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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current food security phase classification for the County is Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3) in all the three livelihood zones, with exception of localized areas in northwestern parts which are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score reduced from 68.8 percent in November to 25.9 percent in December, indicating worsening food consumption at the household level. The household Economic approach outcome indicates percentages of very poor, poor and middle at 78 percent of households who are facing survival and livelihood protection deficits. The nutrition situation, especially for children is showing a worsening trend, with more than 25 percent of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC < 135 mm). This is mainly due to reduced milk production and consumption at household level. Resultantly, about 30 – 40 percent of the population are facing acute food insecurity and in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

There is limited availability of food stocks at household level that can last for less than a month due to below normal crop production, below normal milk production as a result of poor livestock body condition of livestock and mass outmigration of livestock, leaving very few livestock at household level for sale. Cereal and pulses are available in the markets but prices are high while household incomes are low. Most households have limited access to food from markets due to high food prices and limited purchasing power.

Water access has reduced due to low recharge level that increased distances to water sources from 7 km to 20 km, as well as low quality and quantity. The food preparation and hygiene in agro pastoral and pastoral zone is affected by water shortage and quality. The main drivers of food insecurity in the County are poor short rains performance and conflicts and insecurity related incidents.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Mandera County has an area of 26,470 square kilometers. There are six sub counties namely: Mandera East, Mandera North, Mandera South, Mandera West, Banissa and Lafey with total population of 711,117 persons (KNBS, 2016-projected). The County has three major livelihood zones that include Pastoral all species livelihood zone, Agro-pastoral livelihood zone and irrigated cropping zone with varied levels of populations across the zones (Figure 1).

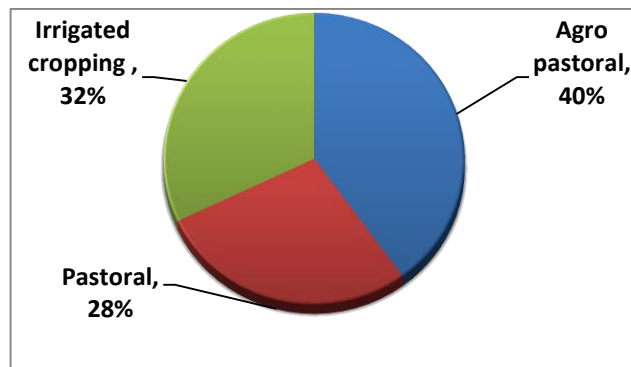


Figure 1. Population proportion per livelihood zone

1.2 Objectives and approach

The objective of the assessment was to determine how the 2016 short rains season had affected livelihoods and household food security, focusing on various sectors including agriculture, livestock, water, health and nutrition, education, markets and trade. The assessment made both immediate and long-term recommendations to improve the food and nutrition security of households in these areas.

The overall assessment processes and methodologies were coordinated and developed by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the County Steering Groups (CSGs). It included both use of primary data and secondary collected. Secondary data included livelihood zone baseline data, drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, price data and satellite imagery. Sectoral checklists were also used to collect information from various sectors within the County including agriculture, livestock, water, health and nutrition and education. Primary data collection included field transect drives where focus group discussions, community interviews and key informant interviews were held. The areas visited included: Irrigated livelihood zones (Khalalio, Hareri and Rhamu): Agro pastoral livelihood zones (Banisa, Ashabito and Ola) and Pastoral livelihood zones (Bambo, Simbir Fatuma and Kutulo). Field visits to health and education institutions to gather relevant information was also done. Visual inspection techniques were also used during transects drives to obtain qualitative information. After field visits, the CSG technical team prepared a report which was presented to the CSG. The findings and recommendations were provided at both the county and sub-county levels for planning purposes. The Food Security Integrated Phase Classification (IPC Version 2.0) was employed in classifying severity levels of food insecurity in different livelihood zones and sub counties.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains was delayed until the 1st week of November compared to third week of October normally. Most parts of the County received 50 – 90 percent of the normal rains (Figure 2). According to the livelihood zones, the Irrigated cropping zone received 50 to 75 percent of normal rainfall, Agro pastoral zone received below 75 percent while Pastoral livelihood zone received less than 75 percent except Southern part which received 110 to 125 percent of normal rain. Distribution of the rains was poor in both space and time, with cessation of rains being normal, during the first week of December.

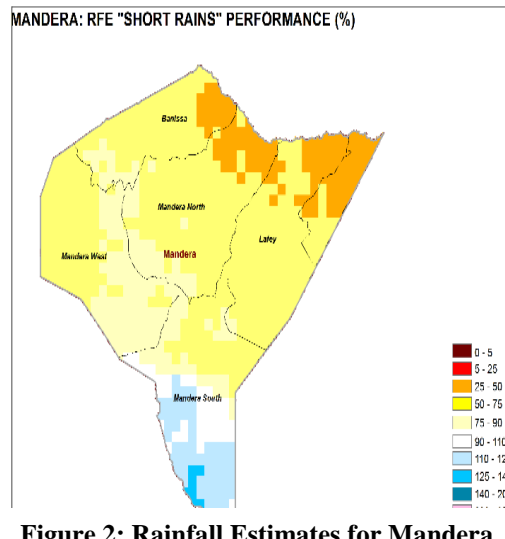


Figure 2: Rainfall Estimates for Mandera

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Resource based conflict was reported in Mandera South sub county bordering Wajir where four persons were injured. The Mandera Boji garse location has no water and they were displaced to Gutayu location. Another incidence happened in area bordering Mandera South and Mandera North sub counties where tension is still high. Terror incidence were also reported where unknown militia burnt several mobile network boosters along the Mandera -Wajir highway.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Food Availability

The hectares under maize, sorghum, and cowpeas production during the short rain season is lower compared to long term average in irrigated cropping zone while in agro pastoral zone, crops have wilted due to below normal rainfall. Famers in irrigated cropping zone are harvesting maize and cowpeas as fodder for their livestock. Current available maize stocks are likely to last less than one month.

The cattle and shoats body conditions is poor while camel have fair body condition in all livelihood zones. Milk production and consumption at household level has reduced in comparison to the last season. Milk prices were high over the seasons while livestock prices are below long term average. These has resulted into limited food availability.

3.1.1 Crops Production

Maize, sorghum and cowpeas are the major crops grown under rain fed agricultural production while cowpeas, maize, fruits such as pawpaw, banana and vegetables such as kales, tomatoes, and onions are mainly grown under irrigated agriculture. Sorghum contributes about 70 percent to cash income and food in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. Onions and banana contributes 25 and 30percent to cash income respectively while 85 percent of cash income is contributed by maize in irrigated cropping livelihood zone.

Rain-fed Crop Production

The hectares under maize during the short rain season was 55 percent of the long term average,

with projected production being 69 percent of the long term (Table 1) average. Area under sorghum was 60 percent of the long-term average with production expected to be 60 percent of the long term average as well. Area planted with cowpeas was 55 percent of the average and projected production expected to be 55 percent of average as well.

Table 1: Area planted under rain-fed production of three major crops

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	149	269	3141	4533
2.Sorghum	192	322	5332	8943
3.Cow peas	88	160	2443	4415

The variation in area planted and projected production was attributed to sensitization of farmers on depressed rains in line with weather forecasts reports. Most farmers kept off from their farm and very few farmers prepared their land for planting. The below average seasonal production was attributed to below normal, and inadequate rainfall which resulted in wilting of crops. Other contributing factors were poor agronomic practices (late planting), and inadequate or unavailability of certified seeds.

Irrigated Crop Production

Under irrigated cropping livelihood zone, area under maize was 54 percent of the long term average, while projected seasonal production consequently was 54 percent of the long term average seasonal production. The area planted with cowpeas was 62 percent of the average while production was compared to long term average area cultivated while seasonal cow peas production was lower 55 percent compared to long term average production.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	176	327	3714	6902
2. Cowpeas.	112	180	2749	4999

Variation in area planted was due to floods that delayed land preparations as it stayed long on farms (45 days). Majority of farmers did not prepare their land for crop production. This is also coupled with the terror threats that reduced farmer and extension staff mobility to farms and irrigation schemes sites. Variation in seasonal production is attributed to flood destruction of crops for the farmers who planted early, inadequate supplies of certified seeds and other inputs for proper land preparation and replanting of farms after floods. Pest and disease infestation also increased during and after flooding. Harvesting of cowpeas and maize as fodder before maturity is also another factor which also contributed to variation in seasonal production.

Maize Stocks

Stocks held by all the actors in the county are below long term averages stocks. The stocks held by millers, traders, households and National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) were below long term average stocks by 54percent, 44percent, 37percent, and 24percent respectively. The variation was attributed to insecurity threats which interfered with cross boarder supplies and supplies from Moyale and Nairobi, stoppage of general food aid supplies and poor seasonal harvests. This will lead to decline in food stocks thus affecting food availability at household level.

Table 3: Maize stock in the County

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	353	964
Traders	776	1775
Millers	30	56
NCPB	1560	8450
MCG Stores	0	0
Total	2719	11245

3.1.2 Livestock Production

Camel, cattle, goats, and sheep are the major livestock in the county. Livestock production contributes 52 percent, 10 percent, and 60 percent of cash income in the Agro pastoral, pastoral, and irrigated livelihood zones. Livestock production contributes 80percent to food income respectively.

Pasture and Browse condition

Pasture and browse condition in the entire county is poor across all livelihood zones (Table 4). This condition is expected to deteriorate further as no rains are expected until the onset of the long rains.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture		Browse	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Irrigated	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Agro-pastoral	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair
Pastoral	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair

Livestock body condition

The cattle and shoats body conditions is poor while camel have fair body condition in all livelihood zones. This is not normal at this time of the year (Table 5). The condition was attributed to below normal rainfall. The body condition is expected to deteriorate further due to depletion of pasture in the entire County.

Table 5: Livestock body condition by livelihood

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral all species	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
Agro pastoral	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
Irrigated cropping	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Good

Milk production, consumption and prices

Milk production is poor in the County and this is attributed to depleted pasture and longer trekking distances that livestock have to cover. Consumption at household level has also reduced in comparison to the last season. Milk prices were high over the seasons (Table 6).

Table 6: Milk production, consumption and prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/Household		Milk consumption (Litres)/Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litres	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral all species	1	2-3	1	2	100	60
Agro pastoral	1	2-3	1	2	100	50
Irrigated cropping	1	2	1	2	100	60

Birth rates and Tropical Livestock Units

The birth rates were below normal for all livestock types across the livelihood zones. Some abortions were also reported for camels, but are minimal levels. The TLUs are also marginally below the normal levels, though previous two-good consecutive season helped stabilize TLUs at the household level (Table 7).

Table 7: Average TLUs at household level

Livelihood zone	Average TLUs/Household	
	Current	Normal
Pastoral all species	45	60
Agro pastoral	12	15
Irrigated cropping	22	25

Migration

Livestock migration is observed within and also out of the county to Somalia and Ethiopia. Livestock are mainly migrating from the pasture and water stressed pastoral zones on the eastern parts of the county towards the agro pastoral zones on the west and north western parts of the county bordering Wajir. Migration out of the county at this time is considered abnormal since it has just occurred after the below normal short rains of October, November and December 2016.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Livestock diseases that are endemic in the area include Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP), sheep and goat pox and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP). The mysterious disease which killed many cattle around Fincharo, Qalanqalesa, Kutayu and Boji Garse is still

being reported. There is no new outbreak cases reported but deaths are increasing due to these endemic diseases. The poor body condition, poor nutrition, increased trekking distances to water and pasture is making the already weak livestock susceptible to diseases and deaths, though currently mortalities still stand at around five percent, but expected to increase. Regional Pastoral livestock resilience project (RPLRP) carried out mass vaccination in the month of December 2016 against PPR in goats and sheep county wide.

Water for Livestock

Currently the main water sources for the livestock in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones are the boreholes, and River Daua for the irrigated cropping zone. River Daua is likely to dry up in month of February hence putting much pressure on the existing boreholes. Normally during such time of the season, livestock rely mainly on dams and earth pans for water, but most earth pans are already dry.

The current livestock trekking distance ranges from 10 – 20 kilometers compared to the normal distance of 5 – 8 kilometers in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones.

Table 8: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources of water for livestock		Return trekking distances (Km)		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral all species	boreholes	Not Normal	15	8	0.5	1	Cattle-after two days	Cattle-after one day
							Sheep/Goat-after one day	Daily
Agro pastoral	Borehole, water pan.	Normal	10	5	0.5	2	For all species after two day	Not Normal
Irrigated livelihood zone	Hand dug wells, boreholes and Lake Turkana	Normal	8	5	0.5	2	For all species after one day	Normal

3.2 Access

Low price of livestock coupled with high food prices has resulted to lower purchasing power for pastoral households. These has limited food access at household level. The low recharge level on open water sources has increased distances to water sources, resulting in reduced water consumption at household level. There is increased waiting time at the water sources as people are concentrated in the few remaining pans and operational boreholes.

3.2.1 Markets

Mandera town market is the main market in the County. Other markets are, Rhamu, Banissa, Takaba, Lafey and Elwak. Major commodities, agricultural and livestock products traded are maize, rice, sugar beans, milk, meat, camel, cattle, and goats. Major sources of supplies to this markets are cross-border trade from Somalia, Ethiopia and Nairobi respectively. There was disruption of supply volumes to this markets during the period under review due to insecurity along the border which interfered with movements of goods and livestock. Cross border insecurity along

Somali-Kenya border affected Mandera main market, Elwak, Lafey and Rhamu. Supplies to Takaba, Banissa, and Elwak were also interfered with due to impassibility of roads.

Maize Prices

The January 2017 maize prices are generally above the long-term averages (LTA) and 2016 prices (Figure 3). Maize prices have increased in the month of January as there was minimal harvest during the short rains (wilting of crops in agro pastoral zone and farmers in the irrigated cropping zone planting pasture seeds to save their livestock during the current drought). Disruption of supply routes into the County due to insecurity also hampered supplies.

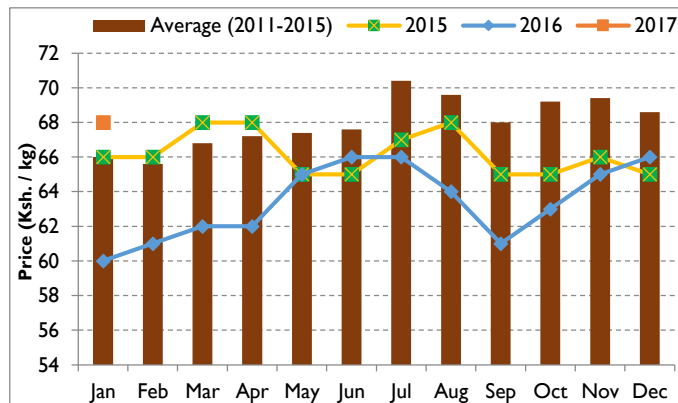


Figure 3: Maize prices in Mandera

Goat Prices

Goat prices are on a declining trend as from August to January 2017 (Figure 4). This is attributed to poor body condition due to depleted pasture in the entire County and the low demand in the markets. The current prices were up to 22 percent below LTA and are expected to continue declining further as forage and water stress persist.

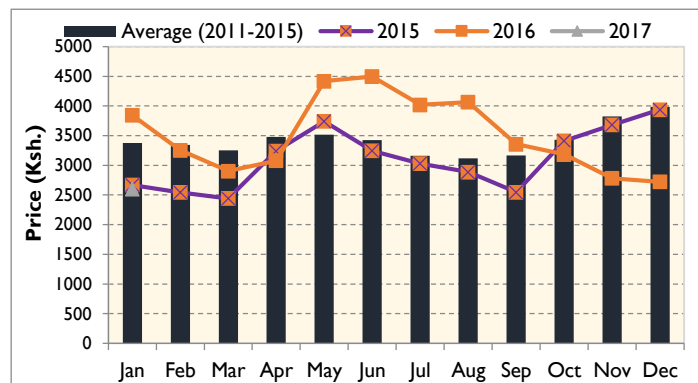


Figure 4: Goat prices in Mandera

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

The terms of trade (ToT) have been on a declining trend from October 2016 through January 2017. In January 2017, sale of a goat would buy a pastoral household 38 kg of maize, compared to an average of 51 kg of maize, implying a decline of about 26 percent below the LTA. This is attributed to declining prices of goats and increase in maize prices. The ToT is expected to deteriorate further as the dry spell continues. The unfavorable ToT have reduced households purchasing ability and food access and availability.

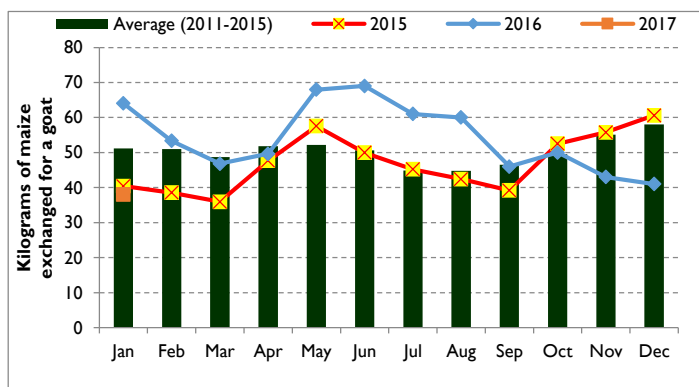


Figure 5: Terms of trade in Mandera

3.2.3 Water access and availability

Currently, all ground water sources including the 103 Boreholes of the 104 Boreholes in the County are operational. None of the close to 197 “Berkads” within the County are operational as these have already been depleted. Between 50-60percent of all Earth Pans and dams in the County have dried up. The average return distance to water source is currently 15-20 km compared to normal of 5-10 km. The current average waiting time at water source is above normal across all the sub counties except Mandera East. The current average cost of water is Ksh 5- 10 per 20 lts jerrican compared to normal of Ksh 2-5.

Table 9: Water availability and accessibility

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water		Distance to for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Kshs./20litres)		Waiting Time at Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected duration of water availability in current water sources (months) ²
	Normal	Current	Normal ³	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	
Lafey	B/holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	10-20	2-5	5-10	10-30	30-60	50	30	1-3
Banissa	B/holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	15-20	2-5	5-10	15-30	30-90	50	30	1-2
Mandera East	B/Holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	8-15	2-5	2-5	10-30	30-60	50	50	1-2
Mandera North	B/holes, pans, river	b/holes, pans, river	5-10	10-20	2-5	5-10	10-30	30-90	50	30	1-2
Mandera South	B/holes, earth pans	B/holes, earth pans	5-10	15-20	2-5	2-5	10-30	30-60	50	30	1-2
Mandera west	B/holes, earth pans	B/holes, earth pans	5-10	15-20	2-5	5-10	15-30	30-60	50	30	1-2

² For water pans and rivers

³

3.2.4 Food Consumption

According to NDMA data for December 2016, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score reduced from 68.8 percent in November to 25.9 percent in December, indicating worsening food consumption at the household level.

3.2.5 Coping strategy

According to NDMA data for December 2016, the coping strategy index in December 2016 was 21 compared to 12.5 in November 2016, implying increased used of consumption based coping mechanisms by most pastoral households.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity patterns

There was a total reduction in all morbidity cases for the children of under-five and the general population during the period of July to December 2016 (Table 10). The main causes of morbidity for under five remained the same when compared to previous season.

Table 10: Morbidity cases for children under five and general population

Reported Morbidity cases for children under five				Reported Morbidity cases for General Population			
Disease	July-December 2015	July-December 2016	percent Change	Disease	July-Dec 2015	Jul-Dec 2016	percent Change
Malaria	2820	532		Malaria	3578	1951	
URTI	23807	16449		URTI	25238	19252	
Diarrhea	13393	10392		Diarrhea	6959	5587	
Pneumonia	7097	70999		Pneumonia	8133	8263	
Skin Disease	5370	4653		Skin Disease	7757	5441	

Epidemic prone diseases

Diarrhea was the leading epidemic diseases during the period of July to December 2016. Other epidemic diseases that were reported include Dysentery and Malaria. There was no Measles and Cholera outbreaks during the period of interest. A total 31444 cases were reported in July to December 2015 compared to 11247 in same period in 2016, indicating reduction in the number of cases recorded in all Sub Counties.

Table 11: Epidemic diseases

Epidemic	July–December 2015		July –December 2016	
	No of cases	Reported Deaths	No of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	11	0	0	0
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	1116	0	323	0
Diarrhea	20352	0	10392	0
Malaria	9965	0	532	0
Total	31444	0	11247	0

Immunization Coverage

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child (FIC) in the county reduced from 27.9 percent in July- December 2015 to 24.6 percent in July- December 2016. This low coverage was attributed to low out reaches services, lack of immunization facilities and staff turnover due to insecurity and most of the facilities not having cold chains.

Table 12: Percentage immunization coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the district Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the district Source DHIS MOH 710
July to Dec 2016	24.6percent	1. OPV 1 33.2percent 2. OPV 3 29.2percent 3. Measles 23.8percent (MOH 710) source
July to Dec 2015	27.0percent	1. OPV 1 38.8percent 2. OPV 3 33.3percent 3. Measles 28.6percent

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage of Vitamin A supplementation for children one to five years has increased from 8.7 percent in July- December 2015 to 14.3 percent in July- Dec 2016 (Table 13). This was attributed to measles campaigns that were conducted.

Table 13: Percentage Vitamin A supplementation

percent Children < 12 months who received Vit A (DHIS 710)		percent Children 1 to 5 years' old who received Vit A (DHIS 710)		percent Children 12-59 Twice (Survey)	
July –Dec 2015	July –Dec 2016	July-Dec 2015	July-Dece2016	JULY -DEC 2015	JULY –DEC 2016
		8.7percent	14.3percent	-	-

Table 14 shows detailed data on Vitamin A supplementation over the last three years.

Table 14: Vitamin A supplementation from 2014 – 16

Year	Children less than one-year-old		Children 1 to 5 years old		Children 6-11 months	Children 12 to 59 months
	Received vitamin A supplementation Source> DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Total Population	Received vitamin A supplementation Source> DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Total Population	Proportion of children Received Vit A supplementation in the last 6 months Source Nutrition Survey	Proportion of children Received Vit A supplementation in the last 6 months Source Nutrition Survey
July to December 2014	6880	16803	11547	134422	-	-
July to December 2015	10924	17313	16883	138501	-	-
January to June 2016	6090	17835	14700	142677		

3.3.2 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition measured by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC < 135 mm) increased to 26.3 percent in December 2016 from 21.3 percent in July 2016 (Figure 6). The MUAC levels are on increasing trends due to below normal milk production and consumption, poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices, poor caring and poor feeding practices. The numbers of meals currently consumed by households are one to two meals per day which is normal.

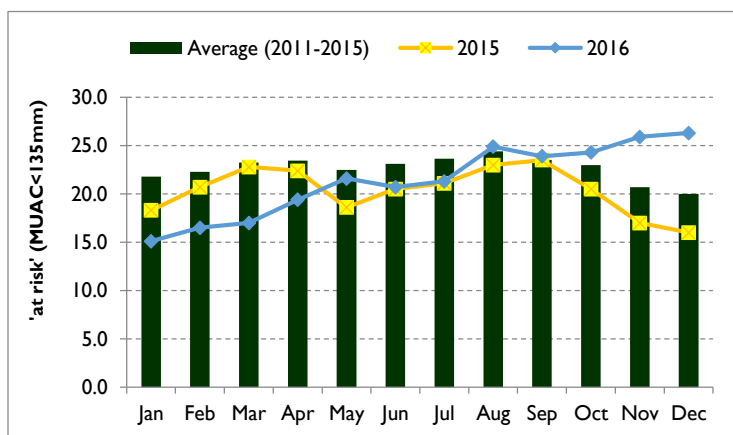


Figure 6: Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition

3.3.3 Sanitation and Hygiene

At the moment water treatment chemicals are largely not available at the household level and are not widely used even in normal times mainly due to unavailability. The use of household water purification chemicals is widely accepted by the households.

A few households in major centres use chlorine obtained from the Water department stores, while some enlightened individuals buy aqua tabs, Purr or Water guard. Mothers who regularly visit health facilities and have received health education boil water for infants under three years.

Generally, the local community being also predominantly of the Muslim faith use water based toilet hygiene practices. However, most mothers do not really observe high levels hygiene in the

handling of food. The standard traditional practice is that people eat together and wash or rinse their hands with water before and after eating. There is thought to be a more profound relationship between the current prevalence of water borne diseases and poor sanitation (especially the problem of open defecation). The relationship of the water borne incidences to personal hygiene exists in lesser context. The contamination of water sources and poor household hygiene especially related to food handling could also be significantly contributing to the incidences of water borne diseases.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 15 depict the trend of key food security indicators over the last six months, from July 2016 to February 2017.

Table 15: Food security trends in for Mandera County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
percent of maize stocks held by households (Agro-pastoral)	1month	Less than a month
Livestock body condition	Fair	poor
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	30	20
Price of maize (per kg)	65	66
Distance to grazing	20	14
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	69	42
Coping strategy index	19	21
Food consumption score	Poor-2.6percent Borderline-5.6percent Acceptable-91.8percent	Poor-36.2percent Borderline-37.9percent Acceptable-25.9percent

3.5 Education

Enrolment and attendance in schools has generally gone down in the county. The main reasons for this include the lack of School Meal Programme and dropping off for children due to current drought, as some migrate with their parents, while others shift to child labor, while still some parents are unable to pay school fees preferring to spend on food. 80 percent of schools in Mandera North, Banisa and Takaba sub Counties have no water and are under water trucking.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- The Long rains of April to May are most likely to be below normal according to preliminary weather focus.
- Conflict over resources are likely to increase as pasture and water are declining.
- Food prices are likely to increase during the dry season as demand increases and supply reduces.
- Milk production is likely to decline further due to poor livestock body condition.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the February to April

Below normal rainfall performance has led to depletion of pasture and browse resulting to poor body condition, decline in milk production and consumption, poor livestock markets, and low crop production. Cumulatively, all these factors are likely to result in increased food insecurity for the next three months. Water and Milk availability will reduce and will worsen nutritional and hygiene

conditions at household level. Due to depleted rangeland resources, livestock mortalities are likely to be on the rise, due to starvation and dehydration, and long trekking distances to water points.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for May to July 2017

After onset of long rains, pasture regeneration and water situation is expected to improve although the rainfall expected is to be below average will moderately improve these rangeland resources. Livestock body condition will slightly improve, for a short time before starting to deteriorate again. Water availability and accessibility is expected to improve but only marginally. Household food insecurity is expected to continue worsening.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

Based on the above food security outcome indicators the county is classified as Crisis phase (IPC Phase 3), but localized areas especially towards Mandera West are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.2 Summarized Finding

The food security situation has worsened in all the livelihood zones in the County and the situation is expected to continue. This will be compounded by the predicted below normal long rains season. Factors to be monitored closely in the coming months with view of mitigating the impact on time include livestock deaths, livestock body condition, distance to water sources and waiting time, increased food prices and low purchasing power, malnutrition rates and resource based conflict. .

5.1.3 Sub-county ranking

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in the sub counties	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1.	Mandera east	132,770	55-60	Food aid/Cash transfers
2	Lafey	77,485	55-60	Food aid/Cash transfers
3.	Mandera south	181,417	55-60	Food aid/Cash transfers
4.	Mandera north	69,757	50-55	Food aid/Cash transfers
5.	Banissa	109587	50-55	Food aid/Cash transfers
6.	Mandera west	112101	50-55	Food aid/Cash transfers
Total		711,117	50-55	

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame (Months)	Implementation Status (percent of completion)
Water								
Central / Agro-pastoral	Rehabilitation of Rural W/Supplies	Shafshafey - Kamor	46,000	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	40,000,000	5	75percent
	Water Trucking	Mandera town	13,000	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	1,500,000	3.5	10percent
Khalalio/ Agro-pastoral	Rehabilitation of Rural W/Supplies	Khalalio, Gududiya	16,600	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	15,800,000	5	100percent
Hareri/ Agro-pastoral	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Qumbiso, Serohindi	10,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	23,000,000	5	100percent
	Water Trucking	Qumbiso	21,200	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	200,000	3.5	10percent complete
Arabia / Pastoral	Water Trucking	Odha	5,120	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	200,000	3.5	10percent complete
	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Odha,	5,120	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic &	11,000,000	5	100percent

					livestock needs			
Rhamu Dimtu	Rehabilitation of Rural W/Supplies	Rhamu Dimtu	16,000	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	14,000,000	5	95percent
	Water Trucking	Harari, Deg Marer, Garse, Bur John	13,000	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	1,500,000	3.5	10percent
Ashabito	Rehabilitation of Rural W/Supplies	Darab Adadi, Ashabito	16,600	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	13,800,000	5	90percent
	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Ogorwein, Sarman, Kobamdaqa	10,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	36,000,000	5	50percent
	Construction of 20,000M3 Earth Pan	Dayday	3,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	12,000,000	0	70percent complete
	Water Trucking	Ogorwein, Sakira, Gofa, Lanqura, Sarman, Korma Adow, Qurdubo	21,200	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	3,200,000	3.5	10percent complete
Rhamu	Water Trucking	Jabi1,2,3, Hawara, Waldiri, Shangala, Issack Kora,	23,120	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for	6,000,000	3.5	10percent complete

		Towfiq, Barwako, Rhamu IDPs			domestic needs			
	Rehabilitation of W/Supplies	Rhamu	42,600	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	16,000,000	5	70percent

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame (Months)	Implementation Status (percent of completion)
Malkamari / Agro-pastoral	Rehabilitation of UGTs	Malkamari & Malka Ruqa	11,800	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	5,800,000	0	100percent
	Construction of Earth Pans	Tarbey	6,400	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	11,800,000	0	100percent
	Water Trucking	Malka Ruqa, Doomal, Guba, Tarbey, Muradelo	11,000	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	2,000,000	3.5	10percent
Banisa / Agro-pastoral	Rehabilitation of RWSs	Banisa	20,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	30,000,000	5	65percent
	Construction of Earth Pans	Merille, Dherkale, Qotqot, Har Dawa	21,200	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	132,000,000	0	100percent complete
Kiliwehiri / Pastoral	Construction of Earth Pans	Kiliwehiri,	11,800	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	32,000,000	0	100percent complete
	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Kiliwehiri,	11,800	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to	12,000,000	0	100percent complete

					water for domestic needs			
Takaba/ pastoral	Construction of Darwed – Takaba Water Supply	Darwed, Lag Sure, Affalo, Takaba & Bulla Mpya	56,800	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	98,000,000	2	100percent
	Water Trucking	6 Sites	41,000	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	1,200,000	3.5	10percent
Dandu/ pastoral	Water Trucking	8 Sites	34,800	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	1,600,000	3.5	10percent
Kutulo/ pastoral	Drilling & Pump- Testing of Boreholes	Makutano , Woritho	13,800	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	9,000,000	2	100percent
Elwak/ Pastoral	Drilling & Pump- Testing of Boreholes	Nyatta Alio	4,800	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	4,600,000	2	100percent
Wargadud / pastoral	Drilling & Pump- Testing of Boreholes	Aba Bosone, Tuuli	14,200	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic needs	9,000,000	2	100percent
Shimbir Fatuma/ pastoral	Drilling & Pump- Testing of Boreholes	Gode	6,700	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic needs	4,700,000	2	100percent
Lafey	Rehabilitatio n of Rural W/Supplies	Alungu, Lafey & Kamor Liban	26,000	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	33,000,000	5	65percent
	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Lafey	14,000	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	12,000,000	5	100percent
Fino	Rehabilitatio n of Rural W/Supplies	Fino	9,600	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	9,000,000	5	100percent

	Drilling & equipping of Boreholes	Fino	9,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	12,000,000	5	100percent
	Construction of 60,000M3 Earth Pan	Fino	9,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	40,000,000	0	100percent complete
	Construction of 20,000M3 Earth Pan	Sheikh Barrow	3,200	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	13,000,000	0	100percent complete
Waranqara	Construction of 30,000M3 Earth Pans	Kabo & Waranqara	13,120	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	35,000,000	0	100percent complete
Libihia	Construction of Sala 2 Rural W/Supply	Sala-2	2,600	Mandera County Government	Improved accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	11,000,000	5	70percent
	Drilling & equipping of Borehole	Sala-1	8,600	Mandera County Government	Improved availability & accessibility to water for domestic & livestock needs	9,000,000	5	100percent

5.3 Recommended Intervention

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water sector							
All sub-counties	Water trucking	All sub-counties	180000	Mandera County Government	25,000,000	Nil	January-April 2017
All sub-counties	Repair of break-downs and purchase of fast-moving spare parts	All sub-counties	140000	Mandera County Government	15,000,000	Nil	Continuous

All sub-counties	Provision of fuel subsidy to strategic livestock boreholes	All sub-counties	240,000	Mandera County Government	5,000,000	Nil	January-March 2017
three sub-counties	Purchase of stand by generator set	3 sub counties(Mandera East, South and North)	7500	Mandera County Government and other partners	8,000,000	Nil	January-March 2017
Education sector							
Entire County	School meals programme	All the schools in the sub counties affected	all	WFP, GOK, County Government, National Government, NGOs			
12 schools (2 per sub county)	Food for fees	Selected Schools with most vulnerable population	1200	NDMA	4,000,000		January-April 2017
Livestock							
All sub Counties	Offtake/destocking	Entire County	150,000	Department of livestock Production/TCG/National government	117M	30M	Jan-June 2017