



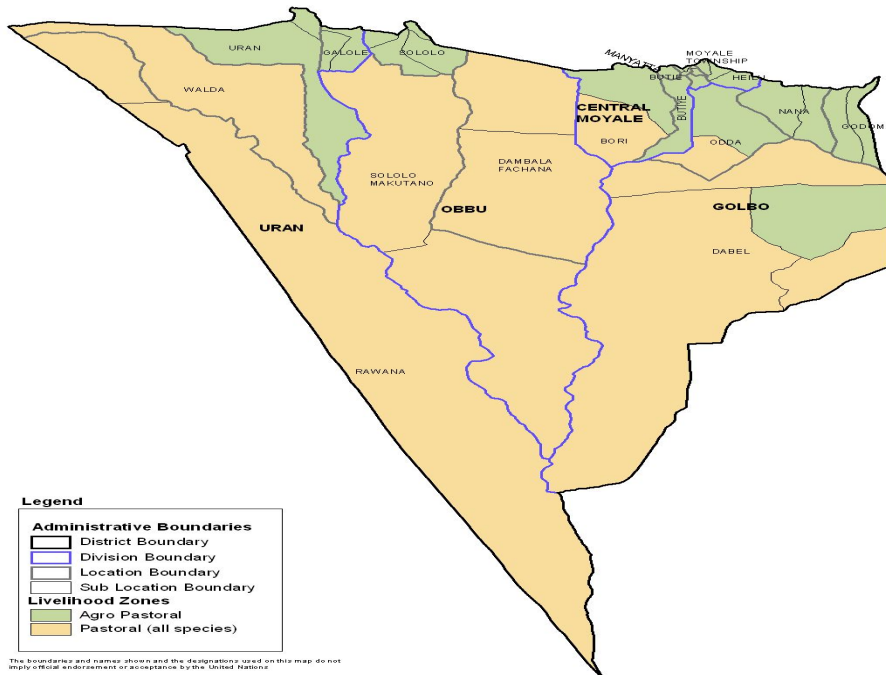
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN KENYA AND OTHER ARID LANDS
ARID LANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN, JUNE 2010

Moyale District

Warning Stages

MOYALE DISTRICT: LIVELIHOOD ZONES



Livelihood Zones	Stage	Trend
Pastoral Zones	Alert	Stable
Agro-Pastoral Zones	Alert	Slightly Improving
Casual Labour, Small Businesses	Alert	Improving
District	Alert	Stable

Seasonal calendar



Situation overview

- There was no rain during the month and roads destroyed in May are undergoing some repairs including gravelling and grading.
- Forage and water were still available in most part of the district.
- Livestock health and body condition was quite good.
- Milk production was also high with prices coming down.
- Maize prices remained the same as last month.
- Some beans, maize and other legumes planted earlier started to mature and being consumed

Current interventions

Non-food interventions

- Livestock vaccination took place in month of June between collaboration of ALRMP II and department of veterinary services
- Peace building and conflict prevention effort is on-going.

Food aid

Most centres received some relief food although the number targeted had been reduced.

Coping strategies by local communities

The community is enforcing the wet and dry period grazing deserves and has enlisted the district security committee to encourage the pastoralist from other district to move back to their mother district

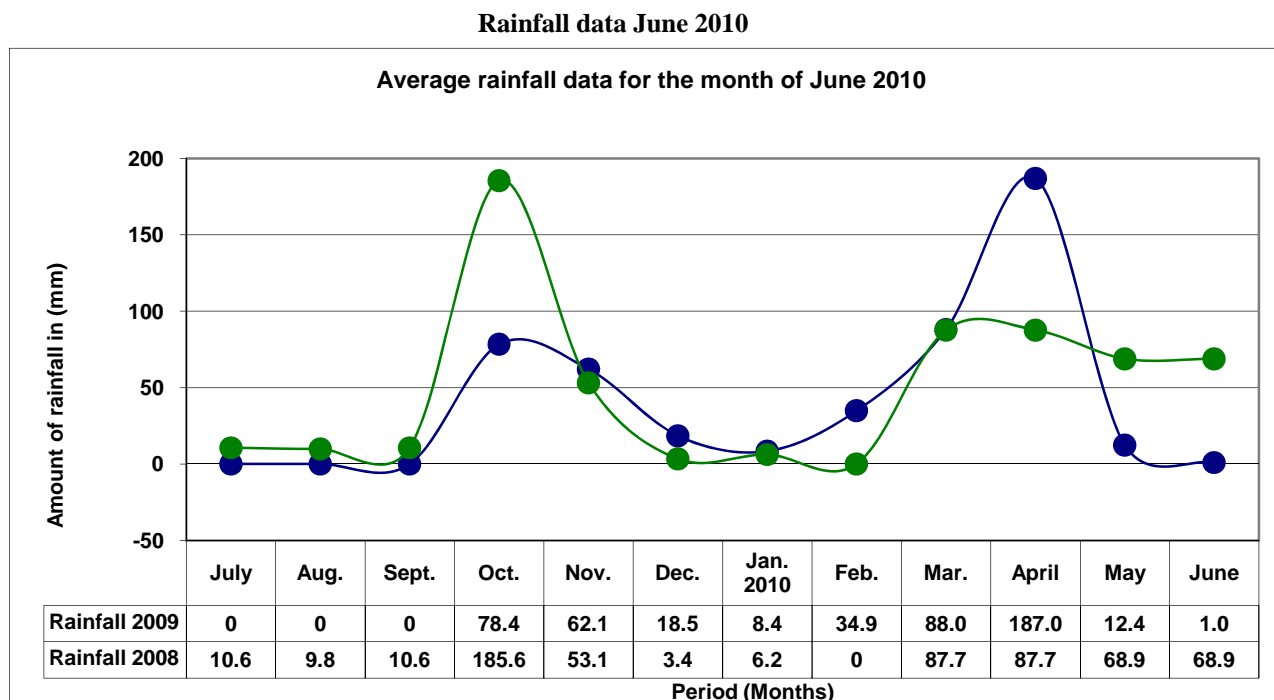
Recommendation to DSG and KFSM

Food for assets programme should continue to be supported during this coming period of recovery.

1.0. Environmental indicators (Stability)

1.1 Rainfall

The district received very minimal rainfall over the month.



1.2 Condition of natural vegetation and pasture

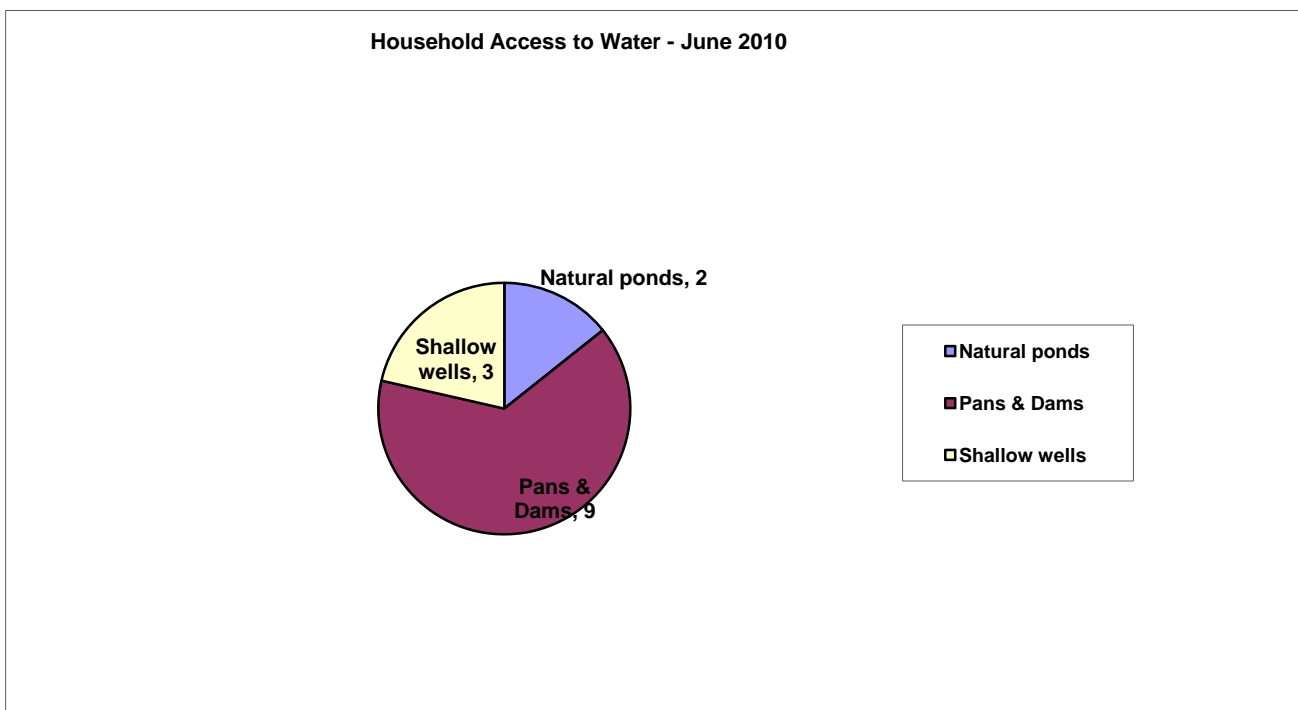
Forage growth had ceased new dry up slowly. However, pastures were still succulent and green especially the shrubs layer but the annual grasses are now drying up. Forage biomass is quite large and has reached maturity stage.

1.2.1 Distances to grazing areas

Average distance to grazing area was 11.1km from the boma. Still, the distance was within the normal range of 15km. This was normal for this month of the year.

1.3 Water sources and accessibility

Household distance to water was on average 5.1km. The distance was outside the normal range of 2.5km because people migrated with livestock to areas with enough grass. This is normal for this month of the year.



Dependency on underground water continued to reduce over the month.

1.4 Emerging issues

1.4.1 Increase in cases of Malaria

Many cases of malaria were reported in young children as a result of rains. Several cases of hospitalisation were reported at the general hospital and private hospitals of Moyale and Sololo. This trend remained like the previous month.

2.0. Rural economy indicators (Food availability)

2.1 Livestock production

Livestock production had improved due to improved condition.

2.1.1 Livestock body condition

All livestock species were in excellent body condition.

2.1.2 Livestock health and diseases

There were no reported cases of disease.

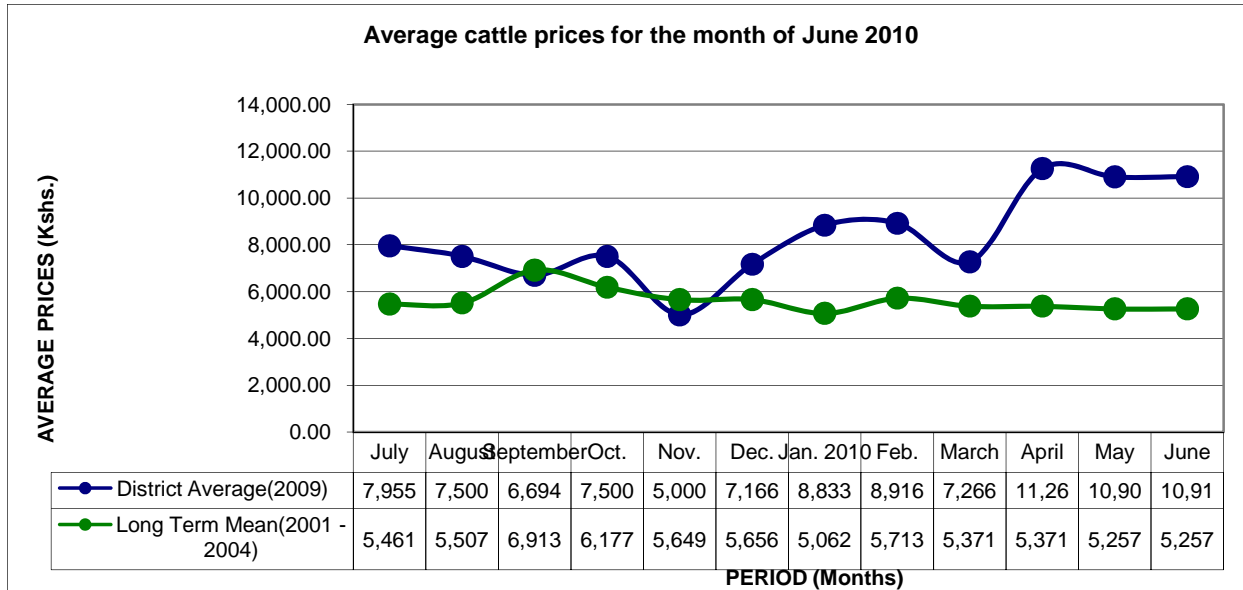
2.1.3 Milk production

Milk production was quite high, with prices lowering to Ksh10-15. Milk was also available to vulnerable members of the community for those with livestock.

3.0 Access to food

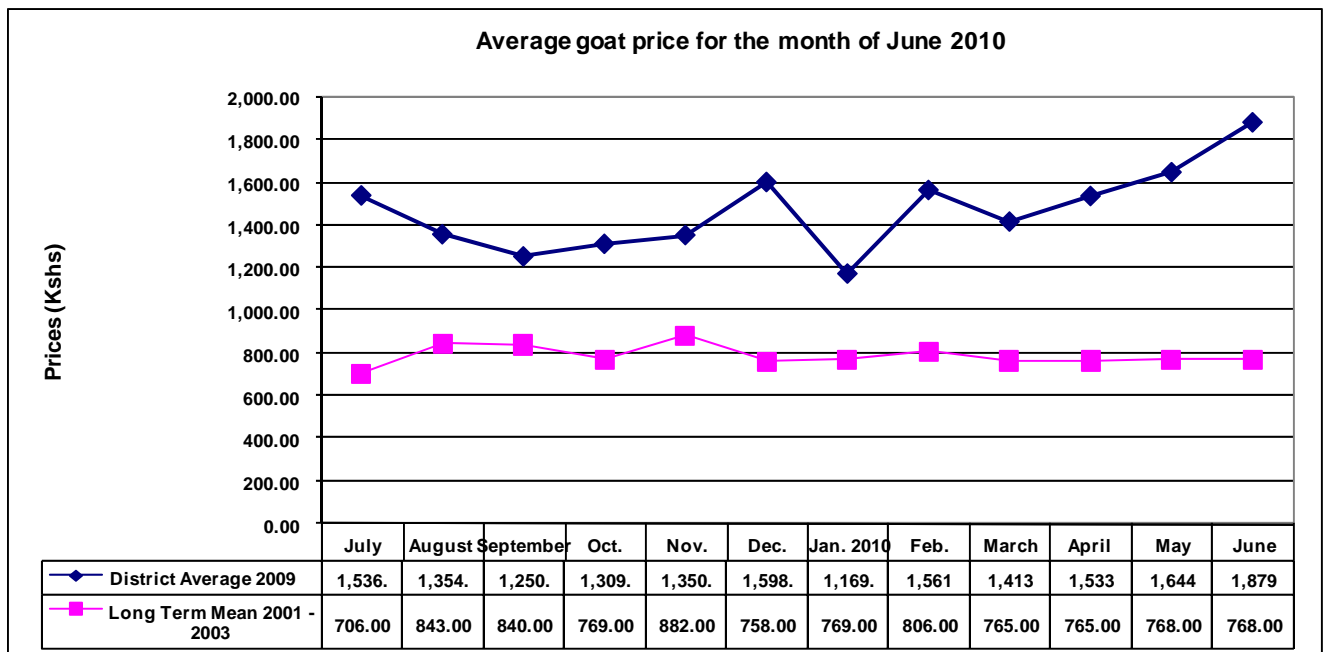
3.1 Livestock marketing

3.1.1 Cattle prices



Prices of cattle continued to improve and average price was Ksh10,911. Bulls traded at Ksh 25,000 on average at Moyale Livestock market.

3.1.2 Goats prices



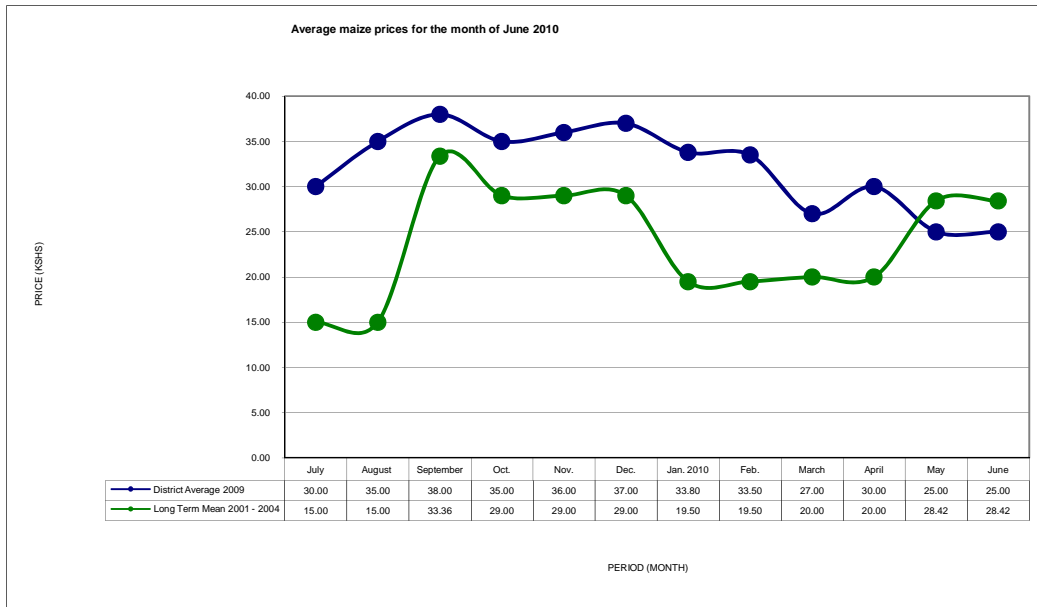
Prices of goats and sheep continued to rise all through the month. It rose from Ksh1,644.90 to Ksh1,879.

3.2 Camel prices

Camel price were also very high and a large bull sold at Ksh75,000. A culled female or young heifer fetched as high as Ksh 20,000.

3.3 Food prices

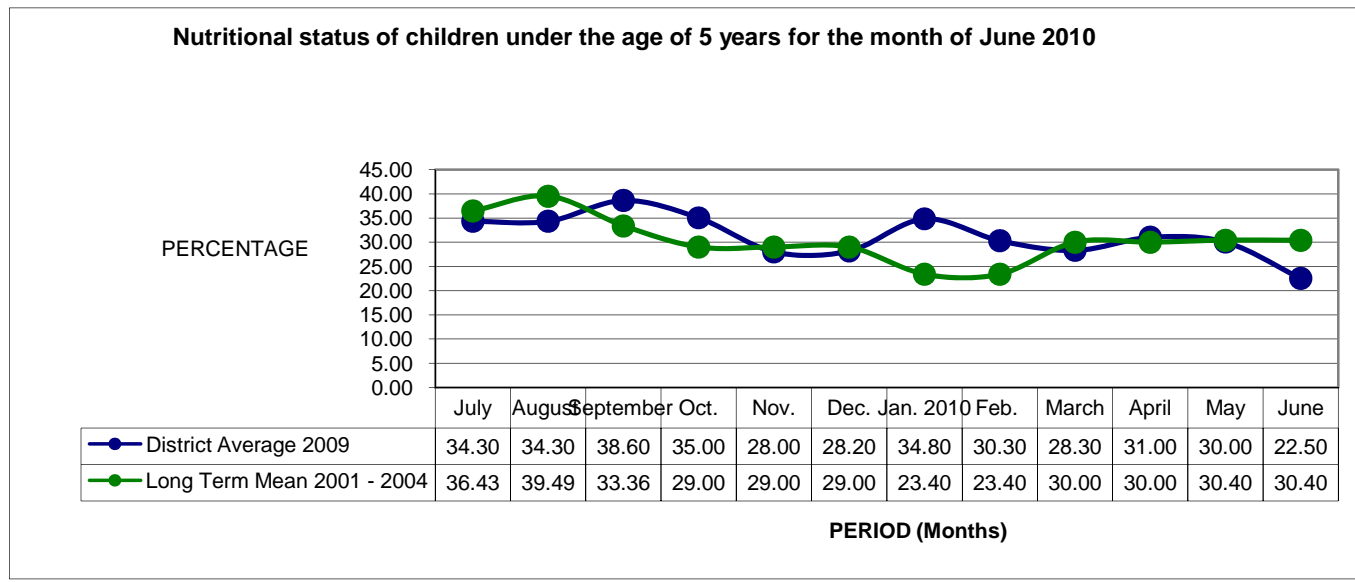
3.3.1 Maize prices



The average prices of maize were lower for the month and remained at Ksh25 per kilo. The reduction is as a result of green maize consumed by local communities and some expected harvest

4.0 Utilisation of food

4.1 Nutrition status



The nutrition status of children below five years trend seems to be reducing for the better for the last one month as a result of improved milk intake and availability of some green maize and some beans from farm. This might not last long as the dry and cold season of June – July sets in.

4.2 Human health

Cases of malaria and coughs were reported.

4.3 Flagged areas

- Mado Adhi, Dabel and Sololo Makutano are worst affected by malnutrition.
- Cases of malaria were in all sample areas of the.

5.0 Current interventions

Some relief food was being distributed in the district.

6.0 Recommendations to DSG and KFSM

- The Provincial Administration needs to assist the residents of the district to conserve their main pastureland by evicting the intruding pastoralist from North-eastern Province. Pastoralist in the two Districts have managed to preserve their resources through proper utilisation methods and formulated their grazing plans. This organised grazing formula has now been disrupted by opportunistic grazers from other areas. The outcome might be conflict and loss of livestock.
- The road in the District requires continue recarpeting by murrum and bridges and culverts needs repairing.
- Food supplements should be increased to reverse the worsening malnutrition status.

- The communities in the region, especially those in agro-pastoral area require much capacity building in matter of Natural Resource and Environmental protection to improve their resource base.
- Catchments destruction is rampant and needs to be discouraged as several streams and aquifers are getting dry.
- Increased mosquito nets and chemical sprays are required urgently to reduce accelerated cases of Malaria.
- Crop production by agro-pastoralist need to be encouraged as during good rains some harvest can be realised.