MANDERA COUNTY BASELINE ANALYSIS - KIRA

Introduction
This document is a baseline for humanitarian needs assessment in Mandera with an aim to provide information that would aid in decision making. The information presented has been gathered through a review of pre-crisis secondary data and lessons learnt reports. Available indicator information is by Sub County, county and national (where there is no available district/county information). This desk review is to help in the process of inter-agency assessment planning for the ongoing event.

Purpose of the Desk review
This desk review is not a comprehensive survey on food security, livelihoods, WASH, protection e.t.c nor is it an inter-agency needs assessment. It is a process in which a secondary literature and data has been used to uncover any relevant information of use and guidance for the preparation of the in-crisis primary data collection

Demography of Population
- The population of Mandera County is 2.7% of the Kenyan populations with 54.6% male and 45.4% female Table 1
- Mandera Town is the largest urban population center with a population of 9%, Rhamu 3%, Elwak 2% and Takaba 2% of Mandera population CRA 2012
- It has a population density of 988.2 which is 40.6% higher than the national population density of 401.1 per square kilometer see Table 1 with a population of 39 people per square KM
- The average household size is 8.2, 53.7% larger than the national average household size of 4.4. Table 1.
- Population of children under 5 years is 14.07% lower than national under 5 years of 15.47.1
1.80% of the population is between the age of 0 – 5 months and 5.4% are between the age of 6 – 23 months.2
- It is estimated that the county’s deprived child population is 74.77%.3
- In 2011, the national birth rate per 1,000 was 37.6 (World Bank, 2011) and the annual population growth rate was 2.67% (World bank, 2012)
- Kenya has a Gender Index of 0.25% for 2012, and a Human Development Index score of 0.509 for 2011, placing it at 143 out of 187 countries. (SIGI, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># Households</th>
<th>Area in Sq.Km</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandera</td>
<td>125,497</td>
<td>1.038</td>
<td>988.2</td>
<td>559,943</td>
<td>465,813</td>
<td>1,025,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>8,767,104</td>
<td>96,252</td>
<td>401.1</td>
<td>19,192,458</td>
<td>19,417,639</td>
<td>38,610,097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Population statistics Mandera (Source: KNBS 2012 - Source 2009 Census)

Area Profile

Geography, climate and economy

2. UNICEF Mandera profile
3. SPME CDI by county
5. 2009 Census Volume 1 Population HHs by sub location
Mandera is an Arid county situated on the northern tip of Kenya’s boundary with Somalia and Ethiopia. (CRECO 2012)

The primary economic activity is livestock pastoralism with cross border trade in Mandera town. It is believed that the county has potential mineral wealth (petroleum) CRECO 2012.

The county is hot with mean annual average temperatures of 30°C, maximum 37°C. Rainfall is scanty and unpredictable averaging at 255mm.

The gross national income per capita was $820 in 2010. (World Bank, 2013)

Kenya’s inflation rate stood at 4.45% in February 2013 Trading Economics

Socio-cultural characteristics

Majority of the population belongs to the Somalia ethnic community. The community is divided into 5 clans which are the Garre, Murulle, Degodia, Marehan and Muhammad Zuber or ‘corner tribes’ CRECO 2012.

Islamic religion mainly dominates the county, the religion emerged from Al Itthad Al Ismam a form of Salafi Jihadism as a result of Somalia conflict CRECO 2012.

Governance and coordination

The provincial administration is constrained by inadequate infrastructure and logistics as a result some residence rely on traditional justice mechanisms (by community elders) where disputes are resolved by repayment of Maslaha “compensation” CRECO 2012.

Telecommunication is poor in remote areas except for urban locations FS statistics

Vulnerable Groups

Mandera is one of the poorest counties, ranked at 46/47 with a poverty rate of 89.1%, 43.2% higher than the national poverty rate.7

Pregnant and lactating mothers, 7.80% of Mandera population

Global Acute malnutrition rate of 25.3% which ranks its Malnutrition prevalence 2nd highest in country. 24% of children under the age of 5 years are at risk of malnutrition8

The county’s disable person’s is lower than the national disability population of 3.46%. 0.87% of Mandera have visual disability, 0.97% hearing 0.62% speech, 1.14% physical/self care, 0.34% mental and 0.12 other disability Census 2009

Hazards and Historic Sources of Conflict

Shocks and Hazards

The most re-occurrent hazard in Mandera is drought, most recent hit happening in 2010/2011.

Scarse and inconsistence rainfall performance

Re-occurrent clan conflicts over natural resources, administrative conflicts and politics

Floods during long rains impacts on food production

6 Dynamic and Trends of Conflict in Greater Mandera http://www.unpd.org/content/dam/kenya/docs/Amani%20Papers/AP_Volume1_n2_May2010.pdf

7 Basic Report on Well-being in Kenya KIHBS 2005/06

8 Health facility Master List 2012
• Conflicts interferes with transportation which results to increased food prices.
• Girl child early marriages and preference to school more boys than girls posses threat on the county education numbers.

Historic triggers/Sources of tensions
• Garre sense of all territories entitlement in mandera and the feeling that other communities are encroachers has always created tension and hostilities in the county CRECO 2012.
• The Garre and Murulle have violently clashed in the past (1983/4, 2001/5 and 2007/8) on matters closely related to politics CRECO 2012.
• Creation of administration units has been a source of conflicts, this has created tention over use of shared resources such as water and pasture. Any slight incident is believed to trigger street fights between rival clans CRECO 2012.
• It is also believed that cultural tools such as local poetry, songs and rhetoric has been used to incite people against rival community

Politics
• Ogranization of politics is along tribal lines, the Garre comprise the majority and their numeric strength dominate Mandera West and Central while Mulure contro Mandera East CRECO 2012.

Security Issues
• Mandera is part of the Northern Frontier Districts (NDF) that took part in the Shifta wars. The county has seen proliferation of small arms which is associated with the collapse of Somalia government and Instability of Ethiopia CRECO 2012.

Livelihoods and Food Security

Livelihoods
• The main economic activities are pastoralism in Mandera East and Central, Irrigated cropping on the northeastern of Mandera East bordering Ethiopia and Agro-pastorals in Mandera West.
• Coping mechanisms employed across all the livelihoods include reduced number of meals per day, sale of firewood, charcoal burning, casual labor, remittance, skipping meals and gifts from relatives. The frequency and the severity of the coping strategy is below 10.

Figure 1: Mandera livelihood zones SRA 2013
**Food Insecurity**

- The entire county is **food insecure** and it's classified on the stressed phase of food insecurity (IPC Phase 2). Parts of Eastern Mandera bordering Somalia improved from Crisis (Phase 3) **2012-2013 SRA**\(^9\)
- The 5year average Maize price is 33KES per Kg, 66% below the 2010/2011 drought period\(^10\)
- Increased prices in **staple food** prices which amount to pressure in household purchase power **LRA 2011**

**Factors Affecting food security in the area**

- Consecutive poor rainfall performance.
- Reduced household livestock holdings due to cumulative livestock mortalities.
- Successive crop failure particularly in the agro-pastoral zone.
- Depletion of pasture, and browse
- Poor recharge of temporary water sources.

**Health and Nutrition**

**Health**

- 67.61% of the **hospitals** in the county are public and are government owned\(^11\) while the **ratio of doctor to patient** is 1:508,878 **CRA 2012**. 78.6% of health facilities are implementing HiNi\(^12\)
- 53.1% **fully immunized** population is below the national immunized population of 83.0% \(^13\) while national **birth registration** of children under 5 is at 60\(^14\)
- On every first outpatient visit 17.9% are found to have **malaria** while **TB infection** is 9% of every 10,000 people see Table 2
- Only 8.2% **deliveries are in health centers**.
- The county’s population of those that have had **all vaccination** is 47% see Table 2
- The rate of **stunting** was 24% in 2013, 11.3% lower than the national stunting rate of 35.3%\(^15\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health coverage</th>
<th>Mandra</th>
<th>Kenya *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully-immunized pop &lt;1yr (%, 2010/11)</td>
<td>54.3 (31)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria (as % of all 1st outpatient visits)</td>
<td>17.9 (17)</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB in every 10,000 people (2009/10)</td>
<td>9 (6)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV+ ante-natal care clients (% , 2010)</td>
<td>0.2 (1)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered in a health centre</td>
<td>8.2 (45)</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified medical assistant during birth</td>
<td>11.3 (45)</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^10\) 2006 – 2010 Commodity prices

\(^11\) UNICEF

\(^12\) National facility data 2013

\(^13\) District Information Health Systems (DHIS) 2012

\(^14\) Nyanza MICS 2011/ * Mombasa Informal settlements/ ** Eastern Province MICS

\(^15\) Nutrition survey 2013, KDHS 2008/2009

4 (Version As at April 2014)
Had all vaccinations

| Had all vaccinations | 47 (46) | 75 |

Table 2 Health coverage indicators by county, () ranked with other 46 counties (CRA, 2011) Figures shown are percentage of population, figure in brackets indicates the rank compared across all 47 counties. * indicates Kenya county average

Morbidity and mortality
- **Common prevalent diseases** in the county include Malaria, urinary tract infection, pneumonia and HIV/AIDS CRA 2012
- **Mortality rate** is estimated at 0.28% on every 10,000 per day in pastoral areas and 0.68% on every 10,000 per day in Agro pastoral areas CRA 2012

Nutrition
- 87.5% of the population are below the poverty line
- The average number of mothers initiating breast feeding – 1 hour has gone down to 78.33% in 2013 from 83.40% in 2012 and 80.60% in 2011
- Mothers practicing exclusive breastfeeding went unto 50.88% in 2013 from 44.70 in 2012.
- 37.75% of children between the age of 1 and 5 were dewormed in 2013 higher than 31.475 in 2013

WASH

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Access to water</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39.6% of the population have access to safe water, 14.5% lower than the national population who have access to safe water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The average distance to the nearest water source is 20KMs and only 11% of the population have access to portable water point FS statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The normal livestock trekking distance to water points is 15 – 20 KM in agro pastoral areas and 30-50Km in pastoral areas LRA 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main water sources in the county for both domestic and livestock include boreholes, water pans and rivers LRA 2011 Most of the surface water points dry during dry seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water waiting time is between 0.5 – 1 hours with isolated longer cases for places that are points for both domestic and livestock’s LRA 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The price of water ranges between 2-5 shillings per 20 litre jerry can with an average household water consumption of 10 – 12 litres per person per day LRA 2011</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved water (% households 2009)</th>
<th>Mandera</th>
<th>Kenya*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved sanitation (% households 2009)</td>
<td>33.9 (42)</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Access to improved water and sanitation by County (CRA, 2011) Figures shown are percentage of population, figure in brackets indicates the rank compared across all 47 counties. * indicates Kenya county average

Access to sanitation and hygiene

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16 KNBS Well -being in Kenya report 2008
17 Data from Mandera North, Central, West and East (UNICEF)
18 Data from Mandera North, Central, West and East (UNICEF)
19 Data from Mandera North, Central, West and East (UNICEF)
20 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census
• Low level of sanitation with only 16.4% (ranked 44/47) having improved their sanitation practices, 17.6% unimproved and 66% (ranked 42/47) using open defecation 21
• Common mode of waste disposal is in pit latrine (majority being from urban) while 47.5% disposing their waste in the bushes Census 2009.
• Hygiene practices such as hand washing are not consistently observed by households which has led to cases of diarrhea LRA 2011
• In 2012 only 36.83% of the population washed hands with soap/ash, majority being from Mandera central 47.50%, Mandera West 37.40% and Mandera East and North 25.60% 22
• Less than 20% latrine coverage in most parts of the county with the highest coverage being in Mandera East 38% diarrhea LRA 2011

Protection

Protection Concerns
• Proliferation of small arms and light weapons
• Inter-Clan conflicts based on alliance formation and positioning for power in the envisaged County Government, especially among the Degodia and Garre
• Resource sharing e.g. water, pasture
• Terrorism by militia groups eg Al Shabab
• Land disputes
• Boundary disputes over electoral and administrative units
• Islamic extremist/ fundamentalism

Education

• Primary school enrollment has been slightly going up in reference to the total primary national enrollment. In 2007 the county primary school enrollment was 0.48% of the national enrollment, 0.55% in 2008, 0.62% in 2009, and 0.60% in 2010 and 2011 (Source Enrollment by province 2007-2010).
• The ratio of teacher to pupil is 1:68 in primary public schools and 1:24 in secondary public schools CRA 2012
• There is a high population with primary education than secondary education and only 9.9% can read and write see Table 4
• The gender parity index in 2008 was 0.60 which was lower than the national GPI of 0.96 24 (EMIS,2009)
• More boys than girls in gender enrollment in primary schools in the ratio of 64:36, this is attributed to girls early marriages, preference for boys education and beliefs that discourage mixing boys and girls LRA 2011
• Reported low dropout rates which could be as a result of school feeding programs LRA 2011

22 UNICEF, mandera profile
Population with primary education (%)  | 65.7 (32) | 66.6 |
Population with secondary education (%) | 9.6 (37)  | 12.7 |
Can read & write                         | 9.9 (47)  | 66.4 |
Attending School, 15-18 years            | 42 (46)   | 70.9 |

Table 4: County Education coverage (CRA, 2011)
Figures shown are percentage of population, figure in brackets indicates the rank compared across all 47 counties. * indicates Kenya county average

Existing Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>CONCERN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARDA</td>
<td>RACIDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE</td>
<td>Girl Kind</td>
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<td>COCOP</td>
<td>NRC</td>
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<td>COOPI</td>
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<td>EPAG</td>
<td>Practical Action</td>
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<td>FADC</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
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<td>HEWENKA</td>
<td>Solidarity International</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISLAMIC RELIEF</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRCS</td>
<td>VSF-Suisse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Aid</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<td>NAPAD</td>
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<td>HABIBA</td>
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Table 5: GoK, INGO, NGO and Partners working in Mandera, Source Mandera county 3W, UNOCHA

Useful Links
- [http://www.childinfo.org/](http://www.childinfo.org/)

Methodology – This desk review presents estimations of scale and severity. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response and intends to complement and integrate assessment-related data from agencies. Feedback to improve the SDR is welcome (ondiek@un.org)

Disclaimer – Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify all reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.

25 Please take not that this list is not up to date.