

National Drought Management Authority

GARISSA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2019



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



JUNE EWS PHASE



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Cession of the log rains season was on 3rd dekad of May. During the month the ijara sub county received offseason rainfall.
- The average greenness for the county as per the vegetation condition index for 3 months increased from 19.13 of severe vegetation deficit to 2169 of moderate vegetation deficit category.
- Dadaab ,Lagdera ,Township and fafi Sub counties are in severe vegetation deficit
- Ijara sub county is in normal vegetation greenness with reducing trend.
- The current water sources are river, boreholes, and few water pans.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- 75% of sampled communities reported poor livestock body condition with a score of 3-4 and 21% reported fair livestock body condition with a score of 2-3 and 4% reported good body condition.
- The terms of trade for the month was 40.7 kg of maize per goat sold, when compared with the previous month the terms of trade reduced.
- The average livestock return distance to water sources was 29.8km, when compared with previous month distance increased by 2.9%
- The mid at risk levels for children under five years was 18.5% indicating above normal..

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Alarm	Worsening
Pastoral cattle/sheep	Alarm	Worsening
Pastoral-all species	Alarm	Worsening
County	Alarm	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	Nil	80 -120
VCI-3Month	21.69	>35
Forage condition	poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	3-4	1
Milk Production	1.8	2.5litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Out migration	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	40.7	>66
Milk Consumption	1.5	2.5 litres
Return distance to water sources	29.8	<5 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	5	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	18.5	<13.4
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	14.88	<20
Food Consumption Score	16.5	>35

<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 ▪ Wedding 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The long rains season session was on the 3rd dekad of the month of May which was normal

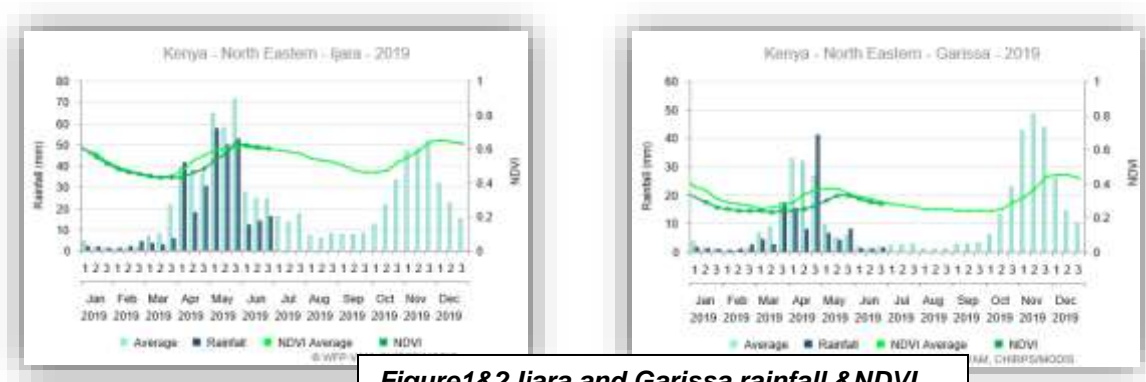


Figure 1&2 Ijara and Garissa rainfall & NDVI

- Off season rainfall was received in Ijara sub county, other parts of the county remained dry.
- The amount received on the 3rd dekad was 18mm.

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 slightly increased from 19.13 of severe vegetation deficit category to 21.69 of moderate vegetation deficit category.
- Dadaab, Township, Lagdera and Fafi Sub counties are in severe vegetation deficit
- Balambala subcounty is in moderate vegetation deficit category.
- Ijara sub county is in normal vegetation greenness with reducing trend.
- When compared with the previous year the vegetation condition index was worse .
- It is expected the trend to decrease for all subcounties except Ijara that realised off season rainfall

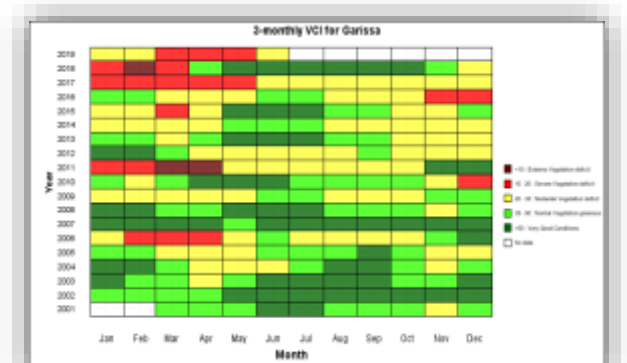


Figure 3: Garissa VCI for 3 month

2.1.2 Pasture condition

- 75 % of the sampled communities reported poor pasture condition, 21% reported fair pasture condition and 4% reported good pasture condition.
- The pasture condition reduced in quality and quantity when compared with previous month
- The trend was attributed to continuous grazing and limited pasture growth during the long rains season
- The current pasture condition is expected to impact negatively on the livestock body condition and forced pastoralist to migrate to areas of Ijara sub county and across the border to Somalia.
- The current pasture is expected to last for 2 months.

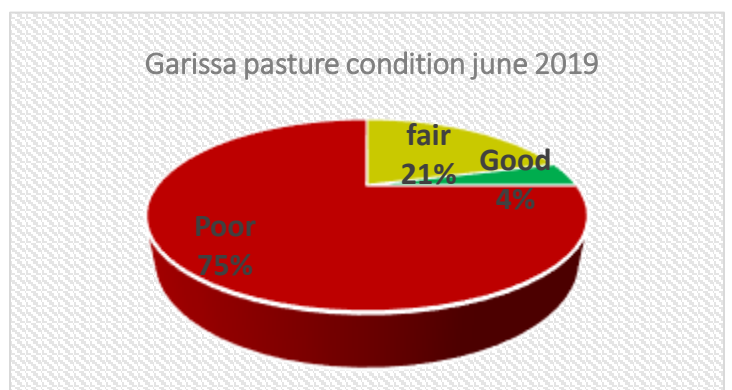


Figure 4. Garissa pasture condition

2.1.3 Browse

- 75% of sampled communities reported poor browse condition while 17% and 8% reported fair and good browse condition respectively.
- The browse condition reduced in quality and quantity across all the livelihoods.
- The trend was due to poor performance of the long rains season and livestock concentrations in areas that realised rains during the season leading to depletion. The strong winds realised during the month increased shedding of leaves thus contributing to the negative trend.
- The browse condition is expected to last for two months.

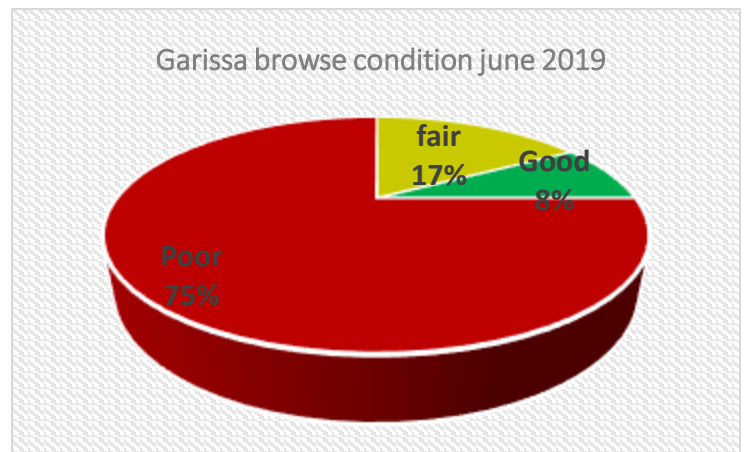


Figure 5. browse condition

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The current water sources are Boreholes, Pans/dams and river tana. There is concentration on the permanent water sources with boreholes registering the highest dependence.
- Availability of water reduced when compared with previous month.
- Access to was sources reduced due to high concentration of livestock at watering point thus increasing waiting time.
- Water pans currently in use are found in ijara sub county

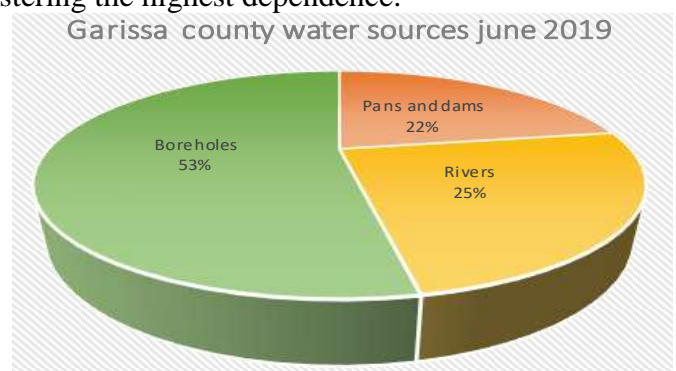


Figure 6. Garissa water sources

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- The average households return distances to water sources was 11.9 km for the month under review.
- The return distance remained the same when compared with the previous month.
- The trend was as result of ongoing water trucking activities for households and some rains received towards the end of May which impounded water into the water pans.
- The pastoral livelihood zone reported the lowest trekking distance of 6km.
- Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest trekking distance of 13.7km
- The return distance is more than the long term mean by 73%.

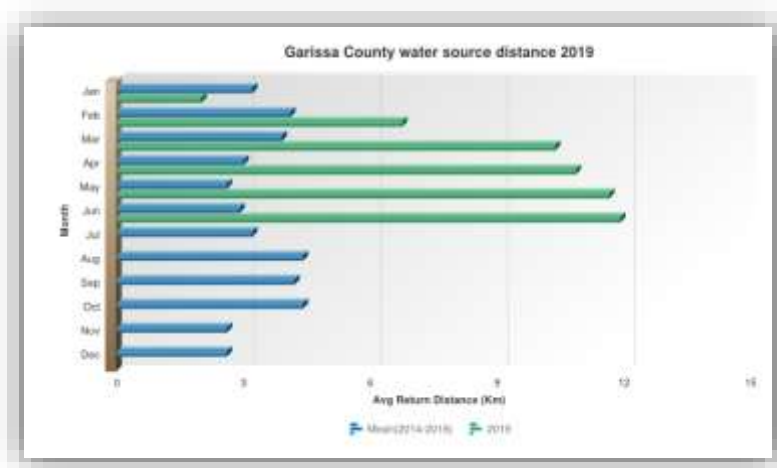


Figure7.households distance to water source

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The average livestock return distance to water sources was 29.8km for the month under review.
- When compared with the previous month the distance increased by 2.97%.
- The deteriorating trend was attributed to poor distribution and late onset of the long rains season forcing pastoralists to move deep into the rangeland.
- The current trekking distance was above the long term average recorded by 57%.
- Livestock watering interval reduced for all species due to high cost, long trekking distances and increased waiting time.
- The distance when analysed by livelihood zone shows, pastoral all species at 36km, agro pastoral 30.6km, formal employment 30km and pastoral with 25km.

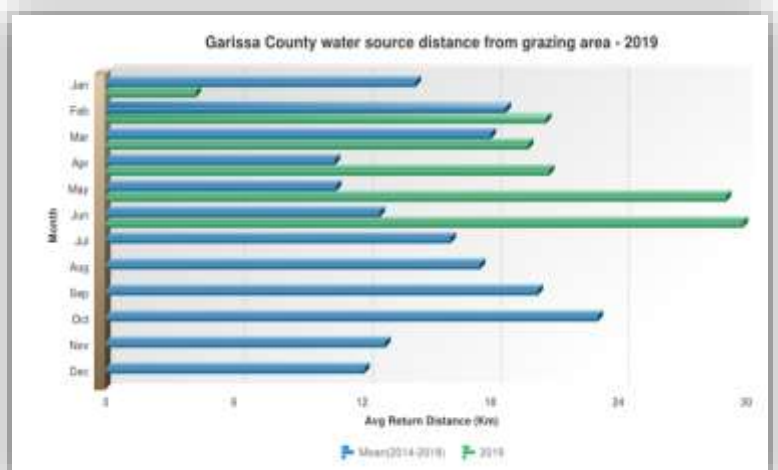


Figure8. Return distance from arazina areas to water

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- 75% of sampled communities reported poor livestock body condition with a score of 3-4 and 21% reported fair livestock body condition with a score of 2-3 and 4% reported good body condition.
- The livestock species with poor body condition were grazers (cattle/sheep) and the lactating herds.
- The livestock body condition slightly reduced when compared with previous month due to reduced forage availability.
- Most livestock species moved to the fall back areas earlier than expected.

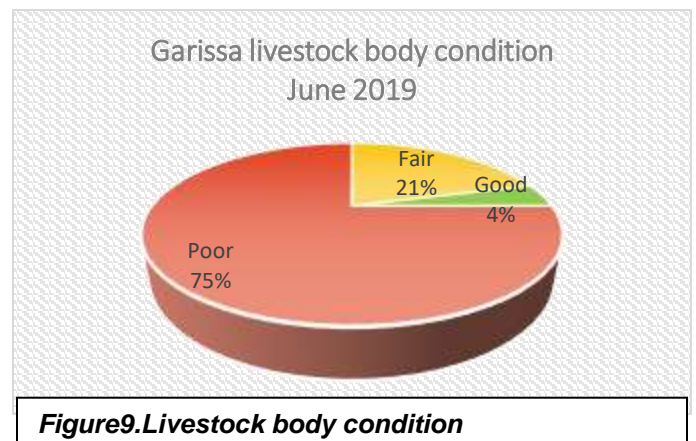


Figure9. Livestock body condition

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- There was no livestock disease outbreak reported during the month.
- There was increased cases of Trypanosomiasis in cattle and camels in the southern parts of the county
- Rise of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia was reported in all livelihood zones accelerated by the strong winds realised during the month.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average household milk production was 1.8litres in the month under review

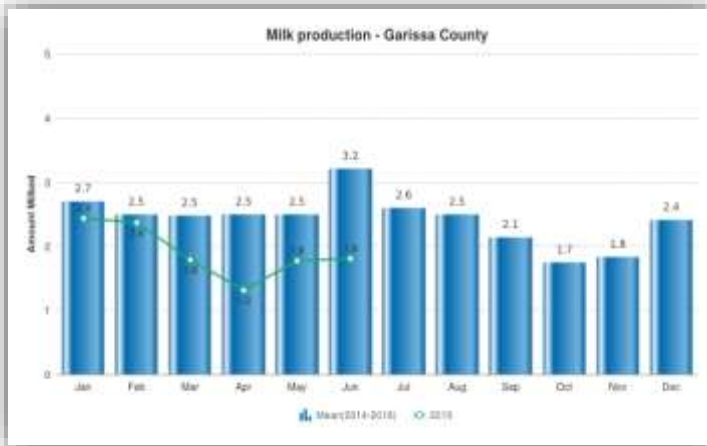


Figure 10. Milk production

- The current production when compared with the previous month remained the same.
- The main producers of the milk for the month were camel and cattle
 - The trend was due to high birth rate realised during month though production per animal reduced.
 - The current milk production is below the long term average recorded by 43.75%. (figure10)

- Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest milk production of 3.3 litres while pastoral all species recorded the lowest production of 1.7litres
- The milk market price for 750ml bottle remained the same when compared with the previous month at Ksh100.

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 as there were no rains received

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average price of 4-year-old medium size bull was ksh16180 for the month.
- The current average price when compared with the previous month reduced by 7.3%
- The trend was due to poor livestock body condition and distances to markets coupled by low demand from local traders.
- The pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price of Ksh16581 while pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the lowest at Ksh14,000
- The price is expected to continue on the downward trend.

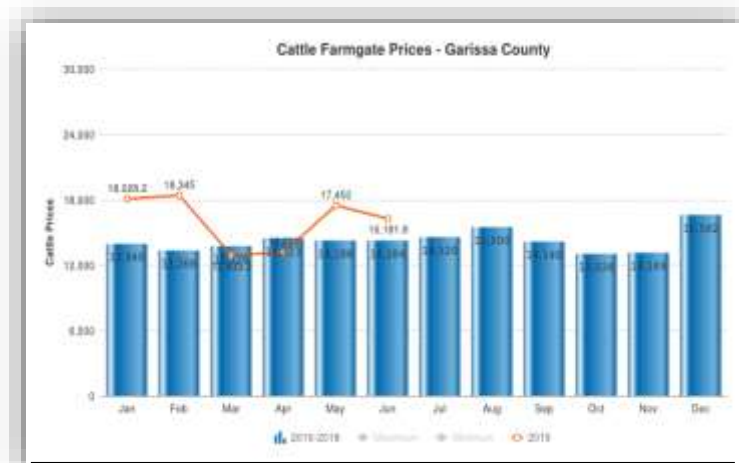


Figure 11. Trend of cattle prices

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goats)

- The average price of 2-year old medium size goat was ksh 2766 for the month of June.
- The current price when compared with the previous month remained the same.
- The trend was due to increased supply to the market and low demand from local traders.
- The prices vary by livelihoods zones, agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price of ksh3170 and pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest price of ksh 2900
- The current trading price was within the long term average.



Figure 12. Trend of goats price

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average price of maize was ksh 67 per kilogram in the month under review
- When compared with the preceding month the price increased by 2.9%
- The trend was due to increased demand of maize grain to feed week livestock and unavailability of the product in the peripheral markets.
- The current price was above the long term mean for the month recorded at ksh 57 per Kg by 17.5%
- The price when compared with the same month previous year was above by 11.6%
- The price of maize was highest in pastoral all species livelihood zone

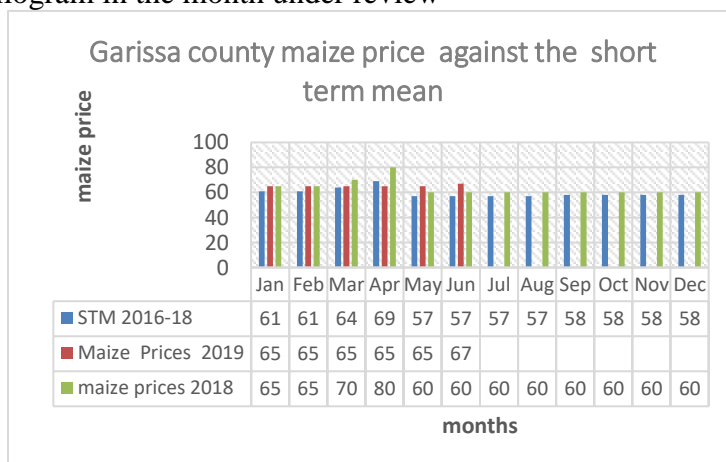


Fig 13: Trends of Maize grain prices 2016 -2018

4.2.2 Sifted Maize Meal

- The average price of sifted maize meal was Kshs100 per kg for the month under review
- The current price when compared with the preceding month the remained stable, the price though stable is considered high for the pastoralist as it makes percentage in pastoralist diet.
- The average price was the same in all the livelihoods except the formal employment/waged labour livelihood zone which recorded lower at Kshs 90 per kg.
- The current price when compared with the same month of the previous year was above by 5%
- The current trading price was above the long term mean recorded by 7%

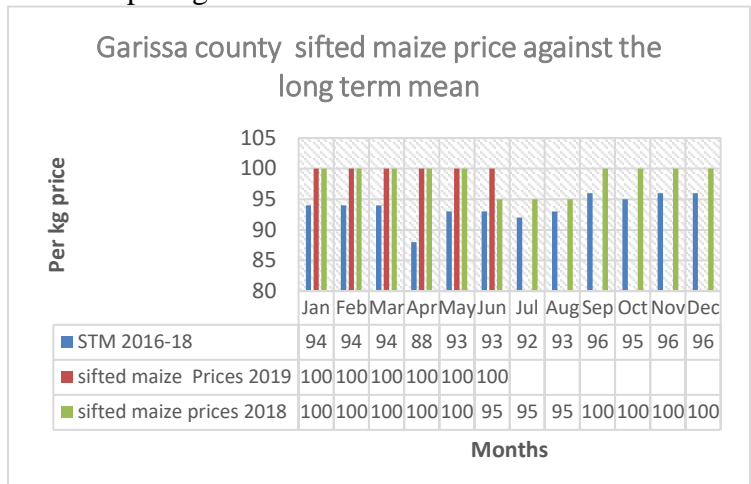


Fig 14: Trends of Sifted Maize Meal prices 2016 -2018

4.2.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- The terms of trade for the month was 40.7 Kg of maize per goat sold.
- The current terms of trade when compared with the previous month reduced by 8.84%
- The terms of trade were highest in the agro pastoral livelihood zone at 52.6kg per goat sold and lowest in the formal employment livelihood zone at 39.4kg per goat sold.
- The price when compared with the same month of the previous year was below by 30.22%
- The current term of trade was not favourable to livestock farmers

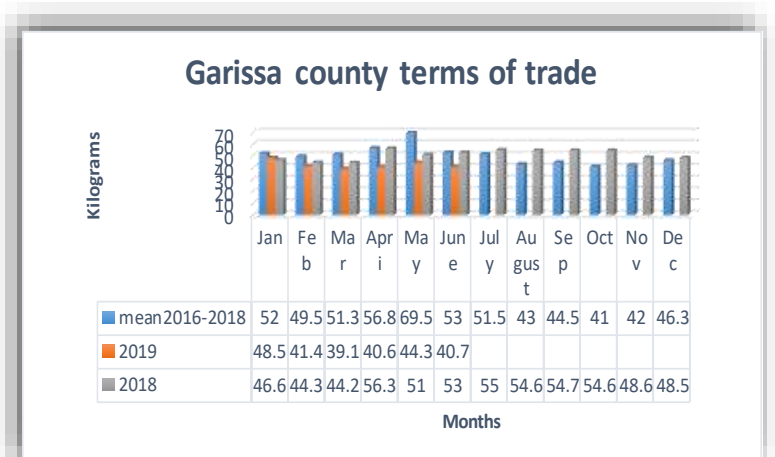


Fig 15: Trends of terms of trade 2016 -2018

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The average household milk consumption for the month was 1.5litres
- The current average consumption when compared with the previous month increased by 6.7%
- The trend was related to milk production at household level and availability of milk at the market.
- The average milk consumption was below the long term average by 33.3%.
- The agro pastoral livelihood zones recorded the highest consumption of 1.7litres while the pastoral all species recorded the lowest consumption level of 1.5litres.

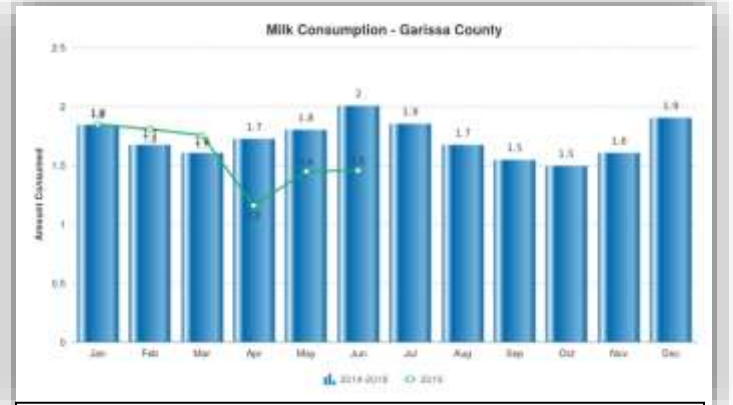


Fig 16: Trends of milk consumption 2016 -2018

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportions of households in poor food consumption score was 16.59% implying that they are consuming less food groups.
- When compared with the previous month the percentage of households decreased due to food distribution done at the start of the month that increased food groups availability.
- The proportion of households in borderline and acceptable food consumption score was 35% and 48.51% respectively.
- Fafi sub county reported the highest proportions of households with. poor food consumption score.

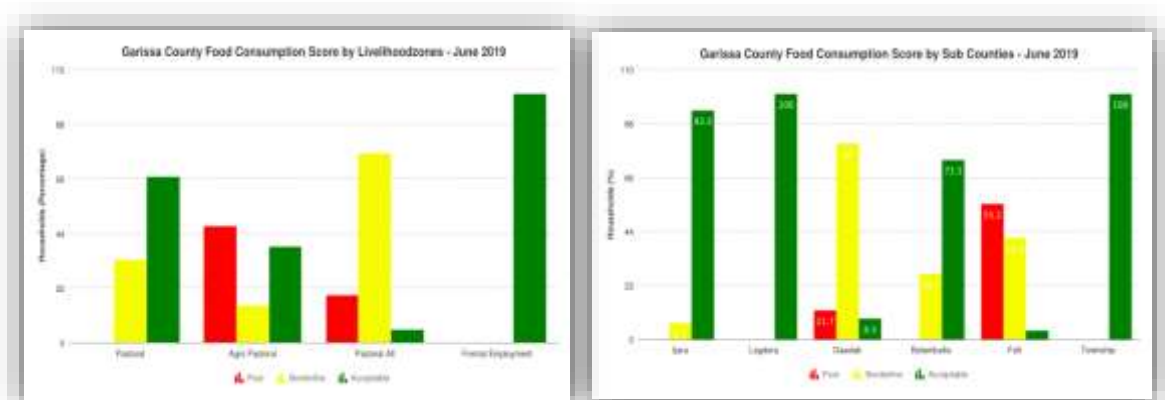


Fig 17&18: food consumption score by livelihood zone and by sub counties

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The mid at risk level of children under-five was 18.5% during the month.
- when compared with previous month the at risk level decreased by 5.40%
- the current mid at risk level when compared with long term mean was above by 27.58%.
- The current at risk level was above the normal of <13.4
- The condition was due to low nutritional interventions and upsurge of child related illness.
- The current average malnutrition level is above the long term average by 28.4% (2014-2018)

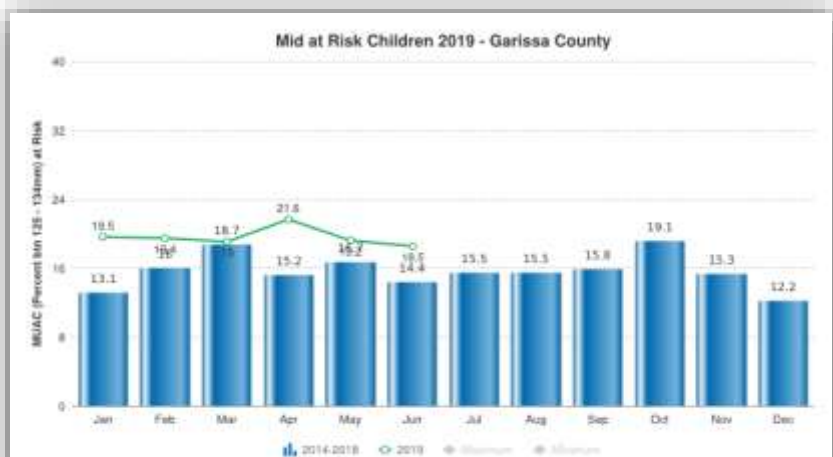


Fig.19. Trends in mid at risk to malnutrition

5.3.2 Health

- There was no major outbreak of human disease reported in the month under review
- The common diseases reported during the month were upper respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection, pneumonia and diarrhoea.
- Upper respiratory infection was linked to strong winds reported in all livelihood zones in the county.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES INDEX

- The average coping strategies index was 14.88 in the month under review.
- When compared with previous month the coping strategy increased by 11.04%
- The trend was due to increased number of households different coping strategies to survive through the drought period.
- More households in formal employment livelihood zone were employing more coping strategy while households in pastoral all livelihood zone were employing less coping strategy.
- Households in formal employment livelihood zone has more option to employ then other livelihood zones.

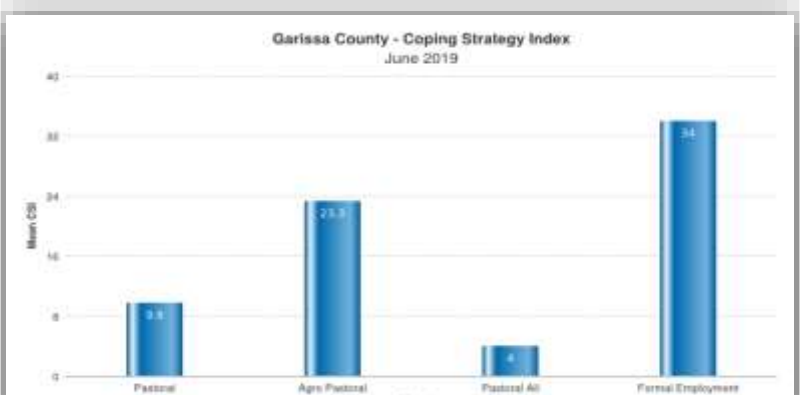


Fig.20 coping strategy index by livelihood zone

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTION

Table 1 Non-food interventions

Activity	Beneficiaries	Implementers
Water trucking for Lagdera sub county	3000h/h in	NDMA
Mop up livestock vaccination in all sub counties	500,000 animals of different species .	RPLRP
Microeconomic project	500 h/h in ijara	KRCS/ICRC
Distribution of five generator sets to farms	5 farm groups	County Government
Water system development in Kotile and Hara centres	3000h/h	KRCS
Integrated outreach services	60 centers	IRS/KRCS

6.2 FOOD AID

- GOK food aid distribution to vulnerable households in the county.
- Provision of supplementary feeding programme for the management of malnutrition in the health facilities targeting 1230 children.

7. EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

There was no conflict reported during the month under review, however resource based tensions still exist in areas bordering isiolo county.

7.2 Migration

- There was livestock out migration to neighbouring counties of Wajir, Lamu and cross border to Somalia.
- 50% of the cattle population, 25% of small stock and 50% of camels was reported to have migrated outside the county.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The poor performance of the long rains seasons in most parts of the county is expected to reduce water which will likely reduce availability and access due to long distances and concentrations experienced.
- The forage condition is anticipated to deteriorate in the next three months in all the livelihood zones, cattle/sheep body condition is expected worsen thus will likely reduce production.
- The livestock migration experienced during the month will likely reduced availability of livestock products and access to markets thus impacting negatively on food security.
- Lagdera sub county was under water trucking continuously from the last season and the need is expected to increase as there will be likelihood of more centres affected by water scarcity.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 2. Recommended interventions

Sector	sub county	Recommended intervention
Livestock	Balambala/Dadaab/Lagdera /Fafi and township	Supplementary feeding for week / lactating herd and small stock
	Lagdera /Balambala	Market based commercial offtake
Health	Ijara//Lagdera	Plan for PHAST trainings
	Dadaab/Lagdera/balambala	Integrated disease surveillance
Water	Lagdera /Balambala	Upscale water trucking
	Lagdera/Balambala/dadaab/fafi	Provide fast moving spare parts to strategic boreholes

	Lagdera /Balambala	Provide water storage tanks/collapsible tanks
Security	Lagdera /ijara	Conduct peace and conflict resolution meetings in mapped hot spots
Education	Balambala/Lagdera/dadaab/fafi/ijara	Support secondary school children with bursaries
Coordination	Balambala/Lagdera/dadaab/fafi/ijara/township	Increase frequency of sub county steering group meetings.