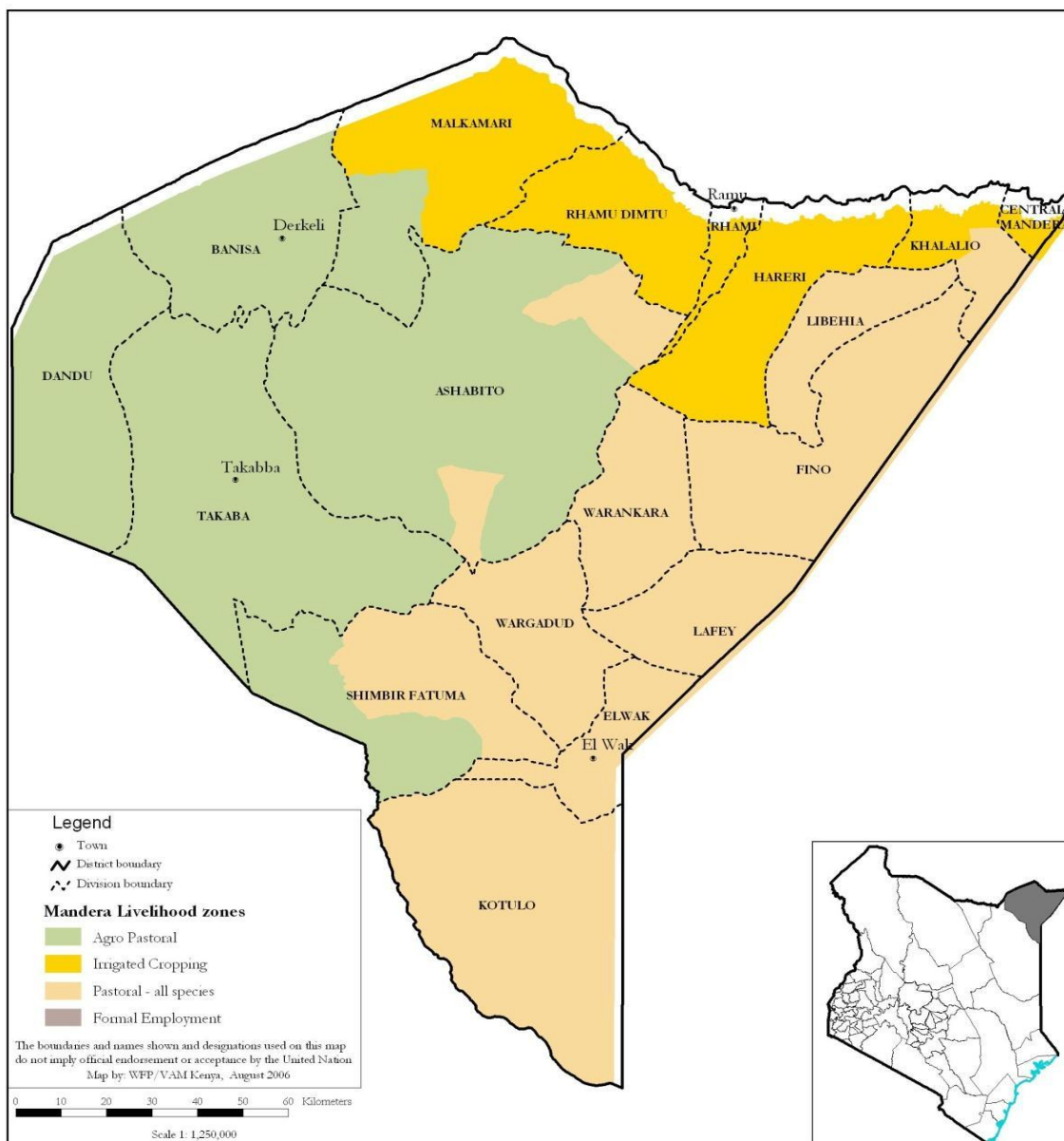


Mandera County
SHORT RAINS 2013/2014 ASSESSMENT REPORT
3rd – 13TH FEBRUARY 2014



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information

Mandera county has a population of 1,025, 000 persons based on 2009 census and covers an area of 26,470 square kilometres. It is divided into six sub counties namely; Mandera East, Mandera North, Mandera West, Mandera South, Banisa and Lafey. The county borders Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east and Wajir County to the west and south. The district has three main livelihoods; pastoral all species accounting for 28 percent of the total population, mainly in Mandera East and Central districts, agro-pastoral 40 percent in the western parts of the county and lastly the irrigated cropping livelihood zone, 32 percent found along river Daua (figure 1).

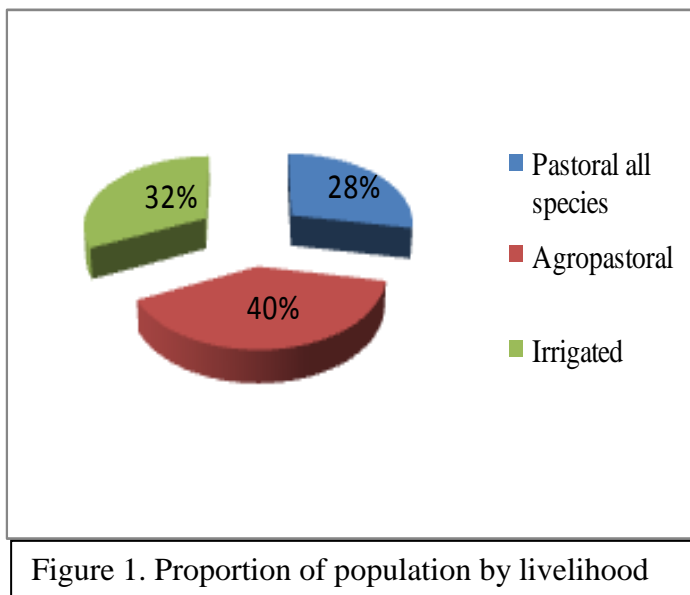


Figure 1. Proportion of population by livelihood

1.2 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Crop failure due to inadequate rains
- Floods along river Daua
- Poor roads infrastructure
- High food commodity prices
- High fuel prices
- Insecurity

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATIONS

2.1 Overall Food Security Situation Phase classification

Overall the county is classified under Stressed (IPC Phase 2) as a result of below normal and poorly distributed rains and floods. The livestock body condition is fair for all species and deteriorating due to depletion of forage and long trekking distances to water points. Distances to water points for livestock are 15 – 25 kms compared to normal of 5 – 10 kms. Milk availability at household level has declined and currently is 1 – 2 litres compared to normal of 3 – 5 litres. Terms of trade are favourable with the sale of a goat able to purchase to 77 kgs of maize compared to long term average of 30 kgs. However, it is expected to deteriorate as the dry season progress due to low livestock prices and high food commodity prices. The average number of meals at household is two compared to normal of three. 74 and 76 percent of beneficiaries and non beneficiaries had poor food consumption score in December 2013. Malnutrition levels are at critical and serious level with a Global Acute Malnutrition of 16.8 and 14.6 percent for Mandera North and

Mandera East/Lafey sub counties respectively while the SAM rate is 2.2 and 2.7 percent for Mandera North and Mandera East/Lafey sub counties respectively. The coping strategy index indicate a stable situation with a CSI of 8 on a scale of 0 – 56.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The county experienced two relatively good seasons prior to the short rains of 2013. The long rains season of 2013 performed relatively well resulting in improvement of household food security for majority of households in all livelihood zones but remained under Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, due to the below normal October- December 2013 short rains which were poorly distributed in time, the food security situation has been declining across all the livelihood zones. However, the food security remains Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

Livestock productivity is deteriorating as pasture and browse is diminishing while trekking distances to water sources are increasing there by affecting livestock body condition. Milk production has declined to 1 – 2 litres compared to 2 – 3 litres six months ago. Household food stocks in agro pastoral and irrigated cropping areas are depleted and currently are relying on markets. Water consumption in irrigated cropping is 15litres while in agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones is 7 litres per person per day compared to 5 litres six months ago. The nutrition situation has remained relatively stable over the past six months.

Overall the food security situation has remained Stressed (IPC Phase 2) since the August 2013. However, there is a notable deterioration in irrigated cropping and pastoral livelihood zones of the county compared to agro pastoral livelihood zones in terms of the rangeland indicators.

2.3 Rainfall performance

The onset was characterized by a delay of two weeks (first week of November) and was poorly distributed over time ending earlier than normal (third week of November).

The rains were poorly distributed both in time and space in all livelihood zones. The rainfall amounts were 50 – 80 percent of normal in most parts (65% of area) with the southern part receiving 20 – 50 percent of normal (Figure 2).

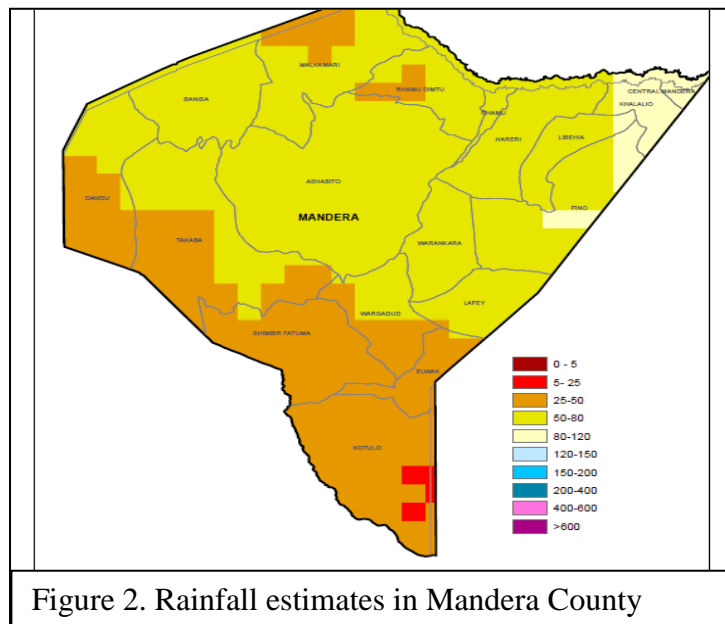


Figure 2. Rainfall estimates in Mandera County

The rains had a negative impact on pasture and milk production in the southern part of the county. Cessation was one week earlier than normal in early December 2013.

3.0 IMPACTS OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

The main food crops cultivated in agro-pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones are sorghum, maize, and cowpeas. Rain fed agriculture is mainly practiced in all agro pastoral areas while irrigation farming is done along river Daua along the border with Ethiopia. The acreages for both sorghum and maize were below normal long term averages by almost 75percent. The harvests were below normal long term averages in irrigated livelihood zones due to floods, pests and disease attack, while in the agro-pastoral zone there were no/nil harvests due to total crop failure as result of below normal rainfall.

A total of 526 ha of maize and cow peas were planted in irrigated livelihood zone but 75 percent of it were lost due to impacts of heavy floods, pest and disease attacks. In agro-pastoral livelihood zone, no maize, cow peas and/or sorghum was produced (Table 1).

Table1: Main crops grown under rain-fed

Crop	Area planted during the short rains season(ha)	Long Term Average Area planted during the short rains season(ha)	2013 Short rains season production (90kg bags) Projected.	2013 Short rains season production (90kg bags) actual	Long term average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags).
Maize	372	607	8266	0	11600
Sorghum	304	890	1068	0	9400
Cowpeas	87	199	1100	0	3125

Table 2: Main crops grown under irrigation

Crop	Area planted during the short rains season(ha)	Long Term Average Area planted during the short rains season(ha)	2013 Short rains season production (90kg bags) Projected.	2013 Short rains season production(90kg bags) actual	Long term average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags).
Maize	247	1270	6100	3103	9455
Cowpeas	279	2000	2100	914	3829

About 247 ha of maize was planted in the irrigated livelihood zone against the long term average of 9455 ha (Table 2). In the agro pastoral livelihood zone 372 ha of maize and 304 ha of sorghum were planted in comparison to the long term average of 607ha and 890 ha respectively. The variances in ha planted is due to floods in the irrigated livelihood zone and inadequate and below normal rainfall in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

In agro- pastoral livelihood zone, no harvest was realized due to rainfall failure, and realized yields were below long term average in the irrigated livelihood zone due to floods that affected land area under crop and part of the maize crop being harvested as fodder. The scenario is worse compared to the same period last year.

Table 3: Maize stocks in Mandera district

Maize stocks	Quantities of maize held in the district (90-kg bags)	in the	Long Term Average quantities held in the district (90-kg bags)
By Households		450	4100
Traders		0	10,275
NCPB		5500	12,000
Millers		0	25

Households in both agro-pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones are holding inadequate and less quantities of food stocks as harvests were below normal in the two livelihood zones respectively. Households in the irrigated livelihood zone hold 450 bags against long term average stocks of 4100 bags (Table 3). No stocks are held by maize traders against a long term average stocks of 10,275 bags. The NCPB is also holding inadequate maize stock of 5500 bags against a long term average stocks of 12000 bags. The current stocks in NCPB will only take care of one cycle of distribution and is GoK reserve.

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production

Mandera is predominantly a nomadic pastoral area with 90 percent of the county supporting pastoralism. Livestock production is the main source of food and income in the county and provides for 95 percent of household income. Indeed, livestock accounts for 52 percent household cash income in the agro pastoral livelihood and 60 percent of household cash income in the pastoral all species livelihood.

Pasture and browse

Pasture and browse condition in the county is fair but deteriorating. In the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones of Lafey, Mandera East, West and Banisa, pasture and browse is fair. Pasture in these areas is expected to last for next one and half months (end of March). Browse is also in fair condition and is available for the next two months (mid April). However, Pasture has been depleted in the following areas of Mandera south; Shimbir Fatuma, Fincharo, Qalanqalessa and Qarsadamu.

Livestock body condition

The livestock body condition ranges from good to fair depending on the species. Camels are generally in good body condition, goats and sheep fair, and cattle fair. Livestock body condition for all species is deteriorating as a result of poor forage quality and quantity, coupled with the increasing trekking distances to water points. The body condition is expected to deteriorate rapidly in the next 1-1 ½ months as pasture and browse gets depleted and distance to water points increase. The deteriorating livestock body condition is expected to negatively affect the household food security situation by reduction in milk production and livestock prices.

Birth rate.

There is low calving among cattle and camel while birth rates are fair with goats and sheep. This indicates that there is low availability of milk currently in both the market and household level. In general, livestock birth rates are normal compared with the previous years.

Milk availability

Milk consumption at household level ranges between <1 - 3 litres compared the normal of 3 – 4 litres across the livelihood zones at the same time of the year. This is due to deteriorating body condition as result of inadequate water and forage. The price of milk has increased from the long term average of Ksh. 60 to Ksh. 90. Prices of milk are expected to rise due to reduced supply and availability which will negatively affect the purchasing power of pastoralists if the current forage condition deteriorates in the next one month. This will likely contribute to increased levels of malnutrition in the county as less and less milk becomes available to the households.

Distances to watering points

As pastoralists migrate to distant grazing areas, the trekking distances to water points have increased from normal of 5 – 10 km to 15 – 25 km in most parts of the county. This is expected to worsen as pastoralists move further away from permanent water points hence it will adversely affect the food security situation due to the rapid deterioration of the livestock body conditions.

Tropical livestock units

The tropical livestock unit is commonly taken to be an animal of 250 kg live weight. Table 4 tabulates the average household endowment relative to the number of livestock.

Table 4. Average TLUs in Mandera County

Species	Head	TLU conversion factor	TLU
Camel	3	1.0	3
Cattle	8	0.7	5.6
Sheep	15	0.05	0.75
Goats	30	0.05	1.5

Current the average TLUs per household is approximate 10.8 compared to normal approximate of 25 TLUs per household. Herd size has declined owing to the recurrence of severe droughts that threatens livestock forcing the stockist to opt for alternative livelihoods. This has lowered the TLU per household to food insecure levels.

4.3.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

The endemic diseases in the area include Contagious Caprine Pueropneumonia (CCPP), Sheep and Goat Pox and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP). Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR) has also been reported. According to the veterinary department, confirmed cases of PPR in goats were reported in Mandera County.

Livestock Migration

Livestock migration for all species was reported as pastoralists move away from normal grazing areas in search of forage and water. It was estimated that 80 percent of the animals have migrated from areas of Shimbir Fatuma, Kotulo, El wak towards Warankara, Ashabito, and Banissa divisions which have some forage and water. There is no out ward migration to either Ethiopia or Somalia and also there is no influx of livestock from either Ethiopia or Somalia that has been reported. There is high concentration of livestock in Warankara, Wargadud, Takaba, Morothely and Olla leading to increased rapid depletion of forage and stress on nearby water points. The migration has also reduced milk accessibility to the households left behind.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The main sources of water are River Daua, shallow wells, boreholes, earth pans and underground water tanks. Recharge of both surface and ground water sources were fair. 120 centres across the county are under water trucking with Dandu ward worst affected. The water availability and access has significantly reduced compared to the same time last year.

Major water sources

Close to 90 percent of strategic boreholes are operational and currently 75 percent of surface water facilities have dried up in the county after below rains was received. In Mandera south recharge level drastically reduced due to below normal rains received. Shimbir Fatuma, Qalanqalesa, Eltul and Kutayu boreholes have low recharge levels observed. Currently all strategic livestock boreholes are congested as most of the earth pans have dried up. In Mandera west Sub County 26 centres are under water trucking, 11 villages in Dandu ward is water stressed and is under water trucking. In Mandera South sub county 38 centres are under water tucking while in Mandera east 5 centres are under water trucking. In Lafey and Banissa sub counties 5 centres and 22 centres respectively are under water trucking. Dandu and Guba water pans poorly recharged due to siltation and inadequate rains. The current major surface water sources are expected to last for the next two weeks.

Distance to water sources

The current distances to domestic water sources is 15 kms in agro-pastoralist livelihood zones and 20 kms in pastoralist zones while the normal ranges at this time of normal years have been 10 kms in agro-pastoralist livelihood zones and 25 kms in pastoralist livelihood zones. The early depletion of surface water sources is generally responsible for these variations in all livelihood zones. The main implication of this situation is the early return to few boreholes leading to accelerated depletion of pasture and browse around areas with reliable water sources as well as increase frequency of breakdowns at these boreholes.

Waiting time at the source

The current average waiting time has increased from 1-2.5 hours to 3-5 hours compared to 30 minutes to 2 hours during normal times. The average cost of water is Ksh. 5 – 15

per for 20 litres, compared to the long term average of Ksh. 7 across all the livelihoods. These variations are directly related to prevailing levels of water availability and accessibility. The average water consumption in litres per person per day is 15litres in irrigated cropping; and 7 litres each in agro-pastoral and pastoral zones.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market operation

The market operation for the supply of basic food items and trade chain has been normal during the period under review. The inter clan conflicts have subsided and all the markets were operational.

Market supply and trade volume

The main markets supply serving the county is Nairobi, Moyale, Mandera, and cross border trade with 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, ElwakTakaba and Banissa which are operational.

Food supplies have been affected due to low harvests produced in the irrigated livelihood zone, while in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones, there were no harvests due to below normal rains. The prices of food commodities remains high due to the poor road infrastructure to and within the county and reduced food accessibility and due to fact that farmers in agro-pastoral and irrigated farming zone did not harvest crops.

Shoats, camel and cattle are the three main livestock available in all the markets. Oil beans, milk, sugar and rice are the main items commonly purchased by households from market.

Commodity Demand

Currently, almost 95 percent of households in all the livelihood zones buy their food from the market as there were no harvests during the previous season. The trend in the next three months will worsen if the food prices remain the same.

Market Prices

The average maize price is Ksh. 60 and comparable to long term average of Ksh.59. the current price is lower than same period in 2013. The maize prices were on a declining trend in the months of July – December 2013. However, the price of maize increased marginally in the month of January 2014 compared to December 2013. The price trend is expected to remain high in the coming months owing to high cost of transport and low harvests realized in the agro pastoral and irrigated cropping areas.

The average price of goats in the month of January 2014 was 52 percent above the long term average although a decline compared to the month of December 2013. The Average goat price decreased from Ksh. 5,081 to Ksh. 4,616 in the month of January

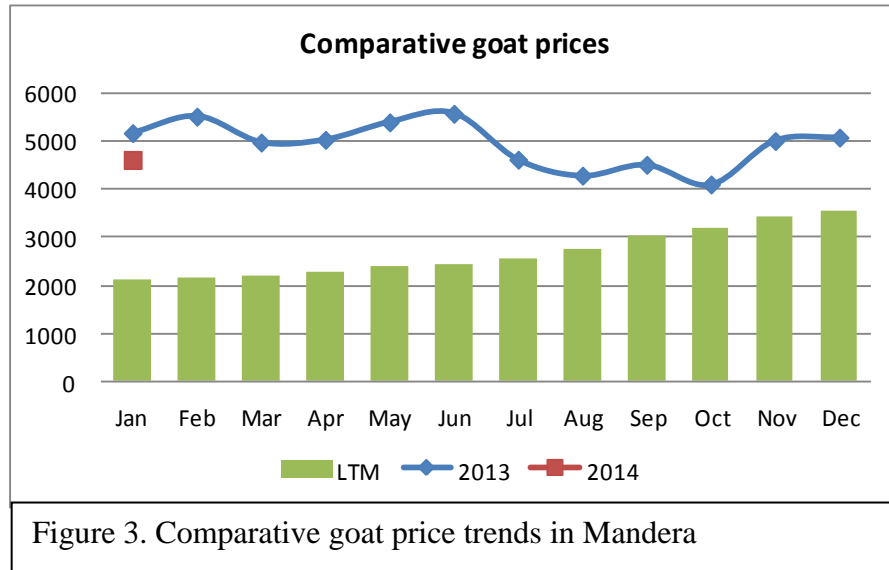


Figure 3. Comparative goat price trends in Mandera

2014 (Figure 3). The decreased price is attributed to the deteriorating body conditions of shoats due to depletion of pasture. The prices of goats are expected to deteriorate further as the body conditions worsen. Irrigated cropping zone recorded the highest average price at Ksh. 4,967 while pastoral all species zone recorded the lowest with Ksh. 4,419.

Terms of trade

The terms of trade are favourable for the pastoralist as sale of a goat can buy 77 kgs of maize compared to 36 kgs for long term. The Terms of trade are also favourable compared to 66 kgs in January 2013. However, the gains are likely to reverse in the coming months as the price of livestock decline owing to deteriorating body condition while the price of food commodities remain high.

3.5 Health and nutrition

Morbidity and Mortality patterns

Respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia and skin infection remain the top five most common diseases affecting both under-five children and adults of Mandera County. The county recorded a slight decline in reported cases of RTI and diarrhoea during the period between Jan-Dec 2013 compared to the same period in 2012. Cases of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid also increased significantly during the period Jan-Dec 2013 although no fatalities were reported. Increased prevalence of these diseases may be attributed to poor sanitation & hygiene practices including poor disposal of human waste and drinking of untreated water.

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Immunization coverage for BCG, measles and OPV was above the national target of 80 percent. This has been as a result of scale up of immunization through integrated outreaches supported by partners such as Save the Children and Islamic relief as well as national campaigns like polio campaign and *malezi bora*. Vitamin A supplementation remained below the national target of 80 percent and the proportion of children who

received two doses for both age groups 6-11 & 12-59 months declining sharply to 29.1 percent in Mandera North and East sub counties according to a SMART survey done in 2013 (Table 5) .

Table 5: Vitamin A supplementation coverage

Age group	Number of times	percent coverage
6 – 59 Months	At least once	67.9percent
6 – 11 Months	At least once	62.5percent
12 – 59 Months	At least once	67.3percent
	Twice	29.1percent

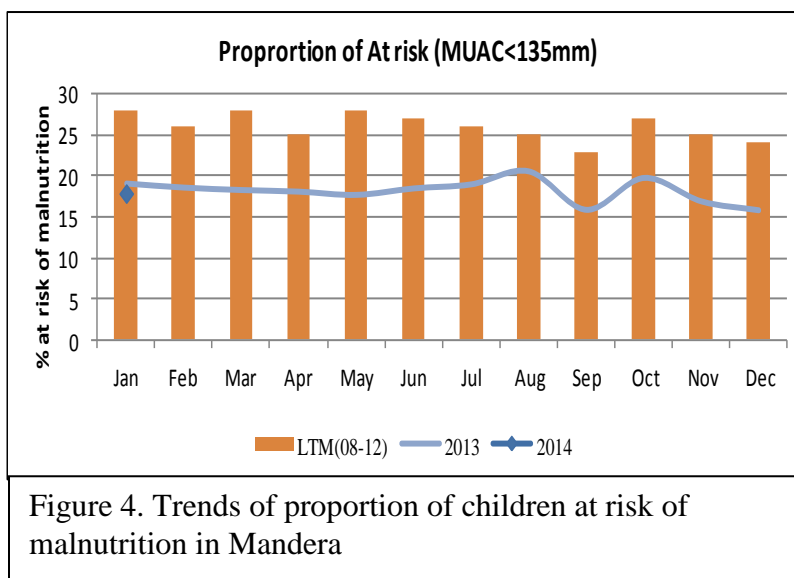
Source: Islamic relief Nutrition SMART Survey Report – June 2013.

Nutrition status and dietary diversity

Exclusive breastfeeding rate was 46.6 percent, 44.2 percent and 58 percent in Mandera East, North and Central respectively. This was above the national target of 32 percent. Introduction of other foods to infants less than 6 months was also common with most mothers reported to have introduced cow/goats’ milk and water. Dietary diversity score was sub optimal and most food consumed at household level was reported to have been sourced from purchases and food aid. Most common food groups consumed included cereals, pulses, sugars and milk products.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 16.8 and 14.6 percent for Mandera north and Mandera East/Lafey sub counties respectively while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate was 2.2 and 2.7 percent for Mandera North and Mandera East/Lafey sub counties respectively.

Based on NDMA data, the proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition (MUAC<135mm) has been on a declining trend in the months of October and December 2013. However, there was a slight deterioration in the month of January 2014 reporting 17.8 percent compared to 22.7 percent long term average (Figure 4). The situation is expected to deteriorate as the dry spell progresses and milk availability decline due to milking herd drying. Figure x shows the trend of children at risk of malnutrition in the county.



3.6 Education

Enrolment.

The enrolment has increased for both boys and girls however there was a higher number of boys enrolled as compared to girls in the county. The enrolment ratios of boys to girls in the county are 2:1 except in Lafey where the ratio was 3:1. The girl child faces numerous challenges in the county ranging from discriminatory cultural practices to issues of poverty thus the prevailing gender disparity.

Drop-Out

The rate of dropout in primary schools is generally low however, during the dry spell the situation is made worse by families moving with their livestock from place to place looking for pasture and they carry along their children who are supposed to be in school. But the school feeding programmes is playing a significant role in reducing school drop-out in the county. In conclusion the drop-out rate in the county is below 10 percent in 2012/2013.

Transition

The transition rate in the county has increased for both boys and girls as a result of new secondary schools coming up. The transition of boys to secondary schools was at 74 percent as compared to 58 percent for girls. The transition from ECD to primary has also increased significantly standing approximately at 90 percent.

Schools Meals Programme

In Mandera County the regular school meals programme (RSMP) provides foods for all 175 public primary schools. There has been improvement in delivery of food on time to schools except in Mandera East District where delays have been reported.

3.7 Coping mechanisms

The Coping strategy index (CSI) based on food security outcome monitoring report show a stable situation with beneficiaries having a CSI of 6 in December 2013 compared to 10 in September 2013 while non-beneficiaries had a CSI of 8 compared to 10 in September 2013 on scale of 0 – 56. Some of the coping mechanisms reported were skipping of meals, sale of firewood, charcoal burning and petty trade.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions

Table 6. Ongoing food interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
County wide	Supply of relief food by WFP, CG and GOK	County wide	230,027	GOK, CG COCOP	Improved food security at HH level	-	Up to March
	School feeding	County wide	175 primary school	COCP,WFP			
	SFP	County wide	5971	WFP SCUK,IRK, PAH,MOH, COCOP,	Reduced vulnerability levels		
	Supporting Livestock Marketing through meat voucher	Banissa ,Takaba and rhamu	17,146	SCUK			
	Food security (farming voucher system)	Takaba and Dandu	500HH	ADRA Kenya	accessing safe, sufficient and nutritious food	Ksh 24,342,550	1 st Aug 2013 to 31 st July 2016

Table 7. Non-food interventions (Food security related)

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
County wide	Water sector Water trucking to 104 centres	County wide	215,772	County government	Improve availability and access to water	-	February to April
County wide	Rehabilitation of strategic livestock boreholes	Gadudia, Kabo, iressuki, Bojigarseburmayo, ellele , eymole, gari, bambo, utlulo, warankraalango, otha, Arabia boys sec, Arabia water	34,000	County government	Improve access to water	33M	February

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
		supply, morothely					
	Building Resilience through improved livestock productivity through access to production system inputs and community assets,	Ashabito, Gither, ShimbirFatuma, Waranqara	800 hh	County government	Improve livestock productivity and household income Diversification	\$578,083	June 2013 to 28 February 2014
	Health Reproductive health and nutrition	Mandera west, Banissa , Mandera southansLafey sub counties	100,000	County wide	Improves community Health resulting increased productivity		Upto 2015
	Water ,sanitation and food security	Banissa and Mandera north	45,000	RACIDA			

3.9 Sub County Ranking

Table 8: Divisional food security ranking

Division	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
Dandu	1	Below normal rains ,Currently under water trucking, outward migration, Total crop failure , no milk production, Worsening trend due to water scarcity , high food prices , depleted pasture , cases of livestock disease reported, all earth pans dried and did not impounded water .	GFD
Kutulo	2	Earth pans dried , depleted pasture congestion at borehole, below normal rain received, failure crop,outward migration, water scarcity in some centres, cases of livestock death due to diseases reported , low milk availability and access, high food prices, water scarcity	GFD
S/ Fatuma	3	Poor rainfall, low milk production, insecurity around Burmayo, borehole low yielding at Burmayo, most water pan dried up, cases of livestock death due to diseases, trekking distances to water increased , cases of livestock death due to diseases reported , , major earth pan dried up , low yielding borehole, high food prices, migration (outward), displaced persons due to insecurity	GFD
Banissa	4	Main sources of water- earth pans and all dried up expect	GFD/FFA

Division	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
		main Banisa, Lulis and Eymole,15 centre under water trucking (water scarcity),In migration of livestock, deteriorating pasture conditions, Displacement of person due to insecurity (conflict), total crop failure, low milk availability and access, cases of livestock deaths reported , high commodity prices ,	
Elwak	5	Milk unavailability , rain below normal, pasture & browse depleted, insecurity border town, urban poverty and social cases of livestock deaths reported , high commodity prices crime, 10 centres under water trucking , congestion at main livestock boreholes, environmental degradation around water sources,out ward migration,	GFD
Ashabito	6	low rainfall received, Crop failure, deteriorating pasture/ browse, insecurity and in migration ,8 centres under water trucking, high food prices, cases of livestock diseases reported, earth pans dried up, scarce water	GFD
Warankara	7	Pasture available but dry, moderate rainfall received, in migration, congestion of livestock at water pans, some centres under water trucking , cases of livestock diseases reported	GFD
Fino	8	insecurity along Kenya- Somali border, pasture diminishing, congestion of livestock at water pans, some centres under water trucking , cases of livestock diseases reported ,high food prices, earth pans dried up, congestion at boreholes	GFD
Takaba	9	Pasture / browse dried up and deteriorating , water available in major earth pan(town), below normal rains received , total crop failure , cases of livestock diseases reported ,high food prices, 11 centres under water trucking	GFD/FFA
Libehia	9	Below normal rains received, pasture diminishing, congestion of livestock at water pans, some centres under water trucking, cases of livestock diseases reported, high food prices, earth pans dried up, congestion at shallow wells.	GFD/FFA
Lafey	11	Below normal rains received , migration of livestock, diminishing pasture, insecurity bordering Somalia, cases of livestock diseases reported ,high food prices, some centres under water trucking (scarce water)	GFD/FFA
Wargadud	13	In-migration ,un availability of milk, below normal rainfall received, cases of livestock diseases reported , high food prices, some centres under water trucking (scarce water) congestion at boreholes, pasture diminishing ,	GFD
Malkamari	14	Insecurity, displaced persons (HH), out migration due to conflict, total crop failure, 6 centres under water trucking, cases of livestock diseases reported , high food prices, diminishing pasture, low yielding borehole	GFD
RhamuDimtu	15	Rainfall received below normal, in-migration, severe flood- crop destroyed and total crop failure, 8 centres under water trucking, cases of livestock diseases reported , high food prices, diminishing pasture,	GFD/FFA
Khalalio	16	Crop failure due to floods, some centres under water trucking , cases of livestock diseases reported , high food prices, diminishing pasture,	GFD/FFA
Hareri	17	Crop failure due to floods ,cases of livestock diseases	GFD/FFA

Division	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
		reported , high food prices, diminishing pasture,	
Rhamu	18	Crop failure due to floods ,cases of livestock diseases reported , high food prices, diminishing pasture	
Central	18	Insecurity Kenya- Somali border, pre urban poor high number and social crimes, high food prices	GFD/FFA

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- The March to May long rains are expected to be near normal to below normal in terms of total rainfall.
- Abnormally high land surface temperatures, up to two degrees above normal, are likely between January and March during the dry season.
- Rangeland conditions will deteriorate at a faster than usual rate through March due to the higher than normal temperatures during the January to February dry season. Pasture and browse availability will increase following the start of the March to May long rains.
- Livestock migration is likely to increase than normal from areas with poorer pasture and browse to areas with better pasture, browse, and water availability.
- Maize prices are likely to remain stable through March and then slowly and gradually increase from March to June as stocks at household and market levels are drawn down.
- Water shortages may spread to more areas or intensify through March due to the expected high temperatures in January and February. Water sources are likely to recharge slightly during the March to May long rains, even if the total rainfall is below normal, which will lead to some recovery in water availability through June.
- Normal to below normal March to May long rains will sustain enough water, pasture, and browse for normal lambing in May/June and kidding and calving in March/April.
- Humanitarian assistance, especially that funded from the drought contingency funds available to county governments, is expected to increase and widen in scope following successive, below-average rainy seasons.
- Livestock prices will continue on a slow and downward trend through March attributed to the deterioration of livestock body condition and reduction in livestock traders. However, an increase in livestock prices is expected between April and June as livestock body conditions improve.

4.2 Food Security Prognosis March-May

The pasture and browse will last through the next season despite the fact that there is likely to be a fast deterioration due to above normal temperatures. Although water for livestock may become scarce and affect livestock body conditions, milk availability will be sustained through the onset of the next season in March. Maize prices are likely to remain stable through March and slowly and gradually increase through August. Food security will be driven by declining livestock prices, which in the virtue of a decline

against increasing food prices will see a gradual deterioration of livestock-cereal terms of trade and consequently increasing difficulties in acquiring minimum adequate food consumption. However, likely kidding and lambing in April will result in slight increase in milk availability. The food security declining trend will be moderated by the slight availability of in milk between April and June expanding the dietary diversity of households. As a result, households are not expected to experience significant food gaps as there is no immediate shock expected through May and thus food security will remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

4.3 Food Security Prognosis June-August

The near normal to below normal long rains in Mandera is likely to result in poor pasture and browse regeneration and average water recharge. The August –November lean season is likely to start earlier than normal due to fast deterioration of pasture and browse. Although between May and August pasture may be available, it will be in very low quantities. Livestock development is likely to be poor and the majority of households who constitute the agropastoral livelihood zone will be without food stocks. Humanitarian assistance is expected to remain in place to support food security from deteriorating into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through August.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Food interventions required

Table 9. Food intervention

Division	Pop affected	Pop in need (percent range min – max)	Ration level (percent)	Proposed mode of intervention
Dandu	35,383	50-55	75	GFD
Kutulo	35,165	50-55	75	GFD
S/ Fatuma	22,137	50-55	75	GFD
Banissa	55,202	50-55	75	GFD/FFA
Elwak	51,309	50-55	75	GFD
Ashabito	30,996	50-55	75	GFD
Warankara	12,310	50-55	75	GFD
Fino	19,310	50-55	75	GFD
Takaba	45,468	50-55	75	GFD
Libehia	14,304	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Lafey	28,259	45-50	75	GFD
Wargadud	26,579	45 -50	75	GFD
Malkamari	21,452	45-50	75	GFD
RhamuDimtu	16,468	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Khalalio	9,261	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Hareri	10,167	45 -50	75	GFD/FFA
Rhamu	19,100	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Central	35,077	40-45	75	GFD/FFA