

A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



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

AUGUST EW PHASE

Drought Status: NORMAL



Shughuli za kawaida

Early Warning Phase Classification

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

Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)

- The month under review recorded rains below long term mean at this time of the year.
- The state of water sources was good across the livelihood zones with a decline in some areas.
- 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 immigration were recorded in the livestock farming zones of Ganze and Magarini sub counties during the month under review.
- Average milk production in August was above the short term mean at this time of the year.
- Cassava condition in the farms was good.
- Access indicators
- Average cattle remained stable as and goat prices recorded some increase.
- Average beans' price remained stable while for maize recorded a decrease compared to the previous month.
- Terms of Trade recorded an increase for the month under review compared to the previous month.
- Utilization indicators
- During the month under review there was an increase in the number of children under five years at risk of malnutrition (MAUC<135mm).

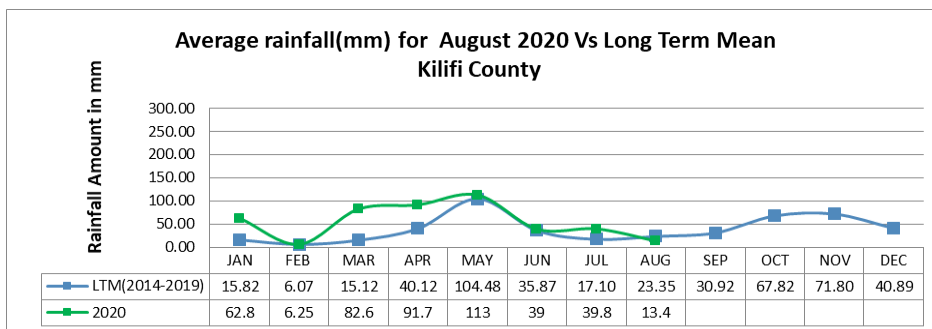
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal
Average Rainfall (mm)	13.4	23.35
VCI	58.72	35-50
Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	In Migration	No migration
Livestock Body Conditions	7	6-8
Milk Production Ltr/hh/day	6.5	4.3
Crop condition	Harvesting	Harvesting
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	102.3	77
Milk Consumption (% range)	2.0	1.5
Average Water Distance for Households (Km)	1.9	3.7
Average Grazing-Water point Distance (Km)	2.7	3.6
Utilization indicators	Colour	Normal ranges
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	Green and yellow	Green

<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

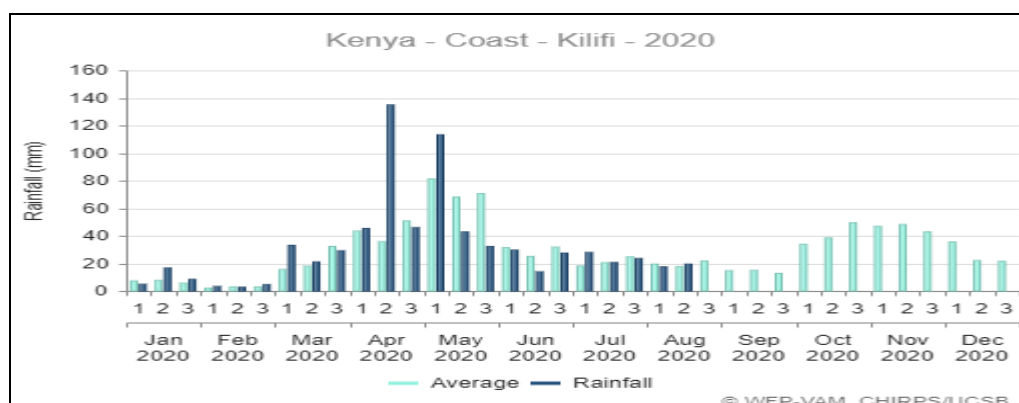
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall performance

- The amount of rainfall recorded in August decreased by 66.3 percent compared to the previous month.
- The livestock farming zone of Magarini sub county recorded the highest amount of 21.5mm while the food cropping zone recorded lowest average of 8.1mm
- The current amount was 43 percent lower than long term mean at this time of the year.



- August recorded RFE stability compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.

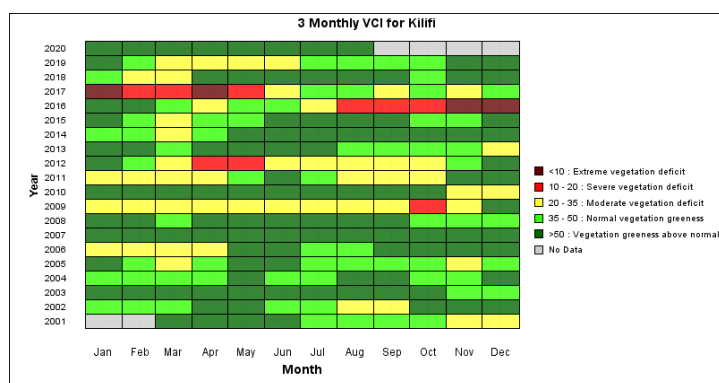


2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

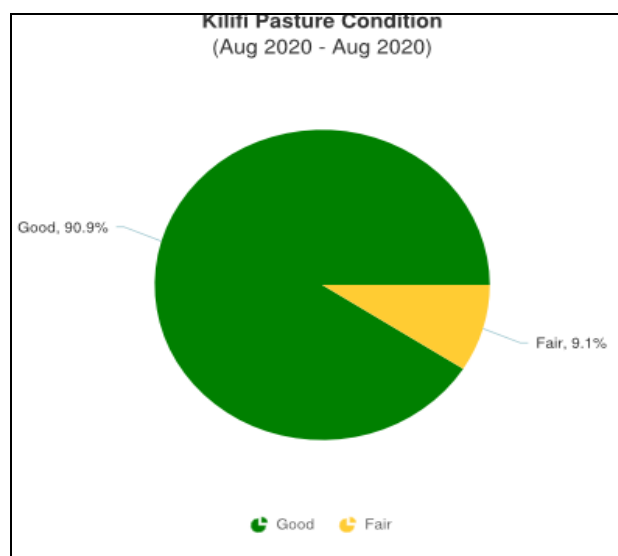
2.1 Vegetation Condition

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.
- The 3M- VCI for the county was 58.72 indicating above normal vegetation greenness better than the 2019 condition for the same time.

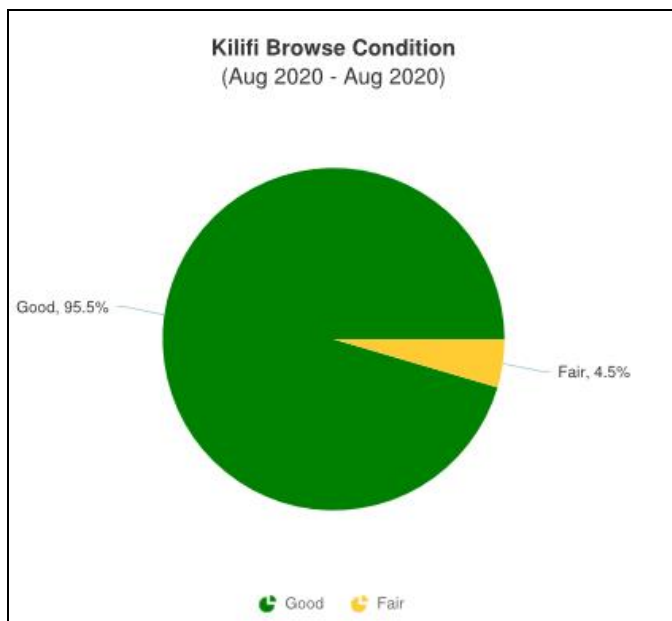


2.1.2 Pasture



- Sampled areas in August recorded 90.9 percent good pasture condition while 9.1 percent recorded fair pasture condition with livestock and Marginal Mixed zones recording a declining trend.
- Pasture expected to last for about one-two months as the dry spell continued to bite.
- Pasture condition was normal during this time of the year.

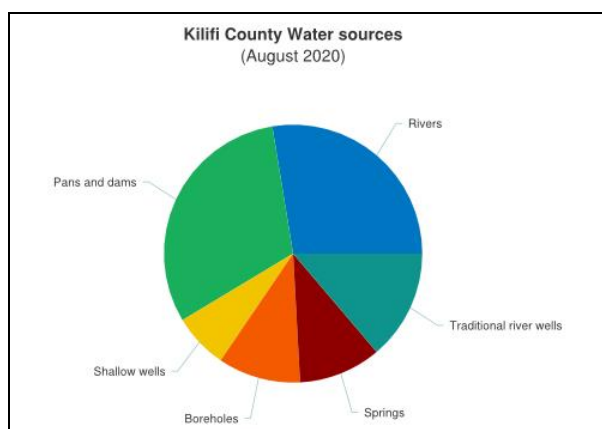
2.1.3 Browse



- The month of August recorded good browse condition across the livelihood zones with 4.5percent of sampled areas recording fair condition in some parts of the county.
- Browse expected to last for an average of three to four months.
- Browse condition was normal at this time of the year.

2.2 Water Resources

2.2.1 Water Sources

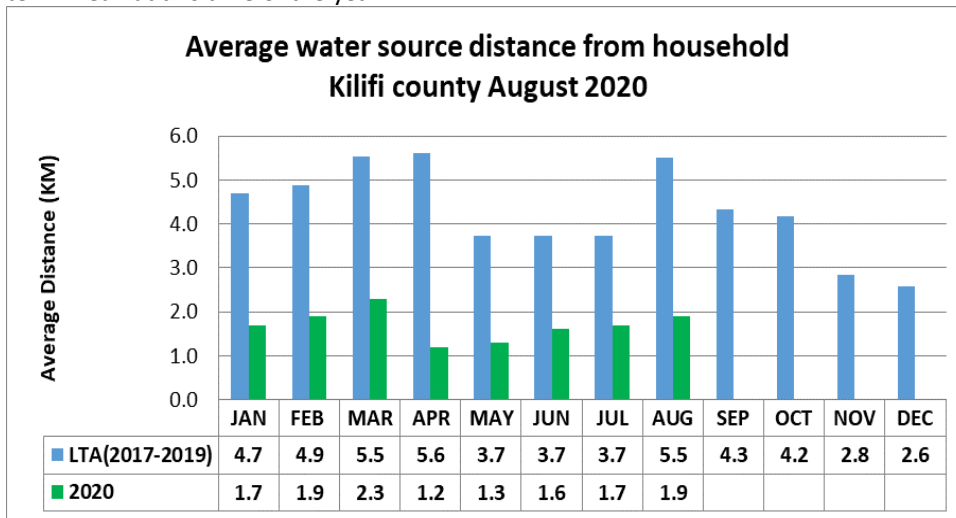


- A high percent of sampled households depended on pans, dams and Rivers as their main source of water.
- Sources expected to be reliable for an average of four months.
- Water sources were normal during this time of the year.

2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

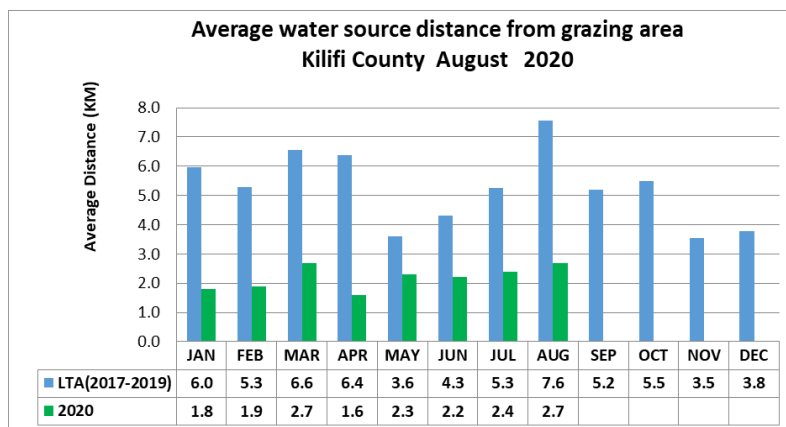
- Average distance to water sources recorded a slight increase compared to the previous month.

- The slight increase can be attributed to decrease in water quality in some pans and dams which were the main sources.
- The average distance during the month under review was 65 percent lower compared to the long-term mean at this time of the year.



2.2.3 Livestock access to water

- The month under review recorded an increase in average distance to water sources compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to deterioration of pastures in some parts of the county forcing livestock keepers walk for long distance in search for better pasture thus increased distance to water points.
- The average distance was 54.7 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 August recorded good livestock body condition for all species.
- Body condition was normal at this time of the year due to minimal stress in access to water, pasture and browse.
- Good livestock body condition expected to be recorded for an average of three months.

3.1.2 Livestock disease

- No diseases were reported during the month of August.

3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- Cases of inter-migration of cattle and camels from Tana River into Magarini and Ganze sub counties.

3.1.4 Milk production

- Milk production in August recorded an increase compared to the previous month from 4.8ltrs/hh/day to 6.5ltrs/hh/day.
- The increase can be attributed to good body condition following availability of water and pasture.
- The production was 51 percent above long term mean at this time of the year.

3.2 Rain Fed Crop Production

3.2.1 Stage and condition of food crops

- Following the long rains harvest of the main crop, maize, the main crop in the farms was cassava and some parts in Kilifi South sub county still recorded ready green maize for the late planted crop.
- Cassava crop across the livelihood zones was in good condition.

3.2.2. Crop Harvest

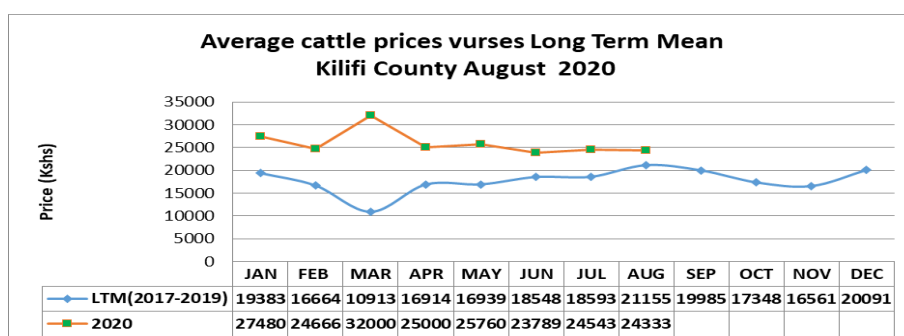
- The month of August recorded final harvest of the long rains maize crop.
- Few farmers recorded harvesting of green grams and cow peas

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. LIVESTOCK FARM GATE

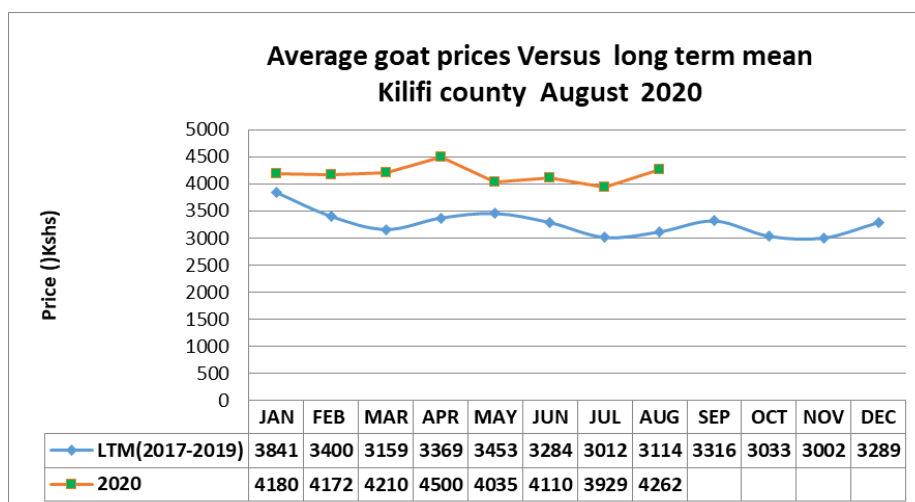
4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- Average price for a 4-year bull remained stable during the month under review.
- August recorded an average price Kshs 24, 333 compared to the previous month at Kshs. 24,543.
- The stability is attributed to good cattle body condition and stability in supply and demand as markets operations remained low.
- The current average price was 15 percent higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.1.2 Goat prices

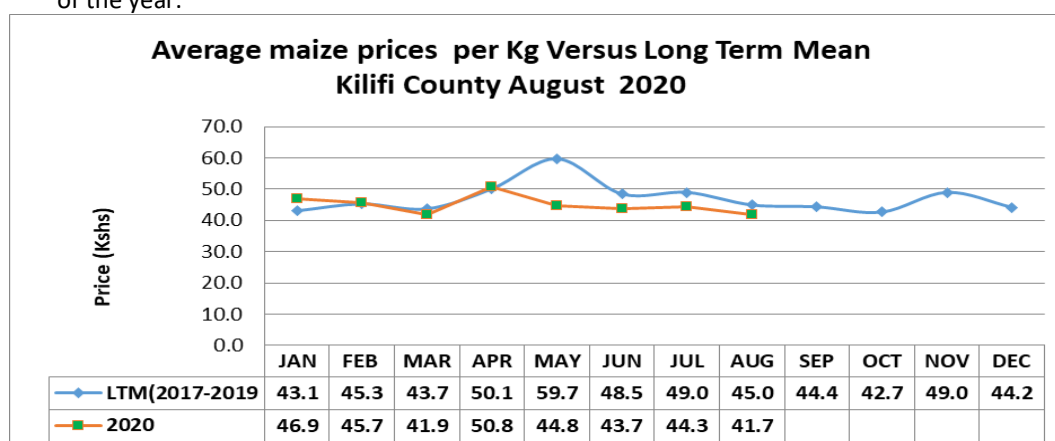
- There was a slight increase (8%) in average price of a 3-year-old medium sized buck during the month under review compared to the previous month from Kshs.3929 to Kshs. 4262
- The increase can be attributed to decrease in supply during the month.
- The current average price was 27 percent higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.2 Crop prices

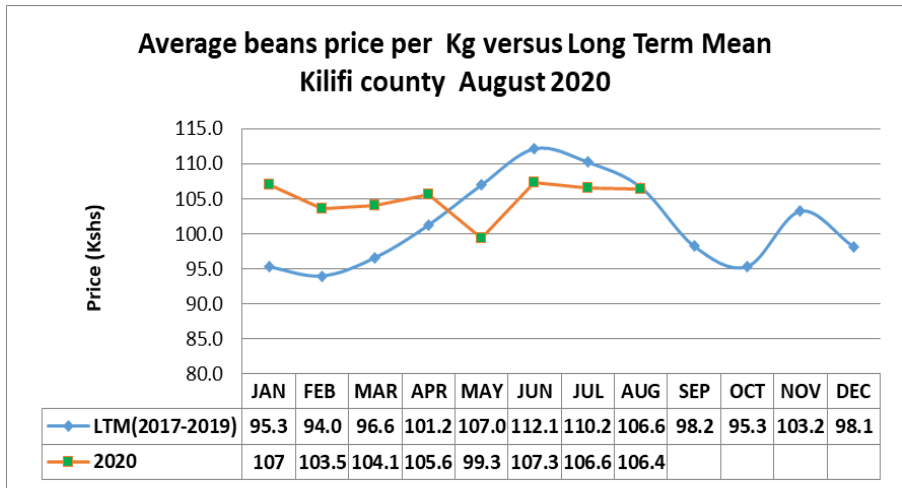
4.2.1 Maize

- The average price of a kilo of maize recorded a 6 percent decrease to Ksh 41.70 from Ksh 44.30 recorded the previous month.
- The decrease can be attributed 2020 long rains harvest across most parts in the livelihood zones.
- The current average maize price was 7.3 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



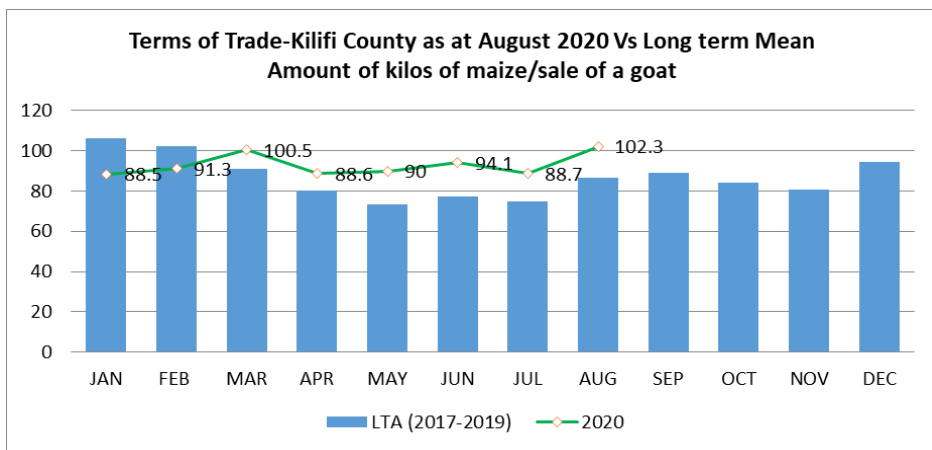
4.2.2 Beans

- The average price of a kilo of beans remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed to harvesting of long rains green grams and cow peas.
- The current average price/kg was the same as 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 (102 kilos of maize) recorded an increase as compared to the previous month which was 88.7 kilos of maize.
- The increase can be attributed to decrease in average price of maize compared to the previous month and an increase in average price of goats.
- ToT for the month under review was higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



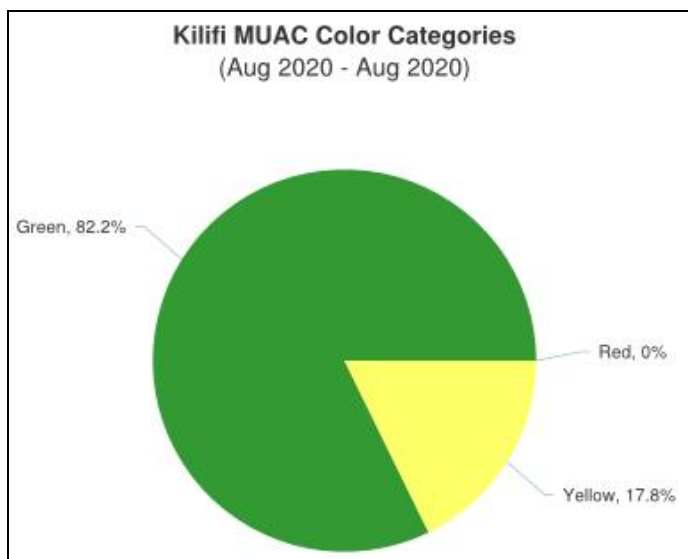
5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- Milk consumption remained stable at 2ltrs/hh/day for the month of August compared to the previous month and slightly higher compared to the short term mean of 15.ltrs/hh/day at this time of the year.

5.2 Health and Nutrition Status

- The month of August recorded an increase in the number of sampled children at risk of malnutrition compared to the previous month.

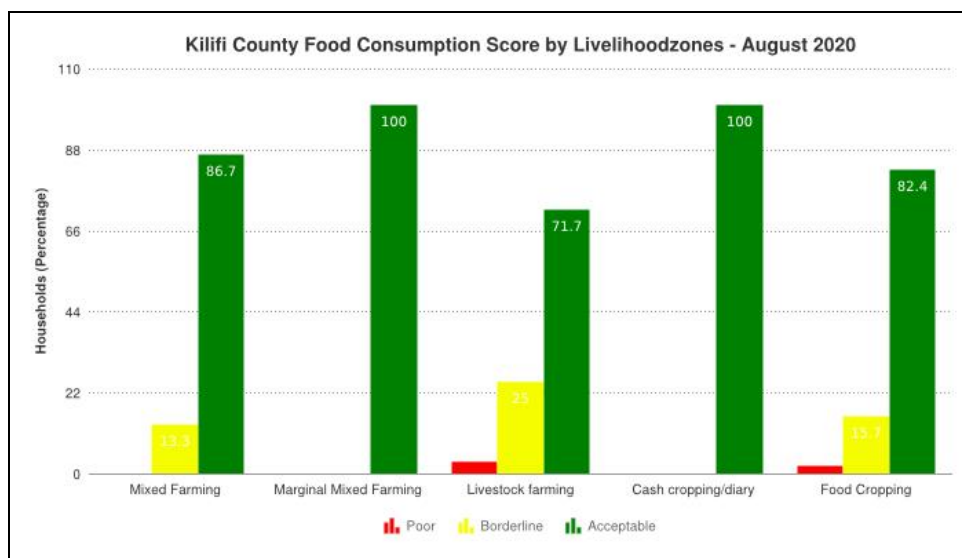


Note: (MUAC less than 110mm (11.0cm), RED COLOUR, indicates Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), MUAC of between 110mm (11.0cm) and 125mm (12.5cm), RED COLOUR indicates Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), MUAC of between 125mm (12.5cm) and 135mm (13.5cm), YELLOW COLOUR, indicates that the child is at risk for acute malnutrition while MUAC over 135mm (13.5cm), GREEN COLOUR, indicates that the child is well nourished.)

- The month of August recorded 17.8 percent of the sampled children were at risk of malnutrition (<135mm).
- This is a significant increase compared to the previous month.

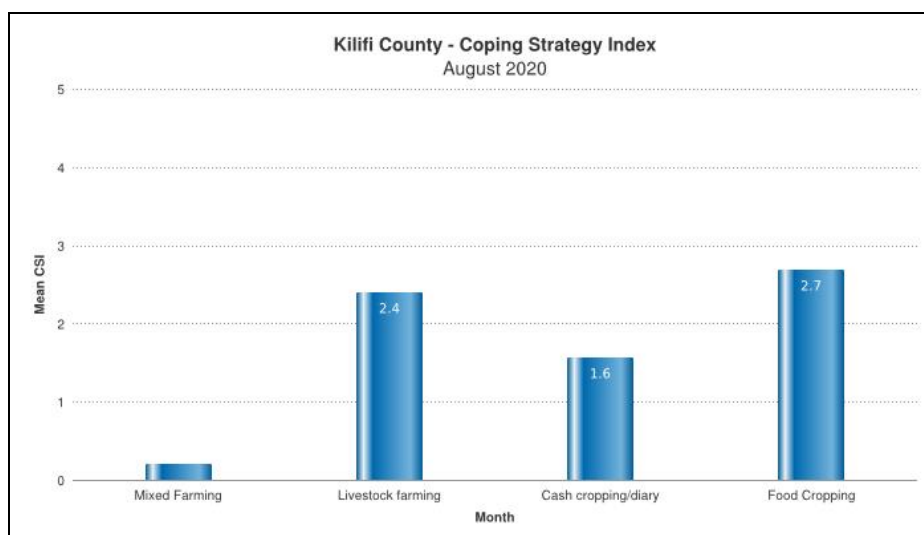
5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

- A high proportion of sampled households from livelihood zones recorded acceptable food consumption with some household in livestock, mixed farming, food cropping and marginal mixed zones being at boaderline wile a few from Livestock and food cropping recorded poor consumption.
- Food consumption expected to remain stable as households recorded long rains harvest.



5.3 COPING STRATEGIES

- The month of August recorded an average of 1.66 Coping Strategy Index with the Food cropping zone recording the highest score.
- The situation has improved following long rains harvest.



6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food- aid

- Supplementary feeding at health facilities by MoH.

6.2 Non-food aid

Health Sector

- Vitamin A supplementation and De-worming for children 6-59 months by County Government of Kilifi and UNICEF.
- Therapeutic Feeding Programs to manage acute malnutrition (SFP, OTP, ITP) County Government of Kilifi and UNICEF.
- Scheduled Integrated outreaches (Facility based) in hard to reach areas by County Government of Kilifi
- Implementation of family MUAC concept by County Government of Kilifi , UNICEF, NDMA and KRCS.

Agriculture Sector

- Community capacity development on coconut value chain by NARIGP
- Establishment of Agribusiness Development Centre (Cassava Processing Plant factory Building) by County Government of Kilifi

Livestock sector

- Promotion on local chicken production and apiculture by NARGIP.
- Community targeting (Adu and Bamba) wards for improved meat goat production by NDMA
- Disease surveillance by county government-veterinary services department.

Water Sector

- Purchase, distribution and installation of water tanks at strategic points by National government and county government
- Water pipelines extension across the county CGK, IRK and CHEPSA
- Boreholes drilling and Equipping in Marafa, Garashi, Junju and Rabai areas by County Government of Kilifi and ADS Pwani.

EMERGING ISSUES

- The start of in migration of cattle and Camels from Tana River County, cases of conflicts reported in Bamba ward of Ganze sub county.

7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Following availability of pasture and browse, livestock body condition expected to remain good for an average of one two months.
- Milk production expected to remain stable as livestock body condition remained good.
- Food prices expected to remain stable as long rains crop harvest continued across the livelihood zones.
- Average distance to water sources by livestock expected to increase as some parts in the livestock and marginal mixed continued to record deterioration in pasture and browse condition.
- Households' food security expected to remain stable as households recorded fair to good 2020 long rains harvest.
- Food prices expected to remain stable due to current market dynamics (long rains harvest and preference for sifted maize meal).

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Livestock Sector

- Community capacity development on pasture and fodder conservation.
- Support livestock-livelihood diversification e.g goats and chicken mainly in the livestock farming zones
- Support to livestock products value addition.

Water Sector

- Increases sensitization on family MUAC for quality data collection.
- Upscale the purchase, distribution and installation of water tanks at strategic points to boost water access during COVID 19 pandemic.
- Water connection to learning institutions in preparation for reopening in January 2021.
- Construction and rehabilitation of more pans (Mrya Chakwe, Kayafungo and Ndigiria) and dams for increased rain water harvesting.
- Water trucking to areas of Bofu in Adu ward, Magarini sub county and Mrya Chakwe in Sokoke ward, Ganze sub county.

Health Sector

- Provision of supplies for the treatment of moderate malnutrition.
- Targeted Supplementary Provision of supplies for the micronutrient supplementation feeding program during the Covid-19 Pandemic.
- Scale up Family MUAC interventions across the sub counties.
- Implementation of NICHE (Nutrition Improvement through Cash Transfer and Health Education).
- Continuous sensitization of community and stakeholders on COVID 19 protocols to minimize socio-economic impacts of Corona virus.

Agriculture Sector

- Community sensitization on early land preparation for the short rains.
- Timely purchase and distribution of farm inputs.
- Community sensitization on post harvest management.

Coordination

- Close monitoring of the forecasted below normal short rains.
- Community sensitization of Climate Change adaptation
- Close monitoring on socio-economic effects of Corona virus on household food security.