

National Drought Management Authority

GARISSA COUNTY

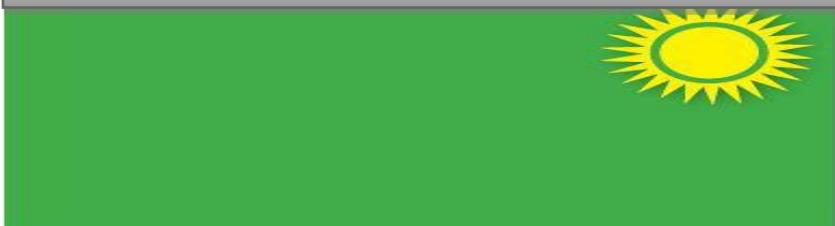
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR MAY 2018



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



MAY EW PHASE



Early Warning Phase Classification		
Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Normal	Improving
Pastoral cattle/sheep	Normal	Improving
Pastoral-all species	Normal	Improving
County	Normal	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	Nil	80 -120
VCI-3Month	76.4	>35
Forage condition	Good	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	2-3	1
Milk Production	1.9	36litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	No migration	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	61	>66
Milk Consumption	1.5	36 litres
Return distance to water sources	5.6	<5 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	12	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	15.8	<13.4
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	5	<20
Food Consumption Score		

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Moderate to mild rainfall was received in the month under review
- The rains were unevenly distributed in time and space
- The average greenness for the county as per the vegetation condition index for 3 months increased from 45.5 to 76.4
- All the sub counties are in vegetation greenness index above normal
- Water sources currently in use are boreholes, River Tana, Benane spring and water pans. Higher percentage of both livestock and household depend on water pans and natural depression.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- 100% of sampled households reported good livestock body condition
- The terms of trade recorded at 61kg of maize per sale of goat and was not favourable to pastoralist as it is below long term average
- No livestock migration was reported
- The current average livestock return distances from grazing field to water sources was 5.6km.
- The malnutrition rate of children under five years mid at risk levels was 15.8% while severely malnourished category reduced to 1.7%. No moderately malnourished children reported

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

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The long rains season that started on 1st dekad of march continued into the month under review and ceased in the second week of the reporting month in most of the sub counties apart from Ijara where coastal showers is realized
- Generally, the performance of the rain for the month was low when compared to previous month.
- Ijara Sub County had received more rainfall in the month under review compared to other sub counties.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPARTIAL DISTRIBUTION

Moderate to mild rainfall was received in some few areas in the county. The rainfall was unevenly distributed in time and space and below average.

2. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The average greenness for the county as per the vegetation condition index for 3 months tremendously increased from 45.5 to 76.4 indicating vegetation greenness above normal.
- The improved vci condition was attributed to the impact of the long rain season.
- All the sub counties are in vegetation greenness above normal.
- Balambala Sub County has the highest vci value of 99.4 while Ijara has the lowest vci value of 61.59.

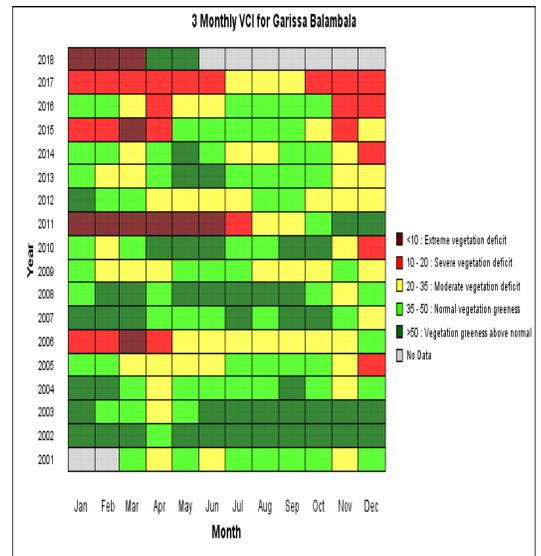
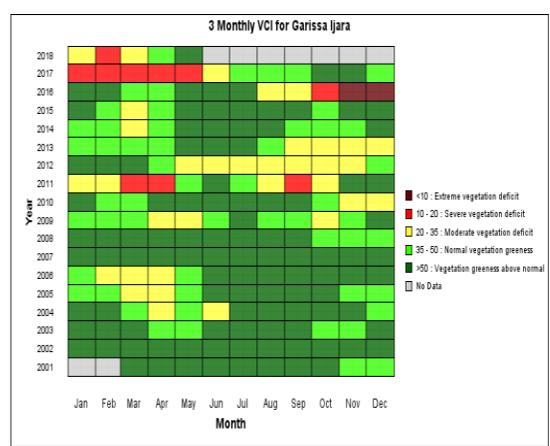
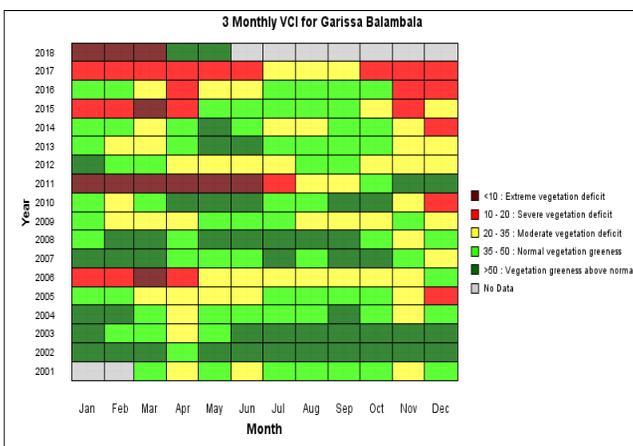


Figure 1. Garissa county vegetation condition index

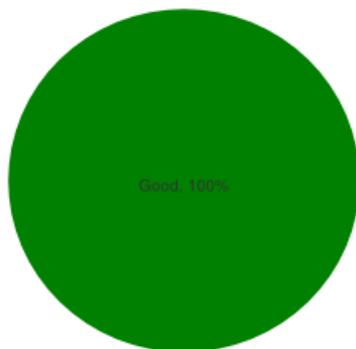


Figure, 2&3: VCI Matrix for Balambala and Ijara sub counties, 2001 – 2018

2.2 Pasture condition

- 100 % of sampled communities reported good pasture condition.
- The quality and quantity of pasture condition greatly improved when compared with previous month.
- The improved pasture was as a result of adequate rainfall received in the long rain season. The positive trend was observed across all the livelihood zones.
- The pasture condition is anticipated to last and sustain pastoralists for 5 months.

Garissa Pasture Condition (May 2018 - May 2018)



Good

2.1.3 Browse

- 100 % of sampled communities reported good browse condition across all the livelihood zones.
- The browse condition in terms of quality and quantity has greatly improved when compared to the previous month.
- The positive trend was due to the impact of long rains season received.
- The browse condition is expected to sustain the livestock farmers for 6 months in all the livelihood zones.

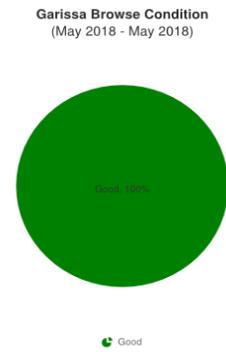


Fig. 5. Browse condition

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

The current water sources are 37.8 % water pans and dams, 20% River, ponds 6.7% and 35.6% boreholes.

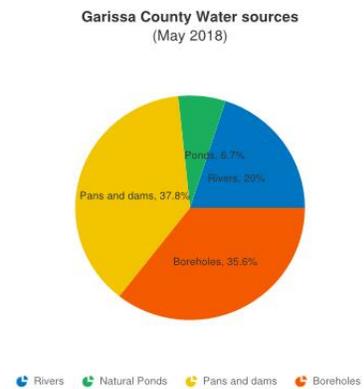


Figure 6. water sources

2.2 Household access and Utilization

- The average return distances from household to water sources was 3.7 km.
- The current distance is slightly above the long term average for the month.
- Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest trekking distance at 3.2 km. while the Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest distance at 2km.

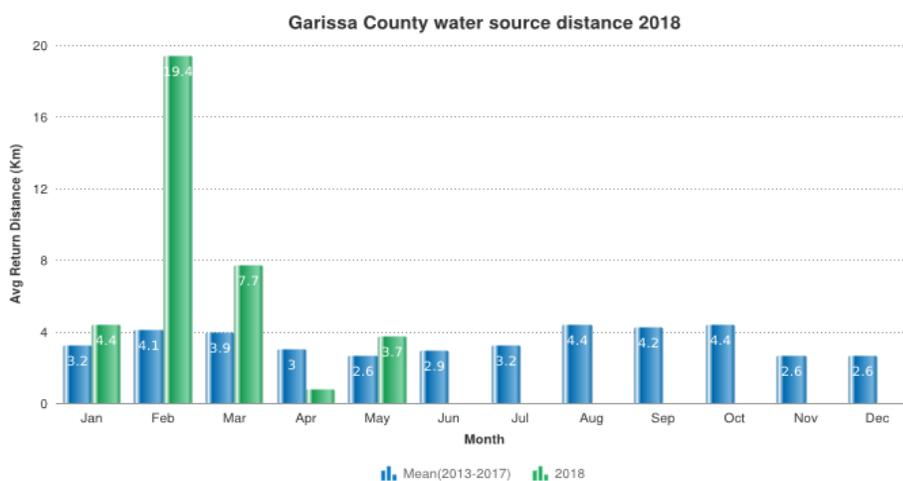


Fig 7: Distance to water sources May 2018

2.2.3 Livestock access

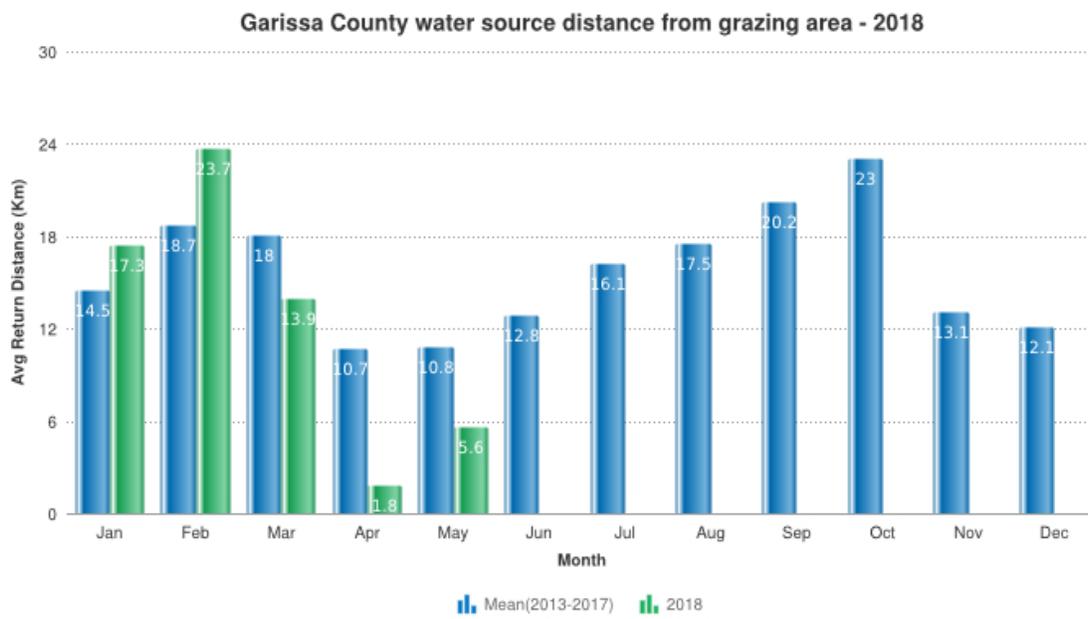


Fig 8: Garissa Livestock body condition may 2018

- The current average livestock return distances from grazing field to water sources was 5.6 km which indicated below long term average recorded at 10.8
- When compared with previous month the return distance is stable and no variations noted.
- Agro- Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest livestock trekking distance at 6km while Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the lowest distance at 4.5km.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- 100% of sampled households reported good livestock body condition scored at one.
- The livestock body condition improved when compared to previous month because of the impact of the long rains.
- The positive trend was observed across the livelihood zones.

Garissa Livestock Body Condition
(May 2018 - May 2018)

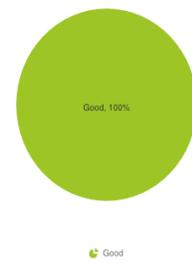


Fig.9. livestock body condition

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- There was no major outbreak of livestock diseases reported in the month under review
- However, there were reported cases of sheep and goat pox and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia across the livelihood zones.

3.1.3 Milk Production

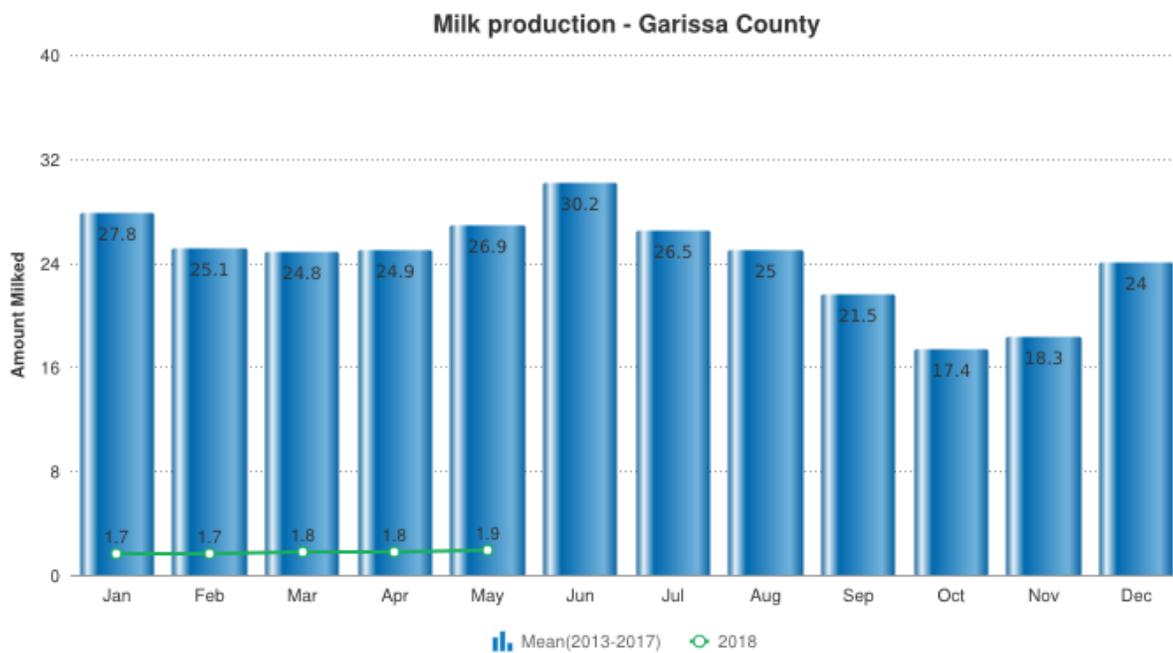


Fig 10: Trends of average milk production per households for Garissa County

- The average household milk production increased from 1.8 litres to 1.9 litres.
- However, the current production level is below the long term average (2013-2017) recorded at 26.9 litres.
- The low production in comparison to the long term mean is attributed to low calving rate due to the previous prolonged drought and most herd still remain outside the homestead.
- The production remains the same across the livelihood zones.
- The market price of 750ml bottles is Ksh90 the same for previous month.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

There were no crops planted in the month under review.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

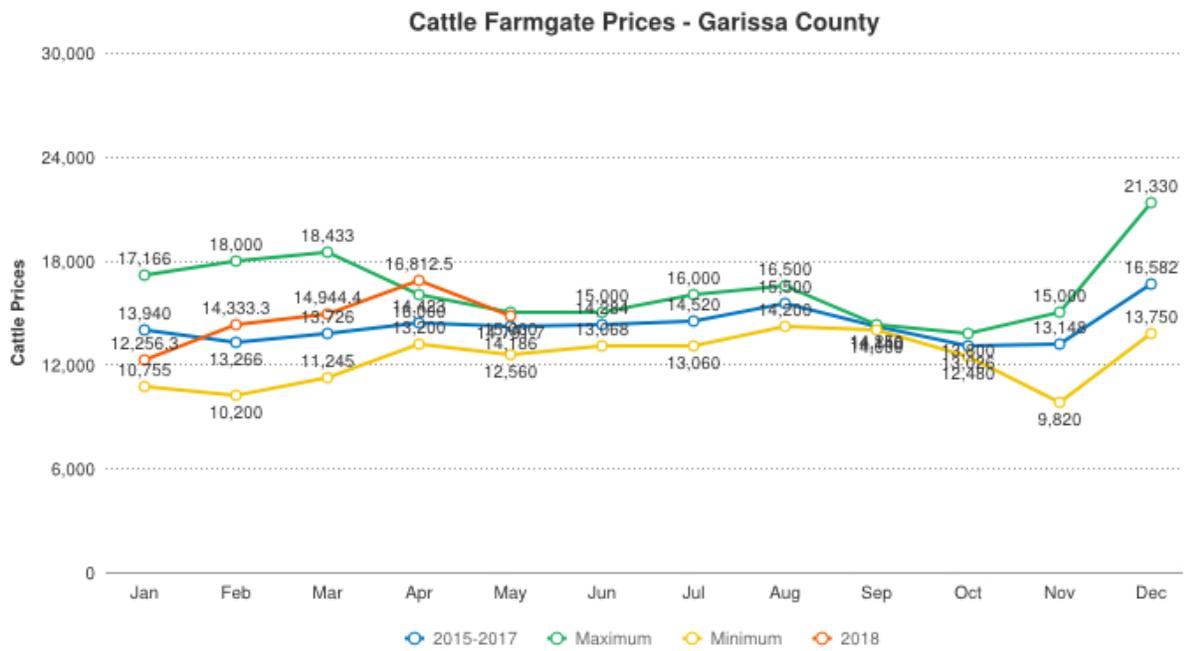


Fig 11: Trends of cattle prices for Garissa County

- The current average cattle price decreased from ksh 1,6812 to ksh 14,165 in the month under review.
- However, the current price is below the long term average. The decreased average price of cattle was attributed to presence of few prospective buyers in the market against high demand during the Holly month of Ramadan.
- Pastoral livelihood zone has recorded the highest price at ksh18, 200. while pastoral all species livelihood zone fetched the lowest price at ksh 13,500.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goats)

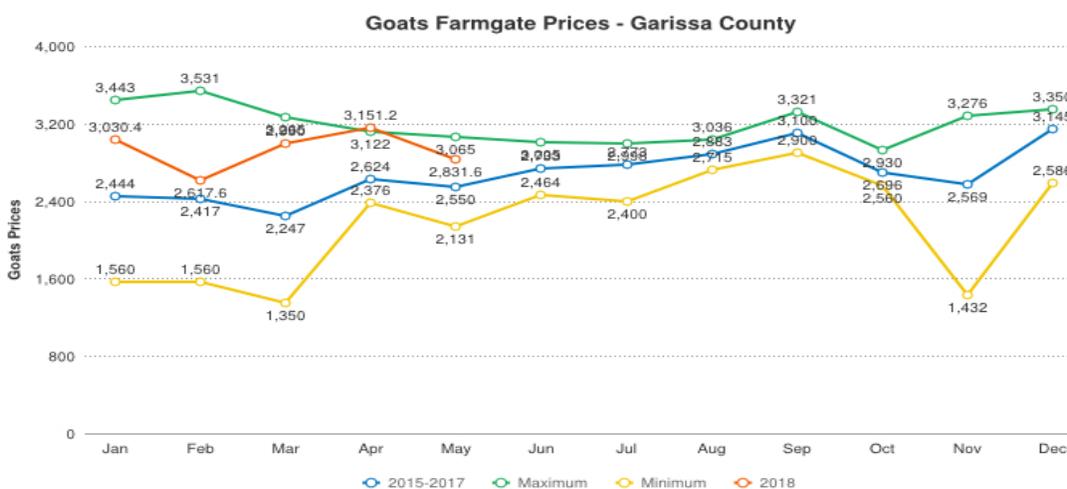


Fig 12: Trends of goat farm gate prices

- The average price of goats for the month decreased from kshs3336 to ksh 2831.6.
- The decreased average price was attributed to presence of few prospective buyers in the market against high demand during the Holly month of Ramadan.
- Agro pastoral livelihood zone had the highest goat price at ksh 3600 while pastoral All species fetched the lowest price at ksh 2750.
- The current price is above the long term average recorded at ksh 3122.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

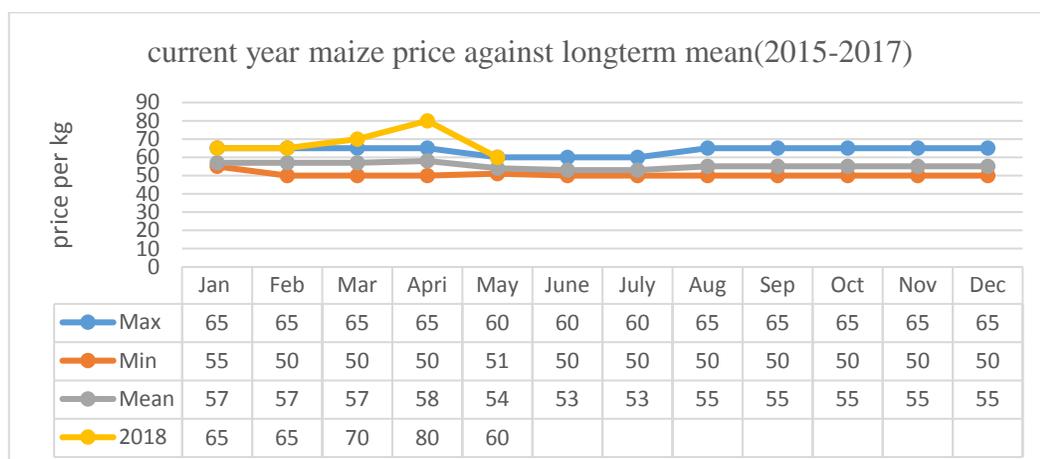


Fig 13: Trends of Maize prices for Garissa County, 2015-2017

- The average maize price for the month reduced from ksh 80 per kg to ksh 60 per kg.
- The reduced price was due to low demand for the item since milk availability at household level has improved.
- However, the current price is above the long term average recorded at ksh 54.
- The pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest price of ksh 70 while the Agro Pastoral recorded the lowest price at ksh 50.

4.2.2 Sifted Maize Meal

- The average price for sifted maize meal remained stable at ksh 100 per kg.
- The current price when compared with the long term average is not favourable to pastoralist.
- The average price recorded was the same across the livelihoods zones.

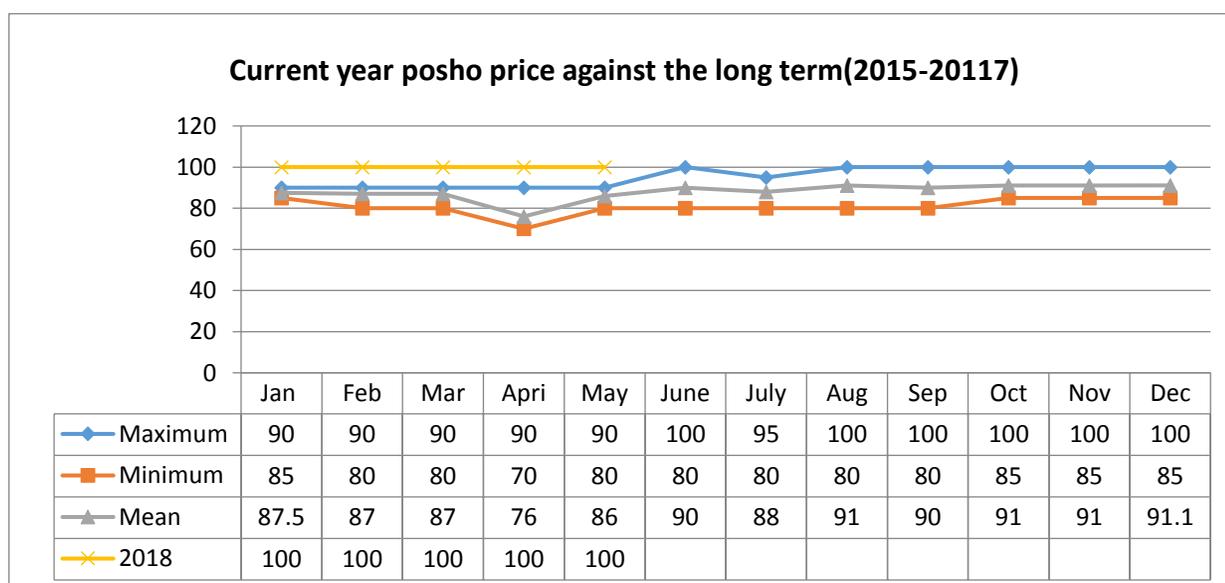


Fig 14: Trends of Sifted Maize Meal prices for Garissa County, 2015 -2017

4.2.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- The current terms of trade for pastoralists is at 61 kg of maize per goat sold.
- The terms of trade have improved when compared with previous month but below the long term average recorded at 69.5kg
- Agro pastoral All species livelihood zone has the highest term of trade at 58 while - Pastoral livelihood zone recorded lowest terms of trade at 41 kg of maize per goat sold.
- The improved trend was due to reduced maize price across all the livelihood zones.

Current Terms of trade(TOT) against the long term mean(2015-2017)

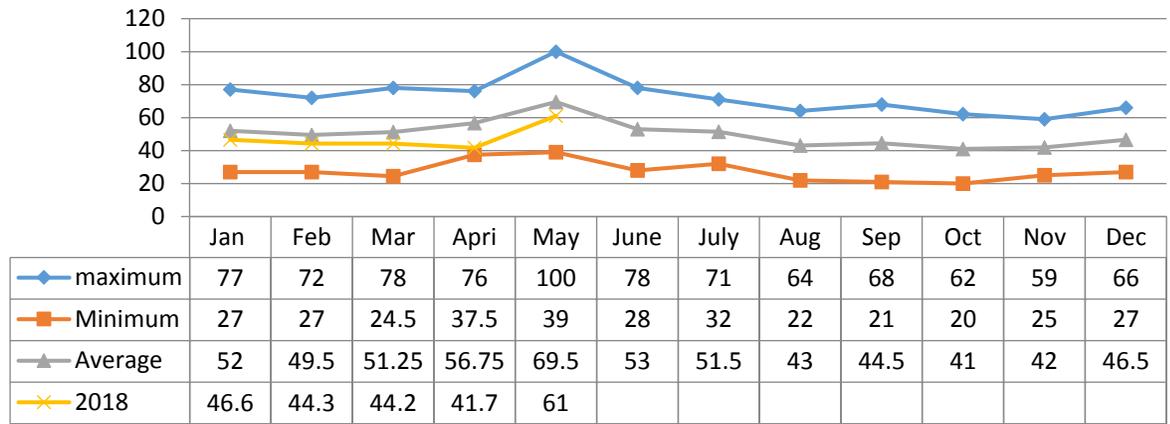


Fig 15: Trends of terms of trade for Garissa County, 2015-2017

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportion of households with poor food consumption score for the month was 7.3% those with poor score, 34.6% borderline and 58 % acceptable
- The proportion of households in the poor food consumption category had reduced.
- Fafi sub county has the highest proportions of households with poor food consumption at 33.9% while Lagdera sub county recorded lowest in the poor category at 4%.
- The agro- pastoral all species livelihood zones have highest proportions of household with poor food consumption at 30.4 % while Pastoral livelihood zone has the lowest households with poor food consumption score at 1.6%.
- The charts below show the comparison of the food consumption score based on livelihood zones and by sub counties.

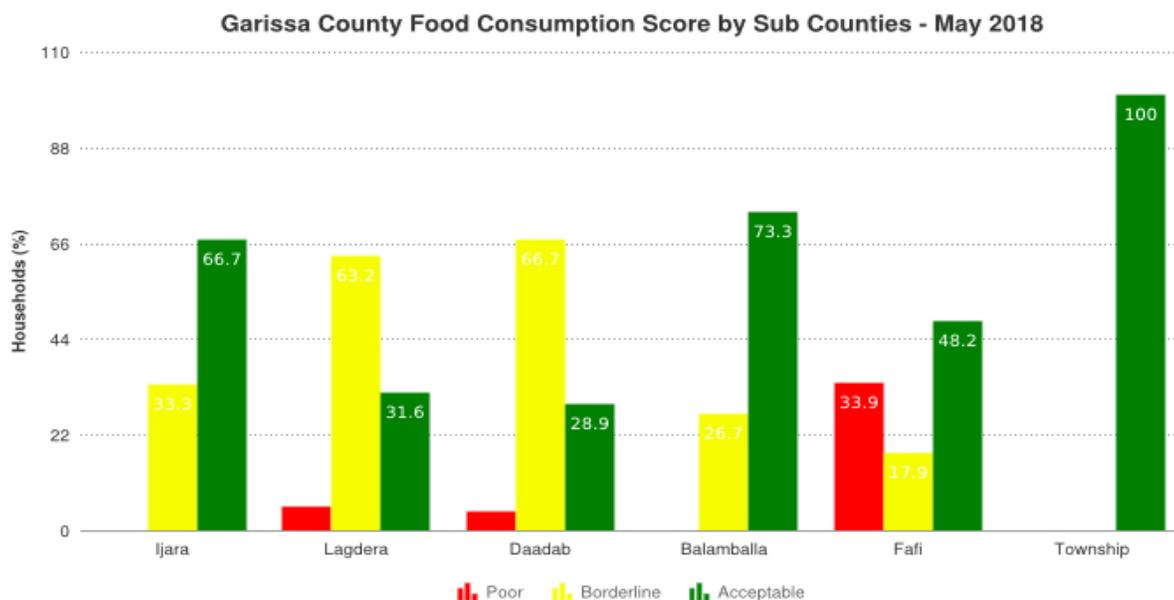


Fig 16: Garissa County food consumption score by sub county

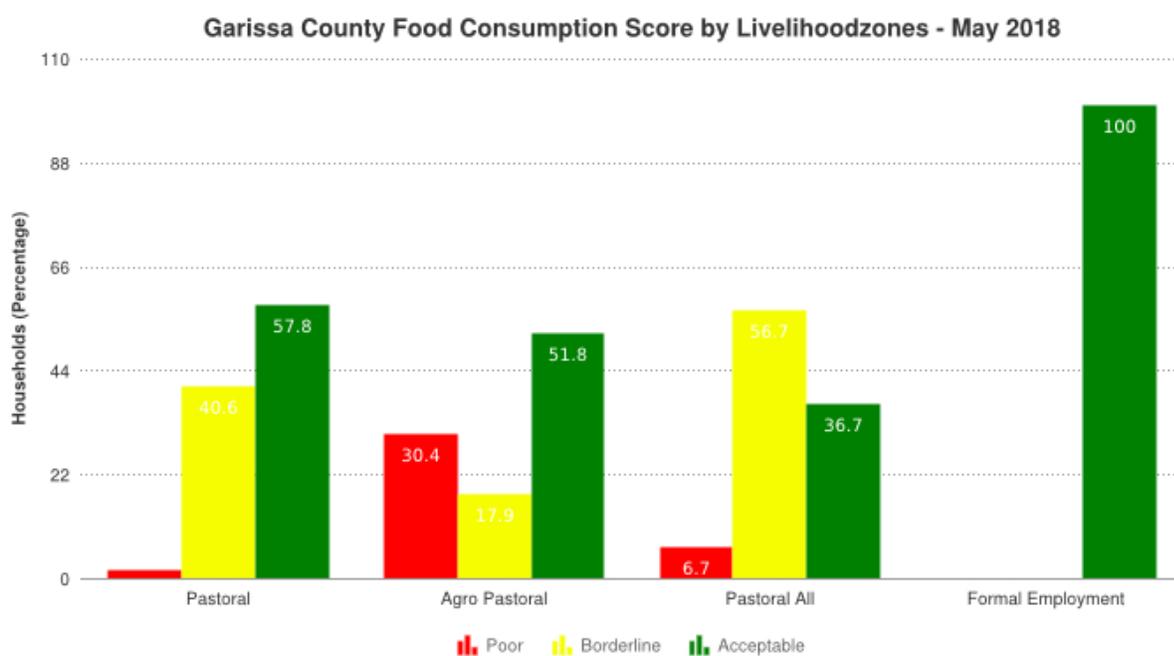


Fig 17: Garissa County food consumption score by livelihood

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average milk consumption per household for the month was stable at 1.5 litres.
- The current milk consumption per household was below the long term average recorded at 21.6 litres.

- Pastoral All species livelihood zones recorded the highest milk consumption while Pastoral cattle and sheep livelihood zones recorded the lowest milk consumption levels.

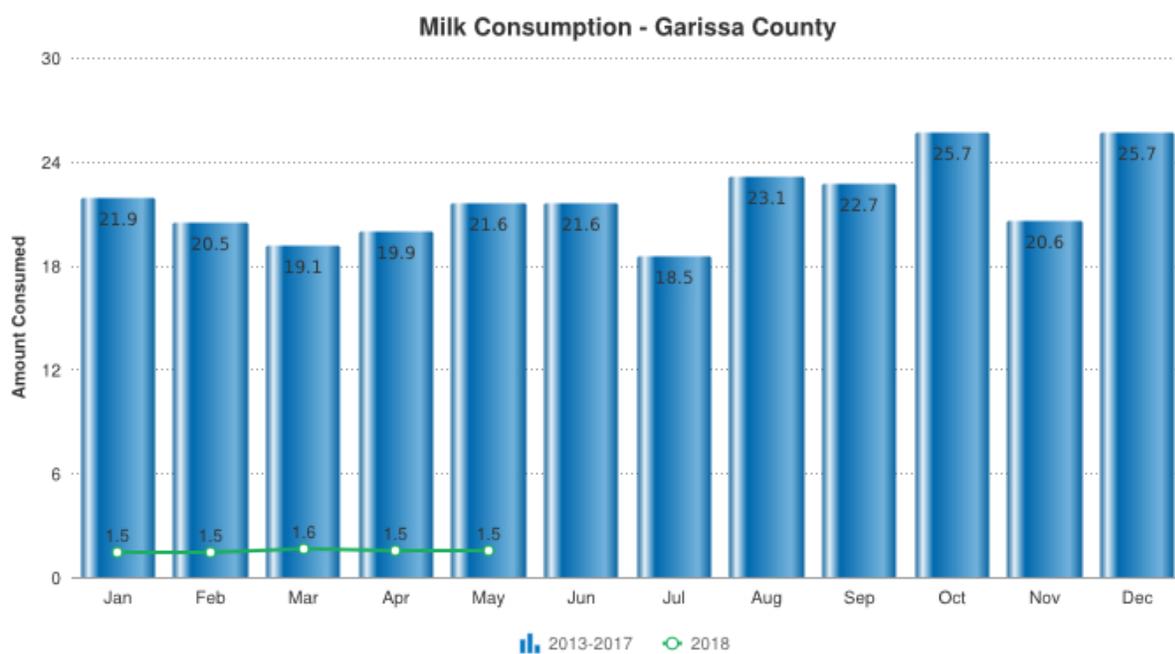


Fig 18: Trends of Milk consumption for Garissa County, 2013-2017

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The malnutrition rate of children under five years mid at risk levels and sever levels was recorded at 15.8%, and 1.7% respectively. There were no cases of moderately malnourished children reported.
- The reduced malnutrition levels were attributed to improved milk production and high interventions undertaken by partners.
- The current average malnutrition level was slightly below the long term average recorded at 16.7 %.

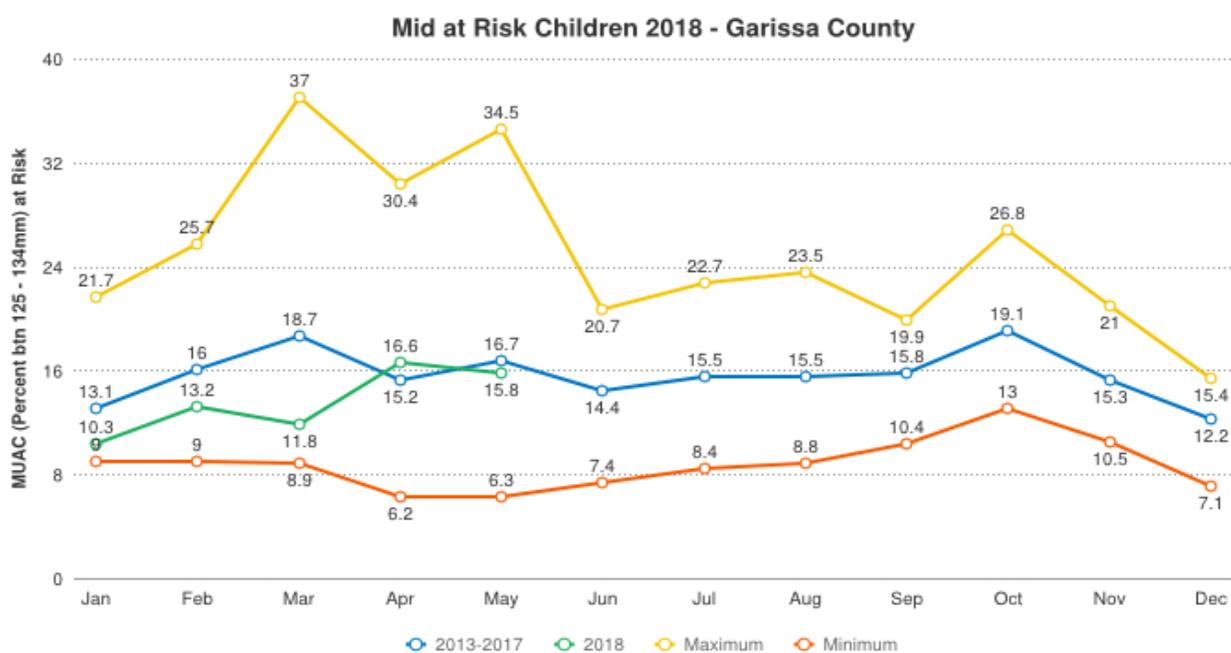


Fig 19: Trends in the proportion of U5 mid at risk of malnutrition in Garissa County, 2018

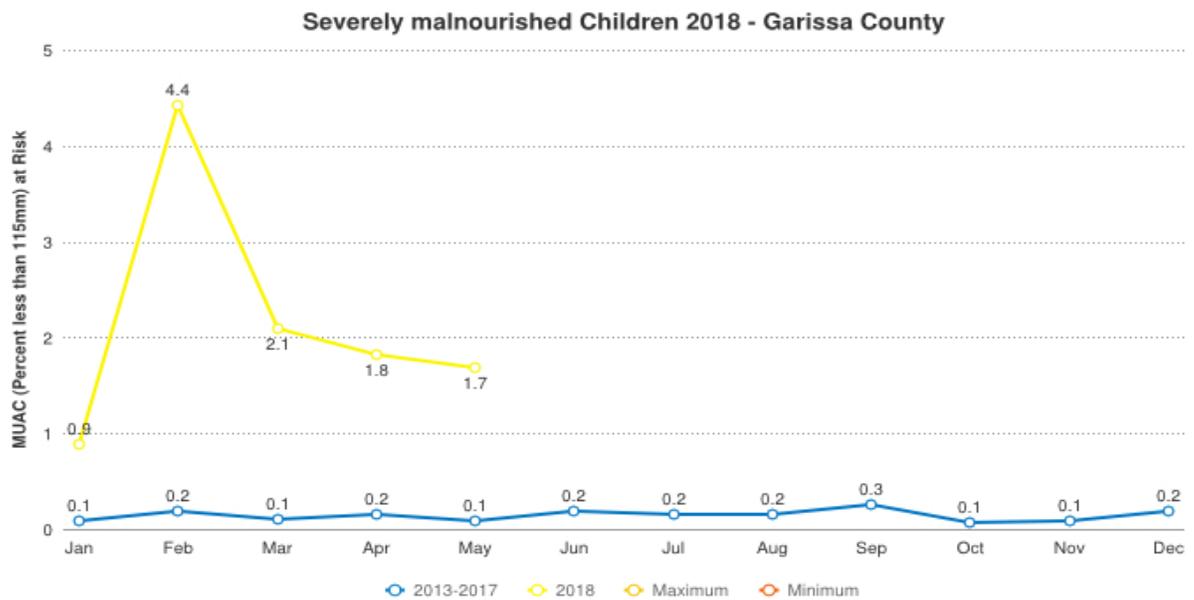


Fig 20: Trends in the proportion of U5 Severely malnourished children

5.3.2 Health

- There was no outbreak of human disease reported in the month under review.
- However, there is an outbreak of cholera in Madogo of Tana River County which is very close to Garissa town where there is high movement of people from both sides.
- Cases of upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea, skin infection, urinary tract infection and malaria were reported by the health facilities.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES INDEX

- The average coping strategies index was 12 in the month under review.
- The coping strategies index increased when compared to the previous month.
- The increased trend was attributed to the recent floods that destroyed the livelihoods of the people forcing them to embrace the coping strategies. Pastoral livelihood zone has the highest index at 7.5 while Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest index at 1.9.
- The graphs below indicate the mean copying strategy based on the livelihood zones.

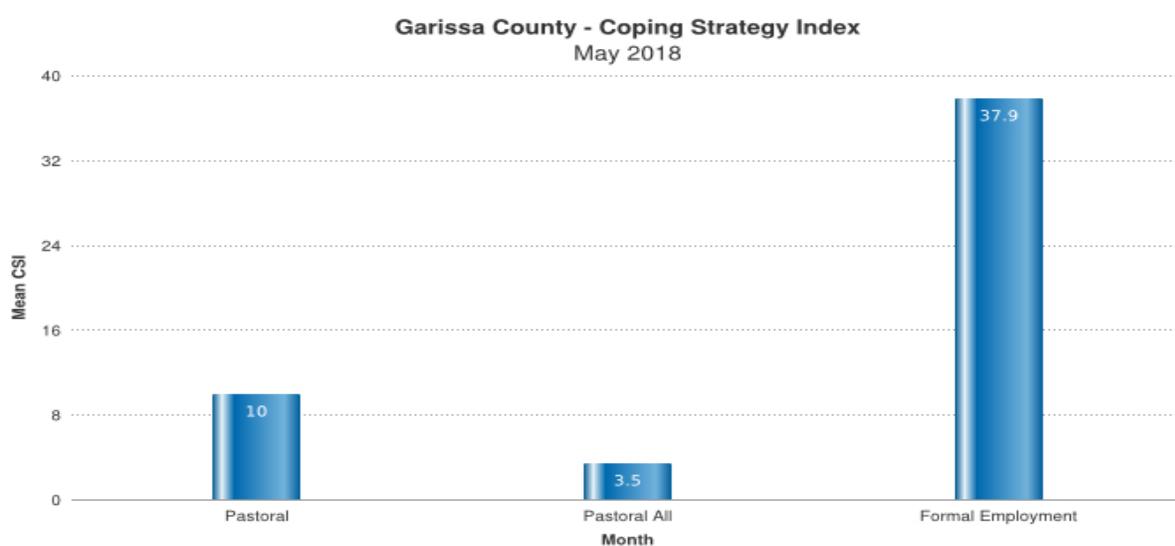


Fig 21: Trends in coping strategy index

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTION

Activity	Beneficiaries	Implementers
Distribution of household utensils to flood affected households.	20400 persons	Krcs and partners
Management of acute malnutrition.	26323 beneficiaries	MOH, Mercy USA, TDH,IRC
IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods).	150715	MOH ,UNICEF
Cash transfer for needy and poor households.	3600	Krcs
Provision of beddings to the flood affected households.	1000	County government
Cash transfer by for enhanced retention targeting Dadaab sub county.	300 pupils	WINDLE TRUST INTERNATIONAL KENYA

6.2 FOOD AID

Provision of supplementary feeding programme for the management of malnutrition in the health facilities targeting 2240 children and general food aid distribution to poor households.

7. EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

No conflict was reported during the month under review. However, threats of insecurity exist in areas along the border with Somalia.

7.2 Migration

There was no livestock out migration reported during the month. However, in migration was reported within sub counties.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The long rains season ceased in the second week of the month in all the sub counties apart from Ijara sub county where heavy coastal showers was reported.
- The forage condition is expected to continue to improve until the end of the season and thereafter anticipated to sustain livestock production till the next season.
- The forage condition is expected to improve the livestock body condition hence anticipated market price increase in the next three months.
- The food security situation is expected to improve in the next three months.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provision of food aid to households affected by floods.
- Provision of water treatment chemicals and water storage tanks.
- Rehabilitation of road network destroyed by the flash floods.
- Provision of assorted non-food items to displaced households along the flood affected zones.
- Provision of school meals to ECD centers that are within the schools.
- Livestock disease surveillance and vaccination against reported diseases.
- Surveillance for epidemic prone diseases.
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion.
- Support to crop farmers on best crop practices.