

National Drought Management Authority

TURKANA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2020



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



APRIL EW PHASE

Drought Status: NORMAL



Shughuli za kawaida

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	PHASE	TREND
PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	NORMAL	STABLE
AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	STABLE
FISHERIES	NORMAL	STABLE
COUNTY	NORMAL	STABLE

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Rainfall received during the month of April was highly enhanced especially in the second dekad with a distribution in time of 10-12 days across the three major livelihood zones. Consequently, total rainfall recorded for the period; November 2019 to April 2020 accounted for 196 percent of the normal precipitation for that span of time.
- Vegetation condition was good and stable in relation to the previous month as evidenced by the unchanged VCI-3month value of 117 for the entire County. Therefore, vegetation greenness across all the Sub counties was above normal.
- Water sources recharged significantly during the month under review with for instance approximately half of the water pans and rock catchments being at full capacity.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Livestock body condition for all species was remarkably good and improving and that was partly as a result of the trekking distance to water source being short and falling strongly within the seasonal range. The level of milk produced increased marginally while that of consumption remained stable but both were within the normal range for the month.
- An upward shift in the terms of trade was noted and was considerably above the long term average with neither livestock deaths nor migration being reported in April.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	196	80-120
VCI-3 month (County)	117	>35
VCI-3 month (T. East)	70	>35
State of Water Sources	5-6	5-6

Production Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	2.3Litres	> 2.0 Litres
Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	56	>27
Milk Consumption	2 Litres	>1.8 Litres
Return distance to water sources (Household)	3.0 km	< 3.8 km
Cost of Water(KSh/20L)	KSh. 0-5	<KSh .5

- Short rains harvests
- Short dry spell
- Reduced milk yields
- Increased HH Food Stocks
- Land preparation

- Planting/Weeding
- Long rains
- High Calving Rate
- Milk Yields Increase

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

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Highly enhanced rainfall was received in the County during the period under review, the average distribution in time across all the livelihood zones was 10-12 days.
- Rainfall progression/continuity from the previous month was good with all successive weeks/dekads from dekad 3 of March recording precipitation.

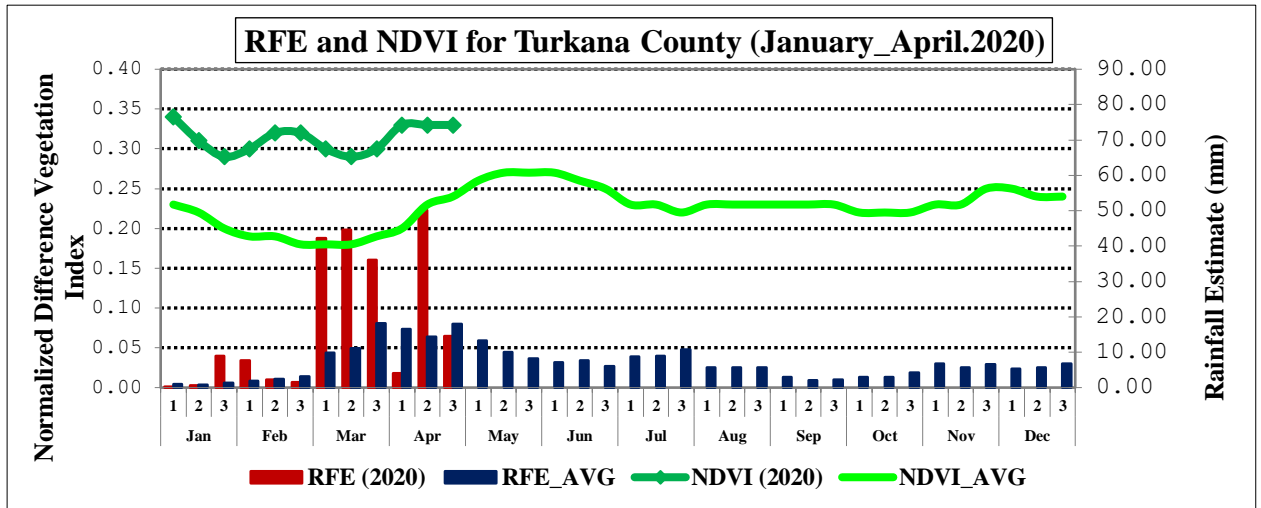


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long Term Average
Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- Dekad 2 of the month under review reported significantly high rainfall (248 percent above) with respect to the corresponding long term dekad rainfall for estimate average.
- Consequently, positive impacts of the rainfall received were reflected in vegetation condition as illustrated by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) that remained consistently above the average across the three dekads of April.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- In reference to the period; November 2019 to April 2020, the total rainfall recorded accounted for 196 percent of the cumulative rainfall normally received during that span of time as shown in figure 2.

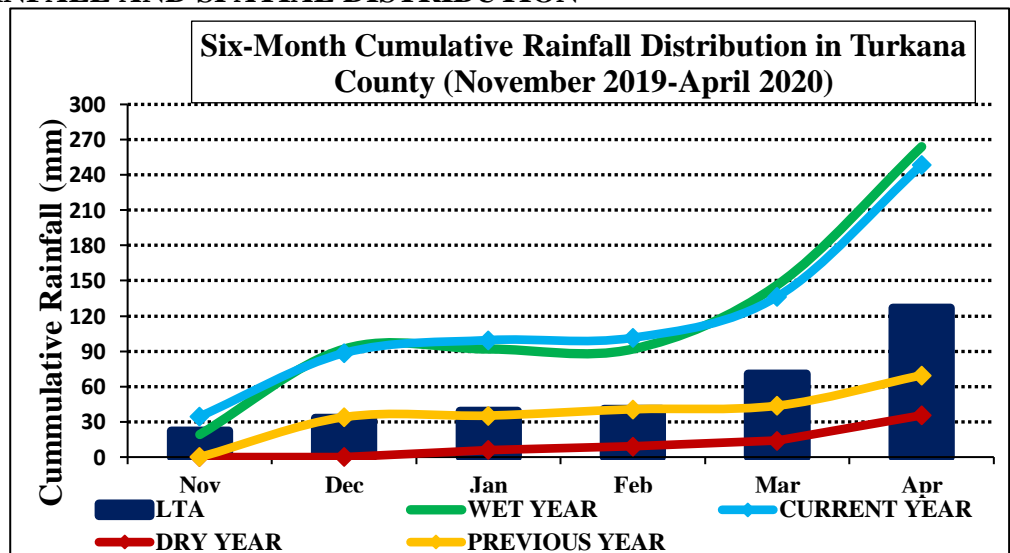


Figure 2: Six Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend
Source: Meteorological Department-Turkana

- Generally, all sites in the County experienced remarkably good rainfall amounts as for instance illustrated in Lodwar (baseline for the County) whose rainfall amount was 198 percent of the normal for the month of April.
- The spatial distribution of rainfall was equally even with all areas within the County being wet for the better part of the month of April.

- With respect to a similar six-month period during the previous year, namely; November 2018 to April 2019, cumulative rainfall recorded was considerably lower compared to that of the current year by 257 percent.
- Within the last 14 years, the period between November 2016 to April 2017 was considered to be the driest segmental year having recorded only 35.5mm of rainfall while that beginning November 2012 and ending April 2013 was classified as the wettest.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

1.3.1 Flooding

- As a consequence of the significantly enhanced rainfall witnessed especially in dekad 2 of the month under review, flooding episodes were observed in a number of sites in the County including Township, Turkwel, Lobokat, Letea, Lopur, Kakuma, Lokori wards among others.
- The flooding led to loss of lives, destruction of property with the road infrastructure also being significantly destroyed.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

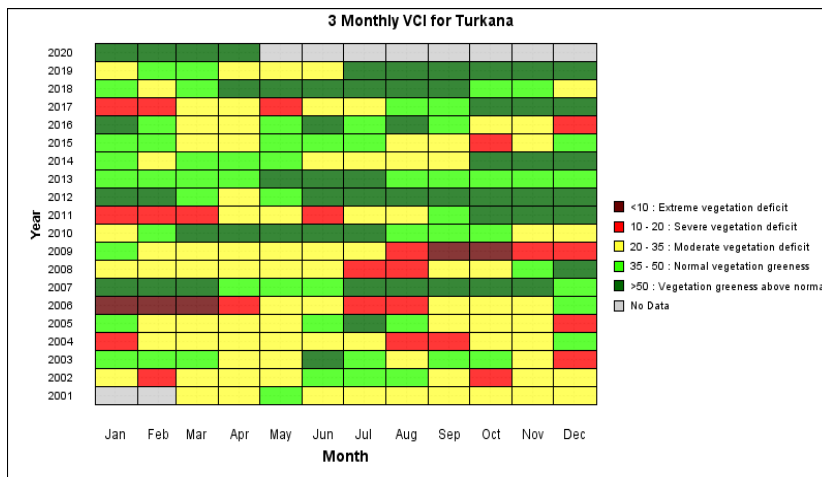


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition in Turkana County

- Vegetation condition was good in April and stable with respect to the previous month as evidenced by the unchanged VCI-3month value of 117 for the entire County.

- As depicted in figure 3, vegetation greenness across all the three major livelihood zones was above normal.

- Notably, from the matrix (figure 3) that represents a retrogressive analysis of the vegetation condition; vegetation greenness in the

County has remained consistently above normal for a period of 10 successive months and this is mainly attributed to the three good seasons of rainfall.

- Vegetation greenness remained above normal across all the sub counties as evidenced by the VCI-3month values of 136,134,120,119,118, and 70 posted for Loima, Turkana west, North, Central, South and East respectively during the month of April.
- Despite the above situation, some slight deterioration was witnessed in Turkana east (figure 4), south and Loima as a consequence of the Desert Locusts whose concentration remained high in those areas leading to dissipation of a significant proportion of the vegetation.
- Nonetheless, continued receipt of enhanced across all the livelihood zones has immensely contributed to the observed stability with recovery/regeneration of the lost vegetation being sustained.

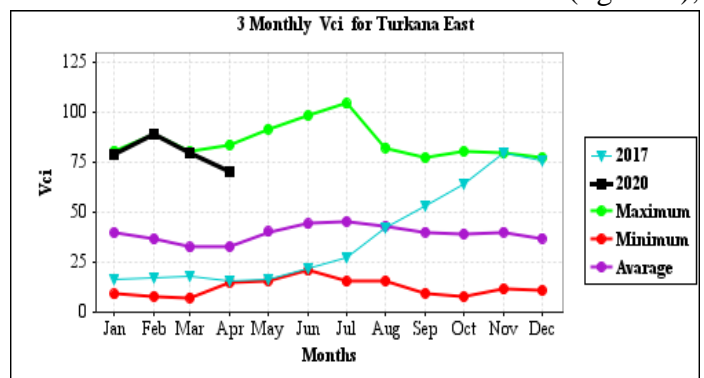


Figure 4: Vegetation Condition Trend in Turkana East

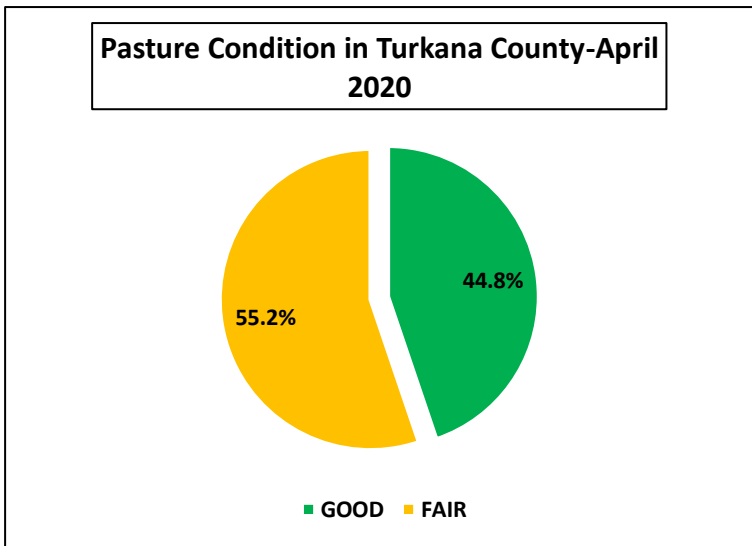


Figure 5: Pasture Condition in Turkana

improved pasture condition.

- It is projected that available pasture more so in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones would last for a period of three to four months with a likelihood of five months if a late cessation is realized whereas in the Fisheries livelihood zone it would last for two months and even extend to the third month if substantial rainfall is witnessed in May.
- Across the three livelihood zones, there was no significant deterrent to pasture access reported during the period under analysis.
- Generally, the quality and quantity of pasture observed in the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and most sites in the Fisheries livelihood zones did not vary at all during the month of April.

2.1.2 Pasture

• During the month under review pasture condition was generally good in all the periphery areas of the county with some few areas in the plains exhibiting pasture of fair condition as shown in figure 5.

• Notably, the pasture level observed during the period under review was remarkably above the one normally observed across most areas in the County at such a time of the year.

• Receipt of enhanced rainfall in April coupled with the one received during the previous month of March was the major driver of the

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition was generally good across all the areas in the County during the month under review as depicted in figure 6. However, areas exhibiting browse of fair condition were those that had been invaded by large swarms of Desert Locusts.

• Accelerated browse regeneration across all the livelihood zones was a result of the previous rainfall received in March being supplemented by enhanced precipitation across all the three dekada of April hence improved browse condition.

• It is projected that the available browse across the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones would last for a period of four to five months provided a late cessation of the March, April and May (MAM) rains is witnessed with the sub surface temperatures during the dry period remaining relatively low.

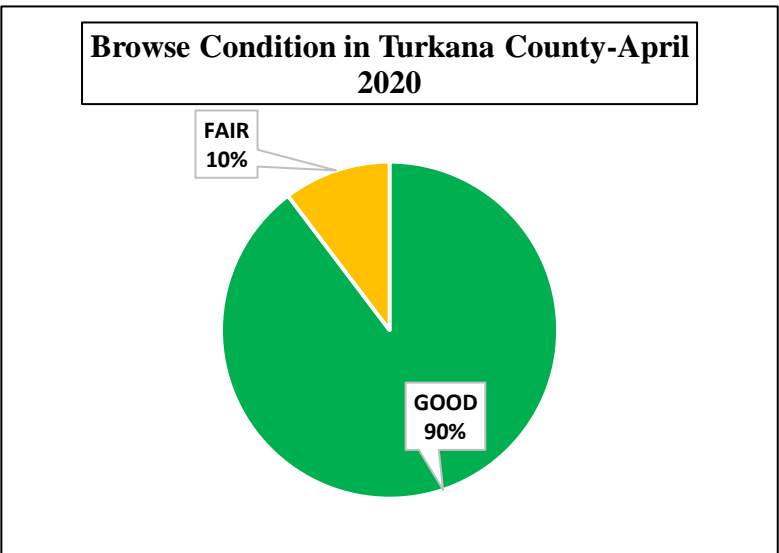


Figure 6: Browse Condition in Turkana

- There was no serious constraint to browse access reported in all the areas during the reporting period.
- No variation in the quantity and quality of browse was observed across the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones in April.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

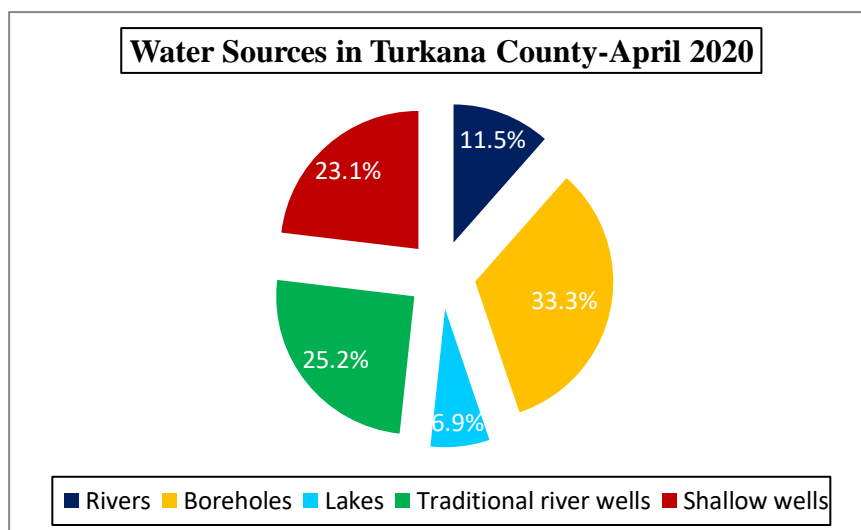


Figure 7: Water Sources in Turkana County

- During the month under review, majority of households met their daily water needs through use of Shallow wells, Boreholes and Traditional river wells as illustrated in figure 7.
- Relative to the previous month of March, the proportion of households resorting to use of Traditional river wells increased by 10 percent and that could be attributed to resumption of water flow through most of the

seasonal rivers in close proximity to households.

- At least half of open water sources such as water pans and rock catchments in the three livelihood zones were at full capacity having experienced significant recharge during the month of April. Additionally, huge volumes were witnessed along the permanent river Turkwel and the mega seasonal rivers like Kawalase, Kospir, Kerio, Lokichar, and Natiira that resulted to fatalities. It is highly expected that available water would last for a period not less than four months.
- The water situation in April across all the livelihood zones was remarkably better compared to the one normally witnessed for the period.
- Nevertheless, the water sources in use during the month under review were the normal sources where households normally drew water from at such a time of the year across all the sites in the county.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- The household return trekking distance to water source dropped slightly during the month under review and thus averaged 3km as shown in figure 8.
- The reported distance was lower than the long term average trekking distance for the month of April by 22 percent.
- The longest distance was recorded in the Fisheries livelihood zone followed by

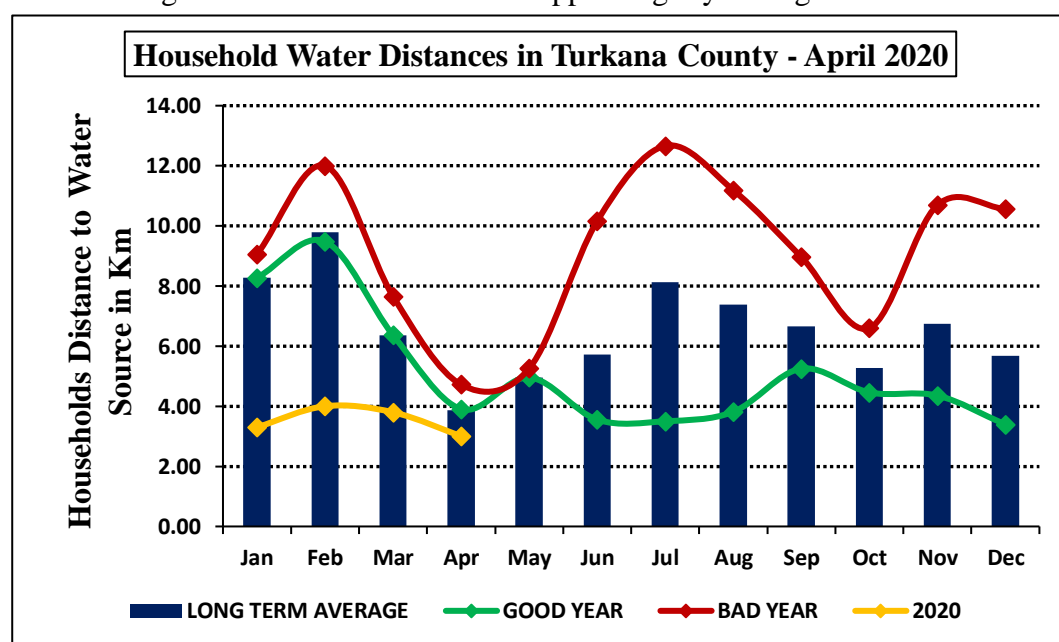


Figure 8: Household Access to Water Source

that along the Pastoral livelihood zone while the shortest was reported along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone during that period.

- Noteworthy, the reported distance during the current year was even lower than the long term average distance for the period during a good year as illustrated in figure 8.
- Consequently, the reported average waiting time at the water source was below the normal one for the period under review with households taking an average of 10-15 minutes in the queue for water points such as boreholes owing to less congestion across all the livelihood zones during the month under analysis.
- Water consumption remained stable in relation to the previous month with a resident of the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones consuming an average of 30-40 litres per day while those in the Fisheries livelihood zone consumed 20-30 litres per day in April.
- Water at source within the rural areas/community level was cost free whereas in the urban centres a small proportion of the population (less than five percent) accessed water at a cost of five shillings per 20 litre jerrycan with the cost rising to Ksh. 20 once delivered to site.
- The above price of five shillings was within the seasonal range for the month under review.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- A slight drop in the trekking distance from grazing areas to water sources was recorded with the average distance covered being 4km during the month under observation as depicted in figure 9.

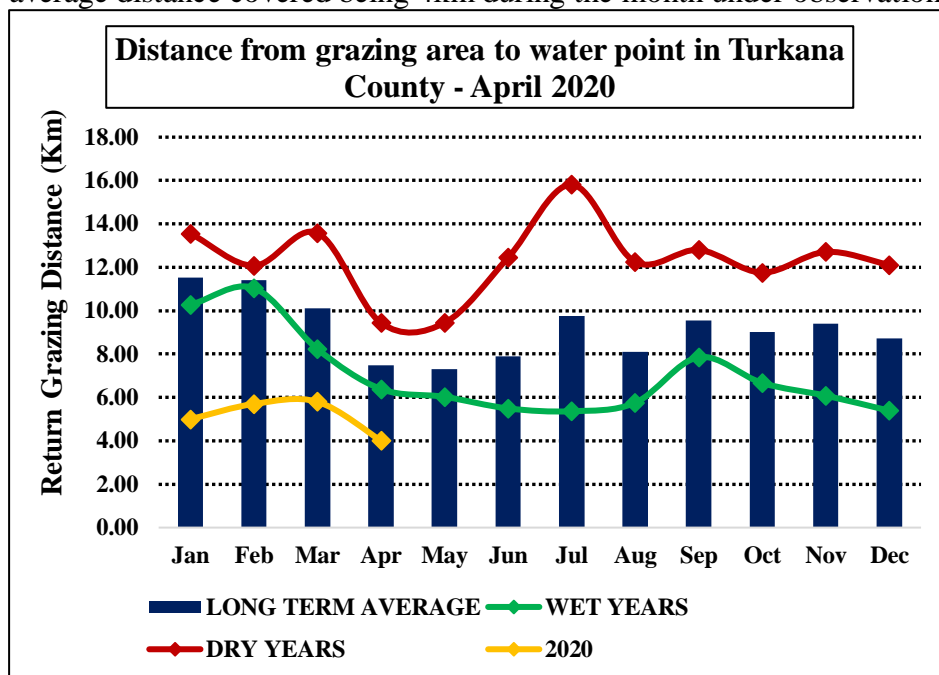


Figure 9: Return Distance to Water Source From Grazing Areas

- Pasture and browse availability in desirable quantities and good quality in all areas coupled with adequate recharge of open water sources like water pans and rise in water table translating to reduced depth of traditional river wells along the numerous seasonal rivers criss-crossing most sites were the major drivers of the observed decrease in distance to water source during that period.
- Watering frequency remained above the normal level with all livestock species across all the three major livelihood zones in the County accessing water five to six times per week save for some Pastoralists out of own preference allowed their livestock especially the large stock to access water three to four times only.
- Improved water availability owing to a significant number of water structures such as Boreholes and Shallow wells remaining functional, majority of water pans being fully recharged and availability of personnel to look after the livestock were the major contributing factors to the observed improvement in watering frequency of livestock in April.

- In comparison to the long term average trekking distance for the month of April, the reported distance was lower by 47 percent.

- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reported the shortest distance followed by the Pastoral livelihood zone with the longest trekking distance being recorded along the Fisheries livelihood zone during the period under analysis.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for all species was good during the period under review across the three livelihood zones. The tail in sheep was fatty and buried with cattle characterized by fat and blocky shape. Camels and goats had a very good smooth appearance with the bone over the back not visible.
- The body condition of all livestock species during the period under analysis was significantly better compared to the one witnessed for the same period during the previous years.
- There was a noticeable improvement in the body condition of all species from the one observed during the previous month of March and this could be ascribed to availability of adequate forage reserves in areas in close proximity to households and water sources hence limited trekking.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Among the top three disease syndromes recorded during the month under review across the county included: respiratory, skin and diarrhoea syndromes.
- Increased cases of Mange, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Haemorrhagic septicaemia(HS), Anaplasmosis and brucellosis were reported across various parts of the county during the month under review. (source: e-Surveillance-Veterinary Department, Turkana County)

3.1.3 Milk Production

- From the small proportion of household that reported on own milk production mainly in Lakezone, Kaeris, Kaputir, Loima and Turkwel wards; amount of milk produced per day per household increased slightly to 2.3 litres from two litres reported in March as shown in figure 10.
- Compared to the long term average production for the month of April, the reported production during the month under review was higher by 15 percent.
- Milk per litre traded at KSh. 50-60 and thus remained unchanged from the one reported previously.
- Increased milk production was as a consequence of the limited trekking occasioned by forage and water availability in sites adjacent to households coupled with the high calving witnessed during that period.

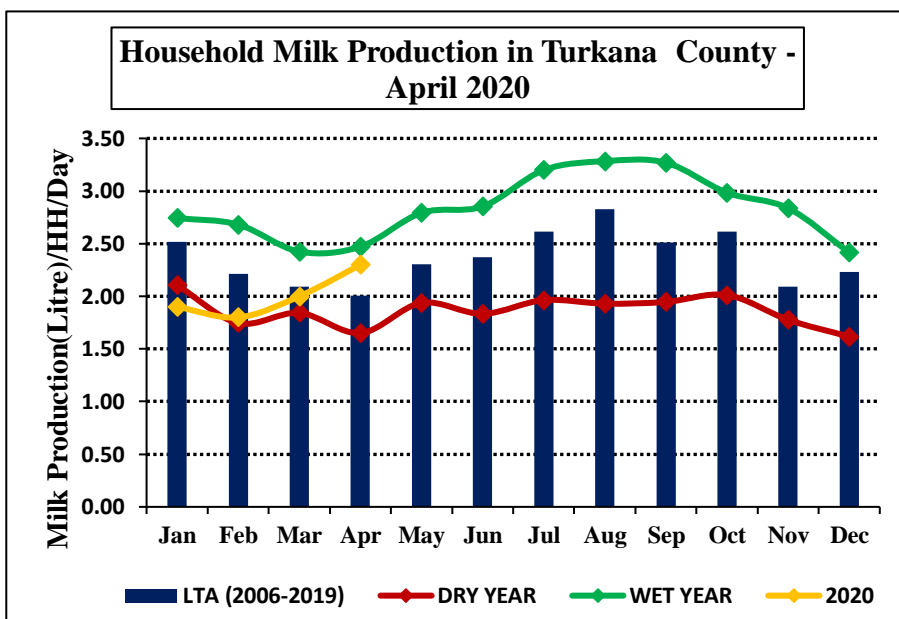


Figure 10: Average Amount of Milk Produced Per Household

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Some of the farmers along the Agro Pastoral livelihood were still engaged in re-planting during the month under review whereas those who had planted at the onset of the MAM rains in areas not prone to flooding were engaged in weeding with the crops having almost reached knee height.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

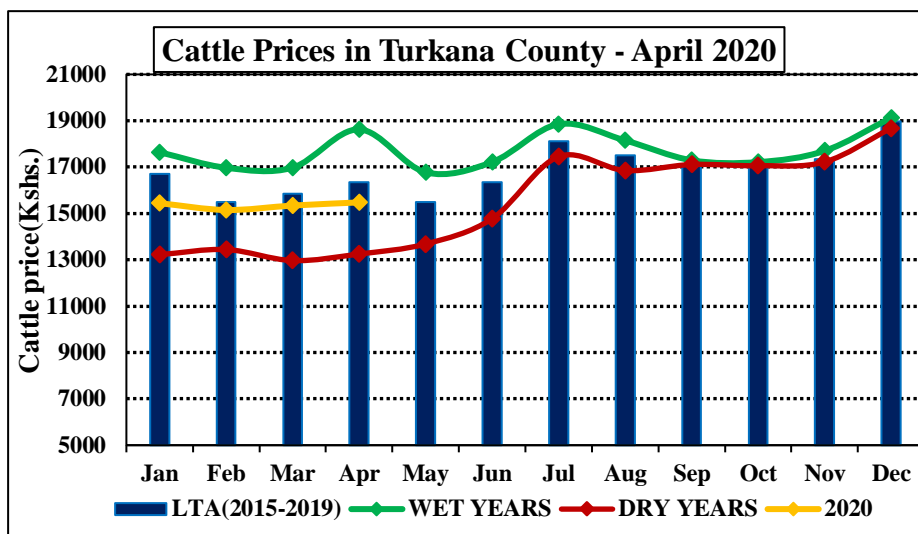


Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County

improved/stable cattle body condition coupled with reduced market supply attributed to the prevailing good conditions were the major factors influencing the observed trend during the month of April.

- The price reported along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone was KSh. 15,570 while that of the Pastoral livelihood zone was KSh. 15,430.
- Notable though, not only was the recorded price of cattle for the period under review lower than the one reported for the same period during the wet years by 20 percent but also slightly lower than the long term average price for the month of April by approximately six percent.

- As shown in figure 11, during the month under review the price of a 4-year old medium sized bull did not change significantly from the one reported in March and hence it traded at KSh. 15,480.

- Pasture and water availability within a limited trekking distance had significantly contributed to an

improved/stable cattle body condition coupled with reduced market supply attributed to the prevailing good conditions were the major factors influencing the observed trend during the month of April.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- Continued ascend in the price of a 2-year old medium sized goat was observed in April with the trading price increasing by KSh.280 from the one recorded in March as depicted in figure 12.

- Blossoming of quality palatable browse in sites adjacent to households improved access by goats translating to a remarkably improved goat body condition, that compounded with limited market activity led to the notable shift in price upwards in April.

- The reported price of goat along the Agro Pastoral, Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones was KSh. 3,500, KSh. 3,480 and KSh. 3,425 accordingly.

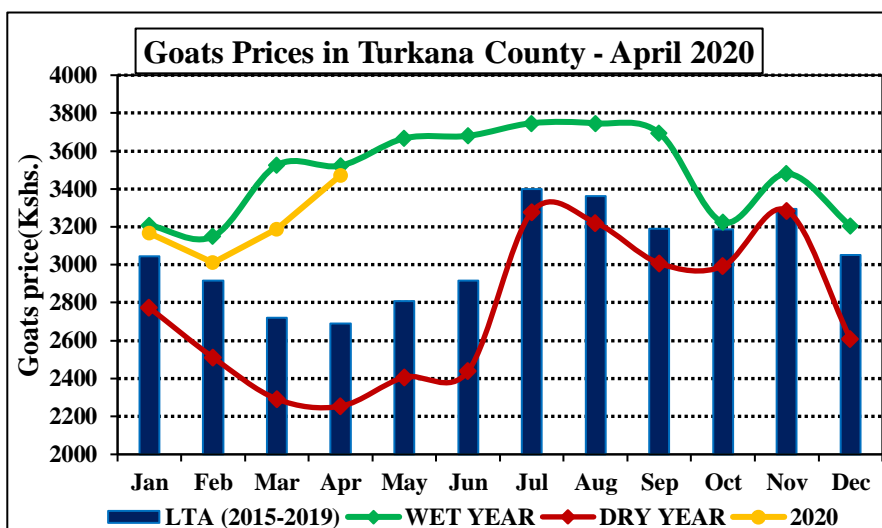


Figure 12: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County

- Compared to the reported price of goat for the month of April during the wet years, the recorded price for the period under review was at par but considerably higher than the respective long term average price by 29 percent.

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- Stability in the price of a 4-year old camel was noted during the month under analysis and thus across the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral markets where sales were reported it traded at an average price of KSh.25, 190 as illustrated in figure 13.

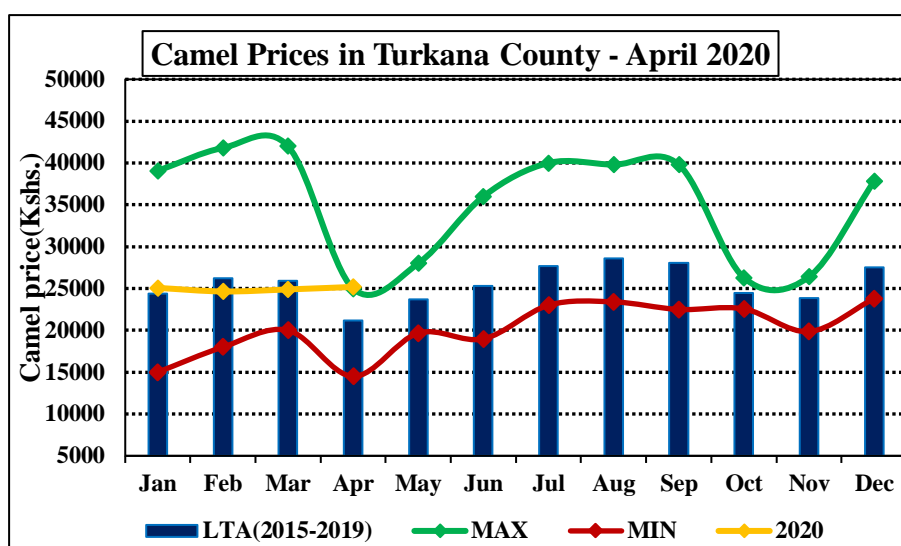


Figure 13: Camel Price Trend in Turkana County

25,070 was reported along the Agro Pastoral livelihood during the month of April.

- Noteworthy, the reported price of camel during the month under review was at par with the maximum price of camel reported over the last seven years but higher than the long term average price for the month of April by 19 percent.

price of KSh.25, 190 as illustrated in figure 13.

- The body condition of the camel remained relatively good and stable in relation to the previous month due to availability of quality palatable species of browse in most sites hence the observed price stabilization.

- The highest price of KSh. 25,250 was recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zone while the lowest price of KSh.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- During the month under review a kilogram of maize traded at KSh. 63 and that was a slight increase from the price reported during the month of March as shown in figure 14.
- Despite the increase, the reported price of maize was not only lower than the respective long term average by a significant margin of 28 percent but also lower than the price reported for a similar period during the wet years by 17 percent.

- The Fisheries, Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones returned an average market price of KSh. 66, KSh. 63 and KSh. 60 respectively during the reporting period.
- High prices were however reported in some of the interior markets in Turkana north as a consequence of the roads remaining impassable

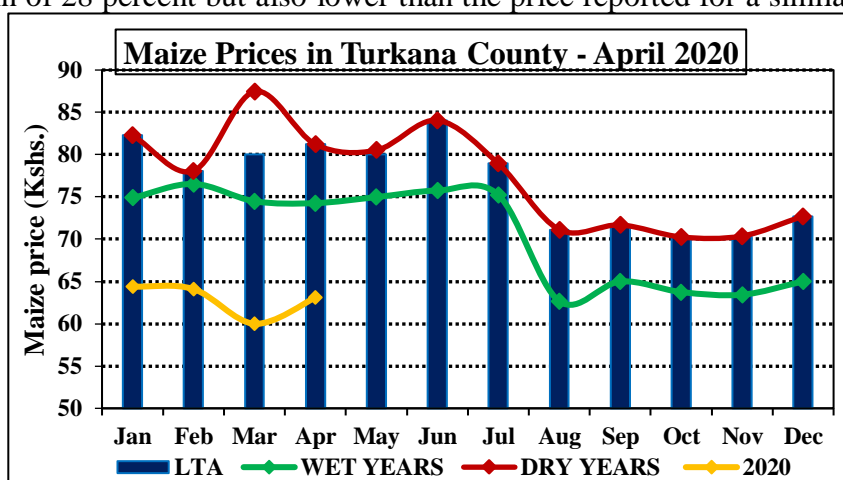


Figure 14: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County

- owing to the flooding witnessed during the month of April hence limiting supplies to those areas.
- Closure of the international border also limited import of maize from Uganda through the Moroto market that normally feeds the internal markets leading to the slight shift in the price of maize during that period.
- In addition, maize supply from the external markets in Trans Nzoia (Kitale) and West Pokot (Kapenguria) was hindered by the imposed COVID-19 travel restrictions and poor road infrastructure whose destruction had been exacerbated by the raging floods/flash floods.

4.2.2 Beans

- The price of beans across the three major livelihood zones rose by KSh. 10 during the month of April as depicted in figure 15. Consequently, a kilogram of beans exchanged at KSh. 110.

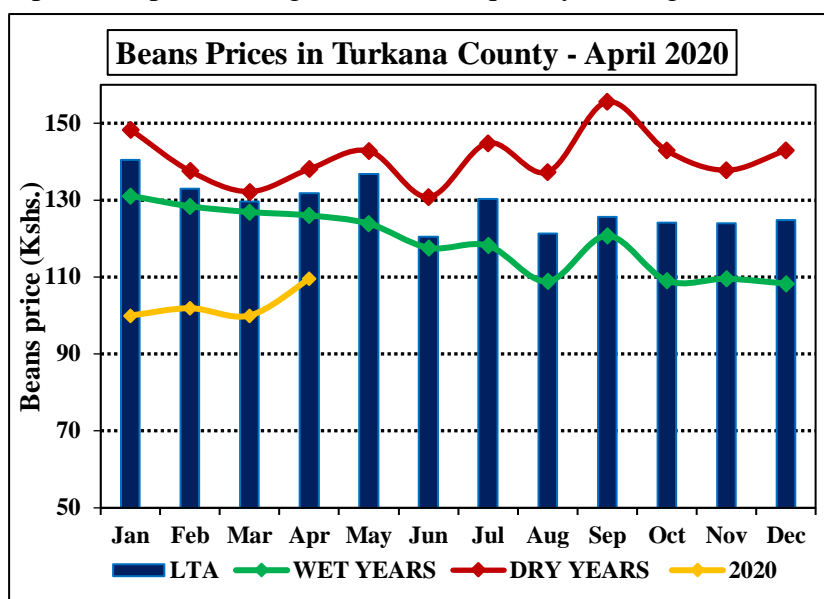


Figure 15: Beans price Trend in Turkana County

reported price for the month under review was lower by 16 percent and equally lower than the respective long term average trading price by 20 percent.

- Reduced supply of beans occasioned by stock outs internally coupled with limited supply from the external markets and absence of imports was the major factor promoting the rise in price of beans during the month of April.

- The highest price of KSh. 113 was reported in the Fisheries livelihood zone whereas the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones returned an average price of KSh.109 and KSh. 107 respectively.

- In comparison to the recorded price of beans for the month of April during the wet years, the

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- The positive trend in the terms of trade was evident during the month of April with the mostly/normally traded goat in the market enabling Pastoralists access 56 kilograms of maize upon sale as illustrated in figure 16. Compared to the previous month, Pastoral households therefore had a comparative advantage of accessing additional four kilograms of maize in April.

- The reported terms of trade was higher than the one reported for a similar period during the wet years by 18 percent and exceeded its five-year long term average by 107 percent.

- Consequently, the purchasing power of Pastoral households remained uncompromised during the period under review owing to the relatively reflected better terms of trade.

- However, poor road infrastructure (destroyed by floods) resulted to a hike in transport cost hence proving to be a major constraint/hindrance in accessing the main and terminal markets during the month of April.

- The remarkable rise in the price of goat was the major driver of the improved terms of trade during the period under review with the rise in maize price not sufficing in influencing ToT negatively.

- Maize price is projected to rise across May and June before stocks from the long rains harvest hit the market and that will most likely have a negative impact on the ToT. However, the forecasted increase/stability in the price of goat will most likely mitigate a significant drop in ToT.

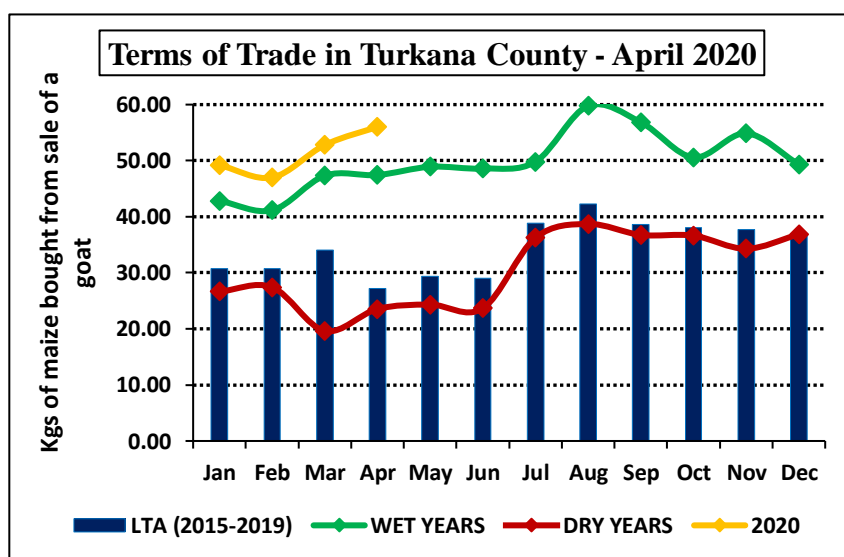


Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Out of the small proportion of households reporting on milk consumption during the month under review, stability in the consumption level was observed and just like in March it averaged two litres per day per household as shown in figure 17.

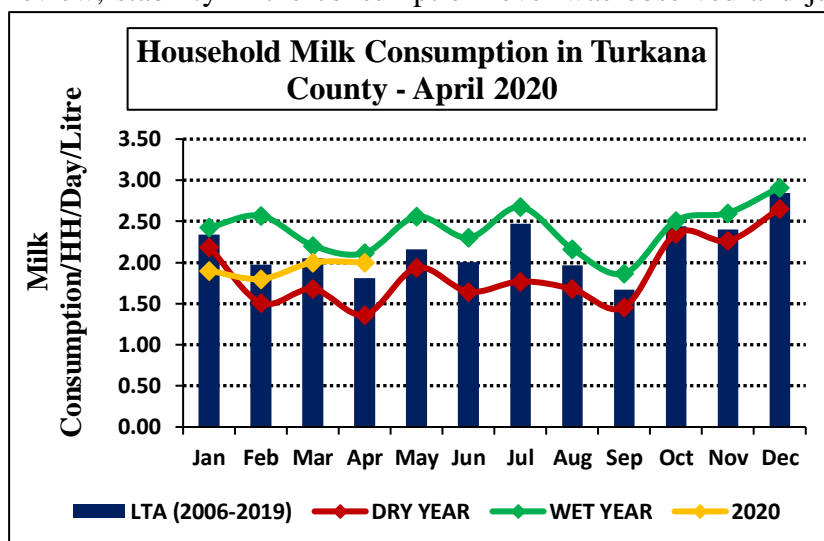


Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern in Turkana County

the same period during wet years but was slightly higher than the long term average by 11 percent.

litres per day per household as shown in figure 17.

- The yield per animal remained stable owing to availability of forage and water during the period; production was also aided by the high calving rate witnessed over that time hence ease of access to milk by households was enhanced and that was the major driving factor for the observed trend.

- The reported consumption for the month of April was at par with the one recorded for

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

- During the month under analysis there was no relief food distribution conducted across the county.

6.2 NON-FOOD

Table 1: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention	Sub County/ Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementer(s)
Aerial Spraying of Desert Locusts	Nakichichok, Naotin, Elelea, Lokubae, Lopii, Katilu, Lorogon, Kakong, Ngilimo, Kochodin, Kapese, Kotaruk, Nasiger, Lorengipi, Nadunga	2370HH	Ministry of Agriculture-Turkana County Government/National Government
Sensitization on COVID-19	Turkana north, South, East, West, Central, Loima and Kibish	154,496 HH	MoH-TCG
Livestock Vaccination	Turkana North Turkana Central Loima	PPR-48,059 goats&sheep. Sheep&Goat Pox-21,593 557HHs	Veterinary Department-Turkana County Government

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY

7.1.1 CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- During the month of April there were no major cases of conflict/insecurity that were recorded across the Pastoral, Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.

7.1.2 DESERT LOCUSTS INVASION

- Large swarms of Desert Locusts continue being witnessed across most areas in the County including the ones where aerial spraying had been conducted with the eggs laid having hatched as summarized in table 2.

Table 2: Desert Locust Invasion Areas

Sub County	Locations	Estimated Number of Affected HHs	Estimate Area Affected (Ha)
Turkana Central	Nakichichok, Ngiiipae, Namorunyang, Nakatapan, Kebueth Loreamatet, Lokitela, Nadoto, Kerio, Kalotum, Naroebai Nayuu, Lokormoe, Naotin	1400	2635
Turkana East	Lokorkor, Katilia, Elelea, Lopeduru, Lokubae, Lopii, Katiir, Nakukulas, Lokwomosing, Kangitit. Kapedo, Lomelo.	1965	1772
Loima	Namoni Ang'ikala, Nasiger, Urum, Lorengipi, Turkwel Lobei, Kotaruk	1380	1502
Turkana North/Kibish	Nadung'a, Karebur, Kokuro, Meyan, Liwan	480	1815
Turkana South	Kaputir/Nakuse, Lomerimundung, Kakong, Ngilimo, Kapese Kainuk, Koputiro, Lorogon, Abakan, Katilu	2348	3390
Turkana West	Nadapal, Letea, Tulabalany, Nakwangat/Loyal, Natira, Kalobeyei, Nasinyono, Lokangae, Lopur, Nakoyo	2825	2810

7.2 MIGRATION

- Majority of the livestock (for all species) were within their wet season grazing areas in close proximity to households and thus there was no outmigration taking place during the month of April.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), the forecast for May 2020 indicates that the County is likely to experience near average rainfall with a slight tendency to above normal (slightly enhanced) and therefore the following are the most likely outcomes over the next three months (May, June and July).
- The likelihood of agricultural productivity experiencing positive impacts shall remain high on condition that flooding which may lead to destruction of crops is not witnessed but the risk of the same crops being destroyed by the emerging swarms of Desert Locusts especially in the Agro Pastoral areas shall remain very high across May-June-July.
- Livestock productivity in terms of market prices and milk production level will most likely be stable to enhanced owing to prevailing rangeland conditions remaining conducive and thereby sustaining a good livestock body condition across May and June. Nevertheless, it's highly probable that a certain proportion of livestock especially in areas where Desert Locusts have decimated forage will be stressed towards the end of the projection period.
- The probability of food prices (maize) increasing gradually will be high across the three months as the deficit level within the major markets increases owing to the imposed COVID-19

restrictions that have affected normal market functionality with minimal supplies from external markets and nil imports being witnessed.

- Based on the aforementioned risk factors, the possibility of a significant proportion of the population beginning to experience food gaps shall exist as the purchasing power will most likely be eroded towards the last month of the projection period with expected decline in the terms of trade influenced by rising cost of maize.
- Despite milk being available at the household level across May, lack of other essential nutrition services more so in the hard to reach areas normally targeted through outreaches by various actors whose interventions have been scaled down due to ‘physical distancing and working from home approach’ aimed at minimizing the spread of Corona Virus, it’s highly probable that cases of malnutrition shall increase towards the terminal end of the forecast period.
- Consequently, majority of households will most likely experience ‘crisis’ food security outcomes with a significant proportion mainly in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones experiencing ‘emergency’ food security outcomes from July 2020 onwards if no significant food interventions are implemented immediately.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

- **Health and Nutrition:** provision of face masks and hand sanitizers/water and soap to vulnerable members of the community while conducting continuous ground and media sensitization campaigns on COVID-19 and targeting sites experiencing high rates of malnutrition with essential services like education on child care practices and nutrition supplements while observing the MoH guidelines on Corona Virus.
- **Agriculture:** Enhance efforts towards management of emerging swarms of Desert Locusts that pose a significant threat to food security through the following:
 - Capacity strengthening of the local communities on identification and reporting of the areas where eggs have laid, hoppers and adults sighted.
 - Constructive engagement of the local administration on information dissemination regarding invasion, control and management.
 - Enhance surveillance through use of drones while leveraging on advisories from experts on migration patterns for effective management through aerial spraying.
- **Livestock/Veterinary:** Strengthen the resilience/coping capacity of vulnerable poor Pastoral households by:
 - Conducting a restocking exercise of small stock targeting areas where livestock have been lost as a consequence of conflict/rustling and flooding witnessed since the short rains season up to the current MAM season across all the livelihood zones.
 - Preposition livestock supplies for utilization during the lean season through procurement from high potential areas in the County while scaling up efforts aimed at stock piling the strategic hay reserves through provision of pasture seeds to farmer groups.
 - Enhance animal health through regular mass vaccination targeting sub counties reporting increased incidents of PPR, CCPP, Mange, HS, Sheep and goat pox.
- **Food and Safety Net:** Initiate urgent provision of relief food with the first phase targeting households that have severely been affected by the on-going flooding and scaling up the cash transfer programme/food assistance where appropriate targeting all households in IPC phase 3 and 4 across the County.