Above-average short rains harvest substantially improving food security

KEY MESSAGES

- Food security has improved significantly following two consecutive above-average seasons. According to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group’s (KFSSG) February short rains assessment, the number of food insecure people requiring immediate humanitarian assistance declined to roughly 640,000 people, a 41 percent decrease in the past six months.

- Household food security has improved across most pastoral areas after the above-average short rains, influenced by the ongoing El Niño, supported favourable rangeland conditions. Most livestock continue to graze near homesteads and, as a result, households have access to livestock products. Some pastoral households have improved to None (IPC Phase 1), but the majority remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

- The short rains harvest is ongoing and expected to be above average in the Southeast. Most households in these areas are expected to remain in None (IPC Phase 1) through September. However, in the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone, poor temporal and spatial distribution of the short rains affected crop production, which is expected to be 60–80 percent of average. This will lead to below average household stocks and likely increase the number of people who are Stressed (IPC Phase 2) during the lean season.

SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR A TYPICAL YEAR
NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Current Situation

The above-average September to December short rains, influenced by the ongoing El Niño, has so far supported an above average harvest. The short rains harvest will continue to improve food security in Kenya, which was already improving as a result of the above-average March to June long rains harvest and stable cross-border trade. According to the Kenya Food Security Steering Group’s (KFSSG) February 2016 short rains assessment, the number of food insecure people requiring immediate humanitarian assistance declined to approximately 640,000 people, a 41 percent decline in needs from the long rains assessment conducted in August 2015.

Most markets are functioning normally and have adequate supplies of all major staples, including maize, beans, rice, potatoes, and vegetables. There was a 30 percent decline in maize imports, due primarily to reduced exports from Tanzania following its below-average season. However, there was also a reduced demand for imports from Kenya given the country’s above-average national production. A food security report published by the State Department of Agriculture (SDA) noted that Kenya had roughly 1.2 million metric tons (MMT) of maize stocks at the end of January. Wholesale maize prices in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu have remained fairly stable between December 2015 and January 2016. Prices are near five-year averages in Mombasa and Kisumu and eight percent below the five-year average in Nairobi. In the high-potential area of Eldoret, the price is five percent below the five-year average, but increased 11 percent between December and January, largely due to the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) buying maize from farmers for the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR).

Stability in food prices is also supported by fairly stable macroeconomic factors. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya’s overall inflation rate fell marginally from 8.01 percent to 7.78 percent between December 2015 and January 2016. However, the inflation rate remains high due in part to price increases of some food items. In January 2015, the overall inflation rate stood at 5.53 percent, showing a 40 percent rise in inflation over past year.

In most pastoral areas, the above-average short rains led to substantial improvements in pasture conditions and water availability. Rangeland conditions remain favourable, ranging from fair to good in most areas. However, pasture and water resources are now seasonally deteriorating and in some areas at faster than normal rates due to hotter than normal land surface temperatures. Despite this, most livestock are still grazing near homesteads and fewer than normal livestock have been migrated to dry season grazing areas, as would be typical during this time of year. Most open water sources recharged to full capacity during the short rains and are now holding 40 to 60 percent of full carrying capacity. The average trekking distance to livestock watering sources ranges from one to five kilometres in agropastoral areas and four to 10 kilometres in pastoral areas, which are typical distances for this time of the year. Most livestock have fair to good body conditions and with livestock near homesteads, many households are able to access cattle, goat, and camel milk. Average milk production per household is one to two litres per day in pastoral areas and two to three litres per day in agropastoral areas, which are normal levels for this time of the year. Between December and January, livestock prices typically declined as pastoralists
increased sales to earn income for school fees. Most pastoral households are currently consuming one to two meals a day comprising of three food groups, mainly cereals, pulses, and milk. However, localized pastoral areas including northern Isiolo, western and central Wajir, eastern Mandera, and central Turkana received only 50-90 percent of normal rainfall during the short rains. These areas are reporting poor rangeland conditions and livestock have been migrated away to other parts of their respective counties in search of water and forage. While some pastoral households have improved to None (IPC Phase 1), the majority of households remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Despite favourable livestock-to-cereal terms of trade in Wajir and Mandera, poor households’ herd sizes remain below average and pastoralists have few saleable livestock. As a result, household income is low and many remain unable to purchase all basic food and non-food needs.

In southeast marginal agricultural areas and central and western Kenya, the above-average short rains resulted in favorable crop development of all main crops, including maize, beans, green grams, potatoes, wheat, sorghum, and millet. The harvesting of legumes and vegetables was completed in January and was above average. The harvesting of maize is ongoing and production is expected to be average to above-average. The majority of households are able to meet their basic food and non-food needs and are in None (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity. In the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone, most areas received average to above-average short rains, although localized areas experienced below-average rains. In areas that did received favorable cumulative rainfall, poor temporal and spatial distribution and an earlier than normal end of the rains negatively affected crop development. While this livelihood zone’s legumes production has so far been average to above average, there are localized areas of below average production. Maize crops suffered moisture stress, with some drying up, and production is expected to be 60 - 80 percent of the five-year average. Despite this, food security is still improving seasonally as the short rains harvest replenishes household food stocks. Furthermore, as legumes are the dominate source of food and income at this time of year, households in this livelihood zone are still able to purchase basic food and non-food needs. The majority of households are in None (IPC Phase 1).

**Assumptions**

The following assumptions have been made at the national level:

- It is expected that the October 2015 to January 2016 long rains harvest in the West and Rift Valley will adequately stock markets through May.
- The February to March short rains harvest is expected to be average to above-average, estimated at 15 percent above the five-year average.
- Maize imports from Uganda and Tanzania are projected at 425,000 MT and 400,000 MT, respectively, between July 2015 and June 2016, a cumulative nine percent reduction compared to last year. This is attributed to increased supply in Kenya and below-average production in Tanzania.
- The March to May long rains are expected to have a near normal start, have typical spatial and temporal distribution, and have average to above-average cumulative rainfall. It is expected rainfall will be influenced by the ongoing El Niño, which is forecast to weaken and transition to ENSO-neutral conditions in the late spring to early summer.
- The July to September long rains maize harvest in eastern and northern Kenya is expected to be average.
• Maize prices are expected to seasonally and gradually increase through June, although imports and the short rains harvest will ensure prices are not unseasonably high. From July through September, prices are expected to stabilize or gradually decline, as the long rains harvest becomes available, increasing supplies in the markets.

• In most pastoral areas, rangeland resources are expected to remain atypically fair to good during the January to March dry season, due to above-average rainfall during the last season.

• Land surface temperatures are expected to be above average in eastern Kenya from February to April and from June to September.
  o Rangeland resources are expected to deteriorate faster than normal during months with above-average land surface temperatures.

• The inflation rate is expected to rise marginally due to the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling (KES).
  o Despite declining oil prices, the prices of imported goods are expected to be slightly above average through at least June due to the depreciating KES.

• Humanitarian assistance by the national government, county governments, and international agencies is expected to continue through June, though at reducing levels due to reduced needs. From July onwards humanitarian assistance is expected to increase as agencies respond to increasing needs during the lean season.

Most Likely Food Security Outcomes

Nationally, food security is expected to remain fairly stable through September, improving from April through July during and after the long rains, and deteriorating slightly starting in August with the lean season. Food security throughout this time will be supported by adequate availability of both household and market food stocks following the above-average long rains harvest in high- and medium-potential areas, and the expected above-average short rains harvest from marginal agricultural areas in southeastern, western, and central Kenya. Total maize production in 2015 from both the long and short rains harvests is estimated at 3.1 million metric tons (MMT), approximately nine percent above the five-year average. Additionally, the continued importation of food commodities from Uganda and Tanzania will further support food availability. An analysis of available maize stocks and imports against the expected utilization by both manufacturers and consumers predicts that Kenya will have about 0.4 MMT of maize surplus by the end May. It is expected the long rains harvest will adequately replenish food and household stocks and staple prices will only fluctuate moderately and seasonally throughout the outlook period. Agricultural labor opportunities will be available at typical levels throughout the upcoming long rains season. With adequate stocks, fairly stable prices, and normal levels of income-earning opportunities, the majority of households are expected to remain in None (IPC Phase 1) through at least September.

In the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone, household food security will deteriorate slightly during the February to April short dry season. Poor households that own small plots of land and are experiencing a poor short rains harvest have few food stocks and are now atypically reliant on markets to access food. However, income is seasonally low, constraining food access throughout the dry season. Food security is expected to improve between April and July following the start of the long rains, which will provide agricultural labor opportunities, seasonally increasing household income to purchase food from markets. In addition, the availability of early maturing leguminous crops in May will further support household food consumption. Most households are expected to remain in None (IPC Phase 1) through July. Starting in August, household food consumption is expected to typical decline as the lean season starts and agriculture-related income-earning opportunities are again seasonally low. During this time, some households are expected to move to Stressed (IPC Phase 2), but the majority will remain in None (IPC Phase 1).

In pastoral areas, household food security is expected to seasonally deteriorate between now and April as the short dry season progresses. This decline will be marginal in areas that received above-average short rains, as favourable pasture will support livestock grazing near homesteads, providing households access to livestock products. However, areas that received below-average rainfall, including parts of Isiolo and Garissa, western and central Wajir, eastern Mandera, and central Turkana, will experience an atypical decline in food security. The seasonal depletion of rangeland resources in these areas is expected to be faster than normal due to low rainfall during the last season and the forecast hotter than normal land surface temperatures. As a result, livestock body conditions and productivity are expected to deteriorate faster than normal from now through April. However, the start of the long rains in March is expected to improve pasture, browse, and water conditions in all pastoral areas. Consequently, livestock production will seasonally improve starting in May. Terms of trade (TOT) are likely to remain favourable through at least July, as a result of fairly stable staple food prices and above-average livestock prices. By August/September, with the start of the lean season, household food security is expected to
typically deteriorate. Rangeland resources will again decline faster than normal given the expected hotter than normal land surface temperatures. Livestock productivity will seasonally reduce and livestock products and income will be limited, reducing household consumption. Some poor households in pastoral areas are expected to improve to None (IPC Phase 1) during the long rains when food access and availability improve, but most households are likely to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) throughout the outlook period while some in areas that received significantly below-average rainfall are likely to deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the peak of the lean season. Despite recent improvements, many poor pastoral households have below-average livestock herd sizes and therefore low levels of saleable animals. With below-average income, while many pastoral households will be able to meet their basic food needs, they will likely have insufficient income to purchase basic non-food needs.

AREAS OF CONCERN

Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone

Current Situation

Following the average to above-average October to December short rains, food security has seasonally improved in the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone. However, localized parts of the livelihood zone received below-average short rains. In areas that did receive favorable cumulative rainfall, poor temporal and spatial distribution and an earlier than normal end of the rains negatively affected crop development, especially in parts of Lamu, Kilifi, and Kwale. The harvest for short cycle crops, mainly legumes including green grams, cowpeas, and beans, was largely average. However, the ongoing maize harvest is expected to be below average: an estimated 20–30 percent of maize crops withered away in the fields and, as a result, production in this area is expected to be 60–80 percent of the five-year average.

Poor households that own small plots of land and are experiencing a poor short rains harvest have few food stocks and are now atypically reliant on markets to access food. Food stocks for these households are estimated to only last one to two months, in comparison to the typical three to four months. Household incomes are seasonally low, as there are few income-earning opportunities at this time, but given the stability in maize prices, most households are able to purchase basic food needs. Despite the below average maize harvests in this area, December to January county-average maize prices remained stable between December and January around KES 30 in Lamu and KES 35–39 in Kwale, Kilifi and Taita Taveta. Prices remained stable due to consistent market supplies from other parts of the country and imports from Uganda and Tanzania, which despite being below average nationally, continue to supply coastal markets at typical levels. Current maize prices are near five-year averages in Kilifi, Taita Taveta and Lamu, while being seven percent above the five-year average in Kwale.

According to sentinel site data from the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition, as measured by mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) less than 135 millimeters (mm), has remained stable between December 2015 and January 2016. The proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition in most counties of this livelihood zone remains under five percent: 2.9 percent in Taita Taveta, 3.6 percent in Lamu, 4.6 percent in Kwale, and 4.6 percent in Kilifi.

Households are using typical coping strategies to earn income to purchase food, including charcoal burning, sand harvesting, petty trade activities, and labor migration. Additionally, household food consumption is supported by the availability of leguminous crops like beans, cowpeas, and green grams, which were not significantly affected by the below-average short rains. Currently, most households are consuming two to three meals per day comprising of three to four food groups. According to the World Food Programme (WFP) Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) report, in December 2015, 8, 34, and 59 percent of households in this livelihood zone had poor, borderline, and acceptable food consumption scores, respectively. This is compared to 10, 26, and 64 percent in December of last year. This implies a marginal decline in household food consumption, which may be partially attributed to the below-average performance of the short rains, which limited agricultural-related income-earning opportunities, lowering purchasing capacity. Despite this slightly deterioration, the majority of households are currently at None (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity.

Assumptions

In addition to the national assumptions described above, the following assumptions have been made about the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming livelihood zone:
Long rains cropping activities including land preparation, planting, and weeding will be available at typical levels from March through May.

A marginal drop in retail maize prices, to between KES 32-38, is expected between February and March, as the short rains maize harvest enters markets. From April through June, maize prices are projected to seasonally and gradually increase due to reduced imports and the depletion of stocks. Prices are expected to remain stable or reduce marginally between June and July with the start of the long rains harvest, and again typically increase starting in August as the long rains harvest is drawn down.

Water availability will increase with the start of the long rains in March, reducing trekking distances to water for both domestic and livestock use.

**Most Likely Food Security Outcomes**

Household food security is expected to continue declining during the February to April dry period. Given the below-average short rains maize harvest, it is expected that food stocks that would typically last through May will be depleted by March. Household reliance on markets to purchase food will be atypically high between March and April. Food security is expected to improve with the start of the long rains in April as casual agricultural labor opportunities for land preparation and planting become available. This will increase household income and ultimately support household purchasing capacity. The rains will also improve pasture and livestock body conditions resulting in increased livestock productivity. In May, households are also expected to harvest short cycle leguminous crops, whose production is expected to be near average. With the availability of short cycle crops and income from both agricultural labor and the increased use of coping mechanisms, most households are expected to be able to meet their basic food and non-food needs, including health and education expenditures, and remain in None (IPC Phase 1) through July.

From August onwards, typical deterioration of household food security is expected as the long rains harvest is depleted and the lean season sets in. Household income is also expected to typically decline as wage-earning opportunities seasonally diminish. With no food stocks and limited income to support food purchases, household food consumption will deteriorate. Households will intensify the use of coping mechanisms in response, including reducing food intake, skipping meals, and labor migration in search of income-earning opportunities. Nutritional status is expected to seasonally decline alongside the decrease in household food consumption. Most poor households will remain in None (IPC Phase 1), but some poor households are expected to deteriorate to Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

**Northeastern Pastoral livelihood zone**

**Current Situation**

The short rains were largely average to above-average in cumulative amounts, although localized parts of pastoral areas experienced rainfall deficits, including eastern parts of Mandera, western parts of Wajir, and northern parts of Isiolo. Improvements in rangeland conditions in these areas were largely below average and, as a result, there were only modest improvements in livestock productivity and household food security. Forage conditions currently range from fair to poor, with livestock body conditions being fair. Unlike other areas within Northern Pastoral livelihood zone, where livestock are still within wet season grazing areas, typical livestock migration has been reported in Mandera, Wajir, and Isiolo, where rangeland resources have largely been depleted. Migration has remained primarily within their respective counties to areas that received better rainfall. Return trekking distances to livestock watering points range from 10–20 kilometers, while 3-10 kilometers is normal for this time of year. No major outbreaks of livestock diseases have been reported across the zone, except in Wajir and Marsabit (Moyale sub-county) where an outbreak of a camel disease known as Acute Camel Death Syndrome (ACDS) occurred in January, causing the death of several herds of camels. The cause or origin of this disease remains unknown, but the Veterinary Departments in the respective counties have already collected samples/specimens from the affected animals for testing.

Between December 2015 and January 2016, county-average goat prices declined seasonally by 10 percent in Isiolo, while remaining fairly constant in Wajir and Mandera. Seasonally low prices can largely be attributed to the increased supply of goats for sale, as pastoralist sell to earn income for school fees, and seasonally low market demand. In Isiolo, prices are six percent below the five year average, but in Mandera and Wajir they are 14 and 29 percent above five-year averages. County-average retail maize prices were fairly stable in Wajir, but declined approximately 10 percent in Isiolo and Mandera.
Favourable maize prices are being supported by ample availability of maize and other substitute commodities in markets from the short rains harvest and continued imports. Livestock-to-cereal TOT were stable between December and January and have remained favourable for most pastoralists. Currently, the TOT are 25 and 34 percent above five-year averages in Mandera and Wajir, respectively, but remain 25 percent below the five-year average in Isiolo. Continued below-average livestock prices and unfavourable TOT in Isiolo are the result of several consecutive poor seasons in this area. Despite favourable TOT in Mandera and Wajir, many pastoral households throughout Northeastern Pastoral livelihood zone have below-average livestock herd sizes and therefore low levels of saleable animals, resulting in below average income. While most are able to meet their basic food needs, many households have insufficient income to purchase basic non-food needs. The majority of poor households in this livelihood zone are Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

In most areas of Northeastern Pastoral livelihood zone, the typical deterioration of rangeland resources during the January to February dry season has led to a typical decline in milk production and household milk consumption. Production in eastern Mandera, western Wajir, and northern Isiolo are below even seasonally low levels. Lactating cattle in these areas are currently producing less than one litre of milk per day compared to the seasonal norm of one to two litres per day. As a result, household nutritional status is deteriorating faster than normal in these areas. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) monthly bulletins, over the last three months, county-averages for the proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition, as measured by a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) less than 135mm, continued to remain stable across these areas. Across the livelihood zone over the past six months, the ‘at risk’ rate of malnutrition has remained 25–36 percent below five-year average rates, due to improved food security and nutrition interventions by various stakeholders.

**Assumptions**

In addition to the national assumptions above, the following assumptions have been made about Northeastern Pastoral livelihood zone:

- Rangeland resources are expected to typically deteriorate between now and March during the short dry season, regenerate to average conditions from April through July with the long rains, and deteriorate faster than normal between August and September due to above-average land surface temperatures.

- From January to April, livestock prices are expected to typically and gradually decline, ranging between KES 3,000 – 3,500. Prices are expected to seasonally increase between May and July as the forecasted average long rains improve forage conditions and livestock health, with prices projected to range between KES 3,500 – 4,000. Between July and September, prices are expected to range between KES 2,500 – 3,500 as the dry season sets in and livestock body conditions seasonally deteriorate.

- Household income is expected to follow typical seasonal trends in-line with livestock prices, declining through April, increasing between May and June, and decreasing between July and September.

- Maize prices are expected to follow seasonal trends, increasing gradually through April, ranging between KES 50–55, which remains above the five-year average. Maize prices are then expected to typically decline between May and June, and then increase again between July and September as market dependence increases and supplies decrease leading up to the lean season.

- Improvements in calving, kidding, and lambing are expected between April and May and birth rates from April to June are expected to be average.

- A seasonal increase in livestock supply is expected in markets from January to February and May to June, as households sell additional livestock to raise money for school fees needs and meet other non-food needs.

- As a result of forecast above-average land surface temperatures and resulting faster than usual depletion of rangeland resources, heightened levels of conflict are expected during the August to September dry season as competition for scarce rangeland resources increases.

- The cholera outbreak in Wajir is expected to continue through at least June.
**Most Likely Food Security Outcomes**

Food security is expected to typically decline between now and April, as the short dry season progresses, especially in eastern Mandera, western Wajir, and northern Tiso. In Wajir, the continued cholera outbreak is likely to further decrease food security amongst affected households as scarce household resources are diverted to the treatment of cholera rather than food purchases. It is expected that rangeland and water resources will continue to seasonally deteriorate through April, reducing livestock productivity. Household income from livestock sales will decline, decreasing household purchasing capacity and, ultimately, household consumption. In the remaining areas of Northern Pastoral livelihood zone, which received average to above-average rains, although there will be a seasonal decline in rangeland resources between now and April, conditions will remain favourable. Household will still have access to livestock products during the dry season as few livestock have been migrated away from homesteads and are not expected to before the March long rains begin.

The forecast average March to May long rains will improve pasture, browse, and water conditions. Between May and July, livestock body conditions and productivity are expected to improve, leading to a typically increase in livestock prices and livestock-related casual labor opportunities. This will provide access to income-earning opportunities and support food consumption. Some households are expected to improve to None (IPC Phase 1). However, despite improvements in many pastoral areas, the majority of households are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) throughout this time. Most pastoral households have few saleable animals and will have below average income throughout the outlook period, reducing their capacity to purchase sufficient food and non-food items. Additionally, households residing near the Kenya-Somalia border are likely to continue experiencing conflict-related disruptions to their livelihoods and local markets, negatively impacting food access.

During the August to September lean season, food security is expected to typically deteriorate as rangeland resources are depleted. While the livestock-to-cereal TOT are expected to remain favourable, few poor households will benefit from this given low herd sizes. The forecast for hotter than normal land surface temperatures is likely to heighten the deterioration of rangeland resources, most significantly in areas that previously received below-average short rains. With the faster than normal depletion of rangeland resources, an earlier than normal onset of the dry season is expected in July rather than August. Absence of pasture, browse, and water will result in extended trekking distances and a substantial decline in livestock productivity. Consequently, there will be less income and less milk from livestock than is typical during this time, and it is expected that the lean season will start early in July instead of August in these areas. However, given that the previous two favourable rainfall seasons supported normal kidding, lambing, and calving, it is expected that livestock birth rates will be near average, resulting in some increase in herd sizes. The prevalence of malnutrition is likely to increase above what is typical for the lean season. Households are expected to intensify the use of coping strategies in order to access income for food purchases, although opportunities will be limited and household income is likely to remain below average. While some households may deteriorate to Crisis (IPC Phase 3), most households are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) at the start of the lean season.

**EVENTS THAT MIGHT CHANGE THE OUTLOOK**

**Table 1:** Possible events over the next six months that could change the most-likely scenario.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Impact on food security outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal and southeastern marginal agricultural livelihood zones</td>
<td>Below-average March to May long rains</td>
<td>Increased food insecurity during the July – September lean season, due to poor long rains crop harvest, and limited on-farm casual labor opportunities that reduce household income. High market reliance against low household income will decrease household purchasing capacity, limiting household food consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal marginal agricultural livelihood zones</td>
<td>Above average March to May long rains</td>
<td>Above-average long rains crop production will mitigate the negative effects of the previous poor short rains harvest. Increased household food availability and consumption through September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral areas</td>
<td>Significantly below-average March to May long rains</td>
<td>Below-average recovery of forage and water availability is lead to the deterioration of livestock productivity, lower the availability of livestock products, and reduced household income. Food insecurity is likely to increase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased cases of resource conflict likely during the July to September dry season, leading to both human and livestock deaths and the displacement of populations.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ABOUT SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT**

To project food security outcomes, FEWS NET develops a set of assumptions about likely events, their effects, and the probable responses of various actors. FEWS NET analyzes these assumptions in the context of current conditions and local livelihoods to arrive at a most likely scenario for the coming six months. Learn more [here](#).