



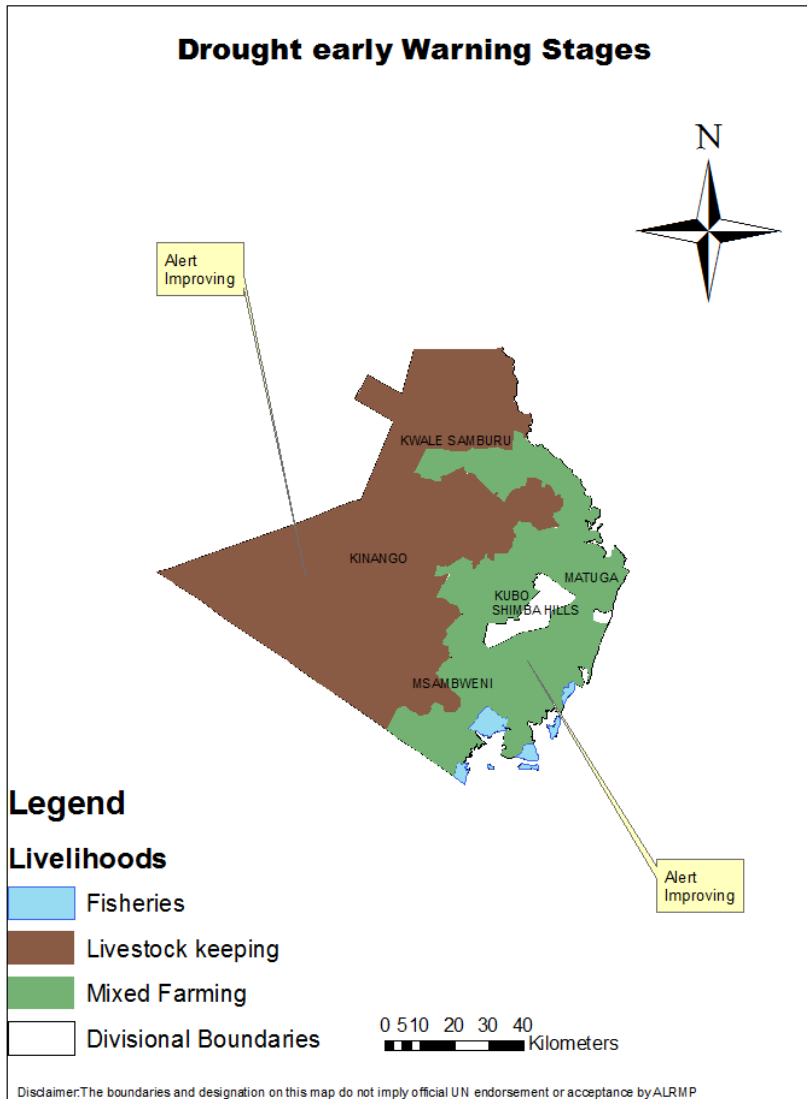
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MINISTRY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA AND OTHER ARID LANDS

ARID LANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT II

DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN, JUNE 2010

Kwale, Kinango & Msambweni Districts



Seasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains harvests Short dry spell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting/Weeding Long rains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long rains harvests A long dry spell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding 								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

Situation overview

- The district is at the alert stage of the drought cycle with an improving trend.
- Pasture and vegetation recorded a tremendous improvement.
- Most livelihoods were reported to be consuming green maize.
- The livestock body condition was excellent.
- Most water sources harnessed enough water.
- Human/wildlife conflict was reported mainly due to elephants menace.
- The nutrition status of children under 5 showed an improvement of 6.5% from the previous MUAC recorded at 7.8% last month.
- The distances to watering points was within reach for both human and livestock.
- Cases of suspected malarial and diarrhoea were still reported across all the livelihoods.

Recommendations to District Steering Group and Kenya Food Security Meeting

- The Kenya Wildlife Services to control wild life destroying crops.
- Ministry of Health to put extra effort to control human Diarrhoea diseases.
- Consider provision and distribution of seeds for planting.
- Surveillance and awareness creation of aflatoxin in maize.
- Water treatment to curb waterborne diseases

Non-food interventions

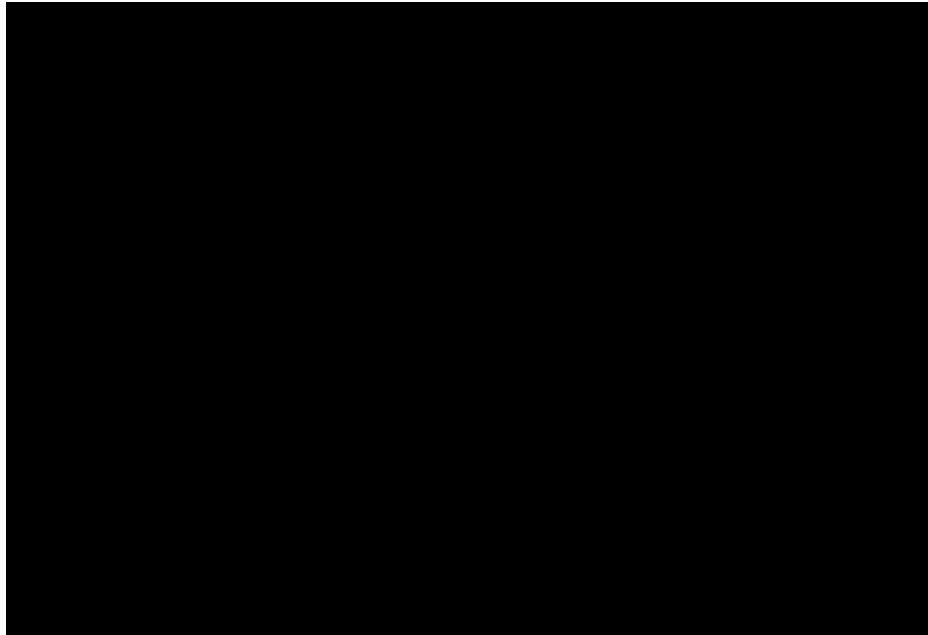
- Distribution of planting seeds by agriculture
- Interview to recruit district food for asset coordinator was done the results were forwarded to Nairobi.
- A special DSG meeting held to select CP to implement food for asset.

Food aid

The special district steering group meeting approved the Kenya food security recommendation to target 60,900 people under food aid. The mode of intervention is FFA of Kinango and GFD for Kwale and Msambweni.

1.0 Environmental indicators (Stability)

1.1 Rainfall



Source: Fig 1. District Agriculture office, Msambweni

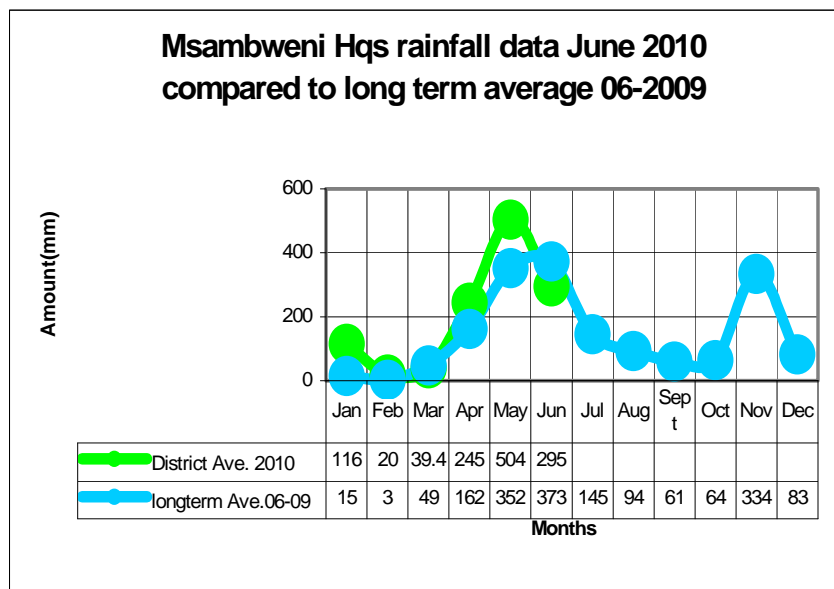
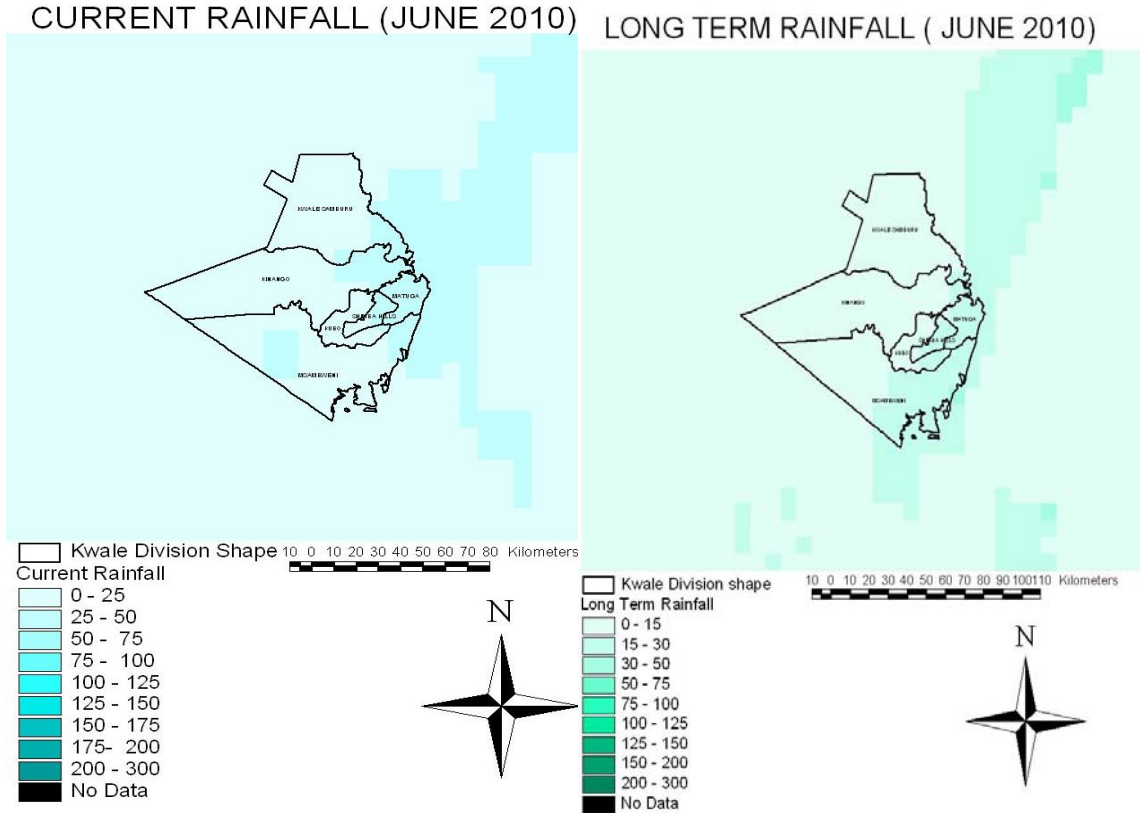


Fig 2. District Agriculture office, Kwale

The district received rains this month with Matuga recording 179.3mm in 10days while Msambweni district received 295.4mm in 13 days and Kinango had 183.2mm in 16 days.

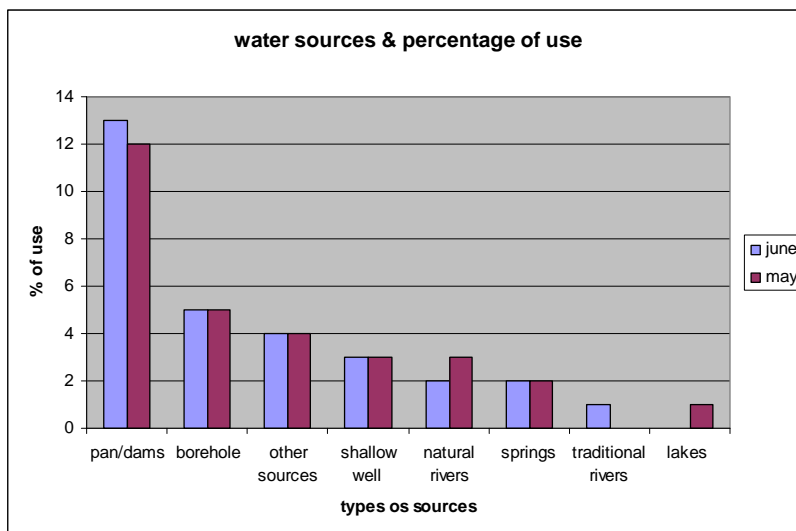
Below are rainfall trends for June 2010 in Kwale.



1.2 Condition of natural vegetation and pasture

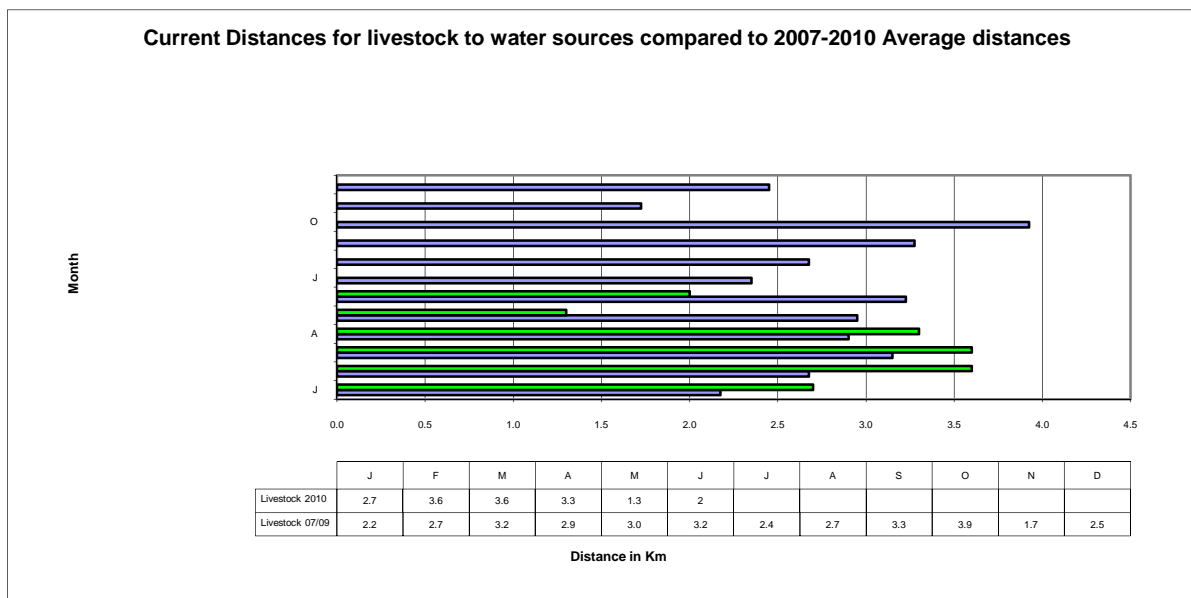
Most parts of the livelihoods registered an improvement on natural vegetation as a result of enhanced rainfall.

1.3 Water sources and availability

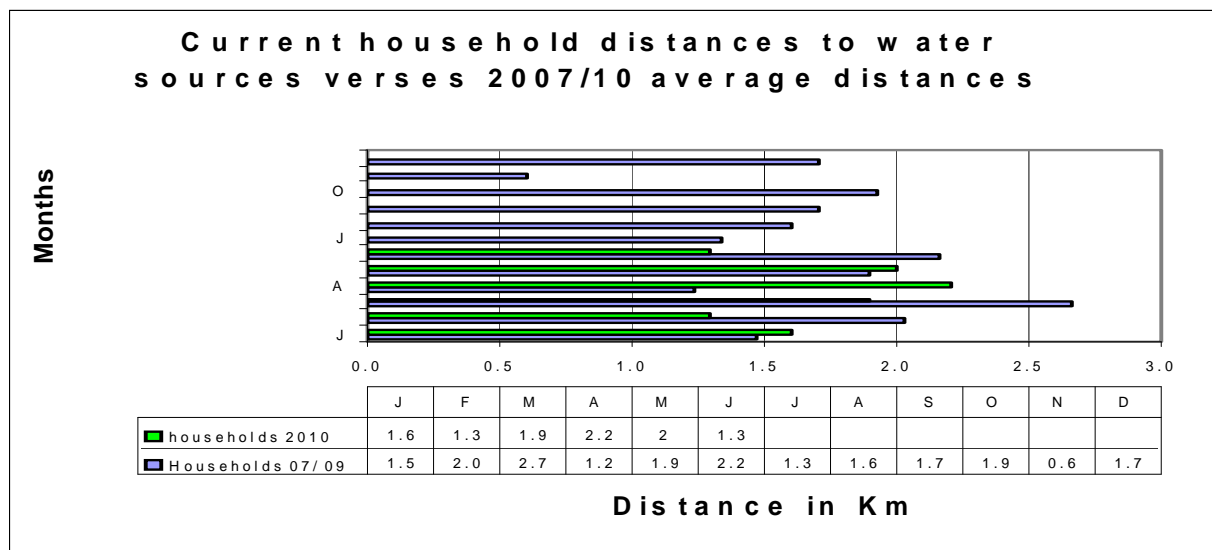


Pans and dams remained the main sources of water with the distance of access reduced.

1.3.1 Distance to water sources



The rain season has reduced the distances of water for both the livestock and human consumption with livestock tracking for only 2 km from 3.3km and human at 1.3km from 2.2km.



1.4 Emerging issues

Following the rains there is fear of increased cases of human diseases due to mosquito and stagnant water. Cases of diarrhea are also reported in some parts of the district.

1.4.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human displacement

Human /wildlife menace continue to destroy crops in some parts of Matuga and Kinango hinterlands.

1.4.2 Migration

Cases of migration are minimal since most people are working on their own farms.

1.5 Implications on food security

The enhanced intensity rains reported may have some negative impacts in some areas, more so especially in the mixed farming livelihood zone as crops have started to turn yellow as a result of excess moisture. The crops are doing well in most the livestock livelihood zone.

2.0 Rural economy indicators (Food availability)

Most parts of the entire district are currently consuming green maize.

2.1 Livestock production

2.1.1 Livestock body condition

The body condition of all livestock species are in good condition in all livelihood zones during the month under review owing to availability of water and pasture. The observed livestock condition is normal during this time of the year.

Livestock diseases

No notifiable livestock disease reported

2.2 Crop production

2.2.1 Timeliness and condition of crop production activities

Most of households in all livelihoods are consuming green maize. Although most maize crops are stunted due to excess moisture due to excess rains especially in the mixed farming livelihood zone. Other crops like cowpeas and peas are also ready for consumption.

2.2.2 Pests and diseases

No diseases or pests were reported in crops.

2.3 Implications on food security

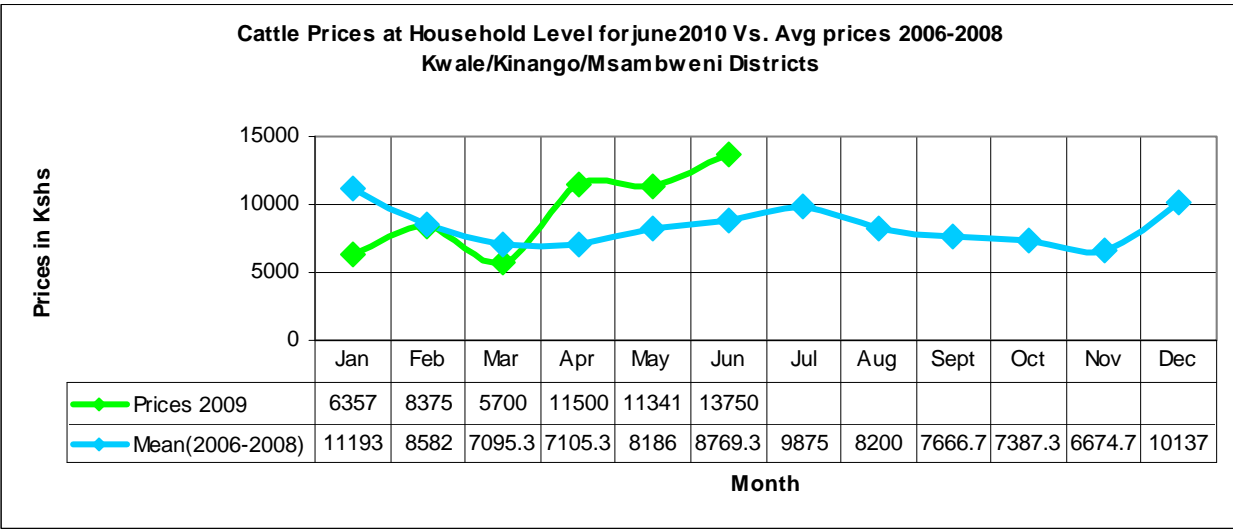
With the change of the environmental conditions, households are now able to concentrate on their farms which will improve the food security

3.0 Access to food

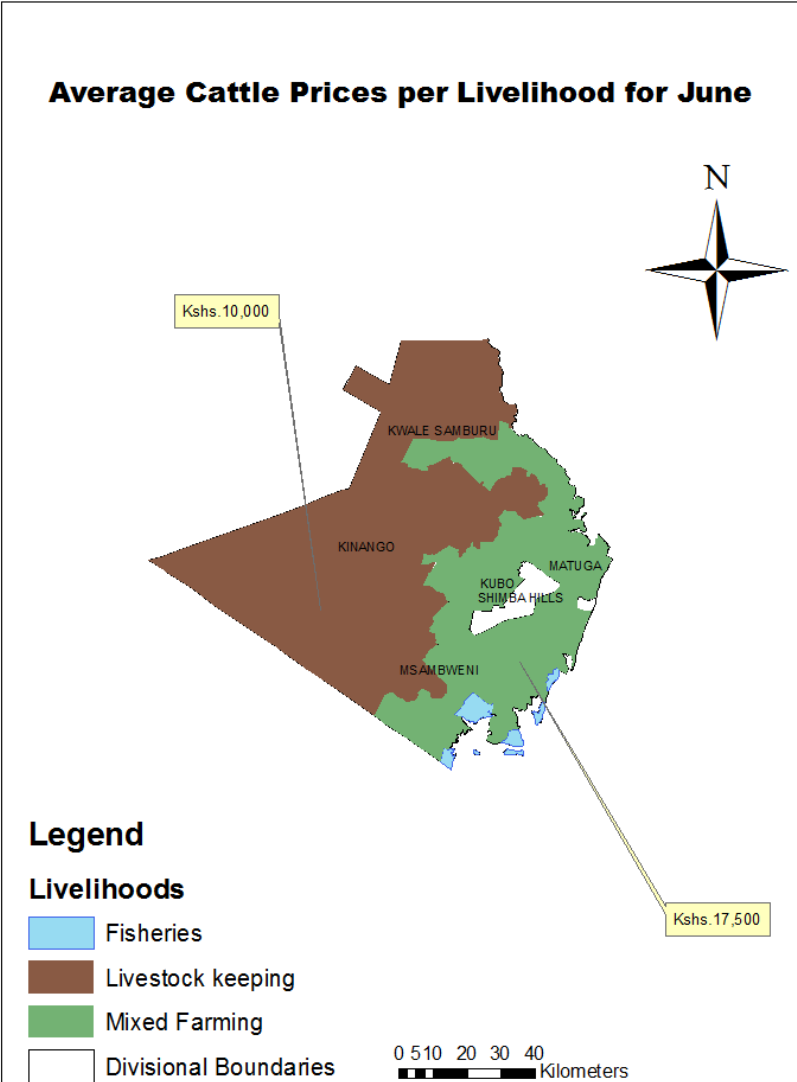
3.1 Livestock marketing

3.1.1 Cattle prices

Cattle prices continue to increase as the average price is recorded at 13750.00 compared to last month at Kshs11341.00; however the price is above the long term mean recorded in 2006-2009 of Kshs 8769.30. This price may be attributed to the size of the animal presented for sale.

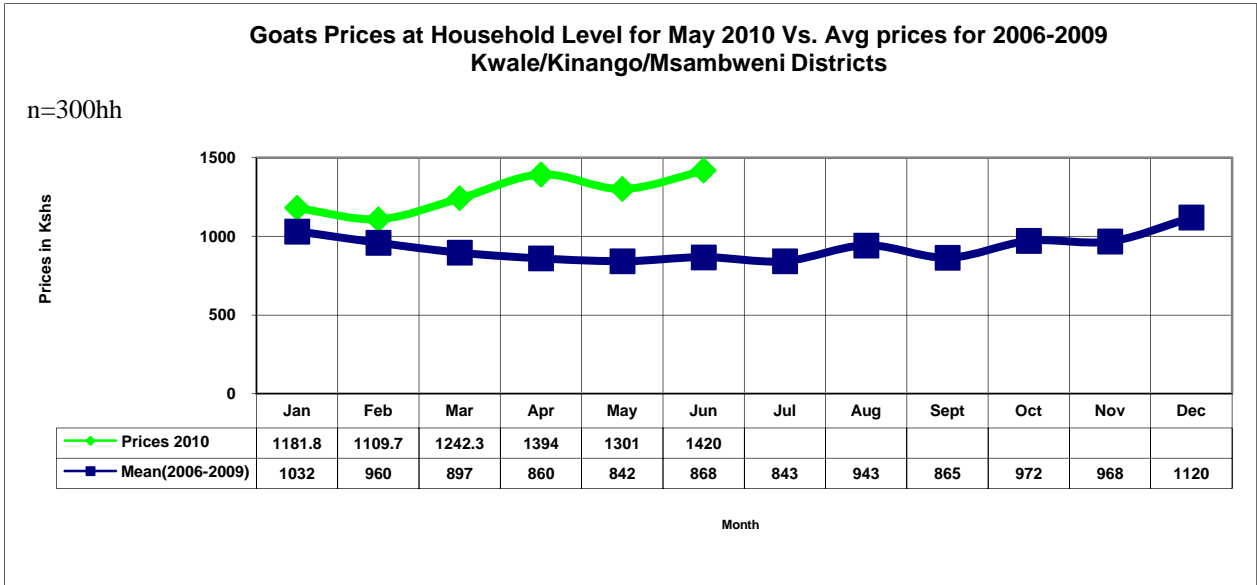


Cattle prices continued to reduce as the average price was recorded at Ksh10000 compared to last month at Ksh11341, however the price was above the long-term mean recorded in 2006-09 of Kshs8769.3. This price may be attributed to the size of the .

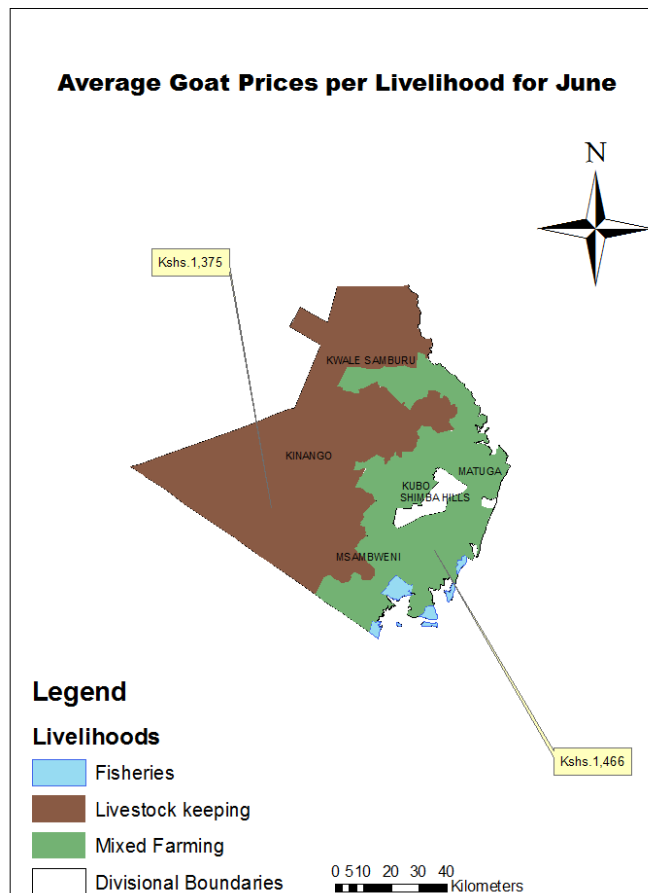


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3.1.2 Goat prices



Goats' prices increased to 1420 from 1301, this is above the long term ranges of 2006-2009. This is due to the condition of goats presented for sale.



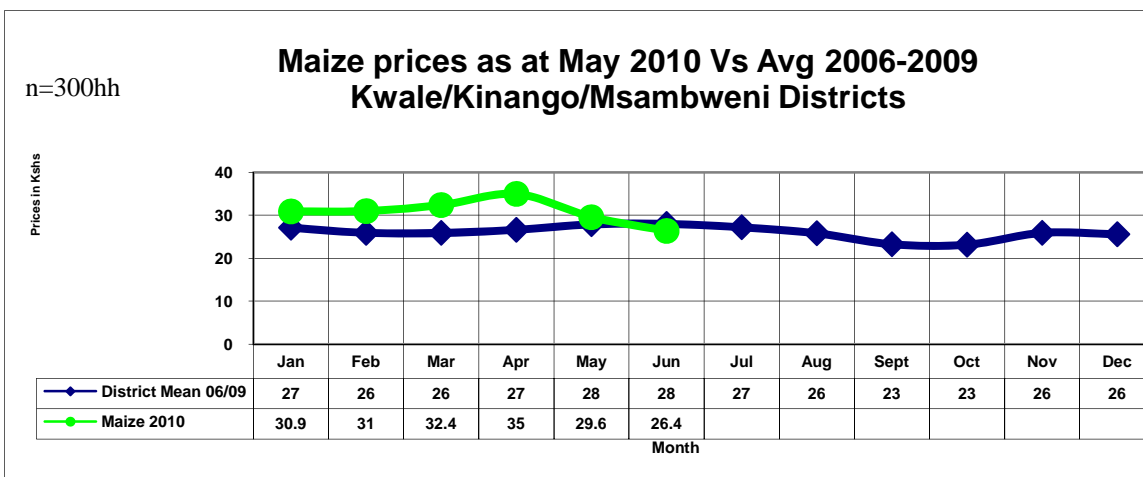
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3.2 Livestock sales

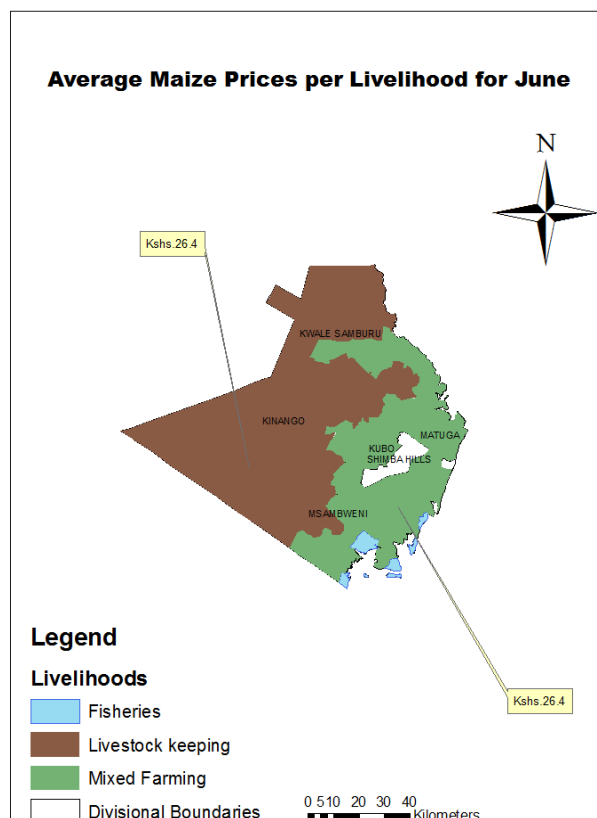
The livestock sales number for the month increased. This because households had to sell their livestock to cater for other household requirements

3.3 Crop prices

3.3.1 Maize prices

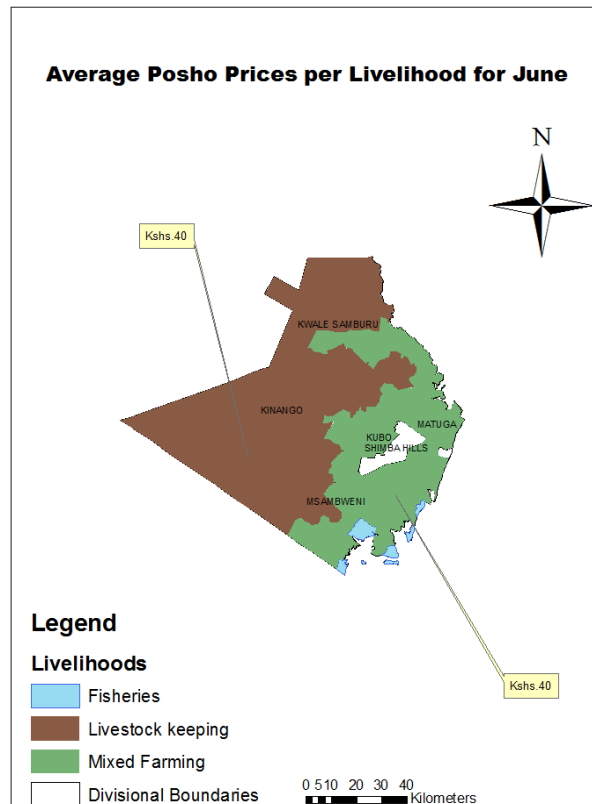
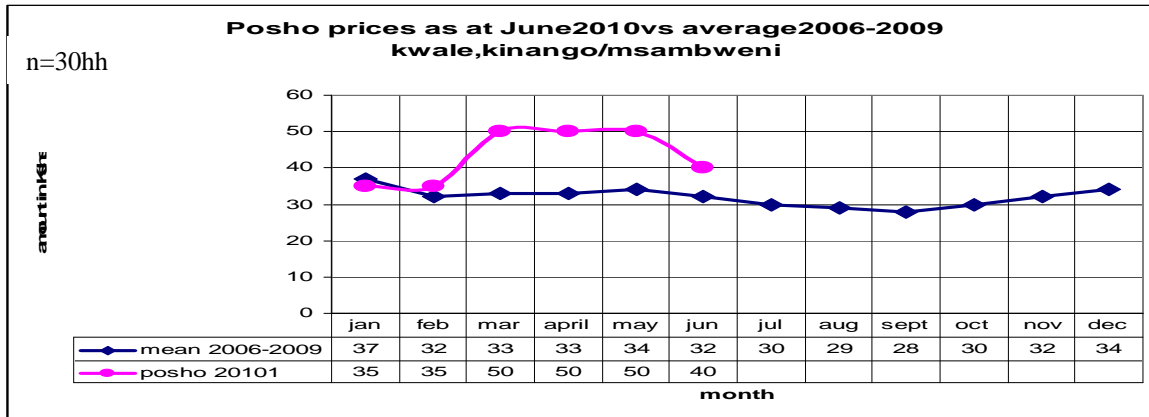


Maize prices slightly reduced to Kshs.29.6 from Kshs. 35.5. This is attributed by the in consumption of green maize available at the moment..



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3.3.2 Posho prices



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The average price of posho was Ksh40 reported in the month. The price is far above the mean price recorded in 2006-2009 of Kshs 30. The trend is likely to move downwards following the favourable environmental conditions.

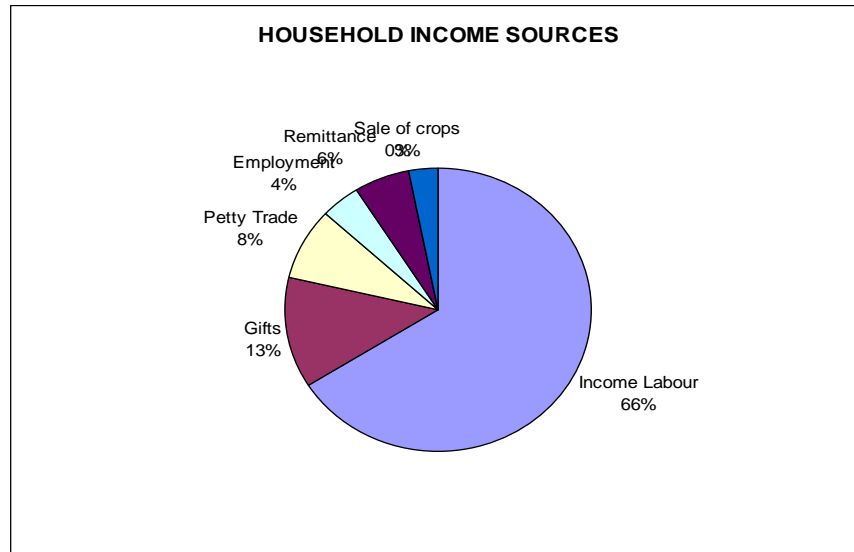
3.4 Crops income

There is still income from sale of main food crops. However there are some income from the sale oranges and Mangoes.

3.5 Livestock income

The livestock market is slowly getting back to its feet. However, most farmers are currently not selling their livestock because of the good condition of the livestock.

3.6 Other income



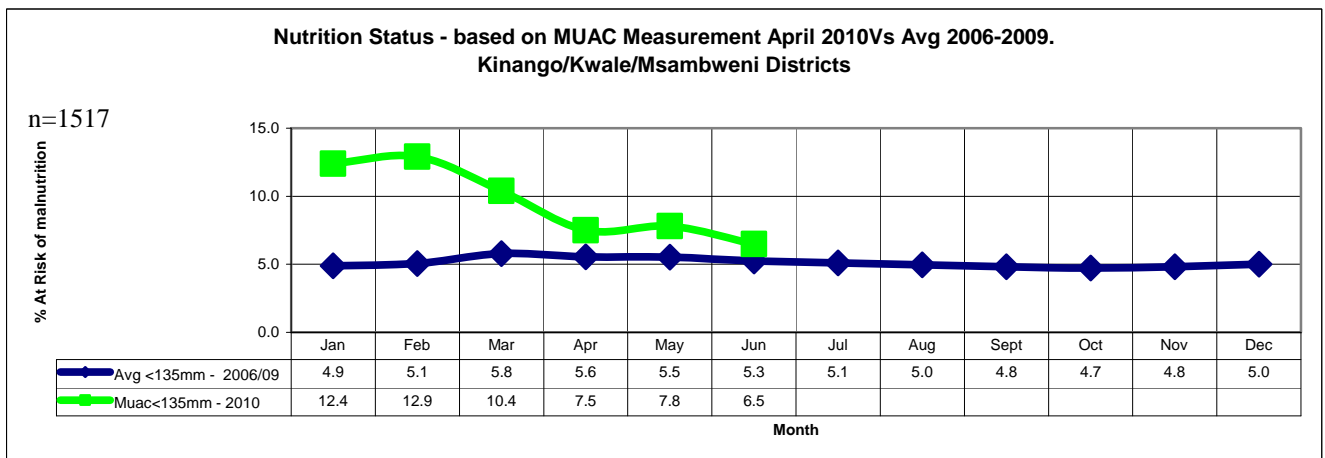
The district main source of income remains Casual labor at 66 %.

3.5 Implication on food security

The month reported an improvement in access for food for households as they were able to feed on the green maize.

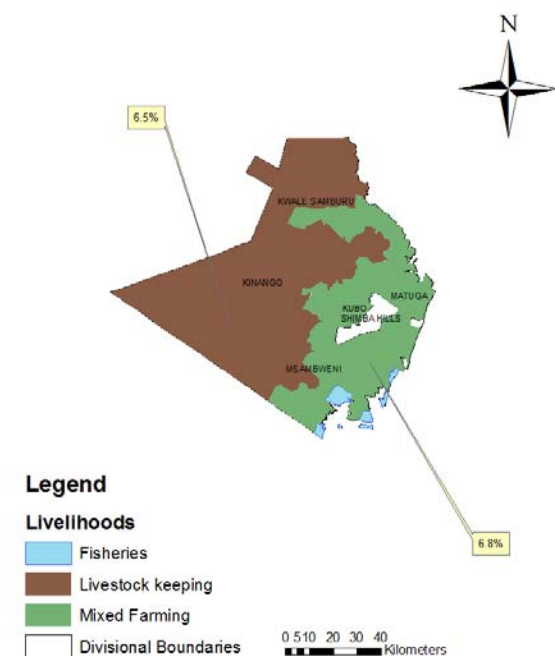
4.0 Human welfare indicators (Utilization of Food)

4.1 Nutrition status



There was improvement in the nutrition status of children below five years, with 6.5% rated at risk of malnutrition, down from 7.8% the previous month. There was an improvement in rates Vigurungani from 14.7% last month to 12.7% and Sega from 17.5% to 17.2%.

Average MUAC Percentage per Livelihood for June



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4.2 Human health

Cases of diarrhoea and malaria were still reported with the onset of the rains.

5.0 Coping strategies

Some of the coping strategies employed during the month included:

- Casual labour
- Charcoal burning
- Migration for labour
- Petty trade

Coping Strategy Index as at June 2010 Vs Reference Year 2009.

