A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority

TANA RIVER COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2024

JUNE EW PHASE

Early Warning Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral	Alert	Stable
Marginal Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
County	Normal	Stable

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The rainfall for the three-month period ending in June has been 16% of the average.
- The vegetation greenness for the county was normal with exemption of some pockets.
- Forage condition ranged from fair to good attributed to the the floods received during season.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition for all species was fair to good.
- Milk production at household level was relatively normal at 3.0 litres.

Access Indicators

- Households were able to purchase about 73 kilogram of maize from the sale of a medium-sized goat
- Household milk consumption was within normal at 1.8 litres.
- Return trekking distances to water sources for both domestic and livestock use was within normal.

Utilization Indicators

- The percentage of children at risk of malnutrition was within normal at 13.1 percent.
- High proportion of the households were at poor-borderline food consumption score (FCS)

Biophysical Indicators		Value	Normal ranges
Rainfall (% of normal)		18.67	75 - 120
VCI-3 month		>35	35 - 50
Forage Condition		Fair to Good	Good
Production indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Crop Condition		Flowering harvest	Maturity
Livestock Body Condition		Fair to Good	Fair to Good
Milk Production (in litres)		3.0	1.8 - 4.7
Livestock Migration Pattern		In-Migration	Normal
Livestock Deaths (Drought)		No Deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Terms of Trade (ToT)		73	58 - 95 kgs
Milk Consumption (in litres)		1.8	1.4 - 1.8
Return Water Distance (Km)	Household	2.8	1.2 - 4.1
	Livestock	11	8.4 - 13.4
Utilization indicators		**Value**	**Normal ranges**
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at Risk)		13.1	13.3 - 27.8
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)		12.8	12.9 - 19.2
Food Consumption Score (%)	Acceptable	24	≥ 35.5
	Borderline	86	21.5 - 35
	Poor	34	0 - 21

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. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The onset of the 2024 March-April-May long rains was timely from the 4th week of March to the 1st week of April across all three livelihood zones, while the cessation occurred in the third week of May 2024.
- During the month, temperatures remained warmer than average across the county.
- Based on the data from AFRICA chirps data, the county experienced 22.01 mm of rainfall in the first dekad, 15.57mm in the second dekad and 18.03mm in the third dekad. These amounts differed from the long-term averages of 5.58mm, 4.6mm and 5.0mm for the respective dekads, as illustrated in Figure 1
- alongside.

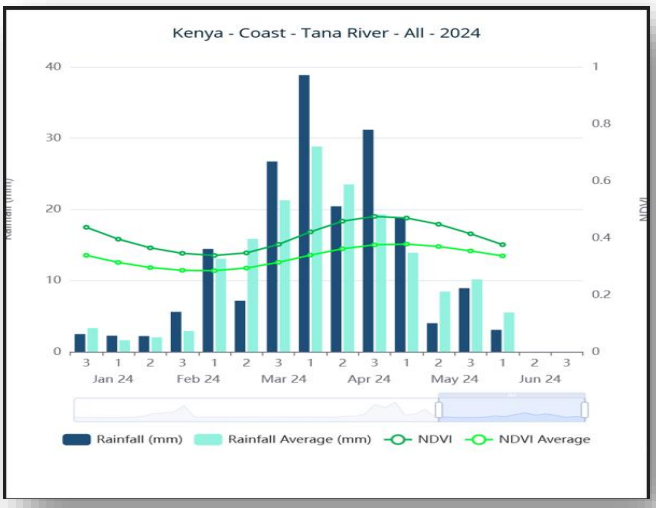

Figure 1:Rainfall performance_june_2024

1. 2.RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION

- Both spartial and temporal distribution was poor across all the three livelihood zones.
- Wards in Tana North (Bangale, Madogo, Sala, Hirimani and Nanighi), Tana Delta (Garsen North and South, Kipini East and West, Kipini East and West)and parts of Tana river (Mikinduni and Kinakomba) Sub-counties recorded reduced amounts of rains betwen 4-22 mm.
- Light showers were recorded in madogo,Bangale,Sala,Chewani,Garsen west,Garsen North and Garsen South ward.
- From the Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), the county recorde an average of 18.67 mm of rainfall on average.

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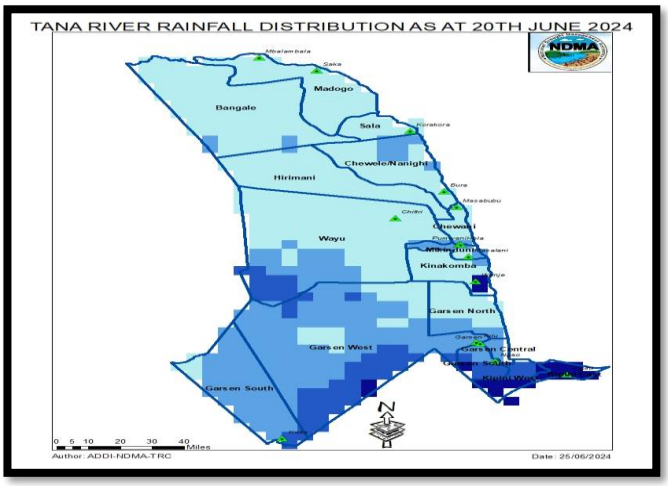

Figure 2: Rainfall Distribution as at 20th June 2024

1.2. TEMPERATURES

1.2.1. LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE (LST)

- During the month of June 2024, the County experienced average land surface temperatures (LST) of 32.4°C for the first dekad and 28.83°C for the second dekad and 33.9°C for third dekard as compared to the long-term averages of 41.73°C,40.63°C and 40.89°C for the respective dekads.
- The region encountered a mix of cold and dry weather conditions, with high temperatures prevailing during the daytime across various wards.
- Following the conclusion of the 2024 long rainy season, a further decrease in temperatures is anticipated in the month of July.

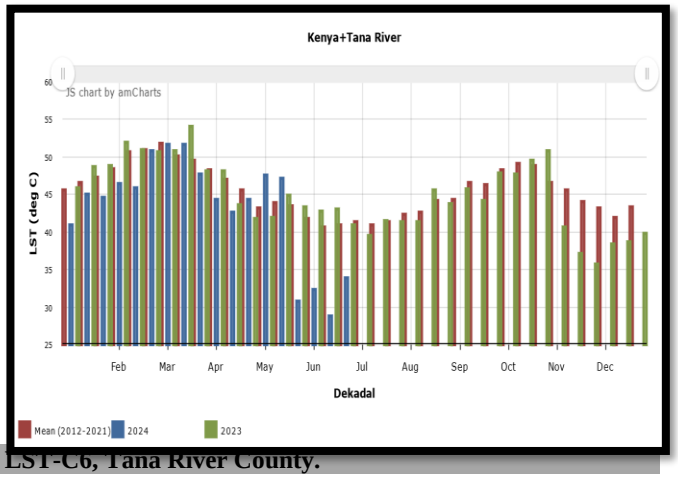

Figure 3: LST-C6, Tana River County.

1.3 Other Events: MAM Long Rains Floods

- According to the 2024, KIRA Assessment, displaced households were categorized as follows; 3,161 households in planned camps, 8,680 in spontaneous camps, 2,444 with host families and 4,130 in collective centers
- The riverine floods had impacted 27% of households, totaling to 18,415 at the time of survey.
- Impact of floods on critical facilities included: 21 schools in Tana Delta sub-county, 11 in Tana North and 9 in Galole sub-counties resulting to challenges in Schools re-opening; 34 ECDEs centers and 13 health facilities (3 in Tana North, 8 in Tana Delta, and 2 in Galole) had also been impacted resulting to disruptions in education and healthcare services
- Major roads damage included; Gamba - Lamu, Madogo - Garissa, Hola-Kone, Boji-Majengo, Gamba - Kulesa- Mnazini hence resulting in transportation challenges and scarcity of essential commodities.
- Flood crisis had devastated farmers in both mixed and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, with an estimated 12,140 acres of crops destroyed.
- Inaccessibility of health facilities resulted to expansion of integrated medical outreaches to reach vulnerable population; In addition, Cholera outbreak with 155 reported suspected cases and 3 fatalities in Tana Delta sub-county were reported hence prompting intensified risk communication and community engagement efforts.

2.1. IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1.1 VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX (VCI)

- The County 3-month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3M) for the month of June 2024 was >35 across Mixed farming and marginal mixed livelihood zones, indicating above-normal vegetation condition but <20 in Pastoral livelihood zones.
- The depleting conditions of vegetation within Pastoral livelihood zones is largely attributed to the lack of rains during the month.
- However, some pockets in Mixed and Marginal mixed farming received light showers during the month which sustained vegetation greeness.
- Also notable was extreme vegetation deficit in Garsen South Ward,Garsen North,Bangale ward,Hirimani,Chewele and Sala ward and some pockets in Wayu ward.

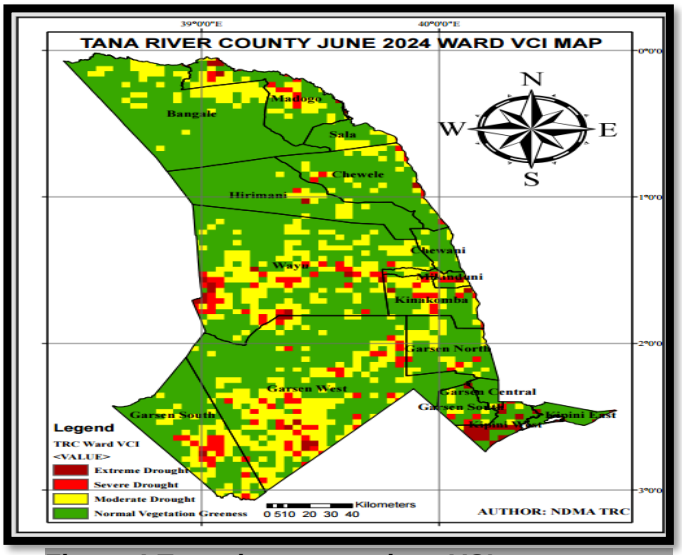

Figure 4:Tana river county june VCI

- The Normal differential vegetation Index (NDVI) for the month of June 2024 remains above average but on declining trend which is largely attributed to the 2024 MAM floods received during the season.
- During the month of June 2024, an NDVI of 0.42 and 0.4 was recorded in dekad one and two, respectively, against a medium-term average (12 years, 2002 - 2013) of 0.41 and 0.39 in dekad one and two.
- The improvement in vegetation conditions is attributed to the 2024 March-April-May floods received during the season.

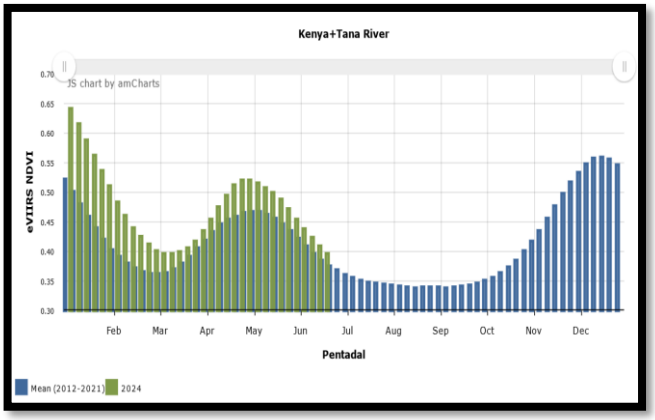

Figure 5: NDVI for Tana River County

2.1.2.Pasture and Browse

- The pasture situation in the County ranged from Fair to poor as a result of the reduced rainfall in June while for browse it was good to fair.
- In the riverine grazing fields the quantity and quality of pasture had been compromised by flood waters.
- With the cessation of the rains, it is anticipated that the current situation for pasture will decline more across the wards.
- Hotspots areas where the pastures failed to regenerate adequately included areas of Wayu, Waldena, and Garsen West and Garsen North Ward.
- State of browse is expected to remain good across all the livelihood zones for the next one month.

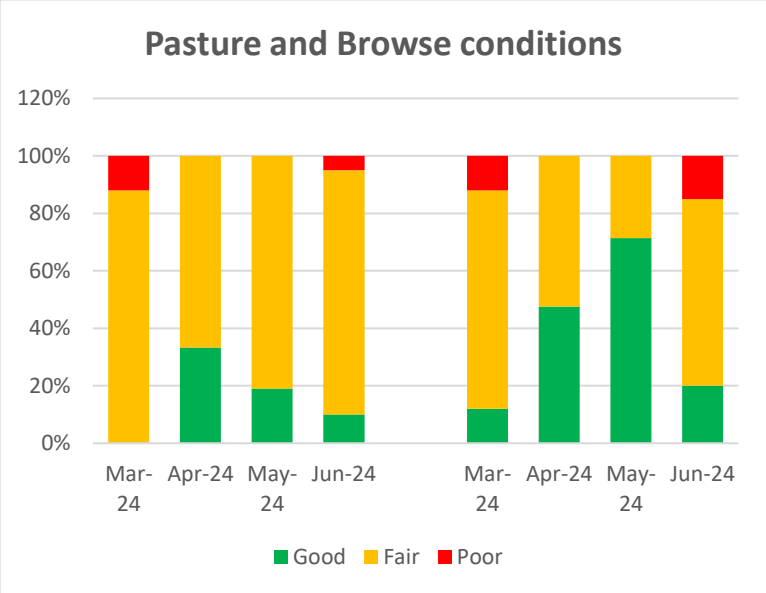

Figure 6:Pasture and browse conditions

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- Across all livelihoods, the main water sources for both livestock and human consumption were pans and dams, boreholes, rivers and shallow wells.
- In urban centers like Hola town, piped water schemes were the primary source, while some households relied on natural ponds and floodwater in some areas.
- The majority of open water sources such as water pans, hand-dug shallow wells and River Tana, were on average at 65% capacity, exceeding normal levels. This abundant water is attributed to the above-normal 2024 MAM long rains season.
- The available water in these open sources is expected to last for the next two to three months.

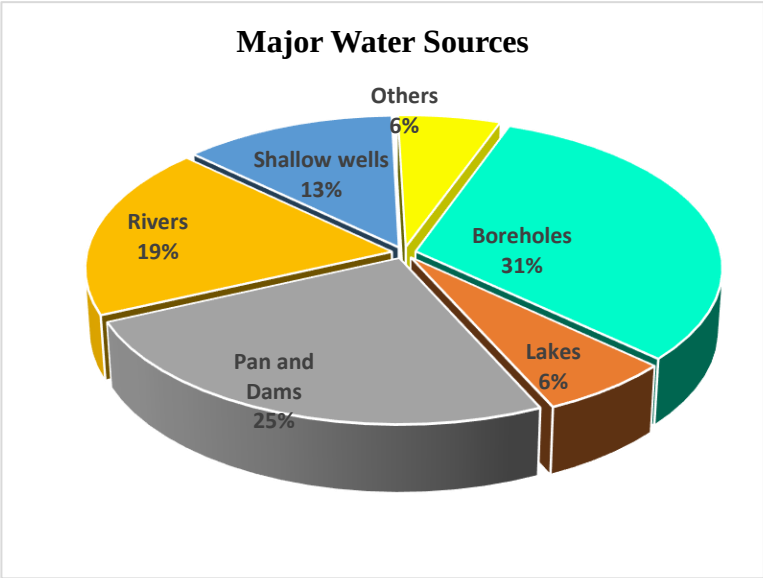

Figure 7:Main Water Sources, June 2024

2.2.2 Household access to Water and Utilization

- The household trekking distance in June increased by eight percent to an average of 2.8 km, which was within the normal range.
- The increase in trekking distance is attributed to the cessation of the 2024 long rainy season.
- Compared to the long-term average, the current distance was above normal, while compared to the same period last year, the distance was eight percent higher.
- The quality of water in most open water sources was poor, likely due to contamination from surface run-off.

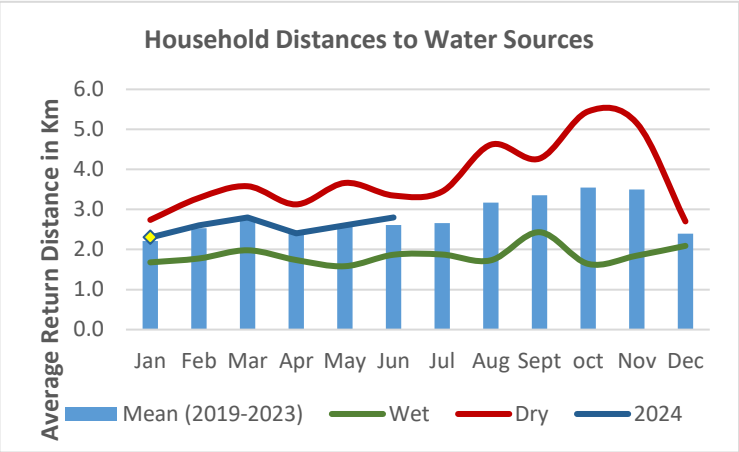

Figure 8: Household Access to Water, June 2024

2.2.3 Livestock Access to Water

- Compared to the previous month, the average return distances from livestock grazing areas to water points has increased, slightly above normal ranges.
- The above-normal grazing distance was due to the reduction in quality of pastures and browse across all livelihood zones, in addition the water levels in most open water resources have decreased more so within the pastoral livelihood zones.
- Compared to the long-term average, the current distance was seven percent above normal.
- It is expected that the existing pastures and water sources for the livestock will decline in the next one to two months.

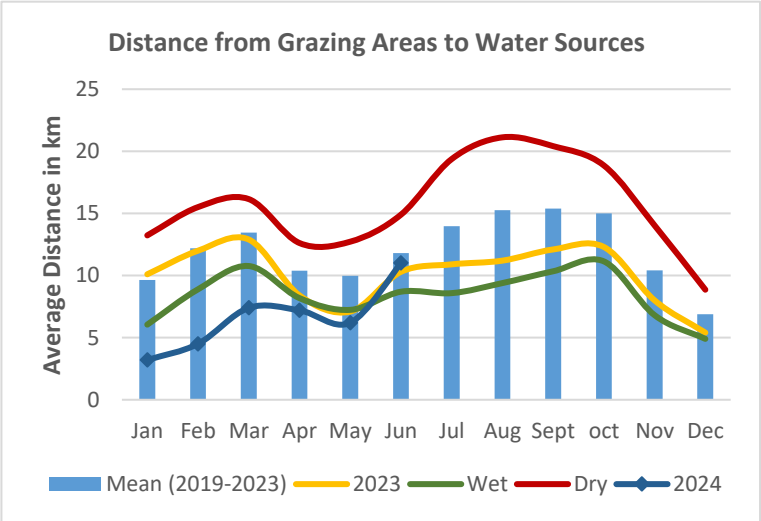

Figure 9: Livestock distance to water Source, June 2024.

3.0. PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Approximately 35 percent of the livestock species in the county exhibited a good, smooth appearance, while the remaining 65 percent had a moderate (neither fat nor thin) body condition.
- The prevailing fair to good body condition was influenced by the increasing distances to water, pasture, and browse due to the lack of rain during the month.
- The current situation is projected to worsen in the coming month due to the high heat effects prevailing in most parts of the county.

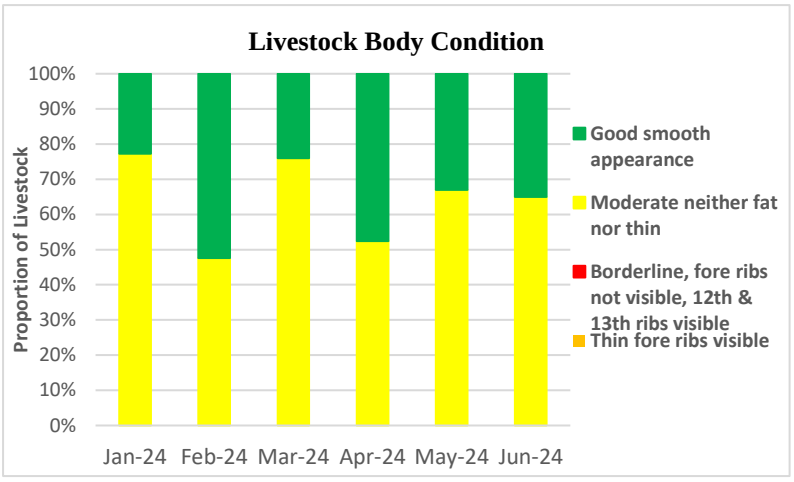

Figure 10: Livestock Body Condition, Tana River County.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Sporadic cases of livestock diseases (Trypanosomiasis, Foot and Mouth,CCPP, PPR and sheep & goat pox) were reported across all the three livelihood zones.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- For the month under review, the average milk produced per household remained stable at 3.0 litres which is above normal.
- The three percent decrease in milk production across the different livelihoods was attributed to the prevailing depleting pasture and browse conditions.
- Compared to the long-term average (2019-2023), the current amount is below by 10 percent, though within the normal ranges.
- Milk production is expected to decrease in the next two months, attributed to the decrease in quality of pastures and increase to distances to water for the livestock.

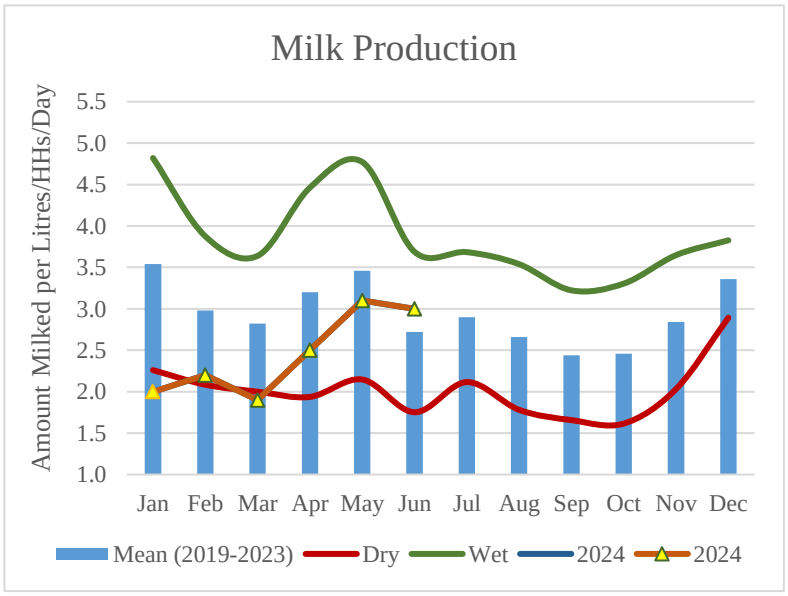

Figure 11: Milk Production, June 2024.

3.2. RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION.

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- The major crops grown under rain-fed production during the March-April-May (MAM) season are maize, green grams, cowpeas, sesame, and vegetables. Other crops grown under irrigation include rice and maize, mainly in the Hola and Bura irrigation schemes.
- The main agricultural activity during the month of June was harvesting and weeding, predominantly in mixed and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones. However, the flood crisis had destroyed farms in both mixed and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones, with an estimated 12,140 acres of crops destroyed, resulting in a reduction in expected crop yields.

- For the crops that had withstood the floods, they were at the harvesting and flowering stages but were experiencing moisture stress due to the heat effect currently being experienced. Some crops are also still at weeding stages for the farmers who planted late.
- In the major irrigation schemes, the irrigated crops were at various vegetative growth stages.

4. MARKET PERFORMANCE.

4.1. LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average price for the medium-sized cattle decreased by 22.6 percent to Ksh 30,983, which was below the normal range.
- The declining cattle prices is attributed to the prevailing fair body conditions as a result of increasing return distances to pasture and water for livestock.
- With the increasing distances to pastures and water, the body condition is expected to decline to stressed for the next 2-3 months, hence negatively impacting market price.
- Compared to both the long-term average and a similar period last year, the current market prices were 2.1% and 11.5% below normal.

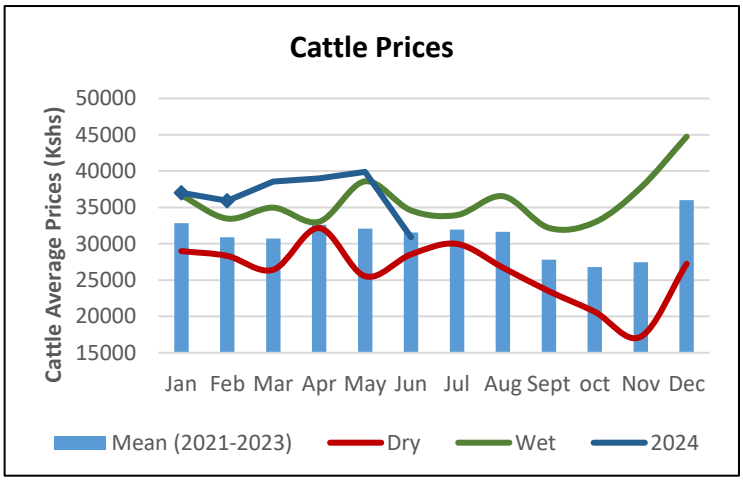

Figure 12: Cattle Prices, Tana River County.

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- Compared to the previous month, the average price of a goat decreased by nine percent to an average of Ksh. 5,795. The current prices are still above normal.
- The current above normal prices was attributed to the prevailing good body conditions attributed to browse availability.
- In addition good prices is attributed to the high demand for the goats both locally and externally, which was notable in all the major livestock markets within the county.
- Compared to both the long-term average and a similar period last year, the current market prices were 17% and 9% above normal.

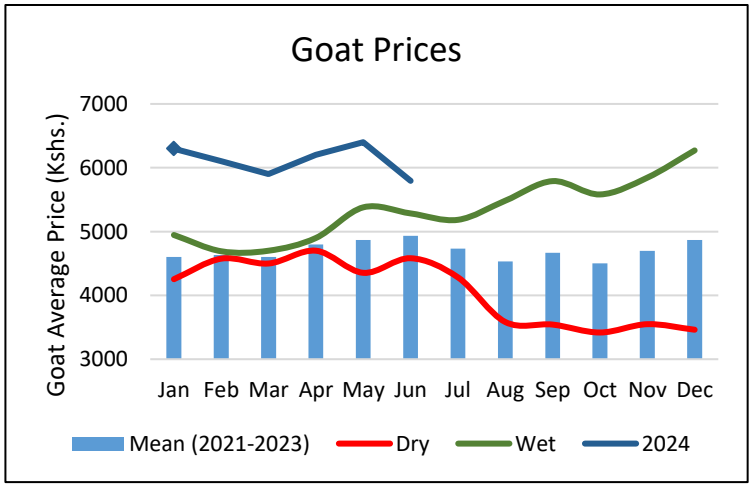

Figure 13: Goat Prices, Tana River County

4.2. CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market maize price in June 2024 increased to an average of Ksh.80 per kilogram, which was above the normal range.
- Compared to the five-year long-term average, the current price was above normal by 13 percent.
- The high maize prices were attributed to a decline in production during both the 2023 and 2024 rain seasons, intensified by the El Niño floods.
- The price is expected to remain high due to the anticipation of minimal yields.

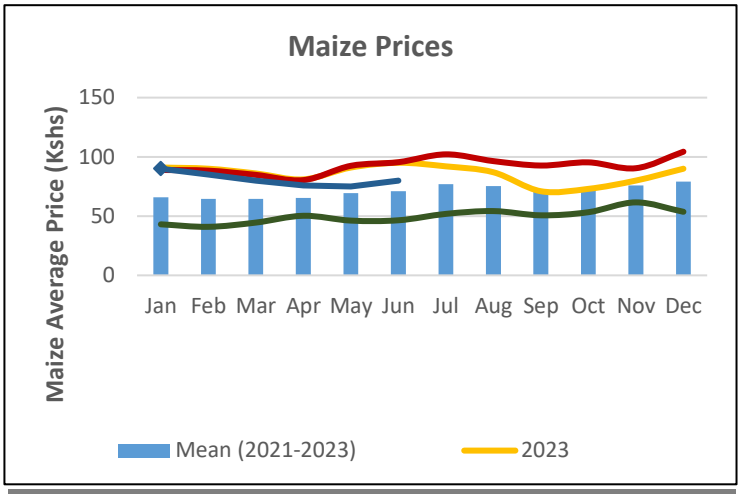

Figure 14: Maize Prices, Tana River County.

4.3. Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Compared to the previous month, the current Terms of Trade (TOT) has decreased by 14 percent, reaching an average of 73. This signifies that households can now purchase approximately 73 kilograms of maize by selling a medium-sized goat, as compared to the usual 75 kilograms.
- The current TOT remains two percent higher than the long-term average but falls within the normal range. The previous TOT can be attributed to high maize prices caused by depleted maize stocks at the household level.
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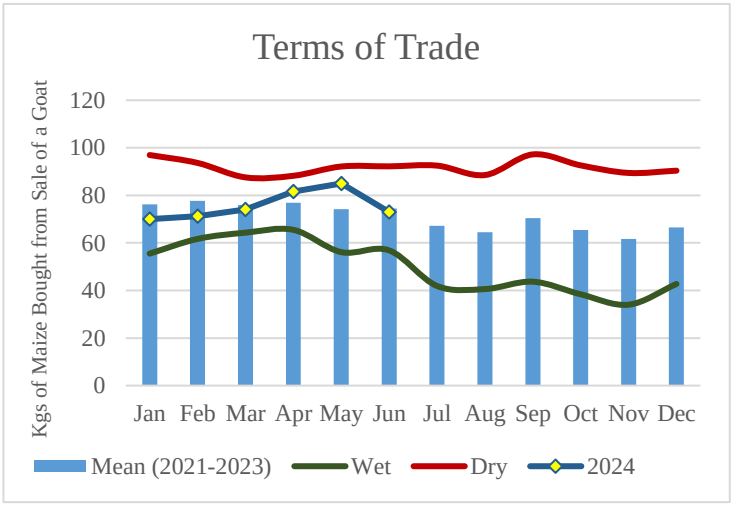

Figure 15: Terms of Trade (TOT), Tana River County.

5.1. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1. Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption per household was 1.8 litres, marking a 6% increase from the previous month. This rise can be attributed to the stable milk production.
- In comparison to the long-term average, the current milk consumption was 26% above the norm.
- It is anticipated that with the declining of pastures and increasing of retun distances to water for livestock, production and consumption will decrease in the upcoming month.

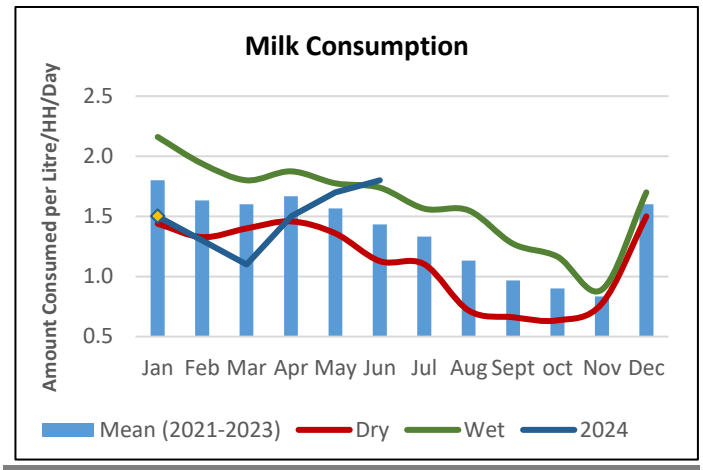

Figure 16: Milk Consumption, Tana River County

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score

- The Food Consumption Score (FCS) for most households in the county varied from Acceptable to poor, with 24% having an Acceptable FCS, 86% at the Borderline, and the remaining 34% with a Poor FCS.
- Pastoral Livelihood zones had the highest proportion of households with a poor food consumption score at 67.2%, followed by Mixed farming livelihood zone at 31.7%, and the lowest in Marginal Mixed farming at 15.6%.
- The borderline to poor FCS was linked to high food prices, low purchasing power, and limited access to a variety of food groups due to below-average harvests during the 2024 MAM rains season.
- Pastoral livelihood zones had the highest proportion of households with a borderline FCS at 86%, followed by Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 53.3%, and the lowest in Mixed farming livelihood zones at 40%.
- The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores in Marginal mixed livelihood zones was 31.1%, followed by 28.3% in the Mixed farming zone, and 8.6% in the Pastoral zone.
- Overall, households in all livelihood zones were experiencing food stress related to availability, access, and utilization.

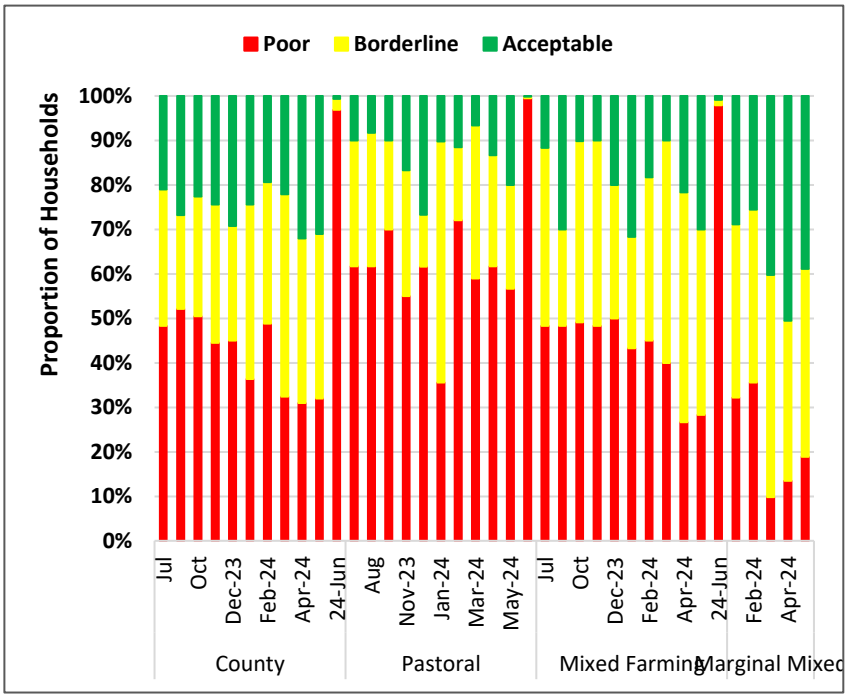

Figure 17: Food Consumption Score, Tana River County

5.3 Health and Nutrition Status

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- For the month under review, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition decreased by 38 percent to an average of 13.1 percent which was within the normal ranges.
- Compared to the long-term mean the current Muac was below by 34%.
- The decrease in malnutrition cases are attributed ongoing interventions supporting vulnerable households and given the fact that households currently have access to diversified foods as a result of harvests realized from the just ended season.

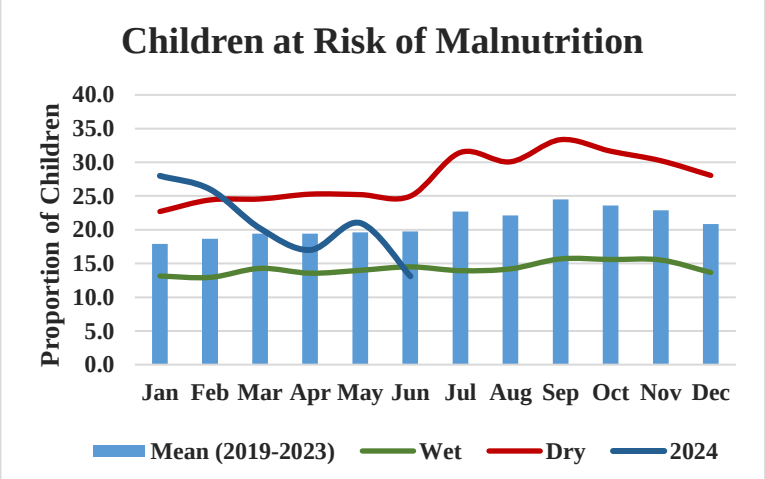

Figure 18: Children at Risk of Malnutrition, Tana River

5.4. COPING STRATEGIES

Reduced Coping Strategy Index

- The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month of June 2024 decreased to 12.8
- This implied that most households were employing stressed consumption based coping strategies to deal with the lack of food or money to buy food.
- Some of the consumption based coping strategies employed by the households included; reliance on less preferred or less expensive food, reduction in portion/size of meals and also reduction in number of meals eaten per day in preference for the children.
- households in Marginal mixed livelihood zones were employing high coping strategies compares to households living in Mixed farming livelihood zones.

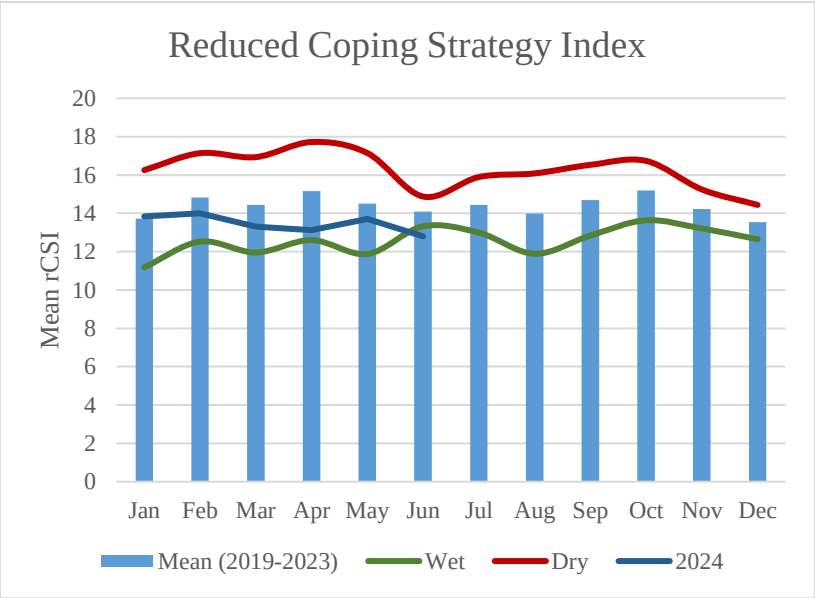

Figure 19: Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES:

Food-Aid

- Relief food distribution to 4000 vulnerable households across all the sub counties by Ministry of Interior.
- Relief food distribution by KRCS targeting 1754 floods affected households in Tana river,Tana Delta and Tana North sub counties

Non-Flood Related Interventions

Intervention	Implementing Agency	Supporting Agency	Sub County	Ward	Quantified Support	Total No. of Beneficiaries (Households)	Cost of Intervention (Kshs)	Date started	Date Ending
Sector: Water									
Provision of hygiene kits	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		1500 pcs	1500	6,450,000.00	May-204	May-2024
Provision emergency latrine for IDPs	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		120	12 IDPs camp each will be estabilished 10 emmergency latrines	1,116,000.00	;;	;;
Provision of water treatment chemicals (PUR)	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		420,000 sachets of PUR	1500	3,360,000.00	;;	;;
Provision of water treatment chemicals (Aquatab)	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		180,000 tablets	500	360,000.00	;;	;;
Hygiene promotion	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		100	100	354,000.00	;;	;;
To rehabilitate water systems in Bula Baraka, Bara, & Faf Bare		ALDEF				9000 beneficiaries	500,000.00	April 2024	May 2024

In agreement with department of water, we are supporting the county water boozer with fuel to deliver water to prepositioned tanks at Bula Baraka IDP Camp		ALDEF			40 litres of fuel	1200 beneficiaries		April 2024	May 2024
Provision of NFI's (water treatment chemical,buckets,jerrycan and barsoap)	WHH	UNICEF	Tana River,Tana North,Tana Delta		Jerrycan(7000), laundry soap (24,000), Aqua tab (200boxes), Pur (600 boxes) 10 lt plastic bucket (7,000) Chlorine powder (45kgs) 20 buckets, Aluminium sulphate - 50 kgs bag, 10,000ltrs pvc tank-15 pcs, 30 handwashing facilities,Tarpaulin, UV Resist Finished size: Approx. 20 Ft X 11.5 Ft (4 x 4meters)-50 Pcs	7000 HH's	15,000,000.00	May 2024	May 2024
To rehabilitate boreholes in the existing permanent camps	KRCS	KRCS				Bandi, Gadeni, Marafa, Morokani		May 2024	June 2024
Provision of water treatment chemicals (PUR)	World vision	World Vision	Tana River, Tana Delta	Chewani, Garsen South	30480 Sachets	177 HHs	304,800.00	May 2024	June 2024
Sector: Health and nutrition									
Food distribution from Mpesa foundation		Kenya Red Cross Society			1000 (Maize flour 15kg, Cooking oil 1 litre, Salt 1kg, Greengrams 3kg, Super cereals 3kg)	1000		3rd May 24	8th May 2024
Integrated medical outreaches targeting hard to reach areas and selected camps	KRCS	UNICEF				odhoganda, kibaoni, onido, mwanja, shirikisho, Dase, Miticharaka		May 2024	June 2024
	Action Action	SIDA	Tana Delta		14 Ooutreaches	10864 beneficiaries	1,896,000.00	May 2024	Decembe r 2024

Support 14 integrated outreaches in (5 in IDP camps and 9 in hard to reach areas	Hunger (ACF)								
Support supervission and routine monitoring of outreach services	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		Quaterly	2 Quarter	218,000.00	;;	;;
Conduct active case finding by CHVs at community level	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		60 CHPs	60 CHPs	162,000.00	;;	;;
Strengthen integrated disease surveillance and reporting (IDSR) for monitoring of surges and outbreaks	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		10	10	60,000.00	;;	;;
Conduct exhaustive screening in the most affected areas	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		1	1	3,691,000.00	;;	;;
MIYCN-E & WASH sensitization for health workers and CHPs	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		30 HCWs	30 HCWs	335,000.00	;;	;;
Support monitoring of BMS Act Compliance	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		10 HCWs	10 CHWs	170,000.00	;;	;;
Community sensitization on MIYCN-E practices targetting pregnant women, Breastfeeding women and community member	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		100 CHPs	3000 caregivers	1,350,000.00	;;	;;
Training of CHPs on Hygiene Promotion in epidemic control for volunteers was conducted		Arid Land Development Focus (ALDEF)			10 CHPs	10CHPs	8,500.00	April 2024	May 2024
Hygiene promotion awareness conducted by the CHPs		ALDEF			2 months		191,500.00	April 2024	May 2024
Provision of hand washing facilities		ALDEF			15		150,000.00	April 2024	May 2024

Construction of temporary latrines & bathing areas		ALDEF			10 pit latrines and bathing areas	At Bula Baraka IDP Camp	380,000.00	April 2024	May 2024
Conducted community dialogue sessions and sensitisation meetings on Sexual Gender Based Violence(SGBV) and mental health		ALDEF			2 meetings	88 beneficiaries	50,000.00	March 2024	April 2024
Supporting 15 sites with 5 cycles of medical outreaches	WHH	NORAD	Tana Delta,Tana River, Tana North		5 cycles	1200 persons	1,000,000.00	July 2023	August 2024
Suporting 5 sites with 2 cycles of medical outreaches	WHH	AA	Tana Delta,Tana River, Tana North		Ododama,Kotole,Ongola,Sumai,Rebai	5400 persons	5,000,000.00	January 2022	Decembe r 2024
Supported integrated health outreaches in 55 hard to reach sites targeting children < 5 years as well as PLW.	World Vision Kenya	USAID-BHA				2608 children (1222 Boys and 1386 Girls) and 579 PLW		May 2024	June 2024
Cordination									
Support scaled-up emergency coordination/monitoring mechanisms at county, subcounty and community levels	Action Action Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		2	2	547,500.00	May 2024	July 2024
Shelter									
Provision treated mosquito nets	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		3,000	1500	1,600,000.00	May 2024	May 2024
Provision kitchen set	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		1,500	1500	7,800,000.00	;;	;;
Sleeping mats	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		1,000	500	500,000.00	;;	;;

Procurement of tarpaulins	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	SIDA	Tana Delta		500	500	1,500,000.00	;;	;;
Provision to WASH NFIs and dignity kits		Pastoralist Girls Initiative			200	200	**2,311,524.74**	April 2024	April 2024
Provision of NFIs (dignity kits, mosquito net, 20litre jerricans, 100litre water tank, aquatabs, tarpaulins, bar soap, kitchen set, solar torch)		ALDEF			400	400	4,120,000.00	April 2024	May 2024
Distribute NFIs for 186 households in Adele Kokane and food support	KRCS	KRCS				186		May 2024	May 2024
Distributed NFIs to 108 hhs camping at Marafa (Mwanja, Samicha, Odole and Kibokoni)	KRCS	KRCS						May 2024	June 2024
Conducting assessment and registration of affected households in Bainani, Nyangwani, shauri moyo in Chewani	KRCS	KRCS						May 2024	June 2024
Distributed NFIs to 12 Households in Makere Milalulu	World Vision	World vision	Tana River	Chewani	12	12 HHs	159,828.00	May 2024	June 2024
Distributed NFIs to Ziwa la Buya (30HHs), Kivukoni South Camp (81 HHs) and Konkona 70 HHs in Tana Delta Sub county	World Vision	World vision	Tana Delta	Garsen West	181	181 HHS	2,410,739.00	May 2024	June 2024
Distributed Mobilet to Ziwa la Buya (2) and Konkona (2)	World Vision	World vision	Tana Delta	Garsen West	4			May 2024	May 2024
Provision of Tarpaulins	WHH	UNICEF	Tana Delta		250		700,000.00		
Distribution of NFI(Buckets,Barsoap,Jerrycan,Aquatab,Pur)	WHH	UNICEF	Tana river ,Tana delta,Tana North		6738			May 2024	Augu 2024

Social Protection									
Disbursed cash to Each household received Ksh. 10,800 in Month of June 2024	**WVK**	**USAID-BHA**				4081 households (15885 people (M 7774 and F 8111)).		**November 2023**	**June 2024**
Disbursed cash to Each household received Ksh. 2,700 in Month of June 2024(HSNP)	**NDMA**	**GoK**	**Tana River County**	**All wards**		6875 beneficiaries across the county		**-**	**-**
Emergency response for flood-affected women, men, girls, and boys in Garissa and Tana River through gender-sensitive multi-purpose cash, WaSH, and protection.	**Pastoralist Girls Initiative(PGI)**	**OXFAM**	**Tana River County**	**Garsen West**	**-**	1442 households		**May 2024**	**October 2024**
Cash Transfer to vulnerable households,5000 shilling for 1 cycle	**ACF**			**Madogo and Bangale**		1030 HHs		**May 2024**	**June 2024**
EDUCATION SECTOR									
Distribution of MHM Kits to 12 Primary schools in Galole	**WHH**	**UNICEF**		**GALOLE**		635 girls		**May 2024**	**August-24**

7.0 .EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement/Disease outbreaks

- Cases of human wildlife conflicts were reported across all livelihood zones.
- Increased cases of water borne related diseases attributed to poor quality of water used by households. Cholera outbreak was reported in Tana delta but the challenge has since been contained.
- Increased livestock diseases within Pastoral and Marginal Mixed farming livelihood zones resulting to quarantine.

7.2. Migration

- Currently, the majority of livestock herds are grazing within their traditional grazing fields but migrations towards mixed farming livelihoods have been reported. Largely attributed to declining pasture and browse conditions.

7.3 Food Security Prognosis (effects on food security outcomes)

- The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) forecast for June-August 2024 suggests that many regions in the county will experience dry and sunny conditions throughout the month of June to August 2024. However, for the coastal strip, near to above average rainfall is expected during June. The total rainfall is anticipated to be near average to above average for the Coastal strip as compared to the long-term average amounts typically observed in June.
- Due to the ongoing heat effect, forage and water resources are anticipated to reduce due to the declining pastures and water availability.
- Trends in livestock body condition indicates that the majority of livestock in the county maintained a moderate body condition, with a consistent proportion having a good smooth appearance. With the expected dry and sunny conditions in the next three months body conditions is expected to decline
- The impacts of the recent floods on food security have been significant, with devastating effects on various sectors. The destruction of critical facilities, including schools and health facilities, has disrupted education and healthcare services in Tana Delta, Tana North, and Galole sub-counties. Additionally, the damage to major roads has caused transportation challenges, leading to scarcity of essential commodities in the affected areas. The agricultural sector has been severely hit, with farmers in mixed and marginal farming livelihood zones experiencing substantial losses, including the destruction of an estimated 12,140 acres of crops. These cumulative effects of the floods highlight the immediate need for interventions to mitigate the impact on food security outcomes and ensure the well-being of the affected populations.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1. General Recommendations:

Food and Nutrition

- Mobilization of food support targeting the vulnerable households in the cut-off areas and IDP camps based on the assessment of the affected number of people by floods.
- Provision of recovery vouchers to houholds affected by floods
- Sensitization on nutrition usage of the health commodities.
- Scale up health and nutritional interventions in camps and other areas where health facility is inaccessible (Waldena, Kau, Sera, Nanighi, Mororo, Chewele, Boka, Assa, Semikaro and Mandingo among others)
- Prepositioning of nutritional commodities (RUTF, RUSF)
- Market assessments and monitoring.
- Phycosocial support to flood afftected victims
- Resettlement support to flood affected victims
- Conduct post floods assessments to ascertain how many IDP camps still exists.

- Provision of farms inputs to farmers in readiness for the short rains.
- Conduct integrated outreaches in hard to reach areas.
- Post harvest training to farmers and provision of pesticides to farmers.

Health

- Scale up health services which include SRH GBV and nutritional interventions, WASH interventions including response to outbreaks and other health risks.
- Mobilization of health surge team to enhance service delivery.
- Initiate sub county health meetings to update on the situation.
- Prepositioning of drugs and medical supplies to support in floods operation in areas affected.
- Continuous community-based surveillance on disease outbreak.

Wash

- Provision and distribution of water treatment chemicals/items (Additional 1000 boxes of
- PUR, 18 boxes of Aqua tabs, 5000, (20 litre buckets for mixing PUR at household level,
- soap, 5000 (20 litre jerricans,) at household levels.
- Mobilization, sensitization and distribution of latrine slabs to the displaced populations to reduce contamination of water sources.
- Support MoH to conduct refresher trainings for Frontline healthcare workers and Community health promoters on WASH.
- Intensify hygiene promotion campaigns through sensitization of healthcare workers, Community health promoters and KRCS volunteers from hotspots flood areas to support in hygiene promotion activities.
- Conduct community engagement sessions with local authorities, WESCORD forum, for sharing and dissemination of information, and feedback during response efforts.
- Support coordination activities with stakeholders and government to prevent duplication of resources
- Provision of menstrual hygiene kits and Sanitary accommodation for women of reproductive age from affected population.

REFERENCE TABLES

Table 1: Drought Phase Classification

Normal	Alert	Alarm	Emergency
All Environmental Agricultural and pastoral indicators are within the seasonal ranges	Meteorological drought indicators move outside seasonal ranges	Environmental and at least two production indicators are outside Long term seasonal ranges	All Environmental, Metrological and Production indicators are outside normal ranges.
	Recovery: The drought phase must have reached at least Alarm stage. Recovery starts after the end of drought as signaled by the environmental indicators returning to seasonal norms; local economies starting to recover		

Table 2: Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

Color	SPI Values	Metrological Drought Category
	> +1.5or more	Wet Conditions
	0 to +1.5	No drought
	-0.1 to -0.99	Mild drought
	-1 to -1.99	Severe drought
	<-2 and less	Extreme drought

Table 3: Vegetation Condition Index Values (VCI)

Color	VCI values	Agricultural Drought Category
	3-monthly average	
	≥50	Wet
	35 to 50	No agricultural drought
	21 to 34	Moderate agricultural drought
	10 to 20	Severe agricultural drought
	<10	Extreme agricultural drought

Table 4: Livestock Body Condition

Level	Classification	Characteristics (this describes majority of the herd and not individual isolated Stock)
1	Normal	Very Fat Tail buried and in fat
		Fat, Blocky. Bone over back not visible
		Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head
		Good smooth appearance
2	Moderate	Moderate. Neither fat nor thin
3	Stressed	Borderline fore-ribs not visible. 12th & 13th ribs visible
4	Critical	Thin fore ribs visible
5	Emerciated	Very thin no fat, bones visible
		Emaciated, little muscle left

Definition of Early Warning Phases

The EW phases are defined as follow:

NORMAL: The normal phase occurs when**biophysical*drought indicators (VCI and SPI) show no unusual fluctuations*** hence remain within the expected ranges for the time of the year in a given livelihood zone, division or county

ALERT: The alert phase is when either the **vegetation condition index or the standard precipitation index *(biophysical indicators) show unusual fluctuations below expected seasonal ranges*** within the whole county/sub-county or livelihood zones.

ALARM: The alarm phase occurs when both **biophysical*and at least three production indicators fluctuate outside expected seasonal ranges*** affecting the local economy. The production indicators to be considered are livestock body condition, crop condition, milk production, and livestock migration and livestock mortality rate.

If ***access indicators*** (impact on market, access to food and water) move outside the normal range, the status remains at "alarm" but with a worsening trend. Proposed access indicators include ToT, price of cereals, availability of cereals and legumes, and milk consumption. The trend will be further worsening when also welfare indicators (MUAC and CSI) start moving outside the normal ranges.

EMERGENCY: In the emergency phase, ***all indicators are outside of normal ranges***; local production systems have collapsed within the dominant economy. The emergency phase affects asset status and purchasing power to extent that seriously threatens food security. As a result, coping strategy index, malnutrition (MUAC) and livestock mortality rates move above emergency thresholds

RECOVERY: **Environmental *indicators returning to seasonal norms***. The drought phase must have reached at least Alarm stage. Recovery starts after the end of drought as signaled by the environmental indicators returning to seasonal norms while production indicators are still outside the normal seasonal range but local economies start to recover. The status changes to normal once the bio physical and production indicators are back to normal range.