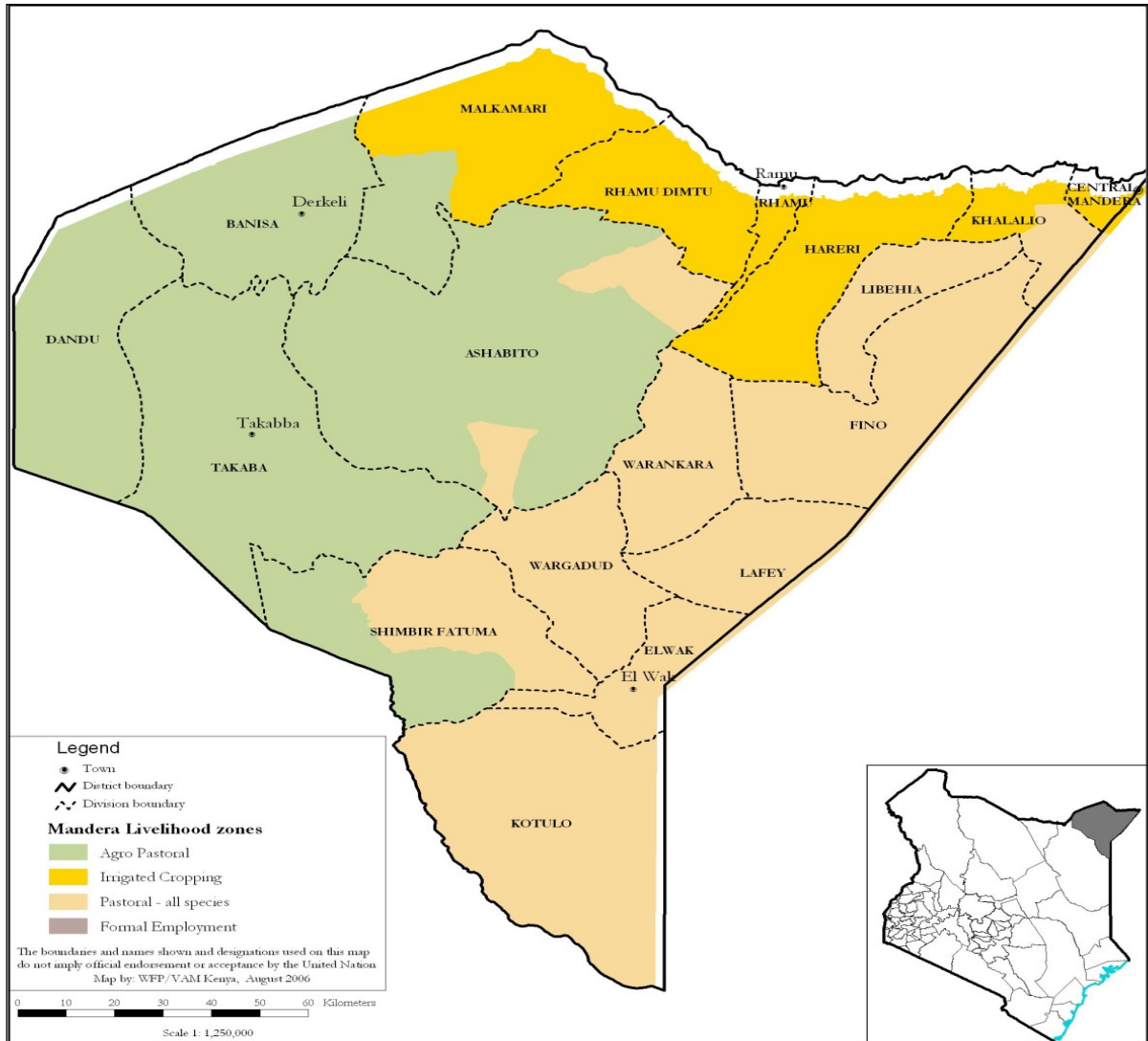


MANDERA COUNTY
2013 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT
29TH JULY – 9TH AUGUST 2013



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 District Background

Mandera County borders Ethiopia to the north, Somalia to the east and Wajir to the south, and covers an approximate area of 25,992 square kilometer with a total population of 630,663 persons (KNBS, 2009).

The district has three main livelihoods; pastoral all species accounting for 28 percent mainly in Mandera east and central districts, Agro Pastoral 40 percent in the western parts and the irrigated cropping zone located along river Daua accounting for 32 percent of the population (Figure 1).

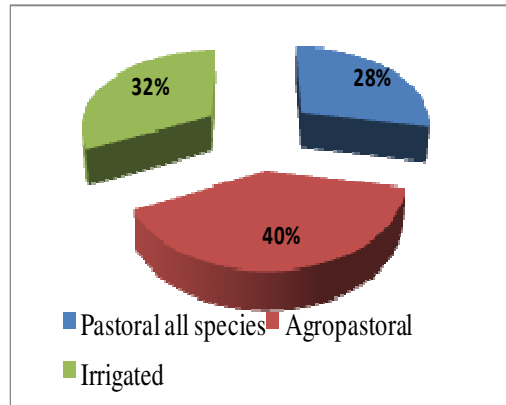


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone, Mandera County

1.2 Current Relief Operations

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) currently target a total of 115,000 with 87,678 under General Food Distribution (GFD) and 27,822 beneficiaries under Food for Assets (FFA) (Table 1). Supplementary feeding programme currently targets 5,918 children less than five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers. The Government of Kenya (GOK) relief continued to be supplied under parallel food distribution but with several pipeline breakages. The target for GOK food includes internally displayed persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable persons not targeted under protracted relief and recovery operations.

Table 1: Current number of beneficiaries under GFD & FFA (Cluster 1&2)

Sub county	Beneficiaries		Total
	GFD	FFA	
Mandera East	18,339	6,834	25,173
Lafey	6,729	798	7,527
Mandera North	10,168	17,232	27,400
Mandera Central	20,300	0	20,300
Mandera West	11,052	948	12,000
Banissa	21,090	2,010	23100
Total	87,678	27,822	115,500

1.3 Food Security Trends

During the February 2013 short rains assessment, food security situation in Mandera County was categorized as Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Currently, based on the assessment of March to May long rains, it was noted that there was regeneration of pasture and browse, and thus enhanced body conditions, the food security situation is still Stressed (IPC Phase 2) despite the conflicts and increase in market prices.

1.4 Current Factors Affecting Food Security

- Rainfall performance- Erratic and uneven distribution.
- Total crop failure due to floods and conflict

- Community clan conflict.
- Insecurity
- Increased commodity prices
- High livestock prices
- Depletion of pasture and browse

1.5 Recommendations

1.5.1 Food Interventions

- School meals programme (SMP) for all primary schools.
- Food relief for the 45 percent of the population
- supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP)
- Holiday school feeding programme to boost school performance.
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) should be targeted for relief.

1.5.2 Non-food Interventions

- Non-food item for IDPs.
- Supply of standby gen-sets for boreholes
- Vaccination against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia(CCPP), Sheep and Goat pox.
- Water harvesting for crop production
- Drip irrigation and shed nets

2.0 COUNTY FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Overall Food Security Situation

The food security conditions in Mandera County is Stressed (IPC Phase 2) following above average rainfall amount however there was an early cessation than its normally expected. Food consumption score (FCS) is within acceptable range for more than 70 percent of households. However, these rains were enough to support pasture and browse regeneration besides recharging the water pans and enhanced milk production from camels. More than 60 percent of the households in Mandera County are dependent on livestock for their income. Livestock sales remained relatively stable, camel sales provide almost 50 percent of the income to the livestock dependent households. Over 95 percent of households are market dependent, though market access is constrained due to conflicts and traders holding below average stocks. Most of the markets are thus short of basic food items. Despite the shortage in food supply in the markets, considerable supply is from the food aid and based on the availability of income from camel sales and available milk, households can still access the minimum nutrition requirement which places them in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, 83 percent of the population in the County are relying on less preferred food, 87 percent are reducing the number of meals consumed, 60 percent borrow or rely on help from friends or relatives while 52 percent limit the portion size of meals. Only 12 percent are restricting consumption by adults.

2.2 Current Shocks and hazards

2.2.1 Rainfall Performance

The 2013 long rains performance was fairly above normal. The onset of the rainfall was normal in the second dekad of March and peaked in April.

Much of the Mandera County received 120 to 160 percent of normal amount of rainfall but within a short period of time. The Southeast parts of the County including Lafey, Hareri, and Fino received between 161 to 200 percent of normal. In Dandu division and greater part of Banisa received lowest rainfall of 80-120 percent above normal. Despite the above normal rains, cessation in third dekad of April was a month earlier than the normal as compared to the same period.

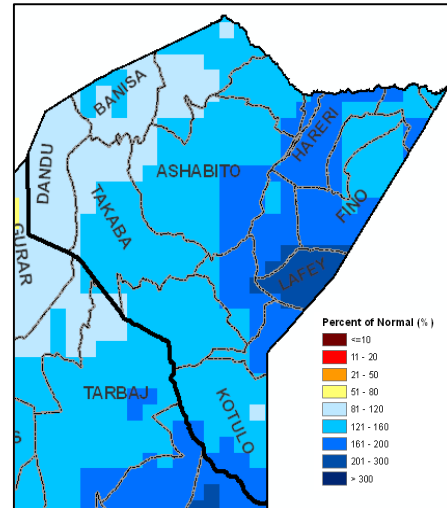


Figure 2: Mandera County Rainfall Spatial Distribution March-June 2013

2.2.2 Floods

Floods also affected communities both in the irrigated cropping zone and agro-pastoral livelihood zones during the long rains of April to May 2013. Reduced farming activities were experienced thus impacting negatively on food production. A total of 615 hectares of crop were destroyed by floods.

2.2.3 Clan conflicts

The recent protracted clan conflict has resulted in loss of lives, displacement, migration and disruption of communities livelihoods. More than 7,000 households were displaced from Banisa, Mandera West and Mandera North as result of this.

2.2.4 High Food Prices

Generally, there have been increasing prices of staple food commodities in the county. The recent conflict has impeded transportation of food commodities within the county interfering with supply and consequently hiking prices of basic food items.

3.0 IMPACTS OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop Production

Crop production takes place in agro-pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones. The three major crops grown in agro-pastoral livelihood zones are maize, sorghum and cowpeas. Table 2 shows the comparative crop production under rain fed agriculture. Despite the above normal rainfall amounts which could have supported crop development, inter-clan conflicts disrupted production activities preventing farming households from accessing their farms and floods experienced in Banisa undermined crop production in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone.

Table 2: Crop Production in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones of Mandera County during Long Rains Season 2013

Crop	Area planted in hectors		Production in 90 kg	
	current year	LTA	Current year	LTA Production
Maize	50	215	0.16	54
Sorghum	134	257	3	34
Cowpeas	12	45	2	30

In irrigated livelihood zones especially in Mandera North district crop production was negatively impacted by conflict which affected access to farms, farm tools and equipment were destroyed, crop burnt, and farms abandoned especially in Rhamu, Yabicho, Shantoley, and Girissa. The same scenario was experienced in Garse, arda, garbicha, Malkamari, Hullo, Malka Ruqa farming units in Banisa Sub-County. A total of 200 hectares of maize were destroyed in irrigated livelihood zones as a result of floods and insecurity. Despite the production challenges in the irrigated zones, area planted over the 2013 long rains season (March-May) was above average resulting to almost 100 percent above average output for maize and cowpeas (Table 3).

Table 3: Irrigated Crop Production in Mandera County during the Long Rains Season 2013

Crop	Area planted (Ha)	Short Term Average (Ha)	2013 production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Short Term Average (90 kg bags)
Maize	375	200	7,916	4,222
Cowpeas	145	85	805	472

Food stocks held by various stakeholders in the food supply chain were slightly above the five year average. However, households held more than 80 percent of the five year average (Table 4). Of the available food stocks, the traders held 96 percent of the available stocks while households held only 4 percent. Millers and NCPB (national cereals and produce board) held no stocks at all. These low stocks were attributed to below average harvests in the previous seasons. The grains held by traders were largely from relief supplies.

Table 4: Stocks held by Households, Traders, Millers and NCPB

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year	Percent of LTM
House Holds	6	50	82.0
Traders	146	177	12.0
Millers	0	0	0.0
NCPB	0	0	0.0
Total	152	227	70.0

3.2 Livestock Production

Livestock production forms major economic contributor in Mandera County. The County has all the three species of livestock including cattle, camels, and goats. It is the main source of cash income in all the three livelihood zones in the county. Livestock income contributes 60, 52 and 10 percent of cash incomes in Pastoral (all species), agro-pastoral and irrigated livelihood zones respectively. Within the household, 50 percent of cash income and expenditure on food is generated from camel sales in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, while in the pastoral livelihood zone, 50 percent of the expenditure is on food and 13 percent cash income is generated from camel sales. Goats contributes 40 percent of cash income in the pastoral all species livelihood zones.

3.2.1 Pasture and Browse.

Although the rangeland conditions were fair across all livelihood zones, the quality and amount was deteriorating at a faster rate than normal especially in areas with stable water sources that is; Kutulo, Shimbir Fatuma, Lafey, Damasa, Kabo and Ashabito areas attributed to inward migration of livestock from areas where water sources are getting depleted. Inward migration into Kiliwehiri, Budras, Shimbir Fatuma, and Rhamu/ Rhamu Dimtu is also attributed to the conflicts in several parts of the county.

3.2.2 Livestock Productivity

3.2.2.1 Livestock body condition and Birth rates

Generally the animal body condition is fairly good across all livelihood zones. However, the animal body in the pastoral all species is showing signs of emaciation due to increased distance to watering points. The birth rates are high compared to normal as a result of good rainfall in the short and long rain seasons. Herd sizes per household have increased for all species across all the livelihood zones.

3.2.2.2 Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

Despite the fair pasture and browse, livestock units are significantly below normal for all livestock species. The below normal trend of livestock holding units is evident in poor and middle income households (Table 5).

Table 5: Livestock holding per household

Poor income	Livestock species	Current	Normal
	Shoat	15	25
	Cattle	3	8
	Camel	1	3
Middle Income			
	Shoat	45	85
	Cattle	10	25
	Camel	7	19

3.2.2.3 Milk Availability and Consumption

Milk production has increased in all species as a result of increased calving but is still below normal. The amount of milk produced per household per day is two to three litres (ltr) compared to normal period of five to 10 litres. Milk availability was more in early parts of the season and is on a decreasing trend as the season progresses to June. The average milk consumption per household is one litre compared to three litres during normal.

The price of milk varies across the livelihoods zones. In the Agro-pastoral and pastoral all species livelihood zones the price of milk currently range from Kenya shillings (ksh.) 35 to 50 per litre while in normal periods it is between ksh.10 to 25. In the irrigated livelihood zone the current price is between 50 to 60 litres compared to normal of Ksh. 20 to 30. Factors such as clan conflict, livestock migration to safe areas and dwindling pasture quality are attributed to decreased milk availability at household level.

3.2.2.4 Water for Livestock

The sources of water for livestock across the livelihood zones include River Daua, boreholes and water pans. The return distances to water increased seasonally ranging between five and 15 Km and were above normal of four to eight Km. As a result, the interval of watering increased in July but varied across the livestock species. The interval of livestock watering was increased from one to two days for cattle, seven to 10 days for shoats and 10 to 30 days for camel.

3.2.5 Migration

In-migration was driven mainly by inter-clan conflicts. There were livestock migration from agro-pastoral to irrigated cropping zones especially from Banissa and Mandera west sub counties to Mandera north and Mandera south due to clan conflict which is not normal during this time of the year. Migration of livestock from Banissa, Mandera west, and Mandera north into interior Ethiopia was also evident. Migration out of the County at this time was considered abnormal since such occurs during severe drought which is not the case as of now.

In agro-pastoral livelihood zone all species of livestock migrated from Mandera west sub County to Mandera North and Mandera East namely ;Rhamu Dimtu, Rahmu, Sala, Hareri , libehia, and Qumbiso areas on one hand and also from Mandera west sub-County to Mandera South namely; Shimbir Fatuma , Wargadud , Elwak .In irrigated cropping zone all species of livestock migrated to Ethiopia from Mandera north and Banissa sub counties while others moved from Banissa Sub County to Ethiopia, kiliwehiri and Eymole areas. Approximately 95 percent movement of all species occurred within and outside the county.

3.2.6 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There were no diseases outbreak reported, incidence of common diseases reported in Kiliwehiri, Eymole and Didkuro include Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), sheep and goat pox. However, interventions to control the situation were effective and no deaths of livestock as a result of diseases were reported.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

The major water sources in the County for both domestic and livestock use include River Daua boreholes and water pans.

3.3.1 Major sources of water

All major earths pan impounded water during the long rain season. However, due to the early cessation of the long rains and the dry period that ensued, most of the water pans including Dandu, Qalanqalesa, Garse, Hollow, Malkamari, Guba, Arabia , Kotkot and Kiliweheri in Mandera west and Banissa sub counties which are largely pastoral livelihood zones have dried up.

3.3.2 Distance to Water Sources

The current return distances to water sources for domestic use is between two to 10 Km which is within normal across the County. The return distance is between two to five Km in the agro-pastoral and 10 km in pastoral livelihood zones respectively. There are isolated cases such as Hareri Hosle and Kob Adadi in the pastoral zone in which the distances are 18 and 20 Km.

3.3.3 Waiting Time at the Source

The current waiting time at the source is within normal with an average of 30 minutes to one hour in agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones while it is less than an hour in irrigated livelihood zone since watering points are many and not controlled. This implies more water use in irrigated cropping zone compared to the other two livelihood zones. However, there are isolated cases where there are shared sources for both livestock and domestic use such that water drawing for households is suspended until the livestock is watered.

3.3.4 Cost of Water

The current cost of water ranges between two to five shillings per 20 litre jerrican in the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zone and almost free in the irrigated cropping livelihood zone which is within the normal

3.3.5 Water Consumption

The average daily water consumption per person is five litres compared to 11 litres of normal across the livelihoods. This is below the spheres standard posing personal hygiene problems.

3.3.6 Sanitation

Water source contamination is highly pronounced in Banisa, Lafey, and Takaba where latrines are shallow.Unprotected water sources (mainly earth pans) were evidently contaminated as both livestock and humans access them directly. The main water source in Mandera town is privately owned shallow wells situated along the river bank ,these wells are prone to faecal contamination from seepage from latrines that have been dug to the same level and surface runoff during floods .Earth pans which are regularly used by rural villages with no permanent sources of water are highly contained due to open defecation.

3.3.7 Hygiene

According to the community interviews conducted, availability of water treatment chemicals are minimal. Hygiene practices such as hand washing are not consistently observed by households though they acknowledge persistent capacity building by health personnel. Generally, the latrine coverage in the County is low. The latrine coverage is at 35 percent for Mandera East while the rest of the County is estimated at less than 20 percent. Interventions such as distribution of water disinfectants such as chlorine tabs and water filters, monitoring

of water quality using rapid testing kits, soap distribution to vulnerable households enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme (SFP) are being undertaken to promote hygiene.

3.4 Markets and Trade

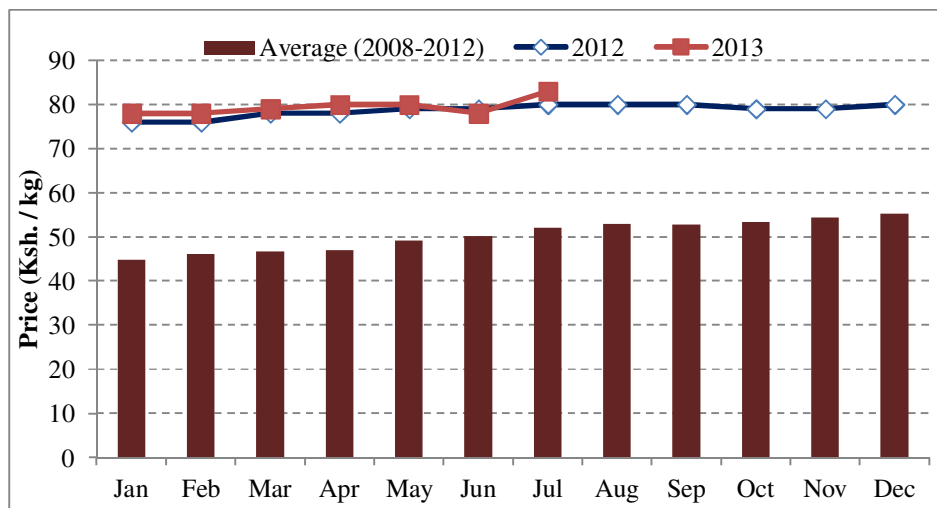
3.4.1 Market operation and traded volumes

The main markets in Mandera County include Mandera town, El Wak, and Takaba. The main markets that supply the County include Nairobi, Moyale, Mandera, Ethiopia and Somalia. The markets operation for the supply of basic food items and trade chain has been to a larger degree, disrupted. The roads in the entire County were impassable at some stage due to insecurity thus paralyzing marketing channels in much of the County. 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. Maize is the stable main food supplied through relief aid. Supply from the agro-pastoral livelihood zones was insignificant due to the failed long rains season.

3.4.2 Commodity Demand and Market prices

Food demand is high owing to the fact that almost 95 percent of household in all the livelihood zones depend on the markets for food requirements. Market supply is low orchestrated by lack of harvest from the agro-pastoral livelihood zones and the insecurity which is preventing traders from accessing markets within the county. As a result, maize prices were 60 percent above the five year average and slightly higher than July 2012 (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Trends in Maize prices in Mandera County

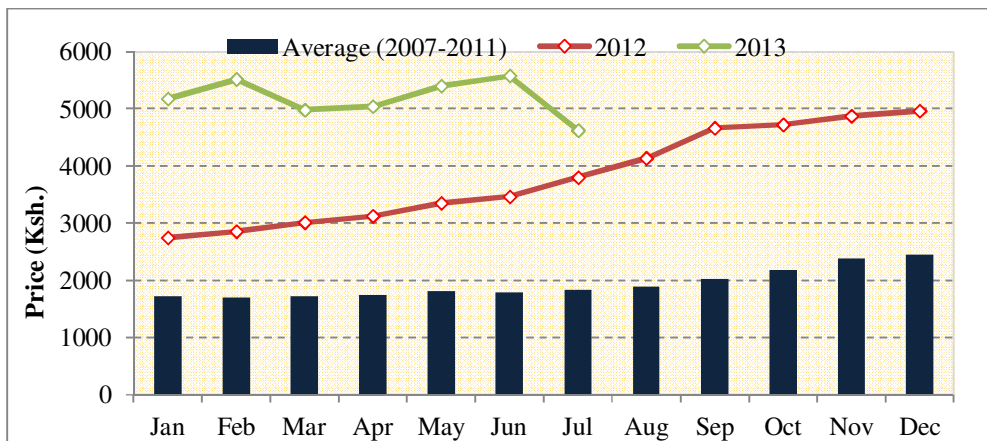


Goat prices

The price of a goat was on a declining trend by July but remained 152 percent of five year average. The declining trend which seemed to have been gradual since February could have

been occasioned by increased supply in the market as more households sought alternative income sources to cater for their food demands. This price of goat was however, better than that of July 2012 (Figure 4). Pastoral all species zone recorded the highest average price with a goat fetching Ksh 5,682 followed by agro- pastoral zone at Ksh 4,657 and that of Irrigated cropping zone at Ksh 3,524 per goat.

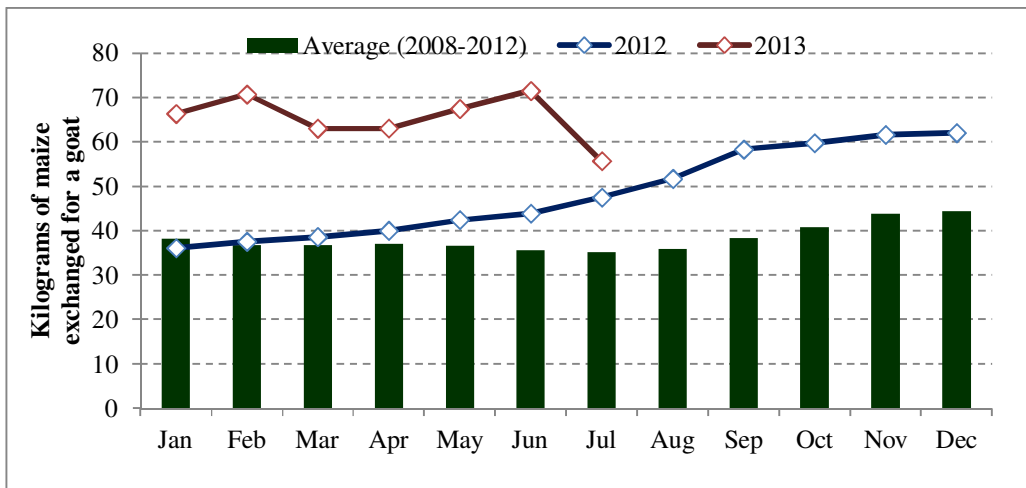
Figure 4: Trend of Goat prices in Mandera County



3.4.3 Terms of trade

Since maize prices changed marginally between February and July while there were relatively significant changes in prices of goats, the terms of trade mirrored the price of goat trend. Although the amount of maize exchanged for a goat has declined, it is still considerably above the five year terms of trade (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Trend of Terms of Trade in Mandera County



3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

The top five diseases for children under five years of age and the general population affecting Mandera County are Upper respiratory tract infection (URTI), Pneumonia, Clinical malaria and diarrhea. The integrated nutrition survey conducted in April 2013 indicated that the leading causes of morbidity were diarrhea 47 percent, acute respiratory infections 45.2 percent and fever 32.6 percent. The decline in disease incidence is attributed to ongoing health intervention, that is, provision of mosquito nets, increase in outreach facilities and Malezi Bora. As a result of interventions, and absence of disease occurrences, there are no anomalous mortality rates in Mandera County. The Crude Mortality Rates (CMR) estimated from 2012 SMART survey was 0.41 per 10000 persons per day while mortality rates in children less than five years of age (U5MR) was 0.67 per 10000 persons per day.

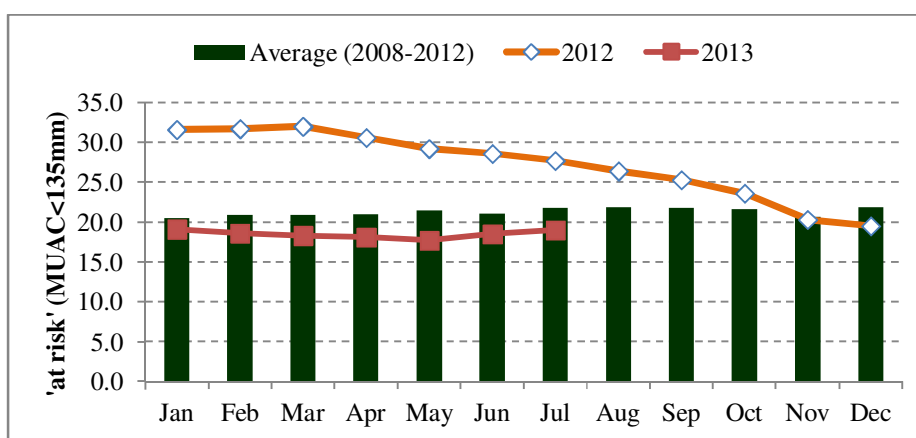
3.5.2 Immunization and vitamin A supplementation

The coverage for fully immunized children between the period of January to June 2013 was 65.9 percent (Table 6). Vitamin A supplementation coverage was 66 percent for children aged six to 59 months during the month of January to June 2013, which is below a national threshold of above 80 percent. However the coverage for children aged 12 to 59 months was 20 percent which present a special group to intervene in order to improve the coverage. (CHANIS, January to June 2013). Low coverage in immunization is attributed to cold systems that are not functioning well, shortage of vaccines across the County and limited supply of gas for preservation of vaccines.

3.5.3 Dietary diversity and Nutrition status

More than 70 percent of households were consuming 2 meals a day which is normal and within the acceptable range. At least more than 50 percent of households were consuming more than four food groups which indicate that their dietary diversity is good. Although milk is available, access in the market is a challenge due to above normal prices and conflicts. However, the percentage of children at risk of malnutrition by mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) cut-off point of 135 millimetres is 13 percent below the five year average and nutritional status of children below five years has improved compared to 2012 same period (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Trend of proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Mandera County



Exclusive breast feeding for six months of life was 56 percent

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Enrolment

Generally the enrollment trends indicate high number of boys attending school as compared to girls. The reason for discrepancies between the two is due to lack of conducive environment for girls in schools, early marriage and preference of the community to educate boys since girls will be married away. In Banissa sub-County 13 schools were closed due to inter clan conflict and pupils had relocated to Birkan, Banisa, Kiliweheri, Eymole, and Farjan while in Mandera North sub County all the schools were closed.

3.6.2 Drop out and Transition rates

The low dropout rate in the County was attributed to improved School meals programme. The transition rate for boys is higher than that of girls transiting from primary to secondary school and stands at 80.2 percent and 19.8 percent respectively.

3.6.3 School Meals Programme

The schools meals programme (SMP) has improved school attendance with minimal absenteeism and drop out.

3.7 Food Security Prognosis

Through October, rangeland conditions including pasture, browse and water are likely to deteriorate. Livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate as a result of declining water availability. Milk production from Camels is expected to decline gradually impacting negatively on nutritional status of households dependent on the commodity. Although livestock prices are likely to increase gradually up to September, 2013; the income for more than 60 percent of the households spread in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihoods are likely to decline. Meanwhile, food prices are expected to increase making it difficult for 95 percent of households to access food from the market. Currently, 80 percent of the households are consuming less preferred meals, 60 percent are borrowing and more than 50 percent have reduced meal sizes.

The October to December average short rains will herald regeneration of pasture and browse and recharge water pans which could last through February. The short rainfall season usually coincides with lambing, kidding and camel calving, increasing the supply and consumption of milk. Migration back to wet grazing areas is expected to increase availability of milk to the households. Availability of milk will ease the burden of market dependence and also income from milk sales will enhance the household's purchasing power. As a result of availability of milk, casual labour opportunities which enhance household's income, food security is likely to stabilize to Stressed phase between December and February 2014.

3.8 Coping mechanisms

Coping mechanisms adopted include reliance on less preferred foods, reduced number of meals consumed, borrowing from friends and relatives, reducing the size of meals and restricting consumption by adults. The estimated coping strategy index (CSI) was 19.

3.9 Ongoing (Sectoral) Interventions

3.9.1 Food interventions

Table 6: Ongoing food intervention

Sector	Intervention	Implementing organization/s	Duration of intervention	Coverage
Food	Food aid	WFP/ COCOP	Up to september 2013	39.2%
	School feeding	MOE, WFP	Regular	129 schools
	General food distribution.	GOK	April-Septemebr 13	Vulnerable groups' Countywide.
Health and nutrition	High Impact Nutrition Interventions to include SFP, OTP, MIYCN, micro-nutrient supplementation, outreach services	MOH, UNICEF, WFP, Islamic Relief, Save the Children	Ongoing	Entire County

3.10 County Food Security Ranking

Table 7: Divisional food security ranking

Division Name	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
Rhamu	1	Conflict-loss of shelter , lives and livestock, floods ,crop failure, market collapse and disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, outward migration of animals, destruction of fruit trees ,farm equipments and tools, disruption of teaching /learning	
Malkamari	2	Conflict-loss of shelter and lives, crop failure, market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, outward migration of animals, destruction of fruit trees ,farm equipments and tools.	
Banissa	3	Conflict-loss of shelter and lives, floods ,crop failure, market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, outward migration of animals disruption of teaching /learning	
Shimbir Fatuma	4	Conflict, floods , market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, in ward migration of livestock	

Division Name	Food security rank (1-10)	Main food security threat (if any)	Remarks
Ashabito	5	Conflict ,crop failure, market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads high food prices, water stress disruption of teaching /learning	
Rhamu Dimtu	6	Conflict, floods , market disruption, displacement of households(IDP) , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, inward migration of animals, crop failure, pest and disease, high food prices , water stress, abandonment of farms	
Kotulo	7	Conflict , market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, in ward migration of livestock, poor pasture , low rainfall	
Dandu	8	Low rainfall, conflict, crop failure, inaccessibility of milk ,displacement of households, high food prices	
Takaba	9	Low rainfall, conflict, crop failure, displacement of households(IDP) high food prices	
Wargadud	10	Conflict, market disruption, displacement of households poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases	
Warankara	11	Un even distribution of rainfall, animal diseases, high food prices, market disruption ,in ward migration of animals, increase in diarrhea diseases, water stress	
Lafey	12	Insecurity- cross border ,Un even distribution of rainfall, animal diseases, high food prices, market disruption ,floods ,in ward migration of animals, increase in diarrhea diseases	
Elwak	13	Floods, Conflict , market disruption, displacement of households , poor sanitation, inaccessibility of roads ,high food prices, animal diseases, in ward migration of livestock, poor pasture , low rainfall	
Libehia	14	Un even distribution of rainfall, animal diseases, high food prices, market disruption, inward migration, water stress	
Fino	15	Insecurity- cross border Un even distribution of rainfall, animal diseases, high food prices, market disruption	
Hareri	16	Floods, crop failure, pest and disease, high food prices	
Khalalio	17	Floods, crop failure, pest and disease, high food prices	
Central Mander	18	Cross border insecurity, chronic poverty ,IDPs , market disruption, human disease- dengue fever, low quality foods from Somali	
Very Good (9-10) Good (7-8) Fair (5-6) Poor (3-4) Very Poor (<2)			

4.0 RECOMMENDED PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

4.1 Monitoring required

- Conflict peace mediation
- Resettlement of IDPs
- Livestock migration/ movement

- Food commodity prices
- Condition of water sources
- Pasture and browse situation
- Malnutrition rates
- Morbidity trends particularly diarrhea

4.2 Food interventions required

Table 8: Food interventions required

Division	Population in need (% range min – max)	Ration level (%)	Proposed mode of intervention
Rhamu	55- 60	75	GFD/FFA
Malkamari	55-60	75	GFD
Banissa	50- 55	75	GFD/FFA
Shimbir Fatuma	50-55	75	GFD
Ashabito	50-55	75	GFD
Rhamu Dimtu	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Kotulo	45-50	75	GFD
Dandu	45-50	75	GFD/FFA
Takaba	45- 50	75	GFD
Wargadud	40- 45	75	GFD
Warankara	40- 45	75	GFD
Lafey	40- 45	75	GFD
Elwak	40- 45	75	GFD
Libehia	40- 45	75	GFD
Fino	40- 45	75	GFD
Hareri	35- 40	75	GFD/FFA
Khalalio	35-40	75	GFD/FFA
Central Mandera	25-30	75	GFD/FFA

4.3 Non-Food Interventions (Sectoral)

Table 6: Non-food interventions by sector

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Safety nets							
Mandera North and Banissa districts	Provision of non-food items to IDPs	Mandera north and Banissa	6,000Hhs	NDMA, OOP, Special programmes, COCOP, WFP, KRCS	15M	NIL	August 2013
	Reconstruction of destroyed houses during conflicts	Mandera North and Banissa	500hhs	NDMA, OOP, Special programmes, COCOP, WFP, KRCS	180M	NIL	September 2013
Livestock Sector							
All	Deworming of 90,000 shoats	County	6,000 households	MOLD and Partners	6.3M		Aug – Sept 2013
District wide except Mandera South	Vaccinate 40,000 shoats against PPR/CCPP/Sheep and goat pox	Locations in Mandera Central, West, East and North		MOLD and Partners	1.4M		Sept – Oct 2013
ALL	Feed supplementation 270,000 UMMB	Across the district	54,000 households	MOLD and Partners	68M		Aug – Oct 2013
Agriculture							

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All Agro-pastoral and Irrigated cropping zones	Provision of relief seeds	All	84,000	MOA,	20M		2013
Irrigated cropping zone	River bank flood control	Rhamu , r/ Dimtu,m/ mari Hareri, central and Khalalio,	30,000	MOWI, MOA,	300M		2013
Water							
Mandera East and North	Water trucking	Mandera East & North	GOK to give	IRK	52m		6months
Rhamu Dimtu	Repair River Daua broken Bank	Yabicho A	-	MOWI	3.0m		Sept
Health and nutrition							
All divisions in Mandera Central and West	Scale up of Outreach services and High Impact Nutrition Interventions	Mandera Central, Mandera West	12,000 Households	SCUK, IRK and MOH	163,680,418.48	None	Four Months
All divisions in Mandera	WASH in health facilities	Mandera County	38 Health Facilities	District Public Health office		Chlorine	Four months
Food Sector							

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
All Public secondary schools	Provide food for fees for needy bright and students	District wide	21 secondary schools	MOE/WFP	31.5M	None	1 year