



Mandera South, Lafey and Mandera East Integrated Community Needs Assessment

DRAFT REPORT

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction and Background Information.....	3
2. Objectives of the Needs Assessment.....	3
3. Needs Assessment Survey Methodology.....	4
3.1 Sampling.....	4
3.2 Data Collection.....	5
3.3 Data Analysis.....	5
4. Results and Discussion.....	5
4.1 Respondents Background Characteristics.....	5
4.2 Livelihoods and General Economic Conditions.....	6
4.3 General Living Conditions.....	7
4.4 Education.....	10
4.5 Obstacles to Household Well-Being.....	10
4.6 . Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.....	11
4.6.1 Main Sources of Drinking Water.....	12
4.6.2 Water Access.....	12
4.6.3 Modes of Solid Waste Disposal.....	12
4.6.4 Hygiene and Training.....	13
4.7 Farming Livelihoods.....	13
4.7.1 Land ownership and water use.....	13
4.7.2 Availability of Irrigation Water.....	14
4.7.3 Cultivated Land Size.....	14
4.7.4 Performance and Challenges of Farming Livelihoods.....	14
4.7.5 Farming Capacity Building; Training Received on Appropriate Farming Practices.....	16
4.8. Livestock Livelihoods.....	16
4.8.1 Household Livestock production.....	16
4.8.2. Annual Livestock Trends and Associated Challenges.....	17
4.8.3 Animal Health Services.....	17
4.8.3 Challenges Faced in Livestock Keeping.....	18
4.9. Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change.....	18
4.9.1. Fuel Sources and Use in Households.....	18
4.9.2 Fuel Conservation and Preferences.....	19
4.9.3 Soil and Environmental conservation.....	20

4.10	Climate Change Knowledge and Awareness.....	21
4.10.1	Shocks Experienced and Coping Mechanisms.....	22
4.11	Local capacity to cope with climate change shocks.....	23
4.12.	Peace and Governance	23
4.12.1	Perceptions of Security and Country	23
4.12.2	Opinions on Peace and Stability.....	24
	Preferred Security Arrangements and Citizen Aspirations	25
5	Summary Conclusion and Recommendations	26
5.1	Summary and Conclusions	26

1. Introduction and Background Information

Mandera County is located in the North Eastern tip of Kenya bordering Ethiopia to the North and Somalia to the East. It covers an area of 25,991.5 sq Km with a population of 1,025,756, a Male: Female ratio of 54% and 46% and approximately 125,497 households ¹(2009 census). It has 6 constituencies and 6 administrative districts with Mandera Town as its administrative capital. The county is one of the Arid and Semi- Arid Lands (ASAL) counties of Kenya and is characterized by hot temperatures averaging at 28.3 °C and scanty and unreliable rainfall of 255mm annually.

The County has three main livelihood zones i.e. a pastoral economy zone in the East and agro-pastoral economy zone in the West and an irrigated cropping zone in the North along the Daua River with pastoralism as the dominant production system. The County like other ASALs has been experiencing massive livelihood losses due to more frequent and severe droughts in the last 10 years. This has resulted to augmentation of absolute poverty of the county with up to 87% of population living below the poverty line compared to the rest of the country. The realities of climate change have exacerbated challenges facing the area with evident manifestation seen in various sectors causing major setbacks in the nascent development efforts. The county has also been largely marginalized in-terms of infrastructure and key services hence key socio-economic indicators are skewed compared to other regions in the country.

The devolved government has presented new opportunities for local driven development. The county government has flexibility to now target sectors that has the potential to bring prosperity to the local community which could not be previously prioritised. However, the proximity to the Somalia border poses security challenges particularly with terrorist-linked insurrection increasing. Due to various challenging conditions, some parts of the county have been receiving differential support from various stakeholders. However various contextual community and environmental challenges remain. This assessment is therefore an effort in eliciting the needs, their scale and make recommendations for evidence informed response.

2. Objectives of the Needs Assessment

The specific objectives of the needs assessment in light of above include

1. Prepare a structured study applying appropriate qualitative and quantitative methods for the collection of socio-economic data related to livelihoods, environment and natural resource management, education, climate change and peace building at the specified areas
2. Establish the current needs of the communities within the specified thematic areas.
3. Identify specific practical interventions to address the current community needs
4. Compile a detailed needs assessment reports

¹Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (Disputed)

3. Needs Assessment Survey Methodology

To meet the data requirements of the above objectives, the study was designed to use both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The triangulation of the two methods was embraced to generate numerical scale and comprehensive dimensions of the needs in various areas of focus.

3.1 Sampling

The study targeted Mandera East, Mandera South and Lafey sub-counties. Due to various programmatic and logistical challenges it was not possible to target the whole population. However, statistically representative sample was drawn using Stratified cluster sampling. From the three sub-counties, the population was classified pastoralists, Agro-pastoralists and riverine livelihood segments. From segments clusters/enumeration areas were selected randomly in respect to population sizes within rural and peri-urban areas. In each of the clusters, 10 households were selected for interviews amounting to 16 clusters in total. The sample size was 160 out of which 159 were interviewed representing a 99% response rate.

The respondents of the qualitative data collection including key informant and focus group discussions were conveniently selected in line with the data requirements of the study. Focus group discussions constituted key opinion leaders in the community and included farmers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, religious leaders, clan elders, NGO representatives, Youth, businessmen, administrators and other key stakeholders. Key informants interviews targeted individuals with expert knowledge on issues impinging on various focus sectors and included; Farmers, local administration, Pastoralists, Business men, Women leaders, Youth leaders

Table 1: Sampling Summary

District	Livelihoods	Village	Sample	KIIs	FGDs
Lafey	Riverine	Sala	10	3	1
		Aresa	10	3	1
	Agro-Pastoral	Gari	10	3	1
		Waranqara	10	3	1
	Peri- Urban	Lafey	10	3	1
		Alungo	10	3	1
Mandera East	Riverine	Gadudiyo	10	3	1
		Bella	10	3	1
	Pastoral	Karo	10	3	1
		Oda	10	3	1
	Peri- Urban	Barwaqo location	10	3	1
	koromey	10	3	1	
Mandera South	Pastoral	El-goleja	10	3	1
		El-qalla	10	3	1
	Peri- Urban	Borehole II	10	3	1
		Dabasiti	10	3	1
Total			160	48	16

3.2 Data Collection

In respect to the above methods, three tools were developed for data collection. For quantitative data collection, a household questionnaire was developed and administered to the household heads or their spouses. For qualitative component, interview guides for both key informants and focus group discussions were developed and also administered to target groups, 2 in each cluster area. Quantitative data was collected from households in the sampled clusters through face to face manner. In total 160 questionnaires were administered at household level. Interviews were conducted among key informants who included; Villager elders, religious leaders, local administrators, agriculture extension professional, local environment staff, local NGO staff and prominent farmers and herders three in total per location. Focus group discussions 1 in each location were conducted constituting; men and women with the representation of various livelihoods and roles in the communities.

3.3 Data Analysis

The mix of both continuous and categorical responses for the administered questionnaire necessitated the use of statistical package for Social Sciences SPSS version 17. The software was exclusively used for quantitative analysis. Qualitative data from FGD and Key informant interview was indexed coded and summarized by emerging themes and patterns. The results of the analyses were incorporated in the report. The findings are organized sequentially in line with the numbers of questions and key themes and patterns of the responses. The results are generally in agreement with various findings of quantitative data analysis, but provide further in-depth information in various areas of investigation.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Respondents Background Characteristics

Background factors have implications on the scale of needs in any community. Most of the households presented women for interviews. This implies that women engaged in taking care of household and are conversant all aspect of the household. The average household size is 9 persons; the mean age of household head is 45. Almost 90% of all respondents had no formal education. Only 9.7% has attended school with only 2% having completed primary education while 0.6% completed secondary school. Since majority of respondents were women, this reflects potential gender disparities and education indicators that do not compare favourably with rest of the country.

Rural settings constituted slightly less than 60% of the sample, while peri-urban settings accounted for the remaining part. In terms of livelihoods, the targeted households constituted 24.8% riverine, 53.5% pastoralists and 21.7% agro-pastoralists. The proportion of displaced households is significant with the random survey sample constituting up to 3.5% implying a sizeable chunk in the whole population. The targeted areas therefore are largely rural with pockets of peri-urban settlements. Overall, the background characteristics reveal some vulnerability to the challenges of the context.

Table 2: Respondents Background Characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Respondents District		
Lafey	59	37.1%
Mandera East	64	40.3%
Mandera South	36	22.7%
Respondents Sex		
Male	49	30.8%
Female	110	69.2%
Respondents Age -Group		
18-24	5	4.2%
25-34	7	5.8%
35-44	36	30.0%
45-54	47	39.2%
55+ plus	25	20.8%
Household Livelihood type		
Riverline	39	24.8%
Pastoralists	84	53.5%
Agro-Pastoralist	34	21.7%
Household Setting		
Rural	79	56.4%
Peri-Urban	61	43.6%
Household Status		
Local/ Original resident	83	96.5%
Internally Displaced	3	3.5%
Returnee	0	.0%
Level of Education		
No formal education	133	86.4%
Primary incomplete	15	9.7%
Primary complete	3	1.9%
Secondary Incomplete	1	.6%
Secondary Complete	1	.6%
College	0	.0%
University	1	.6%

4.2 Livelihoods and General Economic Conditions

The main source of livelihoods for most of the households is livestockkeeping, (45.3%). Another significant proportion 10.7% is engaged in crop production while, 26% draw their livelihoods from casual labour. Another 8% are engaged in small scale businesses. Only 3% are engaged in skills trade while 3.3% are in gainful employment. With this, the residents face difficult conditions in the context of prolonged droughts. Apart from the main sources of livelihoods, 37.3% have no other alternative sources. Other alternate sources of livelihood include; casual labour 46.1%, pastoralism 48.3%, small scale business 15.4%, crop production 24.9%, while 15% rely on relief assistance. This implies that a sizeable proportion of the community is largely dependent on relief, while clear lack of diversification of

livelihoods is notable. There are limited efforts in other alternative livelihoods such as fishing and bee keeping for supporting household's resilience. With this, households are largely vulnerable to shocks and struggle to feed the mean size of 9 members. This explains the observed dependence on relief as an alternative and main source of livelihood in some households.

Table 3: Sources of Livelihood

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Main Source of Livelihood		
Pastoralism	68	45.3%
Relief	5	3.3%
Crop Production	16	10.7%
Employment	5	3.3%
Casual Labour	39	26.0%
Skills (Black Smith, Tailoring , carpentry)	5	3%
Small Scale Business	12	8.0%
Bee Keeping	0	.0%
Fishing	0	.0%
Alternative Sources of Livelihood		
None	57	37.3%
Pastoralism	67	48.3%
Relief	23	15.0%
Crop Production/ Farming	34	24.9%
Casual labour/employment	64	46.1%
Skills trade (e.g. blacksmith, tailoring, carpentry)	10	7.5%
Small scale business	27	19.4%
Agro-pastoralism	2	1.5%

4.3 General Living Conditions

The general living conditions of the household in the target locations are poor. The vast majority of households 90.5% live in Somali Hooris (rafters and thatch) 3.4% live in mud walled houses with either grass or iron-sheet roofing, while 4.8% live in concrete and tin roofed houses. This once again confirms the poor socio-economic conditions and inability to afford decent housing. In addition communities are vulnerable to pre-disposition of heavy rains especially with climate change dynamics.

Table 4: Housing Conditions

Type of Housing	Frequency	Percent
Shrub/cloth roofed Somali Hoori	133	90.5%
Mud walled and thatched	5	3.4%
Mud Walled and Iron Sheet	7	4.8%
Brick and Iron Sheet	2	1.4%

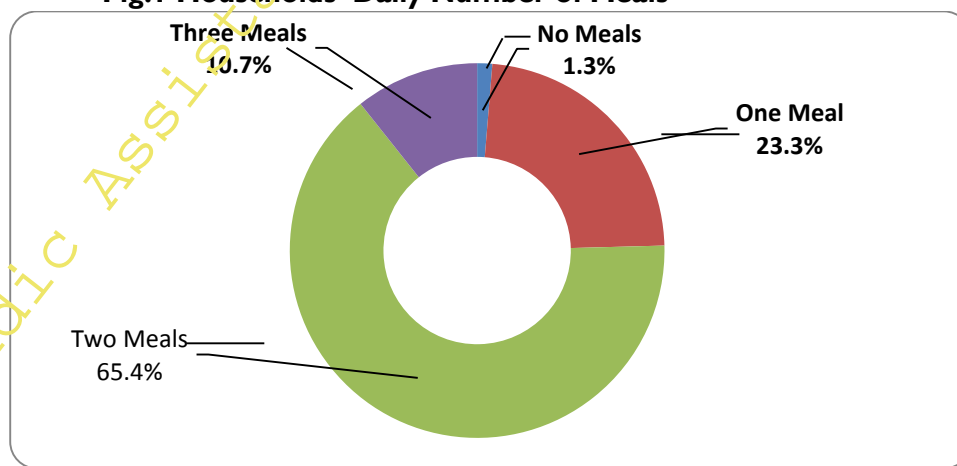
Household food sufficiency was perceived to be poor in 65.4% of households. One in every three households 33.3% indicated fair food sufficiency, while only 1.3% reported good food sufficiency. Over the last one year, 38.5% households were beneficiaries of relief food. However, very few were involved in cash for work programmes.

Table: 3: Perceived Food Security

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Assessment of food Security		
Poor	102	65.4%
Fair	52	33.3%
Good	2	1.3%
Excellent	0	.0%
Household member involved in food for work		
Household member involved in cash for work	5	3.2%
Frequency of food insufficiency		
Rarely	76	51.4%
Sometimes	59	39.9%
Often	13	8.8%
Number of Meals taken per day		
No Meals	2	1.3
One Meal	37	23.3
Two Meals	103	64.8
Three Meals	17	10.7
Total	159	100.

Only 10.7% can afford three meals including breakfast, lunch and dinner in the whole region. Majority 64.8% access two meals per day while 23.3% have one meal. An insignificant proportion reported having no meal pointing to inconsistent access to food.

Fig:1 Households Daily Number of Meals



Mandera South and Lafey households are more likely to have one meal compared to Mandera East. Almost half of households in the district access only a meal per day. Mandera South is particularly needy in that no household reported access to three meals in a day. In all the three locations access to two meals is more common. This reflects differential food security in the district.

Table 4: Number of Meals by Districts

Districts	One Meal	Two Meals	Three Meals
Lafey	32.2%	52.5%	15.3%
Mandera East	7.8%	78.1%	12.5%
Mandera South	36.1%	61.1%	.0%
Total District	(37)23.3%	(103)64.8%	10.7%

Table 5: Assessment of Household Food Security (All Components)

	Variable	Frequency	Percent
Household members slept hungry due to lack of food	Rarely	28	18.5%
	Sometimes	81	53.6%
	Often	26	17.2%
	Always	15	9.9%
Household members ate less food due to lack of enough food	Rarely	46	31.1%
	Sometimes	60	40.5%
	Often	25	16.9%
	Always	17	11.5%
Household had no resources to acquire dietary diversity	Rarely	48	31.2%
	Sometimes	43	27.9%
	Often	36	23.4%
	Always	26	16.9%
Household went the whole day hungry due to lack of food	Rarely	88	57.5%
	Sometimes	54	35.3%
	Often	8	5.2%
	Always	3	2.0%
Household had no food to eat because there were no resources	Rarely	48	31.6%
	Sometimes	71	46.7%
	Often	18	11.8%
	Always	15	9.9%
Household member ate less meals due to lack of enough food	Rarely	44	28.8%
	Sometimes	63	41.2%
	Often	22	14.4%
	Always	24	15.7%
Worried that there isn't enough food in past four weeks	Rarely	54	35.3%
	Sometimes	61	39.9%
	Often	24	15.7%
	Always	14	9.2%

4.4 Education

Household have an average of 4 school going children between 6-13 years. On average 3 children out of the 4 attend school. The estimated children not attending school is up to 25% considering the household average. The estimated proportion that has dropped out of school considering the household average is 7.8%. A number of obstacles have been associated with skewed education outcomes in the region. The vast majority of the respondents reported that shortages of teachers, limited class room space and inadequate equipment as the main drawbacks to schooling. Others, slightly less, indicated that fees, uniforms and lack of proper sanitation and access to water as reasons for non - school attendance. The main reason for dropping from school was lack of food for vast majority. The other reported reason is sickness and disability.

Table 6: School Attendance Summary

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of Children in between 6-13 years	150	0	8	3.85	1.752
Number of the children who attend school	144	0	7	2.82	1.504
How many children have dropped from school	66	0	3	.30	.679

4.5 Obstacles to Household Well-Being

To gauge the factors associated with household vulnerability, respondents were asked to highlight the obstacles to their well-being. The vast majority 84.9% indicated poverty as their main obstacle, followed by food insecurity at 73.6%, livestock diseases at 15.7%, while human disease were 10.1%. Surprisingly, insecurity (1.9%) was not reported as a concern to the communities despite the held belief that it could be an obstacle and priority in the setting. However, there are potential linkages between drought, food security and poverty. This may worsen with increasing potential impacts of climate change.

Despite the many challenges experienced above, there seems to be minimal support from the local authorities. There is also scanty support emanating from programmes, whose impact may not have reached the households.

Table 7: Obstacles to household well -being

Obstacle	Frequency	Percent
Poverty	135	84.9
Food Security	117	73.6%
Human Diseases	16	10.1%
Livestock Diseases)	25	15.7%
Insecurity	3	1.9%
Floods	5	3.1%

Drought	65	40.9%
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4.6. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Recurrent droughts and changing local climate context have an effect on access to water in Northern parts of Kenya. Locally, some areas particularly, the ones within river proximity have better access to water compared to distant locations. For purpose of needs assessment, availability, accessibility and various other parameters of water and sanitation were assessed. The trends in water volumes were assessed for any linkages with climate change.

Table 8: Water Summary

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Main Source of Drinking water		
Piped Water	4	2.6%
Shallow wells	28	17.9%
Bore Hole	66	42.3%
River/Stream	17	10.9%
Dam/Pan	2	1.3%
Bekard	19	12.2%
Water trucks / kiosks	20	12.8%
Available 20 litres daily for domestic use	153	97.5%
Source of water paid	109	74.7%
Who mainly fetches water		
Boys Only	7	4.5%
Girls only	15	9.6%
Girls and Boys	57	36.3%
Girls and Women	28	17.8%
Boys and Men	7	4.5%
Women Only	40	25.5%
Men only	2	1.3%
Time taken to fetch water during dry season		
Less than five minutes	9	5.7%
5-30min	17	10.8%
30-60 min	57	36.1%
2-3 hours	74	46.8%
Time taken to fetch water during wet season		
Less than 5 minutes	9	6.5%
5-30 Minutes	51	37.2%
30-60 Minutes	70	51.1%
2-3 hours	6	4.3%

4.6.1 Main Sources of Drinking Water

As shown on the table above (table 8: water summary), the main source of drinking water used by close to half 42.4% are boreholes. Other common sources of drinkingwater include; shallow wells 17.9%, water trucking 12.8%,berkad12.2%,and river 10.9%. Considering the diverse sources, it is complex to determine the sources of water that are protected except the river. Therefore the handling of water from the various sources is key to its suitability and cleanliness for domestic consumption.

4.6.2 Water Access

It takes longer to fetch water during the dry seasons compared to the wet season. On average 46.8% of households take between 2-3 hours to fetch water in dry seasons while 51.2% take 30-60 minutes during wet season. The length of time taken to fetch water during the dry season is significant to household production due to limited access and loss time. Improving water access has benefits to other livelihood and social sectors as well.

Girls and women are engaged in fetching water in over 55 percent of households. Boys and girls are also significantly engaged in water fetching in up to 36.3% percent of households. The painstaking role of boys and girls in fetching water and the distance covered has implications on their access to education and future skeletal problems. Secondly, women and girls are exposed to sexual and gender based violence as their vulnerability within the riverine context and distances that they cover in their pursuit of water increase.

4.6.3 Modes of Solid Waste Disposal

Sixty percent of households practice open defecation as their mode of solid waste disposal. One in every three households (29.4%)use compost pit latrine, while 10.5% use ventilated improved latrines. Among those that have access to latrines, 55.2% are shared by several families, 35.8% are individual owned, while only 9% are communal shared sanitation facilities. Since most latrines are shared there is potential exposure to hygiene risks stemming from poor hygiene practices such as cleanliness.

Table 9: Sanitation and Hygiene

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Mode of Solid Waste Disposal		
VIP Latrine	16	10.5%
Compost pit latrine	45	29.4%
Open Defecation	92	60.1%
Ownership Status		
Individual/ Personal	24	35.8%
Shared family toilet	37	55.2%
Communal Shared	6	9.0%
Household Disposal of Child Faeces		
Throw outside the house	76	49.0%
Bury	41	26.5%
Throw in the pit latrine	38	24.5%
Received PHAST, CLTS training	12	7.7
Hands washed after toilet	95	61.7%

4.6.4 Hygiene and Training

Slightly over sixty percent wash their hands after visiting latrine or handling of human waste. The handling of baby waste is inappropriate, as 49% throw the waste outside the house, 24.5% dispose in the pit latrine, and while 26.5 percent bury. So far, 7.7% of respondents have a member of household trained on Community Led Total Sanitation and PHAST. This coverage does not meet the requisite scale to transform the community to open defecation free status and needs to be reviewed.

4.7 Farming Livelihoods

4.7.1 Land ownership and water use

Land ownership is split between individual (42.1%), family (47.4%), communal (3.5%), and rented land (7%). The study did not find any trace of joint land ownership. Farming livelihoods constitute 24.8% riverine and 21.7% agro-pastoralists livelihoods targeted in the survey. This implies that pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihoods pre-dominate the region with most of the farmers 46.6% engaging in rain-fed farming while 43% practice irrigation farming while 10.3% practice both. The main source of irrigation water 96.9% is from the rivers, while the rest 3% depend on shallow-wells for irrigation water.

Table 10: Land and Water Use

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Ownership of land		
Individual ownership	24	42.1%
Joint Ownership	0	.0%
Family Land	27	47.4%
Communal Land	2	3.5%
Rented Land	4	7.0%
Land cultivated enough to meet family needs	20	32.8%
Type of Farming Practiced		
Rain Fed	27	46.6%
Irrigation	25	43.1%
Both	6	10.3%
Have enough irrigation water during dry season	13	41.9%
Irrigation water paid for	24	72.7%
Source of Irrigation water		
Bore hole	0	.0%
Shallow Well	1	3.1%
River	31	96.9%
Spring	0	.0%
Dam	0	.0%
Swamp	0	.0%
Other	0	.0%

4.7.2 Availability of Irrigation Water

Sixty of the farmers indicated that they had insufficient water for irrigation during the dry season. However, the remaining 40% experienced shortages due to various limitations. The main limitation reported (68.6%) was capacity deficiencies reflected in water, infrastructure, technical issues, shortage of pumps and fuel. Other 15.7% indicated that the distance to the water sources and limitations in their number led to water shortages. The cost dimension of getting water for irrigation also surfaced with 10.5% reporting the deficiency was driven by prohibitive cost of getting water where it was needed during the dry season.

Table 11: Irrigation Water Summary

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Has insufficient Irrigation water	19	59.6%
Limitations to Sufficient water		
Lack of Infrastructure, Pipes, pumps, technical issues and fuel	13	68.6%
Long distance to source	3	15.7%
Limited water sources such as river/ boreholes	3	15.7%
Inadequate and costly labour to tap water	2	10.5%

4.7.3 Cultivated Land Size

The landsize owned ranges from 0 - 40 acres, 4.3 acres on average. Farmers cultivate 2.2 acres on average. Closer to half of land is under fodder/pasture, 1.5 acres on average. A slightly bigger proportion of land is under crops though the difference with that under foliage is not significant. This implies that crop cultivation and fodder are accorded almost equal weight or importance in target locations. This reflects agro-pastoralism and resilience tendencies adopted by the communities in respective regions.

Table 12: Summary of Cultivated land

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Size of farm in acres	63	.000	40	4.38889	5.455147
Size of land under cultivation	59	.000	40	2.22924	5.246522
Size of the land under pasture / Fodder	59	.000	10	1.58178	1.944814

4.7.4 Performance and Challenges of Farming Livelihoods

There are varied perceptions on the overall trend on cultivated land size over the last five years. Majority of the households 62.5% were of the view that the cultivated land has been decreasing. Only 10.7% indicated that cultivated land has been on an upward trend. One third (32.8%) of farmers indicated that the cultivated size of land is able to meet food and other subsistence needs. The vast

majority expressed interests in expanding the cultivated plots but were faced with various obstacles. Some of the reasons cited for this included; limitations of labour 63.3%, shortage of farm inputs 58.3%, limited expansion space, 35% and unreliable rainfall 21.6%.

Table 13: Cultivation Land its Limitations

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Land Cultivated meets Household Subsistence needs	20	32.80%
Trends in land cultivated		
Increased	6	10.7%
Decreased	35	62.5%
The same	15	26.8%
Limitations to Expansion of cultivated area		
Limited land	21	35%
Limited manpower	38	63.3%
Land Infertility	3	5%
Shortage of farm inputs	35	58.3%
Unreliable rainfall	13	21.67%

Only 3.4 % reported increase yields while 71.2% reported a decline while 25.4% found no significant difference in yield trends over the last five years. Almost all farmers, 94.9% experienced crop failure in the last five years. The causes of crop failure are variable with a large majority 83.9% indicating that crop failure was drought induced, 62.5% by diseases, 33.9% flooding and destruction by animals coming last (26.7%). Thus over the last five years, farmers have experienced crop failure of various decent. Despite the set-backs almost all farmers, 91.3% of farmers expressed interest to continue with farming as an important livelihood option.

Table 14: Yields and Farming Sustainability

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Trends in harvest		
Increased	2	3.4%
Decreased	42	71.2%
Remained the same	15	25.4%
Experienced crop failure in last five years	56	94.9%
Causes of the most recent crop failure		
Diseases	35	62.5%
Drought	47	83.9%
Flooding	19	33.9%
Destruction by animals	15	26.7%

Considers to continue with farming	55	91.6%
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4.7.5 Farming Capacity Building; Training Received on Appropriate Farming Practices

The coverage of training either by extension or in-house is limited to only 15%. Farmers therefore largely apply traditional farming methods in absence of mentorship from farmers who have been trained or agricultural extension officers. Looking at the focus areas of training; soil and water conservation followed by manure and fertilizer application 8.3% were mostly covered, Early planting and seed selection followed at 6.7% Post-harvest handling was also covered. Training appears to be clustered with targeted farmers having undergone training through more than one session.

Table 15: Farmer Capacity Building

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Household member received training on Agricultural practices	12	15%
Training areas:		
Household member trained on soil and water conservation	12	15%
Early Planting	4	6.7%
Seed Selection	4	6.7%
Post-Harvest Handling	1	1.7%
Fertilization / Manure application)	5	8.3%

4.8. Livestock Livelihoods

4.8.1 Household Livestock production

Combining pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, the livestock sector accounts for up to 74% of the livelihoods in the targeted districts. As indicated, goats are the most common livestock with average household keeping 28, followed by sheep 10, cows 3, camels 2 and 1 donkey. On average fewer households keep camels, while 31% keep goats. Apart from the mainstream livestock, fewer households are engaged in bee keeping and poultry farming. This shows that the communities have tangible livestock asset but are not keen on alternatives such as bee-keeping and poultry farming which could be more resilient to recurrent cycles of drought. Only 26% and 28% respectively are engaged in bee-keeping and poultry rearing respectively.

Table 16: Household Annual Livestock Averages

Livestock	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of cattle 2014	75	0	50	3.29	7.872
Number of cattle 2015	73	0	15	2.05	3.032
Number of camels 2014	56	0	12	1.59	3.020
Number of camels 2015	55	0	15	1.80	3.423
Number of sheep 2014	101	0	110	15.00	17.442
Number of sheep 2015	100	0	60	10.76	11.381

Number of goats 2014	128	0	250	35.98	38.133
Number of goats 2015	128	2	150	28.52	28.220
Number of Donkeys 2014	63	0	6	.73	1.139
Number of Donkeys 2015	68	0	5	1.04	.937
Number Bee Hives 2014	42	0	2	.05	.309
Number Bee Hives 2015	42	0	3	.07	.463
Number of Poultry 2014	45	0	25	.91	4.005
Number of Poultry 2015	45	0	32	1.36	5.100

Men and women jointly provide labour for livestock in 46.6% of households in the target areas. In the remaining 53.4% of households, boys and girls combined or individually provide the needed labour for the livestock. The engagement of boys and girl in this sector has potential detrimental effects on their schooling, social participation and overall development.

Table 17: Livestock Labour Source

Mainly Engaged in livestock keeping	Frequency	Percent
Women only	6	4.5
Both Men and Women	56	42.1
Boys only	7	8.3
Girls only	24	18.0
Both boys and girls	36	27.1
Total	133	100.0

4.8.2. Annual Livestock Trends and Associated Challenges

Between 2014 and 2015 there are observed variations in household livestock averages. Apart from camel and donkeys averages which increased over the period, other livestock had varied decreases over the last one year. The increase in camels was attributed to breeding. The decrease in other categories was largely attributed to prolonged drought spells, attrition due to livestock diseases and reasons such as household consumption and sale were also reported. The main challenges impinging on the livestock sector includes; droughts, limitations in foliage and pastures, diseases and parasites, recurrent attacks by wild animals and flooding. This indicates that the key challenges facing the livestock livelihood are linked to climate and the external environment.

4.8.3 Animal Health Services

Majority of households had an experience of a sick animal within three months preceding the assessment. Around 88% sought some treatment for the sick animals. Animal health seeking was variable, 74.2% households purchased drugs for self-administration from the agro-vets, 17.4% sought the services of animal health worker, 10.6% from veterinary worker, while 9.8% were seen by a traditional herbalist.

Table 18: Animal Health Services

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Last time animals unwell		
Within last week	33	25.0%

Within last Month	72	54.5%
More than three Months	27	20.5%
Treatment was sought	117	88.6%
Source of treatment		
Purchased drugs from agro-vet	98	74.2%
Seen by animal health worker	23	17.4%
Seen by veterinary worker	14	10.6%
Seen by traditional herbalist	13	9.8%

4.8.3 Challenges Faced in Livestock Keeping

Like other ASAL regions, Mandera is faced with diverse livestock rearing challenges of variable decent. Disease and parasites is the pre-dominant challenge 87.9% followed by drought and water shortages 72.7% with markets 41.7% and shortage of veterinary services at 24.2%. A sizeable proportion 20.5% indicated that limited knowledge was also a limitation. This implies that major challenges stand on the way of livestock livelihoods in the target areas.

Table 19: Challenges Faced in Livestock Livelihoods

Challenge	Frequency	Percent
Diseases and parasites	116	87.9%
Lack of reliable markets	55	41.7%
Shortages of pastures / grazing land	26	19.7%
Drought and lack of water	96	72.7%
Rustling theft	3	2.3%
Lack of veterinary services	32	24.2%
Limited knowledge of animal husbandry	27	20.5%

4.9. Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

4.9.1. Fuel Sources and Use in Households

Fire wood as the main source of energy for cooking is almost universal 99.4%. The use of charcoal and other sources is scanty. Lighting is also largely made possible by use of torches 73.2%, Kerosene 18.8% and solar 2.2%. Lighting has slightly more diversity than cooking in terms of energy sources. Use of solar is notable considering it a renewable source of energy very appropriate to the context.

Majority of households 70.8% fetch fire wood from the local woodlands while up to 18.2% purchase locally. Others 5.8% and 4.5% acquire firewood from their own farms and riverine areas respectively. Conservation of wood and charcoal is limited, as the vast majority of households 98% do not have improved stoves / places for saving energy.

Table 20: Energy Sources and Use

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Main Source of cooking Fuel		
Firewood	153	99.4%
Charcoal	1	.6%
Gas	0	.0%
Electricity	0	.0%
Biogas	0	.0%
Main Source of lighting		
Kerosene	26	18.8%
Electricity	0	.0%
Solar	3	2.2%
Biogas	0	.0%
Torch	101	73.2%
Firewood	8	5.8%
Source of wood and charcoal fuel		
Bought	28	18.2%
Within the household farm	9	5.8%
From the local woodlands	109	70.8%
From riverine	7	4.5%
Kind of Stove used		
Normal stove/ Fire place	132	99.2%
Improved Energy saving jiko	1	.8%
Amount of fuel available		
Insufficient	55	35.9%
Average	87	56.9%
Sufficient	11	7.2%
Surplus	0	.0%

4.9.2 Fuel Conservation and Preferences

Over half 56.9% of households indicated having sufficient woodfuel for their cooking needs. Considering that majority of households does not have energy saving stoves, the sustainability of sources is a concern and issue of focus. The sustainability of wood source is further threatened by the fact that 55.9% of respondents have never planted a tree despite the high reliance on wood fuel. Out of those that have ever planted a tree, 23.7 per cent, did so within last year, 11.8 percent 2-5 years while 8.6% did so in the last five years.

Solar is the most preferred source of energy by up to 66.2%. Electricity follows with 27.6%, biogas 3.4% while kerosene and charcoal come last with 2.1% and 0.7% respectively. The bias towards green energy is commendable and can easily be adopted if made available.

Table 21: Energy Preferences and Conservation of Wood Fuel

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Preferred Energy Sources of energy		
Solar	96	66.2%
Electricity	40	27.6%
Biogas	5	3.4%
Charcoal	1	0.7%
Kerosene	3	2.1%
Last time a tree was planted		
Never	85	55.9%
Within 1 year	36	23.7%
2-5 years	18	11.8%
More than 5 years	13	8.6%

4.9.3 Soil and Environmental conservation

Sixty percent respondents generally reported that their land is of average fertility. However around one in every four respondents (27%) reported that their land was of poor fertility. Some 11 percent reported that their land was very fertile. Soil fertility is threatened by erosion as close to 85.9% indicated having experienced it in their farms. Gully erosion is common 92.5% followed by stream bank. Half of the households reported having no capacity to control erosion. Respondents reported taking some soil conservation measures which include; grass and tree planting, 54.3%, mulching 25.7%, terracing and gabions on a lower scale. Despite this more than half of the respondents (58.3%) indicated that vegetation cover and trees have been declining hence the counter-current increase in vulnerability. This trend also magnifies the effect of climate change to the local environment. Since 15% of households have a member who is trained in soil conservation, there is requisite capacity to scale up appropriate conservation practices in the targeted areas.

Table 24: Soil Conservation

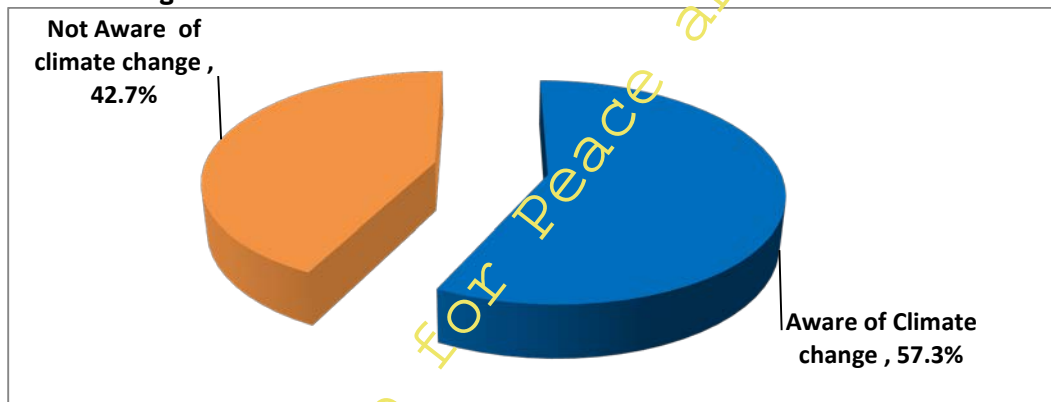
Variable	Frequency	Percent
Perceived rating of land fertility		
Fallow/Untilled	1	1.6%
Poor Fertility	17	27.0%
Average Fertility	38	60.3%
Very Fertile	7	11.1%
Experience of Soil erosion		
Type of erosion experienced	55	85.9%
Gully	49	92.5%
Stream Bank irrigation	4	7.5%
Capacity to contain erosion		
Trends in trees and vegetation cover	26	49.1%
Increasing	8	7.8%

Remains the same	35	34.0%
Decreased	60	58.3%
Methods of Soil conservation used		
Mulching	9	25.7%
Terracing	3	8.6%
Gabions	2	5.7%
Tree/ Grass Planting	19	54.3%

4.10 Climate Change Knowledge and Awareness

The targeted districts are of average climate change awareness. Up to 57.3% of the respondents are aware of climate change. Seventy two percent of respondents received climate change information from radio, while 41.5% receive the same from local administrators. Other sources include; religious leaders, NGOs and community forums. The print media and IEC materials are largely lacking in climate change awareness in the region.

Fig2: Climate Change Awareness



Limited access to climate change information is a major draw-back to adaptation and resilience to various manifestations. The prolonged droughts in the region require that communities are informed to align their livelihood to climate change dynamics and realities.

Table 25: Climate Change Awareness

Variables	Frequencies	Percent
Ever heard of climate change	82	57.3%
Source of Climate Change Information		
Radio	59	72%
Local administrators	34	41.5%
Religious leaders	8	9.8%
NGOs	9	11%
Community forums	6	7.3%

The assessment looked into the seasonal trends to establish whether communities observed any changes in rainfall patterns. Majority of respondents 64.3 % indicated that the Deyr rains has decreased. TheGu rains were reported to have declined by 90.6% of the respondents. Majority of respondents 64.4% also indicated that flooding had reduced hence, confirming the finding that both rains had decreased in intensity. This is echoed by perceived reduction in water volumes, in which 71.8% of respondents reported overall reduction in water volumes in the last five years. There appears to be climate change manifestations within the region.

Table 26: Perceived Trends in Various Parameters

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Trends in Deyr rains		
Increased	37	25.9%
Decreased	92	64.3%
Remained the same	14	9.8%
Trends in Gu rains		
Increased	8	5.8%
Decreased	125	90.6%
Remained the same	5	3.6%
Trends in Water Volumes		
Increased	9	6.3%
Remained the same	21	14.8%
Decreased	102	71.8%
Don't know	9	6.3%
Trends in Flooding		
Increased	17	12.9%
Decreased	85	64.4%
Remained the same	30	22.7%
Training on environmental conservation received		
Training on disaster reduction received	2	1.6%
	5	3.8%

Respondents attempted to explain the causes of the changes in observed patterns. The changes in rainfall are perceived to be caused by climate change. Up to 47.1% attributed the changing seasonal trends to climate change, 25.6% to deforestation, 24.2% to natural causes, while the rest were not aware.

4.10.1 Shocks Experienced and Coping Mechanisms

Six in every ten households experienced a form of shock. This implies that households and communities are vulnerable to various contextual shocks. Drought was the most common type of shock experienced

by 89.7%. Livestock diseases are a common occurrence and a source of shock to 38.3% of households. Crop failures were also experienced in 26.3% of respondents. It seems that households experienced more than one shock and therefore vulnerable in all livelihoods.

Table 27: Household Shock Experiences

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Households affected by shocks	97	60.4%
Kind of shocks experienced		
Drought	87	89.7%
Crop failure	26	26.8%
Livestock diseases	37	38.1%
Flooding	7	7.2%

4.11 Local capacity to cope with climate changeshocks

Various mechanisms have been used to cope with shocks that household's experience. A significant number of households 27.4% turn to relief support, 11% engage in casual labour, others diversify their source to business and skills such as selling of charcoal, firewood and mats. Farming households apply precautionary manure and plant early to avoid crop failure. Livestock keeping households stored fodder to counter shocks while others left their localities to search for water and pasture. Destocking of livestock is a common coping mechanism whereby sale of animals is necessitated by drought shocks. One of the notable observations is that shocks influences locals to adopt diverse strategies but some such as, firewood sale have detrimental effects on the environment.

The dependence on relief also has questions on sustainability. The coverage of disaster reduction training is wanting. Only 3.8% are trained, leaving the communities vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

4.12. Peace and Governance

4.12.1 Perceptions of Security and Country

The proximity of Mandera County to Somalia has in away affected its security before and after KDF incursion in Somalia. Various frontier areas have experienced sporadic attacks thus security has been an issue of concern for the last 3 years. Respondents were asked to rate their view of security within their context. Over half, 58.4% rated their security as being very good, 36.2% half fairly good, and, 3.2% as fair while the remaining 1.9% rated security as bad. This shows that the locals feel secure and do not consider security as a problem. Almost all, 92.9% of respondents are proud of their country. This shows that despite the challenges faced, citizens remain hopeful and patriotic. The reasons some respondent indicated displeasure with the country include; poverty, 7.7%, corruption 5.6% and insecurity only 4.2%.

Table 28: Rating of Security and overall assessment

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Rating of Security and Safety		
Very Good	90	58.4%
Fairy Good	56	36.4%
Neither good Nor Bad	5	3.2%
Fairy Bad	3	1.9%
Proud of their Country	143	92.9%
Reasons proud of country		
Peace and stability	74	51.7%
Free education	26	18.2%
Reason not proud of the country		
Insecurity	6	4.2%
Corruption	8	5.6%
Poverty	11	7.7%

4.12.2 Opinions on Peace and Stability

Respondents were asked various questions about what they considered current priorities for the country. Up to half 49% indicated that building peace and stability in the community, region and nation as top priority. Following this a significant 28.9% indicated improving economic conditions of the poor was top priority. At least 10 percent indicated that maintenance of law and order is an important priority to them. Therefore the key priorities of the community includes; peace, security and economic empowerment.

On support to peace and reconciliation, 60.5% of the respondents strongly support the intervention, 38.8% supports, while only 0.7% seemed not to support. Therefore, support to peace building and social reconciliation is almost universal. On rating of the country's progress, 28% indicated that the country was headed in the right direction, 67.3% observed that the country was headed in the right direction but needs some improvement. Only 3.3% had varied opinion that the country was headed in the wrong direction.

Table 29: Citizens Opinions and Priorities

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Most important issue to respondent		
Building of peace and stability in the community region and nation	73	49.0%
Maintaining order in the nation	15	10.1%
Giving people more say in government decisions	10	6.7%
Protecting people's rights to live safely	8	5.4%
Improved economic conditions of the poor	43	28.9%
Opinions about peace and Social reconciliation		
Strong support	92	60.5%

Supports	59	38.8%
Does not support	1	.7%
Rejects strongly	0	.0%
Satisfaction with the current administration		
Very satisfied	32	21.3%
Satisfied	94	62.7%
Unsatisfied	23	15.3%
Very dissatisfied	1	.7%
Opinion about the direction taken by the country		
Right direction	44	28.8%
Right direction but needs improvement	103	67.3%
Wrong direction	5	3.3%
Wrong direction requiring external support	1	.7%

Overall, 84% of residents are satisfied with the current government. This constitutes 21.9% who are very satisfied and 62.7% who are satisfied. Around 16 percent are not satisfied with the current administration

4.12.3 Preferred Security Arrangements and Citizen Aspirations

Respondents were asked whom they consider best suited to oversee security in their respective contexts. Majority 67.9% indicated that they prefer the national government. Other respondents placed their preference on county administration while a few 12.6% prefer clan leaders. This indicates that citizens prefer to have legitimate national structures to manage their security

Table 30: Preferences for Security oversight

Categories	Frequency	Percent
National government	108	67.9%
Local administration	90	56.6%
Clan leaders	20	12.6%

5 Summary Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Summary and Conclusions

From the foregoing analysis a brief summary and accompanying conclusions on key areas of the assessment are made as follows;

Socio-economic Context

Background Characteristics:

In general, Mandera County has low levels of education with majority having not attained even basic level. The livelihoods are split between riverine, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists as the main while communities also engage in other activities such as casual labour, small business etc. There is a sizeable population of displaced persons as well. With large family sizes of up to 9 people there is a heavy burden to provide for families.

Livelihoods and Economic conditions:

The assessment concludes that there is a need to strengthen and diversify livelihoods as most of the respondents indicated vulnerability related to this. Poor food security for instance was cited as a major issues indicated by the irregular frequency of taking meals and reliance on relief assistance in times of shocks.

Education:

The vast majority of the respondents and residents by extension are not educated. This has implications on various other outcomes for both men and women. On average one third of children from each household of eligible age 6-13 years do not attend school. The education sector is faced with community, school setting and teacher related problems. Engagement of children into household chores and herding has been associated with inconsistent schooling while limited number of teachers, learning space, equipment and supplies are the main drawbacks to effective schooling in the three areas. The assessment noted gaps mainly in the number of teachers, limited classrooms and inadequate equipment, among others. There is also a lack of water and sanitation facilities in schools. Cases of drop outs due to lack of food, fees and uniforms were noted.

Water, sanitation and hygiene:

Availability of water does not appear to be a big problem due to proximity of Juba river systems. However, access is curtailed by distances to the water sources and time taken in the procurement of water. Secondly water quality is an issue as most household fetch water from the river with a few access

boreholes, Berkads and other sources like water trucking. Boys and Girls of school age are mainly engaged in fetching of water hence, jeopardizing their concentration in school and exposing them to future skeletal diseases. Equally, girls and women remain vulnerable to sexual based violence as they draw water from the riverine. The communities are also vulnerable to disease outbreaks such as; cholera due to their connection with the water system.

Solid waste disposal facilities are reasonably available but the study noted that open defecation is still high. Disposal of children faeces are not being done in the right manner, since over half of population exhibit inappropriate hand washing behaviour, open defecation, the direct connection to the river system leaves the target districts very vulnerable to water borne diseases. The scatter of pathogens at various points provides a fertile ground for breeding and transmission.

The study also noted the low level of capacity and training on issues of hygiene and sanitation particularly PHAST and CLTS which leaves the communities vulnerable to sanitation related ailments.

Farming Livelihoods:

In a large way, communities in Manderu practice both rain-fed and irrigation farming. There seems to be enough water to cater for irrigation that supplements rain-fed agriculture. Irrigation was however noted to face a myriad of challenges including lack of proper infrastructure, pipes, pumps, fuel and technical capacity. The cost of labour for irrigation was found to not only be specialized but also costly. The study further concludes that crop cultivation and fodder production have the same level of importance at community level.

The assessment concludes that there is a worrying trend where land under cultivation seems to be declining but farmers are willing to expand in terms of size and diversity of crops if factors of production such as labour costs, farm inputs and access to water are addressed. Changes in rainfall patterns resulting from climate change are seemingly making rain-fed agriculture unreliable. Crop failures are largely caused by diseases, drought, and animal destruction and flooding. Maximizing farming returns is curtailed by lack of skills due to limited extension and capacity building support to the farmers.

In order to increase crop production, Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) need to be taken up as the study noted that majority of farmers are practicing traditional methods of farming that result in minimal production and productivity. Climate smart agricultural practices such as soil and water conservation, minimum tillage, organic manure application, early planting and post-harvest handling need to be adopted in addition to ensuring farmers have access to profitable and viable markets.

Livestock livelihoods:

Livestock is a dominant sector with both pastoral and agro-pastoralism being practiced in majority of the households. Communities in survey areas keep goats, camel, sheep, cattle and donkey. There is however low adoption of beekeeping and poultry. Goats are most common livestock followed by sheep while donkeys are less common. Over the period ranging from 1-5 years, there has been decline in livestock numbers for all categories with exception of goats and camels. The decline has been largely associated with recurrent droughts. Veterinary / animal health care services are minimally sought with most

farmers self-administering drugs to sick animals by purchasing drugs. Livestock farmers indicated that diseases and parasites are the main common challenges facing the farmers. Others challenge, lack of water, attacks by wild animals, and shortage of pasture and foliage particularly in times of drought. Livestock keeper/ herders too struggle with lack of skills on animal husbandry and this largely jeopardizes production. Unreliable local markets are the main destination for most the livestock and their products from the surveyed areas.

Environment, Climate change and NRM:

Respectively, firewood and torches are the main source of energy for cooking and lighting across the areas of study. The unsustainable use of wood fuel without replacement efforts will cause environmental strain in the long term though as at now it seems there is enough dead-wood and charcoal for the purpose. Burning of charcoal is taken as an alternative livelihood to the main and therefore it will continue to cause destruction of the tree cover if unchecked.

There are indications of deforestation and potential desertification because communities continue to cut trees without replacing. The vast majority have never planted trees in their life time. There is low adoption of clean energy such as solar and energy saving stoves / jikos. However the study concludes that given a chance, most of the household would adopt solarpower to the current sources of energy.

Effects of climate change are also being compounded by poor fertility of land as a result of soil erosion besides other factors such as the reported reduced rainfall in both *gu* and *dyer* rain seasons. This is a clear effect of climate change manifestation a trend that stretches back five years ago.

In all, the study also concludes that there is generally low awareness of climate change impacts as a lot of information is disseminated to farmers and herders but no concrete action is taken. Equally, there is low capacity and training on issues touching on climate change such as soil and water conservation techniques, a good starting point as some locals have been trained. Also there is limited trainings and support on DRR and related coping mechanisms.

Peace and Governance

Though the proximity to Somalia is a national concern, the target areas seem to be convincingly secure as reported by most respondents. Of higher priority to the locals is for the government to address issues of poverty, corruption and peace and stability. Reconciliation of local warring clans is an important factor that communities believe will ensure they are able to focus on issues of poverty. The communities are receptive and prefer that the national government administrative structures continue to provide security but work as well with local policing structures.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are made organized around key themes/components:

5.2.1: Recommendations on Food Security and Livelihoods:

- Integration and diversification of livelihoods to increase resilience to climate shocks. Pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods can be more sustainable if integrated with alternatives such as poultry rearing and bee keeping.
- Increased capacity building on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) including issues of soil and water conservation, disease and pest control, etc
- Strengthen irrigation systems to take advantage of the permanent and available river water source
- The current scale of farming should be improved to ensure that households are able to get at least enough subsistence. This can only be realized by providing adequate inputs, improving irrigation infrastructure and building capacity of farmers on proper farming practices and climate change adaptation
- Coordinate with county government to provide targeted farm inputs and supplies to increase production and productivity
- Collaborate with other agencies to strengthen community level extension systems, through agriculture extension workers
- Alternative livelihoods such as poultry and bee-keeping need to be scaled up as they are more resilient to climate related shocks.
- There is need to develop Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) demonstration farms in each of the locations so that farmers can continuously learn and adopt.
- Increased adoption of good animal husbandry practices including disease management and prevention and coverage of veterinary services across the areas.
- Good fodder production and management practices e.g. hay and silage production through provision of relevant seeds and extension and veterinary support.
- Strengthen local and national animal markets and livestock value chains including better management of restocking and destocking programs.
- Provide loans and grants for start-up small business enterprise in peri-urban areas

5.2.2: Recommendations on Education

- Need to continue providing children access basic education in all districts with trained teachers, available equipment's and supplies
- Distances to schools be reduced by constructing additional schools and hiring of teachers
- School infrastructures such as classrooms and toilets need to be provided and upgraded
- Awareness to parents on need for education girls and boys and ensure engagement in household chores and pastoral lifestyles do not interrupt learning

- Ensure that school environments are friendly to children learning such as introducing child to child programs

5.2.3: Recommendations on Water and Sanitation

- Water access to communities that are not within the river eco-system warrants some urgent attention. Improving access to water will leave boys and girls with more time to concentrate in school as they are the main source of labour for fetching water.
- Due to alarming levels of open defecation, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach is urgently needed to deliver the community from risky practice.
- Promotion of appropriate hygiene behaviours should go along with capacity building if outbreaks of diarrhoea and other water borne diseases are to be averted.
- Water purification measures are required to ensure safe water for domestic consumption and household use
- Community wide awareness raising and outreaches are required on issues of hygiene and sanitation and particularly on safe use of toilet and solid waste disposal
- Continue to improve water infrastructures including infiltration galleries from the rivers, water extension systems and water kiosks

5.2.4: Recommendations on Environment, Climate Change and NRM

- Develop community management disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) plan as a contingency plan at community level to ensure pre-emptive response on drought and related hazards
- Promote community wide tree planting and re-forestation efforts in order to affect rainfall patterns and frequency
- Work with county government to develop by-laws on appropriate and sustainable harvesting and use of communal natural resources e.g. replacement of wood within will planned and managed harvesting plans
- Promote alternative sources of energy for lighting and cooking e.g. improved cook stoves, solar energy for lighting, etc
- Provide capacity building on soil conservation measures to retain and sustain soil fertility e.g. trainings on soil and water conservation techniques and climate smart agriculture (CSA)
- Increase awareness on effects of climate change and adoption of appropriate resilience practices
- Increase inter-agency collaboration on issues of climate adaptation and mitigation
- Flood control measures need to be adopted and included as part of the DRR contingency planning
- Increased adoption of clean energy sources as a means to contribute to conservation of natural resources and reduction of the negative effects of climate change

5.2.4: Recommendations on Peace, Security and Stability

- Continue with ongoing peace building and conflict transformation efforts including cross border and inter/intra clan peace building
- Strengthen linkages between local administrations, regional and national governments in order to ensure lasting and owned peace efforts
- Integrate and strengthen the role of religious leaders in peace building and conflict transformation efforts
- Ensure that peace building messages are integrated and mainstreamed in all service delivery work
- Continue capacity building to key peace actors on good governance and their role in civic education,
- There is need to intensify civic education in communities to improve participation and ownership of various stabilization initiatives

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