

National Drought Management Authority
MANDERA COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2020



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



JUNE EW PHASE

Drought Status: NORMAL



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- No rainfall was received in all parts of the County during the month
- **Vegetation condition;** the current three-month Vegetation Condition index remained above normal vegetation greenness band for the County.
- Pasture and browse conditions are currently fair to poor across all the parts of the County.
- Water situation is normal in most parts of the County except in Libehia and Dandu wards where water stress was reported

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators:

- Livestock body condition is currently good across all the livelihood zones.
- Milk production is good and above the long-term average.

Access indicators:

- Terms of trade is favourable across all the livelihood zones.
- Milk consumption is above normal in all the livelihood zone.
- Water access for both human and livestock consumption is normal on worsening trend.

Utilization Indicators:

- No new cases of Covid 19 pandemic was reported during the Month.
- The percentage of under five children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC) was below the long-term average

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	Normal	Stable
Irrigated Cropping	Normal	Stable
Pastoral all species	Normal	Stable
County	Normal	Stable
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
VCI-3Month	83.38.	>35
Forage condition	Fair-Poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition (Maize)	Poor	Good
Livestock Body Condition	Good	Good
Milk Production	2.6	2.3 litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	No migration	Normal
Livestock deaths	No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	51	>51kgs
Milk Consumption	1.7	1.5litres
Return distance to water sources	7	<7.0 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	3	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	14.2	22.7
Coping Strategy Index	17.1	<0.95

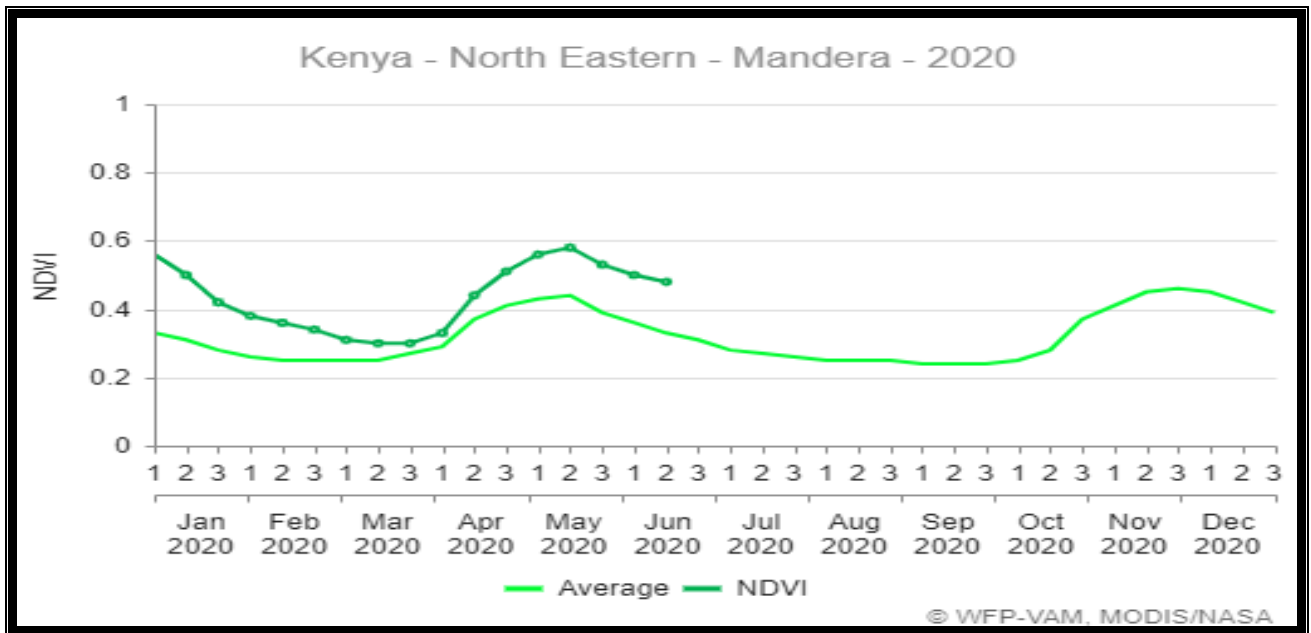
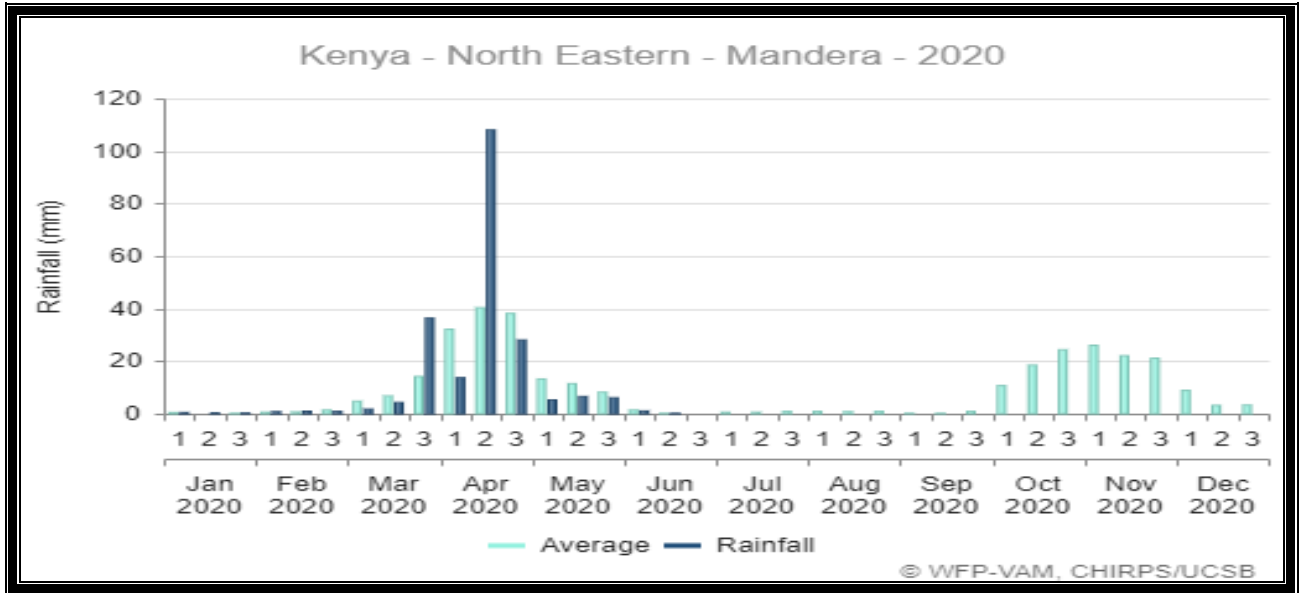
Seasonal Calendar

<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	June	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- No rains were received during the month under review.
- These is normal during these time of the year
- The next rains are expected on mid-October which is the short rains
- The current NDVI is also above average of the seasonal norm as shown below.



1.3.1 Other Events

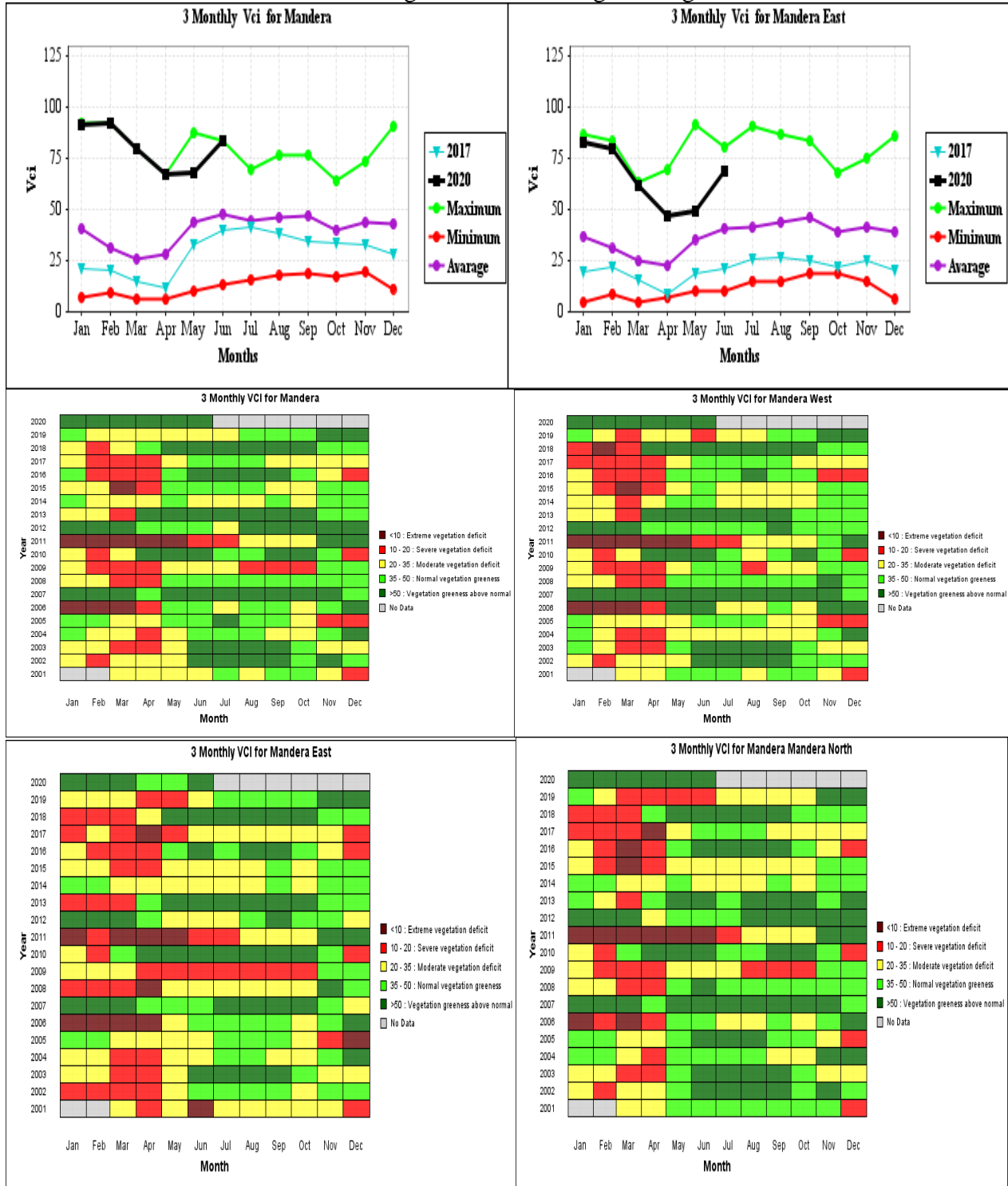
- The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has stabilized within the County and no new cases was reported during the month.
- Cessation of movement into and out of the County was strictly adhered to as directed by the His Excellency the president.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

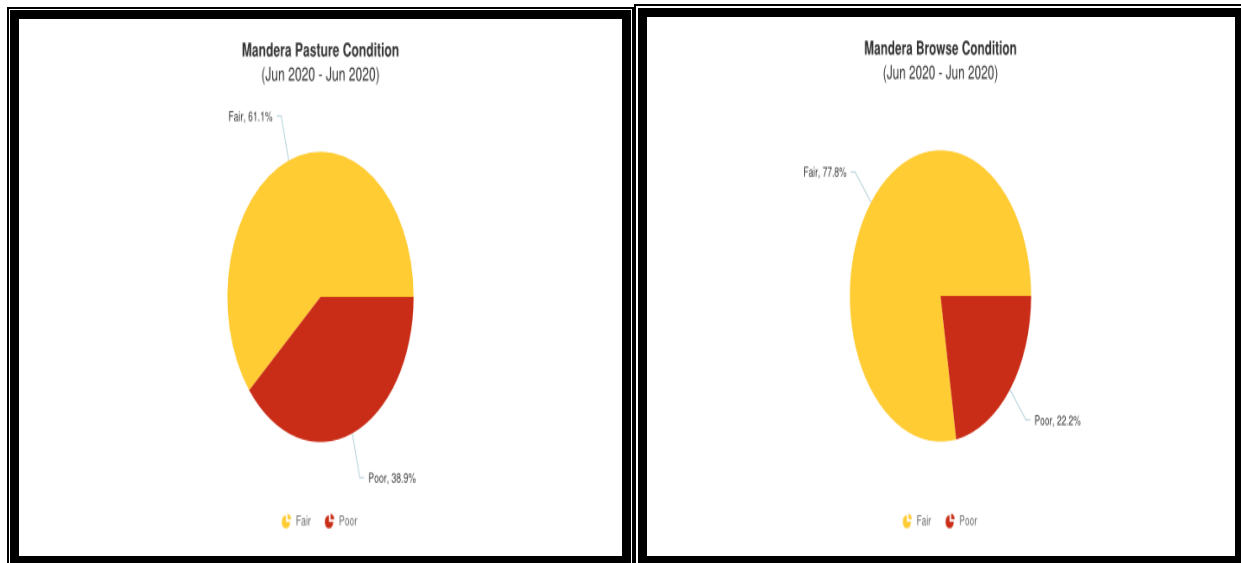
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The current vegetation condition index showed vegetation greenness above normal band for the County.
- When compared to the previous month, the current 3-month VCI from increased from 67.93 in May to 83.38 in June 2020.
- All the sub counties are showing above normal vegetation greenness.



2.1.2 Pasture and Browse

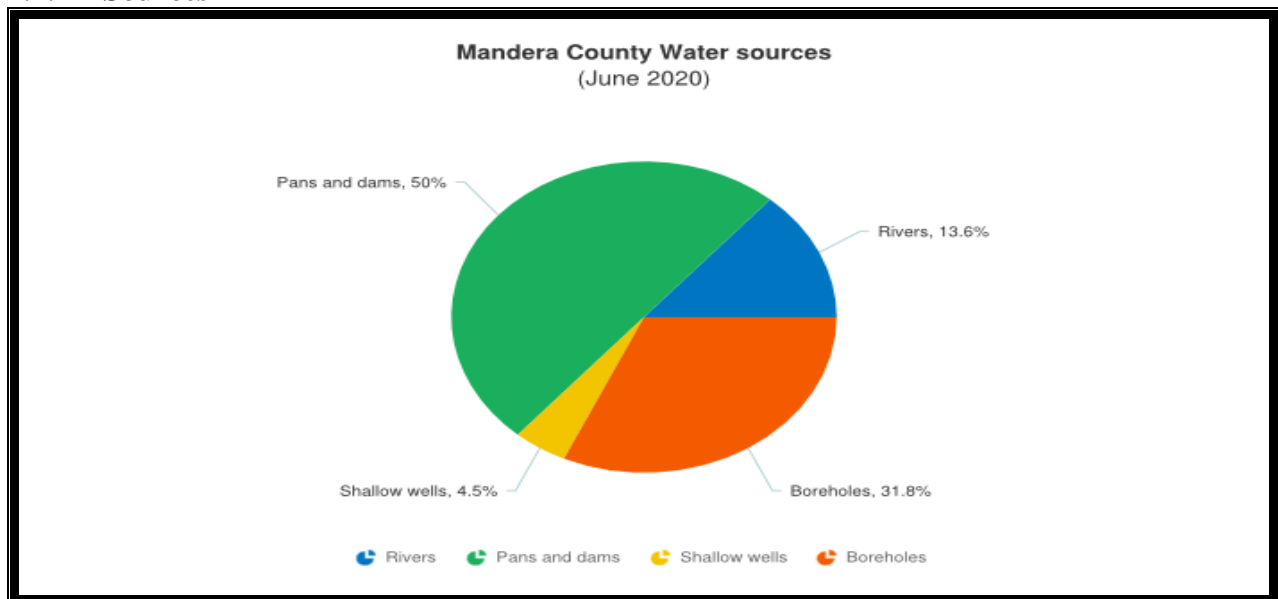


According to sampled communities, 61 percent of the 210 households interviewed reported that the pasture condition is fair while 39 percent reported pasture condition as poor as shown in the above chart.

- The pasture situation is expected to decline as the dry spell has started and no regeneration is expected until short rains of October.
- Seventy eight percent of the 210 households interviewed reported browse conditions as fair while 22 percent reported browse condition as poor.
- The browse situation is declining and is expected to worsen in the coming period due to windy and harsh climate.
- There was no constraint in access reported for both browse and pasture across all the livelihood zones in the county.

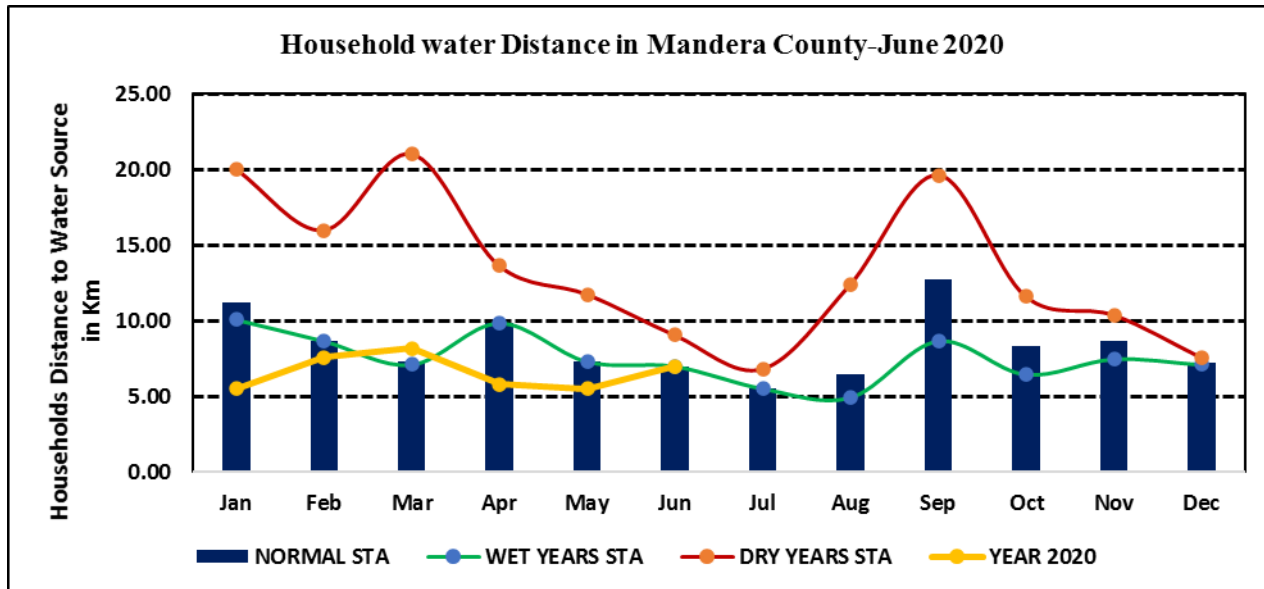
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

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 earth pans. The proportion of sampled population using earth pans was 50percent in the month of June, boreholes at thirty two percent and River at fourteen percent and shallow wells with four percent respectively.
- Currently the water situation is normal except areas of Mandera West, (Dandu, Gither wards) Banisa (Guba ward), East (Libehia ward) and Lafey (Kamor liban, and Warankara ward) which has water stress and water trucking conducted by County government during the month.

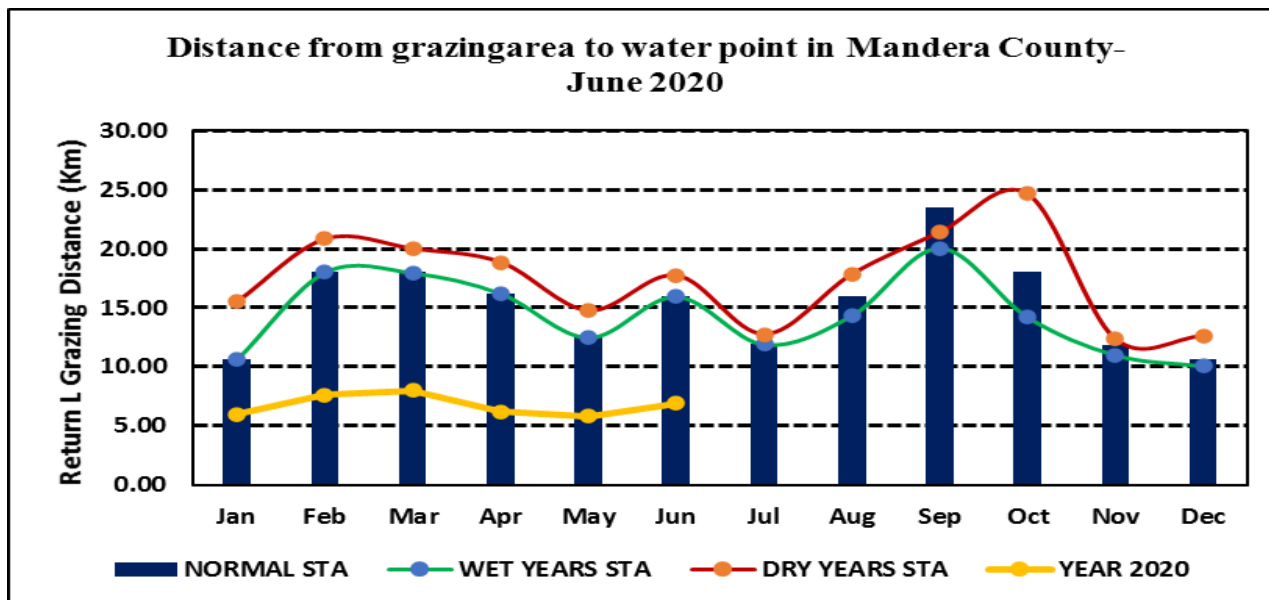
2.2.2 Household access and utilization



- The average household return distance to watering sources recorded during the month was 7 Km as shown in the chart above.
- The current average return distance is at bar with the normal STA and the wet season STA.
- The average household distance slightly increased when compared to last month.
- The average cost of 20-litre jerry can at the source is less than Ksh5-10, which is normal at this time of the year, and water consumption is normal in most parts of the county.
- The proportion of households currently treating water is significantly very low with only few households mainly in urban centers 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 6.9Km, the average grazing distance increased when compared to last month.
- Irrigated cropping livelihood zone reported the longest average return grazing distance at 3.7Km followed by Agro pastoral zone and Pastoral all species that had same distance of 3.3 km respectively.
- The current trekking distances are below the normal and wet season STA averages as shown in the table below



2.3 Implication on food security .

- Pasture and water availability in most parts of the county will impact positively on the body condition of livestock and increased production and livestock prices thus improving the purchasing power of the pastoral communities.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

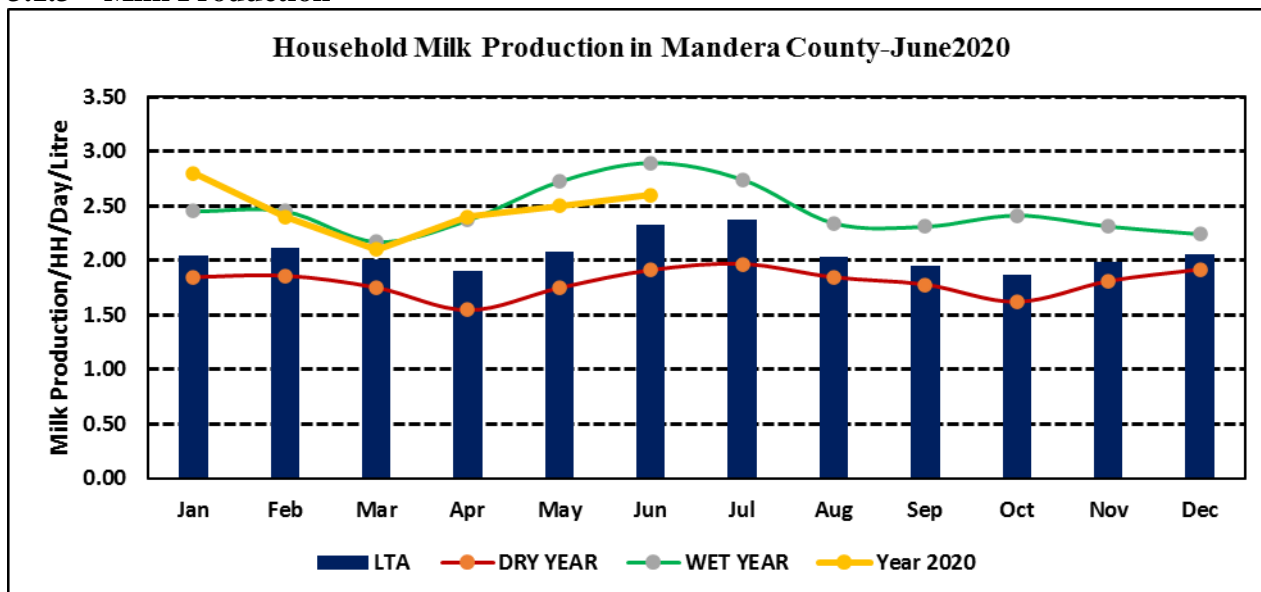
3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition.

- The body condition for all livestock species in all livelihood zones is currently good.
- Normally the body condition of cattle and sheep (browsers) are fair during this period while camel and goats (grazers) are good.
- The good body condition can be attributed to the availability of pasture and browse in most parts of the County.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- The mysterious camel death is still reported in areas of Mandera West and Banisa sub counties and samples have been taken awaiting for results.
- There are still 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 2.6 litres in June, compared to the previous month the production increased. The production is above the long-term average and dry year and slightly below wet year as shown above.
- Agro pastoral zone reported highest milk production followed by Pastoral all species and irrigated cropping zone respectively.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Some farmers have started replanting of the farms along the Irrigated cropping zone.
- Agro pastoral zone, most of the crops have wilted due to moisture water stress.

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY.

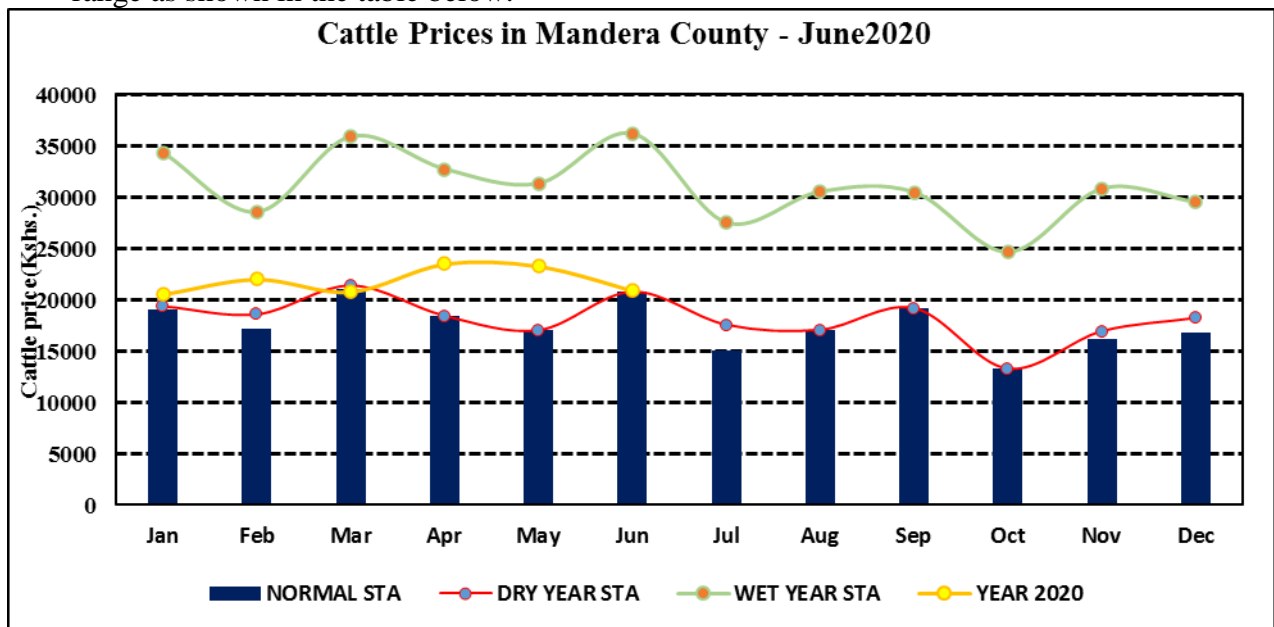
- Minimal harvest is expected along River Daua while livestock production levels are expected to improve further in the coming weeks affecting positively to food security at the household's level.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

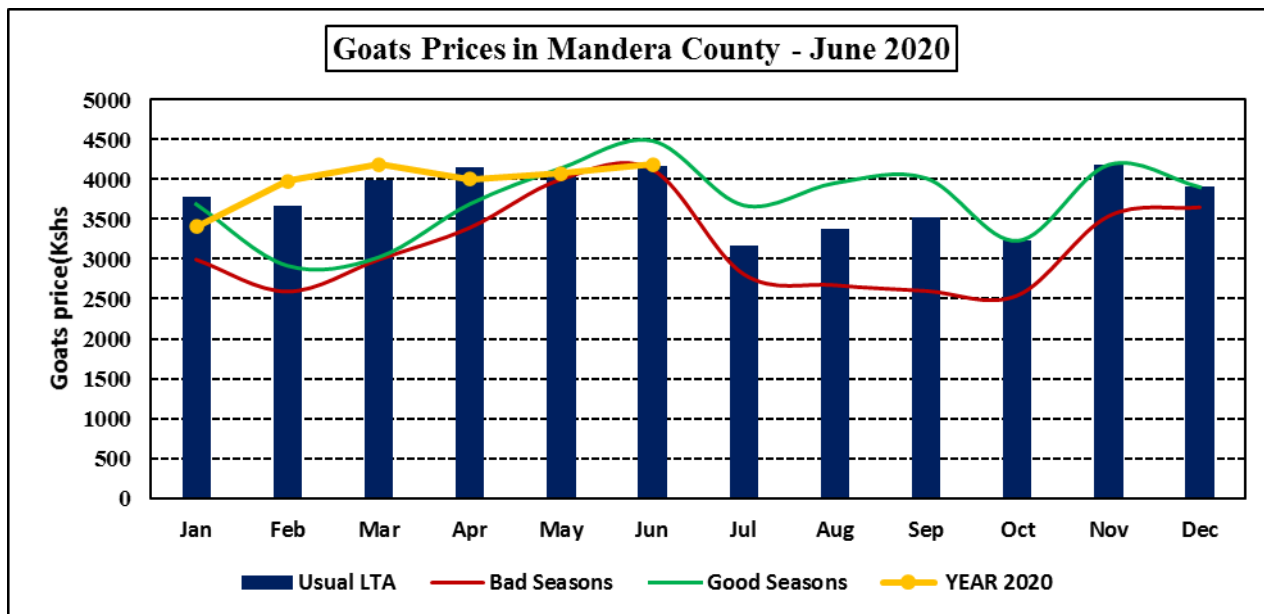
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price was Ksh 20,900 in the month of June 2020. The price decreased when compared to last month
- Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest average followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated Livelihood zones respectively.
- When compared to the Normal STA and dry season, the average cattle price was within the range as shown in the table below.



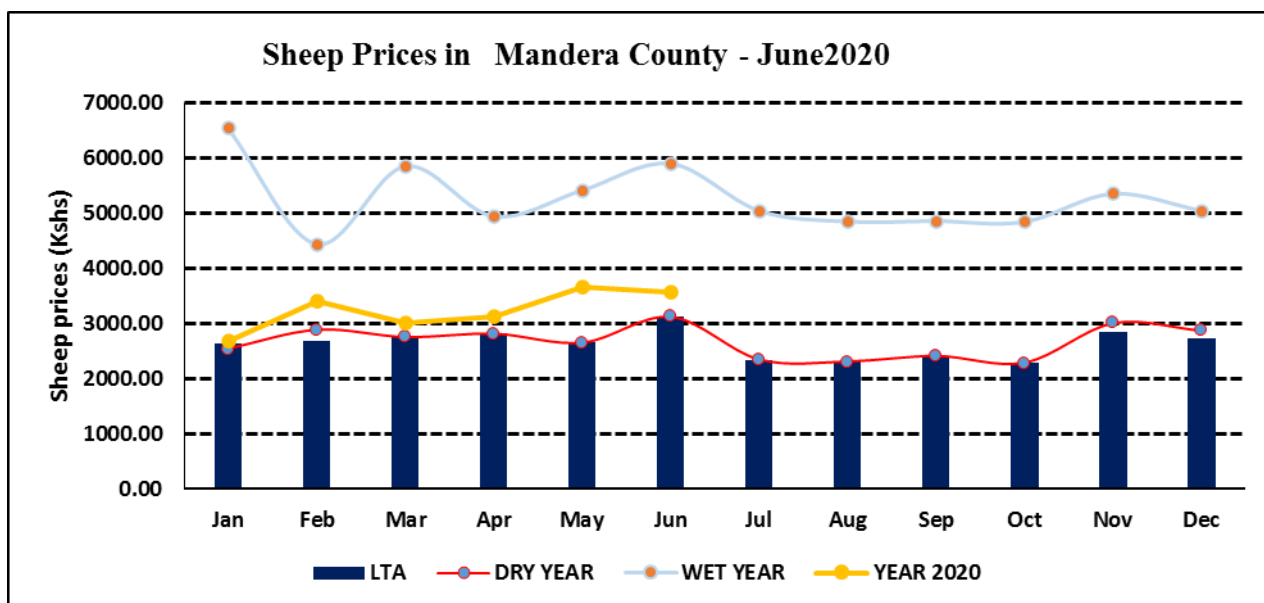
4.1.2 Goat Prices



- Average goat price was Ksh 4,186 in the month of June When compared to previous month, the goat price slightly increased.
- Highest price range was in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral livelihood and Irrigated livelihood zone.
- Compared to the Normal LTA, the current average price is at bar with the usual long-term average and below the good season as shown in the table above.

Sheep Price

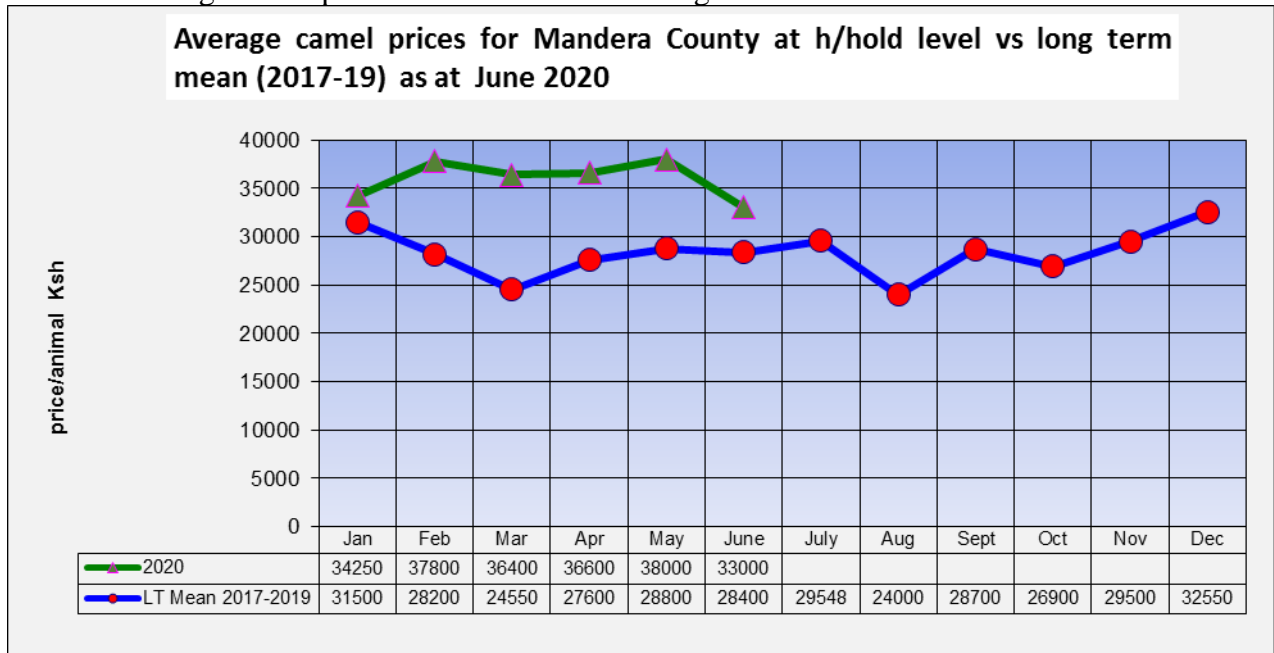
- Average sheep price was Ksh 3,567 in June and when compared to the previous month the current average price was stable.
- The average price is higher when compared to long term average of the same month,
- The highest average price was noted in Pastoral all species zone followed by Agro pastoral zone and irrigated cropping zone respectively.



4.1.3 Camel Prices

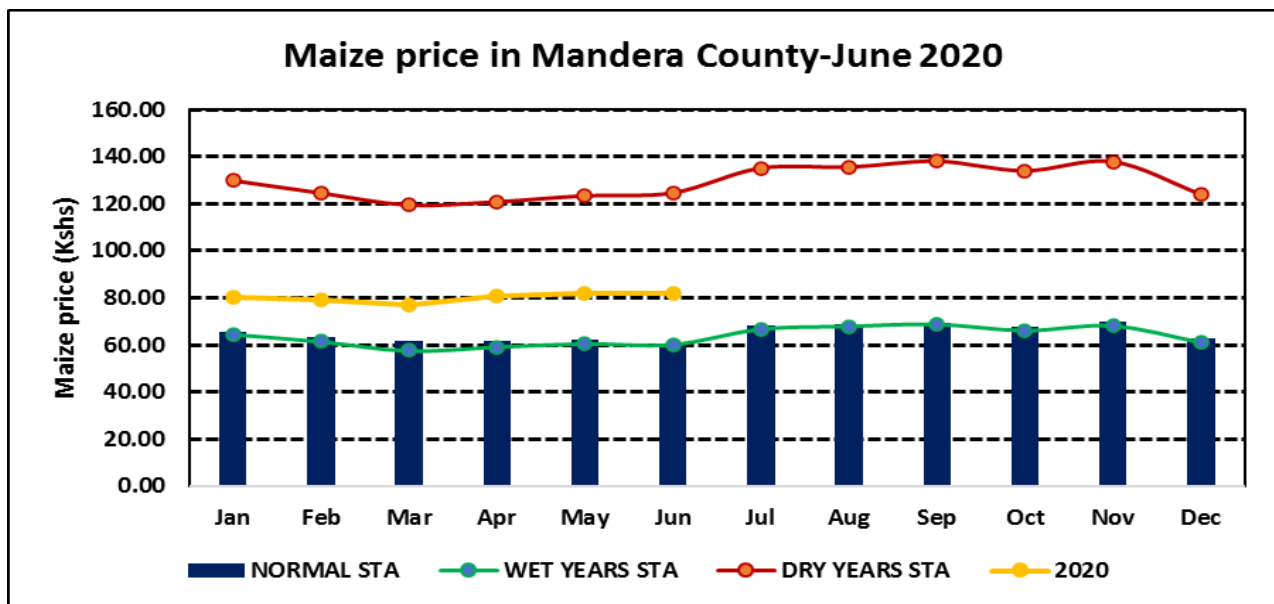
- The average camel price during the month of June 2020 is Ksh33, 000 when compared to the previous month, the average price was decreased.
- Highest average price was recorded in Pastoral all species followed by Agro pastoral livelihood zone and Irrigated cropping zone livelihood zone.

- The average camel price is above the normal range as shown in the table below.



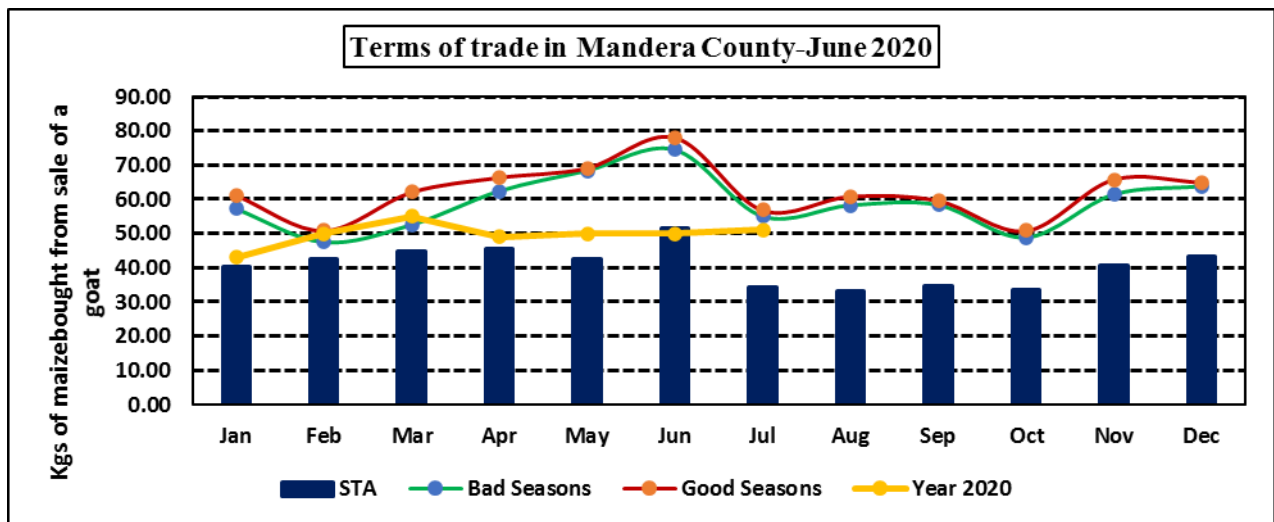
4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize



- The average maize price during the month of June 2020 was Ksh.82 per kg.
- Compared to the previous month, the average price remained the same.
- When compared to the normal STA, the average price was higher than normal.
- These is attributed to cross-border closure by the government due to the COVID19 pandemic. The price of maize is expected to go higher as the diseases is spreading and border is still expected to remain closed.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



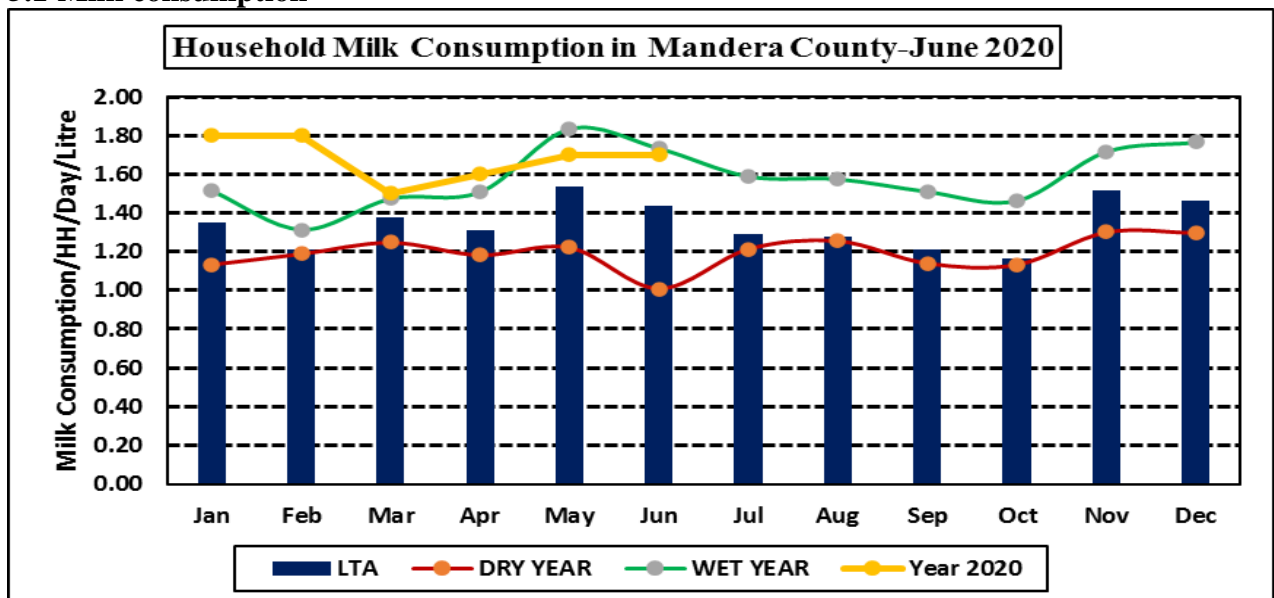
- Currently a household can purchase 51Kgs of maize by selling one medium goat.
- The Terms of trade was stable when compared to last month.
- The terms of trade are still favourable to pastoral communities
- The current TOT is slightly below the good season, bad season but above normal STA.
- The highest terms of trade were reported in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone.

4.4 Implication of above indicator on Food Security

- Increased prices of essential commodities will impact negatively on pastoral return thus decreasing the purchasing power of communities.

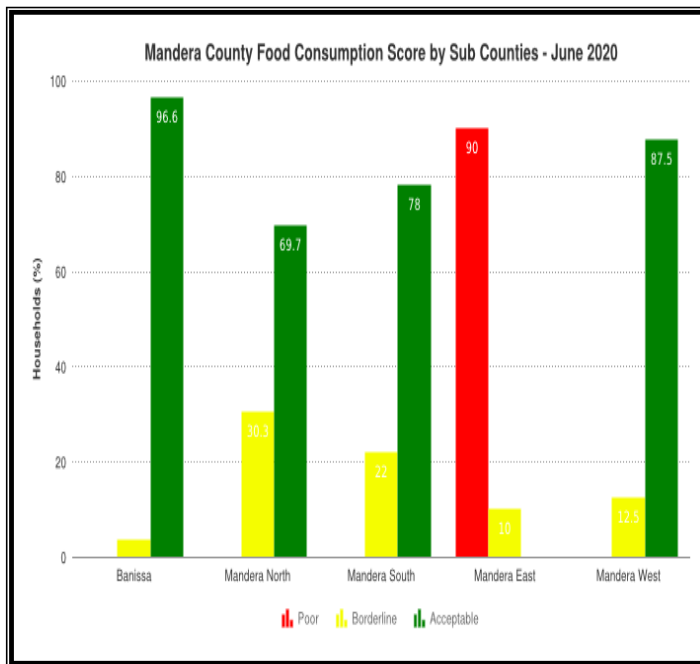
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk consumption



- Milk consumption at household level for the month of June was 1.7 litres
- When compared to last month, the consumption was stable as shown in the graph above.
- The Milk consumption was above the LTA and dry year but bar with the wet year.
- The average milk price was Ksh 50 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month.

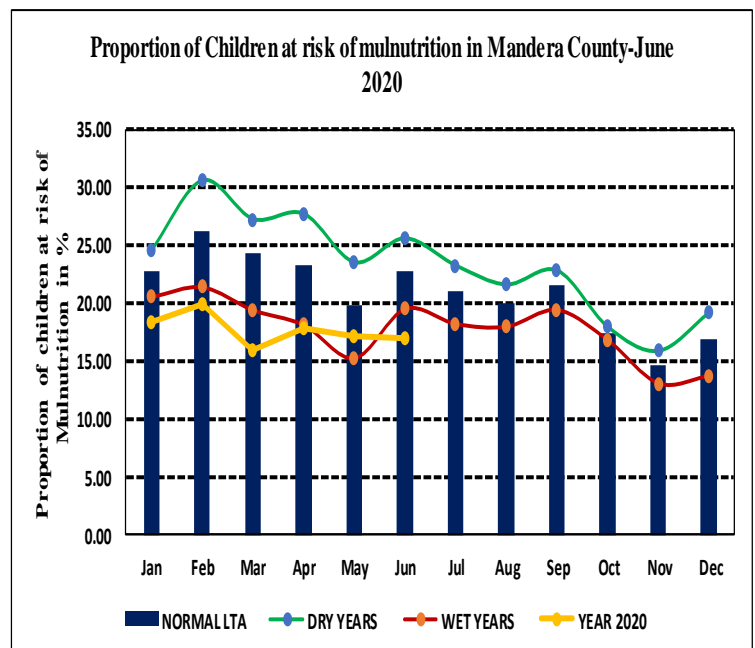
5.2 Food Consumption Score



- The proportion of households with a poor food consumption score was 15 percent in June 2020 compared to 23 percent in May 2020. The proportion in the borderline category was 15 percent in June in comparison to 14 percent in May while those in the acceptable food consumption score were at 71 percent for June 2020.
- When compared to June 2019 which had 19 percent poor and 14 percent borderline and 67 percent acceptable indicating normal trend

5.3.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

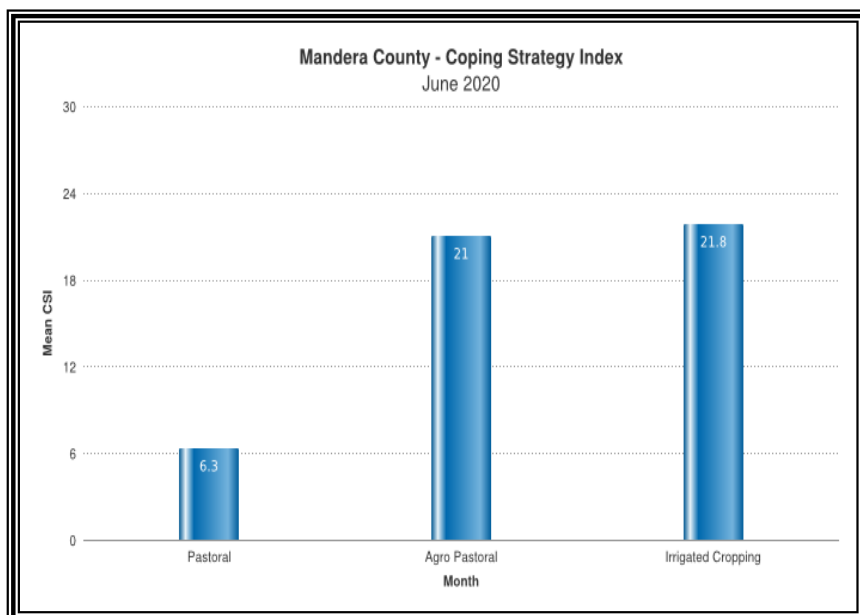
- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at mid-risk category for 125mm to 134mm during the month of June was 14.2%. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Mandera was normal when compared to last month. MUAC rates are lower than the long-term average.
- The high levels of malnutrition cases are attributed to Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices, poor caring and poor feeding practices.
- Khalalio sentinel site in the Irrigated zones recorded the highest percentage of malnourished children while the lowest percentage of malnourished children is Gari sentinel site.



5.3.2 Health

- No new case of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was reported in Mandera County.
- No other outbreaks of human disease were reported across the County.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES



- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 17.1 for the June 2020 .
- When compared to same time last year, the CSI increased.
- The highest CSI is in the Irrigated cropping livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral zone and Pastoral livelihood zone respectively.
- This implies communities were employing less severe strategies to cope with

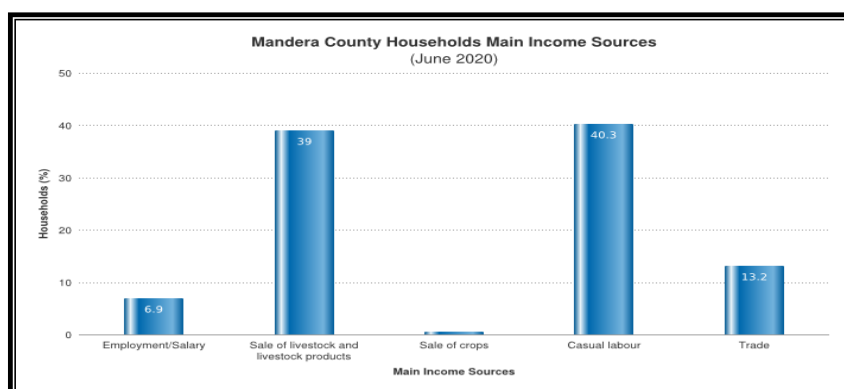
food shortages

- The indices at livelihood zone level are shown in the graph above:

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
- borrowing from friends and relatives
- Cash transfer for elderly.

5.5 HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF INCOME



- The main household income for the county during the month of June 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

- Kenya Red cross society is conducting 16 health outreach sites In Mandera East, North and Banisa sub counties.

6.2 FOOD AID - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

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

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- No major cases of insecurity were reported in entire County during the month.

7.2 Migration.

- No migration pattern noted during the month under review

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The current food security situation in the County is at minimal phase for most parts of Pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihood zones while in Irrigated livelihood zone is at stressed phase. water availability, accessibility is normal except for Dandu and Libehia wards which has water stress, pasture and browse situations is fair in most parts of the County. The body condition of livestock is currently good thus increasing milk consumption and production and reducing malnutrition rates at household level. Terms of trade (TOT) is currently favourable though not as expected during this time of year, Farms along the irrigated cropping zone are water logged and no farming activity has taking place.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support famers along the irrigated cropping zone with pump sets and other farm inputs.
- Water trucking areas with water stress
- Strictly adhere to restrictions given by the COVID19 task force chaired by Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Heath to avoid spread to the virus.
- Fumigation of all public places including hospital, markets, public offices among others by public health ministry.
- Provision of personal protective gadgets and testing equipment's for mass screening in all places.
- Provision of sanitizers to the community and intensive sensitization of Covid-19.
- Community Sensitization through Radios and other media service on Coronavirus outbreak and preventions.
- Provision of relief food to vulnerable households affected by the crisis.
- Scale up HSNP phase 2 beneficiaries to affected communities due to disruption of markets and increased commodity prices.
- Enhance livelihood programmes especially for affected families.
- Mass deworming, treatment and vaccination of livestock inthe entire county.
- Fast truck disbursement of Drought Contingency funds for resilience activities.
- Capacity building and training of communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and EWS and drought cycle management.

- 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 track nutritional commodities supplies to avoid IMAM programme defaulters.