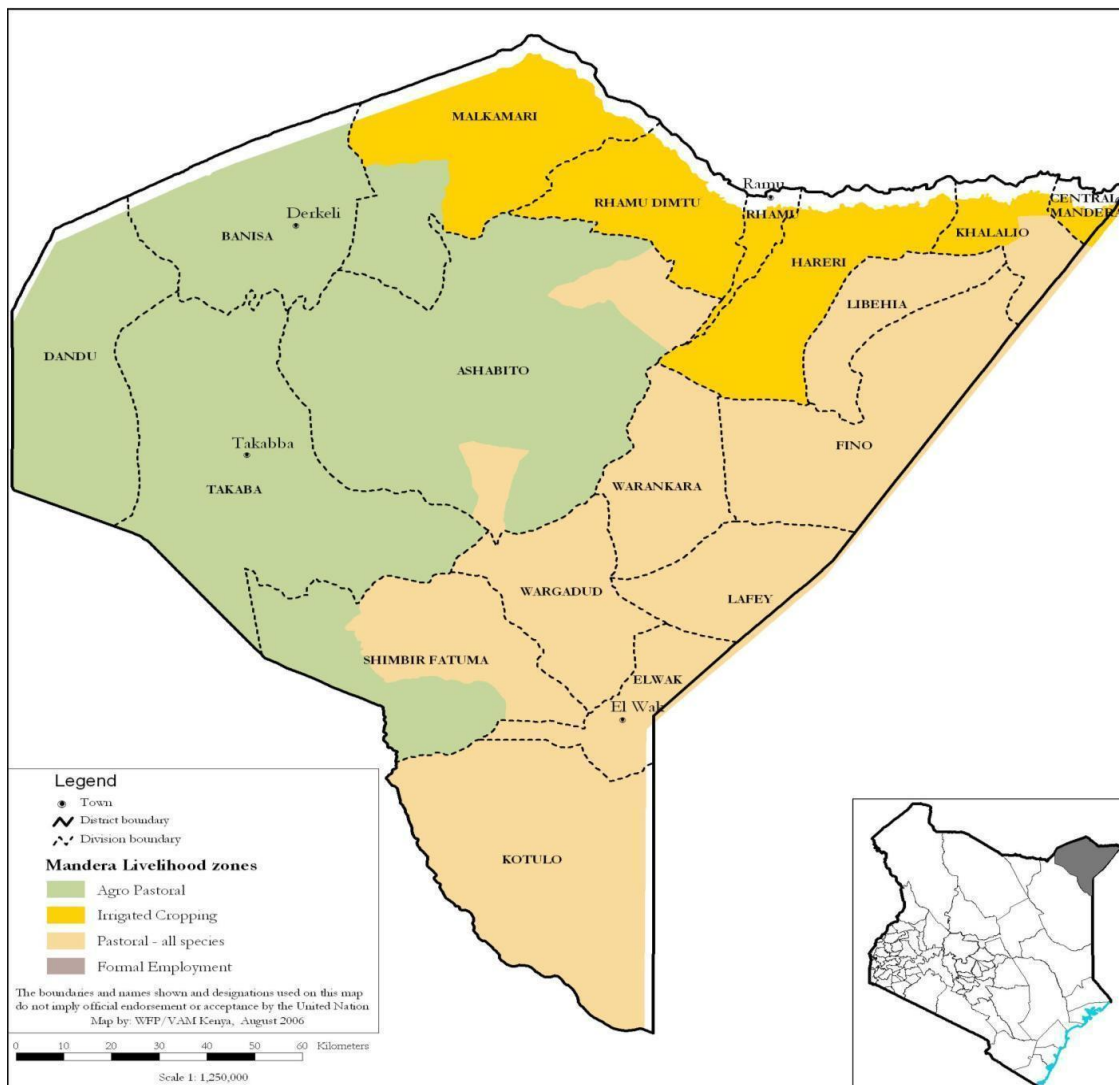


MANDERA COUNTY 2015 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.0 County Background Information

Mandera County covers an area of 26,470 km² with total population of 1,025,000 persons according to 2009 census. Administratively the county is divided into six sub counties namely: Mandera East, Mandera north, Mandera south, Mandera west, Banissa and Lafey. The county borders Somalia to the east, Wajir to the south and Ethiopia to the north. There are three main livelihood zones in the County which include pastoral livelihood zone in the east and the

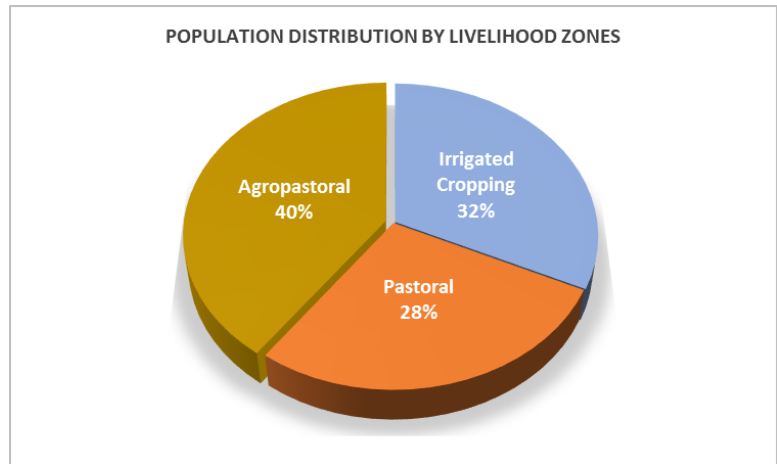


Figure 1: Percentage of population distribution by livelihoods

central corridor, agro pastoral livelihood zone in the west and an irrigated cropping zone in the north along the Dawa River. The population ratios in these zones represent pastoral zone of 28 percent, agro pastoral zone 40 percent and irrigated cropping zone 32 percent as shown in the Figure 1.

1.2 Current factors affecting food security

The current factors affecting food security in the county include;

- Floods along the river bank which affected crop production
- Poor rainfall distribution leading to crops failure in Agro pastoral zone
- Insecurity due to terror threats along the Somali-Kenya border
- Livestock disease and mortality
- Basic commodity price fluctuation

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Current Food Security Situation

The current food security situation indicates that the county is currently classified as stressed (IPC phase 2). The proportion of households with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores are 78 percent, 17 percent and 5 per cent respectively according to Food Security Outcome Monitoring. This compares with 91 percent of households with an acceptable food consumption score in December 2014. Majority of the households are consuming two to

three meals per day which is normal at this time of the year. Coping Strategy Index (CSI) was 31 in December 2015 compared to a CSI of 29 in December 2014. Percentage of children under-five at risk of malnutrition, using mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements below 135mm indicated a declining trend between October 2015 and December 2015. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition MUAC below 135mm was 15 percent in January 2016, which is below the long term average (LTA) of 21.7 percent. The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are 24.7 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. Terms of trade are currently unfavourable and above the LTA. Terms of trade are 64 kgs of maize per goat compared to the long term average of 46 kgs of maize per goats.

In the irrigated cropping zone there was severe flooding of the Daua River which destroyed many acres of crops and irrigation infrastructure (canals, pump houses, distribution boxes), interfered with soil structures through the formation of gullies, and depleted soil fertility due to the leaching of nutrients occasioned by prolonged flood duration (three months). Farmers also experienced luxuriant weed growth in their farms. In view of this there was delayed land preparation and planting and reduced crop acreage with resultant low crop yields. For example, maize production along the river line has declined to 3,200 bags compared with the LTA of 7,265 bags, while household maize stocks have declined to 660 bags from the LTA of 1,741 bags (source: Flood Report, NDMA and CSG).

The average Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) per household are approximately 18, compared with the normal figure of 44. The county experienced an outbreak of camel disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, and CCPP in shoats, as a result of which pastoralists lost over 300 camels and over 450 shoats. This outbreak is yet to be contained: some vaccination was done but has been inadequate. The animals lost included milking herds, which compromises milk availability and hence impacts negatively on food security.

2.2 Food Security Trends

The county was classified under the stressed phase after the 2015 long rains assessment and remains in that phase across all the livelihood zones. Performance of the 2015 long rains was near to above normal. Household food consumption score was 2 percent with poor, 7 percent at borderline and 91 percent had acceptable in December 2014 compared with 5 percent, 17 percent and 78 percent respectively in December 2015.

The mean coping strategy index increased from 27 in December 2014 to 31 in December 2015 currently. Household dietary diversity reduced to three compared to four in the previous season. The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition stands at 15.1 percent compared to Long term mean of 21.7 percent. The nutrition situation remains very critical with the prevalence of Global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 24.7 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) at 3.7 percent. Water consumption improved from 10 litres per person per day, to 15 litres per person per day in January 2016 due to increased recharge levels as a result of the recent short rains. Livestock

distances to water sources have decreased from 15-25Km during the long rains assessment to the current of 5-15 km.

2.3 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the short rains in 2015 was in the first dekad of October which was early and timely. The amount of rainfall received was depressed in most parts of the county at 50-110 percent of normal rains, with the exception of southern parts of the county which received between 110 to 200 percent of normal rains, and parts of Wargadud, Shimbir Fatuma and Kutulo which received 140-200 percent of normal rains (Figure 2). Both the spatial and temporal distribution were poor across the county. The cessation was in the second dekad of December which was later than the normal third dekad of December

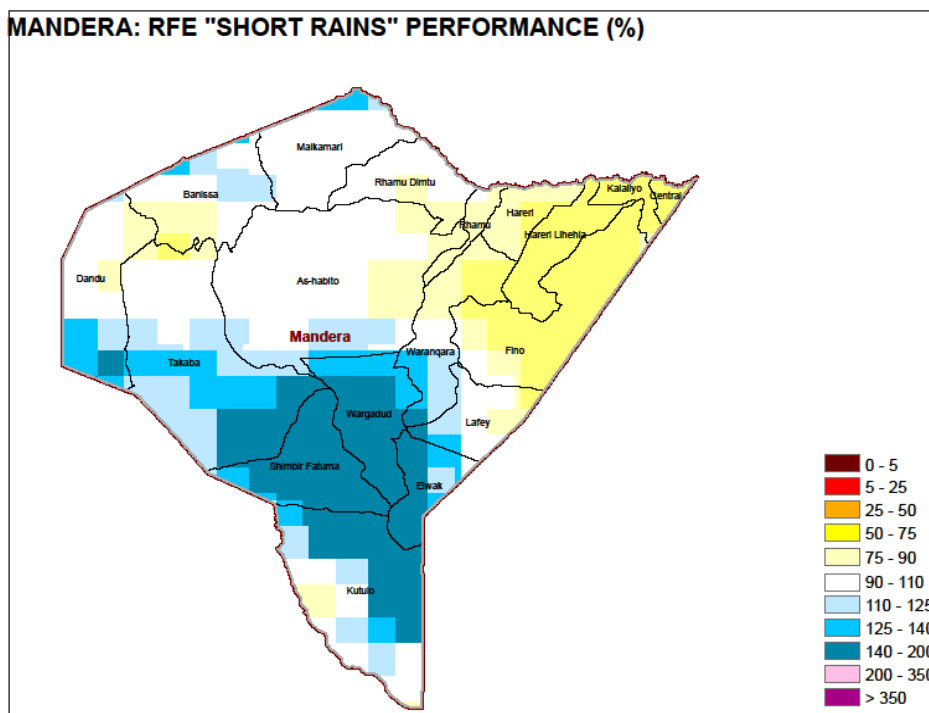


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.4 Current Shocks and Hazards

Major current shock and hazard are;

1. Floods along the river bank
2. Insecurity along the Somalia –Kenya border
3. Livestock disease
4. Poor rainfall distribution
5. Human Disease (measles outbreak)

3.0 IMPACT OF RAINFALL PERFORMANCE, SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production SRA 2015

Major food crop cultivated under rain fed agriculture are Sorghum, Maize, and cow peas, while maize, cowpeas, vegetables such as kales, tomatoes and fruits such as banana, pawpaw are the main food crops grown under irrigated agriculture.

In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, Sorghum and maize contributes 70 and 30 percent of cash to the households and by similar proportion for crop related cash income in the households. In the pastoral livelihood, the most significant crop as a source of food for household is maize at 85 percent. The main contributors of cash income are bananas and onions at 36 and 25 percent respectively, and paw paws and tomatoes each contributing 10 percent to the household cash income. The vegetables are grown under irrigated agriculture along river dawa.

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

1. Rain-fed crop Production

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2015 short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.MAIZE	212	725	3103	4560
2.SORGHUM	439	984	2991	3642
3.COW PEAS	115	178	499	949

The area under maize was 29.2 percent of the LTA and total production was 68.05 percent of the LTA. The area under sorghum was 44.6 percent and total production was 82.1 percent of the LTA. This was due to delayed land preparation and late planting due to previous forecast where farmers avoided planting due to the predicted above normal rains. As a result the crops did not grow to maturity. El Nino floods also affected production, while the lack of seeds after the floods meant that farmers were not able to replant in good time. The incidence of pests and diseases was also high.

Table 2: Crop production under irrigated agriculture

Crop	Area planted during 2015 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2015 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	505	858	3200	7265
2.Cowpeas	458	679	1759	4045

Under irrigated crop production, the area under maize was 59 percent of the LTA while total production was 44 percent of the LTA.

For cowpeas, the area planted was 67 percent of the LTA while production was 43 percent of the LTA. This was due the seasonal forecast that predicted above normal rains and possibility of flooding hence most farmers avoided planting. Yields were also reduced by the floods, which continued until mid-December, the lack of seeds, flood-induced infestation of weeds, pests and diseases, and the moist conditions. Maize is currently at knee-high stage for those who planted in late December.

Table 3: Maize stocks in the County

Food stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	660	1,741
Traders	1252	2,510
Millers	180	150
NCPB	4000	6000
MCG-STORES	0	0
Total	6092	10401

The maize stocks held by various actors in the county continue to be below the LTA making the county remain a net importer of cereal. The stocks held by households are 38 percent of the LTA, while those held by traders are 50 percent of the LTA. The county relies on relief food supplies and cross-border imports to balance the food deficits through the market.

3.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

The three main livestock species kept in Mandera County are camels, cattle, and goats. Livestock production contributes 42 percent of cash income in the agro-pastoral zone, 11 percent in the irrigated zone and 47 percent in the pastoral zone.

Pasture and browse situation

The pasture and browse situation is generally fair in all the livelihood zones and this is mainly attributed to near normal to above normal rainfall received during the short rain period of October to December 2015. The current condition is better than the same season last year. The available pasture and browse is expected to last 4-6 weeks. However, in Mandera East, Lafey and some parts of North and West are experiencing pasture stress and the amount available may last 1-3 weeks. This was due to below normal rainfall received in those parts of the County. Livestock herders in those areas have already migrated to other parts of the County.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

Livestock body condition ranges from good to fair depending on the species. Camels are generally in good body condition while the condition of cattle, goats and sheep is fair across all the livelihood zones which is normal for the season. However, the condition is expected to deteriorate as pasture and forage condition worsen in the dry spell. This will imply a reduction in livestock prices and reduced milk production.

Birth rate

The birth rate was within seasonal norms for all species. This is attributed to normal and above normal rainfall experienced in pastoral livelihood zone during the short rains period and the mass treatment and vaccination exercise by the county government.

Milk availability, consumption and cost

Milk consumption at household level ranges between 1-2 litres compared with the long term average of 3-5 litres across the livelihood zones at the same time of the year. The reducing trend is due to the current dry weather condition, poor pasture quality, long trekking distances to forage, water sources, diseases, and high temperatures. The current milk price ranges from Ksh. 70-90 per litre compared with the normal price of Ksh. 60 per litre. This is attributed to low production and supply and has a negative effect on the nutrition status of households.

Tropical Livestock unit (TLU)

There has been a decrease in the TLUs across all the livelihood zones attributed to recurrent drought and livestock diseases. The current average livestock TLUs per household is 18 compared to long term average of 44. The average TLU for poor and middle income household are 10 goats, 5 cattle, and 5 camel and 30 goats, 20 cattle and 20 camel respectively.

Water for Livestock

The current source of water for livestock remained the same; earth pans and boreholes in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones and the river for the irrigated Cropping zone. 60 percent of earth pans are dry. The average return trekking distance from grazing areas to water ranges from 10 – 20 km on average compared with the normal distance of 8-15 km. The frequency of watering by species in a span of one week is two days for cattle, three days for small stock and seven days for camel, compared with the normal situation of daily watering for cattle and shoats. This frequency is expected to decrease as the dry weather conditions progress. The increase in return trekking distance to water sources will result in deteriorating body condition which will further decrease milk availability.

Migration

Livestock movement is mainly towards water sources. In-migration of livestock was observed within the pastoral livelihood specially Kutulo, Wargadud and Simbir fatuma divisions and agro-pastoral livelihood zones in Banisa and Guba areas. Minimal outward migration was noted from Mandera West to Ethiopia through Kiliwehiri in Banissa. Migration was observed to be within the livelihood zones from areas with poor pasture and browse to areas with better forage which is normal during this period of the year.

Livestock diseases and mortalities

There were reported cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) affecting sheep and Goat Pox (PPR), Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) and Blackquater affecting cattle. Camel deaths have been reported county wide as a result of hemorrhagic fever which mainly affects 2-5 year olds. This outbreak is yet to be contained though some vaccination targeting 40 percent of the livestock was done but it is still inadequate. The animals lost included milking herds compromising milk availability hence impacting negatively on food security.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The county has river Dawa as the major water source while others include boreholes, earth pans and underground tanks (*Berkads*).

Major water sources

River Dawa which has a surface flow of about seven to eight months then has a sub-surface flow in the remaining months of the year with water available throughout the year either on the surface or sub surface. The river Dawa River burst its banks and caused extensive flooding of the river basin in April and July 2015 due to increased levels of precipitation over the Ethiopian highlands. This improved recharge of shallow ground water sources within the river basin that are also critical water sources. Boreholes also form a critical source of water for both livestock and domestic use. The county has 86 Boreholes out of which 12 are Shallow drilled Boreholes (40 – 80 Metres deep) located along the river basin within 500 meters from the river Bank. Currently all the boreholes are functioning normally.

Earth pans in areas that didn't receive good rains especially in Mandera north have recharge levels below 50 percent. Between 60-80% of all Earth Pans and dams in Mandera East, Mandera North, Lafey and Mandera South Sub-Counties have dried up while between 30-40% of these type of sources have dried up in Banisa and Mandera West Sub-County. Locations where major earth pans/dams dried up early in January 2016 include; Dooday, Garse, Kubionile, Bambo West, Ogorwein, Gofa, Sarman, Ashabito, Shirshir, Kamor Liban, Fino and Qumbiso. The affected human population is approximately 48,000. None of the 127 "Berkads" within the County are operational as they have already been depleted.

Distance to water sources

The current average distances to domestic water sources in comparison with the normal distances (in Kms) by livelihood zones is as follows; -

No	Sub-County	Livelihood Zone	Normal Distances(Km)	Current Distances (km)	Remarks
1	Mandera North	Agro-pastoral	0 - 10	0-20	Pastoralist communities are more affected than agro-pastoralist communities
2	Mandera East	Agro-pastoral	0 -10	0-15	
3	Mandera South	Pastoral	0 -1 0	0-20	
4	Mandera West	Pastoral	0 -1 0	0-20	
5	Banisa	Pastoral	0 -1 0	0-20	
6	Lafey	Pastoral	0 -1 0	0-15	

The anticipated Implications of this situation include: -

- Continuation of high expenditure water trucking efforts
- Increased Convergence of livestock and human populations around the few Boreholes and,
- Increased incidences of breakdown of Borehole water pumping equipments.

Waiting time at the source

The current waiting time at the sources compared to normal by livelihood zones is as follows: -

No	Sub-County	Livelihood Zone	Normal W/Time (Min)	Current W/Time (Min)	Remarks
1	Mandera North	Agro-pastoral	0-30	0-90	Pastoralist communities are more affected than agro-pastoralist communities
2	Mandera East	Agro-pastoral	0 – 30	0-60	
3	Mandera South	Pastoral	0 - 30	0-60	
4	Mandera West	Pastoral	0-30	0-60	
5	Banisa	Pastoral	0 - 30	0-90	
6	Lafey	Pastoral	0 - 30	0-60	

The Implications of this situation include: -

- People especially women and girls spending more time in search of water
- Constrained availability of water for water Boozers undertaking water trucking efforts and,
- Potential occurrences of water use conflicts.

Cost of water

The current cost of water (20 liters jerrican) compared to normal by livelihood zones is as follows: -

No	Sub-County	Livelihood Zone	Normal Cost (Ksh)	Current Cost (Ksh)	Remarks
1	Mandera North	Agro-pastoral	2-5	2-10	Pastoralist communities are generally more affected than agro-pastoralist communities
2	Mandera East	Agro-pastoral	2-5	2-5	
3	Mandera South	Pastoral	2-5	2-5	
4	Mandera West	Pastoral	2-5	2-10	
5	Banisa	Pastoral	2-5	2-10	

6	Lafey	Pastoral	2-5	2-5	
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The Implications of this situation include: -

- Decline in observed norms of personal hygiene
- Reduced ability of households to pay for water and
- Reduced capacity of rural WSPs (WUAs) to appropriately operate and maintain motorized water supply systems.

Water consumption

The current average water consumption rates per person per day compared to normal levels by livelihood zones is as follows: -

No	Sub-County	Livelihood Zone	Normal (lts/P/d)	Current (lts/P/d)	Remarks
1	Mandera North	Agro-pastoral	40-60	20-40	
2	Mandera East	Agro-pastoral	40 -60	40-60	
3	Mandera South	Pastoral	40 -60	20-40	
4	Mandera West	Pastoral	40 -60	20-40	
5	Banisa	Pastoral	40 -60	20-40	
6	Lafey	Pastoral	40 -60	40-60	

The Implications of this situation include: -

- Poor personal hygiene and,
- Water and hygiene related infections.

Sanitation

The county has limited sanitation facilities, in most parts of the county. Poor sanitation can lead to contamination of water sources, however there are other known and potential sources of water contamination by livelihood zones as shown below;

No	Sub-County	Livelihood Zone	Known & potential Contamination sources	Remarks
1	Mandera North	Agro-pastoral	Flooding & open defecation	Poor water and hygiene observed in all livelihood zones
2	Mandera East	Agro-pastoral	Flooding & open defecation	
3	Mandera South	Pastoral	Open defecation & Silting	
4	Mandera West	Pastoral	Flooding, Open defecation &	

			Silting	
5	Banisa	Pastoral	Open defecation & Silting	
6	Lafey	Pastoral	Open defecation & Silting	

The implications of this situation include: -

- ✓ Progressive decline in the quality of water obtained from surface water sources and,
- ✓ Water borne infections will persist .

Hygiene

At the moment water treatment chemicals are largely not available at household level and are not widely used. The use of household water purification chemicals is widely accepted by the county population. Few households in major centers use chlorine obtained from water department stores, or other water treatment tablets such as Aqua tabs, Purr or Water guard.

The contamination of water sources and Poor household hygiene especially related to food handling could be significantly contributing to the incidences of water borne diseases.

3.4 Markets and Trade

Market Operation

The main markets for county are Mandera town, Rhamu, Elwak, Takaba, Banissa and Lafey. There were no market disruption in all parts of the county during the season. The supply volume for most of the commodities were normal. Staple foods like rice, maize and beans are readily available in the market centres and shops, for purchase and are supplied from within and outside the county and cross border of Somalia and Ethiopia. There were no livestock moving in to the Somalia market from Somalia due to insecurity, this has led to increased livestock in Mandera town and other nearby markets thus lowering the prices compared to similar time of the year.

Market supply and trade volume

The main markets supply serving the county are Nairobi, Moyale, Mandera, Ethiopia and Somalia. These markets serve all the livelihoods zones. Other markets within the county include Rhamu, Elwak Takaba and Banissa which are operational.

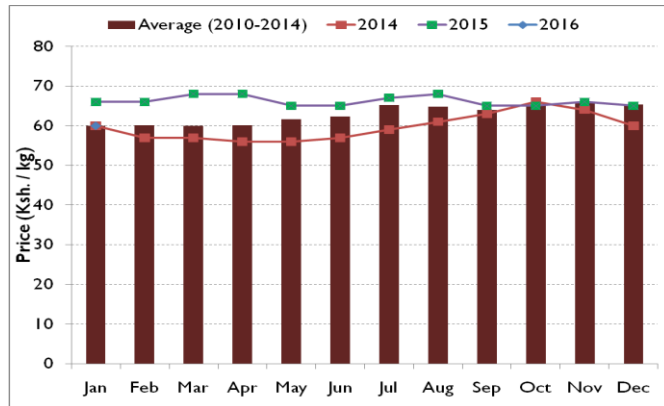
Maize is the main stable food supplied through relief aid but has not been distributed in the three month. Availability of food supplies have been affected both in agro pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones due to destruction of crops by floods and late planting as a result of fear of enhanced rains.

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 the market. At the moment a bag of 50 kg rice cost KShs.5000 while a bag of 50 Kg of sugar is retailing at KShs.5, 200. Prices of essential commodities are expected to remain normal.

Commodity Demand

Almost 95% of Household in all the livelihood zones buy their food stuff from the market as there were minimal harvests witnessed during this season.

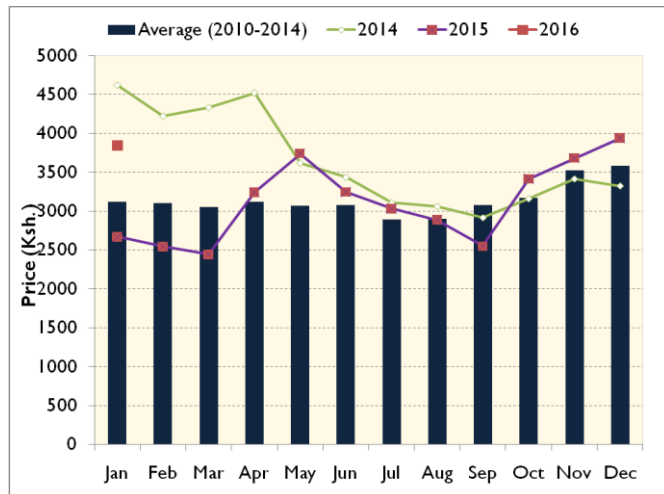
Market Prices



The current average price of a kilogram of maize is KSh 60 which is comparable to the long term average. The price trends from January 2015 to December 2015 were stable but due to minimal harvest during the short rain season, the prices of maize are projected to increase (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Market prices

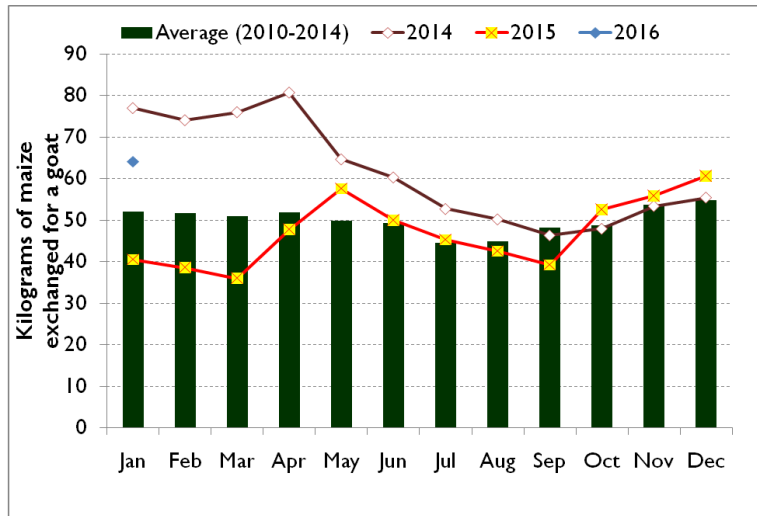
Sources: NDMA January 2016 Drought bulletin



The average goat price slightly decreased from KSh 3939 reported in December to KSh 3,843 for the month of January 2016. The decrease in price is attributed to low market demand. Compared to the long term mean (2010-2014), the current average price is above the normal expected range as shown in figure 4.

Figure 4: goat prices

Terms of Trade



Currently household in Mandera County can purchase an average of 64 kilograms of maize by selling one goat compared to long term of 52 kilograms. The current terms of trade have been favourable since October and are above LTA by 11% as shown in figure 5

Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.5 Health and Nutrition

The most common diseases among under-fives and the general population were respiratory system disease, pneumonia, diarrhoea, clinical malaria and disease of the skin. Others include, tuberculosis, urinary tract infection, and ear infections. Among the under five children Upper Respiratory Tract infections (URTI) increased by 18.0 percent in the month of December 2015 compared to same period in 2014, while in general population it increased by 26 percent in comparison to 2014. Diarrhea cases increased by 4 percent in December 2015 compared to 2014, while in general population it increased by 20 percent in the same period. The increase in under-five and general population morbidity is attributed to poor hygiene and Poor waste disposal.

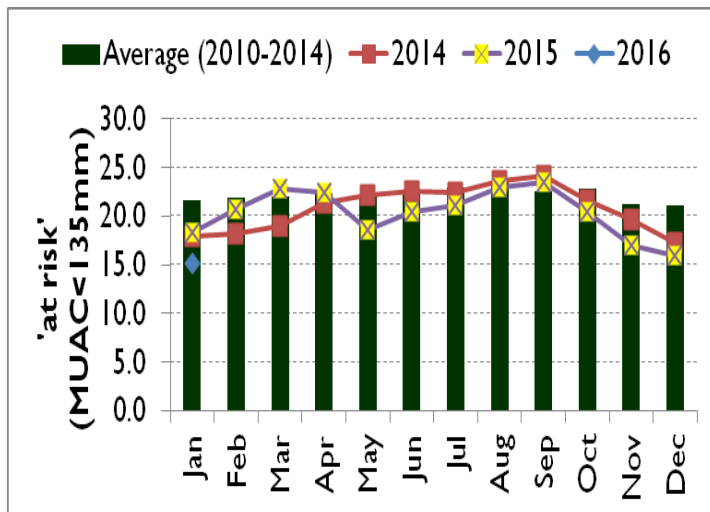


Figure 6: Percentage "at Risk" (MUAC < 135mm)

Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

In the Period between July and December 2015, the coverage for the fully immunized child was 43.7 percent compared to 44.8 percent in the same period in 2014. However, this is below the national target of 80 percent. Measles immunization coverage has increased by 50 percent.

However, there was an outbreak of measles in the county. As of 9th February 2016, number of cases stands at 90 with one (1) death reported. OPV1, OPV2 coverage stands at 44.5 percent and 39.5 percent in July 2014 to 90 Percent and 87 percent in 2015 respectively. This improvement was mainly attributed to polio campaigns and outreach services which covered all the six sub-counties in the county This is done by the County health department and various partners supporting the Department of Health. Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children 12-59 months is 31percent which is far below the national target of 80 percent.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

The data from NDMA indicate a decrease in percentage of children at risk of malnutrition based (MUAC <135mm) from 18.3 in January 2015 compared to 15.1 in the month of January 2016 (Figure 6). This is within the seasonal norm as illustrated in figure 6. Food consumption score for the non beneficiaries for poor, borderline and acceptable was 2 percent, 7 percent and 91 percent in December 2014 compared to 5 percent, 17 percent and 78 percent respectively reported in December 2015. Findings from a SMART survey, conducted in July 2015 indicated that the prevalence of malnutrition was 24.7. This indicates a very critical situation according to WHO classification.

3.6 Education

The total enrolment for both ECD and Primary school is 106,910 pupils. Enrolment at primary school is 84,700 comprising of 55,180 boys and 29,159 girls while the current ECD enrolment is 22,210 comprising of 13,387 boys and 8,823 girls. The enrolment for boys is higher compared to girls at both the ECD and primary school level. At Primary school level, Girls (35percent) and boys (65 percent) enrollment remained the same compared to 2015. The average attendance for both girls and boys for 2015 is 98 percent and 99 percent respectively indicating a stable condition.

Drop Out

School dropout is very low at less than three percent for Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) and primary schools. Mandera south has recorded more dropout in boys than girls for this year compared to last year. Culturally girls herd the small stocks, which are less likely to migrate compared to the large stocks.

School Meals Programme

Regular School Meals Programme is ongoing in 144 schools benefitting 36706 boys and 21007 girls in the entire County.

3.7 Coping Mechanisms

According to Food Security Outcome Monitoring Report by World Food Programme in December 2015, the mean coping strategy index for December was 31 comparable to the 27 reported in December 2014. About 100 percent of households were eating less preferred or less expensive foods and about 88.9 percent of households were either borrowing food or relying on

help from a friend or relative, 85.9 percent had reduced the portions of meal size while 94.9 reduced the quantity of food consumed by adults to ensure that children have meals in December 2015.

3.8 Ongoing Interventions by Sector

Food Interventions

- Regular supplementary feeding by Ministry of Health.
- Implementation of food for Asset programmes by WFP through Consortium of Collaborating Partners (COCOP) targeting 41, 550. Beneficiaries.
- Water trucking to water stressed areas by county Government.
- School Feeding Programme targeting 33,495 girls and 65,123 boys in 198 primary schools
- Food security and livelihoods programs by Save the Children, NRC and Islamic Relief.
- Hunger safety net programmes Phase 2 by NDMA with total of 21,231 household beneficiaries

Non-Food Interventions

Table 4: Ongoing non-food sectoral interventions

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Cost (Ksh.)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Agriculture						
Excavation of earth pans for crop production	Increase food production	Yatani and HarGatha	50M	5000	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Construction and Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure	Increase water use efficiency and crop production	Aresa, Gadudia, Rhmau Dimtu, rhamu Girisa, Sala	45M	15,000	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Flood control	Reduce impact of floods	Shantoley , Sala	25M	10,000	Ongoing	Mandera county Government

Construction of Underground water tanks and Green houses	Expansion of food production	All 5 wards		220	Continuou s	Mandera county Government
Livestock						
Construction of water troughs at strategic livestock boreholes	Improve watering of livestock	County wide	17.6M	34,000	ongoing	Mandera county Government
Honey production program	Diversification of livelihoods	County wide	14M	3500	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Fodder production and construction of Hay stores	Improve availability of fodder	County wide	18M	4000	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Vaccination and treatments of livestock	Reduce livestock diseases	County wide	14.2M	25,000	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Construction of cattle crush and loading / off loading rump	Improve livestock marketing	County wide	2M	3800	Ongoing	Mandera county Government
Health and Nutrition						

Vitamin A Supplementati on at health facilities	Reduced childhood illness	County wide			Continuous	Mandera County government
Zinc Supplementati on	Reduced childhood illness	County wide			Continuous	Mandera County government
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Reduced malnutrition cases	County wide			Continuous	Mandera County government
IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Introduction of complementary Foods)	Reduced childhood illness	County wide			Continuous	Mandera County government
Iron and folic acid Supplementati on among Pregnant Women	To reduce micronutrient deficiencies	County wide			Continuous	Mandera County government
De-worming and food fortification	Reduced intestinal worms	All			Continuous	Mandera County government
EDUCATION						
Construction of classrooms	Enhanced learning and enrolment	Banisa county	2.8M		Ongoing	Mandera County government and CDF
Contruction of	Enhanced	Mandera			Ongoing	Save the children

water tank in Schools and Heath facilities	hygiene	west and Banisa				
WATER						
Contruccion of Darwed borehole and water supply sytem	Increased access to water supply for domestic use and livestock	Takaba	98M	34000	Ongoing	Mandera County Government
Construction of earth pan (2000m3) 10 locations	Increased access to water supply for domestic and livestock	Takaba and Dandu division	168M	26800	Ongoing	Mandera County Government
Drilling and mainatenance of Borehole(10 centres)	Increased access to water supply for domestic and livestock	Simbir fatuma and Wargadu d	158M	68000	Ongoing	Mandera County Government
Construction of earth pan	Increased access to water supply for domestic and livestock	Fino and Kabo	53M	19860	Ongoing	Mandera County Government
Expansion of water supply sytem	Increased access to water supply for domestic and livestock	warankar a	15M	9360	Ongoing	Mandera County government

3.9 Sub-County Ranking

Table 5: Ranking of sub-county in order of food insecurity severity.

Sub-county	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most)	Main food security threats
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	food insecure,7=Least food insecure)	
Mandera East	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock disease ▪ Livestock deaths ▪ Poor Rainfall performance ▪ VCI- moderate drought ▪ Floods ▪ Human disease
Mandera North	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor Rainfall performance ▪ Poor pasture ▪ Floods ▪ VCI- moderate drought ▪ Increased trekking distances to water points ▪ Crop failure
Lafey	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate VCI ▪ Poor pasture ▪ Increased trekking distances to water points ▪ Alshabab threats ▪ Market disruptions
Mandera west	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VCI- moderate drought ▪ Human disease ▪ Livestock diseases ▪ Crop failure in Rainfed areas ▪ Livestock deaths
Banissa	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VCI- normal ▪ In migration ▪ Livestock diseases ▪ Crop failure

Mandera South	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VCI- normal ▪ inward migration ▪ Livestock diseases ▪ Livestock death ▪ ALshabab threat/insecurity
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4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Prognosis assumptions are based on the following facts:

- Performance of the long rains will be near normal.
- Below normal harvest is expected along the irrigated cropping zone due to floods.
- Pasture condition are expected to deteriorate coupled with long trucking distances to water sources hence affecting productivity.
- Declining livestock condition coupled with increase in food price will worsen terms of trade.
- Market disruptions due to closure of the border.
- High incidence of insecurity due to Alshabab threats and recurrent clan conflicts
- Malnutrition levels likely to increase due to declining milk availability.

4.2 Food Security Outcomes: March to April 2016

Food security situation is expected to worsen and remain stressed in the next two months in all the livelihood zone. Currently maize harvest and stock available are below the long term mean. Pasture situation is expected to worsen thus worsening the body condition of livestock. Decline in livestock price coupled to projected increase in food prices thus reducing terms of trade. Milk availability will worsen and result into acute scarcity resulting into worse nutritional situation especially among children under five years. Dietary diversity is expected to be one to two food groups.

4.3 Food Security Outcomes: May to July 2016

After onset of long rains pasture regeneration and water situation is expected to improve. Livestock body condition will improve resulting into good milk production. Availability and accessibility of milk is expected to improve consequently improving the nutritional status of children under five years and the general population. Prices of livestock will also improve the purchasing power of Pastoral and Agro- Pastoral livelihood zone. There will be reduced congestion at strategic boreholes due to reduction of trekking distances and reduced cost of maintenance and watering costs. Farming activities for crop and fodder production in Irrigated Cropping livelihood zone will be enhanced.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion statement

The current food security situation in the county is at stressed phase. The situation is expected to worsen in the next three months. The worsening food security situation will be moderated by timely onset of the long rains (April) and the impact felt towards the end of the long rains season. Among the factors to be monitored closely in the coming months with view of mitigating the impact on time include distance to water sources and waiting time, livestock body condition, nutritional surveillance, terms of trade, Livestock and human diseases among others

5.2 Summary of Recommendations

In order to cushion and save the lives of the community and prevent accelerated depletion of assets, a number of Food and Non Food interventions are recommended as follows;

- Food assistance to affected communities
- Need to scale up Food for Asset programme
- Upscale emergency HSNP programme to flood affected farmers and pastoral areas that lost livestock
- Continue with school feeding programme
- Continued implementation of intergrated management of acute malnutrition Water trucking to areas affected by water stress
- Scale up livestock vaccination and treatment
- Intensify the post conflict engagement initiatives among the communities to reduce resource based conflict as the weather condition worsen
- Stock piling of fast moving spare parts for livestock strategic boreholes.

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Food Interventions Required

Table 6: The percentage range of the population in need of food assistance

S/No.	Sub-County	Name Population in the division	Population in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
1.	Khalalio	20,580	40-45	FFA/GFD
2.	Hareri	22,594	40-45	FFA/GFD
3.	Libehia	31,786	40-45	GFD
4.	Ashabito	61,992	40-45	FFA/GFD
5.	Warankara	24,619	35-40	GFD

6.	Dandu	70,765	35-40	FFA/GFD
7	Simbir fatuma	44,274	35-40	GFD
8	Lafey	62,797	35-40	GFD
9	Fino	38,619	25-30	GFD
10	Rhamu Dimtu	36,596	25-30	FFA/GFD
11	Wargadud	59,064	25-30	GFD
12	Rhamu	42,422	25-30	FFA/GFD
13	Malka Mari	47,670	25-30	FFA/GFD
14	Takaba	90,936	25-30	FFA/GFD
15	Banisa	110,404	25-30	FFA/GFD
16	Elwak	102,617	25-35	GFD
17	Kutulo	70,329	25-30	GFD
18	Central	87,692	25-30	FFA/GFD

6.2 Annex 2: Non-Food Interventions - Proposed

Table 7: Proposed Cross Sectoral Non-Food Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Social safety net							
All divisions	Upscale Hunger Safety net programme	All divisions	30000	NDMA/County Government	221M	-NIL	Sept-Oct
Agriculture							
lafey	Fino-Bore Hole drilling and open drip irrigation	Fino	50	Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture-Mandera County	19M	19 M	2015-16 FY

lafey	Lafey-Bore Hole drilling, open drip irrigation	Lafey.	50	Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture-Mandera County	19M	19 M	2015-16 FY
lafey	Construction of 3 trapezoidal buds for water harvesting	Warankara, Alungu, Libehia	150	Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture-Mandera County	3M	3 M	2015-16 FY
Mandera North	Development of irrigation infrastructure	Rhamu &Rhamu dimtu wards	400 farmers	MOA&I,CO COP Other stakeholders	20M	Nil	2015-2017
Mandera North	Shallow wells construction	Along riverine	150 farmers	MOA and I, other stakeholders	15M	Nil	2015-2017
Mandera North	Flood control	Along riverine	1200 farmers	MOA&I,N WIB ,NGOs	10M	-	2015-2017
Mandera North	Farm inputs: seeds, fuel,	Sub county	3000 farmers	MOA&I	5 M	-	2015-2017
Mandera North	Establishment of greenhouses	sub county	120	MOA&I	10M	-	2015-2017
Mandera North	Tractor hire services	Rhamu &Rhamu dimtu		MOA&I	Tractors, operators, funds	5M	2015-2017
Mandera West	Green house farming	All wards-	60	140	County Government 18M	4M	
	Food for Assets	Sake	568	-380	NDMA	Ongoing	

Banisa	Water harvesting for crop production.	Chiracha, Eymole, Derkale, Lulis, banisa	600 farmers under FFA 400 HH IGA	MOA, WFP, CoCop, Save the children, RACIDA.	-Farm tools/seeds and eqpts - financial support for IGA	10M	6-12 months
Kiliwehiri	Water harvesting for crop production	Goljo, Kiliwehiri, Birkan, KOTKOT	700 farmers FFA, 400 HH	MOA, WFP, CoCop, Save the children,	-Farm tools /seeds and eqpts - financial support for IGA	5M	6-12 Months
Malka Mari	Water harvesting for crop production.	Malkamari, MalkaRuka, Ardagarbicha	600 farmers FFA, 400 HH under IGA	MOA, WFP, CoCop, Save the children,	-Farm tools /seeds and eqpts - financial support for IGA		

Education

Mandera South	Construction of classrooms	12 schools	3150	1825	15M	-No funds	2015-2016
Mandera West	Construction of classroom	15 schools	4550	3120	20M	-not Funded	2015-2016
Mandera West	Administrative block dandu primary	Dandu	3120	2100	3M	-Not Funded	2015-2016
Mandera Wets	Construction of under ground Water tank	Gither, Gagaba, Kobadhadhi	2540	1841	10M	Not Funded	2015-2016

Banisa	Construction of classrooms	Ameyi,Dirbor,FurjanDakabor ,Gesreb,yatani,birkan and Got got	6421	5124	10M	Not Funded	2015-2016
Banisa	Bedding facilities	Birkan and Kukub	200-	-	2M	nil	2015-2016