A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority

MANDERA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2025.

APRIL EW PHASE

Early Warning Phase Classification

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

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall

- The county received average rainfall in almost all the sub-counties except for lafey which received below average rainfall.
- The total amount of rainfall received during the month was 69.7mm according to KMD.

Forage condition:

- Vegetation condition index was within the normal ranges
- Forage condition was generally good to fair with some parts still at poor condition.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was good
- Livestock in-migration was not reported
- Livestock diseases were reported.
- Milk production was above 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 higher than the normal ranges.
- Milk consumption was within 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 increased
- Households within the poor category have increased

Biophysical Indicators		Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		36.8	80-120
Rainfall Amounts in mm		69.7	27.43-96.78
VCI-3 month		35.83	35-50
SPI -3 Month		-0.02	≥ 3
Forage Condition		Fair	Fair to Good
Production indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Maize Crop Condition		poor	Fair to Good
Livestock Body Condition		good	Fair to Good
Milk Production (in litres)		2.4	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)		55.3	73-109
Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)	Household	8.5	8.67
	Livestock	10.9	9.48
Water Consumption	At Household	10.8	≥ 15
Utilization indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Percentage of children 6-59 months – At Risk < 135 mm		34.8	28.93
Milk Consumption (in litres)		1.1	1.25
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		12.17	<0.95
Food Consumption Score (%)	Acceptable	18.75	80 -100
	Borderline	52.5	20 -79
	Poor	28.75	0- 20

Dry Season	Long Rains	Dry Cool Season	Short Rains Season
▪ 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

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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

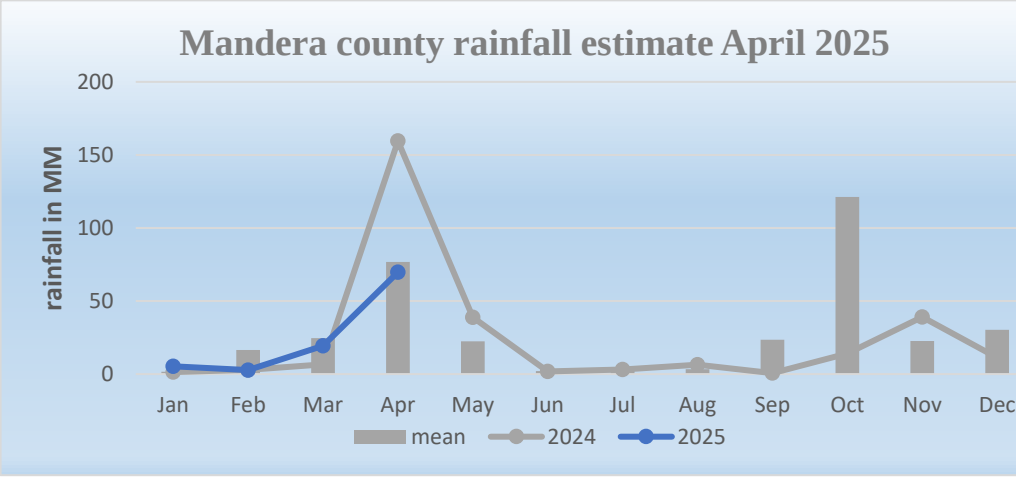


Figure 1: Rainfall Amounts in Mandera County

- Mandera County experiences a tropical arid climate, characterized by high temperatures and low, erratic rainfall. In April 2025, the county received a total of 67.9 mm of rainfall, as recorded by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). According to data from the CHIRPS Climate Explorer, the first 10-day period (first decade) of April recorded 23.48 mm of rainfall, which was below the average of 34.18 mm. However, in the second 10-day period (second decade), rainfall significantly increased to 71.64 mm well above the average of 41.61 mm.
- Despite the total monthly rainfall being within the normal range, vegetation conditions improved

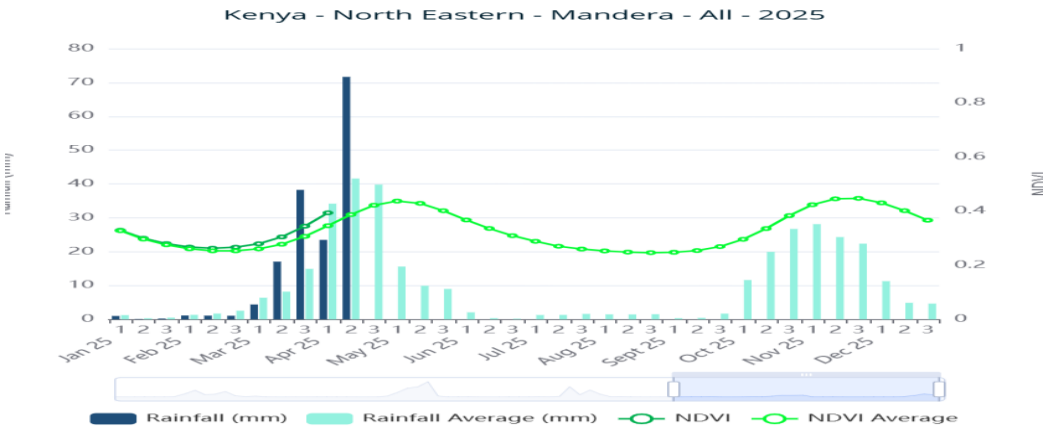


Figure 2 : Rainfall/NDVI graph and NDVI distribution map

notably. The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for April stood at 0.39, compared to an average of 0.35. This above-average NDVI suggests improved vegetation greenness and density, likely due to the well-distributed and timely rainfall during the second decade of the month as shown in the figure above (figure 2). The rainfall estimates amounts received were above 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 suggests normal vegetation greeness and was recorded as 39.7 in most of the sub-counties according to the eye observations and the GIS map generated from the remote sensing platform as shown the figure below.
- The highest VCI for the reporting month was as follows; Banissa 45.3, mandera east 40.6, mandera south 38.4, mandera north 36.5, mandera west 32.4 the lowest been Lafey with 27.7

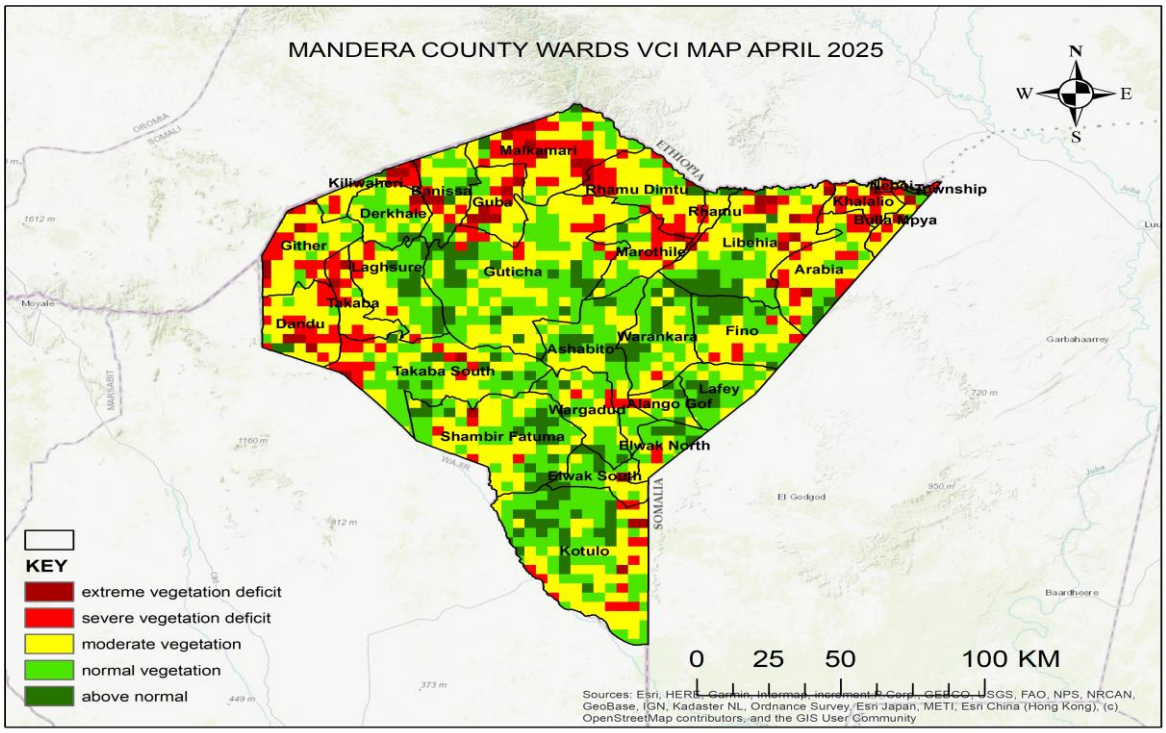


Figure 3: current vegetation conditions in most of the county

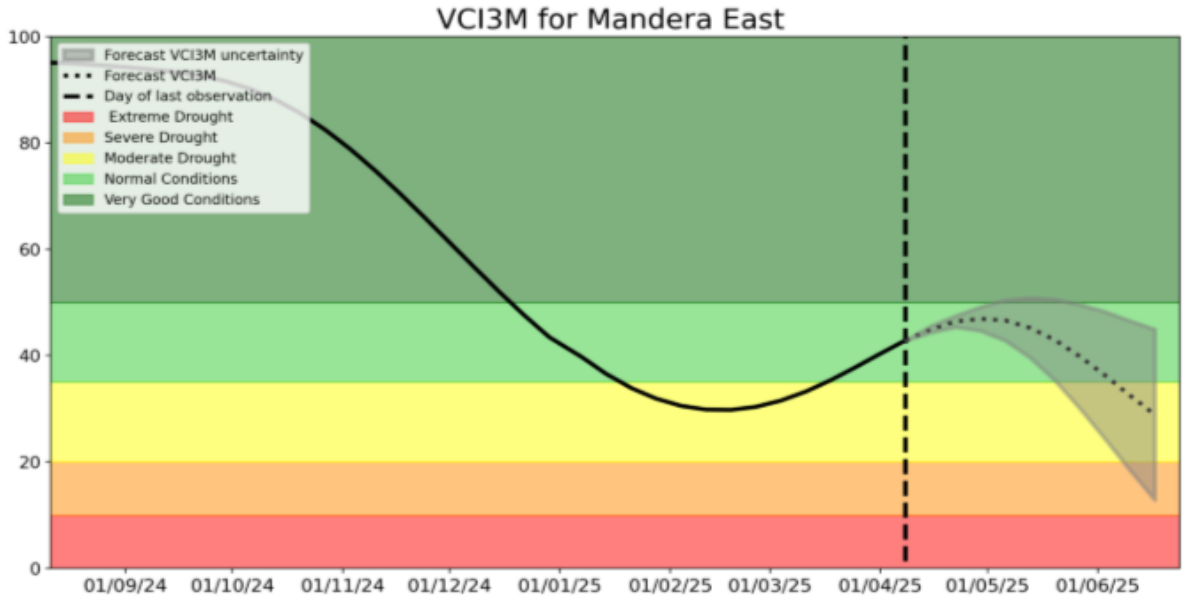


Figure 4: VCI 3 Months forecast

2.1.2 Pasture

- The quality and quantity of pasture was restored after the onset of the MAM rainfall at the third decade of the reporting month which gave communities a glimpse of hope after the average rainfall recorded across the county. Pasture regeneration has been noted across all the sub-counties during the course of the season.

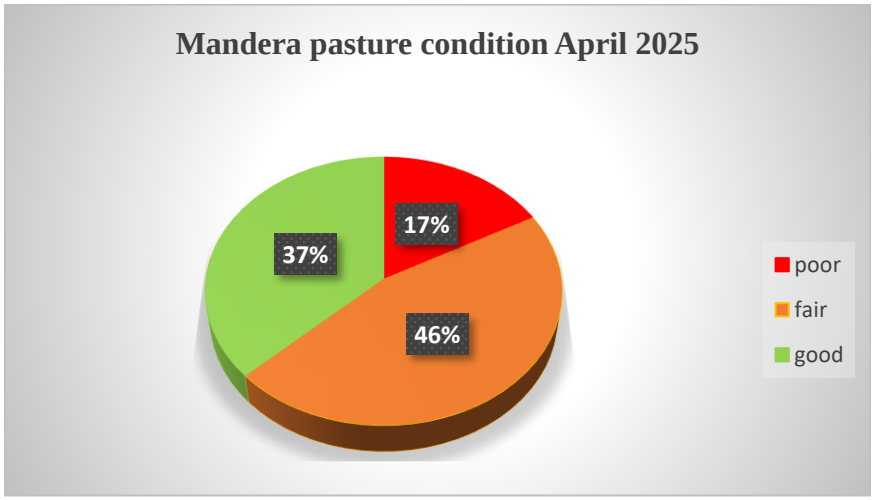


Figure 4 : Mandera County Pasture Condition

- The county is currently in the normal phase of the drought cycle while the trend seems to be stable which is attributed to the rainfall received
- communities are facing increasing uncertainty as climate patterns shift, making rainfall not only erratic but also less reliable in timing and distribution. In 2025, although the region received rainfall near or slightly above the seasonal average, concerns remain high among pastoralists that the rains may cease earlier than expected, limiting the duration of available forage. Despite these concerns, there is a notable improvement in forage conditions compared to recent years. Out of 210 households interviewed, a significant portion 46% reported that pasture conditions are now fair, indicating partial regeneration of grasses and shrubs across grazing areas. 37% of respondents reported that conditions are good, pointing to areas that received more favourable rainfall and where vegetation has recovered well. This suggests that the early phases of the rainy season have had a positive impact on forage availability. However, 17% of households still report poor pasture conditions, a reflection of the uneven nature of rainfall across the county. These areas may have received below-average precipitation or have soils and landscapes less conducive to rapid vegetation growth, such as rocky terrains or overgrazed fields.

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition has also improved when compared to the previous months, this can be attributed to the MAM long rainfall received during the third decade of the month under review. Browse happen to regenerate faster than grass normally as trees, shrubs and bushes tend to bear leaves two to three days after the rains.

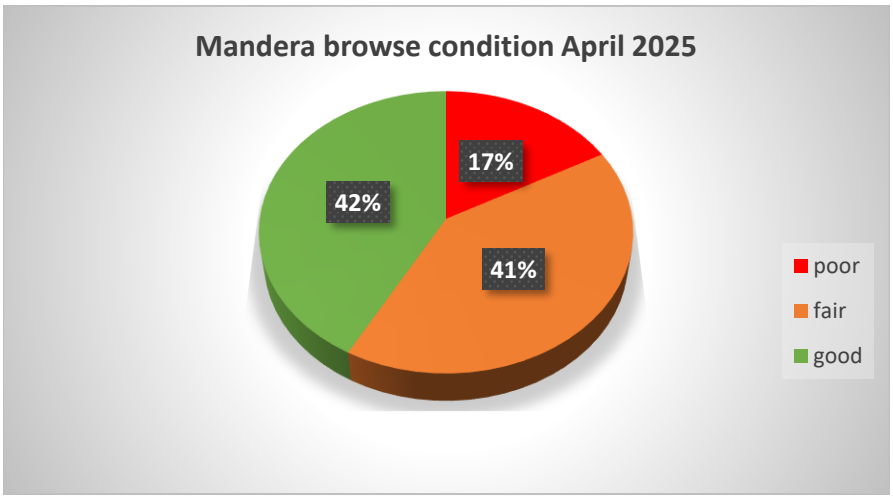


Figure 5 : Mandera County Browse Condition

- 42% of respondents of households interviewed reported browse conditions as good, 41% as fair while the remaining 17% reported

it as poor. The browse conditions are expected to improve since the rainfall has just begun and might continue to the end of the month.

- The figure above represents their opinion towards the browse situation at the moment

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- As of April 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.

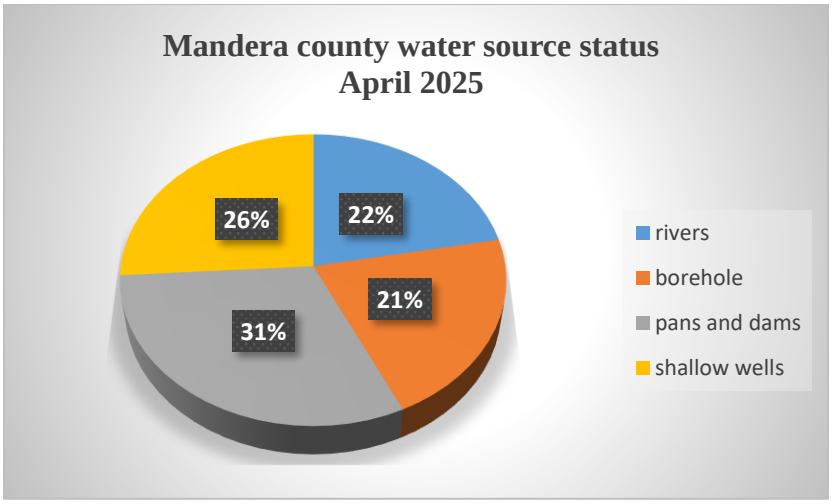


Figure 6 : Water Sources in Mandera County

- The most utilized water source in the county is pans and dams, accounting for 31% 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.
- Shallow wells, used by 26% of the population, form the second largest source. 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.
- River Daua makes up 22% 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.
- The remaining 21% of the population relies on boreholes, 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.
- Taken together, the data reveals a county that is still highly dependent on rainfall-sensitive water sources. With over 79% 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

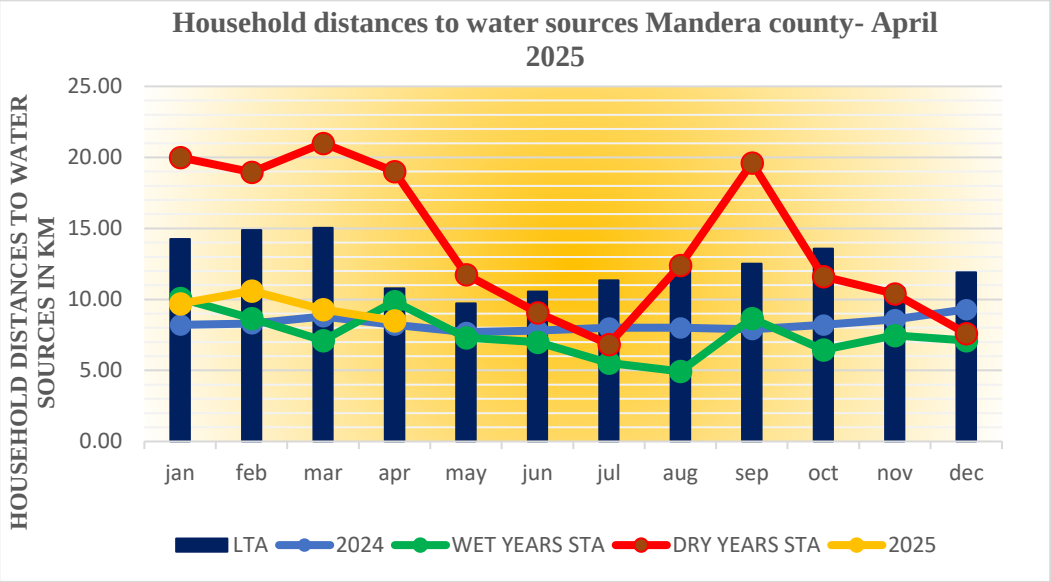


Figure 7: Household Access to Water

- The average return distances from the households to main water sources showed a decrease compared to the previous month
- The trekking distances and the waiting time in the main water sources has decreased which can be attributed to the average rainfall received in many parts of the county during the reporting month.
- Households in the Pastoral livelihood zone trekked an average of 8.5 km compared to 9.3 km the previous month.
- Women and children, who are traditionally responsible for collecting water, now walk shorter distances in fetching water without fearing time wastage at source. Water availability and access across the county has improved 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.
- When comparing the water situation of the previous year to the current in the figure above you will notice that this year recorded the highest.
- The households' trekking distances is below the normal ranges as shown in figure 7.
- Water consumption per person per day has also decreased compared to the previous month. The increase in water consumption was attributed to the average rainfall received during the reporting month.
- 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 March-April-May (MAM) long rains have commenced across the region, albeit with below-average performance so far. While the onset brings a much-needed reprieve after prolonged dry spells, there are concerns that the rain may remain depressed throughout the season. Nevertheless, the early rains have had a positive impact on livestock mobility, with the average trekking distance from grazing fields to main water sources remaining stable at 10.9 km same as the previous month. This improvement has eased stress on pastoral communities and livestock alike.

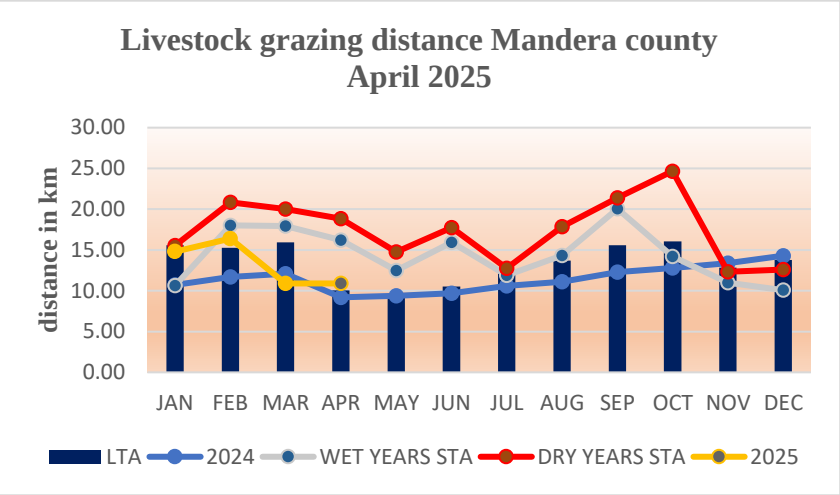


Figure 8: Distances from grazing areas to water points

- 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 arid and semi-arid areas
- 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.
- The recent rainfall has not only replenished some surface water sources but also improved their quality, reducing the need for livestock to travel long distances in search of cleaner water. Additionally, the rainfall has enhanced both forage availability and proximity to water points, minimizing the distance livestock must cover between grazing areas and water sources.
- While the early rains have brought some relief, the threat of a depressed season remains. Continued monitoring and timely interventions such as water trucking, fodder distribution, and agricultural input support will be essential to cushion communities from further shocks.
- The scarcity of essential resources like water and pasture is very crucial and can trigger conflicts between communities, particularly in pastoral regions where livestock is central to survival.
- The frequency of livestock watering has increased to seven times per week, which remains normal for all livelihood zones at the onset of the season
- At present, trekking distances are above the normal Long-Term Average (STA), the wet year average and the dry season 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 all species when scored against the pre-installed photo indicators provided by **PET** livestock, the **BCS** can be said to be **4 (good),** Considered above **average body condition**. The lumbar vertebrae are less visible, with more soft tissue covering, the bone structure are 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 9: 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.
- Following the onset of the MAM season that has contributed to pasture and browse rejuvenation, the livestock body condition is expected to be very good in the coming one month for all species.
- 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 2.4 litres per household per day in April more than the previous months 1.2 litres. Milk production is expected to pick in the next month due to improvement in forage
- Milk production was higher in Pastoral livelihood zones.
- The household milk production was above the normal long-term averages as shown in figure 10.

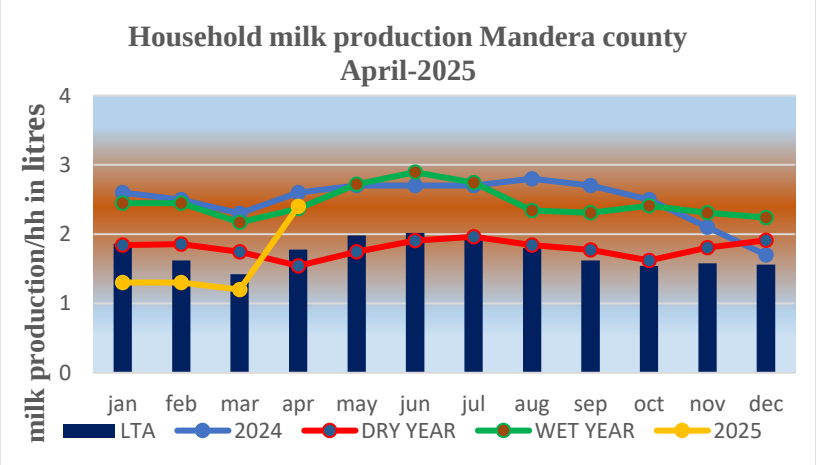


Figure 10: Milk Production

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- In the second month of the rainy season, maize, millet, and beans in rainfed farming zones are visibly transformed. The initial anxiety that accompanies the start of the season waiting for consistent rains to break the dry spell is now giving way to cautious optimism, as most of the crops have moved past germination and are entering key stages of early development.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market prices for livestock all species show an increase for the current month, mature cattle were selling Ksh. 20,285 from Ksh. 19,417 in previous month.
- Cattle prices are likely to pick within the next few months depending on the performance of the MAM long rain. Currently the cattle body condition is good with farmers not willing to sell off their cattle.

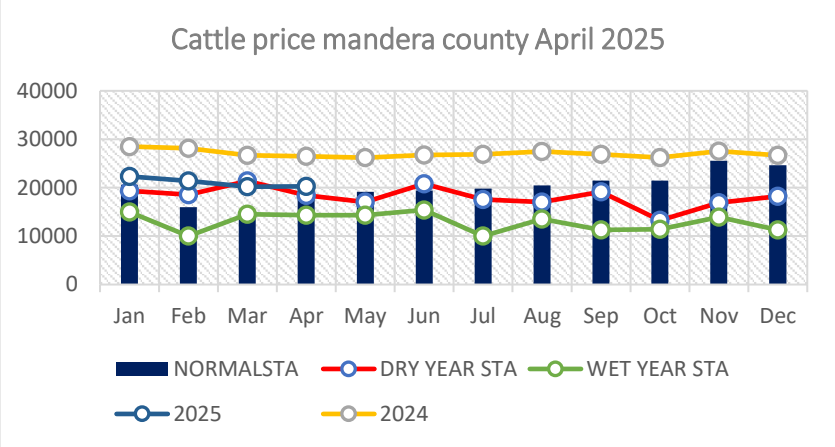


Figure 11: Cattle Prices

- Following the receipt of average seasonal rainfall in Mandera County, livestock conditions have shown marked improvement, resulting in a notable increase in livestock prices across local markets. The improved rains have led to the regeneration of pasture and better water availability, allowing animals to regain strength and achieve good body condition, which is a critical determinant of market value in pastoralist economies.
- Pastoralist households report that grazing conditions have improved, with the majority of livestock now exhibiting healthy weight, glossy coats, and increased milk production. These physical indicators of improved body condition have boosted buyer confidence at livestock markets, attracting better prices for cattle, goats, and sheep.

- 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 11).

4.1.2 Goat Price

- The average market price of a goat for the current month was Ksh. 5,700 from Ksh. 4,678 in previous month. The trend is expected to show a raise in livestock prices in the next few months.
- The performance of the MAM long rains had a positive impacts on livestock prices.

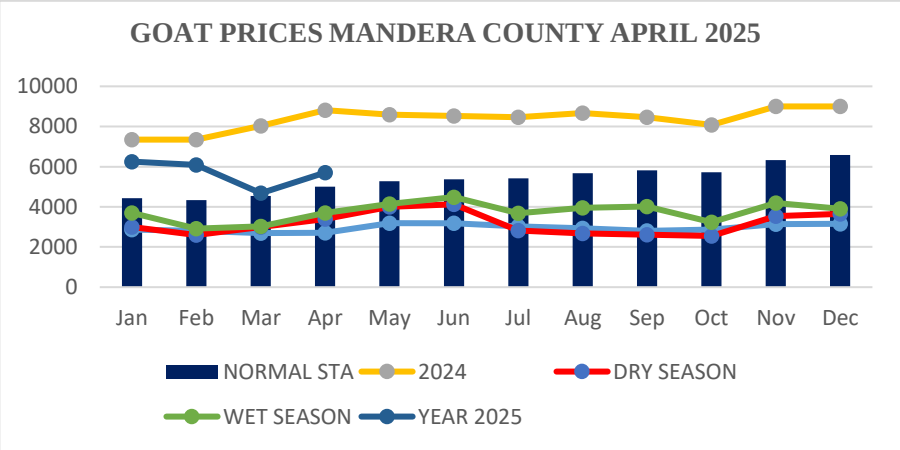


Figure 12: Goat Prices

- Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest price range followed by the agro-pastoral zones the lowest been the irrigated zones.
- The current price is lower when compared to last year's price as shown in the figure 12 above.
- The current goat price is above the long-term average, the bad and good season averages as shown in the diagram above.

4.1.3 Camel price

- Camel prices have been trending upward the previous year, the current month show a increase and was selling at Ksh 35,818 higher than the preceding months Ksh. 34,311. The external markets, particularly in the Middle East and Gulf regions, have played a great role in elevating the camel prices the forage condition as well improved attributed to the rainfall

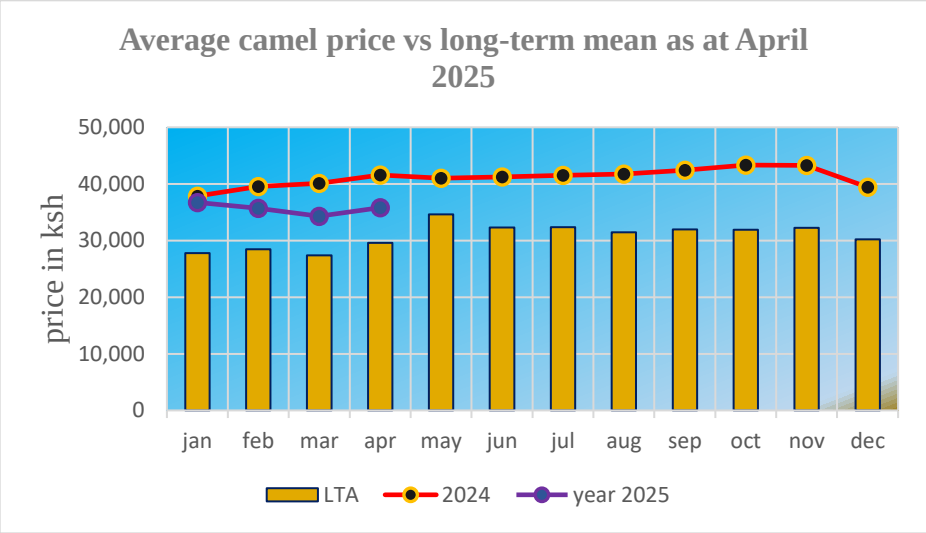
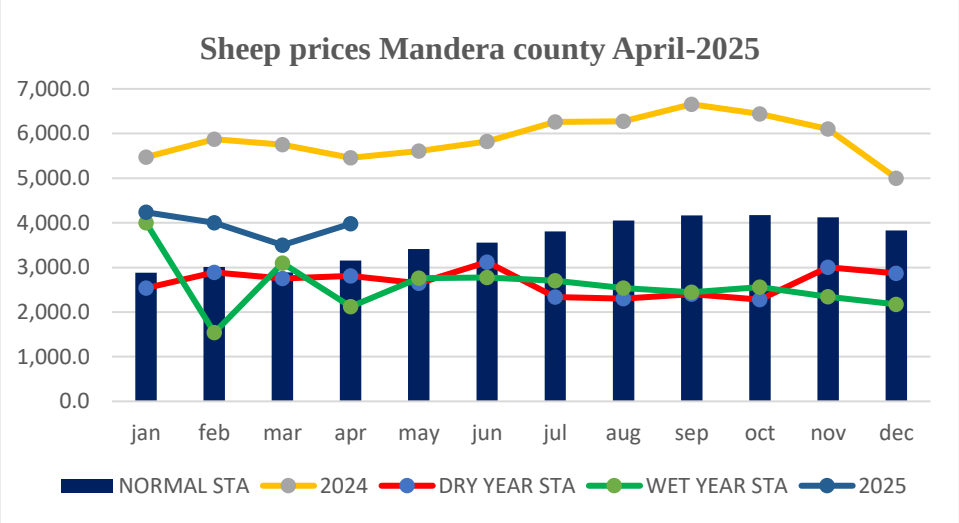


Figure 14: Camel Prices

- The average rainfall has positively impacted livestock prices in Mandera County by improving animal health and enhancing marketability. many farmers are not willing to sell their camel due to the availability of forage and water they intend to get better prices by reducing supply.
- 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 above normal range but slightly 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 3,978 from Ksh 3,500 the preceding month. Comparatively though the current month show an increase and is still higher than the long-term averages, suggesting stability in sheep prices. Despite the limited number of sentinel sites reporting sheep sales, the market remained stable, supported by the fair body condition of the sheep.
- 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 improve in the next few months due to the availability of forage.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average price of maize per kilogram for the reporting month was KES103 lower than the preceding month. 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 better yield, hence reducing maize prices.

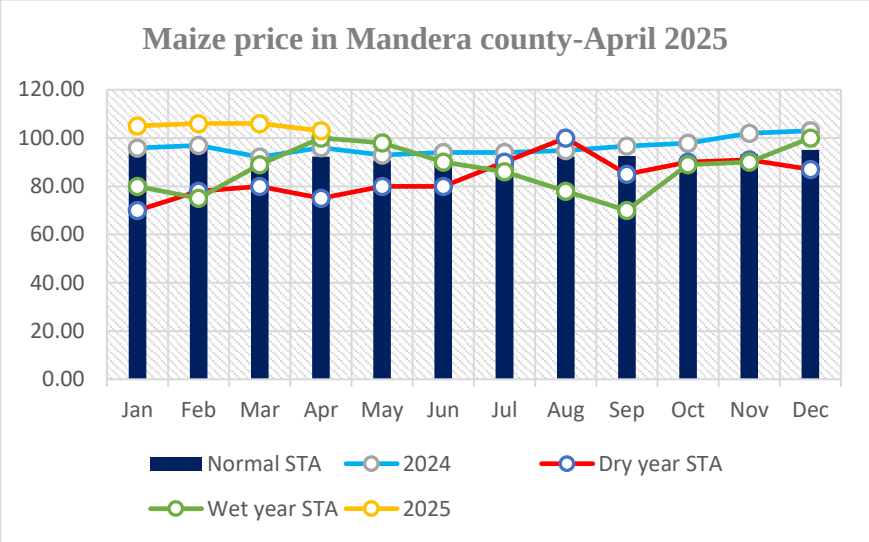


Figure 16: Maize Prices

- 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 at 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 55.3 kilograms of maize.
- The current exchange ratio shows a slight decrease in comparison to the previous month this is because of the difference in both goats and maize prices.

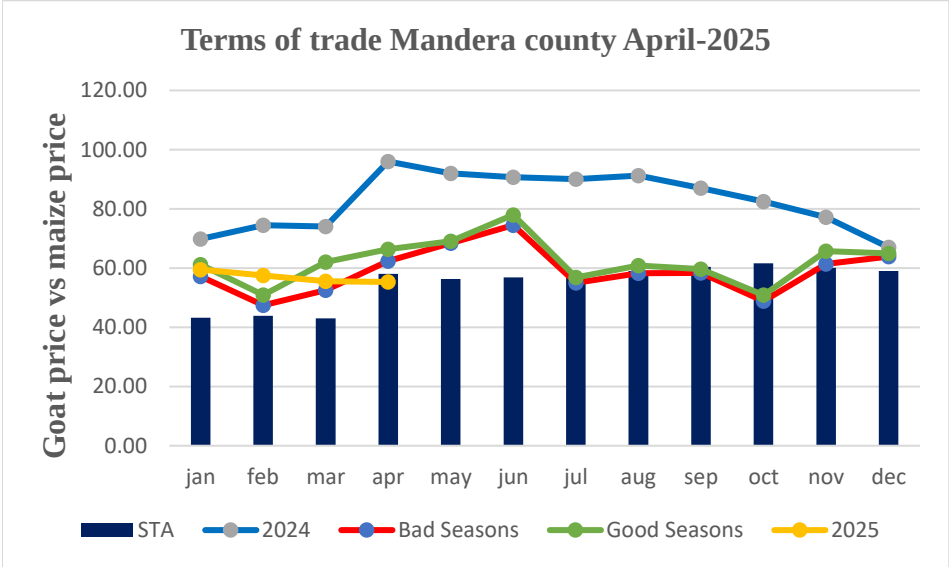


Figure 17: Terms of Trade

- terms of trade are currently unfavourable to pastoral communities however their bargaining power is still in balance.
- The current price is below 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 then the Agro pastoral zone.
- Following the availability of forage and water enhancing the livestock body conditions the terms of trade is expected to be favourable soon.

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. Although the price of cooking oil has dropped compared to the previous month, it still remains significantly higher than historical averages.

During the reporting period, a liter of cooking oil was sold at Ksh 340 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 remain above long-term historical averages, as illustrated in the figure below, highlighting the persistent inflationary pressures on essential goods.

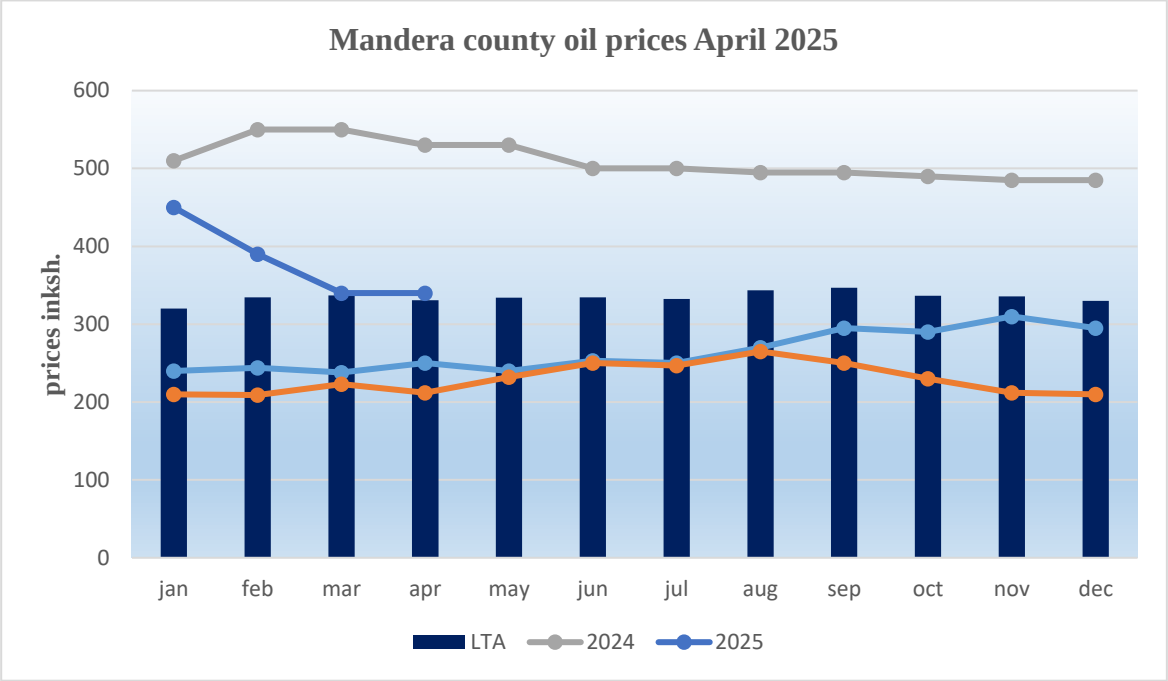


Figure 18: oil price

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average daily milk consumption per household shows an increase in all livelihood zones for the month of April 2025 and was recorded at 1.1 litres.
- The highest milk consumption was recorded in pastoral livelihood zones. The increase in milk consumption is attributed to the increase in milk production due to the average rainfall received.

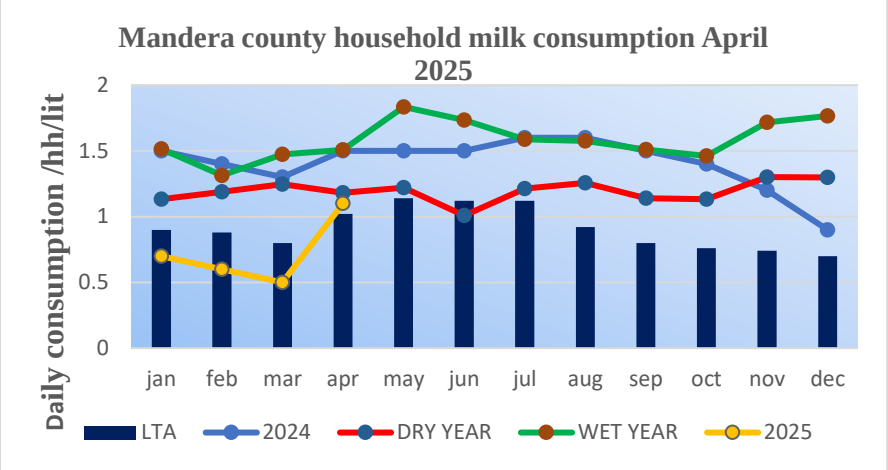


Figure 19: Milk Consumption

- Most of the households sell their milk to be able to purchase other food commodities. A litre of milk is currently trading at Ksh 60 to 80 shillings.
- The Milk consumption is slightly above the normal range as shown in the chart above. (fig. 19)

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

As of April 2025, Mandera County's food security situation shows signs of strain, particularly among pastoral communities, where the percentage of households with "acceptable" food consumption has sharply declined. This group now has the worst FCS profile, with nearly 70% of households in the "borderline" category and only 11% in the acceptable range. Agro-pastoral zones reflect marginally better outcomes, though the majority still fall within the poor to borderline ranges.

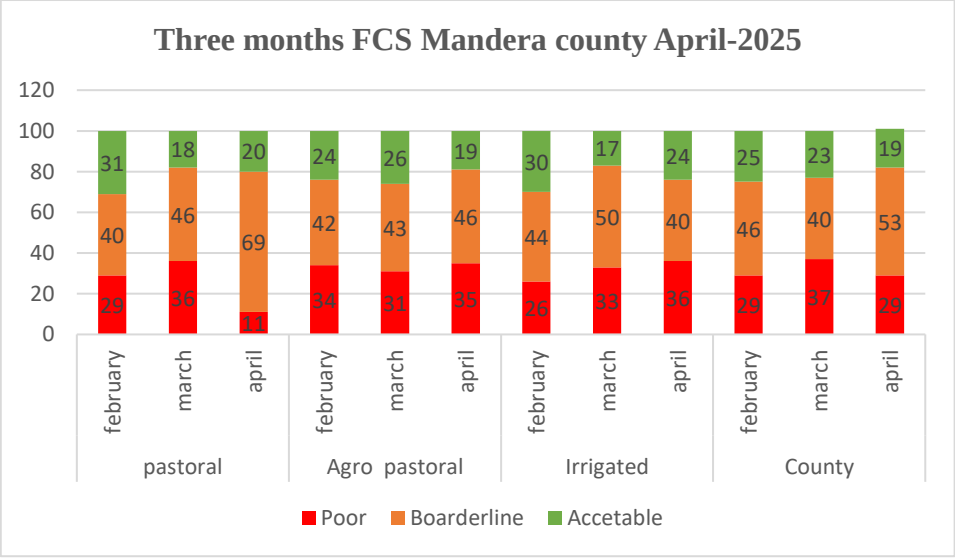


Figure 20: Food Consumption Score

- In contrast, irrigated areas demonstrate relatively more stability, suggesting that access to irrigation may have buffered households from food shortages. However, even here, the majority of households remain outside the acceptable category, highlighting the countywide nature of the challenge.
- In summary, Mandera County is facing a gradual decline in food consumption quality, with the pastoral zone being the most affected. The agro-pastoral area shows some resilience but still hosts a large vulnerable population. The irrigated zone, despite its potential, is also experiencing fluctuations that raise concerns.

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 30.42 lower than the previous months 31.2
- The Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest proportion of children who were at risk of being malnourished.
- MUAC rates are higher than the long-term averages as shown in figure above
- The high levels of malnutrition cases are attributed to Poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices caring and caring.

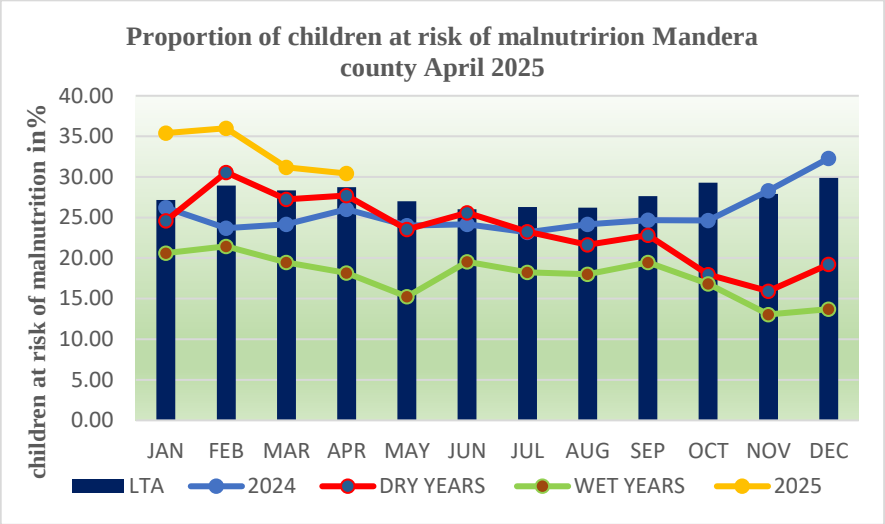


Figure 21: Children at Risk of Malnutrition

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a tool designed to assess household stress due to food scarcity or insufficient financial resources to purchase food. It evaluates households' responses to actions during times of inadequate food or financial means to acquire it, analysing the frequency of each coping strategy used. In the current reporting month, the average CSI was 12.17, lower than the previous month's 19.63

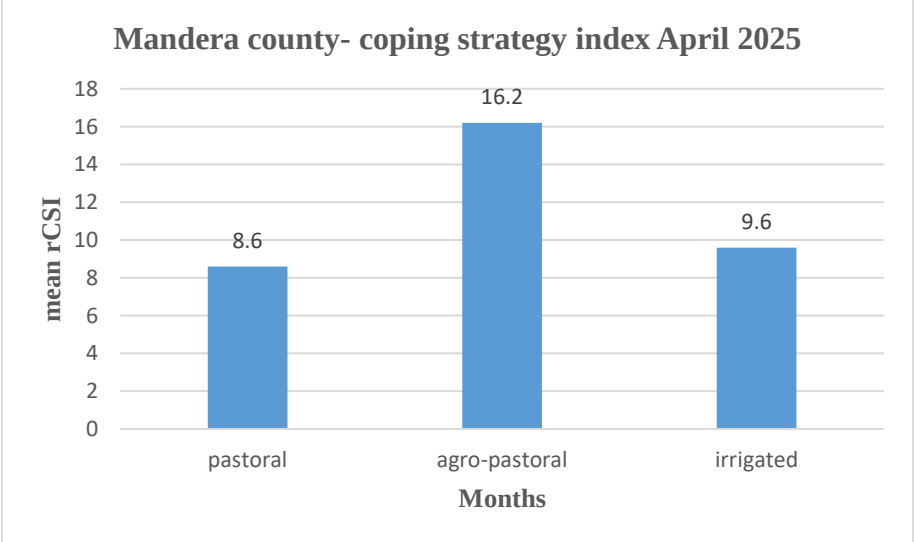


Figure 22: Coping strategy index

- Notably, the irrigated livelihood zone recorded the highest CSI at 28 and the lowest been pastoral livelihood zones.
- Compared to the same period last year, the CSI was 18.98, indicating that communities have employed better coping strategies for dealing with food shortages across various livelihood zones this year.
- The indices at the livelihood zone level are illustrated in the diagram above.

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 normal phase, it's usual that sales of livestock and livestock products will be on the rise.
- The MAM rainfall season had a positive impact on agricultural production, which will increase food availability and enhance nutrition.
- The availability of forage and water had an impact on livestock production, hence improves the sale of livestock and livestock products, reducing other forms of engagement which indicates a positive outlook for the county's food security.

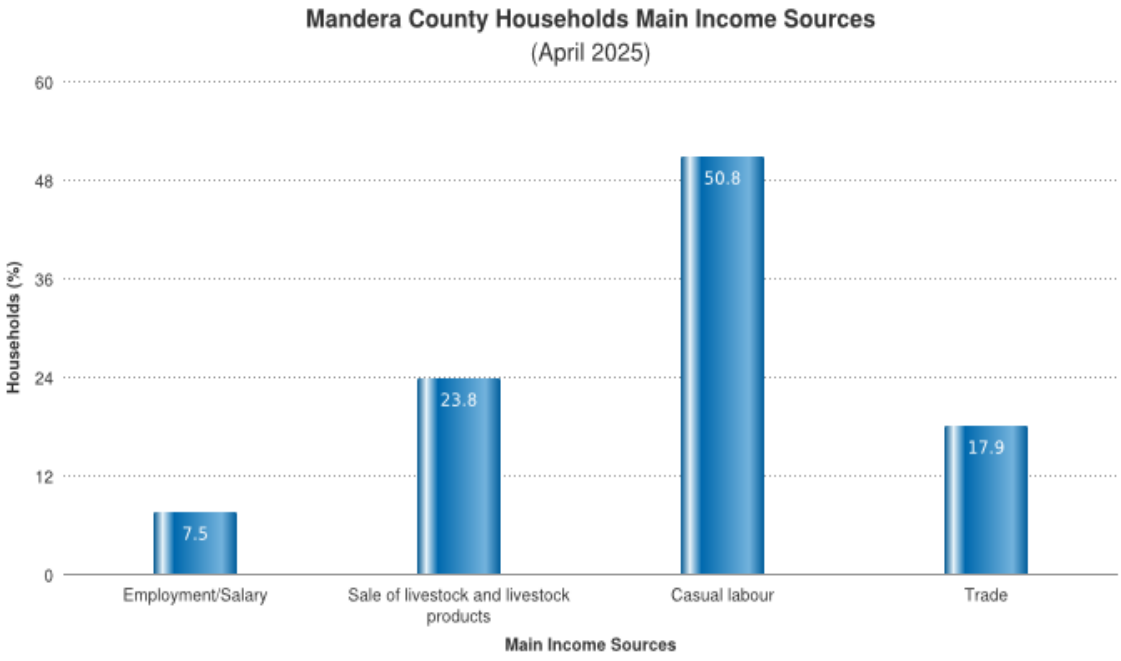


Figure 14: household income

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/=
- RACIDA is conducting cash transfer to 1825 households in six counties across the County.
- 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 April 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

- A tragic security incident occurred in Bur Abor village resulting in the death of five none - locals individuals who were working in a quarry according to eyewitness, accounts and initial investigation the attack was carried out by suspected al-Shabaab militants, the incident has caused heightened fear and concern within the village. Local security authorities were immediately informed and are actively investigating the matter, the identities of the victims have been confirmed steps are being taken to communicate to their respective families and hometown. The village administration in collaboration with law enforcement is taking necessary measures to enhance security and ensure the protection of all residents and visitors. Communities were urged to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activities to the relevant authorities going forward.

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 normal phase and the trend is stable.
- Water availability is stable for both livestock and domestic use, currently no water trucking across the county.
- Currently pasture and browse is in good condition
- Livestock body condition is good across all the species.
- Malnutrition rates have decreased during the month under review.
- Terms of trade (TOT) is currently unfavourable decreasing the purchasing power of the pastoralist communities.
- The food security situation is projected to be stable 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.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES.docx