



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



**National Drought Management Authority
Kilifi County
Drought Early Warning Bulletin for May 2020**

MAY EW PHASE

Early Warning Phase Classification

Drought Status: NORMAL



Shughuli za kawaida

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Marginal farming	Mixed Normal	stable
Livestock/Ranching	Normal	Stable
Cash Cropping/Dairy	Normal	Stable
Food Cropping	Normal	Stable
COUNTY	Normal	Stable

Biophysical Indicators (Environmental indicators)

- The month under review recorded an increased amount of rainfall compared to the previous month.
- The state of water sources was good across the livelihood zones.
- Average distance to water sources by households and livestock was below the short term mean at this time of the year.
- Vegetation condition remained good across the livelihood zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators

- Livestock body condition was good for all species across the livelihood zone.
- No livestock migration was recorded during the month under review.
- There was an increase in average milk production.
- On average crops condition in the farms was good.

Access indicators

- Average livestock prices recorded an increase in the month of May.
- Average food (maize and bean) prices recorded some decrease.
- Terms of Trade recorded a slight increase for the month under review compared to the previous month.

Utilization indicators

- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition recorded an increase in May.

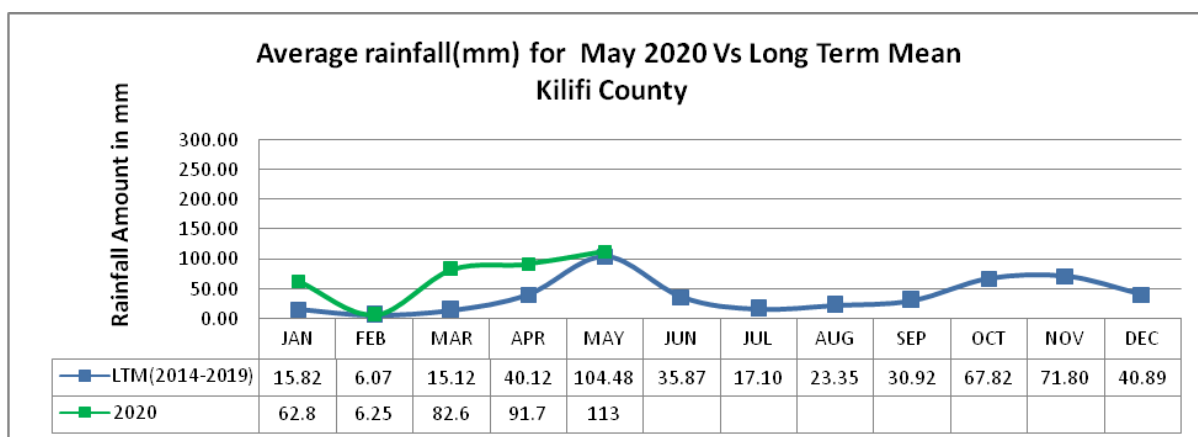
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal
Average Rainfall (mm)	113	104.48
VCI	76.28	35-50
Production indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No migration
Livestock Body Conditions	7	6-8
Milk Production Ltr/hh/day	4.3	4.1
Crop condition	Knee high	Flowering
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	90	73.4
Milk Consumption (% range)	1.6	1.4
Average Water Distance for Households (Km)	1.3	3.7
Average Grazing-Water point Distance (Km)	2.3	3.6
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal ranges
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	3	4.3

<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/weedin g/pest control/ 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

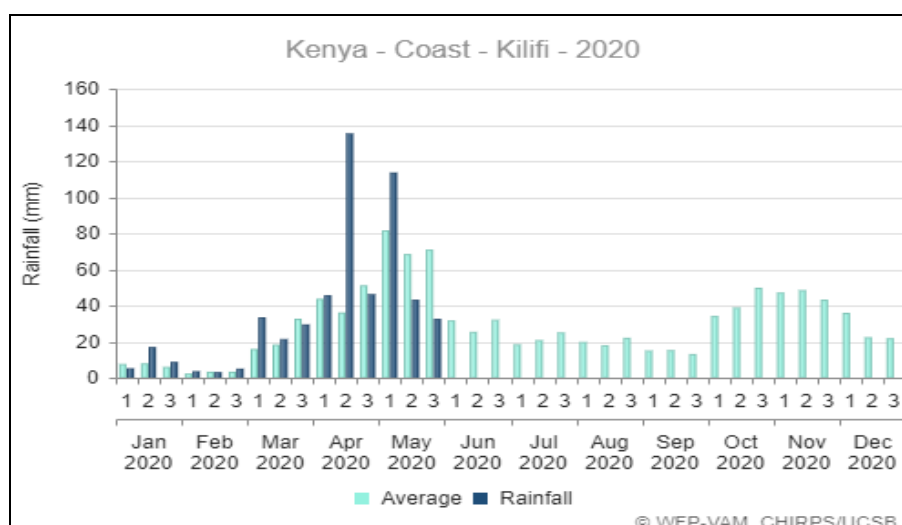
1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall performance

- May recorded an increase in amount of rainfall compared to the previous month.
- Temporal distribution was good with an average of 10 rainy days across the livelihood zone.
- Spatial distribution was even too with the food cropping and cash cropping livelihood zones recording highest amount of 159.65mm, 150.7mm respectively while the marginal mixed farming zones recorded the lowest amount of 67mm
- The increase was normal at this time of the year compared to the long term mean.



- Rainfall Estimates for May below indicate more rains in the 1st dekad of May above normal at this time of the year with decrease in the 2nd and 3rd dekad of May.

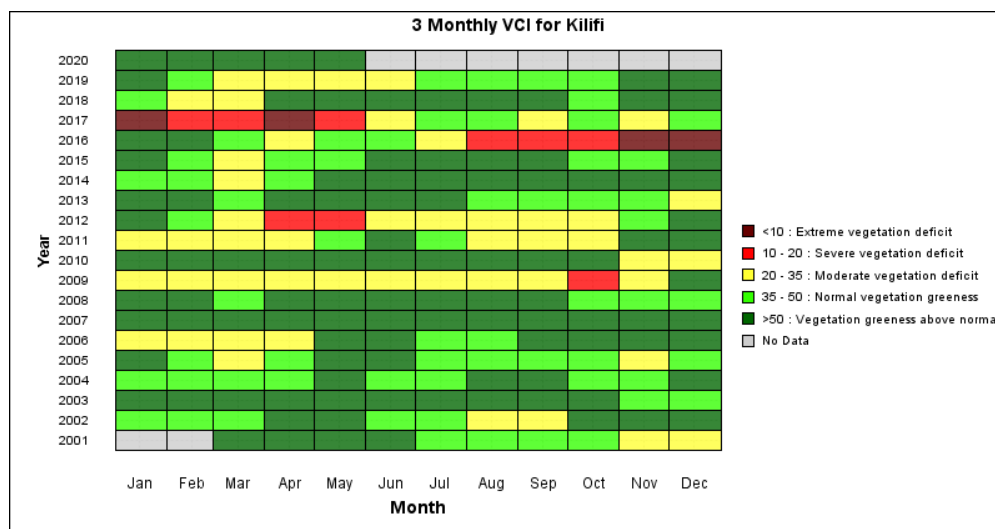


2.0 IMPACT ON VEGETATION

2.1 Vegetation Condition

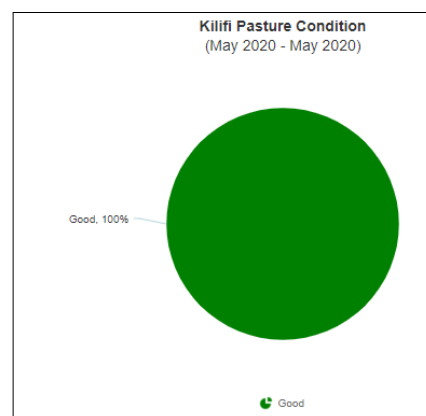
2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index [VCI]

- 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.
- The county continued to record above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review following the ongoing rains across all the livelihood zones.
- Above normal vegetation greenness vegetation condition was recorded across all the sub counties.



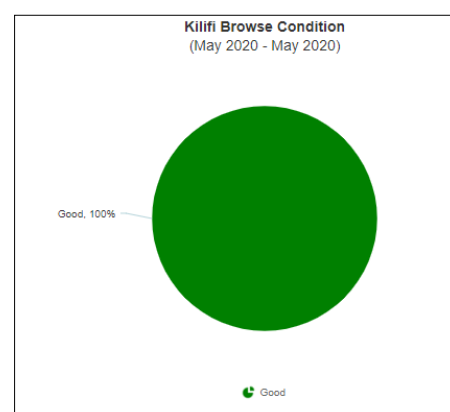
2.1.2 Pasture

- May recorded good pasture condition across the livelihood zones with 100 percent of sampled household recording good condition.
- Good pasture condition was due to the rains recorded across the livelihood zones since the month of March.
- Pasture expected to last for an average of more than four months.
- Pasture condition was normal during this time of the year.



2.1.3 Browse

- The month of May recorded good browse condition across the livelihood zones following the ongoing rains.
- Browse expected to last for an average of more than six months.
- Browse condition was normal at this time of the year.



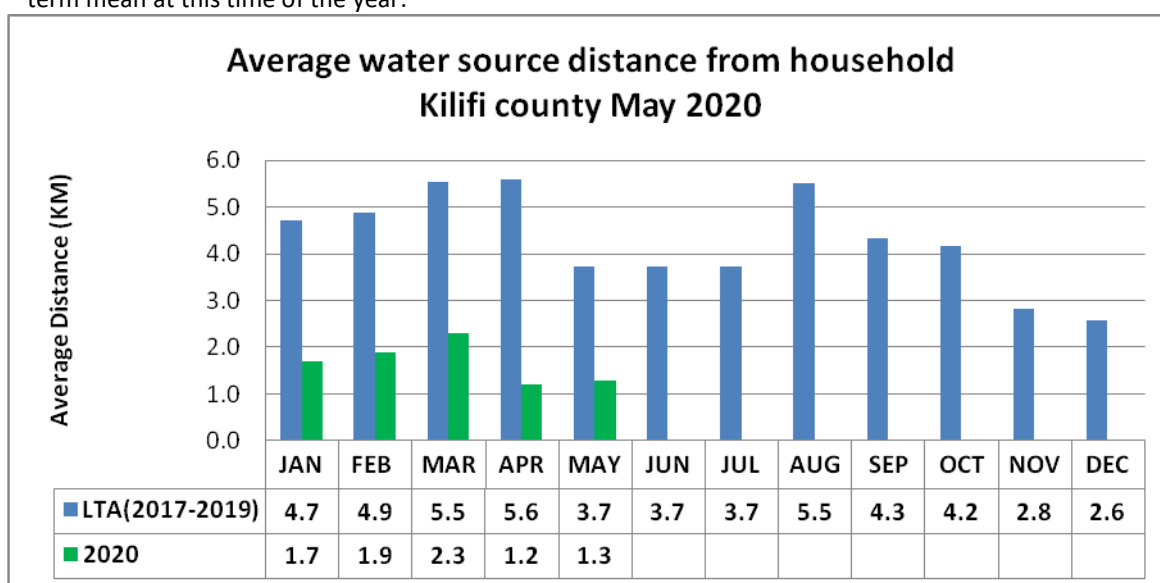
2.2 Water Resources

2.2.1 Water Sources

- Pans and dams continued to recorded high percent of households who depended on them as their main source of water.
- Sources expected to be reliable for water supply for an average of five months.
- Water sources were normal during this time of the year.

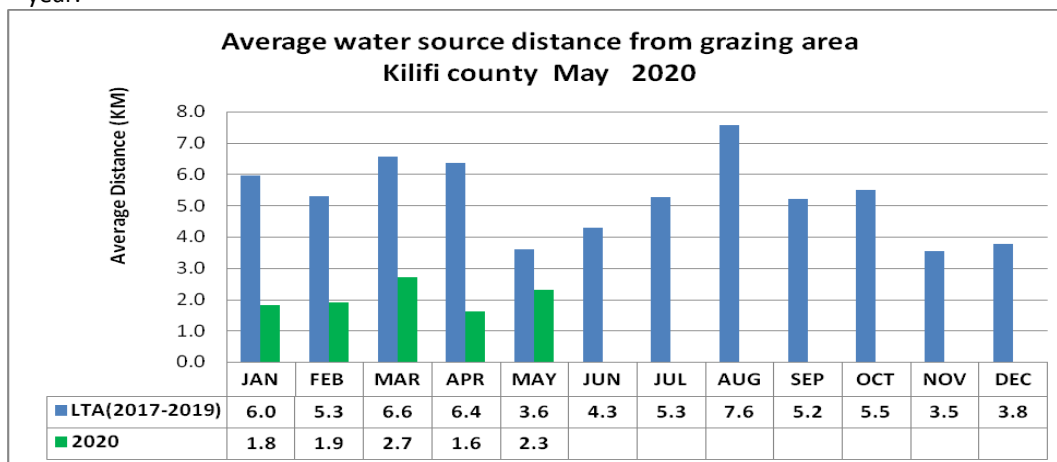
2.2.2 Household water access and utilization

- Average distance to water sources remained stable for the month under review compared to the previous month.
- The stability can be attributed to availability of water in the pans and dams from recharge and minimal disruption from households using pipeline.
- The average distance during the month under review was 65 percent lower compared to the long-term mean at this time of the year.



2.2.3 Livestock access to water

- The month under review recorded some increase in average distance to water sources.
- May's average distance was 36 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 May recorded good livestock body condition for all species.
- Body condition was normal at this time of the year following availability of water, pasture and browse.
- Good body condition expected to continue for significant time following minimal stress in access to water and forage.

3.1.2 Livestock disease

- No livestock diseases were recorded during the month of May.

3.1.3 Livestock Migration.

- Following good pasture and browse regeneration and availability of water no livestock migration was reported during the month under review.

3.1.4 Milk production

- Milk production in May recorded an increase compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to good body condition and cases of calving across the livelihood zones.

3.2 Rain Fed Crop Production

3.2.1 Stage and condition of food crops

- The main crop in the farms was maize which was in good condition.
- Significant percentage of farms recorded maize at knee high stage of development with early planted maize in the food cropping zone of Kilifi South sub county at flowering stage.
- Cassava crop was too recorded in most farms across the livelihood zones and was in good condition.
- Few farms had green grams and cowpeas

3.2.2. Crop Harvest

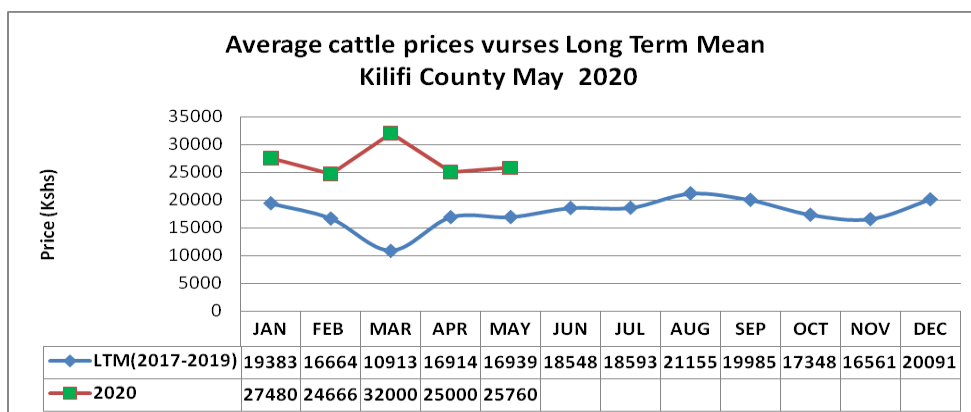
- Cassava and vegetable were the main crops harvested in the month of May.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKET

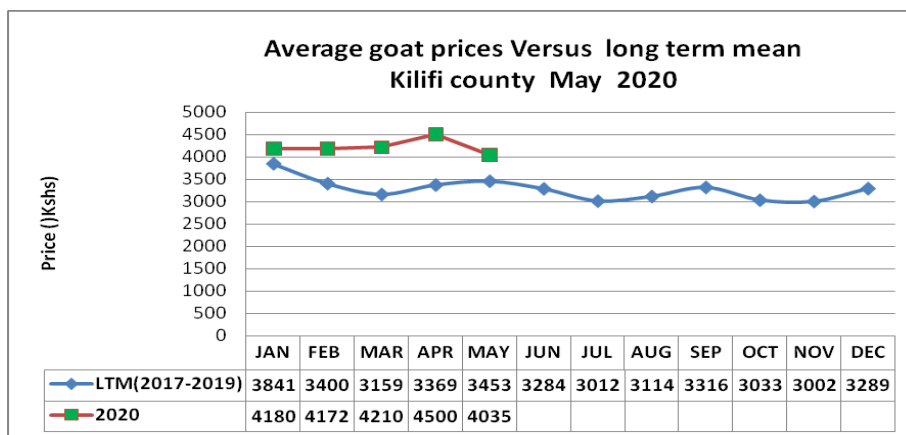
4.1.1 Cattle prices.

- There was a slight increase in average price of a 4-year bull during the month under review compared to the previous month.
- The prices expected to increase following the prevailing good body condition.
- The current average price was 52 percent higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.1.2 Goat prices

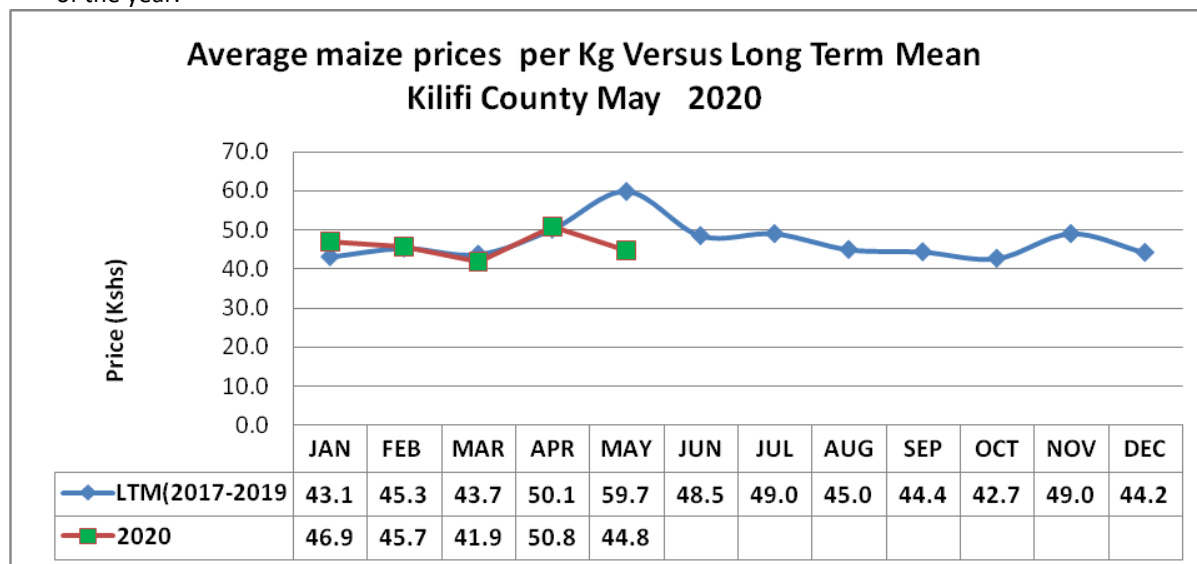
- There was an increase in average price of a 3-year-old medium size buck during the month under review compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to increase in demand following the Ramadhan festive season.
- The current average price was 17 percent higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.



4.2 Crop prices

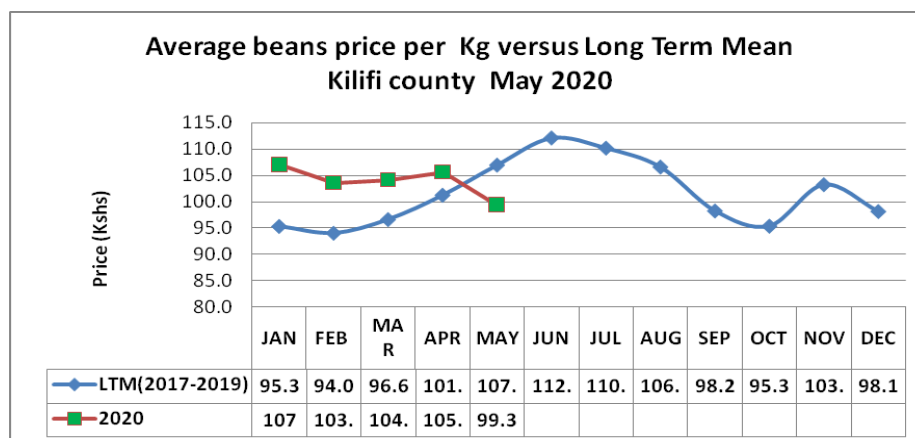
4.2.1 Maize

- There was a decrease in average price of maize per kilo compared to the previous month.
- The decrease can be attributed high demand for sifted maize meal which was readily available in the market selling at an average price of Ksh. 120/2kg packet.
- The current average maize price was 25 percent lower compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.



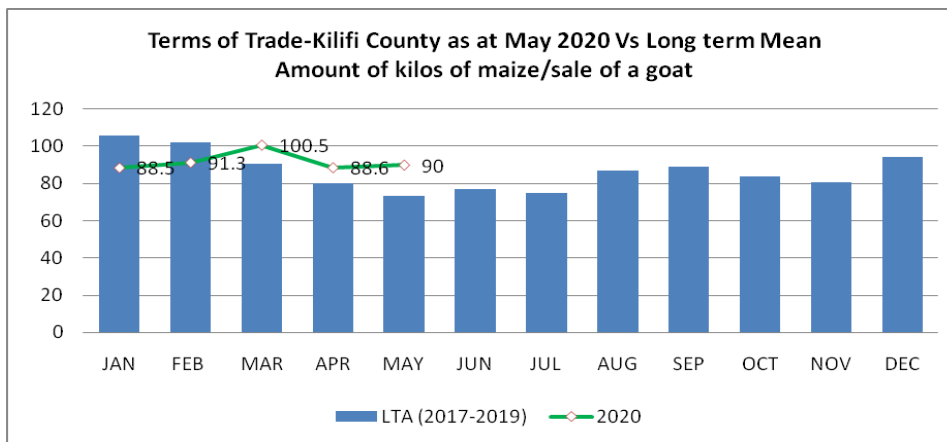
4.2.2 Beans

- The month of May recorded a decrease in average price of beans per kilo compared to the previous month.
- The decrease in demand following availability of local vegetables due to the rains and some harvest of green grams in some parts of the county.
- The current average price/kg was 7 percent lower compared to the short-term mean at this time of the year.



4.3 Terms of Trade (TOT)

- Terms of Trade (ToT) during the month under review recorded an increase compared to the previous month.
- The increase can be attributed to decrease in average price of maize compared to the previous month.
- ToT for the month under review was higher than the short term mean at this time of the year.



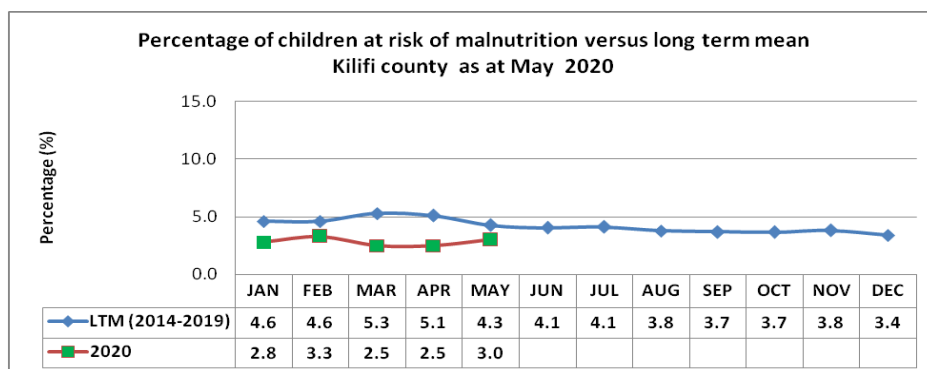
5.0 NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- Milk consumption remained stable in May compared to the previous month and slightly higher compared to the short term mean at this time of the year.

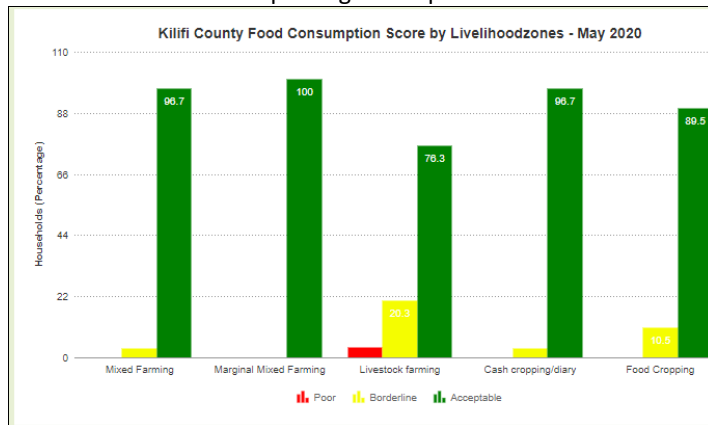
5.2 Health and Nutrition Status

- The month of May recorded 3 percent of sampled children at risk of malnutrition.
- This proportion was 1.3 percent lower compared to the long term mean at this time of the year.



5.2.2 Food Consumption Score

- Significant sampled households from livelihood zones recorded acceptable food consumption with the livestock and food cropping zone recording some households at boaderline and few in poor food consumption in the livestock farming zone.
- Food consumption expected to remain stable following the availability of vegetables and milk at household level despite high food prices.



5.2 COPING STRATEGIES

- The month of May recorded Coping Strategy Index of 3.32 with the livestock farming zone recording the highest score.

6.0 CURRENT ONGOING INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 Food- aid

- County Government food distribution to vulnerable households during this COVID 19 pandemic.
- Distribution of food provided by the national government to needy households.

6.2 Non-food aid

Health Sector

- Community sensitization on safely measures to curb the Corona Virus transmission risk.
- Nutrition monitoring across the sub counties

Agriculture Sector

- Purchase and distribution of certified seeds (maize, green grams and cowpeas) to targeted farmers by County government and World Vision.
- Distribution of fruit trees (cashew nuts and Coconuts) to selected farmers across the sub counties by County government.

Livestock sector

- Purchase and distribution of Dairy cattle for some farmers by county government-livestock production department.
- Disease surveillance by county government-livestock production department.

Coordination

- Sub County simulation exercise for review of County Contingency planning by NDMA.

EMERGING ISSUES

- None was reported during the month of May.

7.1 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Water access expected to record minimal stress in the next three months.
- Livestock body condition expected to remain good in the next three months following availability of water, pasture and browse.
- Milk production expected to increase following favorable conditions and calving period.
- Household food security expected to remain low till next harvest as households' food stocks diminished fast following high population at household level following closure of schools.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Livestock Sector

- Increased livestock disease surveillance
- Community capacity development on pasture and fodder conservation
- Support livestock-livelihood diversification e.g goats

Water Sector

- Investment on rainwater harvesting technologies

Health Sector

- Community sensitization on Corona Virus measure by MoH and WHO to reduce the risk of transmission.
- Close monitoring of possible diseases outbreak along places recording flash floods, along the rivers and high flood risk areas.
- Close monitoring of nutritional status of the under fives, pregnant and lactating women.

Agriculture Sector

- Distribution of more fruit trees as the rains continued
- Close monitoring of crop condition to minimize pests and disease losses.
- Community sensitization on utilization of the rains and maximize season's production.

Coordination

- Close monitoring of vulnerable households' food security as COVID-19 impacted on the economy negatively.
- Close monitoring of impacts of the rains for food security investments
- Close monitoring of floods along rivers as significant high amount of rains continued being recorded upstream.