



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority TURKANA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR SEPTEMBER 2021

SEPTEMBER EW PHASE

Drought Status: **ALARM**



Mipango ya kukabiliana na ukame

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Sunny and dry weather conditions dominated most parts of the county during the period under review. Consequently, the aggregate rainfall for the six-month period spanning from April to September 2021 represented only 67 percent of the normal rainfall for the period.
- The condition of vegetation deteriorated further across most sites in the county as evidenced by the shift in the VCI-3month values downwards for all Sub-counties in September.
- A general decline and inadequacy in water availability was observed in September across the Pastoral/Fisheries zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Despite the return trekking distance to water source increasing, the body condition for all livestock species remained fair but the level of milk produced and consumed was low and below the normal range for the period.
- The terms of trade declined and was significantly lower than the five-year average. Livestock migration was observed towards the peripheries but there were no deaths attributed to starvation/dehydration but rather disease.
- Proportion of under-fives classified as 'severely or moderately malnourished' remained unchanged with households applying more severe coping strategies in September. Additionally, approximately 30 percent of households were categorized as having a poor FCS with the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones presenting the highest proportions.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

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

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	67	90-110
VCI-3 month (T. North)	41	>35
VCI-1 month (T. East)	34	>35
Forage Condition	Fair	Good
State of Water Sources	2-3	5-6

Production Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Livestock Migration Pattern	Not Normal	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.5 Litres	> 2.5 Litres
Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	34.0	>45.4
Milk Consumption	1.5 Litres	>1.7 Litres
Return distance to water sources (Household)	8.4 km	< 6.8 km
Cost of Water (KSh/20L)	KSh.5-10	<=KSh. 5

Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Nutrition Status, (% with MUAC: <=124mm)	Yellow:3.6	<5.8
Food Consumption Score Proportions (%)	30 Poor: 31.5 Borderline: 29.3	>35 Poor< 35 Borderline: <34.3
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	17.5	<15.8

<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 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Off-season rainfall received in some sections of the County including Turkana West, Central and Loima Sub-counties was highly depressed with a distribution in time of one day; all the other areas did not experience rainfall and were generally dominated with dry and hot weather conditions throughout the month under review.

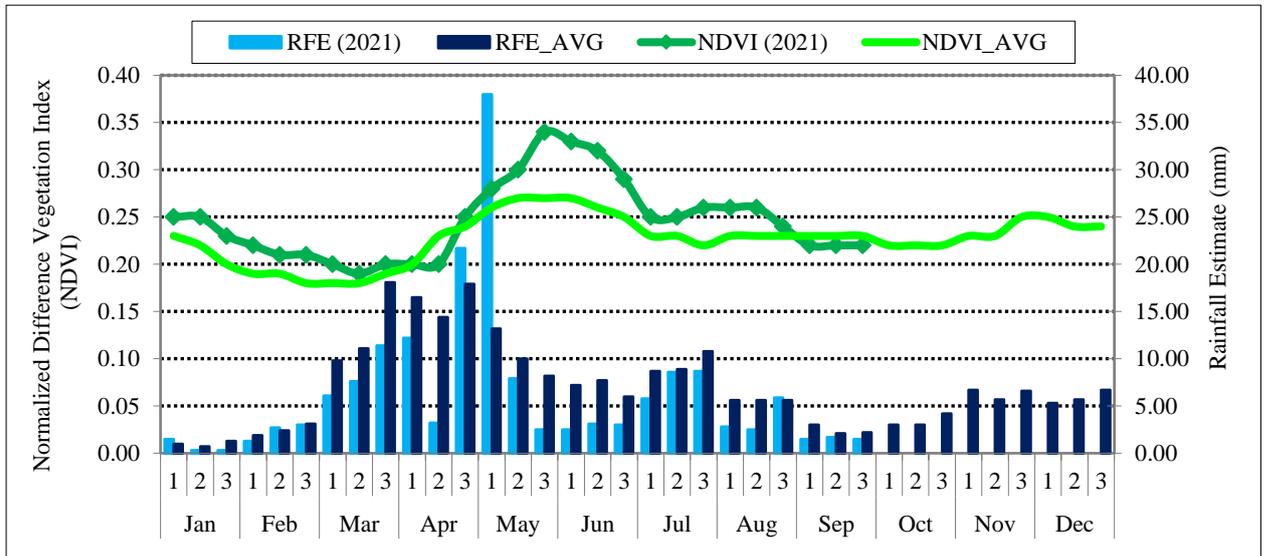


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long-Term Average
 Source: VAM-World Food Programme-CHIRPS/MODIS

- Dekadal rainfall amounts recorded in September were lower than the expected dekadal amounts for the period. Consequently, the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) exhibited a negative trend as illustrated (Figure 1).

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The cumulative rainfall for the period April to September during the current year as illustrated in figure 2 make up for only 67 percent of the normal rainfall for the period.
- Spatial distribution of rainfall during the period under review was extremely uneven across all the three livelihood zones. Only a few areas in Turkana West, Loima and Central experienced rainfall.
- Cumulative rainfall for the six-month period highlighted above during the previous year (rated as the good year) surpasses that of the current year by a notable absolute margin of 261.8 mm of rainfall.

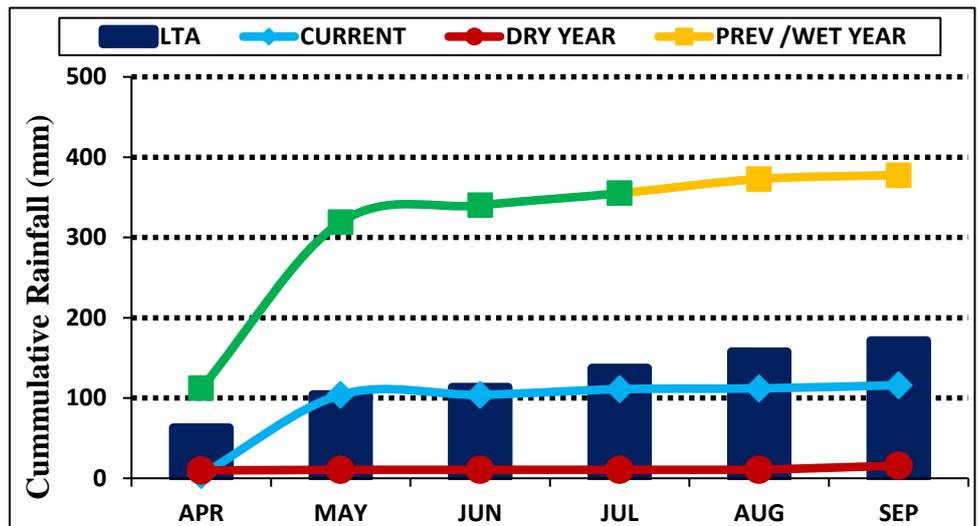


Figure 2: Six-Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend (April to September 2021)
 Source: Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)

- The period commencing April to September 2008 recorded the lowest amount of 15.7mm hence considered to be the bad year within the last 14 years as depicted in figure 2.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- Deterioration in the condition of vegetation across most parts of the county especially during the first half of the month was witnessed as for instance evidenced by the shift in the VCI-3-month values downwards for all the Sub-counties.
- However, drought resistant invasive species like Prosopis Juliflora and the acacia trees along the seasonal rivers presented visible greenness across most areas of the County.

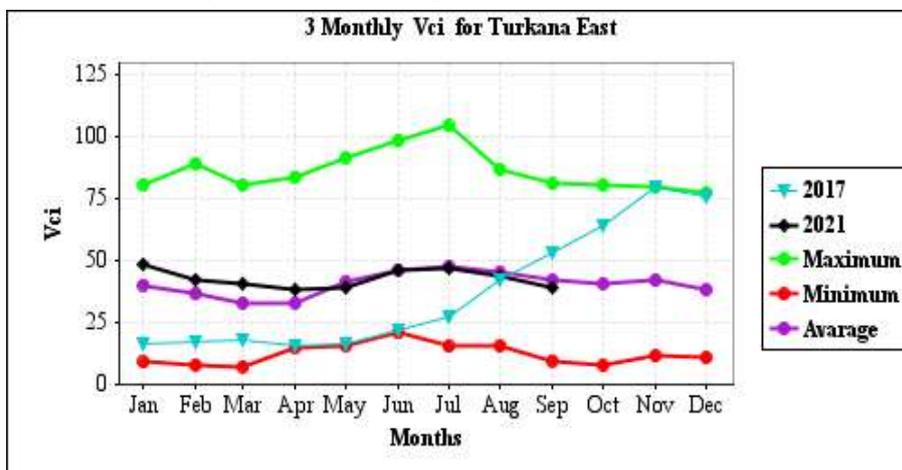


Figure 3: Trends in Vegetation Condition-Turkana East

Turkana North especially Kaeris and Lakezone wards, Turkana East (Lokori and Katilia wards); figure 2, Turkana South (Lokichar and Kalapata wards) and Kalokol ward exhibited vegetation of poor condition owing to the prolonged period of precipitation deficit. Deteriorating vegetation condition across the Pastoral and Fisheries

livelihood zones could be attributed to sunny and dry weather conditions prevailing during the month under review.

2.1.2 Field/Ground Observations: Pasture and Browse

- Most areas in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones exhibited pasture whose condition was generally poor during the period under review as shown in figure 4. Additionally, the observed forage level in September was remarkably lower than the level normally witnessed in the subject livelihood zones at such a time of the year.
- Deteriorating forage condition could be attributed to absence of rainfall for the better part of the month coupled with the above average land surface temperatures across most areas in the county more so along the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.
- It is projected that the available pasture mainly along the river line in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone would last for a period less than one month while the browse across the other zones would last for one month as opposed to three months normally.

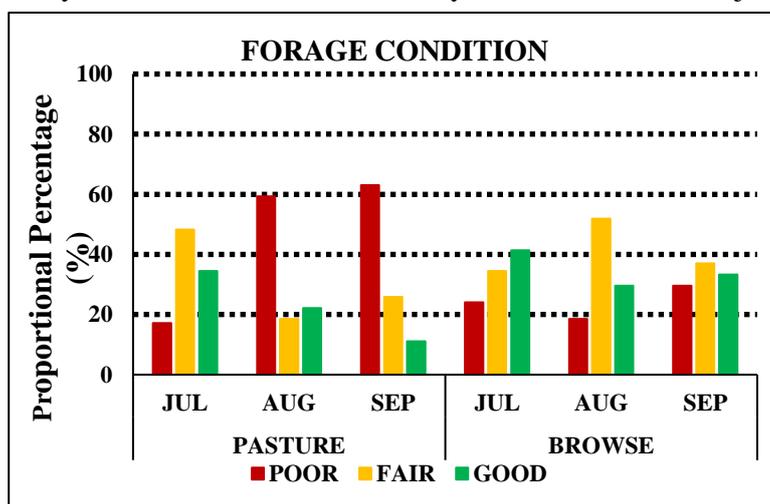


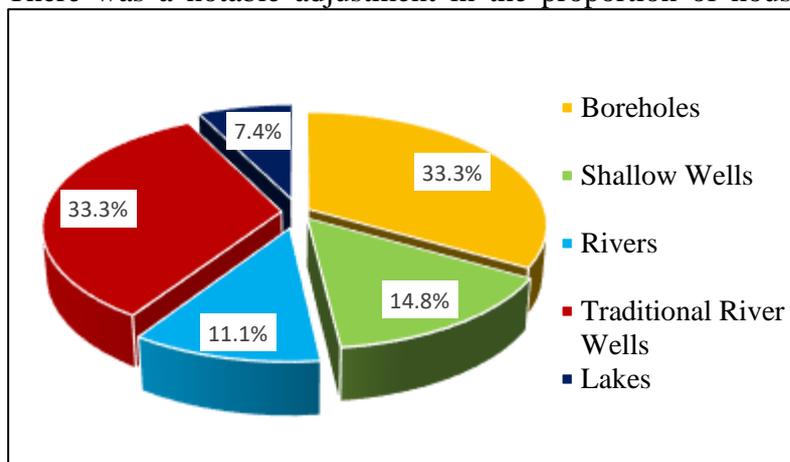
Figure 4: Pasture and Browse Condition in Turkana County

- The major impediments to forage access during the month of September were increased incidents of livestock diseases occasioned by convergence, insecurity in the dry season grazing areas like Kibish and reduced acreage for palatable forage resulting from proliferation of some poisonous invasive species across most sites in the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The quality and quantity of pasture in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones was similar with the only slight variation being observed in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The three major water sources in use by the community across the three livelihood zones during the month under review was traditional river wells, boreholes and shallow wells (figure 5).
- There was a notable adjustment in the proportion of households utilizing the different water



sources during the month of September in comparison to the previous month. For instance, proportion of households using shallow wells decreased by 14 percent while that of traditional river wells increased by 11 percent. On the other hand, those resorting to use of rivers increased by four percent in relation to the one reported previously.

Volume of water in most open water sources such as rock catchments and water pans

Figure 5: Sources of Water in Turkana-September 2021

decreased with majority being 25-50 percent full. It's projected that the available water in these sources mainly in the Fisheries and some areas in the Pastoral livelihood zones would last for a period of one month if no recharge takes place.

- During the month under review, the water situation was below the one normally witnessed across most areas save for some sites in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone where it was at par due to the rainfall witnessed towards the end of the month. In addition, periodic water flow through some seasonal rivers like Kawalase, Tarach, Napasinyang and Natiira was observed.
- The witnessed sources in use during the month of September were the normal sources where households normally drew water from at such a time however, in slightly changed proportions.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- The return trekking distance to water source for households increased by 14 percent in relation to the one reported in August with households covering an average distance of 8.4 km to access water from the various sources (figure 6).

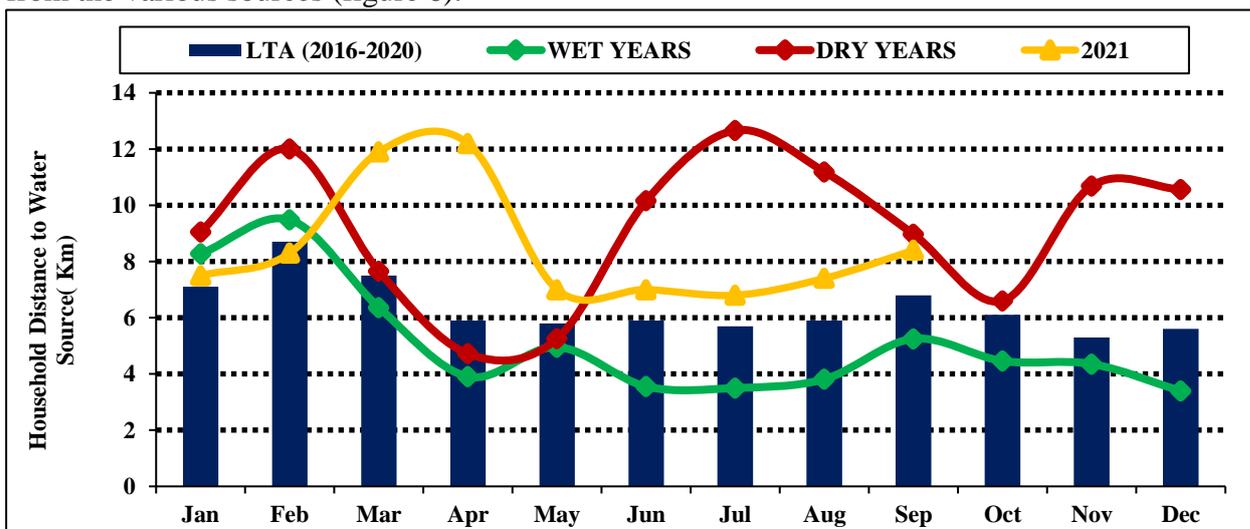


Figure 6: Household Trekking Distance to Water Source

- Consequently, the average trekking distance for the month under review was higher than the five-year average trekking distance for the period under review by 19 percent and that reported for the same month during the wet years by 38 percent.

- The shortest trekking distance was recorded in the Fisheries livelihood zone followed by that in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone while the Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest distance during the month of September.
- There was a notable increase in the average waiting time at water source by households during the period under review in comparison to the month of August. Households queued for an average of 90-120 minutes to fetch water in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones as opposed to less than 60 minutes normally while in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone it took 45-60 minutes to draw water rather than the 30 minutes normally.
- During the subject period under analysis, the average water consumption per person per day stabilized at less than 10 litres for those households residing in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones compared to 20 litres normally with that of the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone being 15 litres as opposed to 25 litres normally at such a time of the year.
- Majority of households accessed water at source cost free across the three livelihood zones. However, in the major urban centres such as Kakuma, Kalokol, Lodwar and Lokichar, a 20 litre jerrycan was being dispensed at KSh. 5-10 at the point of sale and 30-50 shillings once delivered to the household. Additionally, the reported price of water during the month of September was slightly outside the normal range for the period.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The return trekking distance to water source for livestock from grazing areas remained stable in relation to the previous month and thus livestock covered an average of 12.5 km in order to access water (figure 7).
- Consequently, the reported distance exceeded significantly the five-year average trekking distance for the period under analysis by 30 percent and the one reported for the same period during the wet years by 36 percent.

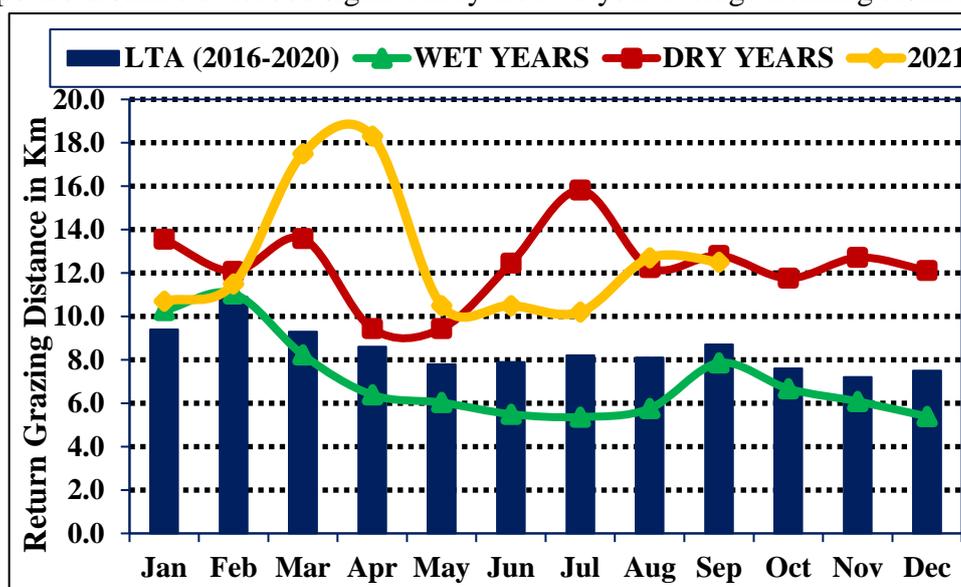


Figure 7: Return Trekking Distance to Water Source from Grazing Areas

- Migration triggered by search for pasture owing to depletion within the plains, non-functionality of some open water sources in close proximity to pasture reserves near households, increased breakdown of boreholes due to over utilization and drop in water table mainly in the plains were some of the major drivers of the increased trekking distance during the month under review.
- During the period under review, the watering frequency for the large stock in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone was 2-3 times per week while that of the small stock in those zones was 3-4 times. On the other hand, for the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone the watering frequency for the large stock was 3-4 times with that of the small stock being 4-5 times.
- Declining watering frequency could be attributed to pasture scarcity in areas adjacent to water sources coupled with non-functionality of some water structures such as boreholes along migratory corridors.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition during the month under review was fair across most areas save for isolated cases of sheep mainly in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones that exhibited a poor body condition.
- Thin fore ribs were clearly visible in sheep and cattle along the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones with the 12th and 13th ribs in large stock along the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone also visible. Goats in Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones were neither fat nor thin.
- In comparison to the livestock body condition observed in August, a negative trend was evident during the first half of September for all species. Further decline in the livestock body condition attributed to pasture/browse in availability coupled with longer than average trekking distance to water source is anticipated across October before the onset of the short rains.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- Increased incidents of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) were reported across most sites in the Pastoral livelihood zone including Lokori, Letea, Lokichar and Kaeris wards. Additionally, select sites along the Fisheries livelihood zone reported cases of Pest Pestis Ruminantes (PPR) and sheep and goat pox.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the month under review, a small proportion approximated to be less than five percent of the sampled households reported on own milk production mainly from the goats in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Quantity of milk produced per day per household remained unchanged from the one reported during the previous month of August and notably localized sites along the peripheries of the County (figure 8).
- Not only was the reported production level lower than that of the same period during the wet years (by 55 percent) but also the five-year production average for the month of September by a remarkable margin of 40 percent.
- A litre of milk in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones retailed at KSh. 80-120 and that was an increase from the price of KSh. 60-80 reported previously.
- Stable milk production level could mainly be attributed to the longer than normal trekking distance in search of water and forage compounded with the low birth rate witnessed during the month under review.

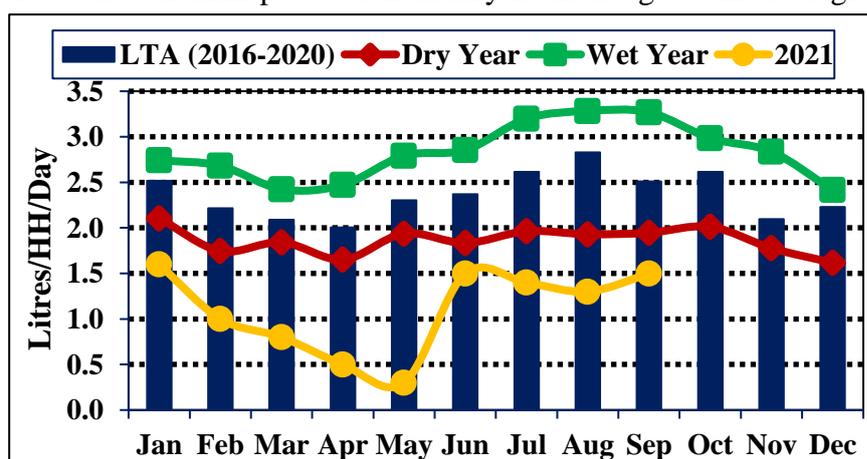


Figure 8: Milk Production Trends in Turkana County

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- The major crops cultivated in the County mainly in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone during the long and short rains season are Maize, Sorghum and Cowpeas.
- During the month under review, most farmers were engaged in land preparation in anticipation of the short rains for planting. Horticultural production entailing supply of watermelons and cowpeas leaves to major markets was also taking place during the period under analysis.
- Markets were generally well provisioned with essential household foodstuffs like Maize.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- During the period under analysis the price of a 4-year old medium sized bull did fluctuate downwards from the one reported previously and thus it traded at an average price of KSh. 11,660 across the three livelihood zones (Figure 9).
- Deterioration in the body condition occasioned by elongated trekking distances in search of pasture along the riverine areas of the Agro-pastoral zone and the periphery Pastoral areas of the County was the major driver of the price decline.

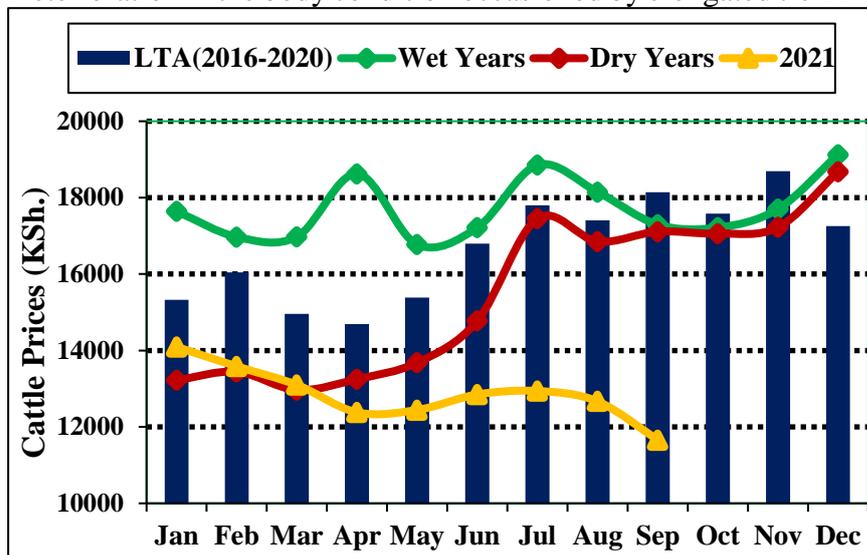


Figure 9: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County-January to September 2021

There was variation in price across the Fisheries, Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones. The reported price in the former zone was KSh. 12,330 with that of the latter zones being KSh.11,580 and KSh.11,500 accordingly.

Comparatively, the reported price for cattle during the same period the wet years and the five-year average for September was higher by 32 percent and 35 percent respectively.

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4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- As depicted in figure 10, there was a downward adjustment in the price of a 2-year old medium sized goat from the one reported previously and hence it exchanged at Ksh. 2,330 in September.
- The decline in price was as a result of the deteriorating body condition occasioned by in availability of quality palatable browse across most sites in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.
- The variance in price across all the livelihood zones was negligible during the period under analysis. The Agro-pastoral, Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones reported an average market price of KSh. 2,460, KSh 2,400 and KSh. 2,250 respectively.
- Not only was the reported price for the same period during the wet years higher than the prevailing market price by 36 percent but also the long-term average price for the period by 27 percent.

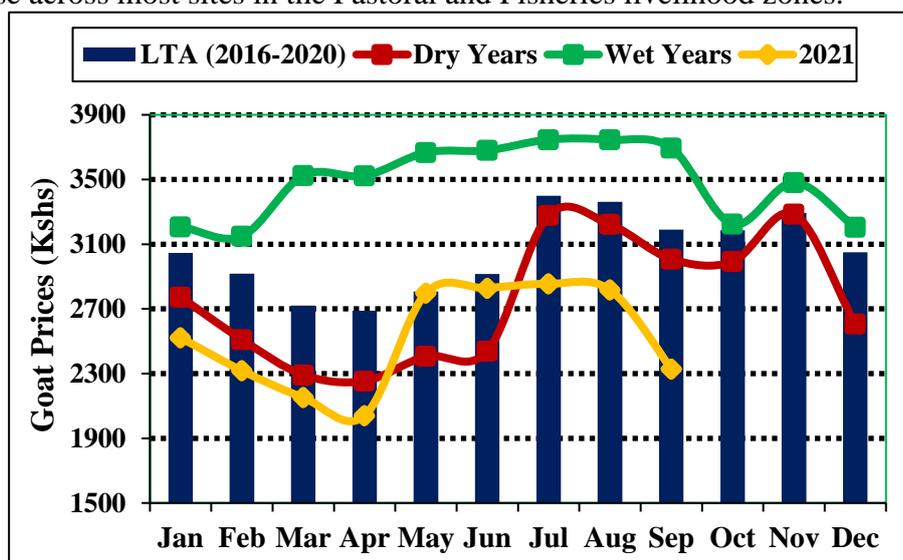


Figure 10: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County- January to September 2021

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The price of a 4-year old camel remained relatively stable albeit adjusting downwards slightly in relation to the previous month as illustrated in figure 11. Consequently, the prevailing trading price during the month under review was KSh. 21,850.
- The observed price stabilization during the reference period could be attributed to the fact that the

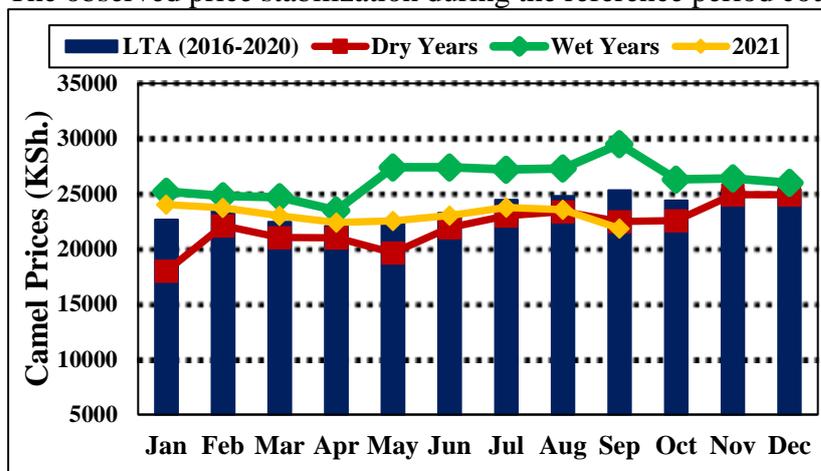


Figure 11: Camel price Trends in Turkana County -January to September

body condition of camel did not deteriorate significantly from the one witnessed in August owing to the available palatable browse despite being of poor quality still sufficed in maintaining the camel within a desirable body condition.

The highest camel price of KSh. 22,170 was recorded along the Fisheries livelihood zone while the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone reported an average price of KSh. 21,830 with the Pastoral livelihood zone returning the lowest price of KSh. 21,800 during the month of September.

The highest camel price of KSh. 22,170 was recorded along the Fisheries livelihood zone while the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone reported an average price of KSh. 21,830 with the Pastoral livelihood zone returning the lowest price of KSh. 21,800 during the month of September.

- The reported camel price during the period under review was lower than that posted for the same period during the wet years and the long-term average price for the month of September by 26 percent and 14 percent accordingly.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- A kilogram of maize exchanged at an average price of KSh.69 across most markets and therefore, there was a minimal variation from the one that had been reported in August.
- Though not significantly, the prevailing market price of maize was higher than the one reported for a similar period during the wet years and the five-year average price for the month under review.
- The highest price of KSh. 74 was reflected along the Pastoral livelihood zone while the Fisheries livelihood zone gave a return value of KSh. 62 per kilogram of maize with the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone posting a similar price.
- Save for Kaeris market that posted outlier values of KSh. 100 per kilogram of maize, majority of the markets reported an average price of KSh.65 per kilogram of maize.
- The observed upward adjustment could be attributed to deteriorating maize availability as a result of minimal imports coupled with limited supply from external markets in Trans Nzoia and West Pokot where harvesting had not taken place.

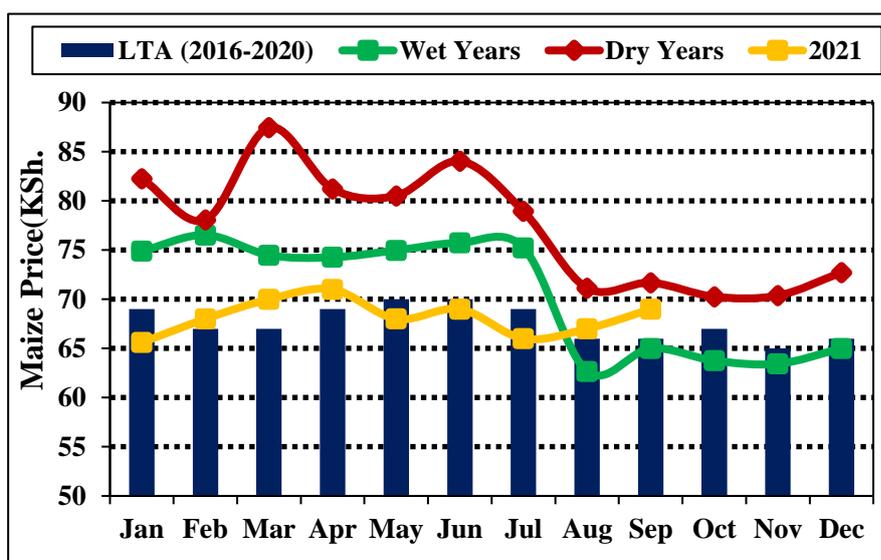


Figure 12: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County-January to September

4.2.2 Beans

- During Decrease in the price of beans in relation to the month of August was noted during the period under review. Therefore, a kilogram of beans retailed at an average price of KSh. 116 across the major markets in all the livelihood zones as shown in figure 13.
- The observed price decline could be attributed to improved availability occasioned by harvesting

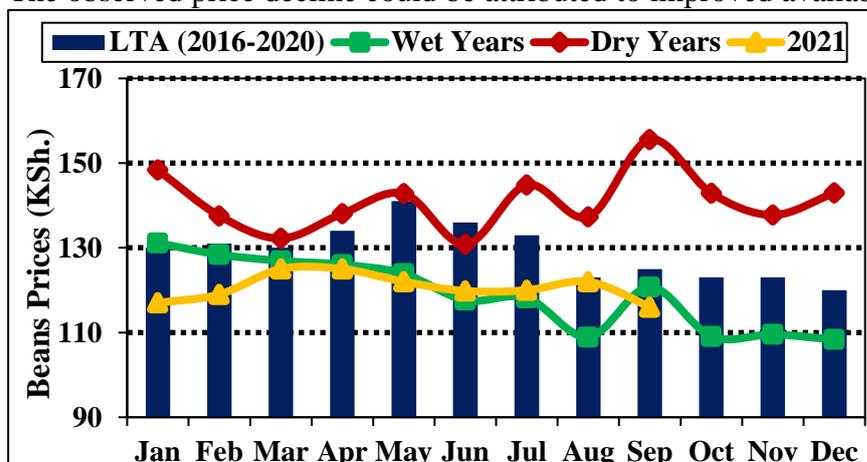


Figure 13: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County

within the source areas of external markets mainly in Trans Nzoia coupled with imports from Uganda via Moroto market. In addition, continued provision of beans in form of relief by various actors enhanced availability of the commodity at the household level hence limiting the possibility of any major price fluctuations at the market level.

- The highest price of KSh. 119 was recorded along the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone whereas the lowest of KSh. 107 was reported in the Fisheries with the Pastoral zone posting an average price of KSh. 118 during the reference period under review.
- Notably, the price reported for a kilogram of beans for a similar period during the wet years and the five-year average price for September was higher than the prevailing price by five and eight percent in that sequence.

4.3 LIVESTOCK: CEREAL PRICE RATIO/TERMS OF TRADE (ToT)

- The terms of trade declined with respect to the one recorded during the previous month as shown in figure 14 and therefore, pastoral households purchased only 34 kilograms of maize based on the proceeds obtained upon sale of a goat identical to the one sold in August.
- The terms of trade reported during the month under review was significantly lower than the one recorded for the same period during the wet years and the long-term average terms of trade for September by 40 percent and 25 percent respectively.
- Consequently, pastoral households normally heavily reliant on the market in replenishing their household food stocks and meeting other basic needs being disadvantaged owing to the remarkably low amount of maize they could obtain for their livestock investments

- The drop in the terms of trade could be ascribed to the decline in goat price coupled with the slight adjustment in maize price upwards.
- Stable but tending to deteriorate rangeland conditions will most likely

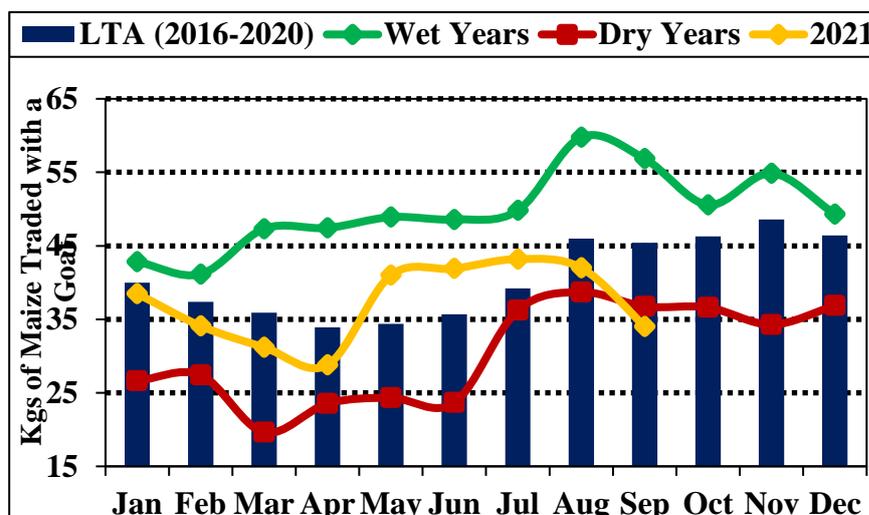


Figure 14: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County- January to September 2021

have a further negative impact on the body condition of goat and as a consequence, the terms of trade is anticipated to decline albeit marginally before the onset of the short rains.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- From the sampled households during the period under review, only four percent reported to have consumed milk out of own production. The average consumption level during the month of September per household per day was 1.5 litres and hence did not vary significantly from the one reported in August (Figure 15).
- The production push factors including birth rates during the period under analysis were relatively similar to those witnessed in August hence the observed stability in consumption could basically

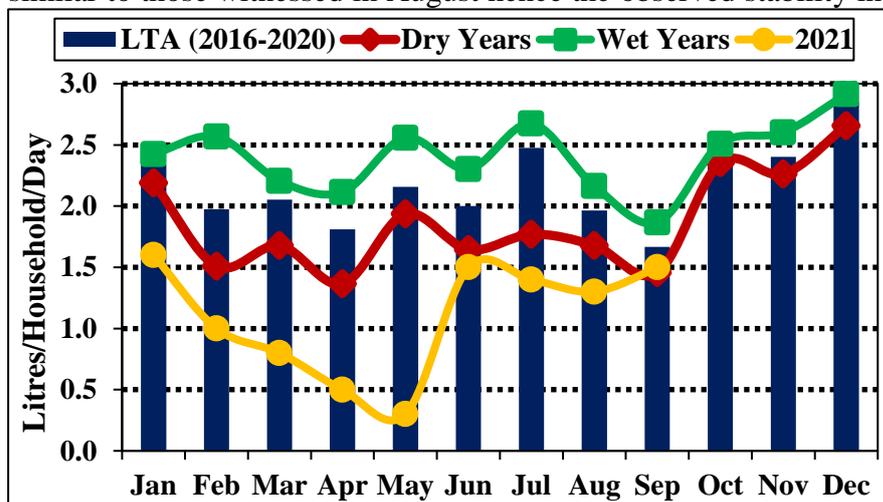


Figure 15: Milk Consumption Trend in Turkana County-January to September 2021

be attributed to the fact that amount of milk produced was equally unchanged with respect to the previous month.

The reported consumption level was lower than the normal consumption for September and that of a similar period during the wet years by 12 percent and 22 percent respectively.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- During the month of September, from the sampled 270 households, proportion of households categorized as having an acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores constituted 39.2 percent, 29.3 percent and 31.5 percent accordingly (Figure 16).

- Therefore, with respect to the previous month, there was no significant variation in the proportion of households within the aforementioned categories.
- The overall food consumption pattern across the county remained

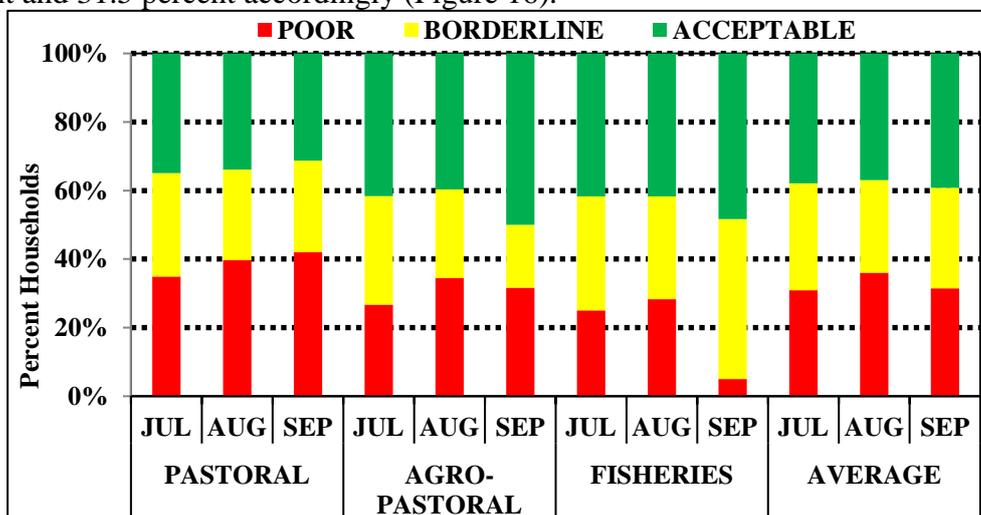


Figure 16: Food Consumption Trends in Turkana County

generally stable as evidenced by the mean FCS of 30.7 that remained the same as the one reported during the month of August.

- As illustrated in figure 16, majority of households classified as having a poor food consumption score resided in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones during the period under review.
- The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the lowest FCS of 28.2 while the Agro-pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones recorded an average FCS of 31.5 and 32.4 respectively in September.
- Approximately 56 percent of households in Turkana South were classified as having a poor food consumption score during the subject month under analysis.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Out of the sampled under-fives across all sentinel sites whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (colour MUAC) measurements were taken during the month under analysis, 48 percent constituted females while the rest were males.
- Proportion of the under-fives considered as being either ‘severely or moderately’ malnourished was 3.6 percent (Figure 17), it thus did not shift significantly from the previous month.
- The reported proportion during the month under review was lower than the one reported for the same month during the wet years and the long-term average proportion by 1.4 percent and 2.3 percent accordingly.

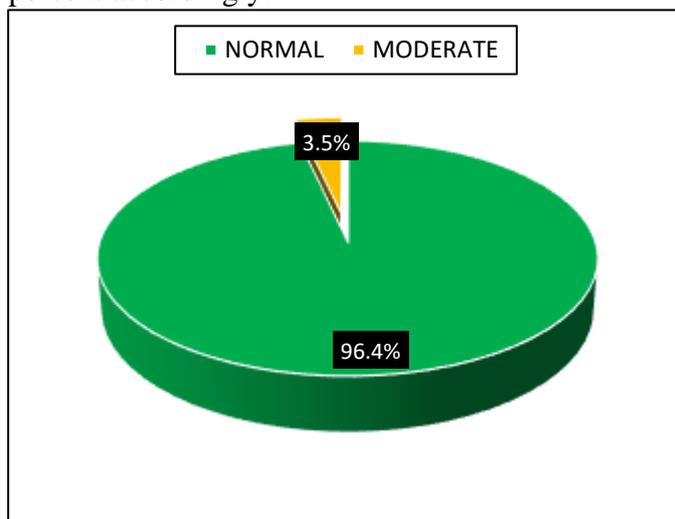


Figure 17: Malnutrition Trends in the County-n=880

Despite households accessing food through assistance by the various actors albeit minimal, variety was limited to cereals (maize) compounded with non-improving milk consumption within a narrow household base and limited access to other nutritious supplements especially across some hotspots were some of the drivers of the unchanged situation in the nutritional status during the month of September. Limited market activity witnessed during the period under review occasioned by absence of emergency cash transfer scale ups was also a probable cause of the observed trend.

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- During the month under review, a slight adjustment upwards in the reduced coping strategy index with respect to the month of August was recorded. Consequently, the overall index for the county rose to 17.5 from the 16.0 reported previously.
- Therefore, majority of the households applied more severe consumption based coping strategies during the month of September in comparison to those employed in August.
- As shown in figure 18, access to food or money to buy food across the three livelihood zones varied considerably with households residing in the Pastoral livelihood zone highly predisposed to a multiplicity of challenges than those in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Reliance on less preferred /less expensive food and reduced number of meals eaten per day were the prevalent coping approaches applied in September.

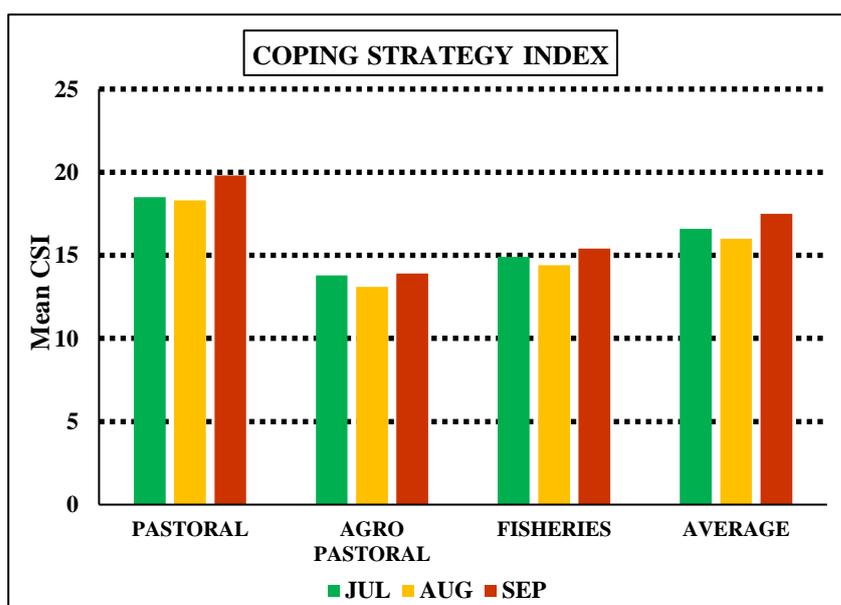


Figure 18: Trends in Coping Strategy

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

- During the month under review, relief food distribution was conducted by Turkana County Government targeting households severely affected by drought.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY

7.1.1 Conflict/Human Displacement

- Some incidents of insecurity involving cattle rustling were reported in some parts of Kibish and Turkana East Sub-counties during the period under review.

7.2 MIGRATION

- Livestock migration was taking place during the period under analysis. For instance, majority of the herd from Lokichar and Kalapata was witnessed moving towards Kalemngorok and other surrounding areas with those from some parts of Turkana North such as Kaeris and Lakezone migrating to Pelekech hills and Lapur hills respectively.
- The herd from Loima ward was observed moving towards Kotaruk and Urum while those from Turkana Central in areas like Kerio were moving towards Loru ranges.
- Proportion of the herd that had migrated from their normal grazing areas within the plains to the dry season grazing zones was approximately 50-75 percent.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

7.3.1 Food Security Outlook for October 2021

- The released seasonal forecast by the Kenya meteorological department indicates that the short rains onset is anticipated during the third to fourth week of October with cessation likely to be during the first week of December. Based on the forecast and the current sunny and dry weather conditions being witnessed the following food security outcomes will be the most likely.
- Household food stocks will continue being on the optimal minimum across October owing to the poor harvest following a late onset during the long rains that impacted on rain-fed farming activities in the County. However, the likelihood of a significant shift in commodity price being witnessed shall remain low due to the assured supply via external markets and imports.
- Livestock productivity is projected to decline albeit marginally owing to the deteriorating rangeland conditions. Consequently, the possibility of the purchasing power of the households reducing further remains high as a result of the diminishing terms of trade influenced by the projected deterioration in the livestock body condition.
- It's highly probable that the proportion of under-fives considered to be either 'severely or moderately' malnourished shall rise slightly as a result of households not accessing nutritious foods more so in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Therefore, the current food gaps will most likely persist across October with a considerable population continuing to experience IPC Phase III and IV food security outcomes.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

- **Water:** Conduct water trucking in the water stressed areas along the Pastoral livelihood zone while repairing broken down strategic boreholes and providing fuel subsidy to genset driven ones.
- **Food and Safety Net:** Provision of relief food/ cash transfer scale ups targeting vulnerable households affected by drought in all the livelihood zones.
- **Livestock:** Distribution of supplementary livestock feed to the milking herd and scaling up of targeted slaughter destocking in the most affected wards.
- **Veterinary:** Conduct vaccination against PPR, CCPP and Sheep and Goat pox.
- **Peace and Security:** Conduct inter-county and cross border peace dialogue meetings.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Scale up integrated health outreaches targeting malnutrition hotspots.