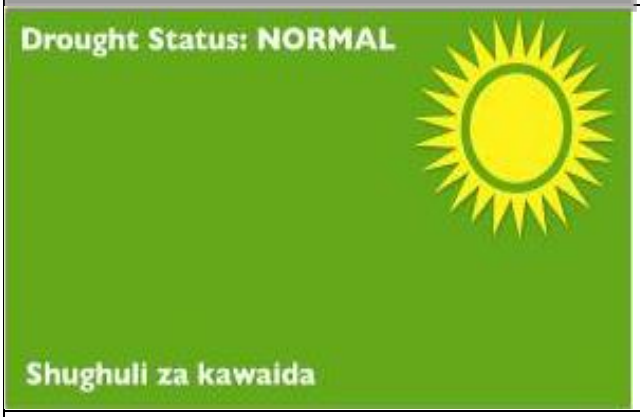
A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority

MANDERA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JULY 2025.

JULY EW PHASE



Early Warning Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Agro-pastoral zone	Normal	Worsening
Irrigated Cropping	Normal	Worsening
Pastoral all species	Normal	Worsening
County	Normal	Worsening

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall

- The county received insignificant amount of rainfall and off season showers during the reporting month
- The total amount of rainfall received during the month was 1.2 mm according to CHIRPS.

Forage condition:

- Vegetation condition index was below the normal ranges
- Forage condition was generally fair to poor
- **Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)**

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was fair to good
- Livestock in-migration was not reported
- Livestock diseases were reported.
- Milk production was below normal ranges.

Access Indicators

- Terms of trade were below normal ranges.
- Household water distances were below normal.
- Livestock watering distance were above the normal. ranges.
- No water trucking currently going on
- Water consumption was normal.

Utilization Indicators

- Malnutrition cases are below the normal ranges.
- Milk consumption was below the normal ranges
- Reduced Copying Strategy Index was above normal ranges.
- Households with acceptable food consumption category are below the normal range.
- Households within the borderline have decreased
- Households within the poor category have increased

Biophysical Indicators		Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		12.7	80-120
Rainfall Amounts in mm		1.2	27.43-96.78
VCI-3 month		34.3	35-50
SPI -3 Month		-0.02	≥ 3
Forage Condition		Fair to poor	Fair to Good
Production indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Maize Crop Condition		poor	Fair to Good
Livestock Body Condition		Fair to good	Fair to Good
Milk Production (in litres)		2.2	2.1-2.5
Livestock Migration Pattern		Normal	Normal
Livestock Deaths (from Drought)		0.0%	≤ 2%
Access Indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Terms of Trade (TOT)		62.03	73-109
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Household	7.9	8.67
	Livestock	11.4	9.48
Water Consumption	At Household	10.8	≥ 15
Utilization indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Percentage of children 6-59 months – At Risk < 135 mm		26.5	28.93
Milk Consumption (in litres)		1	1.25
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		11.65	<0.95
Food Consumption Score (%)	Acceptable	24	80 -100
	Borderline	53	20 -79
	Poor	24	0- 20

▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation	▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase	▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept)	▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding
Dry Season	**Long Rains**	**Dry Cool Season**	**Short Rains Season**

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

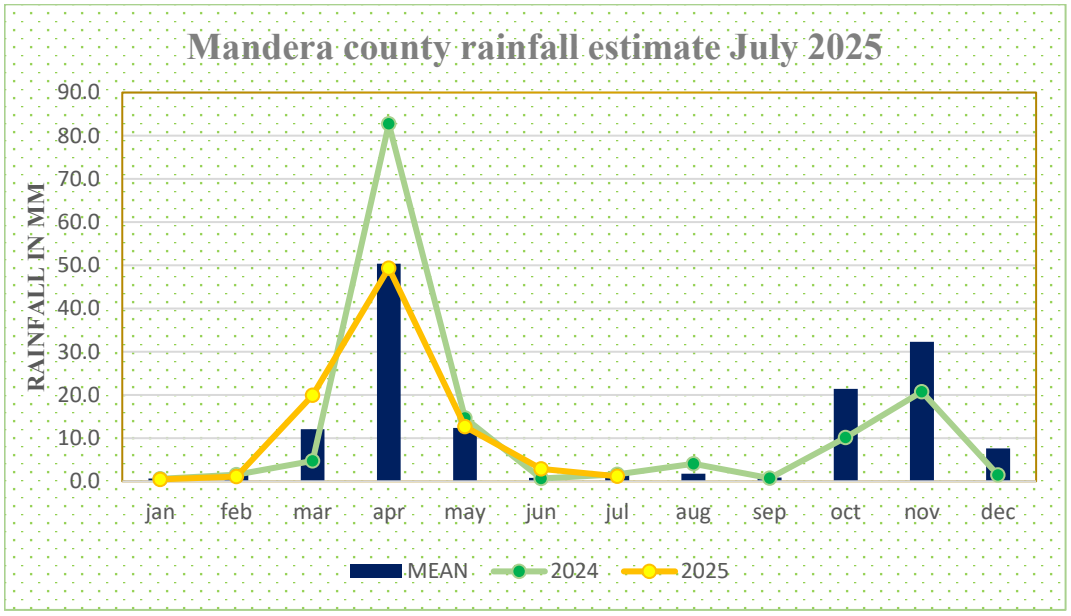


Figure 1:Rainfall estimates July 2025

- Mandera County's main rainfall outlook indicates a predominantly dry week with minimal to no rainfall expected. According to the Kenya Meteorological Department, the county is likely to experience sunny intervals and partly cloudy skies. Temperatures are expected to remain high, with maximums reaching up to 31°C and minimum temperatures staying relatively high at around 23°C. According to data from the CHIRPS Climate Explorer, off-season showers of 1.2mm were recorded over the month.
- Due to the insufficient rainfall, the NDVI values for both decades are considerably lower than

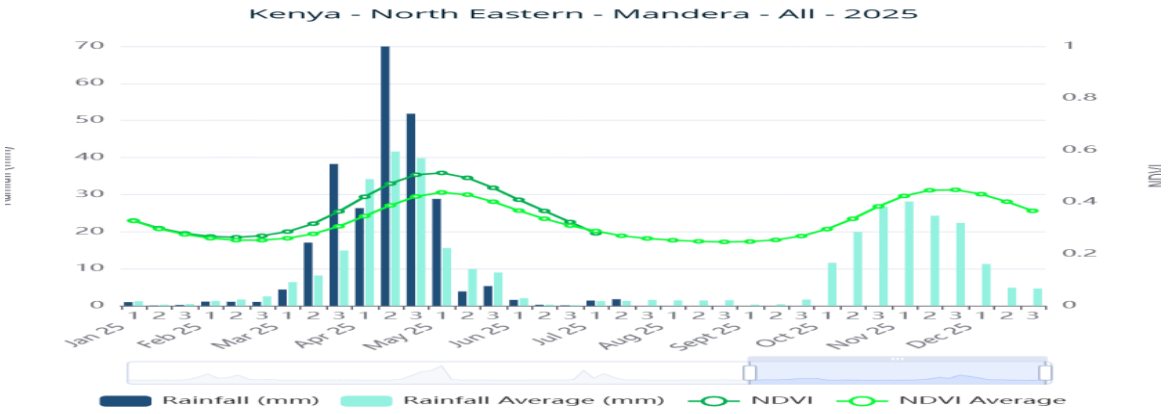


Figure 3:Rainfall and NDVI July 2025

the average. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for July stood at 0.28, compared to an average of 0.29 . This below-average NDVI suggest that the vegetation greenness, density and health is deteroriating which can be attributed to the poor performance of the season as shown in the figure above (figure 3). The rainfall estimates amounts received were below the longterm average.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The 3 month vegetation condition index(VCI) for the county show moderate vegetation greeness and was recorded as 34.3 however a lot of wards in the county show severe vegetation deficit while some show normal vegetation greeness as shown in the map below.
- Generally three of the sub-counties, mandera north, east and Banissa show normal vegetation greeness while the remaining three mandera west, south and Lafey show moderate vegetation.

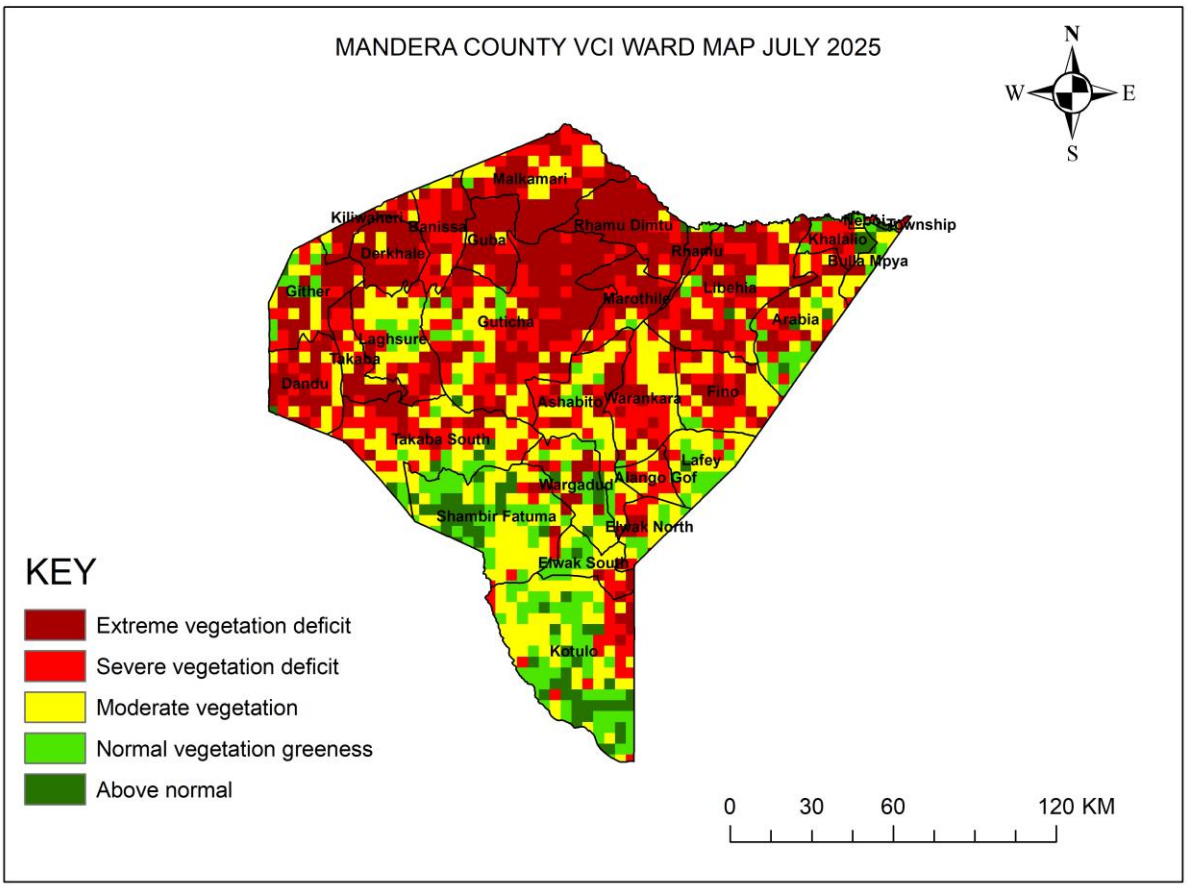


Figure 3: current vegetation conditions

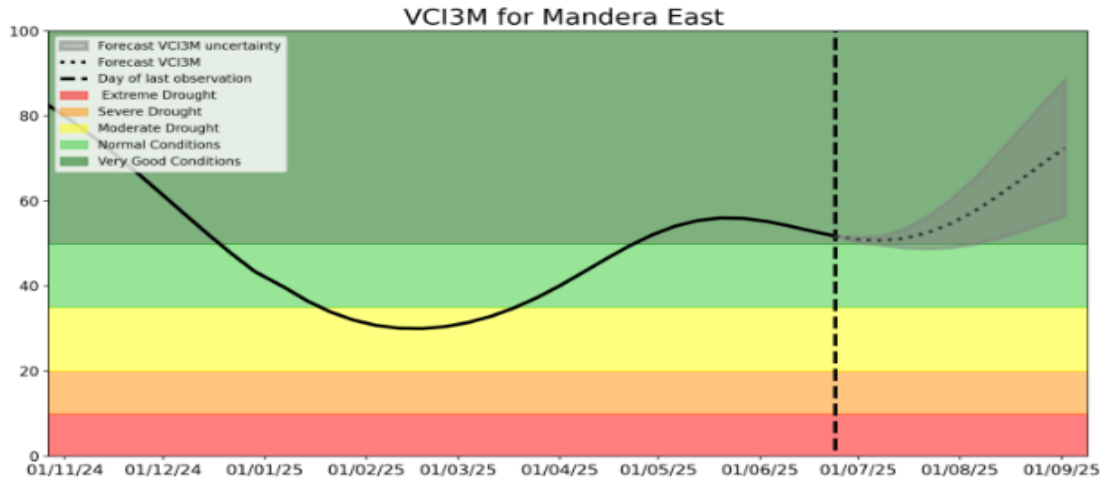


Figure 4: VCI 3 Months forecast

2.1.2 Pasture

- In July 2025, the pasture condition across Mandera County reflected the community's experiences following below average rainfall received during the season. A rapid assessment, based on local feedback, reveals a worsening pasture situation and vulnerability within the county's pastoral landscape.

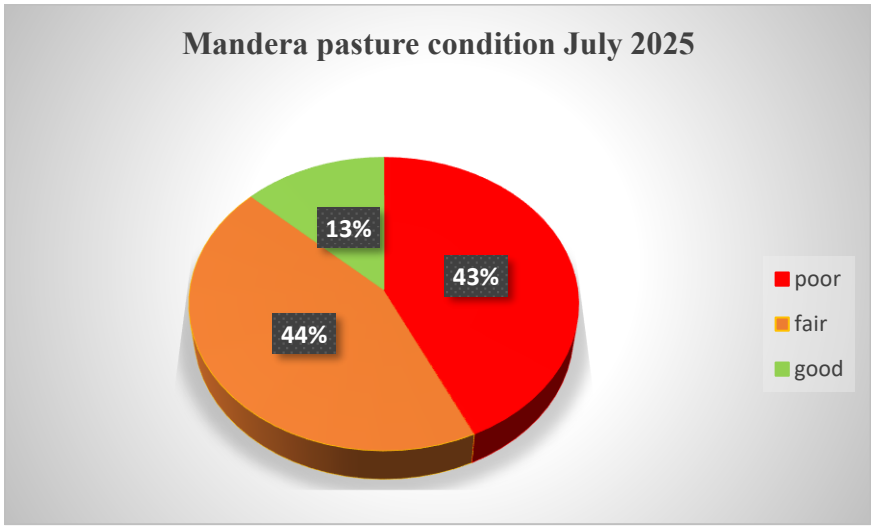


Figure 5 : Mandera County Pasture Condition

- **43%** of respondents rated pasture condition as poor: This is the largest proportion, suggesting that in many areas, partial pasture depletion was experienced, this may be attributed to below-average spatial distribution of rainfall, prolonged dry spells before the rains, or overgrazing pressures in key grazing zones. The poor rating highlights significant pressure on livestock feed resources, especially in areas that received insufficient rainfall and the delayed onset.
- **44%** rated the pasture condition as fair: This indicates moderate pasture availability though dry matter in some areas. While not optimal, fair conditions can support livestock in the short term.
- Only **13%** rated pasture as good: This reflects limited areas where pasture conditions responded well to the rains. These areas likely benefited from timely and relatively better-distributed rainfall, reduced grazing pressure, or resilient grass species.
- The data points to a fragile condition of rangeland resources following the long rains. With nearly 87% of respondents rating conditions as fair or poor, the majority of livestock-dependent households may face continued feed shortages. This has potential implications for livestock body condition, market prices, milk production, and overall household food security in the coming months.

2.1.3 Browse

- The browse condition in Mandera County for July 2025 presents a relatively **negative outlook** following the below average rainfall experienced during the season. Community feedback on browse condition primarily referring to the availability and quality of shrubs and trees utilized by browsers like goats are in a state of depletion.

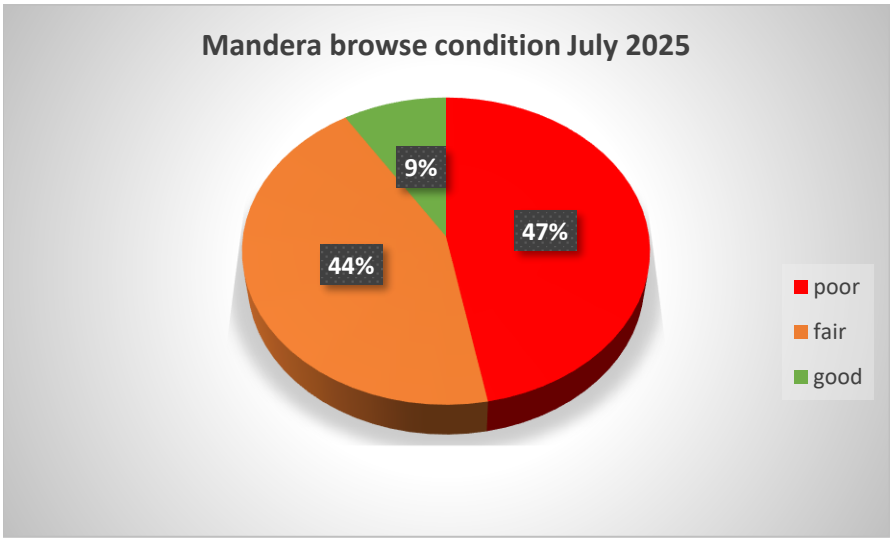


Figure 6 : Mandera County Browse Condition

- **91%** of respondents rated browse condition as fair or

poor: This represents the largest share, indicating that in many areas, browse resources are moderately available. Fair conditions suggest that while vegetation has regenerated to some extent, it may still be insufficient to meet full livestock feed demand, especially if livestock numbers are high or if rainfall was uneven

Only, **9%** rated the condition as good. This is a positive sign, showing that in a significant number of areas, browse has regenerated well. These areas likely received timely, well-distributed rainfall that supported the recovery of woody vegetation and shrubs. This level of browse availability supports good livestock body condition and reduces the need for long-distance migration in search of feed.

2.2WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- As of July 2025, Mandera County continues to rely on a range of water sources to meet the needs of its population. The distribution of usage across these sources provides insight into both community preferences and environmental realities.

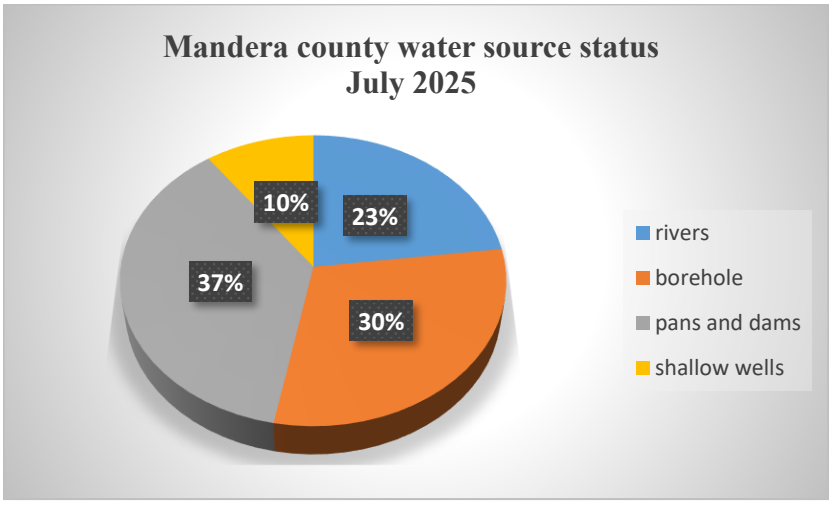


Figure 7 : Water Sources in Mandera County

- The most utilized water source in the county is pans and dams, accounting for 37% of the total. These structures are heavily dependent on seasonal rainfall for replenishment. During periods of adequate rainfall, pans and dams serve as vital lifelines, storing large volumes of runoff to be used in the dry months. However, Mandera's climate, characterized by low and erratic rainfall averaging between 250 to 500 millimetres annually, makes these sources highly vulnerable. In dry years, these reservoirs can remain empty or diminish quickly, exacerbating water scarcity.
- River Daua makes up 23% of water source usage, the river is seasonal or ephemeral, flowing ten months annually mostly during heavy rainy periods. This makes them an unreliable source for much of the year, especially as climate change leads to increasingly unpredictable rainfall. When rains fail or are below average, riverbeds remain dry, forcing communities to seek alternative sources, often at greater distances and cost.
- Similarly, 30% of the population relies on boreholes during the month under review, which is mostly used during the drier periods, offer a more climate-resilient water source. Boreholes access deeper aquifers that are less immediately impacted by seasonal rainfall. These sources can provide water year-round, making them crucial during prolonged dry spells. However, they are expensive to drill, require technical expertise for maintenance, and in some cases, are at risk of over-extraction if not properly managed.
- Shallow wells are used by 10% of the population during the month. These wells access groundwater that is relatively close to the surface. Their reliability fluctuates significantly based on rainfall patterns. After heavy rains, shallow aquifers are recharged and water availability increases. But in the face of prolonged drought or delayed rainy seasons, the water table can

drop rapidly, rendering these wells dry or unusable. Moreover, shallow wells are often prone to contamination, particularly in flood-prone or densely populated areas

- Taken together, the data reveals a county that is still highly dependent on rainfall-sensitive water sources. With over 77% of water reliance (pans, dams, rivers, and shallow wells) tied directly to seasonal rains, Mandera is particularly vulnerable to drought. Inconsistent rainfall patterns, increasingly driven by climate variability, threaten the stability and quality of water supplies.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

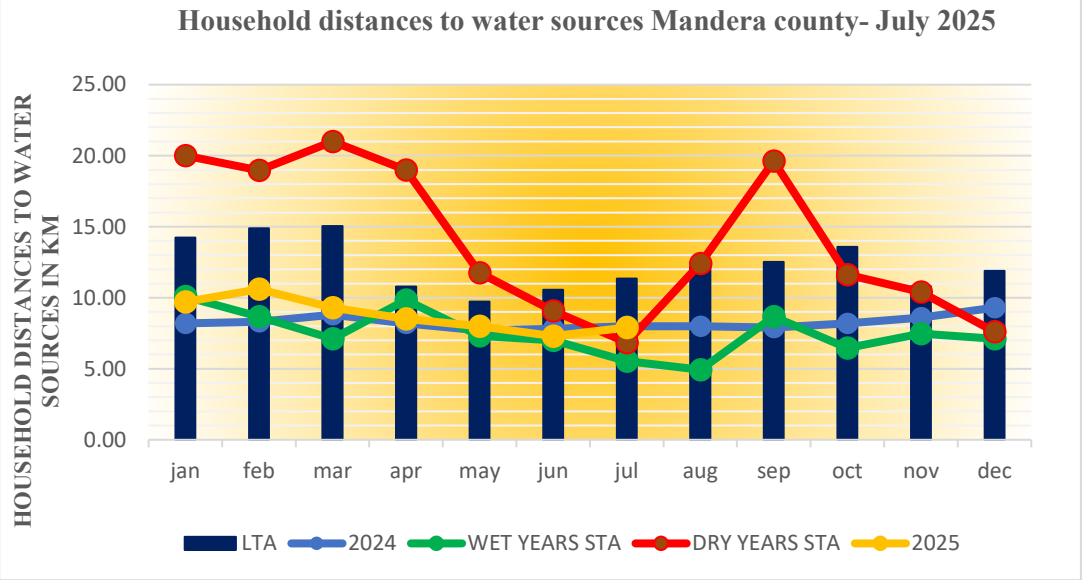


Figure 8: Household Access to Water

- The average return distances from the households to main water sources showed an increase compared to the previous month
- The trekking distances and the waiting time in the main water sources has increased which can be attributed to the below average rainfall received in many parts of the county during the season
- Households in the Pastoral livelihood zone trekked an average of 7.9 km compared to 7.3 km the previous month.
- Women and children, who are traditionally responsible for collecting water, now walk longer distances in fetching water. Water availability and access across the county is deteriorating when compared to the previous month, a twenty litre jerrican of water cost five shillings at source however water vendors may charge differently and according to distances from the water source.
- The households' trekking distances is below the seasonal ranges suggesting stressed water situation as shown in figure 8.
- Water consumption per person per day has also increased compared to the previous month. The increase in water consumption was attributed to the below average rainfall received during the season.
- open water sources exhibit high turbidity due to soil erosion from environmental degradation. This turbidity poses a risk to water quality, necessitating immediate attention for treatment and management the ministry of health always gives warning against waterborne diseases to communities using open water sources to adopt the boiling methods of water treatment before consuming.
- The proportion of households treating water was very low with few mostly at the urban settlement using the boiling method.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

The long rains have commenced across the region, with a below average performance so far. Nevertheless, the early rains have had some impact on livestock mobility, with the average trekking distance from grazing fields to main water sources increasing to 11.4 km during the month of July down from 10.6 km the previous month.

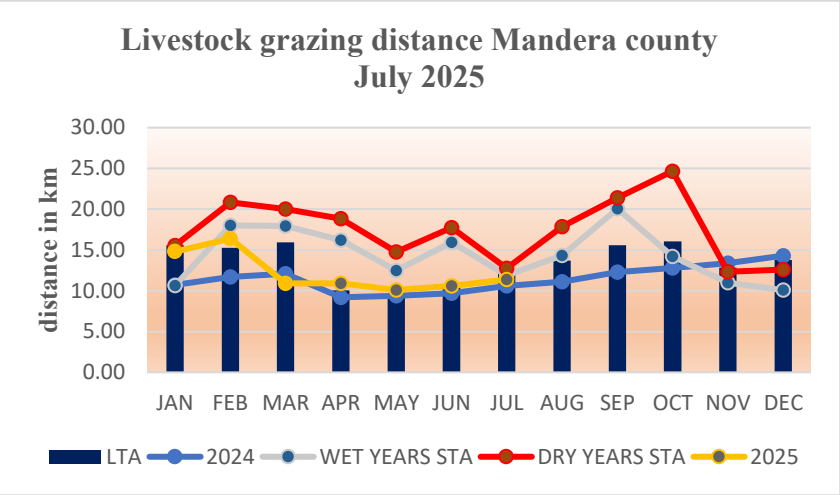


Figure 9: Distances from grazing areas to water points

- Despite some improvement in surface water availability, sustained below-average rainfall may limit recharge of key water sources such as pans, dams, and shallow wells. This could result in renewed water stress for both human and livestock populations, particularly in areas with insufficient rainfall
- Overuse and insufficient rainfall can lead to a decline in water availability, compelling livestock to search for water farther away. Additionally, competition and overcrowding can exacerbate the situation. High livestock densities in certain areas result in greater demand for limited water sources.
- Generally, the impact of the 2025 Long rains in terms of recharging and replenishing shallow ground water and surface water sources was below average. Over 34% of all Earth Pans and Dams (or 92 of the 269 Pans and Dams in the County) are still holding water and in use. 177 Pans and Dams as well as all underground tanks have been depleted and have dried up presently, this had a great impact in terms of livestock mobility.
- The frequency of livestock watering has reduced to four times per week, which is not normal for all livelihood zones.
- At present, trekking distances are below the normal Long-Term Average (STA), the wet and dry year averages.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The livestock body condition for the reporting month shows good for goats and camel but fair for cattle and sheep when scored against the pre-installed photo indicators provided by **PET** livestock, for goats the lumbar vertebrae are less visible, with more soft tissue covering, the bone structure is not identifiable and are covered with flesh, livestock with this score typically have adequate energy reserves.

BCS	DESCRIPTION	COLOUR CODES
1	Very poor	Maroon
2	poor	red
3	fair	orange
4	good	Light green
5	Very good	green

Figure 10: Livestock Body Condition

- However, in camels, the hump sac still contains adequate fat, forming a distinct hump that covers approximately 60%-75% of the dorsal length of the body.
- Despite the MAM rainfall season's late onset and below-average performance, it still had a positive impact on pasture and browse conditions, helping to replenish some of the depleted resources, the livestock body condition is expected to be fair to poor in the coming few weeks as most of the resources has been utilized and the dry spell is just setting in.
- The following table shows the colour codes and descriptions of the **BCS** as highlighted in the table above.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- There were no cases of unusual deaths of livestock due to diseases reported during the month under review.
- Commonly reported and encountered diseases in the county are PPR, CCPP, Sheep & Goat pox, trypanosomiasis, brucellosis, Black quarter, and rabies.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The county recorded an average milk production of 2.2 litres per household per day in July more than the previous months 2.7 litres. Milk production is expected to decrease in the next month as the dry spell is setting in reducing forage and water availability.
- Milk production was higher in Pastoral livelihood zones.
- The household milk production was above the normal long-term averages but below the wet year and the previous year averages as shown in the above (figure 11.)

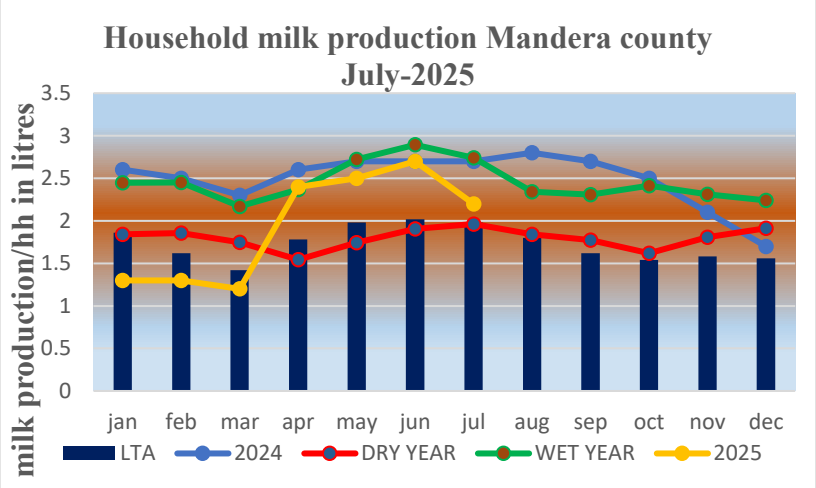


Figure 11: Milk Production

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

In the **agro-pastoral** areas, the delayed onset of rainfall and irregular distribution disrupted the planting calendar and shortened the growing season for rainfed crops such as maize, sorghum, and cowpeas. As a result, germination was poor and crop development was uneven, with many farmers reporting stunted growth and eventual crop failure. The reduced crop performance has led to lower-than-normal household food stocks, increasing reliance on markets and external food assistance to meet basic consumption needs.

Farmers in the agro-pastoral zones, face a unique set of challenges when it comes to accessing farm inputs and labour. These difficulties stem from environmental, economic, and infrastructural constraints that are deeply intertwined with the semi-arid climate and pastoralist traditions. The challenges include high cost of inputs which are sometimes of poor quality, limited access to credit, poor transport and market infrastructure, scarcity of skilled labour, youth preference and competing pastoralist demands.

In the **irrigated cropping zone,** there was no challenge occasioned by floods and crops planted were at various stages with most of the cereals and pulses at harvesting stage and other commercial crops like onions and watermelons doing well.

The long rainy season is critical for agricultural production and food security in the county. It provides the necessary moisture for crop growth and ensures a favourable environment for cultivating various crops. The availability of water during this season allows farmers to plant and cultivate their crops, leading to increased agricultural productivity. Adequate rainfall is essential for crop germination, growth, and maturation, ultimately resulting in a higher yield of food crops. A successful long rain season contributes significantly to food security by increasing the availability of locally grown food, reducing dependence on external sources, and stabilizing prices in the local market.

Most farmers in both cropping zones preferred selling green maize stalks and green cowpeas vines as fodder for livestock which resulted in reduced crop production despite changes in the area cultivated under the two major crops. Increasing demand for vegetable crops also shifted the focus of farmers from the three major crops resulting in a reduced yield, especially in the irrigated cropping zones.

Summary and Recommendations

- Enhance pest surveillance and control interventions.
- Provide emergency irrigation support (fuel subsidies or water trucking).
- Promote drought-resilient crop varieties in agro-pastoral areas.
- Water harvesting /soil and water conservation structures in rainfed farms
- Support smallholder irrigation systems with input packages and extension services.
- Relief food support to rainfed farmers due to the anticipated 95% crop failure

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market prices for livestock all species show a slight decrease for the current month, mature cattle were selling Ksh. 21,600 from Ksh. 21,835 in the previous month.
- Cattle prices are likely to decrease within the next few months as the dry spell is setting in. Currently the cattle body condition is fair with farmers willing to sell off their cattle before the body condition gets poorer since resources are getting scarce however the prices will definitely drop within the next few weeks

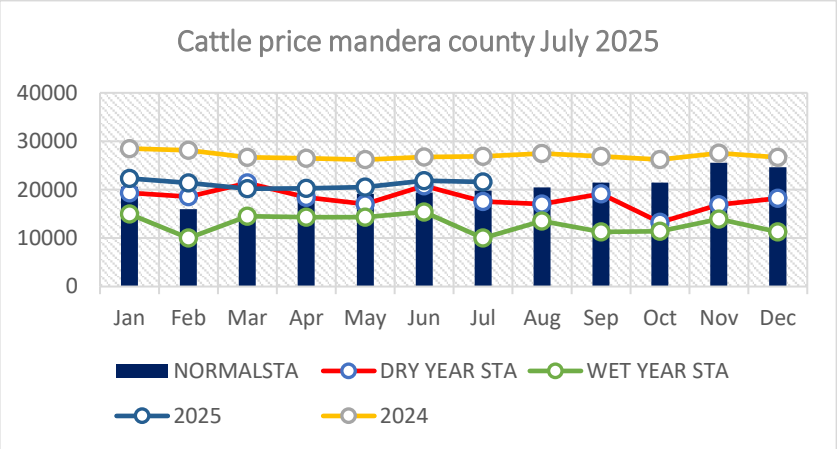


Figure 12: Cattle Prices

- Despite the receipt of below average seasonal rainfall in Mandera County, livestock body conditions have been good for the last three months enhancing livestock market at the same time resulting in a notable increase in livestock prices across local markets. However, the current month paints a different picture.

- The current market price for cattle is slightly above the normal short-term averages but below the previous year's price as shown in (Figure 12).

4.1.2 Goat Price

- The average market price of a goat for the current month was Ksh. 6,079 from Ksh. 6,118 in previous month. The trend is expected to decline in livestock prices in the next few months.
- The poor performance of the MAM long rains will have a negative impact on livestock prices.

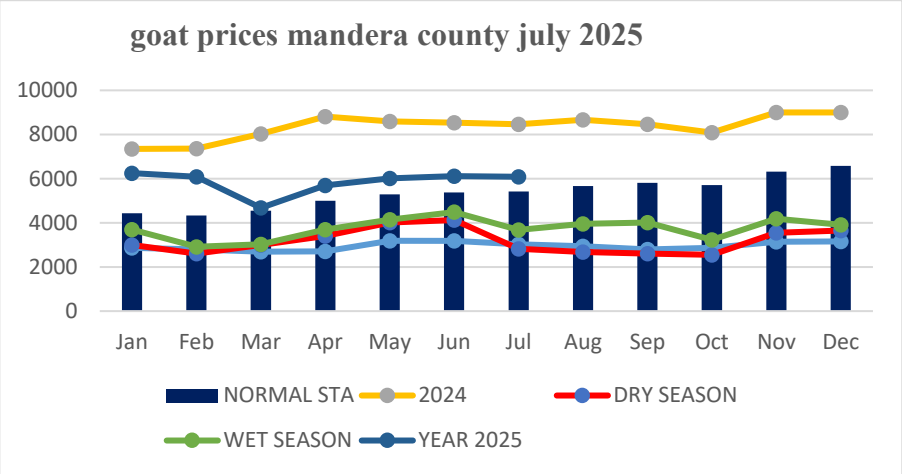


Figure 13: Goat Prices

- Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price range followed by the agro-pastoral zones the lowest been the irrigated zones.
- The current goat price is slightly above the long-term average, but lower than the wet and dry year averages. The previous year recorded the highest price as shown in the figure above.

4.1.3 Camel price

- Camel prices have been trending upward from last year the current month still shows slight increase and was selling at Ksh 36,818 higher than the preceding months Ksh. 36,754. The external markets, particularly in the Middle East and Gulf regions, have played a great role in elevating the camel prices the forage condition is showing signs of partial depletion which will have a negative impact on livestock prices.

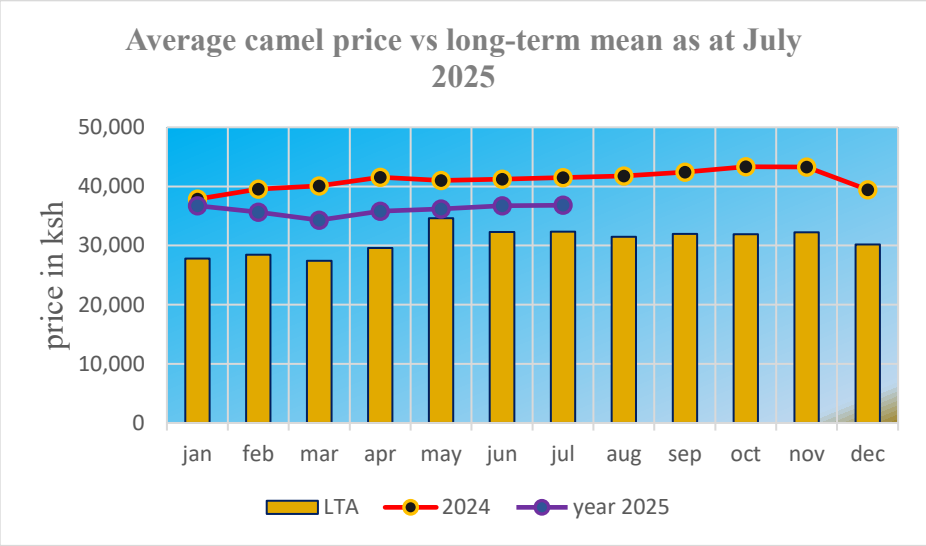


Figure 14: Camel Prices

- The highest average price was recorded in the Pastoral all species category, followed by the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone and the irrigated cropping livelihood zone.
- The average camel price is slightly above normal range but lower than last year's price as shown in the diagram above

4.1.4 Sheep Price

- The price of a medium sheep recorded during the reporting month was Ksh 4,000 from Ksh 4,039 the preceding month. Comparatively though the current month shows slight decrease it is still higher than the long-term averages, suggesting stability in sheep prices.

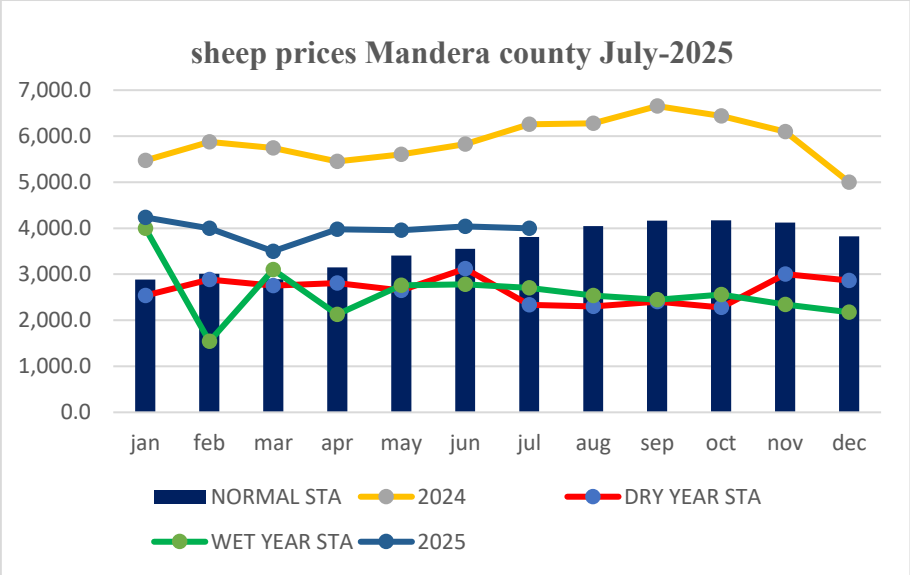


Figure 15: sheep prices

- When analysing the prices across different livelihood zones, the pastoral zones recorded the highest prices, indicating strong market demand and good body conditions in these areas. The agro-pastoral zones followed with moderately low prices, reflecting a fair market. In contrast, the irrigated cropping zones recorded the lowest prices, possibly due to differing market dynamics and supply conditions in these areas.
- In summary, the sheep market is expected to decrease in the next few weeks due to forage depletion across the county.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average price of maize per kilogram was stable during the reporting month and was recorded at KES 98. Maize price will depend on the local production following the performance of the long rains. Farmers in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones who normally depend on rain for crop production expect a poor yield, hence increasing maize prices.

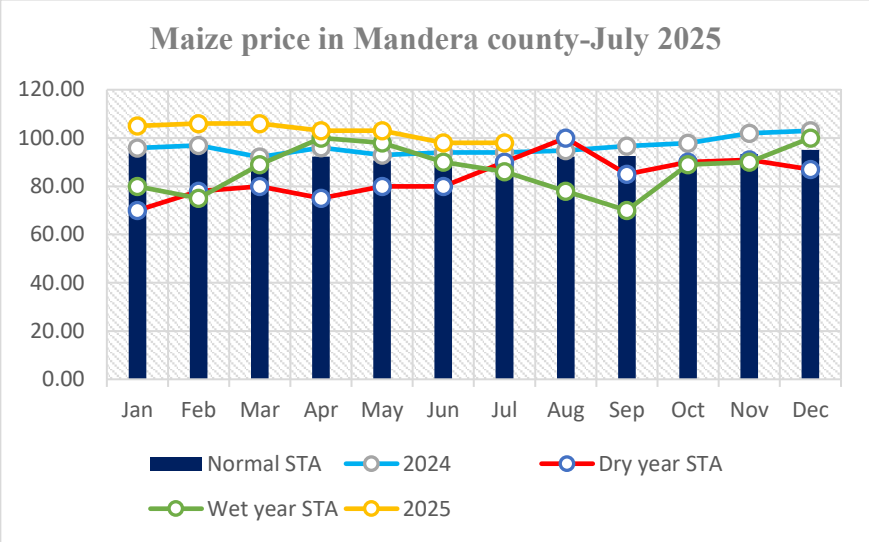


Figure 16: Maize Prices

- When comparing the current maize price to the normal Short-Term Average (STA) and Long-Term Average (LTA), the average price is slightly higher than the normal LTA. This suggests that maize prices are currently elevated compared to historical averages.
- In the Irrigated cropping zone maize crops are above knee hight, while harvesting onions, watermelons and mangoes on daily basis.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Presently, exchanging one medium-sized goat enables a household to acquire 62 kilograms of maize.
- The current exchange ratio is stable in comparison to the previous month this is because of the difference in both goats and maize prices.
- terms of trade are currently favourable to pastoral communities however their bargaining power is still in balance.

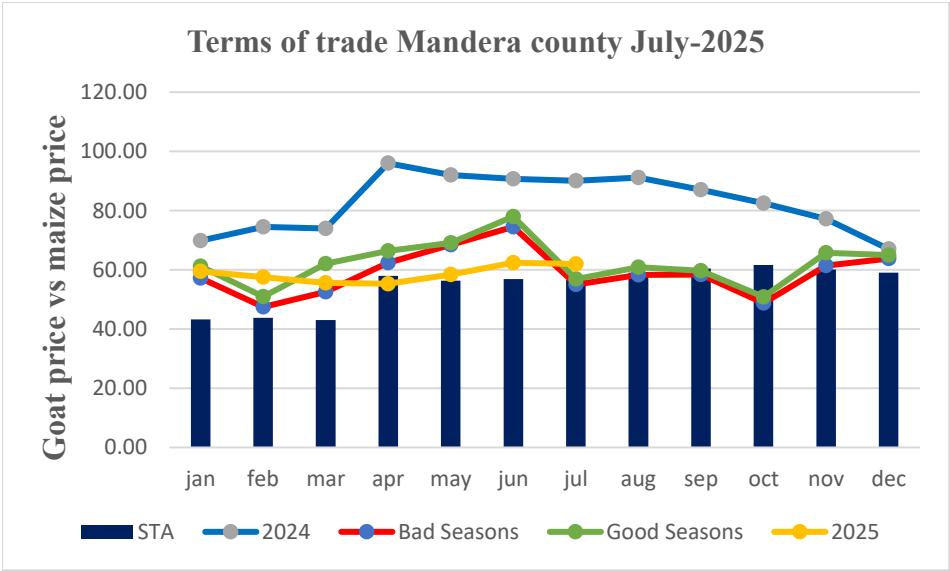


Figure 17: Terms of Trade

- The current price is slightly above the short-term averages, the good and bad season as shown in fig. 17.
- The Pastoral all species livelihood zone reported the highest terms of trade, followed by the Irrigated livelihood zone and finally the Agro pastoral zone.
- Forage and water are expected to deplete in the next few months making the terms of trade unfavourable to pastoral communities while reducing their bargaining power.

4.4 Oil prices

The prices of essential commodities remain high across all livelihood zones, with items like sugar and cooking oil becoming increasingly unaffordable, particularly for pastoralist communities. The price of cooking oil is trending downwards and is below the long-term averages as shown in the figure below. In comparison to the previous year the prices of cooking oil are returning to normal During the reporting period, a liter of cooking oil was sold at Ksh 260 same as the preceding month easing the pressure on household budgets. These price surges were initially triggered by the Russia-Ukraine war, which disrupted global supply chains and weakened the global economy.

Currently, oil prices are below the long-term historical averages, as illustrated in the figure below, highlighting the persistent inflationary pressures on essential goods.

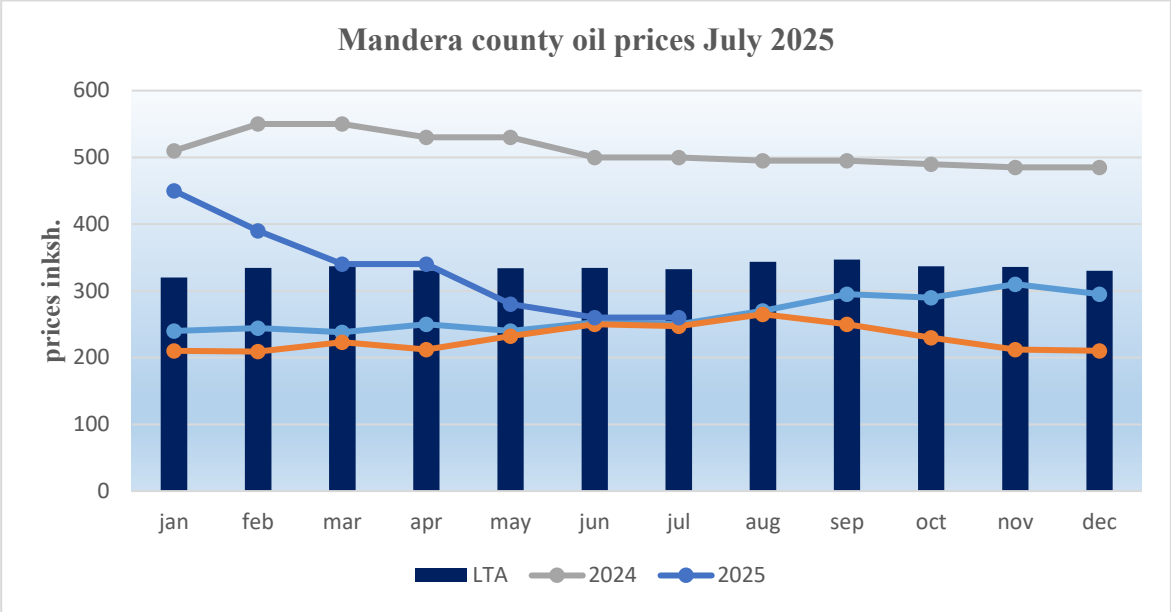


Figure 18: oil price

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household shows a decrease in all livelihood zones for the month of July 2025 and was recorded at 1 litre.
- The highest milk consumption was recorded in pastoral livelihood zones. The decrease in milk consumption is attributed to forage conditions which are deteriorating.

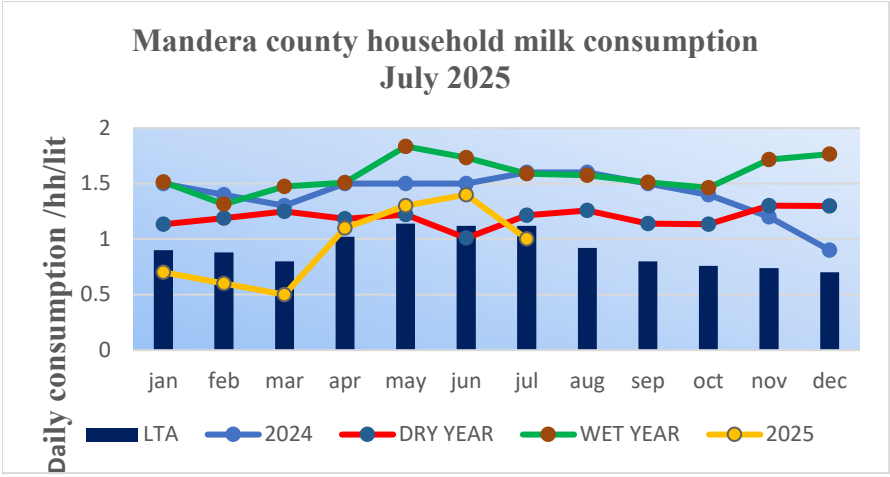


Figure 19: Milk Consumption

- Most of the households sell their milk to be able to purchase other food commodities. A litre of milk is currently trading at Ksh 50 to 70 shillings.
- The Milk consumption is below the normal range as shown in the chart above. (fig. 19)

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The food security situation in Mandera County remains fragile following the poor performance of the March–May (MAM) long rains. The erratic and below-average rainfall has disrupted agricultural activities and impacted pasture regeneration, particularly in the Agro-pastoral and Irrigated livelihood zones. This has translated into reduced household food access and dietary diversity.

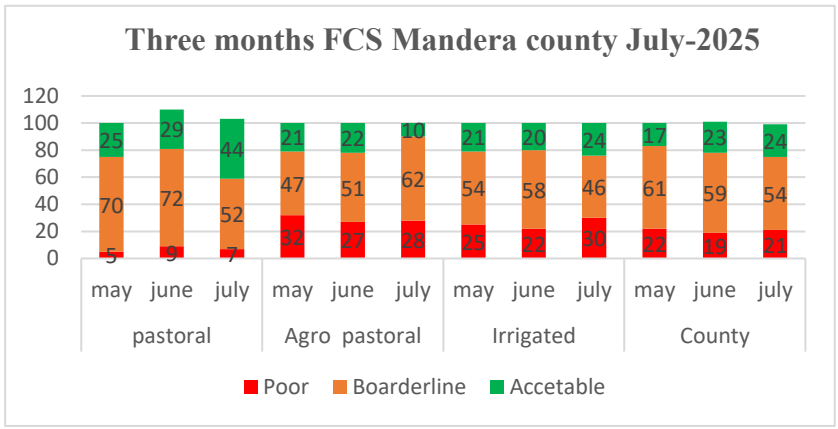


Figure 20: Food Consumption Score

- Food Consumption Score (FCS) trends for July 2025 reflect these challenges. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption remains low, particularly in the Agro-pastoral zone, where acceptable scores dropped sharply from 36% in May to just 10% in July. At the same time, poor and borderline consumption levels rose, indicating deteriorating food security conditions.
- Overall, the poor rains have exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, leading to increased reliance on coping strategies and deepening food insecurity. Without timely interventions, especially in Agro-pastoral areas, household nutrition and wellbeing will continue to decline.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children 6-59 months who were at risk being malnourished shows a decrease during the month under review and stands at 26.5 lower than the previous months 27.85
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest proportion of children who were at risk of being malnourished.
- MUAC rates are at par with the long-term averages as shown in the figure above

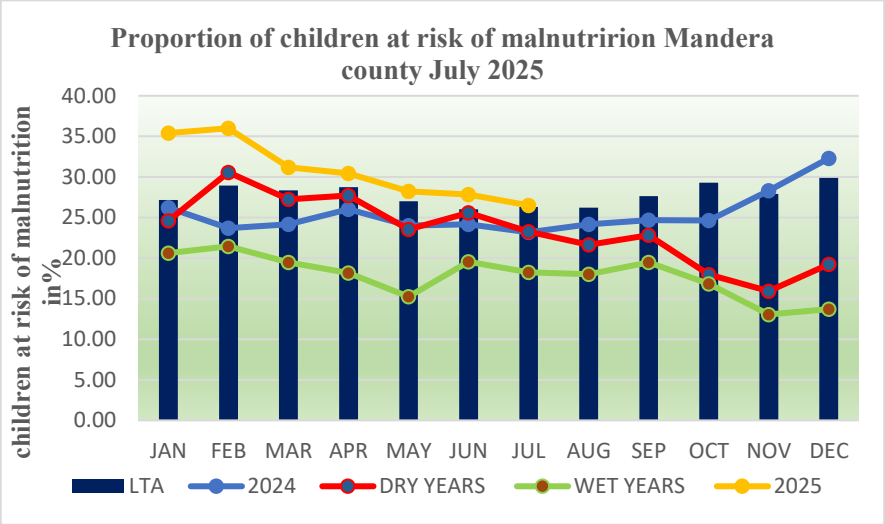


Figure 21: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

- The high levels of malnutrition cases are attributed to Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices and caring.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- In July 2025, the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) for the county stood at **11.65**, representing a notable improvement compared to **18.64** recorded in the same period last year (June 2024). The CSI measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households engage in when they cannot access enough food. A lower CSI indicates improved food security and reduced pressure on households to adopt negative coping strategies.

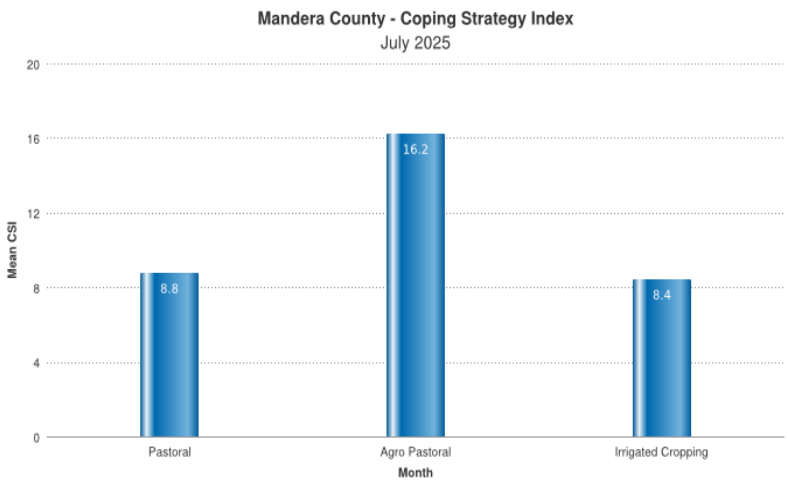


Figure 22: Coping strategy index

- This significant reduction suggests that households have experienced relatively better food access and stability during this reporting period. The improvement can be attributed to several contributing factors, which enhanced food availability and access both through subsistence production and improved market functionality.
- The declining trend in CSI is a positive indicator of enhanced household resilience, food access, and a reduction in stress levels related to food insecurity. This trend also suggests that early interventions, seasonal support, and improved agro-climatic conditions have played a role in mitigating the impact of food insecurity. Continued investment in livelihood strengthening, climate-resilient agriculture, and market access will be essential in sustaining and furthering this progress, especially in preparation for the next lean season or in the face of climate shocks.

The main coping strategies used by communities include-

- HSNP regular beneficiaries receiving monthly payment for 22231 households.
- Food and nutrition support services offered by various actors.
- Sale of livestock and livestock products
- Purchasing basic food items on credit from local shops.
- Borrowing and receiving of gifts from neighbours.
- Engaging in casual labour to support families.
- Financial aid and remittances from relatives working in and outside the County.
- borrowing from friends and relatives
- Cash transfer for elderly/OVC.

5.5 HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF INCOME

- The county's main sources of income are employment, casual labor, livestock sales, and trade, with casual labour and sales of livestock and livestock products showing an increase
- As the county is currently in the crisis phase, casual labour forms the highest form of income during the month under review.
- The MAM rainfall season had no significant impact on agricultural production, which will increase food availability and enhance nutrition, however crop production and sale of crops form the lowest sources of income which stand lower than one percent.
- The availability of forage and water is getting slim which will impact on livestock production, hence reducing the sale of livestock and livestock products, however other forms of livelihood engagement are also picking which can change the outlook for the county's food security.

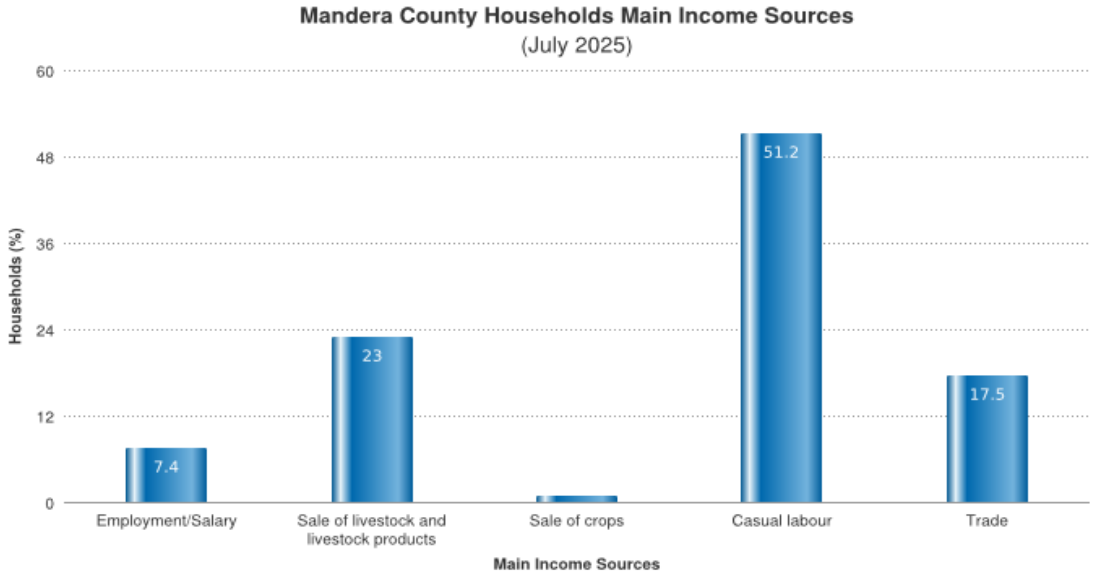


Figure 15: household income

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

- NDMA through hunger safety net program (HSNP) are supporting 22,231 households in the entire county as regular beneficiaries receiving monthly payment of 2700/=
- DRC: Initiated rehabilitation of 20 boreholes across Mandera (solarization, kiosks, troughs, fencing, tank repairs) in collaboration with the County Water Department.
- DRC: Conducted a week-long joint veterinary mission in Mandera East, North, and Banissa, reaching over 250 livestock keepers in partnership with the County Veterinary Department.
- WV is implementing the ELEVATE project that is funded by KOICA through IOM and,
- Rehabilitation of Kheira Ali earth pan; Construction of gender segregated VIP latrines at Kheira Ali Primary school
- RACIDA is currently implementing three projects, RACIDA's ongoing projects are strategically addressing **nutrition, WASH, gender, livelihoods, agriculture, livestock health, and peacebuilding** in fragile and conflict-affected areas of Mandera. Through partnerships with Concern Worldwide, IOM, and County Government, and funding from Irish Aid and USAID-BHA, these interventions aim to enhance resilience, improve health, reduce vulnerability, and promote sustainable development in the region.
- RACIDA in collaboration with county water department is jointly co-implementing the drilling of Borehole Malkamari. RACIDA was tasked to do Drilling which, Solarization, Water kiosk and cattle troughing which is almost completed.
- IRK is conducting cash transfer program of 950 Household for 3 cycles with transfer value of 12,000 per household.
- NAPAD has Installed 1800 meters of PVC water pipes in sala Mandera county
- Constructed 1 solarized shallow well in sala along river Daua
- Terres des hommes (TdH) project installed 1 solar powered irrigation system in Hareri village
- Facilitated agricultural extension services to 1500 farmers through local agronomist
- Constructed 1 elevated water tank (60,000 litres) to set up an irrigation scheme in sala village.
- Procured and distributed NFIs to 100 households in the 3rd week of October 2024
- COCOP has Delivered of SFP supplies to 102 health facilities county-wide
- KRCS multipurpose cash transfer program to support 800 vulnerable households affected by armed conflict in Lafey, Banissa, Mandera north and Mandera south each allocated 200 households each receiving Ksh 12,000. The cash transfer program will run for 3 cycles

6.2 FOOD AID -

- Mandera county government has distributed 1086 tonnes of rice and 210 tonnes of oil for the month of May 2025
- Distributions of nutritional commodities to 93 health facilities by KRCS
- Integrated medical outreach to 46 centers in Mandera east, South, West and Lafey sub counties by KRCS.
- Supplementary feeding at 63 health facilities by WFP through KEMSA and COCOP.
- Sustainable food system program by World Food Program through COCOP over 7000 households in Mandera West, North and Banissa Sub-counties.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

In the first week of July 2025, an IED attack occurred at Gadudia Laga, between Aresa and Khalalio, approximately 4km west of the station. Mandera Police Station vehicle Reg. GKB 885W was hit by an IED, causing extensive rear damage. Seven officers were on board. One officer escaped unhurt, while six sustained serious injuries, including to the hand, leg, forehead, chest, and eye. All injured officers were receiving treatment at Khalalio Health Centre.

In other incident, The Garreh community openly acknowledged responsibility for the loss of lives of three people in a clan conflict at Banisa and Burashum, a communal conflict resolution mechanism that had been established in ensuring peaceful redress and dialogue moving forward but all in vail the clashes still continue.

7.2 Migration.

- In migrations within the county was reported during the month under review.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The current food security situation is at crisis phase, and the trend is stable.
- Water availability is declining for both livestock and domestic use, however no water trucking taking place across the county.
- Currently pasture and browse is in fair to poor condition
- Livestock body condition is fair to good across all the species.
- Malnutrition rates have decreased during the month under review.
- Terms of trade (TOT) is currently favourable increasing the purchasing power of the pastoralist communities.
- The food security situation is projected to worsen in the next few months.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Enhance livelihood programmes especially for livelihood affected families.
- Repair and maintenance of roads and water infrastructures damaged by floods.
- Construction of dykes and other floods control measures along the riverine
- Food aid to beneficiaries affected by the floods.
- Construction of toilets to schools and health facilities affected by floods.
- Mass deworming and treatment of livestock county wide.
- Fast truck disbursement of Drought Contingency funds for resilience activities.
- Capacity building and training of communities on Disaster Risk Reduction and EWS and drought cycle management.
- Scale up of health and nutrition outreach programme for settelement without facilities
- Increase mass screening of under five children.
- Provide essential drugs to all health facilities particularly newly operationalised facilities
- Fast truck nutritional commodities supplies to avoid IMAM programme defaulters.