



# SHOCK RESPONSE UPDATE.

## THE KUZA JAMII II PROGRAM

ISSUE NO. 1: OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2025

**INNOVATION  
AND FORWARD  
THINKING**

IN SOCIAL POLICY AND GLOBAL HEALTH.



# INTRODUCTION

Kuza Jamii II - Transforming Communities is a six-month Economic Inclusion Program implemented by Village Enterprise, CHASP Advisory, Echo Network Africa Foundation (ENAF), Smart Regional Consultants (SRC) and Generation for Change and Development (GENCAD) with support from the UK Government.

The project aims to transition from cash transfers to more sustainable social protection programs by enhancing access to economic opportunities for extremely poor households in five Kenyan counties - Tana River, Isiolo, Garissa, Mandera and Marsabit. The project's objective is to enhance access of extremely poor and vulnerable households to social and economic inclusion services by increasing household access to skills, productive inputs, assets, finance, and economic opportunities.

CHASP Advisory is spearheading the technical guidance for the implementation of Result 3 of the Kuza Jamii Program. This component aims to enhance the capacity of the Kenyan government to deliver sustainable and effective social and economic inclusion services. A key focus within this area is building shock responsiveness, which will enable the project and other government programmes to adapt and respond effectively to emerging challenges like droughts, floods, or conflict, that may severely affect the targeted populations.

This quarterly shock update provides valuable information for Kuza Jamii II actors and other stakeholders, helping to anticipate and plan for potential disruptions to project activities that could be caused by shock-related events.



# ISIOLO COUNTY



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Isiolo County is in the normal phase, though moderate risks are emerging across certain sectors. Malnutrition among children under five stands at 3.8%, down from 4.2% in the month of October, but is projected to rise in the coming months reaching approximately 12% by February 2026 due to anticipated unfavorable weather conditions affecting food availability and access.

Resource-based conflicts continue in Sericho, Iresaboru, Chari, and Cherab, driven by inflows of herders from Garissa, Marsabit, Wajir, and Samburu. Internal livestock movements remain moderate while cross-county movement from Wajir, Garissa, and Samburu was observed in northern wards like Sericho and Garbatulla.

## SHOCK & RISK PROFILE

### Drought and Water Stress:

Pasture and browse are adequate but pressure is rising in northern wards. Water availability is sufficient for now but prolonged dryness may affect household and livestock water access.

### Livestock Health Risks:

Livestock body condition is generally stable. Migration and grazing pressure pose moderate risk of disease exposure. Ongoing surveillance and veterinary activities continue.

### Food & Nutrition Security:

Malnutrition risk expected to increase significantly by early 2026. Health, WASH, and nutrition interventions are underway in hotspot wards.

## PREPAREDNESS & ONGOING RESPONSE

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Drought



#### Preparedness and Response:

Drilling and equipping Bulesa Goda borehole; 2.5 km pipeline extension supported through CGI-FLLoCA funds.

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Livestock Disease



#### Preparedness and Response:

Department of livestock is supporting capacity building of pastoralists across Burat, Charri, Cherab, Kinna, Oldonyiro focusing on camel milk, poultry, red meat value chains.

## RECOMENDATION

### Integrate a Climate-Smart Value Chain Strategy to Bridge Economic and Climate Resilience Gaps.

There is need to refocus a percentage of enterprise and cooperative support towards high-value, non-traditional, and resilient agricultural value chains that are integrated with the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) nexus approach. This should specifically target women and youth groups who have shown low adoption rates of sustainable agricultural practices.



# MARSABIT COUNTY



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Marsabit remains in the normal drought phase, though indicators show a worsening trend due to delayed rainfall and declining water and pasture availability. Vegetation greenness is above normal, but other early warning signals show deteriorating household resilience.

Despite these challenges, livestock body conditions remained generally fair due to browse availability, helping maintain stable goat prices across the county. However, maize prices rose due to declining household stocks, increasing vulnerability for market-dependent households.

## SHOCK & RISK PROFILE

### Mobility & Water Access:

Internal livestock movement increasing as households migrate toward areas with better forage. Water access for households continues to worsen due to delayed rainfall and evaporation, especially in North Horr, Laisamis, and Moyale.

### Nutrition & Food Security:

Nutrition status is deteriorating, with MUAC level moving above the long-term averages. Rising maize prices and reduced stocks indicate fragile food security. Terms of trade worsened, reducing household purchasing power.

## PREPAREDNESS & ONGOING RESPONSE

POTENTIAL SHOCK	LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT
Drought	LOW MEDIUM HIGH
<b>Preparedness and Response:</b>	
NDMA regular support to the group one beneficiaries	

POTENTIAL SHOCK	LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT
Malnutrition	LOW MEDIUM HIGH
<b>Preparedness and Response:</b>	
2,404 severely malnourished children aged 6–59 months enrolled between January–August 2025 against a projected caseload of 4,862 and a target caseload of 3,647.	

## RECOMENDATION

### Implement a Market-Integrated, Fodder-for-Markets Strategy focused on Stabilizing Household Terms of Trade (TOT)

There is need to shift the focus from merely ensuring physical food availability to stabilizing the economic access to food for market-dependent households. This is achieved by creating commercially viable, drought-mitigating enterprises centered on fodder production, preservation, and guaranteed market linkage during pre-shock periods.



# TANA RIVER COUNTY



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Tana River County is in the alert drought phase, with rapidly deteriorating indicators across water, pasture, nutrition, and food security. Hotspots include Tana Delta, Madogo, Wayu, Chewani, and surrounding pastoral clusters.

The persistent dry conditions, poor vegetation performance, long livestock trekking distances, and rising malnutrition which stands at 13.9% point to increasing household vulnerability.

## SHOCK & RISK PROFILE

### Drought:

Persistent dryness, high temperatures, and declining forage and water. Vegetation is stressed (VCI 34.3), livestock are trekking far, and malnutrition is rising (13.9% MUAC at risk). Resource pressure especially in Tana Delta is increasing conflict risk due to livestock in-migration and water scarcity. Urgent action is needed ahead of expected below-average OND rains.

### Livestock Diseases:

High prevalence of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Contagious Caprine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CCPP), Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP), Trypanosomiasis, Foot Rot, Rabies, and Orf, driven by migration and herd interactions.

### Resource-Use Conflict:

Competition for grazing and water increasing tensions in Madogo, Wayu, Chewani, Garsen Central, and other pastoral zones. Limited livelihood options are pushing households toward negative coping mechanisms elevating the likelihood of conflict and malnutrition among vulnerable groups.

## PREPAREDNESS & ONGOING RESPONSE

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Water scarcity



### Preparedness and Response:

Islamic Relief Kenya is supporting water drilling and solarization in Kumbi and Wedesa

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Malnutrition



### Preparedness and Response:

MoH, WFP and KRCs are supporting zinc supplementation and management of acute malnutrition in all facilities

## RECOMENDATION

### Pivot Livelihood Support towards Agro-Pastoral Diversification and Conflict-Sensitive, Non-Livestock Value Chains

There is need to strategically diversify beneficiaries' livelihoods away from high-risk, nomadic pastoralism towards a stable, agro-pastoral model and non-livestock enterprises that reduce pressure on shared grazing resources, thereby mitigating both climate and conflict shocks.



# MANDERA COUNTY



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Mandera is in the Alert drought phase, with severely below-average OND rainfall and over 90% of earth pans already dry. Pasture and browse conditions have deteriorated rapidly leaving most livestock in fair to poor condition, with rising disease cases and unusual deaths.

Market prices for key livestock are declining, weakening pastoral incomes. Food security is fragile, with reduced milk production and consumption, poor household food intake, and rising malnutrition among children under five.

## SHOCK & RISK PROFILE

### Drought & Water Stress:

Widespread vegetation deficit, and over 90% of earth pans already dry. Rising water trekking distances and strained livestock watering points. Heightened pressure on remaining water sources.

### Livestock Health Risks:

Increasing drought-related diseases and unusual livestock deaths, especially among goats and sheep. Long trekking distances reducing productivity.

### Food & Nutrition Security:

Food consumption sharply deteriorated: 56% of households in Poor FCS category. Milk availability and consumption are also declining. 30% of children 6–59 months are at risk of malnutrition.

### Market & Livelihood Risks:

Reduced livestock prices and rising maize prices reducing purchasing power. Terms of trade are worsening while wage opportunities are declining, forcing reliance on coping strategies.

## PREPAREDNESS & ONGOING RESPONSE

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Drought



### Preparedness and Response:

22,231 HSNP households each received KES 5,400 for two months.

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Livestock Diseases



### Preparedness and Response:

Countywide livestock insurance registration, routine deworming, treatments, and vaccination campaigns ongoing.

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Malnutrition



### Preparedness and Response:

Ministry of Interior distributed 300 bags of relief food to vulnerable households.

## RECOMENDATION

### Establish Shock-Responsive, Decentralized Dry-Period Feed and Fodder Production Hubs to Stabilize the Terms of Trade (TOT) and Protect Core Assets

There is need to strategically invest the livelihood grants and cooperative training into localized, decentralized, and scalable fodder production and preservation hubs that are directly integrated with local livestock markets and the county's disaster risk financing mechanisms.



# GARISSA COUNTY



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Garissa is in the Alert drought phase, with below-average rainfall and poor pasture (VCI 22.5) leaving livestock in weak condition and increasing disease outbreaks. Milk production has dropped, food security is strained, and 14.7% of children under five are at risk of malnutrition.

Water scarcity persists, forcing long treks and reliance on boreholes and trucking, while high maize and goat prices are reducing household purchasing power.

## SHOCK & RISK PROFILE

### Drought & Water Stress:

The county is experiencing below average rainfall at 19.9 mm which is significantly below average. Households trek 8–12 km for water, relying heavily on boreholes and water trucking. Water scarcity has increased vulnerability for people and livestock.

### Livestock Health Risks:

Poor forage and weakened animal condition have contributed to an upsurge in livestock diseases including CCPP, PPR, diarrhoea, and trypanosomosis. Congregation at water points heightens disease spread risks.

### Food & Nutrition Security:

Dietary diversity remains low with milk consumption declining. 14.7% of children under five are at risk of malnutrition.

### Market Risks:

High maize and livestock prices have reduced purchasing power; declining productivity and worsening household resilience.

### Migration & Resource Pressure:

Out-migration toward neighboring counties has been observed, raising risk of disease transmission and conflict.

## PREPAREDNESS & ONGOING RESPONSE

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Drought



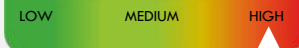
#### Preparedness and Response:

The NDMA and Save the Children provides water trucking in Lagdera, Ijara, and Balambala to households and livestock.

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Livestock Disease



#### Preparedness and Response:

County Livestock Department, in collaboration with veterinary authorities, conducts livestock vaccination campaigns in all sub-counties.

### POTENTIAL SHOCK

### LIKELIHOOD/IMPACT

Malnutrition



#### Preparedness and Response:

No direct active intervention currently

## RECOMENDATION

### Establish Shock-Responsive, Decentralized Dry-Period Feed and Fodder Production Hubs to Stabilize the Terms of Trade (TOT) and Protect Core Assets

There is need to strategically invest the livelihood grants and cooperative training into localized, decentralized, and scalable fodder production and preservation hubs that are directly integrated with local livestock markets and the county's disaster risk financing mechanisms.



# THE KUZA JAMII II PROGRAM



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