

National Drought Management Authority

MANDERA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR AUGUST 2017



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



AUGUST EW PHASE

Drought Status: **ALERT**

Maandalizi ya mapema

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- No rains were received in the month of August in the entire county.
- **Vegetation condition;** the Vegetation Condition index for the month of August indicated 47.39 classifying the County as normal vegetation greenness band.
- All the sub counties are showing normal vegetation Greenness band.
- Pasture condition are poor in all livelihood zones
- Browse conditions are deteriorating in all sub counties.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- **Production indicators;** Milk production and consumption are below long term average.
- Term of trade is unfavourable to pastoral communities
- Boreholes are the major water sources that have water and cases of breakdown have been reported due to over utilization.
- There are over sixty centres under trucking conducted by county government.
- The utilization indicator is outside the normal range

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	ALERT	Worsening
Irrigated Cropping zone	ALERT	Worsening
Pastoral all species	ALERT	Worsening
County	ALERT	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
SPI-3Month (TAMSAT)	-0.42	-1.0 to 1.0
VCI-3Month	47.39	>35
Forage condition	poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition (specify crop)	Fair	Good
Livestock Body Condition	poor	Normal
Milk Production	2.1	>46.0
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths	No deaths	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	41	>47
Milk Consumption	0	40.3 litres
Return distance to water sources	18	<4 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	10	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	27.1	<30.0
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)		<0.95
Food Consumption Score		

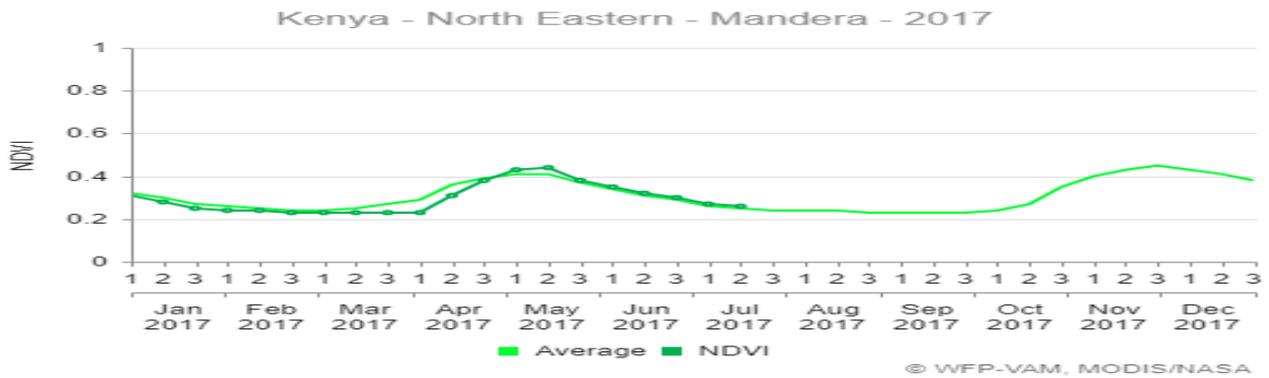
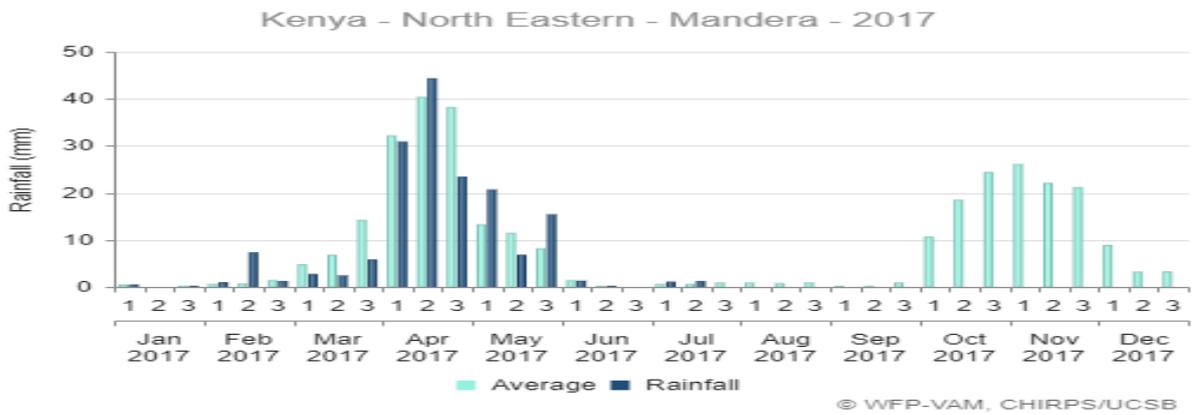
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains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

Seasonal Calendar

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- No rains were reported in the entire County during the month of August in all the livelihood zones.
- These is normal during the time of the year
- The next rains are expected to start on second week of October.



- The Current NDVI is showing normal deviation trend compared to normal.

1.3 Other Events

1.3.1 Flooding

- No floods were reported during the month under review.

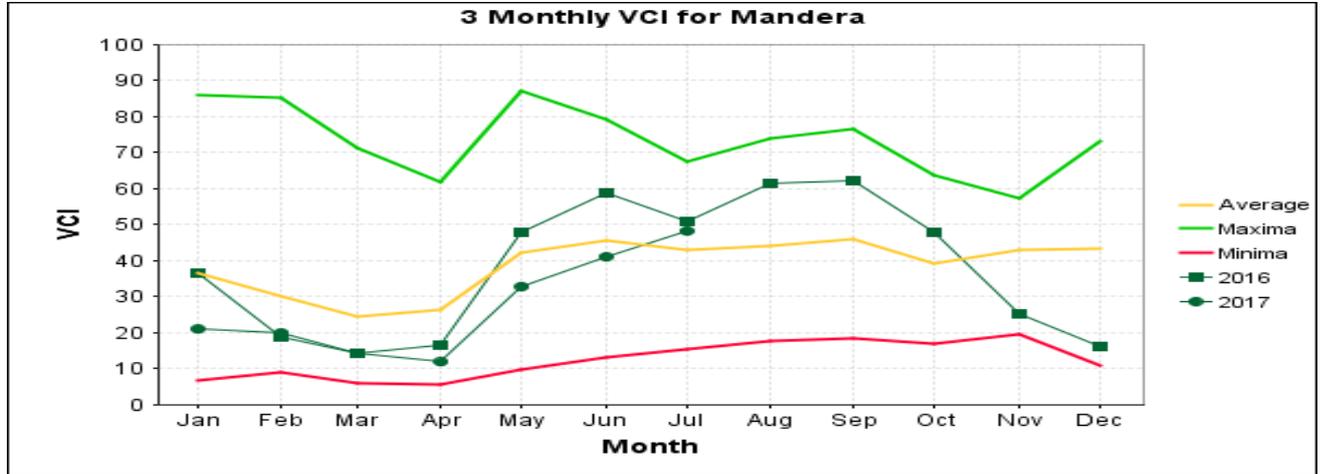
2. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

1.2 AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT

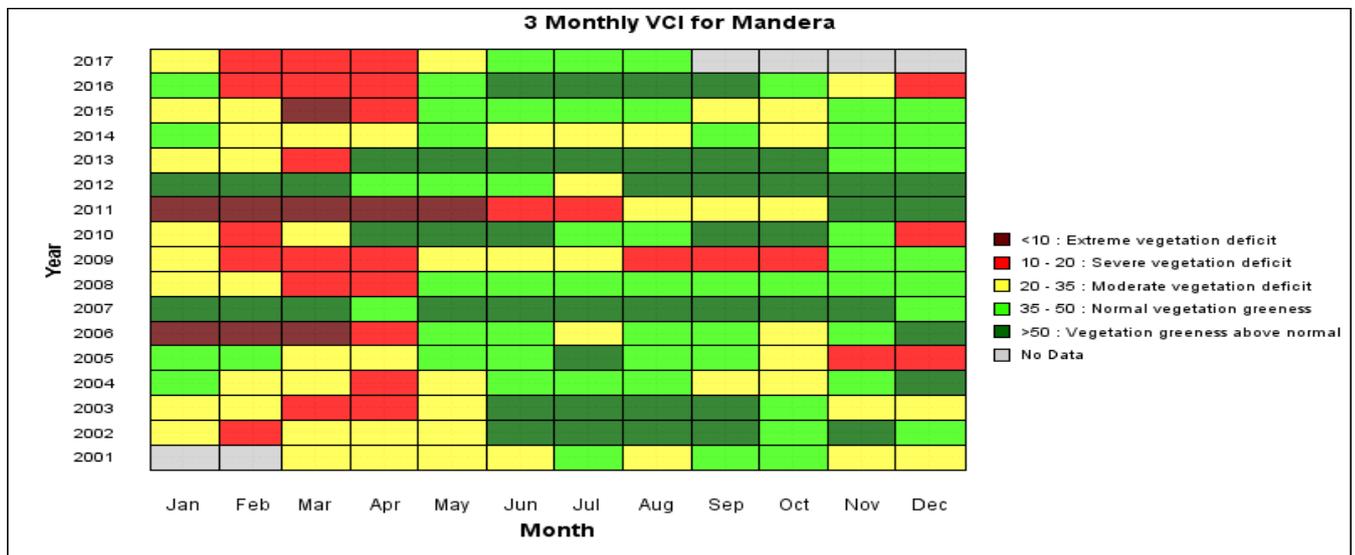
1.2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX (VCI)

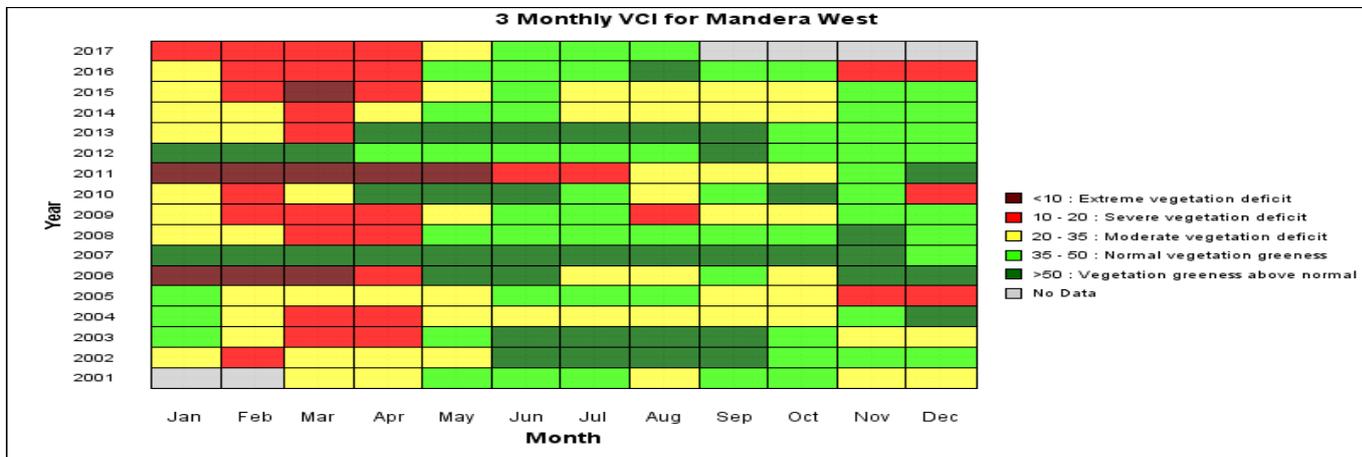
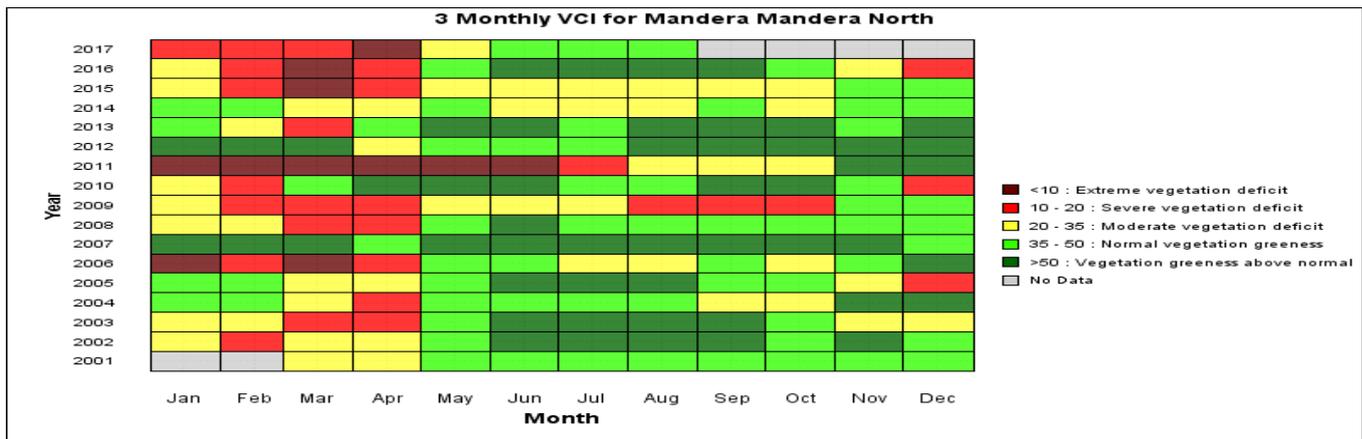
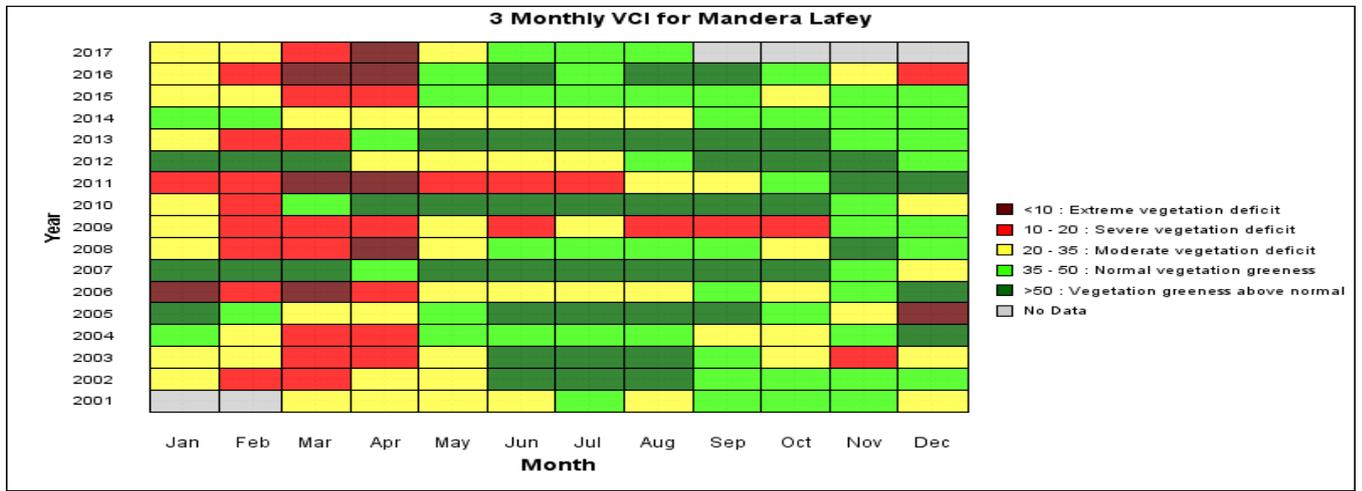
Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The Vegetation condition index was for the County for the Month of August was 47.39 indicating Normal vegetation greenness. The VCI is slightly same compared to last year but above the long-term average.



- The 3-monthly Vegetation condition index matrix for the County is showing normal vegetation greenness
- All the sub counties are showing normal vegetation greenness as shown below.





Field Observation:

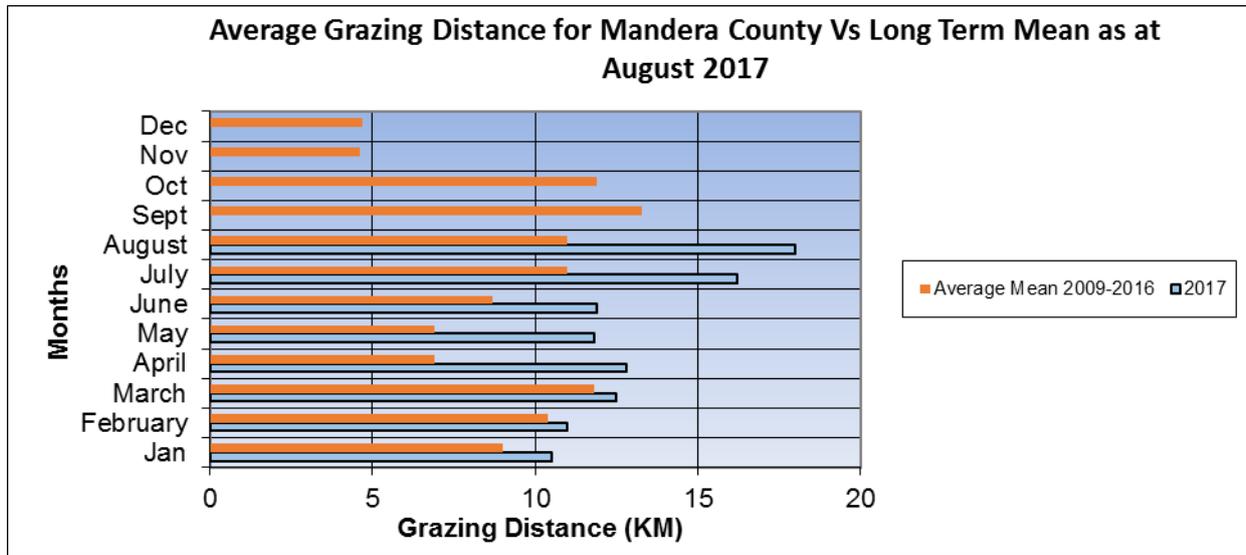
2.1.2 Pasture:

- The pastures are depleted across all the livelihood zones of County during the month of August.
- When compared to the same period of the same year, the conditions are below average.

2.1.3 Browse:

- The browse conditions are poor in all the six sub counties of the County.
- These is not normal during the time of the year.
- The average distance to grazing areas from the main source of water is 18Km while that of households' access to water was 6.9km, and when compared to the month of

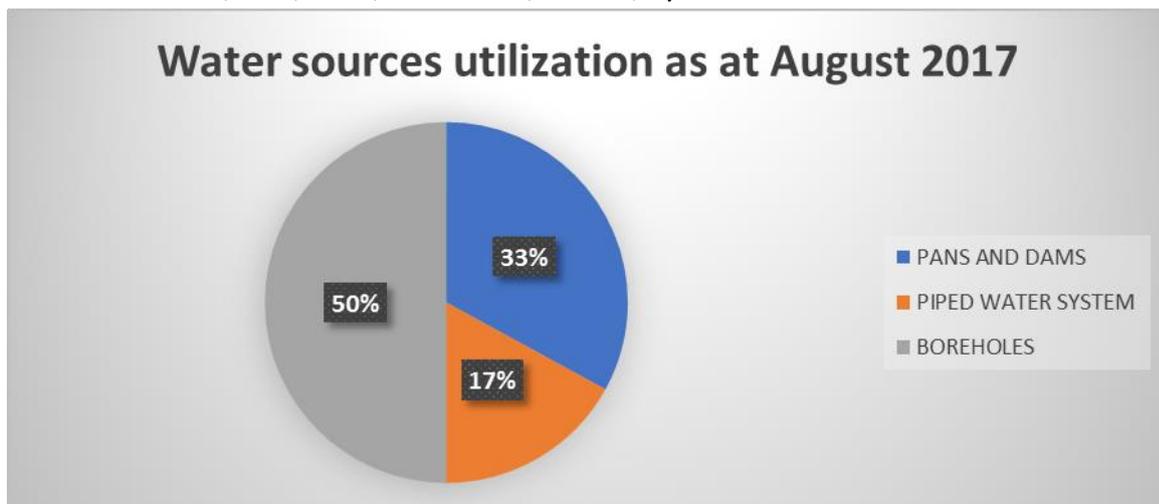
July, the average grazing distance had increased by 1.8Km due to depletion of pasture and water as shown in graph below.



2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The current main sources of water in use by both human and livestock's in the county are boreholes, River Daua and water pans. This is normal at this time of the year; Most of the household use earth pans with 33%, Piped water at 17% and Boreholes 42.9% respectively.
- Water trucking is ongoing in the entire County where over sixty areas including institutions are being water trucked by the County Government.
- Boreholes are being utilised and working 24hours clock system leading to breakdowns this includes Kabo, Gari, Otha, Kobadhadi, el Ram, Eymole and Ola.



2.3 Implication to food security

- Livestock body condition is worsening as the dry spell progresses and prices are expected to reduce, thus impacting negatively on pastoral returns at the household level.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.2 Livestock Body Condition

- Body condition of livestock varies across all livestock species across in the livelihood zones. The cattle and sheep's body condition is poor while goat and camel has fair to poor body condition in all livelihood zones. This is not normal at this time of the year.
- The body condition is expected to deteriorate further due to depletion of pasture in the entire County and especially the four sub counties of Mandera east, West, Lafey and Mandera North.

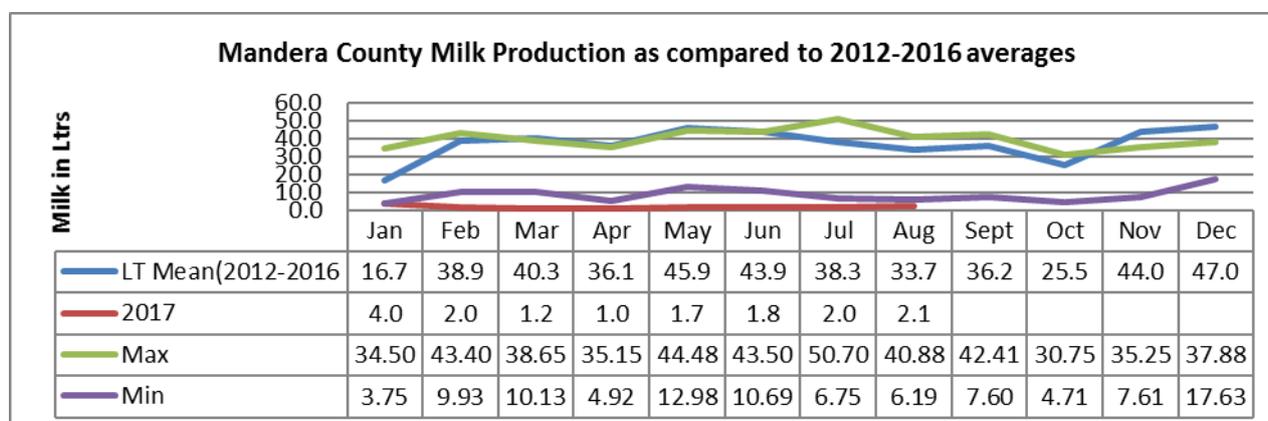
BODY CONDITIONS	SCORE
Emaciated, little muscle left	1
Very thin no fat, bones visible	2
Thin fore ribs visible	3
Borderline fore-ribs not visible. 12 th & 13 th ribs visible	4
Moderate. Neither fat nor thin	5
Good smooth appearance	6
Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head	7
Fat, Blocky. Bone over back not visible	8
Very Fat Tail buried in fat	9

3.1.3 Livestock Diseases

- Endemic Livestock diseases in the County include Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), tick borne diseases, Mange and Poxes in camels, cattle, goats and sheep. These is normal during the time of the year,
- There were no unusual livestock mortalities reported across the livelihood zones in the County during the month of August.

3.1.4 Milk Production

- Currently, the milk production is 2.1litres in the months of August2017 in all livelihood zones. The milk production is much low than the LTA of 33.7 litres and lower than the minimum of the same month, this is attributed to poor pasture conditions due to poor body condition.
- Pastoral all species zone reported highest milk production followed by Agro pastoral and irrigated cropping zone respectively.



3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- In irrigated cropping zone: crops are at knee height stage of crop production.
- In Agro pastoral zone crop have wilted due to moisture water stress

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS TO FOOD SECURITY

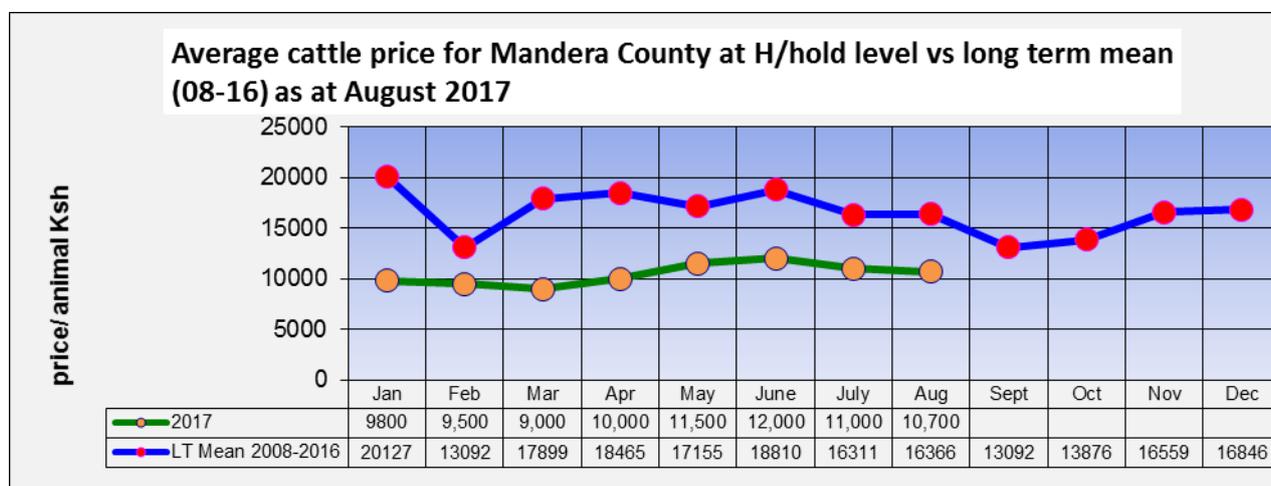
- No crop in Agro pastoral zone will lead to negative food insecurity at household level.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

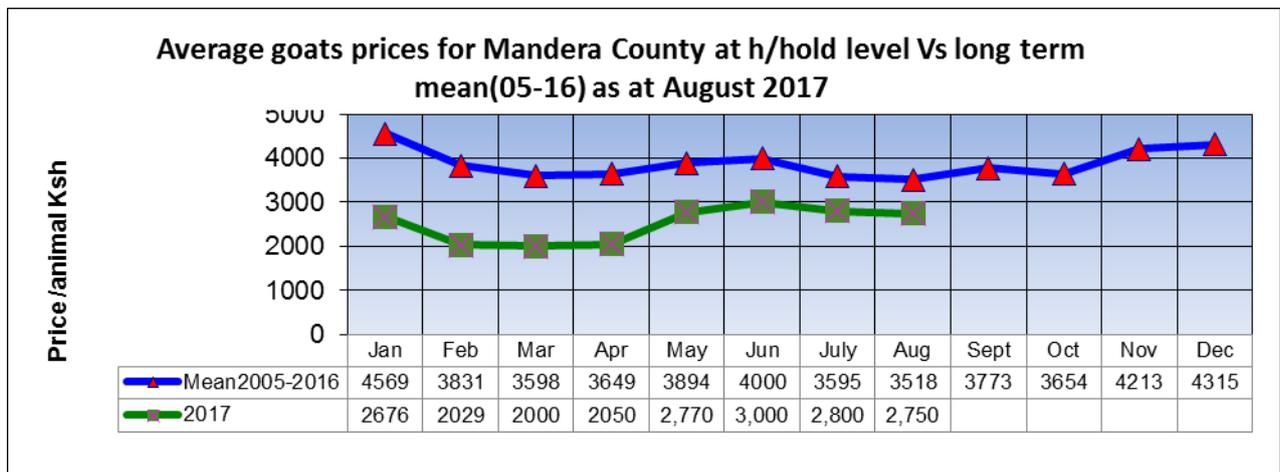
4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price decreased from Ksh11,000 in July to Ksh10,700 in the month of August 2017. The decreased price is due to worsening body condition and low market demand.
- When compared to the long-term mean, the average price is below the expected normal range as shown below.

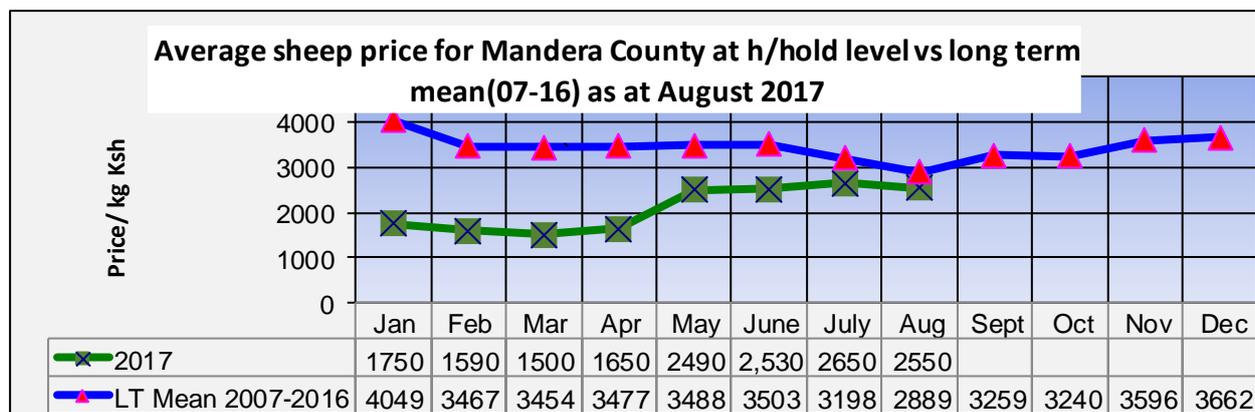


4.1.2 Goat Prices

- Average goat price decreased from Ksh 2,800 in July 2017 to Ksh 2,750 for the month of August 2017. The decrease in price is attributed to deteriorating body condition.
- Compared to the long-term mean (2011-2016), the average price was below the normal Range.

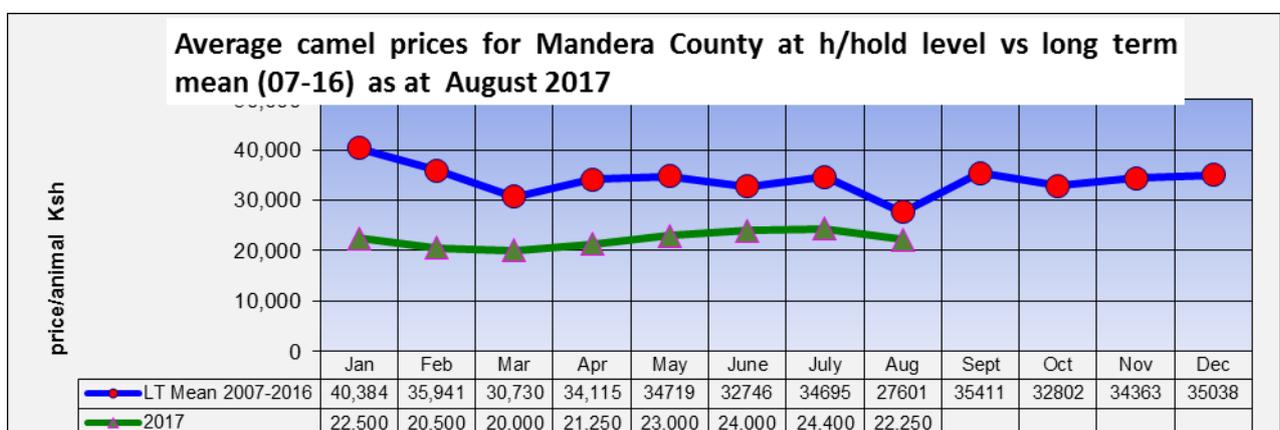


- Average sheep price increased slightly from Ksh. 2,650 in July 2017 to Ksh.2, 550 in the month of August 2017.
- The current average sheep price is below the long-term mean.
- The highest average prices were noted in Agro pastoral zone followed by Pastoral all species zone and irrigated cropping zone respectively.



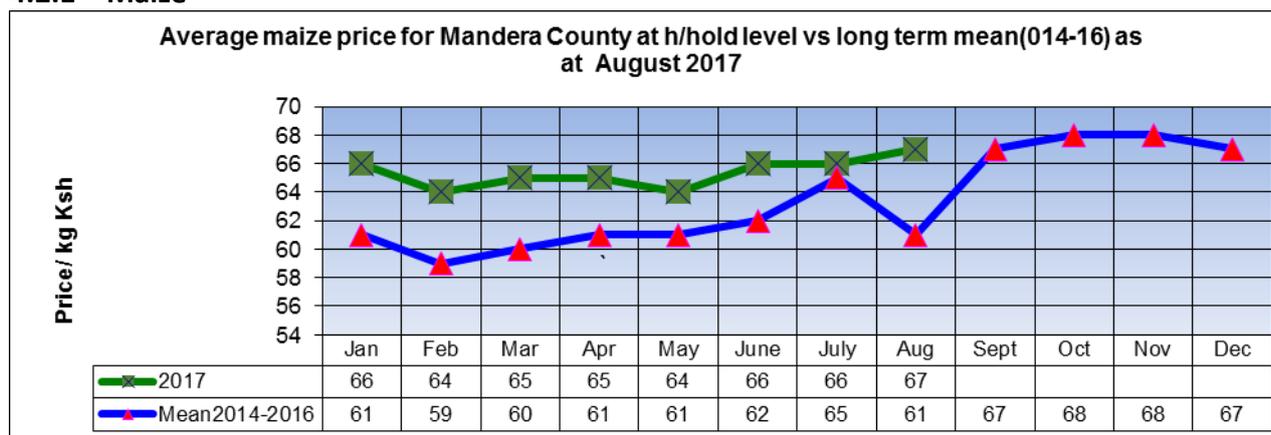
4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The average camel price during the month of August 2017 is Ksh22,250 when compared to last month the average price decreased
- The average camel price was below the normal range as shown in the table below



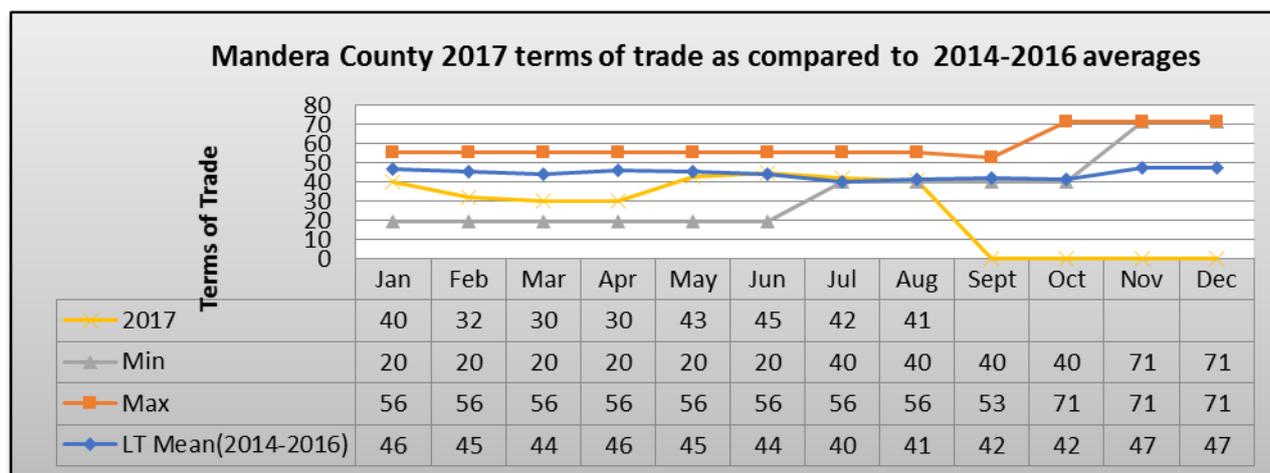
4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize



- The average maize price during the month of August 2017 was Ksh.67per kg.
- Compared to the previous month, the average price increased by Ksh 1.
- When compared to the long term mean price, the average price was higher than the Expected long term mean.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



- Currently a household can purchase 41Kilogram of maize by selling one medium goat.
- When compared to last the month, The Terms of trade decreased this is attributed to the decrease in goat price.
- The terms of trade are favourable to pastoral communities when compared to long term average

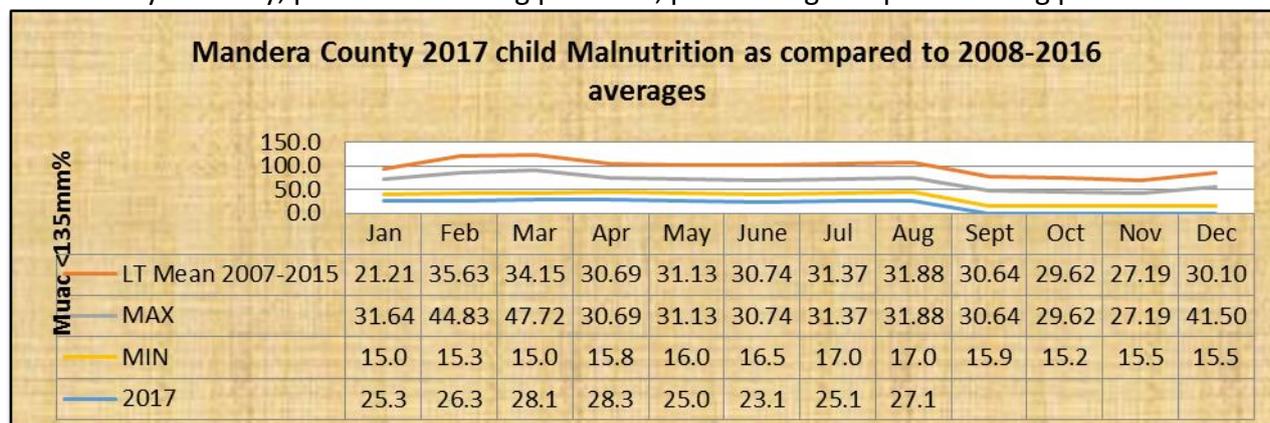
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Milk consumption increased in comparison to last month. The total number of litres consumed was 1.3 litres while total produced was 1.8litres on average for all the sampled sentinel sites. The average milk price was Ksh 80 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month.

5.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at mid-risk category for 125mm to 134mm during the month of August was 27.1%. When compared to last month it has increased by 2%
- The high levels of nutritional cases are attributed to below normal milk production, Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices, poor caring and poor feeding practices.



5.3.2 Health

- No outbreak of diseases reported in the entire county.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

The main coping strategies used by communities include-

- borrowing from friends and relatives
- consumption of less preferred and cheaper foods,
- purchasing food on credit
- reduction in the number and sizes of meals,
- skipping of meals
- Provision of relief food and supplementary feeding for the vulnerable groups of the communities in the divisions still remained as the top most coping strategy.
- Remittance and Casual labour

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- Red cross conducted outreach for health nutrition
- Red cross is also conducting livestock offtake in two sub counties
- Save The Children is conducting water trucking in institution of Mandera west sub county
- WFP through COCOP and Save-The-Children are conducting blanket supplementary feeding programme In all sub counties.

6.2 FOOD AID - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- 41,550 beneficiaries given relief food through food for asset and supplementary feeding programme given to 50 health facilities through the entire County by COCOP

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- No major insecurity incidence was reported during the month under review

7.2 Migration

- Migration was normal within the county was reported during the month under review.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The food security situation is worsening as the dry spell progress. Factors that need to be closely monitored include decreased livestock prices, increased trekking distance and reduced water consumption at household high Nutrition rates.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Water trucking to areas under water stress
- Mass deworming and treatment of livestock county wide. Cattle disease investigations to be undertaken to determine cause of deaths reported in mandera south sub county
- Disbursement of Drought Contingency funds for response activities.
- Capacity building and training of communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and drought cycle management during the normal phase
- Up scale Hunger Safety Net Programme across all the group two beneficiaries
- Scale up of health and nutrition outreach programme for settlement without facilities
- Increase mass screening of under five children.
- Provide essential drugs to all health facilities particularly newly operationalised facilities
- Fast truck nutritional commodities supplies to avoid IMAM programme defaulters.