

**National Drought Management Authority
 ISIOLO COUNTY
 DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JULY 2017**



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



July 2017 EW Phase



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The month of July was characterized by an alternating occurrence of cloud cover, with intervals of sunny, windy and dry weather conditions.
- The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) was 15.3 indicating a severe vegetation deficit. Isiolo North and Isiolo South were at severe and moderate vegetation deficit respectively.
- The water levels and availability were below normal.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- The condition of pasture and browse was poor characterized by poor regeneration attributed to the rainfall failure.
- Livestock body condition for cattle and sheep was poor while that of goats and camel was fair across all the livelihood zones.
- Crop production was not realised because most crops have dried up before maturity except for those under irrigation.

Access Indicators

- Livestock prices indicated a poor and a declining trend and a steady increase in the prices of food commodities.
- Milk production and consumption per household was 2.2 litres and 1.6 litres respectively

Utilization Indicators

- Percentage of children at risk of malnourishment whose MUAC was below 135mm was 28.7 percent for the period under review which was higher than the long-term average of 17.1 percent.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Alarm	Worsening
Agro-Pastoral	Alarm	Worsening
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal	Alarm	Worsening
County	Alarm	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
VCI-3month (Isiolo)	15.3	35-50
Water Sources	2	5
Production Indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Migration Pattern	Abnormal	Normal
Livestock Body Conditions	Score 3	Score 7
Milk Production	2.2 Litres	>2.4
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Low No. of deaths	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	36	>50
Milk Consumption	1.6 Litres	>2.5Litre
Water for Households	Fair	Good
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
MUAC	28.7	>17.1
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	23.8	>34
Food Consumption	20 Percent Acceptable	>60 Percent Acceptable

Seasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains starts ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Migration to dry season area ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migration to wet grazing areas ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Increased distances to water and pasture ▪ Reduced water levels ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Community/HH coping measures taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains ▪ Planting in Agro-pastoral LZ ▪ Migration from dry season area ▪ Increased milk yield ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal scenario) 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

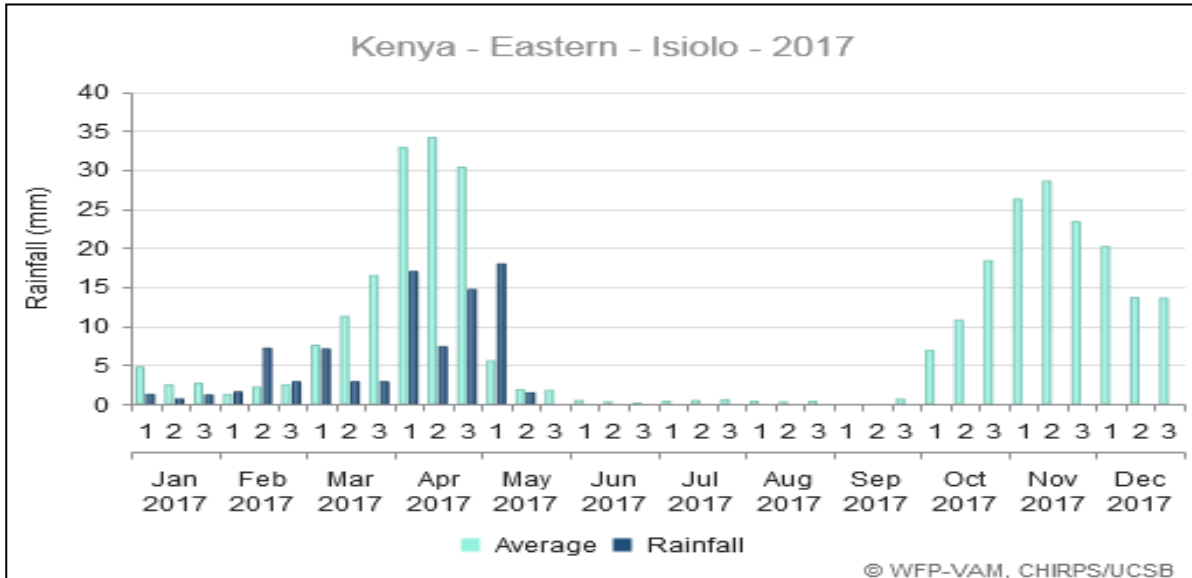
BIO-PHYSICAL INDICATORS

1.0 MEASURING DROUGHT HAZARD

1.1 METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHT

1.1.1 Actual Rainfall

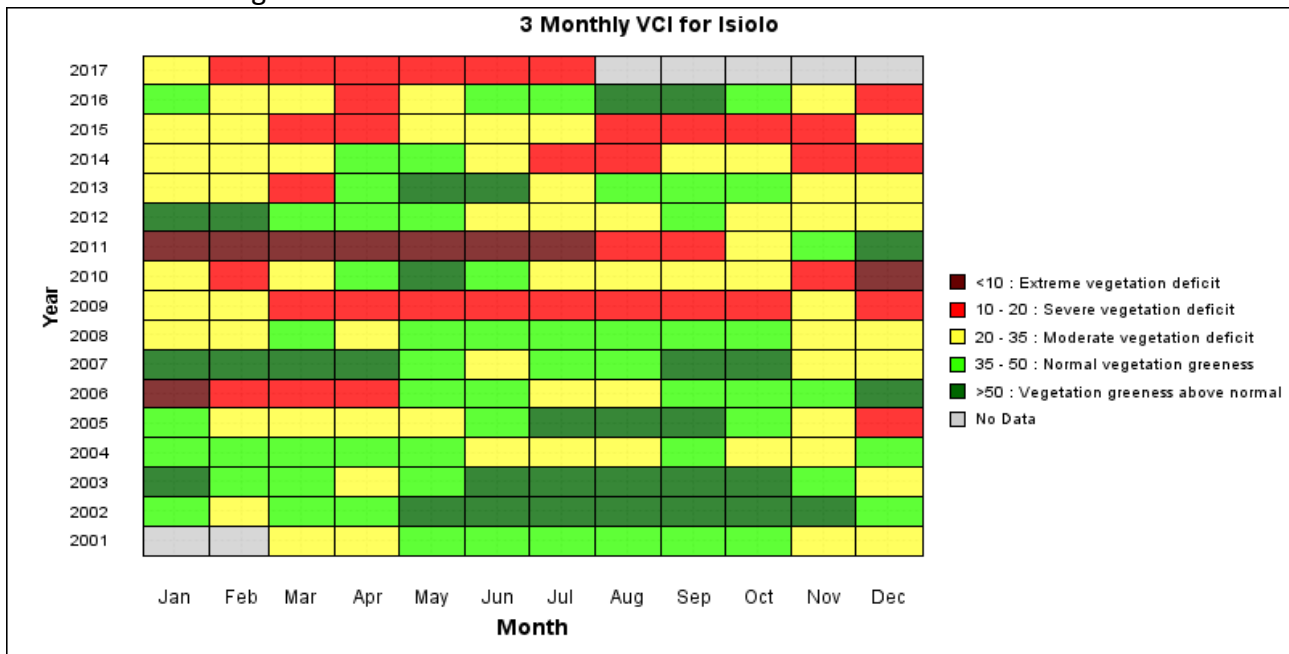
- There was no rainfall received over the month under review.
- With reference to the long-term average, rainfall performance was below normal in comparison to a normal year.
- The following graph shows the rainfall estimates for the period under review.



1.2 AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT

1.2.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below illustrates the period from January to July 2017, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. The matrix shows a retrospective analysis of the vegetation condition as related to drought.



- Isiolo was in Severe Vegetation deficit band within thresholds of 15.3 implying a persistent prevalence of poor vegetation condition across all livelihood zones.
- The poor vegetation condition is attributed to the depressed rainfall that was received in the just concluded MAM season as shown in the graph below.

1.2.2 NATURAL VEGETATION AND PASTURE CONDITION

Field Observations (Pasture and Browse Conditions)

Pasture Condition

- The quantity and quality of pasture was very poor in most parts of the county attributed to the poor performance of the MAM rainy season.
- Pasture in most grazing field in the pastoral-all species livelihood zone is almost depleted leading to out-migration of livestock northwards to the dry grazing areas.
- The condition could be rated at poor as opposed to the normal fair state during this time of the year across all livelihood zones.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was poor attributed to the poor level of regeneration due to the intermittent performance of the MAM 2017 rainy season and depletion by animals.
- All areas registered a decline in *Vegetation Density* based on the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) recorded over the month under review.
- In comparison to a normal year, the available browse amount was below normal.

1.2.3 Distance to Grazing Areas

- The county average grazing distance for animals left in traditional grazing areas increased from 15km in June to 16.6 km over the period under review. The grazing distances were exceedingly long for herds that continued to migrate into dry grazing reserves where animals trekked for more than 50km one way.
- The long distances to grazing areas are mainly attributed to the depletion of pasture and browse as an impact of the failed rains on rangeland conditions.
- The longest return distance to grazing areas was recorded in the pastoral at 22.9 km while Agro-pastoral livelihood zone recorded 10.4km.

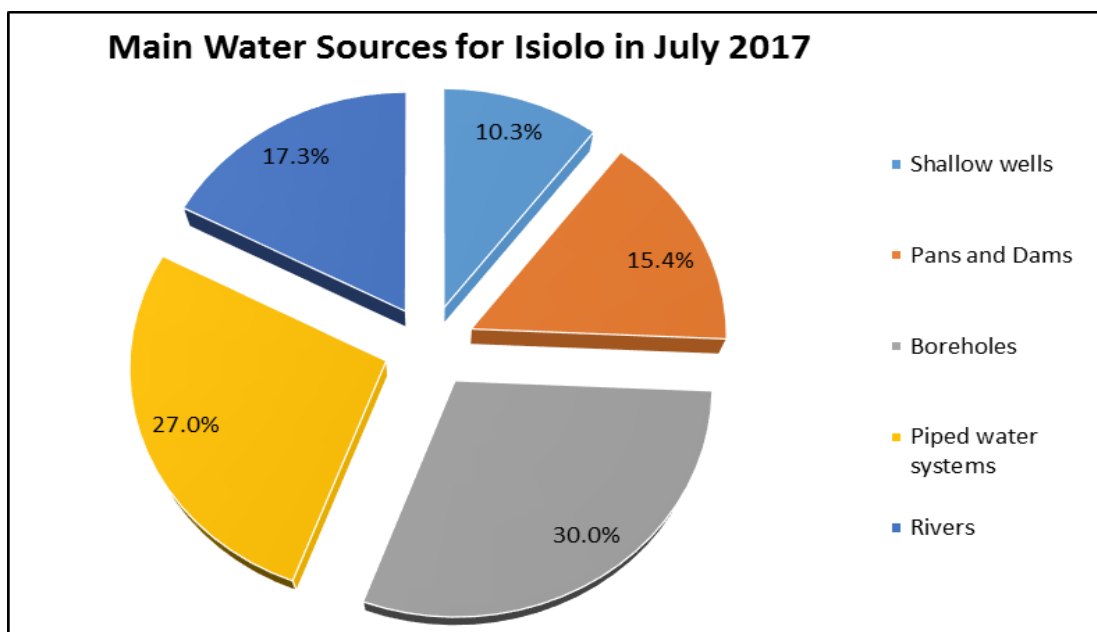
HYDROLOGICAL DROUGHT

1.3 Water Sources and Availability

1.3.1 Main Sources of Water

Water sources available in the current month were boreholes, sand dams, rivers and shallow wells. Most shallow wells and sand dams increased in depth and recorded low yield.

The shallow wells in Hawaye, Dadacha Bassa, Alango, and Dololo Dakiye dried up in the month of July causing severe water shortages both for human and livestock use



- Ground observations and reports show that the state of water sources was ranked at index 3 in reference to the scale below implying the water availability was below normal for the period.

INDEX	STATE OF WATER	DESCRIPTION
1	EMERGENCY SITUATION	All main water sources have dried up; only few boreholes still yielding significant amounts
2	STRONGLY INADEQUATE	Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding very little amounts of water. Breakages of boreholes contribute to worsen the situation. Acute water shortage in many areas within the livelihood.
3	INADEQUATE	Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding modest amounts of water. Concentration of livestock around few water points contribute to spread communicable diseases and to degradation of rangeland
4	DECLINING	The water availability is below normal for the period, but showing declining trends.
5	NORMAL	The water availability is normal for the period
6	GOOD	The water availability is above normal for the period

1.4 Emerging Issues

1.4.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Displacement

- Conflict and insecurity increased in the current month. Active conflict was reported in Kinna along the Meru –Isiolo border where 10 lives were lost.
- Tension between Borana and neighbouring communities persists around Barchuma, Sabarwawa, and Belgesh and Delbeq areas.

1.4.2 Migration

- Livestock still remained concentrated in the dry grazing reserves and the river flood plains, where pasture and browse resources are at the verge of exhaustion.
- There were reported cases of livestock migration from drought reserve boreholes of Duma and Yamicha to Arbjahan and Moyale, as others moved towards Laikipia and Samburu counties targeting private ranches.

1.5 Implication on Food Security

- The long distances of trekking has led to continual weakening of animals leading into deaths considered as immense loss of livelihood for the pastoral community.
- Market functionality was greatly affected due to poor livestock body condition and the subsequent migration to distant grazing areas outside the county.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

2.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

2.1 Livestock Production

2.1.2 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was poor while that of camel was fair across all the livelihood zones attributed to the deprived state of pasture and browse condition coupled with long distances to water sources.
- For most livestock, current body condition can be rated at index 3 as per the threshold scale below.

BODY CONDITIONS	SCORE	WARNING STAGE
Emaciated, little muscle left	1	Emergency
Very thin no fat, bones visible	2	
Thin fore ribs visible	3	Alert Worsening/Alarm

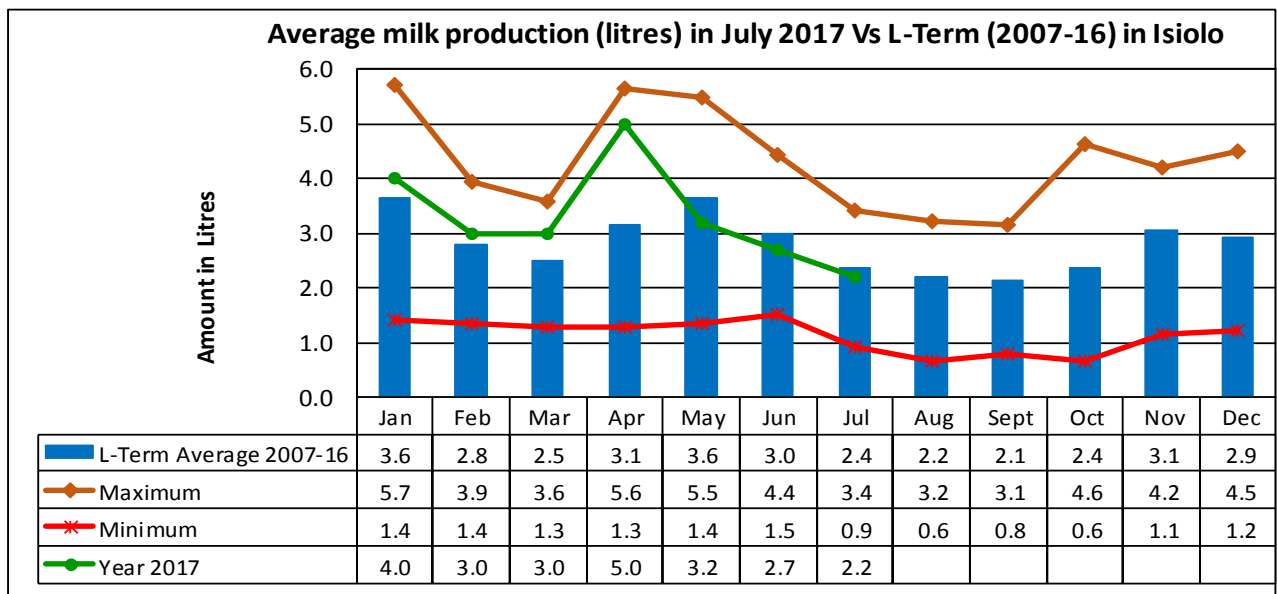
Borderline fore-ribs not visible. 12 th & 13 th ribs visible	4	Alert
Moderate. Neither fat nor thin	5	Normal/Alert
Good smooth appearance	6	
Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head	7	Normal
Fat, Blocky. Bone over back not visible	8	
Very Fat Tail buried in fat	9	

2.1.3 Livestock Diseases

- There were several incidences of infection and death of goats from sheep and goat pox in Isiolo North sub-county. Other diseases reported during the period under review were Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Trypanosomosis, and Heart Water diseases, which are endemic across all livelihood zones.

2.1.4 Milk Production

- Milk production declined significantly to 2.2 litres per household from 2.7 litres in the previous month.



- Milk production per household was slightly lower than the 10-year average of 2.4 litres attributed to the prevailing inadequacy of pasture and browse and water resources in all livelihood zones.
- Milk production per household was lower than the 10-year average attributed to the reduced TLUs in addition to the prolonged insufficiency of pasture and browse.

2.2 Crop Production

2.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- All crops under rain fed agriculture in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone wilted due to moisture stress following the failure of rains in most parts of the county.

2.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- There were no major reports of pests' infestation across all the livelihood zones.

2.3 Implication on Food Security

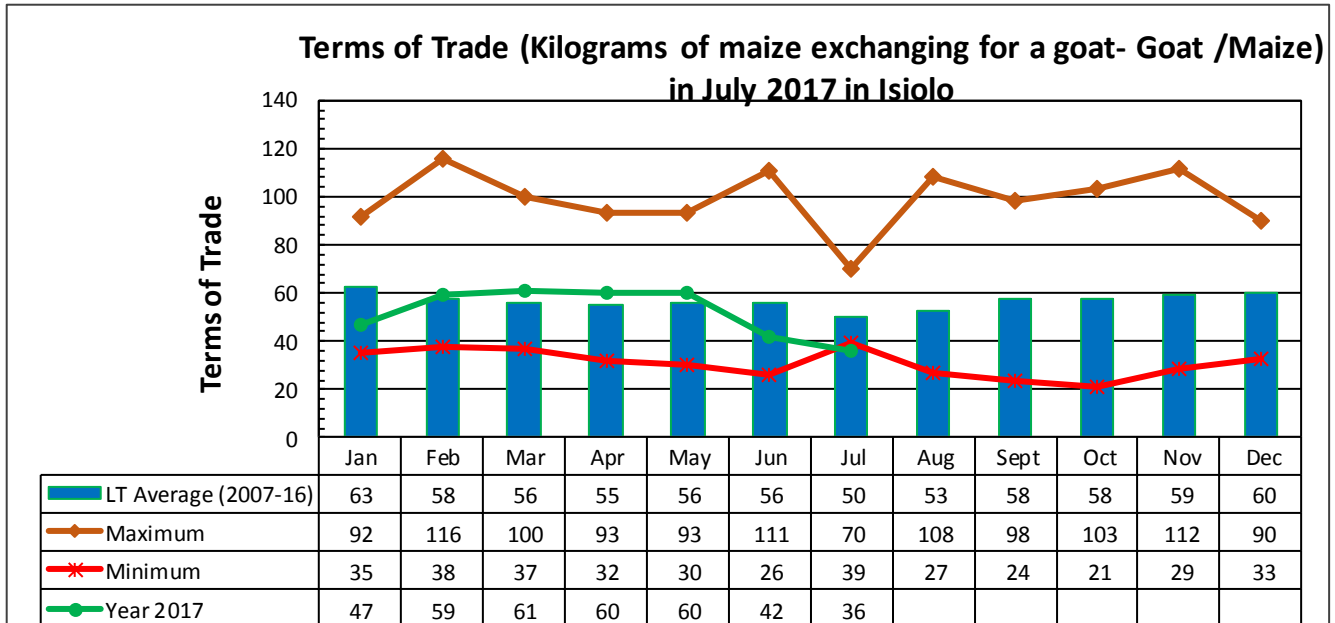
- Animal and crop production deteriorated further due to the limited pasture and water resources leading to the worsening food insecurity at the household level in all livelihood zones. Consequently most food commodities' prices remained relatively high while others increased thereby limiting access to essential dietary needs.

3.0 ACCESS INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Prices

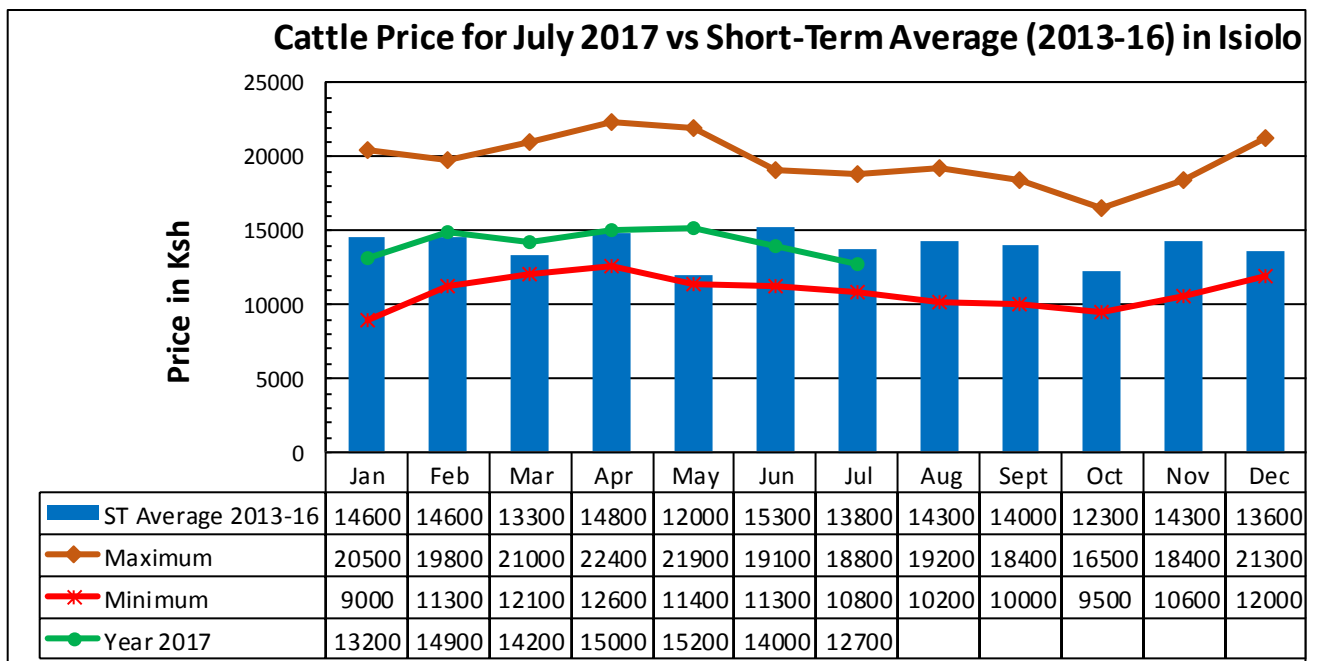
3.1.1 Terms of Trade

- The Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a household would purchase after a sale of one goat) decreased from 42 kilograms in June to 36 kilograms in the month under review.
- The ToT for the period under review was 28 percent lower than the long-term average value during the same period.



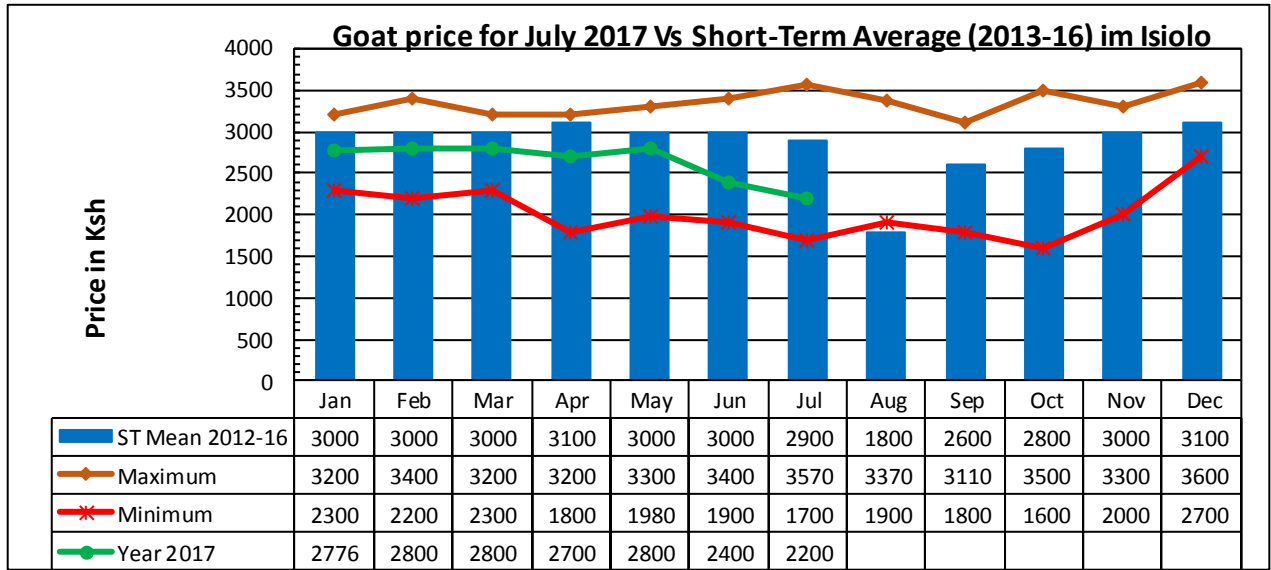
3.1.2 Cattle Prices

- The average household cattle prices decreased from Ksh.14,000.00 recorded in the previous month to Ksh 12,700.00 in the month under review.
- Cattle prices continued to perform poorly at the farm gate and market levels, a factor that is partially attributed to the low demand and poor animal body condition following acute shortage of pasture across all livelihood zones.
- The current price was 8 percent lower than the four-year short-term average of Ksh 13,800.00.



.1.3 Goat Prices

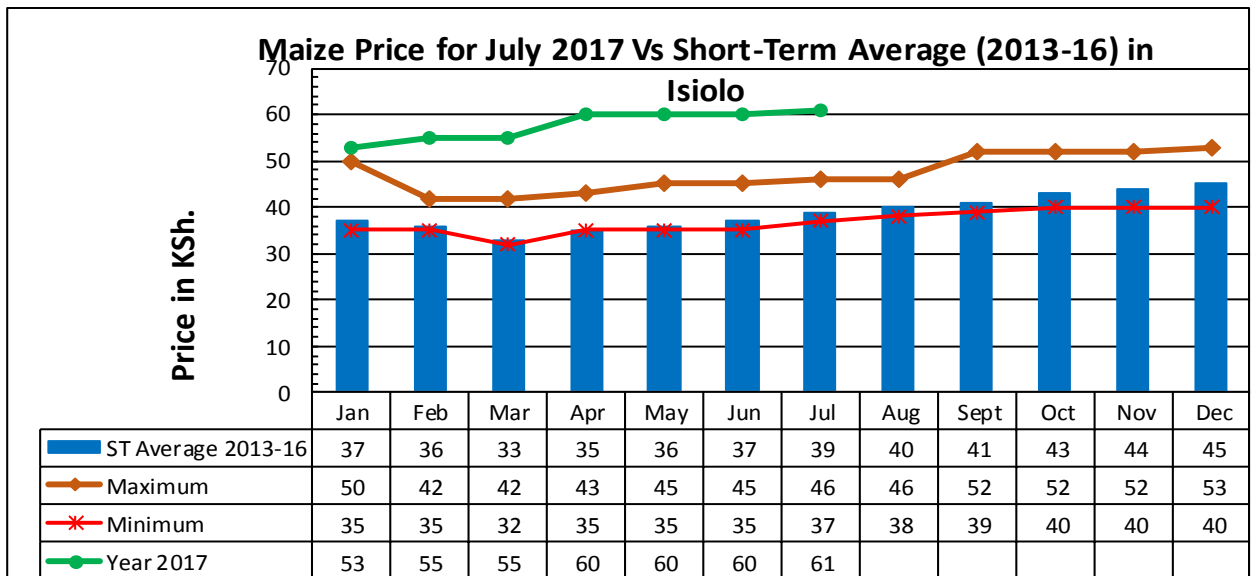
- There was stability in the average farm gate goat prices in all livelihood zones where the price decreased from Ksh 2,400.00 in June to Ksh.2,200.00 in the month under review.
- The pastoral livelihood zone recorded the least average price of Ksh.1,900.00 as compared to the agro pastoral livelihood zone price of Ksh. 2,500.00.
- The average goat price was 24 percent lower than the four-year average of Ksh.2900.00.



3.2 Price of Cereals and Other Food Products

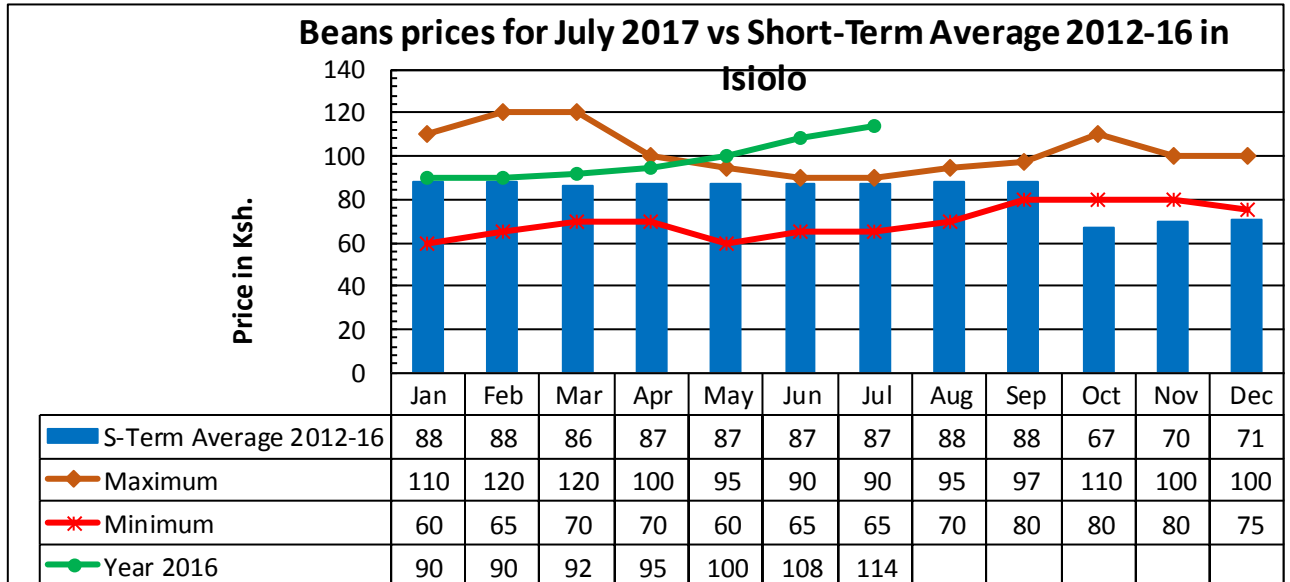
3.2.1 Maize Prices

- The average market price of a kilogram of maize was Ksh 61.00 during the period under review as compared to Ksh 60.00 in the previous month, showing some form of stability. The high price was attributed to the low supply of the commodity due to minimal maize production in the neighbouring counties.
- The average maize price was 62 percent above the four-year average of Ksh 39.00.



3.2.2 Beans Price (Market Level)

- The county average price of beans was kshs.114.00 per kilogram. The pulse’s price has remained high in the county due to its limited supply in the market following poor production occasioned by poor harvests in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone and the neighbouring counties such as Meru.
- The price was 31.0% higher than the short-term average price of Ksh. 87.00 during the same period of the year.
- The price was highest in the pastoral livelihood zones at an average of ksh 120.00.

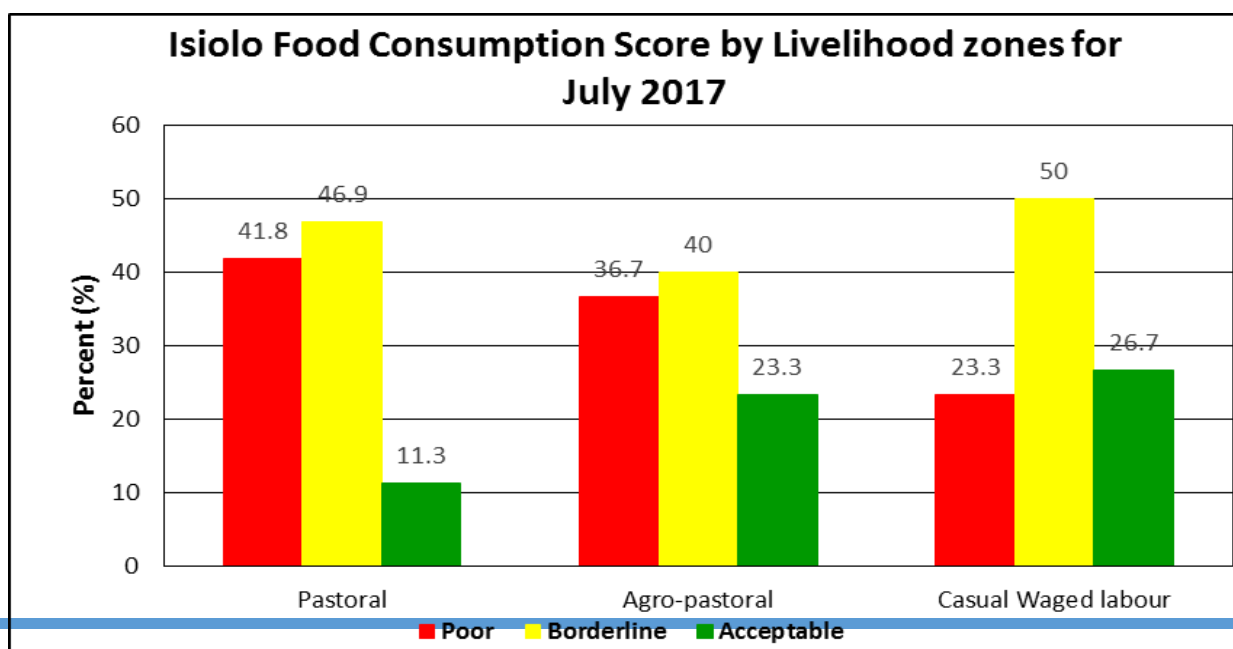


3.3 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption per household decreased slightly to 1.6 litres in the month under review from 1.8 litres recorded in June. The decrease was attributed to the deteriorating production recorded in all livelihood zones mainly due to inadequate pasture and browse, long distances to water sources.

3.4 Food Consumption Score

- About 80 percent of the households are currently food insecure particularly those in borderline and poor food consumption scores, attributed to poor access to food commodities occasioned by deteriorating crop and milk production, poor incomes and high food prices.



- The poor FCS implies household are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and rarely consuming protein rich food while borderline FCS imply household consuming staple and vegetables every day accompanied by oil and pulse a few times in a week while the acceptable imply households consuming staples, vegetables every day, and frequently accompanied by pulses.

Period	Acceptable (%)	Borderline (%)	Poor (%)
May, 2017	23.2	49.5	28.3
June, 2017	22.0	47.5	30.4
July, 2017	20.4	45.6	33.9

3.5 Availability of Water for Household Consumption

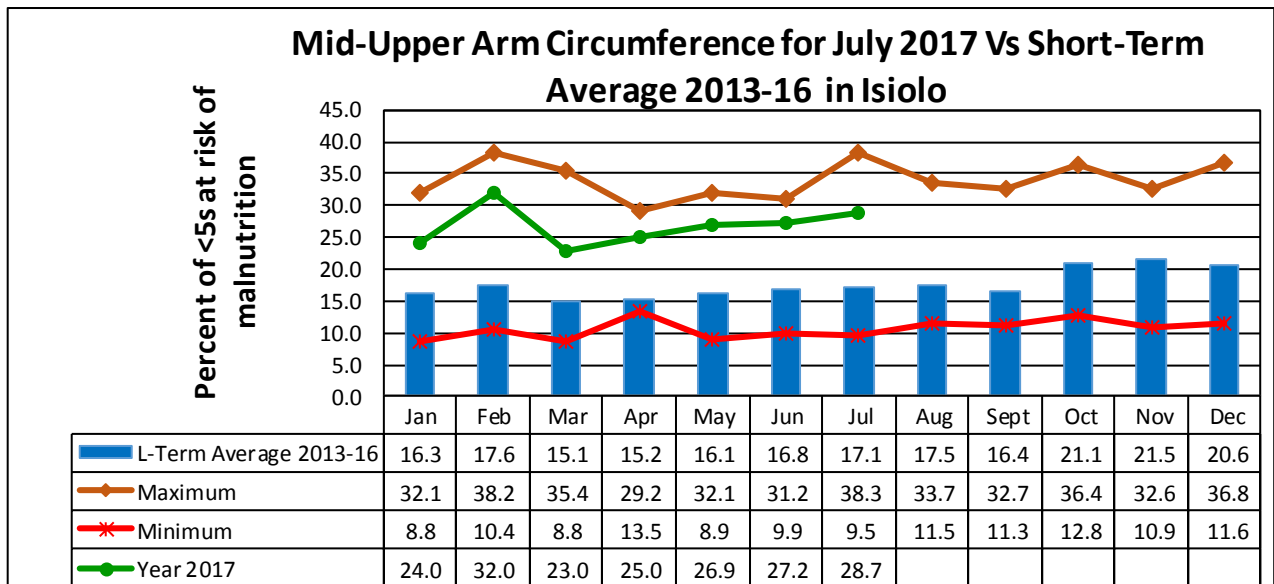
- Household water access average distance to water increased over the month from 6.8km to 7.2km in the previous month. This was attributed to the deteriorating water status as most shallow wells and water pans dried up forcing households to go further to permanent water sources.
- The waiting time was an average of 30 minutes in the pastoral livelihood zone as compared to 10 minutes and 5 minutes in the Agro-pastoral and casual waged labour respectively.
- The average water distance in pastoral livelihood zones was 12.5 km while the distance was 7.4 km in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The lowest distance of 1.1km was recorded in the casual waged labour livelihood zone.

4.0 UTILISATION INDICATORS

4.1 Health and Nutrition Status

4.1.1 MUAC

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition whose MUAC measurement was below 135 mm threshold for the period under review increased to 28.7 percent as compared to 27.2 percent recorded in the previous month.
- The current high proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was attributed to the reduced amount and frequency of meals and limited dietary diversity mainly due to the worsening food availability.



- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition whose MUAC measurement was below 135mm was above the long-term average of 17.1 percent implying a worse situation as compared to the long-term mean during this time of the year.

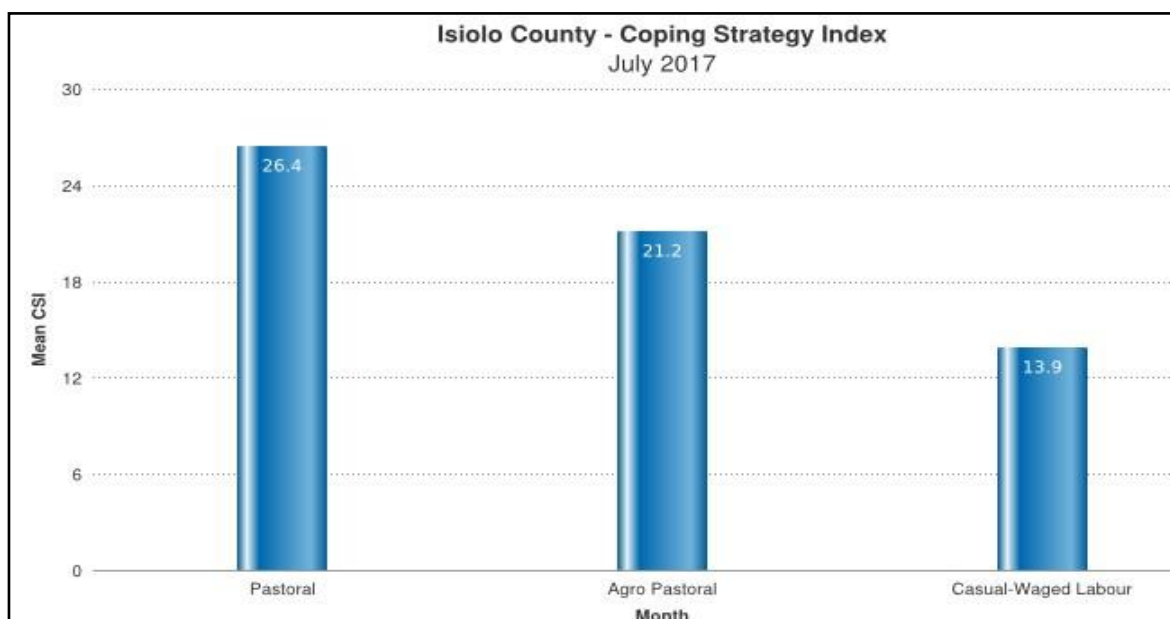
4.1.2 Health

- The prevalence of most common diseases for the general population in Isiolo South and Isiolo North sub-Counties included diseases of the respiratory system, malaria, skin disease, urinary tract

infections and rheumatism while those mainly affecting children under five years include: diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia, malaria, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

4.2 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased to 23.8 in the month under review compared to 20.2.0 in the previous month.
- The increasing index implies a rise in the number and frequency of households employing consumption based coping strategies.
- The highest CSI was recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone at 26.4 compared to 21.2 and 13.9 in the Agro-pastoral and casual labour livelihood zones respectively.
- The most commonly employed coping mechanisms over the period included reliance on less preferred and or less expensive food, reduction of the number of meals and reduction in portion or size of meals.



5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

The County drought status remained at Alarm stage and the trend is worsening. The rainfall performance in all livelihood zones was depressed and poorly distributed. Rangeland conditions worsened further as the dry spell progressed resulting into severe scarcity of pasture, browse and water resources leading into massive out-migrations.

Livestock production bore the brunt of diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Lumpy Skin Disease are still persistent in Sericho and Oldonyiro respectively. The high prevalence of diseases, poor availability of pasture and long distance trekking has led to reduced milk production and will make cattle body condition to depreciate further. Cattle and sheep are emaciated and deaths have been reported in three Wards of Sericho, Cherab and Oldonyiro. The deaths are high in Sericho and Cherab Ward.

The ability of herders to access good prices for their livestock has been curtailed by migrations which has continued to hamper food availability and consumption leading to poor nutrition among the most vulnerable groups. Water shortages are severe in Sericho, Merti and Garbatulla. Shallow wells that were in use dried up in Bassa, Dakiye and Malkagalla and people and livestock are facing severe water shortages. The food security situation is therefore severe and expected to worsen further as all environmental, production, access and utilization indicators gradually deteriorate until the impacts of the OND short rains come to effect in December.

The county is therefore at crisis food security phase of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC 2.0) and may drift to emergency phase.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Ongoing food and Non-Food Interventions

1. Provision of supplementary livestock feeds to core breeding herds by NDMA by providing 2,400 bags of drought pellets in Cherab, Charri, Sericho, Garbatulla and Oldonyiro. Caritas Isiolo with support from CRS is providing 125MT of pellets and support deworming exercise in targeted areas in Oldonyiro, Garbatulla and Sericho. In Dadachabasa, FAO is targeting 235 households with Hay and drought pellets. Additional livestock feeds from the National Government.
2. Supporting slaughter destocking of 1,000 small stock mainly sheep and 500 cattle in three wards of Sericho, Cherab and Oldonyiro. This is supported by NDMA.
3. Provision of 25 (10,000 litres) collapsible tanks by FAO and Northern Water Service Board.
4. Provision of 10,000 litres plastic water storage tanks by Northern Water Service Board.
5. Support of food vouchers by ACF to 500 households.
6. Cash transfer by KRCS to 3,800 households in Sericho, Oldonyiro and Cherab wards. ACF supports 1,117 households and ACF and Action Aid Kenya supports 500 households with food vouchers.
7. Chakula Kwa Jamii cash transfer programme to 83,000 beneficiaries in the county.

6.2 Recommendations

Type of intervention	Implementer
Provision of timely food aid to vulnerable people	County/National Governments
Expand Cash Transfers/Food to those who are Food Insecure. Currently supported by Kenya Red Cross Society and ACF	County Government, National Government
Food assistance to conflict affected areas	County Government and National Government
Enhance livestock market subsidy	National/County Government

B. Non – Food Interventions

Type of intervention	Action
Livestock off take- Slaughter Destocking	NDMA and National Government
Repairs of the broken pumps in the Drought Reserve Boreholes/Sericho/Iresaboru/Dogogicha	County Government/ NDMA
Pre -positioning of fast moving spares in strategic boreholes and fuel subsidy to strategic boreholes	Partners/LVIA/NDMA/County Government
Peace building and conflict resolution intervention in Belgesh, Hawaye, Kinna, Garbatulla, Delbeq, Kom, Barchuma, Sabarwawa and Bassa	Peace Committees and Forums, County Administration and NDMA
Purchase of livestock feeds to the core breeding herds	National Governments/NDMA/ FAO/ Caritas Isiolo
Mass screening and integrated medical outreaches	County Government, ACF, AAK, KRCS, Doctors of the World, UNICEF and NDMA

Map showing the county's livelihood zones.

