

National Drought Management Authority

MERU COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2019



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



JUNE 2019 EW PHASE

Drought Status: **NORMAL**



Shughuli za kawaida

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
Agro - Pastoral	Alert	Worsening
Rain Fed Cropping	Normal	Stable
County	Normal	Stable
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/ Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	90	80 - 120
VCI-3Month	33.31	35 - 50
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Maize Crop Condition	Second Weeding	Tussling stage
Livestock Body Condition for cattle	Fair	Fair
Milk Production per HH/ day	2.5	1-2Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	98	112
Milk Consumption per HH/ day	1.4	1.1Litres
Return HHs distance to water sources	5.8	<6 Km
Water source return distance from grazing areas	10.7	9 Km
Cost of water (20 litres)	2.50-5.00	Kshs 3.00 - 5.00
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	17.8	<20.0

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- During the month the county experienced very little to no rainfall in the rain fed livelihood zone. The agro pastoral zone didn't receive any rainfall in the month under review.
- The little rainfall was above long term average for the dekad one in the rain fed livelihood zone in the month under review.
- The VCI for the Tigania West sub county depicted severe vegetation deficit.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Second Weeding in Rain fed livelihood zone.
- Livestock body condition was fair for all species.
- Milk production per HH per day was above normal.

Access Indicators

- Terms of Trade were below the normal range.
- Milk consumption per HH per day was within normal range.
- Return distances to water sources were below the normal range.
- Distances to water sources from grazing areas were above the normal range.

Utilization Indicators

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition remained within the normal range.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains harvests Increased HH Food Stocks Short dry spell Reduced milk yields 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 Increased HH Food Stocks A long dry spell Land preparation Kidding (Sept) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

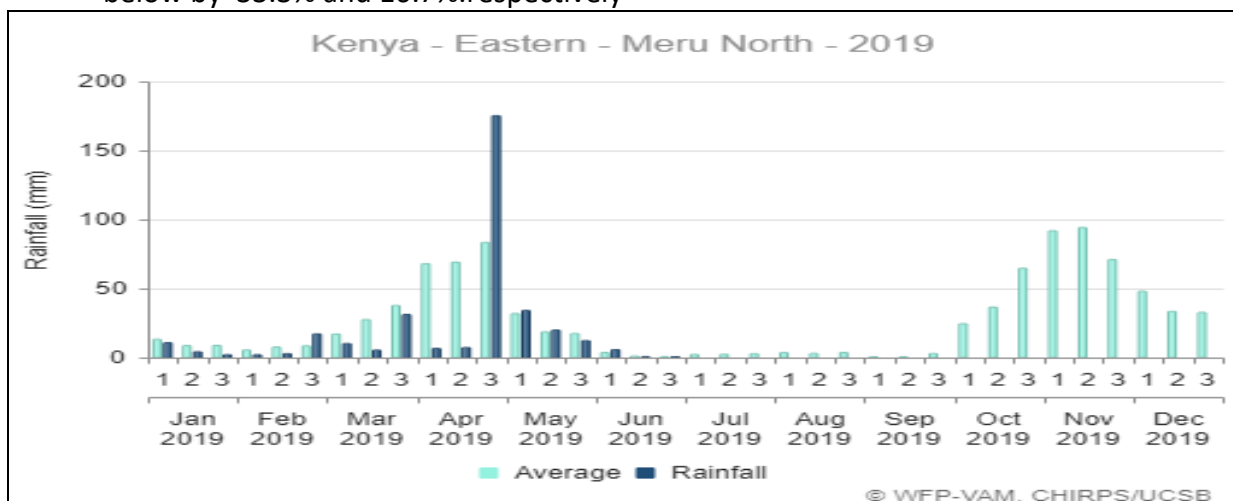
1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- During the month the county experienced very little to no rainfall in the rain fed livelihood zone. The agro pastoral zone didn't receive any rainfall in the month under review.
- The little rainfall was above long term average for the dekad one in the rain fed livelihood zone in the month under review.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

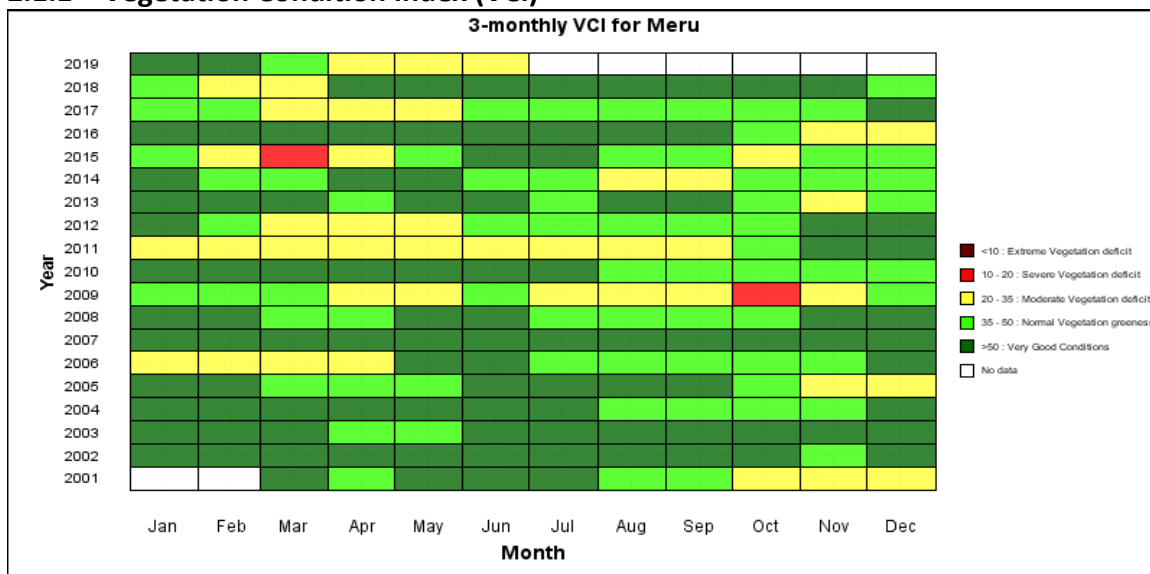
- According to WFP-VAM, Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data (CHIRPS) three months rainfall anomaly was within the normal at 90%.
- Dekad one, two and three recorded 5.6mm, 0.6mm and 0.5mm of rainfall amounts respectively.
- Compared to LTM dekad one was above by 60.0% while dekad two and three were below by 33.3% and 16.7%.respectively



2. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

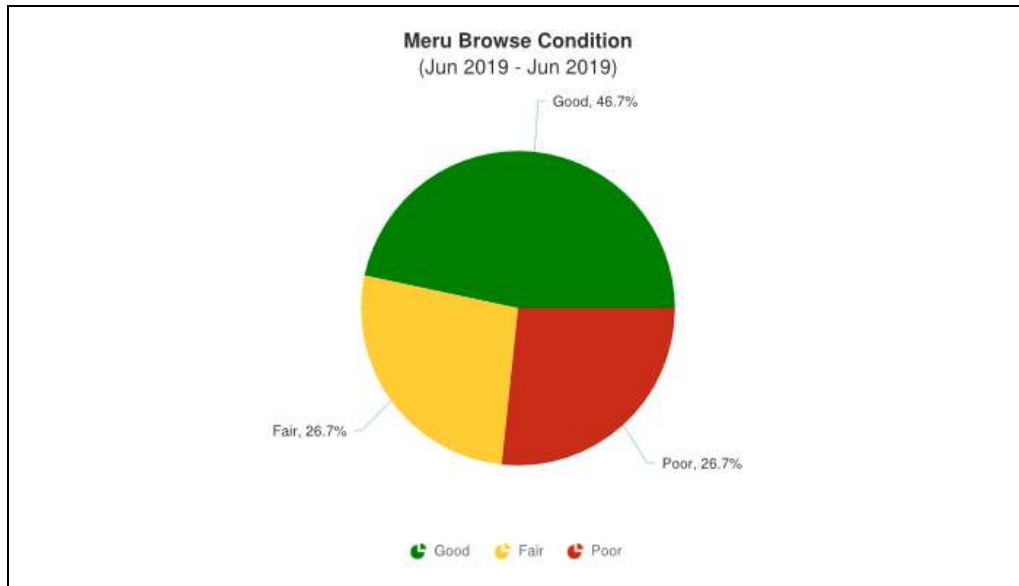
2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)



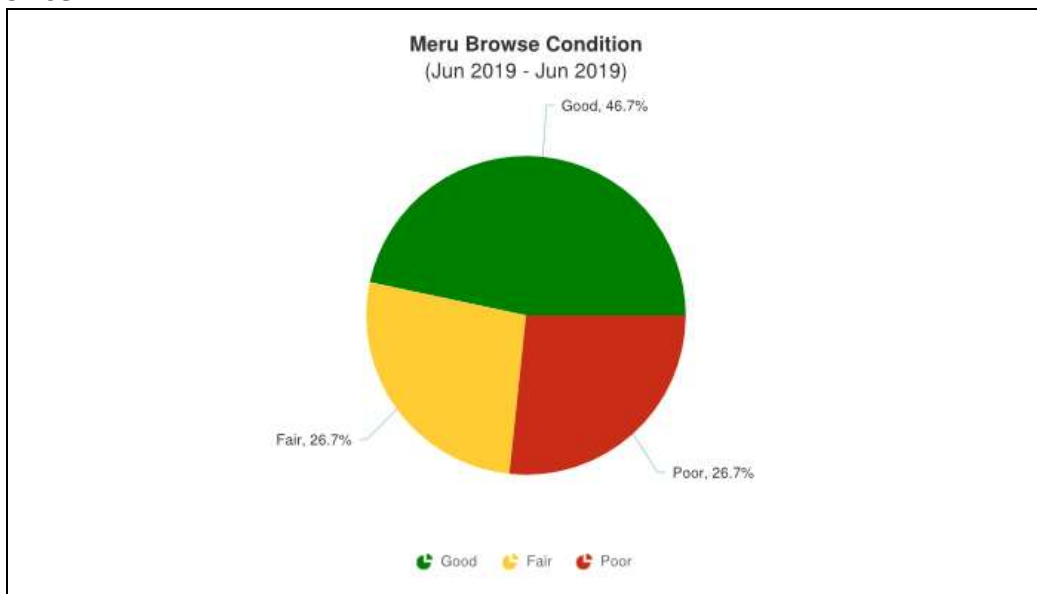
- The county vegetation greenness condition was below normal as depicted by a vegetation condition index (VCI) value of 33.31
- Tigania West Sub County have VCI depicted severe vegetation deficit.
- Tigania East, Igembe North, Igembe Central and Igembe south Sub Counties have VCI depicted moderate vegetation deficit.
- The current situation is attributed to very little rainfall in the month of June in the Rain fed livelihood zone.

2.1.2 Pasture



- Based on community interviews conducted 46.7%, 26.7% and 26.7% of respondents reported pasture condition was good, fair and poor respectively. Pasture has improved as compared to last month in the Rain fed livelihood zone. Areas reporting poor conditions was Agro pastoral zone livelihood zone.
- The pasture has regenerated in the rain fed livelihood zones while the regeneration in the agro pastoral was insignificant

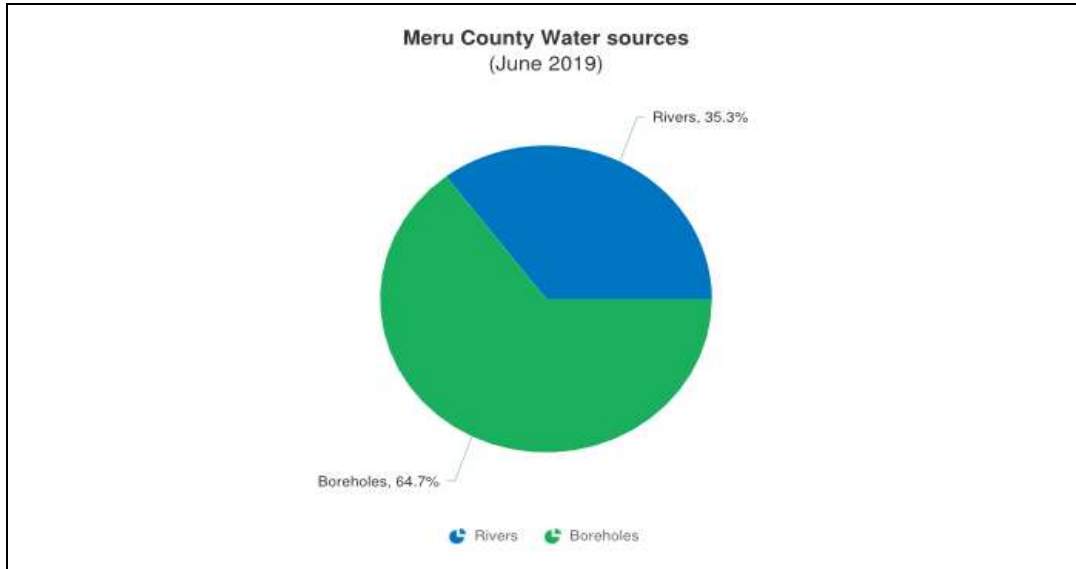
2.1.3 Browse



- Results from community interviews undertaken showed that 46.7%, 26.7% and 26.7% of respondents confirmed browse condition was in good, fair and poor conditions respectively.
- The browse situation has improved as compared to last month in Rain fed livelihood zone.
- The available browse in Agro pastoral Zone livelihood zone was still fair to poor.
- Constraints were observed in accessing browse in the month under review due to water and distance.

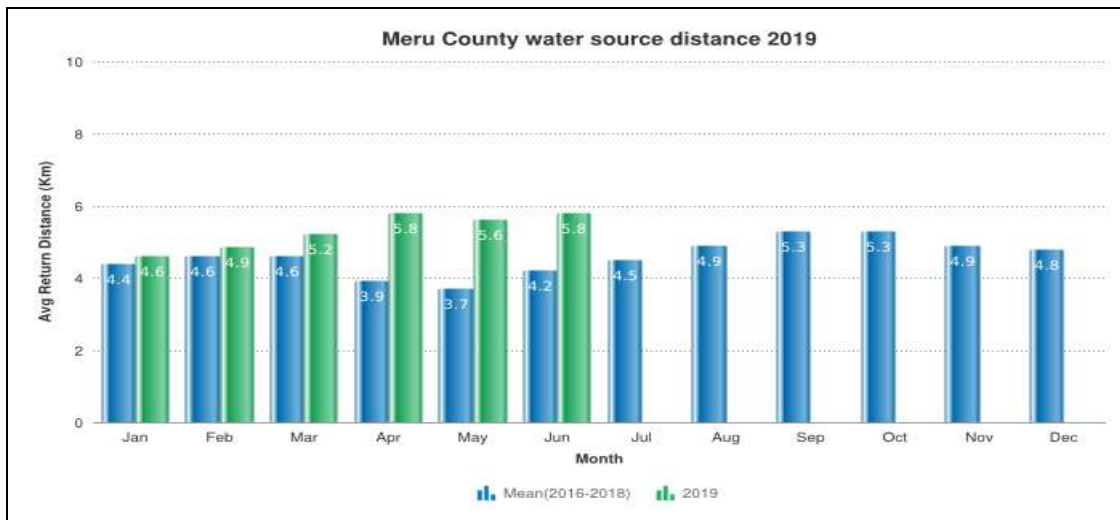
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources



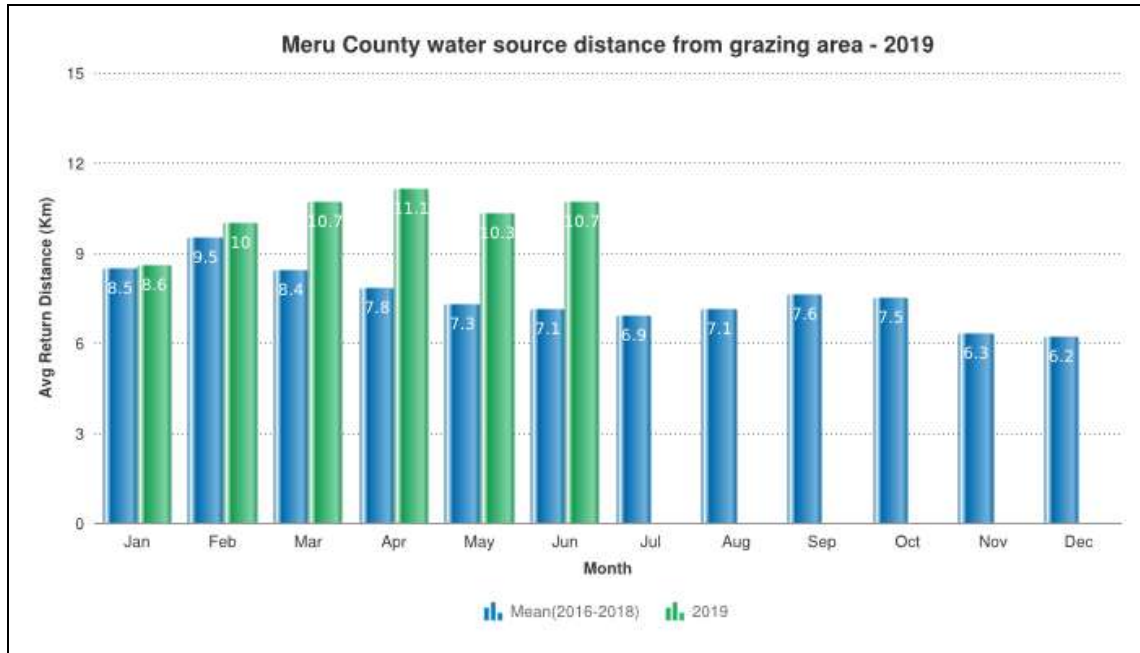
- The main sources of water from community interviews conducted were rivers and boreholes by 35.3 and 64.7 percent respectively.
- The little rains have improved the water situation in the county in the rain fed livelihood zone. In addition, the county government had drill additional boreholes.
- Most pans have no water and Short distances are witnessed in areas where additional boreholes were drilled.
- Major rivers have not recharged from downstream e.g. Urra, Mboone rivers.

2.2.2 Household Access to Water



- Return distances to fetch water increased to 5.8km from 5.6km recorded the previous month.
- The increase was because no rains were received in the Agro pastoral livelihood.
- Compared to the long term average the current distance is longer by 38.1%
- The average cost of 20 litre jerry can at water kiosks was ranging between Kshs 2.50 to Kshs 5.00 which is normal at this time of the year.
- Based on community interviews conducted, 26.1% of respondents treated water. Out this number 58.1% use boiled water while 41.9% filter water.

2.2.3 Livestock Trekking Distance to Water Sources from Grazing Areas



- Return distance to water source from grazing areas increased to 10.7km from 10.3km posted in the previous month.
- This was due to browse scarcity and long distances to water points in the Agro pastoral Livelihood zone. The Rain fed livelihood zone experienced shorter distances to water and pasture compared to the agro pastoral zone.
- Compared to LTM the distance is longer by 50.7% in agro pastoral zone

3. PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

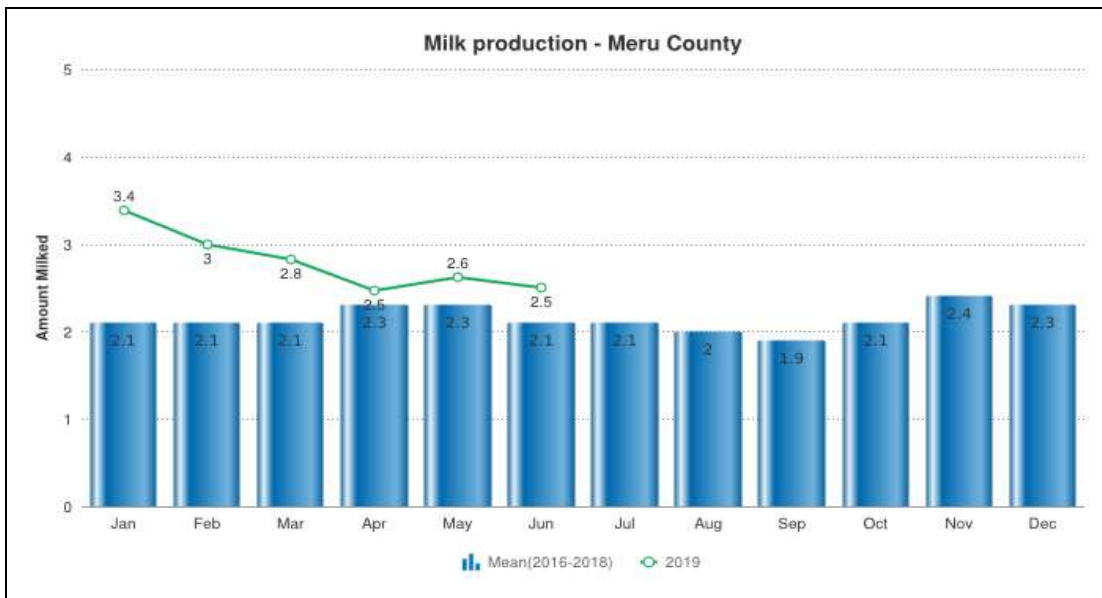
3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- In all livelihood zones livestock body condition was fair for all species.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- No livestock diseases was reported across all livelihood zones.

3.1.3 Milk Production



- The average milk production per household per day decreased to 2.5 litres compared to 2.6 litres posted in the previous month.
- Milk production was above long term average by 19.0%.
- Milk production was high in Kangeta and Mikinduri Wards where cattle are of better breed and practice zero grazing. Rain fed livelihood zone has more pasture and water availability.
- Average milk price per litre at household level was Ksh 60.00

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

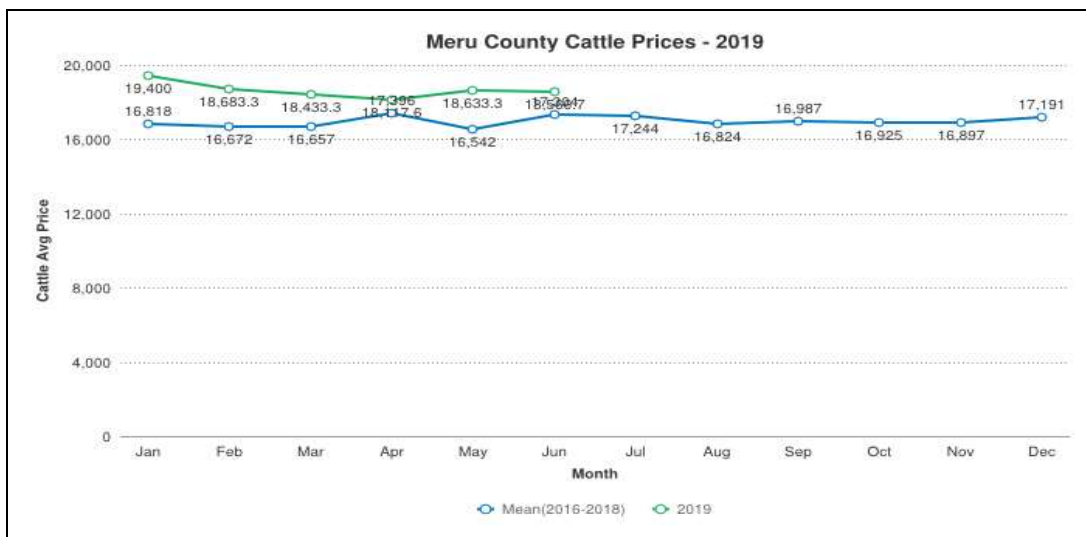
3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Most farmers are weeding only in rain fed livelihood zone. The agro pastoral are waiting for the next season to plant.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

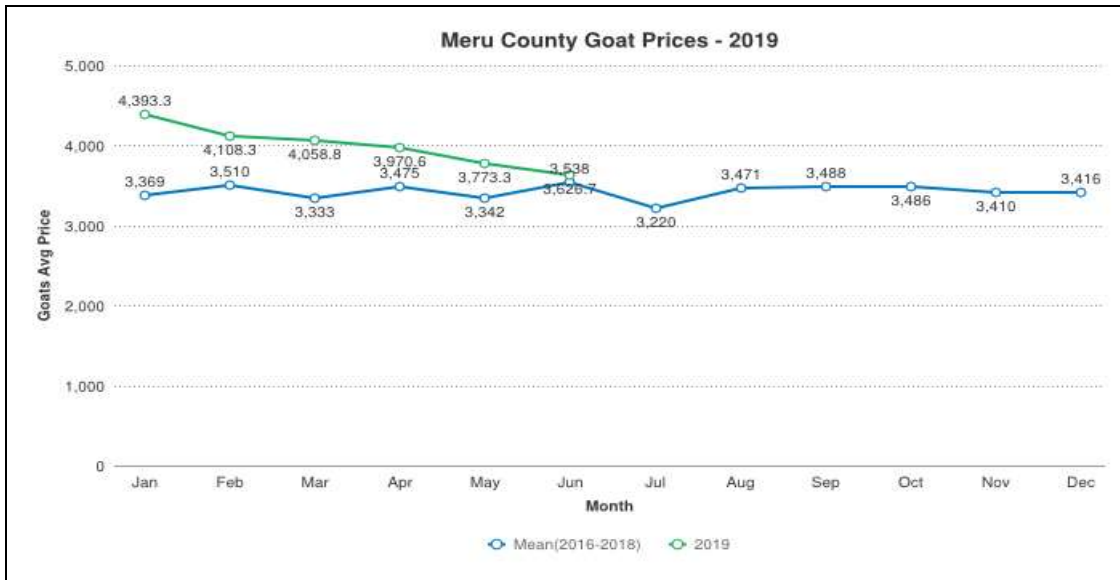
4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices



- The average market price of a three year old bull was at Kshs 18,566 compared to the previous month of Kshs 18,633
- The trend is stable and compared to the previous year at this time.
- This could be attributed to regeneration of pastures quantity and decreased distances to water sources in the rain fed livelihood zone. The prevailing fair body condition of cattle has contributed too.
- Compared to the long term mean, the average price was higher by 7.3%.

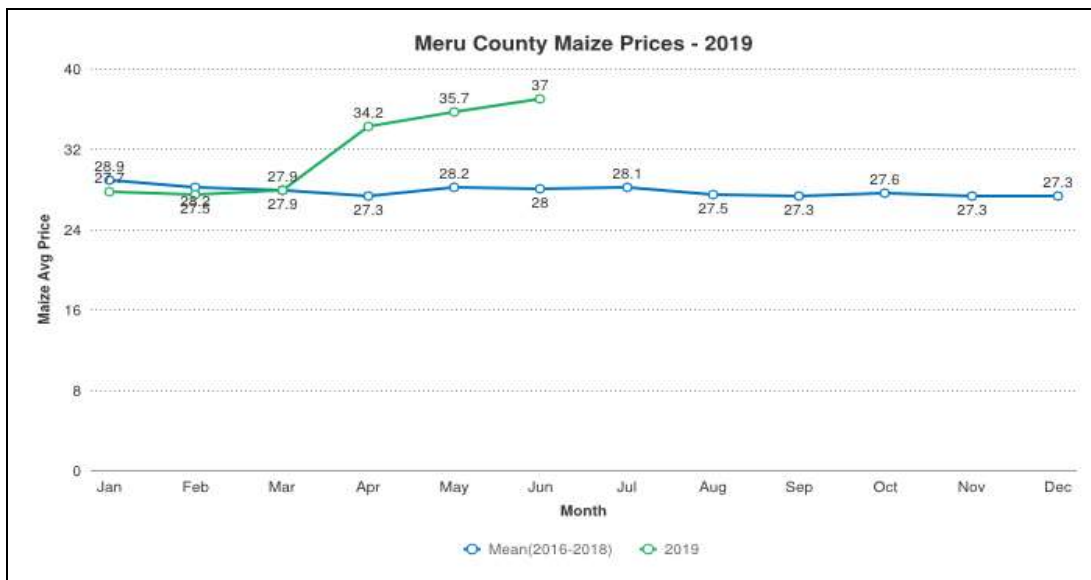
4.1.2 Goat Prices



- The average market price of a two year goat was Kshs 3,626 compared to Kshs 3,773 posted in the previous month.
- The change in price could be attributed to reduction in browse quantity mostly in Agro pastoral livelihood zone.
- Compared to long term mean, the average price was lower by 2.5%.

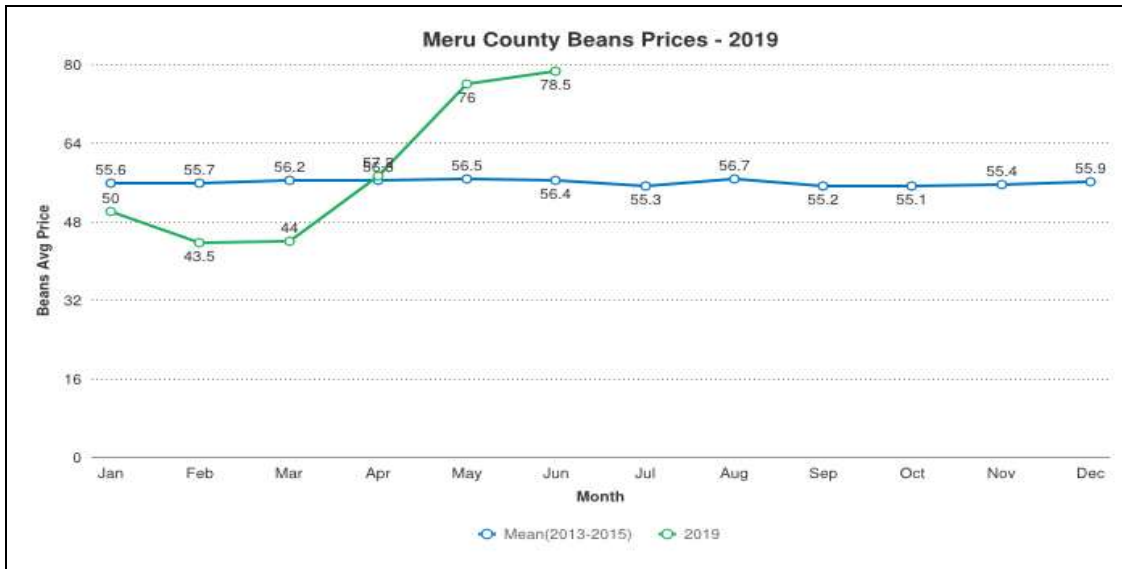
4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize



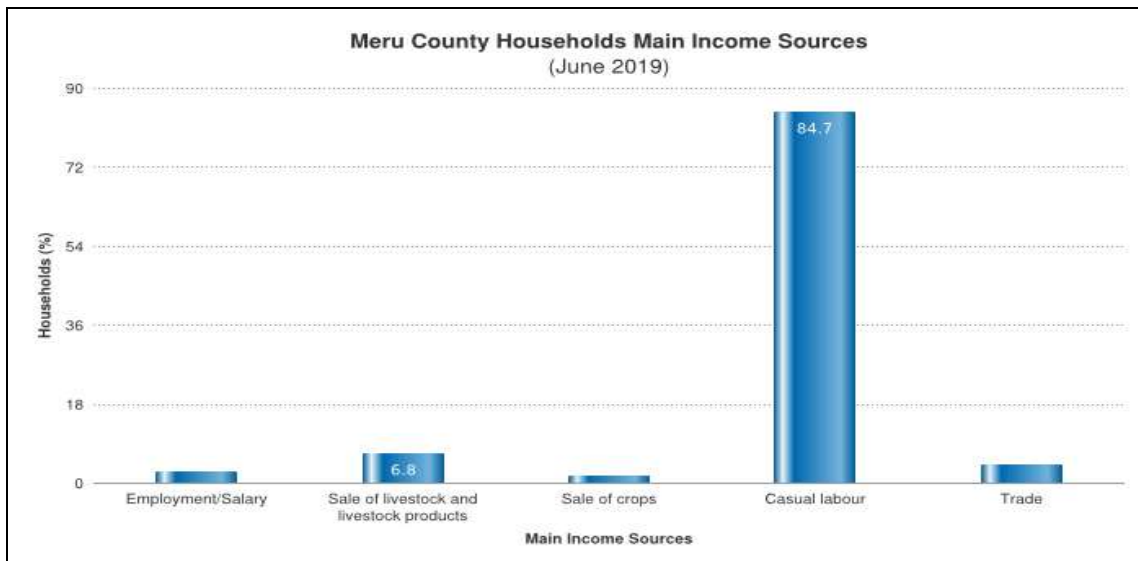
- The average market price of a kilo of maize has increased to retail at Kshs 37.00 compared to the previous month of Kshs 35.70
- The rise was due to delayed rains and uncertainty of the rainfall performance in all the livelihood zones, the farmers who have last season stock had to sell at high price to due to demand in the market.
- The prices was Kshs 35-40 per kilo for all the livelihood zones.
- Compared to the long term average the current price was above normal.

4.2.2 Beans



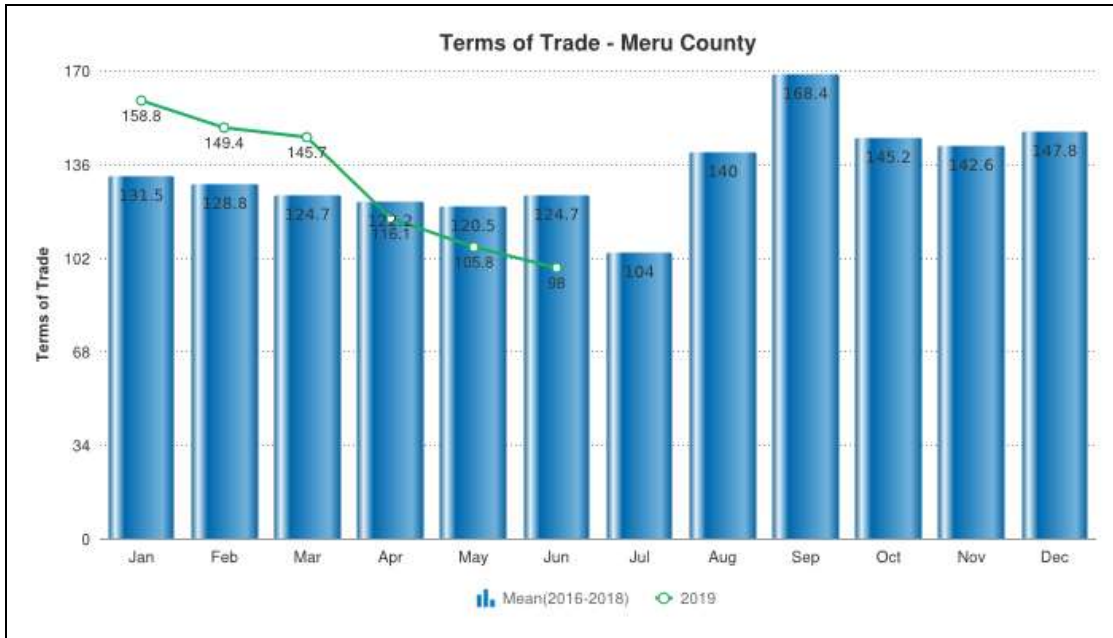
- Average market price of a kilo of beans was Kshs 78.50 which was high compared to Ksh 76.00 posted previous month. This was due to the delayed rains during this planting season and very high demands in the market
- Households with stocks were unwilling to release them to the market for fear of the performance of rains.
- The prices was Kshs 75-85 per kilo for all the livelihood zones.
- Compared to the long term mean the price was higher by 39.2%.

4.2 INCOME



- Household main source of income were casual labour. Others were trade, sale of livestock and livestock products at lower proportions.
- Sale of livestock products and crops were stable trend compared to previous months.
- Casual labour opportunities were available in the Miraa plantations and town centres.

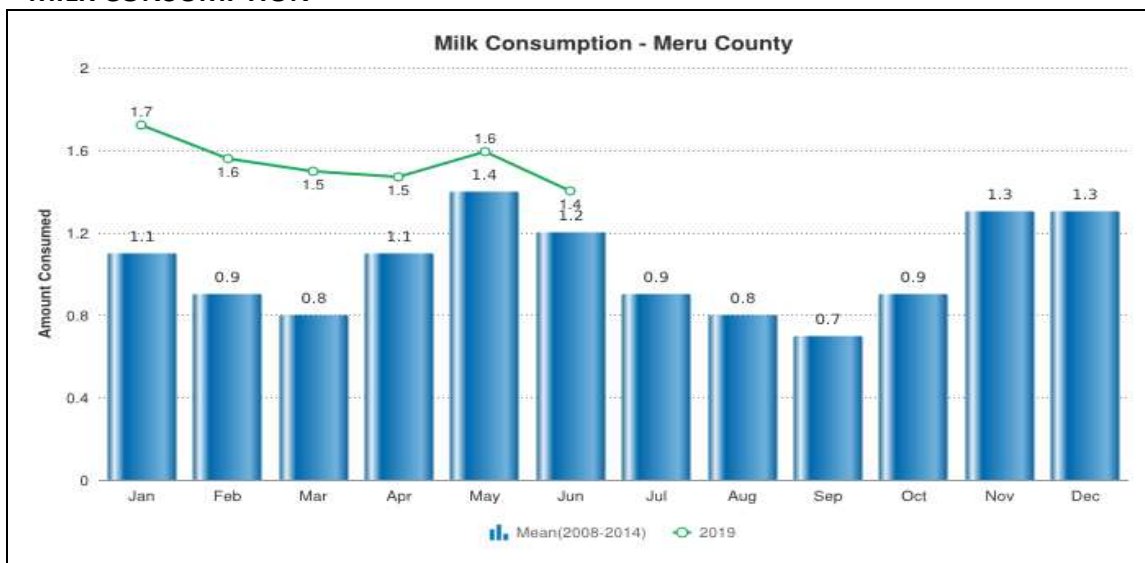
4.4 TERMS OF TRADE



- Terms of trade were below the LTA at 98.
- Terms of Trade was below the LTA by 35.8 percent.
- The downward trend was attributed to decrease price of goats and increase in price of maize.
- Proceeds of sale of goat could purchase 98 kilograms of maize.

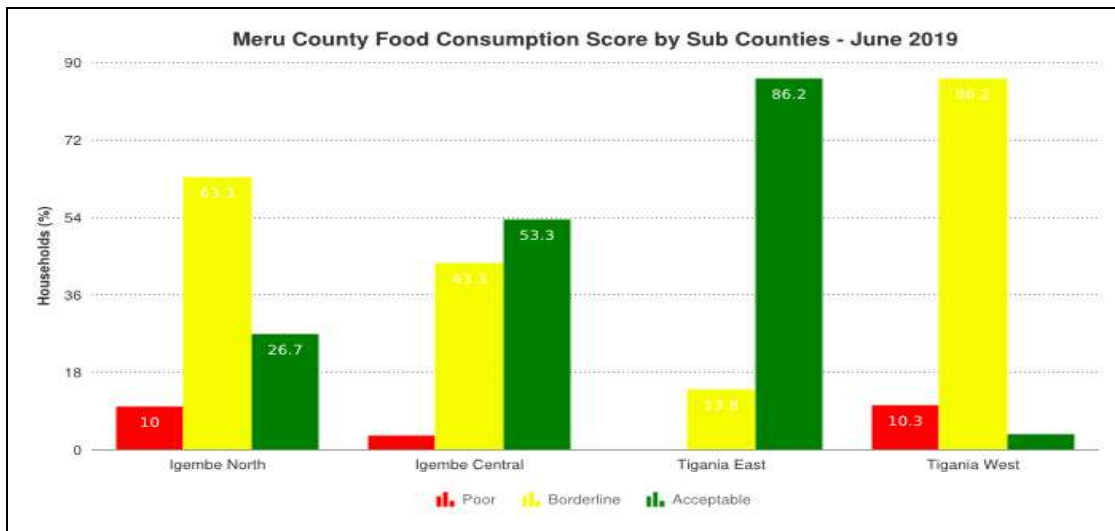
5. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION



- Milk consumption per household per day was at 1.4 litres in the month under review.
- The quantity of milk consumed was low in Agro pastoral livelihood zone.

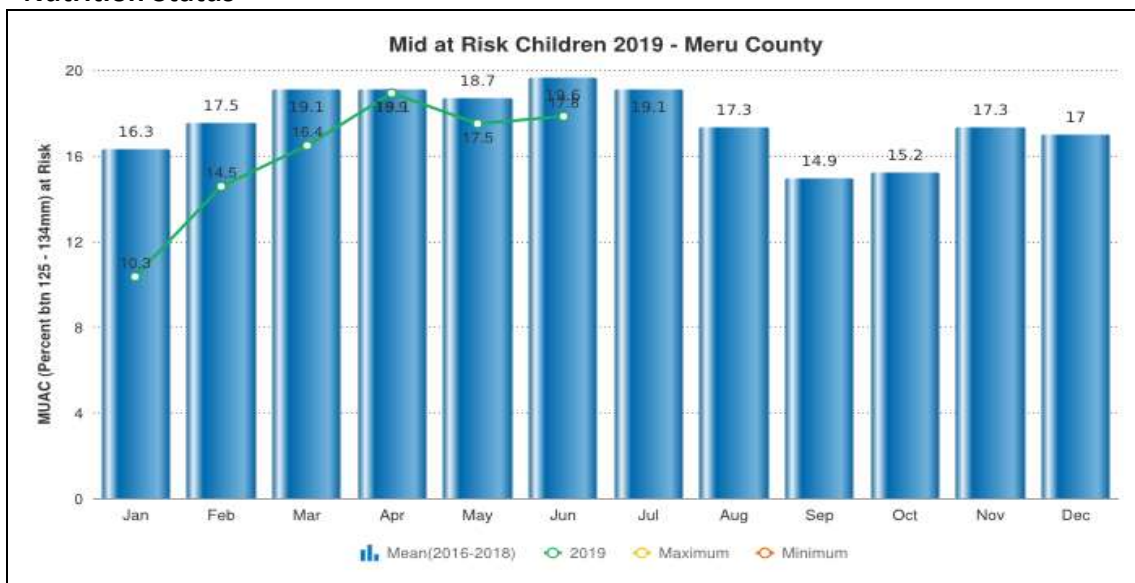
5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE



- Households interviewed showed that 42.2 percent were in the acceptable food consumption score category indicating that they were consuming an acceptable diet in terms of meal frequency, dietary diversity, nutritional value and amount. The proportions of households under borderline category was 51.7 percent. The rest 6.1 percent was poor.
- 88.2 percent households interviewed reported consumption of grains for about five days, 26.9 percent of these households consumed pulses for an average of six days in a week.
- Most households consumed more than three food groups i.e. maize, vegetables and pulses

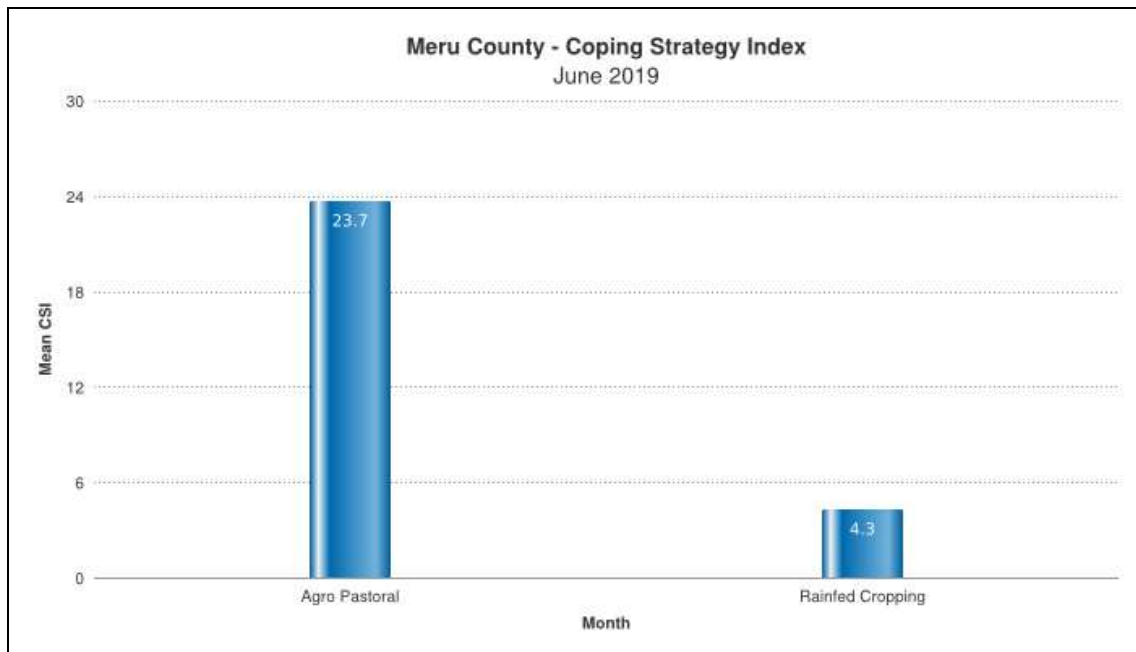
5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status



- Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement for children below five years at risk of malnutrition was at 17.8percent compared to previous month of 17.5percent.
- This was lower the long term mean by 6.4 percent.

5.3.2 Coping Strategies



- The CSI for the month under review was recorded at 18.94 compared to 17.45 posted in the previous month.
- This demonstrates that households were employing the more coping strategies compared to previous month.
- Approximately 50.4 percent of sampled households engaged in reduction of meals and reduced portion of meals for about six days in a week.

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/ Conflict/ Human Displacement

- Small Pockets of human conflicts were witnessed in Agro pastoral zone.
- Low Vitamin A and immunization coverage in some pockets within the county

6.2 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Prices of maize and beans are very high.
- Quality and quantity of pasture and browse is expected to improve.
- Livestock production and productivity is expected to increase due to availability of water at shorter distances with time.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Agriculture and Livestock Sector

- Farmers to be trained on crop rotation to break the cycle of pest and diseases.

- Livestock disease surveillance due to influx of camels in the agro pastoral livelihood zone.
- Provision of relief seed (DTS)
- Livestock vaccination
- Fall Army worm surveillance

Water and Irrigation Sector

- Provision of water treatment tabs mainly in Kangetha ward, Kamweline and Ndoileli.
- Provision of water tanks to institutions and communities (Hotspots areas). Extension of water pipes from existing operational boreholes.
- Stand-by genset for Ndumuru borehole.
- Servicing of operational boreholes and fuel subsidy.

Public Health and Nutrition Sector

- Provision of water treatments compounds at household level.
- Provision of (adequate) vaccines in health facilities
- SMART survey.
- Integrated outreach clinic

Peace and security

- Peace building and conflict resolution meetings in Meru-Isiolo-Tharaka border across Inter – county and inter- sub county