Ksh. 5.00
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
Moderately malnourished	10.5 percent	<2.7 percent
Severely malnourished	3.4 percent	<0.6 percent
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	13.7	<12.4
Food Consumption	36.5	>41.4

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

- From figure 1 below, dekadal rainfall estimates (RFE) amounts for the first dekad was below normal LT dekadal RFE estimate. However, second dekad was above normal when compared to their respective long-term dekadal RFE averages.
- Generally, current dekadal rainfall amount shown an above normal trend for the second dekad of the December with significantly higher rainfall amounts compared to the long-term average.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the first, second and third dekad were below normal when compared to their respective long-term dekadal NDVI values.

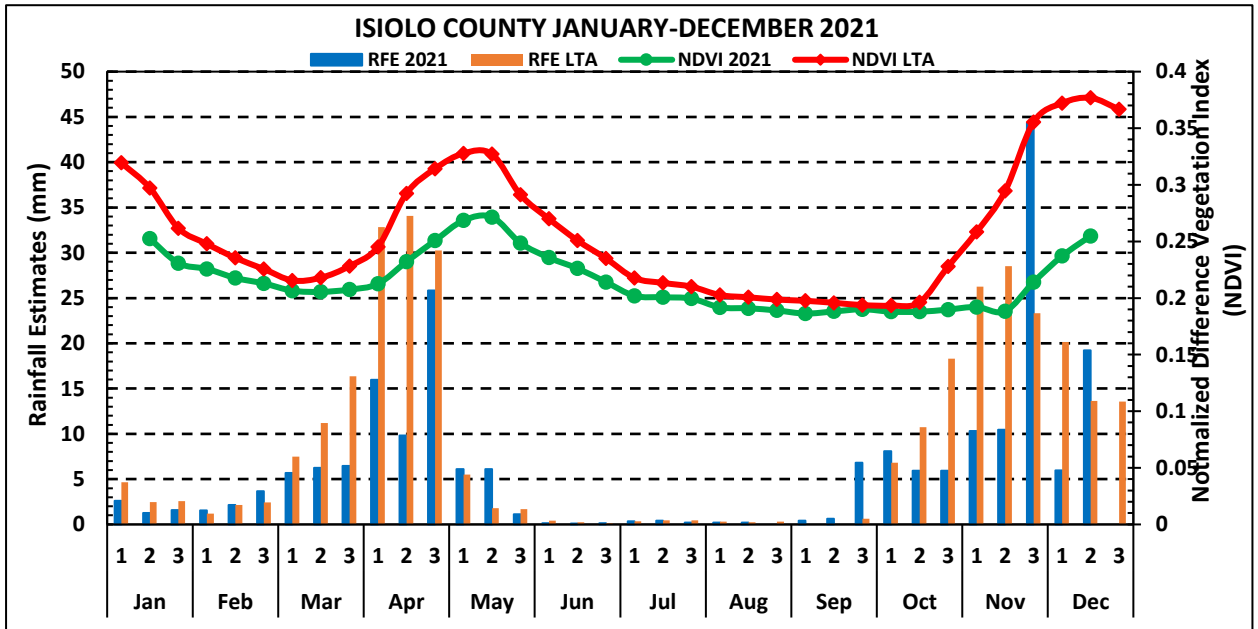


Figure 1: Average NDVI and RFE Estimates

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average rainfall amount of 38.5mm, which is significantly below the LTA of 41.2mm. Isiolo town received a cumulative amount of 78.9mm, the highest recorded. Kinna, received a total of 62.9mm, which is above normal during this period under review.
- The short rains season delayed where areas that had not received any rain such as Charri, Cherab and Sericho experienced 2-days rainfall during the last dekad of the month. The rains were however poorly distributed spatially and temporarily.

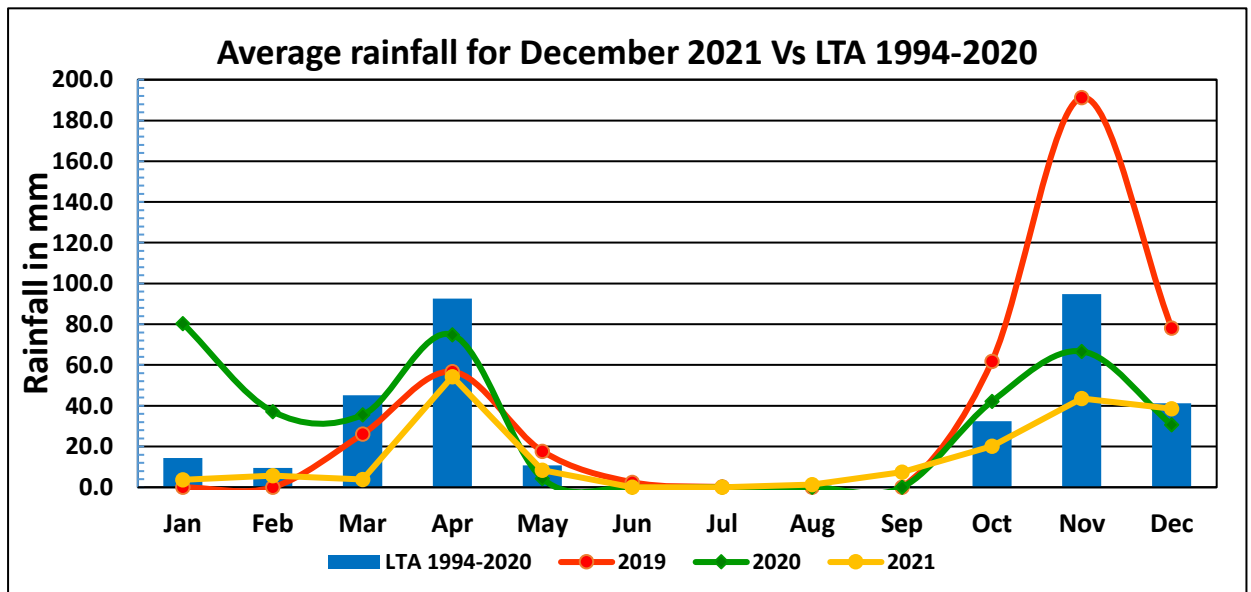


Figure 2: Average amount of rainfall (station data)

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below illustrates December 2021 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.

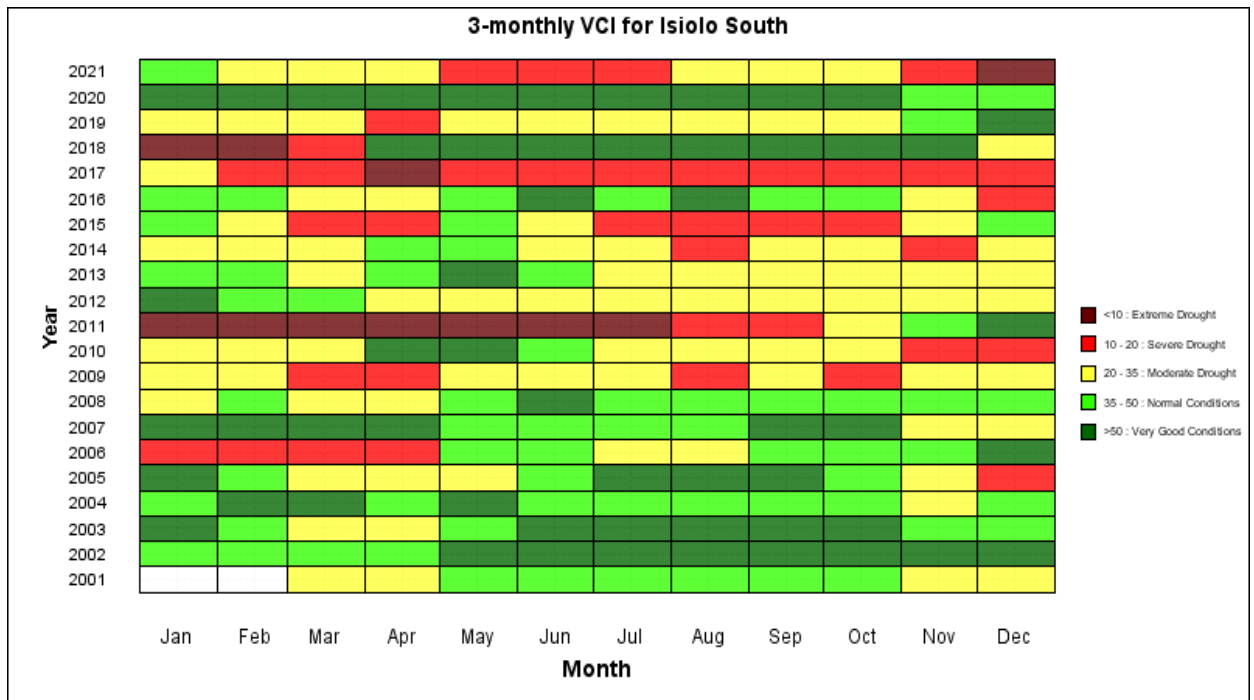


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Index for Isiolo South Sub-County

- The county had a VCI decreased significantly from a value of 18.5 recorded during the previous month to 10.3, placing the county in the severe vegetation deficit situation.
- However, Isiolo south was hardly hit by the rainfall delay having recorded a VCI value of 9.11 down from 17.34 placing the sub-county in extreme drought situation.
- The index has had a significant decline, a phenomenon that was attributed to progressive decline in vegetation cover mainly attributed to delayed rainfall onset.
- Vegetation condition is expected to have some improvements in the following month following reception of rains in several parts of the pastoral livelihood zone which will ignite regeneration of vegetation.

2.1.2 Pasture

- Most of accessible grazing areas pasture remained poor over the entire month under review apart from Kinna, Burat, and small proportions of Garbatulla, Oldonyiro and Ngaremara that received relatively fair amount of rains during in late November to mid-December.
- The condition of pasture in the Cherab, Charri and Sericho and parts of Garbatulla was very poor hence triggering mass migration into Kinna ward and its neighborhoods.
- Overall pasture condition in the month under review was poor, being worse than the reported status at a similar period in the previous year in the larger agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones.
- The dire situation in Cherab, Charri and Sericho is expected to have minimal improvements following reception of some rains in during the last dekad of December. Oldonyiro ward pasture condition remained poor with minimal regeneration of pasture as opposed to forage attributed to high rate degradation.
- Pasture availability is expected to last for less than three months due to fast depletion of the regenerating pasture in the highly concentrated grazing areas that neighbor Nyambene Hills.

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse in a larger part of the pastoral livelihood zone was generally poor apart from Kinna, Burat, and small proportions of Garbatulla, Oldonyiro and Ngaremara that received relatively fair amount of rains during in late November to mid-December.
- The condition of browse in three main pastoral wards Cherab, Charri and Sericho and parts of Garbatulla remained poor leading to mass migration from the areas into Kinna and its neighborhoods where substantial regeneration has occurred.
- Poor browse situation in Cherab, Charri and Sericho is expected to have minimal improvements following reception of some rains in during the last dekad of December. On the other hand, Oldonyiro ward browse condition had significant levels of regeneration.
- Browse availability is expected to remain poor in two to four months as only a few parts of the county received modest amount of rains to trigger its regeneration. The heavy concentration will hasten the rate of depletion in 2-3 months' time.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers, springs, shallow wells, traditional river wells and sand dams.
- Water volumes in most of seasonal rivers have not recharged apart from River Ewaso Nyiro which has significantly recharged following reception of rains at the Aberdare's catchments. Yield in traditional river wells, sand dams and shallow wells was low.
- Areas with acute shortages are Modogashe Sericho and Malkagalla, Dadachabasa, Korbasa and Lakole in Cherab and Bisan Biliqo in Charri.
- The proportion of boreholes on normal usage decreased to 23 percent in the month under review after breakdowns and seasonal disuse. However, the proportion of boreholes reporting no use was 19 percent while the fraction of offline ones was 30 percent. (Source: Kenya RAPID).
- The rate of boreholes breakdown is high as majority of strategic ones are running for more hours than usual.
- Water supply for Isiolo town residents was normal.

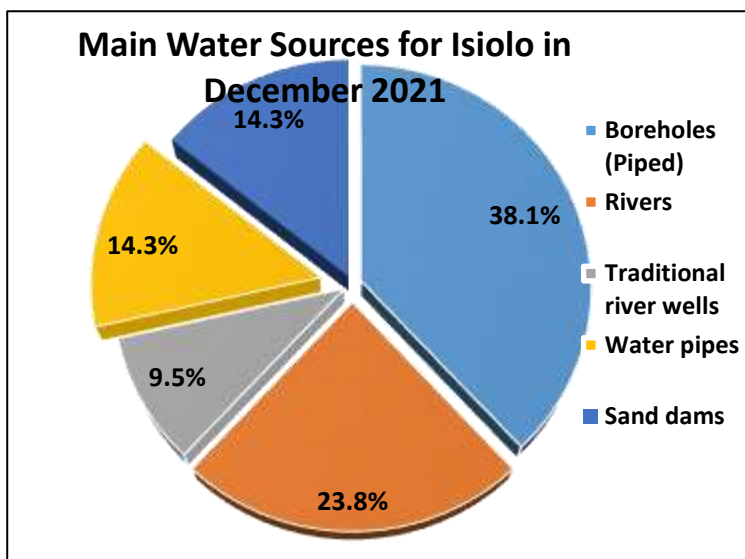


Figure 4: Main water sources

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access distance to main sources reduced to 2.1km from 3.6km after a significant decline was recorded in the agro-pastoral and partially in the pastoral livelihood zones.
- A large proportion of household's accessed water from boreholes and traditional river wells dug along sandy river beds and sand dams while those in Isiolo town accessed from pipe connections.
- Water volumes in water pans and sand dams improved substantially following reception of rains in several parts of the county.
- The average cost of water from community distribution points (*kiosks*) ranged from Ksh.2.00 to Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican which is normal at this time of the year.
- The cost of water in Modogashe remained exceptionally high as water shortage continued in area resulting into high costs of water where a 20 litre jerrican costed households Ksh 50.00, a factor that led to continuation of water trucking to households and key facilities.
- Waiting time at main sources in the pastoral livelihood zone ranged between 10 and 20 minutes.
- The average trekking distance in some settlements of Charri and Cherab ward was of 3km (one way) to River Ewaso Nyiro which has recharged considerably.

- The shortest average distance of about 0.1km was recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' access water from household/community access taps.

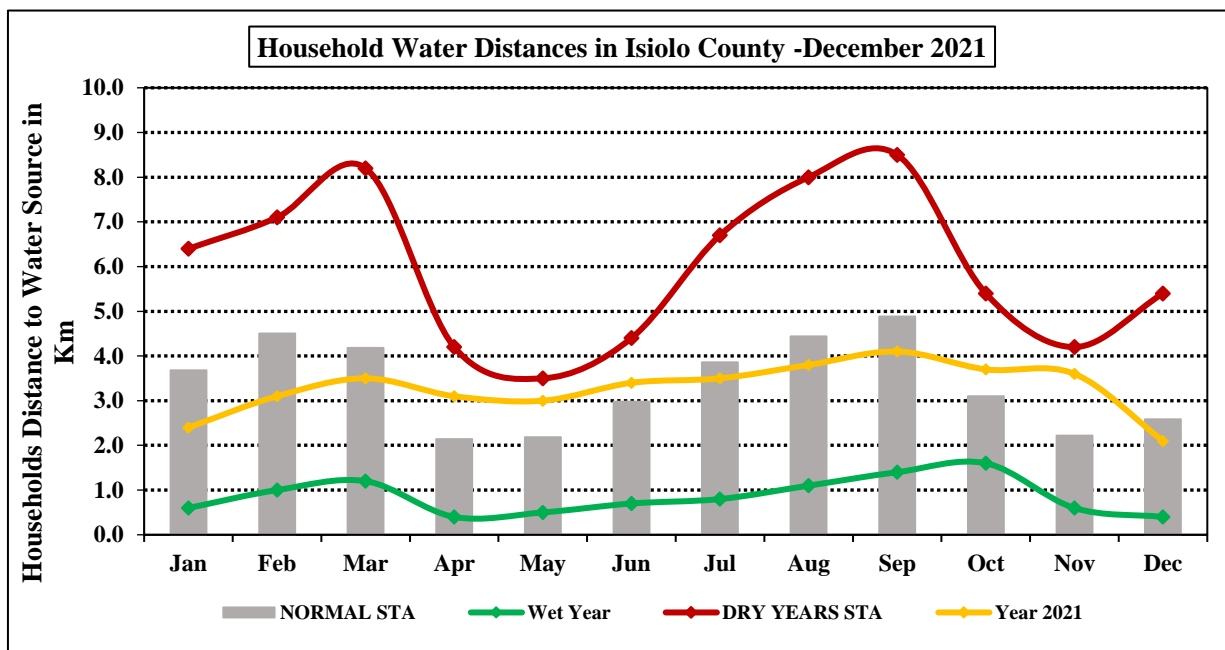


Figure 4: Household distance to water sources

2.1.6 Livestock Access

- Livestock return distance to watering points from the grazing areas reduced significantly to an average of 12.1km in the month under review.
- The reduction in the distance trekked to water sources was attributed to improved availability of forage in the areas where majority of herders have migrated to. The distance may shorten further should more areas receive rains in January.
- Watering intervals for cattle, camels and small stock was two, five and two days respectively.
- The month's livestock watering distance was 38 percent higher than the long-term average of 8.9km at a similar period of the year.
- The livestock watering distances may will considerably in the following month due to fast depletion of forage resources that expected to occur in the grazing areas.

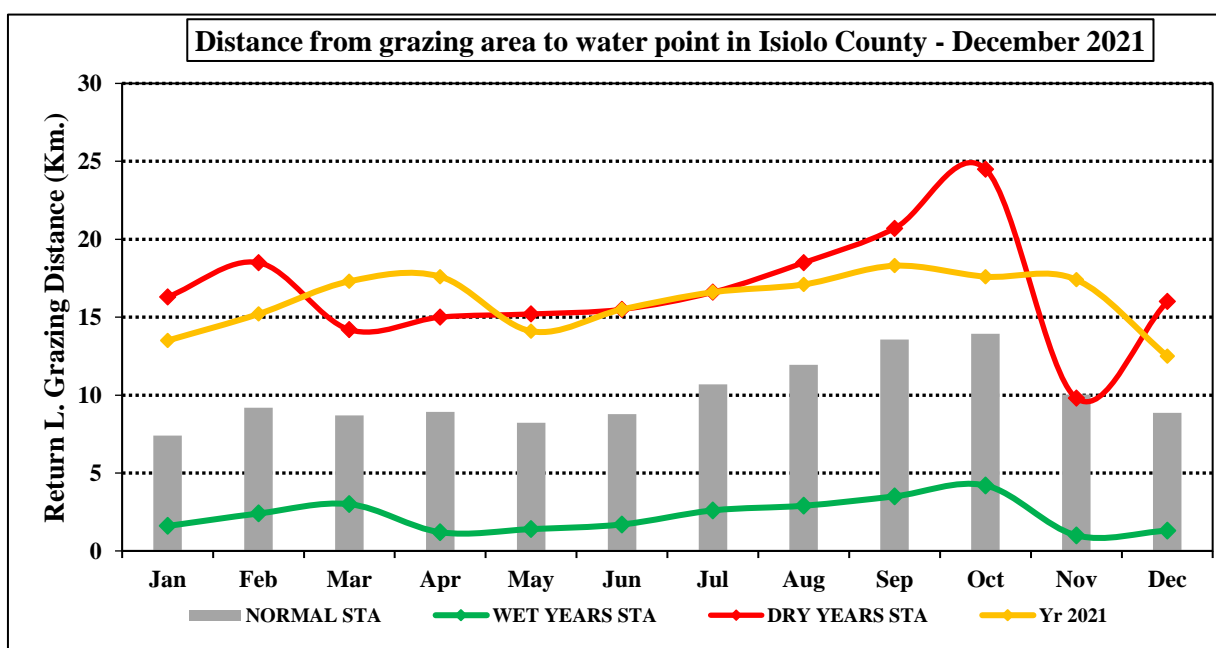


Figure 5: A graph of distance to grazing areas from water points

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The general body condition for all livestock species was poor in all livelihood zones. The condition of animals accessing fresh forage has however started improving gradually.
- The poor animal body condition was attributed to poor pasture availability in majority of grazing areas during the prolonged drought but the situation has since changed substantially following reception of rains in the month of November and December.
- The condition was reportedly more improved among browsers (goats and camels) and least in grazers (cattle and sheep). Majority of animals are in Garbatulla, Boji, Burat and Kinna ward where natural vegetation has had more regeneration.
- The current livestock body condition was poorer compared to a similar period in the long-term.
- The livestock body condition is expected to improve significantly in the following monthly across the county as more grazing zones regenerate after late reception of rains.

3.1.2 Milk Production

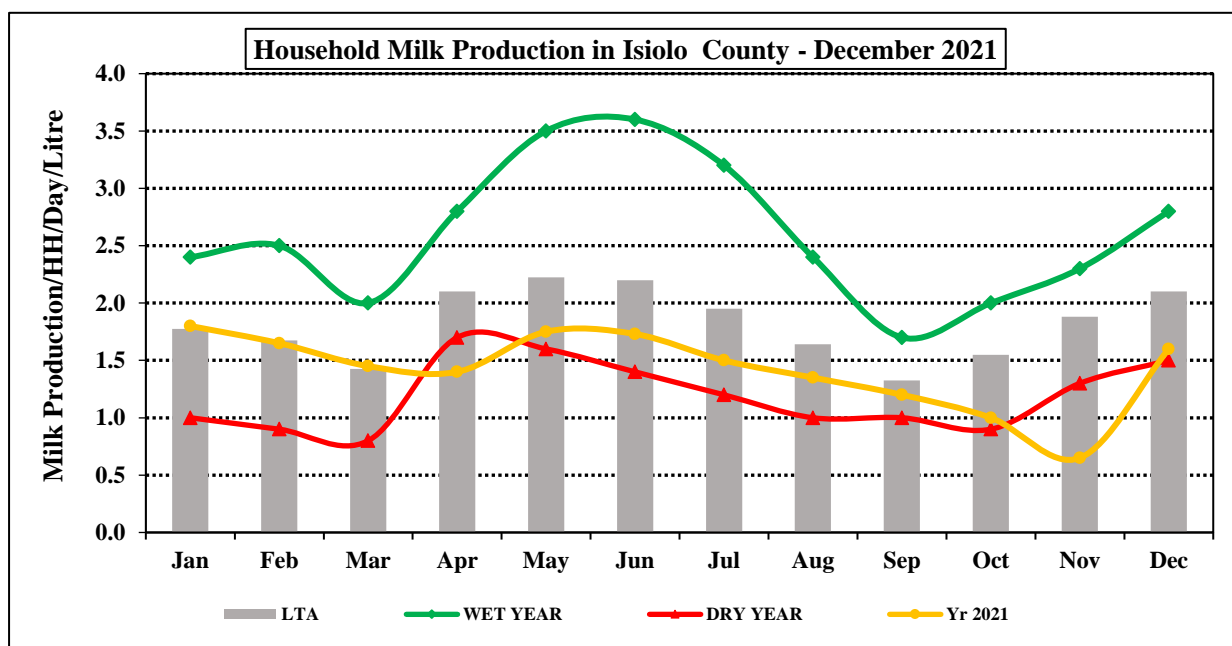


Figure 6: A graph of average milk production in litres

- Milk produced in milking households increased to 1.60 litres in the month under review from 0.60 litres in the previous month much of which was obtained from camels.
- There was little from goats while cattle did not produce any milk as they are still recovering from the impact of drought that claimed several heads.
- The slight increase in production mainly in Kinna, Burat, Garbatulla, Ngaremara and some parts of Oldonyiro could be attributed to a substantial level of recovery of livestock due to improved availability of forage in the mentioned grazing areas.
- The amount produced is expected to improve slightly further in the following month as more and more herds that have migrated towards the Kinna-Garbatulla-Igembe East recover as they utilize the fresh regenerating forage.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Crops replanted after withering of those planted at the false onset are developing well especially in Kinna and Burat. Maize crops are nearing knee stage while legumes are at budding stages.
- Small-scale irrigation actively continued along permanent rivers; River Isiolo, River Ewaso Nyiro and River Bisan adhi. Majority of farms along the rivers have horticultural crops such as onions, kales and tomatoes. Irrigation farming received a boost following resumption of rains at the catchment areas.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

Cattle Prices

- Cattle price increased significantly to an average of Ksh.23,900 during the month under review from Ksh. 21,500 during the previous month.
- The increase was attributed to a slight increase in demand of cattle meat during the festive season. The increase was mainly skewed to Isiolo town secondary market where relatively few heads of cattle in good to fair body condition sourced from selected parts of the county and beyond were traded.
- The average price was significantly depressed in most rural primary markets as majority of cattle heads were in poor body condition therefore not feasible for sale while those in fair body condition were sold at a significantly low amount almost equal to the long-term average.
- The highest average price was recorded in Isiolo town market at Ksh.35,200 while the least was Ksh.15,600 in Modogashe market.
- The period's price was 3 percent below the long-term average of Ksh.24,200 at the same period of the year.

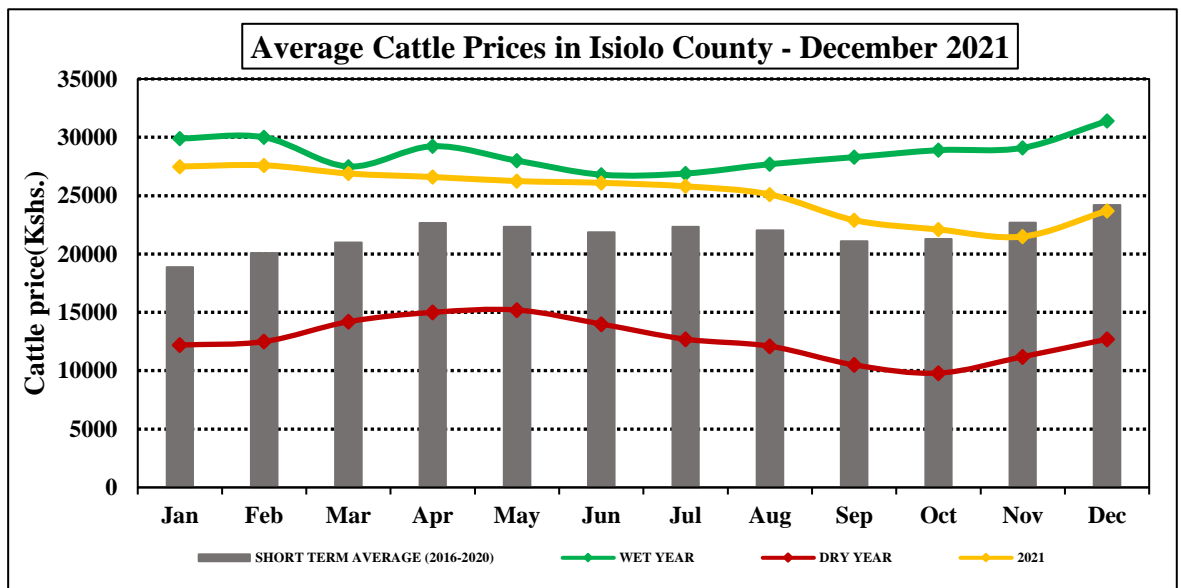


Figure 7: A graph of average market price of cattle

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

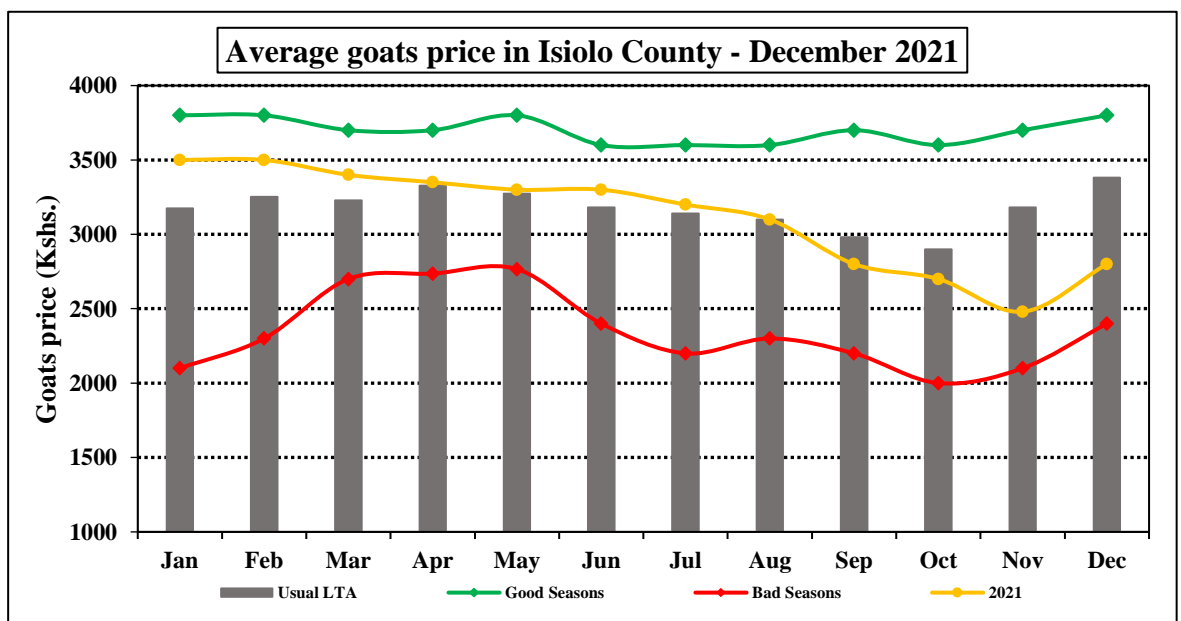


Figure 8: Average price of goats

- A two-year old goat price increased slightly to Ksh.2,800 in the month under review from an average of Ksh.2,500 in the previous month.
- Just like cattle, the relatively higher prices were mainly offered at Isiolo town secondary market where a relatively larger number of goats in good body condition sourced from selected parts of the county and beyond were traded.
- Although there was increased demand for goat meat that triggered the recorded price increase, the sales were lower compared to the previous years, a factor that is mainly blamed on poor body condition. The poor goat body condition also led to poor supply from farmers and consequently a lower market price for that managed to sell.
- The least and highest market prices recorded were Ksh.2,100 and Ksh.3,800 in Modogashe and Isiolo town markets respectively.
- Average goat price for the period was 12 percent below the long-term average of Ksh 3,400. at a similar period of the year.

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- The market price of a kilogram of maize stabilized at Ksh.57.60 in the month under review with the higher than normal price attributed to diminishing cereal stocks held by traders.
- The cereals lowest price was Ksh.50 in Isiolo town market and highest in Merti at Ksh.70.00.
- The cereal's price in rural markets including Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Sericho was relatively high as supplies were low attributed to the long distances from Isiolo main market. Its demand is often low given that the cereal's preference is outweighed by rice.
- Average price of maize was 7 percent higher than the long-term average of Ksh.54.00 at a similar period of the year.

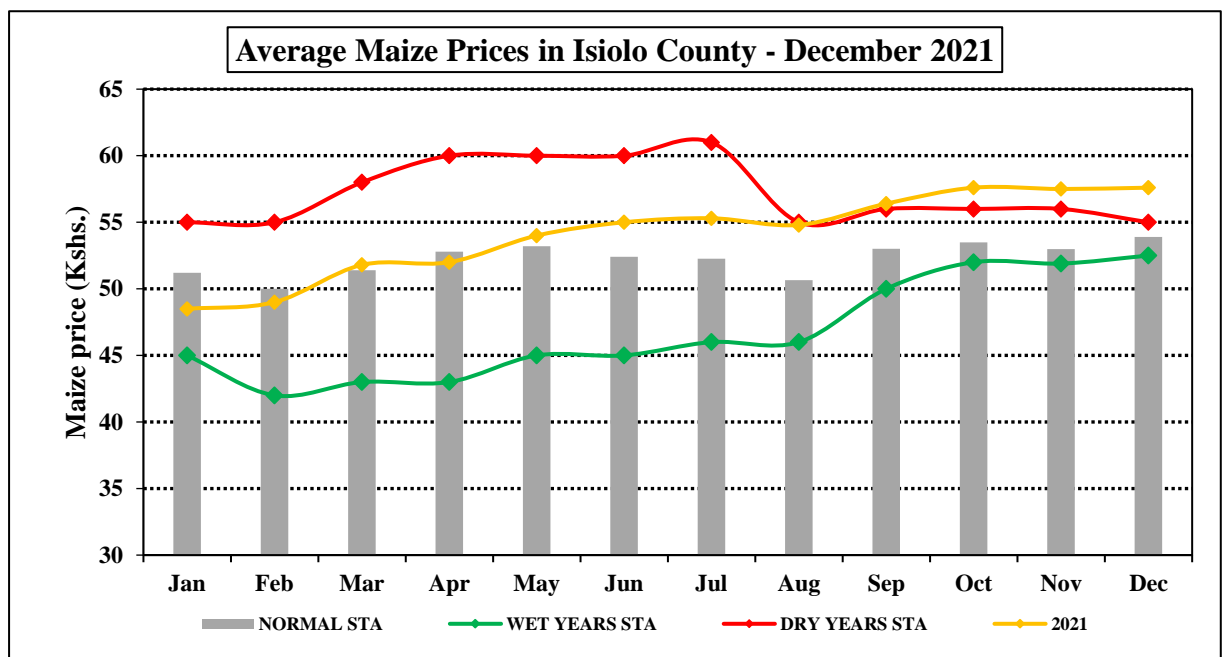


Figure 9: A graph of average maize (cereal) market price in the county

Beans

- The average price of beans increased marginally to stabilized at Ksh.125 in the month under review. The price has remained high in the last three consecutive months mainly due to low stocks of the pulses held by traders.
- The pulse's price is expected to remain high in the next two months before fresh harvests are realized in February the following year.
- The highest price was recorded in Merti market in the pastoral livelihood zone at an average of Ksh.140 while the lowest price was in Isiolo at Ksh.110 in Isiolo town market.
- The price was 16 percent higher than the long-term average price of Ksh.108 during a similar period of the year.

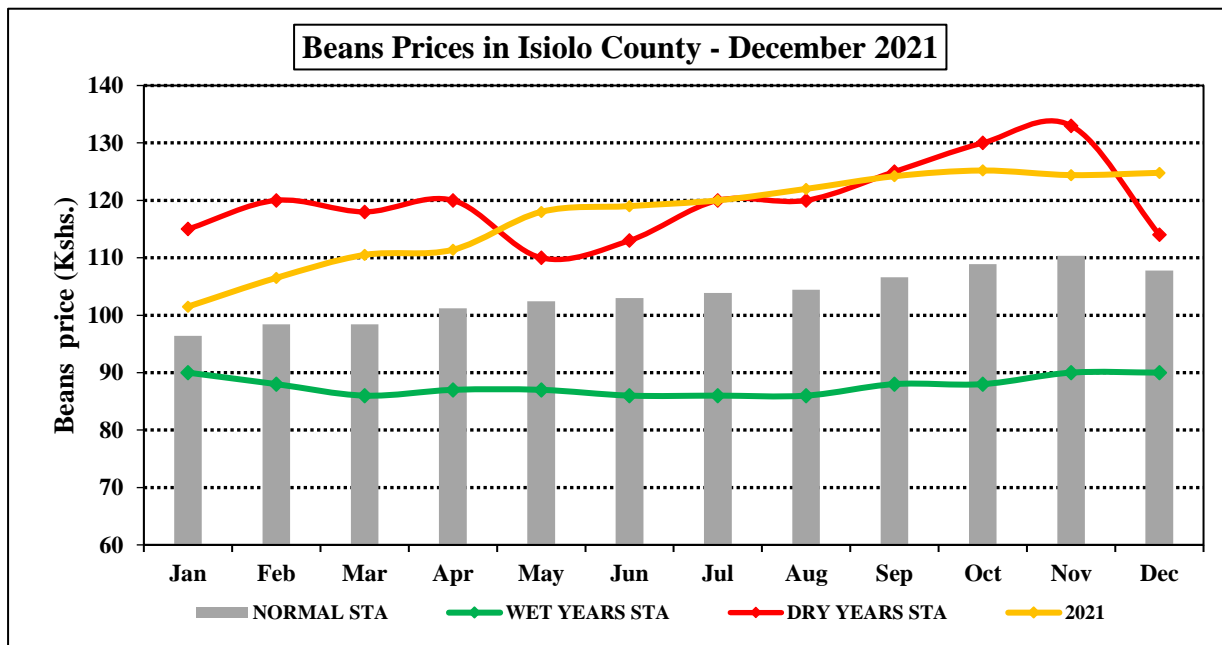


Figure 10: A graph showing average market price for pulses (beans)

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

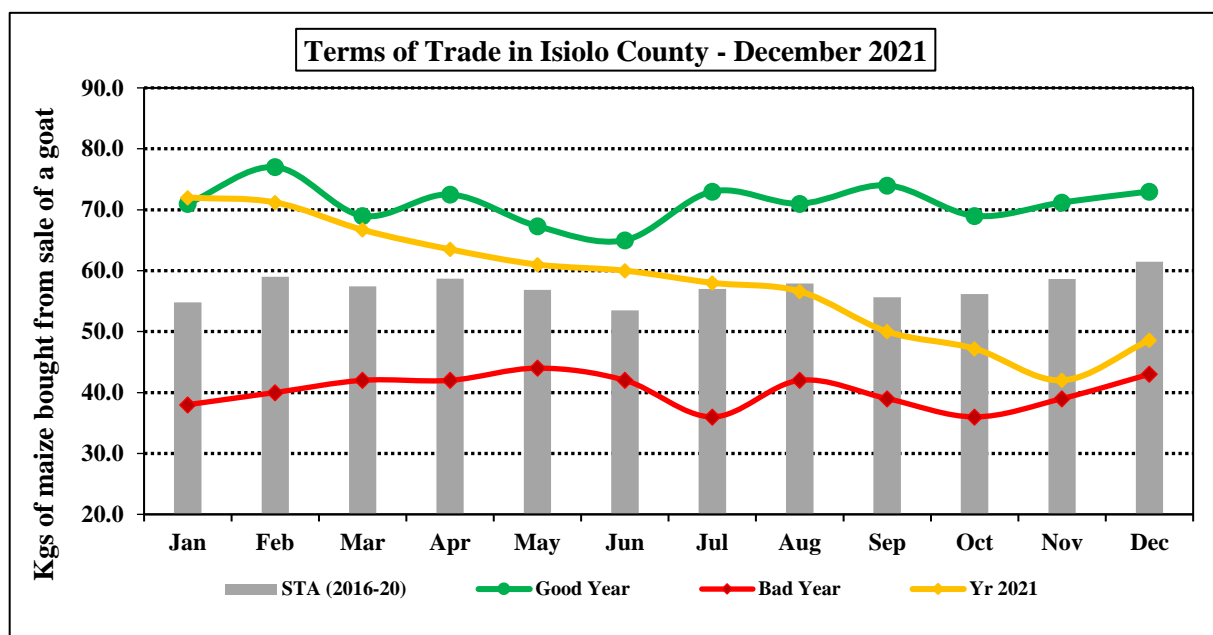


Figure 11: A graph showing the typical pastoralist households Terms of Trade in the county

- Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) increased significantly to 48.6 kg/goat in the period under review from 42.0 kg/goat in the previous month.
- There was no remarkable rise in the purchasing power of households who accessed rural markets as the goat price increase was skewed to Isiolo town where market prices were significantly higher.
- The ratio was 21 percent below the long-term average of 61.4kg/goat at a similar period of time in a year.
- The reduction in the Terms of Trade ratio reflected a significant improvement of the household's purchasing power attributed to the slight increase in the average goat price.
- The measure of purchasing power in the county is expected to improve slightly in the following month when livestock are recovering from impacts of prolonged drought.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

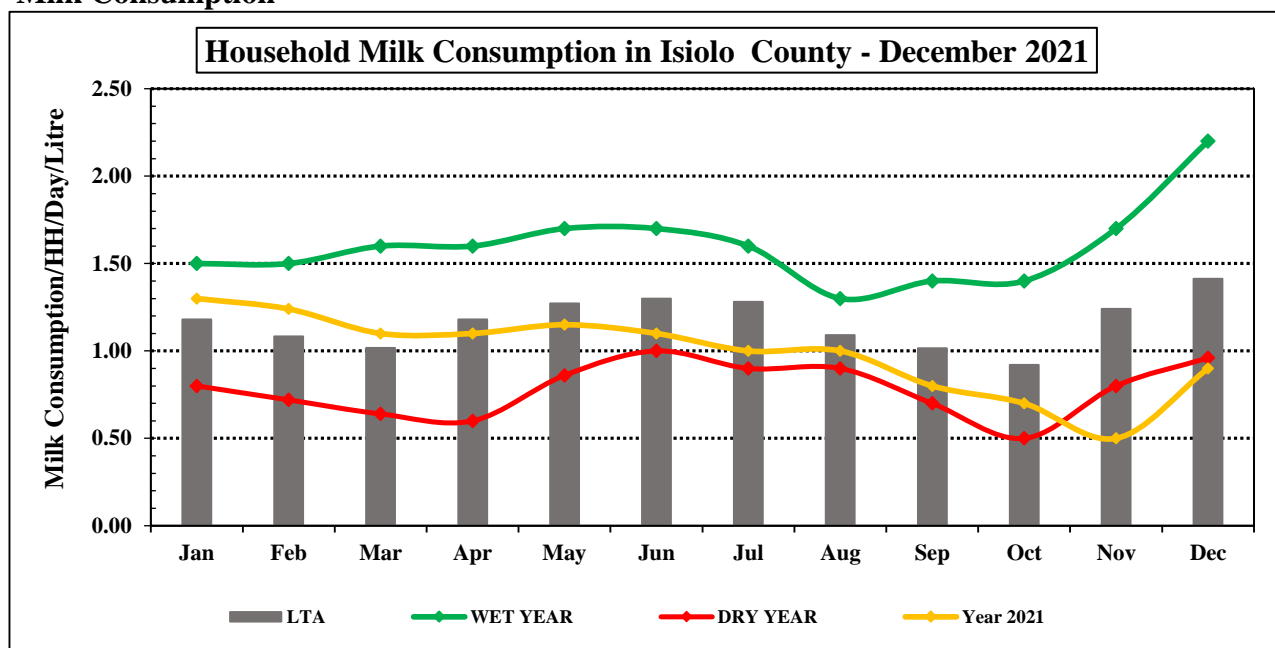


Figure 12: Average milk consumption in litres

- Average milk consumption per household increased slightly to 0.90 litres in the month under review from 0.50 litres in the previous month.
- The increase in the amount of fresh milk consumed was attributed to increased production mainly from camels and a little from goats grazing around Kinna, Garbatulla, Burat and some few parts of Oldonyiro and Ngaremara wards.
- Average consumption was 36 percent below the long-term average of 1.40 litres during a similar period of the year. The amount consumed is expected to increase in the following month.
- Milk consumption remained comparatively higher in the pastoral livelihood zone where animals are concentrated compared to the other livelihood zones.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

Patterns of household food consumption deteriorated marginally as shown in Figure 12 where an estimated 13.0 percent and 32.0 percent of households had poor and borderline food consumption respectively.

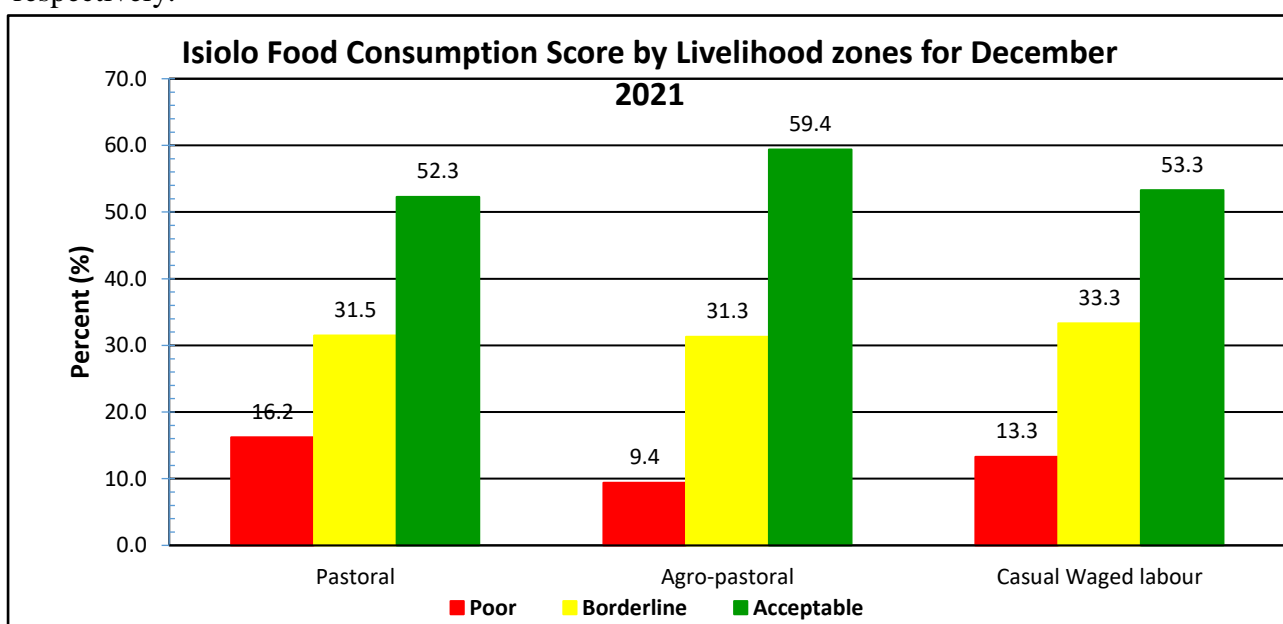


Figure 13: Households' food consumption score

- Households with borderline food consumption rose marginally by 2 percent from the previous month. The rise could be attributed to the deteriorating food availability and accessibility mainly in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones.
- The general dietary diversity in the pastoral livelihood zone was poor, a situation that is partly attributed to limited availability of foods of 7 food groups and prevalence of certain food types.
- Food consumption situation is expected to improve considerably in the month of January and February following the progressing recovery of livestock, the main source of food for households in the larger pastoral livelihood zone.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- During the period under review, 3.4 percent and 10.5 percent of children were severely malnourished and moderately malnourished respectively.
- There was a marginal decline in the proportion of children who were severely malnourished. This implies that the number of malnourished children slightly considerably an indication of an improving level of nutrition among the under-fives.

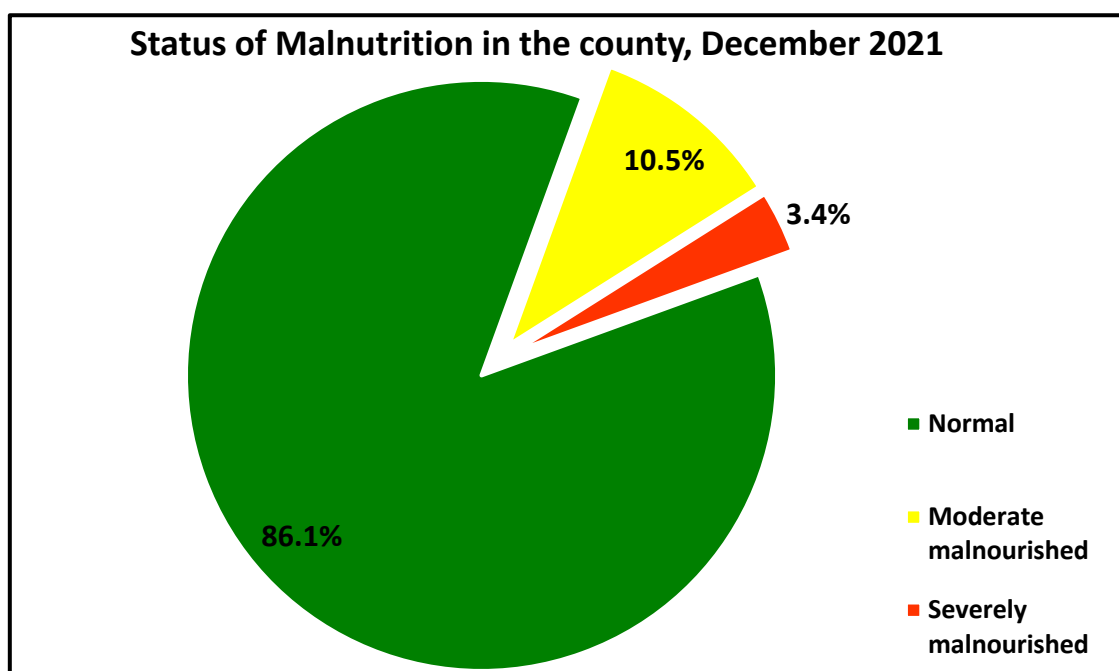


Figure 14: Proportion of under five-year children who are moderately and severely malnourished

- The proportion that were severely malnourished reduced slightly to 3.4 percent from 4.0 percent in the previous month.
- The slight decline in the proportion of children who are severely malnourished could be attributed to the ongoing efforts of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) program and cash transfers aimed at improving consumption and dietary diversity by the Department of Health with support from partners notably Action Against Hunger. However, overall the rate of malnutrition remained high due to deteriorating food availability.
- The prevailing high rate of children at risk of malnutrition would be attributed to poor young child nutrition among pastoral households as well as prevalence of endemic diseases such as upper respiratory tract infections and malaria among the under-fives.

5.3.2 Health

- Health seeking behavior improved compared to a similar time in the previous year when fear and stigma of Covid-19 crumbled people's initiative of seeking treatment in medical facilities.
- The general populations' most prevalent diseases included acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin disease and urinary tract infections.

- Children under five years' most prevalent diseases included the diarrheal, acute respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin disease

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

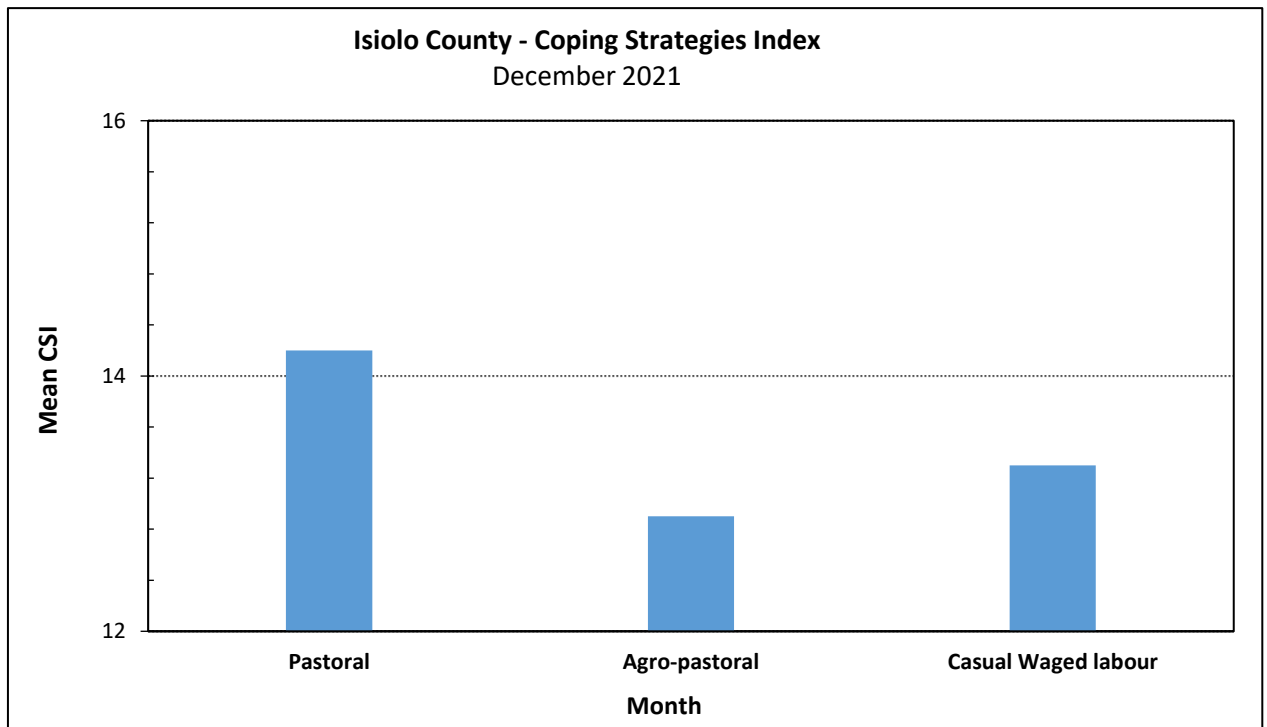


Figure 15: Household Reduced Coping Strategies Index

- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased slightly to 13.79 during the month under review from 13.14 in the previous month.
- The increasing value to the index depicts an increased employment of severe coping strategies by households attributed to the poor availability and access to food in all livelihood zones.
- In the pastoral livelihood zone, challenges of food availability were attributed to the deteriorating livestock body condition, low to no income from the sale of livestock, low milk availability and failed crop production in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Continued migration by herding households in search of forage as well as shrinking access to livestock markets were also to blame for the increased rate of employment of coping strategies.
- Most commonly employed coping strategies over the period were skipping of meals, reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive foods as well as taking credit from neighbours and shops.
- Other commonly employed coping strategies are reduction of the number of meals, reduction in portion or size of meals and borrowing as others spent their savings to meet household food needs.

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 to vulnerable HHs	Burat, Oldonyiro and Kinna, Ngaremara	Isiolo North Isiolo South	WFP	6,600 HHs
	Garbatulla, Sericho, Cherab and Burat	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	WFP	1,800HHs
	All wards	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	1,000HHs
	Ngaremara ward Cherab ward	Isiolo North	CRS-NAWIRI	Ngaremara- 400HHs Cherab- 200HHs
	Badana, Modogashe	Isiolo North and South	MID-P	357HHs
Slaughter Destocking	All wards	Isiolo North Isiolo South	Kenya Meat Commission NDMA, KRCS, S DLP	3,327 cattle
Livestock disease surveillance	All wards	All sub county	RPLRP and VSF Suisse	All wards
Water trucking	Modogashe	Garbatulla	NDMA, County Govt. Department of water	2,500 HHs
	Malkagalla, Korbesa, Lakole,	Merti	NDMA, World Vision County Government	1,500 HHs
	Oldonyiro	Isiolo North		1,500 HHs
	Charri	Isiolo North		
Rehabilitation of boreholes in Ngaremara and Burat	3 in Burat and 2 in Ngaremara	Isiolo North	Action Aid	3,000 HHs
Installation of solar kits in 112 shallow wells	Burat and Ngaremara			3,500 HHs
Provision of fuel subsidy to strategic boreholes	Cherab, Sericho, Kinna	Isiolo North and Isiolo South	Northern Water Works Development Agency (NWWDA)	11,000 lts
Food Voucher worth Ksh 5,000	Mataarba, Malkagalla, Dadachalafe, DololoDakiye, Bassa	Isiolo North	MID-P	400HHs

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were no major insecurity and/or conflict incidences reported over period under review.

7.2 Migration

- Majority of livestock from Sericho, Cherab, and Charri migrated to grazing areas of Garbatulla, Boji and Kinna where forage has regenerated significantly following heavy rains received in the area.

7.2 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- The short rains season's cessation was in December and that there will be no showers/rains during the January-February dry spell until onset of March-April-May in mid to late March.

Prognosis

- The general food security situation remained poor due to effects of the prolonged drought that affected availability and access pillars in all livelihood zones. The reception of rains, though poorly distributed temporarily and spatially brought a heavy relief to pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods that are now on a gradual recovery.
- Livestock production recovery in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones is ongoing though with difficulties associated with long distance migration to a small portion where a significant regeneration of natural vegetation has occurred. Once recovered, most livestock species will regain their good body condition fit for the market as well as produce milk for household consumption and sale of excess amounts.
- Food crop production was low after a fewer number of farmers replanted after withering of crops they planted during the false onset. The area under cultivation is significantly lower, a factor that will result in low stocks being realized at the end of the season.
- There was normal access to livestock and food commodities markets where majority of households obtained their food supplies. However, livestock marketing was poor as a significant proportion of animals were emaciated leading to low demand and consequently their price. Declining stocks resulted in price increase of cereals and other food commodities thus affecting accessibility. However, the scenario is expected to improve in the month of February when the harvesting season beckons.
- Food consumption was fair but deteriorating in all livelihoods zones as an increasing proportion of households had poor and borderline food consumption. However, this is likely to improve in one to two months' time following the ongoing recovery of major livelihoods.
- Food utilization at the household level was fair across the livelihood zones even though water availability proved to be a challenge in some areas where no rains have been received. Herding households' trekked relatively shorter distances to obtain water for drinking and cooking with its availability expected to stabilize substantially in the month of January.
- The competition over rangeland resources in the few areas experiencing heavy influx is expected to be relatively high and might lead to conflicts.
- The overall food security situation remains in the Crisis phase (IPC phase 3) and on an improving trend.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support the community rangeland management structures by promotion of reseeded of grazing areas and protection of the reseeded sections of the grazing lands while on recovery.
- Planning and mobilization of resources for conducting a SMART Survey to ascertain the level of malnutrition to inform nutrition sensitive programming.
- Upscale cash transfer programs to support recovery of households affected by drought.
- Support local peace building and conflict resolution mechanisms to promote peaceful sharing of rangeland resources and avert conflicts that may arise from the current concentration of herders in grazing areas of Kinna and Garbatulla wards.
- Upscale water trucking interventions in water scarce hot spots such as Modogashe in Sericho ward and Malkagalla, Dadacha Bassa, Lafa and other settlements in Cherab ward which have not received any rainfall.
- Repair of destroyed boreholes and watering infrastructure at settlements and dry season grazing reserves to enhance water services delivery and preparedness.
- Regular monitoring and reporting of the evolving weather conditions to enhance county and national preparedness.
- Upscale supplementary feeding programme at health facilities to reach the growing number of malnourished children.
- Promote agri-nutrition sensitive interventions to boost nutrition security especially among the pastoral and agro-pastoral households.
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation as well as sensitize communities on adherence to safety precautionary measures to stem spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) emerging variants.