

National Drought Management Authority
MANDERA COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR AUGUST 2019



AUGUST EW PHASE



Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	Alarm	Worsening
Irrigated Cropping	Alarm	Worsening
Pastoral all species	Alarm	Worsening
County	Alarm	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
VCI-3Month	37.79	>35
Forage condition	Poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition (Maize)	Poor	Good
Livestock Body Condition	Poor	Good
Milk Production	0.4	2.0 litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Abnormal	Normal
Livestock deaths	deaths	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	34	>37kgs
Milk Consumption	0.2	1.2 litres
Return distance to water sources	18.5	<4.6 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	15	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	29.4	22.3
Coping Strategy Index	14.92	<0.95

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- No rains were received during the Month under review.
- **Vegetation condition;** the current three-month Vegetation Condition index for the County showed Normal vegetation deficit with worsening trend. Mandera west and north and Banisa sub counties are in moderate vegetation deficit.
- Pasture and browse conditions are poor in all parts of the County.
- Significant drying up of surface water facilities witnessed due to low recharge levels

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

A total crop failure in agro pastoral livelihood zone witnessed a 21% below LTA realised in irrigated cropping zone

Production indicator; milk production decreased when compared to long term average and the production is expected to worsen as the pasture is being depleted in Entire County.

- Household return distance to water sources significantly increased affecting livestock body condition.
- **Access Indicator:** The terms of trade is unfavourable to pastoral communities though in worsening trend.
- **Utilization indicator:** The MUAC rates are outside the expected normal range.

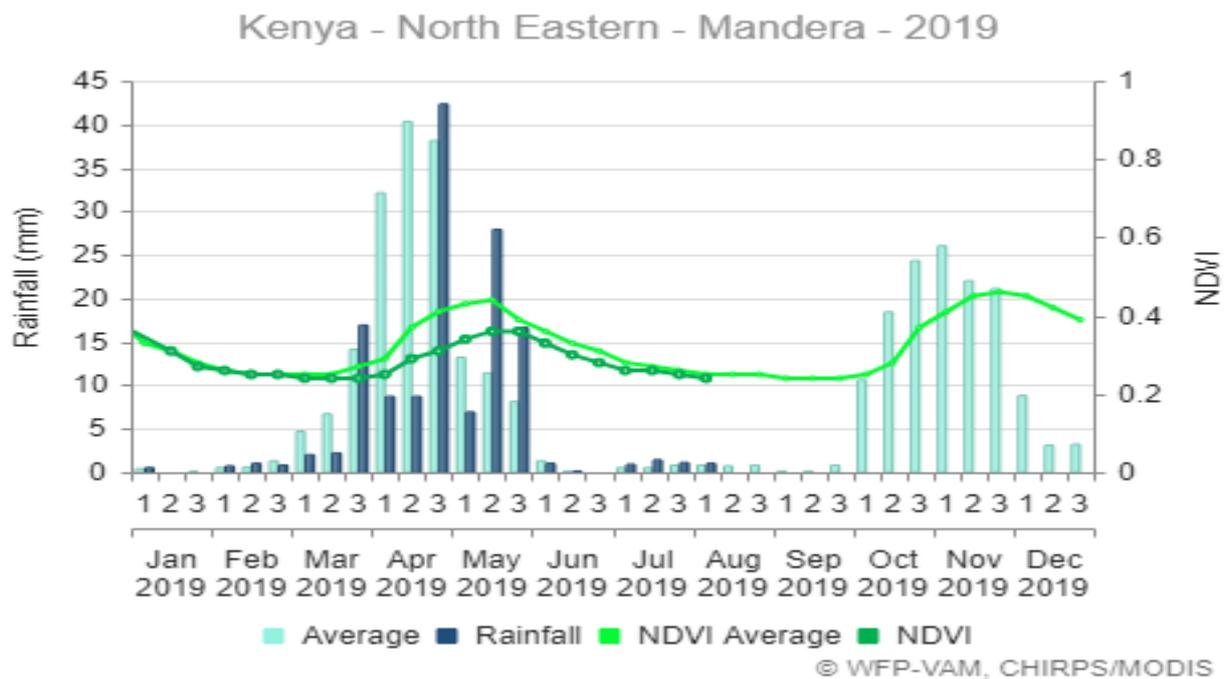
Seasonal Calendar

<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	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- No rains were received in all parts of the county during the reporting month.
- The next rains are expected in mid-October
- The current NDVI average is below the seasonal norm as shown below.



1.1 Other Events

1.3.1 Flooding

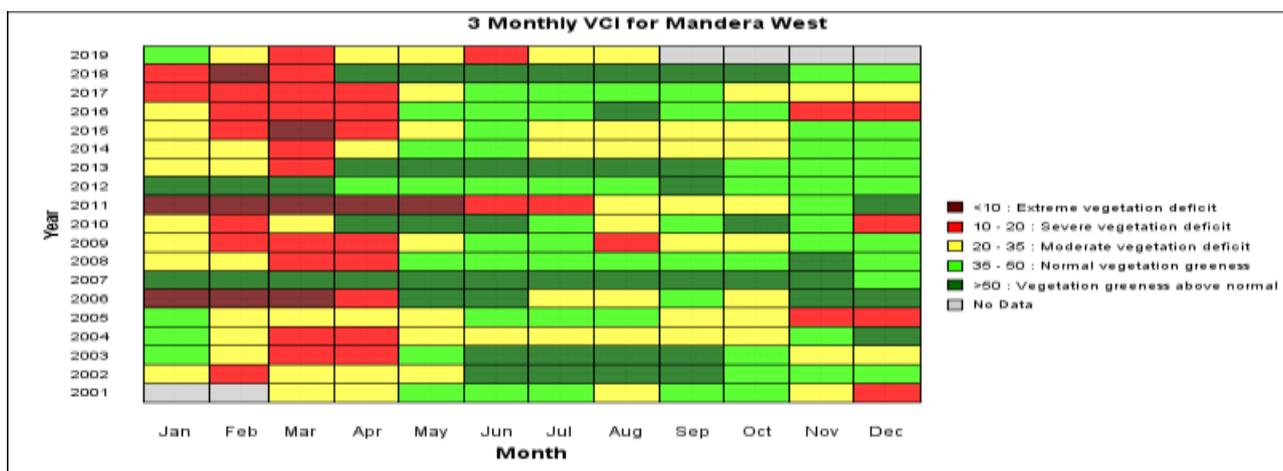
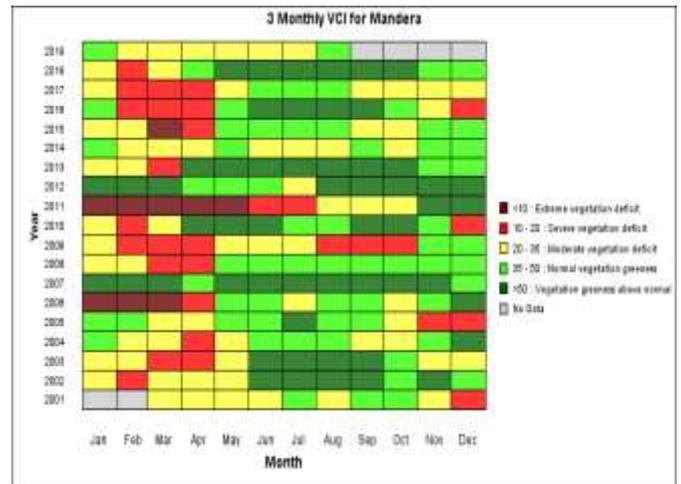
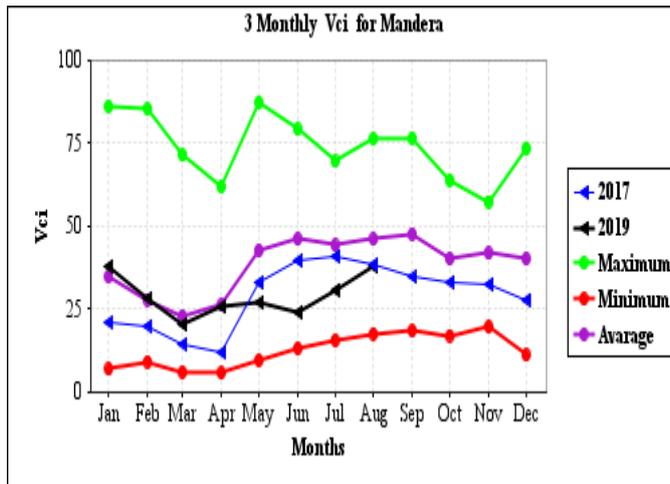
- No Floods were reported in the county during the month under review .

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The current vegetation condition index indicated normal vegetation deficit brand but our field report shows the drought is biting hard that all indicators are out of the normal range.
- When compared to the previous month, the current 3-month VCI increased from 30.68 in July to 37.79 in August 2019.
- Mandera South, Mandera East and Lafey sub counties are showing Normal vegetation deficit while Banisa, Mandera North and Mandera West are on Moderate deficit band.



2.1.2 Pasture and Browse

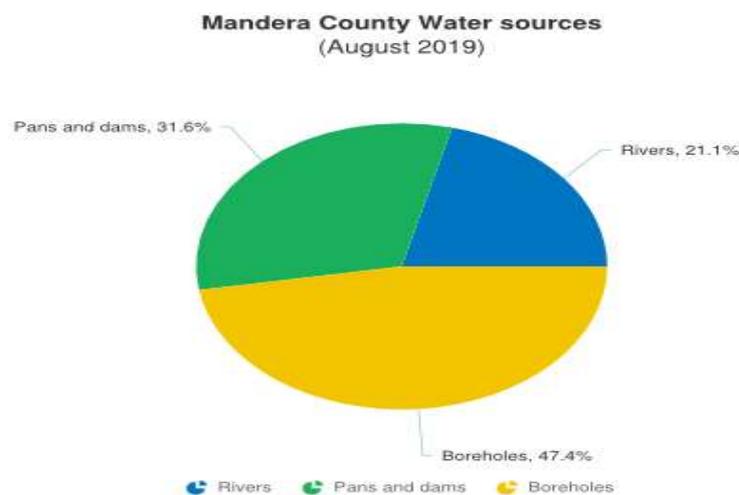
- According to sampled communities, 100percent of 210 of the interviewed households reported the pasture and browse conditions as poor.
- When compared to last month, the pasture situation has deteriorated and these is because of low regeneration of pasture due to below normal long rains.
- There was no constraint in pasture access reported across all the livelihood zones in the county.



2.2 WATER RESOURCE

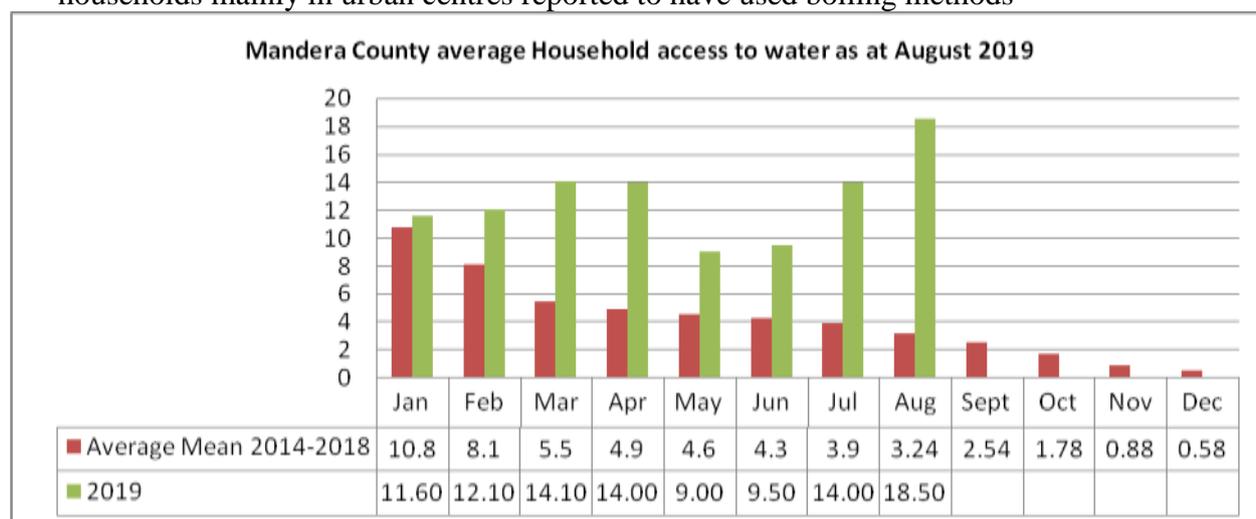
2.2.1 Sources

- The current main sources of water in use for both human and livestock in the county are boreholes, River Daua and water pans.
- When compared with the previous month, the current water situation has declined in all sub counties.
- Water trucking is still ongoing in more than 300 centres with Mandera west the hardest hit sub county.



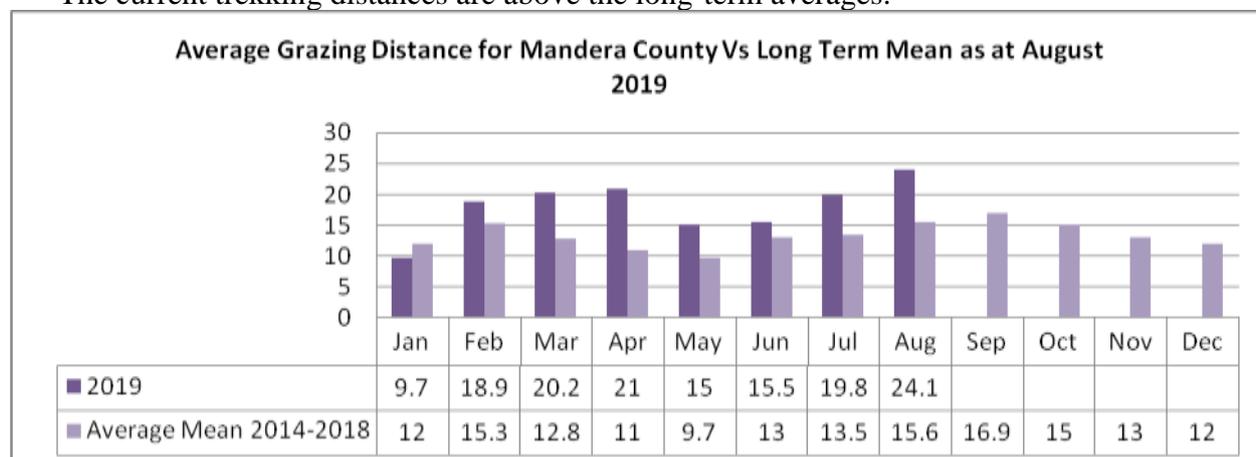
2.2.2 Household access and utilization

- The average household return distance to watering sources recorded during the month was 18.5km as shown in the chart below.
- The current average return distance is above normal when compared to long-term average.
- The average household distance increased by 4.5km when compared to previous month.
- The average cost of 20-litre jerry can at the source is Ksh15, which is not normal at this time of the year, and water consumption is not normal except for the areas where water trucking is being undertaken and their water sources dried up.
- The proportion of households currently treating water is significantly very low with only few households mainly in urban centres reported to have used boiling methods



2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The current trekking average return distance from grazing areas to the main source of water is 24.1Km, the average grazing distance has increased by 4.3km when compared to last month. The average grazing distance is expected to increase as pasture and browse conditions are poor.
- Pastoral all species zone reported the longest average return grazing distance at 16.5Km followed by Agro pastoral livelihood zone at a distance of 7.6km.
- The current trekking distances are above the long-term averages.



2.3 Implication on food security

- Depleted poor pasture and browse conditions will lead to poor livestock conditions resulting to low production.
- Resource based conflict witnessed along Wajir – Mandera border and Ethiopia – Kenya border
- Due to mass outward migration, milk production and consumption reduced at household levels.
- In ward migration of livestock from Ethiopia was witnessed due to resource based conflict across Ethiopian border.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

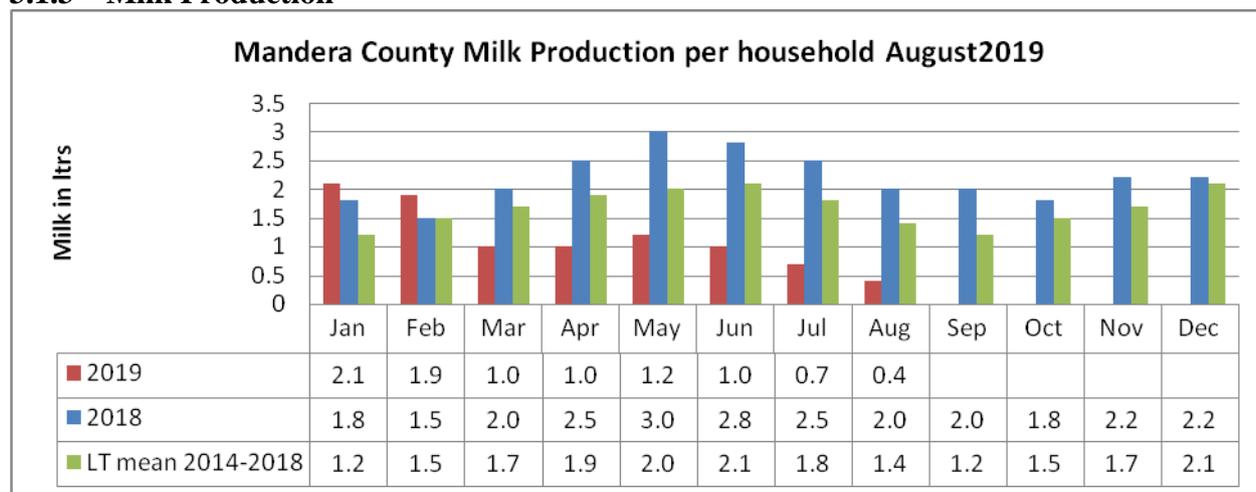
3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The body conditions of livestock for all species were fair to poor across all livelihood zones in the County.
- The livestock body conditions are likely expected to worsen as dry spell progress and no rains are expected until mid-October.
- Compared to a similar period in the previous years, the situation is not normal and there is need to monitor the situations as it progresses.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- There are suspected cases of PPR, CCPP, and Black Quarter County wide. The department of veterinary service continues to carry out routine treatment and deworming of reported cases

3.1.3 Milk Production



- The average milk production per household was 0.4litre in August, compared to the previous month the production decreased by 0.3litre. The milk production is expected to worsen as the pasture and browse is being depleted in Entire County.
- Agro pastoral zone reported highest milk production with 0.3litre per HH followed by irrigated cropping zone and Pastoral all species respectively.
- The current milk production is below the long-term average.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Maize is the main food crop grown along the River Daua in the Irrigated-cropping livelihood zone, No crops planted in the Agro pastoral zone as rains were below normal.
Army worm is the major pest and diseases reported during the month under review

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY.

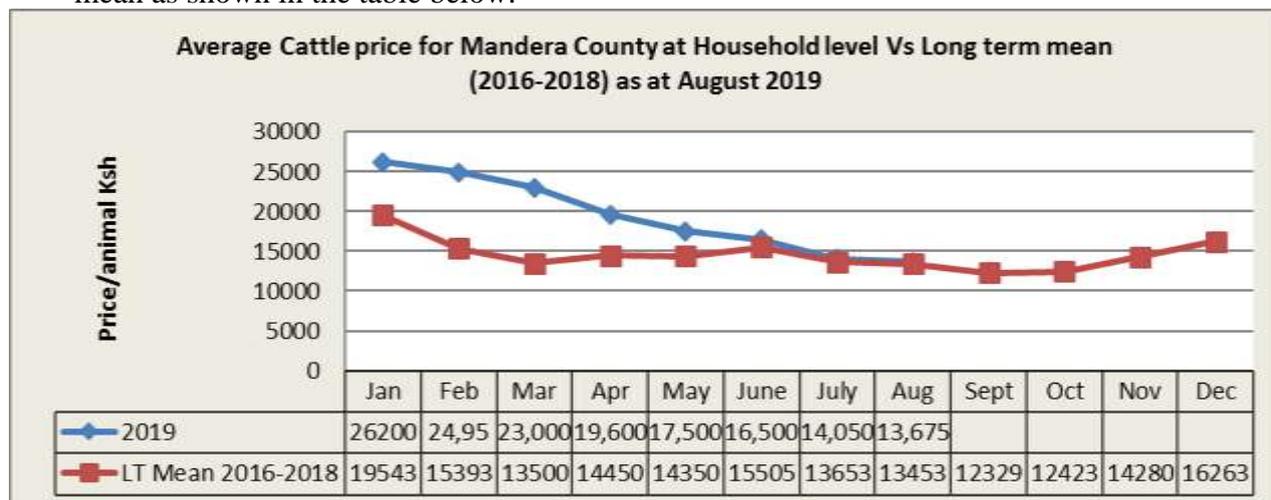
- Minimal harvest is expected along River Daua while livestock production levels expected to decline affecting food security at the households.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

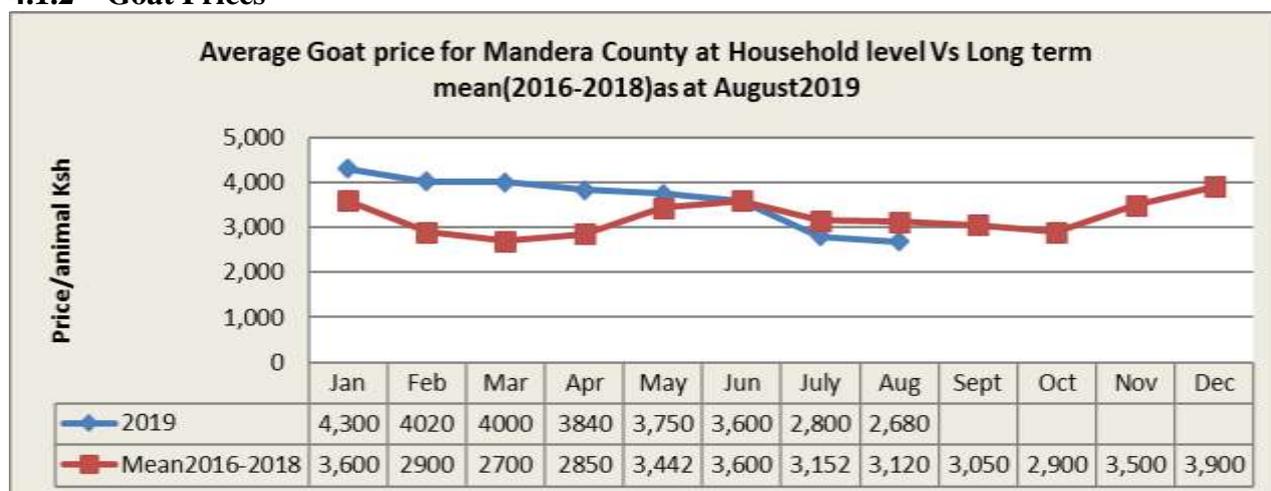
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price decreased from Ksh 14,050 in July to 13,675Ksh in the month of August 2019. These is attributed to deteriorating body conditions.
- Pastoral all species recorded the highest average price followed by Irrigated and Agro pastoral livelihood zone respectively.
- When compared to the long-term mean, the average cattle price is same as the long-term mean as shown in the table below.



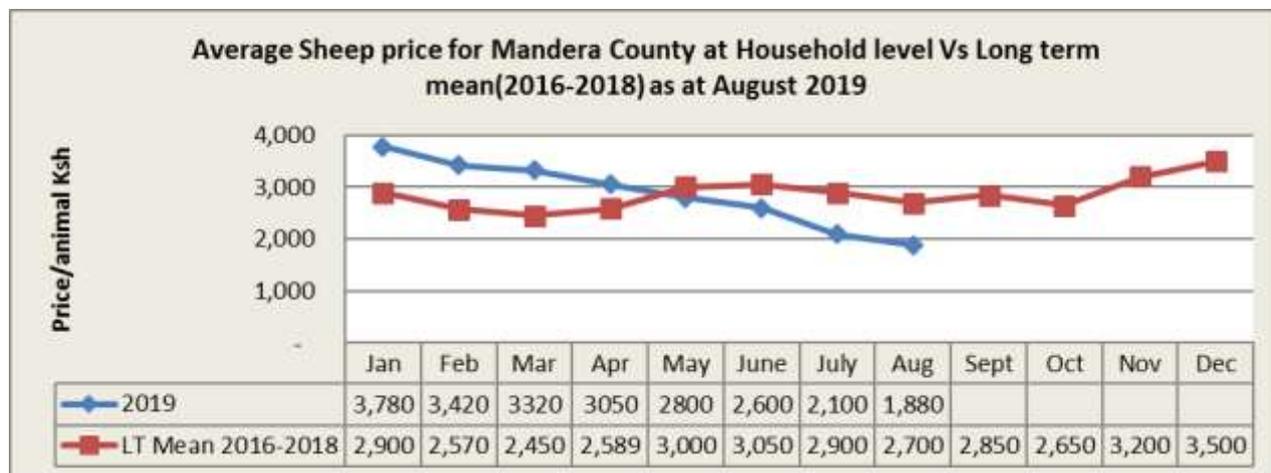
4.1.2 Goat Prices



- Average goat price for the month of August was Ksh 2,680 when compared to previous month the average prices has decreased and These is attributed to deteriorating body conditions due to lack of water browse and pasture.
- Price range highest was Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone.
- Compared to the long-term mean (2016-2018), the average price Is below Long term mean

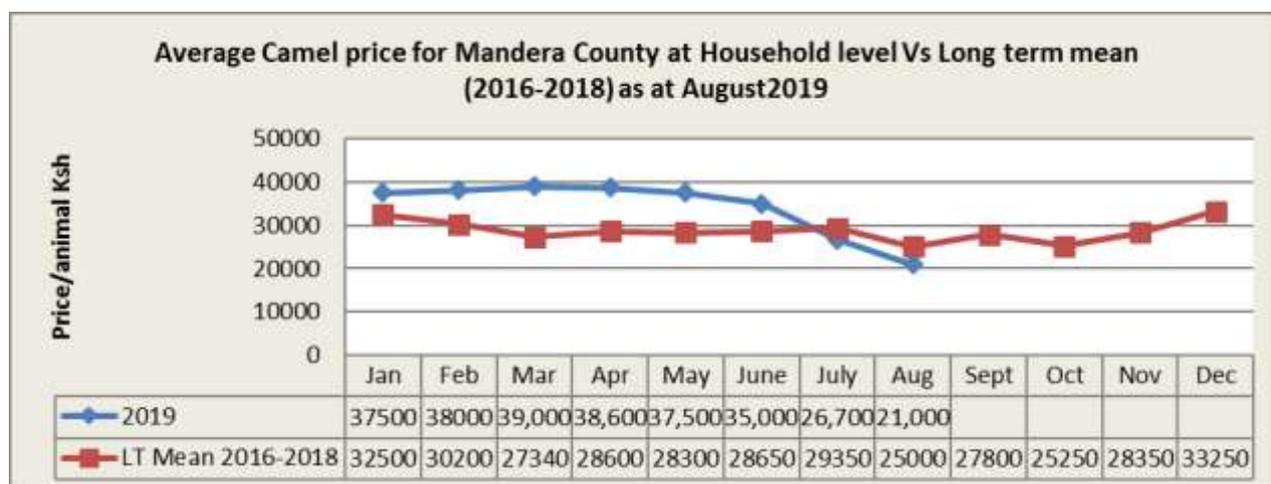
Sheep Price

- Average sheep price was Ksh 1,880 in August and when compared to the previous month the average price decreased and this is because of poor livestock body condition
- The average price was lower when compared to long term average of the same month,
- The highest average price was noted in irrigated cropping zone followed by Pastoral all species zone and Agro pastoral zone respectively.



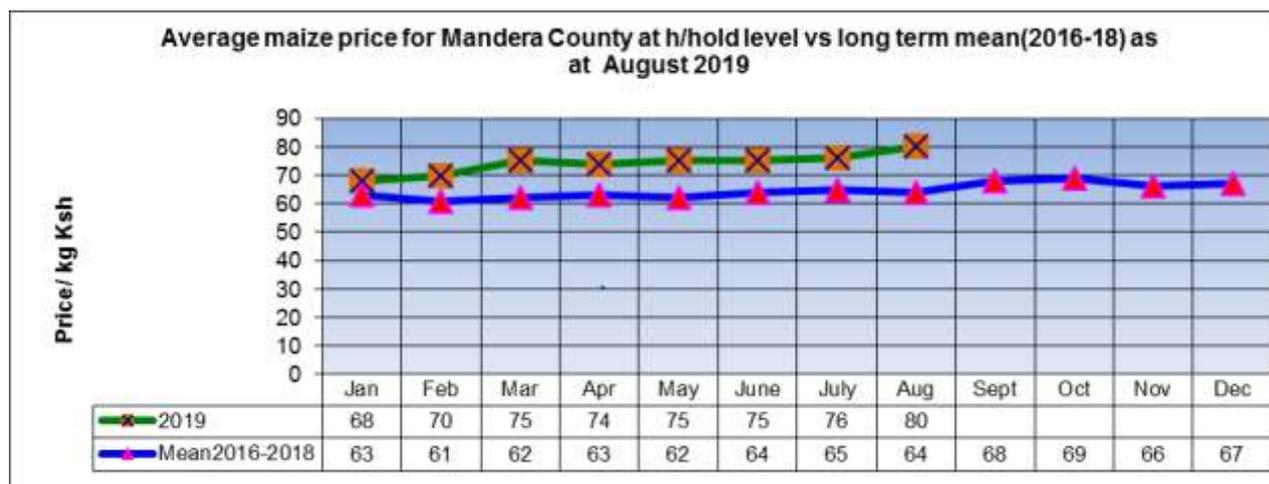
4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The average camel price during the month of August 2019 is Ksh21, 000 when compared to the previous month the average price decreased.
- Highest average price was recorded in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral livelihood zone.
- The average camel price is 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 2019 was Ksh.80 per kg.
- Compared to the previous month, the average price increased by 4Ksh.
- When compared to the long-term mean price, the average price was higher.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



- Currently a household can purchase 34Kgs of maize by selling one medium goat.
- The Terms of trade decreased when compared to last month and this is attributed to decrease in goat price.
- The terms of trade are still unfavourable to pastoral communities when compared to long-term average although it is worsening trend. The current ToT is higher than the long-term average for the month of August.
- The highest terms of trade were reported in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone.
- The markets across the County continued to function normally with no cases of reported disruptions although Ethiopia market border were closed and livestock were restricted crossing to Kenyan Markets

4.4 Implication of above indicator on Food Security

- Poor livestock prices coupled with high cereal prices impacted negative on pastoral return and decreasing the purchasing power of pastoralist.
- Easy availability and accessibility of household food commodity at the market due to more supply has been reported.

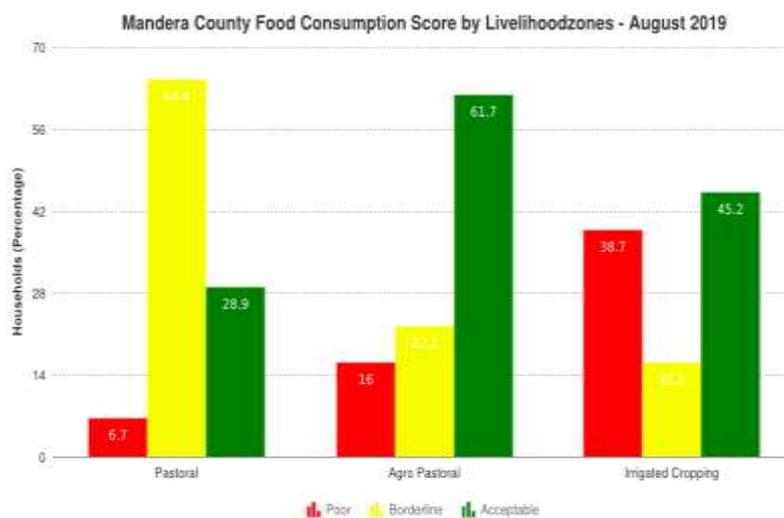
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk consumption

- Milk consumption per household was 0.2liter in the month of August.
- Milk consumption per household was 0.2liter in all livelihood zones. The average milk price was Ksh 80 to 100 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month.
- The current milk consumption rate is below the long term mean which is not normal at this time of the year thus making children under five be food secure.
- The decline in milk consumption is attributed to worsening body conditions.

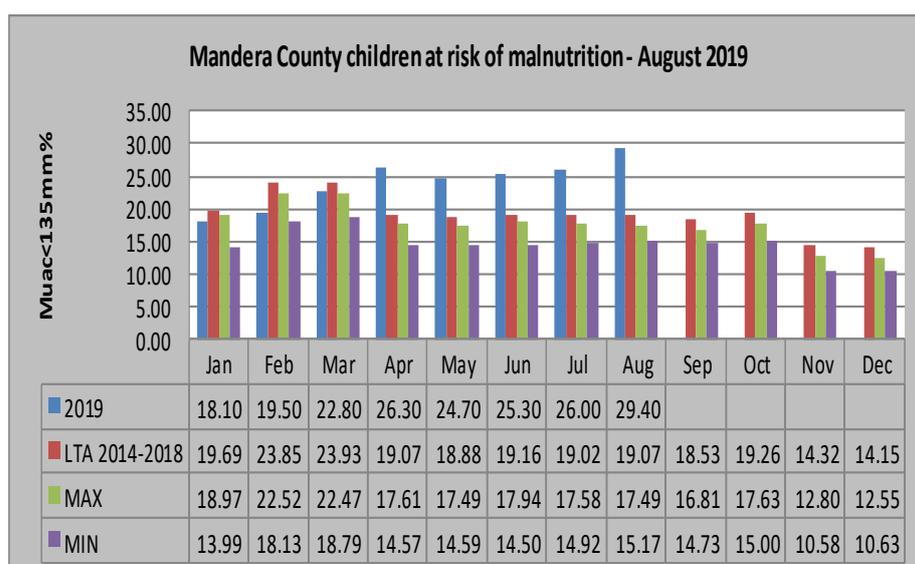
5.2 Food Consumption Score

- The proportion of households with a poor food consumption score was 13 percent in August compared to 12 percent recorded in the July. The proportion in the borderline category was 19 percent in August in comparison to 17 percent in July 2019 while those in the acceptable food consumption score were at 30 percent.
- The proportion of households in Pastoral all species and Agro pastoral zone with acceptable food consumption score was below sixty percent. This implies that majority of households were consuming staples and maize every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses. The food consumption situation at livelihood zone level is shown in the graph below:



5.3.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at mid-risk category for 125mm to 134mm during the month of August was 29.4%. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Mandera has increased by 3.4% compared to last month. MUAC rate are higher than the long-term average
- The high levels of malnutrition cases are attributed to Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices, poor caring and poor feeding practices.



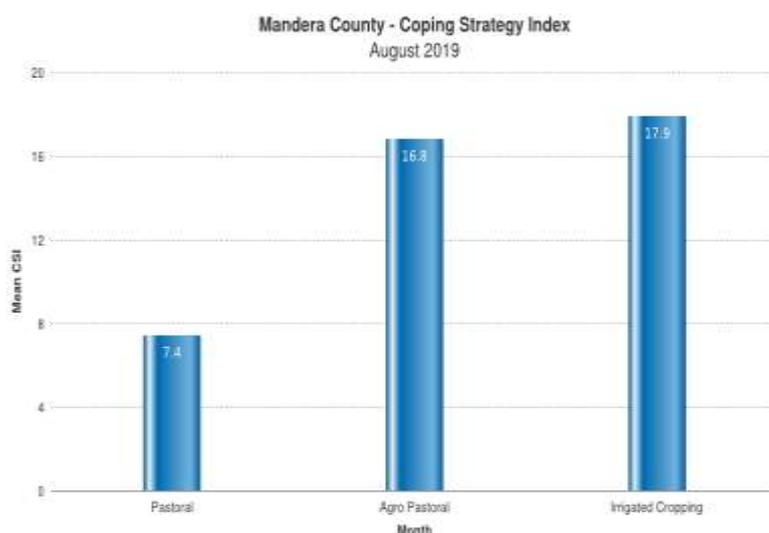
- Khalalio sentinel site in the irrigated cropping zones recorded the highest percentage of malnourished children while the lowest percentage of malnourished children is Warankara sentinel site in the Irrigated Livelihood zone.

5.3.2 Health

- Active Cholera outbreak disease was reported in Takaba. Takaba south and Didkuro with 17cases reported so far the situation is under control with no deaths.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 14.92 ,when compared to last month it has increased
- The highest CSI is in the Agro pastoral zone followed by Irrigated cropping livelihood zone and Pastoral livelihood zone respectively. This implies communities were employing less severe strategies to cope with food shortages
- The indices at livelihood zone level are shown in the graph below:

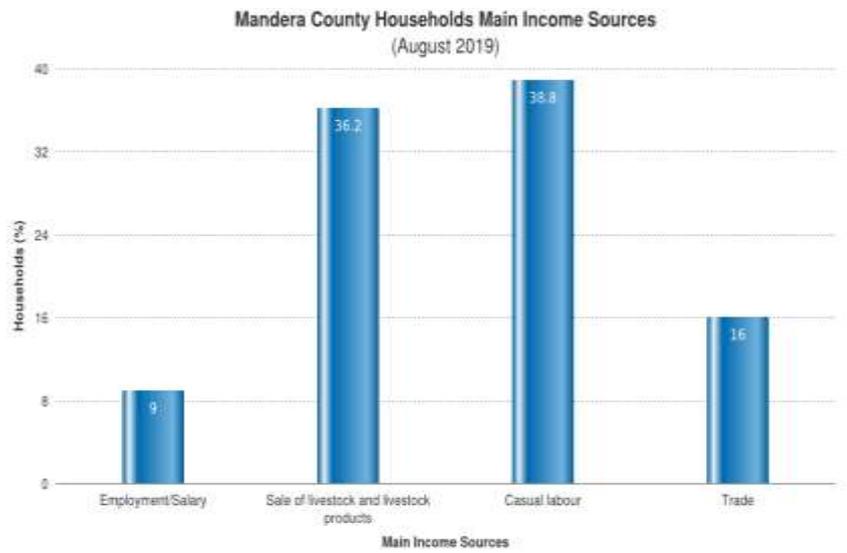


The main coping strategies used by communities include-

- HSNP regular beneficiaries receiving by monthly payment for 22231 households.
- Food and nutrition support services offered by various actors
- Sale of livestock
- Purchasing basic food items on credit from local shops.
- Borrowing and receiving of gifts from neighbours.
- Engaging in casual labour to support families
- Financial aid and remittances from relatives working in and outside the County
- charcoal burning and cutting wood materials for sale.
- borrowing from friends and relatives
- consumption of less preferred and cheaper foods,
- reduction in the number and sizes of meals,
- skipping of meals
- scale up of group two HSNP beneficiaries for 4,535 beneficiaries

5.5 HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF INCOME

- The main sources of income in the County normally include casual waged labour, sale of livestock and livestock products, petty trade and employment.
- The main household income for the county during the month of August was sale of livestock and livestock products and casual labour as shown in the graph above.



6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- Hunger safety net programmes provides regular payment of Ksh5,400/= bi-monthly to 22231 beneficiaries in order to build households resilience and to help mitigate the shocks of the drought in the entire County
- Emergency scale up payment to group two with 13657 beneficiaries in Banisa, Mandera East, North, West and Lafey sub counties.
- Kenya Red cross society is conducting 16 outreach sites In Mandera East, North and Banisa sub counties
- 145 centres Water trucked by the County Government and NDMA to centres with water stress
- NDMA is conducting water trucking at Mandera West and Mandera North sub counties.
- NDMA supported rapid response team for boreholes repair and maintenance in Mandera County

6.2 FOOD AID - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- Supplementary feeding to 63 health facilities by WFP through KEMSA and COCOP

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- Resource based conflict witnessed along Wajir – Mandera border and Banisa, Malkamari Ethiopia – Kenya border
- No major insecurity incidence reported during the month under review.

7.2 Migration

- Abnormal and out ward migration of Livestock was reported in the County to Wajir border during the month under review.
- In ward migration of livestock from Ethiopia was witnessed due to resource based conflict across Ethiopian border

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The Food security situation is worsening compared to last month. Pasture and browse is being depleted and the situation is worsening, Water availability has declined increasing the trekking distance for both domestic and livestock. Milk availability at household level decreased and it is below normal, livestock body condition is currently fair to poor while livestock prices are below average. As the long rains are below average and the five-month dry spell has started, the food security situation is expected to worsen and requires close monitoring. Factors need to be closely monitored include distance to water sources, browse condition, malnutrition, milk productions, drying up of water pans among others, especially in all sub counties.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support pastoral communities with livestock feeds and mineral licks
- Upscale of HSNP group two beneficiaries
- Water trucking to centres under water stress with affected populations
- Repair and maintenance of boreholes and purchase of fast moving spare parts to strategic boreholes
- Ring vaccination, Mass deworming and treatment of livestock county wide for the suspected diseases.
- Disbursement of Drought Contingency funds for response, resilience activities for rainwater harvesting.
- Capacity building and training of communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and drought cycle management.
- Scale up of health and nutrition outreach programme for settlements without facilities
- Increase mass screening of under five children and below.
- Provide essential drugs to all health facilities particularly newly operationalised facilities
- Fast track nutritional commodities supplies to avoid IMAM programme defaulters.
- Disbursement of funds for drought response activities for: borehole repairs, facilitation of water rapid response team, water trucking to some of the affected communities and purchase of drought pellets and hay to feed livestock