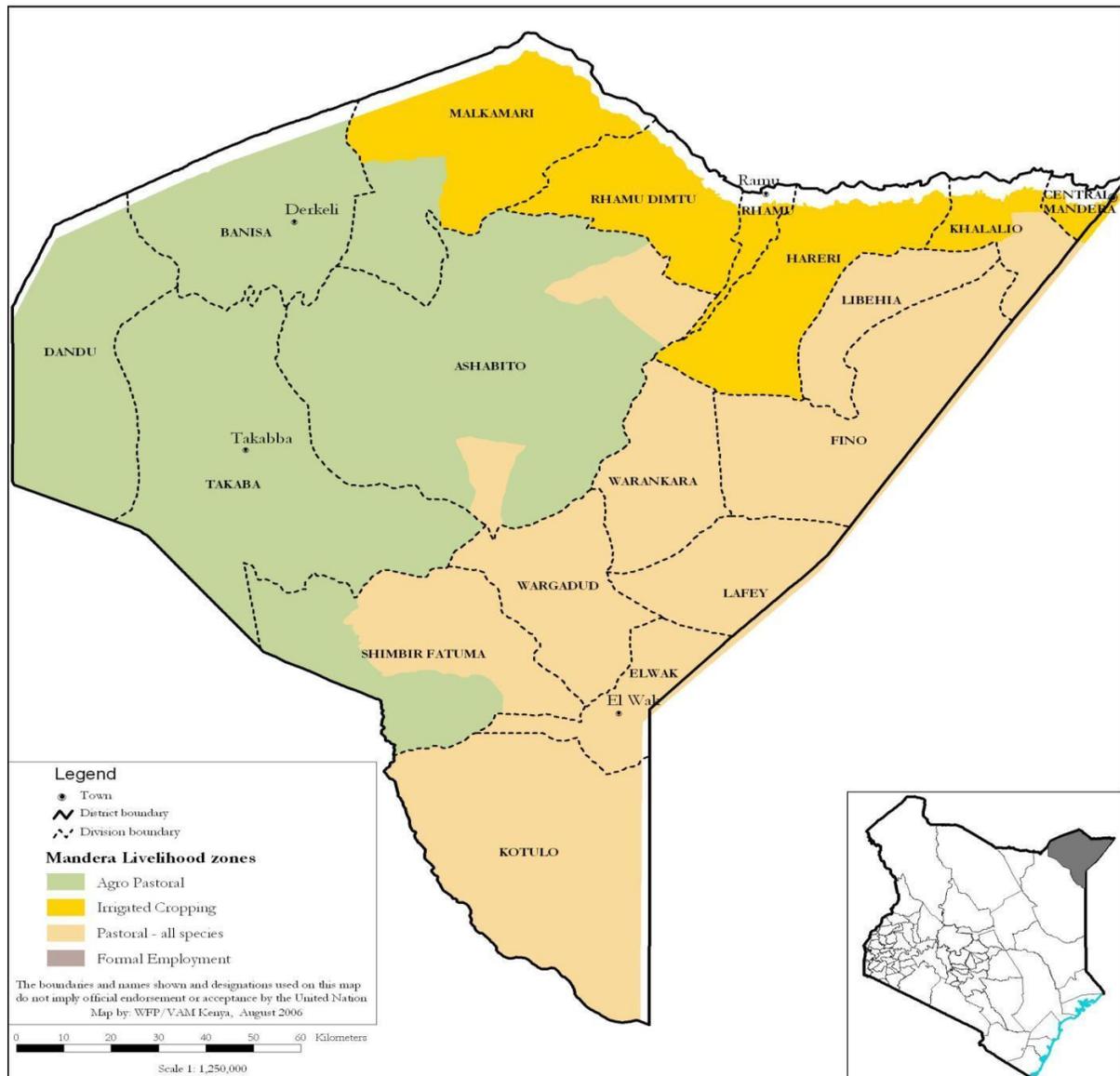


MANDERA COUNTY

SHORT RAINS 2014 FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ and the Mander County Steering Group (CSG)

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1 Introduction

1.0 County Background Information

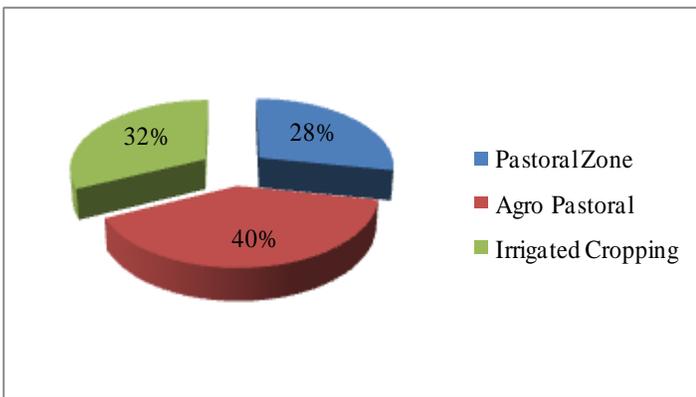


Figure 1; Population distribution by livelihood

and irrigated cropping zone of 32 percent, as shown in figure 1.

Mandera County covers an area of 26,470 km² with total population of 1,025,000 persons according to 2009 census. Administratively the county is divided into six sub counties namely: Mandera East, Mandera north, Mandera south, Mandera west, Banissa and Lafey. The county borders Somalia to the East, Wajir to South and Ethiopia to the North. Population distribution by livelihood zone is as follows; pastoral economy zone in the east and the central corridor, agro pastoral economy zone in the west and irrigated cropping zone in the north along the Daua River. The population ratios in these zones are as follows; pastoral zone of 28 percent, agro pastoral zone of 40 percent

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

The current factors affecting food security in the county include;

- Poor performance of the long rains
- Depleted and poor quality pasture and browse
- Conflicts over natural resources (Land, pastures and water) along the borders.
- Inter clan clashes
- Insecurity due to Alshabab threats
- Low livestock prices.
- Influx of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Wajir.
- Basic commodity price fluctuation

2 County Food Security Situation

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The food security situation in Mandera County is classified as ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2). Acceptable food consumption score is 91 percent of households compared to 0 percent in Dec 2013. About seven percent have borderline food consumption and only two percent have a poor food consumption score. Majority of the households are consuming at least three food groups a day, which is normal. Coping strategy index in December 2014 was 31 compared to 6 at a similar period last year an indication that more households could be using reversible coping mechanisms more frequently. Percentage of under-five at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135mm) indicates a declining trend between September 2014 and December 2014. The proportion of children at risk (MUAC <135mm) was 18.3 percent in January 2015, which is slightly below the long term average (LTA) of 22.3 percent. Maize production along river line has declined to 3,015 bags compared to the long term average of 11440 bags while household maize stock declined to 432 bags from 1689 bags long term average. Average Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) per household is approximate 10 compared to normal of 25 TLUs per household.

2.2 Food Security Trends

Mandera County has been in stressed phase two classification for the last two seasons. Food consumption score for the non-beneficiaries in December 2013 was 77 percent poor, twenty two percent borderline and one percent acceptable. In December 2014, there was an improvement to 91 percent acceptable, seven percent borderline and 2 percent poor. However, the mean coping index for the non-beneficiaries increased from 13 in December 2013 to 22 in December 2014. Household dietary diversity reduced to three food groups as comparison to four food groups per day the previous season. Percentage of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135mm) was 17.3 percent compared to 22.3 percent during the previous season. The GAM rates from nutrition survey conducted in June 2014 were above 20 percent an indication of a very critical nutrition situation. Water consumption has declined from 15 liters per person per day to the current 10 liters per person per day. Distances to water sources have increased from 5 kilometers during the short rains assessment of 2013 to the current 5-15 kilometers

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of short rains 2014 was in the third week of October which was timely. The amount of rainfall received in most areas was depressed at 50 – 75 percent of normal rains with an exception of Mandera south which received depressed rains of 25- 50 percent of normal. Shimbir Fatuma, Wargadud and Fino area received 110-200 percent of normal rains as shown in Figure 2. Temporal and spatial distribution was poor across all livelihood zones while cessation occurred in the second week of November which was earlier than normal. Cessation mainly occurs by third week of December.

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Major current shock and hazard are;

- Clan conflict
- Terrorist threats
- Diseases

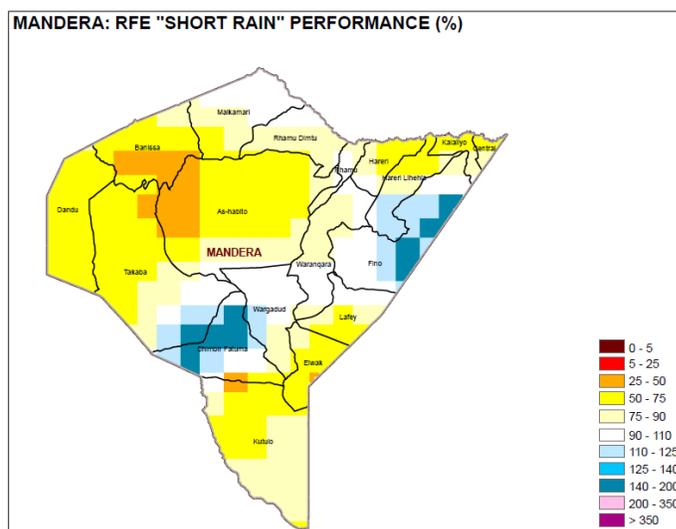


Figure 1; 2014 Short Rains Performance

3.0 Impact of Rainfall Performance, Shocks and Hazards

3.1 Crop Production

Sorghum, maize, and cow peas are the major food crops cultivated under rain fed agriculture, while maize, cowpeas, vegetables (kales, tomatoes) and fruits (banana, pawpaw) are mainly grown under irrigated agriculture. In Agro pastoral livelihood zone sorghum contributes 70 percent as both food and cash income. In the irrigated cropping zone 85 percent of food comes from maize, while banana contributes 36 percent and onions contribute 25 percent of cash income.

Table 1: Area planted and Rain-fed Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2014 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2014 short rains season production (90 kilogrammes bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kilogrammes bags)
1.Maize	217	469	337	5508
2.Sorghum	653	1122	3813	22335
3.Cow Peas	180	396	4870	6881

Area under maize, sorghum and cowpeas production decreased by 54, 42, and 55 percent respectively compared to the LTA. Consequently yield for the season decreased by 94, 83 and 29 percent of the LTA for maize, Sorghum and cowpeas respectively. Refer to table 1 above. Reported variation seasonal production is attributed to poor rainfall performance.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during the 2014 short rains season (ha)	Short Term Average (3 years) area planted during short rains season (ha)	2014 short rains season production (90 kilogrammes bags) Projected/actual	Short Term Average (3 years) production during short rains season (90 kilogrammes bags)
1.Maize	525	805	3015	11440
2. Cowpeas	550	991.5	10493	14434.25

Main crops under irrigation were maize and cowpeas. A drop in acreage of 35 and 45 percent for maize and cowpeas respectively was reported attributed to more concentration on livestock by pastoralist. Seasons yield for Maize and cowpeas stood at 26 and 73 percent of the three years Short Term Average (STA) respectively as highlighted in table 2 above. Reduced production was attributed to pests and disease infestation.

Table 3: Maize stock in the County

Food Stocks Held by	Quantities of Maize held (90-Kilogrammes)	Long Term Average Quantities held (90-KilogrammesBags) at similar time of the Year
Households	432	1689
Traders	1060	2852
Millers	102	200
NCPB	-	-
MCG- Stores	-	-
Total	1594	4741

Maize stocks held by various actors in the county are below the long term averages. The stocks held by household stands at 25.6 percent below the long term averages while stocks held by traders were also below long term averages by 37.2 percent.

3.2 Livestock Production

The major livestock species kept are camel, cattle, goats and sheep. Livestock rearing contributes 54, 36 and 10 percent to food and incomes in pastoral, agro pastoral and irrigated zones respectively.

Forage Condition

The pasture and browse condition is generally fair to poor in the entire county. Livestock have moved to agro pastoral livelihood zone of the county as noted with high livestock concentration observed in Kobadadi hence

increased livestock volumes continue to put pressure on available pasture and can be a potential cause of resource based conflict. High concentration of livestock concentration in Shimbir Fatuma from Kutulo, Qalanqalesa, Fincharo and Kutayu areas has caused a decrease in the available pasture and browse. The forage is likely to last one month in the agro pastoral compared to two months normally and less than a month in the other livelihood zones compared to one month normally. Currently, pasture and browse condition is on a deteriorating trend.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

Livestock body condition was good to fair for all species in all livelihood zones except for Mandera south sub county where fair to poor body conditions were observed attributed to inadequate pasture and browse. Livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate due to depletion of pasture, increased distances to water points, coupled with increased watering intervals.

Birth Rate

Livestock birth rates are below normal and there was no calving for the large stock due to prolonged recovery period following successive poor rains. There was fair calving in goats and sheep. The larger animals have taken unusually long to recover from the effects of drought, which has resulted in low heat and reduced conception rates. Localized incidences of abortions, probably due to opportunistic diseases coupled with minimal forage have been noted especially in Mandera south.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Households herd size have reduced due to clan conflict, reduced recovery rate, reoccurrence of drought and selling for income. Current average TLUs per household is approximately 10 compared to the normal of 25 TLUs per household, reducing household purchasing power. Herd number ranges from 10-15 for cattle, 20-50 for goats and 5-15 for camels in medium income household across all the livelihood zones. For the poor income households, cattle numbers ranges from 0-5, 10-20 for goats and 0-5 for camel across the entire livelihood zone.

Milk Availability

Milk availability is below normal for all the livestock species attributed to diminishing pasture condition and increasing distances to water sources. Milk availability remained very scarce in the larger county as compared to normal. The amount of milk produced per household per day is 1-2 litres compared to the normal of 3-5 litres, at a similar time of the year, across all livelihoods. Reduced milk productions is attributed to diminishing pasture and browse, increased water interval, frequent livestock diseases, increasing trekking distances in search of feed and water, in addition to the reduced number of livestock holding per household.

Milk Consumption and Cost

The current average milk consumption by households is below normal at one litre compared to normal of 3 litres per day. Price of milk for a 750ml bottle is Ksh. 70, up from Ksh. 50 during normal times indicative of a 40 percent increase. Households are not able to access milk due to the increase in prices. However, milk consumption is likely to increase when livestock start calving. The reduced consumption has a negative impact on the nutritional status of children.

Water for Livestock

The current sources of water for livestock are earth pans, boreholes, underground water tanks, river Daua and shallow wells. In the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods' main water source were earth pan and boreholes. Water in earth pans is likely to last for the next 3 - 4 weeks. The current average trekking return distances from grazing to water points have maintained a stable trend at 4 -10 kilometers in most parts of the county. In the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones, watering frequency is every two days for cattle, five days for shoats and every seven days for camel. In the irrigated livelihood zones, river Daua is the main source of water and watering frequency regular for all species.

Migration

There was out ward migration of livestock especially cattle and camels in search of pasture towards Mandera west and neighboring Somalia and Ethiopia. In addition, there was migration from the pastoral livelihood zone of Mandera south (Kutulo, Kutayu, Qalanqalesa, Elwak, and Fincharo) to Shimbir Fatuma, Kobadadi and Mandera west in search of pasture and water. Migration of all livestock species from Mandera south is considered abnormal for this time of the year. Intra communities' conflict along the Kenya, Ethiopia borders has restricted access pastures along river Daua, Malkamari, Guba and Choroqo areas.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

There were no reported cases of livestock disease in all livestock species across livelihood zones. However Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Paste des petits ruminant (PPR) and black quarter diseases cases were reported across the county. Vaccination and treatment of livestock on CCPP, and PPR was undertaken by county department of veterinary services and NDMA during the months of November in Mandera west and Banissa.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Major Water Sources

The major sources of water for livestock and domestic use in Mandera county is the river Daua for the irrigated livelihood zone, boreholes, earth pans, dams and shallow wells for the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. All the boreholes in the county are operating but frequent break down were reported as a result of defective parts coupled with overuse. Most of earth pans in the agro pastoral livelihoods recharged and the ones currently holding water are Ashabito, Banissa, Lulis and Eymole that is expected to last for a month. In Mandera south sub county all the earth pans have dried up except for Shimbir Fatuma as most of the earth pans did not collect enough water during the rainy season. Fifty six centers are currently facing water stress and water trucking is ongoing through support of Mandera county government. In Mandera south sub county water trucking is ongoing in the following areas; Cherifuda, Burmayo, Nyatialio, Nyatho, Tuli, Abasomane, aradaqalo, Lehele, Boji Garse and Harsanga . In Mandera West centres under water trucking are: Tesorhamu, Harshilmi 1 and 2, Macho, Sukelakuli, Itilal, Donqai, Iresteno, DuboKarsahama and Sigirsoida. In Mandera North: Dagmarer, Kobandaqa, Sarman and Tarbe are under water trucking while in Banissa and Lafey sub counties Derkale, Qorobo Abero, Kukub, Duke and Shiek barrow are under trucking among other centers.

Distances to Water Sources

The current return distance to the source of water for domestic use is 4 -10 kilometres in comparison to 2 km during normal times. Return distances was in the increase in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones as water pans dry up.

Waiting time at the source

The current average waiting time for domestic water has increased from normal of 30 minutes to 1 - 2 hours in both pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods zones. Rise in waiting time was attributed to congestion at the source owing to an increase in the number of earth pans drying up in the area as water demands for household increases and availability and access to water points reduces owing to the ongoing dry spell and poor recharge after the short rainfall.

Water consumption and cost

Water consumption per person per day on average has reduced from 10-15 litres to 7 litres both in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones. In irrigated livelihood zones water consumption per person per day on an average remains unchanged. The current cost of 20 liter jerrycan of water ranges between Ksh.10 to Ksh. 20, up from the normal price of five shillings in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones. In the irrigated cropping livelihood zone the cost is within normal.

Hygiene and Sanitation

No cases of water contamination were reported in the county. However, cases of diarrhea have increased in the recent short rains season, with sub counties health facilities reporting increased incidences of diarrhoea in the months of October, November and December 2014. In Khalalio, increased incidences of scabies have been reported, mainly attributed to scarcity of water and poor hygiene standards. The county health department has distributed water disinfectants in Mandera east and Mandera west to check on hygiene issues. Latrine coverage is low at 28 percent in the county compared to 26 percent in July - December of 2013 in addition, the county recorded insignificant supply of chemical treatment for drinking water across all livelihood zones and that has been the norm in the county.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operations

The main markets in the county are Mandera town, Rhamu, Elwak, Takaba, Banissa and Lafey. There were no major market disruptions in most parts of the county. The supply volumes for most of the commodities are normal. Increase in livestock numbers in the market caused a decrease in prices compared to normal.

Market supply and trade volume

The main markets supply for the county is Nairobi, Moyale, Mandera, Ethiopia and Somalia. These markets serve all the livelihoods zones and trade in livestock, farm and food produce. Other markets within the county include Rhamu, Elwak Takaba and Banissa which are partially operational due to inter clan conflict.

Market Supply, Traded Volumes and Commodity Demand

Food supplies have been affected due to the reduced harvest realized both in agro pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones. Traded volumes in the markets are below normal and continue to decline due to low production. The livestock prices in January have decreased slightly as compared to the same period last year. Shoats, camel and cattle are the three main livestock available in all the markets. Oil beans, milk, sugar and rice are the main food items commonly purchased by households from the market. Demand for food commodities is high due to low yields and below normal stocks at the household level. Households rely on the markets for their demands. Food is available but not accessible to all households due to low purchasing power. The trend in the next 4 months will worsen if the food prices remain the same.

Market Prices

There were no significant changes in the price of maize from August to December 2014, prices ranged between Ksh. 60 to Ksh. 66 for the county. The current price is Ksh. 60 per kilogrammes for maize as at August 2014 last year compared to Ksh.75 per kilogrammes at the same period last year. Current maize prices are below the long term average and indicating a stable trend.

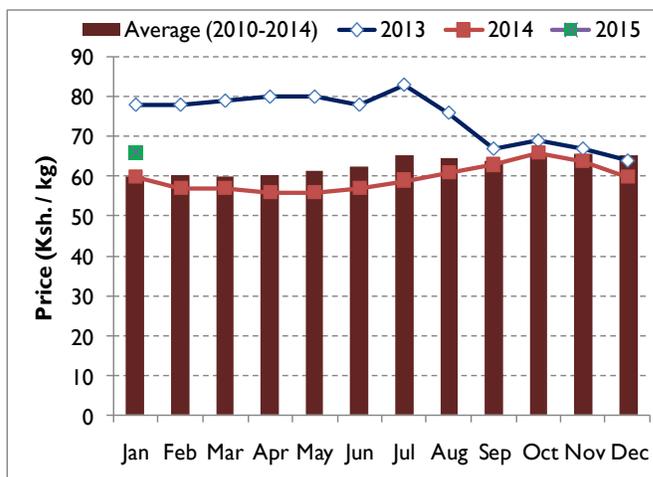


Figure 3: Maize prices in Mandera County

Goat prices

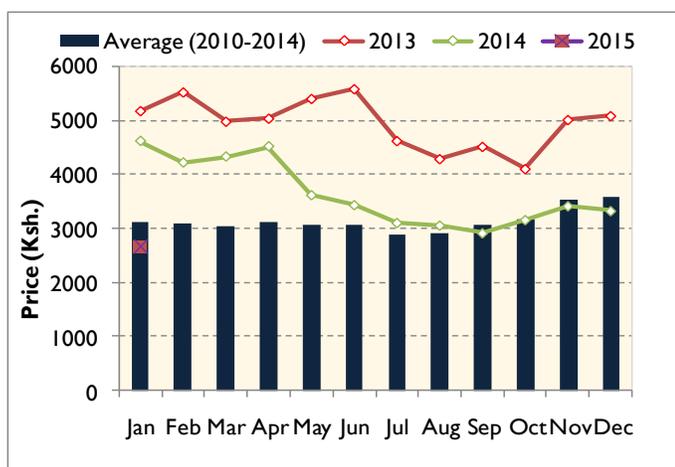


Figure 4: Goat prices in Mandera County

Average goat price decreased from Ksh. 3,413 to Ksh. 3,323 in the month of December 2014. The decrease in price is attributed to low market demand which is likely to have a negative impact on the purchasing power and food security of the households. However, in comparison with the mean of 2010 to 2014, the average price was lower by Ksh. 894 during the month of December 2014. Agro-pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest average price of Ksh.4, 000, while pastoral all-species zone at Ksh. 3,065 and irrigated cropping zone at Ksh. 2,906 per goat respectively.

Terms of trade

The current terms of trade remain stable, with a slight decline by 9 percent below the LTA. This is attributed to decreased goats prices. The average goat price decreased from Ksh.3, 162 as of July compared to 3,606 same the same period last year and is attributed to low market demand. Currently, the sales of one goat can purchase 40 kilogrammes of maize compared to Long term average of 52 Kilogrammes and 77 kilogrammes of maize same period last year as shown in Figure 5.

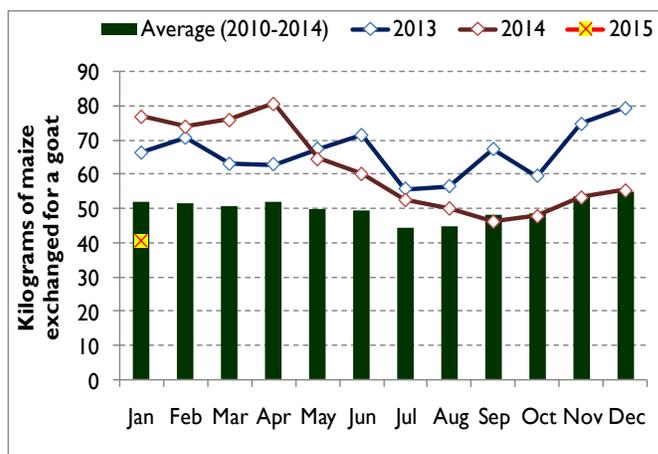


Figure 5: ToT in Mandera County

3.5 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The five major diseases among under-fives and the general population include; upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhea, pneumonia, intestinal worms, skin diseases and malaria. Incidences of under-five diseases were as follows; diarrhea, dysentery and malaria. All cases increased in the month of July to December, 2014 when compared to 2013 same period. The increase in the mentioned diseases was attributed to water scarcities and poor hygiene conditions at household level however there were no reported disease outbreaks as of December, 2014. The county health department has distributed water disinfectants in 2 sub counties to control diarrhea in Mandera east and Mandera west. Drugs to treat skin infection have been delivered along with other essential drugs supply. It was noted Mandera east had two laboratory confirmed cases of Rubella (German measles) consequently the department has heightened disease surveillance for measles.

Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

The percentage of fully immunized child (FIC) declined from 53 percent in July to December, 2013 to 27 percent in 2014 same period. The decline was attributed to vaccine stock outs and reduced number of mobile integrated outreaches especially in hard to reach areas. In December, 2014 it was reported that 20 health facilities were closed as result of insecurity, however services in the mentioned facilities have resumed in January, 2015.

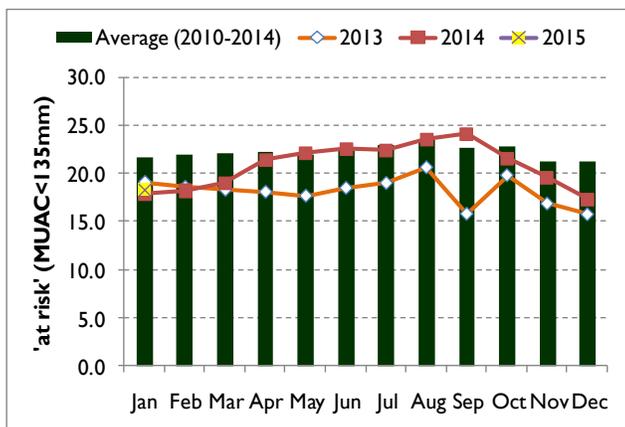


Figure 6: 'at risk' (MUAC<135mm)

West, Mandera Central, Mandera East and Mandera North respectively, which indicated a very critical nutrition situation across the county. Admissions data from Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme in the county indicated fluctuating trend throughout the year, as shown in the figure above. High admission in July, October and November could be attributed to scale up of out-reaches.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The percentage of under-five malnourished by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) at risk (<135mm) slightly increased to 18.3 percent in January, 2015 when compared to 2014 same period. The MUAC at risk is currently below the Long term average (LTA) of 20.5 percent. The current situation is expected to deteriorate at the peak of lean season in February and March, 2015. The following localized areas are the most affected, Dandu division, Ashabito (Guticha) and Shimbir Fatuma divisions. Integrated nutrition surveys conducted in Mandera in June 2014 indicated the malnutrition levels above emergency thresholds across the county. The GAM and SAM rates were at 20.6 percent, 22.3 percent, 23.6 percent and 27.3 percent in Mandera

3.6 Enrolment

School enrolments for both boys and girls have generally increased across the county however, more boys enrolled than girls in all the public primary schools. The enrollment ratio for boys to girls for Mandera County is 2:1. The disparity is due to preference of educating boys as opposed to girls. Other factors are girls' early marriages, involvement in family matters, FGM and conflict. The rate of dropout in public primary schools is minimal, below 2 percent. The highest dropout rates were reported from Banisa Sub County in term 3 in 2014 with 62 girls dropping out due to clan conflict and FGM. The transition rate for boys compared to girls is higher. School attendance is high and strongly linked with ongoing school meals

program. The main school meals programme in the county is the Regular School Meal Programme (RSMP), which covers 188 public schools.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

The mean coping strategy score for the county measured for the non-beneficiaries in December 2014 is 27 compared to 8 same period last year. About 75 percent of households were eating less preferred or less expensive foods and about 30 percent of households were either borrowing food or relying on help from a friend or relative or limiting portions at meal time or restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat or reduced number of meals eaten in a day.

3.8 Current Interventions

Food Interventions

- The regular supplementary feeding by Save the Children International (SCI) and Islamic Relief Kenya (IRK) benefitting households in over 50 selected sites
- Cash transfer to 15,212 households through the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) for resilience building implemented by NDMA
- Implementation of food assistance programmes by WFP through Consortium of Collaborating Partners (COCOP) with total beneficiaries of 141,655.
- Protection Ration of 6,090 beneficiaries for the month of June
- Food distribution by the County government to 10,863 displaced house-holds in Mandera-West, Mandera-South, Banisa and Mandera-North sub-Counties
- Water trucking to acute water stress centres
- School Feeding Programme in the county.
- Iron folate supplementation among pregnant women
- Food fortification

Non-Food Interventions

Table 5: Ongoing non-food sectoral interventions

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (Ksh.)	No of Beneficiaries	Implementation time frame	Implementing Stakeholders
Agriculture						
Farm inputs support	Boosting of production	Along Riverrine	15M	30,000	continuous	MOA&I
Water Harvesting	Expansion of Production	All		All	continuous	MOA&I
Underground water tanks	Expansion of Production	All 5 Wards		220 Households	continuous	MOA&I
Livestock						
Establishment of Pastoral field school under the Asal Support	Expansion of Production	Waivisionrankara D		30 Households	continuous	Save the Children and the SCLPO
Distribution of Beehives	Diversification of production	Malkamar banisa,, derkale Eymole,, kiliwehiri lulis		30 Households	continuous	County Government

3.9 Sub-County Ranking

Sub County food security ranking (worst to best)

Ward Ranking	Food security rank (1-10- worst to best)
Kutulo	1
Shimbri Fatuma	2
El Wak	3
Ashabito	4
Wargadud	5
Warankara	6
Rhamu Dimtu	7
Rhamu	8
Lafey	9
Dandu	10
Malkamari	11
Takaba	12
Banisa	13
Hareri	14
Fino	15
Libehia	16
Khalalio	17
Central	18

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- It is expected that the long rains will be timely, range between normal to near normal and have typical spatial and temporal distribution.
- Pasture and browse are likely to deteriorate in quality and quantity due to early cessation of the short rains, and the likely higher-than-normal temperatures until the onset of the rain when rejuvenation is expected to begin.
- Reliance on markets will increase as households deplete their existing stocks and food purchases rise.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for March, April and May

Food insecurity is likely to remain at stressed phase However; the price of maize is likely to increase. With the start of the long rains, pasture is expected to be available. Early maturing crops will also be ready in April and their sale in combination with income from casual labour is likely to support market purchases. The nutritional status of children is expected to improve and so is household food consumption as food becomes more accessible and available through May. The mortality is likely to remain within seasonal norms.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for June, July and August

The food security situation is expected to improve owing to availability of pasture and browse for the livestock. Consequently, there will be improvements in household food consumption and a decrease in the proportion of malnourished children aged below five years will be noted. Mortality rates are expected to remain within seasonal norms.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The food security situation in the county is projected to deteriorate across all livelihood zones but will remain in the Stressed phase for the irrigated and agro pastoral livelihood zones. However, the situation in the pastoral zones is projected to move to phase three in the first three months following depletion of pastures and water. Households' dietary diversity score is expected to drop to 2 food groups. Nutritional status is projected to worsen as the milk availability at household level is expected to reduce. Body condition mainly for cattle will deteriorate before the onset of the short rains leading to low productivity and low market prices. Terms of trade is expected to decline given the expected low prices of livestock coupled with the increasing cereal prices. Monitoring efforts should target food prices, incidences of notifiable diseases in humans and livestock, water availability.

5.1 Factors to monitor

- MUAC levels of children under five and nutritional status of the school going children
- Attendance for primary school going children
- Food availability and access at household levels
- Water availability
- Pest and disease patterns

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

- Relief food for the vulnerable for six months through Food for Assets
- School feeding program
- Nutrition survey
- Food supplementation
- Provision of water treatment chemicals

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Food Interventions Required

Having assessed the impact of the long rains on various sectors, the team recommends increasing the current number of the beneficiaries, to range from 41 to 46 percent of the county population. The modes of intervention proposed are FFA and GFD.

Table 7: The percentage range of the population in need of food assistance

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in need(percent range min –max)	Proposed Mode of Intervention
1	Kutulo	50 - 55	GFD/FFA
2	Shimbri Fatuma	45 - 55	GFD/FFA
3	El Wak	45-55	GFD/FFA
4	Ashabito	45-50	GFD/FFA
5	Wargadud	45- 50	GFD/FFA
6	Warankara	45-50	GFD/FFA
7	Rhamu Dimtu	45-50	GFD/FFA
8	Rhamu	45- 50	GFD/FFA

9	Lafey	40-45	GFD/FFA
10	Dandu	40-45	GFD/FFA
11	Malkamari	40-45	GFD/FFA
12	Takaba	40-45	GFD/FFA
13	Banisa	40-45	GFD/FFA
14	Hareri	40-45	GFD/FFA
15	Fino	40-45	GFD/FFA
16	Libehia	40-45	GFD/FFA
17	Khalalio	40-45	GFD/FFA
18	Central	30-45	GFD/FFA

Annex II. Non-food Interventions

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Livestock Sector							
establishment of livestock marketing groups	Improve market access	all locations	Livestock keepers	12M	3000House holds	March-Sep.2015	All stakeholder
Capacity building on drought coping	Reduce the impact of effects of drought	All zones	Livestock keepers	1.2M	600households	March-Sep.2015	All stakeholder
Water and Sanitation							
Subsidized Water trucking and Provision of water tanks	Access to clean and safe water	All locations	Households and institutions not accessing clean water	16 M	56,700 Persons	4 months	County Government
Repair and continuous servicing of boreholes	Access to clean and safe water	All locations	Households to access portable water	16 M	56,700 Persons	4 months	County Government
Construction and rehabilitation of water pans	Access to clean and safe water	All locations	Households to access portable water	16 M	56,700 Persons	4 months	County Government
Health and Nutrition							
Management of acute malnutrition	To prevent deterioration of nutritional status	All locations	Children suffering from acute malnutrition	5M	All malnourished 6-59 months children	Continuous	County government and implementing partner
Vitamin A Supplementati on	Improved micro-nutrient intake.	All	All children 6-59 months	0.5M	6- 59 months children	Continuous	MOH

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Education sector							
SMP	Improved Retention	All	all schools	25M	32,000 pupils	All Stakeholders	Feb – May 2015
Provision of sanitary towels	Improved hygiene	All	all schools	1 M	13,000 pupils	All Stakeholders	Feb – May 2015