



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

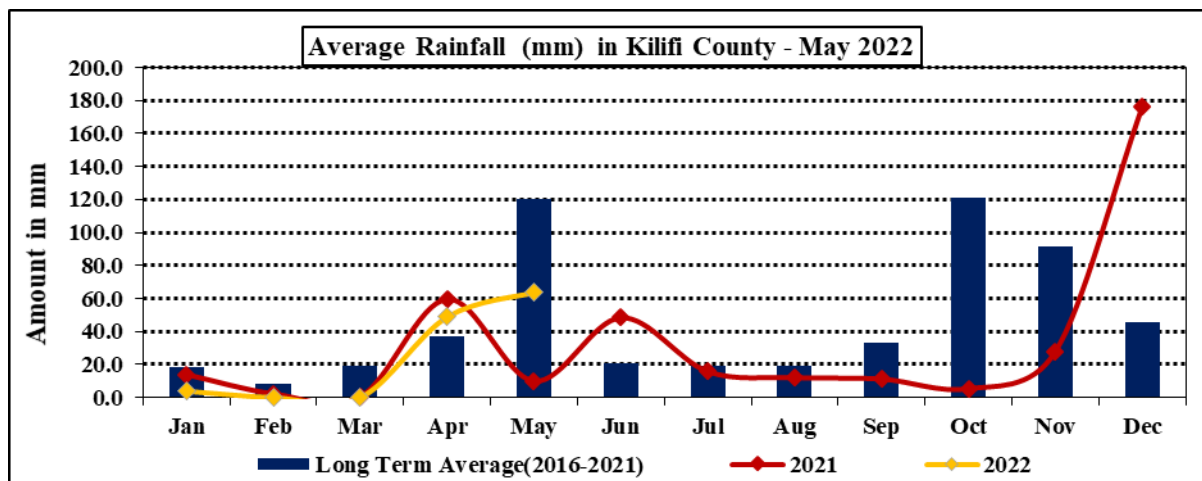
MAY EW PHASE	Early Warning Phase Classification		
	LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
	Marginal Mixed Farming	Alarm	Deteriorating
	Livestock/Ranching	Alarm	Deteriorating
	Cash Cropping/Dairy	Alert	Improving
	Food Cropping	Alert	Improving
	Mixed Farming zone	Alert	Improving
	County	Alert	Improving
<p>Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification</p> <p>Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The month under review recorded slightly below normal rains. On average, the state of water sources was fair across the livelihood zones but below normal for this time of the year. The county recorded an average of severe vegetation condition. <p>Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</p> <p>Production indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average the livestock body condition for all species ranged between fair to good across the livelihood zone. Milk production recorded a decreased for the month under review. No livestock migration was recorded during the month under review. <p>Access indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There average distance to water sources by households remain the same and livestock recorded an increased. Cattle and goat average prices recorded slight increase for the month under review. The average maize and beans price recorded an increase compared to the previous month. Average Terms of Trade recorded a decrease compared to the previous month. <p>Utilization indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The month under review recorded zero percent children under -five years at risk of malnutrition. Some households in the livestock farming zone were in poor food consumption band. Households continued to employ various consumption coping strategies as food security remained strained. 	Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal value/ranges /condition
	Rainfall (Average)	63.6mm	119mm
	VCI-3 month	17.53	35-50
	Average Forage Condition	Fair	Good
	Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
	Maize Crop Condition	Weeding	Knee High
	Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
	Milk Production (in liters)	1.4	3.9
	Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No migration
	Livestock Deaths (from Drought)	None	None
	Access Indicators	Value	Normal ranges
	Terms of Trade (ToT)	75.2	73.4
	Milk Consumption (in litres)	1.1	1.2
	Average Distance to Water Sources (in km)	3.1	3.7
	Average Distance to Water Sources from grazing (in km)	3.6	3.8
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges	
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	0.0	0-3	

<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"> Long rains Planting/Weeding 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/pest control/ 								
Dry Season	Long Rains	Dry Cool Season	Short Rains Season								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

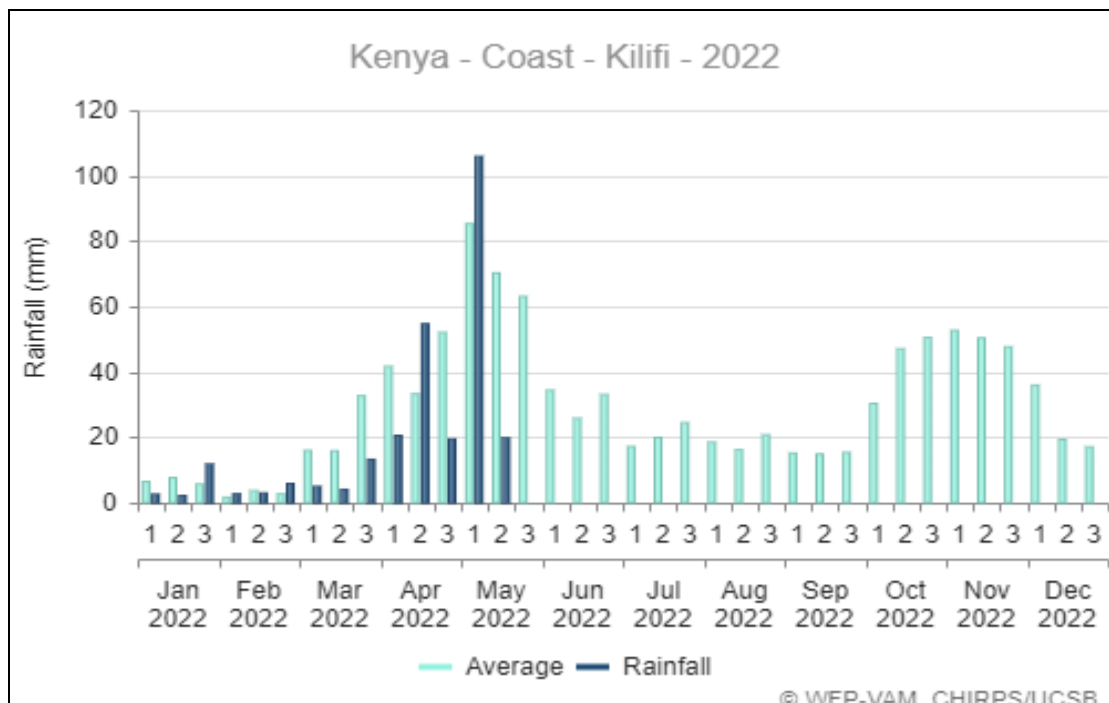
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall performance

- The month under review recorded high amount of rainfall compared to the previous month with even spatial distribution but poor temporal distribution.
- The livestock farming zone recorded the highest average of 46.4mm while the Mixed farming zone recorded the lowest amount of 56.0mm.
- The amount recorded during the month under review was 47 percent below the Long Term Average at this time of the year.



- According to the Rainfall Estimates from satellite images, the first dekad of May recorded above average rains with the second dekad for the same month recording below average rains as depicted below.

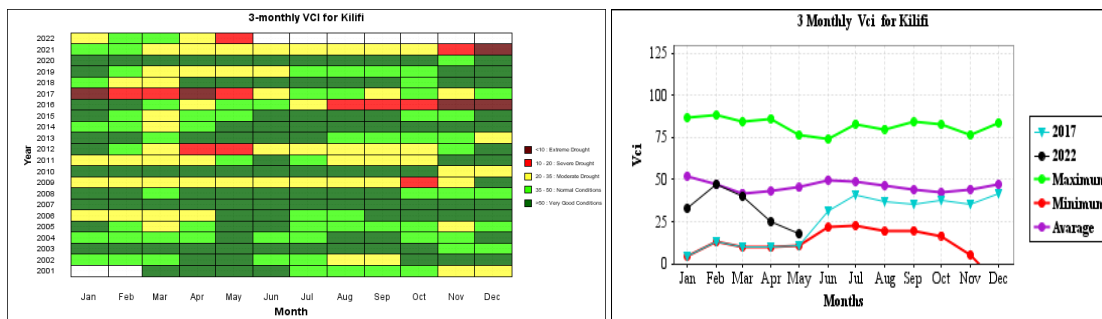


2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

2.1 Vegetation Condition

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index [VCI]

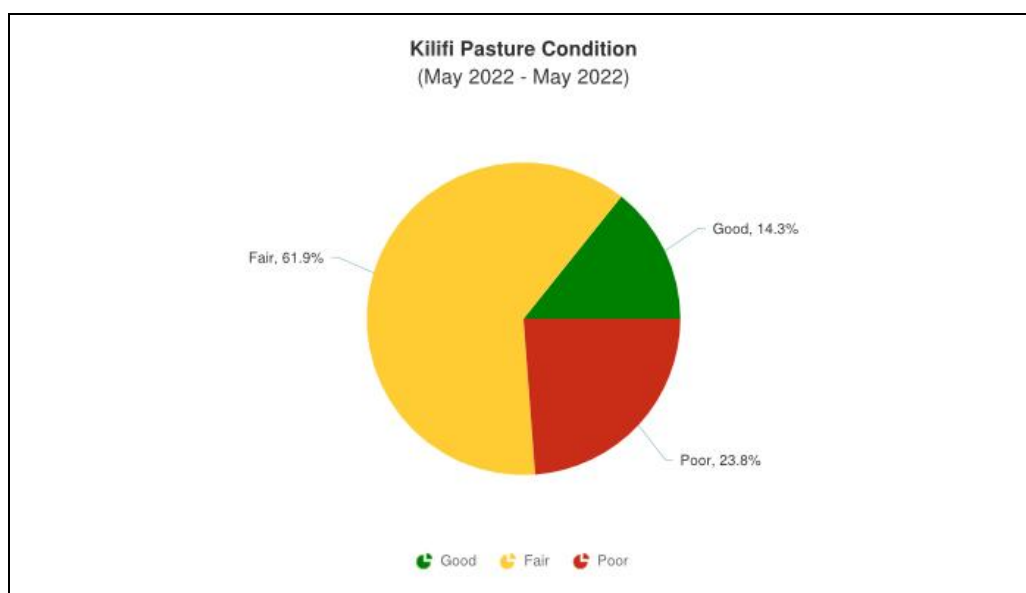
- The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) compares the current NDVI to the range of values observed in the same period in previous years. The VCI is expressed in percentage and gives the position of the observed value within extreme values (minimum and maximum) in the previous years.



- On average, the county recorded severe vegetation condition during the month under review with a score of 17.53
- Kaloleni Sub County recorded extreme vegetation condition with a score of 9.65 while Ganze, Kilifi North, Rabai and Kilifi South sub counties recorded severe vegetation condition with a score of 11.49, 12.61, 12.71 and 14.48 respectively.
- Magarini and Malindi sub counties recorded moderate drought condition with a score of 21.56 and 20.54 respectively.
- The vegetation condition varied across the sub counties and livelihood zones.

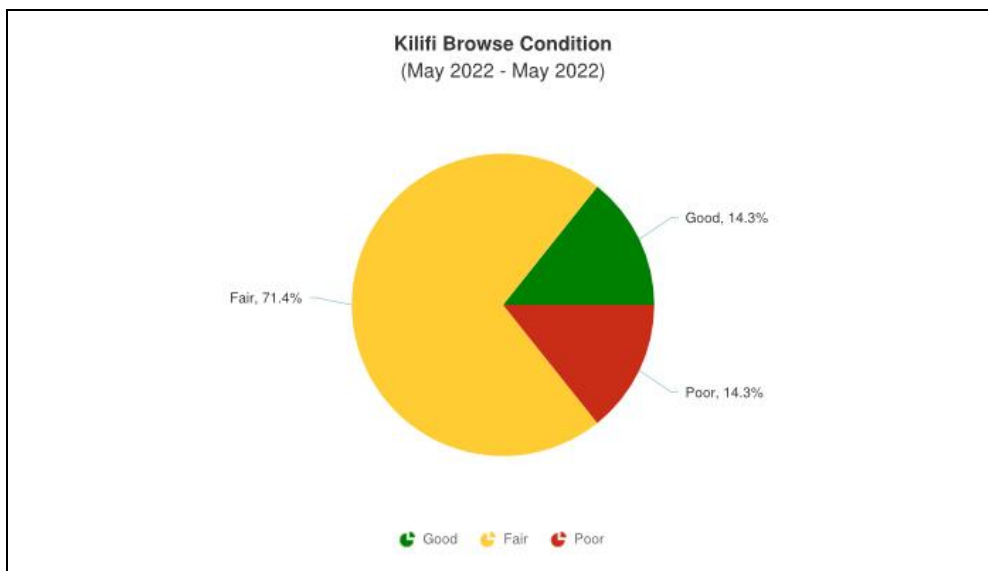
2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture condition was generally fair condition across the livelihood zone following poor temporal distribution of the rains recorded in May.
- Significant percentage of 61.9 of sampled households recorded poor pasture condition for the month under review compared to normal at this time of the year.
- Pasture condition expected to record an improvement following the ongoing rains and showers across the livelihood zones.
- On average the current pasture condition was below normal during this time of the year.



2.1.3 Browse

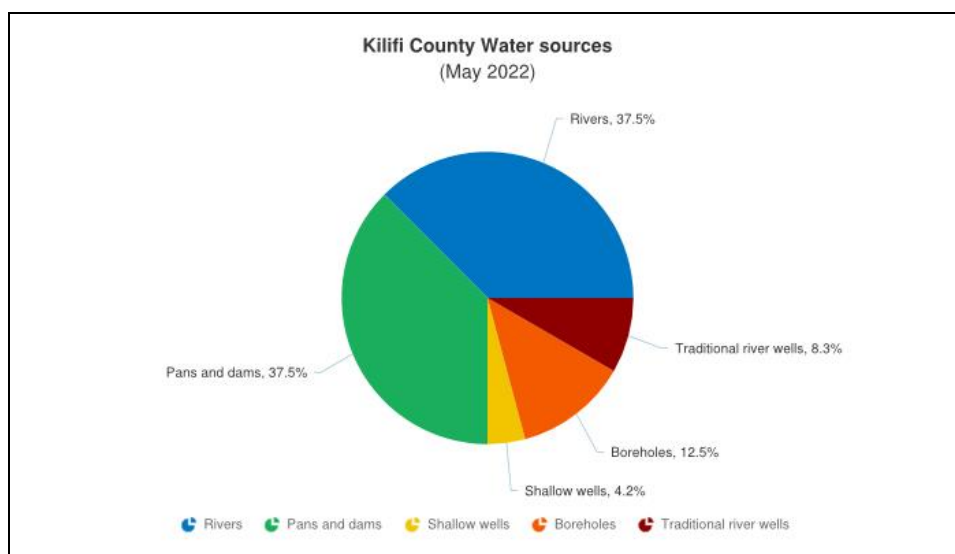
- During the month under review, 71.4 percent of sampled households across the livelihood zones recorded fair browse condition while 14.3 percent recorded poor condition with only 14.3 percent recording good condition.
- Browse condition expected to continue improving following the ongoing rains’ season.
- The current browse projected to last for less than a month.
- Browse condition was below normal at this time of the year.



2.2 Water Resources

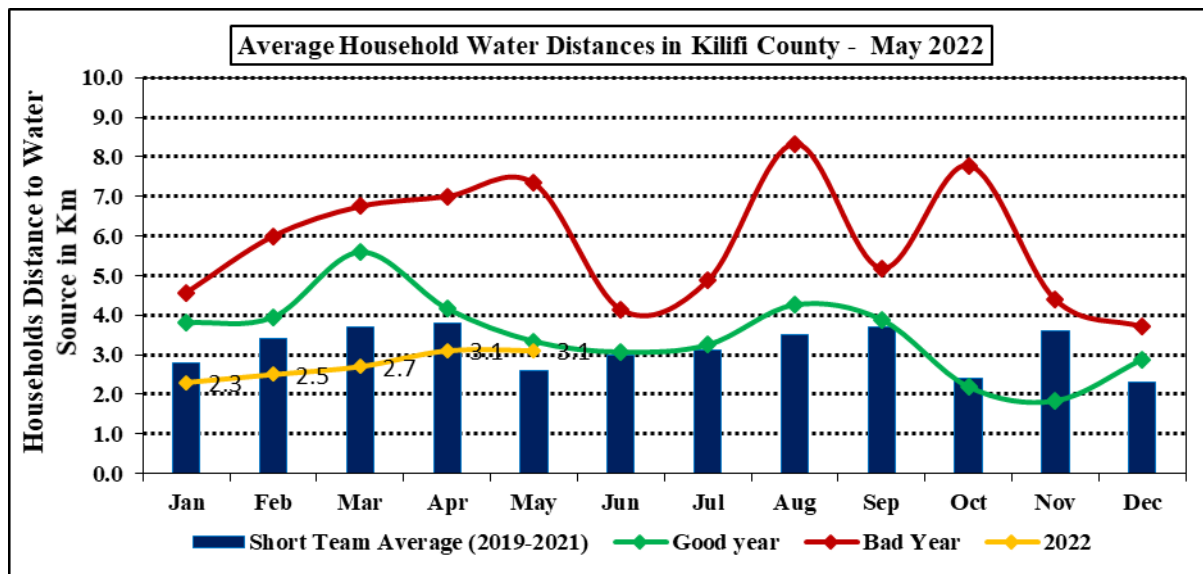
2.2.1 Water Sources

- During the month under review, 37.5 percent of sampled households depended on pans and dams for water supply, 37.5 percent depended on rivers with 12.5 percent depending on boreholes.
- Most population in urban and peri-urban areas of the county depended on piped water.
- Water-rationing was more frequent during the period under review across the areas with pipeline network.
- Significant percentage of pans and dams across the livelihood zone had some water following May rains as some remained dry following uneven spatial distribution or poor recharge due to silt. Some dams in have broken e.g Baluhya dam in Kayafungo ward.
- The water condition at the water sources was below normal during this time of the year.



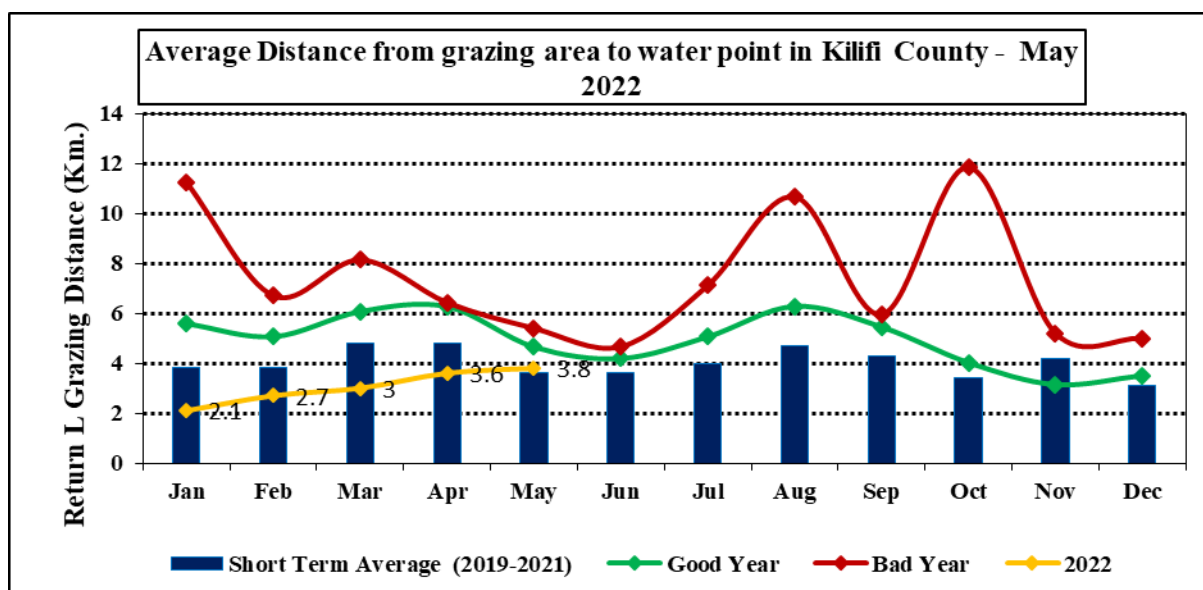
2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

- The average household distance to water sources for the month under review have remained the same as compared to the previous month at 3.1kms.
- This can be attributed recharge of some dams across all the livelihood zones and availability of water kiosks which were near from the households.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming zones recorded the highest average distance 4.5kms.
- The average distance during the month under review was 13.5 percent lower compared to the short term average at this time of the year.



2.2.3 Livestock access to water

- The month under review recorded an increase of 5.6 percent in average distance to water sources from 3.6kms for the previous month to 3.8kms.
- The increase can be attributed to deterioration of pasture condition in some parts thus forcing livestock keepers to trek for longer in search for pasture as they watered the livestock near grazing areas. This is experienced in Ganze, Kaloleni and Magarini Sub counties.
- Average trekking distance to water points expected to decrease following a forecast of improved pastures as the rains continued across the livelihood zones.
- The average distance during the month under review was 5.6 percent above the short term average at this time of the year.

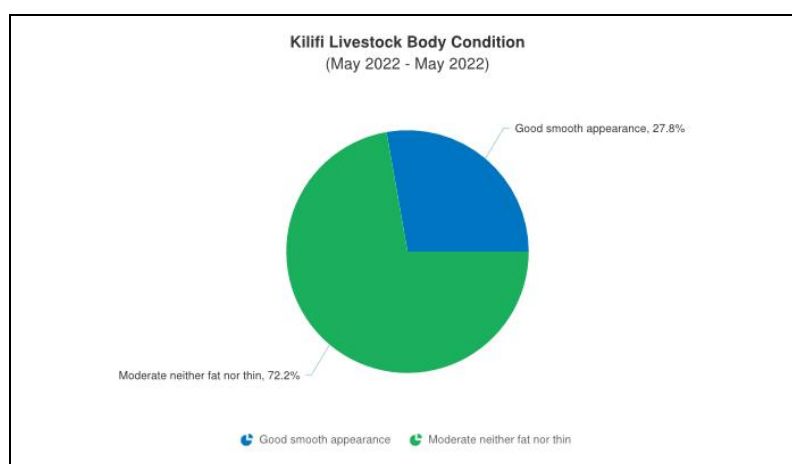


3.0 PRODUCTION

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock body condition

- On average livestock body condition ranged between fair to good across the livelihood zones.
- On average, 72.2 percent recorded moderate neither fat nor thin body condition while 27.8 percent of the sampled household recorded good smooth appearance in parts of livestock farming zone of Magarini sub county and and in Mixed farming zone in Malindi sub county.
- Body condition expected to improve across the livelihood zones as pasture quality and quantity is too expected to continue recording an improvement as the long rains season continued.
- Average body condition was below normal at this time of the year.



3.1.2 Livestock disease

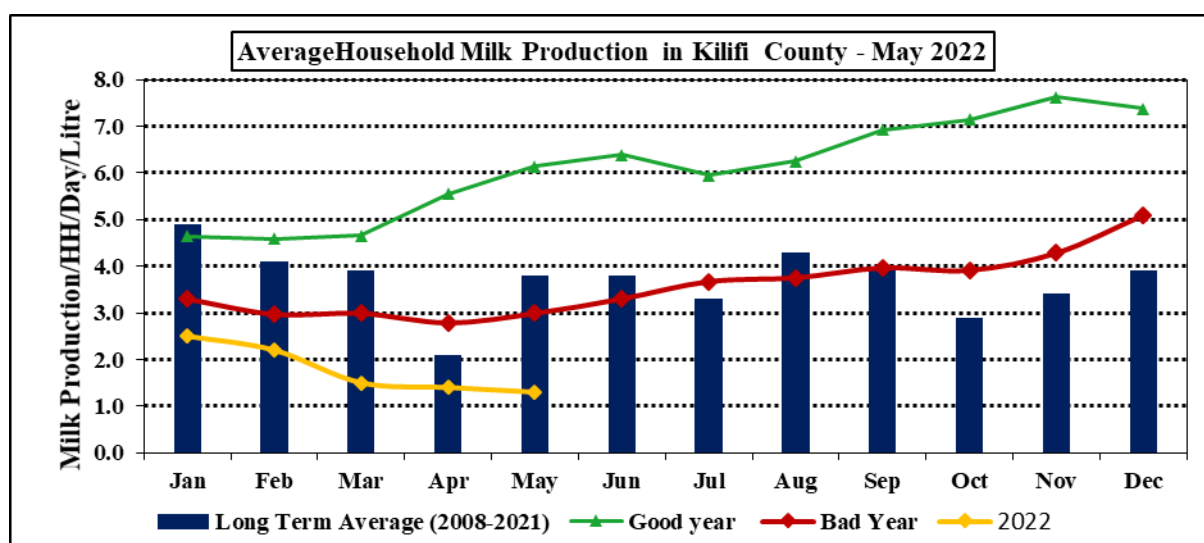
- No reported cases.

3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- No cases of livestock migration was reported.

3.1.4 Milk production

- Milk production during the month of May recorded a decrease of 7.1 percent compared to the previous month to 1.3ltrs/hh/day.
- The decrease can be attributed deterioration of livestock body condition following pasture and water stress in some areas and the trend is expected to improve in the coming weeks.
- The production was 66.7 percent lower than the short-term average at this time of the year.



3.2 Rain Fed Crop Production

3.2.1 Stage and condition of food crops

- Most The early planted maize crop were at weeding stage in most livelihood zone especially the coastal belt which receive moderate rains. Most areas in Magarini and Ganze the maize crop germinated and died due to dryness.
- Wildlife animals destroyed maize fields under irrigation in Adu ward. Invasion of elephants were also witnessed in Bamba ward in search of water and pasture hence have destroyed farms.
- Few farms which had cassava, it was in fair condition.

3.2.2. Crop Harvest

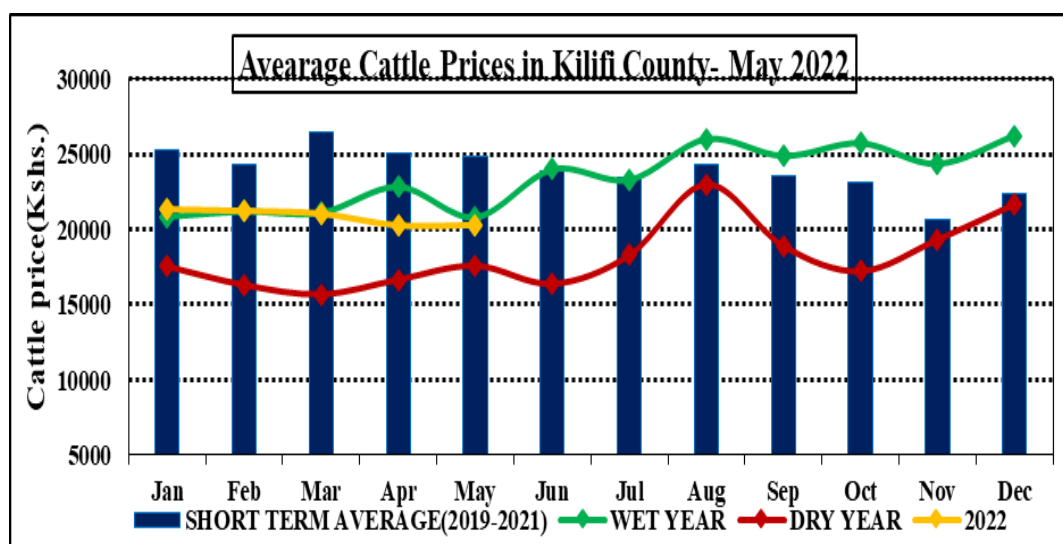
- Cassava and some pineapples and water melons were the main crops harvested during the month under review.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKET

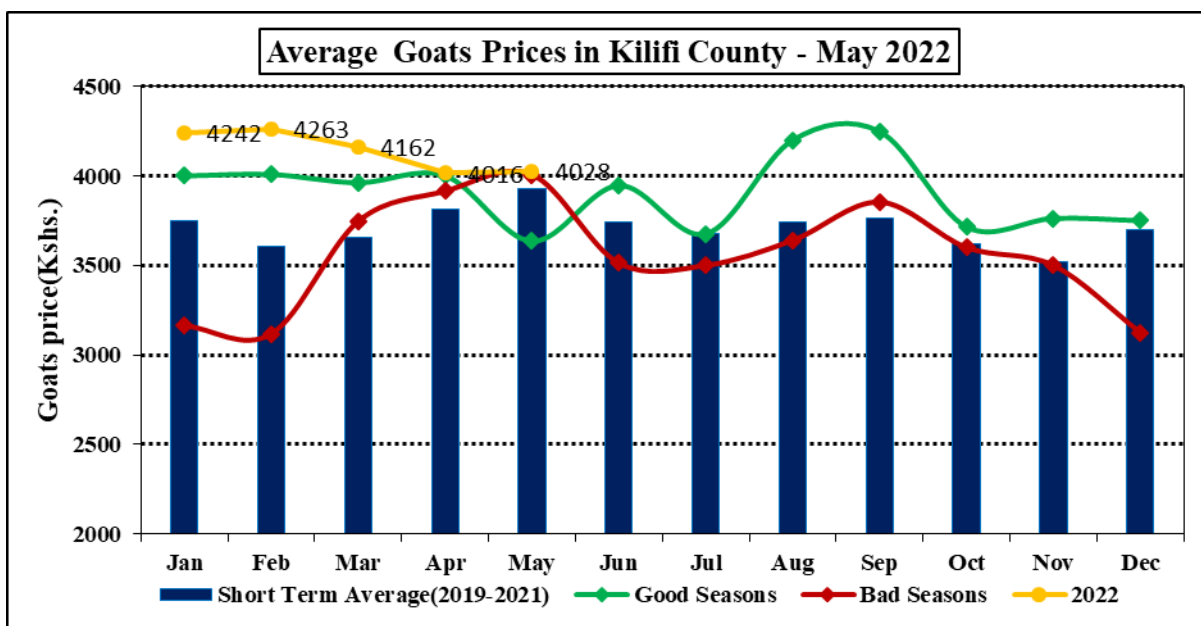
4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- Average price for a 4-year old bull during the month under review recorded an increase of 0.2 percent to Kshs. 20,309 compared to the previous month which recorded an average of Kshs. 20,277.
- The increase can be attributed to high supply in the market as household food security continued declining and poor pasture condition experienced across the livelihood zones.
- The average cattle prices expected to improve as pasture and water stress lessened.
- The price was 19.9 percent below the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.1.2 Goat prices

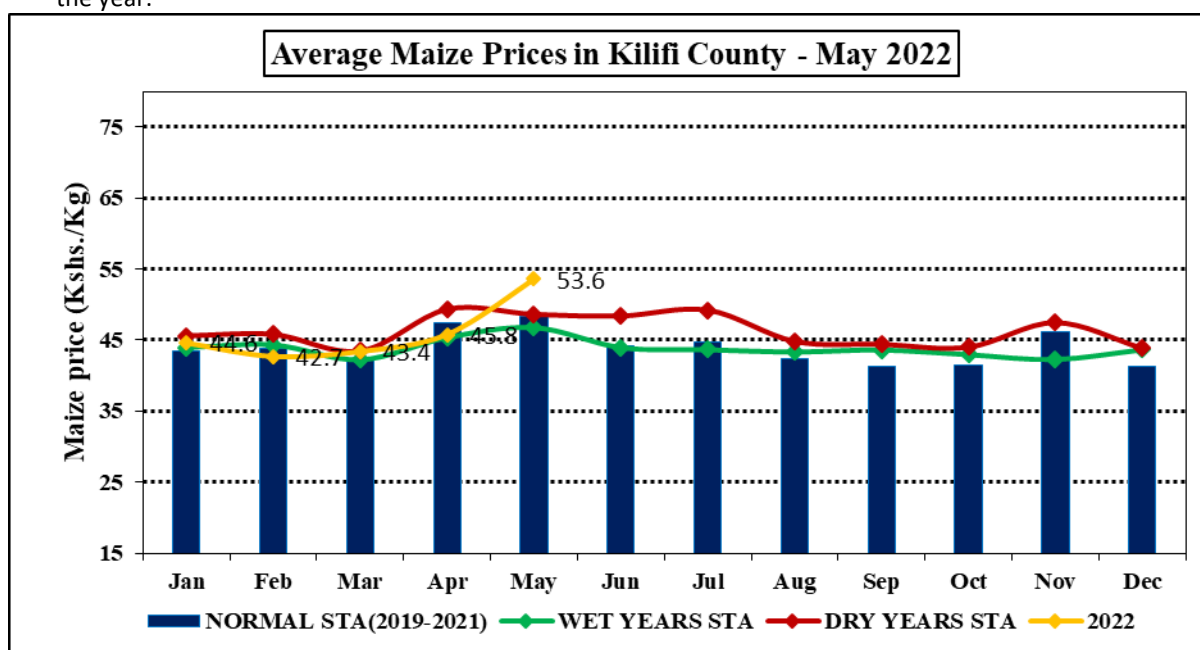
- Average price of a 3-year-old medium sized buck during the month under review increased by 0.3 percent to Ksh 4,028 from Ksh 4,016 recorded in the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed fair browse condition.
- The month's average price was 16.7 percent higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.2 Crop prices

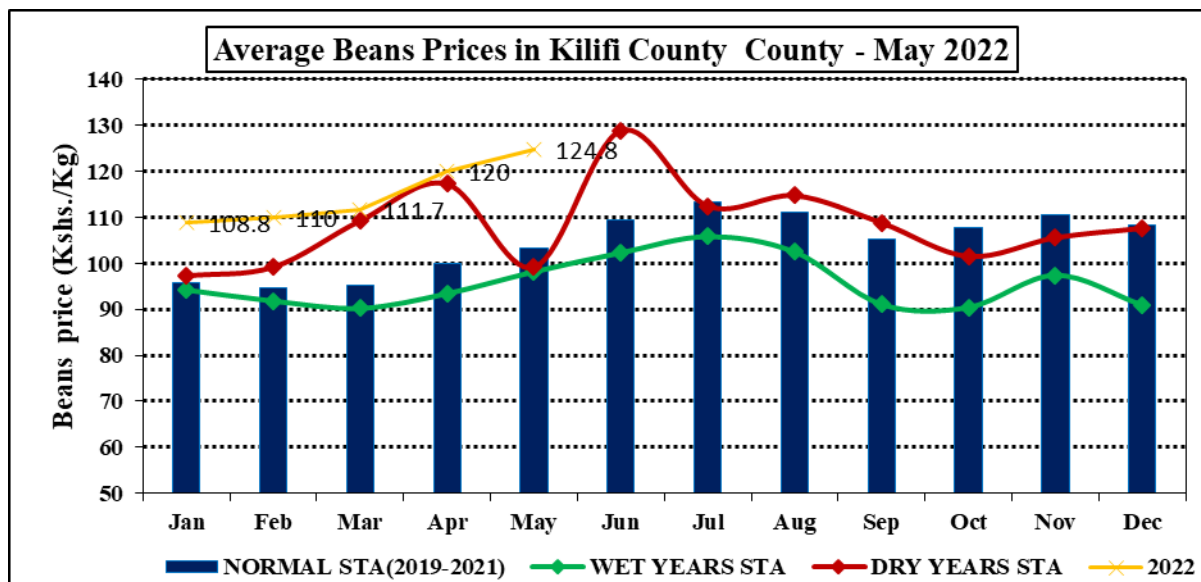
4.2.1 Maize

- Average price per kilo of maize recorded a slight increase of 17.0 percent compared to the previous month to Kshs 53.60 from Ksh 45.80.
- The increase can be attributed to high demand as average price of sifted maize meal continued to increase.
- The month's average price was 10.6 percent higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.



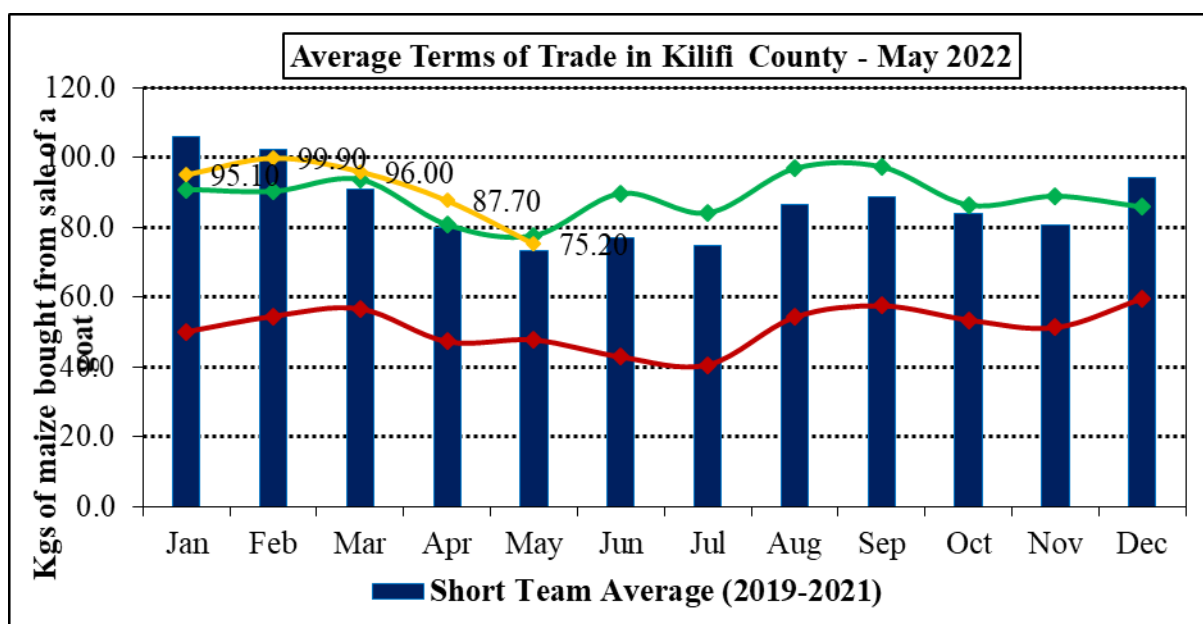
4.2.2 Beans

- The average price per kilo of beans recorded 4.0 percent increase compared to the previous month from Kshs. 120.0 to Kshs 124.80.
- The increase can be attributed to increase in demand following the prolonged dry spell thus minimal access to vegetables by households.
- The month's average price/kg was 16.6 percent higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

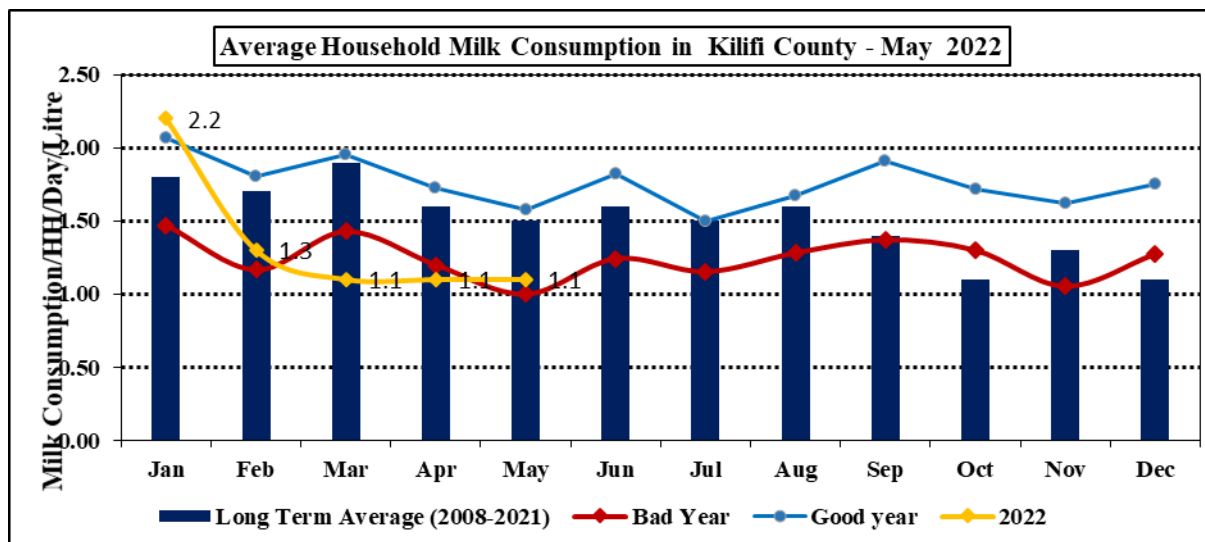
- The month under review recorded decrease of 14.3 percent in ToT compared to the previous month.
- The decrease can be attributed to an increase in average maize prices of maize with a slight increase in average goats' price.
- The ToT for the month under review was 16.7 percent higher than the short term average at this time of the year.



5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

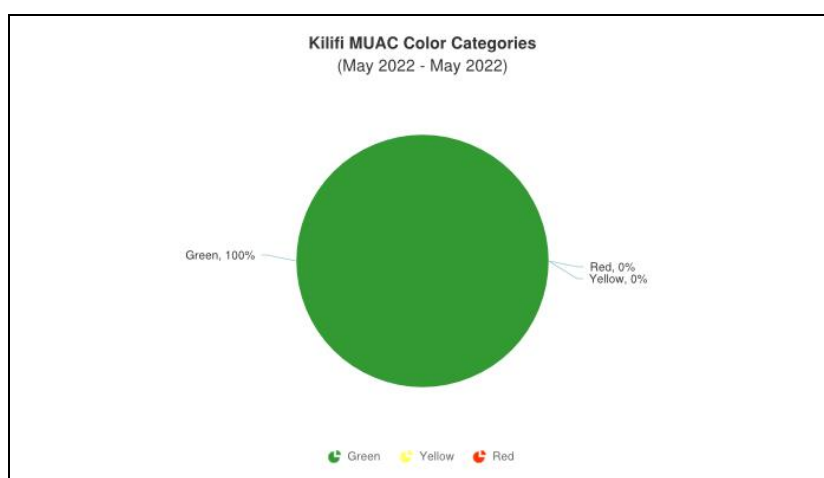
5.1 Milk Consumption

- Average milk consumption per household per day during the month under review remained the same at 1.1ltrs/hh/day when compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed a low access to milk as milk production decreased and significant scarcity in market and high prices.
- The current consumption was 8.3 percent lower as compared to Long Term Average at this time of the year.



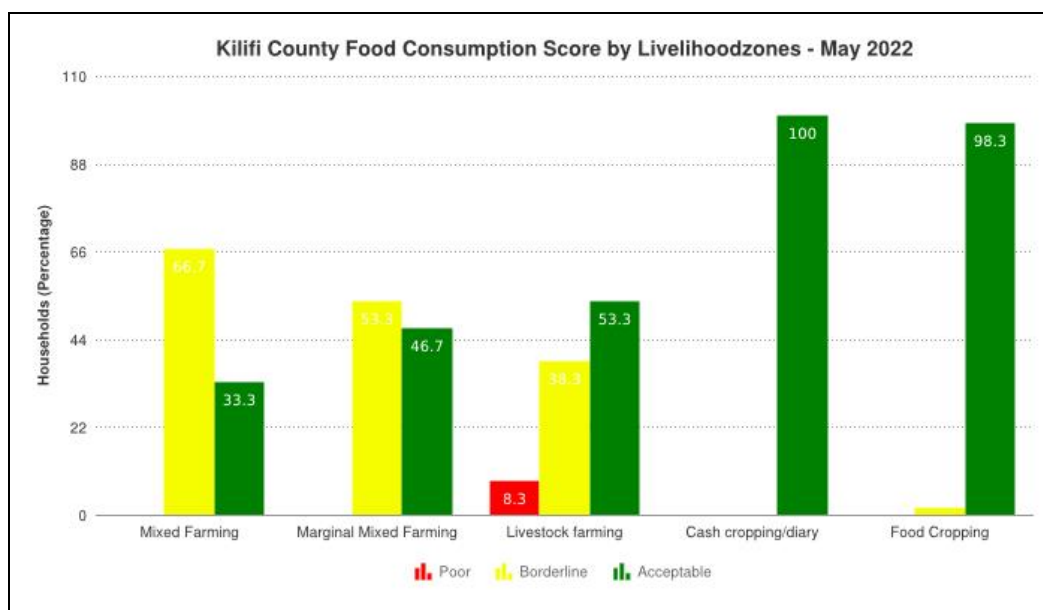
5.2 Health and Nutrition Status

- The month under review recorded a zero percent under five from sampled households at risk of malnutrition.
- The stability can be attributed to ongoing relief food interventions, nutritional outreaches across the county though hard to reach areas continued to record high cases of malnutrition from the health records.
- Cases of malnutrition expected to remain stable or rise as household food security still remained stressed.



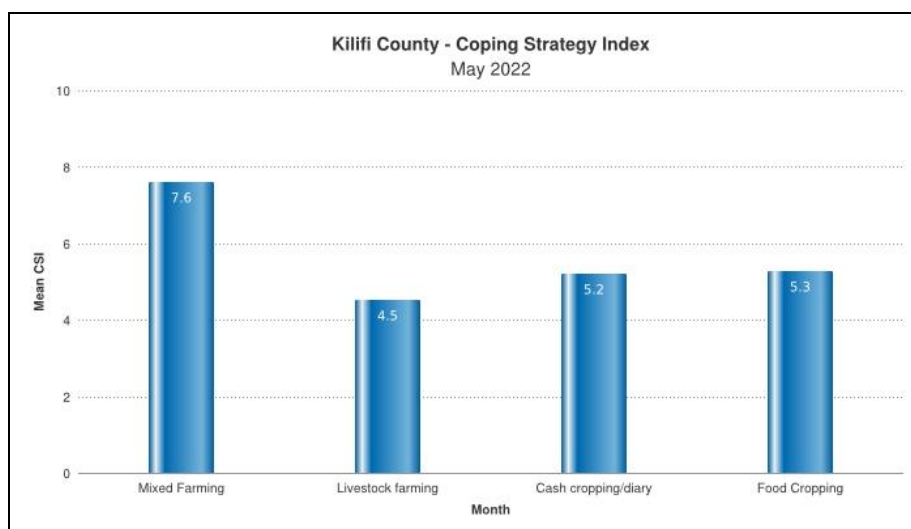
5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

- A high proportion of sampled households, 69.0 percent across livelihood zones recorded acceptable food consumption with 28.6 percent recording borderline food consumption and 2.4 percent recording poor consumption as relief food distribution and cash transfer programmes continued during the month under review.
- Following poor seasons recorded across the livelihood zones for the last two years, significant percentage of households had shifted to charcoal burning and firewood selling for food purchase.
- The livestock farming, Mixed Farming and Marginal mixed farming zones recorded the highest percent of households at borderline band on food consumption with only the livestock farming zone recording some households in the poor consumption band.
- Minimal improvement expected on household Food consumption till next good rains harvest.



5.3 COPING STRATEGIES

- The month under review recorded an average of 4.72 Coping Strategy Index (CSI) with Mixed Farming zone recording the highest score at 7.6 while the livestock farming recorded the lowest at 4.5.
- Reduction in the number of meals and portions were the main consumption strategy employed.
- On average the CSI is expected to remain high across the livelihood zones as household food security remained poor and avenues for income sources remained limited.



6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food- aid

- Relief Food distribution by the national government through the Ministry of interior and Coordination of National government to some households across the sub counties

6.2 Non-food aid

Health Sector

- Integrated Medical outreaches in parts of Ganze and Magarini sub counties by MoH and World Vision.

Crops Sector

- Community capacity development on Sustainable Land Management and coconut, Dairy farming by NARIGP.

Water Sector

- Pipeline extension in parts of Ganze and Magarini sub counties by County water department

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

- Elephant and hippopotamus crop destruction in Chakama location in Adu ward along river Galana.

7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Pasture and browse condition expected to improve due to ongoing long rains season.
- Average grazing distance to water sources expected to decrease as the long rains season continued.
- Food prices expected to remain high following high demand and high prices of fuel.
- Livestock body condition expected to improve as a result of improved pasture, browse and water condition as the rains continued across the Livelihood zones.
- Household food security to remain poor and stressed tills the next good harvest.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Coordination

- Close monitoring of drought situation and household food and nutrition security
- Close monitoring of long rains season unfolds.

Crop Sector

- Investment in irrigated agriculture along Rivers.
- Rain Water harvesting for crop production.
- Cash transfers to households to cushion them against the current food insecurity.
- Continued farmers sensitization on the right crop during the 2022 long rains

Livestock Sector

- Continued, Pasture and fodder planting conservation for drought periods.
- Famer's sensitization of profitable livestock venture in the face of Climate Change.

Water Sector

- Investment in rain water harvesting to reduce pressure on existing boreholes to ensure continuous water supply by water department

Health Sector

- Close monitoring of nutritional status of the under-fives, pregnant and lactating women as household food security remained low-by Health department