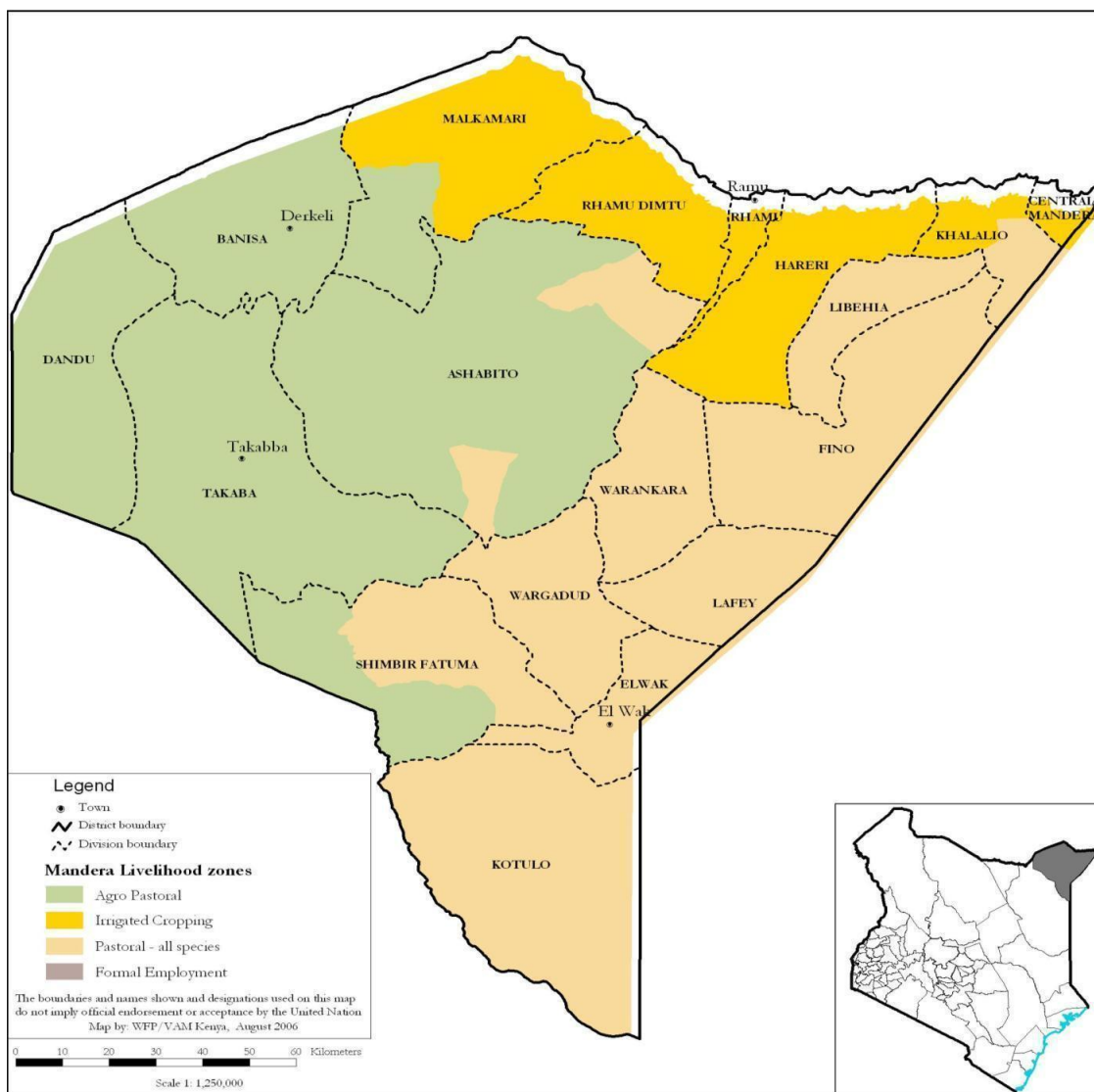


MANDERA COUNTY 2017 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group¹ (KFSSG) and County Steering Group, Mandera County

July 2017

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Executive Summary

Mandera County is classified under “Crisis” (IPC Phase 3) in irrigated livelihoods and the pastoral livelihoods while the agro pastoral livelihood is classified in “Stressed” (IPC Phase 2) of food security phase classification. Almost 30 percent of the households were food insecure with borderline or poor food consumption score. The nutritional survey conducted in July 2017 indicated Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 25.6 percent, and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 5.8 percent indicating a very critical situation according to WHO classification. The household adopting livelihood coping strategy for Stress, Crisis and emergency strategy were at 53.1 percent, 23.4 percent and 17.9 percent respectively.

The county has had three successive below normal rainfall performance seasons. The 2017 long rains were below normal at less than 75 percent with late onset, and poor spatial and temporal distribution resulting to poor regeneration of pasture leading to poor body condition and below normal milk production and consumption, there is limited available food stocks at household level that can last for less than a month due to below normal crop production affecting stocks at household level. Cereal and pulses are available in the markets with high volume though expensive

Other contributing factors to food insecurity include increased distances to water sources, which have increased from 5–10 kilometres to 10–15 kilometers for livestock. There are 40 centers under water trucking. Term of trade for the month of June indicated households are able to purchase 45 kilograms of maize from a sale of goat compared to long term of 59 kilogram of maize indicating decline in purchasing power.

There were cases of measles outbreak reported and 31 cases were line listed as at the first week of month of July, diarrhea cases were high due water borne disease resulting from contamination of water. The number of meal taken by household per day was one to two compared to two to three per day during normal times

The main food security driver in the county was poor performance of the long rains that led to total crop failure in Agro pastoral zone, poor regeneration of pasture, low purchasing power and high malnutrition rates

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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.

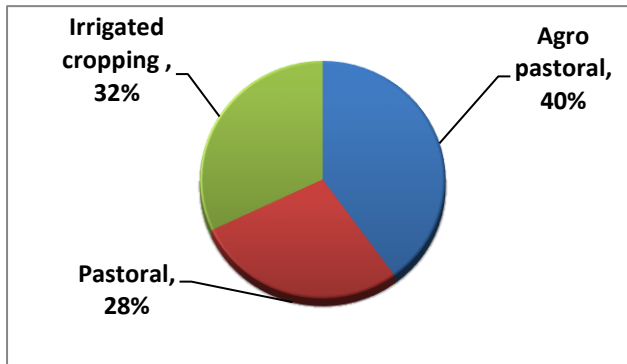


Figure 1: Population proportion per livelihood zone

1.2 Objectives and Approach

The main objective of rapid Long Rains Food Security assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the March - May long rains season of 2017, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide immediate and medium term recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The methodology used was review of the existing data on the current situation as well as historical data from different sources. Review of checklists from line sectors and focus group discussions were also carried out. The team composed of Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) members and County Steering Group (CSG) members made transect drives, carried out interviews and did market surveys in order to get a picture of the ongoing situation. The analysis took into consideration the different data and carried out evidence based analysis depending on convergence of the evidence from various sectors.

The March to May (MAM) long rains assessment was conducted from 3rd to 14th July 2017. The assessment was coordinated and conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the County Steering Groups (CSG) in Mandera County in all the three livelihood zones.

The overall assessment processes and methodologies were coordinated and developed by the KFSSG and the County Steering Group. First, secondary data was collected, analyzed and collated into briefing packs. The data included livelihood zone baseline data, drought monitoring information, monthly nutrition surveillance data, price data and satellite imagery.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the long rains was late in the first dekad of April compared to normal of second dekad of March across all the three livelihood zones. Rainfall performance was characterized with poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution. The county majorly received below 90 percent of normal rains. The cessation was normal, in the first dekad of May

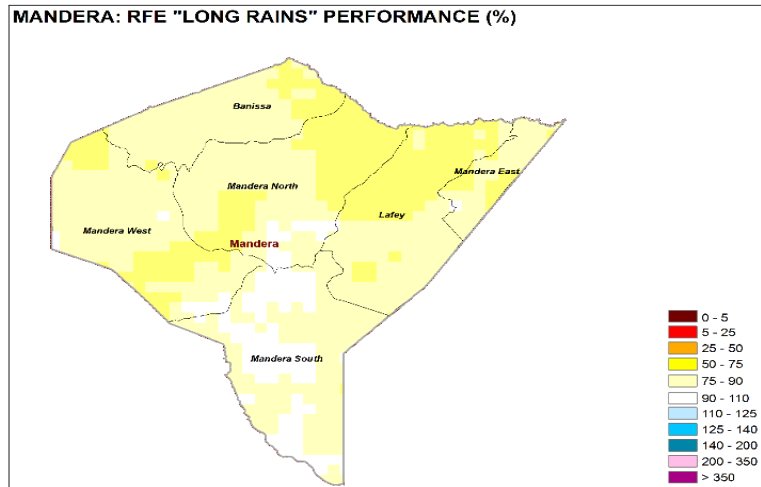


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

There were several insecurity incidences reported along Mander East, Lafey and Elwak sub counties resulting from numerous terror related threats targeting local communities leading to loss of life and disrupted local movements. As a result, market supplies have been affected since traders cannot access the market freely and also supply from Somalia have been affected. Movement of livestock from the markets have also been affected leading to low trading volumes.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

The key drivers of food insecurity include poor performance of long rain which resulted to crops failure in Agro pastoral zone and terror threat in areas neighboring Somali border which reduced supplies volumes of goods and livestock's in the market and increase in prices, zone and livestock diseases

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production.

The main crops grown in the county include maize, sorghum and cowpeas while food crop production contributes to 22 and 34 percent of main cash income in the agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihoods respectively. Cash crop production in irrigated cropping livelihood zone also contributes to 22 percent of cash income and of this maize contributes 85 percent of food and cash income while onions and banana contributes 25 percent and 36 percent respectively.

Rain-fed production

Under rain fed crop production area planted with maize during the long rains is 50 percent lower than the long term average. The projected production consequently reduced by 48 percent of the long term seasonal production averages. Hectares under sorghum production are 44 percent lower than the long term average for long rain season hence current production projections have reduced by 48 percent for the long rains. Area planted under cow peas is 23 percent above the long term average but no subsequent production realized.

Table 1: Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2017 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2017 long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
1.MAIZE	131	265	1,310	2,861
2.SORGHUM	54	94	1,416	2,721
3.COW PEAS	67	54	1,410	1,837

The variation in area planted and seasonal production is attributed to delay in the onset of March – May long rains which resulted into wilting of crops, inadequate and untimely supply of certified seeds for replanting since there are no farm inputs suppliers in the county, pest and disease infestation, uneven distribution of rainfalls and delayed land preparation and planting. Increase in area for cow peas is due to farmers trying to grow for fodder. The production of cow peas is nil as it is harvested as fodder.

Irrigated production

Under irrigated agricultural production major crops grown include maize, cow peas. Fruits such pawpaw, banana, and vegetables such as kales, tomatoes and onions are mainly grown for both food and income. Area planted with maize under the irrigated cropping livelihood was 30 percent lower than the long-term average, while seasonal production fell lower than long term average production by a projected 27 percent. The hectares planted with cow peas also dropped by 14 percent compared to the long term area cultivated, while the seasonal production projection also was 15 percent lower than the long term average.

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during the 2017long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years)area planted during long rains season (ha)	2017 long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during long rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	54	77	597	813
2. Cowpeas.	68	79	1,905	2,224

Variation in area cultivated and seasonal production was due to among other reasons due to floods which swept the crops, curfew and terror threats which interfered with mobility of farmers and extension staff to farms, inadequate supplies and availability of certified seeds and general farm inputs for proper land preparations and replanting of farms, increase in pest and disease infestation during and after flooding, and harvesting of cow peas and maize for fodder before maturity.

Cereals stock

The stocks held by different actors are below long term averages. The maize stocks held by households, traders, millers, and national cereals board were below long term averages by 53 percent, 34 percent, and 41percent respectively. The variation in stocks held was due to insecurity threats which interfered with market supplies from Nairobi, Moyale and cross border trade from Somalia and Ethiopia, stoppage of general food aid supplies and also poor seasonal harvests as explained under crop production analysis.

Table 3: Cereals stock

Stocks held LRA 2017						
Commodity	Period	Households	Traders	Millers	NCPB	Total
Maize (90kgs bags)	current	167	289	183	0	639
	LTA	355	434	311	0	1,100
Rice (50kgs bags)	current	0	4,945	0	0	4,945
	LTA	0	6,460	0	0	6,460
Sorghum (90kgs bags)	Current	123	28	0	0	151
	LTA	248	55	0	0	303

3.1.2 Livestock Production

Livestock rearing is the most important economic activity in Mandera County providing income for most of the families, all round the year. Approximately 95 percent of Household incomes in Mandera County come from the livestock sub-sector. In terms of composition of the total livestock, the respective percentages for different species are: goats 51 percent, sheep 17 percent, camels 15percent, and cattle 13 percent while donkeys represent three percent of the total.

Pasture and Browse Situation

Forage situation is generally poor in all livelihoods zones. Pasture is depleted in most part of the county with Mandera east and Lafey sub counties exhibiting a serious worsening trend. Browse situation is poor in all the livelihood zones though severity varies. In Banissa and Mandera west is less severe compared to the other parts of the county. Banissa and Mandera west are the only two sub counties that received near normal rainfall unlike Mandera east, Lafey and Mandera North which received below normal rainfall hence poor forage regeneration in the three sub counties.

Livestock body condition

Body condition of livestock varies across all livestock species across in the livelihood zones. The cattle and sheep's body condition is poor while goat and camel has fair body condition in all livelihood zones. This is not normal at this time of the year (Table 4). The condition was attributed to below normal rainfall in the three sub counties of Mandera east, Lafey and Mandera North while the other sub counties of Mandera South (Kotulo and Shamir Fatuma wards), Mandera West and Banissa received near normal rainfall. The body condition is expected to deteriorate further due to depletion of pasture in the entire County and especially the three sub counties of Mandera east, Lafey and Mandera North.

Table 4: Livestock body condition

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

Milk production, consumption and prices

Milk production is poor in the County and this is attributed to near depleted pasture and forage situation. Consumption at household has also reduced in comparison to the last season. Milk prices are high over the March-May period (Table 5).

Table 5: 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	1.5	2-3	1	2	100	60
Agro pastoral	1	2-3	1	1.5	100	50
Irrigated cropping	1	2	1	1.5	100	60

Birth rates and Tropical Livestock Units

The birth rates are normal for all livestock types across the livelihood zones. The near normal rainfall in the western part of the county (Banissa and Mandera West sub-counties) has slightly improved the growth of livestock. (Table 6).

Table 6: Tropical livestock units

Livelihood zone	Average TLUs/Household	
	Current	Normal
Pastoral all species	30	40
Agro pastoral	15	15
Irrigated cropping	22	25

Migration

There is migration of livestock from Mandera east towards the riverine and few towards Somalia and Ethiopia while in Lafey sub counties migration is towards wargadud then onwards to Shimbir Fatuma in Mandera South. Livestock in Mandera South is concentrated in Kotulo and Shimbir Fatuma wards that received near normal rainfall. In Mandera North, livestock migration is towards Ashabito and Morethile Wards and few towards the riverine. Migration in western part of the county of Mandera West and Banissa is within the Sub counties as these areas received average rainfall. There are no livestock migrations into the County at the present. The movement of livestock will be towards Mandera west and Banissa when the lean season sets in from August, where livestock will migrate towards western part of the county and towards Ethiopia.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Livestock diseases include Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), tick borne diseases, Mange and Poxes in camels, cattle, goats and sheep. These is normal during the time of the year. Vaccination and mass treatment are some of the measures used to control the diseases by the county government and partners. Vaccination against CBPP in cattle was done in the Month of March 2017 supported by Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Programme (RPLRP). However, there were no unusual livestock mortalities across the livelihood zones.

Water for Livestock

The return trekking distance for livestock relatively increased especially for pastoral livelihood areas due to decreased water points and low recharge due to below average performance of short rains (Table 7).

Table 7: 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	Water pans, hand dug wells and boreholes	Normal	15	10	1	2	Cattle-after two days	Cattle-after one day
							Sheep/Goat-after one day	daily
							Camel-twice a week	Once a week
Agro pastoral	Borehole, wastewater.	Normal	10	8	2	2-3	For all species after one day	Normal
							Camel-once a week	Twice a week
Irrigated	River Dauwa	Normal	5	6	2	2	For all species daily	Normal

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets prices

Mandera town market is the main market in the County with others being Rhamu, Banissa, Takaba, Lafey and Elwak. Major commodities traded are maize, rice, sugar beans, milk as well as livestock

majorly camel, cattle, and goats. Major sources of supplies of commodities to these markets are cross border trade from Somalia, Ethiopia and Nairobi. There was disruption of commodity to the markets of Mandera Town, Lafey and Elwak sub counties due to roads that were impassable resulting from insecurity due to numerous terror threats and attacks along Mandera – Lafey - Elwak roads. Due to insecurity, security along the Kenya – Somalia boarder has been heightened hence affecting the movement of commodity supplies from across the border.

Maize Prices

The average price of maize for the month of June 2017 was 66 per Kg and is generally below the Long-Term Averages and when compared to the same month the year 2016 the price was stable as graph. Maize price increase was associated with low production and high demand of maize and disruption of markets. The price of maize is expected to increase as the dry spell progresses.

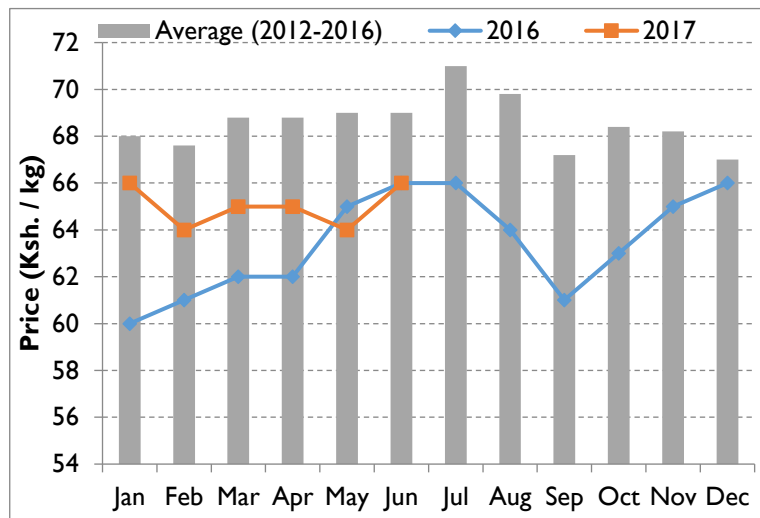


Figure 3: Maize prices

Goat Prices

The average price of a goat is below the long-term average and on a gradual decline since June last year to the current month of June. The drop-in price is precipitated by decline in demand following poor performance of the long rains. The available forage at the holding zones/grounds for traders is not adequate to feed many goats leading to decline in demand by the traders.

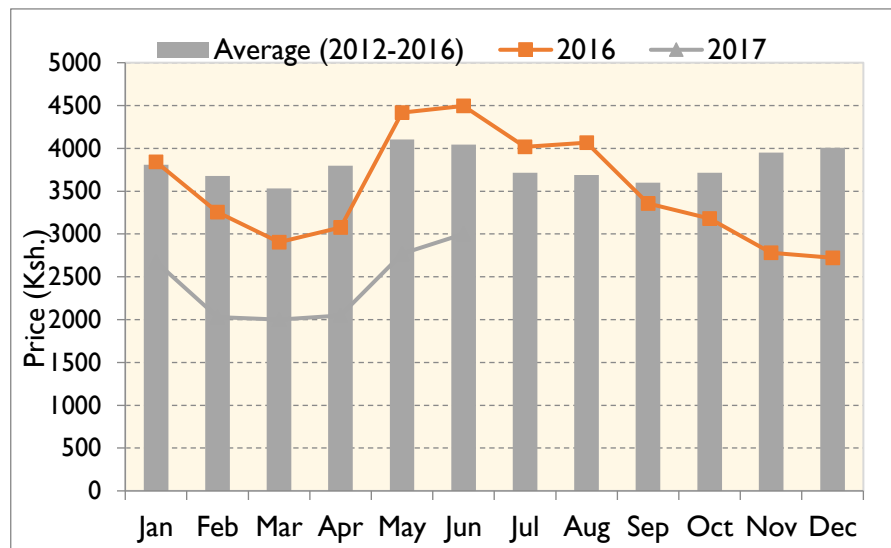


Figure 4: Goat prices

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

The current term of trade for the month of June indicated households are able to purchase 45 kilograms of maize from a sale of goat. Trends in terms of trade in 2016 were more favorable than 2017. In 2016 the terms of trade were above long-term average depicting good terms of trade. However, the terms of trade have been on reducing trend from January 2017 to April 2017 due to increasing maize prices and reducing goat price still unfavorable and below long term mean. Terms of trade are expected to deteriorate as maize price increases with decreasing goat price.

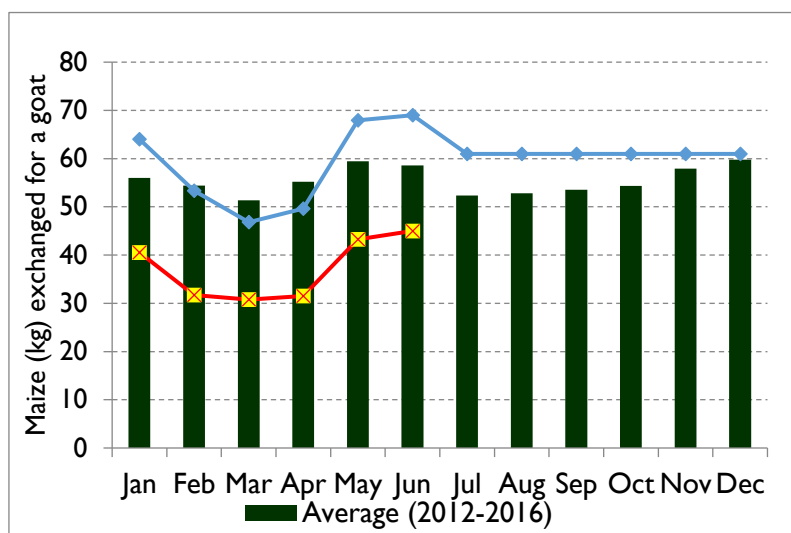


Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.2.3 Water access and availability.

The major water sources for both domestic and livestock use are River Daua, boreholes, shallow wells, Pans and dams and Underground water tanks. Currently all the pans in the County have dried up except Banisa, Takaba and Shimbir Fatuma pans that have water and can last for one to two months, all the Boreholes in the County are operational. The average return distance to water source is currently 10-15km compared to normal of 5-10km. 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 20lts jerrican compared to normal of Ksh. 2-5 except Mandera South sub county. Which is indicating normal situation.

Table 8: Water availability

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water		Distance to for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Ksh./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected availability in months
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	
Lafey	B/holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	5-12	2-5	5-8	10-30	30-40	15	10	1-3

Sub county / livelihood zone	Sources of water		Distance to for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water (Ksh./20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average HH Use (Litres/person/day)		Projected availability in months
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	
Banissa	B/holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	10-15	2-5	5-8	15-30	20-40	10	8	1-2
Mandera East	B/Holes, pans, river	B/holes, pans, river	5-10	8-15	2-5	2-5	10-30	30-60	15	12	1-2
Mandera North	B/holes, pans, river	b/holes, pans, river	5-10	10-15	2-5	5-10	10-30	30-90	15	10	1-2
Mandera South	B/holes, earth pans	B/holes, earth pans	5-10	8-12	2-5	2-5	10-30	30-60	15	12	1-2
Mandera west	B/holes, earth pans	B/holes, earth pans	5-10	10-15	2-5	5-10	15-30	30-60	8	7	1-2

3.2.4 Food Consumption

According to Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) information, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score was 71 percent, borderline at 25.5 percent and Poor at 3.4 percent in 2017 compared to 93 percent 5.1 percent and 1.4 percent respectively in 2016 showing declining food security trend. The trend is attributed to poor rainfall performance of long rains leading to inadequate cereal stock at household level, poor purchasing power and, decline in milk production.

3.2.5 Coping strategy

Livelihood coping strategy indicated that communities are using stress strategy at 53.1 percent followed by crisis at 23.4 percent and emergency strategy at 19.9 percent according to FSOM.

3.3 Utilization

Morbidity patterns

The main causes of morbidity for under five and general population were Malaria, Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) and Diarrhea. There was a decrease in URTI cases for both General population and under-fives when compared to previous season as indicated below graphs.

The Malaria cases for under-fives were below the 2016 season while the cases for diarrhea remained the same in the month of January and February 2017 but increased in March and May but slightly lower than 2016 season. In General Population, the Morbidity cases for Malaria were

below the 2016 season but Diarrhea cases increased from January to March 2017 and indicating similar trend in 2016 season as indicated in the graph below.

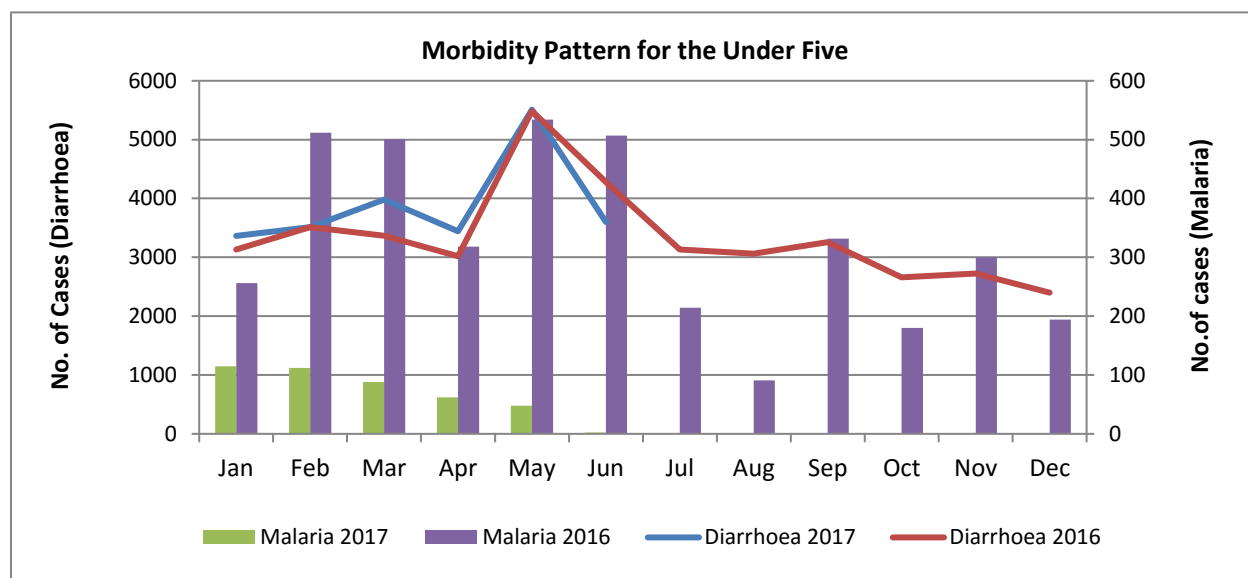


Figure 6: Diarrhoea and Malaria cases for under fives

Epidemic prone diseases

Measles outbreaks were reported in Kamor, Bulla mpya, Barwaqo, Township and Border point locations of Mandera town where 31 cases were line listed as at the first week of July 2017. Diarrhea have been the leading causes of morbidity for under five and the general population in the county during the wet season of the long rains when water is contaminated.

Table 9: Epidemic diseases cases

Epidemic	January – June 2016		January – June 2017	
	No of cases	Reported Deaths	No of cases	Reported Deaths
Measles	162	2	31	0
Cholera	1792	18	0	0
Dysentery	890	0	0	0
Diarrhea	12033	0	21717	0
Malaria	223	0	213	0

Immunization Coverage

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child (FIC) in the county increased from 21.3 percent in Jan- June 2016 to 23.4 percent for current season of Jan- June 2017, despite the increase, the coverage is still low compared to the national target and this is attributed to low out reaches services, lack of immunization facilities and high staff turnover due to insecurity.

Table 10: Immunization coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the County	% of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the County

January to June 2017	23.4%	1. OPV 1 28.5% 2. OPV 3 25.3% 3. Measles 21.4%
January to June 2016	21.3%	1. OPV 1 30.2% 2. OPV 3 25.7% 3. Measles 27%

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage of Vitamin A supplementation for children six to 11 months has decreased from 34 percent to 18.8 percent between January- June 2016 compared to January to June 2017 and children 12 to 59 months decreased from 10 percent to 5.2 percent between January- June 2016 compared to January to June 2017. This decrease is attributed to low campaigns coverage.

Table 11: Vitamin A supplementation coverage

Year	Children 6-11 months		Children 12-59 months	
	(%) received	Total Population	(%) received	Total Population
January to June 2017	18.8%	17,895	5.2%	143,159
January to June 2016	34%		10%	

3.3.1 Nutritional status

SMART survey conducted in July 2017 indicates Global Acute Malnutrition rate (GAM) of 25.6 percent, Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) 19.8 percent, Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 5.8 percent and stunting at 21.2 percent indicating a very critical situation according to WHO classification. The percentage of children with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below 135mm was 23.1 percent in June 2017. The MUAC trend were on increasing levels as from January to April 2017 and started declining.

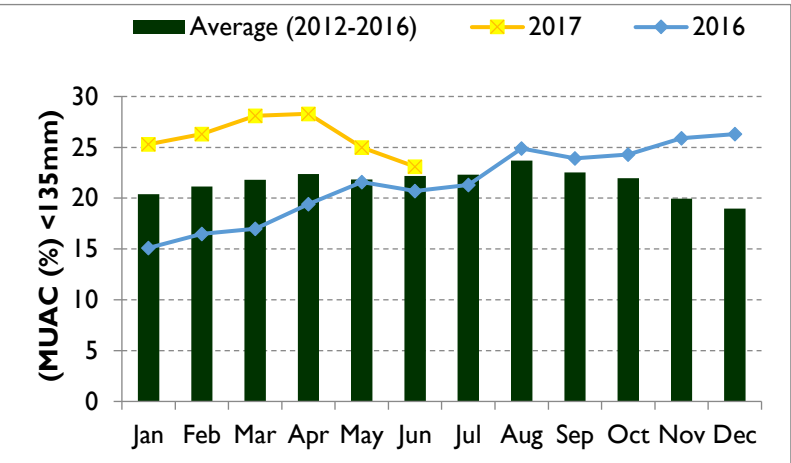


Figure 7: MUAC trends

increasing levels as from January to April 2017 and started declining. The major causes of high malnutrition rates are 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 at the same time of the year. However, the meals comprise of two to three food groups compared to a normal of more than three food groups. Currently, most households are consuming tea with milk, maize meal with milk or rice with pulses

3.3.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

At the moment water treatment chemicals are largely not available at the HH level and are not widely used even in normal times mainly due to these not been available in significant amounts. The use of household water purification chemicals is widely accepted by the District’s population.

A few households in major centers use chlorine obtained from the Water department stores, 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 3 years.

Generally the local community being also predominantly of the Muslim faith use water based toilet hygiene practices. 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 12: Food security trends

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017	Long rains assessment, July 2017
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	Less than a month	Less than a month
Livestock body condition	Poor	Poor
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	15	20
Price of maize (per kg)	66	66
Distance to grazing	12	14
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	45	42
Coping strategy index		
Food consumption score	Acceptable at 78 percent, 17 percent Borderline and poor at 5 percent	71 percent, borderline at 25.5 percent, Poor at 3.4 percent

3.5 Education

All the Schools in the County are operational and Enrolment and attendance were normal across the County. The School Meal Programme was on progress and children were receiving the cooked at the Schools. The main challenge for some schools in Mandera East, Banisa, Lafey and Mandera North sub counties is water shortage and is water trucked.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- There will be no off-season rains before the onset of the season in October
- The short rains of October- December will normal to above normal.
- Food prices will remain high between August to October period
- Livestock body condition will continue to deteriorate through to October
- Available Food stock are likely to decrease.
- Increase in epidemic and water borne disease.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months (August – October)

Poor performance of long rains has resulted to poor pasture and browse that led to poor body condition of livestock, decline in milk production and consumption, decreased livestock prices, increased trekking distance and reduced water consumption at household. During the August to October period, the current situation will likely continue deteriorating. More livestock migrations will be observed while productivity decreases. Food prices are expected to continue increasing as price continue to rise from where the commodities originate from. Nutrition status is likely to continue worsening as access to food continue to be limited.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes for November 2017 to January 2018

After onset of short rains season, pasture and browse regeneration situation is expected to improve and water availability is expected to improve. Distances to water sources are likely improve while livestock productivity will as well improve making milk more available for the households. Livestock prices are also likely to improve with improved body condition, hence increased access to food for households. Nutrition status is likely to stabilize or improve as a result of improved food security status

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

5.1.2 Summary of findings

The food security situation is worsening in all the livelihood zones in the County and the situation is expected to continue until mid-October when the short rains are expected. The indicators that need closely monitoring include epidemic disease outbreak like cholera and measles, livestock body condition, distance to water sources and waiting time, increased food prices and low purchasing power, malnutrition rates and among others.

Table 13: 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

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in the sub counties	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
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	109,587	50-55	Food aid/Cash transfers
6.	Mandera west	112,101	50-55	Food aid/Cash transfers
Total		711,117	50-55	

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 On-going interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame Months	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Water								
All sub Counties	Water Trucking	All Centers (185)	196,000	Mandera County Government	Improved access	80,00000	3.5	Continuous
	Water trucking	Mandera East	15,000	Racida, Acted, Save the Children	Improved access	5.0M	3 months	Continuous
Agriculture								
All	Provision of fuel subsidy and seeds	Irrigated cropping zone	46,000	NDMA	Improved production	2,000,000	3	100% Complete
All	Food aid distribution	All locations	500,0000	County Government	Improved household food	120M		100% Complete
Livestock								
All sub Counties	Livestock Offtake	All location	120000	NDMA	Saved livelihoods and improved household income	21,000,000	5	100% Complete
	Livestock offtake	All location	50000	KRCS	Saved livelihoods and improved household income	15.0M		100% complete
All sub counties	Livestock feed	All location	300000	NDMA	Saved milking herds	2100000	3	100% complete

Sub County	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame Months	Implementation Status (% of completion)
All sub counties	Health							
	Outreach programme	All locations	140000	NDMA	Improved access to health facilities	2.0M	3	100%
Cash transfers								
	Cash Transfers	All sub counties	35000	NDMA	Improved household food diversity and reduced vulnerability		3	100%
	Cash Transfers	All sub Counties	5200	KRCS	Improved household food diversity and reduced vulnerability		5	100%

6.2 Recommended Interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water sector							
All	Water trucking	All sub-counties	180,000	Mandera County Government	20,000,000	Nil	July2017 - June2018
All	Repair of break-downs and purchase of fast-moving spare parts	All sub-counties	140,000	Mandera County Government	10,000,000	Nil	Continuous
All	Provision of fuel subsidy to strategic	All sub-counties	240,000	Mandera County Government	5,000,000	Nil	July-Dec 2017

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	livestock boreholes						
three sub-counties	Purchase of stand by generator set	Wargadud and Khalankhal esa	15,500	NDMA	4,500,000	Nil	July-Dec 2017
Education							
Entire County	School meals programme	All the schools in the sub counties affected	All	WFP, GOK, County Government, National Government, NGOs		Nil	July to Dec2017
12 schools, 2 per sub county	Food for fees	Selected Schools with most vulnerable population	1,200	NDMA and other partners	5M		July-Dec 2017
Livestock							
All	Offtake/destocking	Entire County	150,000	Department of livestock Production/TCG/National government	80M	10M	Jul-Dec 2017
Agriculture							
Mandera East and North	Provision of Fuel subsidy to farmers	Along riverine	180,000	County Government, NDMA and other partners	25M	NIL	July to Dec2017
M. east, and North	Provision of seeds	Along riverine	150,000	County Government, NDMA and other partners	10M	Nil	July Dec2017
County Wide	Outreach programmes	All location	300,000	County Government, NDMA, KRCS, Save the Children and other partners	25M	NIL	July Dec2017