



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority Kilifi County

Drought Early Warning Bulletin for January 2020

JANUARY EW PHASE	Early Warning Phase Classification		
Drought Status: NORMAL Shughuli za kawaida	LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
	Marginal Mixed farming	Normal	stable
	Livestock/Ranching	Normal	Stable
	Cash Cropping/Dairy	Normal	Stable
	Food Cropping	Normal	Stable
<p>Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county recorded some rains in January. On average, the state of water sources was good following the short rains recharge across the livelihood zones. The vegetation condition was good following enhanced rejuvenation during the short-rains season. <p>Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</p> <p>Production indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average, the livestock body condition was good across the livelihood zones for all species. Milk production recorded an increase compared to the previous month Main activity in January was maize crop harvest. <p>Access indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Trade recorded an increase in month under review compared to the previous month. Average distances to the water sources for households recorded some decrease while for livestock remained stable. Average food price remained high for the month under review. <p>Utilization indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition recorded a decrease in January compared to the previous month. Households' food consumption continued to improve. 	COUNTY	Normal	Stable
	Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal
	Average Rainfall (mm)	62.8	15.8
	VCI	86.32	35-50
	Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
	Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No migration
	Livestock Body Conditions	7	6-8
	Milk Production Ltr/hh/day	5	5.1
	Crop condition	Harvesting	Harvesting
	Access Indicators	Value	Normal
	Terms of Trade (ToT)	88.3	106
	Milk Consumption (% range)	1.6	2.1
	Average Water Distance for Households (Km)	1.7	4.7
	Average Grazing-Water point Distance (Km)	1.8	≤ 6
	Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	2.8	4.6	

<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/ 		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

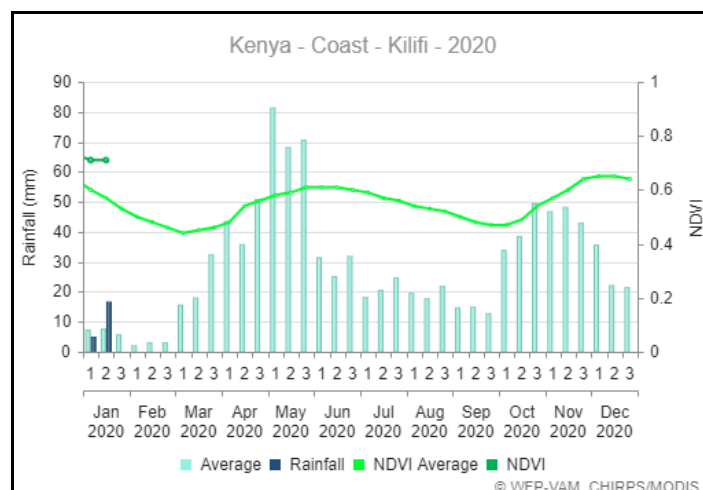
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall performance.

- The rains started early than forecasted for OND season with October and November recording more rains than normal.



- January recorded some rains with even spatial distribution as all livelihoods recorded some rains.
- The livestock farming zone recorded the highest average amount of 91.2mm while the marginal mixed recorded lowest amount of 31.4mm.
- The amount recorded for the month under review was significantly higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



- The month of January recorded some rains which were above normal for this time of the year.
- Much of the rains were recorded during the second dekad of the month.

2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

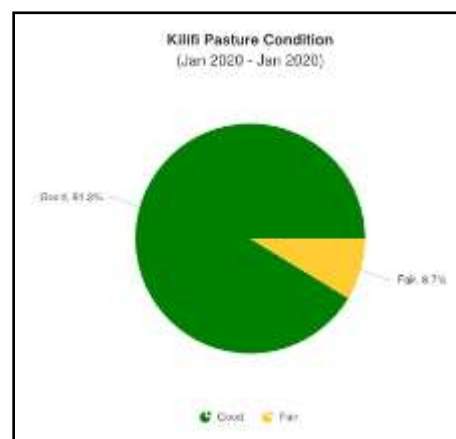
2.1 Vegetation Condition

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 % and gives an idea where the observed value is situated between the extreme values (minimum and maximum) in the previous years.
- On average the county recorded above normal vegetation greenness and this can be attributed to continuous rains and showers since October.
- The above normal vegetation greenness was recorded across all livelihood zones.

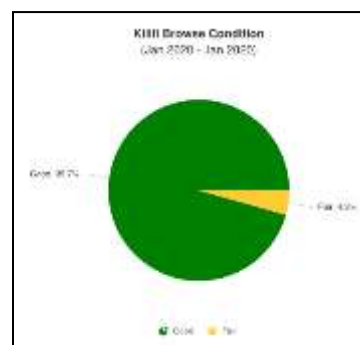
2.1.2 Pasture

- Following the rains in December and early January, pasture condition remained good.
- On average pasture quality and quantity was good and enough respectively across the livelihood zones.
- Condition expected to remain stable till the next rains' season.
- Pasture condition was above normal at this time of the year



2.1.3 Browse

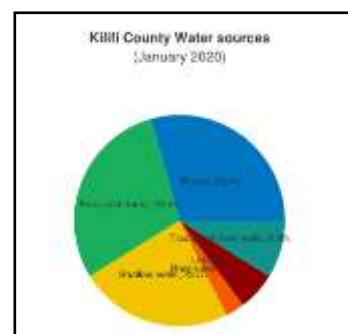
- Browse condition remained good following the evenly and good distribution of the rains.
- A significant percentage (95.7) of sampled households recorded good condition.
- The condition expected to remain stable for the next 1-2months.
- Browse condition was normal at this time of the year.



2.1 Water Resources

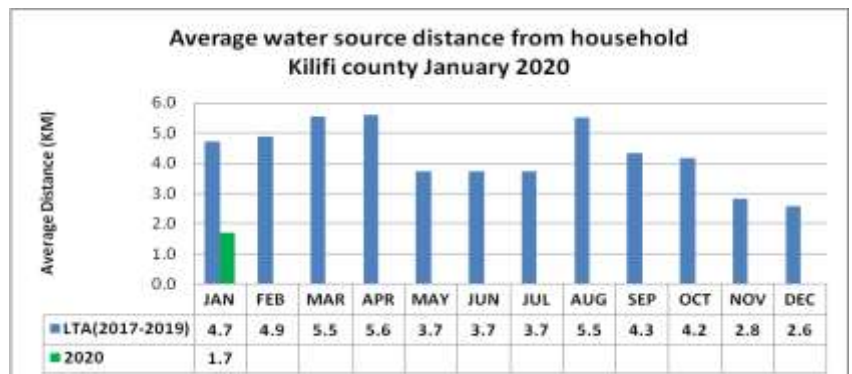
2.2.1 Water Sources

- The main water sources for domestic and livestock use during the month of January were pans and dams, rivers and shallow wells following good recharge recorded during the short rains' season.



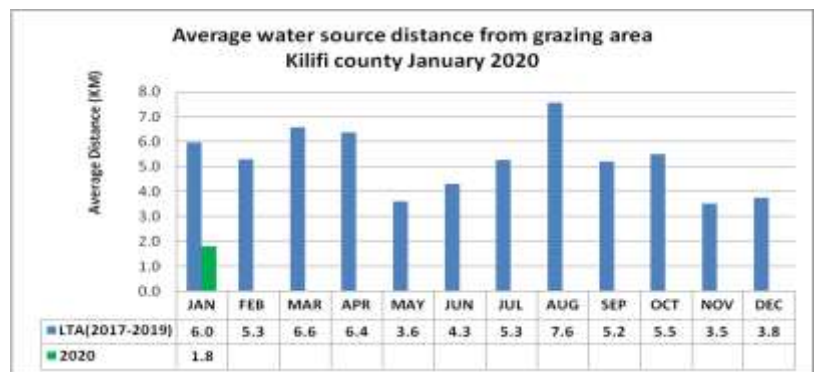
2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

- The month of January recorded lower average distance compared to the long term mean at this time of the year and this can be attributed to good recharge of sources.
- The average distance during the month under review was 42.8 percent lower than the long-term mean at this time of the year.



2.2.3 Livestock access to water

- The average trekking distance from grazing area to water sources remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed to availability of pasture and water across the livelihood zones.
- The current average distance was 70 percent lower compared to the long-term mean at this time of the year.



3.0 PRODUCTION

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock body condition

- The month of January recorded good livestock body condition following availability of pasture and water.
- Body condition was normal at this time of the year.
- Good body condition expected for the next 1-2 months.

3.1.2 Livestock disease

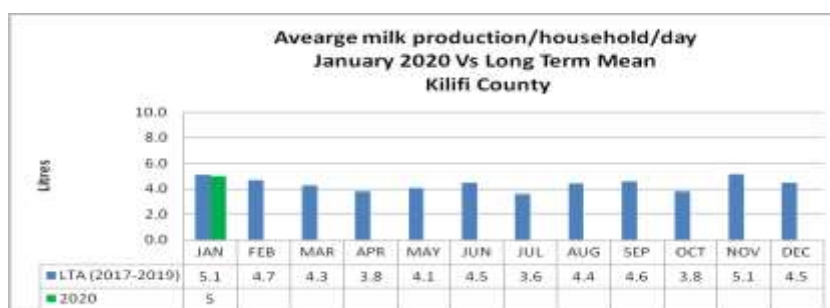
- Some disease which were reported in the month of January include; Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), worms' infestation with increased cases of diarrhea, ECF, Lumpy skin disease, RVF.
- Cases of CCPV were also reported.

3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- No Migration reported during the month of January.

3.1.4 Milk production

- The average household milk production/household/day during the month under review recorded an increased compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to good body condition.
- The average milk production during the month remained stable compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



3.2 Rain Fed Crop Production

3.2.1 Stage and condition of food crops

- Maize was the main crop planted during the short rains' season.
- In the month of January the Maize crop was ready for harvest.

3.2.2. Crop Harvest

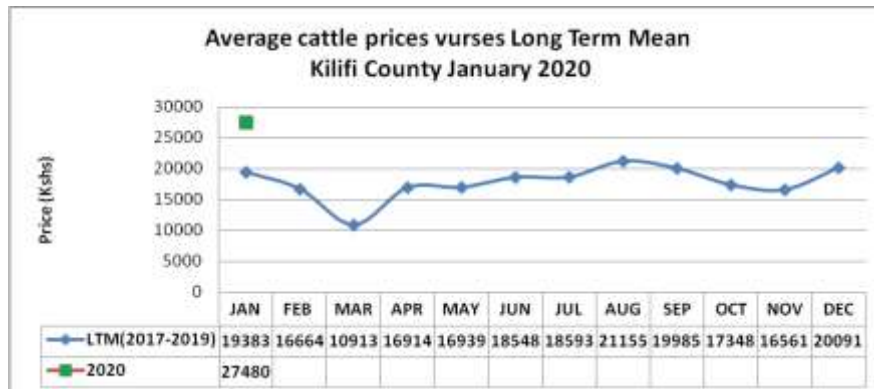
- Maize was the main food crop harvested in January.
- Minimal harvesting of pineapples, mangoes and water melons were recorded.
- Harvesting of vegetables was too recorded.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKET

4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- The average price for a 4-year bull during the month of January recorded minimal an increase compared to previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to low supply in the market following short rains harvest which boosted household food security.
- The current average price was 42 percent higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



4.1.2 Goat prices

- The average price of a 3-year-old medium size buck during the month under review recorded an increased compared to the previous month.
- The price increase can be attributed a decrease in supply in the market following the short rains harvest.
- The current average price was 8.8 percent higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



4.2 Crop prices

4.2.1 Maize

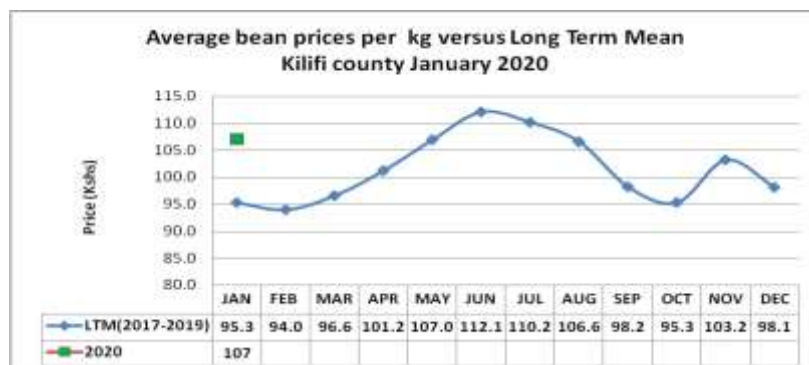
- The average maize price per kilo recorded remained stable during the month under review as compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed to short rains harvest across the livelihood zones.

- The average maize price during the month was 8.8 percent higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



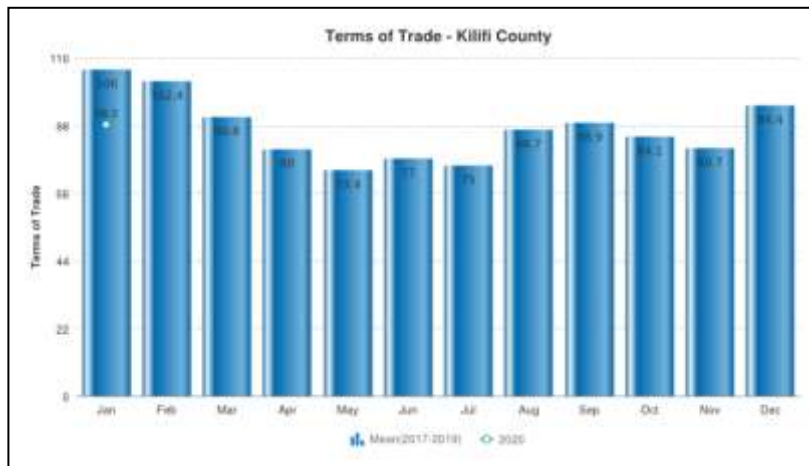
4.2.2 Beans

- The average price for a kilo of beans recorded a slight increase in the month of January compared to the previous month.
- The increase in average price can be attributed to minimal harvest of green grams and cowpeas during the short rains.
- The January average price/kg was 12 percent higher than the long-term mean at this time of the year.



4.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

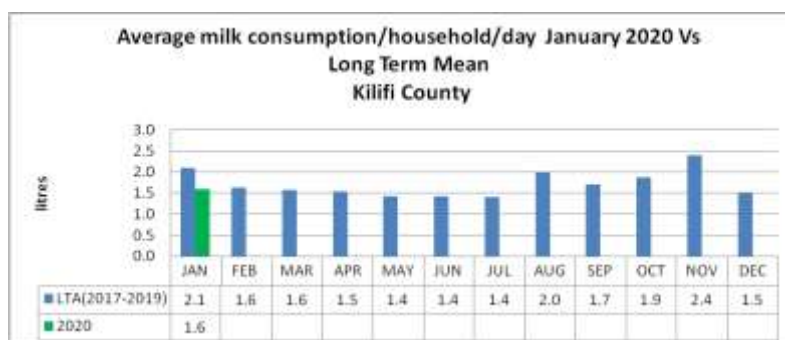
- The Terms of Trade (ToT) during the month under review recorded a minimal increase compared to the previous month.
- The increase in ToT can be attributed minimal an increase in goat prices as maize price remained stable.
- The average ToT were 16.7 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

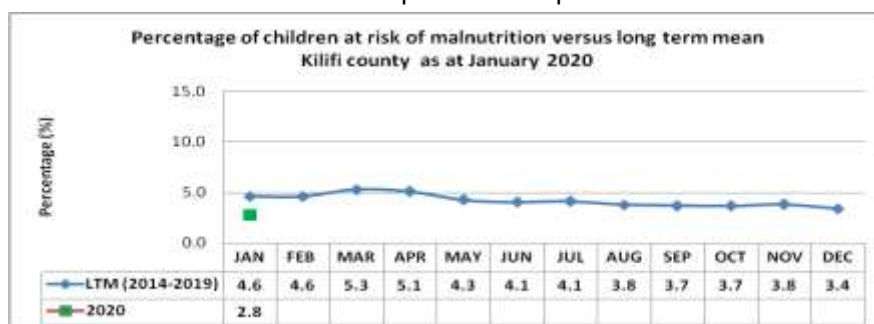
- The average milk consumption per household per day recorded an increase in the month of January compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to increase in production and reduction in the sales as households harvested.
- The current average milk consumption was 23.8 percent lower than the Long term mean at this time of the year.



5.2 Health and Nutrition Status

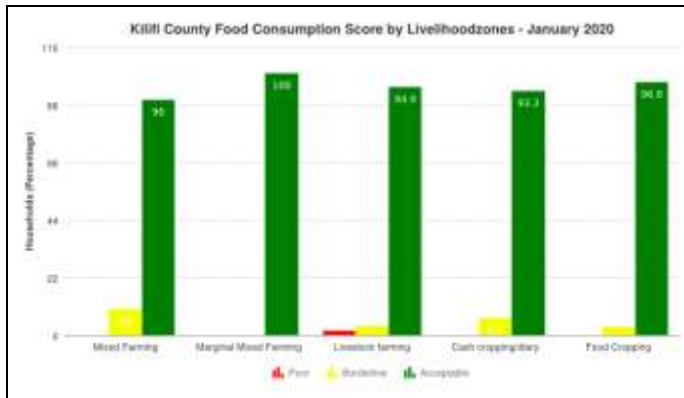
5.2.1 Mid Upper Arm Circumstance (MUAC)

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition aged five years and below with cut offs of 125-134 mm recorded a decrease compared to the previous month.



- The decrease can be attributed to improved household food security and an increase in milk consumption.
- The month of January average was 39 percent lower than the Long term mean at this time of the year.

5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

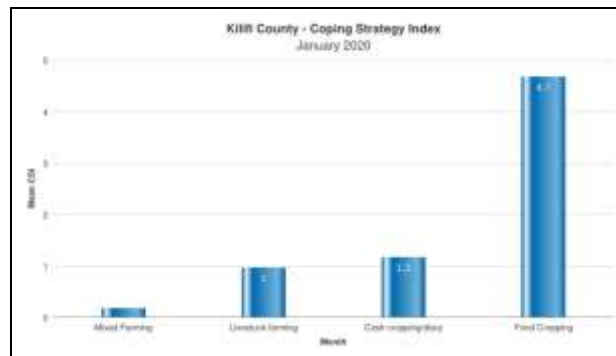


- Food consumption recorded an improvement as most households were under acceptable score.
- Few households in the livestock farming zone of recorded households with poor food consumption.

5.3 COPING STRATEGIES

5.3.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- Coping strategy recorded a 14.4 percent decrease compared to the previous month an indication that food shortage had reduced.



6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food- aid

- Supplementary feeding program by the health sector across the health facilities targeting under fives and pregnant and lactating women.

6.2 Non-food aid

Routine Health Sector interventions

- Integrated Medical outreaches across the county by MoH, KRCS and World Vision.
- Micronutrient powder supplementation across the health facilities.
- Family MUAC project by UNICEF under the health sector in Magarini and Ganze sub counties.

Livestock sector

- Community awareness creation on Poultry, dairy value chains under National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP)
- Dairy cattle distribution in Magarini sub county.
- Capacity building on pasture conservation in Ganze sub county.

Agriculture Sector

- Farm inputs provision vouchers system by KCEP CRAL to some selected farmers.

Water Sector

- Construction of water pan (GANZE)

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

No emerging issues.

7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Following the performance of the short rains, household food security expected to improve from the January-March.
- Livestock body condition expected to be good following availability of water and pasture.
- Minimal stress expected in accessing milk following good livestock body condition.
- Food prices expected to remain stable following the short rains harvest.
- Access to water for both households and livestock expected to record minimal stress following good recharge of the water sources across the livelihood zones.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Water Sector

- More investment on water harvesting infrastructures for the next rains' season.

Livestock Sector

- Community capacity development on hay harvesting and conservation.
- Upscale in Livestock vaccination against CCPP, Heart Water, trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever (ECF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), worms, RVF CCPP and disease surveillance.
- Support Livestock Resilient investments

Health Sector

- Upscale the Integrated medical outreaches and active case finding in Ganze and Magarini and Kaloleni sub counties.
- Provision of water treatment chemicals in Ganze, Kaloleni and Magarini sub counties.

Agriculture Sector

- Community sensitization on post harvest management to minimize on the losses.
- Community sensitization on rain water harvesting technologies for the next rain-season.
- Community capacity development on Climate Change Adaptation and smart agriculture for resilience building

Education Sector

- Provision of school meals for the learners.

Coordination

- Support to drought early warning household selection and refresher training for FMs
- Community capacity building on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
- County and ward Contingency Planning and simulation
- Community capacity building on Drought Early Warning System