




A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



## NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

### Kilifi County

### Drought Early Warning Bulletin for February 2020

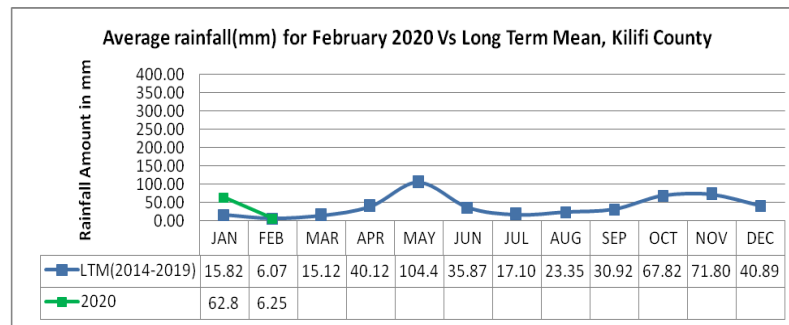
FEBRUARY EW PHASE	Early Warning Phase Classification		
<p><b>Drought Status: NORMAL</b></p>  <p><b>Shughuli za kawaida</b></p>	<b>LIVELIHOOD ZONE</b>	<b>EW PHASE</b>	<b>TRENDS</b>
	Marginal Mixed farming	Normal	stable
	Livestock/Ranching	Normal	Stable
	Cash Cropping/Dairy	Normal	Stable
	Food Cropping	Normal	Stable
<p><b>Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February remained generally dry with high temperatures.</li> <li>On average, the state of water sources was good following the short rains season's recharge across the livelihood zones.</li> <li>On average, vegetation condition remained good following enhanced rejuvenation during the short-rains season and rains recorded up to late January with some pockets indicating the condition declining.</li> </ul> <p><b>Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</b></p> <p><b>Production indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average livestock body condition ranged between as good to fair across the livelihood zones for all species.</li> <li>Milk production decreased compared to the previous month</li> <li>No main farming activity was recorded in February.</li> </ul> <p><b>Access indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terms of Trade remained stable in the month under review compared to the previous month.</li> <li>Average distances to the water sources for households and livestock recorded some increase compared to the previous month.</li> <li>Average food prices recorded some decrease.</li> </ul> <p><b>Utilization indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In February, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition recorded some increase.</li> <li>The number of households at the borderline food consumption band recorded an increase compared to the previous month.</li> </ul>	<b>COUNTY</b>	Normal	Stable
	<b>Biophysical Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal</b>
	Average Rainfall (mm)	6.25	6.07
	VCI	88.43	35-50
	<b>Production indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal ranges</b>
	Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No migration
	Livestock Body Conditions	7	6-8
	Milk Production Ltr/hh/day	4.3	4.7
	Crop condition	Harvesting	Harvesting
	<b>Access Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal</b>
	Terms of Trade (ToT)	88.3	106
	Milk Consumption (% range)	1.6	2.1
	Average Water Distance for Households (Km)	1.9	4.9
	Average Grazing-Water point Distance (Km)	1.9	5.3
	<b>Utilization indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal ranges</b>
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	3.3	4.6	

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

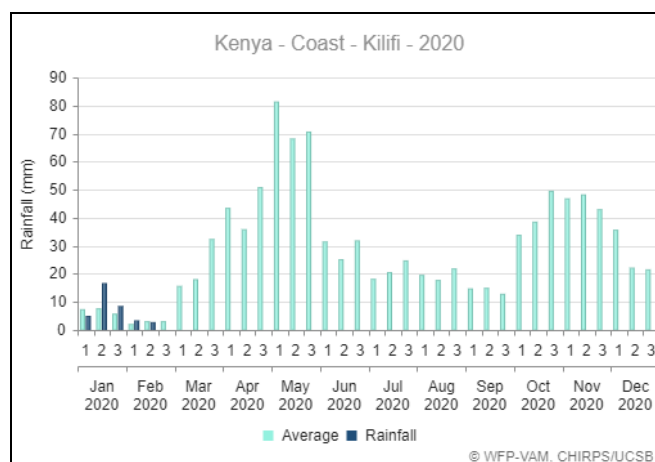
## 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

### 1.1 Rainfall performance.

- February remained generally dry with high temperatures.



- A 90 percent decrease was recorded in rainfall amount received compared to the previous month.
- Minimal rains were received across most livelihood zones.
- The rains remained stable compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



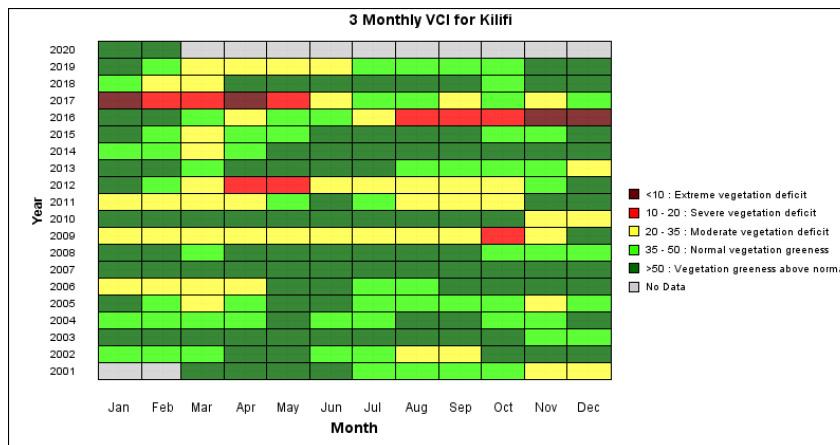
- February recorded minimal rains with even spatial distribution.
- The decrease in amount compared to long term mean was normal at this time of the year,

## 2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

### 2.1 Vegetation Condition

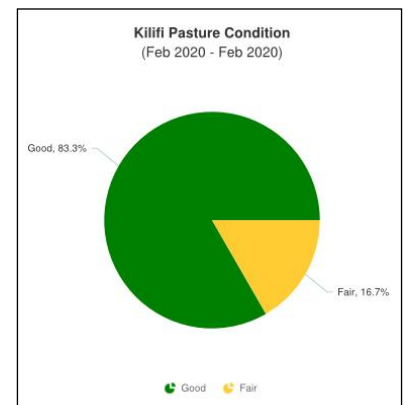
#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index [VCI]

- 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 rains recorded up to late January.
- The above normal vegetation greenness was recorded across all livelihood zones though some pockets have started recording a deterioration in pasture condition.



#### 2.1.2 Pasture

- On average significant percentage of households recorded good pasture condition but a decrease of 8 percent compared to the previous month.
- Condition expected to deteriorate following high temperatures prevailing in the county.
- Pasture condition was above normal at this time of the year



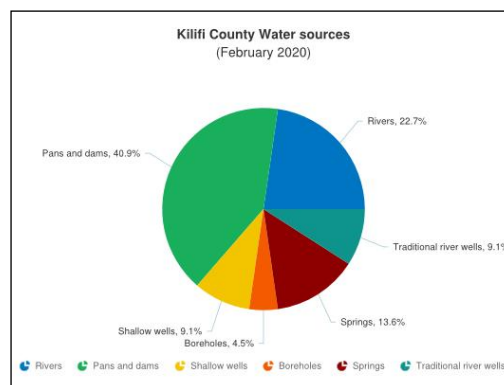
#### 2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition remained good following the rains recorded in January which is usually a dry period.
- The condition expected to remain decline as the dry-hot condition continued.
- Browse condition was normal at this time of the year.

## 2.1 Water Resources

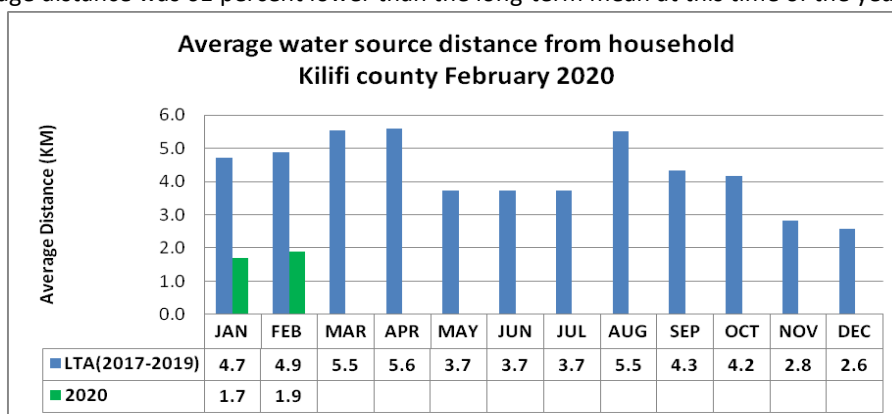
### 2.2.1 Water Sources

- On average, water pans, dams and rivers remained the main water sources in February.
- The situation expected to remain stable for the next 0.5-1 months as the dry spell continued.



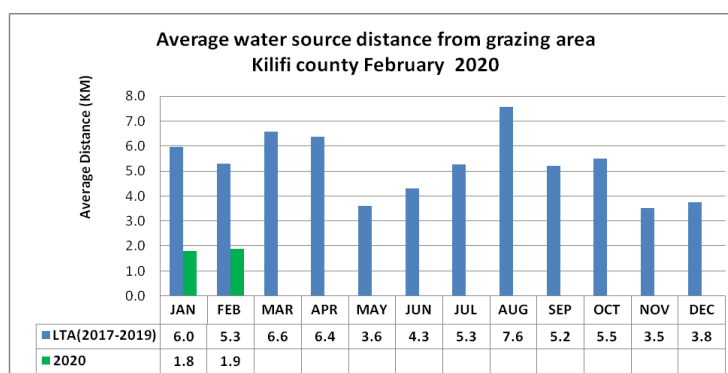
### 2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

- There was minimal increase in average distance from water sources compared to the long term mean at this time.
- The average distance was 61 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 recorded some increase compared to January.
- The increase can be attributed decrease in pasture condition in some pockets of the county.
- The current average distance was 64 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

- On average the livestock body condition ranged between good to fair due to minimal water and pasture stress.
- Body condition was normal at this time of the year.
- Good body condition expected for the next 0.5-1 months.

### 3.1.2 Livestock disease

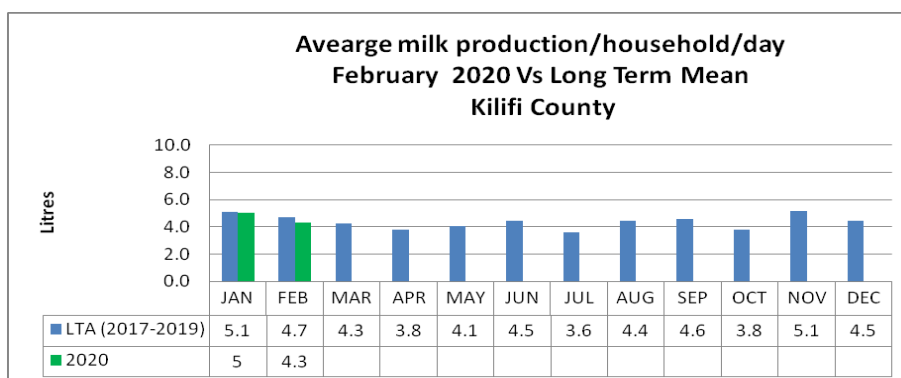
- There were reported cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy skin disease, CCPP.

### 3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- No Migration was reported.

### 3.1.4 Milk production

- A decrease in average household milk production/household/day compared to the previous month.
- The decrease can be attributed increase in trekking distance to water sources from grazing areas.
- The average milk production during the month was 8 percent higher 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

- Cassava was the main food crop still in the farms and was in good condition.

### 3.2.2. Crop Harvest

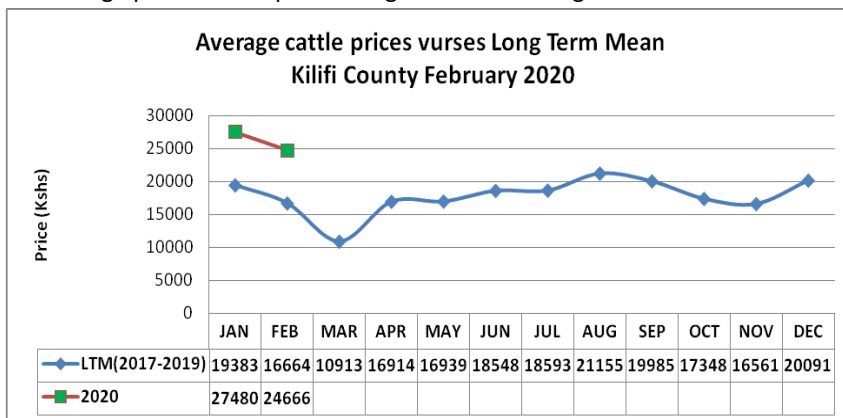
- The main crop harvest was cassava whose supply in the market continued to increase.
- Some harvesting of pineapples from the marginal farming zone of Magarini sub county.

#### 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

##### 4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKET

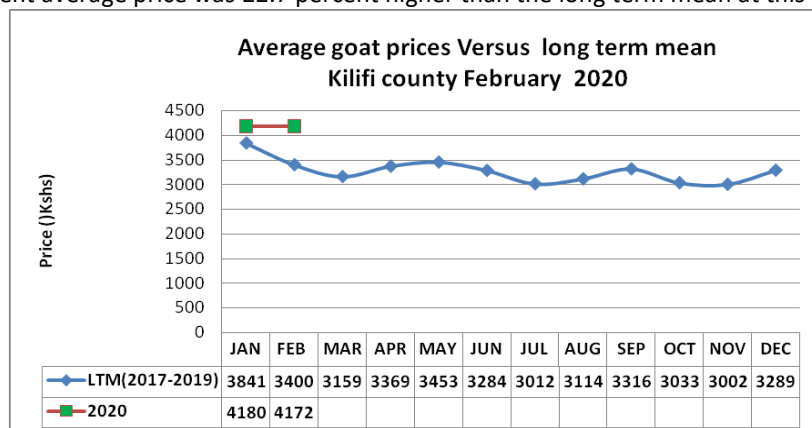
###### 4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- The average price of a 4-year bull decreased compared to January. The decrease can be attributed to an increase in supply in the market following the push by schools for parents to clear school fees arrears.
- The current average price was 48 percent higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



###### 4.1.2 Goat prices

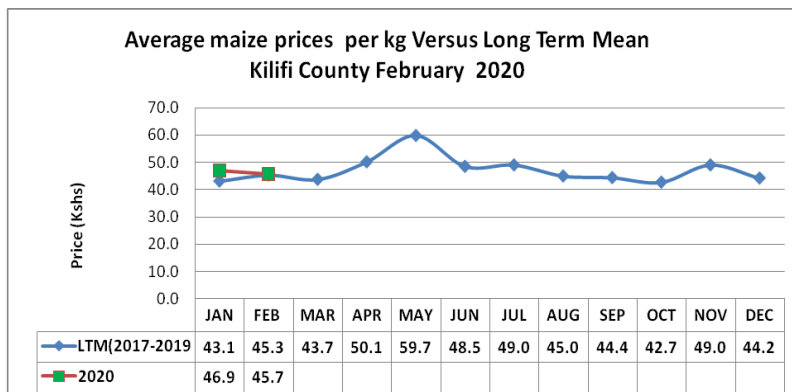
- The average price of a 3-year-old medium size buck remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The average price stability can be attributed to availability of stocks at household level from the short rains harvest.
- The current average price was 22.7 percent higher than the long term mean at this time of the year.



## 4.2 Crop prices

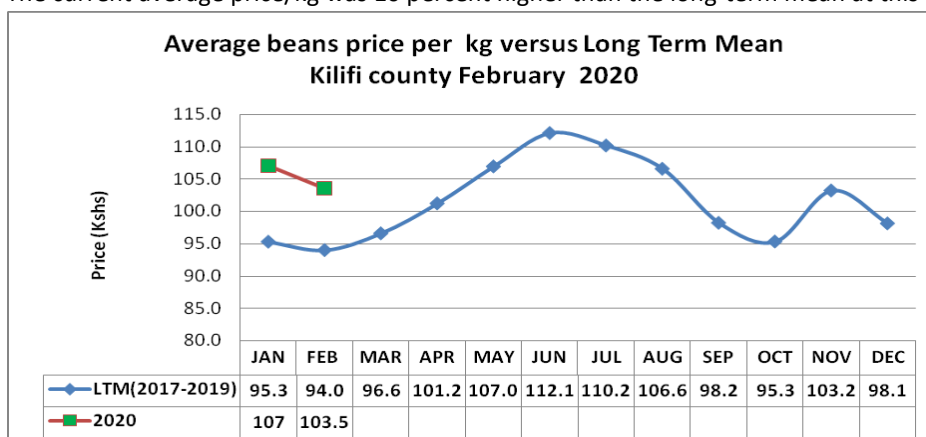
### 4.2.1 Maize

- The average maize price per kilo in February remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed to short rains harvest across the livelihood zones.
- The February average maize price was almost the same compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



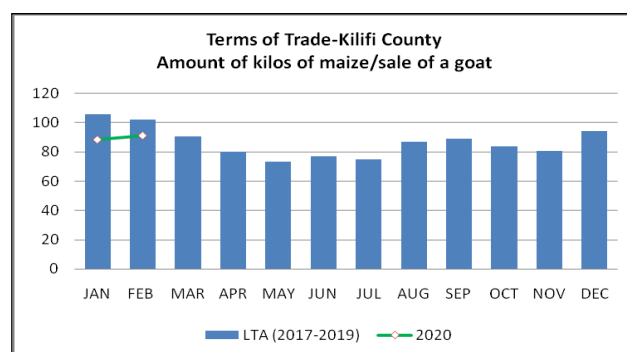
### 4.2.2 Beans

- February recorded a decrease in average price for a kilo of beans compared to January.
- The decrease in average price can be attributed to 2019 short rains harvest of green grams and cowpeas thus less demand for the beans.
- The current average price/kg was 10 percent higher than the long-term mean at this time of the year.



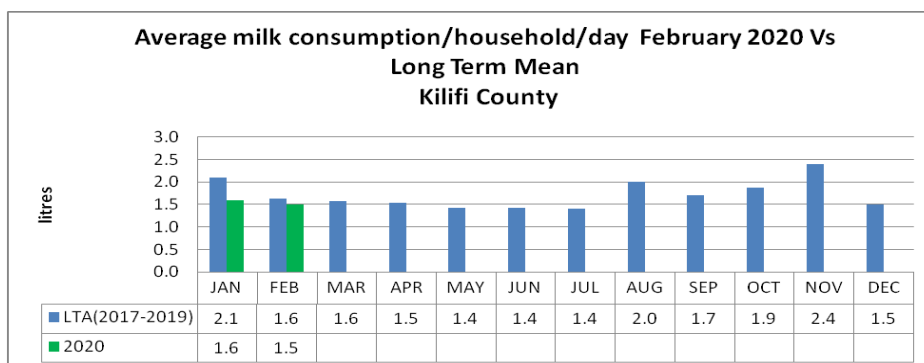
## 4.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

- The Terms of Trade (ToT) recorded a minimal increase compared to the previous month.
- The minimal change can be attributed to minimal change in both goat and maize prices.



## 5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1 Milk Consumption

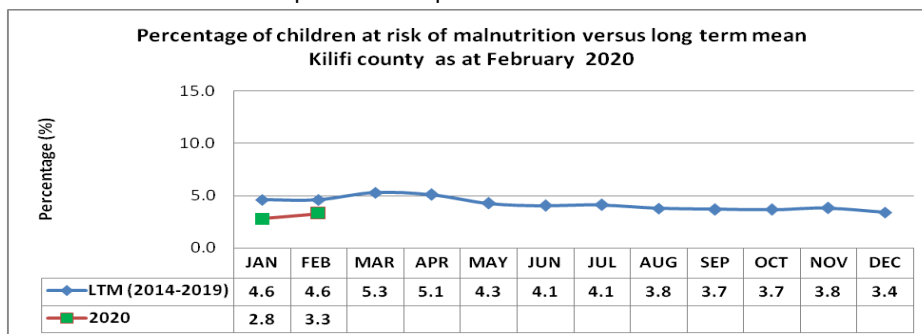


- February recorded minimal decrease in average milk consumption per household per day recorded compared to the previous month.
- The decrease in average milk consumption can be attributed to decrease in milk production.
- The current average milk consumption was slightly below the Long term mean at 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 an increase compared to the previous month.

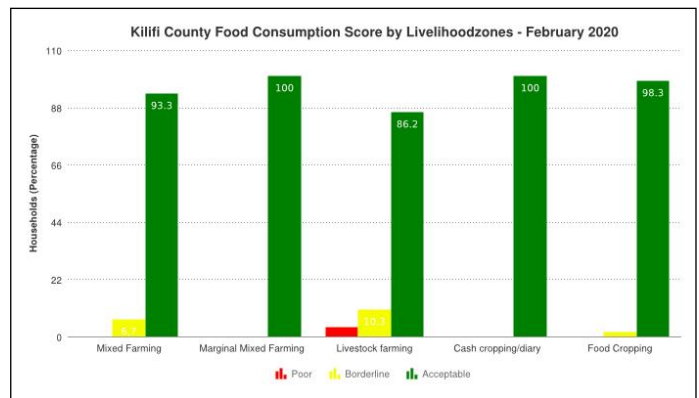


- The increase can be attributed to lack of school meals and depletion of stock at some households.
- The month under review's average was 28 percent lower than the Long term mean at this time of the year.



## 5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

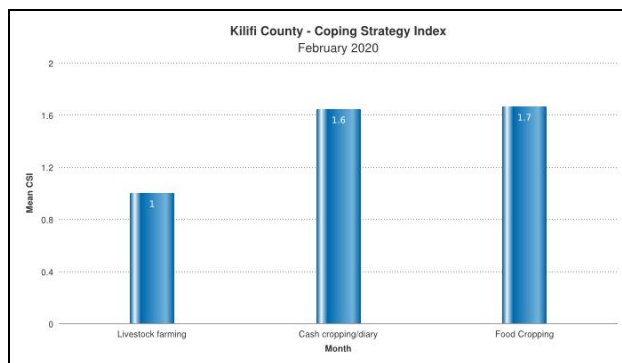
- Proportion of households under boardeline food consumption recorded an increase compared January in the mixed farming, livestock farming and food cropping zones.
- The livestock farming zone recorded some households under poor food consumption.



## 5.3 COPING STRATEGIES

### 5.3.1 Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

- The food and cash cropping zones recorded the highest score compared to other zones.



## **6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES**

### **6.1 Food- aid**

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

### **6.2 Non-food aid**

#### **Routine Health Sector interventions**

- Integrated Medical outreaches across the county by MoH, KRCS, World Vision and UNICEF.
- 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).

#### **Agriculture Sector**

- Farmers capacity building on provision by KCEP CRAL farm-inputs vouchers system
- Community awareness creation on Coconuts farming under National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP)

#### **Water Sector**

- Drilling of boreholes in Rabai Sub County by Kilifi County Government.
- County team capacity development on Floods Early Warning and early action BY Kenya Red Cross Society.

## **7.0 EMERGING ISSUES**

- Some farms at Goshi location, Kakuyuni ward in Malindi Sub County are still waterlogged.

## **7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

- Following recharge of surface water sources, households and livestock expected to record minimal stress in access to water.
- Livestock body condition expected to remain good to fair as pasture and water stress remained minimal.
- Household food security expected to decline as some households depleted their stocks and depended on the market.
- Cases of absenteeism in schools expected to increase following lack of schools meals as households depleted their stocks too.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Water Sector**

- More investment on water harvesting infrastructures for the next rains' season.
- Community awareness on water collection, conservation, usage and recycling for the precious commodity.

### **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 short rains harvest losses.
- Community sensitization on Early land preparation season for the long rains
- 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