



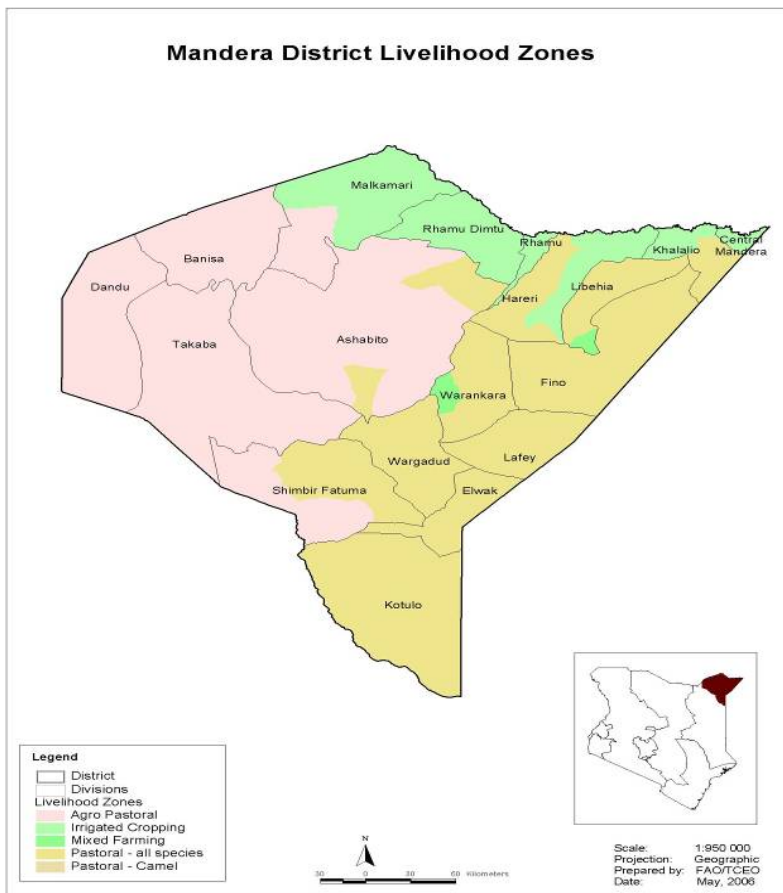
**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

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

**DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN, SEPTEMBER 2009**

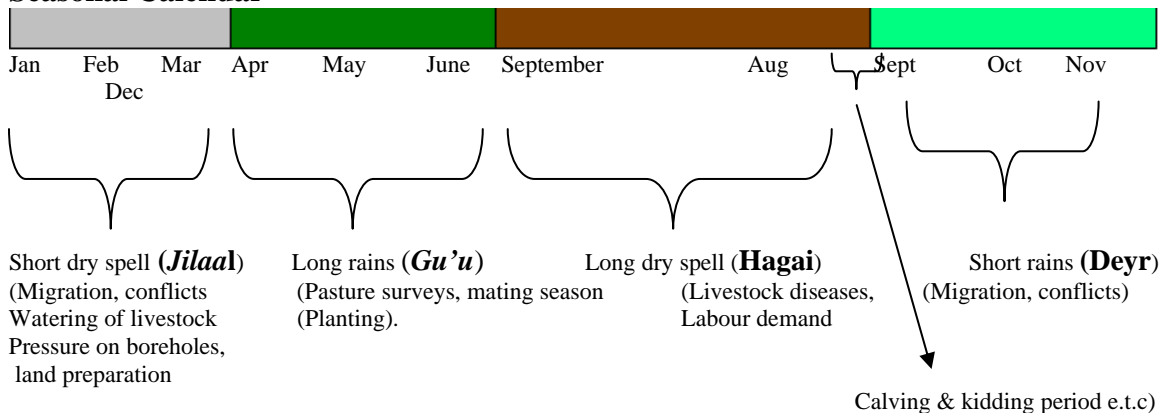
**Mandera District**

**Warning stages**



Livelihood Zone	Warning stage	Trend
Pastoral- all species	Emergency	No Change
Agro pastoral	Emergency	No Change
Irrigated Cropping	Emergency	No Change
<b>District</b>	<b>Emergency</b>	<b>No Change</b>

**Seasonal Calendar**



## **Situation overview**

- No rainfall was received in the district during the reporting month.
- The lack of rains led to total lack of pasture and poor browse conditions in the entire district. Livestock was given a supplementary feed of maize as a coping mechanism to the acute pasture shortage, which was expensive.
- Livestock body conditions were poor due to poor pasture and browse in all parts of the district. The average household prices of livestock decreased compared to the preceding month.
- Increased livestock deaths due to starvation were reported in all parts of the districts specially cattle, Sheep and Donkeys. Cases of Contagious Caprine Pluro Pneumonia (CCPP) and suspected cases of PPR diseases were still reported during the month.
- Milk availability remained very scarce at household level across the larger district.
- The main sources of income for the month of September were sales of livestock and casual labour.
- Cereal and legume prices increased compared to the previous month.
- There were no incidences of insecurity reported during the month under review.
- The nutrition status of children below 5 years declined slightly during the month, with the percentage of those rated at risk of malnutrition rising to 19.4% from 18.8 last month.
- The prevailing drought placed the district at “Emergency” stage and trend is worsening.

## **Recommendations to DSG and KFSM**

- Water trucking to centres with acute water stress -Action-DWOs-Mandera West, East, Central, Arid lands and other Actors.
- Vaccination and mass treatment CCPP,PPR diseases in the entire district -Action -DVOs Mandera West,East and Central.
- Provide fuel subsidy and fast moving spares for all livestock boreholes to reduce the water fee burden on overstressed pastoralists and ensure all gensets are operational.Action-ALRMP,DWOs Mandera East, West and Central and Other Actors.
- Awareness creations by the DSGs to the communities on the forecasted Elnino short rains and how the severe impacts can be reduced. Action-DSGs Mandera East, West and Central.
- Provision of livestock feed especially hay and supplement feed-Action DLPOs, and other actors.

## **Current interventions**

### **Non-food aid**

The following interventions were carried out during the month in the district;

- ALRMP and MW&I conducted water trucking in water stressed areas of Mandera West, North, Central, and East districts.
- RACIDA conducted water trucking to 18 centres of Mandera East,West and Central districts.
- RACIDA conducted livestock off-take (destocking) in Ashabito and wargadud division with a total 1830 shoats.

## **Food Aid**

- Supplementary feedings by Action Against Hunger, Save the Children (UK) and Islamic Relief.
- Therapeutic feeding centers (TFC) in Mandera district hospital by ACF.
- Distribution of relief food by WFP & COCOP with total beneficiaries of **123,509** persons for the month of September.

### **1.0 Environmental indicator (stability)**

#### **1.1 Rainfall**

- No rainfall was received during the reporting month.

#### **1.2 Condition of natural vegetation and pasture**

- Pasture and browse conditions in the larger district were poor and continued to deteriorate compared to last month.
- The average distance to grazing areas was 24.2 km while average house distance was 19.8km. Compared to last month, the average grazing distance increased by 0.2Km.

#### **1.3 Water sources and availability**

- The main water sources for the larger district livelihoods zones were boreholes, River Daua, shallow wells, underground water tanks, water trucking and few major earth pans.
- The number of centres relying on water trucking continued to increase while boreholes became highly congested and overutilized. This led to frequent breakdowns of generating sets like Shimbir fatuma, Kobo, Omar jillow and Kamor liban but were effectively managed.
- In Eastern flanks, 8 areas were under water stress namely Qumbiso, Karo, Kamor Ele, Gari town, Bambo, Sarohindi, Warankra and Oda and are under water trucking.
- Western flank: 32 centres are under water stress: - Arda halo, Bolowle, Sukela qori, Boqon sar, Qoqai, Bii low manur, Har dimtu, Kukub, Borashun, Umaru, Funan tesho, Got got, Duke, Ardawa, Kalim, Harmamo, Kubi kobole, Kob adhadi, Choroqo, Malka ruqa, Hullo, Guba, Eymole, Domal, sukela kuli Didkuro, Mirrille, Goljo, Urile, Alow kona, Awacho sambur, Malka Mari and there is need for water trucking.
- Central flank had 28 centres with acute water stress and in need of water trucking namely Buqe, Dololo, Sukela tinfa, Ola, Chir chir, Gofa, jabibar, Barwaqo, Garse, Kubi, dawader, Boji, Burmayo, Waridow, Ababosane, Ogorweyne, Daidai, Ashabito, Bosnia, Waldiri, Elele, Jabibar 2 and Jabibar 3, Garsa damo, Har farfi, Eresuki, Leheley and Jajabole.

#### **1.4 Implication on food security**

- Decreased livestock prices coupled with high cereal prices impacted negatively on pastoral communities' food security thus food aid mitigation was needed.

## **2.0 Rural economy indicators (food availability)**

## **2.1 Livestock production**

- The main livestock reared by the pastoralist are camels, cattle, goats and sheep. Camel & cattle being long term assets while shoats are short term assets/current assets.

### **2.1.1 Livestock body condition**

- Livestock had very poor body conditions during the month and still deteriorating and there were cases of livestock deaths due to starvation reported during the month.
- Average mortality rate for cattle increased from 12.1% to 16.8% for the month of September, sheep increased from 10% to 12% , goats increased from 8.2% to 9.0% , camels increased from 3.1% to 6.3% respectively.
- The highest mortality rates were reported in Hareri, Banissa,Shimbir Fatuma,Wargadud and Kutulo divisions.

### **2.1.2 Livestock health**

- Contagious Caprine Pluro Pneumonia (CCPP) and Suspected cases of PPR diseases were reported during the month under review.

### **2.1.3 Milk production**

- Milk was hardly available in most of the divisions in the district hence reduced purchasing power of their basic needs.

## **2.2 Crop production**

### **2.2.1 Timelines and status of crop production.**

- Most of farmers prepared land for the short rains expected next month.
- Horticultural crops were being harvested and readily available in the market.

### **2.2.2Pest and diseases**

- Aphids in tomatoes and cow peas were reported along the riverine during the month.
- Stalk borer in maize was also reported in Khalalio division.

### **2.2.3 Harvest**

- Some farmers in the irrigated zones along River Daua harvested maize during the month under review.

## **2.3 Implications on food security**

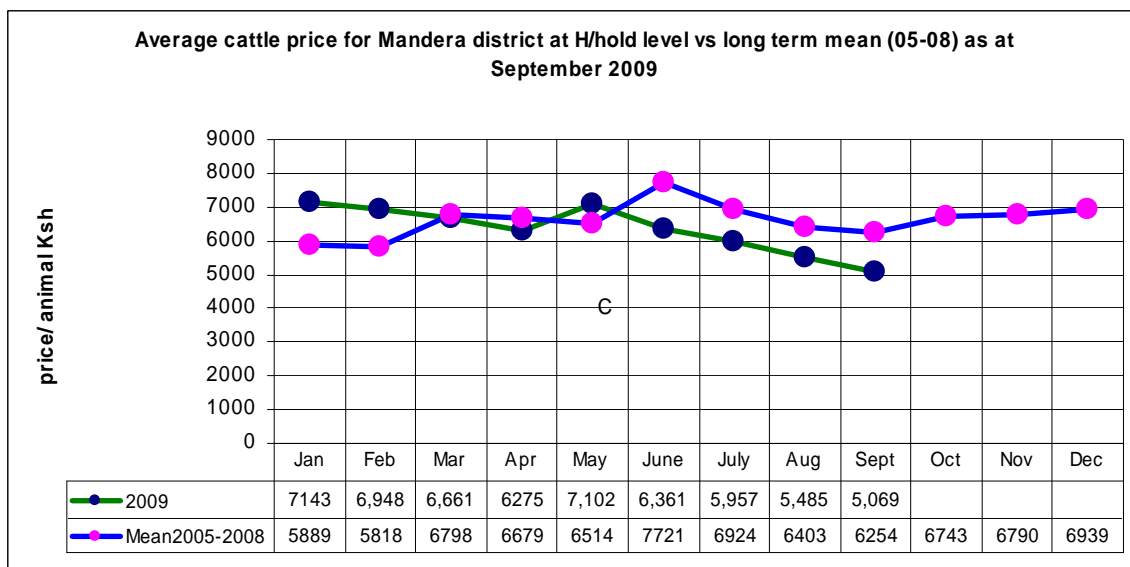
- In pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, no harvests were witnessed. Decreased livestock prices coupled with high cereal prices impacted negatively on household food security thus urgent food aid needed.

## **3.0 Access to food**

### **3.1 Livestock marketing**

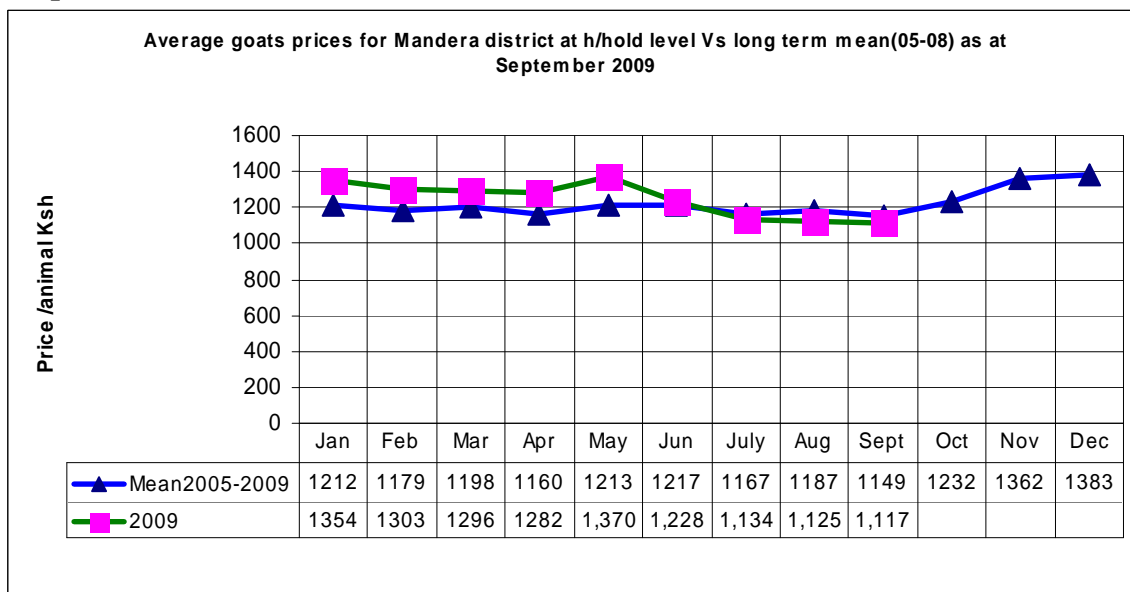
#### **3.1.1 Cattle prices**

- Average cattle prices decreased from Ksh5, 485 to 5,069 in the September and this was attributed to poor body condition and low market demand.
- Compared to long term mean, the average price was lower by Ksh1,185.
- The highest price was noted in pastoral all species at Ksh6,409 followed by Irrigated cropping zone at Ksh5,578 and agro-pastoral at Ksh3,220.



**NB: No. of Households: 445**

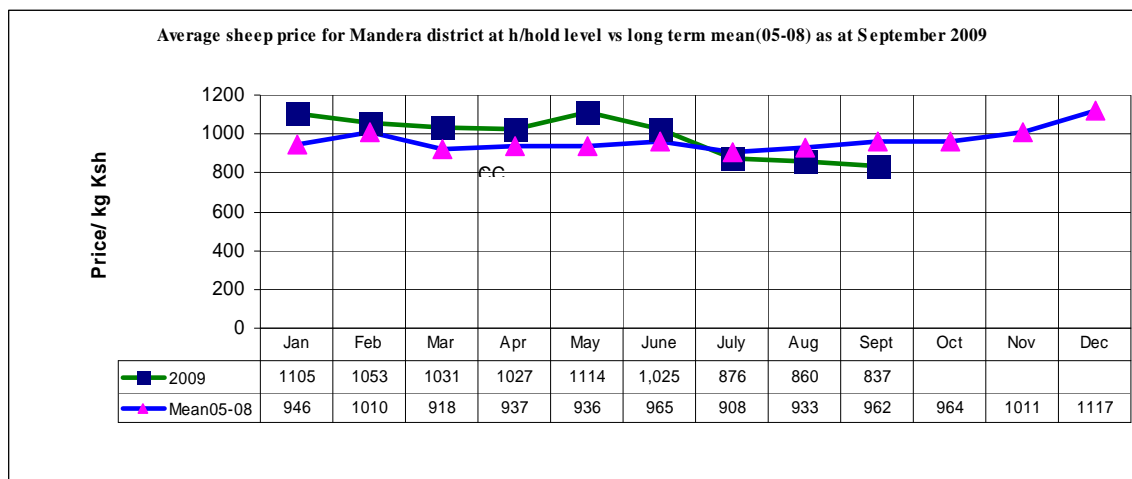
### 3.1.2 Goat prices



**NB: No of Households :( N) 445**

- Average goat prices decreased from Ksh1,125 to Ksh1,117 in the month. The decreased price was attributed to poor body condition.
- The decreased goat prices decreased purchasing power and food security of the households as goats were the main livestock sold to meet every day needs of rural households.
- Compared to long term mean, the average price was lower by Ksh32 in the month.
- Pastoral all species zone recorded the highest average prices with Ksh1,169 followed by Irrigated cropping zone with Ksh1,002 and Agro- pastoral zone with Ksh879.

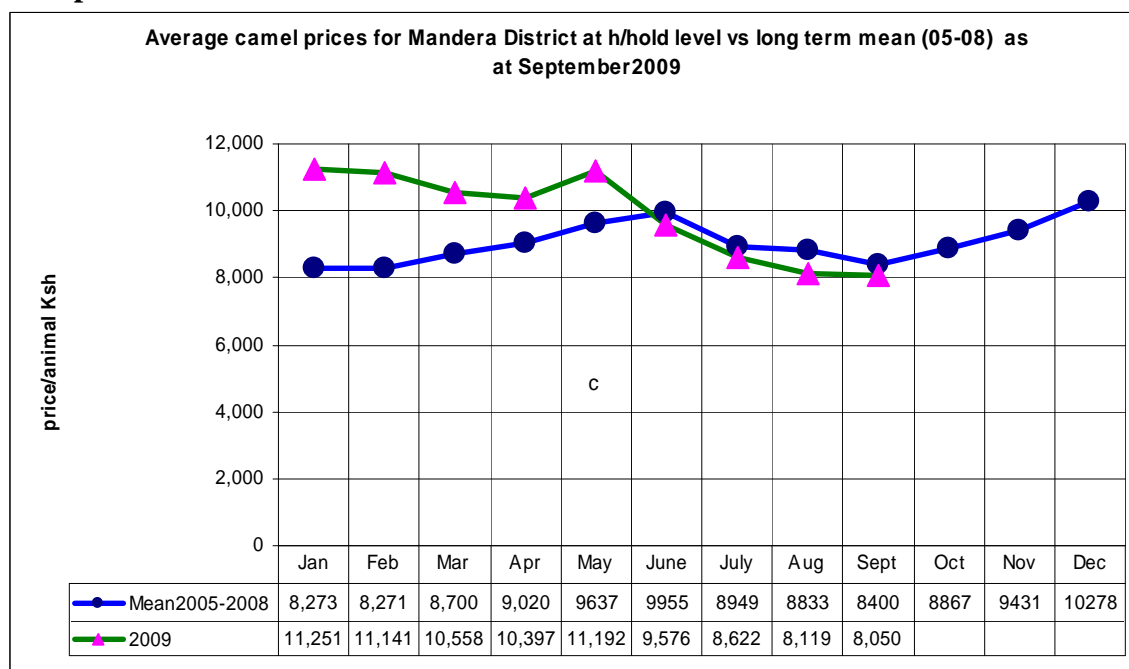
### 3.1.3 Sheep prices



: No of households :( N) 445

- Average sheep prices decreased from Ksh860 to Ksh837 in September and this was attributed to poor body condition.
- Compared to long term mean, the average price was lower by Ksh125.
- The highest average price was noted in irrigated cropping zone at Ksh1,039 followed by Pastoral all species at Ksh805 and Agropastoral at Ksh867.

### 3.1.3 Camel prices



: No of households :( N) 445

- Average camel prices decreased from Ksh8,119 the previous month to Ksh 8,050. The decrease was due to poor body condition of livestock and low market demand.
- Prices were highest in pastoral all species followed by Agro pastoral zone.
- On the other hand, the average price for the long term was higher than the month of September by Ksh350.

### 3.2 Livestock sales

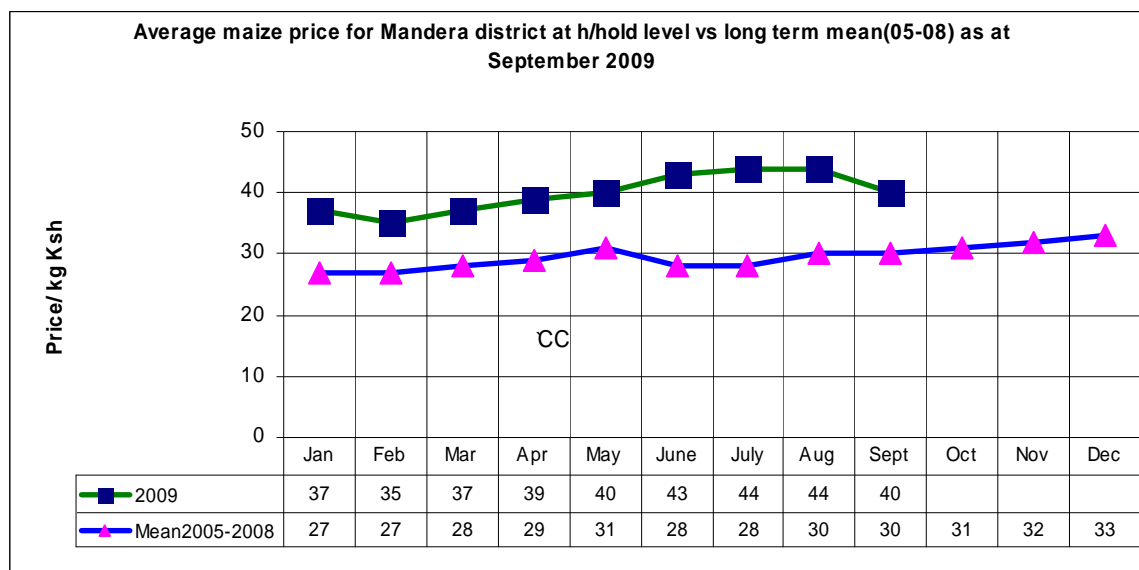
- The average sales of goats, cattle, camel and sheep were 227, 58, 28 and 65 respectively with total sales of 378 during the month of September.
- In the previous month, sale volumes were 366 species of animals.
- The trend has increased during the month of September as compared to previous month. The highest sales of cattle was in Agro-pastoral followed by pastoral all species, sheep in Agro-pastoral followed by pastoral all species and goats in pastoral all species followed by Agro-pastoral and camel in Agro-pastoral followed by pastoral all species.
- Most households depended on livestock to meet their basic essential needs.

### 3.3 Milk consumption

- Milk is hardly available and the consumption has decreased as compared to last month.

### 3.4 Crop prices

#### 3.4.1 Maize prices

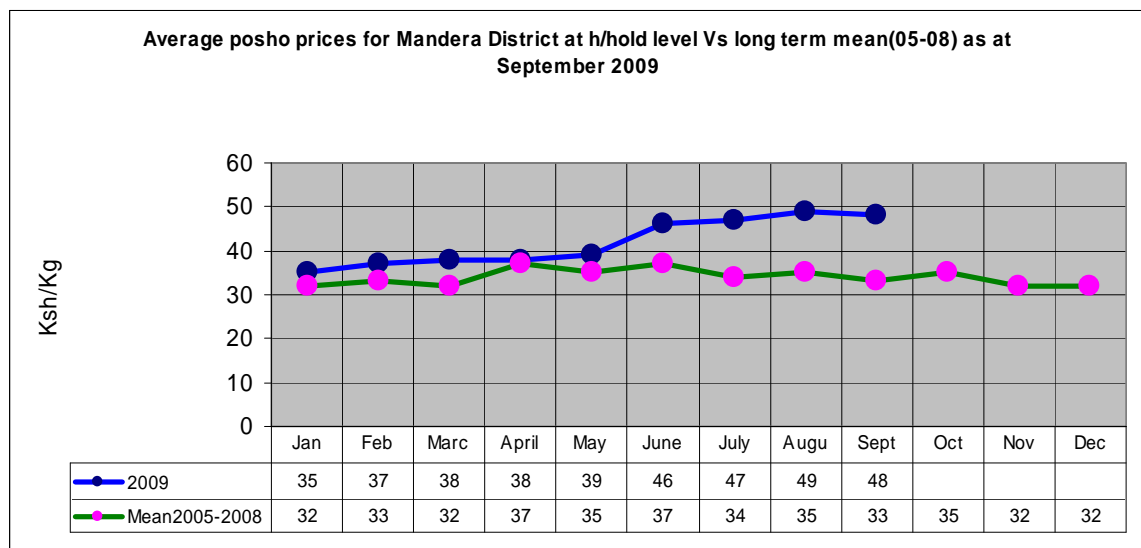


**: No of households: (N) 445**

- The observed average maize price during the month was Ksh40 per kilo. Compared to last month, the average price decreased by Ksh4.
- Compared to long term mean price, the average price is higher by Ksh10/= for this month.

#### 3.4.2 Posho prices

- The observed average posho price during this month was Ksh48 per kilo and compared to last month the average price decreased by Ksh1. Compared to long term mean, the average price was higher by Ksh15.

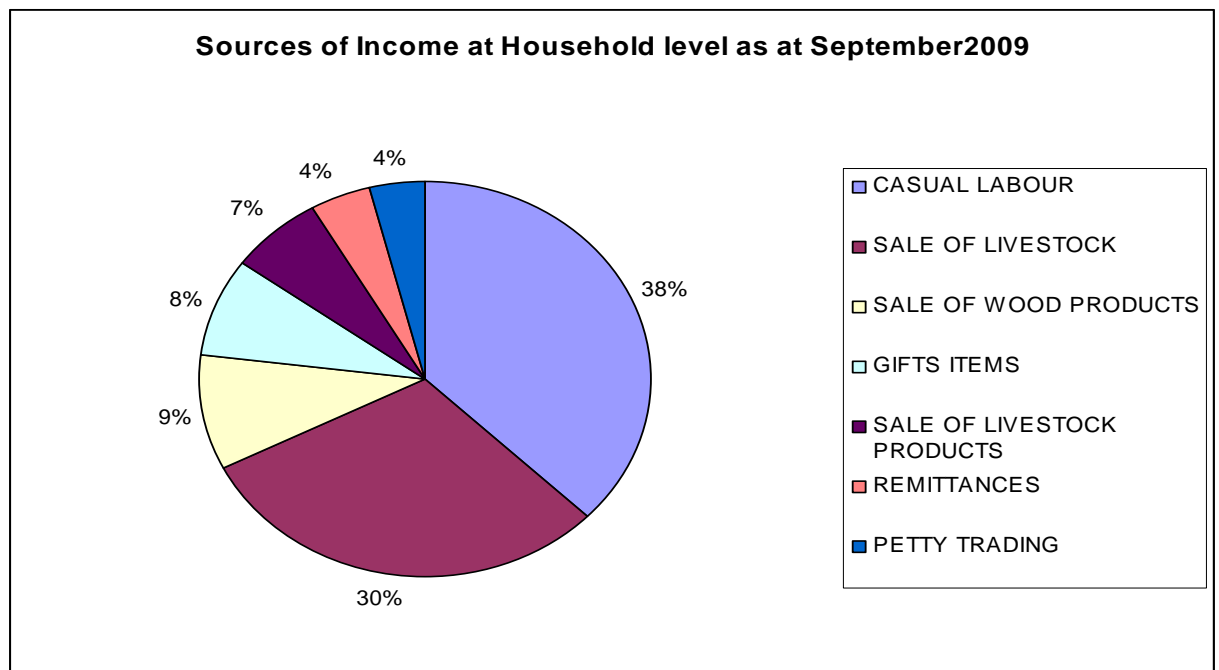


: No of households :( N) 445

### 3.4.3 Other major food crops/ major purchased food

- The other foods purchased by the communities were oil, rice and sugar.
- The observed price for sugar for the month was Ksh85 (July-69), Rice was Ksh 77 (August- 72), Oil price was Ksh133 (August-141).

### 3.5 Income



Source: ALRMP sample site. Total Sample size (N) 445 HH

- The main source of income for all livelihoods for the month under review was sales of livestock and casual labour. The sales rate of camel, cattle, sheep and goats were on average.

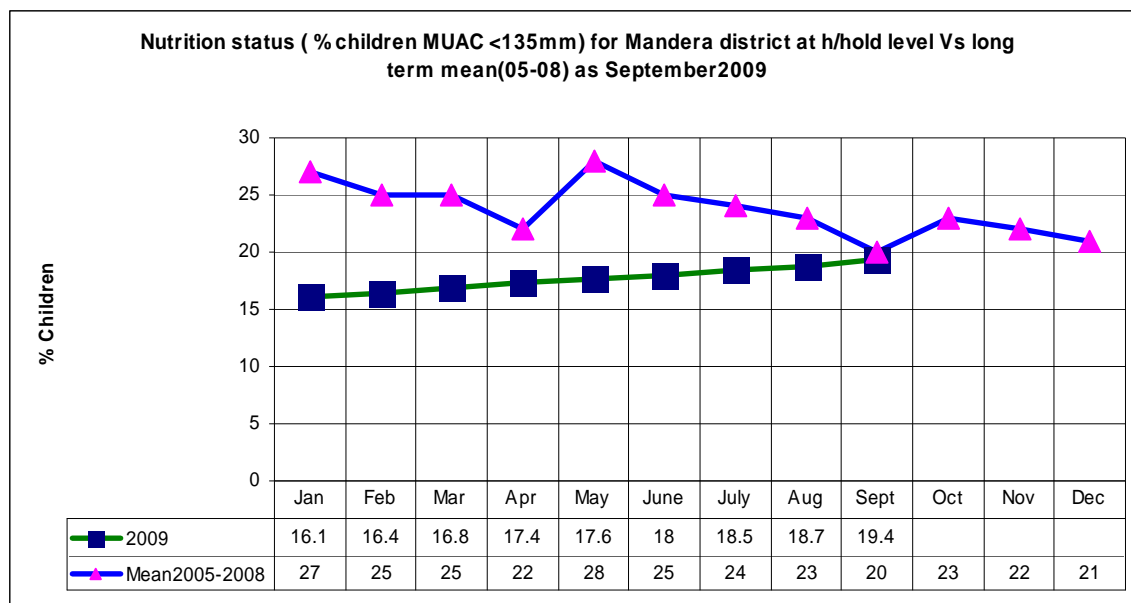
### 3.5.3 Casual labour

- The average daily wage from sampled divisions was Ksh191 but from general observations it ranged between Ksh170 to Ksh200 per day.

- Compared to the preceding month, the average daily wage decreased by Ksh1.
- The highest average income was noted in Agro-pastoral followed by pastoral all species and irrigated cropping zones.

#### 4.0 Human welfare indicators (utilisation of food)

##### 4.1 Nutrition status



**: Total No of Children: 1,688.**

- The nutrition status of children below 5 years declined during the month, with the percentage of those rated at risk of malnutrition rising to 19.4% from 18.7 in August. However, compared to long term mean, the rate was down by 0.6%.
- Libehia division reported the highest rate at 28.4% while the lowest was recorded in Ashabito division at 11.4%.

##### 4.2 Human health

- There was no outbreak of human diseases reported during the month under review.

#### 5.0 Current interventions

##### 5.1 Non-food aid

The following interventions were carried out during the month in the district;

- ALRMP and MW&I conducted water trucking in water stressed areas of Mandera West, North, Central, and East districts.
- RACIDA conducted water trucking to 18 centres of Mandera East, West and Central districts.
- RACIDA conducted livestock off-take (destocking) in Ashabito and wargadud division with a total 1830 shoats.

##### 5.2 Food Aid

- Supplementary feedings by Action Against Hunger, Save the Children (UK) and Islamic Relief.

- Therapeutic feeding centers (TFC) in Mandera district hospital by ACF.
- Distribution of relief food by WFP & COCOP with total beneficiaries of **123,509** persons for the month of September.

### **5.3 Other coping strategies**

- The current coping strategy is provision of relief food and supplementary feeding for the vulnerable groups of the communities in the divisions.
- Causal works act as secondary coping strategy for the Agro-pastorals & pastorals.
- Sharing of relief food with pastoral relatives.

### **6.0 Recommendations to DSG and KFSM**

- Water trucking to centres with acute water stress -Action-DWOs-Mandera West, East, Central, Arid lands and other Actors.
- Vaccination and mass treatment CCPP, PPR diseases in the entire district -Action -DVOs Mandera West,East and Central.
- Provide fuel subsidy and fast moving spares for all livestock boreholes to reduce the water fee burden on overstressed pastoralists and ensure all gensets are operational.Action-ALRMP,DWOs Mandera East, West and Central and Other Actors.
- Awareness creation by the DSGs to the communities on the forecasted Elnino short rains and how the severe impacts can be reduced. Action-DSGs Mandera East, West and Central.
- Provision of livestock feed especially hay and supplement feed-Action DLPOs, and other actors.
- Supplementary feeding to continue and increase coverage so as to reduce the malnutrition rates in the districts- Action Ministry of Health, AAH, Islamic Relief & Save the Children (UK).
- There is urgent need of supportive treatment like multivitamins and deworming to livestock as well as ecto- and endo parasite reduction control.DVOs Mandera East, West and Central and other actors.
- Provision of certified/drought tolerant seeds to farmers in the rain fed and irrigated cropping zones before the short rainy season to boost crop production as this will enhance food security of livelihoods-Action Ministry of Agriculture & other actors.
- Provision of adequate drugs at rural dispensaries and health services with focus on riverine communities during the coming short rains-Action- Ministry of Health.