National Drought Management Authority

GARISSA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR OCTOBER 2025

A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

OCTOBER 2025 ALERT EWS PHASE

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The cumulative Rainfall amounts recorded in the County was 19.9 mm which was below the long-term monthly average during this time of the year. The spatial distribution was uneven while the temporal distribution of the rainfall was poor with 2-3 days of rain reported during the month.
- 3 months Vegetation condition index (VCI) for the month under review was 22.5 which is indicative of above moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review. The condition reflects deterioration of rangeland conditions due to limited rainfall and increased pressure on available forage resources.
- The general pasture condition across the County remained poor in all the livelihood zones. The current pasture condition is below normal for this time of the year with limited availability and reduced regeneration. Continuous grazing pressure from large livestock populations has further strained the already depleted resources, accelerating deterioration.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production indicators:

- The livestock body condition across the county was generally rated as poor to fair, mainly due to the diminishing availability of pasture and browse across most grazing ranges.
- The average daily household milk production for the month under review was 2.4 litres, down from 2.6 litres recorded in the previous month. This decline was primarily attributed to reduced forage and water availability, which has limited livestock productivity.

Access indicators:

- The average goat price increased to Ksh 4550. This represents an 8 percent increase in price compared to the preceding month. The increase was mainly attributed to low volumes at the markets.
- The terms of trade (TOT) were at 43 kilograms of maize in exchange for a medium sized goat. The terms of trade registered a slight increase when compared to the previous month mostly attributed to increase in Goat price due to low market supply.

Utilization indicators:

- The county's current Food Consumption Score (FCS) is 29.4, highlighting worrying dietary trends among households. Around 10% of households fall into the poor consumption category, marked by low dietary diversity and infrequent meal signs of limited access to nutritious foods.
- The current rCSI is 7 percent higher than the long-term average for this period, suggesting continued pressure on household food access, but remains 5 percent below the upper normal limit, reflecting moderate coping levels across most livelihood zones
- The proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition currently stands at 14.7 percent, which is above the long-term average of 13.5 percent for the reference period.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Alert	Deteriorating
Pastoral	Alert	Deteriorating
Formal Employment/ Casual labour	Alert	Deteriorating
County	Alert	Deteriorating
Biophysical Indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range/Value**
Rainfall amount	19.9 mm	51.1 mm
VCI-3Month	22.5	35-50
Forage condition	Poor	Good
Production indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	2-3	4-5
Milk Production	2.6 litres	1.8 litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (due to drought)	No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	43	36kg
Milk Consumption	1.2 litres	1.3 litres
Return grazing distance to water sources in kilometres	18.6 km	15 km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	Kshs5	< Kshs 5
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	14.7 %	13.50%
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	12.35	11.1
Food Consumption Score	29.4	33.6

▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Migration ▪ Land preparation	▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Breeding period	▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Migration & Herd separation	▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding ▪ High birth rates

Dry Season			Long Rains			Dry Cool Season			Short Rains Season		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The cumulative Rainfall amounts recorded in the County was 19.9 Mm for 2-3 days. This amount was below the long-term monthly average during this time of the year.
- The Onset of the shorts rains is not yet defined with the spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall was highly uneven across the county. Areas such as Balambala, Saka, Maalimin, and Modogashe wards received significant rainfall early in the short rainy season; however, the rains had minimal impact on rangeland conditions.
- Overall, the county remains largely dry, with most water and forage resources significantly depleted due to prolonged dry conditions. Nevertheless, a few water pans and dams were partially recharged following the rainfall received.

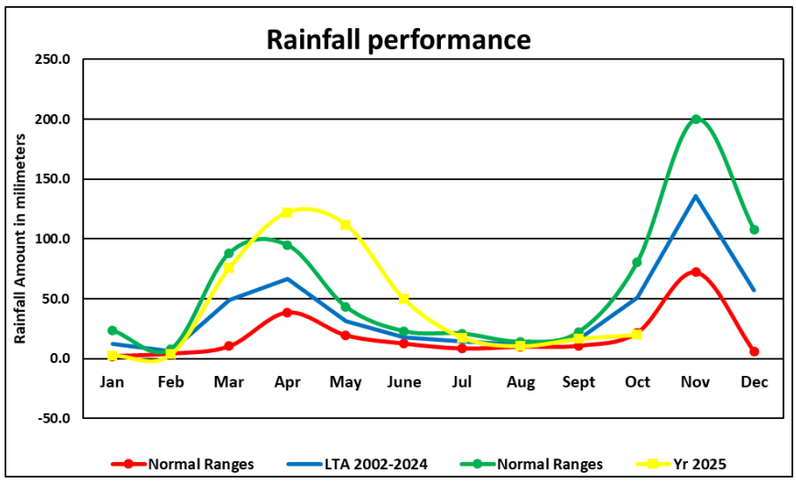


Figure 1: Rainfall performance

- Temperature trends across the county showed a slight increase compared to the previous month but remained within the normal seasonal range. Daytime maximum temperatures reached up to 38°C, while night-time minimum temperatures averaged around 24°C.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1. 1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The current three-month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) for the county stands at 22.5, indicating a moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review. The condition reflects deterioration of rangeland conditions due to limited rainfall and increased pressure on available forage resources.
- The wards that recorded extreme vegetation deficit are Saka, Sankuri and Jarajila ward in Balambala Sub county. Wards in severe vegetation deficit category are; Sabena, Modogashe, Maalimin, Baraki wards in Lagdera sub County, Dertu and Lebisigale wards in Dadaab Sub County and Jarajila, Nanighi and Bura Sub County signalling significant depletion of pasture and browse resources for livestock.
- In addition, wards such as Abakayle, Liboi, Damajaley, Fafi and Goreale are experiencing a moderate vegetation deficit, with the trend showing a continued decline. If this negative pattern persists, these areas are likely to deteriorate into severe vegetation stress in the coming weeks,
- Only five wards — Ijara, Sangailu, Hulugho, Dadaab and Danyere — recorded a normal vegetation condition index, reflecting relatively better forage availability compared to the rest of the county. However, these areas also require ongoing observation as conditions may change if dry weather persists.

.2.1.2 Pasture and Browse condition

- The general pasture condition across the County remained poor in all the livelihood zones. The current pasture condition is below normal for this time of the year and continues to deteriorate further due to Continuous grazing pressure from large livestock populations which has strained the already depleted resources.
- In addition to the low availability, the quality of pasture is also well below the seasonal average. Most of the available forage is dry, fibrous, and of low nutritional value, which is inadequate for meeting the dietary requirements of livestock.
- Field observations and community reports indicate that the remaining pasture can only sustain livestock for approximately one month before it is fully exhausted, unless significant rainfall is received to stimulate regeneration.

- The browse condition throughout the County is generally poor, mainly due to the combined impacts of prolonged dry weather and continuous grazing by livestock. Most rangeland areas have experienced a considerable decline in browse species, particularly in pastoral zones where livestock density is highest. Nonetheless, a few areas within the agro-pastoral zones still report moderate browse availability, attributed to relatively better vegetation cover and lower livestock pressure.
- Overall, browse availability remains below the seasonal average, resulting in limited nutritious feed for goats and camels, which rely more heavily on browse than cattle.
- Pasture and browse conditions are expected to show slight improvement in the coming months, provided that the ongoing rainfall continues.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The primary water sources for both human and livestock use during the month were boreholes, rivers, pans and dams, and shallow wells. Boreholes remained the most dependable source, accounting for approximately 47 percent of the total water supply, underscoring their critical role during the period. Most water pans and dams had dried up, while the few retaining water were of poor quality due to shared use by humans and livestock.
- In Lagdera, Ijara, and Balambala sub-counties, some households depended on water trucking services supported by stakeholders while others obtained water through purchases from private vendors.
- The main challenges affecting water access and utilization included the rapid depletion of open water sources, poor water quality, occasional borehole breakdowns, and the continued use of untreated water from open sources at the household level, which poses health risks.

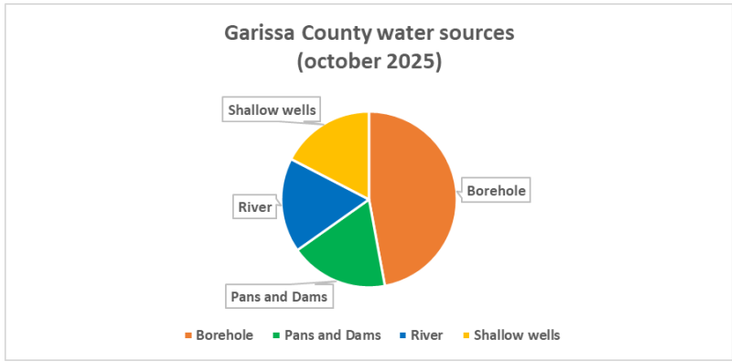


Figure 2: Water Sources

- Due to the anticipated below-average OND rainfall, areas that have not received any rain are likely to continue experiencing water stress in the coming month, resulting in a sustained heavy dependence on boreholes for water.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- During the month under review, the return household water distances to the main water sources is 9.6 Km as indicated in Figure 3 below, which is a significant decrease compared to the previous month's household water distance at 10 km across all the livelihood zones. The decreasing household water distance is attributed to the ongoing water trucking interventions and onset of OND rains.
- The current household water distance is above the long-term average household water distance of 7.2 Km by 28 percent and exceeds the seasonal upper limit for this time of the year. This suggests growing strain on water resources, reduced access to water, and increased household vulnerability especially in pastoral areas.
- Across the livelihood zones, households in pastoral areas are walking between 8 and 12 kilometres to access water, whereas those in agro-pastoral areas cover shorter distances of 8–9 kilometres. The extended trekking distances in pastoral zones are mainly due to the drying up of surface water sources and the increased reliance on a few operational boreholes.

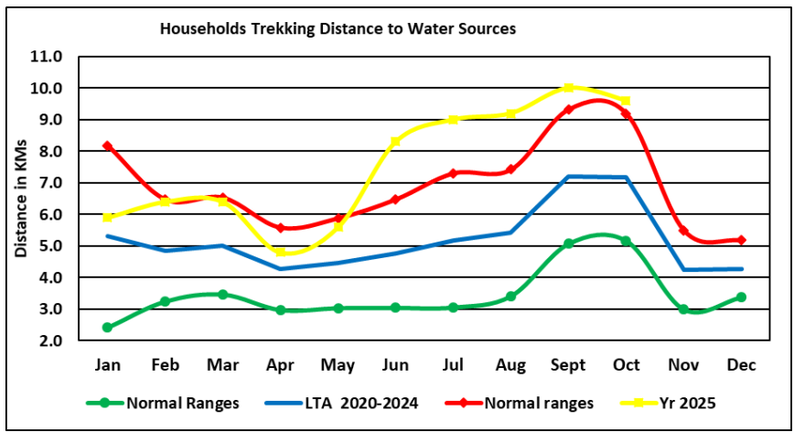


Figure 3: Household trekking distance to water sources

- Regarding consumption, households in agro-pastoral zones are accessing about 20–25 litres of water per person per day, compared to 15–20 litres per person per day in pastoral zones. These consumption levels indicate growing pressure on water resources and possible effects on health, sanitation, and household well-being.

- The average price of a 20-litre jerrican of water currently ranges from Ksh. 5 to Ksh. 10 in both livelihood zones, depending on distance from water sources and transport expenses. The prices are higher in areas depending on water trucking.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- Figure 4 below indicates the return livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points at 18.6 km, which is a 13 percent increase when compared to the previous month's distance of 17.3 km across the livelihood zones.
- When compared to a similar period, the current livestock trekking distance is above the average long-term grazing distance of 15.0 km by 24 percent. The Current return trekking distances in the pastoral livelihood zone range 14-20 km compared to 12-17km normally whereas in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone the distances are 8 -12 km against a normal of 8-10 km.

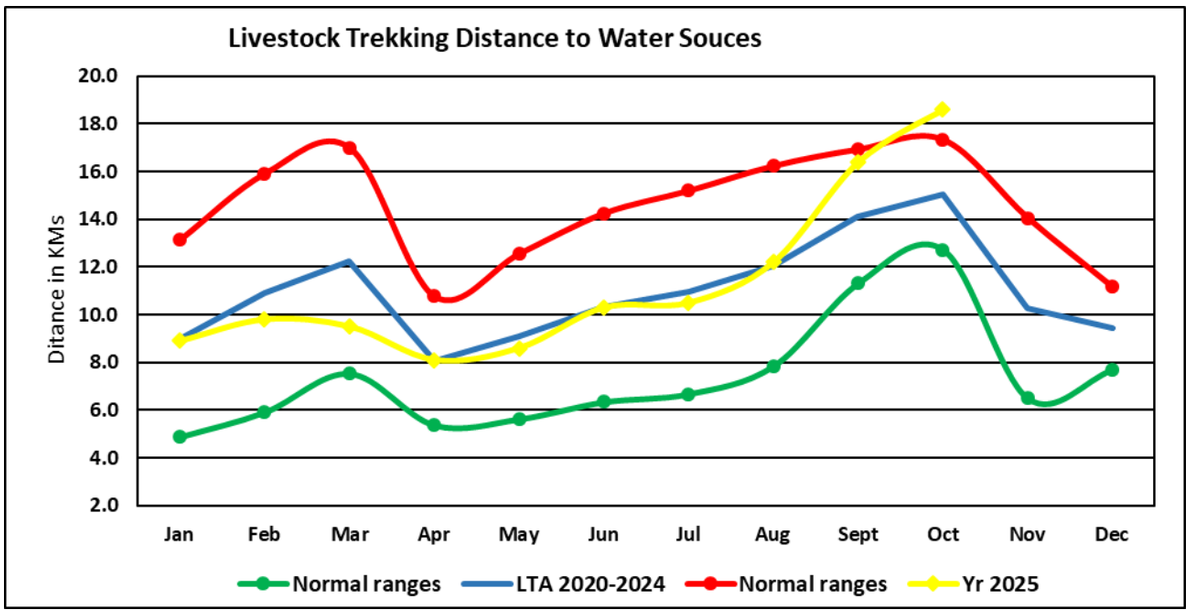


Figure 4: Livestock trekking distance to water sources

- The extended trekking distances in pastoral areas are largely due to the drying up of most water pans and shallow wells, which has compelled livestock to travel longer distances in search of functional boreholes and permanent water sources.
- Watering frequency has also declined as a result of limited water availability and overcrowding at existing water points. Currently, cattle and small livestock are watered about twice a week, while camels are watered once a week owing to their greater resilience to water scarcity. The reduced frequency is further driven by high water costs and prolonged waiting times at the few operational watering sites.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The overall livestock body condition across the county is assessed as poor to fair, primarily due to the declining availability of pasture and browse in most grazing areas. The reduced quality and quantity of forage, combined with longer distances to water sources, has exerted significant stress on the animals.
- Camels and goats are generally in fair condition, reflecting their adaptability and ability to browse on shrubs and hardy vegetation that persist during dry periods. In contrast, cattle and sheep are in poor condition, mainly because they depend more heavily on pasture, which is now depleted, and must travel long distances between grazing fields and water points, resulting in higher energy expenditure.
- Field observations confirmed widespread signs of deterioration in livestock health, with many animals showing visible 12th and 13th ribs and no visibility of the fore ribs, indicating the onset of nutritional

stress. This condition suggests that feed availability is inadequate to meet the animals' nutritional needs, particularly in the pastoral zones where grazing resources have been over utilized.

- If the current situation persists without adequate rainfall or targeted interventions such as feed supplementation and water access improvement livestock boy condition will likely continue deteriorate further.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- An upsurge in livestock diseases was reported across several livelihood zones during the month under review. Notably, there was an increase in cases of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) affecting goats, leading to significant morbidity and production losses.
- Widespread cases of diarrhoea were also reported among cattle and small stock mainly calves and kids, particularly in Dertu and Iftin Wards, with field observations suggesting suspected salmonellosis as the likely cause. The situation has been exacerbated by weakened animal immunity due to nutritional stress and increased congregation of livestock at limited watering points, which heightens disease transmission risks.
- Furthermore, incidences of cattle mortalities suspected to be caused by trypanosomosis were reported in Bothai areas, posing a serious threat to livestock productivity and household income.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average daily household milk production for the month under review was 2.4 litres, down from 2.6 litres recorded in the previous month. This decline was primarily attributed to reduced forage and water availability, which has limited livestock productivity.
- Compared to the long-term average, milk production was 33 percent higher and about 14 percent above the seasonal upper limit, reflecting a relatively better performance against historical trends.
- However, milk production is projected to remain low in the coming months due to the forecasted below-average OND (October–November–December) rainfall.
- Most of the milk produced originated from camels, which are more resilient to drought conditions. Other livestock species recorded lower yields due to their weakened body condition.

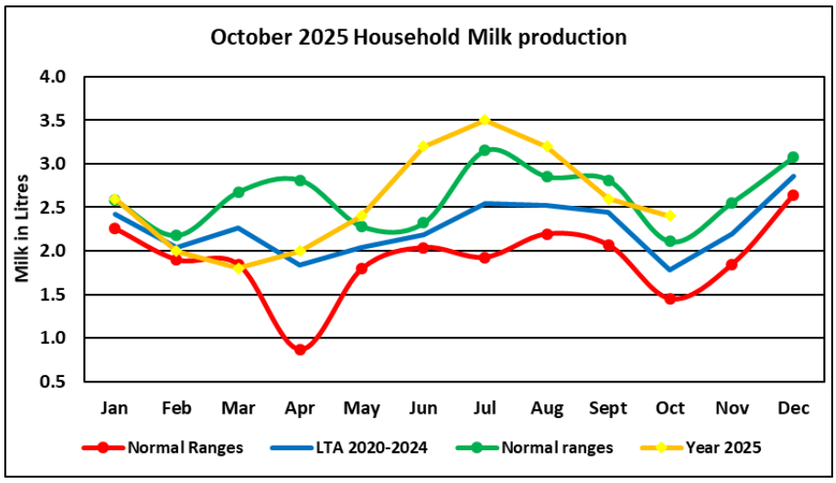


Figure 5: Milk Production

- Milk prices have remained elevated in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones, ranging between Ksh. 80–90 per litre. The sustained high prices have kept milk relatively inaccessible for many households, especially those with reduced herd productivity. If dry conditions persist and forage depletion continues, further declines in milk output are likely in the coming weeks.

3.1 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

There were no rain-fed crops in the field during the month under review, and no harvests were realized following the previous cropping season. The main activity going on farms in agro pastoral zones was late land preparation by farmers who had delayed. The current main challenge to crop farming is lack of certified seeds for drought tolerant crops, flooding and inadequate capacity to prepare farms even though willing to so.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle market price for the month was Ksh. 24,000, representing an increase from Ksh. 21,560 recorded in the previous month, as illustrated in Figure 6.

- Despite this rise, the current price remains 48 percent above the short-term average (STA) and continues to exceed the typical upper limit for this time of year.
- The price increase is largely attributed to reduced market supply, driven by hoarding and low livestock volumes across major markets.
- However, if the dry conditions persist and forage regeneration remains limited due to the forecasted below-average OND rainfall, cattle prices are expected to decline in the coming months, potentially constraining pastoral household incomes, particularly among those who rely on livestock sales to purchase food and other essential needs.
- Notably, the Garissa livestock markets recorded the highest cattle prices during the reporting month.

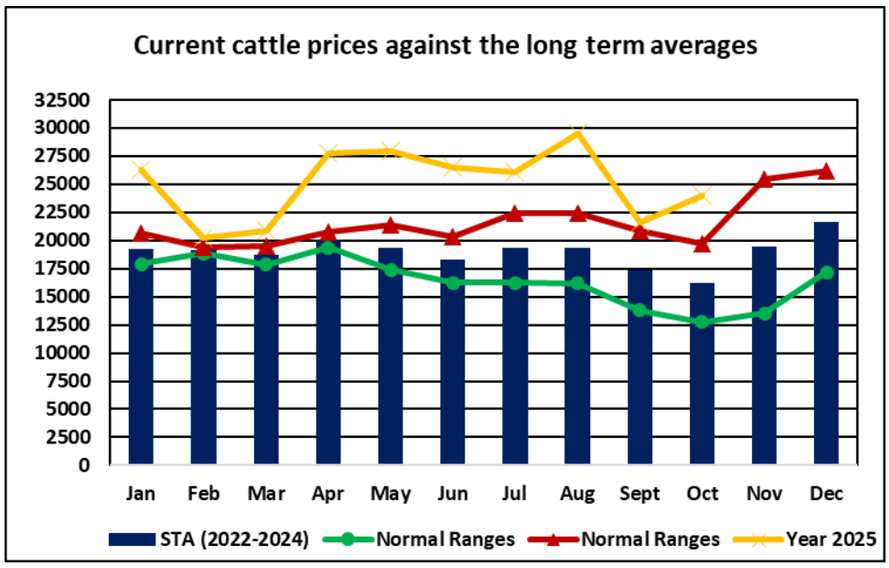


Figure 6: Cattle Prices

4.1.2 Goats Prices

- For the month under review, the average goat price increased to Ksh 4550. This represents an 8 percent increase in price compared to the preceding month. The increase was mainly attributed to low volumes at the markets.
- The October goat price of Kshs.4550 is above normal when compared to the short-term average price of Kshs. 3,881 and slightly surpasses the upper control limit price.
- In terms of markets, Modogashe, Ifo and Bura livestock markets posted highest prices of above Kshs 5,000, while Ijara and Hagardera markets recorded the lowest prices in October.
- The situation could be worsened by the anticipated late onset below-average October–November–December (OND) rainfall, expected to begin by mid-October, which may delay pasture regeneration and prolong market stress.

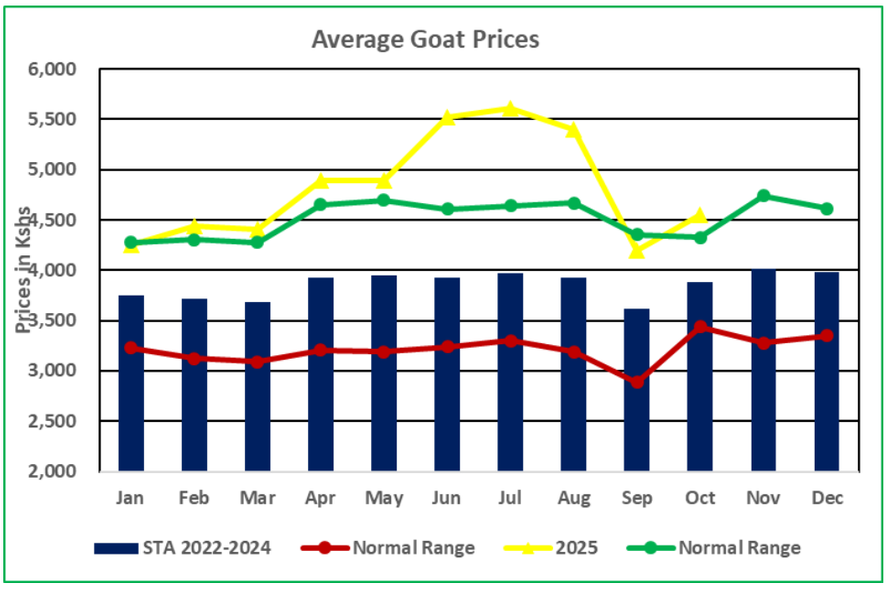


Figure 7: Goat Prices

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize Prices

- During the reporting period, the average market price of maize across the county stood at Ksh. 105 per kilogram, representing a 3 percent increase above the short-term average (STA) for the month. Prices remained stable compared to the previous month.
- The above-average maize prices are mainly attributed to low crop yields, reduced market supplies, and increased demand for maize grain, particularly as livestock feed for

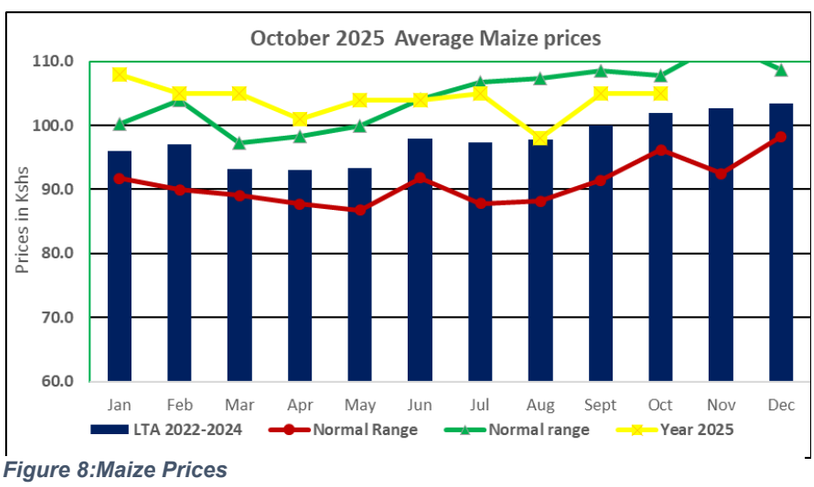


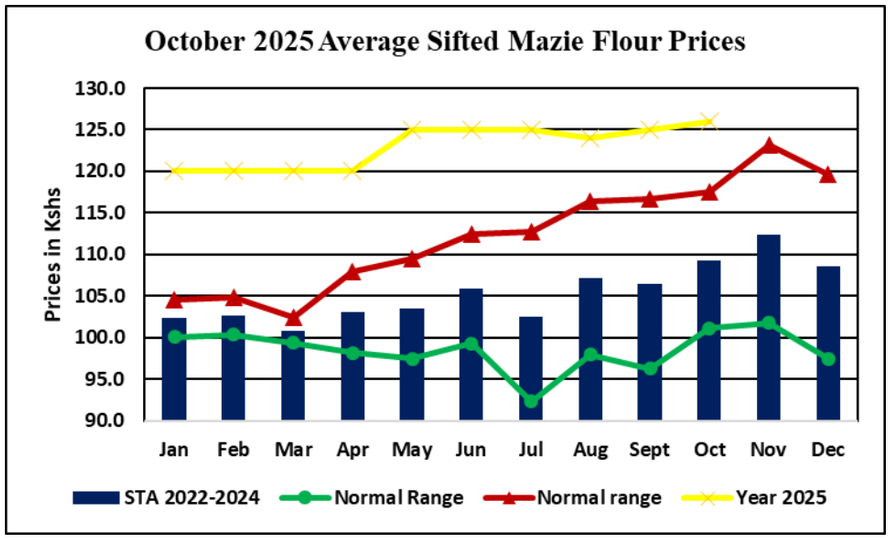
Figure 8:Maize Prices

weak and lactating animals, alongside other macroeconomic pressures.

- A growing number of households and herders are purchasing maize to supplement scarce forage resources, further driving up local demand.
- Price variations were observed across sub-counties. The Modogashe market recorded the highest maize prices at Ksh. 107 per kilogram, indicating significant market pressure and limited supply. Conversely, Township and Bura markets posted the lowest prices, ranging between Ksh. 90 and Ksh. 100 per kilogram. These differences reflect variations in market access, transportation costs, and supply chain efficiency.
- Overall, the persistently high maize prices are being driven by low local production in previous seasons and delays in supply inflows from major producing areas. This trend continues to limit household purchasing power, especially among poor and vulnerable households who rely heavily on markets for their staple food needs.

4.2.2 Sifted Maize Flour

- The current price of sifted maize is above the short-term average price of Kshs.109 by 15 percent and has surpassed the out-of-control price limit of Kshs.118/kg.
- The above-average maize flour prices reflect a combination of market and structural factors, including increased transportation costs driven by the county's poor road infrastructure. Additionally, the rise in the price of the parent commodity (maize grain) has directly contributed to higher flour prices.
- The sustained high prices are also linked to the product's high consumption demand among pastoral households, as maize flour remains a preferred staple due to its ease and speed of preparation.



- There are also notable price variations across livelihood zones. The highest prices range from Kshs. 125-135 were recorded in the Modogashe and Hagardera commodity market, mainly influenced by its remote location and limited market supply. Conversely, the lowest price, at Ksh. 120 per kilogram, was recorded in township market,where better road access and relatively closer proximity to supply sources contribute to lower pricing.

4.2.3 Terms of Trade (Goat prices vs Maize prices)

- In October, the terms of trade (TOT) were at 43 kilograms of maize in exchange for a medium sized goat. The terms of trade registered a slight increase when compared to the previous month mostly attributed to increase in Goat price due to low market supply.
- The current ToT falls above the short-term average by 19% and above out of control limits. The relatively above average TOT is attributed to favourable livestock prices.
- When analysed by livelihood zones, the pastoral zones recorded lower Terms of Trade compared to the agro-pastoral areas, reflecting the harsher grazing conditions, longer trekking distances to water sources, and greater livestock market supply pressure in pastoral areas.

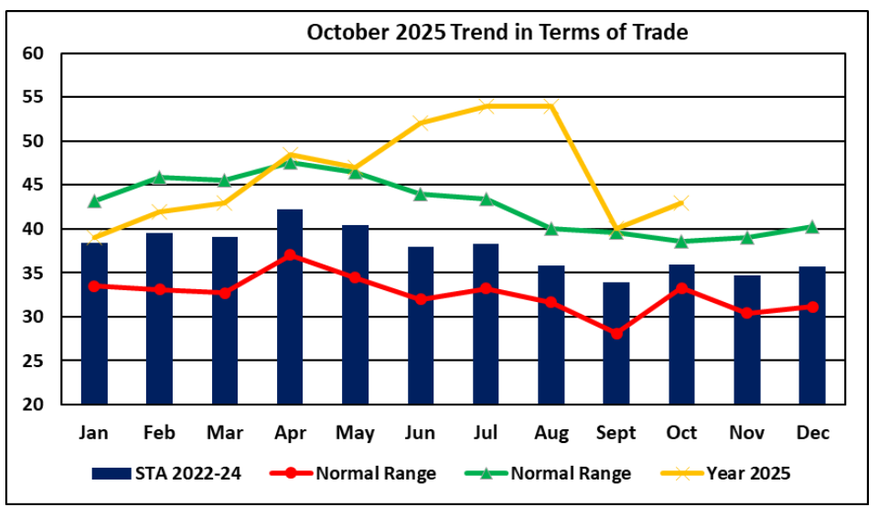


Figure 9: Terms of Trade

- Overall, while the ToT remains slightly above seasonal averages, the worsening livestock body condition and persistent food price increases are expected to erode household purchasing power in the coming weeks

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- The average household milk consumption across all livelihood zones during the month under review was estimated at 1.2 litres per household per day, representing a decline compared to the previous month's levels.
- The current milk consumption is below the long-term average for this period by 8 percent. However, it is 29 percent lower than consumption levels recorded during wetter periods, when livestock productivity and milk availability were higher.
- The decline in milk consumption is attributed to reduced milk production as a result of diminishing pasture and water resources, which has affected livestock body condition and milk yield.

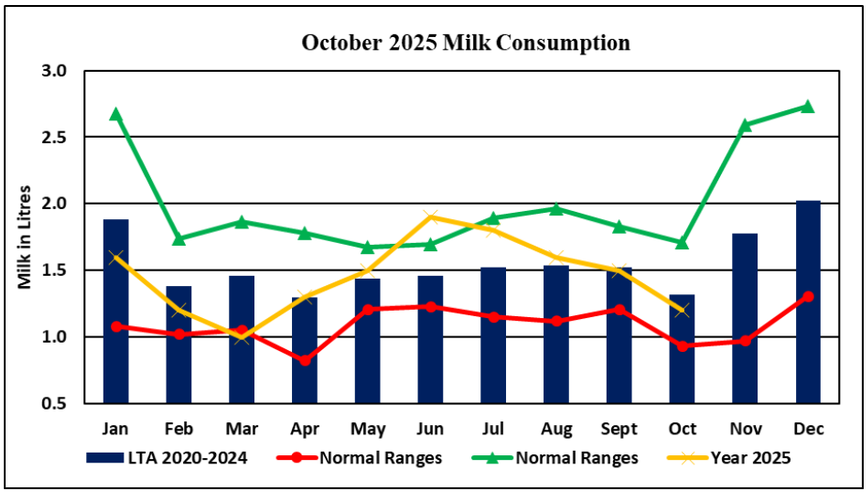


Figure 10: Milk Consumption

- As the dry spell intensifies, milk consumption is projected to further decrease in the coming month due to likely increase in trekking distances for livestock in search of water and forage, leading to increased stress on animals and a corresponding drop in milk output at the household level.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The county's current Food Consumption Score (FCS) is 29.4, highlighting worrying dietary trends among households. Around 10% of households fall into the poor consumption category, marked by low dietary diversity and infrequent meal signs of limited access to nutritious foods.
- A majority, about 75%, are in the borderline consumption group. These households generally meet basic food needs but rely on monotonous diets that lack key nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals.
- Only 15% of households have an acceptable food consumption score, indicating that few families are able to consistently obtain and afford a balanced, nutritious diet across the different livelihood zones.

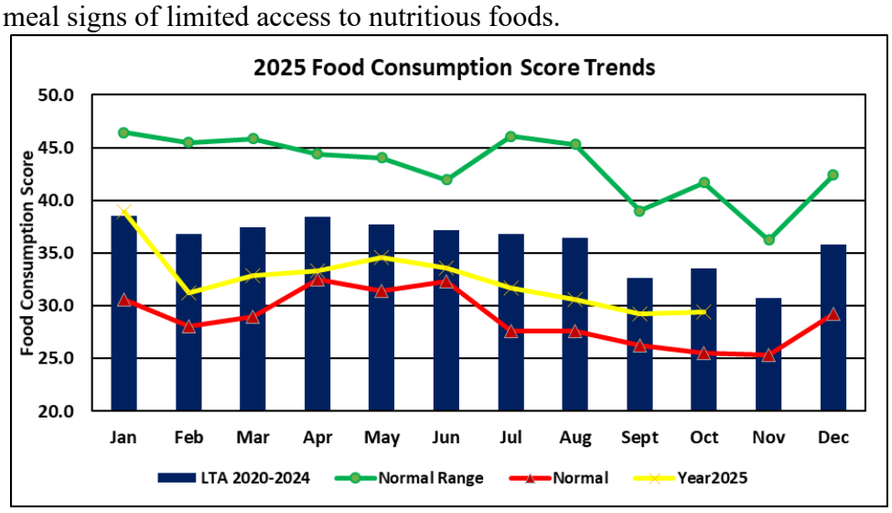


Figure 11: Food Consumption Score

- A disaggregated analysis by livelihood zone indicates that pastoral areas recorded 7.4% of households with a poor Food Consumption Score, suggesting slightly better dietary diversity compared to some other zones. In the agropastoral areas, 4% of households fell into the poor food consumption category, while the formal employment zone reported a significantly higher 19%, likely due to reduced casual labour opportunities in urban centres.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Figure 12 shows that 14.7 percent of children under five years of age are at risk of malnutrition, which is above the long-term average of 13.5 percent for the reference period.
- In addition, the recorded MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) value corresponds to the same percentage as the upper control limit, indicating that the current rate is at the threshold of concern.
- The heightened risk of malnutrition is primarily linked to a decrease in milk consumption among children under five, limiting their intake of vital proteins and essential micronutrients. Moreover, the rising incidence of common childhood illnesses, such as diarrhoea and respiratory infections along with reduced nutrition interventions and outreach efforts by stakeholders, has further exacerbated the deteriorating nutritional status.

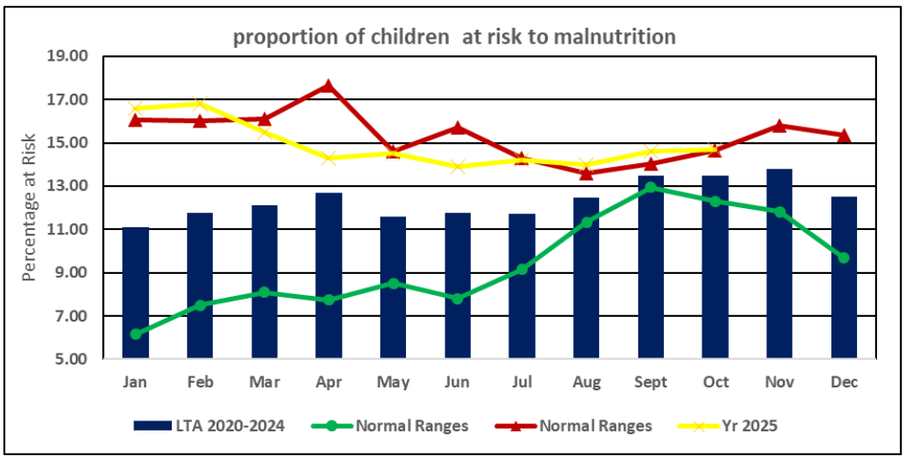


Figure 12: Proportion of Children < 5 Years at Risk of Malnutrition in Garissa County

Health

- The most prevalent illnesses currently affecting both children under five and the general population across the county remain upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhoea, and malaria. They are linked to factors such as poor sanitation and hygiene practices, unsafe water sources, inadequate disease prevention measures and malnutrition which collectively weaken immunity and heighten susceptibility to infections.

5.4 REDUCED COPING STRATEGIES INDEX - rCSI

- The average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) for the county reduced by 3 percent to an average of 12.35 during the month under review.
- The current rCSI is 11 percent higher than the long-term average for this period, suggesting continued pressure on household food access, but remains 4 percent below the upper normal limit, reflecting moderate coping levels across most livelihood zones.
- In October, households adopted various coping strategies to manage food shortages. Approximately 14 percent of households employed minimal coping strategies and were largely food secure, while 63 percent relied on moderate strategies such as reducing the number of meals or borrowing food. The remaining 23 percent resorted to severe strategies, including restricting adult consumption or selling household assets.

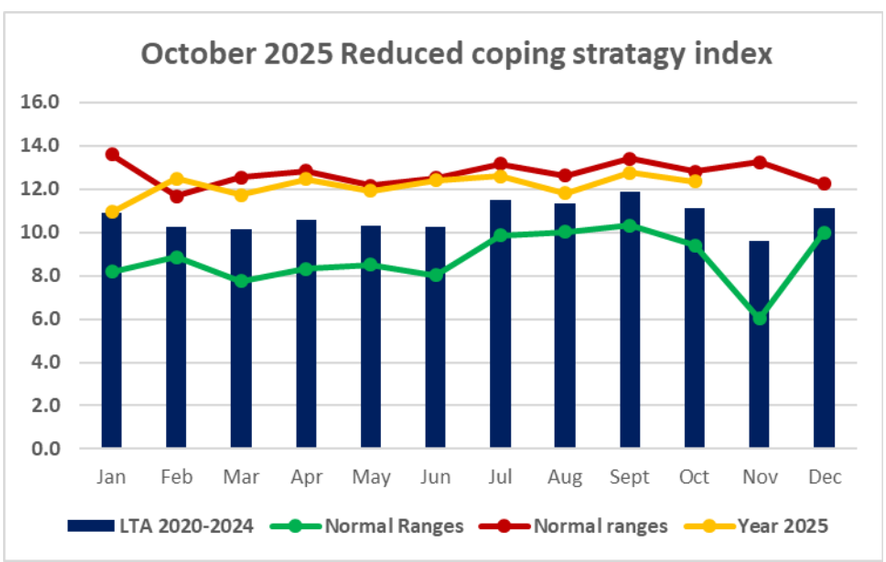


Figure 13: Reduced coping strategy index

6. CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.0 FOOD INTERVENTION

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTION

Table 1 Non-food and food interventions

Activity	Area covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers
Livestock disease surveillance	County wide	All livestock species	Livestock department/ PGI
Rig dam integrated water infrastructure rehabilitation and pipeline extension project	Rig dam village	1330 HHs	NDMA
Hunger safety net cash transfer to vulnerable households	All sub counties	9215HH	NDMA
Water trucking	Lagdera and Balambala subcounties	48 centres	NDMA, save the children , County government
Desilting of water pans	Faryar, Jilango, Sanbir	3000 households	NDMA
Taleh farm irrigation infrastructure project	Gurufa	100 households	NDMA
Distribution of hay bails	Township sub county	1200livestock	County government, livestock department
Solarisation of darusalam borehole	Darusalam	2000households	Care Kenya

7. 0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

No resource-based conflict incidents were reported during the month under review, indicating a period of relative peace and stability across the county in terms of access to and use of natural resources such as water and grazing land. The stability is largely attributed to the effectiveness of local conflict resolution mechanisms, which have been further strengthened by the National Drought Management coordination structures and enhanced cooperation among resource users. Additionally, the increasing awareness and adherence to established communal resource management practices have played a crucial role in preventing disputes and mitigating tensions that typically arise during periods of resource scarcity.

7.2 Migration

Livestock out-migration, particularly involving cattle, was reported from various parts of the county to neighbouring Isiolo, Tana River, and Lamu counties. The movement was primarily driven by the deterioration of forage and water resources within the county as dry conditions persist. The migration reflects increasing pressure on local rangelands and water sources, prompting pastoralists to seek better grazing areas and water access in adjacent regions. While this mobility serves as an adaptive coping strategy, it also raises concerns about resource-based conflicts, and disease transmission emergences in areas of high concentration

7.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Water availability and access are expected to continue deteriorating following the forecasted depressed rainy season. This decline will likely lead to longer trekking distances for both households and livestock in search of water sources. The increased distances are anticipated to have adverse effects on livestock body condition and productivity, as animals expend more energy and have reduced time for grazing. Consequently, this situation may also impact household water consumption patterns, milk availability.
- Looking ahead, goat prices are projected to decrease further in the coming months as forage depletion intensifies and trekking distances to water points increase, adversely affecting animal body condition

- The Terms of Trade (ToT) remain slightly above the seasonal averages, indicating that pastoral households continue to maintain a relatively favourable exchange rate between livestock and cereals.
- Cereal prices are expected to remain high in the coming month, driven by limited local supply, high transportation costs, and increased demand as household food stocks continue to dwindle. The situation may be further aggravated by reduced market inflows from surplus-producing regions and rising input and fuel prices.
- Consumption-based coping strategies are likely to intensify in the coming month as food access becomes more constrained. Households may increasingly resort to crisis-level coping mechanisms, such as reducing the number and size of meals, skipping meals, consuming less preferred or cheaper food items, and prioritizing food for children over adults.
- The proportion of children under five years at risk of malnutrition is expected to remain elevated in the coming months due to reduced household food access, declining milk availability, and poor dietary diversity in vulnerable households.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 2. Recommended interventions

Sector	Sub County	Recommended Intervention
Livestock	All sub counties	Intensify active disease surveillance and reporting, particularly for FMD, LSD, PPR, CCPP, and sheep/goat pox.
	Balambala, Fafi and Lagdera	Provide Livestock feed supplements
	All sub counties	Train communities on improved animal husbandry, disease recognition, and reporting practices. Strengthen community-based animal health workers (CAHW) networks to extend coverage in underserved areas.
	All sub counties	Support livelihood diversification programs (e.g., poultry, small-scale trade, fodder production) to reduce dependence on livestock sales alone.
Education	Township and Fafi	Provide bursaries to needy and vulnerable students
	Lagdera, Balambala and Ijara	Provide water storage tanks to schools for water harvesting through roof catchment.
Water	Dadaab and Fafi sub counties	Repair and maintenance of boreholes
	Lagdera, Fafi, Balambala and Ijara	Provide fast moving spare parts for strategic boreholes and activate the borehole rapid response teams
	Lagdera and Balambala	Support water trucking for areas with acute water shortages
	All sub counties	Desilting of water pans and opening of inlets for the water pans
Agriculture	All sub counties	Provide drought tolerant and early maturing seed to farmers
	All sub counties	Capacity building on integrated pest management for farmers
	Ijara and township	Encourage community gardens and small-scale poultry keeping to enhance local availability of vegetables and animal-source foods
Health	All sub counties	Scale up screening and referral of malnourished children through community health volunteers (CHVs) and clinics to detect cases early
	All sub counties	Support blanket supplementary feeding programs in high-risk zones to prevent further deterioration in child nutrition

	All sub counties	Promote infant and young child feeding (IYCF) education, emphasizing breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.
	Lagdera, Ijara	Promote construction and use of improved household safe water storage and community sanitation facilities.
Coordination	All sub counties	Scale up coordinate meetings both at county and sub counties
	All sub counties	Conflict surveillance and awareness creation

10. Annexes