

National Drought Management Authority
MANDERA COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR MAY 2022



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



MAY 2022 EW PHASE



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- No rain received in Mandera county during the month under review
- Vegetation condition;** the current three-month Vegetation Condition index for the County is moderate vegetation greenness. Mandera East is showing extreme vegetation deficits, Lafey shows severe while the rest of sub counties are in moderate vegetation condition
- Poor pasture and browse conditions were noted across the County.
- Water availability is currently normal but expected to deteriorate in the coming months

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators:

- Livestock body condition for all species is currently poor in all the livelihood zones.
- Livestock deaths for all species have been reported this month.
- Milk production is below normal when compared to LTA.

Access indicators:

- Terms of trade is unfavourable across all the livelihood zones.
- Milk consumption is below normal in the entire livelihood zone.

Utilization Indicators:

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

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

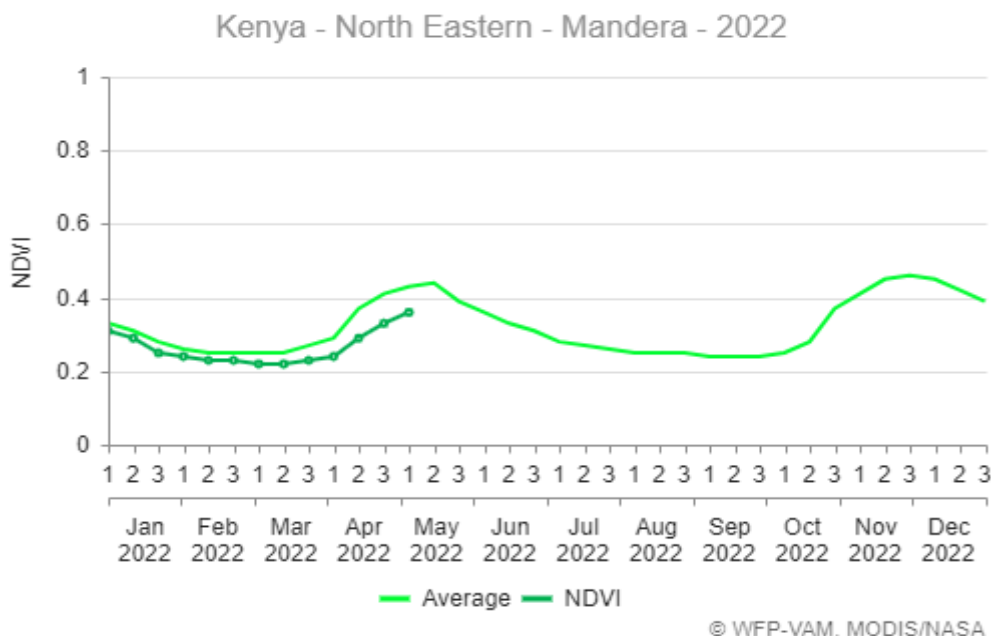
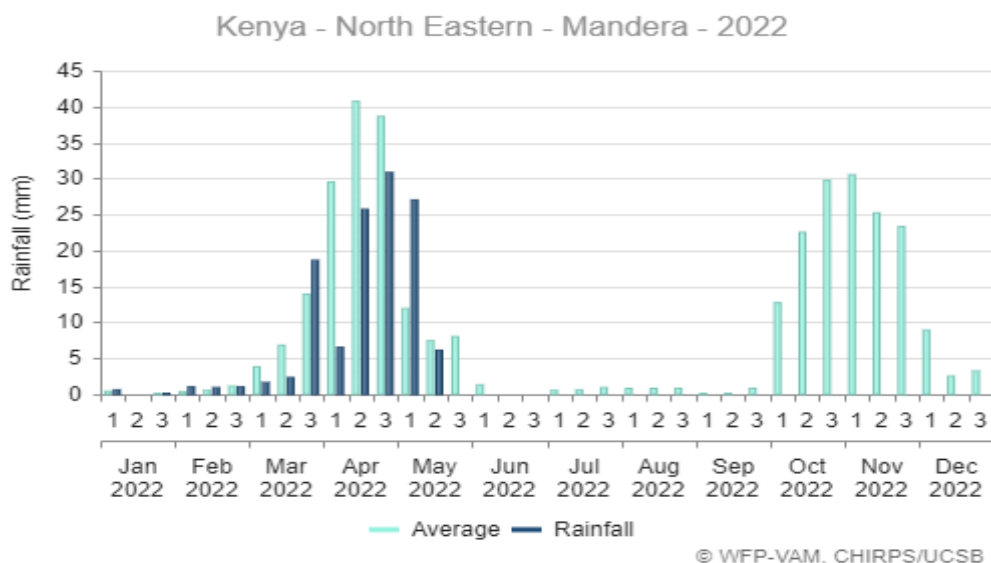
Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral zone	Alarm	stable
Irrigated Cropping	Alarm	stable
Pastoral all species	Alarm	stable
County	Alarm	stable
2	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0	80 -120
VCI-3Month	31.51	>35
Forage condition	Poor	Good
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Crop Condition (Maize)	Poor	Good
Livestock Body Condition	2	8
Milk Production	0.9	1.83 litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Out Migration	Normal
Livestock deaths	deaths reported	No deaths
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	36	>58kgs
Milk Consumption	0.3	1.31 litres
Return distance to water sources	13.4	<10.3 Km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	25-30	<5Kshs
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	36.71	21.4
Coping Strategy Index	15.71	<0.95

<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	Dec	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The county has not received any rain for the reporting month which is not normal at this time of the year.
- The March to May rainfall was below normal and poorly distributed both in time and space.
- this means that the MAM long rains have again failed marking four consecutive seasons which instilled fear in all livelihood zones specially pastoralist who fear the risk of losing their remaining livestock this is because the livestock did not recover and are still weak
- These is not normal during these time of the year
- The current NDVI shows an average rainfall in Dekad 3 of May as shown in the diagram below



1.2 Other Events

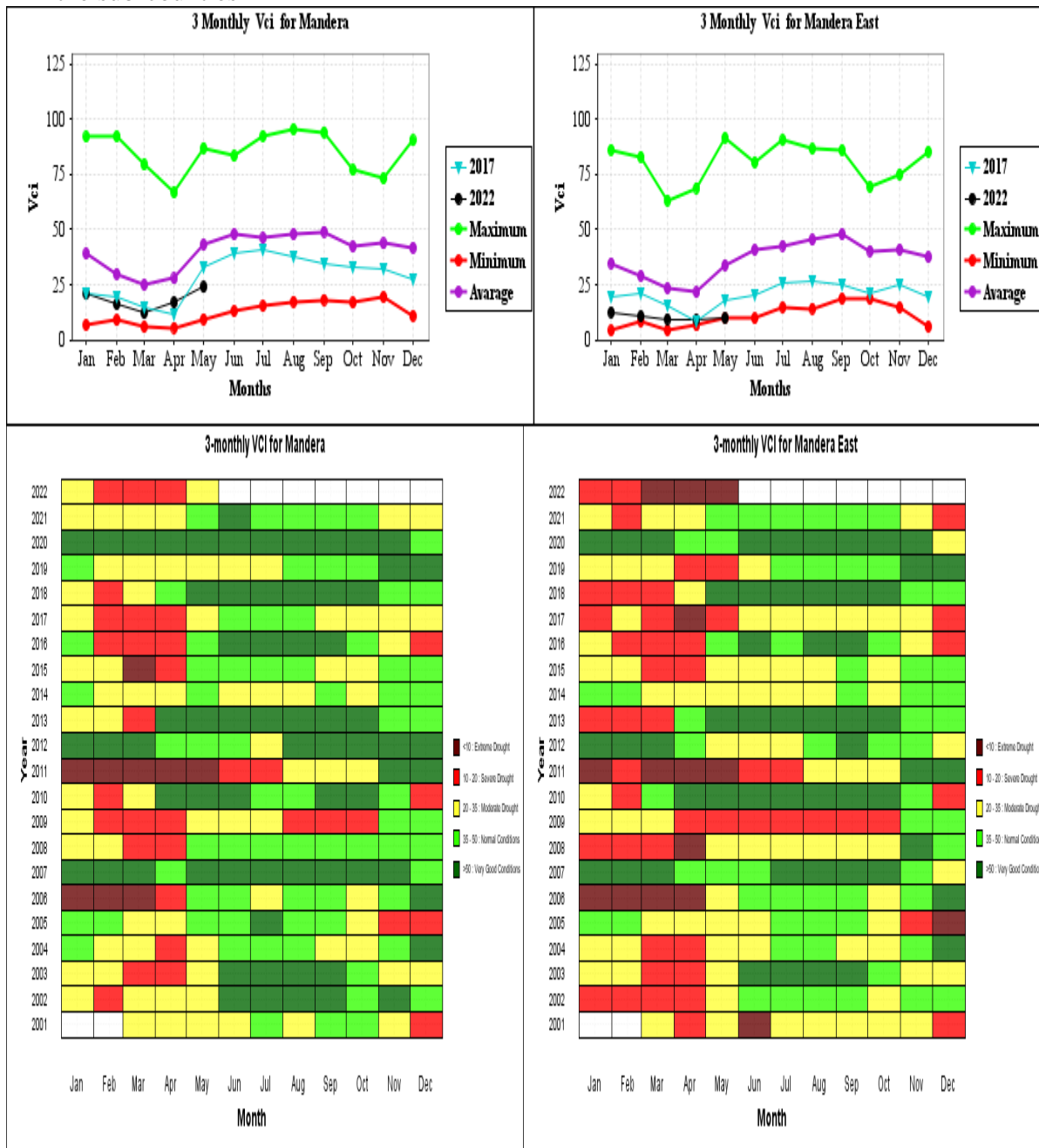
- No new COVID 19 pandemic case reported during the month.
- No Locust invasion was reported across the county during the month under review

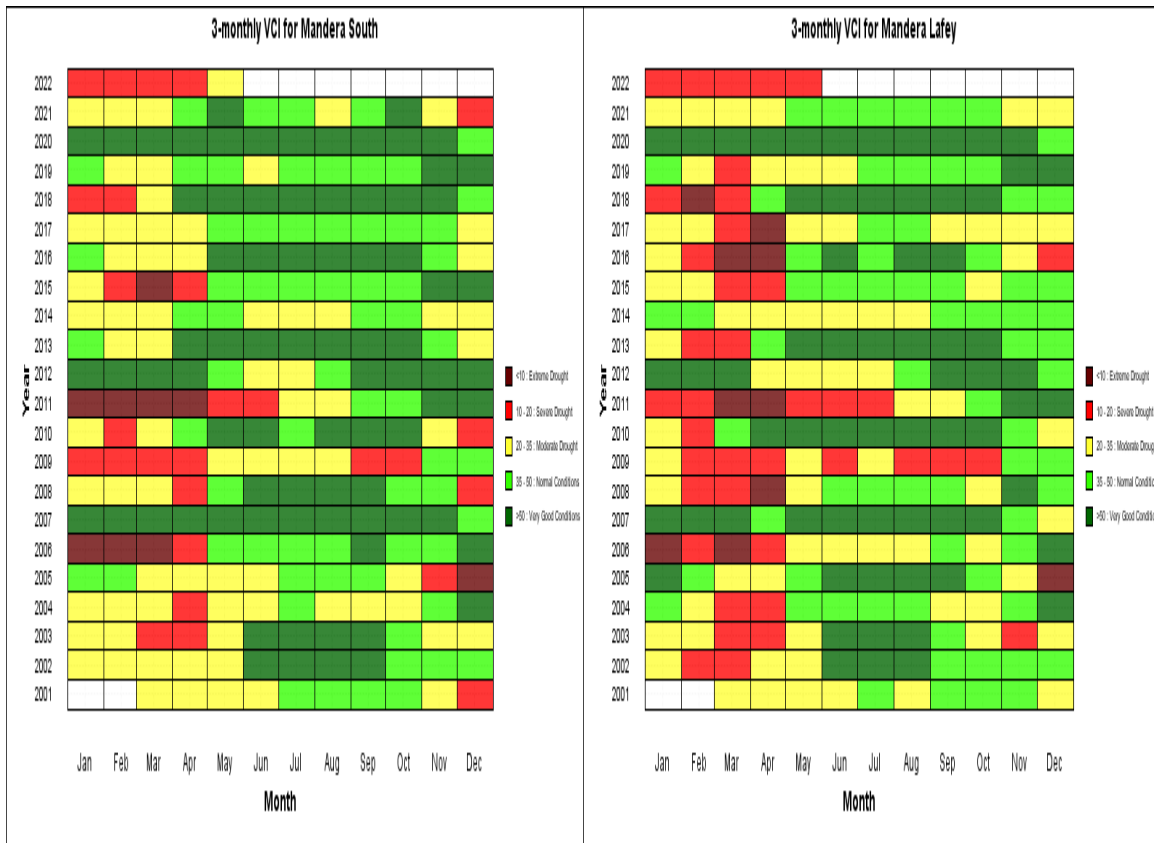
2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX

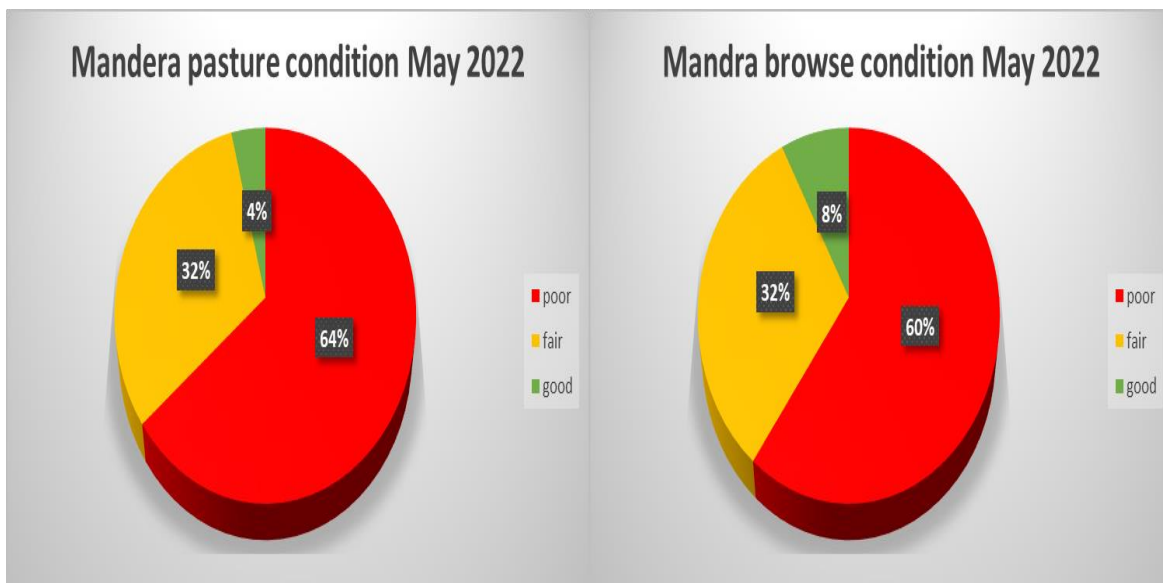
2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The three-month vegetation condition index for Mandera county shows moderate vegetation greenness, four sub-counties namely; Banissa, Mandera North, south, and west show moderate while Lafey is in severe and Mandera East which shows Extreme vegetation deficit for the last three months
- The three-month VCI score in May 2022 was recorded as 31.51
- When compared to the previous month, the current 3-month VCI has increased from 17.01 in April to 31.51 in May 2022. Below is a graphical interpretation of the matrices for some of the sub-counties





2.1.2 Pasture and Browse

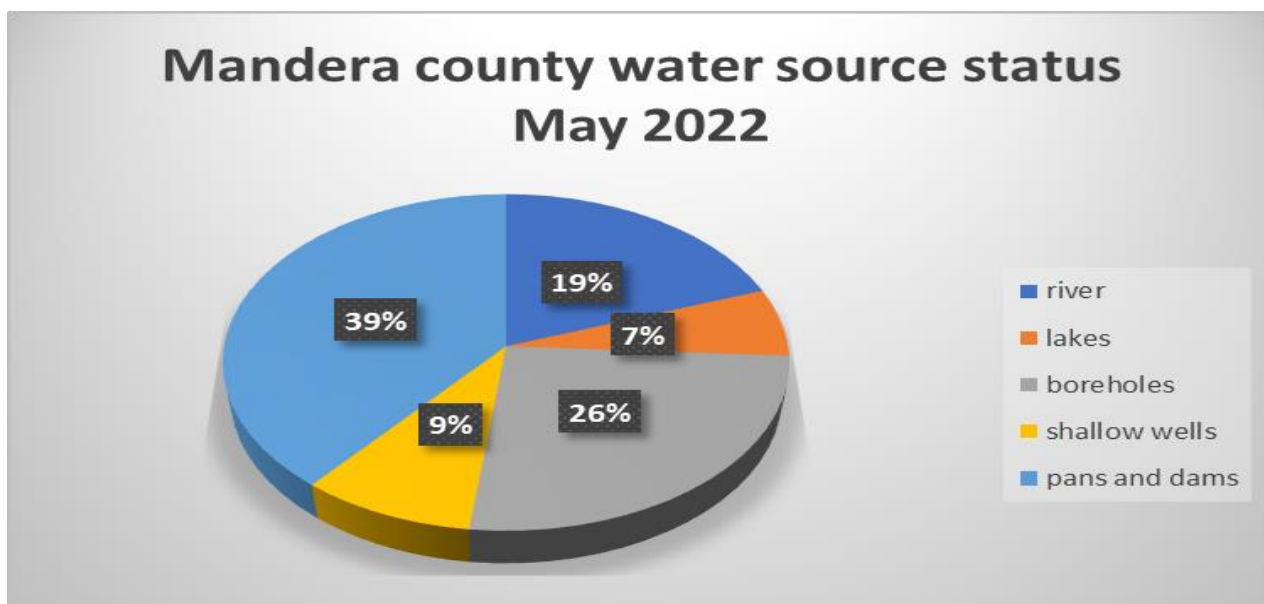


- According to sampled communities, 64 percent of the 210 households interviewed reported the pasture condition as poor, 32 percent reported as fair while four percent reported as good during the month under review
- Sixty percent of the 210 households interviewed reported browse conditions as poor, thirty two percent reported it as fair while eight percent reported it as good.
- Field observation showed browse regeneration in Mandera north and parts of Mandera west while the other sub counties are still dry and have poor browse condition.

- Pasture conditions are poor across the entire County and communities the buying livestock feeds for their livestock.

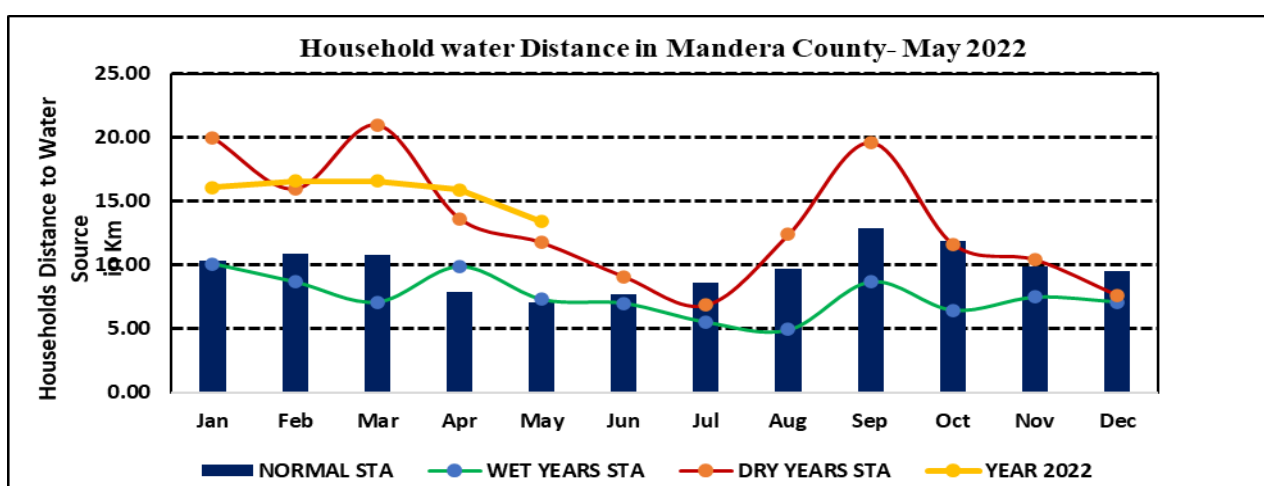
2.2 WATER RESOURCE

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 dams, shallow wells and lakes. The proportion of sampled population using boreholes water was twenty six percent in the month of May, earth pans and dams at thirty-nine, River at nineteen percent, shallow wells was at nine percent and lakes at seven percent respectively.
- The earth pans that impounded water during the month of April can last for one month.
- No water trucking on going in the county during the reporting month, water availability and access seems to be normal during the month however the water situation in the county is likely to deteriorate in the coming months.

2.2.2 Household access and utilization



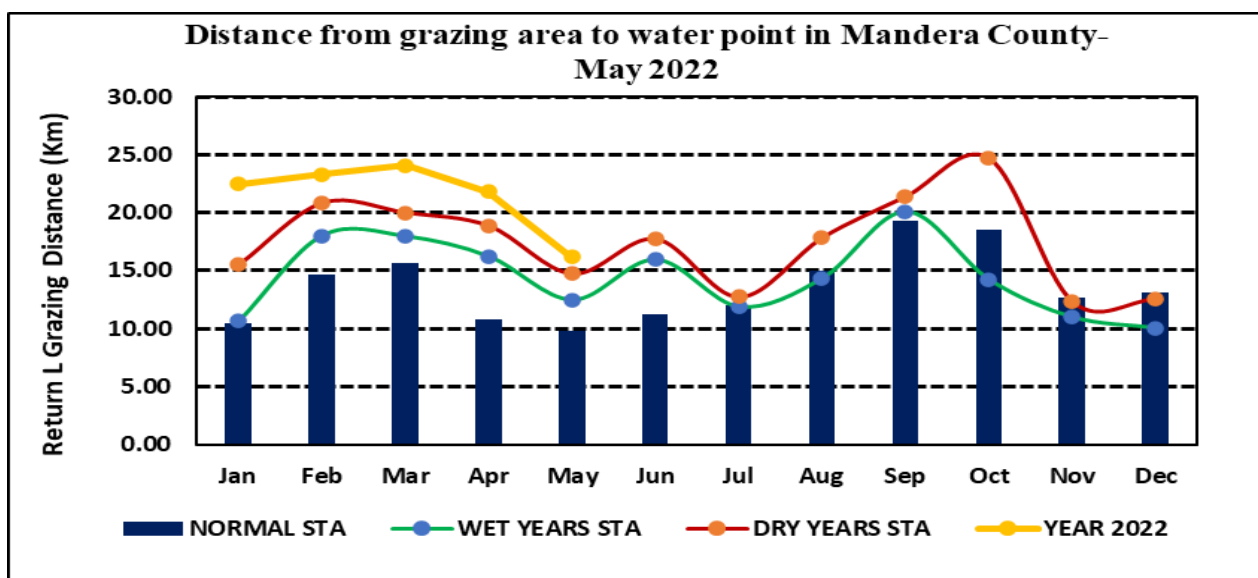
- The average household return distance to watering sources recorded during the month was 13.4 Km as shown in the chart above.
- The current average return distance is above the normal STA, the wet and dry year averages
- The average household distance has decreased when compared to the previous month
- The average cost of 20-litre jerry can at the source is between Ksh 10-15, which is normal at

this time of the year in most parts of 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 16.2 Km, denoting a decrease when compared to last month.
- Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest average return grazing distance at 13.3 km followed by Agro-pastoral at 11.4 km, irrigated cropping livelihood zone reported the lowest with a distance of 4.8 km.
- The distance is expected to increase as the rains have failed and no pasture regeneration is expected.
- The current trekking distances is above the normal STA, the wet season and the dry season STA averages respectively as shown in the table below.



2.3 Implication on food security ..

- The failure of the long rain season will impact negatively on pastoral return as pasture regeneration is limited thus affecting the production and access indicators.
- It contributes to poor livestock market since buyers tend to look for a quick sell at the waterpoints.
- There is internal migration due to limited resources specially pasture and browse conditions which may result to inter clan conflicts and mitigation measures need to be addressed

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

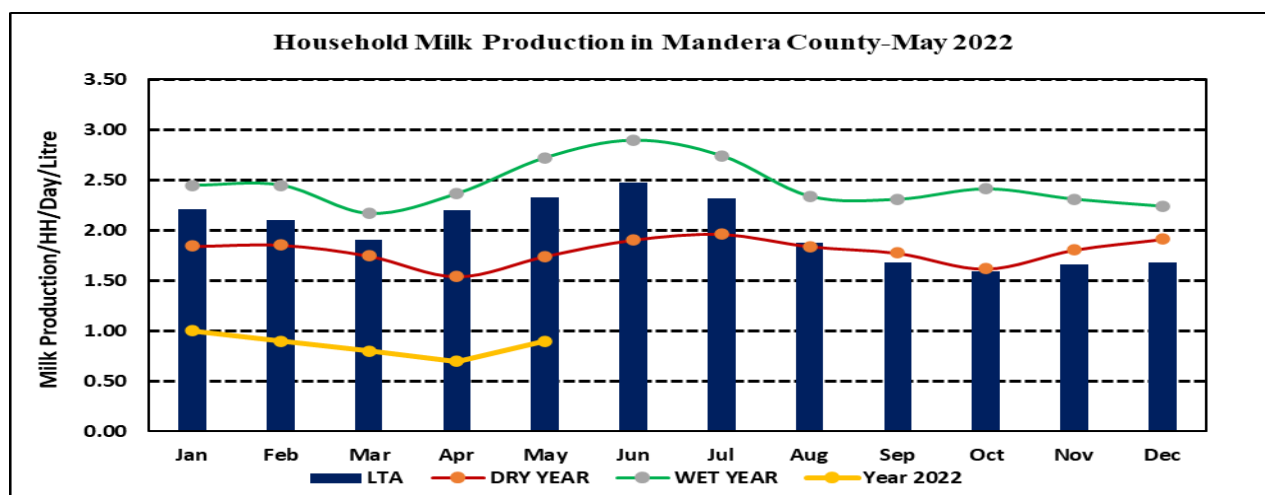
3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition.

- The body condition of livestock is still poor across all livelihood zones in the County, the rains had no impact at all, Cattle and sheep are the most affected with **Very thin no fat, bones visible**.
- The rate of pastoral dropout has increased causing abject poverty to some pastoralist, some are making individual efforts to restock mostly from families and well wishers
- Compared to a similar period in the previous years, the situation has worsened.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases.

- Livestock death due to starvation and diseases were reported across the County. The reported cumulative figures projected throughout the entire drought phase is as follows; **sheeps 558,752, cattle 138,213, camel 32,520 and donkeys 21,453.**
- Drought related deficiency and endemic diseases such as CCPP, PPR, goat pox and camel pox has contributed to huge number of livestock deaths
- The department of veterinary service continues to carry out routine treatment and deworming of reported cases

3.1.3 Milk Production



- The average milk production per household was 0.9 litres in May, compared to the previous month the milk production has slightly increased for goats and camel. Milk is still scarce in the Pastoral livelihood zone due to livestock out migration and in adequate pasture. Some farmers are still buying fodder for their cattle.
- The milk production is below the long-term average, the dry year, and the wet year as shown above.
- Agro pastoral all species reported highest milk production followed by Pastoral livelihood zone and irrigated cropping zone respectively.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- In the Agro-pastoral livelihood zones no crops were planted as there is no sufficient rains that can germinate crops.
- In the Irrigated cropping zones, River Daua has started flowing and farmers are now tiling their farms however horticultural crops like watermelons, onions and Bananas are doing well and still been harvested

3.3 IMPLICATION OF THE ABOVE INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY.

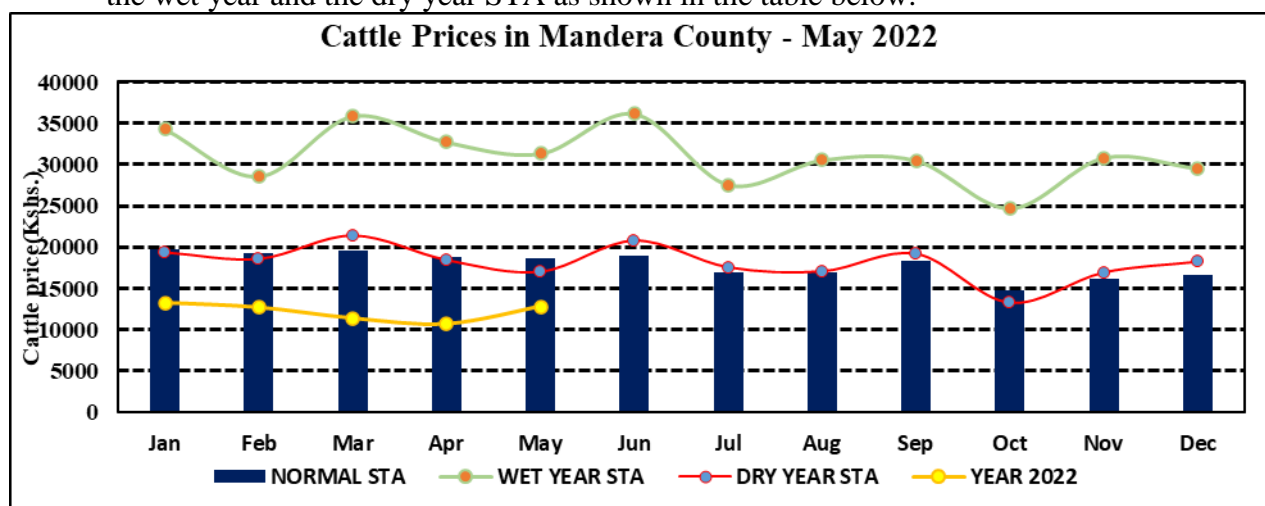
- No harvest expected in Agro pastoral livelihood zone, which will negatively affect household food security.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

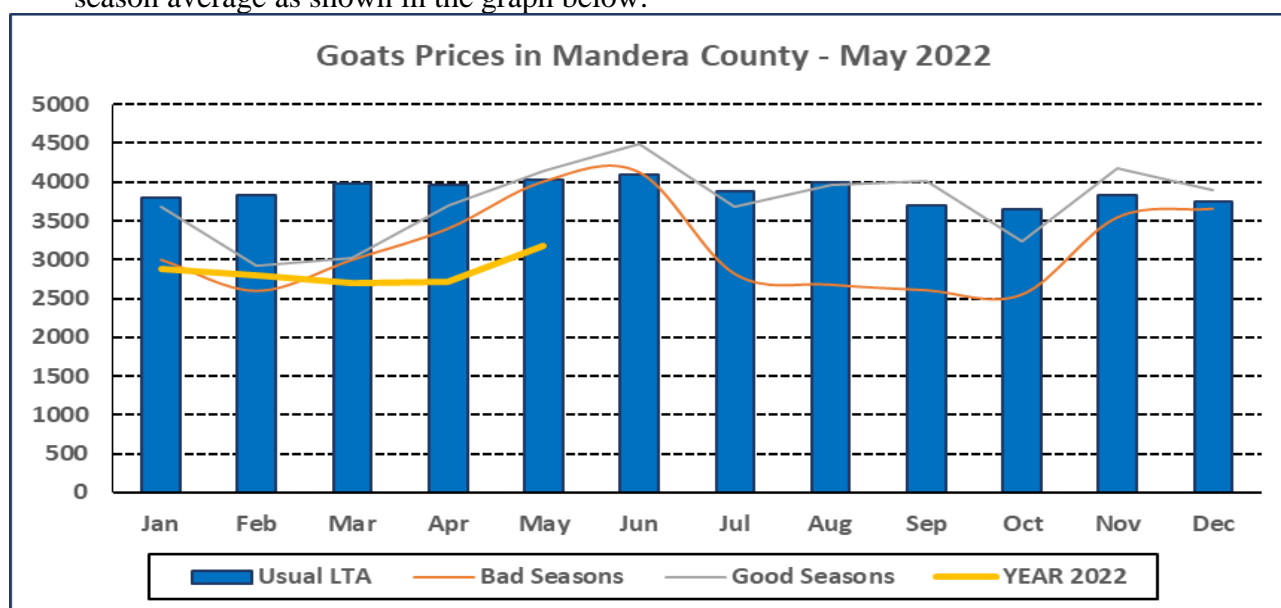
4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price was Ksh 12,800 in the month of May 2022, showing an increase when compared to the previous month this can be attributed to the reduction in cattle population, pastoral dropouts are making efforts to restock and start from a scratch but still the market is not stable and only strong cattle have better prices.
- Pastoral all species livelihood zone recorded the highest average followed by Agro Pastoral and Irrigated Livelihood zones respectively.
- When compared to the Normal STA, the average cattle price was below the normal STA, the wet year and the dry year STA as shown in the table below.



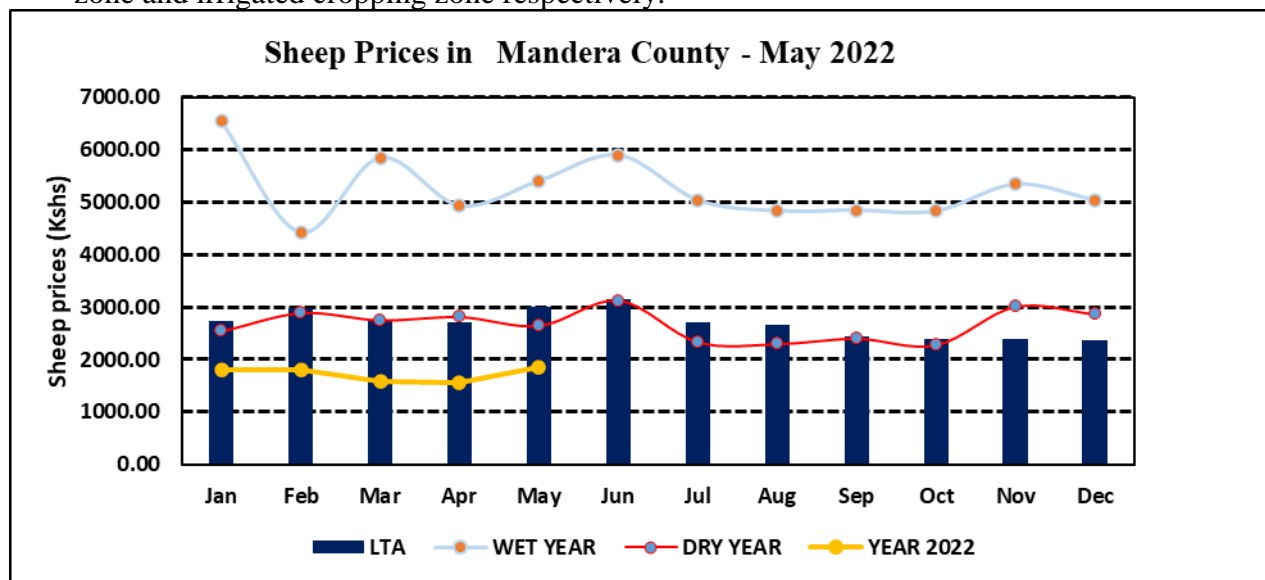
4.1.2 Goat Prices

- Average goat price was Ksh 3,181 in the month of May, when compared to previous month, the goat price has increased which can be attributed to pastoral famers holding their livestock during rains as they are expecting the performance to be good thus affecting the markets.
- 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 good season and the bad season average as shown in the graph below.



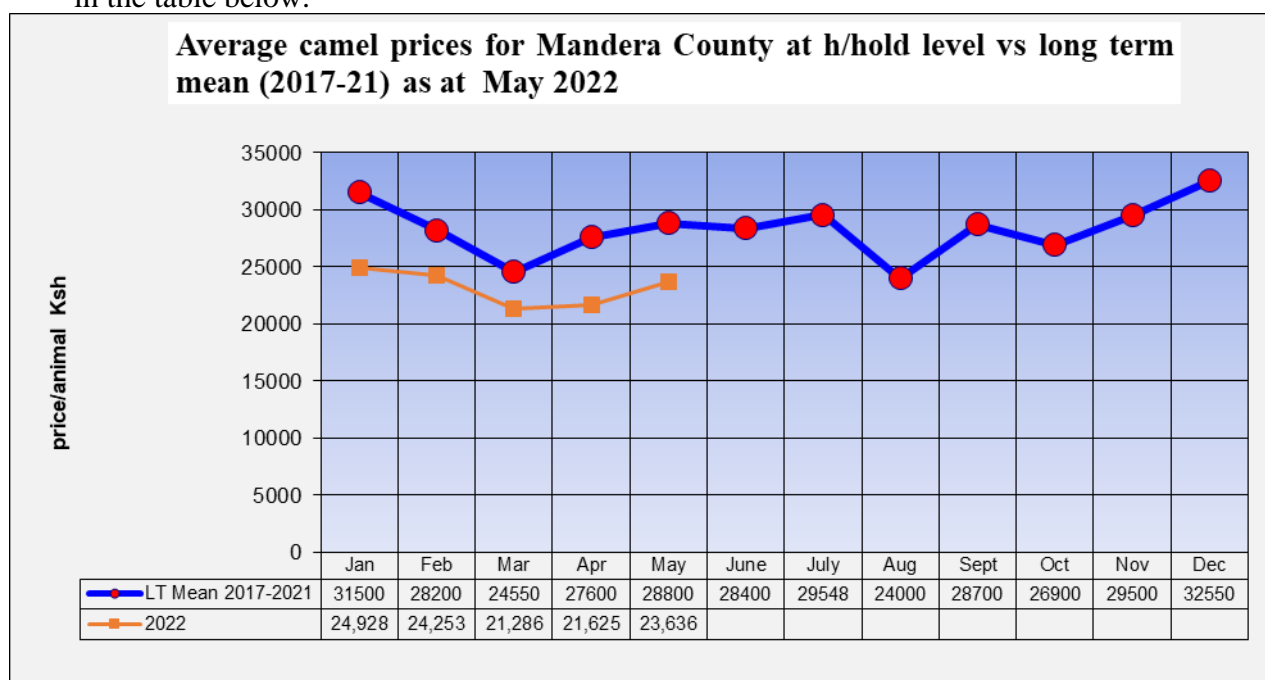
Sheep Price

- Average sheep price was Ksh 1,847 in the month of May and when compared to the previous month, the sheep price shows a slight increase which is normal at this time of the season
- 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 was noted in Pastoral all species zone followed by Agro pastoral zone and irrigated cropping zone respectively.



4.1.3 Camel Prices

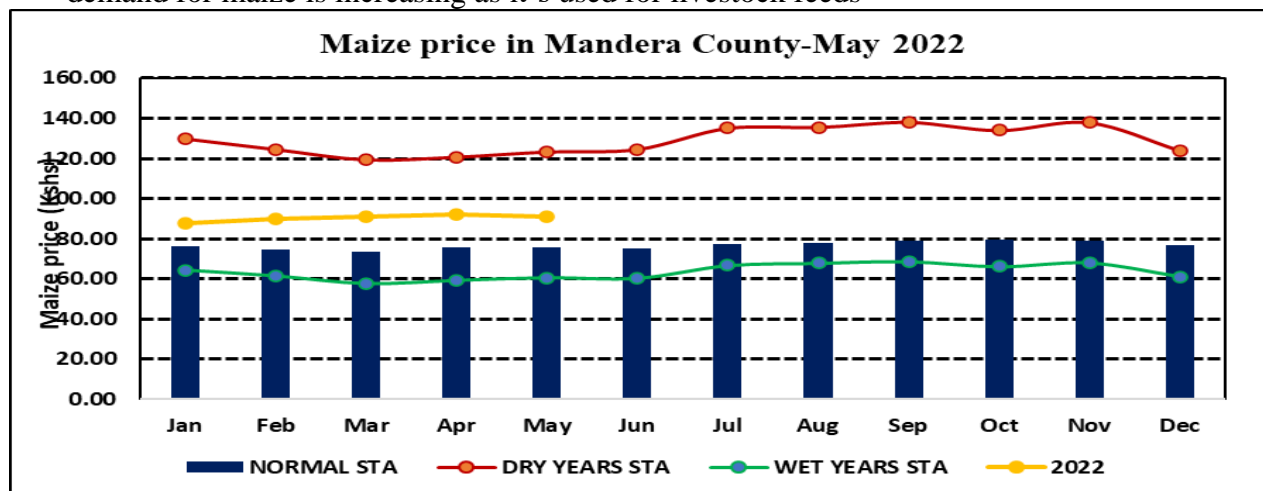
- The average camel price during the month of May 2022 was Ksh 23,636 when compared to the previous month, the average price has slightly increased which can be attributed to the improvement in cross border camel trade.
- Highest average price recorded in Agro pastoral zone followed by Pastoral all species livelihood zone and irrigated cropping livelihood zone.
- The average camel price is below the long- term mean average of the same month as shown in the table below.



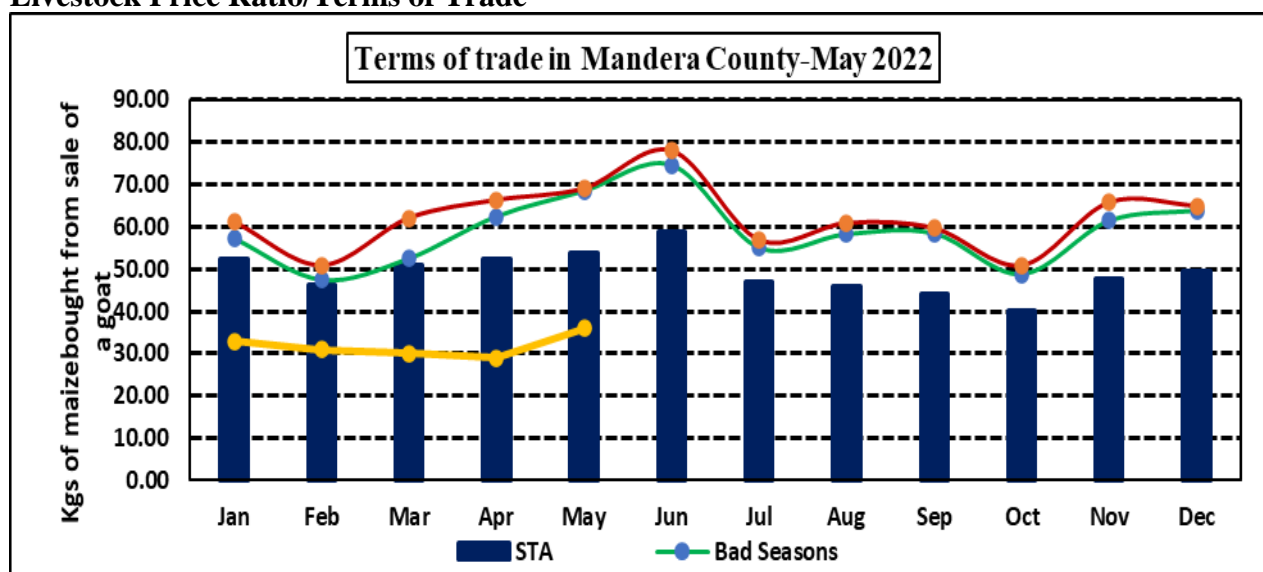
4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- The average maize price during the month of May 2022 was Ksh.91 per kg.
- Compared to the previous month, the average price has decreased by one Ksh
- When compared to the normal STA, the average price is higher than normal LTA.
- The price of maize is expected to increase during the season as production is minimal while demand for maize is increasing as it's used for livestock feeds



Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade



- Currently a household can purchase 36 Kg of maize by selling one medium goat.
- The term of trade has increased when compared to the previous month.
- The terms of trade are still unfavourable to pastoral communities
- The current TOT is below the normal STA, the bad and good season averages as shown in the table above.
- The highest terms of trade were reported in Pastoral all species livelihood zone followed by Agro pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zone.

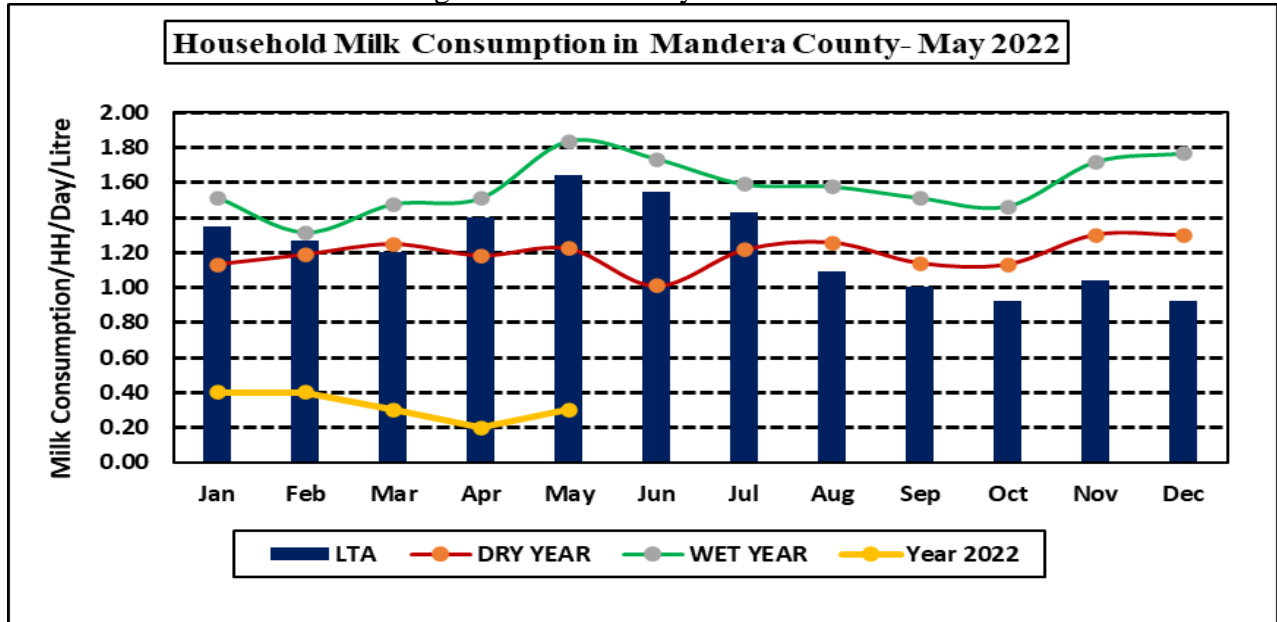
4.2 Implication of above indicator on Food Security

- The current prevailing droughts, global conflicts and covid19 pandemic has increased prices of essential commodities which will have a negative effect on the pastoral return thus decreasing the purchasing power of communities.
- Unfavourable terms of trade may trigger high malnutrition rate across all livelihood zones

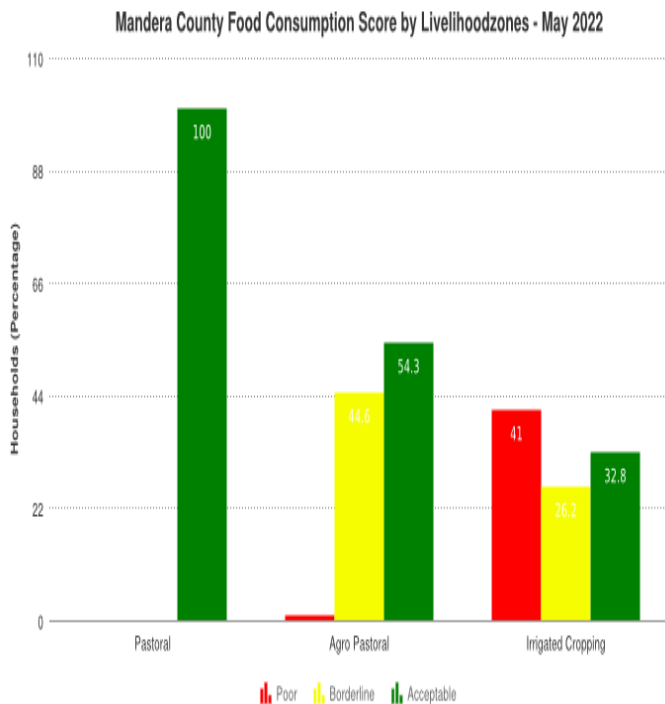
5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

Milk consumption

- Milk consumption at household level for the month of May was 0.3 litres
- When compared to the previous month, the milk consumption has increased as shown in the graph below.
- The Milk consumption is below the normal LTA, the dry year and the wet year of the same month
- The average milk price was Ksh100-140 per 750 ml bottle during the reporting month which is not normal during these time of the year.

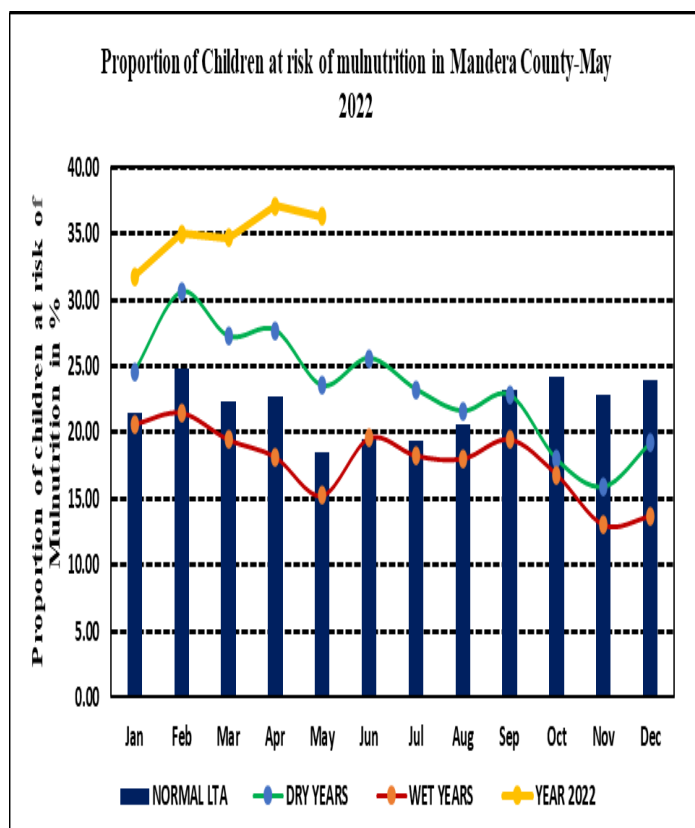


5.1 Food Consumption Score



- The proportion of households with a poor food consumption score was 12 percent in May 2022
- The proportion in the borderline category was 27 percent in May in comparison to 25 percent in April while those in the acceptable food consumption score were at 61 percent in May 2022.
- When compared to May 2021 which had 13 percent poor and 10 percent borderline and 62 percent acceptable showing a slight difference in food consumption.

5.3.1 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

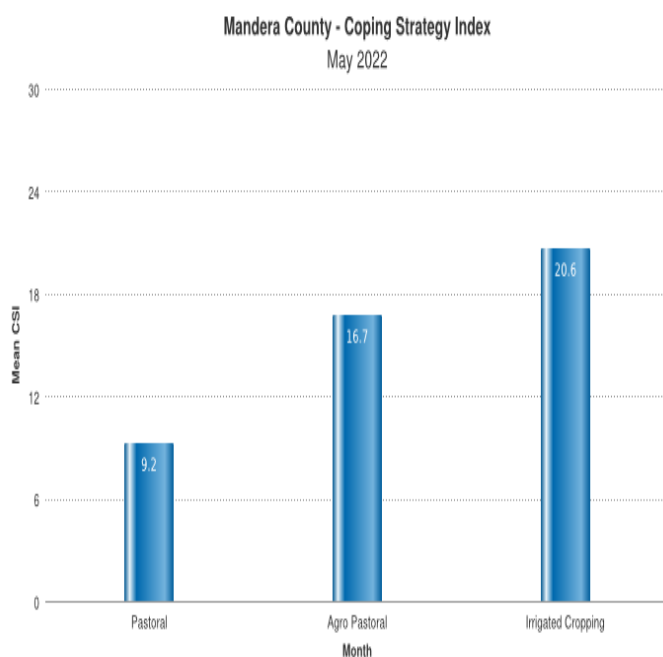


- The percentage of children (<5yrs) at mid-risk category for 125mm to 134mm during the month of May was 36.71 percent.
- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Mandera has decreased when compared to last month. MUAC rates are higher than the long-term average.
- The high levels of malnutrition 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 the lowest been Khalalio.

5.3.2 Health

- No new cases of COVID 19 pandemic reported during this month.
- County health personnel advised people on the normal COVID 19 regulations

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

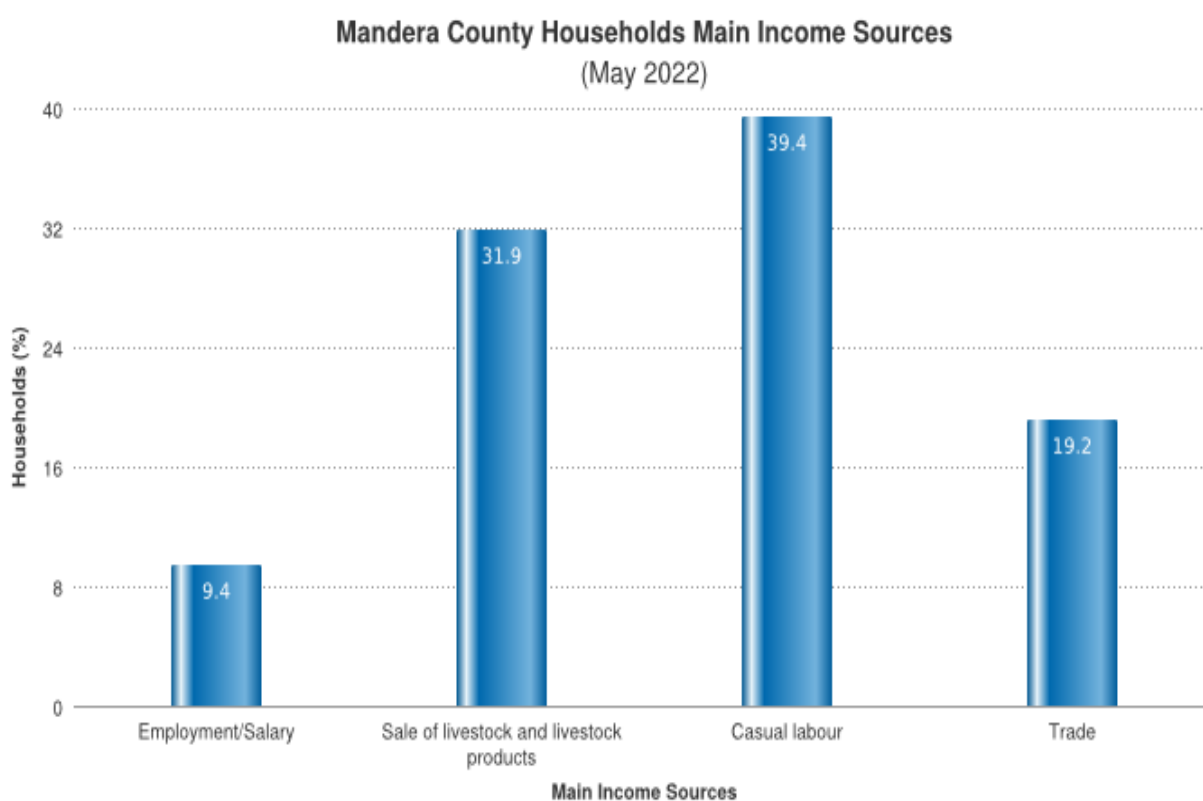


- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 15.71 in May 2022.
- The coping strategy index (CSI) was 15.33 last year same time indicating an increase when compared.
- The highest CSI is in the irrigated cropping zone which recorded 20.6 followed by the Agro-pastoral at 16.7 and pastoral livelihood zone at 9
- This implies that communities were employing less severe strategies to cope with food shortages
- The indices at livelihood zone level are shown in the diagram

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 May was casual labour and sale of livestock and livestock products, other sources of income such as trade and employment is gradually improving as shown in the graph above.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- A HSNP regular beneficiaries receiving bi-monthly payment of 5400/= for 22231 households in the entire county.
- NDMA has distributed 5,600 bags of drought pellets across the county
- RACIDA is conducting cash transfer to 545 Households-DKH- Banisa Sub County
- RACIDA is conducting cash transfer to 347- Households- OHN- Mandera West sub county
- Acted is also conducting cash transfer to 941 Households (Extension of NAPAD & RACIDA by one Month) plus additional 200 Households
- UNICEF through Ministry of water bought 2 generator sets, submersible pumps and fast-moving spare parts for 11 boreholes.
- DRC through ministry of water bought 2 generator sets and submersible pumps for two boreholes.
- DRC is conducting countywide livestock treatment and vaccination
- DRC is conducting MUB distribution for two locations in two sub-counties
- DRC has disbursed round two unconditional cash transfer for 250 households
- DRC is procuring fast moving spare parts and 220KVA boreholes engine
- KRCS supports the ministry of health to undertake emergency integrated medical outreach in three sub-counties, Mandera east, west and Lafey
- KRCS is also giving cash transfer program to 1600 households for three months in Mandera south, Banissa, Lafey and Mandera east
- IRK provided fast moving spare parts for five boreholes.
- Save the children is giving Cash assistance to 500 HH in Mandera south, West and Banisa reaching approximately 3000 beneficiaries.
- Save the children is also Supporting the County Health department in conducting Integrated bi-weekly health, nutrition and WaSH outreaches in 52 sites in Mandera West, Mandera North, Kutulo and Banisa Sub-Counties providing intervention to the identified 1300 under 5 children and 600 PLWs with acute malnutrition.
- World vision is doing construction of gabion to control galley erosion in Tarama
- World vision is constructing two tanks in Duk and Kobandakan
- World vision is doing rehabilitation of two tanks in Derkale and Tarama

6.2 FOOD AID -

- Supplementary feeding at 63 health facilities by WFP through KEMSA and COCOP.
- SOHA a humanitarian aid organization is distributing assorted basic food of 21kilograms to 17,000 households to some of the most affected sub-counties
- KRCS is distributing food to 1000 household in Lafey and Mandera north for two months
- 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

- No cases of insecurity reported during the month under review however people are still in fear while traveling within the county

7.2 Migration.

- There was a lot of in-migration noted during this month, pastoralists are migrating from other sub-counties to Banissa, Mandera north and parts of Mandera west which is anticipated to have better forage

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The current food security situation is at alarm phase and trend is currently stable
- Water availability has improved across the County and no water trucking going on
- Currently there is no availability of pasture in all the sub counties, no standing hay.
- Livestock body condition is poor across all species
- Milk is hardly available with less than 1-liter at household level while consumption is below normal and decreasing. The little available is costing at 100- 150 KES per litre on average across all the sub-Counties.
- Malnutrition rates have decreased compared to last month.
- Terms of trade (TOT) is currently unfavourable decreasing the purchasing power of the pastoral communities.
- The food security situation is in crisis for the entire County.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Supplementary livestock feeds to weak livestock across the County- 10,000 bags of drought pellets
- Livestock destocking for slaughter programs
- Massive treatment of current sick animals of all categories (species) and mass vaccination of shoats and cattle against persistent diseases, namely PPR/CCPP and CBPP.
- Provision of advisory services to the pastoralists.eg commercial off take
- Equip and operationalize four new boreholes at Elram,Garbab,Degmarer and Borehole 11 locations.
- Rehabilitate/procure generating sets for strategic boreholes
- Drill emergency boreholes at strategic livestock centres in areas with no permanent water sources.
- Repair defective strategic livestock boreholes and supply necessary equipment's required such submersible pumps, draw pipes, stand by gen sets and spare parts Repair and maintenance of boreholes and support rapid response teams
- Facilitating veterinary department to conduct Supportive livestock treatment
- Up scaling cash transfer program for group 2 beneficiaries under the hunger safety net program.
- Provide special program for pastoral dropout such as relief foods, emergency cash transfer
- 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.



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