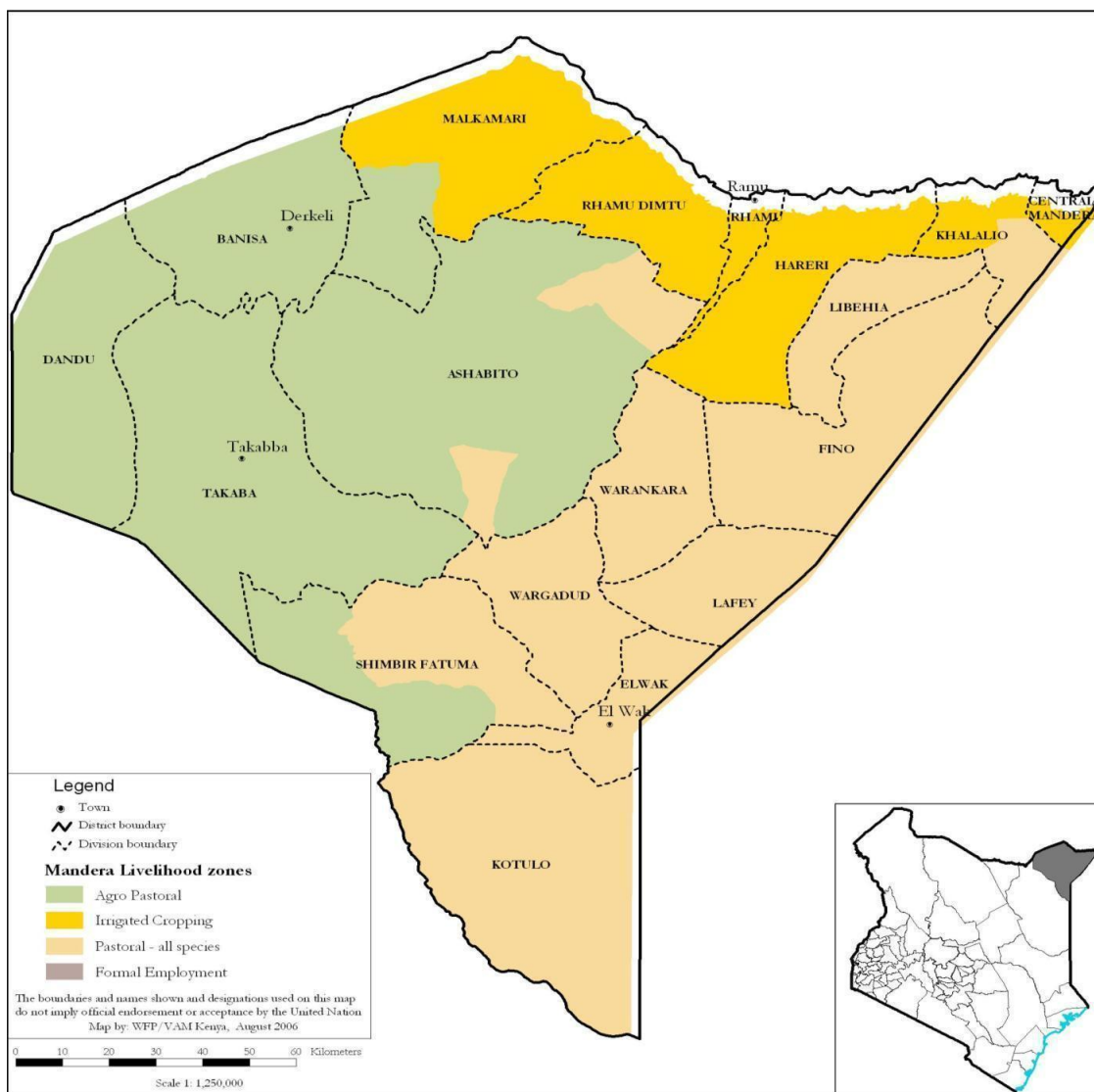


MANDERA COUNTY 2017 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

February 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mandera County is classified as Crisis phase (IPC Phase 3) in Pastoral-all species and Agro pastoral livelihood zones while irrigated cropping zone is classified as the Stress phase (IPC Phase 2). 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 percentage of children with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) below 135mm was 28.5 percent in January which is above long-term average by two percent. The households adopting livelihood coping strategy indicated that communities are using stress strategy at 39.7 percent with crisis coping strategy at 20.2 percent and emergency strategy at 30.5 percent according to the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) report. About 11 percent of the households had a borderline and poor food consumption while 88.9 percent had acceptable food consumption.

The county has had three successive below normal rainfall performance seasons. The 2017 short rains were normal but had poor temporal and uneven spatial distribution limiting regeneration of pasture and browse. These has resulted to poor body condition and below normal milk production and consumption at household level, there is limited available food stocks at household level that can last for less than a month due to below normal crop production. Cereal and pulses are available in the markets though expensive from Somalia and Nairobi.

Access to food was a challenge for most households in the county as prices of maize, a staple in the county maintained an above-average by 3% trend attributed to acute unavailability of the commodity due to low supply. Reduced income from livestock production had limited access to food for 88 and 50 percent of the households in the pastoral-all species and agro-pastoral livelihood zone who rely on it as a main source of income.

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 45 centers under water trucking. Term of trade is unfavourable to pastoral communities and below long-term average by 28 percent.

There was dengue fever outbreak reported in the entire County while diarrhea and Malaria cases were high due water borne disease resulting from contamination of water. The number of meals taken by households 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 distribution of the short 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

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.

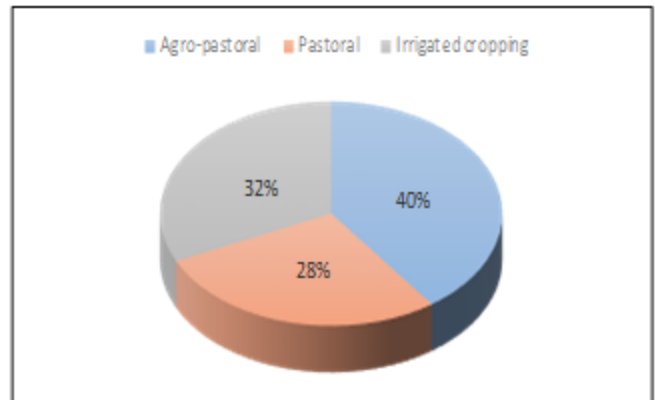


Figure 1: Population proportion by livelihood zones

1.2 Objectives and Approach

The main objective of short rains food security assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the October-November- December short 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 October November December (OND) short rains assessment was conducted from 5th to 18th February 2018. The assessment was coordinated and conducted by the KFSSG) and the CSG in Mandera County in all the three livelihood zones. The overall assessment processes and methodologies developed by the coordination teams. 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

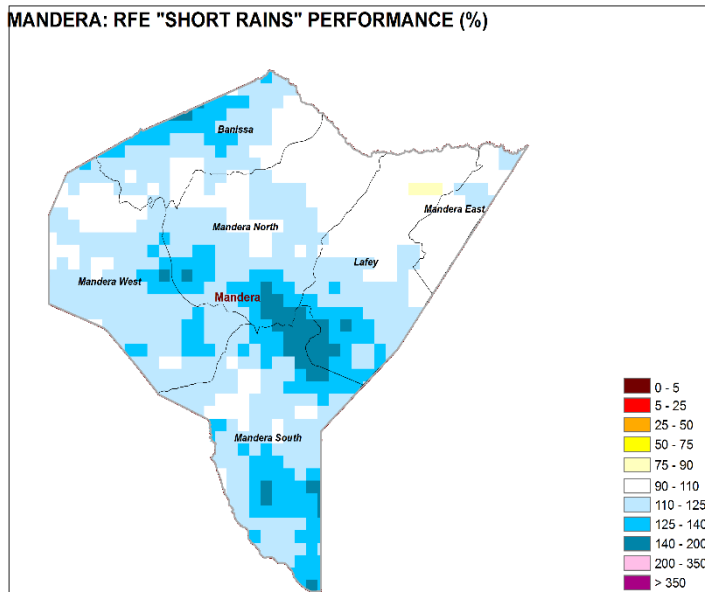


Figure 1: Rainfall performance

The onset of short rain season occurred in the second dekad of the month of October which was timely. The season amount of rainfall received in most parts of the County was 110 percent to 125 percent of normal with an exception of Manderla East, Lafey and some parts Manderla north sub counties which received between 90- 110 percent of the normal rains. Several parts received between 125-140 percent of normal rains. Communities interviewed indicated that only three days of rainfall was received in the entire season showing poor temporal and even spatial distribution across all the

livelihood zones in the County. The cessation was early as it occurred in the second week of November compared to normal first week of December.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

There were cases of terror related insecurity incidence along the borders neighboring Somalia from Manderla town to Kutulo Sub County where several attacks have been reported resulting to loss lives and vehicles burnt. These has affected market supplies 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 traded volumes.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

The key drivers of food insecurity include poor distribution of short rain which resulted to total 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 and livestock diseases.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1.1 Crop Production

Major crops grown under rain fed agricultural production are maize, sorghum and cowpeas while under irrigated agricultural production major crops grown include cowpeas, maize, and fruits such as pawpaw, banana and vegetables such as kales, tomatoes, and onions. Sorghum contributes about 70 percent of cash income and food the agro pastoral livelihood zone, while it contributes 100 percent to food income in the pastoral livelihood zone under normal condition. 25 percent and 30 percent of cash income is contributed by onions and banana respectively, while maize contributes 85 percent of cash income in irrigated cropping livelihood zone.

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

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5years) area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average (5years) production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	143	283	1430	2830
2.Sorghum	172	336	2484	4853
3.Cow peas	85	171	1228	1849

During the short rain season hectares under maize was 51 percent of the long-term average area cultivated, while it was 52 percent and 50 percent of long term average for sorghum and cowpeas respectively. The projected production was 51 percent, 52 percent, 66 percent for maize, sorghum, and cowpeas as shown in Table 1 but there was no actual production realized during the short rain season. These variations in area and projected seasonal production are attributed to poor distribution of rainfall, late land preparation and crop planting, terror threats, poor agronomic practices, and unavailability of certified seeds.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2017 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 years) area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2017 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average (5 years) production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	164	305	1640	3270
2. Cowpeas.	92	180	1329	2600

Hectares planted were below long-term average cultivated for maize, sorghum and cowpeas. Area planted with maize under irrigated livelihood zone is 54 percent of long term average while the area planted with cowpeas was 51 percent of the long-term. These variations were due to floods which stayed in farms for almost a month and destroyed crops and, the seasonality of River Daa which stopped flowing as from late December 2017 and expected to resume around mid-April 2018. These will result in farmers not planting their farms waiting the flow of the River. Terror threats have slowed down movements of both farmers and extension staff to farming units. Seasonal projected production was 50 percent of the long-term average production for maize, 51 percent of long term average production for cowpeas. Projected Seasonal production variations were as a result of flood destruction of crops for the farmers who planted early, inadequate supplies of certified seeds and other inputs/tools/farm machinery 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 variations in seasonal production.

3.1.2 Cereal stock in the County

Table 3 (a) Quantities held (90/Kgs Bags)

Commodity	Farmers	Traders	Millers	Food Aid	TOTAL
Maize	347	850	35	0	1232
Rice	0	5605	0	0	5605
Sorghum	298	432	0		730
Millet	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3(b) LTA quantities held (90/Kg Bags) at similar time of the previous year

Commodity	Farmers	Traders	Millers	Food Aid	TOTAL
Maize	927	1765	56	8450	11198
Rice	0	6790	0	0	6790
Sorghum	476	577	0	0	1053

Stocks held by all the actors in the county are below long-term average stocks. Maize stocks held by farmers, traders, and millers were 37 percent, 48 percent and 63 percent of the long-term average quantities held. Sorghum held by farmers and traders was 63 percent and 75 percent respectively of the long-term averages stocks held. However, sorghum is not the main food ration for humans, it is used as livestock feed during drought stress period. Most of it comes through borders of Somalia and Ethiopia. Rice stocks held in the county are 83 percent of the Long-term average and are only held by the traders. The variations were 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 for sorghum and maize. There were no food aid stocks in the county.

3.1.3 Livestock production

Introduction

Livestock is the most important natural resource in the county and the mainstay of the economy of the county. 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 15 percent, and cattle 13 percent while donkeys represent three percent of the total. Livestock takes the largest proportion of the rangeland resources. The irrigated livelihood zone depend on both livestock and crops for their food and income while agro-pastoral and pastoral zones depend on livestock for their food and income.

Pasture and browse

The pasture and browse situation is generally poor in all the livelihood zone in the County except Banisa sub county with fair browse condition. Mandera east, Mandera north, Mandera south, Lafey and Mandera west received October, November, December (OND) rainfall which was scattered and poor and uneven both in temporal and spatial distribution. The rain, though average to above average in amounts was not adequate enough in terms of distribution to cause regeneration of grass. Its only Banisa sub-county where the browse situation is fair currently and this is also expected to deteriorate due to poor condition by the end of February. Capable livestock owners of Mandera west and Mandera South are buying and transporting hay for their livestock from Rhamu and Mandera.

Livestock production

Livestock body condition

The livestock body condition is generally fair to poor across all livestock species in Lafey, Mandera south, Mandera east, Mandera north and Mandera west sub-counties. This is not normal at this time of the year. The condition is attributed to poor forage regeneration in the five sub- counties while Banissa browse condition is fair. The body condition is expected to deteriorate further in all the six sub-counties when pasture condition deteriorates in the entire County by end of February.

Birth rate

Livestock in the county usually breed during the March to May long rains. The small stock kid and lamb during the months of September - October. Cattle calve in the month of January - February and camels from April. However, the calving rate is currently very poor due to poor regeneration of pasture and browse during the OND rains. There are no births currently and the few that were born were slaughtered to save the dam and ewe the stress of suckling the young ones.

Tropical livestock units (TLU)

The average livestock TLU per household in the pastoral, agro pastoral and irrigated cropping livelihood zones are eight and five respectively which are below normal. This number of animals produce very little amount of milk especially now when pasture is poor and the animals body condition is also poor. The reduced milk production has a negative impact on the households'

food security in terms of consumption and quality of diet. The reason for reduction of TLU is low conception of livestock from the previous consecutive season and also communities selling more livestock due to low purchasing power.

Table 4: Tropical livestock unit

Livelihood zones	Tropical Livestock Unit(TLU)	
Pastoral	8	16
Agro-pastoral	5	12
Irrigated cropping	5	10

Milk availability

Milk availability is poor in the five sub-counties of Mandera east, Mandera north, Mandera south, Lafey and Mandera west which is not normal at this time of the year. This is associated to lack of pasture and deteriorating browse condition in the sub-counties. The little milk available is goat and camel milk from Banisa sub-county. Availability is expected to reduce as the pasture and browse condition continues to deteriorate. The amount of milk produced per household per day currently is three litres compared to eight litres normally.

Water for livestock

The current source of water for livestock is River Daua for the irrigated livelihood zone and boreholes and a few earth pans for the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones. The source of water for Lafey and Mandera south sub-counties is boreholes. In Mandera west a few earth pans (Bachile, Kubdishan and Dandu) and Darwed and Wangai Dahan boreholes are the current source. In Mandera North, Olla, Shirshir earth pans and Guticha, Marotheley, Gofa boreholes and River Daua are the current sources. In Mandera east, Arabia, libahiya boreholes and River Daua are the current sources. In Banisa several earths pan still have water. All the earth pans are expected to dry by the end of February.

The trekking distance from grazing area to water points is 16 to 20 Km return and this is expected to increase as the dry season progresses. The watering interval and waiting time is increasing due to high concentration of livestock at the strategic boreholes. Watering frequency for cattle is 2 days, small stock 4 days and camel 7 days. The frequency for watering is daily during the normal time.

Migration

Livestock in Mandera west and Mandera north migrated to Ethiopia and Banisa sub-county. Some from Mandera west migrated towards Bolowle, Burmayo areas on the Mandera- wajir border. Mandera south livestock migrated towards Boji garse, Lehele and Elham of Kutulo Sub-county. Those animals in the northern part of the sub-county moved towards Wargadud borehole.

Livestock from Lafey sub-county are concentrated around Wargadud and others have moved out of the county towards Wajir county and even beyond to Garissa County. The migration was mainly due to lack of pasture and browse in the areas where the animals were migrating from.

Only a few milking herd (2 to 3 per household) were left behind but even the few left behind can hardly produce enough milk to meet the household requirement. Migration is expected to increase as the water sources dry up and the little available pasture is depleted.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

The diseases that were reported everywhere within the county are Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia (CCPP) in goats, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), PPR, Sheep and Goat pox and worms. Vaccination and treatment are some of the measures used to control the diseases. The department of veterinary service carried out routine treatment exercise and deworming. CCPP, PPR and CBPP vaccinations are expected to start when funds for logistics and staff facilitation is got.

3.1.4 Impact of Availability

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 markets. 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 several terror threats and attacks along Mandera – Lafey-Elwak roads affecting the movement of commodity supplies from across the border markets within the County.

Maize Prices

There was a downward trend of maize prices from October to November 2017 but began increasing again in December. The average price of maize for the month of January 2018 was Ksh. 68 per Kg and is generally still stable compared to Long-Term Averages and slightly above when compared to the same month of the year 2017. 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

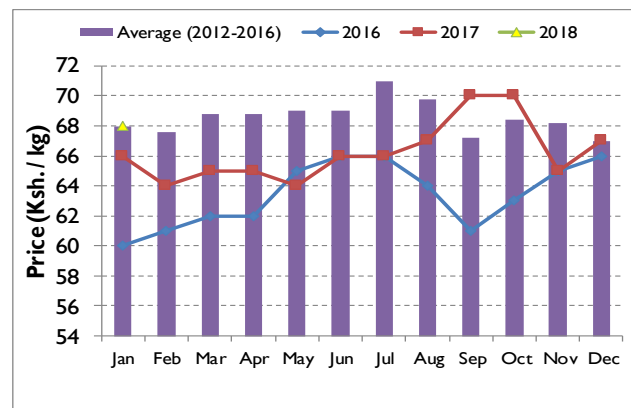


Figure 2: Maize prices in Mandera

the dry spell progresses.

Goat Prices

The average price of a goat had been on an upward trend from Ksh. 2,200 in October last year to Ksh. 3,500 in December of the same Year. However, in January 2018 the average price has dropped by 20 percent to Ksh. 2,800. The drop-in price is

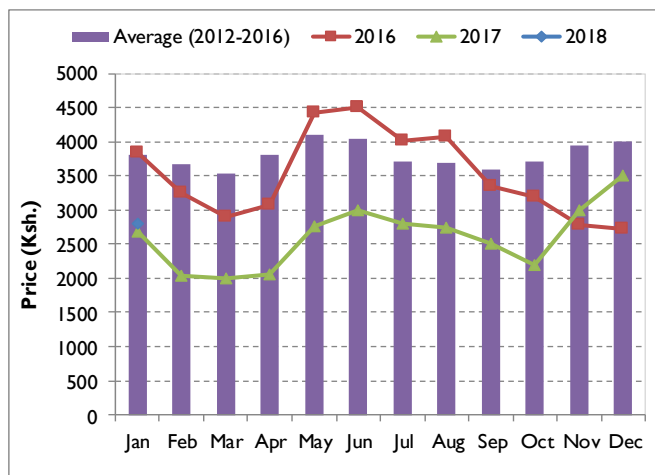


Figure 3: Goat prices in Mandera

precipitated by decline in demand following poor distribution of the long rains resulting to poor body condition. 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.

3.2.2 Terms of Trade

The current term of trade for the month of January indicated households are able to purchase 41 kilograms of maize from a sale of goat. Trends in terms of trade in 2016 were more favorable than 2017 and Jan 2018. In 2016 the terms of trade were above long-term average depicting good terms of trade. However, the terms of trade have been on an upward trend from October to December 2017 but have dropped by 21 percent in January 2018 and remains below the LTA due to increasing maize prices and reducing goat price. Terms of trade are expected to deteriorate as maize price increases with decreasing goat price due to poor body condition.

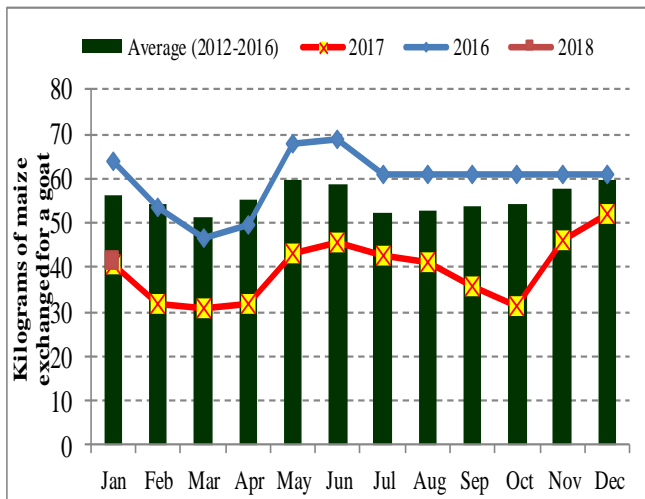


Figure 4: Terms of Trade trends in Mandera

3.2.4 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 and Takaba 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 -15 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 20lts jerrican compared to normal of Ksh. 2 -

Table 5: Water availability

Sub county	Sources of water		Distance to Water 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 ²	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	

Sub county	Sources of water		Distance to Water 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 ²	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
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

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Majority of the households (89.9 percent) had acceptable food consumption, 9.5 percent had borderline food consumption and 1.5 percent of households with poor food consumption in December 2017. Compared to June 2017, 71 percent of households had acceptable food consumption, 25.5 percent had borderline consumption and 3.4 percent had poor food consumption, indicating improvement in the food security situation in the County. Most of households are consuming 2-3 food groups with a frequency of 1-2 meals per day.

3.2.6 Coping Strategy

About 39.7 percent of households are using stress livelihood coping strategy while that employing crisis coping strategies are at 20.2 percent and emergency strategies at 30.5 percent.

Milk consumption

The current average milk consumption per household is 1 litre compared to 1.5-2 litres when normal. This is because milk production is very low and the little produced is sold to buy cereals

for the family, drugs for livestock and pay for water. This amount of milk consumed at the household level has serious implication on the family nutrition and children are likely to suffer from malnutrition soon.

The reason for variation between the current price and the normal price is the amount of milk available for sale. Currently the amount of milk available for sale is very little while demand for milk remains the same both during normal times and now. The implication is that the Under-fives will not get enough milk to drink and that will have a negative impact on their nutrition and survival.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 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. The Malaria and diarrhea cases for under-fives and the general population of July to December 2017 were above the same season of 2016 as indicated in the graph below.

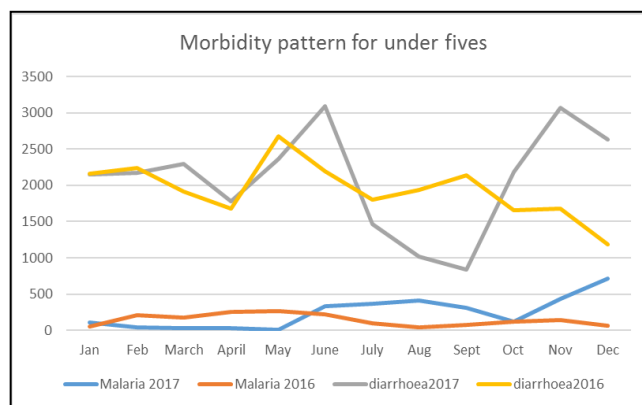


Figure 5: Morbidity trends

Epidemic prone diseases

No outbreaks of disease was reported in the entire County during the season though there were cases of bloody dysentery reported with 242 cases line listed in the district health information system (DHIS). Diarrhea have been the leading causes of morbidity for under five and the general population in the county during the wet season of the short rains when water is contaminated. Also reported was dengue fever outbreak in the entire county

Table 6: Epidemic diseases cases

Disease	July to December 2016		July to December 2017	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Dysentery	349	0	242	0
Diarrhea	5851	0	6674	0
Malaria	773	0	2219	0
Typhoid	343	0	337	0

3.3.2 Immunization Coverage and Vitamin A coverage

Immunization coverage for fully immunized child (FIC) in the county decreased from 31.1 percent in July- December 2016 to 9.7 percent for current season of July- December 2017, the decrease is attributed to health workers strike that affected service delivery at facility level

decreasing the immunization of the under-fives, the coverage is still low compared to the national target.

Table 7: Immunization coverage

Year	Percentage of fully immunized children in the county Source DHIS MOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations	Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: (Nutrition survey if available)
July to December 2017	9.7%	1. OPV 1 _28.5%_ 2. OPV 3 _25.3%_ 3. Measles _21.4%_
July to December 2016	31.1%	1. OPV 1 43.2%____ 2. OPV 3 36.1%____ 3. Measles __27.7%__

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage of Vitamin A supplementation for children six to 11 months and children 12 to 59 months has decreased from 8 percent to 1.7 percent from July- December 2017 compared to July to December 2017. This decrease is attributed to low campaigns coverage.

3.3.3 Nutritional status

SMART survey conducted in July 2017 indicates Global Acute Malnutrition rate (GAM) of 25.6 percent, Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) of 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 28.5 percent in January 2017. The MUAC trend were on increasing levels as from to November 2017 January 2018. 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

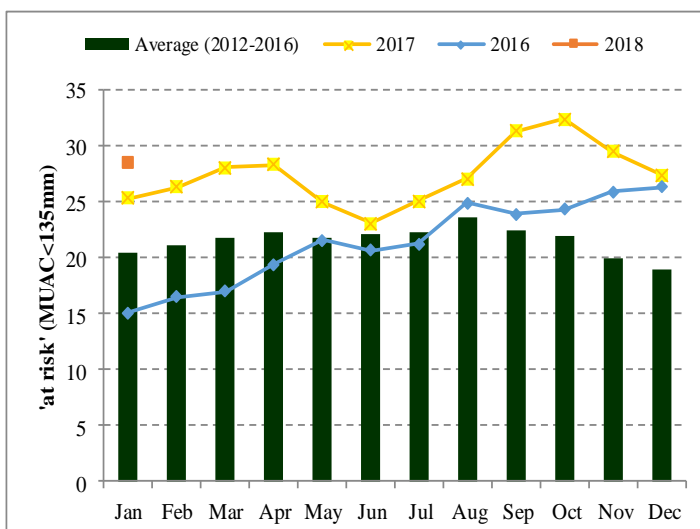


Figure 6: MUAC trends in Mandera

3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

Latrine Coverage & Utilization

There was 17 percent increase in latrine coverage compared to same period last year. These increased from 61.4 percent in July - December 2016 to 78.8 percent in July to December 2017. These is attributed to increase in construction of number of toilets by the county government and other partners and still below the national target which is 80 percent. Water treatment chemicals are largely not available at the household 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 larger population.

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 8: Food security trends

Indicator	Short rains assessment, Feb 2018	Long rains assessment, July 2017
% of maize stocks held by households (Agro-pastoral)	Less than a month	Less than a month
Livestock body condition	Fair	Poor
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	15	20
Price of maize (per kg)	68	66
Distance to grazing	18	14
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	41	42
Food consumption score	Acceptable at 88.9 percent, 9.5 percent Borderline and poor at 1.5 percent	71 percent, borderline at 25.5 percent, Poor at 3.4 percent

4.0 Cross – Cutting Issues

4.1 Education

Access (Enrollment)

There was one percent increase in enrolment in Early Childhood Development (ECD), primary and Secondary schools in term one of 2018 compared to term three of 2017. Enrolment in Early Childhood Development has decreased by 3.5 percent compared to third term while there was 1.5 and 6 percent increase in primary and Secondary schools respectively for both boys and girls

in first term as compared to the third term. There are more boys enrolled in ECD, Primary and Secondary School than in Girls in both term one and term three of 2017 because boys' education was more valued than the girls' due to early marriage that undermine girl child education. The free day secondary school by the national government has also contributed to increase in enrollment compared to last term.

Table 9: Enrollment

	Term III 2017			Term I 2018 (includes new students registered and drop-outs since Term III 2017)		
	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total
Enrolment						
ECD	14024	9792	23816	13314	9662	22976
Primary	54470	32080	86550	54869	32897	87766
Secondary	8810	4175	12985	9145	4628	13773

Participation (attendance)

The attendance rate for ECD and primary school was stable in both first and third terms and a slight increase in girls in January 2018 compared to October 2017. For the secondary school, attendance there was increase in the month of February 2018 as compared October 2017.

Table 10: Attendance

Indicator	Term 11 2017				Term 1 2018			
	September 2017		October 2017		January 2018		February 2018	
School attendance	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
ECD	13320	8645	13220	8620	13300	9560	13298	9556
Primary	53500	31690	53220	31580	54400	31644	54380	31600
Secondary	8507	3945	8420	3850	7850	3978	9138	4615

Retention

In general, there were more boys dropping out of school than girls at the end of term two of 2017 compared to term 11 of 2017. However, dropout is more significant in ECD as compared to primary level across the two terms. This was attributed to no food in the school's school coupled with migration with their livestock in search of pasture and water to other areas away from school prompted by drought and household's not value of schooling.

Table 11: Retention

Indicator	End of Term II 2017	End of Term III 2017

Students dropped out from school	№ Boys	№ Girls	№ Boys	№ Girls
ECD	653	258	622	341
Primary	410	211	358	195
Secondary	284	198	265	141

School meals program

There is one type of school meals program in the county that is regular school meals program (RSMP) in all the six sub counties

Table 12: School meals coverage

Name of sub-county	№ of schools with school feeding	RSMP	
		№ Boys	№ Girls
Mandera East	38	11840	8150
Lafey	12	2650	1390
Mandera North	48	11011	6333
Mandera Central	52	11223	7006
Mandera west	49	11200	6506
Banisa	36	6945	3512
Subtotal	235	54869	32897
Grand total (boys + girls)		87766	

The number of schools with school meal programme is 237 with 87,766 students in the six sub counties. The feeding program has enhanced access, participation and retention as evidenced by improved attendance and enrolment in the county. It has also improved performance in schools due to enhanced retention and participation. However, pupils sometimes missed meals due to delays in food deliveries or when there was no water in school to cook the food particularly in pastoral all species livelihood zones.

5.0 Food Security Prognosis

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- The short rains of March- May long rains will be normal to below normal.
- Food prices are expected to remain high due to reduced supplies.
- Livestock body condition are projected to deteriorate until after the onset of the long rains.
- Malnutrition cases are expected to increase
- Available food stock is likely to decrease.

5.2 Food Security Outcomes for the Next Three Months (February – April 2018)

During the February to March period, the current situation is expected to continue deteriorating. More livestock migrations will be observed while livestock productivity decreases. Food prices are expected to continue increasing as livestock price continue to decrease affecting the purchasing power of the communities. Malnutrition cases are expected to increase to continue worsening as access to food continue to be limited. After the onset of the long rains on first week of April, pasture and browse conditions are expected to regenerate leading to increased milk production and consumption and improve water availability at household level. The livestock body condition is also expected to improve thus increasing the purchasing power of communities and food security at household level.

5.3 Food Security Outcomes for May to July 2018

After the onset of the rains, food security situation is expected to improve until cessation of the rainfall in the month of June. Afterward, the pasture and browse situation is expected to decline and also water availability reduces. livestock productivity as well is expected to decrease making milk less available for the households. Livestock prices are also likely expected to decrease improving terms of trade to pastoral communities. Nutrition status for under five and lactating mother is likely to stabilize

6.0 Conclusion and Interventions

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase classification

Based on the above food security outcome indicators, the county is classified as Crisis phase. The pastoral all species and agro pastoral (except Banisa Sub County) livelihood zones are classified under crisis phase (IPC phase 3) while irrigated cropping zone is classified as stressed phase (IPC phase 2).

6.1.2 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-April when the long rains are expected. The indicators that need closely monitoring include livestock body condition, distance to water sources and waiting time, increased food prices and low purchasing power, malnutrition rates and among others.

6.1.3 Sub county Ranking

Table 10: Sub county ranking

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in the sub counties	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1.	Lafey	77,485	35-40	Food aid/Cash transfers
2	Mandera east	132,770	35-40	Food aid/Cash transfers
3.	Mandera south	181,417	30-35	Food aid/Cash transfers

S/No.	Sub-County	Population in the sub counties	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
4.	Mandera north	69,757	30-35	Food aid/Cash transfers
6.	Mandera west	112,101	30-35	Food aid/Cash transfers
7	Banissa	109,587	30-35	Food aid/Cash transfers
Total		711,117	30-35	

6.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Water							
Water Trucking	To save lives and Livelihoods	45 centers	Villages without water	30,000,000	165000	January to March 2018	Mandera County Government
Fuel Subsidy to strategic livestock boreholes	Functional boreholes	85 boreholes	All boreholes	25M	136000	January to April 2018	Mandera County Government
Rapid response to boreholes	Prompt servicing	25 boreholes	25 boreholes	10M	75000	January to April 2018	Mandera County government/NDMA
Livestock Sector							
Provision of feeds to livestock	To save livestock and mortality	All location	All location	25M	1650000	January to April 2018	MCG, NDMA, PRLP

Livestock offtake	Minimize deaths	East, Lafey, South, and North	East, Lafey, South, and North	45M	146000	January to April2018	PRLP
Education							
Provision of School meals programme	Enhance d enrollme nt	All school s	All school s		158000	Long term	WFP
Safety net prommame							
Provision of cash transfers	Enhance d beneficia ries purchasi ng power	22231	21231	15.B	133386	March2018	GOK

5.3 Recommended Interventions

Annexes

Intervent ion	Objective	Specifi c Locatio n	Activit y target	Cos t	No. of beneficiar ies	Implementat ion Time Frame	Implementat ion stakeholders
Agriculture							

Provision of Farm tools	Enhance crop production	County Wide	Irrigated cropping and Agro pastoral	10 M	46000	2018	CG and other partners
Fuel subsidy to irrigated and small-scale farmers	Improve crop production	Irrigated and Agro pastoral	Irrigated and Agro pastoral	8M	24000	2018	CG and other partners
Water							
Water Trucking	To save lives and Livelihoods	80 centres in the entire County	Villages without water	80 M	250000	January to June 2018	Mandera County Government
Fuel Subsidy to strategic livestock boreholes	To relieve burden of overstressed pastoral communities	150 boreholes	All boreholes	55 M	185000	January to June 2018	Mandera County Government
Rapid response to boreholes	To reduce breakdown and save livelihood	50 boreholes	50 boreholes	10 M	75000	January to April 2018	Mandera County government
Livestock Sector							
Supplementary feeds to livestock	To save livestock and mortality	All location	All location	40 M	200000	January to June 2018	MCG, PRLP
Livestock offtake	Increase the	Mandera East,	Mandera East,	50 M	146000	January to April 2018	PRLP

	purchasing power of communities	Lafe, South, and North subcounties	Lafe, South, and North subcounties				
Education							
Provision of School meals programmer	Enhanced enrollment	All schools	All schools		158000	Long term	WFP
Provision of Shool fees subsidy for Boarding Schools	Enhanced attendance						
Safety net prommame							
Emergency scale cash transfers	Enhanced beneficiaries purchasing power	3500	3500	25 M	133386	March 2018	GOK