

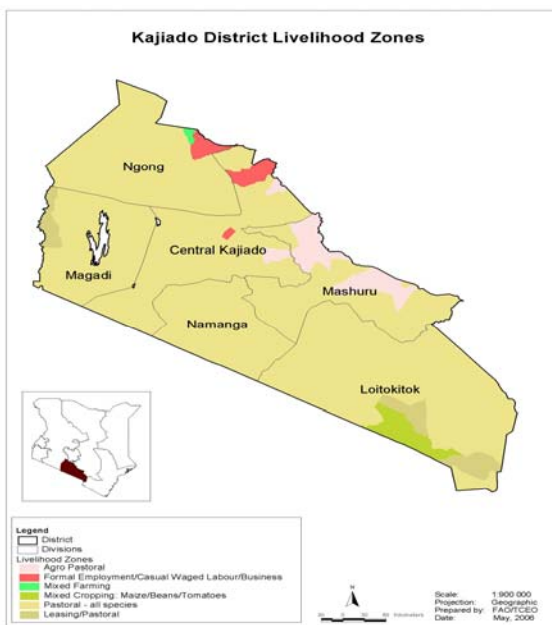


OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
 MINISTRY OF STATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA AND OTHER ARID LANDS
 ARID LANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT II

**DROUGHT MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR MAY, 2008
 KAJIADO & LOITOKTOK DISTRICTS**

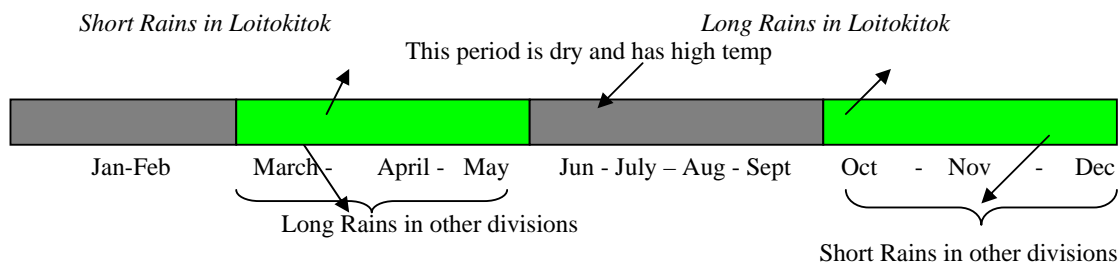
KAJIADO DISTRICT

WARNING STAGES



Livelihood Zones	Warning Stage	Trend
Pastoral-All Species	Normal	No Change
Agro Pastoral	Normal	No Change
Casual/Waged Labour/Business /Trade	Normal	No Change
Mixed Farming	Alert	Deteriorating
District	Normal	Stable

TIME LINE



NB.

- Kajiado district has bimodal rainfall pattern.
- The long rains fall between March and May while short rains fall between October and December.

Situation Overview

- The month under review was generally dry across the two Districts, with a few areas receiving scattered rains that were below normal. Water availability and accessibility for livestock, agricultural and domestic use remained easier, mainly being sourced from the surface water points (pans and dams). Use of borehole water for domestic and livestock was evident in Central, Namanga, Magadi and parts of Ngong.
- Dry standing hay was the main source of food for livestock, however there was some pasture and browse available.
- Livestock body condition was good owing to availability of pasture and water, with corresponding improved cattle prices from Ksh 10,844 to Ksh 12,888 (19% increase) , 33.9%, from Ksh 1,372 to Ksh 1,837 in goats and 33.4%, from Ksh 1,320 to Ksh 1, 1761 in sheep between April and May 2008.
- Livestock diseases such as FMD, LSD, Tick borne diseases, and trypanosomiasis in cattle. CCPP in goats and sheep pox in sheep were reported in most pastoral areas.
- The crops in the rain fed crop growing areas of Namanga (Meto), Mashuru, Isenya and Mashuru; have started experiencing moisture/water stress which may lead to total crop failure.
- Food prices (maize and beans) were relatively high compared to long term average as a result of the previous season's failure, maize average Ksh 27, beans Ksh. 55 and posho Ksh 30 per kilogram.
Prices are expected to sour up in subsequent months as the performance of the crops is precarious. The District depended on external imports for both beans and cereals. NCPB, Kajiado and Loitokitok had maize and beans stocks in their warehouses. Most households in crop growing areas have depleted their food stocks.
- The number of children with MUAC < 135mm- (at risk %) slightly reduced by 0.5%, from 11.1% to 10.6% between March and April 2008 respectively, attributed to improved accessibility and availability of milk at the household level as most livestock are in their wet/normal grazing areas.
- As in the previous month, food security situation in the pastoral livelihood zones remain stable as most livestock are in their resident wet season grazing areas resulting in improved income, accessibility and availability of milk in the household. Pastoralist terms of trade are favourable as livestock prices and sales are good. However, there may be crop failure in the rain fed crop growing areas as the rains ceased abruptly; the flowering beans and tassling maize are now experiencing moisture stress in the low lying rain fed crop growing areas of the Districts. Farmers in the high potential areas of Loitokitok (Rombo, Entarara and Ooloolopon) were harvesting beans.

Recommendation to District Authorities/DSG and National KFSSG

- Continued EWS monitoring of food and drought situation especially in the pastoral areas of rain fed crop growing areas of Central, Mashuru, Namanga and Isenya, and the pastoral areas of Ngong and Magadi
- Rehabilitation of strategic boreholes: some areas have started using boreholes
- Support to school feeding programme in the pastoral areas
- Livestock disease surveillance and vaccinations (FMD, CCPP, LSD, and CBPP), tick and trypanocidal control.

Current drought / concluded interventions

ALRMP- Kajiado

- **Kajiado ALRMP drought and food Early Warning System**
Monthly collection of data on drought indicators, production of monthly bulletins (July 2007 – March 2008)

- **Water development**
Excavation of pans: Enkima Pan (Loitokitok), Oletimuke pan (Namanga), Leitore pan (Maparasha)
Support rapid response team (Water)
Rehabilitation of borehole (Orinie)
- **Livelihood Support – Agriculture and Livestock**
Promotion of animal drought power (purchase of 50 ploughs, yokes and harness), purchase of solar dryers – Magadi, purchase of solar cookers, promotion of drought tolerant crops (DTC maize, beans & cow peas), energy saving jikos (ESJ), apiculture promotion (beekeeping: purchase of 40 langstroth hives, bee harvesting kits and processing unit for Isenya Division (Olturoto, Sholinke & Kitengela), purchase of 50 No. dairy goats (on going) and purchase of Camels 30 No.), pasture conservation using manual balers.
- **Education**
Construction and furnishing of 4 classrooms (Kisharu, Ilpartimaro, Ilkelunyeti, and Elangata Enkima – 240 desks and 4 classrooms (2 classrooms, 60 desks per school)
- **Rapid response**
Support to trachoma campaign, diarrhoea outbreak & logistic support, water to schools (tankering), diesel subsidy to borehole (Central, Ngong and Loitokitok), support distribution of orphan crops, support to peace building & conflict resolution, livestock disease surveillances and vaccination and KFFSG district drought and food security assessment.

Other partners

- The school feeding programme is on going.
- MPIDO livelihood support programme in the pastoral areas of Ngong and Magadi: rehabilitation of dips, water development, EWS and restocking of small stock.
- Dupoto Emaa: water development, education and ecotourism.
- Neighbours Initiative Alliance, Kajiado: livestock restocking, water tankering in Loitokitok (Lenkism, Olgulului and Imbirikani in Loitokitok, and Oldonyonyokie, Magadi) and fuel subsidy (26 boreholes in Mashuru, Central, Namanga), and pasture conservation in Central, Mashuru, and Magadi Divisions of Kajiado District.
- Kenya Veterinary Association: vaccinated, dewormed and treated 20, 000 cattle and small stock in Ilmarba and Oltiasaki in Loitokitok District, against FMD, LSD, CCPP.
- Restocking program
 - by USAID through KLMC in Oldonyo Onyokie, Magadi Division
 - MPIDO, and MAAP- Ngong, Isinya and Central, Kajiado
- Borehole rehabilitation by AMREF, Kajiado in Kajiado Central.
- Red Cross – Kajiado : Water development
- ALLPRO: Community based demand driven initiative to support livestock development , water, and other livestock IGAS
- Ministry of Agriculture, Kajiado: water harvesting
- NALEP, Kajiado : capacity building/ agriculture and livestock extension

STABILITY

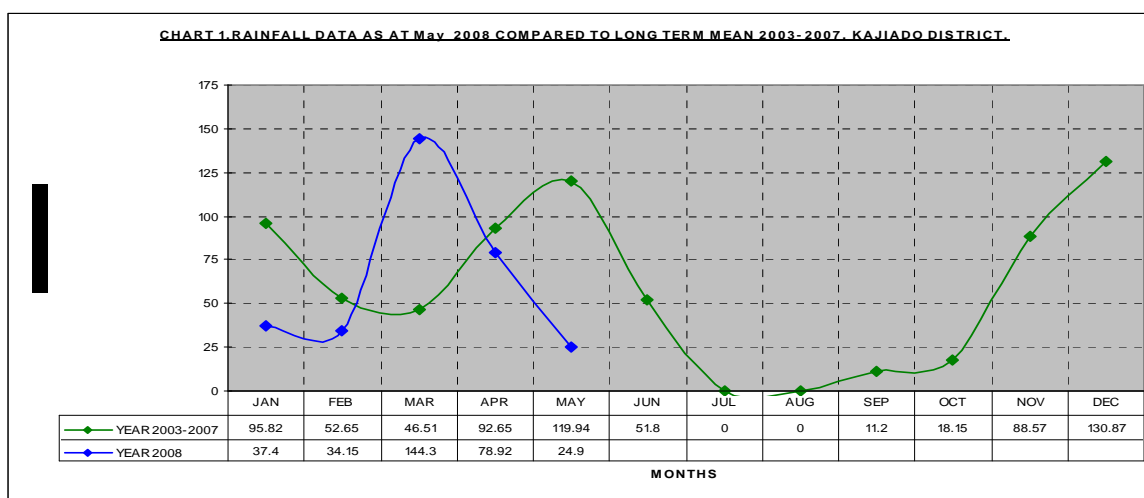
1.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

1.1 Rainfall

- The month of May was generally dry across the two Districts, with a few areas receiving scattered rains that were below normal. The rains ceased during the first week of the month.
- The average amount of rainfall recorded in Kajiado and Loitokitok Districts declined compared to long term mean (2003-07).
- During normal years, the month of May is usually characterised by good rainfall in the first 2 weeks of the month. The observed situation is below normal compared to normal years and has a negative implication on food security.

Table 1: Amount of rainfall and no. of days- May 2008.

Divisions	Isinya	Magadi	Mashuru	Upper Ngong	Central	Namanga	Upper Belt Loitokitok
Amount of rainfall (mm)	21.7	9.1	7.90mm	29.1mm	24mm	0.00mm	82.7mm
No. of rain days	2days	3days	2days	4days	4days	-	5days



* Source: ALRMP sample area data stations.

1.2 Condition of Natural vegetation and pasture.

- During the month of May, the quantity of pasture and browse remain good. However, the quality was on a downward trend as the pasture was comparatively dry (standing hay).
- The observed trend in pasture and browse situation is normal, mostly attributed to dry and hot weather condition.

Distance to grazing areas

- Distances to grazing areas ranged from 5 Kms to 10 Kms, two ways in most pastoral areas.

1.3 Water availability and accessibility

Water sources

- Water availability and accessibility for livestock, agriculture and domestic use remained good but the quantity was rapidly declining especially in all surface water points (pans and dams).
- Surface water points (dams, pans) shallow wells and pipelines are the main water sources in the pastoral livelihood zones; while springs and roof catchments water serve the agricultural livelihood zones. However, by the close of the month, boreholes were in use by pastoralists.

- The observed situation at this time of the year is below normal.

Table 2: Water sources and percentage of household using them, compared to a normal situation.

Water source	Boreholes& Shallow wells	Rivers & springs	pipelines	Dams &Pans
% of households depending on the source	25%	5%	10%	60%
% of households that depend on the source normally	5%	20%	5%	70%

Table 3: Average return distances to water sources, compared to a normal situation

Water source	Boreholes& Shallow wells	Dams and Pans	springs	pipelines
Average Kms to the source	5 Kms	3Kms	10 Kms	5Kms
Normal Kms to the source	3 Kms	3Kms	3Kms	3 Kms

Household access to water

- The average distance to water sources is 5Kms.
- Return time for fetching water for domestic was within the acceptable seasonal (ranges 1-2 Hrs). The current average distance to water sources is normal but increasing

Livestock access

- The distance from grazing points to water points ranged between 5-10Kms. This is expected to increase as the temporary surface water dries in a few pastoral areas - Imbirikani, Upper Kuku, Kimana (Namelok and Amboseli areas), Pastoral areas of Olkeri and Oldoinyonyokie in Magadi and Kumpa and Meto in Namanga.
- The observed situation is below normal for this time of the year.

1.4 Emerging issues

- Disease incidences: Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), and prevalence of trypanosomiasis in Magadi and Loitokitok in cattle, and CCPP in goats and sheep pox in sheep in pastoral livelihood zones of Loitokitok and Kajiado
- Human and wildlife conflict: predation and damage to crops.
- Charcoal burning and felling of trees by use of power saws remains an environmental concern in Oldoinyonyokie group ranch.

FOOD AVAILABILITY

2.0 RURAL ECONOMY INDICATORS

2.1 Livestock Production

2.1.1 Livestock body condition

- During the month of May, all livestock maintained good body condition owing to availability and accessibility of forage and water. However, it is anticipated that in the next two months livestock body condition will deteriorate due to the early cessation of the long rains (MAM), as distance to and from water point is expected to increase.
- The current livestock (cattle) body condition is normal in comparison with the normal year at the same time.
- The current livestock body condition has positive implication on food security at household level.

2.1.2 Livestock Health

- The major livestock diseases being experienced are black quarter, FMD, LSD, CBPP, tick borne diseases and trypanosomiasis in cattle, CCPP in goats and sheep pox in sheep. Kajiado and Loitokitok DVO's continued with their vaccination campaigns. Communities had access to FMD, CCPP, CBPP, LSD vaccines from the DVO Kajiado and Loitokitok sourced from DVS, Kabete.

2.13 Milk Production.

- The average daily milk production and accessibility improved owing to improved pasture and water situation in all livelihood zones, most milk herds have returned to their normal grazing areas.
- During the month under review, calving and kidding improved compared to the previous months particularly for shoats.
- The observed trend in milk production is fair to good compared to the same season in the previous years.

2.14 Livestock migration

Livestock are in the wet/normal season grazing areas following the recent rains of MAM long rains.

2.2 Crop production

2.2.1 Timeliness and Status of crop

- The month of May was characterized by poor rains. Maize and beans were in their critical stage of growth when the rains ceased. Beans were in various stages of flowering - podding while maize was tassling. As result of the cessation of the rains in the first week of the month, the crops are experiencing moisture stress. The situation is worse in the rainfed crop growing areas and below normal harvests is expected in all rain fed crop growing areas.
- Horticulture production (i.e. karella, chillies and okra) on the slopes of Nguruman escarpment, Parkase, Rombo, Inkisanchani and Namelok irrigation schemes was in progress.
- Demand for labour improved especially in crop growing areas. Rates ranged from Ksh 100 to Ksh 200 for labourers per day.

2.2.2 Implication on food security

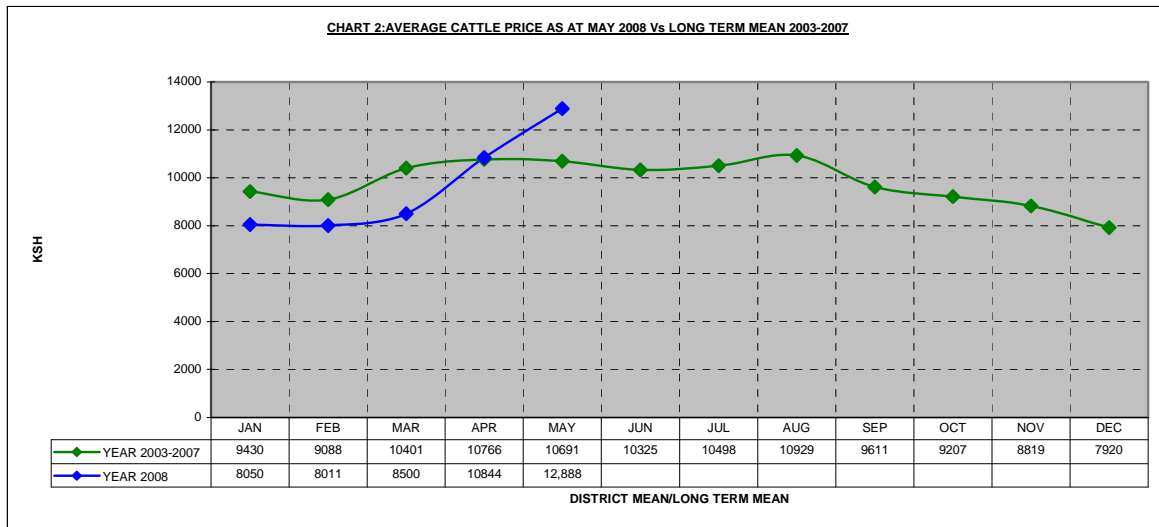
- The overall situation has been down graded from alert to normal especially in the pastoral areas. MAM rains started very well but subsided by the close of the month.
- Livestock prices are above the long term mean of 2003-2007.
- Availability of milk in rural households has improved, with milk hawking by women remain stable in urban and rural town centres
- With livestock in the resident wet season grazing areas, pastoralist can access major markets, improving availability of food and incomes
- Less than 50% of households food needs are met by purchases, as they have easy access to vegetables and milk.

ACCESS TO FOOD

3.1 Livestock marketing

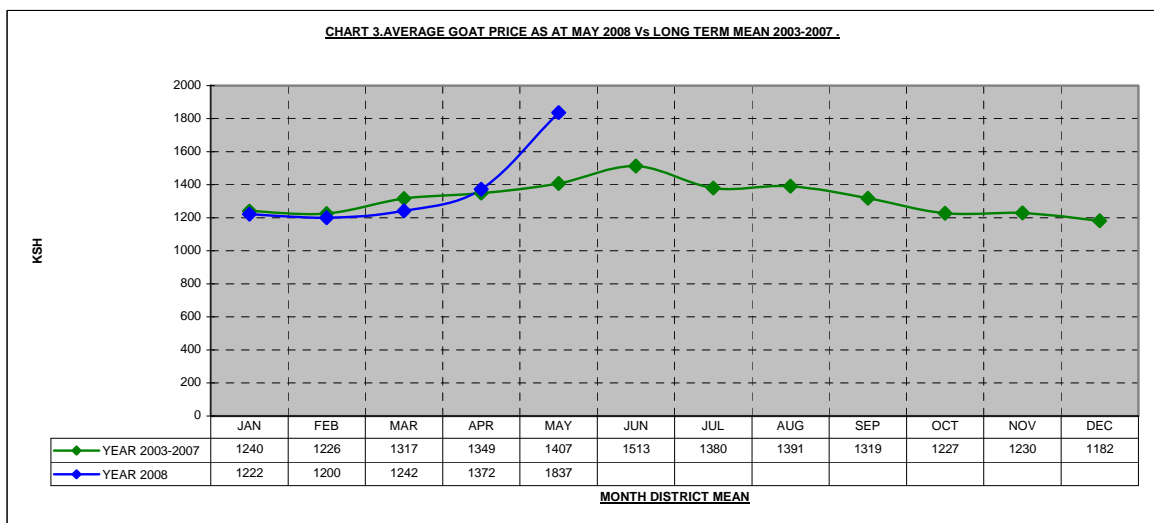
3.1.1 Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price improved by 18.84%, from Ksh 10,844 to Ksh 12,888, between April and May 2008 respectively.
- The increase is mostly attributed to improved livestock body condition across the two Districts.
- The observed trend in cattle prices is normal at this time of the year.



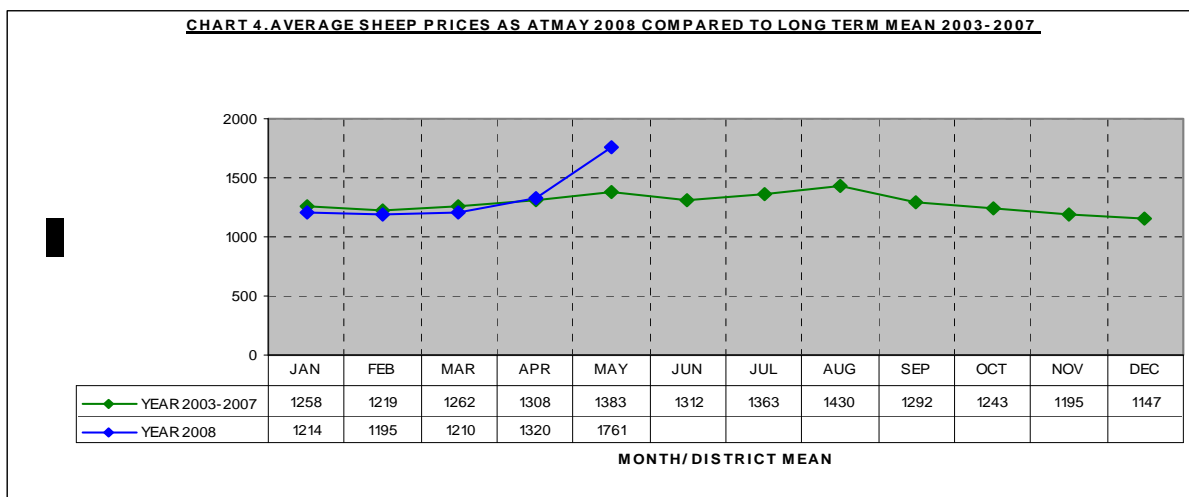
3.1.2 Goats prices

- Average goat prices increased by 33.9%, from Ksh 1,372 to Ksh 1,837 between April and May 2008 respectively.
- The increase is mostly attributed to improved body condition due to the availability of forage.



3.1.3 Sheep prices

- The District average price of sheep increased by 33.4%, from Ksh 1,320 to Ksh 1,761 between April and May 2008 respectively.
- The increase is mostly attributed to improved body condition due to the availability of forage.



- The increase in livestock prices has positive implications on food security at the household level.

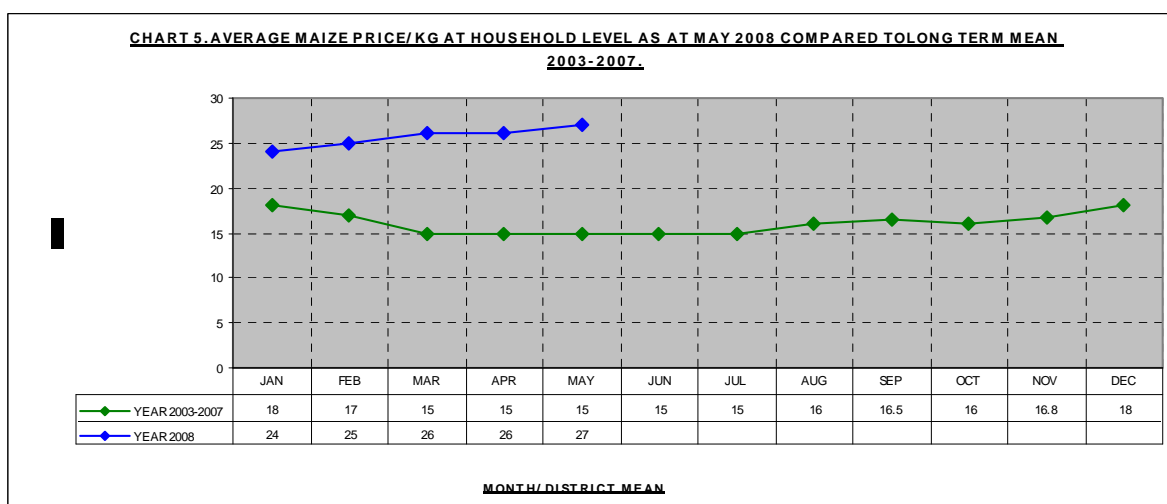
3.1.4 Milk consumption

- Availability and accessibility of milk in the rural pastoral households was on an upward trend attributed to improved availability of pasture, water and reduced trekking distance to water and pasture sources.
- Milk yields (1.5 to 2 litres) per cow have increased and are within the accepted seasonal ranges.
- The trend on milk consumption has positive implication on food security at rural household level.

3.2 Crop Prices

3.2.1 Maize

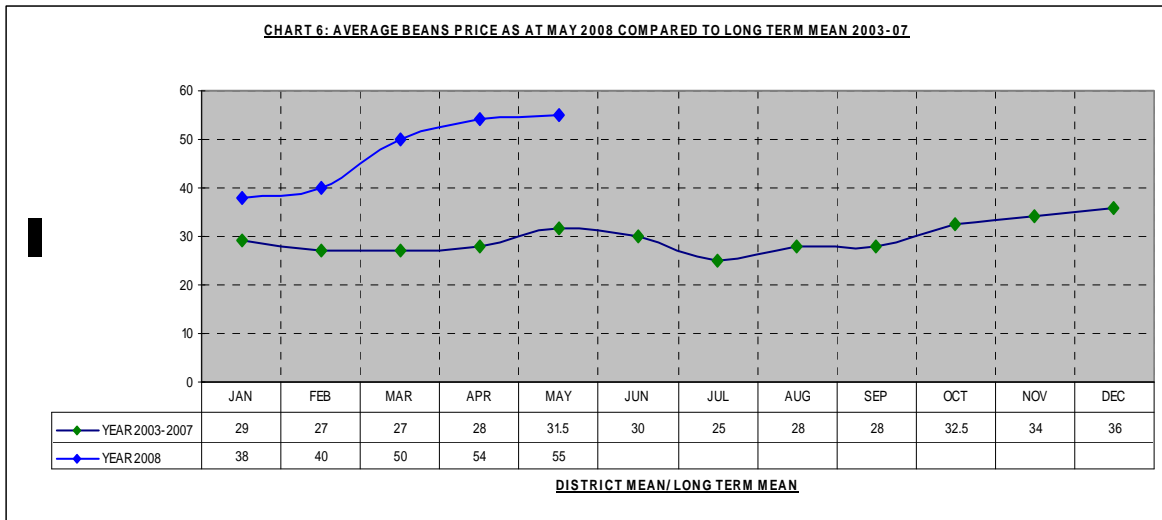
- The District average maize price increased from Ksh. 26 to Ksh 27 per Kg between April and May 2008 respectively. Maize prices are expected to increase further till the next season.
- The observed price trend in maize price is abnormal as indicated in the chart below.



3.2.2 Beans

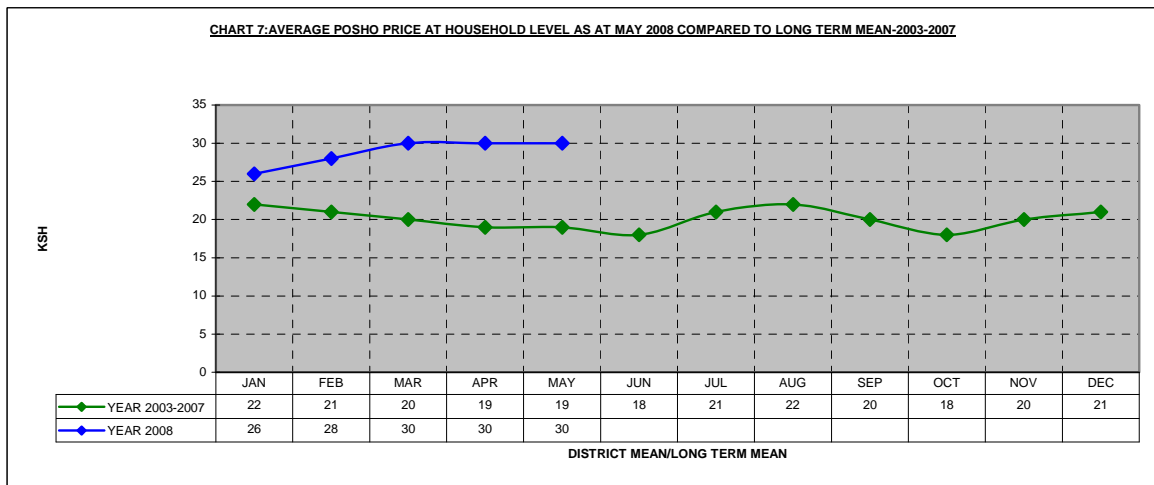
- The District mean price for beans increased by 8% (from Ksh 54 to Ksh 55/Kg) between April and May 2008 respectively. The current average price is above normal.

- Increase in price is attributed to scarcity of the produce due to poor crop performance across the District and limited supply from external sources. The district has experienced four successive seasons of crop failure. The performance of the current season is below normal.
- Except Loitokitok Division, other divisions depend on imports from the bordering districts.



3.2.3 Purchase of other food commodities - posho

- The average price of posho increased from Ksh 30 to Ksh 31 per Kg between April and May 2008 respectively. The price of posho is above normal in comparison with the long term mean.



- High cereal prices and general increase in food crop prices has negative implication on food security at household level, and negates the gains from improved livestock prices in the pastoral livelihoods

3.3 Incomes

3.3.1 Crop income

- There was modest maize income in rain fed crop growing areas of Loitokitok. The area suffered near to total crop failure. For those who harvested maize, the yield was as low as two bags (90kg) per hectare.
- Sale of farm produces e.g. tomatoes, cabbages, sukumawiki, onions and Asian vegetables from irrigation schemes in Magadi and Loitokitok was on going.

3.3.2 Livestock income

- During the month under review income from sale of livestock improved due to the improved livestock body condition. The trend is expected to deteriorate with the cessation of the rains.

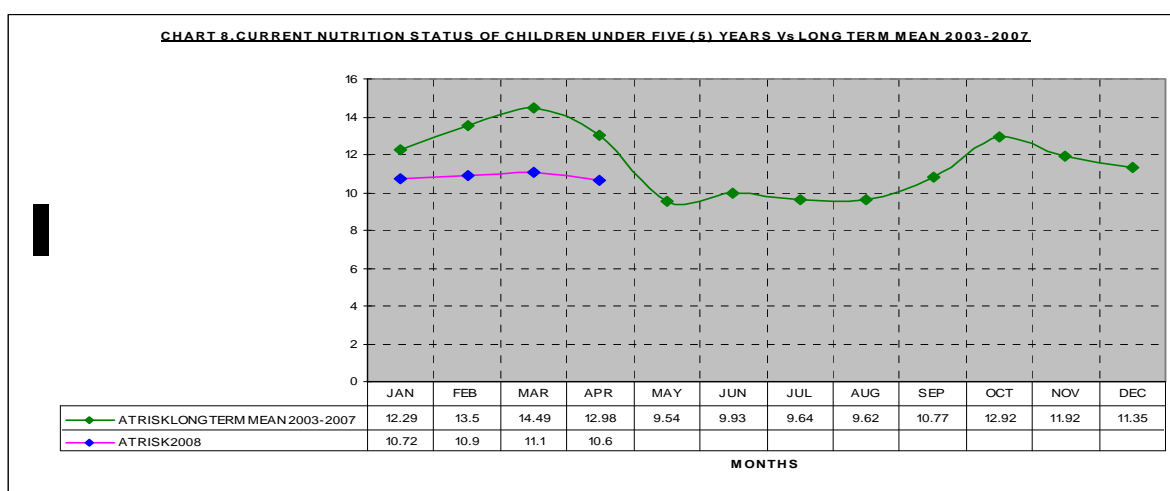
3.3.3 Terms of trade for pastoralists

- Food prices are still high; however, with improved livestock body condition and prices, the terms of trade for pastoralists are favorable.

4.0 WELFARE (UTILIZATION OF FOOD)

4.1 Nutrition status

- Generally, nutrition status of children under 5 years is within the accepted seasonal ranges. The number of children with Mid Upper Arm Circumference -MUAC < 135mm- (At Risk %) has declined by 0.5%, from 10.6% to 7.9% in April and May 2008 respectively. A total of 1,610 children were examined.
- This improvement in MUAC is largely attributed to improved availability of milk at rural household level.



4.2 Health

- As in the previous month, most common diseases reported during the month were, Malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory tract infection (RTI). Malaria was common in the pastoral areas.

5.0 Current Intervention Measures & Coping Strategies

5.1 Drought coping strategy

Normal coping mechanisms practiced to address food deficit at rural household level

- Holding back of livestock by pastoralist as recovery strategy
- Livestock sales to purchase cereals (maize and posho)
- Seeking employment and casual labour.
- Charcoal burning and sand harvesting.

5.2 Recommendations for Action

- Continued EWS monitoring of food and drought situation.
- Support to school feeding programme in the pastoral areas.
- Livestock disease vaccinations (FMD, CCPP, LSD), tick and trypanocidal control

- Livelihood support (non- food) in the long and medium– restocking, water development, DTC seeds to farmers for the next important OND short rains.

6.0 Current drought / concluded interventions

ALRMP- Kajiado

- Excavation of pans: Elangata Enkima, Loitokitok, Leitore, Namanga and Oletimuke , Mashuru
- Support to Agriculture and livestock Sector-:
 - Provision of dairy goats: 50 does and bucks , Central, Magadi and Ngong from Kenya Dairy Goats Association, Nyeri
 - Livestock vaccination in Namanga, Loitokitok and Mashuru
 - Animal drought power and provision of DTC to Meto and Enkorika; provision of ploughs , harness and seeds
 - Bee keeping: provision of hives to Isinya community and training of the beneficiaries
 - Support to camel rearing: 30 camels to farmers in Namanga
 - Horticulture value addition in Magadi
 - Post harvest conservation: construction of cribs
 - Construction of M.46 sale yard
- Community trainings in apiculture, animal traction, and utilization of DTC
- Rehabilitation of borehole
- Provision of water to schools and community and fuel subsidy for community boreholes (November 2007 – January 2008)
- NRM training to community: grazing bank community visioning in Mailwa
- Construction/furnishing of primary of schools
- Pasture conservation using manual balers

Other partners

- School feeding programme (on going).
- MPIDO Livelihood support programme in the pastoral areas of Ngong and Magadi : rehabilitation of dips, water development, EWS and restocking of small stock
- Dupoto Emaa: Water development , Education and Ecotourism
- Neighbours Initiative Alliance, Kajiado: livestock restocking, water tankering in Loitokitok (Lenkism, Olgulului and Imbirikani in Loitokitok, and Oldonyunyokie, Magadi) and fuel subsidy (26 boreholes in Mashuru, Central, Namanga, and pasture conservation in Central, Mashuru, and Magadi divisions of Kajiado District.
- Kenya Veterinary Association: vaccinated, dewormed and treated 20, 000 cattle and small stock in Ilmarba and Oltiasika in Loitokitok district, against FMD, LSD, CCPP.
- Restocking program
 - by USAID through KLMC in Oldonyo Onyokie, Magadi division
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- Red cross – Kajiado : Water development
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- Water harvesting- Min of Agriculture, Kajiado
- NALEP, Kajiado : capacity building/ agriculture and livestock extension