

National Drought Management Authority
MANDERA COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2021



JUNE 2021 EW PHASE



Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	Alert	worsening
Irrigated Cropping	Alert	worsening
Pastoral all species	Alert	worsening
County	Alert	worsening
2	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
VCI-3Month	50.26	>35
Forage condition	Fair-good	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition (Maize)	Fair	Good
Livestock Body Condition	fair	Good
Milk Production	2.5	2.4 litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Migration	Normal
Livestock deaths	No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	47	>50.85kgs
Milk Consumption	1.5	1.6 litres
Return distance to water sources	9.2	<7.8 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	2-5	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	21.78	18.39
Coping Strategy Index	15.16	<0.95

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- No rainfall received in any part of the county during the Month under review.
- **Vegetation condition;** the current three-month Vegetation Condition index is normal vegetation greenness across the County.
- Browse conditions are currently fair to poor across the County.
- Water availability is declining compared to the previous month.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators:

- Livestock body condition is currently fair to poor in all the livelihood zones.
- Milk production is normal when compared to LTA.

Access indicators:

- Terms of trade is unfavourable across all the livelihood zones.
- Milk consumption is normal in all the livelihood zone.
- Water access for both human and livestock consumption is normal.

Utilization Indicators:

- The percentage of under five children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC) was above the long-term average

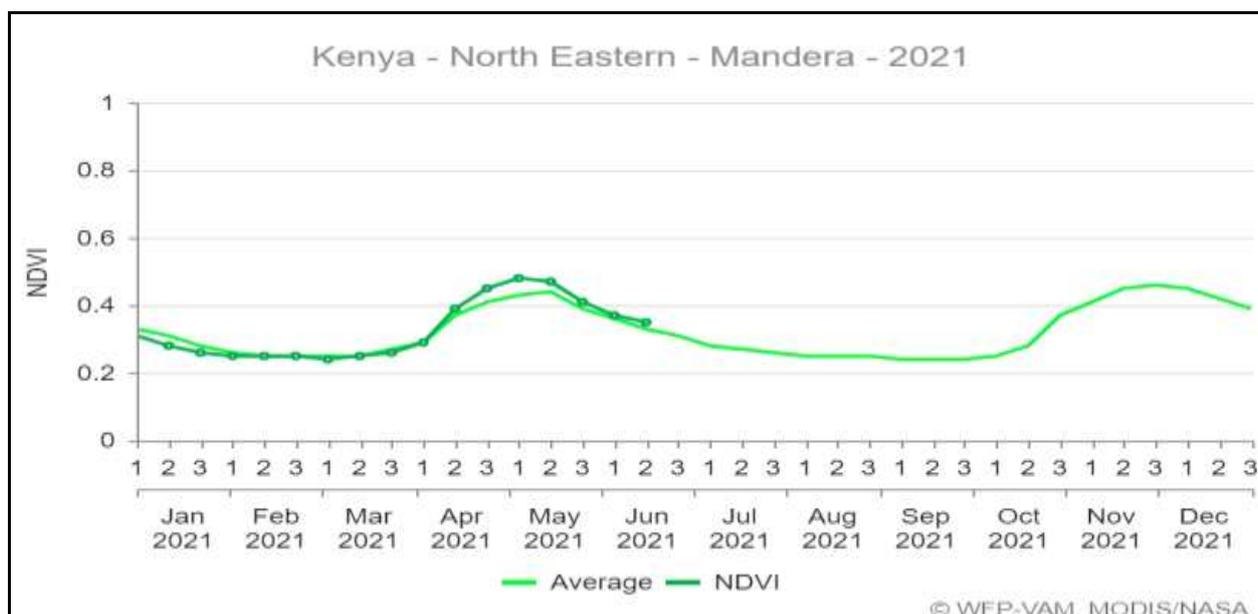
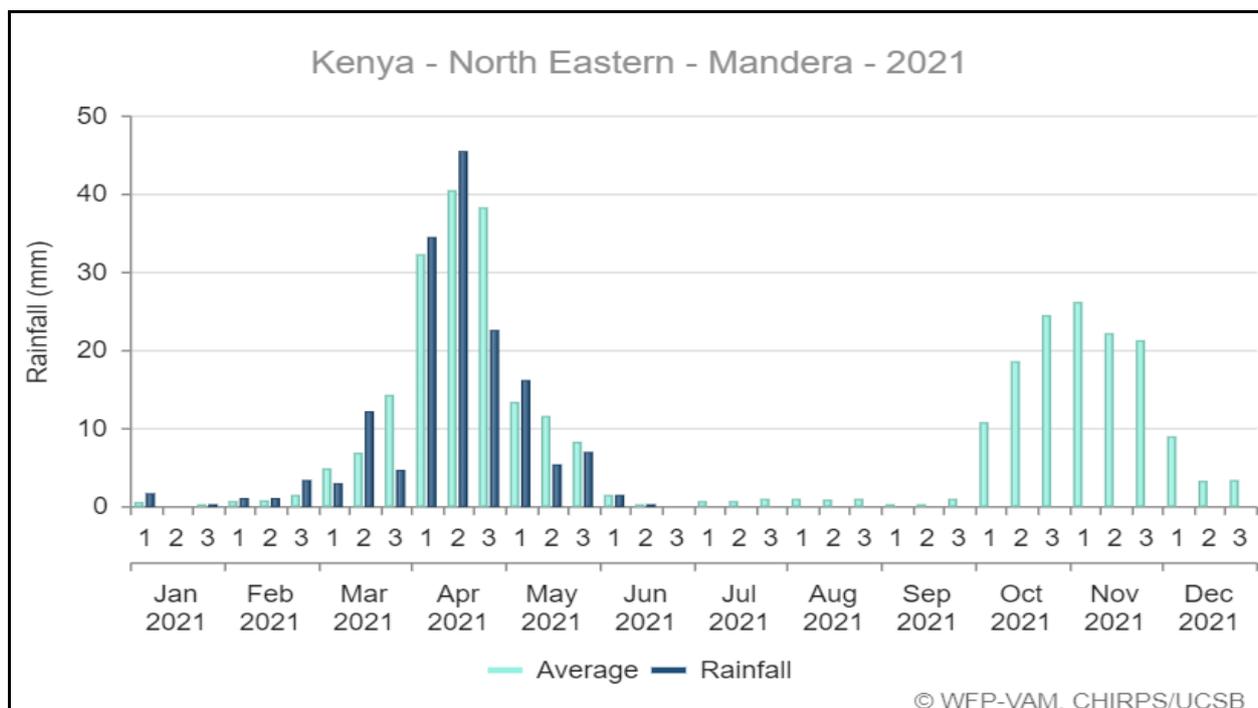
Seasonal Calendar

<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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- No rainfall received throughout the county during the reporting month.
- This is normal during this time of the year below is a graphical interpretation of Dekad 2 of the month.
- The current NDVI average is below average as shown below.



1.3.1 Other Events

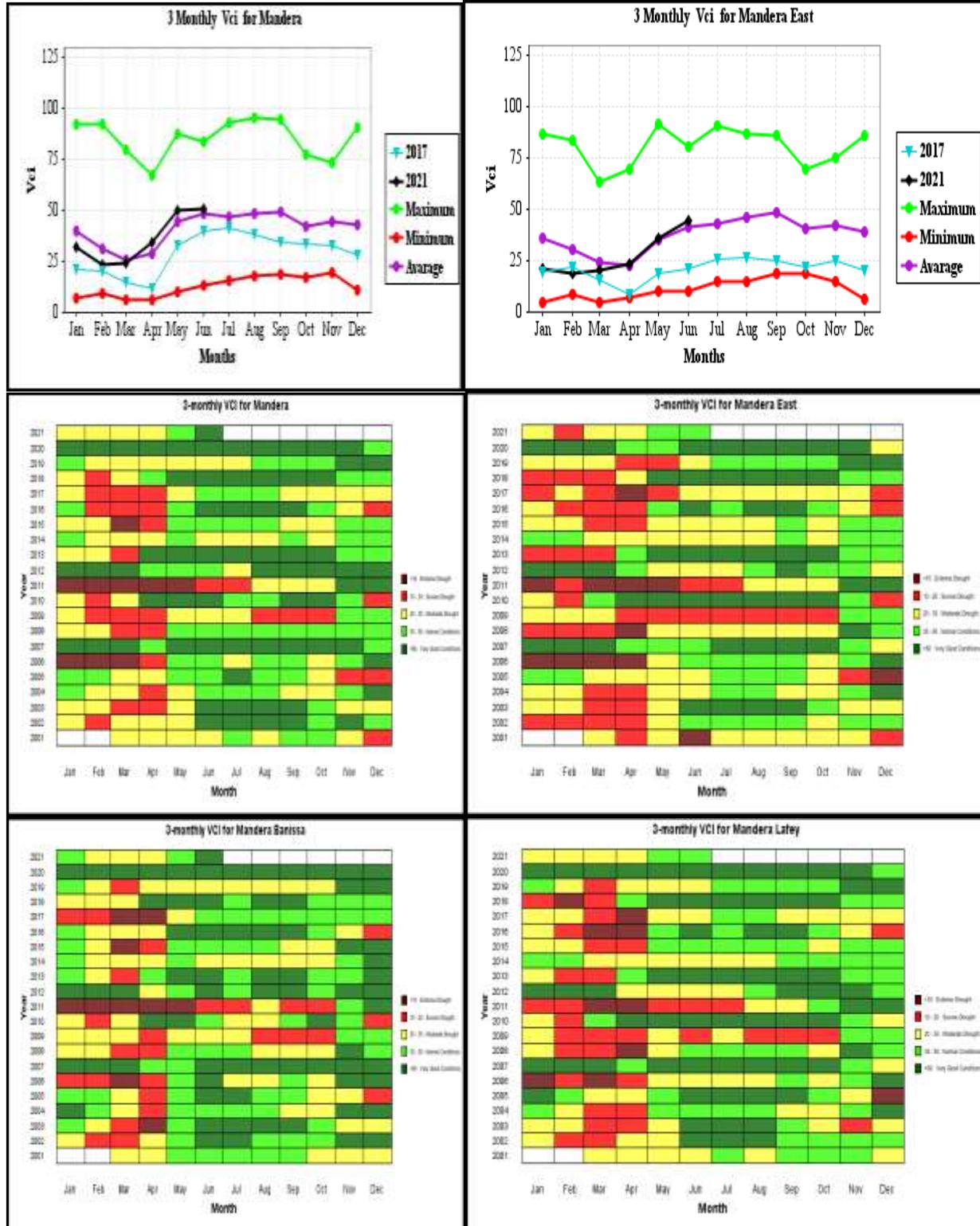
- An outbreak of LSD was reported in Sihimbir Fatuma ward , and also rift valley fever in the neighbouring Ethiopia with fear of spreading across as movement of livestock and animals are not restricted.
- No New cases of COVID 19 pandemic reported during the month under review.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

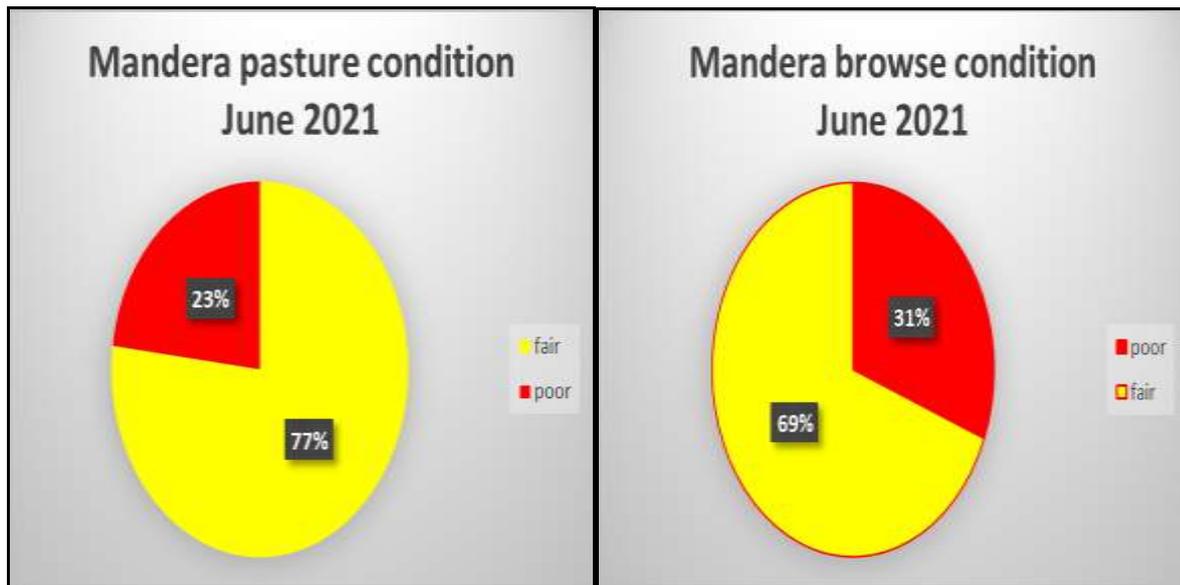
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The current vegetation condition index remained normal vegetation deficit band for the month of June 2021.
- When compared to the previous month, the current 3-month VCI has increased from 34.28 in May to 50.26 in June 2021 indicating improvement trend.
- Four sub counties are showing above normal vegetation deficit while two are showing normal vegetation greenness during the month.



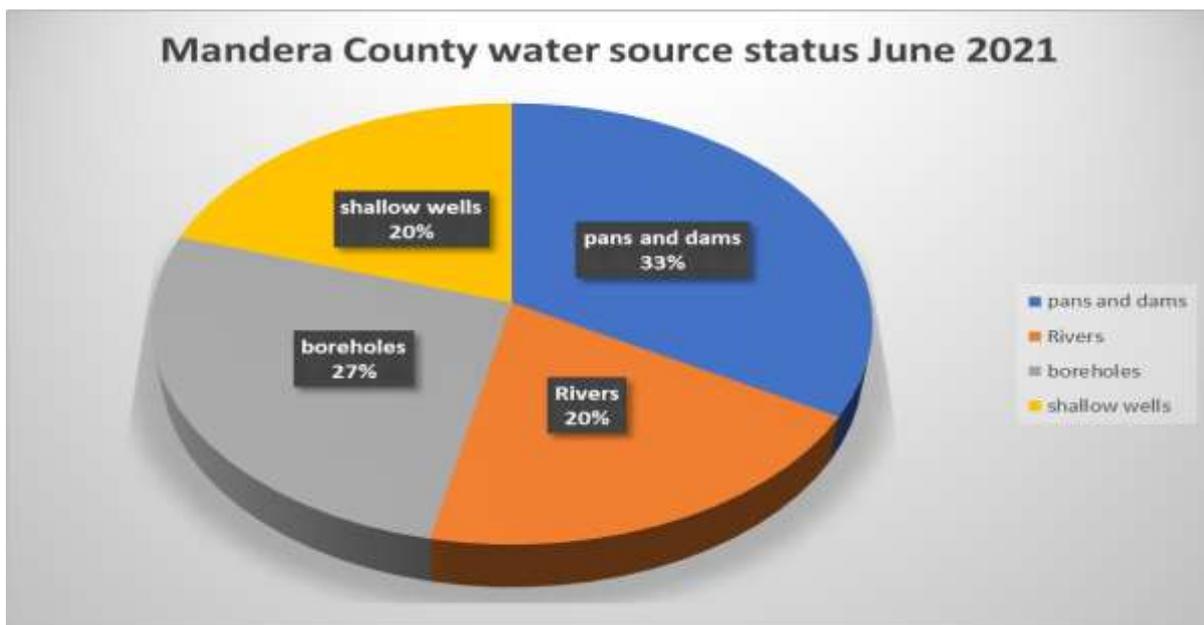
2.1.2 Pasture and Browse



- According to sampled communities, 77 percent of the 210 households interviewed reported that the pasture condition as fair while 23 percent reported pasture condition as poor as shown in the above chart.
- Sixty nine percent of the 210 households interviewed reported browse conditions as fair while thirty one percent reported browse condition as good.
- When compared to last month, both the pasture and browse situation is getting poor and the situation is expected to get poorer due to the intensive heat and the windy season that blows away the dried-up pastures and browse.

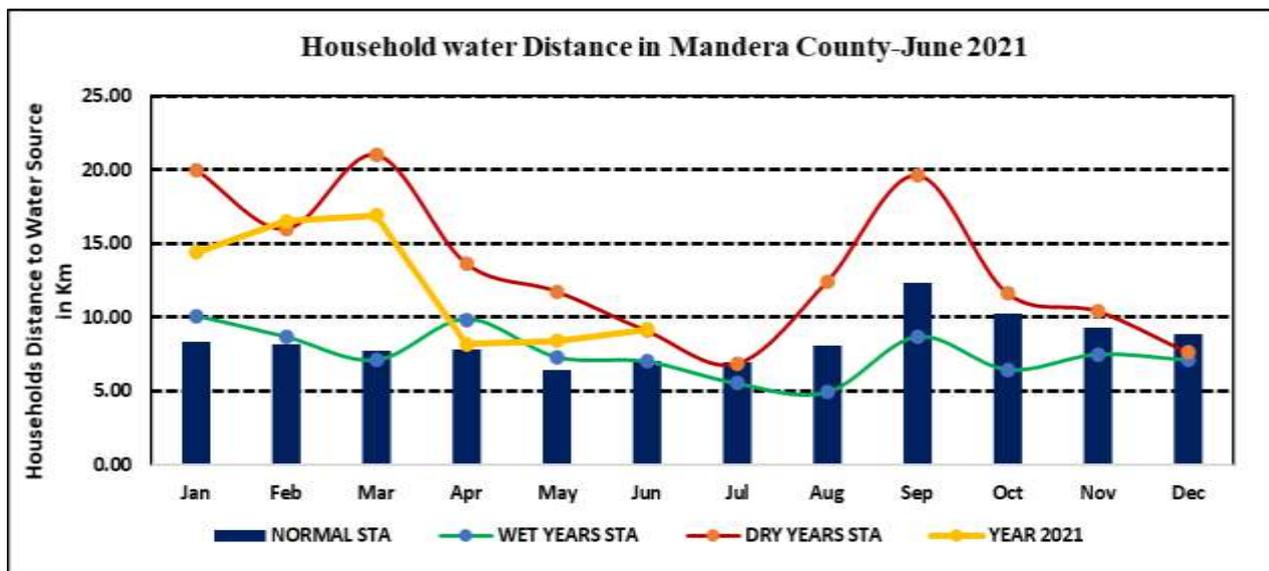
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources



- The current main sources of water in use by both human and livestock in the county are boreholes, River Daua, earth pans and shallow wells. The proportion of sampled population using boreholes water was twenty seven percent in the month of June, earth pans and dams at thirty three percent, River at twenty percent and shallow wells at twenty percent respectively.
- A settlement in mandera north sub-county, Malkaroqa is currently under water tracking as the dam dried up and had no good capacity and ability to retain the water impounded.
- Most of earth pans have impounded water that would last for about thirty to sixty days depending on their capacity.

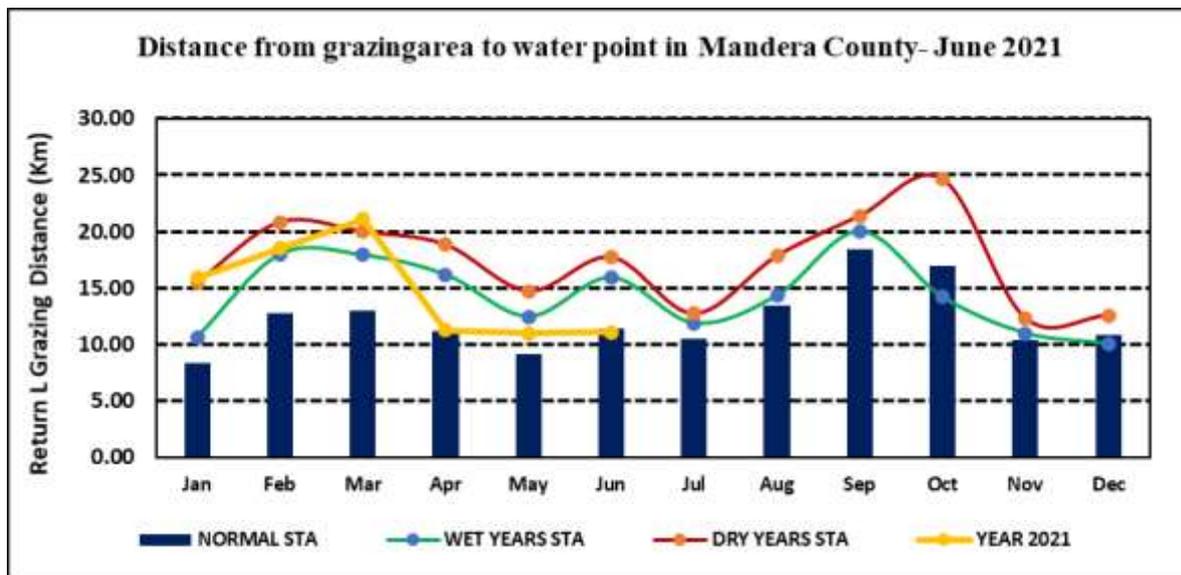
2.2.2 Household access and utilization



- The average household return distance to watering sources recorded during the month was 9.2 Km as shown in the chart above.
- The current average return distance is above the normal STA and the wet season and at par with the dry year STA.
- The average household distance increased by a small margin when compared to last month.
- The average cost of 20-litre jerry can at the source is between Ksh 2-5, which is normal at this time of the year in most parts of the county, and water consumption is normal across 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 11 Km, same as the previous Month.
- Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest average return grazing distance at 12 km followed by irrigated cropping zone with 5 km and Agro pastoral livelihood zone with a distance of 4 km respectively.
- The current trekking distances is at par with the normal STA and below the wet and dry season STA averages as shown in the table below.



2.3 Implication on food security ..

- Declining of pasture, browse and water availability will negatively impact on livestock production thus reducing the purchasing power of the pastoral communities.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

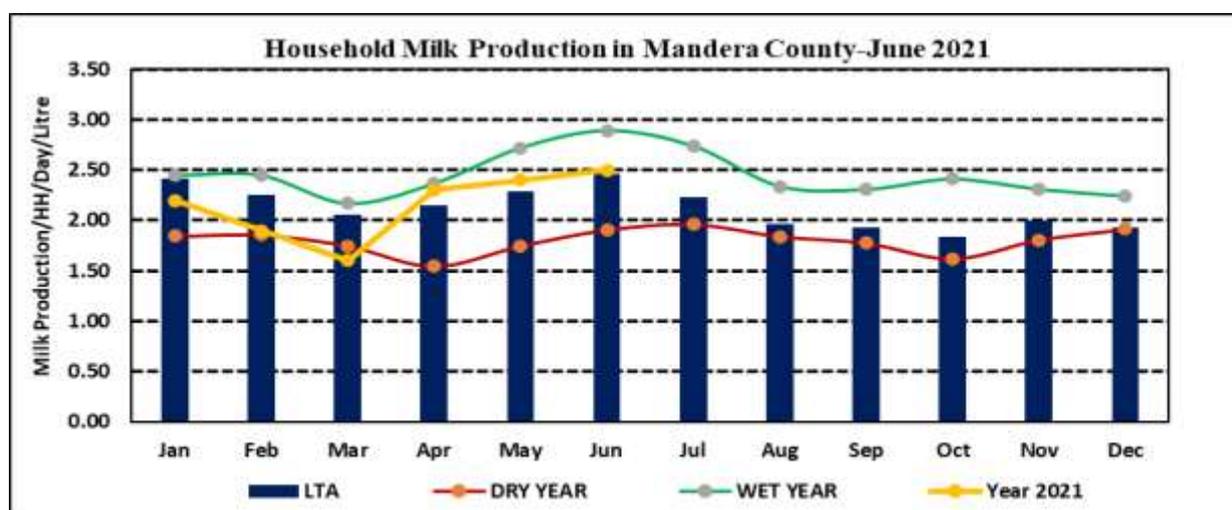
3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition.

- The body conditions of livestock across all livelihood zones in the County are moderate not fat nor thin.
- Compared to a similar period in the previous years, the situation is likely the same during these times of the year.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases.

- Outbreak of LCD was reported in Shimbir Fatuma ward during the month under review.
- Rift valley fever outbreak was also reported in the neighbouring Ethiopia and there is the fear of the spread of the disease across as movement of both livestock and human is not restricted.
- Cases of PPR, CCPP, and Black Quarter still exists countywide.
- The department of veterinary service continued to carry out routine treatment and deworming of reported cases.

3.1.3 Milk Production



- The average milk production per household was 2.5 litres in June, compared to the previous month, the milk production increased for goats and camel and very low production for sheep and cattle.
- The production is above the long-term average and the dry year and below the 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

- The uneven moisture distribution in the soil has led to poor crop development and growth in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones crops are showing moisture stress symptoms. In the Irrigated cropping zones, Maize crop is doing better While horticultural crops like watermelons, onions and Bananas are still been harvested.

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY.

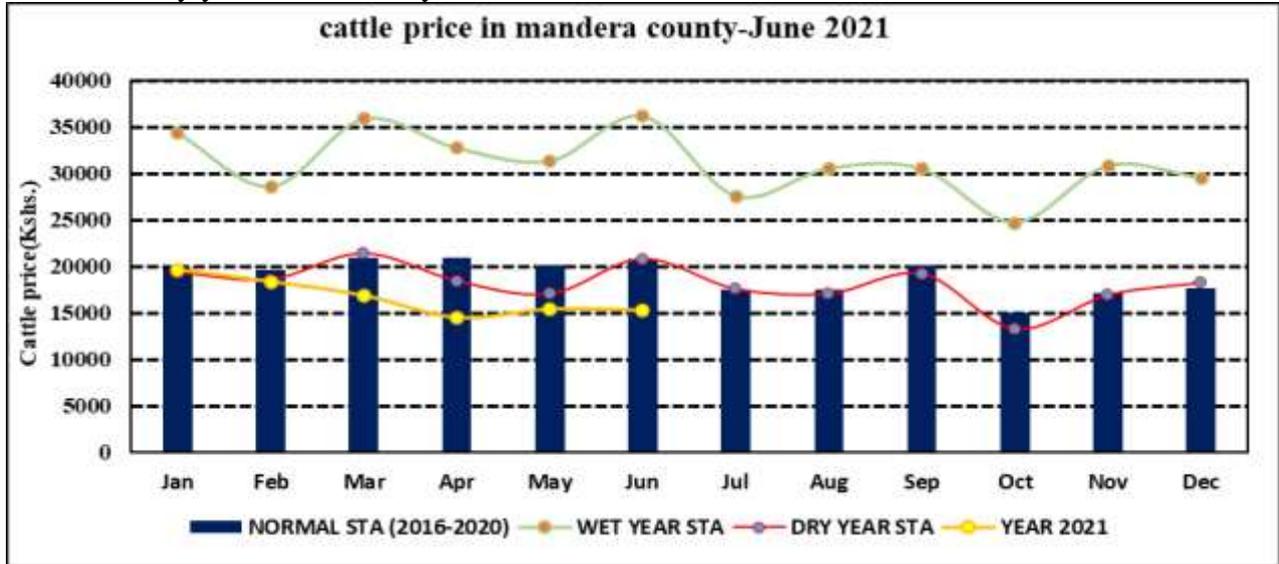
- Wilting of crops due to moisture water stress in the agro-pastoral area will negatively impact on household food security, while in the irrigated zones a harvest is expected by the end of the season.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

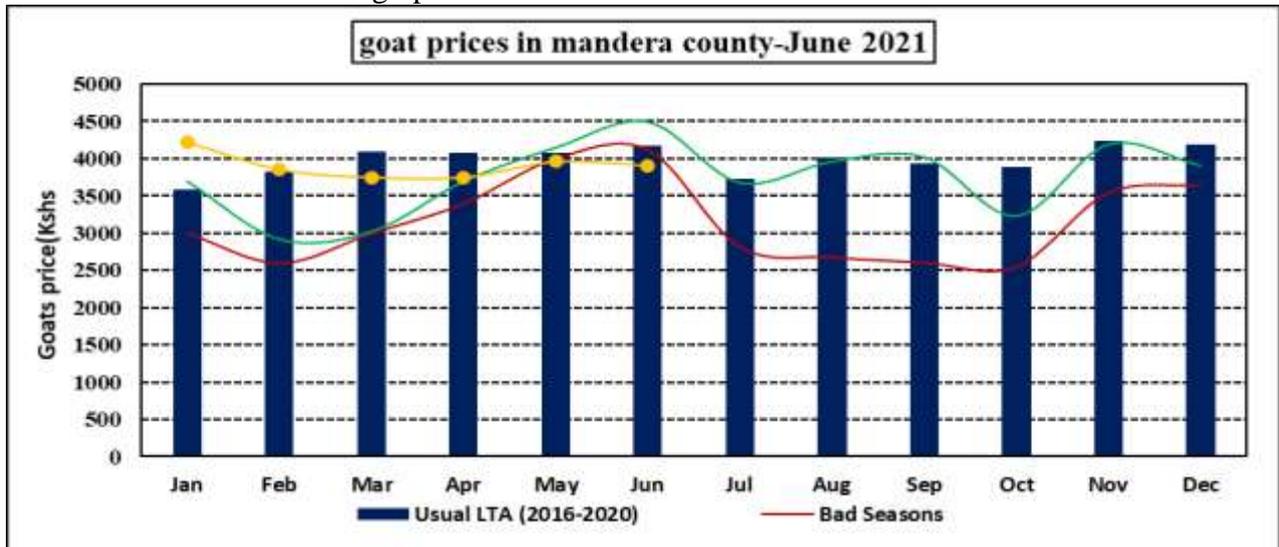
4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price was Ksh 15,287 in the month of June 2021. The average price is within the range compared to last month this is because of improved body condition.
- Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest average followed by Pastoral all species and Irrigated Livelihood zones respectively.
- When compared to the Normal STA, the average cattle price was below the normal STA, the dry year and the wet year as shown in the table below.



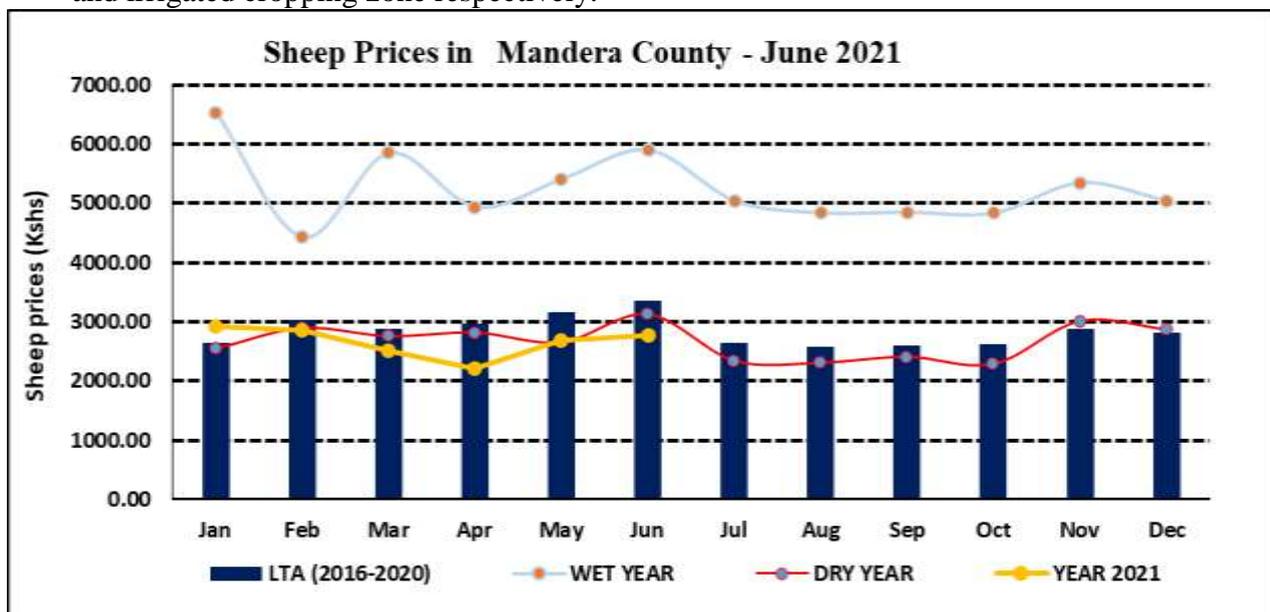
4.1.2 Goat Prices

- Average goat price was Ksh 3,906 in the month of June, when compared to previous month, the goat price remained stable this is because of an improve in body condition thus improved market performance.
- Highest price range was in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral livelihood zone and irrigated livelihood zone.
- The current average price is below the usual long-term average, the bad season and the good season as shown in the graph below.



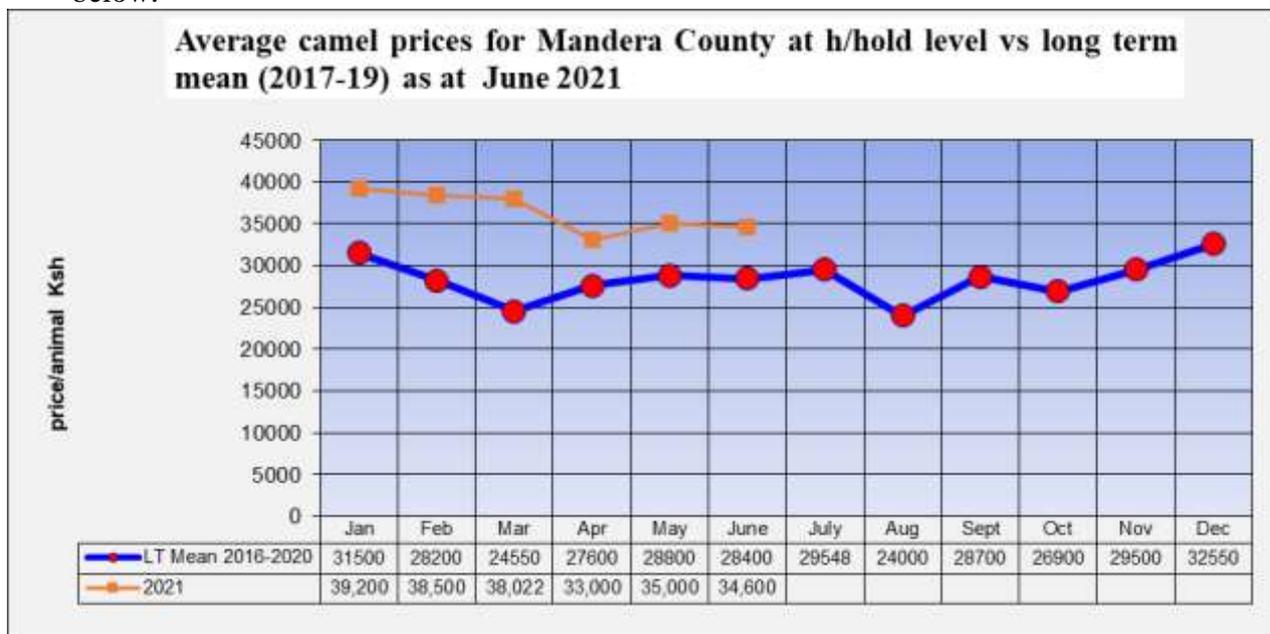
Sheep Price

- Average sheep price was Ksh 2,775 in the month of June and when compared to the previous month, the sheep price is within the range.
- The current average price is below the long-term average and the dry year of the same month as shown below.
- The highest average price 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 2021 is Ksh 34,600 when compared to the previous month, the average price decreased by Ksh 400
- Highest average price recorded in Agro pastoral zone followed by Pastoral all species livelihood zone and irrigated cropping livelihood zone.
- The average camel price is higher when compared to normal range as shown in the table below.

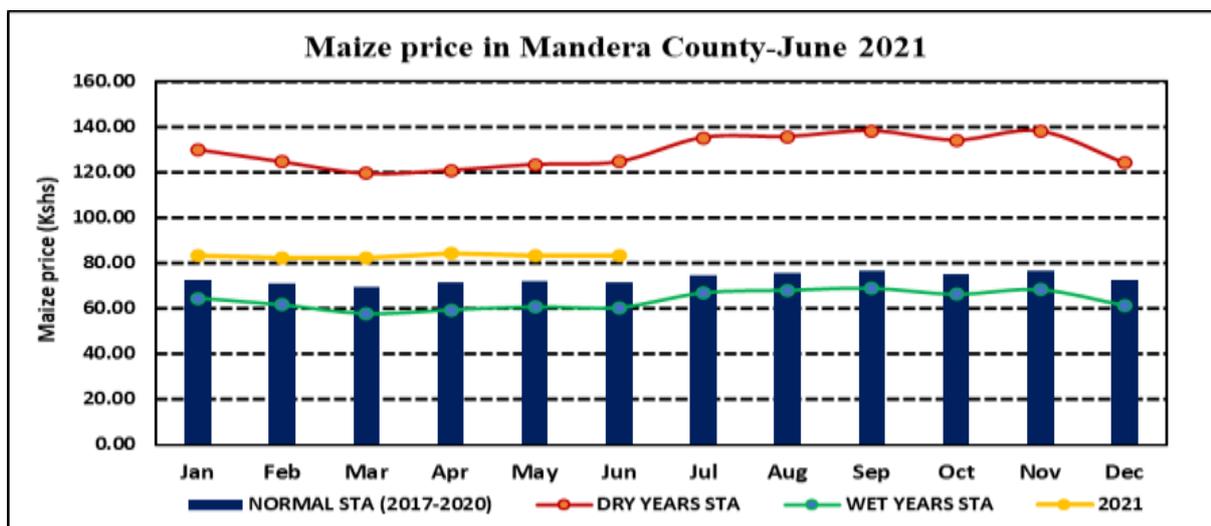


4.2 CROP PRICES

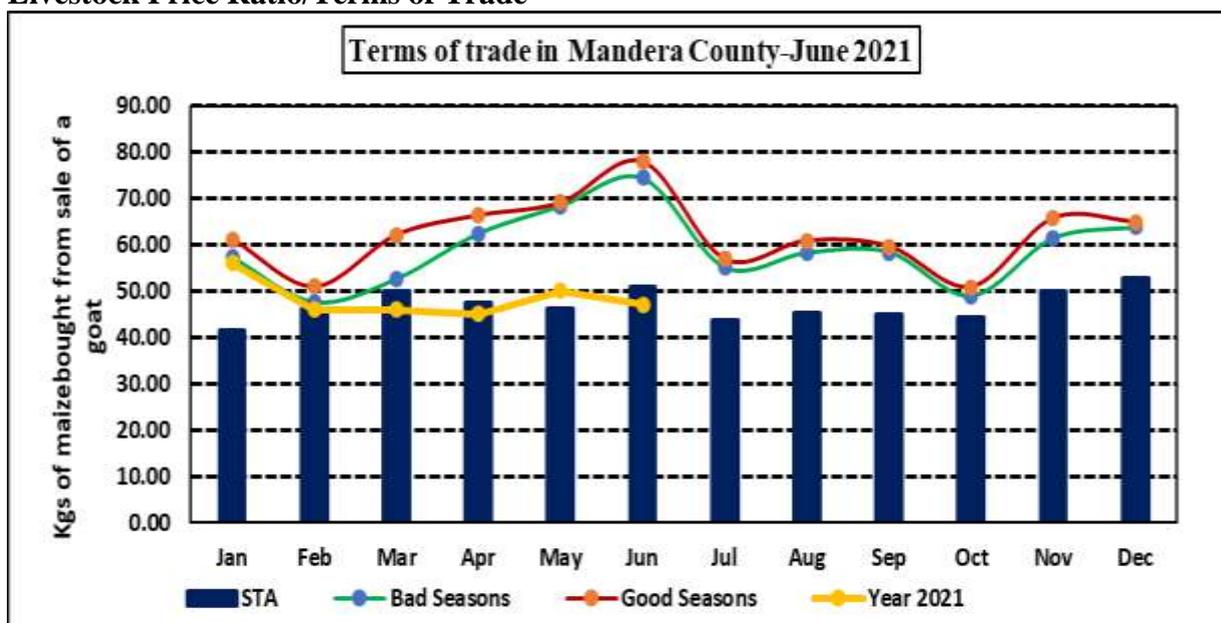
Maize

- The average maize price during the month of June 2021 was Ksh.83 per kg.

- Compared to the previous month, the average price remained stable.
- When compared to the normal STA, the average price is slightly higher than normal.
- The price of maize expected to decrease or increase depending on the quality and quantity of harvest this season.



Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



- Currently a household can purchase 47 Kgs of maize by selling one medium goat.
- The terms of trade decreased compared to last month.
- The terms of trade are unfavourable to pastoral communities
- The current TOT is slightly below the normal STA and the bad season.
- The highest terms of trade were reported in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone.

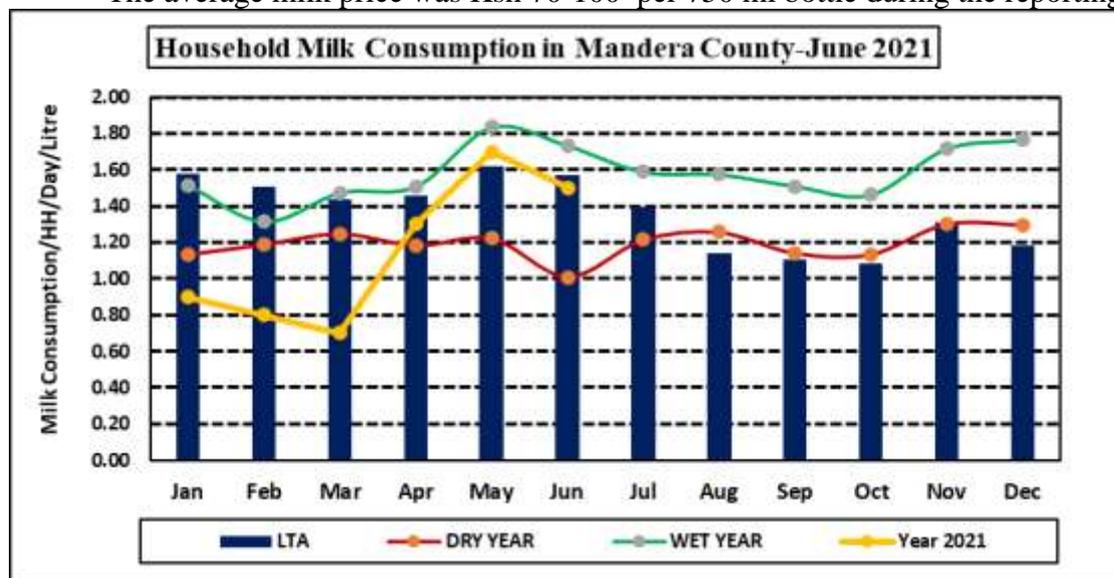
4.2 Implication of above indicator on Food Security

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

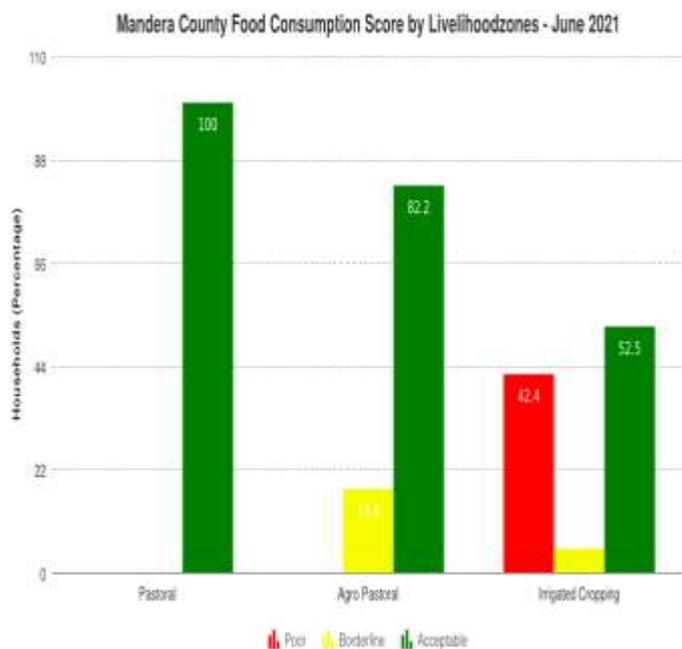
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

Milk consumption

- Milk consumption at household level for the month of June was 1.5 litres
- When compared to last month, the consumption decreased as shown in the graph below.
- The Milk consumption is below the LTA, above the dry year and below the wet year.
- The average milk price was Ksh 70-100 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month.

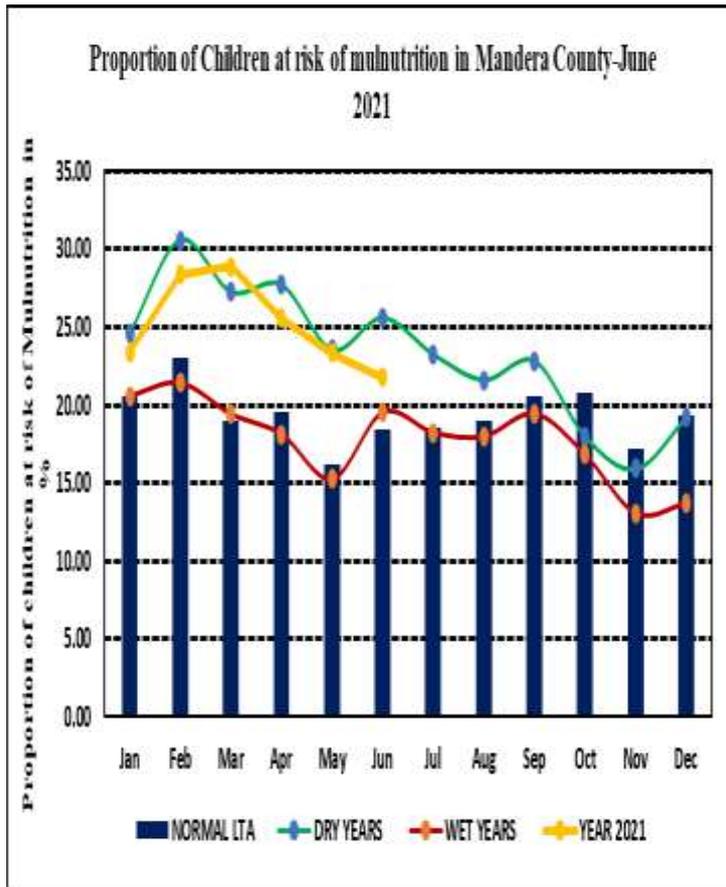


5.1 Food Consumption Score



- The proportion of households with a poor food consumption score was 12 percent in June 2021 compared to 13 percent in May 2021.
- The proportion in the borderline category was 9 percent in June in comparison to 10 percent in May while those in the acceptable food consumption score were at 79 percent in June 2021.
- When compared to June 2020 which had 15 percent poor and 15 percent borderline and 70 percent acceptable indicating slight change.

5.3.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

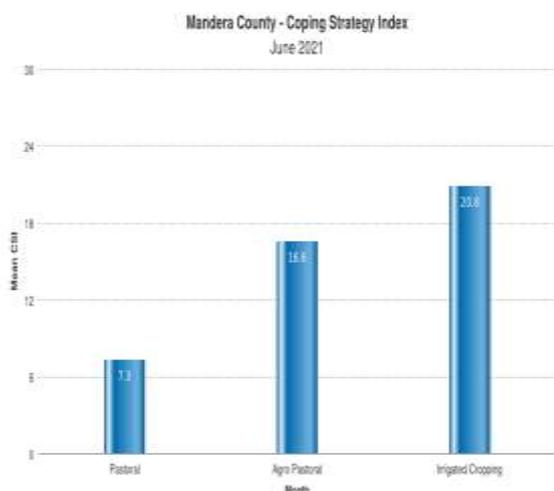


- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at mid-risk category for 125mm to 134mm during the month of June was 21.78 percent.
- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Mandera decreased when compared to last month. MUAC rates are higher than the long-term average.
- The high levels of malnutrition cases are attributed to Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices, poor caring and poor feeding practices.
- Shimbir Fatuma sentinel site in the Pastoral livelihood zones recorded the highest percentage of malnourished children while the lowest percentage of malnourished children was in Yabucho.

5.3.2 Health

- No new cases of Covid 19 pandemic infection and mortality reported during the month under review
- County health personnel still advice people on the normal social distancing, hand washing, sanitizing and wearing masks as the covid19 protocols.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

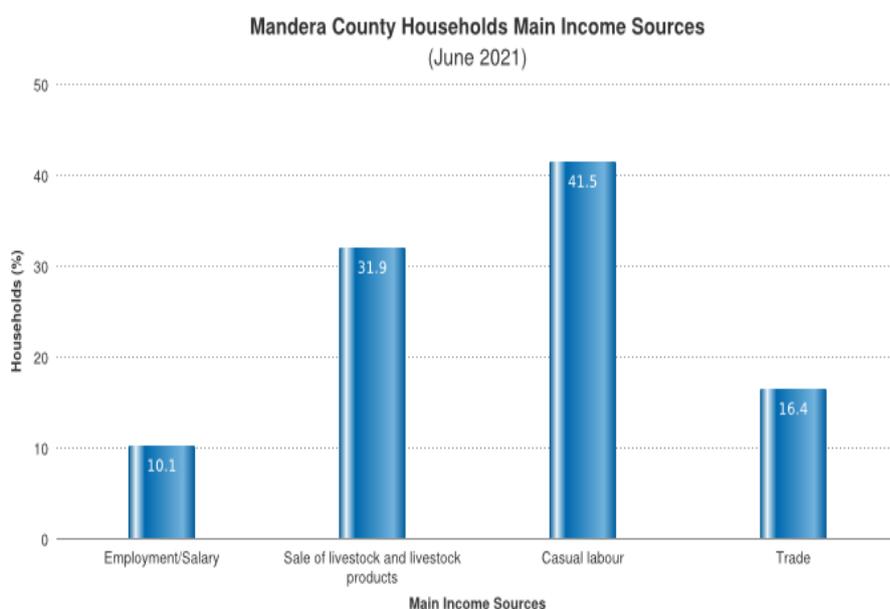


- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 15.16 in June 2021.
- The coping strategy index (CSI) was 16.95 last year same time denoting a decrease when compared.
- The highest CSI is in the irrigated cropping zone followed by the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zone respectively.
- This implies communities were employing less severe strategies to cope with food shortages
- The indices at livelihood zone level are shown in the graph:
-

The main coping strategies used by communities include-

- HSNP regular beneficiaries receiving bi-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/OVC.

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.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- Kenya Red cross society is conducting 10-health outreach sites in Mandera East, North and Banisa sub counties supported by UNICEF
- Livestock vaccination and Vector control by DRC and RACIDA through veterinary department.
- DRC distributed fast moving spare parts to 31 strategic boreholes in the county, they are also supporting veterinary department on PPR vaccination.
- Save the children international conducted cash transfers for 250 households in Shimbir Fatuma ward. They are also conducting health outreach program for 110 centres in mandera West, North, South and Banisa sub-counties.
- IRK is supporting peace building activities across the county

6.2 FOOD AID -

- Supplementary feeding at 63 health facilities by WFP through KEMSA and COCOP.
- Sustainable food system program by World Food Program through COCOP over 7000 households in Mandera West, North and Banisa Sub-counties.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- Armed militia suspected to be al-Shabaab have claimed the lives of close to eight people during the month under review making several roads impassable to date.
- Interclan conflict between communities living in mandera south and Lafey sub-counties were reported during the month causing about two deaths and two injuries.

7.2 Migration.

- Migration reported in areas where there is high regeneration of pasture

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The current food security situation is at alert phase and trend is worsening.
- Water availability has decreased compared to last month and distance to water source increased
- Browse condition is fair on worsening across the County.
- Livestock body condition is fair to poor and on improving trend.
- Milk production and consumption is normal.
- Malnutrition rates have decreased compared to last month.
- Terms of trade (TOT) is currently unfavourable compared to last month the terms of trade
- The food security situation projected to be in stress as the long rains are near normal to above normal.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance livelihood programmes especially for livelihood affected families
- Mass deworming and treatment of livestock county wide.
- 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 truck nutritional commodities supplies to avoid IMAM programme defaulters
- Monitor the outbreak of diseases such as the LSD in shimbir fatuma and the rift valley fever in the neighbouring country to minimise its spread and effect.
- Restriction of movements of both livestock and humans across border to reduce the spreading of the rift valley fever.
- Conduct more peace initiatives and involve other stakeholders, state and non state actors, the opinion and peace committies in the county in responding to the alarming insecurity issues.