



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



**National Drought Management Authority
Kilifi County
Drought Early Warning Bulletin for June 2020**

JUNE EW PHASE

Drought Status: NORMAL



Shughuli za kawaida

Early Warning Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Marginal Mixed farming	Normal	stable
Livestock/Ranching	Normal	Stable
Cash Cropping/Dairy	Normal	Stable
Food Cropping	Normal	Stable
COUNTY	Normal	Stable

Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)

- The month under review recorded a decrease in amount of rainfall compared to the previous month.
- The state of water sources was good across the livelihood zones.
- Average distance to water sources by households and livestock was below the short term mean at this time of the year.
- Average Vegetation condition remained good across the livelihood zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators

- On average the livestock body condition was good for all species across the livelihood zone.
- Cases of intra migration was recorded in the livestock farming zones of Ganze and Magarini sub counties during the month under review.
- Average milk production in June was above the short term mean at this time of the year.
- The early planted maize crop condition was good while the late planted was in poor condition.

Access indicators

- Average livestock prices recorded an increase in the month of June.
- Average food (maize and bean) prices recorded some decrease.
- Terms of Trade recorded a slight increase for the month under review compared to the previous month.

Utilization indicators

- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition recorded decrease in the month under review.

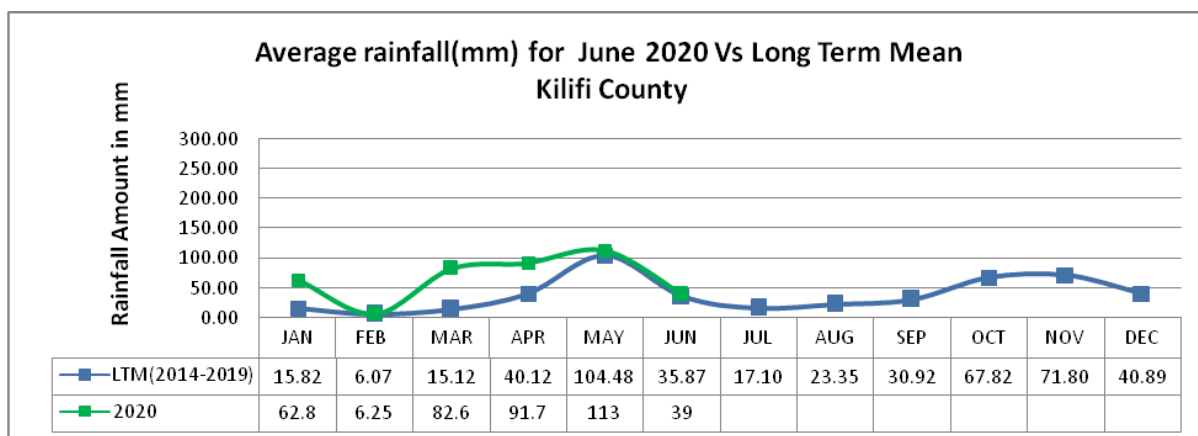
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal
Average Rainfall (mm)	39	36
VCI	71.87	35-50
Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	Intra Migration	No migration
Livestock Body Conditions	7	6-8
Milk Production Ltr/hh/day	3.6	4.1
Crop condition	Flowering	Grain filling
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	94.1	77
Milk Consumption (% range)	1.9	1.4
Average Water Distance for Households (Km)	1.6	3.7
Average Grazing-Water point Distance (Km)	2.2	3.6
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	1.8	4.3

<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"> • Long rains • Planting/Weeding • 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/weedin g/pest control/ 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

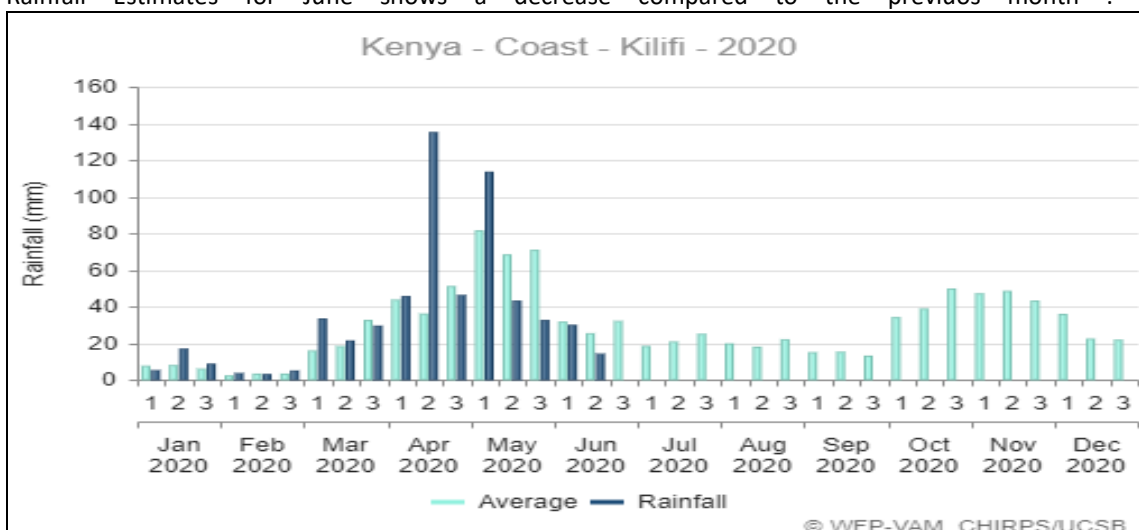
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall performance

- The month June recorded significant decrease in average amount of rainfall compared to the previous month with uneven spatial distribution.
- The mixed farming zone of Malindi sub county recorded the highest amount of 92.9mm while the livestock farming zone recorded lowest average of 10.9mm
- The decrease was normal at this time of the year compared to the long term mean.



- Rainfall Estimates for June shows a decrease compared to the previous month .

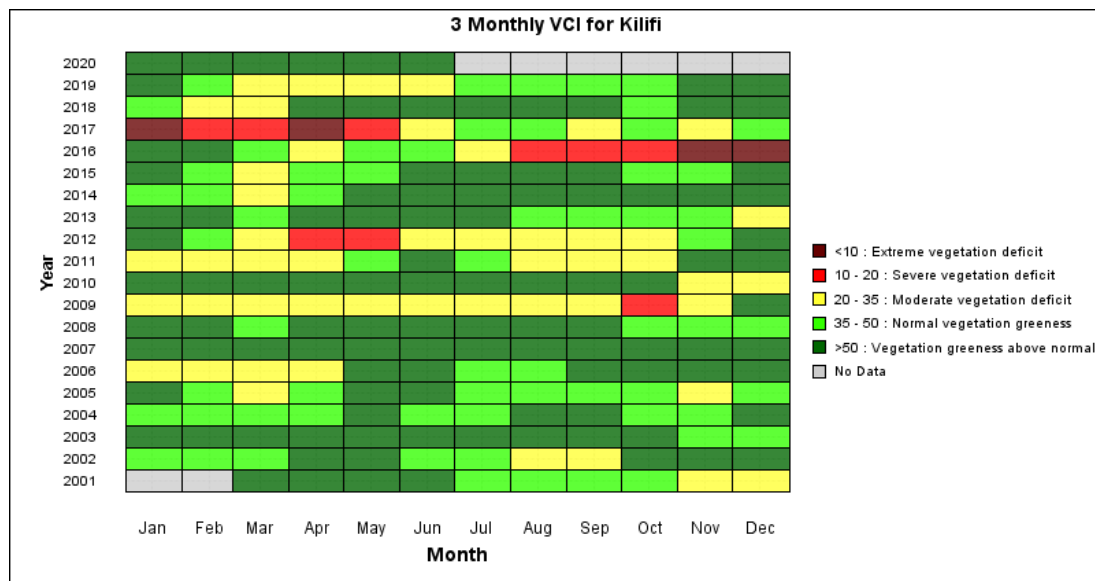


2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

2.1 Vegetation Condition

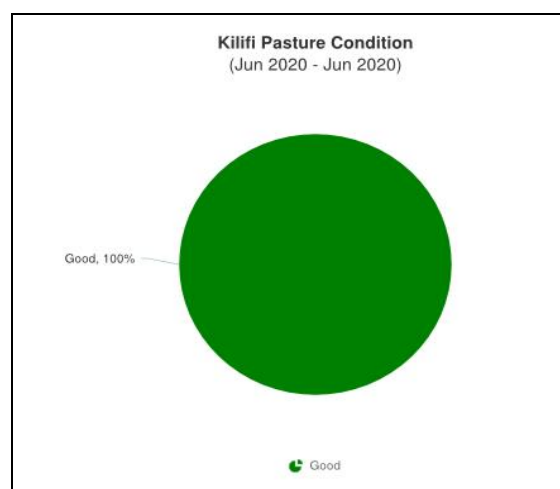
2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index [VCI]

- The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) compares the current NDVI to the range of values observed in the same period in previous years. The VCI is expressed in % and gives an idea where the observed value is situated between the extreme values (minimum and maximum) in the previous years.
- The county continued to record an average of above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review following the ongoing showers in some parts of the county.
- On average above normal vegetation greenness vegetation condition was recorded across all the sub counties.



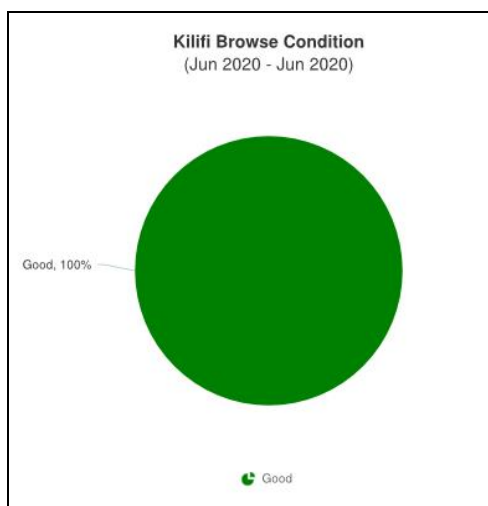
2.1.2 Pasture

- June recorded an average of good pasture condition across the livelihood zones with 100 percent of sampled household recording good condition though some areas pasture condition was deteriorating.
- Pasture expected to last for an average of three- four months.
- Pasture condition was normal during this time of the year.



2.1.3 Browse

- The month of June recorded good browse condition across the livelihood zones following the ongoing rains and showers in some parts of the county.
- Browse expected to last for an average of four-five months.
- Browse condition was normal at this time of the year.



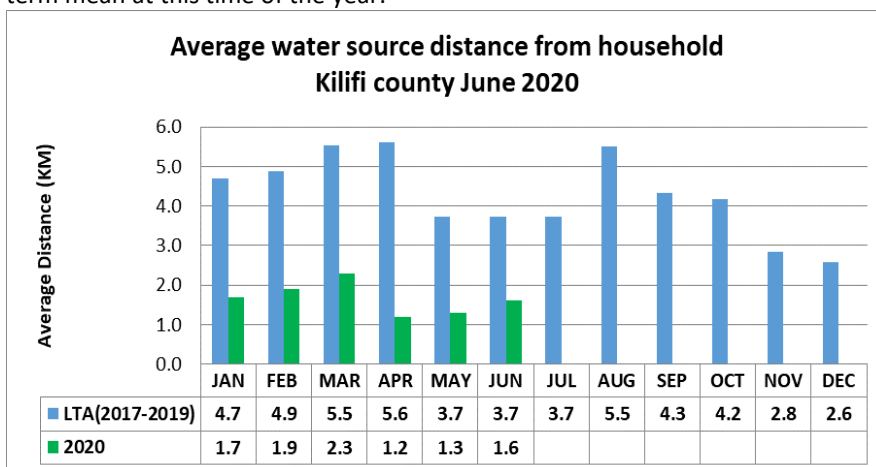
2.2 Water Resources

2.2.1 Water Sources

- Pans and dams continued to recorded high percent of households who depended on them as their main source of water.
- Sources expected to be reliable for water supply for an average of five months.
- Water sources were normal during this time of the year.

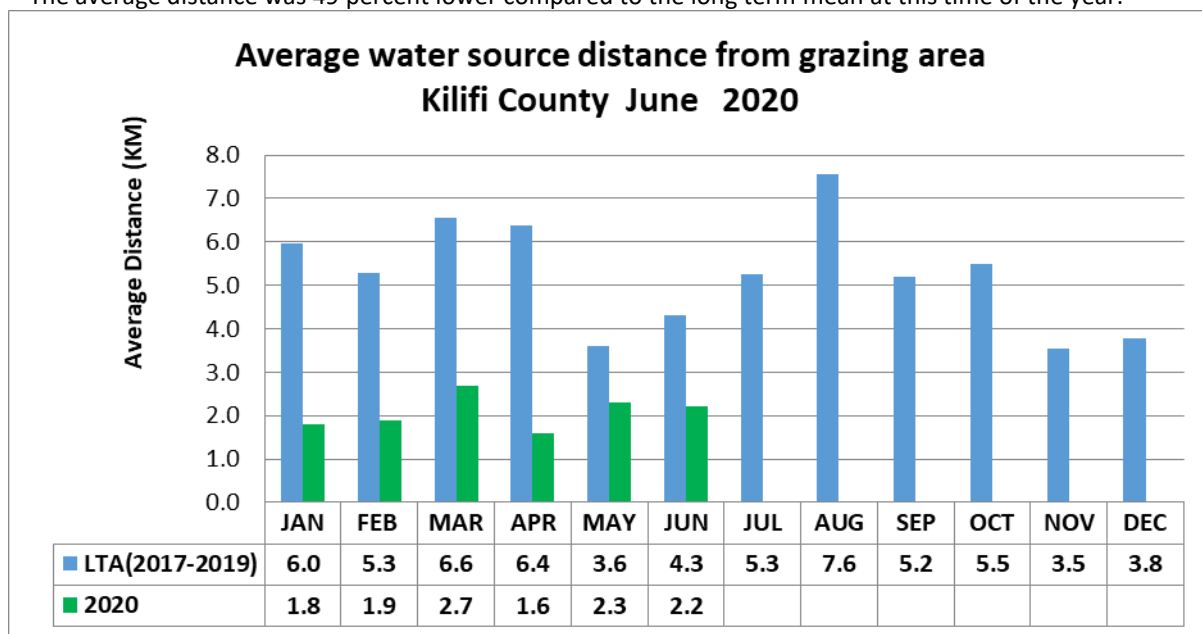
2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

- Average distance to water sources recorded some increase for the month under review compared to the previous month.
- The average distance during the month under review was 57 percent lower compared to the long-term mean at this time of the year.



2.2.3 Livestock access to water

- In the month under review the average distance to water sources remained stable
- The average distance was 49 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



3.0 PRODUCTION

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock body condition

- The month of June recorded good livestock body condition for all species.
- Body condition was normal at this time of the year due to the availability of water, pasture and browse.
- Good body condition expected to continue for significant time following minimal stress in access to water and forage.

3.1.2 Livestock disease

- No livestock diseases were recorded during the month under review.

3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- Following good pasture and browse regeneration and availability of water no livestock migration was reported during the month under review.

3.1.4 Milk production

- Milk production in June recorded a slight decrease compared to the previous month. The decrease can be attributed to decrease in pasture condition in some parts of the livestock farming zone though on average pasture condition was indicated to be good.

3.2 Rain Fed Crop Production

3.2.1 Stage and condition of food crops

- The main crop in the farms was maize, cassava and cowpeas with most parts in the livestock farming zone the maize crop recorded significant moisture stress following prolonged dry spell and windy condition experienced in June.
- Late planted maize recorded pest infestation and moisture stress
- Most farmers have their maize in grain filling stage while few farmers have their maize in various stages.
- Cassava crop across the livelihood zones was in good condition.

3.2.2. Crop Harvest

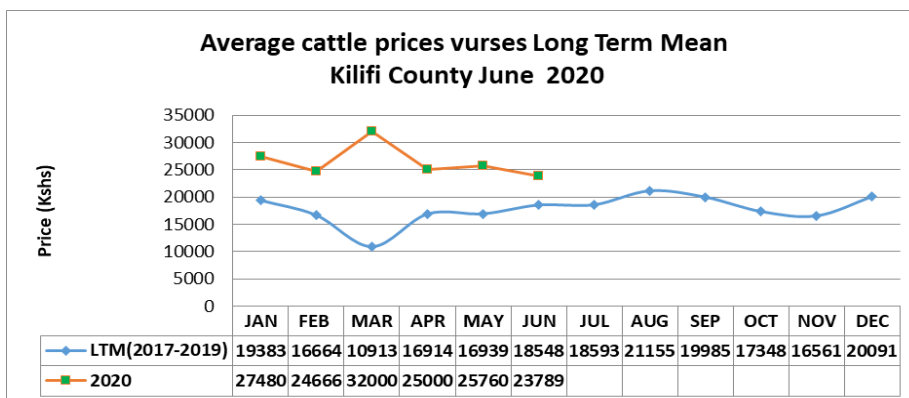
- Few households recorded harvesting of green for early planted maize and green grams.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKET

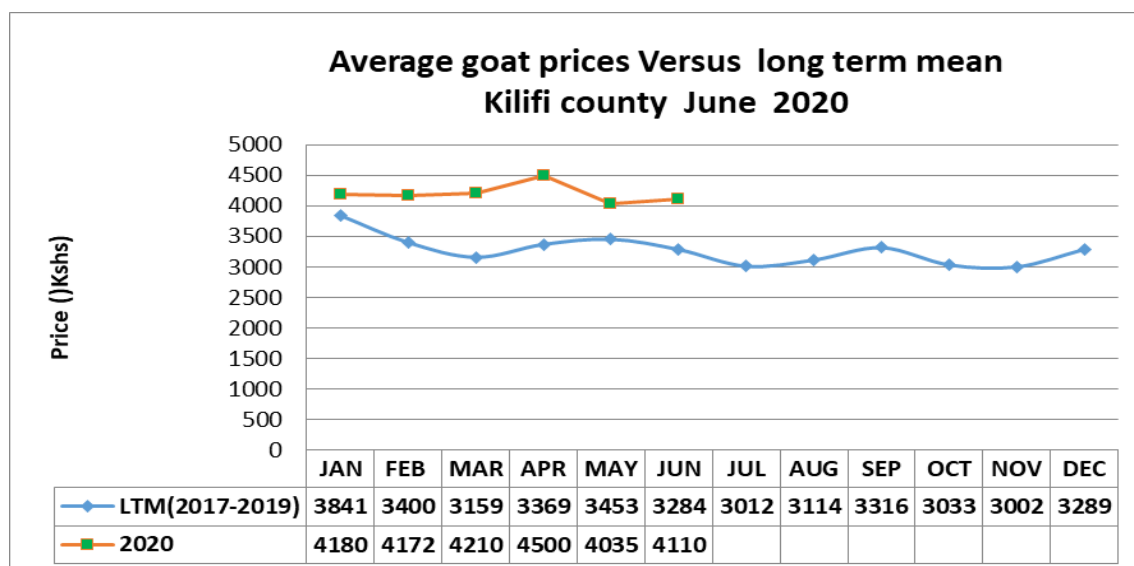
4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- Average price for a 4-year bull during the month under review remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The current average price was 28 percent higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.1.2 Goat prices

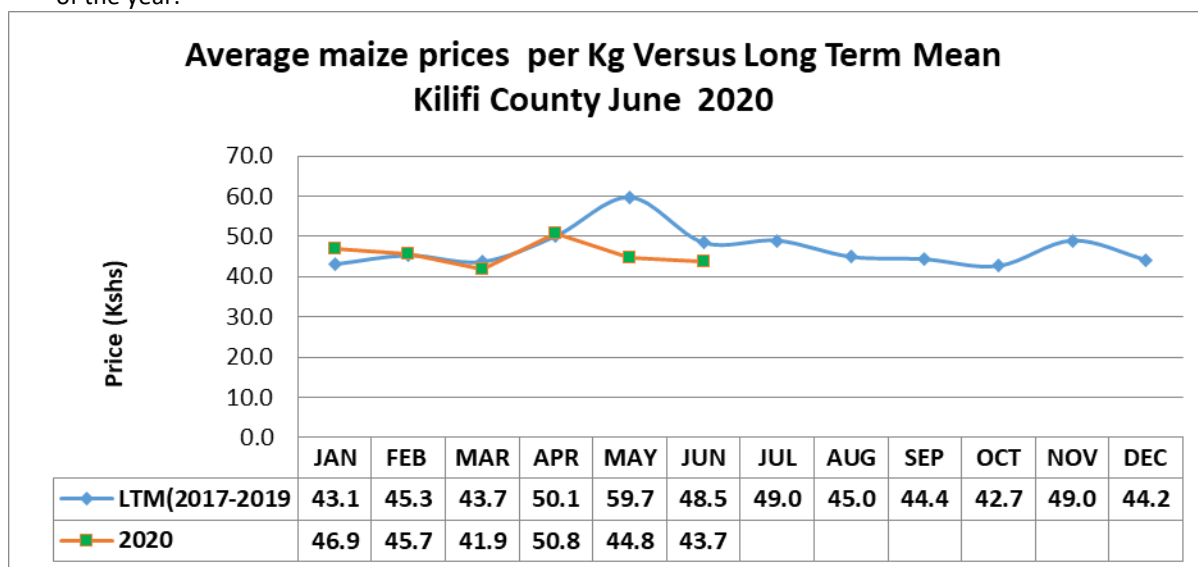
- There was a slight increase in average price of a 3-year-old medium size buck during the month under review compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to increase in low supply in the market following availability of green maize and ready to harvest maize.
- The current average price was 25 percent higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.2 Crop prices

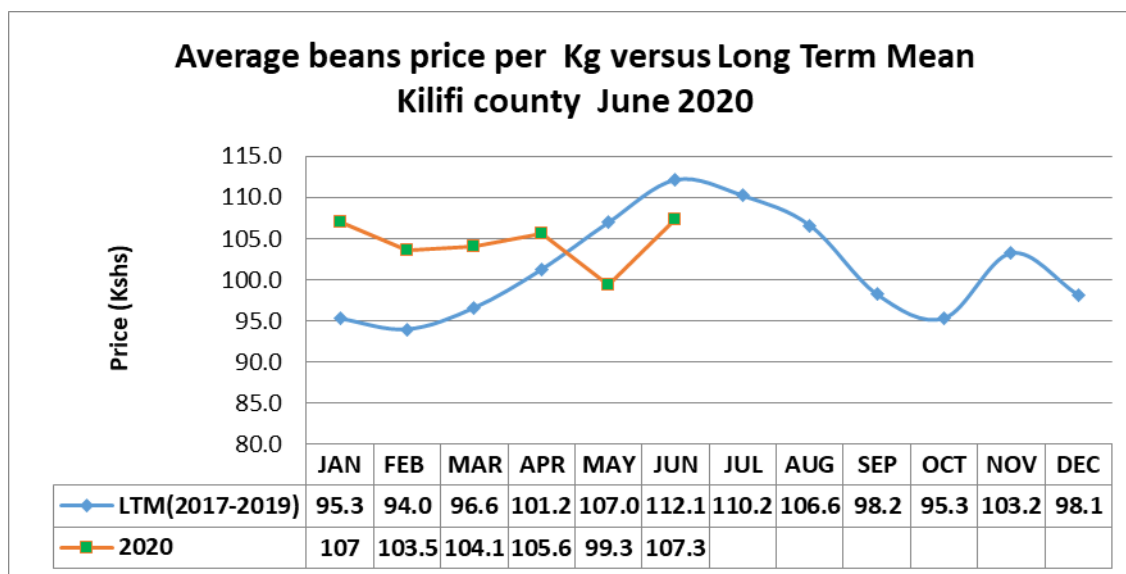
4.2.1 Maize

- The average price of maize per kilo compared to the previous month remained stable.
- The stability may be attributed high demand for sifted maize meal which was readily available in the market selling at an average price of Ksh. 120/2kg packet and availability of green maize and some farms recording ready to harvest maize.
- The current average maize price was 9.9 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



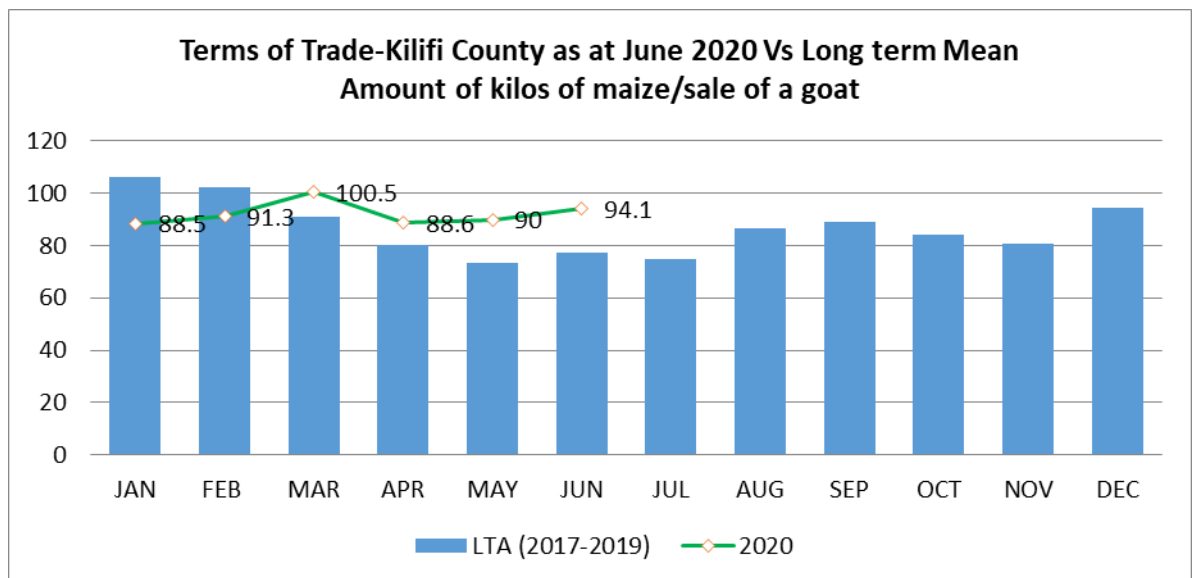
4.2.2 Beans

- The month of June recorded an increase in average price of beans per kilo compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to variety of beans in the market.
- The current average price/kg was 4.3 percent lower compared to the short-term mean at this time of the year.



4.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- Terms of Trade (ToT) during the month under review recorded a slight increase compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to decrease in average price of maize compared to the previous month and slight increase in goat prices.
- ToT for the month under review was higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



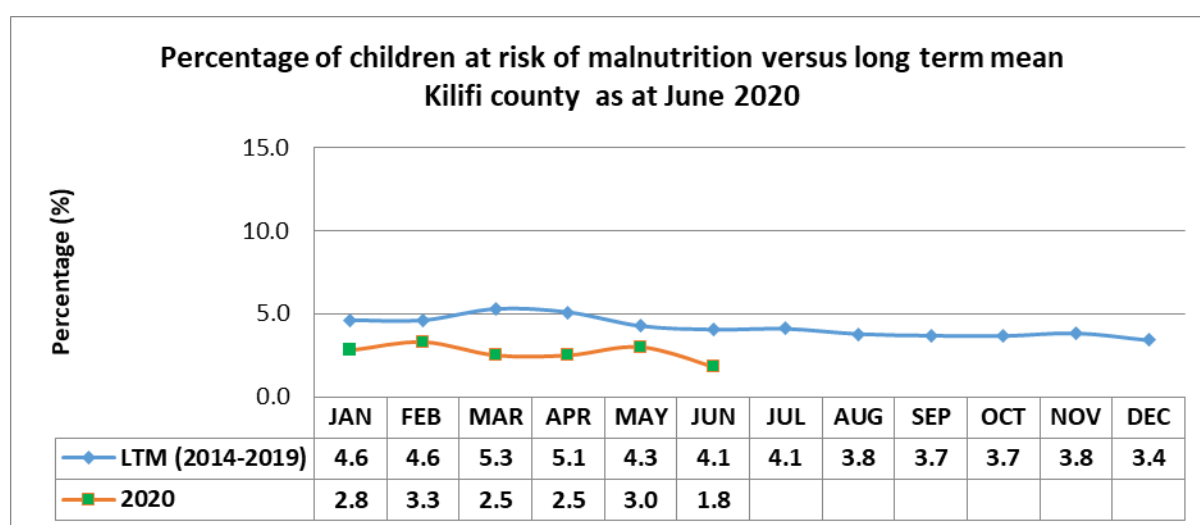
5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- Milk consumption remained stable for the month of June compared to the previous month and slightly higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.

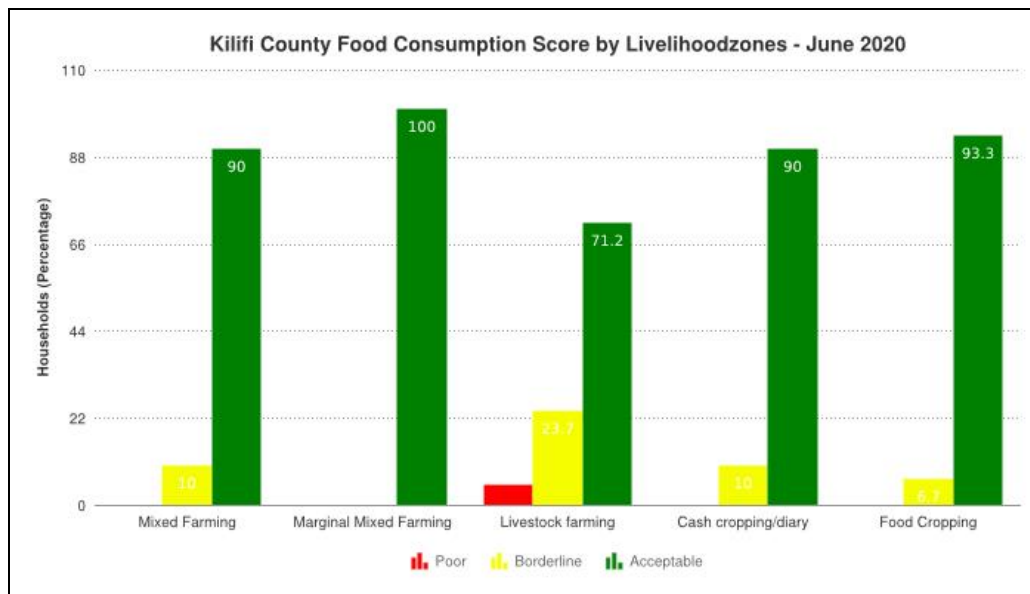
5.2 Health and Nutrition Status

- The month of June recorded 1.8 percent of sampled children at risk of malnutrition which was a decrease compared to the previous month.
- The decrease can be attributed to some household harvesting maize, green grams and cassava and also intensified nutritional promotion intervention by health-nutrition department and other partners.
- This proportion was 2.3 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



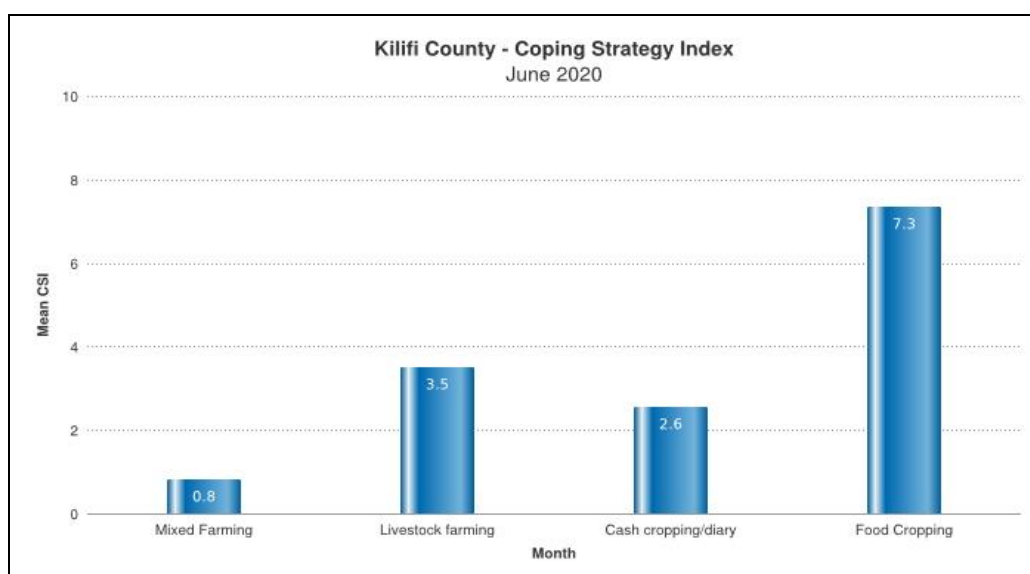
5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

- A high proportion of sampled households from livelihood zones recorded acceptable food consumption with the livestock and food cropping, mixed farming and cash cropping zone recording some households at boaderline and few in poor food consumption in the livestock farming zone.
- Food consumption expected to improve as long rains crop approached harvesting stage.



5.2 COPING STRATEGIES

- The month of June recorded Coping Strategy Index of 3.63 with the livestock farming zone recording the highest score.
- This situation in the livestock farming zone is due deteriorating of some indicators like poor maize crop condition and pasture.



6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food- aid

- Distribution of food provided by the national government to needy households.

6.2 Non-food aid

Health Sector

- Nutrition monitoring and supplementary feeding across the sub counties.
- Community sensitization on safely measures to curb the Corona Virus transmission risk.

Agriculture Sector

- Community capacity development on coconut value chain on NARIGP

Livestock sector

- Purchase and distribution of Dairy cattle for some farmers by county government-livestock production department.
- Disease surveillance by county government-veterinary services department.

Water Sector

- Planning for excavation of Mbomboni dam in Kilifi South by NDMA

Coordination

- Drought County Contingency plan review at the sub county levels by NDMA.

EMERGING ISSUES

- Pasture resource conflicts in the livestock farming zone between the local community and pastoralists from ADC Kulalu in the county.

7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Minimal water stress expected in next two- three months following good recharge recorded.
- Livestock body condition expected to remain good in the next two- three months following availability of water, pasture and browse but deteriorate in the livestock farming zone where pasture had started to deteriorate.
- Food prices expected to remain stable as long rains crop harvest approached.
- Household long rains harvest expected to start in next 2-3 weeks in some few areas(20-30%) thus improved access availability of 3 meals/day.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Livestock Sector

- Community capacity development on pasture and fodder conservation
- Support livestock-livelihood diversification e.g goats and chicken more in the livestock farming zones

Water Sector

- Investment on rainwater harvesting technologies

Health Sector

- Community sensitization on Corona Virus measure by MoH and WHO to reduce the risk of transmission.
- Close monitoring of nutritional status of the under fives, pregnant and lactating women in Ganze, Kaloleni and Magarini sub counties.
- Initiate the implementation of Family MUAC for under-five nutrition monitoring.

Agriculture Sector

- Close monitoring of crop condition to minimize pests and disease losses.
- Community sensitization on post harvest management

Coordination

- Close monitoring of vulnerable households' food security as COVID-19 impacted on the economy negatively.
- Close monitoring of impacts of the rains for food security investments
- Provision of Masks and Sanitizers to facilitate smooth sensitization of caregivers at sentinel site level.