

National Drought Management Authority

GARISSA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2017



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



JUNE EW PHASE



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The average vegetation condition index for the county increased from to 15.89 to 23.31 and fall in the moderate vegetation deficit category.
- The current average vegetation condition index is below the normal range of >35
- Township, Dadaab, fafi and Ijara Sub counties fall in moderate vegetation deficit category of 34.9,28.2,27.0 and 23.61 respectively.
- Lagdera and Balambala sub counties are in severe vegetation deficit category.
- Water sources currently in use are boreholes, River Tana, spring, water trucking and few water pans in the southern part of the county.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- 55% of the livestock population are in fair body condition, 35% are in poor body condition and 10% are in good body condition. This shows improvement from the previous month.
- Milk production recorded slightly improved 19.01 litres but below the normal of 36 litres.
- There was livestock out migration to parts of lamu county and cross border to Somalia. Livestock concentration was reported in the sub counties of dadaab and fafi
- The terms of trade recorded at 44.1kg of maize per sale of goat.
- The return distance to water sources for livestock remained same when compared with previous month. The distance recorded was 15km.
- Children under five years at risk of malnutrition reduced from 34.5% to 20.71%. The mid at risk levels decreased from 33.6% to 17.6%, the moderately malnourished increased 1.0%to 2%. The severely malnourished children increased to 1.5%.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Alarm	Improving
Pastoral cattle/sheep	Alarm	Improving
Pastoral-all species	Alarm	Improving
County	Alarm	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	Nil	80 -120
SPI-3Month (TAMSAT)		
VCI-3Month	23.31	>35
Forage condition		
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition(specify crop)		
Livestock Body Condition	3-4	poor
Milk Production	19.01	36litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Out migration	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	44.1	>66
Milk Consumption	7.2	36 litres
Return distance to water sources	15	<5 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	5-10	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	20.71%	<13.4
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)		
Food Consumption Score		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ migrations ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Breeding period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Migrations ▪ Herd separations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding ▪ High birth rates ▪ Wedding 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

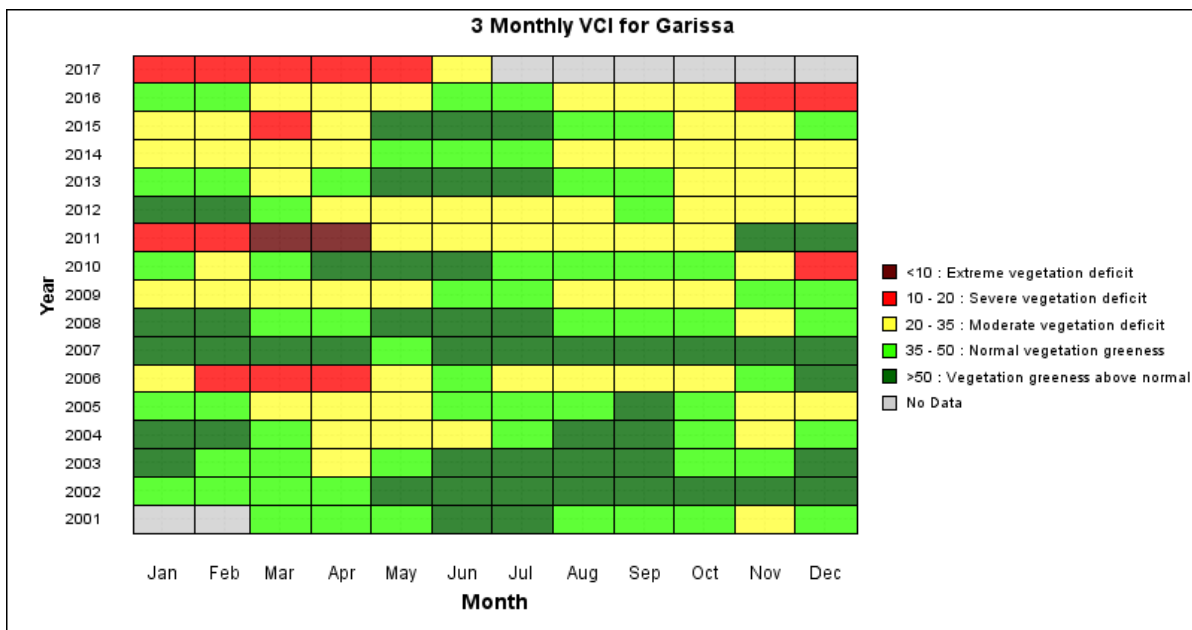
- The long rains seasons session was on the month of May, but out of season showers were received in the southern parts of the county (ijara and fafi) during the month for few days.

2. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1 1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The average vegetation condition index for the county increased from to 15.89 to 23.31 and fall in the moderate vegetation deficit category.
- The current average vegetation condition index is below the normal range of >35
- Township, Dadaab, fafi and Ijara Sub counties fall in moderate vegetation deficit category of 34.9,28.2,27.0 and 23.61 respectively.
- Lagdera and Balambala sub counties are in severe vegetation deficit category.
- The matrixes below indicate the vegetation condition index for the worst affected Sub County with the lowest VCI and the best Sub County with highest VCI average



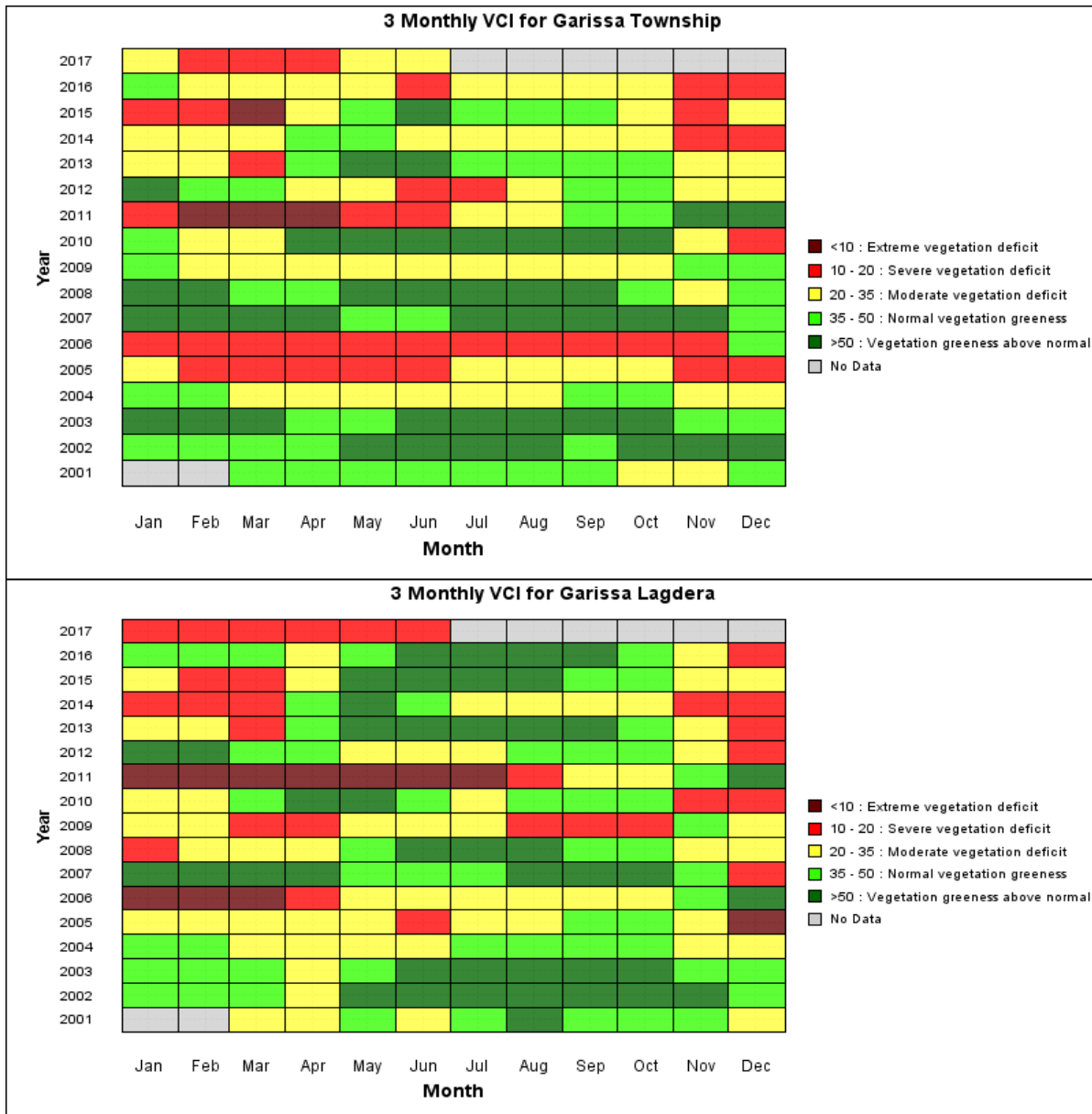
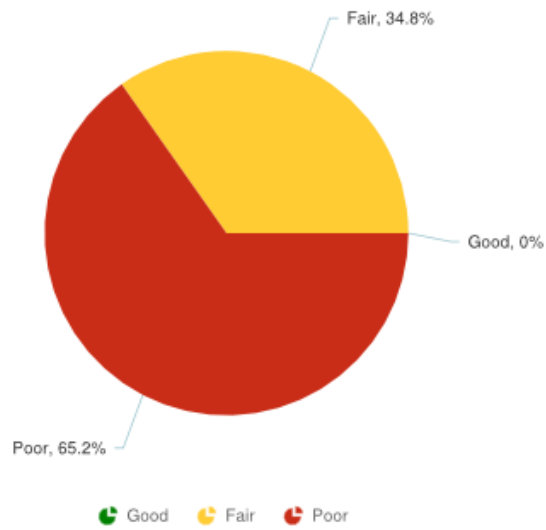


Figure 1: VCI Matrix for Garissa County, 2001 – 2017

.1.2 Pasture

- 65.2% of communities sampled reported poor pasture condition while 34.8% reported fair pasture.
- The pasture condition trend indicated an improvement when compared with preceding month.
- The positive trend was attributed to some costal showers realised on the southern parts of the county.

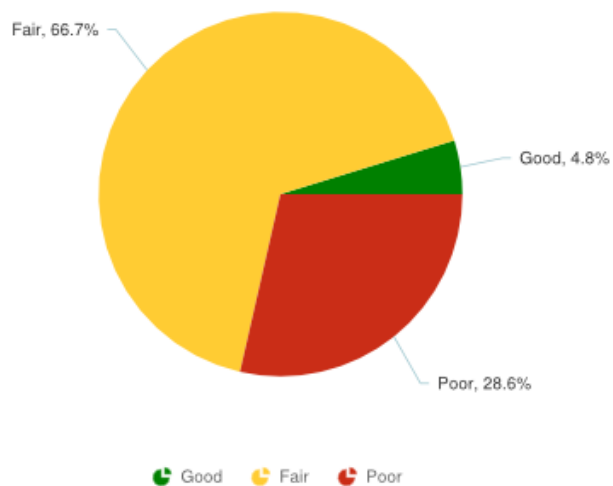
Garissa Pasture Condition
(Jun 2017 - Jun 2017)



2.1.3 Browse

- Generally, the quality and quantity of browse condition continued to improved
- 4.8% of communities sampled reported good browse condition, 66.7% of reported fair browse condition due to the showers received in most parts of the county.
- 28.6% reported poor browse condition.
- The browse condition is anticipated to sustain pastoralist for one month.

Garissa Browse Condition
(Jun 2017 - Jun 2017)



2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

The current water sources are boreholes, River, water pans, spring and water trucking.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization-

- The average return distances from household to water sources continue to reduce and the current recorded distance is 6km.
- The reduced distance was attributed to mild to moderate rainfall received in some parts of the county.
- Other areas are dependent on water trucking thus zero trucking distances.
- The pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest trekking distance for household's water access at 11km while agro pastoral livelihood zone had recorded the lowest distance at 5km.

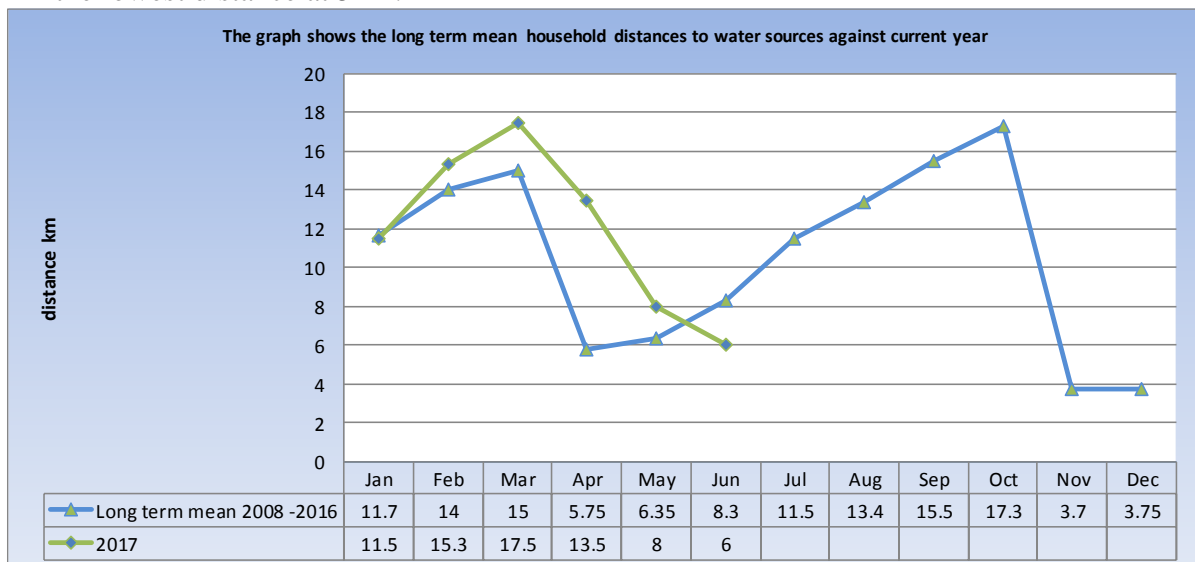


Figure 2: Trends of household distance to water sources for Garissa County, 2008 - 2017

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The average livestock return distances from grazing field to water sources remained the same at 15km.
- The showers in the southern part of the county is attributed to the current trend.
- The current distance is above the long term average for the month recorded at 11.57km
- Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest livestock trekking distances at 18km while the agro pastoral recorded the lowest at 10km

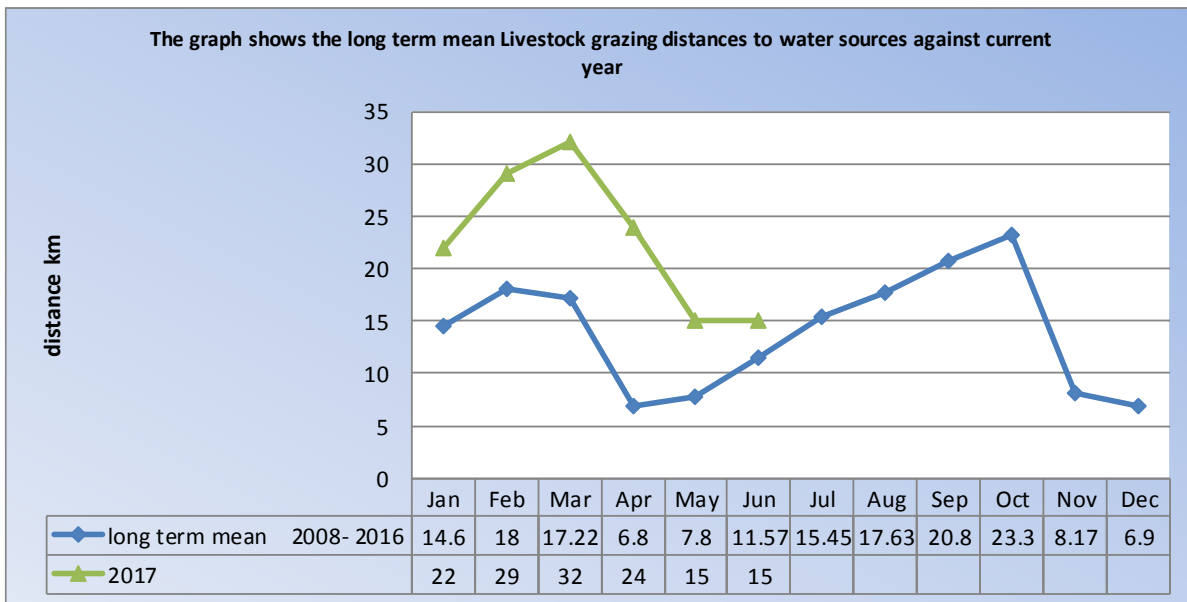


Figure 3: Trends of Livestock grazing distance to water sources for Garissa County, 2008 - 2017

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

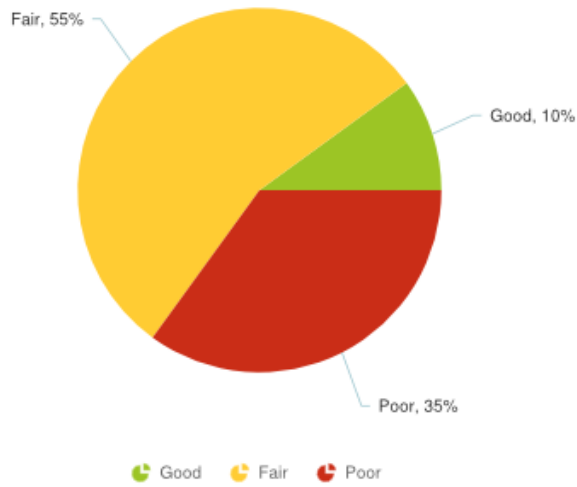
3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- 10% of the livestock population are in good body condition while 55% in fair body condition and 35% of livestock are in poor body condition. The livestock body score is between 3-4.
- The livestock body condition has improved when compared with preceding month because of improved pasture and browse following the long rains season and offseason showers in the southern parts of the county
- The body condition is anticipated to continue improving in the short run but expected to deteriorate thereafter.

Garissa Livestock Body Condition
(Jun 2017 - Jun 2017)



3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

No major outbreak of livestock diseases was reported but cases of endemic diseases such as CCPP, Anaplasmosis and helminthiasis were reported in all the Sub Counties

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average milk production recorded continue to increase from 15.20 litres to 19.0 litres in the month under review.
- The increased milk production is attributed to improved body condition.
- The current production is below the long term average recorded at 20.13 litres.
- The pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest average milk production at 24.5litres per household while Pastoral livelihood zone had recorded the lowest milk production at 10.4 litres
- The market price of 750ml bottles slightly reduced to Kshs90.

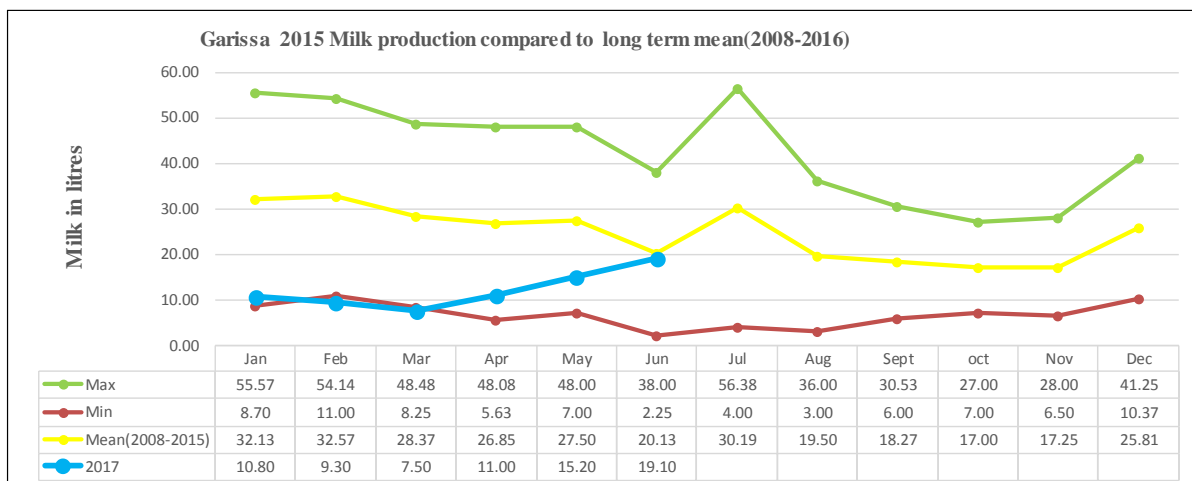


Figure 4: Trends of average milk production per households for Garissa County , 2008-2017

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

There were no crops planted in the month under review

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

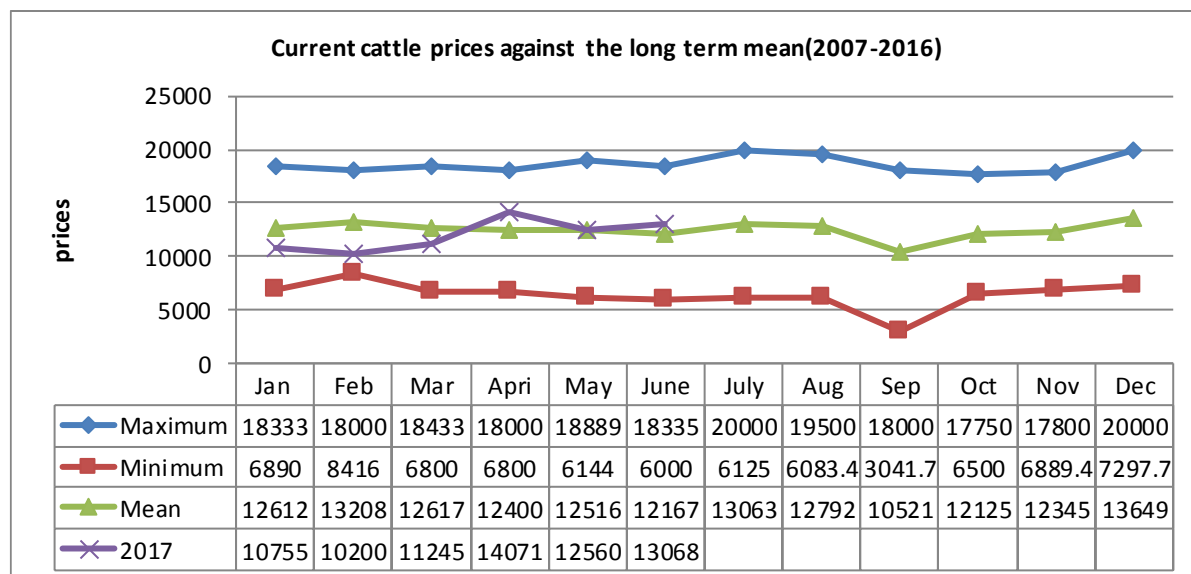


Figure 5: Trends of cattle prices for Garissa County, 2007-2017

- The average cattle price increased from ksh 12,560 to 13068 in the month under review
- The increased prices were attributed to improving livestock body condition low and reduced supply from the pastoralist due to outmigration realised during the month.
- The current price is above the long term mean for the month recorded at kshs12,167 but below the maximum levels reached for the month that indicated kshs18335.
- The highest price was recorded in pastoral all species livelihood zone at ksh14500 while pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest price at ksh 10400

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goats)

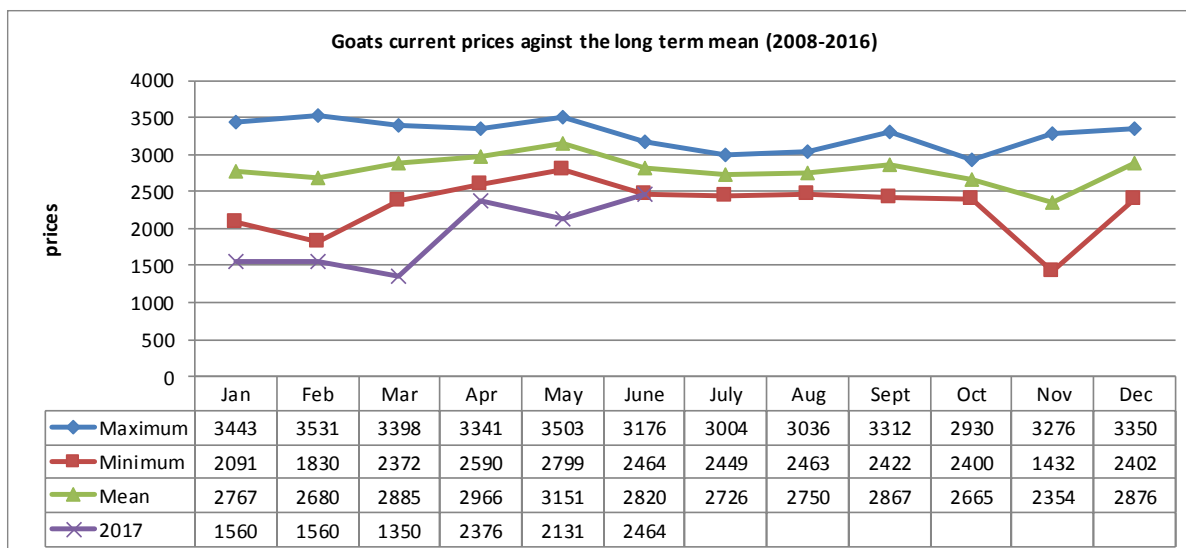


Figure 6: Trends of Goats prices for Garissa County ,2008-2016

- The average price of goats increased from ksh 2131 to kshs2464 in the month under review
- The increased prices were attributed to improving body condition and increased demand due to the Muslim festival that fall within the month.
- The current average price is below the long term average recorded at kshs2820
- Agro Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest goat prices at ksh2754 while pastoral livelihood recorded the lowest average price of kshs 2156

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

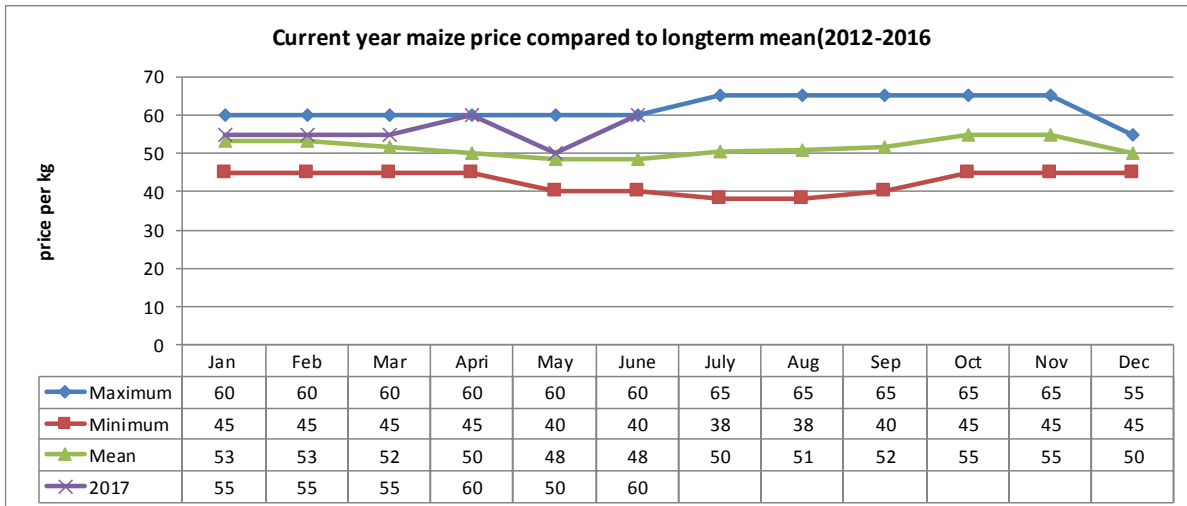


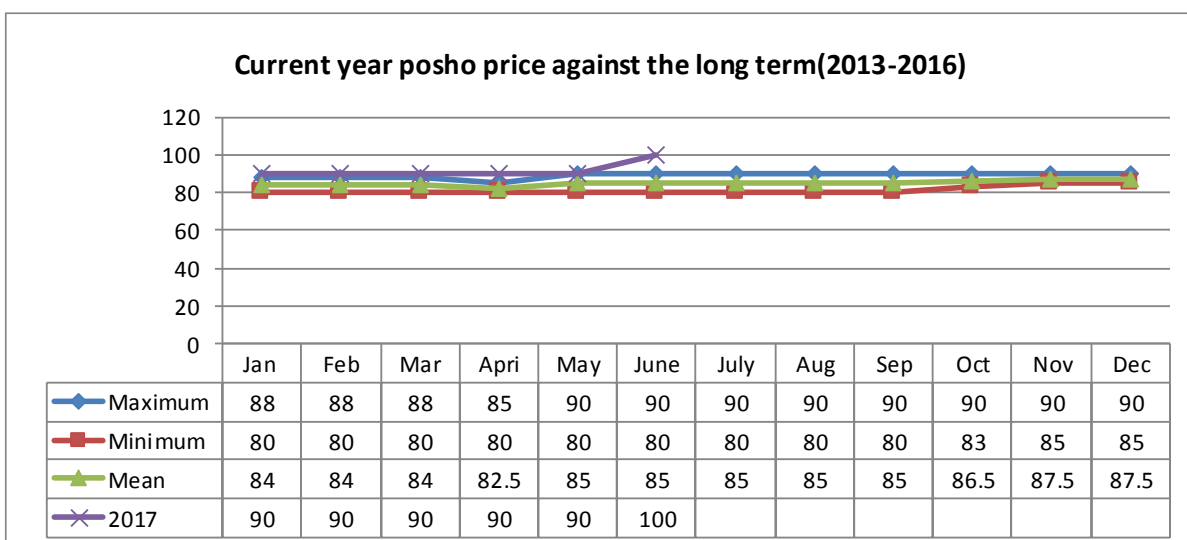
Figure 7: Trends of Maize prices for Garissa County, 2012-2017

- The average maize price for the month increased from ksh 50 per kg to kshs 60 per kg.
- The increased maize price was due to low scarcity of the commodity in the market and demand to feed livestock as feed supplement.
- The average maize price for the month is higher than long term mean average recorded at ksh 48 but is within the maximum price for the month.

4.2.2 Sifted Maize Meal

Figure 8: Trends of Sifted Maize Meal prices for Garissa County, 2013 -2017

- The average price for sifted maize meal increased from ksh 90 to kshs100 due to scarcity and increased demand from pastoral households.
- The average price recorded was the same across the livelihoods zones.
- The current price is above the long term average and the maximum reached for the for the period between 2013 -2016.



4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

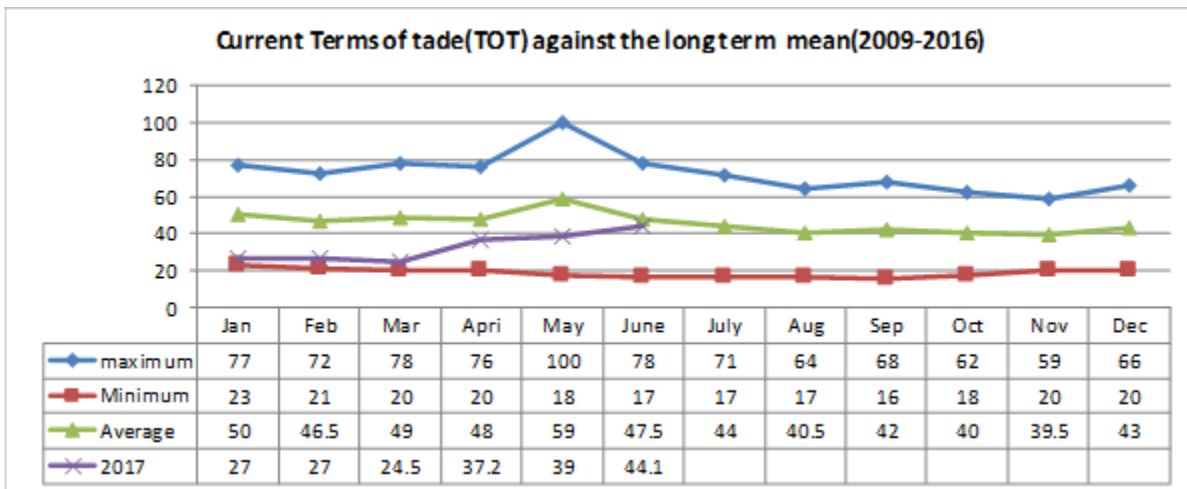


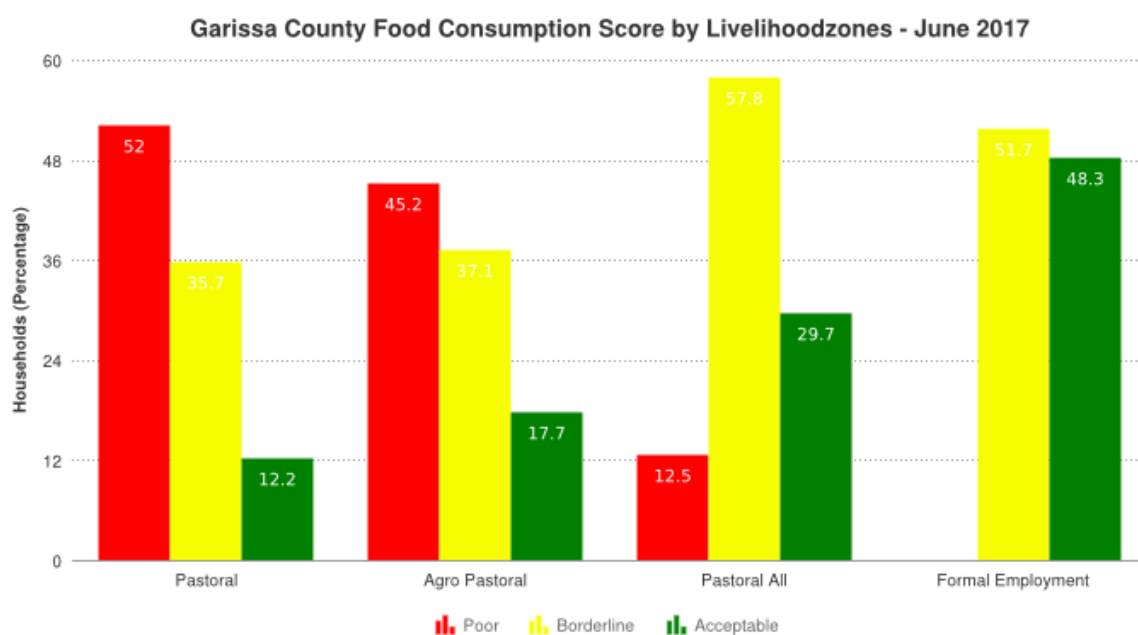
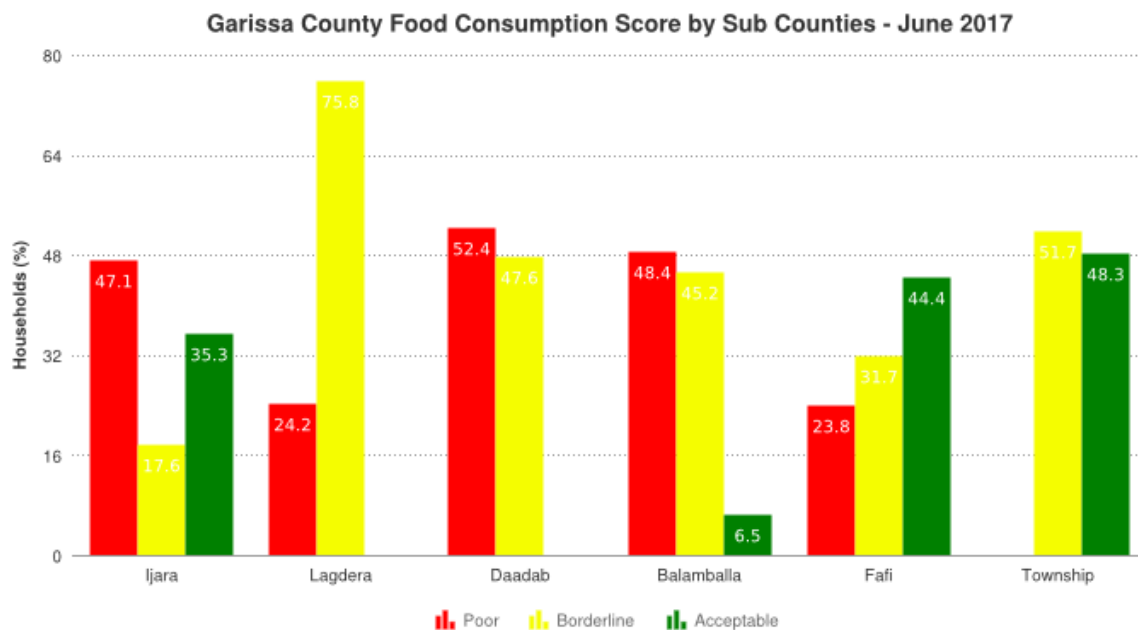
Figure 9: Trends of terms of trade for Garissa County, 2009-2017

- The terms of trade for pastoralist continue to increase when compared with the previous month. The current recorded kgs per goa was 44.1kgs.
- The current terms of trade is below the long term average recorded at 47.5kgs

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The food consumption score for the month shows 44% of households are in poor food consumption category while 31% are in borderline while 25% of households are in acceptable level.
- Dadaab Sub County have the highest households with poor food consumption score at 52.4% while balambala Sub County has the lowest at 48%
- In addition Fafi Sub County has 65.5% of household with poor food consumption score.
- The pastoral livelihood zones have highest number of household with poor food consumption score at 52 %.
- Formal employment has no households in the poor category.
- The charts below show the comparison of the food consumption score based on livelihood zones and by sub counties



5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average milk consumption per household increased from 5.6 litres to 7.2litres in the reporting month of June 2017.
- The increased consumption rate was occasioned by improved milk production realised during the month.
- The current milk consumption per household is below the long term average recorded at 19.79

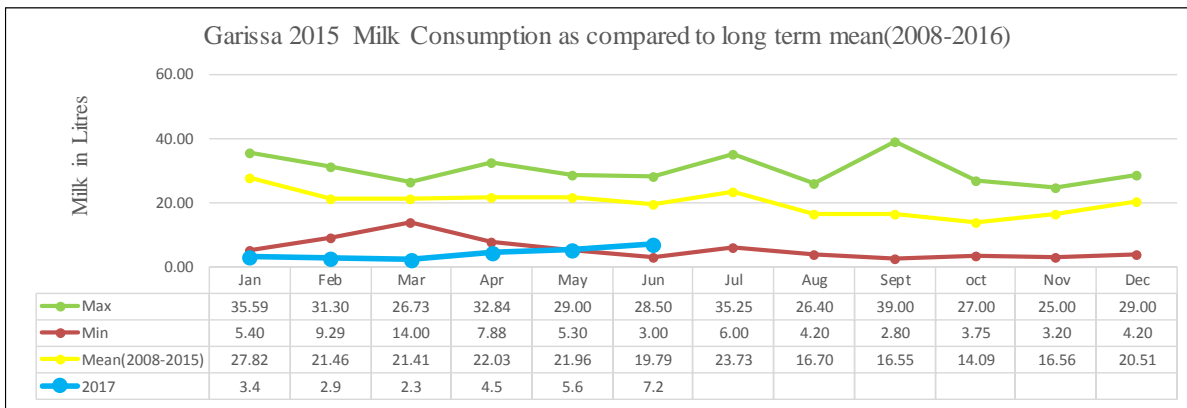
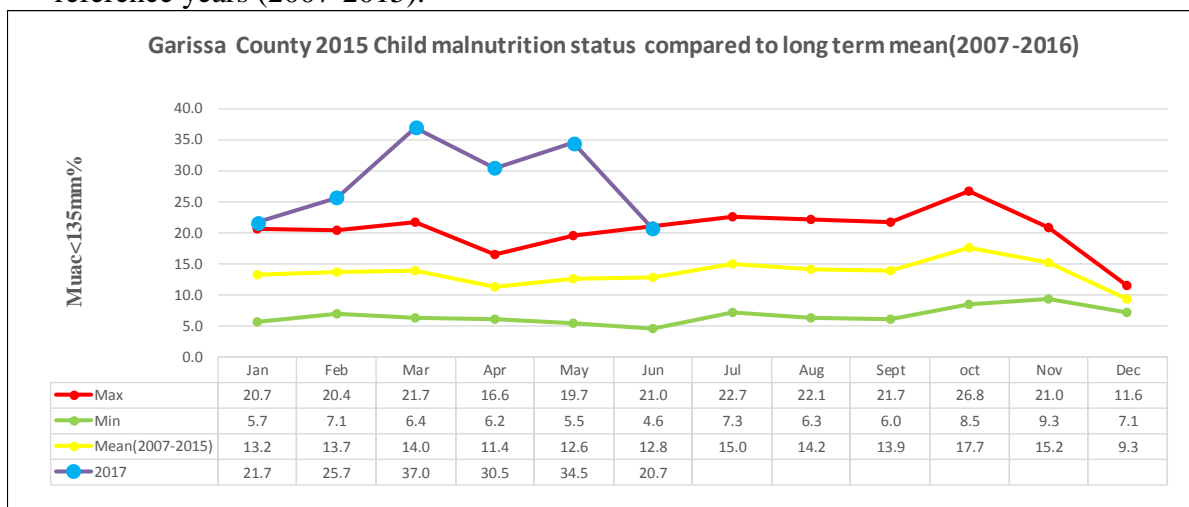


Figure 10: Trends of Milk consumption for Garissa County, 2008-2016

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The at risk to malnutrition reduced from 30.5% to 20.71%, The mid at risk levels reduced from 33.7% to 17.6%
- Moderately malnourished level increased from 1% to 2% while severely malnourished category increased to 1.5%.
- The decreased levels for the at risk and mid at risk children was attributed to ongoing interventions (integrated health outreach services) and improved availability of milk following the rains received.
- Cases of water shortage related diseases and other opportunistic diseases increased the severely and moderately malnourished levels.
- The current average malnutrition level was above the long term average recorded at 12.8% but within the maximum levels reached during the same period of the reference years (2007-2015).



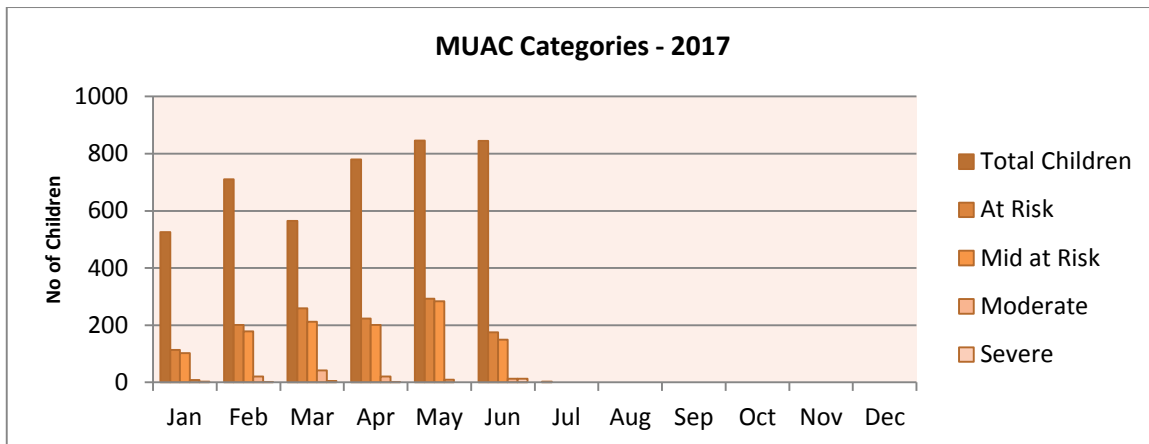


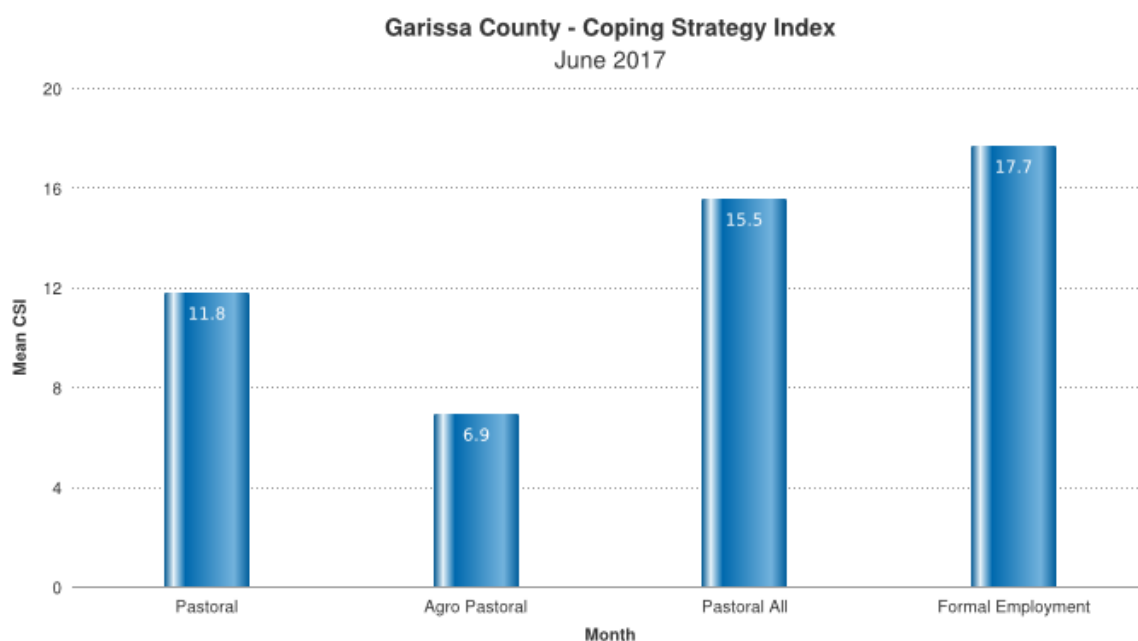
Figure 11: Trends in the proportion of U5 at risk of malnutrition in Garissa County, 2007 – 2016

5.3.2 Health

- Outbreak of cholera was reported in parts of fafi sub county(welmerer, sadahgoso) and currently is under containment. Other diseases reported in most of the health facilities were cases of respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea, pneumonia and disease of the skin.
- The diseases were reported across all the livelihood zones.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES INDEX

- The average coping strategies index for the county reduced from 26.29 to 13.5
- The formal livelihood has the highest index at 17.5 while the agro -pastoral has the lowest at 6.9
- The graphs below shows the mean copying strategy based on the livelihood zones.



The coping strategies adopted by the pastoralist included;

- Borrowing of credit from petty traders
- Migration(internal and external)
- Herding
- Charcoal burning and sale of wood product in the agro pastoral and formal employment livelihood zone

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- Provision of livestock feed supplements FAO through Kenya red cross.
- Micronutrient supplementation
- Desilting and construction of new water pans
- Water trucking to Lagdera sub county by NDMA
- Health Outreach Services
- CDF bursaries to secondary school students
- Procurement of pump sets and assorted horticulture crop seeds for Riverine farmers
- Nutrition survey

6.2 FOOD AID

- Supplementary feeding programme for the management of malnutrition in the health facilities
- Food distribution by Muslim charity groups
- GOK food distribution by the respective deputy county commissioners.
- Food for asset food distribution to the beneficiaries through work norm verification.

7. EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

There were no reported cases of conflict over resource utilization and human displacement in the month under review

7.2 Migration

There was livestock out migration to parts of lamu county and cross border to Somalia. Livestock concentration was reported in the sub counties of dadaab and fafi

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The drought stage is Alarm and the trend is improving.
- Following the showers received during the month we anticipate the livestock body condition to continue to improve in short run but thereafter decline as the dry spell continue

- Starting from the month of August we anticipate the situation to start worsening and to negatively impact on the food security situation as there was no full recovery realized from the long rains season.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Prepare and stock feed supplement for livestock before the situation worsens.
- Expansion of pasture and fodder production initiatives along river tana
- Livestock insurance Index
- Upscale water trucking
- Repair of existing water supplies and water boozers
- Provision of water treatment chemicals to both boreholes and water dependent households.
- Health and hygiene promotion
- Continue with the mass treatment and outreach programme for children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers.