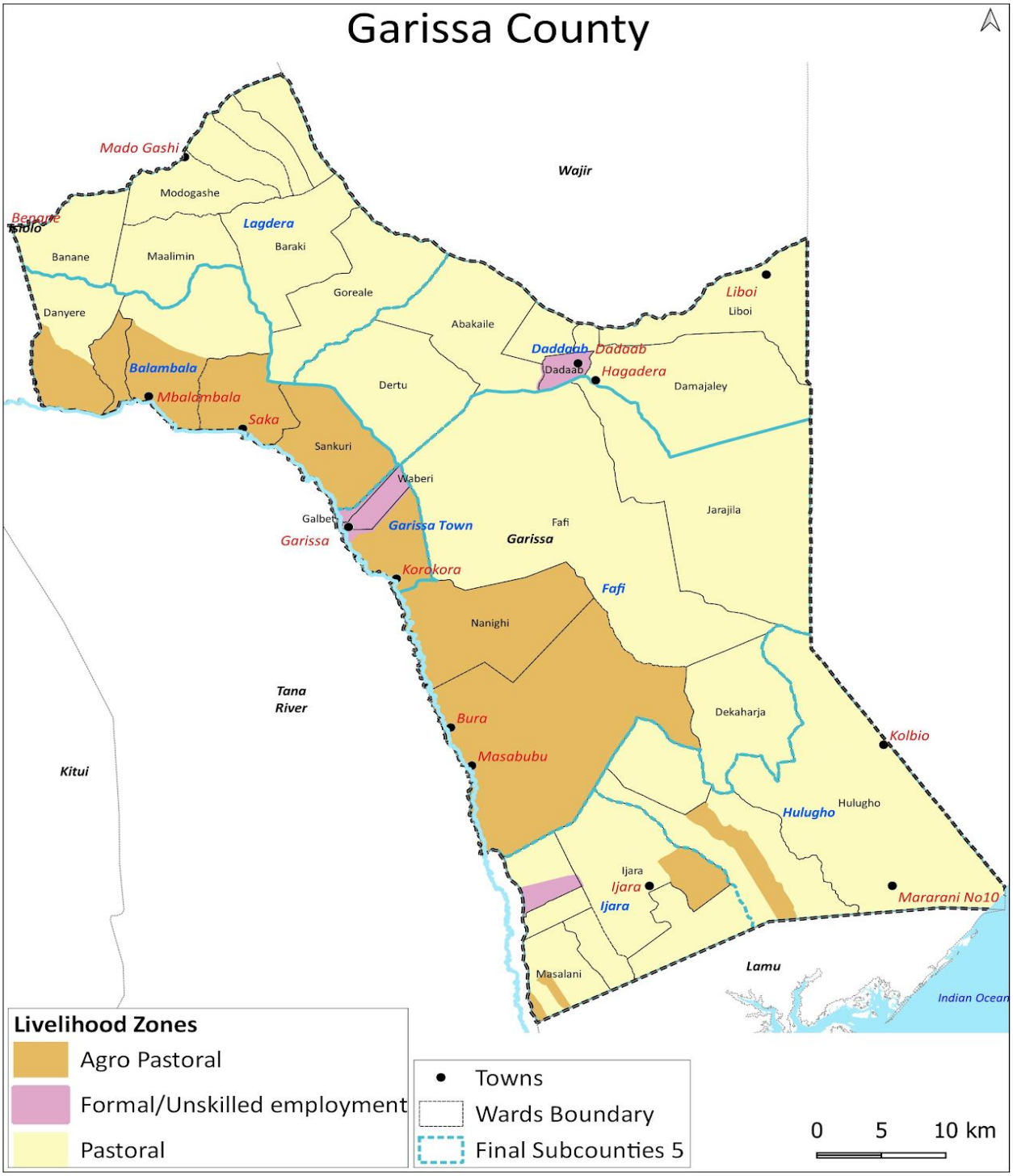
GARISSA COUNTY

2025 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group and Garissa County Steering Group

JULY, 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Garissa County Steering Group (CSG), with support from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), conducted the 2025 Long Rains (MAM) food and nutrition security assessment between 16th and 24th July 2025. The multi-sectoral team, drawn from agriculture, livestock, water, education, health and nutrition sectors, assessed all livelihood zones using key informant interviews, focus group discussions, situation briefs and field observations. The assessment aimed to provide an objective, evidence-based overview of the current food and nutrition security situation following the March–May long rains, while factoring in the cumulative impacts of previous seasons. The 2025 MAM rains started earlier and ended later than usual, with uneven spatial distribution. Northern and central areas received 111–200 percent of normal rainfall, while southern parts like Ijara and Hulugho received 76–110 percent. Despite the rainfall, water access challenges remain severe, with trekking distances increasing to 8–12 km in pastoral and 3–8 km in agro-pastoral zones. Long queues and high water costs (Ksh. 5–10 per 20litre jerrican) contributed to reduced household water consumption below seasonal norms. Rainfed crop production was significantly below average: maize, cowpeas, and green grams declined by 25, 27, and 23 percent respectively. Irrigated crops also underperformed due to damaged infrastructure from 2024 floods, nutrient leaching, pest and disease outbreaks, and limited access to inputs. Household food stocks are critically low, with maize at 25 percent, rice at 45 percent, sorghum at 22 percent, and green grams at 50 percent of the long-term average (LTA). Pasture and browse condition improved post-rains but are rapidly depleting due to high temperatures, livestock in-migration and July winds. Forage is projected to last only two more months. Out-migration toward Wajir South, Fafi, Boni Forest, and protected areas is underway. Livestock body conditions are currently fair to good but deteriorating. Poor households own 2–3 tropical livestock units (TLUs), well below the normal 5–7 TLUs, while medium-income households average 5–7 TLUs against the typical 10–20, indicating long-term asset erosion. However, Terms of Trade improved, with the sale of a medium goat purchasing 52 kg of maize — a 13.5 percent increase above the five-year average. In June 2025, 5.8 percent of the population had poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS), 51 percent borderline, and 43.2 percent acceptable, with pastoral areas recording the highest poor FCS. The mean reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) was 12.4, reflecting stressed coping levels and sustained food access challenges. Child illnesses rose sharply, particularly upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) and diarrhoea, while malaria cases increased slightly. MUAC screening revealed 13.9 percent of children at risk of malnutrition, significantly above the 2020–2024 average. Nutrition outcomes in early 2025 were poorer than in the same period of 2024. The county was consequently classified under IPC Phase 2 (Stressed).

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Garissa County is located in the North Eastern region and borders the Federal Republic of Somalia to the East, Lamu County to the South East, Tana River County to the West, Isiolo County to the North West and Wajir County to the North. The county covers an estimated area of 44,174.5 square kilometers and a population of 841,353 persons (Kenya National Bureau of Statistic, 2019 Census). Administratively, the county is divided into seven sub counties namely; Garissa Township, Fafi, Lagdera, Balambala, Dadaab, Ijara and Huluhgo. It has two main livelihood zones namely; Pastoral Livelihood Zone and Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone, which comprise of 90 percent and seven percent of the population respectively (Figure 1). The other livelihood zone is Formal Employment/Business livelihood zone which comprise of three percent of the population. Livestock production is the main activity in the county and in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone; it contributes to 72 percent of cash income. In the Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone, rain-fed and irrigated agriculture are practiced with crop production contributing to 50 percent of cash income.

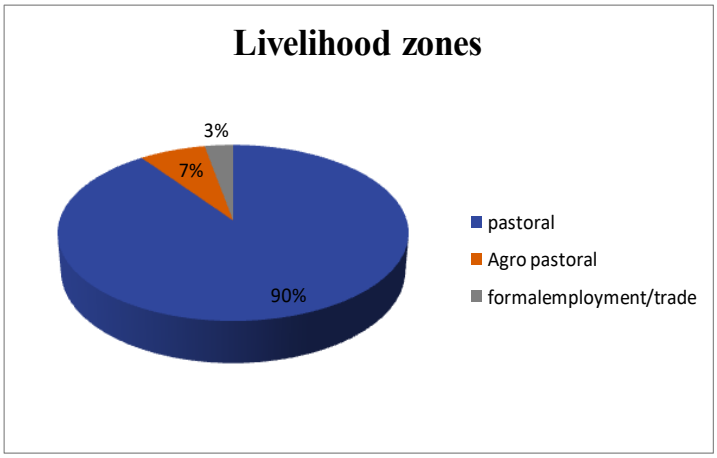

Figure 1:Population proportion by livelihood zone

1.2 Methodology and approach

The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the long rains season of 2025 and taking into consideration the cumulative effects of previous three seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The specific objectives of the exercise were:

- To establish at livelihood and sub-county level the quality and quantity of the 2025 Long rains season.
- To assess its impact on livelihoods including crop and livestock production, and effects to other relevant food security sectors, such as markets, water, health and nutritional status of households and socio-economic conditions.
- To assess the geographical spread of other hazards and determine the impact of the shock on livelihoods and socio-economic status of affected populations.
- To establish the impact of the season on food and nutrition security situation in respect to Availability, Access, Utilization and their stability across the county.

- To take stock of the available response activities addressing food insecurity and malnutrition and establish options for enhanced cross sectoral responses
- Obtain adequate and reliable information for projecting food security needs for the next six months and make recommendations for response to address immediate and underlying food security concerns.

The assessment was conducted from 16th January 24th July 2025 and covered the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones across the county. Data collection took a multi-sectoral approach, which included checklist administration and county reporting format presentation by county sector heads, followed by initial briefings by the County Steering Group (CSG). Primary data collection was done through Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focused Group Discussions (FGD), and visual observations during transect drives. Secondary data was obtained from a briefing kit prepared by National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), UN WFP, UNICEF and FEWS NET that also included monthly bulletins from NDMA. The field data was gathered, reviewed and triangulated to produce a food security assessment report, which was presented before the CSG for validation and approval.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 **Rainfall Performance**

The March–May long rains season commenced earlier than usual, in the second dekad of March. The county received a cumulative average rainfall of 284mm during the season, which was higher than the long-term seasonal mean of 209mm. The performance of the rainfall varied from region to region: the northern and central parts of the county received 111–125 percent and 141–200 percent of the normal rainfall, respectively. In contrast, the southern areas, i.e., Ijara and Hulugho, received 76–110 percent of the normal rains.

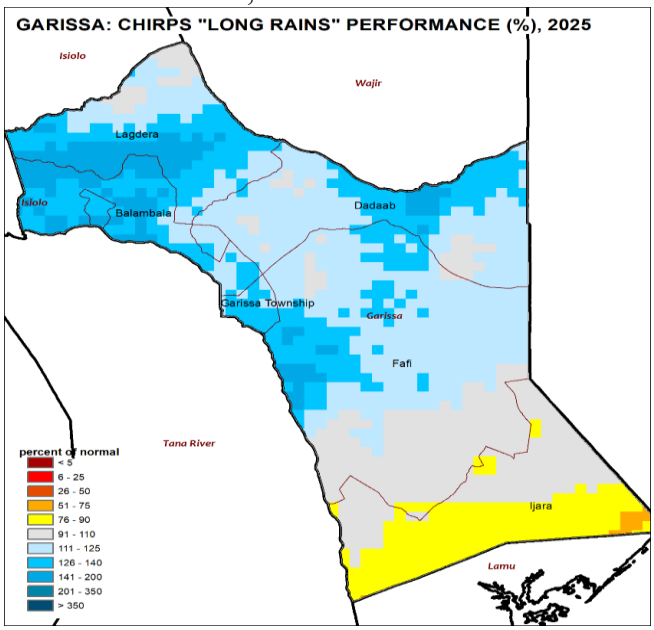

Figure 2: Rainfall performance as a % of normal

While the temporal and spatial pattern of rainfall in the southern areas was quite satisfactory, the northern parts of the county had uneven distribution, (as indicated in Figure 2). The season ended in the third dekad of May, which was the late compared to normal time of cessation of the 2nd dekad of May.

2.2 Other shocks and hazards

Food prices

The prices of essential food commodities have been consistently high since the beginning of the year due to inflation being witnessed across the world arising from fuel prices coupled damage of infrastructure. Staple food prices especially maize and pulses remained high above short term averages.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crops Production

Garissa County possesses significant agricultural potential, underpinned by approximately 710,000 hectares of arable land and access to permanent water sources that support both irrigated and rain fed crop farming systems. The county's agricultural landscape is characterized by two primary production systems: rain fed and irrigated agriculture. The rain fed farming system covers an estimated 649,000 hectares, although only about 11,445 hectares have been effectively utilized. This system predominantly supports the cultivation of drought-resilient cereals and pulses such as maize, cowpeas, green grams, and sorghum. These crops are integral to local food security and well-suited to the region's semi-arid conditions.

On the other hand, the irrigated agriculture system has a potential of 32,000 hectares, with around 6,300 hectares currently under active cultivation. Irrigation farming is mainly focused on high-value horticultural crops, including a variety of fruits and vegetables. Key fruits grown in the county include bananas, mangoes, melons, paw paws, and citrus fruits. The vegetable portfolio comprises tomatoes, onions, capsicum, kales, chilies, and spinach, which contribute significantly to household incomes and nutrition. However, the reduction in effective agricultural extension services over recent years has hindered the adoption of improved dryland farming technologies. This gap has limited productivity and discouraged many farmers from engaging fully in agricultural activities, pushing them to seek alternative sources of livelihood. Revitalizing extension services, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and investing in water infrastructure could significantly enhance the utilization of Garissa's vast agricultural potential.
The long rains season is a critical period for both farming and pastoral communities in Garissa County; however, it tends to be less reliable compared to the short rains season. In recent years, the area under rainfed crop cultivation has been steadily declining, particularly since the onset of the last short rains. This downward trend is largely attributed to the poor performance of rainfall, which has been erratic and unevenly distributed, negatively affecting crop production.

Compounding the challenges, farmers have not received support in the form of subsidized agricultural inputs, particularly certified seeds, over the past two years. As a result, many have resorted to recycling local seed varieties, which are generally low-yielding and less resilient to climate stressors. This has further limited productivity in rainfed areas.

In irrigated zones, farmers were able to plant in a timely manner, with most commencing planting activities during the third dekad of April. However, the total area under irrigation farming declined during the season under review. This reduction is largely due to the lingering effects of the devastating floods experienced in 2024, which caused significant damage to irrigation infrastructure and led to substantial crop losses.

Rain fed crop production

In the agro-pastoral livelihood Zone of Garissa County, the primary crops cultivated ranked by importance are maize, cowpeas, and green grams. These crops play a vital dual role as both sources of household food and farm-based income. Maize, in particular, is a key staple, with approximately 30 percent retained for household consumption and the remaining 70 percent sold, predominantly as green maize. Selling maize in its green form is preferred by farmers due to the higher market prices it commands. Similarly, cowpeas and green grams are essential cash crops in the zone. An estimated 55 percent of the production of these pulses is sold in local markets, providing crucial income for farming households. The remaining portion is typically consumed at home, contributing significantly to dietary diversity and nutrition.

1: Rain-fed crop

Crop	Area planted during 2025 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (5 year) area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	2025 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average (5 year) production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
1. Maize	115	135	1535	2060
2. Cowpeas	55	68	460	630
3. Green Grams	52	60	455	590

During the current season, the area under rain fed farming for all major crops (maize, cowpeas, and green grams) declined compared to the Long-Term Average (LTA). Specifically, the area under maize cultivation fell by 15percent, cowpeas by 20percent and green grams by 14percent. This reduction is largely attributed to the delayed onset of rains, which were also below normal in intensity and poorly distributed when compared to previous seasons. Additionally, farmers faced challenges in accessing agricultural inputs such as certified seeds and fertilizers in a timely manner. As a result, some farmers opted to shift their focus to livestock keeping, which remains the dominant economic activity in the region.

Consequently, crop production for the season was also significantly below average. Compared to the LTA, maize production declined by 25 percent, cowpeas by 27 percent, and green grams by 23percent. This drop in yields is primarily due to the poor rainfall performance, which resulted in inadequate water accumulation in seasonal rivers and laghas, limiting the availability of moisture for reseeding and proper crop development.

In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, both the area cultivated and production levels for maize, cowpeas, and green grams declined significantly during the season. This reduction is largely attributed to a growing number of farmers shifting away from crop farming to focus on pastoralism, which remains the dominant and more reliable livelihood option in the face of increasing climate variability. The lack of support in the form of certified seeds for maize, cowpeas, and green grams further contributed to the decline in both the acreage planted and overall yields. Without access to improved seed varieties, farmers were unable to effectively prepare for the season or achieve optimal production. Additionally, seasonal laghas—critical sources of floodwater that support rain fed farming—did not receive sufficient runoff due to poor rainfall performance. As a result, many areas remained dry, significantly limiting the extent of land that could be planted. Compounding the situation, increased competition for pasture between livestock and wildlife has made it increasingly difficult for farmers to protect their maize fields from encroachment. The high cost and effort required to guard crops, particularly in both agro-pastoral and pastoral zones, have discouraged many from investing in crop farming altogether.

Irrigated Crop Production

The main crops cultivated under irrigation in Garissa County are horticultural crops, particularly bananas, mangoes, melons, and tomatoes. However, since 2024, the area under these irrigated crops has been on a downward trend compared to the Long-Term Average (LTA). Specifically, the area under bananas declined by 11 percent, mangoes by 5 percent, watermelons by 13 percent, and tomatoes by 18 percent. The decline is largely attributed to the severe flooding experienced during the previous season, which caused widespread damage to irrigation infrastructure and rendered many farming areas unusable. Following the floods, large portions of formerly productive land were overtaken by Prosopis juliflora, an aggressive and invasive plant species that is difficult and costly to remove. The lack of affordable mechanization services within the county has further hindered efforts to rehabilitate and reclaim the affected farmland.

Additionally, the increased incidence of pests and crop diseases particularly affecting high-value horticultural crops has discouraged farmers from continuing with their traditional cropping patterns. As a result, some farmers have opted to grow alternative crops such as simsim (sesame) and sunflower, which are more tolerant to pests and diseases and require less intensive input and management

The production of key irrigated horticultural crops such as bananas, mangoes, watermelons, and tomatoes decreased significantly compared to the Long-Term Average (LTA), with reductions of 18 percent, 16 percent, 26 percent, and 34 percent respectively. This decline was driven by the destruction of irrigation infrastructure during the severe floods of 2024, which disrupted critical water delivery systems essential for crop growth, prolonged waterlogging led to the leaching of essential macronutrients from the soil, reducing soil fertility and adversely affecting crop development., the lack of fertilizer supply further hindered farmers from replenishing soil nutrients, resulting in poor yields. Moreover, farmers faced inadequate support with supplementary inputs such as pesticides, herbicides, and certified seedlings, limiting their capacity to manage crop health and boost productivity. High incidences of pests and diseases

particularly affecting tomatoes and watermelon further compounded the challenges. Rising costs of farm labour also strained farmers' resources, making it difficult to manage their fields effectively throughout the production cycle. Despite these setbacks, some recovery is anticipated in the coming weeks, as crops planted in June are expected to begin reaching the market from mid-August, potentially offering short-term relief in local supply, although overall production volumes are projected to remain below normal seasonal levels.

Table 2: Irrigated crop

Crop	Area planted during the 2025 Long rains season (ha)	Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Long rains season (ha)	2025 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/actual	Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2025 Long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
1.Bananas	886	995	13,200MT	16080 MT
2.Mangoes	645	678	12170MT	14390 MT
3.Watermelons	268	305	7820 MT	10530 MT
4.Tomatoes	228	278	4040MT	6070 MT

Following the devastating floods of 2024, many farmers in Garissa County have not fully recovered from the losses incurred, with some abandoning their farms entirely in search of alternative livelihoods. The combination of high labor costs and a deteriorating economic environment has further contributed to a reduction in both the area under cultivation and overall productivity. In addition, the absence of mechanization services has hindered efforts to rehabilitate damaged farmland and improve efficiency in land preparation and crop management. In response to these challenges, the County Government is planning to implement targeted interventions aimed at revitalizing the agricultural sector. A key strategy involves promoting farming in areas less prone to flooding by introducing the use of closed pipe irrigation systems to channel water directly to the farms. This approach is expected to enhance water efficiency, minimize losses due to evaporation and seepage, and reduce dependency on flood-prone irrigation methods.

3.1.2 Cereals stock

In the various livelihood zones, the primary staple foods consumed by households include rice, posho (maize meal), spaghetti, and whole maize. These foods form the basis of daily diets and are critical to food security across the region.

At the farmers' level, the current household food stocks for key staples are significantly below the Long-Term Average (LTA). Specifically, maize stocks stand at 25 percent of the LTA, rice at 45 percent , sorghum at 22 percent, and green grams at 50 percent. This notable decline in on-farm storage levels is largely due to reduced agricultural output, primarily resulting from the

below-average rainfall received during the last cropping season, which negatively impacted yields across most areas.

At the traders' level, market stock levels for the same commodities have also experienced a significant shortfall compared to the LTA. Maize stocks are 28 percent below the average, rice stocks are down by seven percent, sorghum by 15 percent and green grams by 17 percent. These reductions are attributed to two key factors: diminished household purchasing power, which has led to decreased demand; and the elevated market prices of staple commodities, driven by limited supply and increased production costs. The available food stocks at the household level are only expected to last between one to two weeks, a sharp decline compared to a normal season when stocks typically sustain families for 1 to 2 months.

Table 3: Cereals stocks

Commodity	**Maize**		**Rice**		**Sorghum**		**Green gram**	
	Current	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**	**Current**	**LTA**
Farmers	50	200	100	220	25	115	38	75
Traders	1450	2000	41,400	44,400	1200	1410	850	1020
Millers	450	560	0	0	0	50	0	0
Food Assistance	0	800	0	2000	0	3500	0	0
NCPB	0	700	0	1100	0	2900	0	0
TOTAL								

3.1.3 Agricultural Market and Trade

Table 4:Key players for key staples in the market

Livelihood zone	**Main Market (Name)**	**Key staple commodity**	**Proportion by category of traders dealing with the commodity (%)** **NB-***disaggregate players by gender*			
			Normal		**Currently**	
			W/salers	**Retailers**	**W/salers**	**Retailers**
Agro pastoral	**Garissa**	**E.g Maize**	**20%**	**70%**	**10%**	**50%**
		Rice	**40%**	**55%**	**30%**	**45%**
Pastoral	**Garissa**	**Maize**	**5%**	**30%**	**0%**	**10%**

		Rice	20%	70%	10%	60%
		Posho	20%	60%	10%	30%

The proportion of traders operating in the agropastoral livelihood zones is notably higher than in the pastoral zones, primarily due to their proximity to major markets, which enhances accessibility and ease of transportation. However, the percentage of households purchasing food from markets has declined by an estimated 20–30%. This drop is largely attributed to the high cost of food commodities, coupled with reduced household purchasing power.

Demand for staple food items has also decreased significantly across all livelihood zones. This decline is driven by widespread unemployment, reduced income-generating opportunities, and limited cash flow within households, making it difficult for many families to afford even basic necessities.
Market operations have generally remained functional; however, traded volumes have declined significantly. This reduction is primarily attributed to high transportation costs and the elevated prices of key commodities that are not locally sourced. The situation has been further aggravated by a recent fire outbreak at Garissa Main Market, which destroyed over 60 percent of the trading stores. As a result, many traders suffered substantial losses, leading to disruptions in supply chains and a further drop in market volumes.

3.1.4 Livestock Production

Contribution of livestock to livelihood

Livestock remains the backbone of Garissa County's economy, serving as the primary source of livelihood for more than 90 percent of households in the pastoral zones and over 70 percent in the agropastoral zones. Communities' rear livestock not only for food and income, but also for socio-cultural functions such as dowry payments, conflict resolution, and traditional ceremonies. The county is home to an estimated 4.1 million Galla goats, 3 million Black-headed Persian sheep, 1.65 million Boran cattle, and 892,000 dromedary camels. Beyond live animals, livestock products, especially camel, cattle, and goat milk as well as meat, significantly contribute to household economies and food and nutrition security. In the past year alone, more than 600,000 animals were traded through the county's formal livestock markets, while over 3,900 metric tons of meat were produced from licensed slaughter houses.

Despite these contributions, the sector faced several hazards during the reporting period. Notably, floods in agropastoral areas led to the destruction of farms, loss of beehives, and damage to irrigated fodder plots. Additionally, livestock disease outbreaks severely affected productivity, especially in the pure pastoral areas. Commonly reported diseases included Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), and Tick-borne illnesses such as Anaplasmosis in

cattle; Trypanosomiasis, mange, camel pox, and heavy tick infestations in camels; Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and sheep and goat pox (SGP) in goats; and PPR, helminthiasis, suspected bluetongue, and SGP in sheep. While overall livestock mortality rates remained below 5 percent, morbidity levels were notably high—approximately 20 percent in cattle, 10 percent in camels, 40 percent in goats, and 30 percent in sheep—affecting productivity and household income.

In response, the county government and partners implemented several mitigation strategies. These included early warning dissemination, riverbank protection through agroforestry and sandbagging, and targeted health interventions. Passive disease surveillance was conducted continuously through trained community-based disease reporters, while active surveillance involved targeted sample collection and laboratory analysis. Three major active surveillance activities were carried out during the period. All findings were reported through the Kenya Animal Bio-Surveillance System (KABS)—a mobile-based national disease reporting platform. To further bolster animal health, the County procured veterinary vaccines and drugs worth Ksh. 45 million. Consequently, a total of 894,009 animals were vaccinated (566,009 goats against CCPP and PPR, 189,548 sheep against PPR, 105,061 cattle against FMD and CBPP, and 34,113 camels against Blackquarter and Anthrax), and animal health outreach services were delivered to more than 18,900 producers. Additionally, 120 community disease reporters were trained to improve disease detection and reporting at the grassroots level.

Pasture and Browse condition

The near-normal performance of the long rain season (MAM) led to improved conditions of pasture and browse across the county benefiting both pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones. Following the rains in May and June, both pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones livelihood zones had significant quantities of pasture and forage. Pasture and forage contribute over 90 percent of the livestock feed requirement in the county. However, due to increase in-migration of livestock coming back from dry-season grazing areas including from Tana River, Boni forest and the republic of Somalia and this coupled with the high temperatures and the windy condition in the month of July, the pastures and browse is expected to last for an additional 2 months. There is already out-migration of cattle towards Wajir South, Fafi plains, Boni forest and National parks like Kora due to the stressed feed situation. Currently, Ijara and Hulugho are receiving the coastal showers (Shoree) and there is better pasture and forage conditions in this sub counties compared to other sub counties. Cattle from Fafi, Dadaab and Bura areas are currently moving towards Hulugho and Sangailu.

Table 1: Pasture and Browse condition

	Pasture					Browse				
Livelihood zone	**Condition**		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting access**	**Condition**		**How long to last (Months)**		**Factors Limiting access**
	Current	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**		**Current**	**Normal**	**Current**	**Normal**	
Pastoral	Fair	Good	2-3	4-6	Limited water availability, presence of disease vectors,	Fair	Good	1-2 months	3-4	Limited water availability, presence of disease vectors,
Agro-pastoral	Fair	Good	2-3	4-6	Enclosures of farms, tension between farmers and pastoralist, presence of rustlers and thieves along the river,	Fair	Good	2-3	4-6	Enclosures of farms, tension between farmers and pastoralist, presence of rustlers and thieves along the river,

Pasture/ fodder conservation situation

Farming groups in both pastoral and agro pastoral zones have ventured in fodder production and conservation initiatives. These initiatives are mainly for subsistence, however, some individuals mainly women also harvest fodder for sale especially in the markets and urban centres to small holder urban livestock keepers. Fodder production contributes about seven percent of the livestock feed requirement. Key fodder grown under irrigation include: Sudan grass, Boma Rhodes, Brachieria, Super Nappier and Juncao grasses. The county has three strategic feed reserves in Balambala, Township and Fafi. Two of these stores are private and the other is

public. Jointly they have a capacity of 32,000 tonnes. The public feed store in Township has currently 6,000 bales of hay procured from farmers through an incentive project supported by FCDC. The county requires over three million bales to adequately respond to the feed shortage. Crop residues like cowpeas, watermelon and maize or sorghum Stover are fed to livestock at subsistence level.

Table 2: Baled hay status

County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total number of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	How long is expected to last (months)	County demand	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	remarks
Township	1	30,000 bales	6,000	1	25,000 bales	12	250	
Balambala	1	20,000 bales	0	0	20,000 bales	12	250	
Bura	1	20,000 bales	0	0	20,000 bales	12	250	

Livestock body condition

Generally, the Livestock body condition in the county across all species of the livestock is fair. Cattle at present are in fair body condition with a body condition score of 3-4 compared to normal 2-3 in both livelihood zones; Small stock in both zones is good compared to normal fair to good; Camels are in good body condition. The livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate in the coming months due feed and water scarcity, increased migration and diseases and vector burden currently prevailing. The deteriorating body condition will reduce livestock market volumes and livestock prices and negatively affects milk production and availability at household level.

Table 7: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal

Pastoral	Fai-good	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Agro Pastoral	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good

Birth rate

The favorable rainfall performance during the 2024 OND (October–December) season and the near-normal MAM (March–May) rains created conducive conditions for livestock breeding across all major species in Garissa County. As a result, there was a noticeable increase in conception rates and successful pregnancies, leading to a surge in birth rates for goats, sheep, cattle, and camels following the MAM rains. However, despite this improvement in births, the percentage of kids, lambs, and calves that survived to weaning age remained below average. This was primarily attributed to increased neonatal mortalities, which were largely caused by disease outbreaks such as diarrhea, helminth infections, and contagious ecthyma (Orf), as well as predation in open grazing environments. Although the majority of pregnant animals carried their pregnancies to term successfully, there were isolated abortion cases reported—particularly in goats—where approximately three percent of pregnancies ended in abortion. These abortions were suspected to be linked to infections, nutritional deficiencies, or stress-related causes during late gestation. Overall, while breeding performance showed positive trends due to improved climatic conditions, neonatal health challenges and predator threats significantly affected the net growth of livestock herds.

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

Livestock ownership in the County, expressed in Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs), remains below the long-term average due to the cumulative effects of previous prolonged droughts, livestock disease outbreaks, and limited pasture regeneration. Among poor-income households, the current average livestock holding is estimated at 2-3 TLUs per household, which is significantly lower than the long-term average of 5-7 TLUs. This reflects erosion of asset bases over successive drought cycles, high mortality of small stock during previous dry spells, and limited restocking capacity among the most vulnerable.

For medium-income households, current livestock ownership stands at an average of 5 -7 TLUs per household, compared to a long-term average of 10-20 TLUs. While these households have demonstrated relatively better resilience and recovery capacity, their herd sizes have also been negatively affected by climatic shocks and the rising cost of animal health services and feeds. Overall, these ownership levels are indicative of fragile recovery trends in the livestock sector and underline the urgent need for targeted restocking programs, improved rangeland

management, and drought-resilient livelihood strategies to rebuild livestock assets across the County.

Table 8: Tropical livestock units (TLUs) by household's income groups

Livelihood zone	Poor-income households		Medium-income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2-3	5-7	10-20	25
Agro-pastoral	2	4-6	6-8	12-15

Milk availability

There is a general improvement in milk production across the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones because of the above-normal OND rainfall season and the near normal MAM rains that resulted in improved birth rates. At present, 2-3 litres/household /day in the pastoral and agropastoral zones is attained. This compares favorably with two litres for the long-term average. It is projected that milk production will reduce in the subsequent months due to deteriorated pasture, browse and water conditions. Milk consumption per household has generally improved in both zones due to improved pasture and water for livestock. Milk availability is expected to decrease in the coming months. Milk prices have slightly increased to 55-60 compared to the normal of 55/= per litre for the season.

Table 9: Milk production, consumption, and prices

Livelihood zone	Average milk Production (Litres)/Household/day		Average milk consumption (Litres) per Household/day		Prices (Kshs)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	3-5	3-4	2-3	2	60	60
Agropastoral	4-6	2-3	2-3	1.5-2	60	55

1.0. Water for Livestock

During the current season, livestock in both livelihood zones are accessing water from a variety of sources, including water pans, boreholes, shallow wells, sand dams, River Tana and Benane spring. While most boreholes remain operational and continue to yield adequate water, many water pans, particularly in the Lagdera, Balambala, and Dadaab areas have experienced significant declines in water levels. These pans are projected to last no more than two months if dry conditions persist. Conversely, in the Ijara region, which falls within the coastal ecological

zone, recent coastal showers received in July have replenished several water pans, temporarily improving water availability in that area. However, access to water remains a challenge in some pastoral zones. The average return distance to water points has increased significantly. In the pastoral areas of Lagdera, Dadaab, and Balambala, livestock now travel an average of 7-11 kms to reach water sources, compared to a normal range of 3-4 kms. In agropastoral areas, the average distance is currently 4-5 kms, slightly higher than the normal three kms. Additionally, the frequency of watering has declined: Cattle and small stocks are now watered every two days, as opposed to daily watering under normal conditions. This reduction in water access may result in stress on livestock, impacting productivity and health outcomes if the dry conditions persist.

Table 6: Water availability and access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Pans, Borehole, springs	Pans	8		Pans will last for less than 2 months	3 months
Agropastoral	River, Boreholes	River	4	3	Pans will last for less than 2 months	3 months

Table 7: Watering frequency (no. of days per week)

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2	1	5	3	2	1	2	1
Agropastoral	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	1

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Garissa County experienced pockets of livestock disease outbreaks across all major species. The most frequently reported diseases include:

- **Cattle:** Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Trypanosomiasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), and tick-borne diseases, particularly Anaplasmosis.
- **Camels:** Trypanosomiasis, Mange, Camel Pox, and tick infestations.
- **Goats:** Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP).
- **Sheep:** PPR, Helminthiasis, SGP, and suspected Bluetongue disease.

To contain disease spread, the County Government implemented both **passive and active disease surveillance** systems. Passive surveillance was conducted continuously through community-based disease reporters, while active surveillance involved sample collection, laboratory diagnostics, and field investigations. Three active disease surveillance operations were conducted in the year, and all findings were transmitted using the **Kenya Animal Bio surveillance System (KABS)** to the National Directorate of Veterinary Services for further action. However, several challenges hindered effective disease control:

- Inadequate funding and long lead times in the procurement of vaccines and drugs.
- Inactive or poorly resourced sub-county veterinary offices due to staffing and logistical constraints.
- Limited vaccination coverage (less than 15 percent of the livestock population).
- Ineffective livestock movement controls and porous borders, enabling cross-border disease transmission.
- Drug resistance especially against Trypanocidal drugs, mainly affecting the cattle keepers in Larger Ijara,
- Vast geographical spread and mobile pastoral systems increased the cost and complexity of delivering animal health services.

Migration

As a result of declining pasture conditions in the wet season grazing zones, there was a notable outmigration of cattle to traditional dry season grazing areas in search of better forage. In particular, herds from Lagdera and parts of Balambala migrated northwards into Wajir South, while cattle from Dadaab, Fafi, and Garissa Township moved southwards to the rangelands of Dekaharia, Sangailu, and Hulugho. These southern areas experienced coastal showers in July, which triggered improved pasture regeneration, making them suitable for dry season grazing. This pattern of livestock movement aligns with the typical seasonal migration trends observed at this time of the year. Meanwhile, goats, sheep, and camels have largely remained within their usual grazing zones in their respective sub-counties, as they are more adaptable and can better withstand the current range conditions compared to cattle.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market operations

During the reporting period, all livestock markets in Garissa County remained fully operational, including the feeder/primary markets and the six key secondary markets located in Garissa, Balambala, Modogashe, Dagahaley, Hagadera, and Masalani. There were no disruptions or closures due to sanitary or regulatory restrictions, ensuring consistent market access for farmers and traders. Livestock volumes traded in these markets showed notable improvement compared to the previous period, reflecting a recovery in herd sizes and increased market confidence. However, market prices for livestock were lower than the seasonal average in July, largely due to increased supply following the improved performance of the March–May rains. This downward trend in prices is projected to continue into August, with gradual price recovery anticipated from September onward as demand begins to rise in preparation for the festive and back-to-school seasons. The destination markets for livestock and related products remained largely unchanged, with Nairobi, Mombasa, Thika, Kitui, and Tharaka continuing to serve as the primary terminal markets. The key livestock products traded included camel milk, cattle milk, goat milk, and meat across various species. The prices for these products were relatively stable during the reporting period. On average, milk was sold at Ksh. 60 per litre at the household level and retailed at approximately Ksh. 90 per litre in urban outlets. Meat prices across species held steady at around Ksh. 800 per kilogram. Furthermore, operations in all seven formal slaughterhouses—Garissa, Dagahaley, Ifo, Dadaab, Hagadera, Masalani, and Bura—proceeded without interruption, ensuring continued meat supply and supporting local consumption.

3.2.2 Commodity Prices

Maize prices

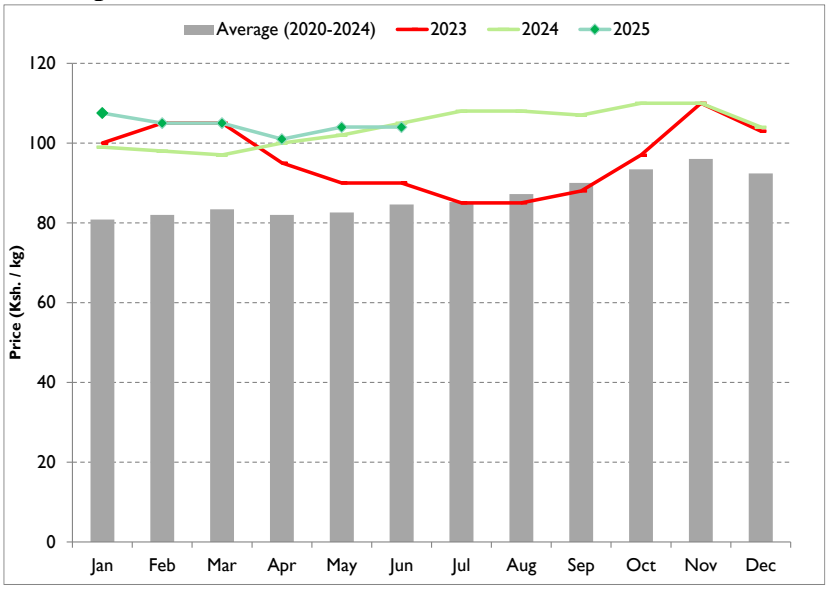

Figure 3: Trends in maize prices

Maize prices were higher in 2025 than those of the same period in 2024 and similarly continuously above the normal average for the period, indicating consistent upward price pressure throughout the year. The price gap was most pronounced in January pointing to stronger inflationary or supply constraints during the early part of 2025. While 2024 saw a steeper rate of price increase,

2025 maintained high but relatively flat pricing throughout the first half of the year. The surge in maize prices can be attributed to exceptionally high local demand for both human and livestock consumption, coupled with increased transportation expenses driven by soaring fuel prices and poor road networks in the county during the rainy season.

Goat prices

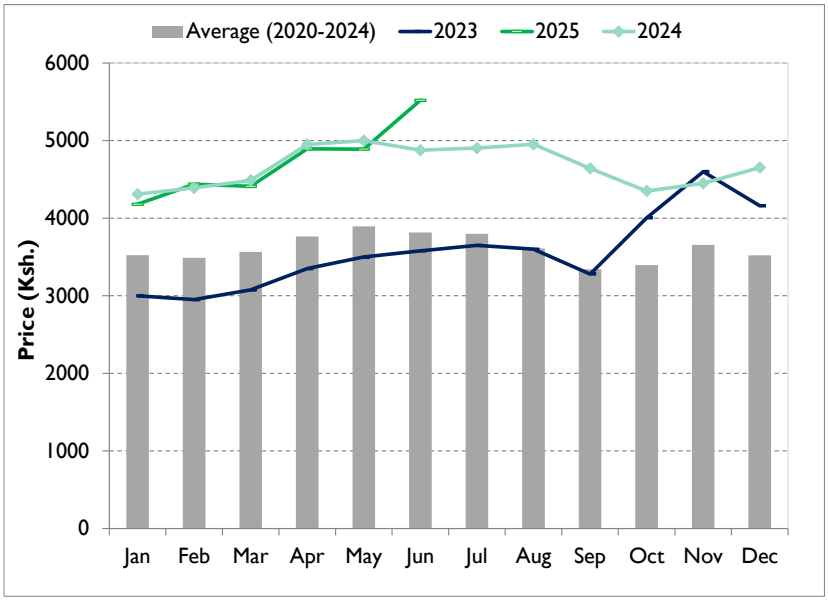

Figure 4:Trends in goat prices

In June 2025, the average market price of a medium-sized goat was Ksh. 5,520 (Figure 4), reflecting a 31 percent increase above the long term average (2020–2024) of Ksh. 3,815 for the same month. Compared to June 2024, the price was also higher by 11 percent. The upward trend in goat prices began in January and was largely supported by improved body conditions of livestock, which resulted from favorable forage availability in the previous season. The elevated prices during the season are primarily attributed to heightened market demand driven by two major Muslim festivals that occurred within the period, boosting livestock sales. Additionally, the proximity of pastoral production zones to major livestock markets and the sustained good body condition of goats further contributed to the strong pricing.

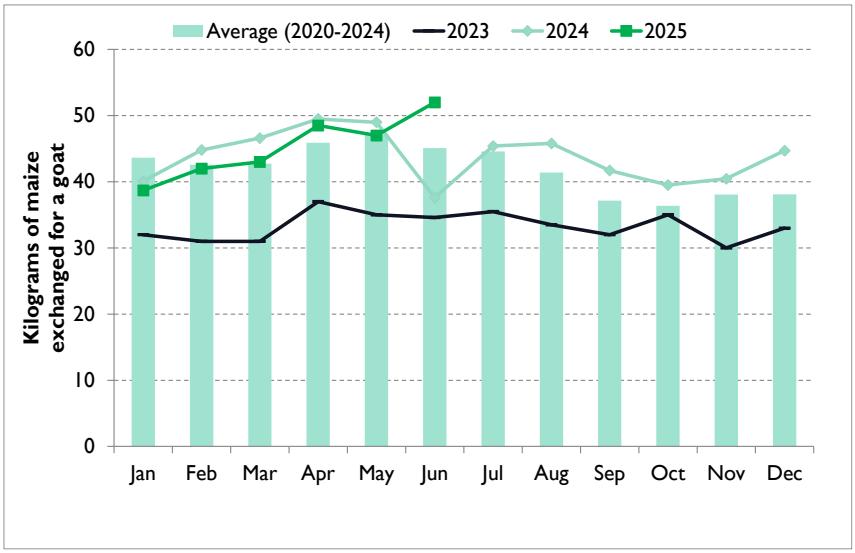

Figure 5:Trends in Terms of Trade

3.2.3 Terms of Trade

The proceeds from the sale of a medium-sized mature goat could purchase 52 kilograms of maize (Figure 5). This represented a 13.5 percent increase above the five-year average (2020–2024) and was also 13 percent higher than the same period in 2024. The Terms of Trade (ToT) remained within average levels during February and March but rose above the average from

April through June 2025. This improvement in ToT is largely attributed to the high market value of goats, which significantly boosted household purchasing power. Since maize is primarily sourced from external markets, its pricing is less influenced by local production, making favorable livestock prices especially critical in supporting food access and economic stability in the county.

3.2.4 Water access and availability

Introduction

The major sources of water for domestic use in Garissa County include water pans, boreholes, piped water, spring, River Tana and shallow wells. A significant number of water sources across the county are currently functional and in use. Several water pans, shallow wells, and sand dams were adequately recharged during the 2025 March-April-May (MAM) rains and remain operational. These water sources are primarily located in the sub-counties of Lagdera, Shanta Abak, Fafi, Ijara, Bodhai, and Hulugho. However, water pans in Balambala sub-county received insufficient rainfall and remained largely dry or were inadequately recharged, leading to water scarcity just a few weeks after the rains. Major settlements in Dadaab, Fafi, and Shanta Abak sub-counties rely primarily on boreholes for their water supply. While most of these boreholes remain operational year-round, a few are non-functional due to breakdowns, drying up, or vandalism. Current water availability across the county is below normal, primarily due to the poor distribution and performance of the 2025 March–April–May (MAM) rains, which led to inadequate recharge of key water sources. Areas most affected include large parts of Sankuri and Balambala Wards, as well as sections of Baraki and Maalimin Wards. Several factors have contributed to the situation: uneven rainfall distribution across the county, low rainfall performance in upstream areas—limiting the flow and recharge of downstream water pans—and the breakdown of critical boreholes such as Kathilash.

Table 10: Water sources

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Water Source (Three (3) major sources)	No. of Normal Operational	No. of Current Operational Sources	Projected Duration (Operational Sources)	Normal Duration that water last in months	% of full Capacity Recharged by the Rains	Locality of Non-operational Water Sources
Balambala/ Agro-Pastoral	1.Tana River	1	1	Indefinite	indefinite		
	2.water pans	1	1	2	4	60	
	3.Boreholes	4	4	Indefinite	I		
Balambala/ Pastoral	1.Boreholes	5	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Ohiyo dujis
	2.Water Pans	20	15	3	6 months	60	Abdigaab, ohiyo, Agar Aar

Danyere/	1 Tana River.	1	Nil	Nil			Danyere
	2.Water Pans	10	8	2	6 months	70	Hagarjareer , danyere
	3. boreholes	3	2	Indefinite	6 months		Danyere
Sankuri/ Agro-pastoral	1.Tana River	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2.water pans	6	3	2	6 months		Shimbirey,
	3.boreholes	5	5	Indefinite	Indefinite		
Sankuri/Pastoral	1.boreholes	8	5	Indefinite	Indefinite		Shimbirey one borehole is not operational
	1.Water pans	12	5	2 weeks	6-months	40	Nunow, balich junction
Benane/ Pastoral	1.Benane Springs	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2.Water Pans	8	5	6	0		Hagar jarir ,labile
Modogashe /Pastoral	1 Water Pans	4	3	2	6-months	50	, geilab jilango
	2. boreholes	3	0				Not equipped
	3sub-surface dam	1	1	1			
Maalimin	1.Boreholes	6	6	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2. Water Pans	8	8	2month	6-months	60	
Sabena/ Pastoral	1.Boreholes	4	4	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2.Water Pans	3	3	2month	6- months	50	Gunje
Baraki /Pastoral	1Boreholees	7	6	Indefinite	Indefinite		

	2.Water Pans	4	3	2month	6- months	60	, afweyne
	3.						
Goreale / Pastoral	1) Water Pans	5	5	1	6 months	50	
	2. Boreholes	4	4	Indefinite	Indefinite		
Dertu/ Pastoral	1.Boreholes	12	12	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2.Water Pans	10	8	2month	6 months	60	
Dadaab/ Pastoral	1). Boreholes	18	18	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	2	1	1 month	6-months	70	
Abakhailie	1 water pans 2 boreholes	7 10	4 10	1 month	6 months Indefinite	60	
Damajale/ Pastoral	1).Boreholes	23	20	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	10			6-months		
Liboi	1).Boreholes	14	14	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	10	10	2 month	6- months	70	
Jarajira /Pastoral	1).Boreholes	13	13	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	7	7	2 months	6-months	80	
Fafi /Pastoal	1).Boreholes	17	17	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	20	20	Until next rains	6-months	90	
Bura /Agro-pastoral	1).Boreholes	7	7	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	15	15	3 months	6-months	90	
Bura/ pastoral	1).Boreholes	6	6	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	25	25	2 months	7-months	80	
DEKHARJA /Pastoral	1.Water pans	25	25	2 months	7-months	80	
	2.Boreholes	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		

Hulugho /Pastoral	1).Boreholes	4	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		Sangailu
	2).Water Pans	30	30	2-months	3-months	80	
Ijara/Agro-pastoral	1).river fed water supply	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	2).Water Pans	15	15	2 months	8-months	80	
Ijara /pastoral	1).Boreholes	7	3	Indefinite	Indefinite		
Township	1.boreholes	16	16	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	River tana	1	1	Indefinite	Indefinite		
	Water pans	5	2	1 month	6-months	30	Diiso

Table 11: Water availability, access and consumption

Ward / livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use(Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Agro-pastoral	1-5	3 -8	2-5	5 -10	5-10	15 -20	30-40	20-25
Pastoral	5-10	8-12	5	5-10	20-40	20-25	20-30	15-20

Return Distance to water sources

Currently, households in the county are trekking an average distance of 8 kilometers to access water from available sources. In the pastoral livelihood zones, the trekking distance ranges between 8 and 12 kilometers, which is slightly above the normal seasonal range of 5 to 10 kilometers. Similarly, in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones, households are covering distances of 3 to 8 kilometers, exceeding the typical range of 1 to 5 kilometers for this time of year. These elevated distances are largely attributed to the poor spatial distribution and performance of the 2025 MAM rains, which resulted in the drying up or insufficient recharge of nearby water sources, forcing communities to travel farther in search of water

Waiting time at the source

Waiting time at water sources across the county has significantly increased, currently averaging 20 minutes. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zones, households are experiencing waiting times of 15 to 20 minutes, which is above the normal seasonal range of 5 to 10 minutes. In contrast, pastoral livelihood zones are recording waiting times of 20 to 25 minutes, which, although elevated, remains slightly below the typical range of 20 to 40 minutes expected during this period. The increase in waiting times is primarily affecting households reliant on surface water

sources such as water pans and traditional earth pans. These sources have experienced significant depletion due to poor rainfall recharge and have also been contaminated by livestock use, resulting in deteriorated water quality and slower collection rates.

Cost of Water

The average cost of a 20-litre jerrican of water currently ranges between Ksh. 5 and Ksh. 10 across both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones. This represents a significant increase compared to the normal seasonal rates, which are typically around Ksh. 2.5 in the agro-pastoral zones and Ksh. 5 in the pastoral zones. The elevated water prices are attributed to the scarcity of accessible water sources following the poor performance and distribution of the 2025 MAM rain.

Water Consumption

Current household water consumption has declined significantly across both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones. In agro-pastoral areas, average consumption is now 20–25 litres per person per day (lpppd), compared to the normal range of 35–40 lpppd. In pastoral zones, consumption has dropped to 15–20 lpppd, which is also below the usual 25–30 lpppd for this time of year. This reduction is mainly due to the poor performance and distribution of the 2025 MAM rains, which has led to diminished availability and accessibility of water sources, forcing households to ration usage.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

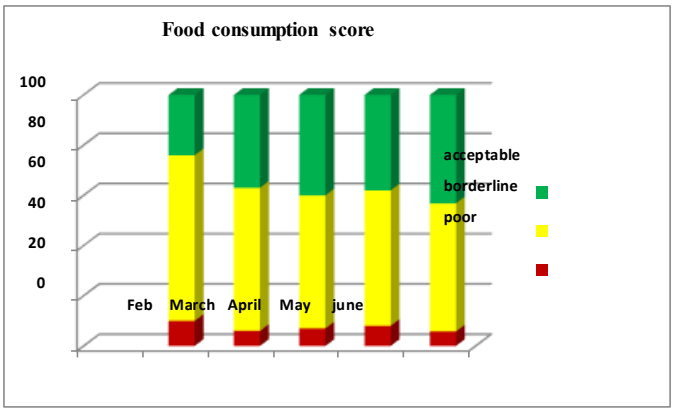

Figure 6: Trends in food consumption

In June 2025, the proportion of the county population with poor, borderline, and acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) stood at 5.8 percent, 51 percent, and 43.2 percent respectively. Notably, February recorded the highest percentage of households with poor FCS at 10 percent, while June marked the lowest level of poor consumption. Households within the pastoral livelihood zones consistently exhibited the highest proportion of poor food consumption, reflecting their vulnerability to food access and availability challenges. In contrast, areas dominated by formal employment recorded the highest proportions of households with acceptable FCS throughout the six-month period, indicating greater stability in food access likely driven by more reliable income sources as illustrated in Figure 6.

3.2.7 Coping strategy

The mean reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) for June 2025 was 12.4, indicating that households were employing stressed coping mechanisms to manage food access challenges. This value was notably above the long-term average for the month, reflecting increased pressure on households to meet their food needs. From January to June 2025, the rCSI consistently remained above the normal long-term mean, signaling sustained stress in household food security conditions. However, during the April to June period, the rCSI values were comparable to those recorded during the same period in 2024. The most commonly employed coping strategies by households included relying on less preferred and less expensive foods, reducing the number of meals consumed per day, and limiting dietary diversity. These strategies indicate a shift towards consumption-based coping mechanisms, reflecting households' efforts to stretch limited food resources during periods of stress and reduced food availability.

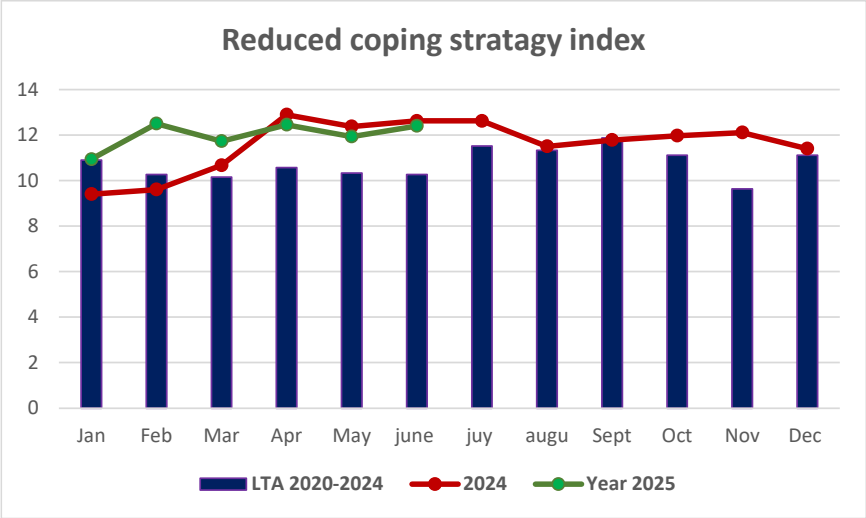

Figure 7: Trends in Coping strategy index

3.3Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality patterns

Between January and June 2025, there was a notable surge in reported illness cases among children under five years old across three major disease categories. Upper Respiratory Tract

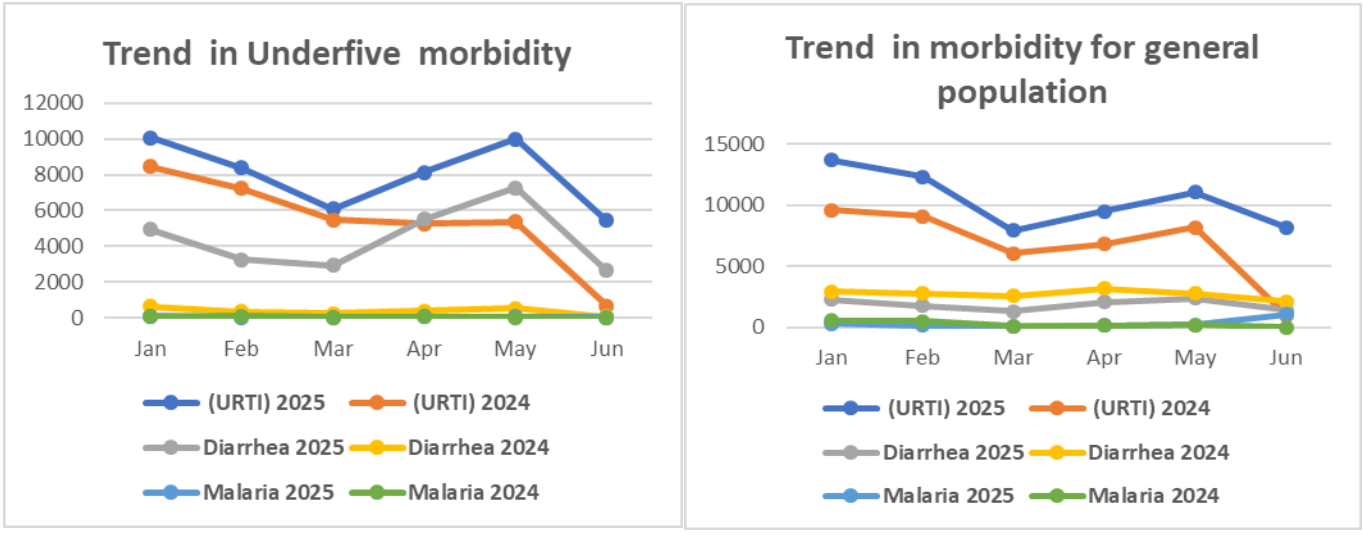

Figure 8: Trends in morbidity for U5 (L) and general public (R)

Infections (URTIs) recorded a significant increase, with a total of 48,067 cases reported during this period, compared to 23,993 cases documented in the same period in 2024. This represents an alarming rise of 24,074 cases, pointing to a potential public health concern requiring urgent attention to preventive and treatment measures. Similarly, diarrhoeal diseases among under-fives showed a dramatic escalation. In the first half of 2025, a total of 26,609 cases were recorded, marking a staggering increase of 24,400 cases compared to just 2,209 cases reported between January and June 2024. This sharp rise may be linked to factors such as poor water quality, inadequate sanitation, or seasonal changes impacting hygiene conditions and highlights the need for intensified WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions and community health sensitization. In contrast, malaria cases among children under five years old showed a relatively modest increase. From January to June 2025, a total of 348 malaria cases were reported, up slightly from 311 cases in the same timeframe in 2024—an increase of 37 cases.

The general population experienced a significant rise in Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) cases, with a total of 62,737 cases reported. This reflects an increase of 21,950 cases compared to the 40,787 cases recorded during the same period in 2024. The surge may be attributed to changing weather patterns, overcrowding, poor air quality, or reduced access to preventive healthcare services such as early diagnosis and treatment. In contrast, diarrhoea cases among the general population showed a positive decline. A total of 11,239 cases were reported in the first half of 2025, down from 16,424 cases in the same period in 2024 — a reduction of 5,185 cases. This decline suggests possible improvements in water quality, sanitation, and hygiene practices, or the impact of targeted public health interventions aimed at preventing waterborne diseases. Malaria cases in the general population rose slightly during the reporting period. From January to June 2025, 1,889 cases were reported, an increase of 279 cases compared to 1,610 cases in the corresponding period in 2024.

3.3.2Health and Nutrition

Based on the Nutrition Survey data for the period January to June 2025, there was a general decline in most childhood disease cases among children under five years old, when compared to the same period in 2024, though a few conditions showed concerning persistence.
Measles cases reduced significantly, with 127 cases reported in the first half of 2025 compared to 289 cases during the same period in 2024. This decline of 162 cases may suggest improved immunization coverage and/or better outbreak control measures. Similarly, cholera cases dropped from nine in 2024 to just two in 2025, a positive indication of enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions or effective community awareness campaigns.

Dysentery cases also showed a slight improvement, declining from 615 in early 2024 to 559 in 2025, while diarrhoeal cases among under-fives showed a more significant drop from 31,565 in 2024 to 26,609 in 2025 — a reduction of 4,956 cases. This is a promising trend, although the absolute number of diarrhoeal cases remains high, indicating a need for sustained WASH efforts and access to clean water.

WARD/ LIVELIHOOD	Disease	Jan– June 2025	Jan-June 2024	Proportion of Children <5 years that have

ZONE						suffered from the named diseases Source: Nutrition Survey Data
		Cases	**Deaths**	**Cases**	**Deaths**	
	Measles	127	0	289	0	
	Cholera	2	0	9	0	
	Dysentery	559	0	615	0	
	Diarrhea	26609	0	31565	0	
	Malaria	1281	0	2284	0	
	Typhoid	2916	0	3847	0	
	Others_____					

3.3.3 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

The percentage of fully immunized children declined to 82 percent, compared to 87 percent recorded during the same period in 2024. This represents a 5 percent point decrease, indicating a drop in routine immunization coverage among eligible children. The decline was attributed to stock-outs of vaccines, reduced outreach activities, community vaccine hesitancy, or limited mothers access to health facilities particularly in remote areas.

Table 12: Proportion of fully Immunized children

Year	**Percentage of fully immunized children in the county** **Source DHISMOH 710 Vaccines and Immunizations**	**Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county** **Source: (Nutrition surveyif available)**
JAN – JUN 2024	87%	1. OPV 1 ____ 55.6% 2. OPV 3 ____56.5% 3. Measles ____57.5%
JAN – JUN 2025	82%	1. OPV 1 ____ 2. OPV 3 ____ 4. Measles ____

The data on Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–11 months shows the coverage slightly declined from 114 percent in 2024 to 94 percent in 2025. Although still above the target threshold of 90 percent, the drop indicates a reduction in outreach or reporting effectiveness compared to the previous year. Among children aged 12–59 months, there is a more significant decline in Vitamin A supplementation. In 2024, 87 percent of the target population received supplementation, but this fell sharply to 55 percent in 2025, despite a slight increase in the total target population from 22,412 to 23,569. This 32-percentage-point drop raises concerns about possible challenges in service delivery, community outreach, supply chain issues, or reduced caregiver turnout for immunization services.

3.3.4 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of children identified as being at risk of malnutrition based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements stands at 13.9 percent. This level is significantly above the long-term average for the month (2020–2024), highlighting persistent nutritional challenges among children. However, it represents a slight improvement compared to the same period in 2024. Throughout the current season, the trend in the proportion of at-risk children has been gradually declining, indicating some positive progress. Despite this downward trend, the prevalence has consistently remained above the historical average, The Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) admissions for the period January to June 2025 totaled 20,147, marking a decrease of 7,230 cases compared to the same period in 2024, which recorded 27,377 admissions.

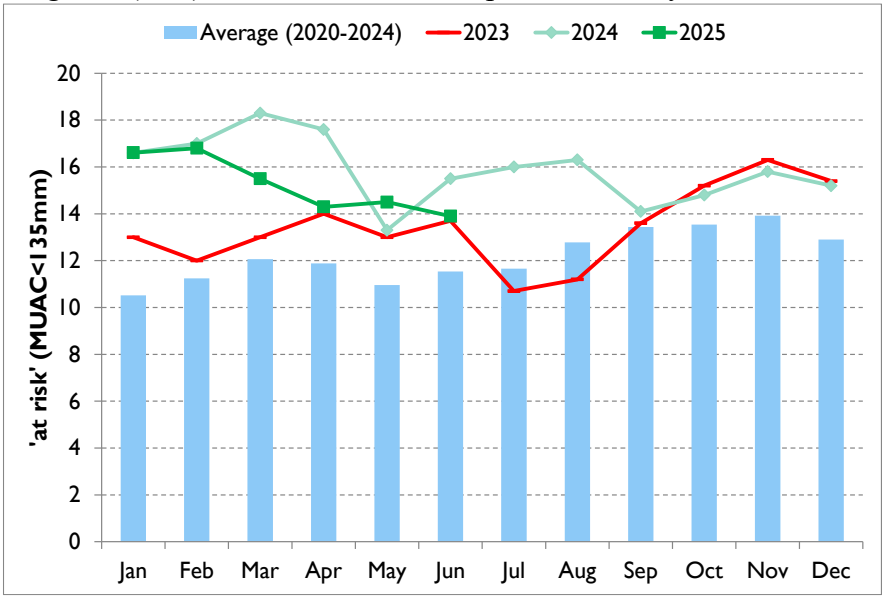

Figure 9: Trends in % of children at risk of malnutrition

This reduction may indicate an improvement in the nutritional status of the population due to better targeting of preventive nutrition interventions, Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) admissions for the period January to June 2025 were recorded at 4,861, reflecting **a** decrease of 1,534 cases compared to the same period in 2024, which had 6,395 admissions. The decline suggests a reduction in the incidence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) among children due to better preventive health and nutrition interventions and more effective community screening and referrals.

In the first half of the year, 2024 recorded consistently lower underweight rates among children, indicating generally better nutrition outcomes during that period compared to 2025, which showed relatively higher rates in the early months. However, by June, the underweight rate in 2025 had aligned with that of 2024, suggesting some level of recovery or stabilization. The 2025 trend may point to seasonal or localized nutrition stress that warrants closer monitoring and targeted interventions,

3.3.5 Sanitation and Hygiene

Latrine coverage remained stagnant at 54.5 percent, showing no significant improvement compared to the same period in the previous year. This stagnation is largely attributed to several compounding factors, including widespread damage to existing latrines caused by environmental and infrastructural challenges. These damages disrupted the functionality of available facilities and significantly delayed ongoing construction and repair activities. Moreover, these disruptions

limited community access to adequate sanitation services, ultimately undermining efforts to improve hygiene and reducing the potential for any meaningful increase in overall sanitation coverage rates.

3.4 Education

3.4.1 Access (Enrolment)

AREA	LEVEL	Term 1 2025			Term II 2025			difference (+) or (-) between current and previous terms
		№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	№ Boys	№ Girls	Total	
COUNTY	Pre-Primary	12972	10048	**23020**	13274	10253	**23527**	+ 507
	Primary	53968	41886	**95854**	54288	42523	**96811**	+ 957
	Junior School	7062	6502	**13564**	7669	6006	**13675**	+ 111
	Secondary	9738	6794	**16532**	9990	6747	**16,737**	+ 205

There is slight increase in Enrollment across all the levels in the County. By level of learning the pre-primary level recorded the highest increase of about two percent while junior secondary school had the lowest at 0.8 percent. A decrease in enrollment was reported among junior secondary school girls recording a decrease of eight percent translating to 496 girls. The highest number was reported in Ijara Sub county attributed to transition challenges, distance, lack of sanitary pads and parental support. The general increase in enrollment trend was attributed to; availability of school feeding programme and free day secondary schools.

3.4.2. Food Availability in schools during the Season

Currently the type of School Meals Programme (SMP) offered in the County is the In-Kind school meal programme by the Ministry of Education. All the public primary schools and junior schools were supported. No secondary school received school meals programme for the current term.

3.4.3. Effect of the season on learning continuity

Following the MAM rainfall across various parts of the county, several schools experienced significant damage. Roofs were blown off, latrines collapsed and classrooms were submerged. The most affected sub-counties included Bothai, Bura East, Township, and Fafi. In Bothai, two ECDE centres—Bothai and Jalish—had their roofs destroyed. In Township Sub- County, classrooms at Hyuga Primary School were submerged, disrupting teaching and learning activities. Additionally, the school's latrines were damaged, and the facility served as a temporary shelter for displaced individuals.

In Fafi Sub-county, two ECDE centres and one primary school were also affected by heavy rains and surface runoff.

Across the county, most educational facilities remain inaccessible to learners with disabilities, and assistive devices are generally unavailable—except at Garissa School for the Deaf, which is the only exception.

Furthermore, three teachers from 15 pioneer schools in Garissa, Sankuri, and Balambala Sub-counties received training in disaster management and risk reduction. This initiative was supported by the Pastoralist Girls Initiative.

Water availability

The main sources of water for most schools across the county include water pans, boreholes, piped water and water trucking. Despite the county receiving near-normal rainfall in many areas, most schools have exhausted their water reserves, leading to an acute shortage of water for essential uses such as cooking, cleaning, drinking and handwashing. Schools in Lagdera and Balambala are particularly affected and heavily depend on water trucking. Majority of schools do not treat water using purification chemicals, posing health risks to learners. Additionally, most institutions face a shortage of functional water harvesting systems, such as water tanks and gutters. It is common to find broken gutters, damaged plastic storage tanks, and leaking ferro-cement tanks. As a result, these schools were unable to harvest adequate rainwater and are now experiencing severe water scarcity.

Sanitation and hygiene

All primary and secondary schools across the county have at least separate latrines for boys, girls and teachers. However, it was observed that most of these schools have an insufficient number of latrines, many of which are in a dilapidated state. This has led to overcrowding and overstretching of sanitation facilities, resulting in delays in lesson attendance. Additionally, handwashing facilities are inadequate in all schools, and widespread water shortages have further worsened the situation—prompting a growing reliance on water trucking to meet basic hygiene needs.

Ongoing interventions

The primary ongoing intervention across the county is the Ministry of Education-supported School Meals Programme, which targets learners in both primary and junior secondary schools. No other active interventions were reported at the time.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1Prognosis Assumptions

- Weather forecasts indicate that the county will experience predominantly sunny and dry conditions throughout the month of August. Rainfall is expected to be minimal or entirely absent, with no significant precipitation anticipated during the period. The dry conditions may lead to increased evaporation rates for water pans leading to reduced water availability, and potential stress on pasture and water resources,
- Rangeland conditions will continue to deteriorate in most sub-counties due to ongoing livestock pressure, elevated evapotranspiration rates, September 2025: The majority of

areas will likely experience significant forage depletion, especially where livestock concentrations are high.

- Livestock productivity is expected to decline and rising livestock-related vulnerabilities unless immediate interventions Food prices, particularly for cereals and pulses, will likely remain high and continue to strain household access to food as supply remains tight, further exacerbating vulnerability due to poor dietary intake and limited income from crop sales.
- Goat prices are likely to remain relatively high over the next three months (August to October 2025), though slight fluctuations may occur due to seasonal market dynamics.
- Poor FCS levels could stabilize or decline slightly in July and August, especially in areas benefiting from ongoing interventions though pastoral livelihood zones will likely continue to register the highest proportions of poor FCS
- More households will likely apply more consumption-based strategies such as eating less preferred foods, reducing meal frequency.

4.2 Food security Outlook July -September

Over the next three months (July to September 2025), the county is expected to experience predominantly sunny and dry conditions, with minimal or no rainfall anticipated, especially during August and early September. These conditions will lead to increased evaporation, reduced water availability in pans and boreholes, and continued deterioration of rangeland across most sub-counties due to high livestock pressure and poor pasture regeneration. By September, significant forage depletion is expected in areas with high livestock concentrations, which will likely result in declining livestock productivity, worsening body conditions, and increased vulnerability unless urgent interventions are implemented. Staple food prices, particularly for cereals and pulses, are projected to remain elevated due to tight supply, limiting household food access and increasing pressure on food security. Goat prices are expected to remain relatively high through October, though minor fluctuations may occur due to seasonal market dynamics. While food consumption scores (FCS) may stabilize or slightly improve in some areas during July and August due to ongoing interventions, pastoral zones will continue to record the highest proportions of poor FCS. As conditions worsen, more households will likely resort to consumption-based coping strategies such as reducing meal frequency, eating less preferred foods, and lowering dietary diversity. The nutritional status for under five children is expected to increase and remain above the long-term average.

4.3 Food security Outlook for October - January

Based on the OND (October–December) 2025 seasonal rainfall forecast, which indicates a likely onset of below-average to highly depressed rainfall, the outlook for the next three months presents a mixed scenario. In October, dry conditions will persist in many areas until the rains begin, further stressing rangelands and livestock before any improvement is realized. The projected rainfall will be inadequate for pasture regeneration as well as a recharge to open water sources. Water replenishment in pans and shallow wells is expected to offer temporary relief, to livestock and pastoral households. Crop farming activities, particularly in agropastoral zones, are likely to be compromised due to the severely depressed rains. Households will remain vulnerable

in the throughout the season due to existing food and income gaps, especially in pastoral zones. Food prices are expected to rise as households deplete the available household stocks, but tight market conditions could persist. The proportion of households with poor Food Consumption Scores (FCS) is expected to increase as food access becomes difficult though reliance on negative coping strategies will likely remain elevated.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

Garissa County has been classified as stress (IPC Phase 2).

5.1.2 Summary of Findings

The March–May 2025 long rains season in the county commenced earlier than normal and ended later than usual, Rainfall distribution was uneven, with northern and central parts receiving 111–200 percent of normal rainfall, while southern areas like Ijara and Hulugho received 76–110 percent. Despite this, Households across the county are facing significant water access challenges due to the poor performance of the 2025 MAM rains. Trekking distances have increased to 8–12 km in pastoral and 3–8 km in agro-pastoral zones, with longer waiting times at sources and rising costs of Ksh. 5–10 per 20L jerrican. Consequently, household water consumption has declined below seasonal norms, indicating heightened water stress crop production remained significantly below average. Compared to the LTA, maize, cowpeas, and green grams declined by 25, 27, and 23 percent, respectively. Irrigated horticultural crops such as bananas, mangoes, watermelons, and tomatoes also suffered losses of 18–34 percent due to the destruction of irrigation infrastructure from the 2024 floods, soil nutrient leaching from waterlogging, lack of fertilizer, limited access to certified seeds and inputs, and high pest/disease incidences. At the household level, food stocks are severely depleted, with maize at 25 percent of LTA, rice at 45 percent, sorghum at 22 percent, and green grams at 50 percent. Meanwhile, pasture and browse conditions improved temporarily following the rains, benefitting pastoral and agropastoral zones. However, rising temperatures, increased livestock in-migration, and July winds have accelerated forage depletion. Pastures are expected to last only two more months. Out-migration has already begun, with livestock moving toward Wajir South, Fafi, Boni Forest, and national parks. Ijara and Hulugho have relatively better conditions due to ongoing coastal showers. Livestock body conditions are currently fair to good: cattle have a body condition score of 3–4, small stock are in good condition, and camels are doing well. However, the outlook is deteriorating due to looming feed and water scarcity, disease burden, and increased migration. Market performance and milk availability are expected to decline. Despite increased birth rates following the rains, survival to weaning age is below average due to disease and predation. Abortions were reported in about 3% of goat pregnancies. Livestock ownership remains below LTA due to past droughts and disease outbreaks. Poor-income households currently hold 2–3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs), compared to the normal 5–7 TLUs, while medium-income households average 5–7 TLUs, below

the typical 10–20 TLUs. This reflects a long-term erosion of productive assets and limited capacity for recovery among vulnerable groups. The sale of a medium-sized mature goat could purchase 52 kg of maize, a 13.5 percent increase above the five-year average. Improved Terms of Trade from April to June 2025 were driven by high goat prices, enhancing household purchasing power. In June 2025, 5.8 percent of the population had poor FCS, the lowest in the six-month period, while 51 percent had borderline and 43.2 percent had acceptable scores. Pastoral zones showed the highest poor FCS levels, while formally employed areas maintained higher acceptable FCS, reflecting better food access. There was a sharp rise in illness cases among children under five, particularly in URTIs and diarrhoea, indicating a growing public health concern. While malaria cases showed only slight increases across all age groups, URTI cases surged significantly in the general population, whereas diarrhoea cases declined. As of the current assessment, 13.9% of children in the county are at risk of malnutrition based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements significantly above the 2020–2024 long-term average for the month. In the first half of 2024, underweight rates among children were consistently lower, indicating relatively better nutrition outcomes than in early 2025, which recorded higher rates. the mean rCSI was 12.4, above the long-term average, indicating continued reliance on stressed coping strategies. Although household food stress persisted from January to June, rCSI levels from April to June mirrored those of the same period in 2024.

5.1.3 Sub County Ranking

Table 17: sub county ranking from worst to least affected

Sub County	**Rank**	**Main food security threat**
Lagdera	1	• Poor pasture and browse • Drying of Water pans leading to shortage, • Long trekking distance to water, • livestock disease and high vector prevalence • In migration form Wajir • High commodity prices, • High malnutrition rates • Poor water quantity
Balambala	2	• Poor pasture and browse • drying of Water pans leading to shortage • Long trekking distance to water, • Livestock disease and high vector prevalence • High commodity prices, • High malnutrition rates • Poor water quantity
Fafi	3	• Insecurity cases • Depressed markets • Rainfall failure, below normal • Poor water quality

		• high malnutrition rate , • human disease incidences • Livestock disease prevalence
Ijara	4	• Human disease prevalence • In migration from other sub counties • Water shortages • Higher percentage of poor households • Cross border conflict with tana river county • High drop out rates for girls
Hulugho	5	• Insecurity cases • Human disease • Pasture and browse shortages • Livestock diseases burden • Poor water quality
Dadaab	6	• Insecurity cases • Human diseases prevalence • High cost of water • Livestock disease incidences
Township	7	• Depressed markets • High food commodities price • High malnutrition rates

5.2 Interventions

5.2.1 Ongoing food Interventions

Table 18; Population in need of food assistance per ward

	SUB COUNTY	WARD	PROPOSED RANGE %
1.	Lagdera	Madogashe	30-35
		Maalmin	30-35
		Sabena	30-35
		Benane	30-35
		Baraki	30-35
		Goreale	30-35
2	Balambala	Danyere	30-35
		Jarajara	30-35
		Balambala	30-35
		Saka	30-35
		Sankuri	30-35
3	Fafi	Fafi	30-35
		Jarajila	30-35

		Dekaharja	30-35
		Nanighi	30-35
		Bura	30-35
4.	Dadaab	Abakaile	20-25
		Dertu	20-25
		Labisigale	20-25
		Dadaab	20-25
		Damajaley	20-25
		Liboi	20-25
5	Ijara	Masalani	25-30
		Ijara	25-30
6	Hulugho	Sangailu	25-30
		Hulugho	25-30
7.	Township	Township	15-20
		Galbet	15-20
		Iftin	15-20
		Waberi	15-20

5.2.2. Ongoing Interventions (Non-food Interventions)

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
IMMEDIATE							
	All	The county trained 120 community disease reporters and reached 18,900 producers through animal health extension services	19800 producers	CGC, ,	Increased disease reporting		On going
	all	procurement of veterinary vaccines and drugs	-	County government	Reduced disease incidences	45 M	3 Months
MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
		Fodder production			Increased milk and meat production	5m	6 months

					Hence increased incomes		
		development of a solarized county vaccine cold room at the headquarters	Vaccine room	CGG,	Increased vaccine storage	12 m	6months

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Sankuri, Balambala,Lagdera, Shanta Aaabak Dadaab & Fafi	Water trucking	Sankuri, Saka, Balambala, Madogashe, Maalimin, Dertu, Fafi & Bura	18420	GCG	Improved water supply that increased milk/meat production	3,000,000	1 month	100%
Balambala, Liboi, Dadaab, Fafi & Sankuri	Repair & Maintenance of Boreholes	Balambala, Liboi, daamajaley, Fafi, Dertu	10,000	GCG	Improved water supply which increased milk/meat production	10,000,000	2 months	80%
Balambala, Liboi, Dadaab, Sankuri, Lagdera,	Supply and distribution of water storage tanks	Ijara, Masalani, Sangailu, Madogashe, Maalimin, Baraki, Damaajal	300,000	GCG	Improved water availability increasing milk/ meat production, kitchen gardening	10,000,000	4 months	50%

Shanta Aabak, Ijara, Bodhai, Hulugho, Township		ey, Iftin, Dertu, Sabena, Galbet, Waberi, Township						
Lagdera, Shanta AAbak	Drilling, equiping and commissioning of high yield boreholes	Madogashe, sabena, Baraki and Maalimin	300,0000	GCG	Improve water supply and availability through the year thus improving milk/meat production and kitchen gardening	900, 000,000	3 years	95%

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame
Garissa County	All Wards	Provision of Extension Services and capacity building on safe use of Agrochemicals and Good Agronomic practices	4,500	County Gvt/MOA Partners	Adoption of appropriate technologies	2.5M	2025/2026
Garissa,Balambala Fafi	All wards	Training of pump operators on pump management and operation	300	Dept of Agric and irrigation Partners	Improved water conveyance	500,000	2025/2026

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame

Garissa County	All wards	Procurement and distribution of Certified seeds and Agrochemicals	6500	Dept of Agric and Partners	Improve food Security	10,000,000	2025/2026
Garissa,Balambala,Fafi	All wards	Support with more solar powered pumpsets	5000	Dept of Agric and irrigation Partners	Improve food Security	30,000,000	2025/2026
Garissa,Balambala,Fafi,Lagdera Ijara	All wards	Sustainable Food systems programme	70,000	Dept of Agric,WFP	Improve food Security	100 M	2025/2026

Sub county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
County	Treatment of acute malnutrition (IMAM)	Garissa County	25008 U5s	County Gov't & Partners	100,000,000	
County	Implementation of BFCI in 34 community health units	Garissa County	220 Community Units & 88 Facilities	County Gov't & Partners	10,000,000	
County	Vitamin A supplementation and deworming	Garissa County	106,000 U5s	County Gov't & Partners	5,000,000	
County	IFAS supplementation	Garissa County	300,000	County Gov't & Partners	500,000	

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1.1 Recommended Interventions

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Garissa	All	Livestock disease surveillance		CGG, NDMA, Partners	75,000	0	Short term
	All	Livestock vaccinations and treatments	135,000	CGG, NDMA, Partners	120,000,000	20,000,000	Short term
	All	Livestock market actors mobilization/stimulation, and Market linkages	11,000 producers, traders, LMAs	CGG, NDMA, Partners	2,100,000	0	Short term
	Agropastoral Sub Counties	Distribution of 10,000 Kgs of fast-growing fodder seeds to farmers	5,500	CGG, NDMA, Partners	15,000,000	0	Medium term
Garissa	All	Livestock disease surveillance		CGG, NDMA, Partners	75,000	0	Short term

Sub County	Intervention	Ward	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Balambala,	Desilting and	**Ijara, Masala**	400,000	GCG, HOAGR,	600,000,000	100,000,000	5 years

Liboi, Dadaab, Sankuri, Lagdera, Shanta Aabak, Ijara, Bodhai, Hulugho, Township	rehabilitation of existing water pans	**ni, Sangailu, Madogashe, Maalimin, Baraki, Damaajaley, Iftin, Dertu, Sabena, Galbet, Waberi, Township**					
Balambala, Liboi, Dadaab, Sankuri, Lagdera, Shanta Aabak, Ijara, Bodhai, Hulugho, Township	Drilling of Deep aquifer Boreholes	**Ijara, Masalani, Sangailu, Madogashe, Maalimin, Baraki, Damaajaley, Iftin, Dertu, Sabena, Galbet, Waberi, Township**	300,000	GCG	540,000	90,000,000	5 years

Immediate Recommended Interventions							
Sub County/Ward	**Intervention**	**Location**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
County	Sustain early detection and treatment of acute malnutrition through health	Countywide	106,400 U5s	County Govt and Partners	20,000,000	Nil	2 month

	facilities coupled with integrated outreaches in hard-to-reach areas.						
County	Scale up and strengthen IMAM surge from 73% to above 80% of IMAM implementing health facilities	Countywide	46 Facilities	County Govt and Partners	8,000,000	Nil	1 month
County	Scale up the rollout and use of family MUAC screening of malnutrition by mothers and caregivers.	Countywide	200 CUs	County Govt and Partners	2,500,000	Nil	2month
County	Strengthen active case findings and referral by CHPs at the community level to ensure that all malnourished cases are identified and enrolled for treatment	Community units	250 CUs	County Govt and Partners	30,00000	Nil	2 month
County	Accelerate the scale-up of Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) to address open defecation in the county	All subcounties	Community units	County Govt and Partners	7,000,000	nil	2month

County	Roll out NICHE program targeting households with malnourished children and scale-up BFCI implementation across the county	Ijara , township	Community units	County Govt and Partners	24,000,000		2month
County	Strengthen capacity of frontline healthcare workers to treat and manage malnutrition cases.	All health centres	130 Health Workers	County Govt and Partners	25,000,000	5,000,000	2month
Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions							
Sub County /Ward	**Intervention**	**Location**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
County	Scale up agri-nutrition interventions to address household food insecurity	Community units	50 CUs	County Govt and Partners	7,000,000	Nil	6month
County	Establish and strengthen multi-sectoral platform (MSP for nutrition	County		County Govt and Partners	5,000,000	Nil	3 month
County	Operationalize non-functional health facilities to treat and manage malnutrition among other illnesses	Health facilities	5 Health Facilities	County Govt and Partners	1,500,000	Nil	12month
County	Roll out of ICCM	County wide	All health facilities	County Govt and Partners	7,000,000	nil	4 month

	component						

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Countywide	All wards	Procurement and distribution of assorted farm inputs(certified seeds,seedlings and agro-chemicals)	6000	Dept of Agric and Partners	20M	10,000,000	2025/2026
Countywide	All wards	Support Extension Service delivery	4,500	Dept of Agric and Partners	3M	500,000	2025/2026
Sub County	**Ward**	**Intervention**	**No. of beneficiaries**	**Proposed Implementers**	**Required Resources**	**Available Resources**	**Time Frame**
Countywide	All wards	Support expansion of area under irrigation	5000	Dpt of Agric,Roads ,partners	100M	30M	2025/2026
Township,Fafi,Balambala	All wards	Opening up of farm access roads and Malkas	3500	Dpt of Agric,Roads ,partners	50M	5M	2025/2026
Township,Fafi,Balambala	All wards	Support with more solar powered irrigation pumpsets	4000	Dpt of Agric, partners	150M	15M	2025/2026
Lagdera,Dadaab,Balambala	Rainfed regions	Excavation of waterpans for crop production	5000	Dpt of Agric,,Water, partners	100M	0	2025/2026
Township,Fafi,Balambala	All wards	Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure(Closed pipe systems)	3000	Dpt of Agric,,Irrigation and partners	300M	0	2025/2026