

National Drought Management Authority

MANDERA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER 2016



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



OCTOBER EW PHASE



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification **Biophysical Indicators**

- The short rains of 2016 had a late onset in the fourth week of October, compared to the normal of third week of October.
- The rainfall was inadequate and poorly distributed across all livelihood zones in both space and time.
- **Vegetation condition;** the 3-month Vegetation Condition index for the County was 47.82 classifying it as Normal vegetation greenness
- The Monthly VCI for Lafey, Mandera East, west and North sub counties are showing Normal Vegetation Greenness whereas Mandera south is showing above normal vegetation greenness
- Pasture and browse situation are poor in all sub counties.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- **Production indicators;** Milk production and consumption have declined as compared to last month but above LTA.
- There are 142 centres under water trucking including schools and health facilities conducted by County Government.
- Terms of trade are favourable to pastoral communities.
- The body conditions for all livestock species are poor in the entire county.
- The utilization indicator is within the normal range.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	ALARM	Worsening
Irrigated Cropping zone	ALARM	Worsening
Pastoral all species	ALARM	Worsening
County	ALARM	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
SPI-3Month (TAMSAT)	-0.43	-1.0 to 1.0
VCI-3Month	47.82	>35
Forage condition	poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition(specify crop)	Fair	Good
Livestock Body Condition	poor	Normal
Milk Production	8.5	>36.1
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	50	>42
Milk Consumption	5	38.3 litres
Return distance to water sources	15	<10 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	5	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	24.3	<30.64
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)		<0.95
Food Consumption Score		

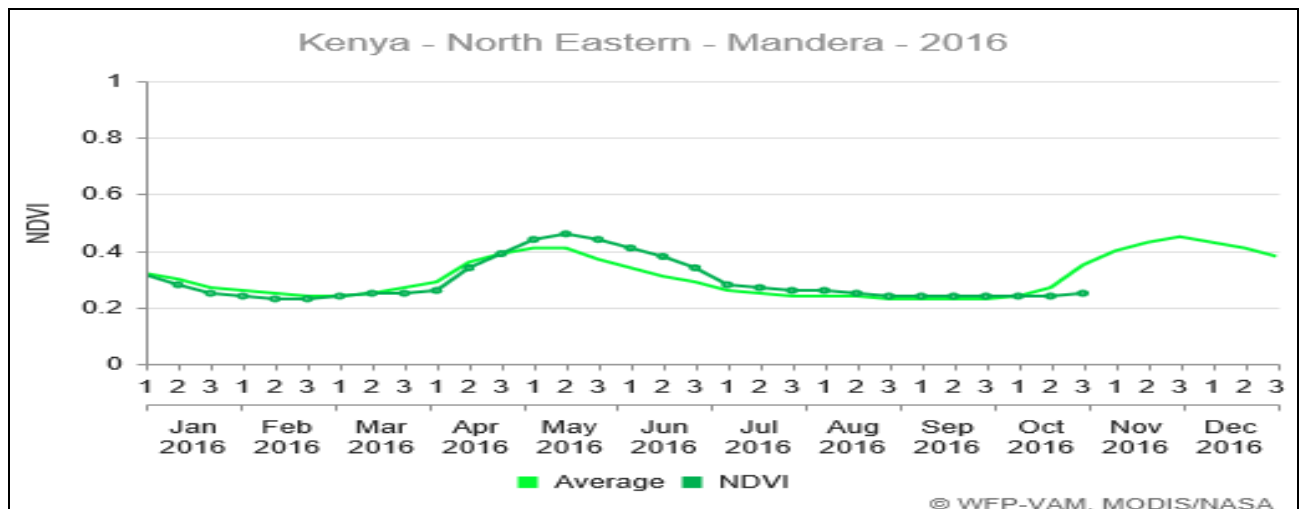
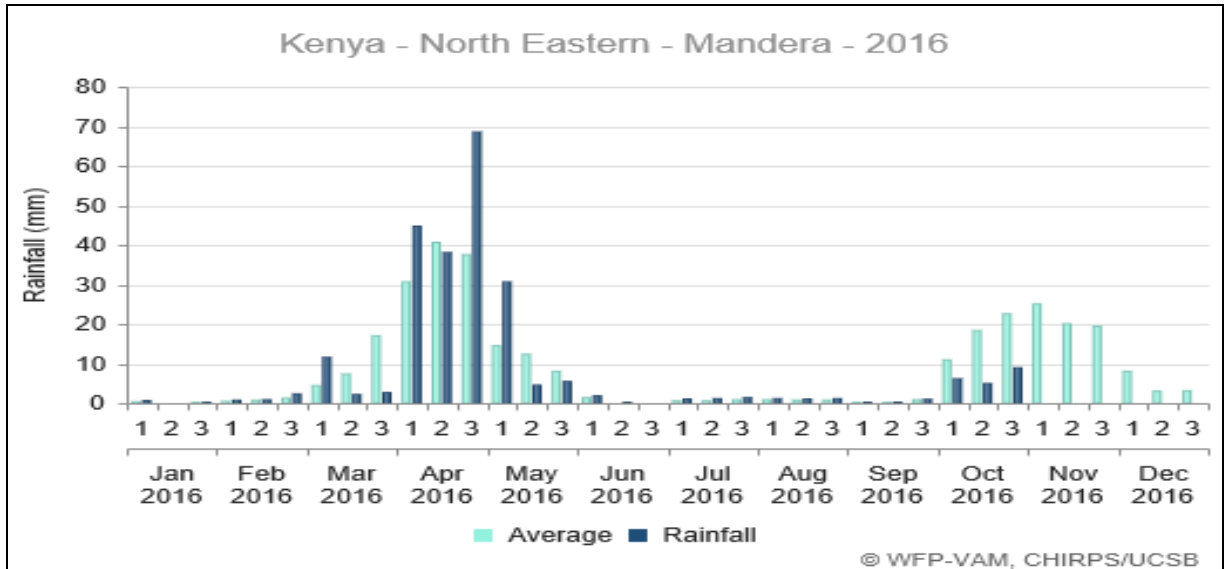
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains 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	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

Seasonal Calendar

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The short rains of 2016 started during the the fourth week of October, compared to the normal of third week indicating late onset.
- The rainfall was inadequate and poorly distributed across all livelihood zones in both space and time.
- The amount received during the first, second and third dekad of October are less than 10mm as shown graph below.
- Some parts of the county did not receive rainfall to date



The Current October NDVI is showing negative deviation in the second and third dekad of October for the County as shown above.

1.3 Other Events

1.3.1 Flooding

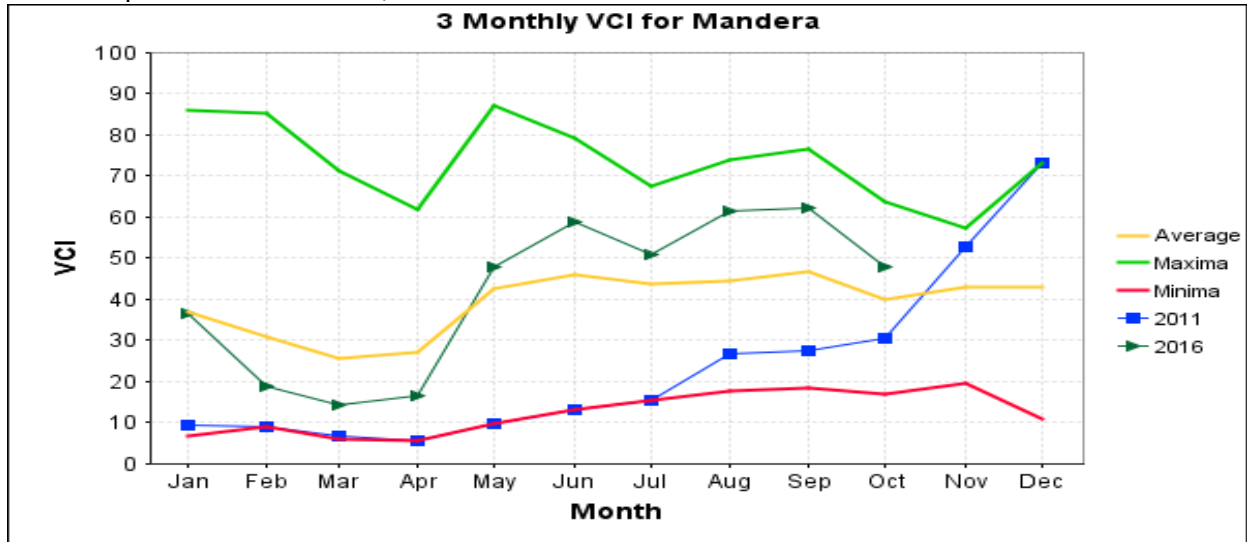
- No floods were reported during the month under review.

2. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The 3-month Vegetation condition for the County decreased from 63.96 in September to 47.82 in October still indicating normal vegetation greenness
- Compared to last month, the VCI trend has declined.



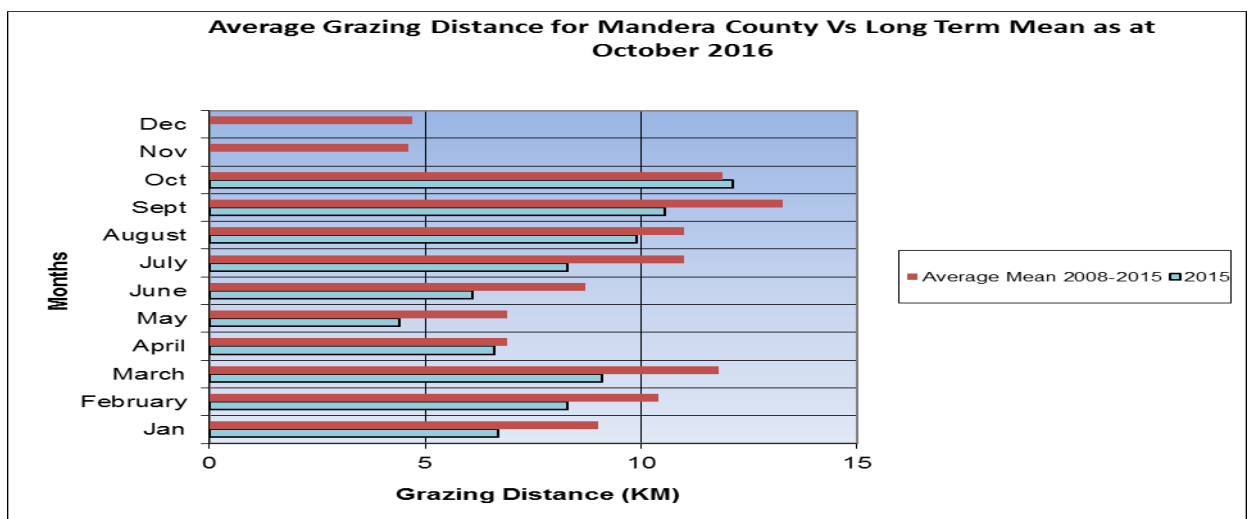
Field Observation:

2.1.2 Pasture:

- Pasture is depleted in Lafey, south and East sub counties while poor in Banisa, Mandera West, and some parts of Mandera North sub counties.
- This condition is still deteriorating as the delayed onset of the short rains was witnessed.

2.1.3 Browse:

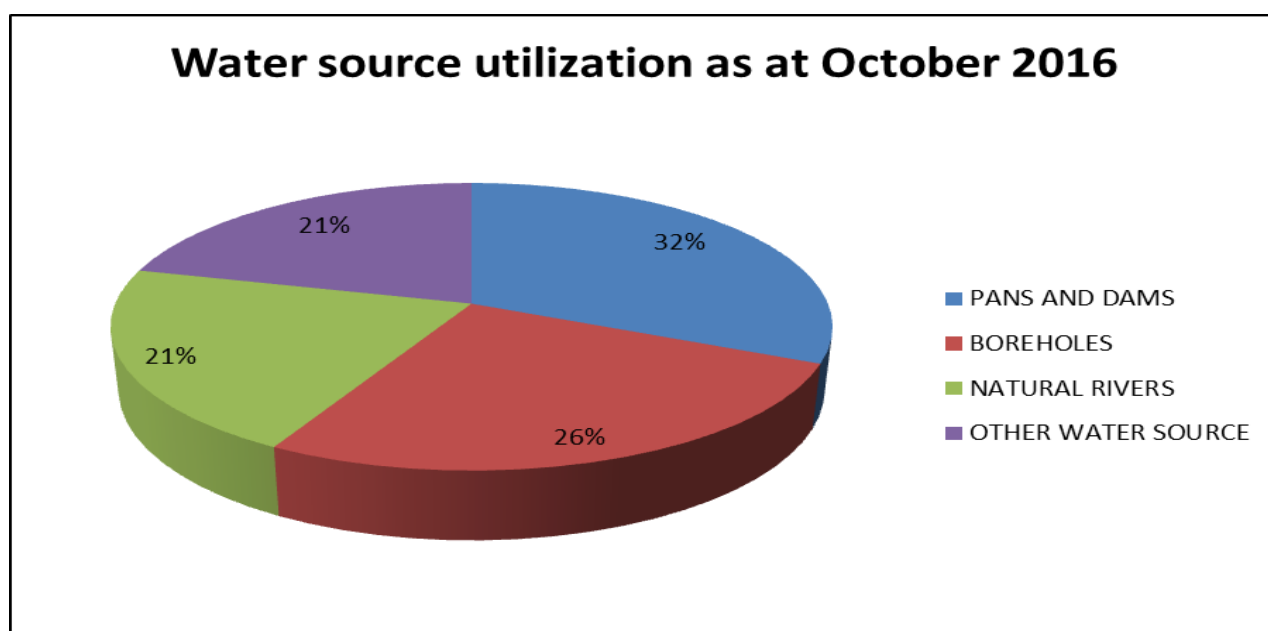
- The browse conditions across all sub counties are poor during the reporting month under review.
- The average distance to grazing areas from the main source of water is 12.13Km while that of households' access to water was 5.23Km, and when compared to the month of September, the average grazing distance had increased by 1.6Km as shown in graph below.



2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The main water sources for the County were Earth pans, Boreholes, Shallow wells, River Daua and underground water tanks.
- Majority of the population are utilizing sub-surface water sources mainly Earth pans, Boreholes, River Daua and shallow wells. Of the available water sources in the month, Most of the household use Boreholes and earth pans with 32% and at 26% respectively.
- Most of surface water sources have dried up except Banisa, Dandu, Takaba, Eymole and Ashabito pans which can last for one months if it does not rain.
- Currently there are 142 centres, schools and health facilities that are under water trucking and this is expected to increase as the rains are erratic and below normal. Mandera West has 34 centres under water trucking, Banisa sub county has 33 centres, South sub county has 29 centres, Mandera East and Lafey sub counties have 6 centres each and Mandera North sub county has 34centres.
- Kiliwaheri town which population of over 1000 households has no water and their pan dried up and require an urgent intervention.
- Banisa town earth pan with highest population of 5000 household is drying up and is expected to last 3weeks and need to be closely monitored.
- All livestock boreholes are highly concentrated, congested and running 24 hours' clock system with frequent breakdowns due to over utilization. This include Gutayu, Qalanaqalesa, Kub adhadi, El tul, Bambo among others.
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2.3 Implication to food security

- Livestock body conditions are worsening as the pasture is becoming depleted thus lowering the price which will have negative impact on pastoral return.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

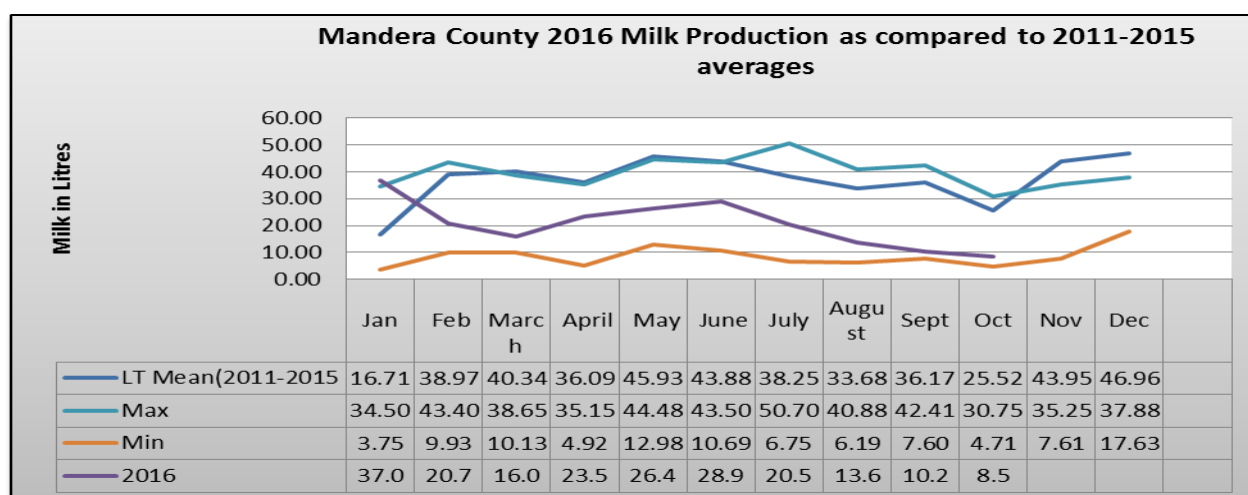
- Livestock body conditions for all species are poor in all parts of the County. In Aresa, Hareri and Khalalio locations 3-4 thin fore ribs are visible indicating critical situations in the phase classification.

.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Cases of cattle death due to unknown disease is reported in areas of Kutayu, Boji, Burmayo, Shimbir fatuma, Qalanaqalesa, dololo, and karsa damu sub locations.
- Camel disease has also been reported and while shoat have CCPP in the entire County.

.1.1 Milk Production

- Milk production was 8.5 Litres in the month of October 2016 and when compared to last month, the production has decreased.
- Milk is rarely available across all the livelihoods zones and communities are using powder milk for their daily consumption. However, in areas where little milk is available, the average cost of 750ml bottle is almost 100 to 120 ksh.
- Irrigated cropping zone reported highest milk production followed by Agro pastoral and Pastoral all species zone respectively.
- The average milk production is below the long term mean as shown in the graph below



3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- In irrigated cropping zone: Few farmers are in land preparation for production of pasture for resilience of livestock.
- Agro pastoral livelihood zone: Delayed onset and below normal rains during the month has led to crops not to germinate.
- No pest and disease was reported during the month under review.

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS TO FOOD SECURITY

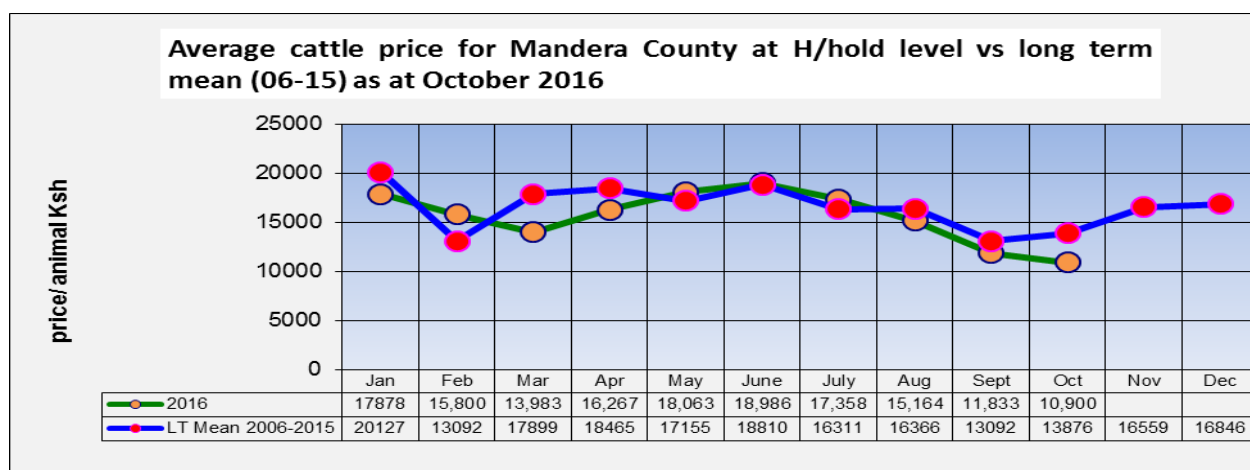
- Delayed onset and below normal short rains will affect crop production
- River Daa will dry by the end of December and expected to resume in mid-April of long rains -this will have negative food security at household level.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

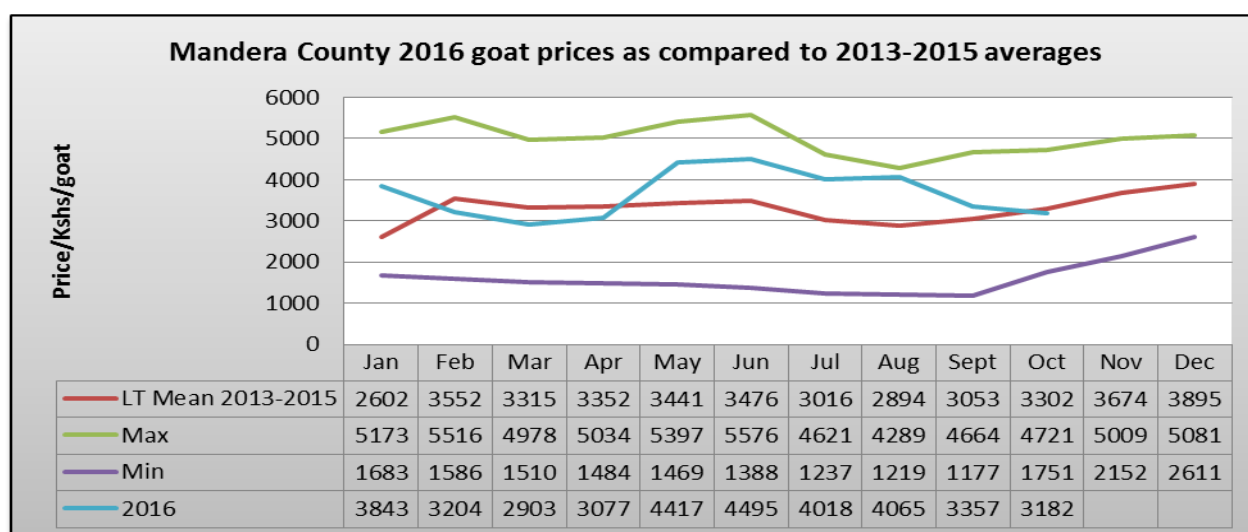
4.1.1 Cattle Prices

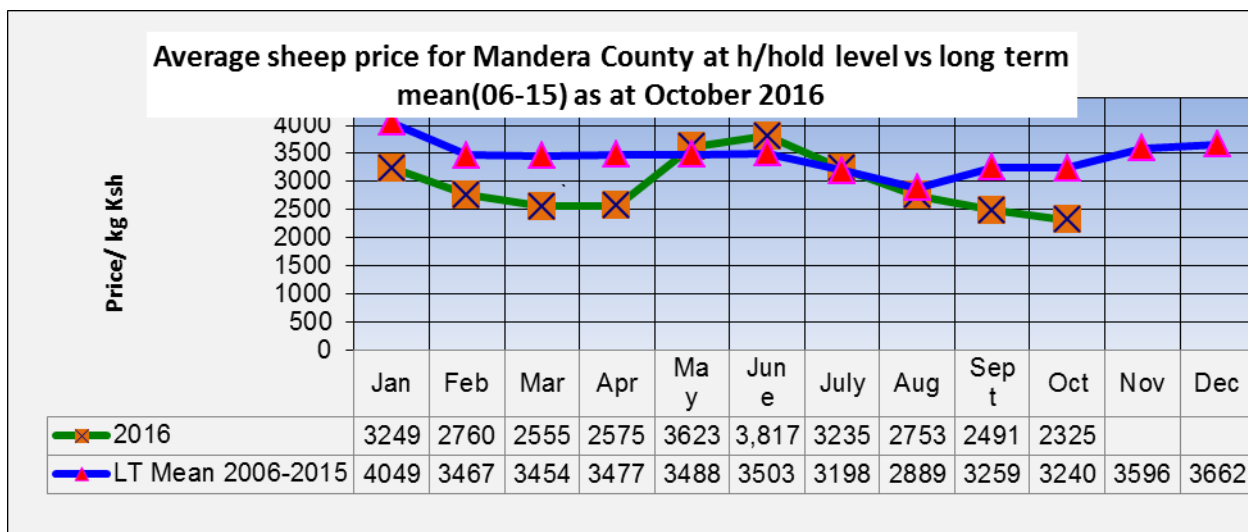
- Average cattle price decreased from Ksh 11,833/= in September to Ksh 10,900 /= in the month of October 2016. The decreased price is due to poor body condition and low market demand.
- When compared to the long term mean, the average price is below the expected normal range.



4.1.2 Goat Prices

- Average goat price decreased from Ksh 3,357 in September to Ksh 3,182/= for the month of October 2016. The decrease in price is attributed to deteriorating body condition and low market demand.
- Compared to the long term mean (2011-2015), the average price was within the normal range.
- Agro Pastoral zone had the highest average goat price with Ksh 4,300 followed by Pastoral all species zone selling at Ksh 3,246 and Irrigated cropping zone with Ksh 2,000/= per goat.

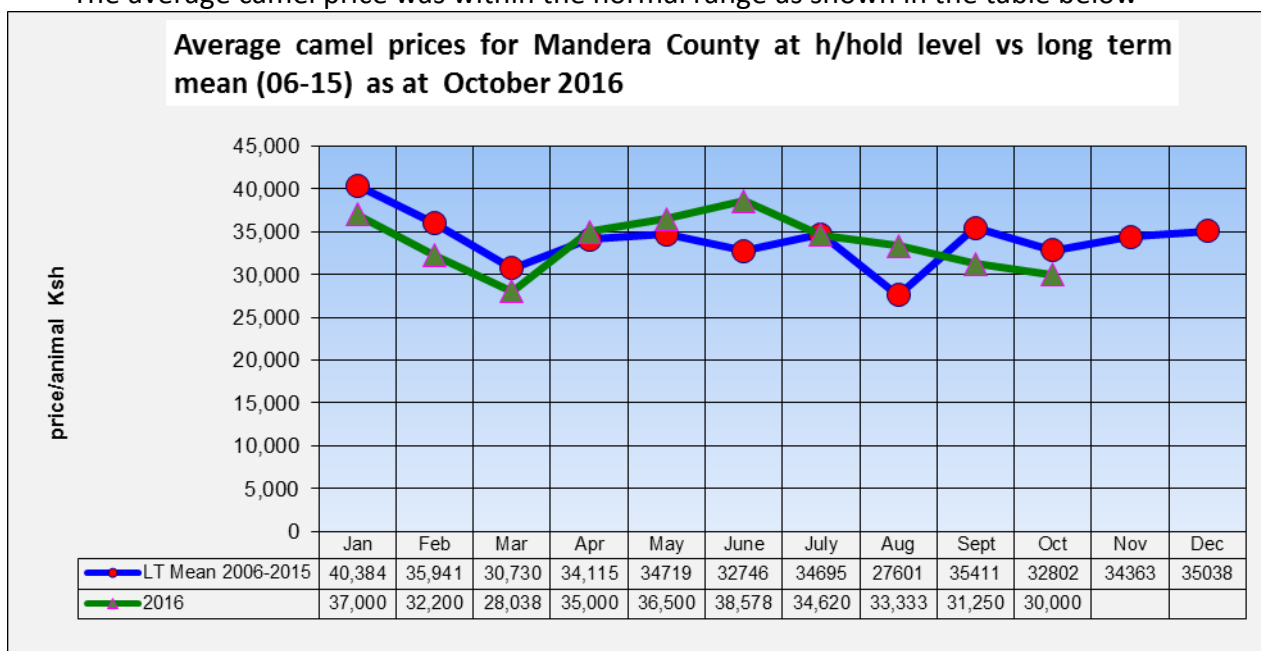




- Average sheep price decreased from Ksh. 2,491 in September to Ksh.2, 325 in the month of October. The decrease in price is attributed to worsening body condition and low market demand.
- The average sheep price was within the normal expected range.
- The highest average prices were noted in Agro pastoral zone followed by Pastoral all species zone and irrigated cropping zone respectively.

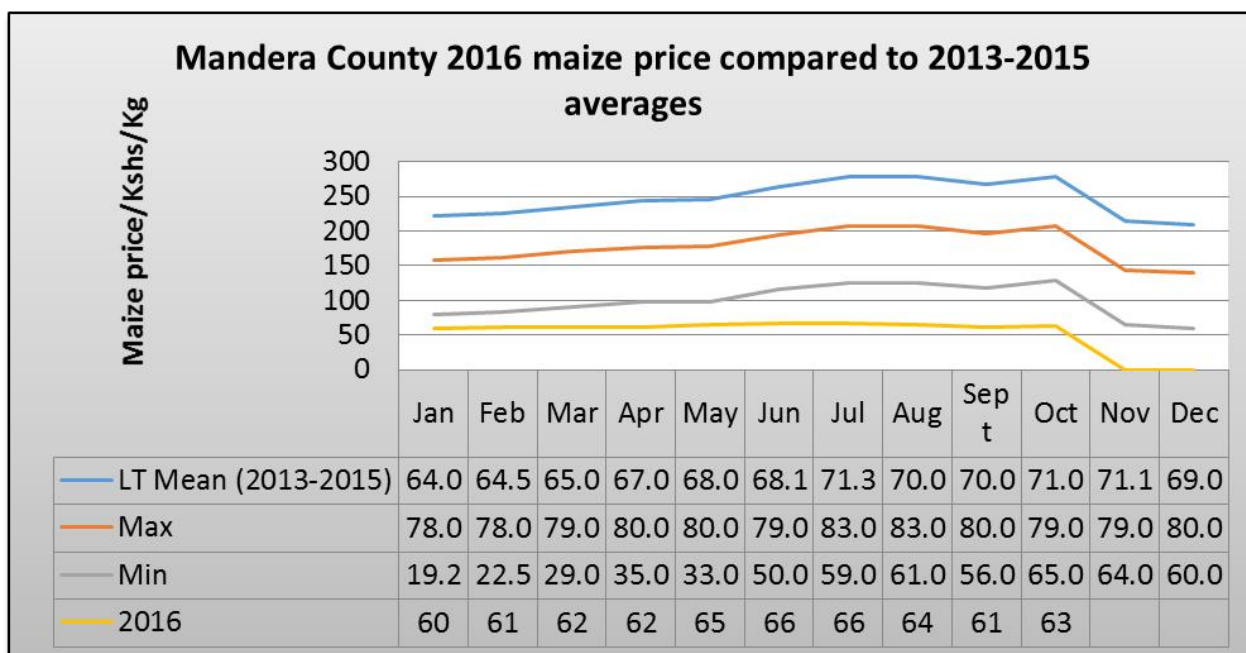
4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The average camel price during the month of October 2016 is Ksh30,000/= when compared to last month the average price has decreased. This can be attributed to low market demand
- The average camel price was within the normal range as shown in the table below



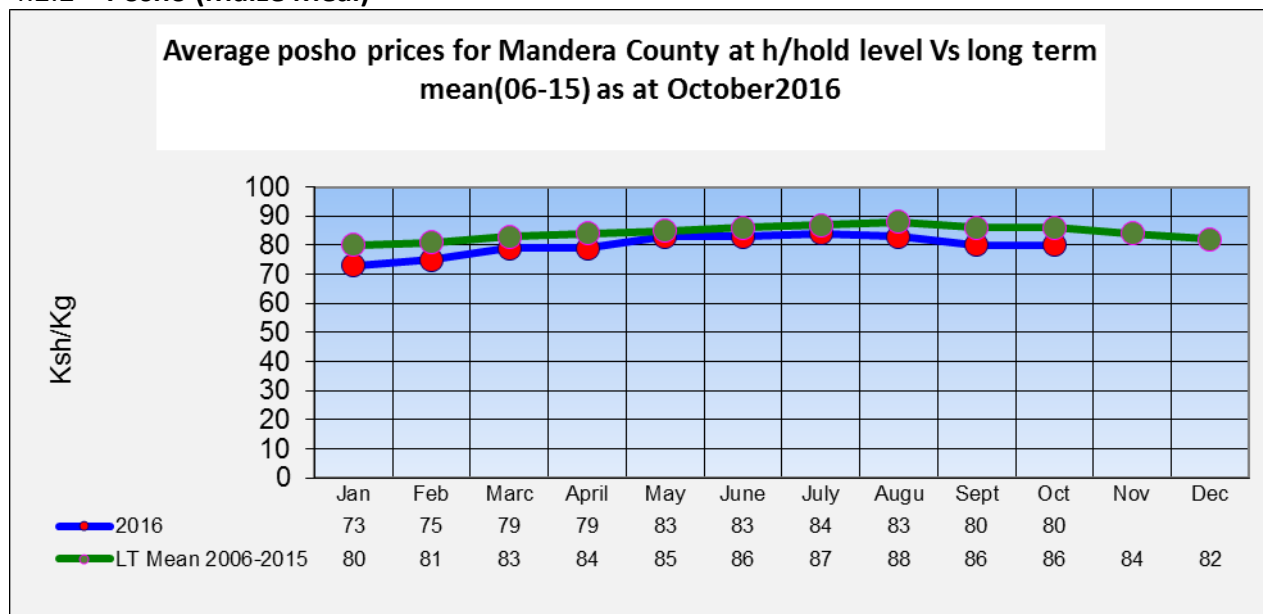
4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize



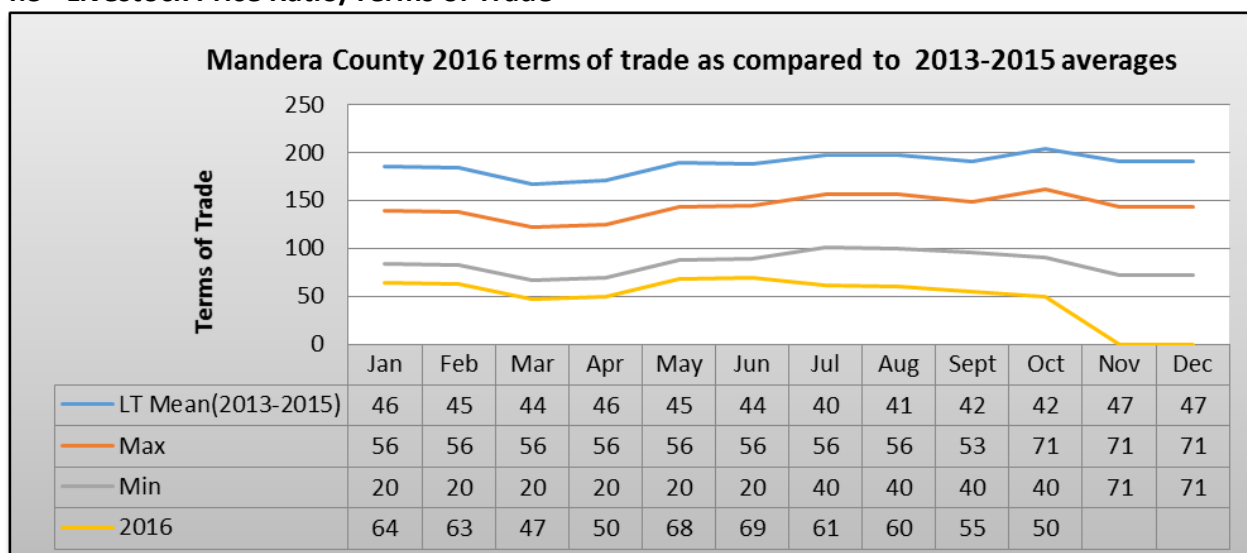
- The average maize price during the month of October 2016 was Ks.63 per kg.
- Compared to the previous month, the average price was increased by 2ksh.
- When compared to the long term mean price, the average price was within the normal the expected mean.

4.2.2 Posho (Maize Meal)



- The observed average Posho price during the month was Ksh 80 per Kg. When compared to last month, the average price is stable.
- In comparison to the long term mean, the average price within the normal range/=.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



- Currently a household can purchase 50kilogram of maize by selling one medium goat
- When compared to last the month, The Terms of trade has decreased
- The terms of trade are favourable to pastoral communities when compared to long term average.

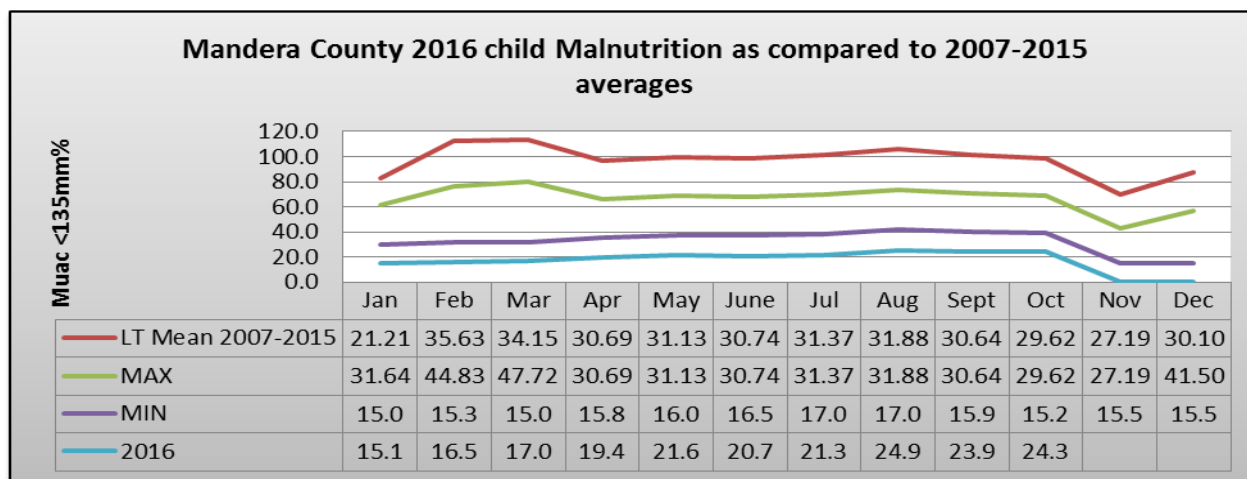
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Milk consumption has decreased in comparison to last month. The total number of litres consumed was 5 litres while total produced was 8.5litres on average for all the sampled sentinel sites. The average milk price was Ksh 85 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month.

5.2 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at risk of malnutrition based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC<135mm) for the month of October2016 was 24.3. %. When compared to the previous month, it MUAC rates has slightly increased.
- The average mean was lower when compared to the long term.
- According to sample areas, Shimbir Fatuma reported the highest percentage of children at risk of malnutrition while the lowest was noted in Yabicho location.



5.3.2 Health

- No outbreak of human disease was reported during the month under review.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

The main coping strategies used by communities include-

- Reduction in the number of meal taken a day
- Borrowing from friends and relatives
- Consumption of less preferred and cheap food
- Provision of relief food and supplementary feeding for the vulnerable groups of the communities in the divisions still remained as the top most coping strategy.
- Remittance and Casual labour

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- Mandera County is conducting water trucking to 142 centres under water stress in the entire County.

6.2 FOOD AID - NOTE THE FOLLOWING

- 41,550 beneficiaries given relief food through food for asset and supplementary feeding programme given to 50 health facilities through the entire County by COCOP

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- Resource based conflict is expected to increase as was reported in areas of Alango, and iresuki of Lafey and Warankara division where two people were killed.
- Insecurity issues related to alshabab remains a threat due to porous cross border of Somalia and Kenya.
- Several security incidences were witnessed in Mandera town where over 18 persons were killed and several others were injured

7.2 Migration

- Migration within the county from kiliwaheri to derkale was witnessed due recently received one day rainfall that was reported.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The county is experiencing drought stress and the situation is on worsening trends across the county. Currently the county is facing significant water and pasture shortage across all the livelihoods zones. The prolonged dry spell has resulted in reduced forage and water for livestock, and poor crop harvest. Livestock body condition was deteriorating, distances to grazing fields were increasing. Market prices were also falling compared to the long-term average due to weak body conditions and low demand by traders. Affected areas are also struggling with water shortage for household use and declined milk production resulting to increased risk of malnutrition.
- Most affected sub counties are Mandera South, Mandera East, Lafey, Mandera North and parts of Banissa and Mandera West. Livestock surface water sources continue to dry up leading to high concentration of livestock on strategic livestock boreholes running for 24/24 hours, resulting into frequent breakdowns and low yield levels. Currently there are 142 centres including schools and health facilities under water trucking with estimated population of 250,000 persons across the county with trend expected to increase as the drought worsen and surface water facilities dries up.
- The situation need to be closely monitored as the rains are below normal.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Water

- Facilitate repaid response team to carry out service and maintainces of livestock strategic boreholes
- Provisioin of fast moving spare parts to livestock boreholes and repair of defective boreholes
- Fuel subsidy to boreholes to support overburden pastoral communties who lost purchasing powers
- Water trucking to all affected water stress centres for human and livestock consumption
- Provision of Standby and Replacement Gen-sets eg. Qalanqalesa, eltul, kob adadi, Kutayu, Gari, Fino, Arabia, Olla and Guticha.

Livestock

- Mass deworming and treatment of livestock county wide. Cattle disease investigations to be undertaken to determine cause of deaths reported in mandera south sub county
- Provision of hay and mineral suppliments for the affected areas
- Destocking through livestock off take by slaughter and marketing. Target 6000 cattle and 12000 shaots

Livelihoods

- Support to vulnerable households estimated at 300,000 persons with food aid across the county
- Up scale Hunger Safety Net Programme across all the group two beneficiaries

Agriculture

- Support to vulnerable households estimated at 300,000 persons with food aid across the county.
- Fuel subsidy for Riverine farmers
- Supply of fodder/crop seeds for riverine farmers specially early maturity seeds

Health

- Scale up of health and nutrition outreach programme for settelement 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.