National Drought Management Authority
MARSABIT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR DECEMBER 2023

NDMA

A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

KENYA VISION 2030

DROUGHT EW PHASE: NORMAL

Drought Status: NORMAL

Shughuli za kawaida

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification
Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall: Cumulatively, Marsabit Mountain and Moyale Township recorded enhanced seasonal rainfall amounts of 758.9mm and 468.7mm respectively Additionally, rainfall for estimate for the season across Marsabit County is 182-262% of normal.

Vegetation Condition: Satellite normalized difference vegetation index indicates that vegetation greenness, a proxy for vegetation health, is 171-177percent of the 20-year average. Vegetation condition index for December was recorded at 83.7 compared to the preceding month, which was at 65.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators: Livestock body condition across species was above normal (good) whereas milk production was below normal across the livelihood zones. Migration of livestock was minimal and normal across the County. Kidding and lambing for small ruminants continued across the County. The tropical livestock units were below normal. The main crops grown are maize, beans, cow peas across the livelihood zones.

Access Indicators: Household and livestock water distances decreased and remained within the normal ranges. Most monitored water points in Marsabit County had good recharge and water pans recorded rapid recharge. Milk consumption was below average and terms of trade poor. Major cereal prices were above average across the markets. Most markets were operational. Livestock prices were above average across all markets.

Utilization Indicators: Food consumption was at Emergency level across the County. Households across the livelihood zones engaged consumption-coping strategies indicative of (IPC Phase 3) or worse off to address household food consumption inadequacies**.**14.9percent of children aged below 5 years are at risk of malnutrition, which almost equates to the short-term average MUAC at risk of 15.1percent.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	NORMAL	Improving
Pastoral All species	NORMAL	Stable
Fisher folk/Casual labour/Petty Trading	NORMAL	Improving
County	NORMAL	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range/Value**
Rainfall (% of Normal)	182- 262%	80 -120%
VCI-3Month (County)	83.7	> 35
NDVI-3 Month	130-171%	> 100%
State of Water Sources	4-5	4-5
Production indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	LBCS 5	LBCS 3-4
Milk Production	1.5	>2.0 Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No Deaths	No death
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	88	>70
Milk Consumption	1.0	>1.4 Litres
Return distance to water	6.2	0.0-9.4Km
Livestock distances	7.5	< 16.6
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Nutrition Status	14.9	0.0-15.1
Coping Strategy Index	18.2	<18
Food Consumption Score	30.8	>35

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Seasons	Dry			Long rains		Dry				Short rains		
Livestock production												
Calving										Peak		
Kidding				Peak							Peak	
Disease outbreaks						Highly likely						
Prices				Peak							Peak	
Milk availability	Goats			Goats								Cattle/
Migration		Dry		Wet			Dry				Wet	
Others												
Livestock sales	High					High			High			High
Risk of insecurity				High			High					High
Malnutrition								High				
Lean season												
Labor Availability		Peak						Peak				
Market access				Poor							Poor	
Water stress												
Cross border inflows				Peak								
Food price					High			High				
FS Assessments												

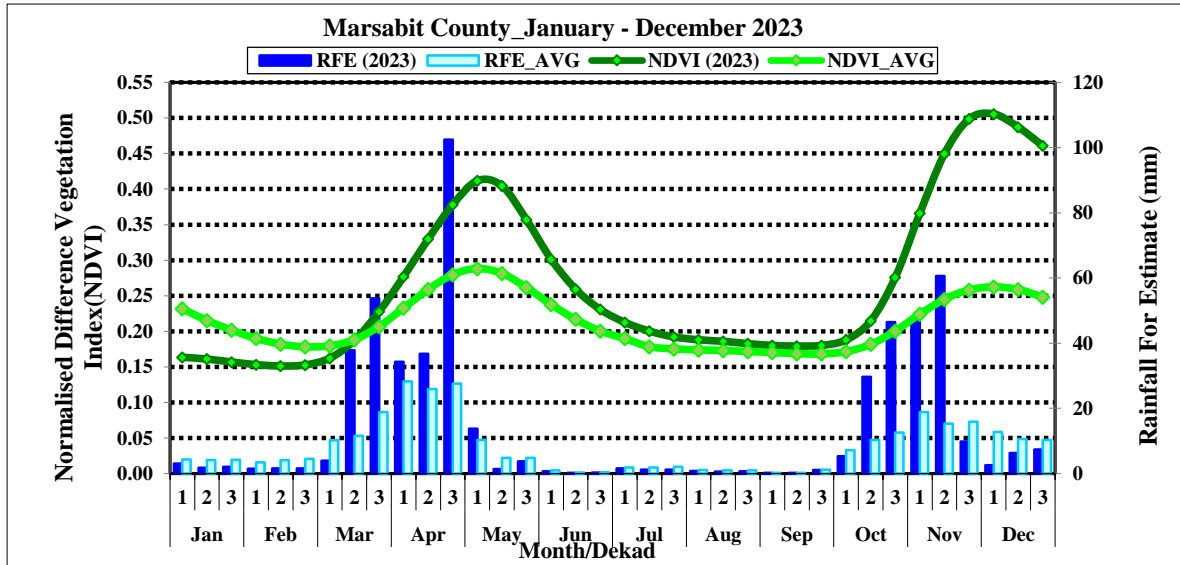# 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS
1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long-Term Average

Source: WFP-VAM, CHIRPS/MODIS

- In the figure shown above, the decadal rainfall for estimates (RFE) amounts in the first, second and third dekads were below normal when compared to their corresponding long-term decadal rainfall for estimates averages. In the month under review, the county generally remained dry as most parts of the County didn't receive rains.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index for the first, second and third dekads were above normal when compared to their respective decadal long term average attributed to above average rainfall.
- Satellite normalized difference vegetation index indicates that vegetation greenness, a proxy for vegetation health, is 171-177percent of the 20-year average in Marsabit County.

1.2 Amounts Received

- Northen parts of Moyale (Uran, Moyale Township, Heillu and Butiye), Saku (Marsabit Central and Sagante wards) recorded rains though of reduced intensity in the month under review. Seasonally, most parts of Laisamis sub-county with exception of the stretch along Lake Turkana belt and Northern parts of North Horr sub-county received above average cumulative rains. Cumulatively, Marsabit Mountain and Moyale Township recorded enhanced seasonal rainfall amounts of 758.9mm and 468.7mm respectively.
- The highest amount of rainfall was recorded in October and November. Measurements from the community-based weather stations located in five different locations across North Horr are mainly above to significantly above average. Dukana reported more than 250mm above the seasonal average, Balesa and Kalacha more than 150mm, North Horr almost 40mm.
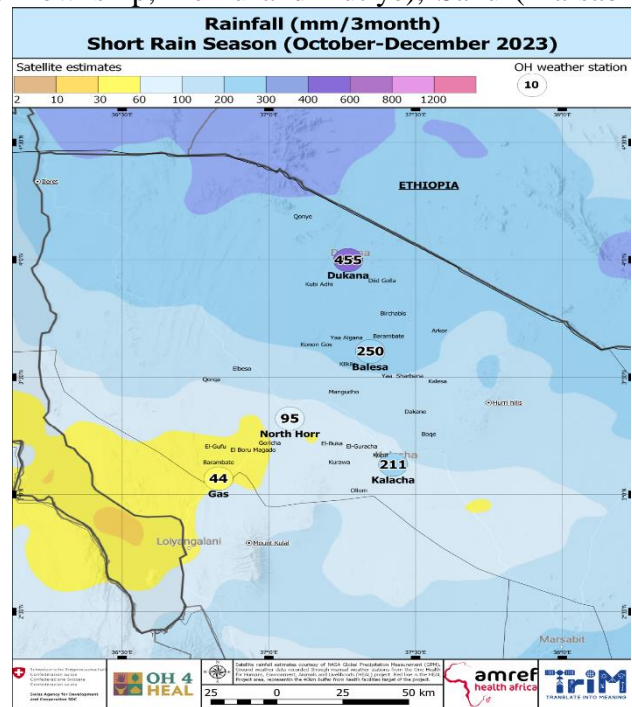

Figure 2: North Horr Sub-County OND Rainfall Amounts

- Regarding the seasonal accumulation of rainfall, the satellite and ground measurements are nearly consistent for the northern and south-western areas, while a significant difference is observed for North Horr and Kalacha. In these two locations, the satellite notably underestimates the rainfall. Ground-measured data are provided by the Community Based Observation Network (CBON).

2.0   IMPACTS ON VEGETAION AND WATER
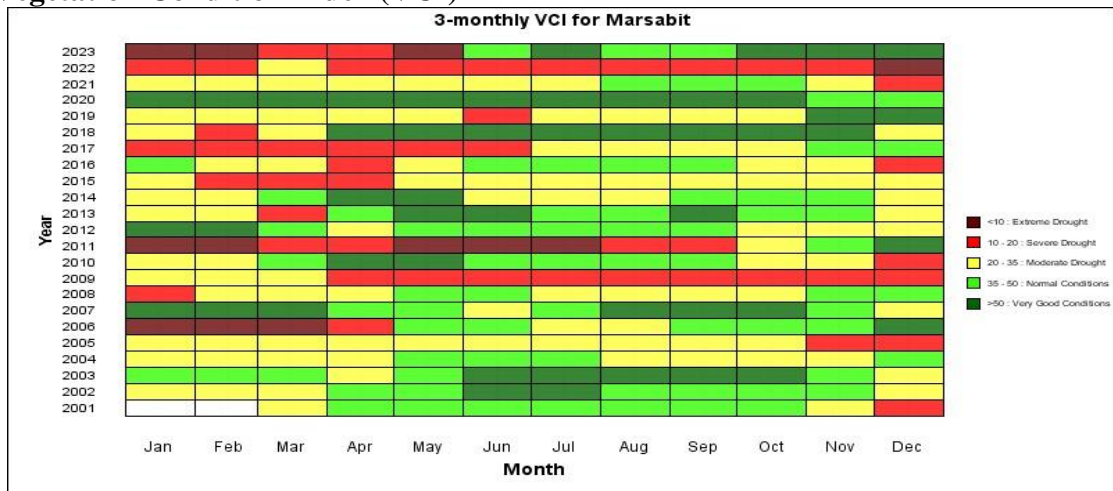### 2.1   VEGETATION CONDITION
2.1.1   Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Matrix across Marsabit County

- The vegetation condition index for the month under review was recorded at 83.7 compared to the preceding month, which was at 65.5 which is indicative of a significant improvement. With the significant improvement, the VCI remained in the above normal condition vegetation band, which is attributed to cumulative effect of above normal seasonal OND rains. Pastoral livelihood zone of North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties recorded a drastic vegetation condition index improved at 84.34 and 84.16 respectively
- Additionally, Moyale and Saku sub-counties remained in the above normal vegetation greenness band at sub county also improved into the above normal vegetation band at 77.37 and 96.65 respectively. By and large, vegetation condition across the county remained at above normal conditions with an improving trend.
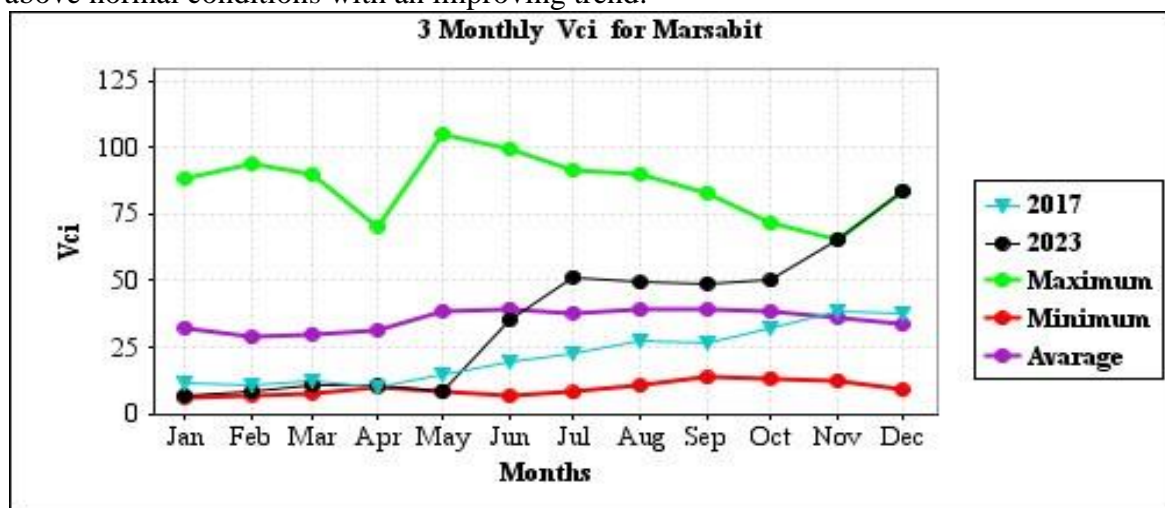

Figure 4:Trends of Vegetation Condition Index across Marsabit County

- According to figure 4 above, the current VCI is above normal compared to the long-term average (LTA) and equates to the maximum VCI value ever historically recorded, hence indicative of very good vegetation conditions in all the livelihood zones.

2.1.2 Pasture Condition

- The general pasture condition across the County was good in all the livelihood zones. Saku (agro-pastoral) was observed to have the largest biomass followed by the Pastoral zone of North Horr, then Moyale (agro pastoral) and Laisamis (Pastoral) in that sequence. For Laisamis, lush green forage was noted in the Korr, Ngurnit, Laisamis, Mt. Kulal, South Horr and Merille areas. The areas of Loiyangalani bordering the lake from Sarimo to Moite however exhibit fair forage conditions, attributed to low precipitation. Majority of North Horr has very good lush green forage except the lower parts of North Horr ward i.e. Gas, Barambate, Qorqa and Elbeso which exhibit fair pasture conditions. This is attributed to low precipitation compared to other areas of North Horr. In Moyale sub-county, conditions are above normal. The current forage is projected to last for 4 to 6 months.

- With the of the OND rain season, the current forage is projected to last for up to early next year. There was no major impediment to forage quantity and quality except for the aforementioned zones with poor biomass and the proliferation of weeds and invasive species in some zones.

- Generally, the pasture and browse conditions are expected to remain within the normal to above normal band as a result of the combined effect of very good regeneration following continuing OND rains and the reduced herd volumes due to the massive animal deaths during the drought.
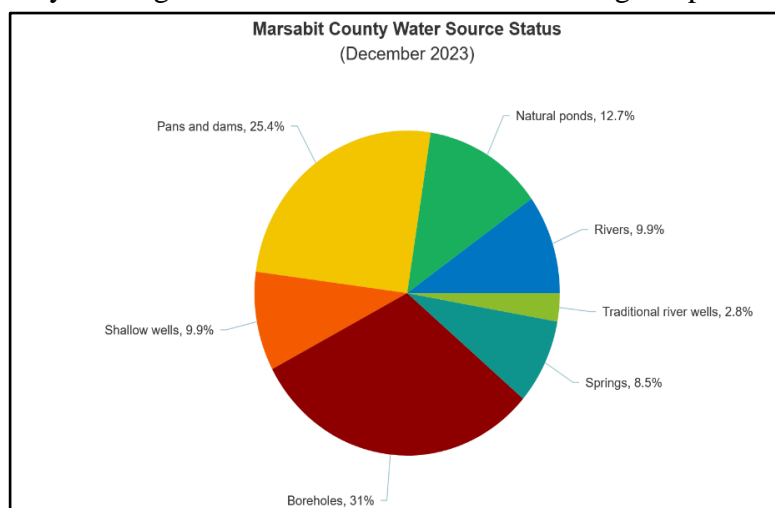
2.1.3 Browse Condition

- The browse condition largely remained good during the month under review across all livelihood zones and is above normal for this time of the year. The browse conditions in the agro-pastoral zone of Saku remained very good whereas those in the pastoral livelihood zone of North Horr remained fairly good.

- The pastoral zone of Laisamis recorded good to fair browse conditions, except for some areas, which are already showing improvement with the continuation of OND rains. The browse condition is expected to record significant improvement in the coming month across the county. The browse biomass is expected to last up to six months across the livelihood zones.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- In the month under review, most of the open water sources in all the livelihood zones were fully recharged due to the cumulative effect of good performance of the short rains. Surface water sources such as pans and dams, shallow wells, and natural ponds, are in use as well as sub-surface sources such as boreholes, springs and river wells.

Figure 5: Main Water Sources in Marsabit County

- Boreholes use was at 31percent followed by pans and dams at 25percent as indicated by figure 4. Other water sources are natural ponds, shallow wells, seasonal rivers, traditional river wells and springs at 13percent,

10percent, 9percent and 3percent respectively. Main water source in North Horr remained shallow wells and boreholes, followed by pans and dams.

- In Moyale sub-county, the main water source remained boreholes followed by pans and dams. As a result of the ongoing rains, the water pans that were previously reported dry have been recharged.
- For Saku Sub County, the main water sources for the period under review were roof catchment, pans and dams, shallow wells and boreholes.
- The main challenge in water access and utilization is the use of untreated water from open water sources at the household level. Most areas have reported lack of water purification tabs.

2.2.2 Household Water Access and Utilization

- During the month under review, the return household water distances to the main water sources is 6.2 Km as indicated in Figure 5 below, which is a gradual increase when compared to the preceding month's household water distance at 5 Km across all the livelihood zones.
- The current household water distance is below the short-term average household water distance of 9.4 Km by 34%. Waiting time in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone varied between 0 and 3 minutes while in pastoral livelihood zone, average waiting time ranged between 5-10 minutes against a normal waiting time of 10-15 minutes.
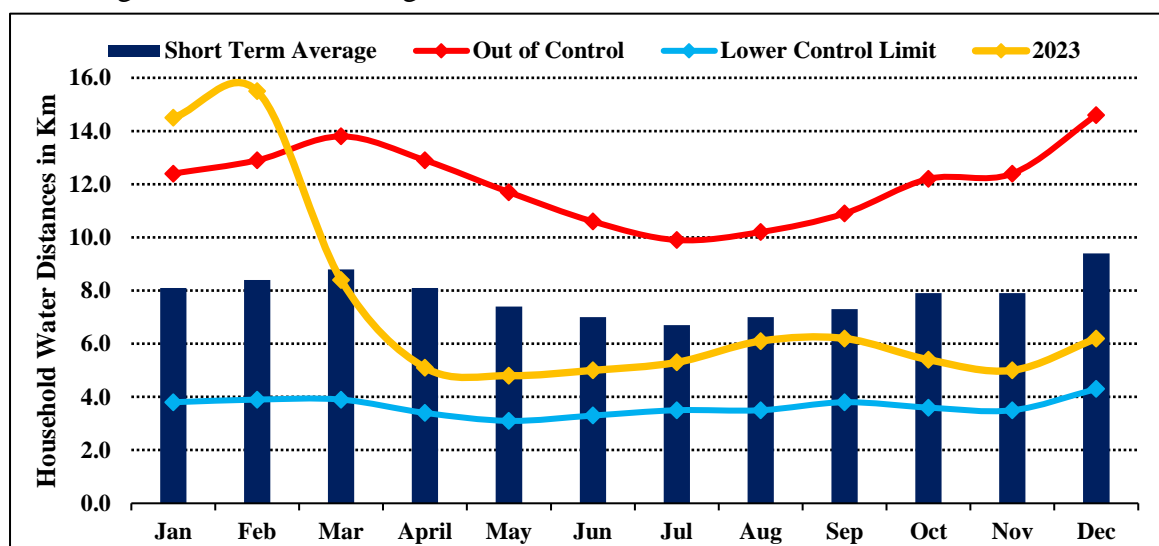

Figure 6: Current household return water distances compared to the Short-Term Average distances (Km)

- Cumulative effect of the good performance of the short rains led to average water consumption of 15-20litres/person/day, households water distance is likely to remain stable across all the livelihood zones.

2.2.3   Livestock Access

- Figure 7 shown below indicates the return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points at 7.5 km, which is a 55% decline when compared to the previous month's distance of 9.5 km across the livelihood zones. Wen compared to a similar period, the current livestock trekking distance of 7.5 km is below the average short-term grazing distance of 16.6 km by more than 150% and also below the lower control limit by 34%.
- Current return trekking distances in the pastoral livelihood zone range 6-10 km compared to 10-15 km normally whereas in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone the distances are 2 -5 km against a normal of 5-7 km.

- The current watering frequency for cattle and small stock in both livelihood zones is stable at a daily basis compared to a normal of 1-2 days in all the livelihood zones. Watering frequency for camels is 3-5 days across the livelihood zones against a normal of 4-6 days.
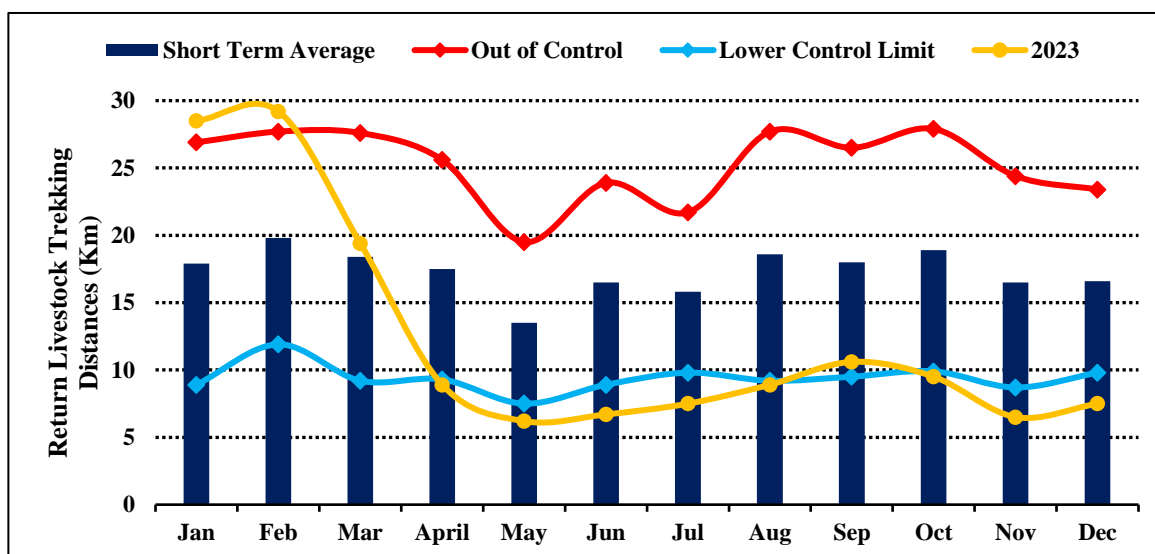

Figure 7: Current livestock trekking distances compared to the Short-Term Average distances (Km)

- Acceptable livestock watering intervals across the livelihood zones were attributed to fair availability of grazing resources. The watering intervals are further expected to decline as the ongoing rain season progresses.

3.0   PRODUCTION INDICATORS
3.1   LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- General livestock production has shown significant improvement in all the livelihood zones. Cumulative effects of the last two good rainy seasons positively impacted on grazing rangeland hence expected continual recovery. Major issues affecting livestock production are low quantities of breeding stock and livestock diseases.

3.1.1   Livestock Body Condition

- General livestock body condition across the county is very good owing to the abundant pasture and browse coupled with low livestock volumes. Majority of the shoats' range between BCS 4 to 5. The majority of cattle range between BCS 4 and 5, same as camels. The major challenge to livestock body condition is common diseases like foot rot, largely noted in the highlands (Saku and Hurri hills) and Orf, noted across all sub counties for small shoats. Livestock in Sagante and Karare have been moved to the low lands to minimize foot rot. For large stock, tsetse flies have been noted, especially in the plains of North Horr.

3.1.2   Livestock Migration

- For the month under review, majority of the livestock in the county remained within their traditional satellite grazing zones, except for some few cases of movement reported in areas with insecurity concerns, or from high lands to lowlands in search of drier grounds.

3.1.3   Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Calving & Kidding Rates

- The tropical livestock units (TLUs) remain below normal due to the effect of the previous protracted drought. Kidding and lambing is ongoing for the remaining stock, and is expected to continue to the coming year. Calving is expected early next year for cattle and from April 2024 for camels. TLUs for large stock are expected to significantly improve over a period of four to eight months when calving is expected to commence. Slow recovery resulting in

depressed TLUs have led households continued vulnerability and high dependence on food and cash aid.

3.1.4 Livestock diseases

- There are no noted outbreaks of major livestock diseases, attributed to the above average body conditions. However, common diseases like foot rot, largely noted in the highlands (Saku) and Orf, were noted across all sub counties for small shoats. Other noted diseases were CCPP, Helminthiasis. For large stock, tsetse flies have been noted, especially in the plains of North Horr. There was a rabies outbreak in Tigo. Vaccination of small stock against PPR, CCPP and LSD was done in the month. The county is planning vaccination against RVF. Mosquito infestation has been reported in most parts of the Moyale Sub County and this is likely to cause Rift valley fever if the livestock species are not vaccinated. There have been reported cases of biting flies across the County, that causes discomfort and which disrupts feeding and resting especially for cattle and camel species.

3.1.5 Milk Production

- According to Figure 8 shown below, the average household milk production per day for the month under review was 1.2 liters compared to the short-term average of 2.1 liters across the livelihood zones. The milk was largely obtained from kidding shoats across the county, cattle in Saku and Moyale and camels in Laisamis. The significantly below normal milk production was attributed to reduced household TLU and low livestock birth rates across all the livelihood zones.

- Milk production is expected to gradually increase over the next few months, given the availability of grazing resources and ongoing OND rain season.
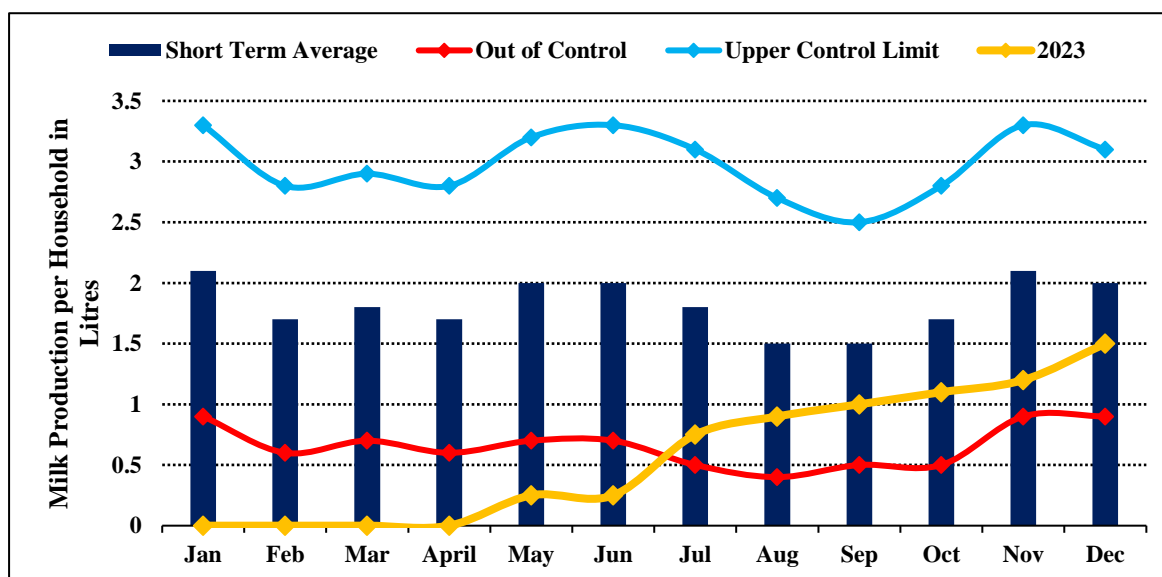

Figure 8: Milk Production at household level in Litres

3.2 CROP PRODUCTION

- Most maize crop is at tussling for those who planted late and at knee high to early reproductive stage for those who planted early. For beans, majority of the crop is at harvesting stage. There was no major destruction of farms occasioned by floods in Saku and Hurri hills. Current main challenge is the floods that reduced led to some acres of cropping land being submerged.

- Most farmers ended up planting uncertified seeds from the market which has failed to mature at the right time. Cumulatively the expected maize yield in Saku will be below average to

average, particularly in the high Agriculture potential areas like Dakabaricha, Badassa and Dirib. In the lower Rukesa, and Golole area the scenario is different, although it's at limited scale farming in terms of farm size, farmers had the right seed input or certified maize seeds which will harvest better yields. For the beans crop, those farmers who had timely access to the seeds and planted early they will fairly receive a better yield compared to the maize crop.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING
4.1.1 Cattle Prices
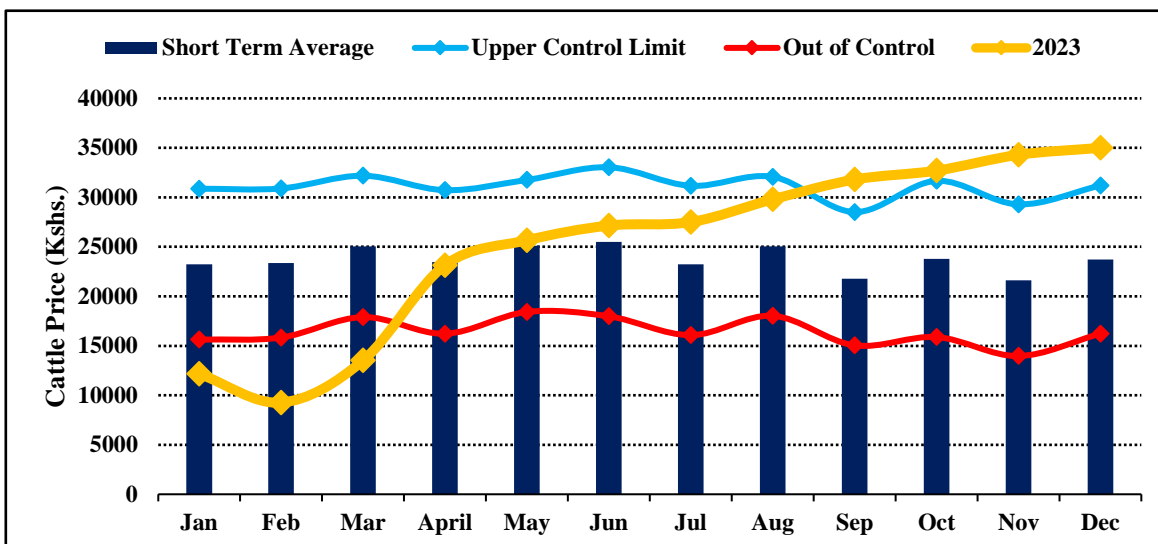
Figure 9: Cattle Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- As indicated in the figure 9 shown above, the average cattle price for the month under review was recorded at Kshs.35,000 which is above normal when compared to the short-term average. The cattle price relatively remained stable when compared to the preceding month price of Kshs 34,300. Above average cattle prices were driven by the good cattle body condition and scarcity at the markets due to low traded volumes across the livestock markets.

- Cattle prices in the main markets within the county ranged between Kshs.28,000 and Kshs. 40,000 in Moyale, Jirime, Forolle and Merille livestock markets. Cattle prices are expected to record further improvement given the readily available grazing resources and very good body condition.
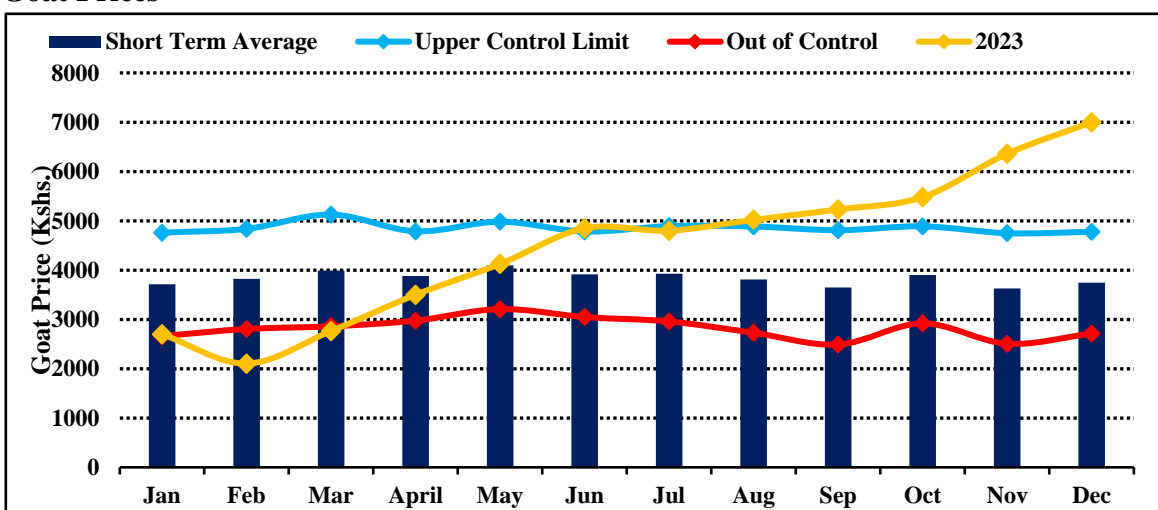
4.1.2 Goat Prices

Figure 10: Goats Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- The figure the average goat prices for the month under review is Kshs 7,000 which is above normal in comparison to the short-term average price of Kshs.3,745. When compared to the previous month, the current goats' price increased.
- Increased goat prices in the month under review were driven by the improved goat body condition across all the livelihood zones and increased demand of goats during the festive season.
- Moyale, Jirime, Sololo and Dukana livestock markets posted the highest livestock prices averaging between Kshs. 6,000- 9,500.
- Above average goat prices are expected to be sustained in all the livelihood zones due to very good body condition.
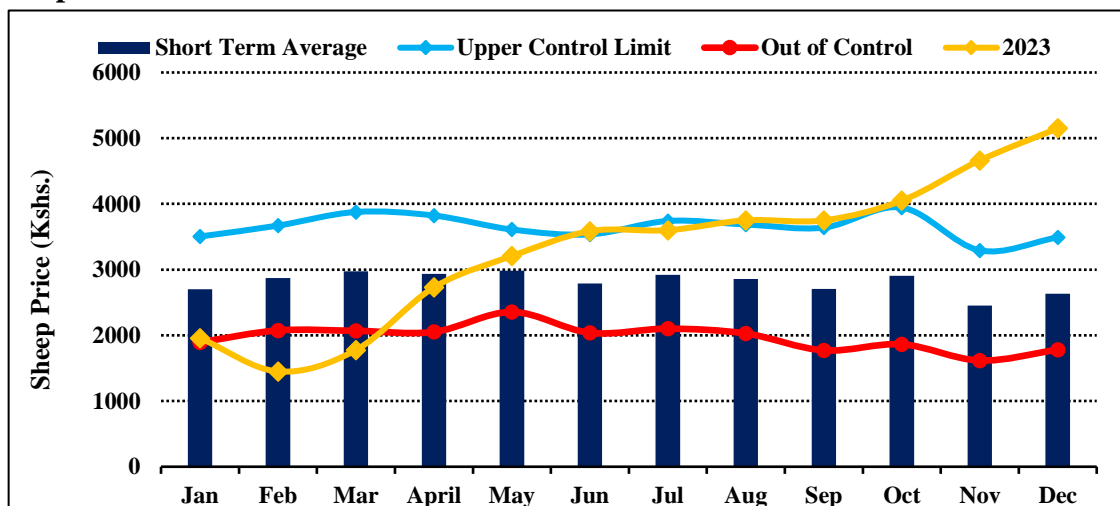
4.1.3 Sheep Prices

Figure 11: Sheep Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- For the month under review, the month under review, the average sheep price increased from Kshs. 4,662 in the previous month to Kshs 5,150 in the month under review. The increase was mainly attributed to good body condition and the low volumes at the markets.
- Current sheep price of Kshs.5,150 is above normal when compared to the short-term average price of Kshs. 2,635 and also surpassed the upper control limit of Kshs 3,490 with Moyale livestock market recording the highest price of Kshs 6,950 due to increased demand in the arabian markets.
- With expected further improvement in body condition and increased demand, sheep prices are likely to increase further in the next month across the livelihood zones.

4.2 CROP PRICES
4.2.1 Maize
- Average maize price is at Kshs. 80 which is 64% above short-term average as illustrated in the figure below. Similarly, the current maize price is above the out of control price of Kshs 75 in the month under review.
- Moyale and Sololo commodity markets recorded a better price ranging between Kshs.60-75 per kg, driven by supplies from the neighbouring Ethiopia market. The highest maize price was recorded in Elmolo with a price range of Kshs 110-120 per Kg. Additionally, Korr, Merille, Dukana and Turbi markets posted high maize price range of between Kshs. 85 to 100/kg.
- The current above average maize prices are attributed to factors such as currency depreciation and other macro-economic challenges.
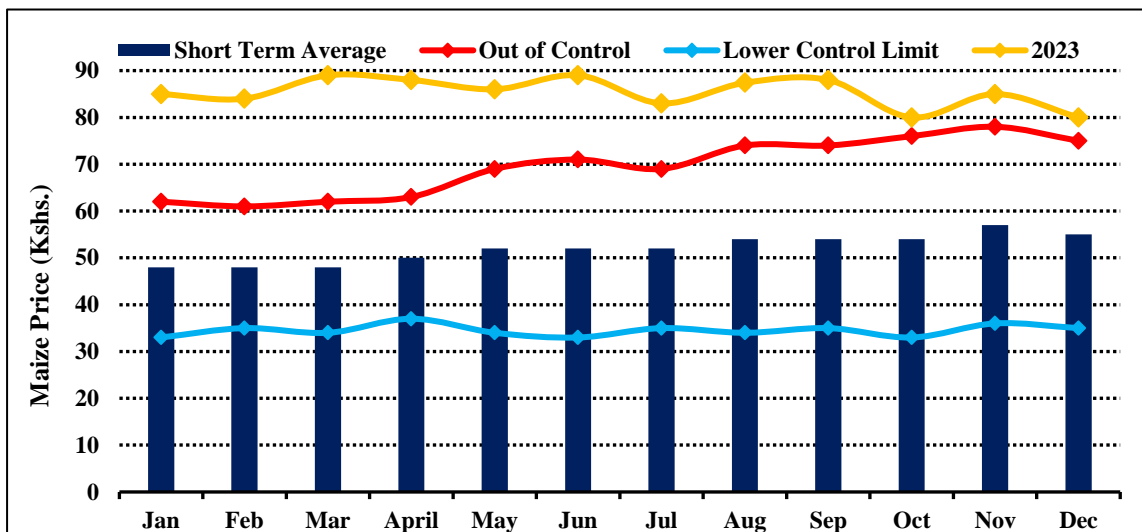
Figure 12: Maize Prices Trends in Marsabit County

4.2.2 Beans

- From the figure 13 shown below, beans prices traded at Kshs 135 per kg in the month under review, which is slight decrease when compared to the preceding month's price.
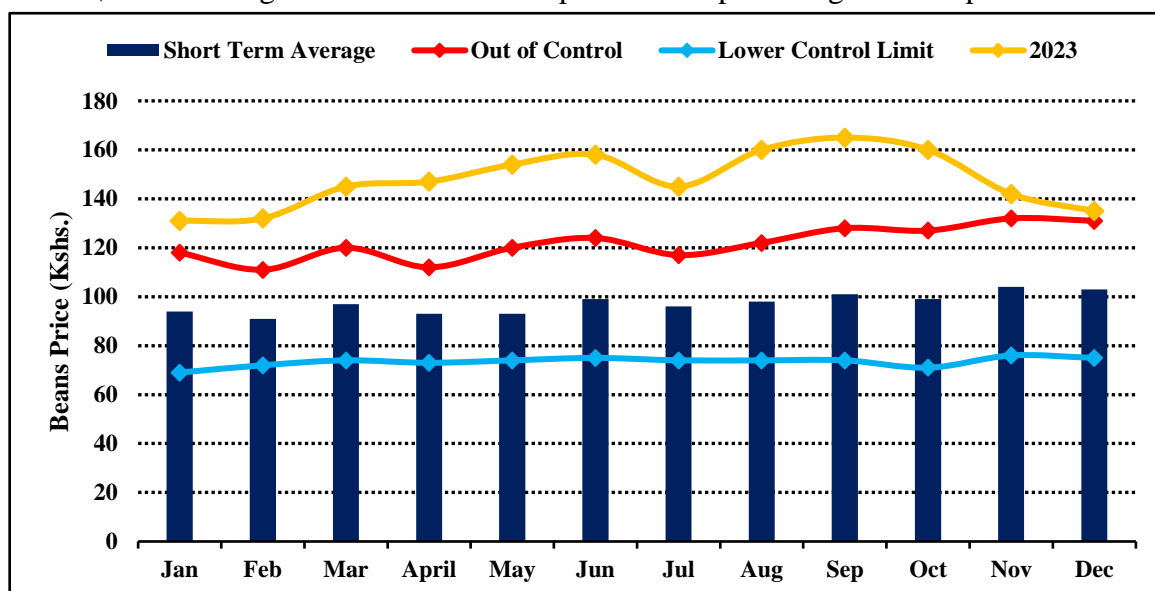

Figure 13: Beans Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- The current price of beans is above the short-term average price of Kshs.103 by 31 percent attributed to macroeconomic tendencies and equates to the out-of-control price limit. Moyale, Sololo and Dukana commodity markets recorded favourable beans prices ranging between Kshs. 130-150 per kg due to increased injections from the Ethiopian side. The highest bean prices range from Kshs. 180-200 were recorded in North Horr and Loiyangalani markets driven by poor market integration.
- Despite the recent bean harvest in the agro pastoral zones, beans prices are expected to be sustained at above average due to macro economic challenges. Pastoral livelihood zones of North Horr and Laisamis continues recorded surged beans prices above the out of control limit due to poor market functions.
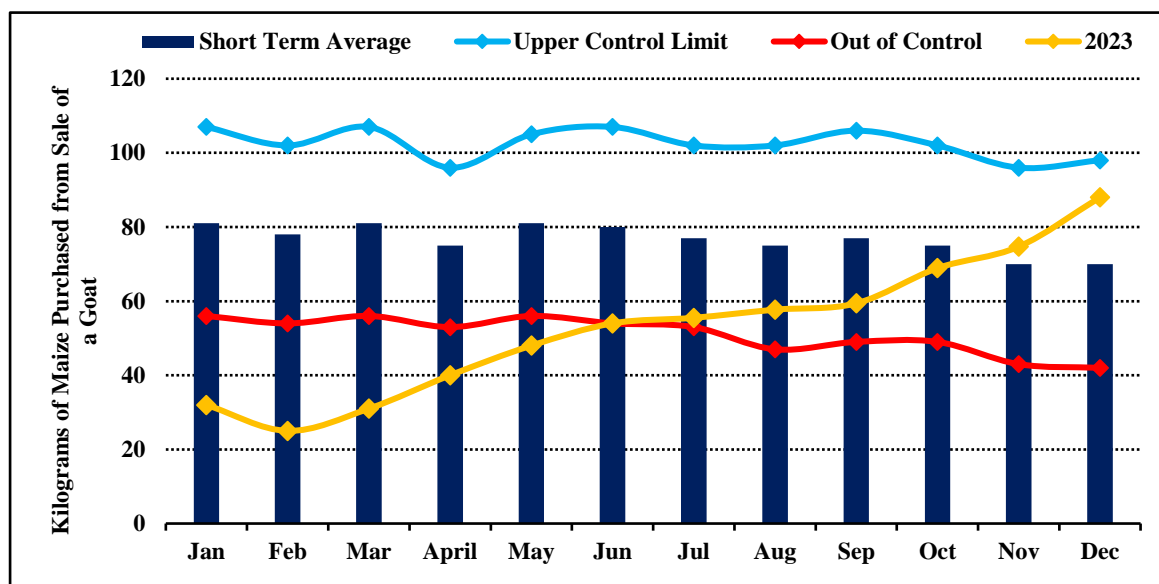
4.2.3   Terms of Trade (TOT)

Figure 14: Current Terms of Trade versus Short Term Average

- The terms of trade were 88 kilograms of maize in exchange for a medium sized goat and it falls above the short-term average of 70 for the month under review.
- When compared in terms of livelihood zones, the Terms of trade for the pastoral livelihood zone has posted improvement due to increased goats prices and relatively stable maize prices.
- The terms of trade are expected to improve for pastoral livelihood zones as livestock continue to fetch good prizes whereas the agro-pastoral zone's ToT is projected to improve over three to six months as a result of ongoing above normal OND rains. Persistent factors such as poor market integration will however limit optimal improvement.

5.0   FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS
5.1   Milk Consumption

- As shown in figure 15 below, household milk consumption is one litre/ day in the month under review.
- When compared to the short-term average milk consumption of 1.4 liters/household/ day, the current milk consumption is significantly lower by 29percent. Across the livelihood zones, milk consumption is likely to remain below average in next month given the prevailing low milk production levels coupled with limited household purchasing power due to slow recovery of the livelihood assets.
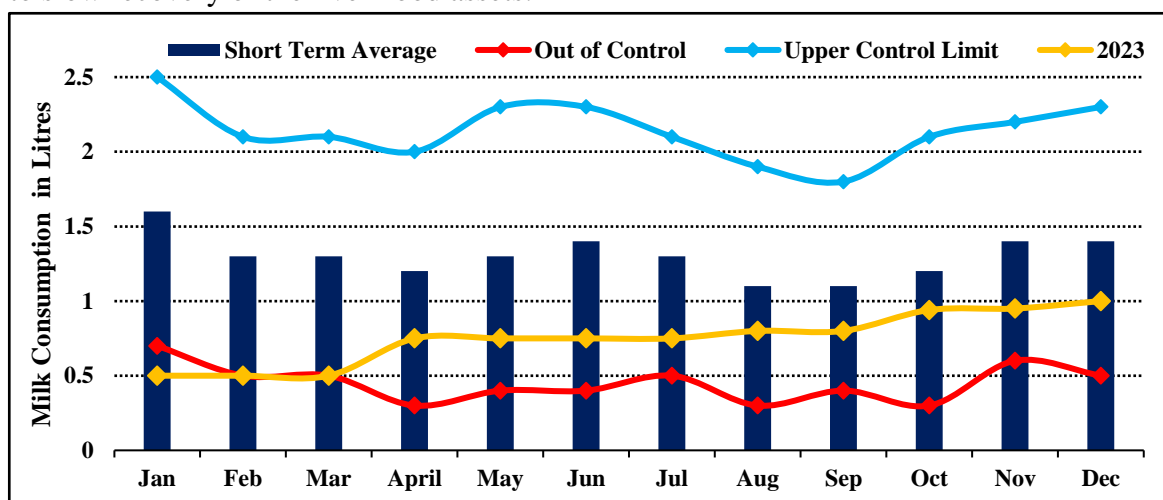

Figure 15: Milk consumption at household level in Litres

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- The average food consumption score (FCS) across the County is 30.8 for December with 19.2-27.3percent of households having poor consumption score whereas those with borderline and acceptable food consumption score were 54 -56.8 percent and 15.9-26.8percent respectively across the livelihood zones.
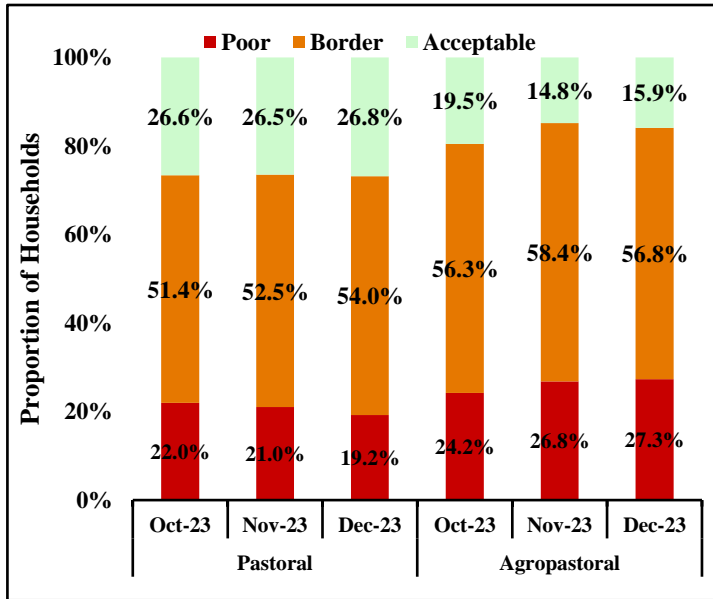

Figure 16: Food Consumption Trends in Marsabit

- When compared to the previous month, household consumption pattern relatively remained the same occasioned by sustained food assistance and beans harvests. Markedly, households are likely to employ less severe reduced coping mechanisms to address large food consumption gaps of indicative of emergency across the livelihood zones.

Table 1.0: Food Consumption Score by Ward

Area/ Ward	FCS Mean	Area/Ward	FCS Mean
County FCS	30.8	Loiyangalani	22.9
Uran	28.0	Merille	36.5
Golbo	26.7	Korr	30.2
Karare	19.8	Sagante	33.2
Kinisa	28.1	Turbi	34.0
Korr	30.2	Uran	28.0

- From the FCS means shown in the table above, Karare recorded the lowest food consumption scores followed by Loiyangalani whereas Merille had the highest. Most of the wards fell within the borderline band with only Merille in the acceptable band food consumption band. Due to expected harvests of crops in the agro-pastoral areas and favourable terms of trade, the overall dietary diversity outcomes are likely to improve across the County in the next one month.

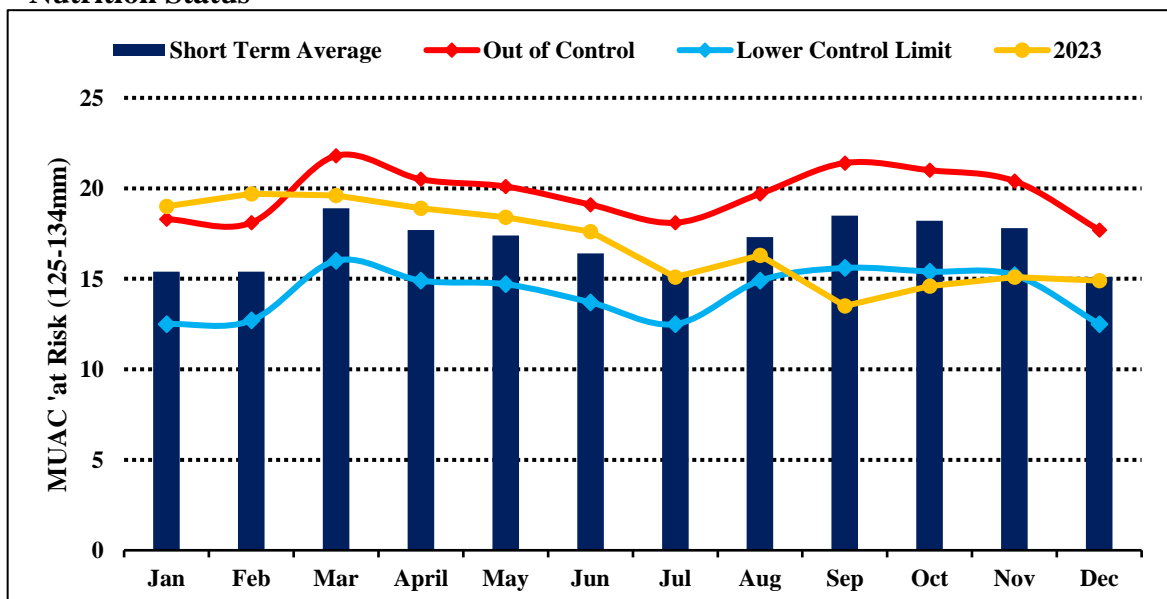## 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

Figure 17: Proportion of Children < 5 Years at Risk of Malnutrition in Marsabit County

- Figure 16 shown above indicates that 14.9percent of children aged below 5 years are at risk of malnutrition, which equates to the short-term average MUAC at risk. The current MUAC at risk of 14.9percent is lower than the out of control MUAC at risk of 17.7percent.
- In North Horr sub-county, total admissions of 558 OTP client and 2521 SFP with highest cases noted in Telesgaye 206 OTP and 607 SFP, Illeret 177 OTP and 605 SFP closely followed by Balesa with 35 OTP and 155 SFP clients. Nutrition surveillance in addition to the existence of integrated outreaches and favourable terms of trade have generally reduced malnutrition rates across the County.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- In the month under review, the mean coping strategy index (CSI) of consumption based coping strategies was recorded at 18.2. Figure 18 indicates that 42.7percent and 56.9percent of the households in the pastoral livelihood zone employed stressed and crisis food c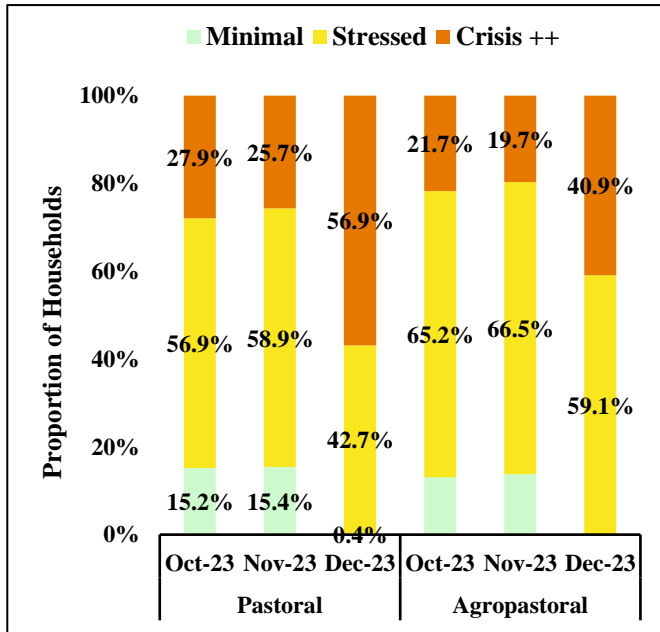onsumption based coping strategies respectively. In the agro pastoral zone, 59.1percent and 40.9percent of the households employed stressed and crisis consumption based coping mechanisms respectively.

Figure 18: Consumption Based Coping Strategies

- Generally, households across the livelihood zones engaged consumption-coping strategies indicative of (IPC Phase 3) or worse off to address household food consumption inadequacies.
- Households are likely to continue applying crisis++ coping strategies to address existing food consumption gaps in an effort to mitigate against limited access to food. Notable reduced consumption based coping strategies applied by the households were reduction in frequency of food consumption, borrowing food and reduced portion size of meals.

5.5 Livelihood Coping Strategies

- The figure indicates that during the month under review, 24.3percent and 45.4percent of households didn't apply any of the livelihood coping strategies when they lacked food or money to buy food in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively indicative of a deterioration when compared to the preceding month. Additionally, 9.1-18percent of households in all the livelihood
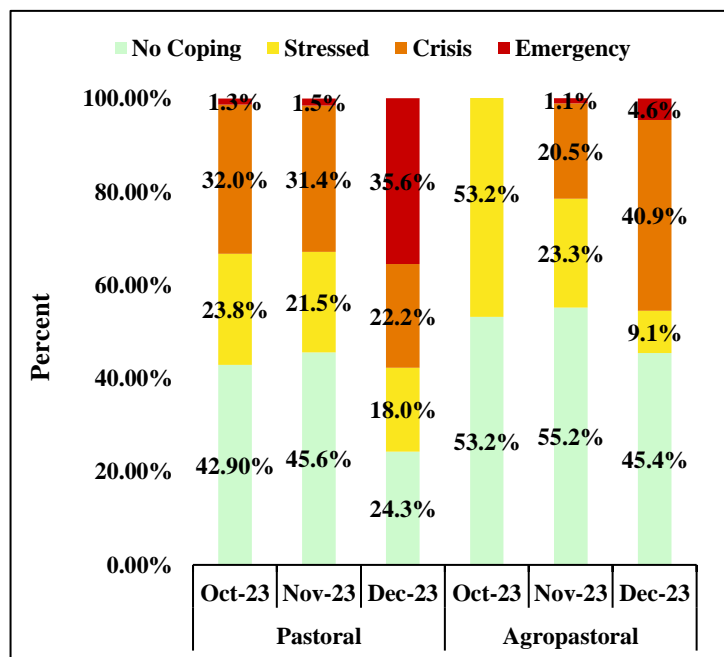

Figure 19: Livelihood Coping Strategies

zone employed stressed coping mechanisms whereas 22.2percent and 40.9percent of households in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones correspondingly applied crisis livelihood coping mechanisms. However, 35.6 percent of households in the pastoral livelihood zone applied emergency livelihood coping mechanisms to address food shortage at the household level.

6.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in all the livelihood zones as households are still recovering from the last severe drought of 2022 and he recent flooding in some parts of the County.
- Despite the flood impacts, the rains have supported improvements in livestock production and household access to milk as livestock remains in wet season grazing areas, and milk production has increased.
- Increased access to milk for sale and consumption and significantly above-average livestock prices maintain household purchasing power against the high staple food prices as indicated by favorable above-average goat-to-maize terms of trade.
- The current favorable conditions are expected to persist until the start of the forecast above average 2024 March to May long rains, which will likely support further improvements in livestock production, household access to food and income, possibly facilitating area-level Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes over the February to May 2024 period.

6.1 EMERGING ISSUES- POST FLOODS ASSESSMENT IMPACTS

- More than 4,000 households affected by floods with approximately 500 households displaced from their permanent settlement. The torrential rains and floods have exacerbated the large food consumption gaps of the already 206,000 crisis-level food insecure people across Marsabit County.
- Additionally, 150 toilets have been submerged across the County posing a major threat to hygiene practices of the affected population. The most common ailments are diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), gastroenteritis, dysentery, fever and vomiting and few cases of pneumonia being noted aggravating the already critical malnutritional rates across the County.
- A total of 1009 small stock which include 715 goats and 294 sheep were carried away by floods across the County. Other livestock mortalities were caused by lightning strike like the case of Dukana where 48 shoats belonging to five herders were lost and 30 kids and lambs in Bori junction due to heavy rains. Roads and bridges have been damaged in several floods affected areas, affecting the movement of people and supplies and leading to increased prices of basic commodities.

ANNEX 1: Recommended Drought Response Interventions

Food Security Sector			
Intervention	**Objective**	**Target**	**Cost**
Relief food supplies to 206,000 food-insecure individuals	To provide relief food to targeted population	40% of the population	580,000,000
Livestock Sector			
Restocking.	To increase the tropical livestock units of the	Countywide	200,000,000

	pastoral communities.		
Livestock disease management	To reduce livestock disease incidences, contain outbreaks and convey risk messaging for rabies	Countywide	6,000,000
Water Sector			
Water treatment chemicals	Provide water treatment chemicals to households across the County.	Countywide	3,000,000
Rehabilitation of 10 water pans	To increase water availability in light of the projected above-normal OND rains	Countywide	50,000,000
Agriculture Sector			
Provision of certified farm inputs	To increase the area planted and increase yields in light of the next MAM 2024 season.	Agro-pastoral zones	20,000,000
Health and Nutrition Sector			
High Impact Nutrition Interventions	Reduce vulnerability of children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women.	75%	7,000,000
Provision of an integrated outreaches packages.	To increase coverage by reaching all the target groups with health and nutrition services	50%	4,000,000
Education Sector			
Provision of food to low-cost boarding primary and secondary schools.	-Enhance enrolment, attendance, retention and transition in schools. Enhance syllabus coverage and performance.	3,500 learners	25,000,000