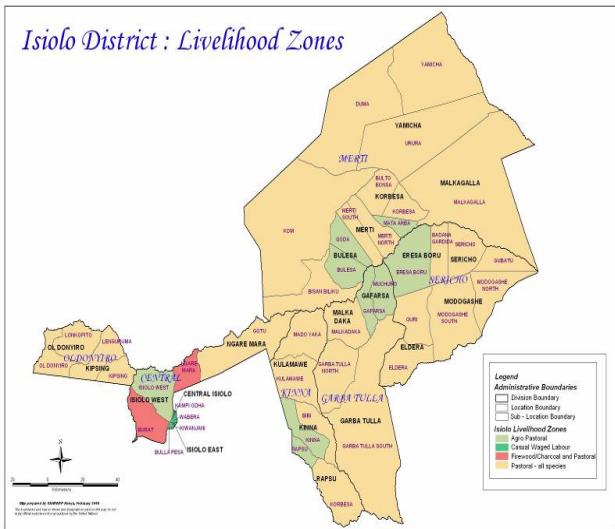




NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ISILOLO COUNTY

Drought monthly Bulletin – September 2014 -Isiolo County WARNING STAGE



LivelihoodZone	Warning stage	Trend
Pastoral- all species	Alarm	Worsening
Agro pastoral	Alarm	Worsening
Casual waged labour	Alarm	Worsening
Firewood/ Charcoal/ pastoral	Alarm	worsening
County	Alarm	worsening
Livelihood zones monitored by NDMA EWS DATA		

Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events

Long Dry period may - October



Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
 S/R Harvest Long rain Startlong dry periodShort rains start
 Short dry period (End march-early may) (may-sept) (late sept- Dec)

Situation Overview

- The Drought conditions worsened in all livelihood zones; however the pastoral zones oldonyiro, sericho and merti are severely affected.
- Water situation worsened over the month (September). Borehole and shallow well sources declined in quantity and quality. Water problems are severe in Lakole, Badana, Qone and kipsing. Frequent borehole breakdown in pastoral LZ of merti and sericho. The cost of water at source increased to kshs.5 to kshs.30 per20ltr jerrican,high in Modogashe
- Resource based conflict increased in Kom, Hawaye and Fororsa of Garbatulla Sub County. Displacement due to conflict was high in kom and surrounding areas. Livestock (42.5%), charcoal (10%) and casual labour (8.6%) activity was observedas main income earners to Households. Livestock income to HH depreciated by 8.1%.
- Livestock disease outbreaks persisted over the month (September 2014). Foot and mouth, LSD and CCPP were common in allLZ; PPR was noted in Merti Sub County.
- Livestock body weight depreciated current month (September) for all species.
- Average livestock birth rate was 5.1%(cattle),7.8%(sheep) and 5.6%(Goat).Birth ratedeclined by 2.5% (cattle),6.3%(sheep) and 10.5 %(Goat) compared to August2014.
- Average Livestock mortality rate was2.3 %(cattle), 1.6 %(goat), 1.4 %(sheep) and 1.3% camel. The mortalities increased by2.3 %(cattle), reduced by 0.3 %(Goat) and remained constant at 1.4 %(sheep) respectively compared to August 2014.
- Average percentage of children considered at risk of malnutrition (<135mm) as measured through MUAC is 20.9% of the total children sampled. MUAC measurement increased (worsened) by 2% compared to 18.9% recorded over August 2014.Sericho and oldonyiro wards sustained unusual increase in MUAC levels.

Recommendations to County District Authorities /CSG and National KFSSG.

- Conflict Assessments and activation of response Team :**NDMA/County Government**)
- Provision of water to areas facing water shortages(**county water office/CEC**)
- Emergency water sources-Borehole, shallow wells be supported.
- Fuel subsidy to be provided to all boreholes in the county. (**County Government**).
- Peace building and conflict resolution measures to be strengthened in all sub counties.
- Resources for contingency intervention to be mobilized from county/partners.
- Provision of water to schools in Pastoral zones.
- Urgent Mass livestock vaccination against FMD, PPR, LSD, CCPP in merti, sericho and oldonyiro.(**County government**)

Current interventions / Coping Strategies

A) Non Food /Food Intervention -Water/Food security/Health

- Water trucking by County government and National Drought management Authority.
- Conflict intervention in Kom rangelands
- Mobile health outreach support in Garbatulla, Merti and oldonyiro by National Drought Management Authority
- Fuel subsidy to Domestic and Livestock Boreholes by NDMA

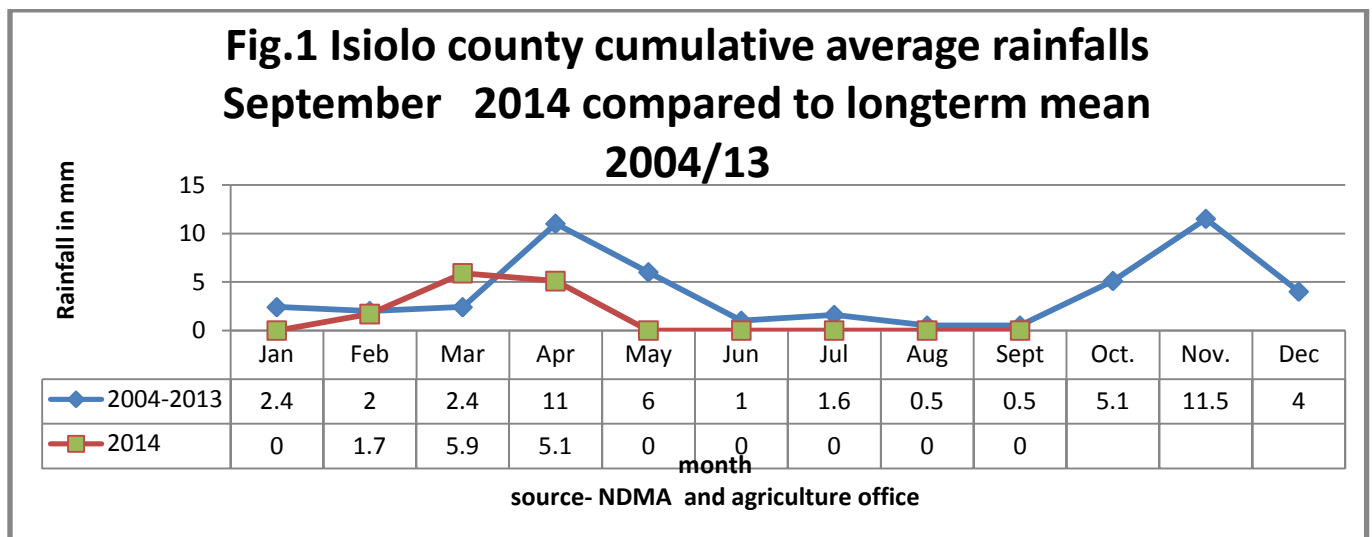
1.0 Environmental indicators (stability)

1.1 Rainfall

There was no rainfall over the month (September 2014). The current season is a long dry period. The county is now experiencing drought conditions in all livelihood clusters; this is not the normal dry period. The drought conditions are severe in the Merti and oldonyiro pastoral livelihood zones. Resource based conflict increased in Kom, Hawaye, Fororsa and Kinna rangeland between the local herders and those from neighbouring counties.

1.2. Temporal Distribution

No rainy days recorded over the month (September 2014). The average rainfall received for the month is zero (0) compared to .5 mm of LTA. The graph below represents Average rainfall pattern for September 2014 compared to long term mean 2004-2013.



1.2 Natural Vegetation and pasture

Quality

- The quality of pasture and browse was poor in all LZ (quality worse than last month).
- The quality deteriorated in the drought reserve areas.
- The quality of vegetation and pasture are not expected to improve until onset of OND rain.

Quantity

- The pasture quantity is depleted in all LZ but severe in oldonyiro and merti.
- Livestock in the western part (oldonyiro) remained in parts of Laikipia County.
- Livestock out migrated from drought reserve areas of kom due to raging conflict.
- The quantity is also better in surrounding parks and Game reserves where livestock are migrating to.
- Serious conflict occurred in Kom rangelands where four people were killed while several livestock heads was taken.

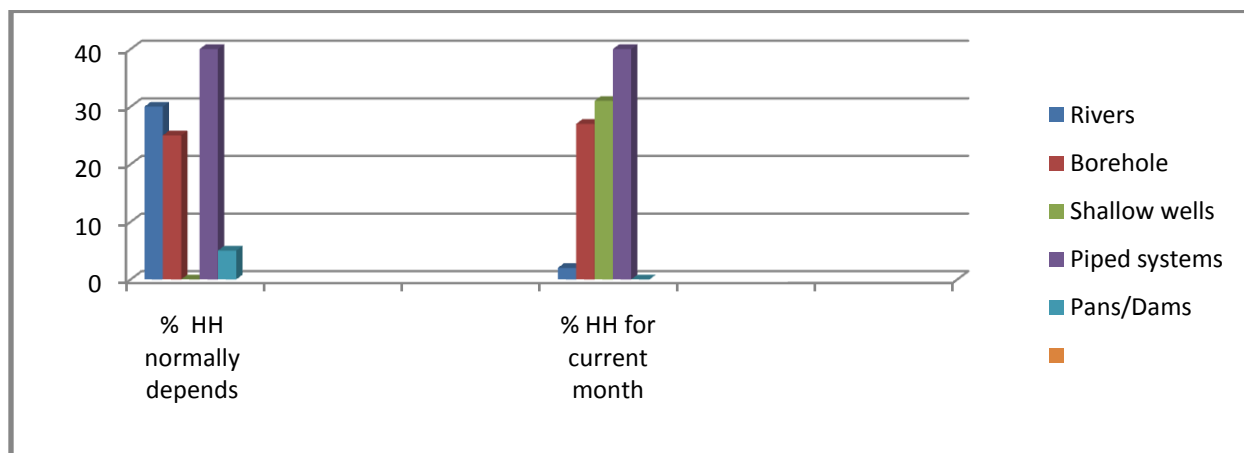
Distances of Access

- The grazing distances to pasture increased current month (September 2014)
- The grazing distances from households to livestock concentration increased to 17 km in Iresaboru, Bassa, Lakole and sericho.
- Distances from livestock concentration to pasture increased to 20km for satellite herds.
- Distances from livestock concentration to pasture remained constant for milking herds as livestock concentrated near shallow well dug in areas of fair pasture coverage.
- The distances to water sources reduced around merti and korbesa as river resumed the flow.

1.3 Water sources and Availability

- Borehole and shallow wells remained the main sources over the month (September 2014).
- Rivers dried in pastoral LZ, but maintained low volume in agro pastoral LZ.
- Borehole and shallow wells user increased over the month.
- All shallow wells increased in Depth as well as reduced yield compared to last month.

The graph below indicates water sources and percentage of household using them during the month (September 2014) compared to normal.



- Shallow well depth increased in depth at average of 6-7 persons, high in hawaye.
- Congestion at water points was high due to low yield of borehole and shallow well.
- Borehole breakdown was frequent as Gensets runs for 17-18hrs per day.

1.4. Emerging Issues

- Distances of access to pasture and water increased in all Livelihood zones, higher in pastoral
- Livestock migration due to water shortages increased in pastoral LZ.

1.4.1. Insecurity/Conflict/Displacement

- Conflict occurred in kom, Duma, kinna and Fororsa.
- Displacement due to conflict occurred as livestock out migrated from areas of better forage to pasture depleted zones.

1.4.2. Migration

- Livestock migrated from Kom rangeland to pasture depleted areas of mertu due to conflict.
- The livestock are clustered in dry season rangelands and around shallow well in Garbatulla sub county.
- Livestock from samburu and wajir out migrated from dry season rangelands of kom as conflict occurred over the month.
- The Current migration is because of raging conflict over pasture and water.

1.4.3. Implication on Food Security

- Livestock body weight will depreciate due to depleted pasture. This will translate to reduced prices/income to Household level.
- Increased conflict indicates potential loss of livelihood by the households. Several heads of cattle and sheep were stolen in Kom while three people were killed.
- Displacement occurred in Kom rangeland after conflict erupted over pasture and water.

2.0. Rural indicators (Food Availability)

2.1. Livestock production

2.1.2. Livestock body Condition

Livestock body condition is poor in all livelihood zones, but worse in pastoral LZ and charcoal/pastoral zones of kipsing, cherab ward.

Increased distances to water and pasture and Livestock Diseases are the contributing factors.

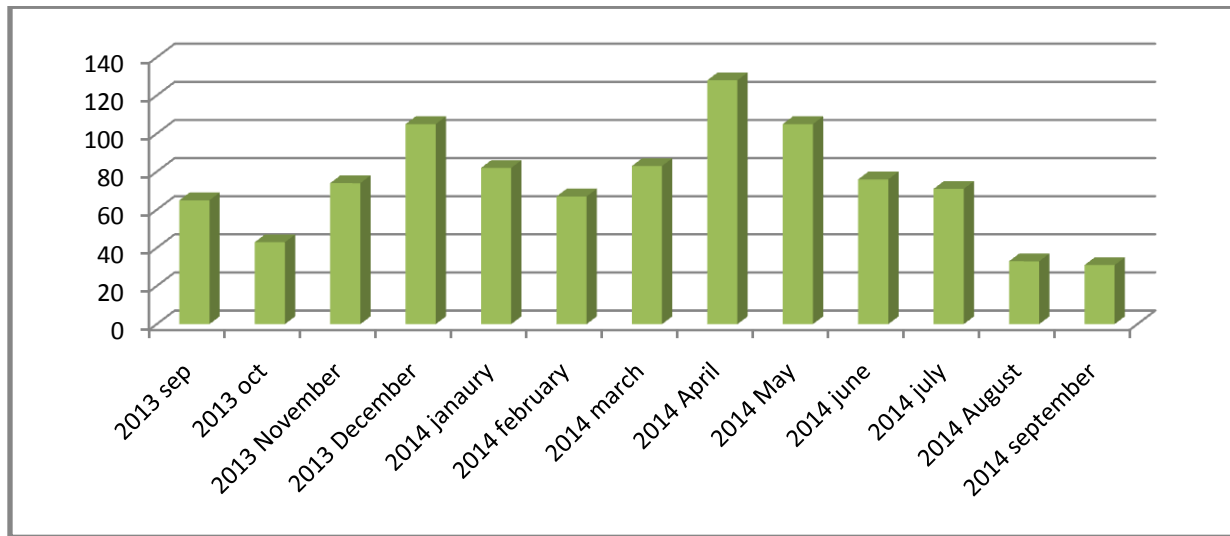
Livestock body weight depreciated in the drought reserve grazing areas. Livestock moved out of the reserve areas due to conflict.

2.1.3 Livestock disease

Livestock diseases persisted over the month. Foot and mouth, Lumpy skin disease and CCPP persisted in oldonyiro, kinna, sericho and Garbatulla.

2.1.4 Milk production

The average milk production for (September 2014) was 31 bottles of 750mls where 24bottles were used for household consumption. The current production reduced by 2bottles compared to August 2014 production of 33 bottles. The production was high in central and Garbatulla being 65 and 40bottles respectively. The production was lower in oldonyiro and sericho wards which produced 11 and 14 bottles of 750mls respectively. The graph below shows average household milk production from September 2013 to September 2014.



2. Crop Productions:

2.2.1 Timeliness and status of crop.

- No Rain fed planting was undertaken over the month (September 2014).
- Irrigated crops declined as rivers dried up.
- Small scale irrigation is ongoing in isiolo central ward (agro pastoral zone).

2.2.2 Pest and Diseases:/others

- No pests and diseases reported.

2.2.3 Harvest.

- No harvest of crops over the month (September 2014).

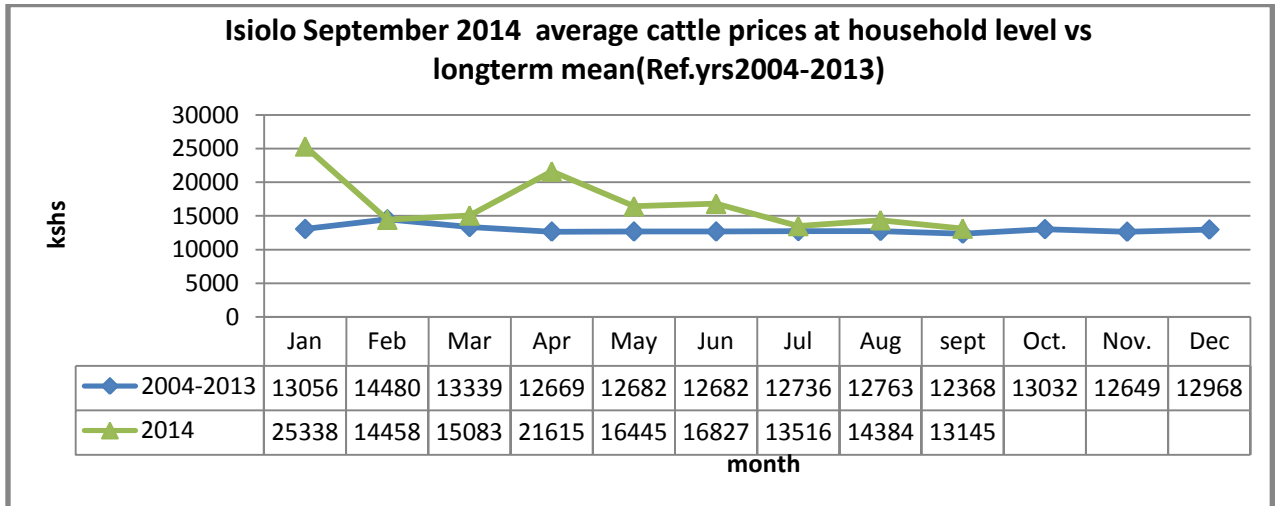
2.2.4 Implication on Food Security

- The food security situation will worsen in both pastoral and agro pastoral LZ.
- The Food commodity shortages will increase as well as food prices.

3. Access to food

3.1. Livestock Marketing

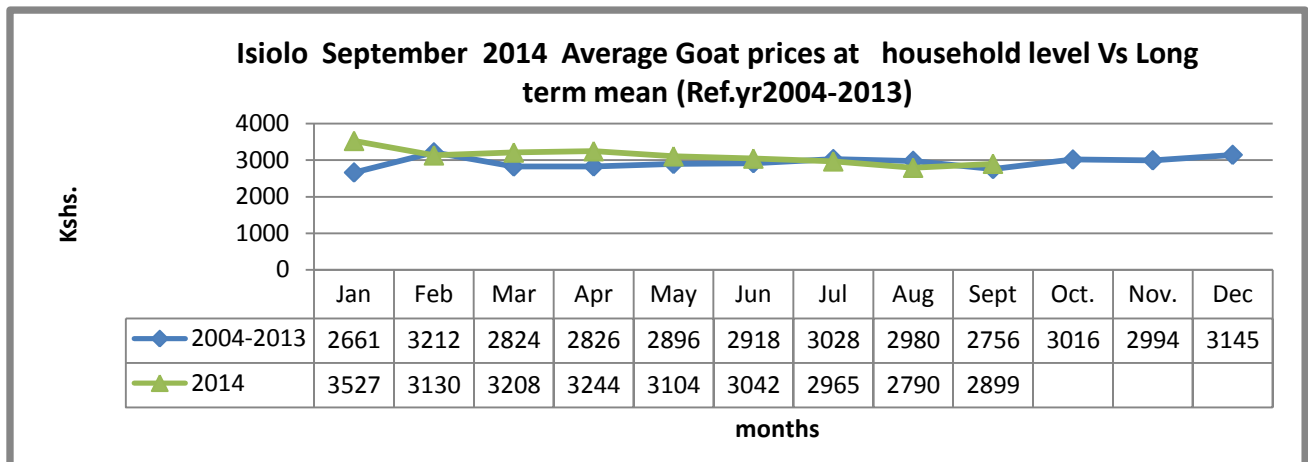
3.1.1. Cattle prices



Source; NDMA sample sites **N=15 x 30**

- The District average cattle price was Kshs. 13,145 (September 2014). The price reduced by kshs.1239 (8.6%) compared to August prices.
- The price depreciation was due to reducing body weight of cattle.
- The cattle body weight deteriorated compared to August in all LZ.

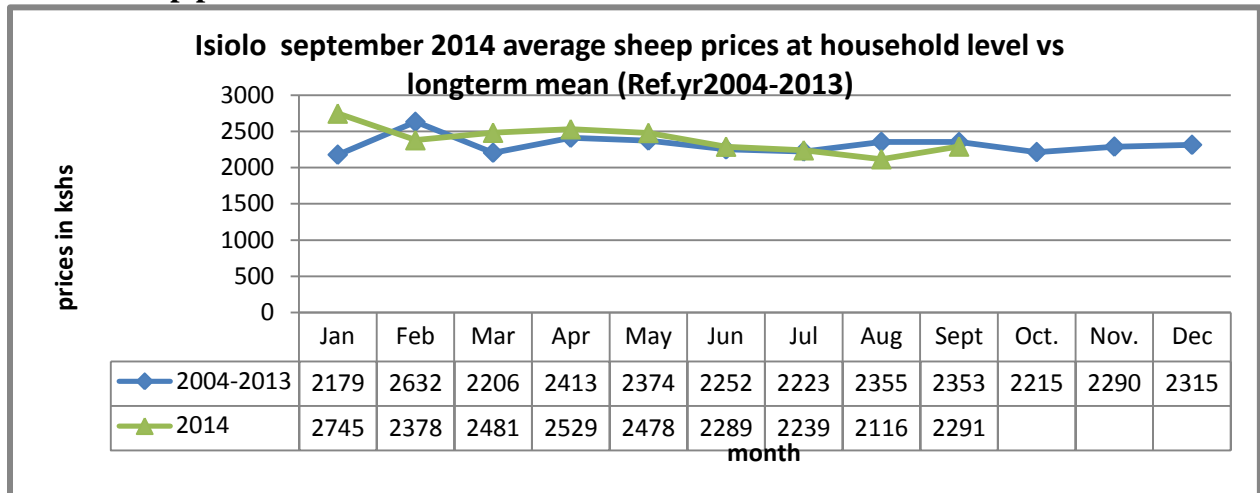
3.1.2. Goat production and marketing



Source; NDMA sample sites **N=15 x 30**

- The average Goat price increased from Kshs. 2790 (August 2014) to kshs.2899 (September 2014) translating to 3.9% increase. The slight increase in prices was attributed to less number of goats offered for sale.

3.1.3. Sheep prices

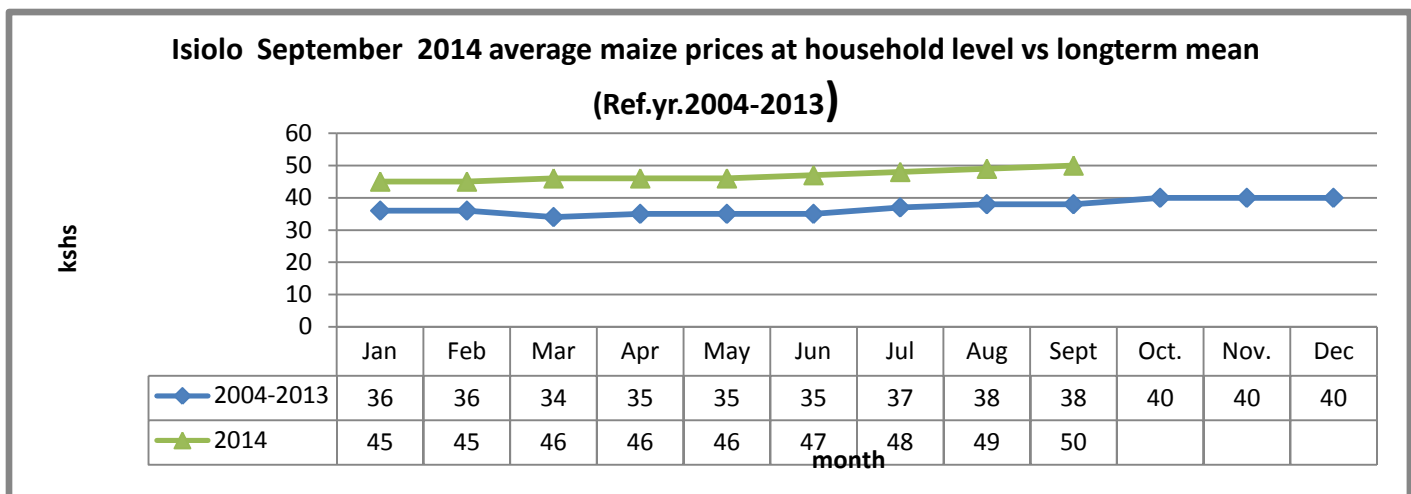


Source; NDMA sample sites: **N=15 x30**

- The Average county price of sheep was kshs.2291 (September 2014).
- The price increased by 8.2% compared to August 2014 price of Kshs 2116.
- Compared to long-term mean the same period, price depreciated by 2.6%.
- The prices were high in central (kshs.2660) and sericho (kshs.2433).
- Prices were lower in oldonyiro Kshs. 1800.

3.4 Grain Marketing

3.4.1 Maize price



Source; NDMA sample sites **N= 15 X 30**

- The county average maize price increased to kshs.50 per kilogram
- The price increases are due to shortage of maize as they were no harvest.
- The price was high by 31.5% compared to LTA price the same period

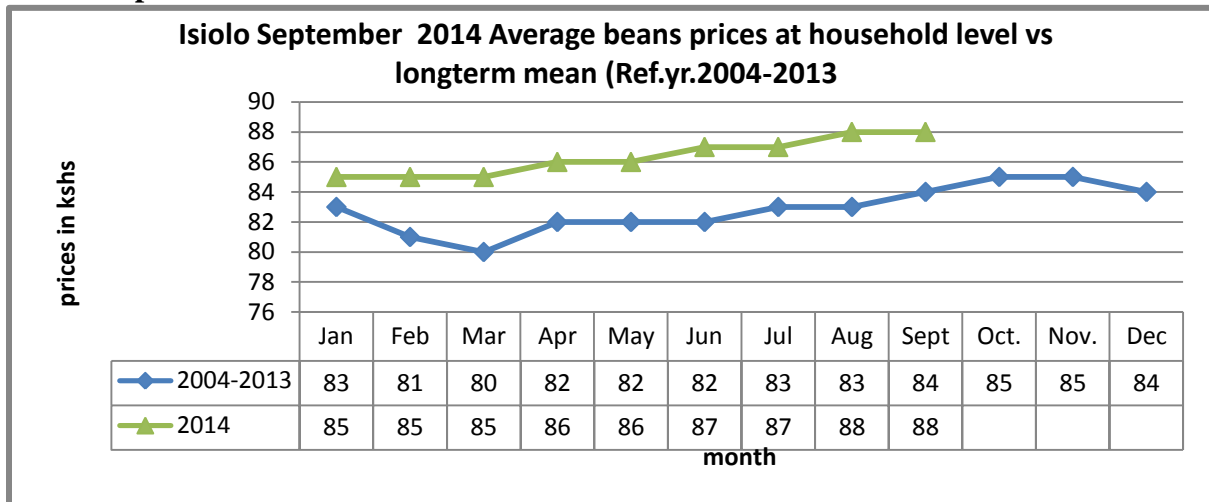
3.4.2 POSHO

- The price of locally milled posho increased to kshs.60 in pastoral LZ.
- The price remained at kshs.56 per kilogram in pastoral areas
- The price is high in far drought reserve areas where traders operate mobile shops.

3.4.3 SUGAR/COOKING OIL/Milk

- The price of sugar remained constant at kshs.100 per kilogram in the main town.
- The price increased by kshs.20 at wholesale and retail outlets respectively.
- The prices remained high in pastoral LZ above kshs.120 per kilogram.
- Milk was not available in both LZ; the price was kshs.15-20 per glass.

3.4.4. Beans price



Source; NDMA; sample sites

N= 15 x30

- The district average price of beans was kshs.88 per kilogram.
- The price remained constant compared to August 2014 price.
- The prices are high by 4.7%, compared to LTA, the same period.
- The prices were high in pastoral LZ of Merti and Sericho where a kilogram was traded at kshs 120 to 130.

3.5 Incomes:

3.5.1. Crop Income

- They were no crop income earned by households the current month (September 2013).

3.5.2. Livestock Income

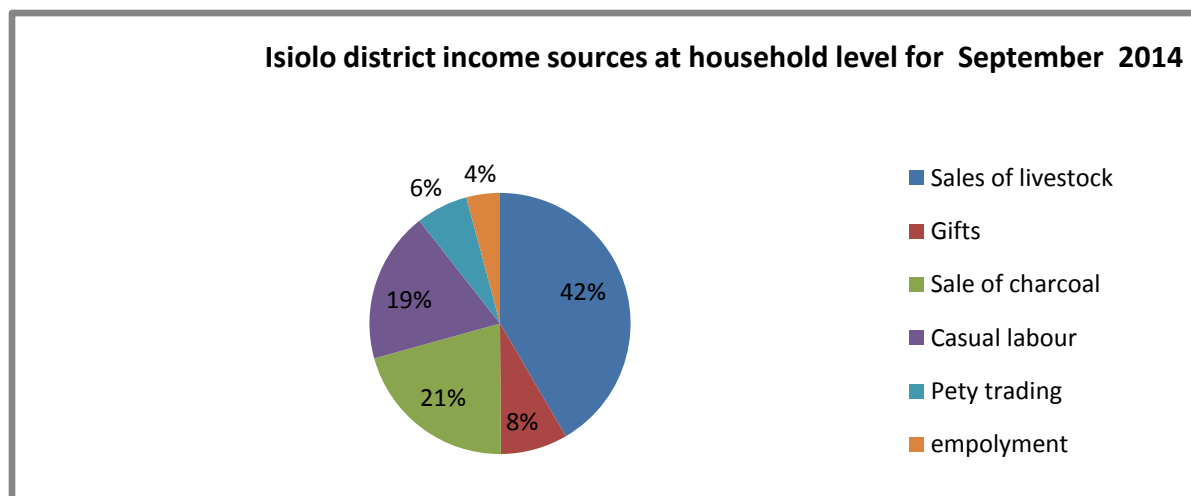
- The livestock income to household this month (September 2014) represented 42.5% of the total incomes. The income from this source reduced by 8.1% compared to 50.6% earned by households over August (2014).
- Other incomes to households this month (September 2014) was from charcoal 10%, casual Labour 8.6%, petty trade 2% and gift items 4%.

Implications

Compared to August 2014, livestock incomes, charcoal, petty trade and gift items declined. The incomes from livestock, petty trade, charcoal and gift items reduced by 8.1%, 1.1%, 4.3% and 4.1%.

Income from casual labour remained constant.

The pie-chart below represents Isiolo income sources at household level for September 2014.

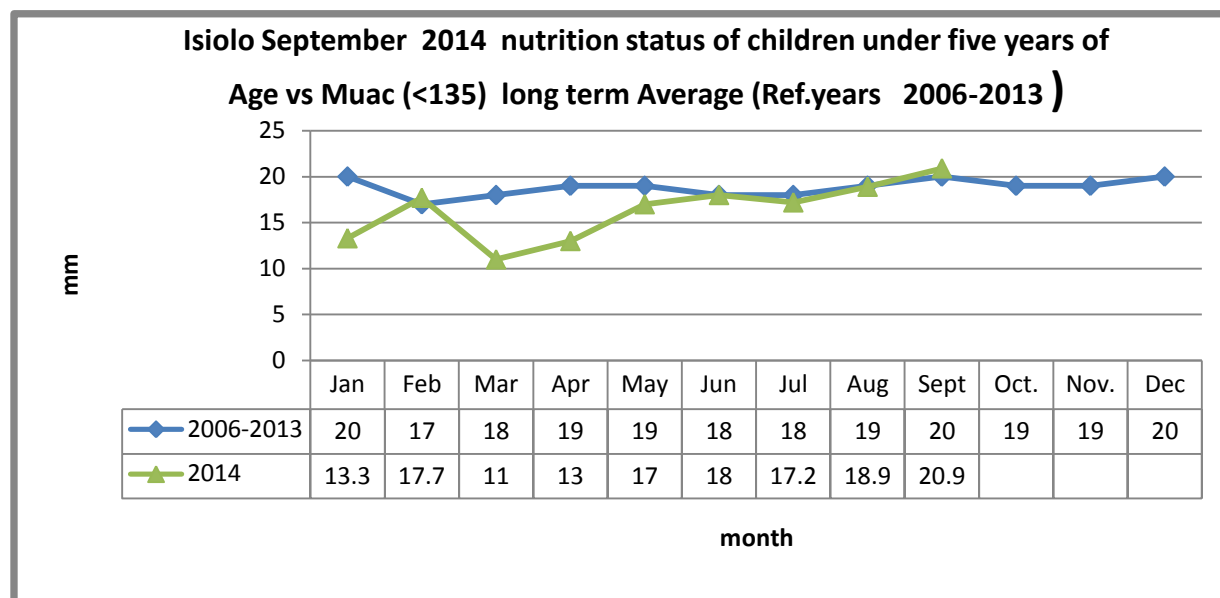


3.5. Implication on Food Security

- Reduced food items at market, increased food prices
- Terms of trade for pastoral households continued to worsen.
- Livestock migration will deny households the livestock products needed worsening food security.

4.0 Utilization of food (Welfare indicators)

4.1 Nutritional status



Source; NDMA sample sites **N=15X30X5**

- The district average percentage of children who are at risk of malnutrition as measured through MUAC was 20.9% of the total children sampled across 15 sites.
- The MUAC measurement increased (worsened) by 2% compared to 18.9% of Total children considered at risks of malnutrition over August 2014.
- The MUAC measurements were high in merti (40.1%) and oldonyiro wards (41.2%).
- MUAC levels were high by 0.9% compared to long term mean the same period.

Health

- No major Health problems reported in the county.

Current interventions / Coping Strategies

Non –Food Intervention -Water/Food security/Health

- Water trucking by County government and National Drought management Authority.
- Conflict intervention in Kom rangelands
- Mobile health outreach services support in Garbatulla, merti and oldonyiro by NDMA.

5.0 Recommendation for action to mitigate food insecurity in the districts

A. Food intervention

Type of intervention	Action
Supplementary feeding to pastoral households	partners
Expand cash for work intervention to cover more centres	Partners
Expand PRRO food beneficiary figures	KFSSG/CSG/WFP
Increase food beneficiary numbers to cover more Households	County steering group
Hunger safety net intervention	NDMA/Partners

B. Non – food interventions

Type of intervention	Action
Conduct Rapid Assessments to assess the extent of deteriorating drought indicators	NDMA/County governments/Partners
Conflict Assessment in kom, kinna and Hawaye areas to be done	County government/partners
Resolve borehole related conflict along isiolo Marsabit border.	County government
Provision of water to areas with water shortages.	County water officer/CEC water
Activation of county contingency plans	NDMA/County government
Activation of Rapid Response Teams	NDMA/county government
Peace building and conflict resolution intervention in central, mert and Garbatulla	Peace committees, County administration
Mass livestock Deworming and vaccination against Lumpy skin disease,CCPP, Foot and mouth,LSD	Livestock /veterinary department
Activation of sectoral rapid response team	County steering group
Repairs of sericho and boji Gensets	Ministry of water
Provide fuel subsidy to sericho borehole	Ministry of water

Isiolo District : Livelihood Zones

