

National Drought Management Authority

TURKANA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR AUGUST 2020



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



AUGUST 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	WORSENING
COUNTY	NORMAL	STABLE

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Rainfall received in localized sections of the county was highly depressed with a distribution in time of 2-4 days. Cumulative rainfall for the period March to August during the current year accounts for 262 percent of the rainfall normally received over that span of time.
- Stability in the vegetation condition in relation to previous month was observed with the recorded VCI-month value of 91 indicative of above normal vegetation greenness.
- Most open water sources were at 50-75 percent capacity.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Livestock body condition for all species was generally good and despite the return trekking distance to water source increasing slightly, it remained within the normal range for the period under review. Cost of water was normal.
- Milk production declined slightly with the amount consumed in August at household level assuming a similar trend.
- No variation in the terms of trade was observed and it was above the long term average. Migration albeit not significant was taking place but there were no deaths attributed to starvation/dehydration witnessed across the reporting period.
- Continued poor food consumption pattern had a negative impact on nutrition with the proportion of under-fives 'at risk' adjusting upwards despite the reduced coping strategy index not depicting any remarkable variation.

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	262	90-110
VCI-3 month (County)	91	>35
VCI-3 month (T. East)	86	>35
State of Water Sources	4-5	5-6

Production Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	1.6Litres	> 2.8 Litres
Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	50	>42
Milk Consumption	1.6Litres	>1.9 Litres
Return distance to water sources	4.6 km	< 7.3 km
Cost of Water(KSh/20L)	KSh. 0-5	<KSh .5

Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	16.9	<14.1
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	31	>35
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	16.1	<16.8

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short rains harvests • Short dry spell • Reduced milk yields • Increased HH Food Stocks • Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting/Weeding • Long rains • High Calving Rate • Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long rains harvests • A long dry spell • Land preparation • Increased HH Food Stocks • Kidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short rains • Planting/weeding • 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

- There was no significant rainfall experienced across most parts of the county during the month under review save for some select few areas mainly in Turkana West, Loima and Turkana South that reported rainfall albeit depressed with a temporal distribution of 2-4 days.
- Consequently the rainfall progression across the dekads was poor with an average of one wet day. Generally, dry and hot weather conditions dominated across all the livelihood zones.

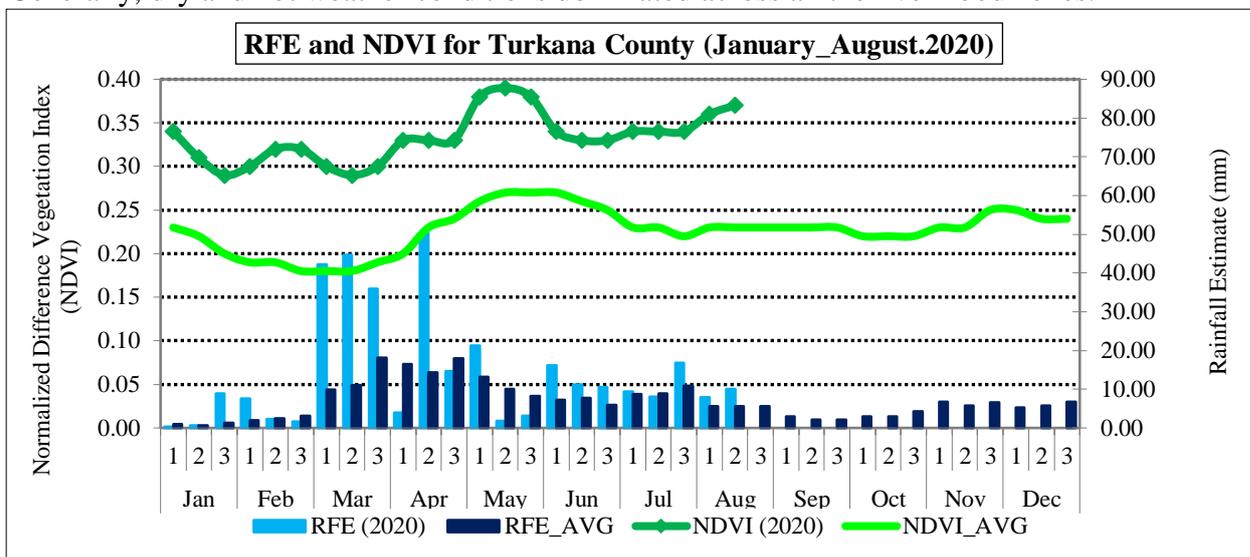


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long Term Average
 Source: VAM-World Food Programme, CHIRPS/MODIS

- Comparatively, the highest amount of rainfall was received during the second dekad where the actual amount surpassed the respective long term dekad mean by 78 percent (Figure 1).
- The condition of vegetation as illustrated by the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) across the three dekads was good due to the showers received.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Analyzed cumulative rainfall for the period commencing March to August for the current year

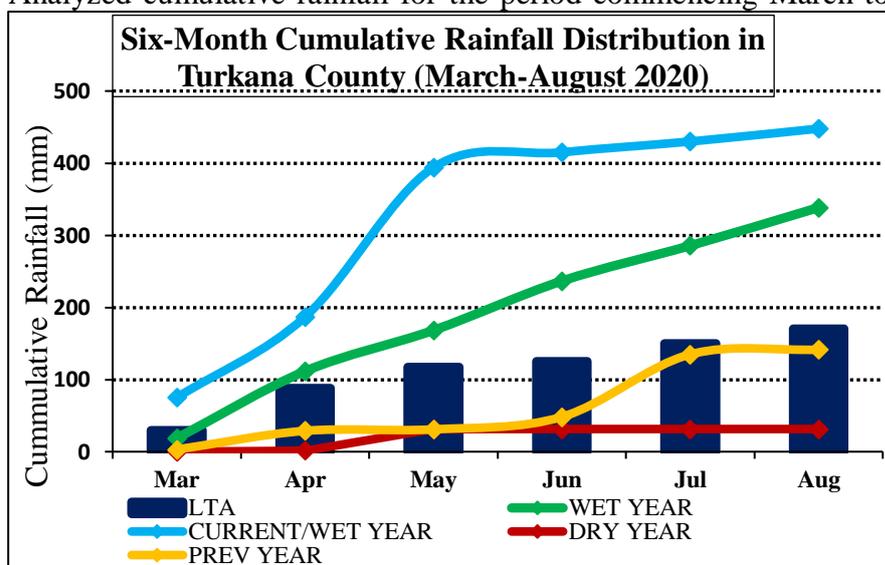


Figure 2: Six-Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend
 Source: Meteorological Department

indicates that the amount recorded for that period accounts for 262 percent of what is normally received for that duration. In addition, amount recorded at Lodwar meteorological station during the month under analysis represents 86 percent of the long term average for August (Figure 2).

- Sunny intervals were punctuated with cloudy and light rain episodes over a few places on the Western side of the county with maximum

temperature oscillating at 30°C to 34°C while the minimum ranged from 24°C to 26°C in August.

- The distribution in space was uneven, most parts on the Eastern side of the County that are largely Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones remained dry.

- In comparison to the cumulative rainfall for the period March to August the previous year, the current cumulative rainfall for the same period exceeds it by 217 percent.
- Historically (13-year time frame), the period between March to August 2009 is considered to be the bad year having reported only 31.4mm of rainfall while the current year (March to August 2020) is rated as the wettest.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

1.3.1 Flooding

- No episodes of flooding were witnessed but the surging levels of water in Turkwel dam posed the greatest risk to households downstream Turkwel river.

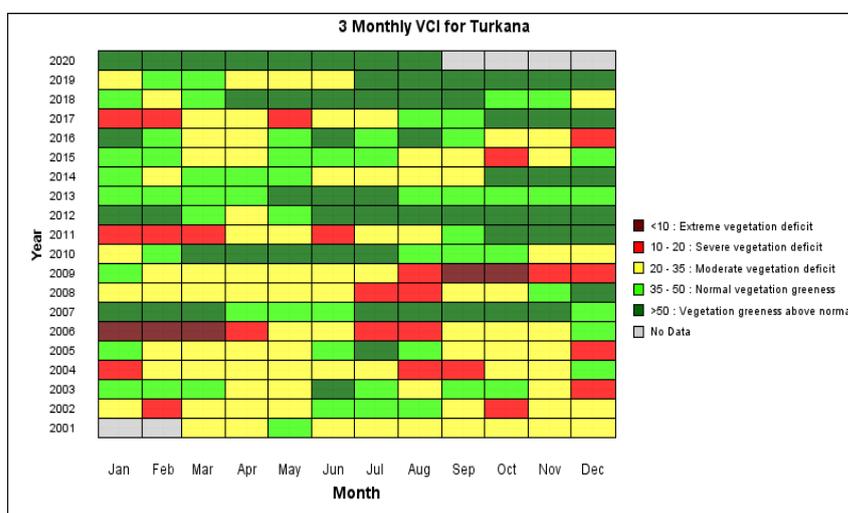
2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below depicts how various months across a number of years have been classified based on a retrogressive analysis of the vegetation condition.
- Stability in the condition of vegetation (canopy) was observed across most sites as supported by the VCI-3-month value of 91 for the entire County that further illustrated relatively good conditions for the month of August.

- Vegetation greenness was generally above normal across the three livelihood zones in the county (**Figure 3**).
- Some of the Sub counties reporting improvement in overhead vegetation condition during the period under review were Turkana Central, North and West.



- On the other hand, stability was witnessed in Turkana East, South and Loima as evidenced by the relatively minimal shift in the VCI-1month values from those of the previous month. Notwithstanding, the precipitation deficit in some Sub counties, vegetation condition remained above the normal greenness level.

Figure 3: Vegetation Condition in Turkana County ; Source : Boku

- Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana South, Turkana West, Turkana East and North reported VCI-3month values of 105, 99, 98, 95,86 and 78 accordingly during the period under analysis.

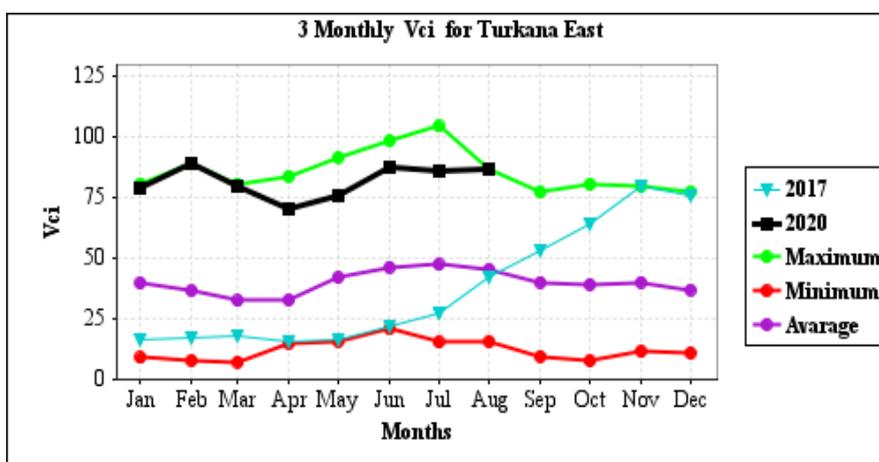


Figure 4:Vegetation Condition Trend in Turkana East ; Source : Boku

- The low VCI-3month value in Turkana East (**Figure 4**) in comparison to the others was as a consequence of the low vegetation density in that Sub county ascribed to absence of off season rains. Overall, the impact of the off-season rainfall especially on the Western side of the County is evident based on the level of canopies witnessed.

2.1.2 Pasture

- The condition of pasture across the three livelihood zones remained fair to poor in August. Most sites exhibiting poor pasture condition during the period were in the Fisheries livelihood zone. The witnessed level of pasture during the month under review was however slightly above that normally observed at such a time of the year across majority of the areas within the county.
- The observed stability in pasture condition mainly in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones could be attributed to off season showers experienced with dwindling levels mainly in the Fisheries livelihood zone being occasioned by drier than normal weather conditions prevailing during the month.
- Available pasture in the plains is projected to last for a period of one to two months in some areas as opposed to one to less than one month normally. Nachukui, Kataboi, Kerio, Lochwaa, Kaeris, Lorugum, Lorengelup, Loperot, Kasuroi, Lokwomosing and Lopii were some of the sites with pasture whose condition was poor.
- Proliferation of some poisonous invasive species in some areas, perennial insecurity in the major pasture reserves along the county borders, desert locust invasion and high incidents of transmittable livestock diseases along some major migratory routes were some of the major factors hindering access to pasture.
- There was a notable variation in the quality and quantity of pasture available in the Fisheries livelihood zone whose recovery had been compromised by inadequate rainfall unlike that along the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones.

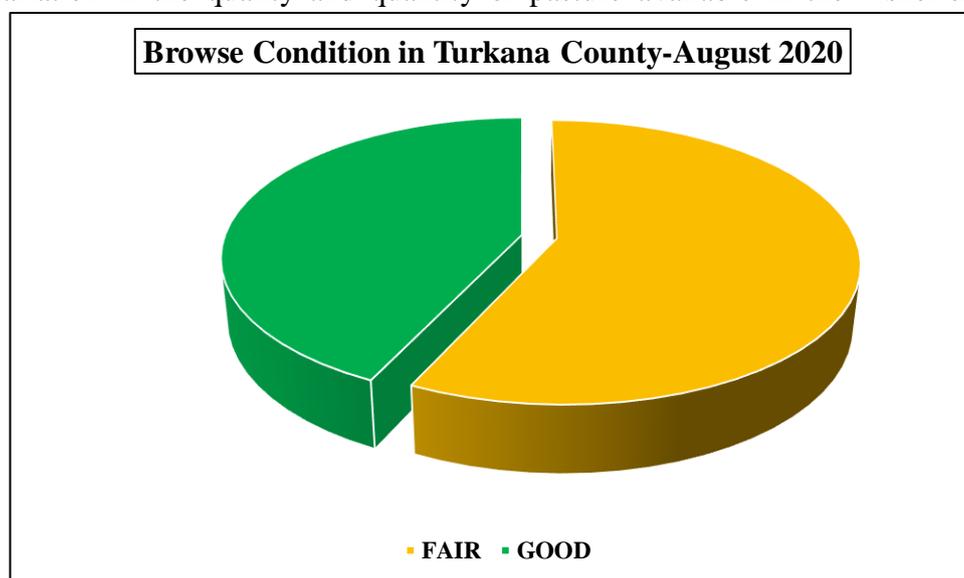


Figure 5: Condition of Browse in Turkana

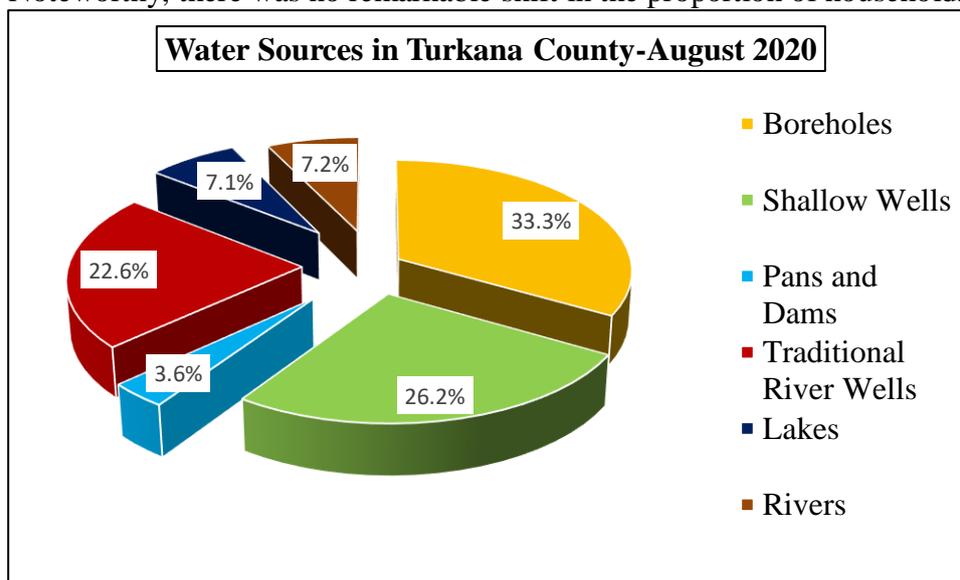
2.1.3 Browse

- The condition of palatable browse was good to fair across the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones with that in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone being good and slightly above the normal level at such a time of the year in the county (**Figure 5**).
- Stability in the condition of browse in relation to the previous month could be attributed to receipt of showers in some areas mainly in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone coupled with the cumulative effect of the long and off season rains received in July across most parts of the county.
- The available browse is expected to last for a period not less than two months with a possible extension into the short rains season if the onset is timely and the performance is normal. However, given the forecast as per the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) has pointed to average to below average October to December 2020 short rains, accelerated degeneration of browse is highly anticipated.
- During the month under review, the major constraint to browse access across most areas in the county was the desert locust invasion, presence of notifiable diseases coupled with insecurity/fear in some areas mainly in Turkana East, West and Kibish Sub counties.
- The Fisheries livelihood zone exhibited browse of relatively fair quality and less quantity in comparison to the one available in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- Boreholes, traditional river wells and shallow wells were the three major water sources in use by the community during the period under review (**Figure 6**).
- Noteworthy, there was no remarkable shift in the proportion of households utilizing each of these



sources from that reported during the previous month. This was occasioned by the improved ease of access to water through the open water sources across most areas in the county during the period under review.

- Across the Pastoral, Agro-pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones, most open

Figure 6: Current Water Sources

water sources such as water pans, dams and rock catchments were at 50-75 percent capacity during the period and the available water is projected to last for at least two to three months. Siltation in some water pans was however a major problem observed in August.

- The water situation as at August was slightly better in the Pastoral livelihood zone and at par with the level normally witnessed for the month under review in the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.
- Water flow through the two permanent rivers in the county normally utilized for irrigation along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone was normal with periodic instances of increased volume attributed to rainfall in the neighbouring county of West Pokot and Uganda.
- The sources in use during the month of August were the normal sources where majority of households drew water from at such a time of the year.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- During the month under review, a slight increase in return trekking distance to water source for households was observed with the average distance being 4.6 km. Despite the upward adjustment, the recorded distance was significantly lower than the long term average distance for the month of August by 38 percent but higher than the one reported during the wet years by 21 percent (**Figure 7**).

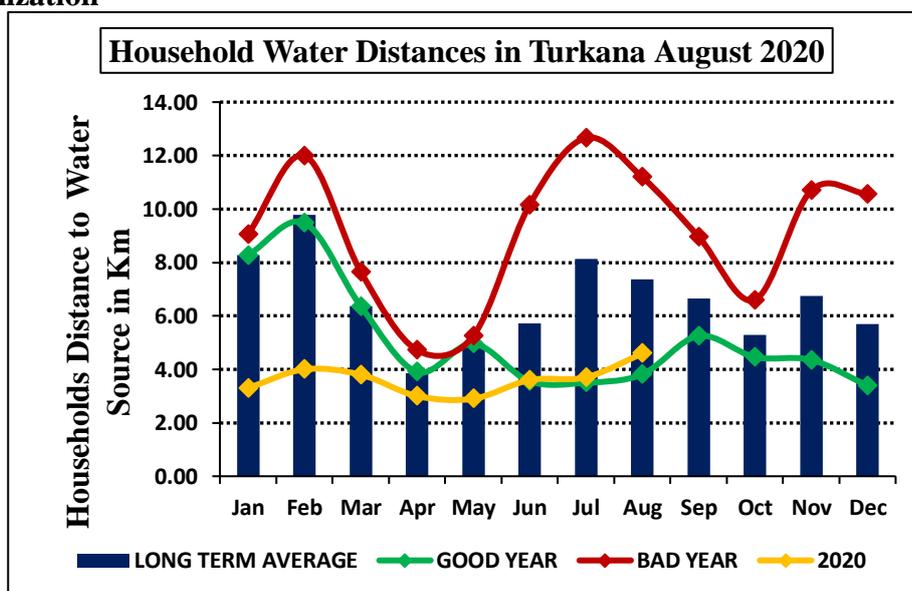


Figure 7: Household Access Distance to Water Source

- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone returned the longest distance with the least distance being recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zone during the month of August hence a slight deviation from the observed scenario previously.
- Stability in the average waiting time at water source by households was noted in relation to the previous month. Subsequently, households' resident in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones spent on average 10 minutes before exiting water points compared to 20-30 minutes normally while those in the Fisheries livelihood zone took 15 minutes.
- On the other hand, water consumption per person per day too did not deviate significantly from July and thus remained at 30 litres, 20 litres and 20 litres along the Agro-pastoral, Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones compared to 30 litres, 10 litres and 20 litres normally in that order.
- Water at source was cost free but water vendors along major urban centres such as Lodwar, Kakuma, Lokichoggio, Lokichar, Kalokol and Lokori were dispensing a 20 litre jerrycan at five shillings at the point of sale with the cost rising to 20-30 shillings once delivered to the household by motor bikes. The reported price was within the normal range for the month under review.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The return trekking distance to water source for livestock from grazing sites increased slightly in relation to July and averaged 6.3 km. The reported distance was lower than the long term average trekking distance for the period by 22 percent but slightly higher than the one posted for the same month during the wet years by 10 percent (**Figure 8**).
- The shortest distance was recorded in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone with the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones reporting the longest distance.
- The observed trend in the return trekking distance to water source for livestock could mainly be attributed to dwindling pasture reserves within the plains leading to minimal migration to sites that were slightly far from water points.

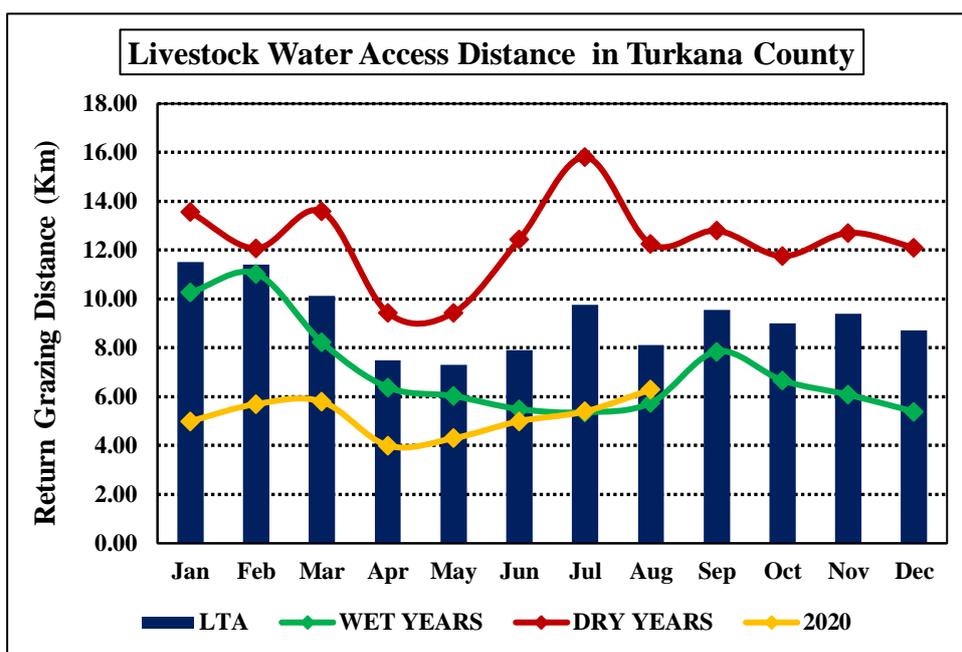


Figure 8: Return Distance to Water Source From Grazing Areas: August 2020

Pastoral livelihood zone, the watering frequency was 5-6 times per week while in the Fisheries it averaged 4-5 times per week.

- However, out of the nutritional beliefs of pastoralists with regard to animal health, some livestock owners allowed their livestock to take water on a skipping basis translating to 3-4 times per week.
- Availability of water within the water pans, shallow wells, rivers and boreholes in close proximity to grazing zones were the major factors influencing the relatively stable watering frequency for livestock across all the livelihood zones during the month of August.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body condition of all livestock species was generally good with a small percentage mainly in the Fisheries livelihood zone exhibiting a fair body condition during the period under review.
- Goats and camels in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones were characterized with a good smooth appearance with sheep being blocky albeit in select areas within those zones. On the other hand, small stock in the Fisheries livelihood zone were neither fat nor thin.
- Notably, in comparison to a similar period during the previous years, the observed livestock body condition in August for all species was considerably better.
- Generally, stability in the body condition of all livestock species was observed in relation to the previous month but a reverse in trend is expected across September owing to dwindling forage levels in areas adjacent to water sources occasioned by the high temperatures with an implication of longer trekking distances especially in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Some households in Turkana north reported incidents of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) with increased worm load cases being reported in all the Sub counties.
- Cases of Trypanosomiasis, Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) and Contagious Caprice Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) were high especially in Turkana West and Loima. Averagely 25 percent of the herd was affected.
- Other diseases whose relative prevalence was also high included: Enteritis, Helminths, Shoat pox and Pest Petis Ruminantes (PPR). (source: e-Surveillance-Veterinary Department, Turkana County).

3.1.3 Milk Production

- Out of the sampled households, 27 percent reported to have milked either goats or camels during the month under review.
- Amount milked per household per day decreased slightly from the previous month and averaged 1.6 litres in August (Figure 9).
- In comparison to the normal production level for the month under review, the current production level is remarkably lower by 42 percent.
- With the exception of the Fisheries livelihood zone where a litre retails at KSh. 75, the average price of milk per litre across the other livelihood zones was KSh. 50-60 during the period under analysis.
- The slight adjustment could be attributed to elongation of the trekking distance and reduced calving rate across all sites in the County.

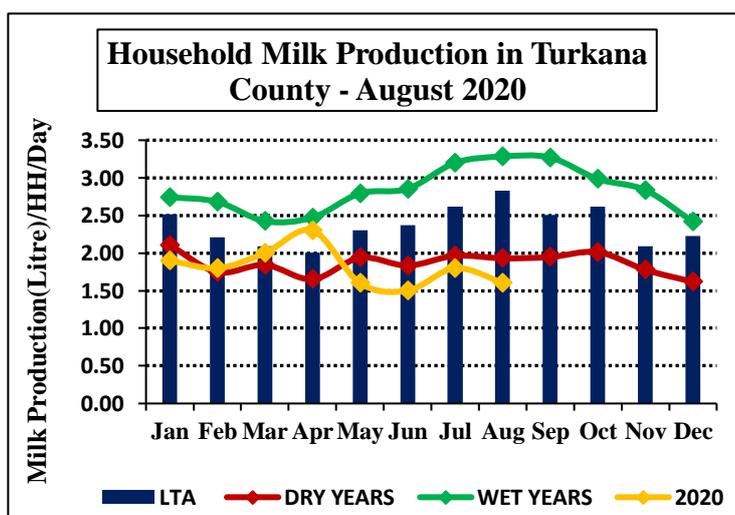


Figure 9: Average Amount of Milk Produced Per Household

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Majority of the farmers mainly in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone that had planted Maize and Sorghum during the long rains seasons were actively engaged with harvesting. Notable though, the production level was low owing to destruction of a significant proportion of the crops by desert locusts and flooding that were major shocks experienced during the season.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Stability was observed in the price of a 4-year old medium sized bull that traded at KSh. 16,020

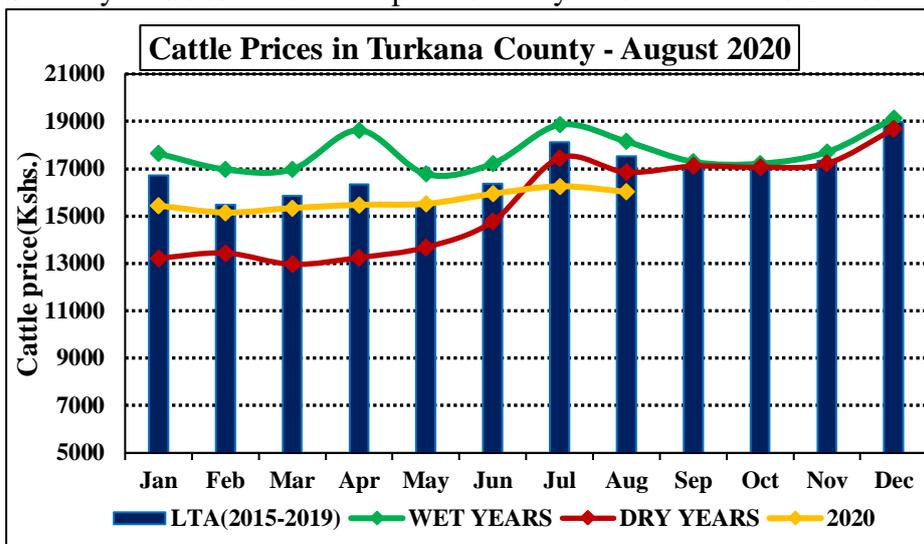


Figure 10: Cattle Price Trends in Turkana County

during the month of August (Figure 10).

The observed stability in price during the period under review was as a result of the body condition of cattle not adjusting significantly due to the pasture condition and water availability remaining relatively the same as that of the previous month.

•The Agro-pastoral livelihood zone reported an average price of KSh. 16,000 while the Pastoral livelihood zone returned an average price of KSh. 16,030.

- The reported price during the period under review was lower than the one posted for the same month during the wet years by 12 percent and the long term average price for August by nine percent.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- The price of a 2-year old medium sized goat remained unchanged from the one reported during the previous month of July and thus on average such a goat traded at KSh. 3,555 during the period under review (Figure 11).
- The body condition remained relatively the same as the one observed in July owing to the production factors such as browse availability and water access not depicting any significant deviation from the previous state hence the stability in price.
- The variability in price of goat during the month of August was low across the three livelihood zones. For instance, the Fisheries, Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones returned an average price of KSh. 3,550, KSh. 3, 553 and KSh. 3,567 in that order.

- The prevailing market price of goat was slightly lower than the price reported for that species during the wet years by six percent but slightly higher than the long term average for the period by five percent.

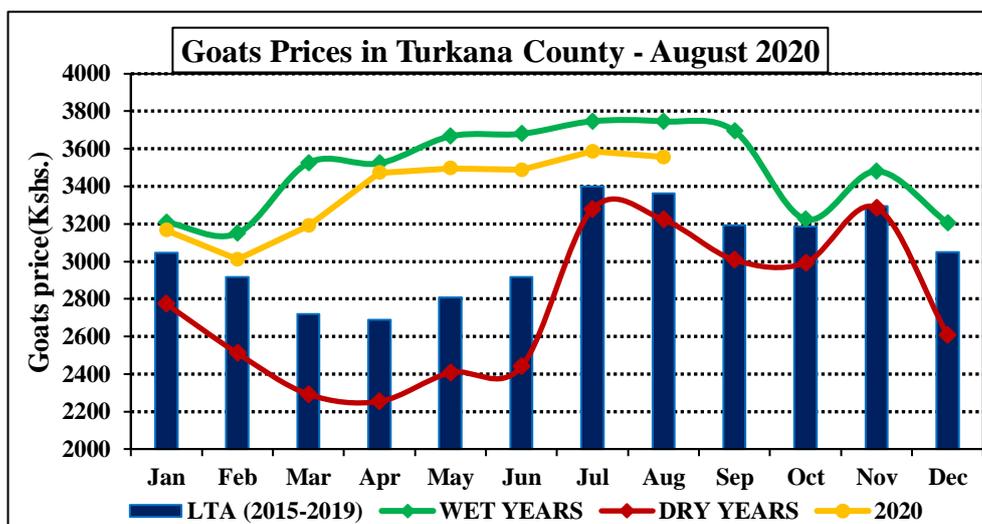


Figure 11: Goat Price Trends in Turkana County

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- During the month under review, the price of a 4-year old camel did not fluctuate significantly from the one reported in July and thus it remained stable at KSh. 25,680 (**Figure 12**).
- The production push factors presented similar characteristics to those witnessed in July and thus

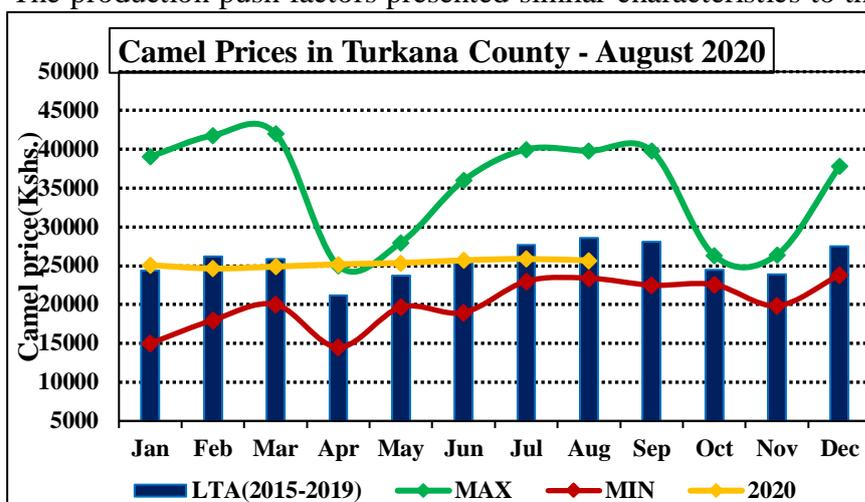


Figure 12: Camel Prices Trend in Turkana County

the month of August and the long term average price for the period under review, the prevailing market price was lower by 35 percent and 11 percent respectively.

there was no noticeable changes in the body condition of the camel during the period under review hence the observed price stability.

• The Pastoral livelihood zone posted an average price of KSh. 25,656 while the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone reported an average price of Ksh. 25,750.

• With respect to the maximum price reported for

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- There was no shift in the price of maize reported in August and thus a kilogram retailed at KSh. 70 across most markets in the county (**Figure 13**). Notably, the reported price was higher than that reported for the same period during the wet years by 13 percent but at par with the long term average.
- The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the highest price of KSh. 73 per kilogram of maize with the Fisheries and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones reporting an average price of Ksh. 68 and KSh. 64 accordingly during the month of August.

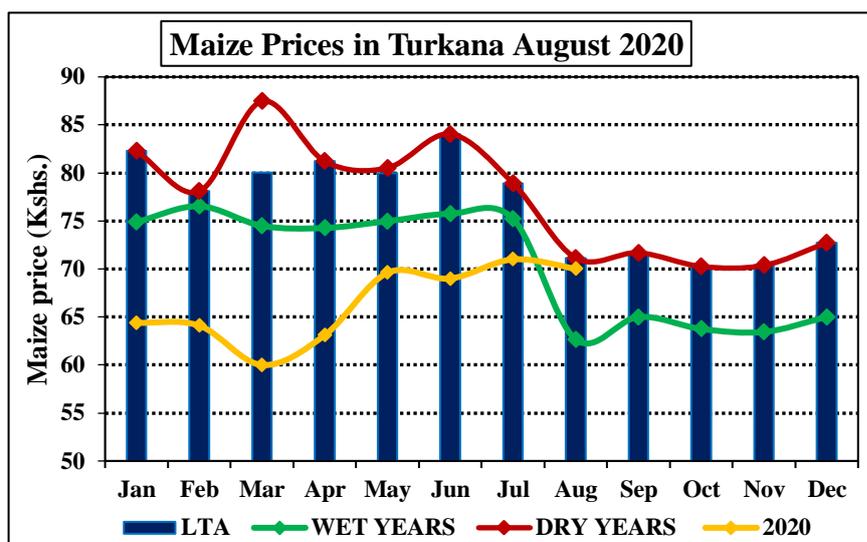
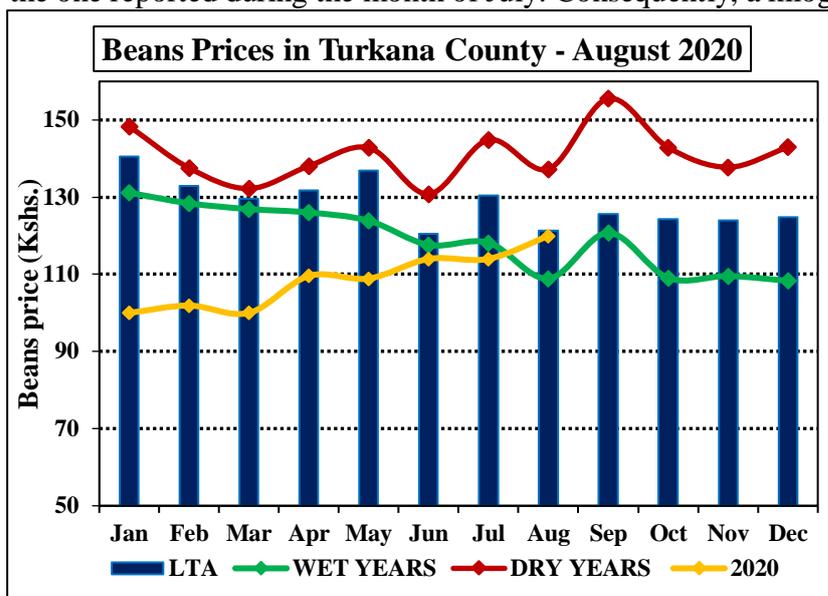


Figure 13: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County

- Markets in Turkana south and Loima that are largely Agro-pastoral returned the lowest price per kilogram (Ksh. 60-65) with those in the north including Kaaleng, Lokitaung and Kaeris posting higher prices in the range of KSh. 100-110. Over-reliance on market dominated by few traders and poor road infrastructure hence high transportation cost exacerbated by COVID-19 outbreak were the two major price drivers in that Sub county.
- Availability of maize from internal sources where harvesting had taken place, availability of substitutes like sorghum and resumption of imports from Uganda albeit in reduced quantities were the majors factor influencing the observed price stabilization during the period under review.

4.2.2 Beans

- During the period under analysis, the price of beans adjusted upwards slightly in comparison to the one reported during the month of July. Consequently, a kilogram of beans traded at an average price of KSh. 120 across the County (Figure 14).



price of KSh. 120 across the County (Figure 14).

- Dwindling of stocks internally and reduced supplies from external markets and cross border imports coupled with availability of cowpeas were the major factors driving the observed trend during the period under review.

- The lowest price of Ksh. 110 was recorded in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone with the highest price of Ksh. 123 being recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zone, the Fisheries livelihood zone returned an

Figure 14: Beans Price Trend in Turkana

average trading price of Ksh. 122 during the period under analysis.

- Whereas the reported price for the month of August was at par with the long term average price, it was higher than the one reported for the same period during the wet years by 11 percent.

4.3 LIVESTOCK PRICE RATIO/TERMS OF TRADE (ToT)

- The terms of trade remained the same as the one reported during the month of July. This therefore meant that in August pastoralists could only access 50 kilograms of maize through the market upon sale of a goat similar to the one traded previously (Figure 15).
- Comparatively, the reported terms of trade for the period during the wet years and the long term average terms of trade for the month under review was higher by 18 percent and lower by 19 percent accordingly.
- Despite the ToT for the period under review being fairly favourable to pastoralists who normally rely on markets for their monthly household food supplies, the purchasing power still remained low owing to the higher cost of transportation occasioned by COVID-19 outbreak with the increased members to feed in the household putting extra pressure on the available minimal resources.
- The unchanged goat price coupled with the price of maize that remained the same as the one reported in July were the major factors influencing the stability in ToT during the month.
- Owing to the high maize price recorded in Turkana north, pastoralists from the Sub county continued being the biggest losers due to the ToT remaining low at 41.
- The terms of trade is expected to decline albeit slightly across September as the cost of goat assumes a downward trend.

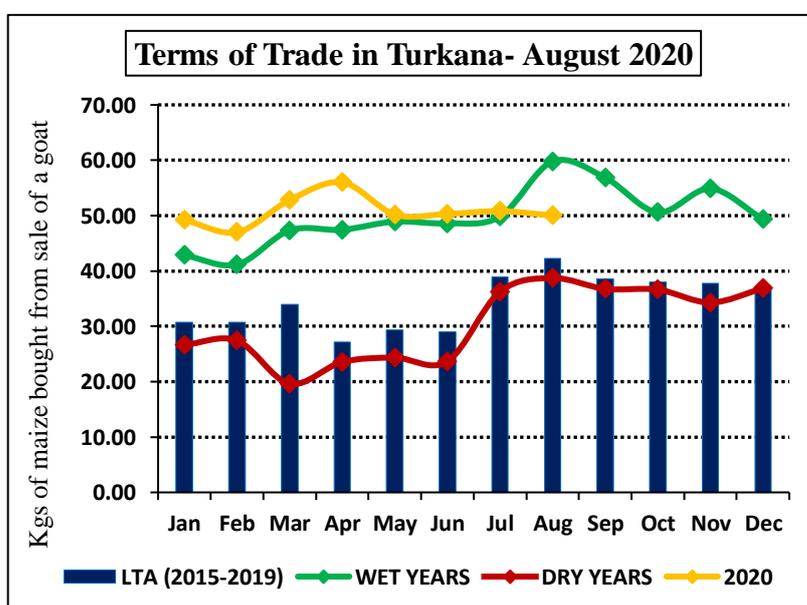


Figure 15: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Twenty-seven percent out of the sampled 240 households reported to have consumed milk out of

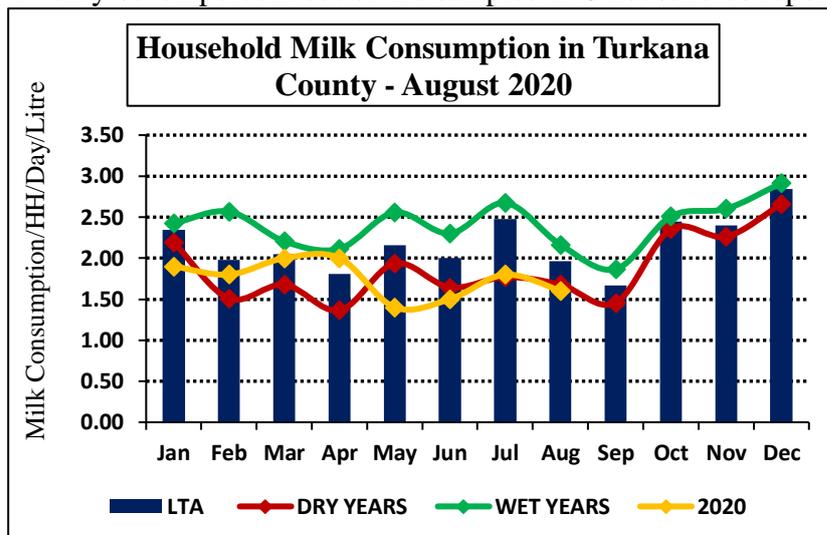


Figure 16: Milk Consumption Pattern in Turkana County

own production in August. The average consumption was 1.6 litres / household/ day and hence fluctuated downwards albeit slightly (Figure 16).

- The decline observed during the month under review was hugely dictated by the production level that dropped slightly owing to the calving rate being low and resumption of minimal migration.

- Based on historical trends, milk consumption is projected to decline further across the month of September.

- In comparison to the consumption level reported in August during the wet years, the reported consumption level during the month under review was significantly lower by 23 percent. In addition, the long term average milk consumed was higher than what was consumed in August by 16 percent.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- Out of the sampled 240 households, the proportion of households classified as having poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption scores was 31 percent, 34 percent and 35 percent respectively during the month of August.

- Consequently, there was no notable adjustment in these proportions from those reported during the month of July across the three livelihood zones that were 33 percent, 36 percent and 31 percent for those respective categories.

- Stability in food consumption was thus noted during the month under review as evidenced by the overall mean FCS of 31 for the county that remained relatively unchanged. This implied that majority of households were consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times in a week.

- A significant proportion of households constituting 41.7 percent in the Pastoral

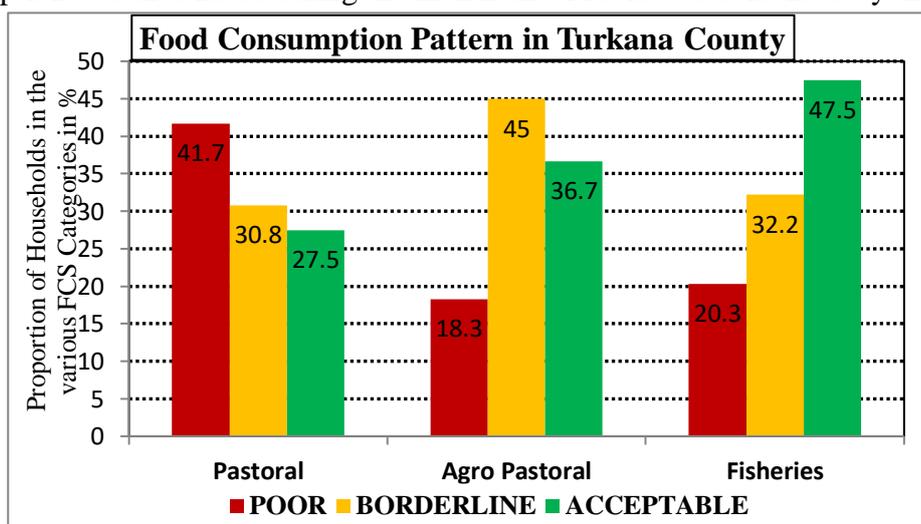


Figure 17: Food Consumption Pattern; August 2020

zone had a poor FCS with an additional 20.3 percent and 18.3 percent from the Fisheries and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones also depicting similar characteristics (Figure 17).

- The lowest FCS of 28 was recorded in the Pastoral livelihood zone with the Fisheries and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones returning a score of 33.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- During the period under review, 53 percent of the sampled children whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements were taken were males with 47 percent constituting females.

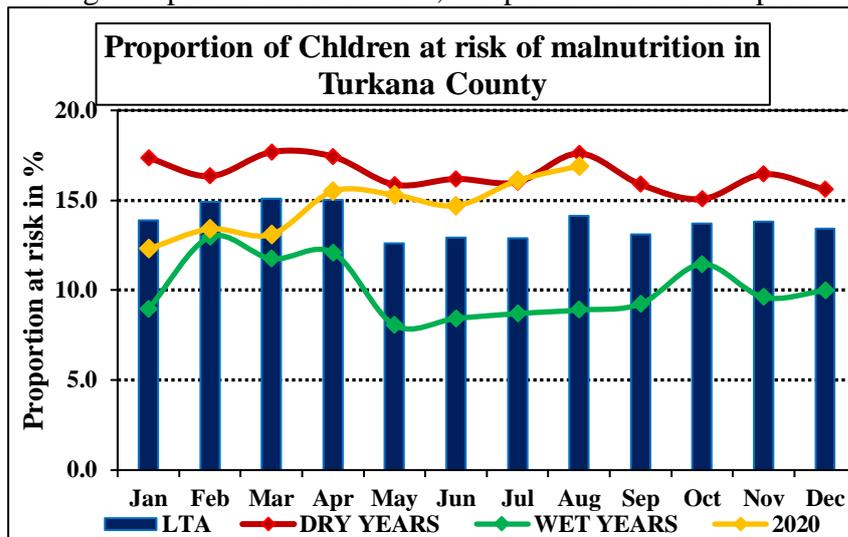


Figure 18: Malnutrition Trends; August 2020 : n=948

not only higher than the long term average by 20 percent but also the one reported for the period during the wet years by a considerable margin of 47 percent.

- Based on family MUAC, proportion of children whose MUAC measurement was below 125mm but greater than 115mm was 2.4 percent.
- The observed deteriorating trend could be attributed to decreased milk consumption, poor dietary diversity occasioned by difficulty in accessing markets following the outbreak of COVID-19 coupled with the high transportation costs that weighed in heavily on disposable income to expend on food stocks.
- Among other drivers of the observed trend included: changed health seeking behaviour occasioned by COVID-19 fear/stigma, lack of integrated health outreaches within the hotspots, high morbidity prevalence (Malaria), reduced coverage of essential services like vitamin A supplementation and the scaling down of interventions by nutrition actors.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- Stability was observed in the overall reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the county that was 16.1 and therefore did not fluctuate significantly from the 17 reported in July. Therefore, majority of the households were having a minimally adequate diet.
- Further, the implied effect was that consumption based coping strategies in application by majority of the households across the two months (July and August) remained relatively the same.
- However, just like the previous months and as illustrated by the reduced coping strategy index for every livelihood zone (Figure 19), households' resident in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones were more constrained in accessing food/ money to buy food in comparison to those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- The most commonly applied consumption based coping strategies across the three livelihood zones in August were reduced portion size of meals and reliance on less preferred/less expensive food.

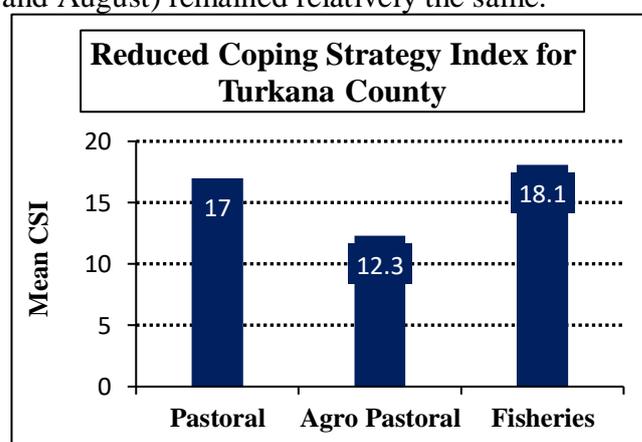


Figure 19: Reduced CSI-August 2020

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

- There was no relief food distribution conducted during the period under review.

6.2 NON-FOOD

Table 1: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention	Sub County/ Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementer(s)
Livestock Vaccination against HS and Trypanosomiasis	Turkana West	15,000	Turkana County Government/Veterinary Department
Desert locust surveillance and control	All the seven Sub counties	926,976	Turkana County Government (TCG) and FAO
Turkwel Dam Vulnerability Assessment	Loima, Turkana South and Central	300,000	TCG/NDMA
Management of Acute Malnutrition	All the seven Sub counties	27,996	MoH, UNICEF, SCI, WVI, IRC ,KRCS and Afya Timiza
Dissemination of Disaster Management Policy and Education drives	Six Sub counties	428 Schools	MoE/TCG/UNICEF

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY

7.1.1 Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were no serious incidents of conflict/insecurity that were reported across all the livelihood zones in the county in August.

7.2 MIGRATION

- There was no significant livestock migration taking place during the period under review save for movement of some herds from Lakezone towards Lapur and Kibish along the Kenya-Ethiopia border and Kerio and Kalapata towards Loriu hills.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

7.3.1 Assumptions

- According to the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF56), the consolidated objective climate forecast from nine Global Producing Centres (GPCs) indicates higher chance of drier conditions during the short rains (OND) season with probabilities for below normal rainfall being 40-50 percent in Kenya.
- As per the county conflict/security watch, with the commencement of migration from some areas in the County towards the peripheries along the international borders, resource-based conflicts are likely to increase across September.

7.3.2 Food Security Outlook for September 2020

- The likelihood of commodity (maize) prices increasing marginally remains high due to the anticipated below normal harvest and therefore, household food stocks will most likely be minimal to depleted especially for households' resident in the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The possibility of rangeland conditions starting to/deteriorating further shall remain high owing to the normal to above normal temperatures likely to be witnessed across September and that will most likely have a negative impact on livestock production due to the declining body condition hence the purchasing power is anticipated to decline slightly too.

- Consequently, the probability of poor households mainly in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones remaining constrained in accessing essential food stuffs through the market will equally be high as a result of the expected decline in the livestock to cereals price ratio.
- It's highly probable that an upward shift in the rate of malnutrition will be witnessed over that period and therefore enhanced security along all market access roads shall play a critical role in mitigating the existing food gaps and therefore managing although not adequately any further rise in the malnutrition levels.
- As a consequence of the aforementioned, the severity of food insecurity is expected to intensify across September with a significant proportion of the population in the county bearing the negative effects of crisis (IPC phase 3) food security outcomes.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

8.1 FOOD

- **Food and Safety Net:** Initiate/scale up urgent provision of relief food/ cash transfer targeting additional 24,000-32,000 vulnerable households across all the seven sub counties that have severely been affected by the outbreak of COVID-19 and desert locusts' invasion factoring approximately 15,000 households likely to be affected by the spill over of Turkwel dam.

8.2 NON-FOOD

- **Water:** Enhance water availability for livestock/households' during scarcities through:
 - Drilling; excavating/desilting and equipping climate proofed strategic/contingency boreholes and water pans.
 - Installation of water harvesting and storage structures such as tanks while strengthening the capacity of the rapid response teams as a preparedness measure.
- **Agriculture:** Promote food availability and accessibility during the lean season by:
 - Minimizing post-harvest losses by conducting post-harvest storage awareness campaigns targeting farmers in the Agro-pastoral areas at the same time sensitizing them on the management of pests.
 - Eliminating the threat posed by emerging swarms of desert locusts through enhancing surveillance while leveraging on advisories from experts on migration patterns for effective control through aerial spraying.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Mitigate against the spread of Corona Virus and rise in malnutrition rates through:
 - Conducting community sensitization on hygiene practices while providing essential sanitation products such as soap and sanitizers.
 - Awareness creation on child care practices and supplying essential nutritional commodities to the under-fives targeting all malnutrition hotspots in the county.
- **Livestock/Veterinary:** Enhance the resilience/coping capacity of poor vulnerable households during shocks/ against the effects of various hazards by:
 - Scaling up the restocking exercise of small stock targeting areas reporting significantly low Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) occasioned by floods, conflict/rustling episodes and drought during the past bad years across the three livelihood zones.
 - Enhancing livestock disease surveillance through training of disease reporters while monitoring and vaccinating livestock in all the Sub counties to curb the spread of any notifiable disease.
- **Peace and Security:** Sustain prevailing peace and co-existence of communities through resource sharing by:
 - Conduct inter-county and cross border peace dialogue meetings and awareness creation sessions targeting conflict hotspots in Lobokat, Katilu Lokiriyama/Lorengipi, Letea, Kalobeyei, Kibish, Lokichoggio among others.