

Climate
Centre

BritishRedCross

croix-rouge française



4. FbA Triggers for Drought - Stylised and example Calendars

As an exercise, these stylised calendars of potential FbA programs for drought showcase how FbA for droughts differs from traditional drought response, and where early actions could be triggered based on available information. Accompanying this are two examples from FEWSnet bulletins for Kenya and Ethiopia droughts that show where early action for drought-related food insecurity could have been taken in the lead-up to RCRC response appeals.

a. Stylised FbA trigger calendar¹

It has been argued that droughts often become humanitarian crises when they are compounding: communities can often cope with the first few months of a drought, particularly if they have had experience with this phenomenon; however, the peak effects are felt after at least two failed rainy seasons when emergency food stores have been used and coping strategies are no longer enough. Traditionally, humanitarian interventions often occur during this crisis, as a response to observed impacts (e.g. food insecurity, epidemics etc.). With an FbA system, the goal is to act in anticipation, before peak impacts are felt by the population. Given the slow-onset nature of drought, there is time to combine seasonal forecasts with observations, particularly for regions where weather forecasts may be less accurate. For drought FbA, we could envision a staggered triggering system that would allow us to anticipate seasonal hydro meteorological conditions, prepare for their potential impacts, monitor over time whether we are seeing the expected decreases in humanitarian indicators, and act early, when warranted.

¹ A special thank you to Dr. Dave Macleod of the Department of Physics at the University of Oxford for sharing his insights and ideas which are hopefully well-reflected in this document.

1. The first scenario is based on a region like East Africa that has two rainy seasons, with a driver of predictability for the short-rains that makes forecasts more likely to be accurate. Observations of failed rains can be compiled on the last day of the first rainy season; this can then be combined with a forecast of the second rainy season that is updated regularly, the likelihood of its accuracy increasing as the lead time decreases.

This represents a scenario where both the long-rains and the short-rains fail, a combination often regarded as the main cause of the worst droughts (compounding meteorological droughts), resuming here that the seasonal forecasts have sufficient skill to be used. We would observe the failed rainy season and then monitor a seasonal prediction, increasing in accuracy over time, that the second rainy season will also fail.

Key



Drought is declared as large impacts are felt by the population



Humanitarian response to drought (e.g. RCRC Emergency Appeals)



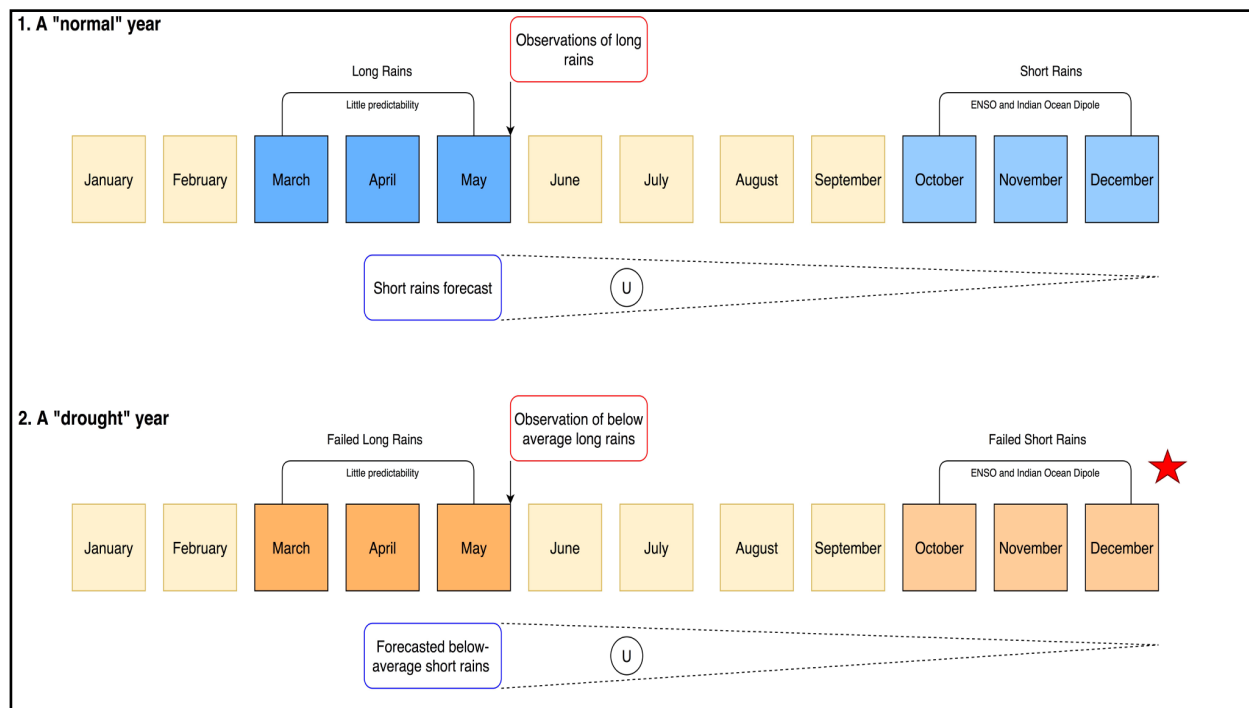
In the RCRC FbA structure, the early action trigger



Staggered early actions undertaken after a trigger as the season progresses

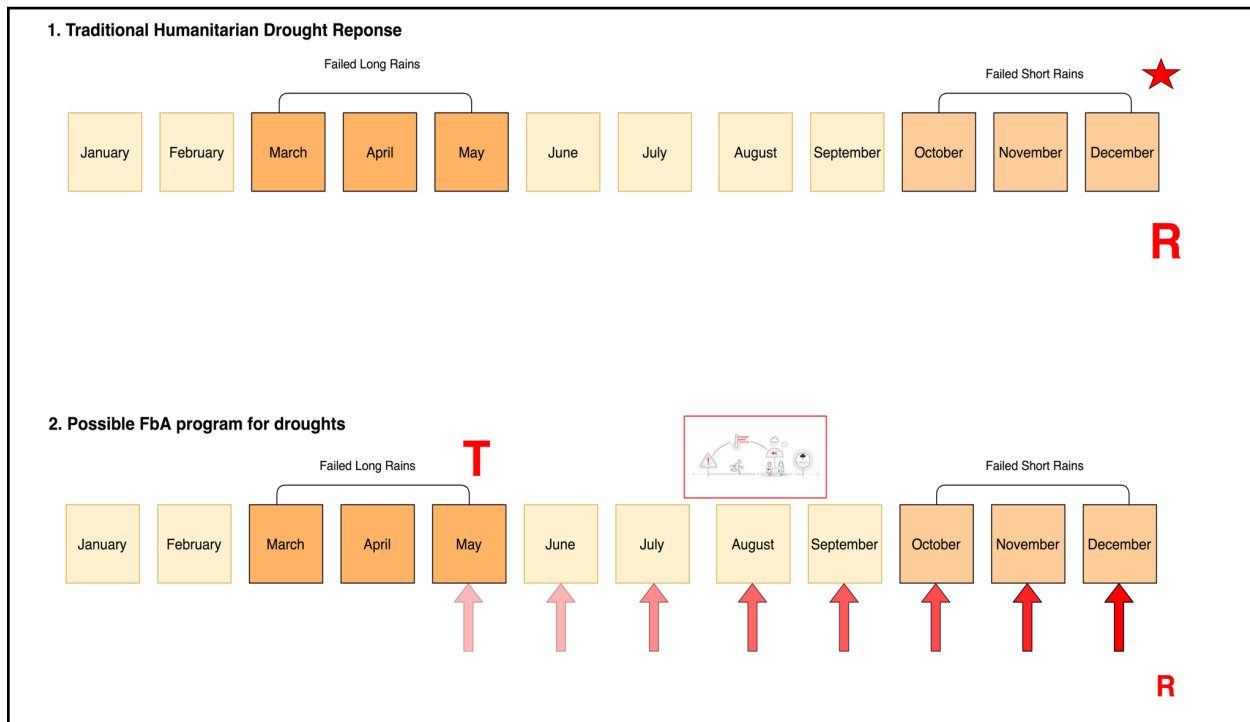


Uncertainty in the hydro-met forecast.

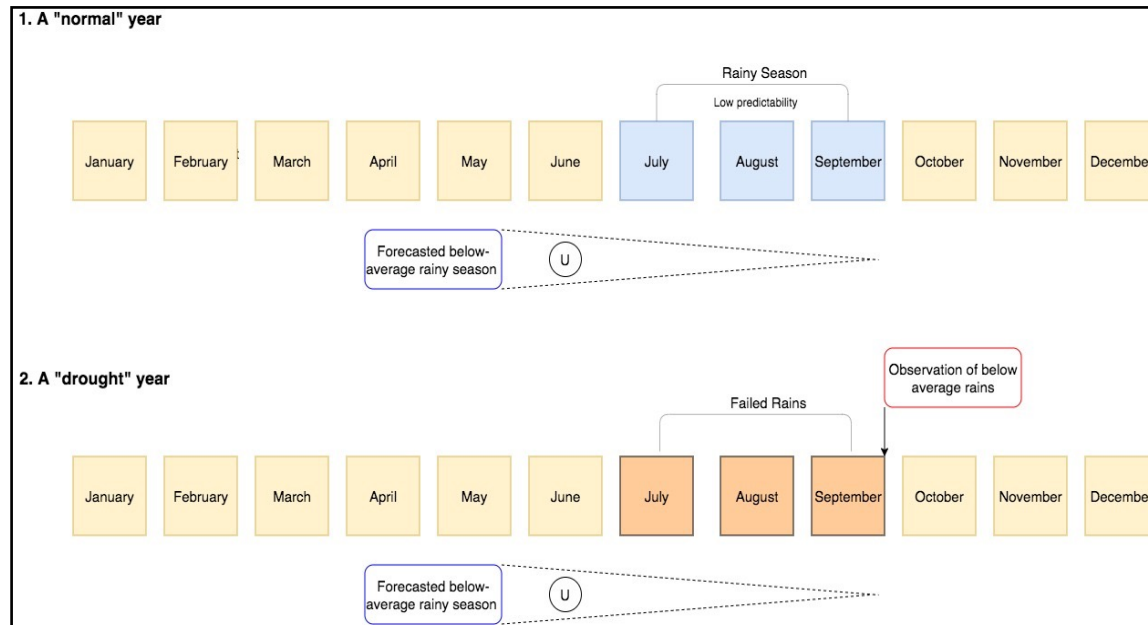


If a region has two rainy seasons, we could base our FbA trigger on observations of the first failed rainy season. Then, when increasingly robust predictions of the upcoming rainy season, indicate a second failed rainy season that would likely have severe impacts, different actions could be taken

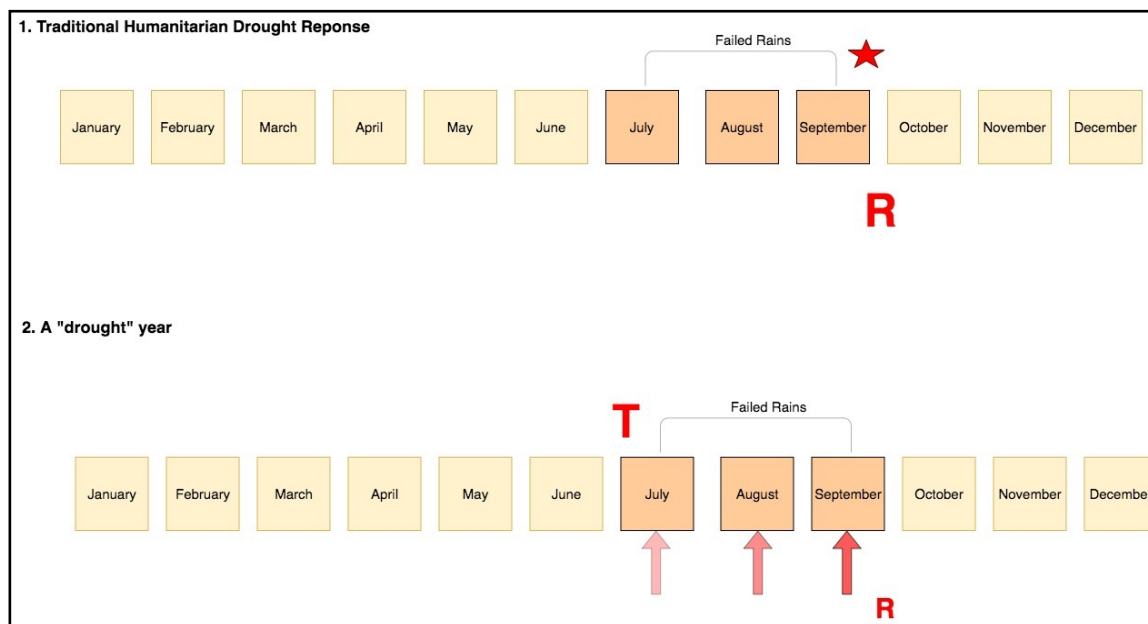
at different times. For example, we could begin with no-regret actions such as awareness and alerts raising, moving towards more direct actions to prepare systems to respond to potential elevated risks of negative outcomes (e.g. borehole rehabilitation, , and eventually deploy strategies such as cash-transfers. These actions would be context (and perhaps livelihood) specific; and the theory of change behind each of the steps must be robust, with detailed assumptions.



2. A similar, albeit perhaps less precise, system could be tried in regions that only have one season that provides most of the precipitation for the whole year (e.g. the Sahel) - when this season fails, the effects last over the year and there is no opportunity to “catch-up” with another rainy season.



In this context, we could envision a trigger at the beginning of the rainy season, consisting of a first set of non-regret actions based on a seasonal forecast - if the rains are late, actions could be triggered in a staggered fashion, as it becomes clear that we are experiencing rainfall below a certain threshold. An FbA program could continue even after the failed season is over, turning into response actions as the impacts of the failed rains are felt by the population throughout the year.



b. Example FbA trigger calendars with FEWSnet bulletin

For this example, skeleton FbA programs were drawn out for recent severe droughts in Ethiopia and Kenya using the FEWSNET bulletins (direct quotes) to identify whether there may have been any indications of an imminent drought in the bulletins in the months preceding the DREF appeals that could have been triggers for early actions had protocols been in place. This exercise is far from conclusive but seems to show certain moments where the droughts could have been anticipated and prepared for. These calendars are examples of the prolonged and compounded effects of drought and indicates the difficulty of a short-term drought FbA project.

Ethiopia

Calendar of FEWSNET: Months Preceding the IFRC Appeal of December 2015

June 2014 <i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	July 2014 <i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	August 2014 <i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	September 2014 <i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	October 2014	November 2014
<p><u>Food security likely to deteriorate in Afar and southern Somali</u></p> <p>In southern and central Afar, the anticipated below normal July to September rains likely to lead to low livestock productivity and higher food prices. The southern and southeastern pastoral areas bordering Kenya and Somalia had well below average March to May <i>Gu</i> rains. These areas will likely move from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) only with the presence of humanitarian assistance between July and September. Due to improved income from different sources, stable food prices, and the start of green maize consumption, food security improved in ginger-growing areas in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ Region (SNNPR). Food security in these areas improved from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in June and with the anticipated average Belg harvest food security is expected to further improve to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) from July to September</p>	<p><u>Most pastoral areas to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) even with humanitarian assistance</u></p> <p>Poor households in the highlands of Arsi Zone in central Oromia have moved into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) having lost <i>Belg</i> crops typically harvested in June/July and a large number of livestock. Their food security is unlikely to improve until the <i>Meher</i> harvest in October.</p> <p>In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, poor households in most areas are Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) but only with the presence of humanitarian assistance. This is due to low livestock prices due to poor body conditions. However, with improved livestock body conditions and productivity anticipated with the start of the likely above-average October to December <i>Deyr/Hageya</i> rains, households are likely to move into Stressed (IPC Phase 2) with less dependence on assistance by late October. In northern pastoral areas in Afar and northern Somali Region, households are unlikely to become more food secure between now and December. The continuation of the below-normal July to September <i>Karma/Karan</i> rains will bring only a minor, insignificant increase to pasture, browse, and water availability</p>	<p><u>Below-average Meher production is likely in eastern and central areas</u></p> <p>June to September Kiremt rains started in late July, three to four weeks late. Thus far, cumulative rainfall has been below normal in amount and erratically distributed over most parts of eastern Amhara, eastern Tigray, and eastern and central Oromia Regions (...) the Belg harvest was very low due to low amounts of poorly distributed Belg rainfall. Without this harvest and associated labor opportunities, poor households may face food consumption gaps, particularly in September. With less than usual Kiremt rains so far, planting of Meher crops has been delayed. Planted area will be well below average as the planting window for Meher closes at the end of August. This is expected to lead to below average Meher production. The current poor water and pasture availability is expected to further deteriorate through September during the dry season.</p>	<p><u>Food security likely to improve in most areas following normal Meher harvest</u></p> <p>Following average to above-average June to September Kiremt rainfall, an average volume of Meher crop production is expected. This will result in improved food security, particularly from October to December in most crop producing areas of the country. However, starting in January, food security will likely decline in areas where long-cycle crops like maize and sorghum failed due to poor March to May Belg rains and the delay in the start of the Kiremt rains.</p> <p>In the areas that had below-average long-cycle crop production(...) food security is expected to deteriorate from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) from October to December to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from January to March as households quickly deplete their stocks. The humanitarian assistance requirement as of January 2015 are anticipated to be identified by the government-led multi-agency assessment in November/December. Emergency humanitarian response is likely to be delivered in a timely manner and at an appropriate level.</p>	<p><u>Mid-October floods continue to limit access to grazing lands</u></p>	

December 2014	January 2015	February 2015	March 2015	April 2015 <i>Failed Berg Rains</i>	May 2015
<p><u>Below-average October to December Deyr/Hagaya rains thus far in some southern and southeastern pastoral areas</u></p> <p>(B)elow-average production of long-cycle maize and sorghum is expected in some areas, including the Tekeze River catchment in eastern Amhara and southern Tigray, central and eastern Oromia, and areas along the Rift Valley in SNNPR. <u>Most of these areas will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or move into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between now and March as their households stocks are exhausted earlier than usual.</u></p>	<p><u>Food security deteriorated in some areas in Amhara, Afar, and Oromia</u></p> <p>Following the average to slightly above-average Meher harvest from October to January, household food access increased in most central, southern, western, and northwestern areas. However, the Meher 2014 harvest was below average primarily due to below-average June to September Kiremt rains.</p> <p>The expected near average February to June Belg/Sugum/Gu/Genna rainfall is likely to allow normal agricultural and livestock husbandry activities in many areas. These rains are also expected to result in increased forage and water availability, leading to improved livestock body conditions and seasonally normal livestock productivity across the country.</p> <p>The food security situation in most central, southern, western, and northwestern parts of the country is expected to improve (...). Food security is expected to deteriorate in several areas.</p>	<p><u>March to May rains may not fully restore rangelands in pastoral areas</u></p> <p>Following the longer than usual dry season, due to the early end of the previous rains, the March to May Belg/Gu/Genna/Diraac/Sugum rains may be below average, not being sufficient to replenish water points and regenerate pasture and browse in pastoral areas. In particular, in areas where the June to September rains or October to December rains were below average, livestock body conditions and productivity will further deteriorate, reducing access to food and income. As a result, poor households in northeastern Afar and the lowlands of Borena Zone in Oromia will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through June. Furthermore, food security in southern Afar expected to decline from Stressed (IPC phase 2!) in February to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from May to June.</p>	<p><u>Much of Borena Zone increasingly food insecure</u></p> <p>In Borena Zone in southern Oromia Region, cumulative rainfall was below average for both the March to May Genna and June to September Hageya rains in 2014. As the Hageya rains ended early and this year's Genna rains have yet to start, <u>the dry season has been longer than usual.</u> Grazing land is drier than normal and much of it is overgrazed. Water availability is very low. This has significantly reduced livestock production and productivity, reducing household food access. With this year's Genna rainfall being forecast to be near average to below average, food access, particularly in the lowlands bordering Kenya, is expected to further decline. <u>In pastoral areas that had below average rainfall last year, no significant improvement in livestock body conditions or productivity is expected following the anticipated near normal to below-normal March to May Gu/Genna/Diraac/ Sugum rainfall.</u> Households' food and income access from livestock will continue to be lower than usual. Therefore, poor households in northeastern and southern Afar and the lowlands of Borena Zone in Oromia will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through June. <u>In most Belg-growing areas, land preparation and plating were delayed by a very dry February. Belg rains started up to a month late.</u> These delays will likely reduce planted area, growing time, and ploughing. These changes coupled with the expected near average to below-average rainfall is likely to result in below-average Belg production, a delayed harvest, reduced labor opportunities and income, and abnormally high staple food prices in these areas.</p>	<p><u>Abnormal dryness persists in central Ethiopia and bi-modal Tanzania</u></p> <p>Little rainfall expected over <u>atypically dry areas of northern Ethiopia</u></p> <p><u>Below-average Belg rainfall led to low area planted</u></p>	<p><u>Rainfall expected in abnormally dry areas of northern Ethiopia</u></p> <p>Increased late-season rainfall <u>over northern Ethiopia unlikely to eliminate deficits</u></p> <p><u>Belg production likely to be far below average in June/July</u></p>

No-regret early actions could be taken here as the Berg rains fail (the result of this for the coming months is clearly known)

*First indication that predictions from January of an improving situation were wrong. Detailed analysis done in March shows predictions at *likely* level of severe drought related impacts.*

June 2015	July 2015	August 2015	September 2015	October 2015	November 2015
<i>Failed Kirmet Rains</i>					IFRC field assessment
<p>Rainfall remains below average across parts of West Africa, Latin America, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Poor households in central SNNPR and northeastern Amhara to enter Crisis in July.</p> <p>Well below average Belg harvest likely in central SNNPR.</p> <p>The Belg rains started late this year and were well below average in central Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) (Figure 1). This will lead to a one month delay in the Belg harvest and well below average maize production. This below-average season of rainfall follows below-average Sapie rainfall in January. The very poor and half of the poor wealth group in root crop and maize-dependent areas of Wolayita, Gamo Gofa, Hadiya, Kambato Tamboro, and western Sidama Zone will need emergency food assistance between now and August/September. Contingency planning for 2016 should be initiated.</p>	<p>Belg-producing areas, southern Afar, and Sitti Zone will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).</p> <p>Poor households in the highlands of Arsi Zone in central Oromia have moved into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) having lost Belg crops typically harvested in June/July and a large number of livestock. Their food security is unlikely to improve until the Meher harvest in October.</p> <p>In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, poor households in most areas are Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) but only with the presence of humanitarian assistance. This is due to low livestock prices due to poor body conditions. However, with improved livestock body conditions and productivity with (...) likely above-average October to December Deyr/Hageya rains, households are likely to move into Stressed (IPC Phase 2) (...) by late October.</p> <p>In northern pastoral areas in Afar and northern Somali Region, households are unlikely to become more food secure between now and December. The continuation of the below-normal July to September Karma/Karan rains will bring only a minor, insignificant increase to pasture, browse, and water availability. Households will continue to depend on humanitarian assistance as a key source of food.</p>	<p>Livestock deaths continue in Afar and Sitti Zone.</p>	<p>Food access in Sitti Zone and southern Afar far below normal.</p> <p>Eastern areas of the country becoming more acutely food insecure.</p> <p>In northeastern Amhara and Tigray, central and eastern Oromia, and the parts of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) along the Rift Valley, there is currently very little Belg harvest. The coming Meher harvest from October to December is also likely to be well below average. With high prices and little income from agricultural labor, these areas are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until the start of the Meher harvest, and then improve slightly into Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) but only with continued humanitarian assistance between October and December.</p> <p>Similarly, the Meher harvest is likely to be well below average in the lowlands of East and West Hararghe and some of Wag Himra Zone in Amhara. These areas will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) from October to December. Nationally, the Meher harvest will likely fall below average as many eastern areas produce far less than usual.</p> <p>In most parts of Afar and Sitti (formerly Shinile) Zone in northern Somali Region, the July to September Karan/Karma rains started very late, with many areas seeing no rain until mid-August, prolonging the unusual dryness that lasted the entire previous rainy season. Cumulative rainfall is below average, and distribution has been even more erratic than normal. Forage and water are difficult to find, so livestock body conditions are poor, and productivity has declined. Unusual livestock deaths continue to be reported. With smaller herds, few sellable livestock, and almost no income other than charcoal and firewood sales, households are unable to afford adequate quantities of food. Even with current levels of humanitarian assistance, these areas are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through at least December and likely until the start of the Dirac/Sugum rains in March 2016.</p> <p>The October to December Deyr rains are forecast to be above average, likely leading to increased pasture and water availability in southern Somali Region. As a result, livestock body conditions will improve, and livestock production and productivity are likely to increase. These will increase food and income that households receive from their livestock. With continued presence of humanitarian assistance, a large majority of households will be able to address both food and essential nonfood needs, and most of southern Somali Region will move into Minimal (IPC Phase 1!) from October to December during the rainy season.</p>	<p>Drought in Ethiopia and conflict in South Sudan and Yemen sustain food security Emergencies.</p> <p>Large-scale food security emergency projected for 2016.</p> <p>A major food security emergency is projected for the coming year. Already, some northern pastoral areas have moved into Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) has early estimates that 15 million people will likely need food assistance in 2016, around half covered through the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and the rest through emergency assistance. Needs are likely to be particularly high in July and August 2016 during the peak of the lean season in Meher-producing areas. In many areas of the country, lean season may start early this year.</p> <p>The most food insecure areas include southern Afar and northern Somali Region, areas already in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in October. Also, the lowlands of East and West Hararghe Zones are expected to move into Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from January to March 2016.</p> <p>Other areas at risk of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) include lowlands in Arsi and West Arsi Zones in central Oromia and some areas in the northeastern highlands, including parts of Wag Himra and North Wollo Zones in Amhara. These areas are currently projected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through March.</p>	

Hypothetical FbF could be prepared based on two below average seasons of rainfall and recommendations for contingency planning.

As the rain season fails, no-regret actions can be taken (e.g water storage units procured and distributed), volunteer training etc.

Projections of a major food security emergency could be a trigger for actions such as emergency food distribution and cash transfers.

December 2015	January 2016	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016
Appeal Launched			<i>Berg Rains</i>	<i>Berg Rains</i>	<i>Berg Rains</i>
<u>Major food security</u> <u>Emergency expected</u> <u>through 2016</u> CHF 2,211,085 to support 35,371 people					
June 2016	July 2016	August 2016	September 2016	October 2016	November 2016
<i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	<i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	<i>Kirhmet Rains</i>	<i>Kirhmet Rains</i>		
Appeal revised for CHF 2,773,566 to support 65,371 people					

Response Actions

Kenya (MDRKE044)**Calendar of FEWSNET Months Preceding the Drought Appeal in April 2019**

June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018 <u>Short Rains</u>	November 2018 <u>Short Rains</u>
<i>Normal harvest season with recovery from the drought that ended in March (MDRKE039) but with a few indications of an upcoming drought</i>					
<u>Record-high rains continue to drive improvements but localized floods strain livelihoods</u> Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected to persist through September in Wajir, parts of Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, Garissa, Mandera, and Tana River due to various factors, including livelihood recovery from drought and/or flooding, a livestock quarantine from an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF), and insecurity. However, with the favorable forecast for the October to December rainy season, further improvements are expected, which will lead to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes across the majority of the country.	<u>Available harvests, low staple prices, and increased milk production improving food security</u> Across Kenya, food availability and access have improved with higher milk production, ongoing marginal harvests, and generally below-normal staple food prices, which are up to 30 percent below average in urban markets, resulting in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes. However, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes persist in riverine areas that are recovering from flooding, including in Tana River, where previously inaccessible households are now receiving humanitarian assistance; sub-counties impacted by an outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF); and previously drought-affected regions.	<u>Major improvements countrywide, but pastoral areas still Stressed</u> 	<u>Food security improvements driven by above-average long rains and low staple food prices</u> With an average to above-average forecast for the October to December short rains, livelihood recovery from the 2016/17 drought is expected to continue in pastoral areas.	<u>Short rains now expected to be average to below average</u> The October to December short rains had an early to timely onset in western high potential and southern coastal marginal agricultural areas, but have yet to start elsewhere. A weak El Niño is still expected to develop but is now anticipated to have little effect on the greater East Africa region. As result, total cumulative seasonal rainfall is most likely to be average to below average. Early rainfall deficits in agricultural areas are likely to be compensated for by above-average soil moisture from the 2018 long rains, supporting normal crop development and maintaining Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.	<u>Below-average short rains production expected in marginal agricultural areas</u> At the peak of the October to December short rains season, most pastoral livelihood zones remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and most agricultural livelihood zones remain in Minimal (IPC Phase 1). However, seasonal rainfall performance has been below average, accumulating rainfall deficits up to 200 mm in central Kenya, up to 100 mm in eastern Kenya, and up to 25 mm in other areas, according to satellite-derived rainfall estimates. In contrast, there are positive anomalies of 10 to 100 mm in the southwest and along the coast and 10 to 25 mm in parts of northern Kenya. In marginal agricultural areas, a below-average short rains harvest is expected due to delayed onset of the rains by 10 to 30 days and poor temporal distribution.

Hypothetical FbA could be prepared based on forecast of a below average short rain season.

As the short rain season fails, no-regret actions can be taken (e.g water storage units procured and distributed), volunteer training etc.

As the forecast gets more certain in February, more urgent actions resembling response can be taken.

FbF Actions could be taken to minimize the impacts of the forecasted below average long rain season: health and sanitation, cash distribution etc. At different lead-times for different actions.

Hypothetical FbF could be launched based on observations of a failed short rain season.

December 2018 <u>Short Rains</u>	January 2019	February 2019	March 2019 <u>DREF Operation</u>	April 2019 <u>Appeal Launched</u>	May 2019 <u>Long Rains</u>
<p><u>Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes likely to be widespread due to below-average short rains season</u></p> <p>In marginal agricultural areas, the October to December short rains season has been significantly below average and short rains crop production is expected to be 70 percent of average. However, surplus long rains production and re-planting of short rains crops by better-off households in some areas have sustained high agricultural labor demand and above-average terms of trade, facilitating food access for the poor. As a result, deterioration in food security is most likely to be gradual, but Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are anticipated to be widespread in the February to May 2019 period.</p>	<p>National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) bulletin issued, stating that nine (9) counties are at the stressed food insecurity phase (IPC2)</p> <p>Discussions between KRCS Disaster management team and Climate Centre to set up EWEA plan (see document with actions) Notably, mechanisms beneficiary registration for cash-transfer were put in place.</p> <p>9 counties in IPC phase 2</p> <p>In January 2019, global climate models did not present a clear signal on the amounts of rainfall to expect during the 2019 March-April-May (MAM) Long Rains season.</p>	<p><u>Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes likely to be sustained in 2019</u></p> <p>The Dec-Feb season was marked by false onsets and dry spells, with most rainfall occurring in early to mid-December.</p> <p>From February to May, pastoral livelihood zones are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2).</p> <p>However, an elevated number of households in Turkana, Wajir, Garissa, and Marsabit are likely to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes at the peak of the January to March dry season, particularly among poor households. Kenyan Met department issues forecast that much of the country will experience near-normal to above-normal (enhanced) rainfall but other parts in the south-east particularly would experience near-normal rainfall with a tendency to below-normal (i.e. generally depressed rainfall). Heavy rainfall causes displacement.</p>	<p><u>March to May long rains now expected to be below average in bimodal areas</u></p> <p>The onset of the March to May long rains has been delayed or below average due to tropical cyclone Idai, which redirected moisture away from the East Africa region. This has impeded the start of planting activities in central, eastern, northeastern, and North Rift regions</p> <p>Short rains assessment report indicates worsening food insecurity</p> <p>Unconditional cash transfers to the 10,000 most vulnerable households already facing the effects of drought</p> <p>Worsening drought conditions. Some countries, 800'000 people, in crisis IPC phase 3. Total food insecurity reaching 1,111,500 people.</p>	<p><u>Significantly below-average long rains to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in areas of concern</u></p> <p>The onset of the long rains (March-May) were delayed by at least 10-20 days and cumulative rainfall through April 25th was less than 55 percent of average across most of the country.</p>	<p><u>Long rains production in marginal agricultural areas will be significantly below average</u></p> <p>The 2019 March to May long rains have continued to perform significantly below average. According to satellite-derived data, cumulative rainfall through May 25th is at least 20 percent below average across most of the country.</p>

Evidence that forecasts failed in this instance and anecdotal evidence that they may not be useful for FbF.

Guidance Notes - FbA for drought

June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019	November 2019
<i>Drought Effects are Being Felt with Peak in August - RCRC response based on funds appeal</i>				<i>Short Rains</i>	<i>Short Rains</i>
<p><u>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes expected in many pastoral areas during the lean season</u></p> <p>According to the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), the March – May long rains season has officially ended and rains are expected only in the western and central parts of Kenya through the rest of June. Cumulative rainfall was 50-80 percent of average across eastern Kenya and 25-50 percent of average in Tana River county. Due to ongoing drought and a second consecutive below-average rainfall season, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) estimates that 1.6 million people are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and in need of humanitarian food assistance. In pastoral areas, the ongoing lean season will be more severe than usual, driven by anticipated declines in livestock prices and rising staple food prices.</p> <p>Post monitoring of cash-transfer program and drought situation.</p>	<p><u>Food availability and access remain below normal levels</u></p> <p>Appeal is extended through to September 30, 2019</p> <p>Prolonged poor rains, country stays mostly dry.</p> <p>Estimated 541,309 people require treatment for malnutrition.</p> <p>With poor rainfall forecast for the coming months, recovery is difficult.</p> <p>Local conflicts noted in appeal extension as exacerbators of the crisis.</p>	<p><u>3.1 million expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes by October</u></p> <p>The Long Rains Assessment (August 2019) findings were released indicating a worsening food security situation in the recent past from the last three assessments</p> <p>2.26 million people in IPC Phase 3 or worse (increase from 1.6 million people in May 2019). 298,000 people in IPC 4 3,847 reported cases of cholera</p>	<p><u>Food insecure population expected to peak in October</u></p> <p>As the dry season progresses in eastern Kenya, the food insecure population is expected to continue to rise through October. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are widespread. However, cumulative rainfall in the west and northwest has been above average since May, which is driving relative improvements in livestock and crop production.</p> <p>Decline in milk production by up to 50%. Condition of pasture and browse classified from fair to poor</p> <p>Appeal is extended through to January 31, 2020</p>	<p><u>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to persist in the short-term due to prior drought and current heavy rainfall</u></p> <p>October 2019 was one of the wettest months on record since 1981, according to preliminary satellite-derived data. A forecast of continued above-average rainfall in November is likely to cause localized, negative impacts to crop and livestock production and food access in the short term, due to disruptions to livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist in most pastoral areas and some marginal agricultural areas through late 2019. Many poor households are still recovering from the impact of the 2018/19 drought on livestock and crop production, while above-average staple food prices continue to constrain household food access.</p>	<p><u>Livestock production gradually recovering in pastoral areas as rains replenish rangeland resources</u></p> <p>At the peak of the October to December short rains season, many poor households are gradually recovering from the impact of previous drought or recent flooding on their food and income sources. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are present across central, southeastern, and coastal Kenya, while Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes persist in several pastoral areas</p>