

A vision 2030 flagship project

National Drought Management Authority ISIOLO COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN AS AT 31ST AUGUST, 2026

AUGUST 2026 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALERT



Maandalizi ya mapema

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Hot, dry condition prevailed during the period accompanied by strong winds and sand storms.
- Vegetation Condition Index remains within the normal greenness range, though the vegetation condition in Isiolo North have deteriorated to moderate category.
- Forage availability ranged from fair to poor in most grazing areas with only few pockets having fair forage but deteriorating.
- Majority of households accessed water from rivers, boreholes and homestead pipes while most water pans had reportedly dried up.

Socio-economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was generally fair in all livelihood zones
- Milk production declined during the period under review, resulting in reduced milk availability for consumption

Access Indicators

- Households' purchasing power (ToT) increased slightly, attributed to relatively stable income from livestock sale.
- Amount of milk consumed was slightly below the periods LTA due to declining production

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of HHs with poor and borderline food consumption increased slightly attributed to deteriorating availability of fresh foods such as milk and vegetables
- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition decreased slightly. The proportion is forecasted to increase slightly in September, before declining in October 2026.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Alert	Worsening
Agro-Pastoral	Alert	Worsening
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Alert	Worsening
County	Alert	Worsening
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	0.0mm	2.7mm
VCI-3 month	37.3	>35
State of Water Sources	3	5
Production Indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair to Good	Good
Milk Production	1.4 Litres	1.1-2.0
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No deaths	No deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Minimal migration	Normal
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	95.2	37.9-105.4
Milk Consumption	1.03Litres	0.7-1.4
Return trekking distance for household in km	3.2	2.0-3.8
Return trekking distance for Livestock in km	11.6	5.7-17.0
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
Nutrition status: MUAC (% At Risk of Malnutrition)	2.9%	<13.2%
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	6.3	<10.0
Food Consumption Score (FCS %)	Poor	0-21
	Borderline	21.5-35
	Acceptable	57.2

- Cessation of short rains - Short dry spell - Reduced milk yields - Migration to dry season area - Land preparation			- Migration to wet grazing areas - Long rains - High Calving Rate - Milk Yields Increase - Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario)			- Long rains harvests - A long dry spell - Increased distances to water and pasture - Reduced water levels - Kidding (Sept) - Community/HH coping measures taken			- Short rains season - Planting in Agro-pastoral LZ - Migration from dry season area - Increased milk yield - Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal scenario)		
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- During the month under review, both Rainfall and Vegetation conditions remained broadly consistent with their respective Long-term averages.
- Rainfall estimates across the three dekad, were generally close to the August normal, while NDVI, followed a similar trajectory to the historical average.
- The close correspondence between the August 2026 and normal NDVI suggests that Vegetation Conditions were generally within the expected seasonal range, with no significant vegetation anomaly evident during August.

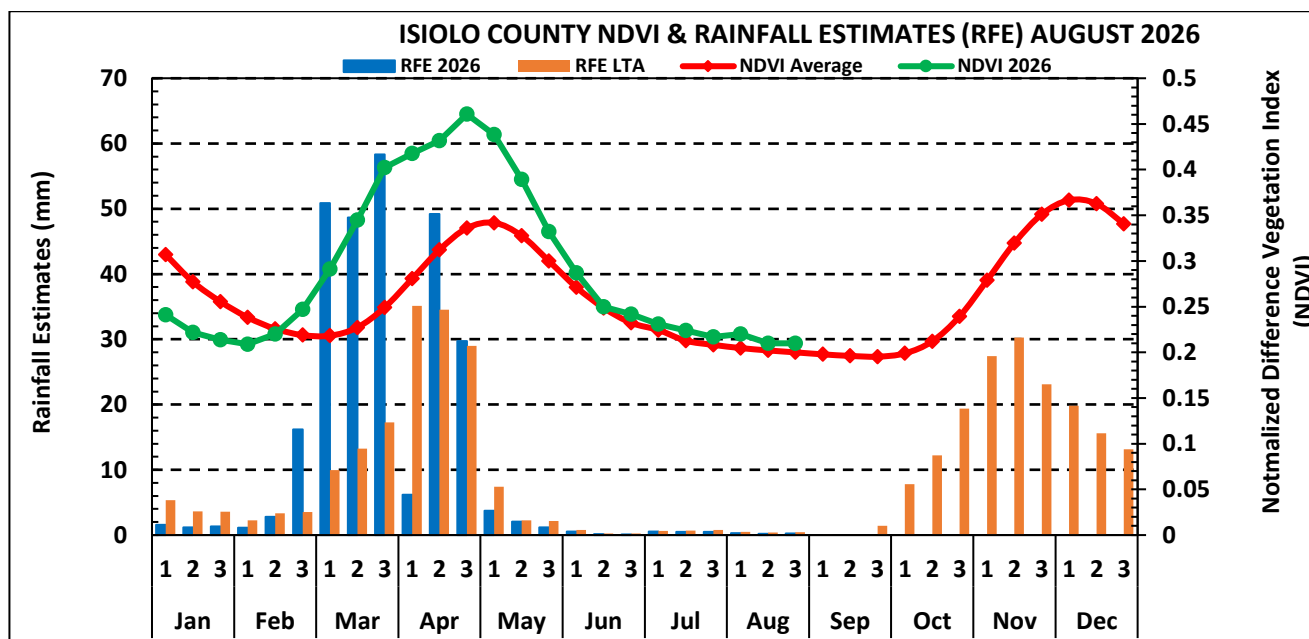


Figure 1: RFE and NDVI values for Isiolo: Data Source: CHIRPS/VAM

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received no rainfall during the period under review.
- Weather conditions in the month under review were characterized by hot and dry conditions accompanied by high speed winds and sand storms.
- The long rains season ceased early in the first dekad of May 2026, with overall rainfall performance 4 percent below the long-term average. Although the spatial distribution was fair, rainfall was poorly distributed over time, resulting in limited moisture availability and adverse effects on vegetation, pasture and water resources. The poorest rainfall performance was reported in Oldonyiro, Sericho and Burat ward.

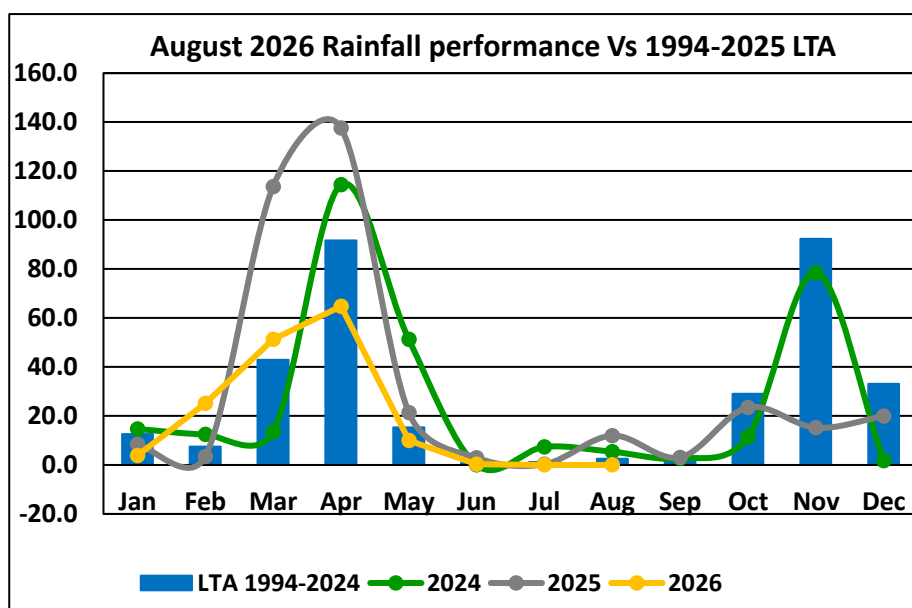


Figure 2: Isiolo Ground Station Data

resulting in limited moisture availability and adverse effects on vegetation, pasture and water resources. The poorest rainfall performance was reported in Oldonyiro, Sericho and Burat ward.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The map below illustrates August 2026 Vegetation Condition Index, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. According to the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), the overall county remained within normal vegetation greenness with a significant deterioration already experienced in Isiolo North.

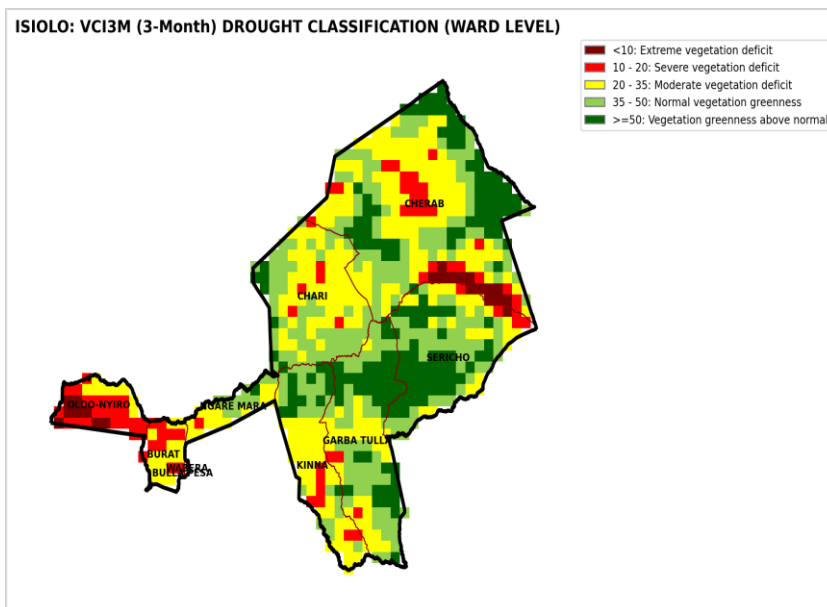


Figure 3: Isiolo County 3M_VCI August 2026 Map

- The county recorded VCI of 37.3, indicating generally normal vegetation greenness at the county level. However, the VCI map revealed considerable spatial variation in vegetation conditions, with some areas showing signs of deterioration. Isiolo South recorded a relatively favourable VCI of 42.4, while Isiolo North recorded a VCI of 33.9, which is below the 35 threshold and indicative of vegetation stress. The deterioration was attributed to diminishing of the natural vegetation, caused by depletion through grazing amid ongoing dry spell.
- Isiolo South had a comparatively better vegetation condition to Isiolo North, where rains ceased earlier, ushering in leave yellowing and dropping among deciduous trees.
- Analysis of VCI image shows vegetation condition in Oldonyiro, Cherab and Burat wards had the worst compared to other wards.
- The general vegetation condition is expected to deteriorate further in September 2026, the peak months of the long dry spell.

2.1.2 Pasture availability

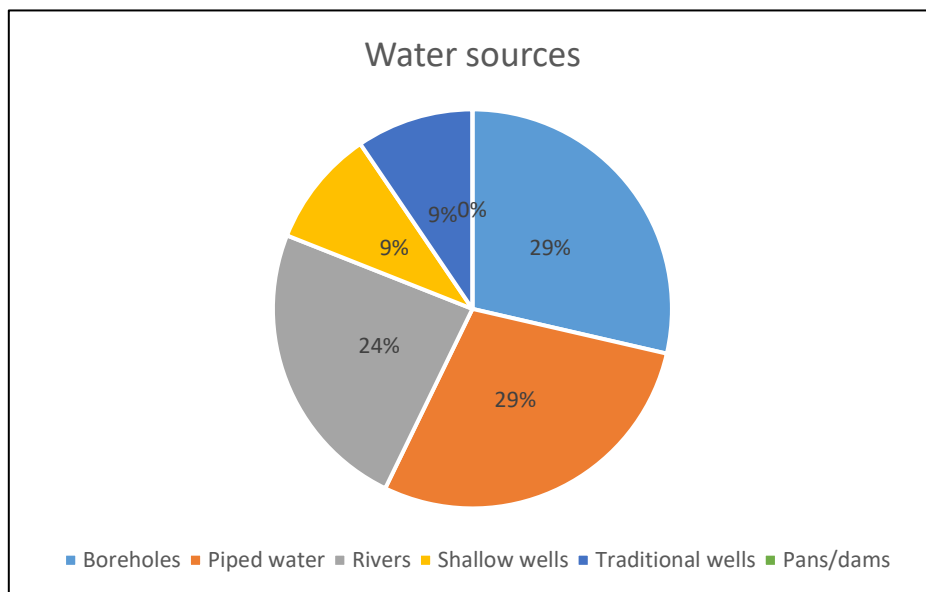
- Overall condition of available pasture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones ranged from fair to poor. This was attributed to the gradual deterioration due to continued depletion of significant proportions of traditional grazing areas.
- Available pasture's condition followed the variation of rainfall performance, creating large contrasts across wards and sub-counties.
- Significant portions of the rangelands in Oldonyiro, Burat, and Garbatulla wards reported poor pasture availability, largely attributed to inadequate rainfall performance in these areas. The poor rainfall resulted in limited pasture regeneration and accelerated the depletion of available grazing resources.
- Communities reported that 23 percent and 47percent of pasture was in poor and fair condition respectively. Additionally, available pasture is expected to last for a period ranging between two to three months depending on livestock concentration.

2.1.3 Browse availability

- Overall browse condition ranged from fair to good in across the county rangelands although a few spots mainly in Oldonyiro and Burat were poor. Communities reported that 48 percent and 24 percent of browse available was in fair and poor condition respectively.
- Rapid deterioration of browse was attributed to insufficient regeneration as a result of poor temporal distribution of rains, utilization by browsers in addition to the natural shedding of leaves.

- Available browse is expected to last between four and five months without influence of external factors such as fires and immigration.
- Communities reported that 48 percent of browse was fair while 28.5 percent was poor. The proportion of poor browse is expected to increase considerably in following months of August and September.

2.1.4 Water Sources



- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers and homestead/community pipes.

- Majority of households in Garbatulla, Kina, Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Isiolo continued to access water from their homestead pipes and community access points.

Figure 4: Main water sources

29 percent and 24 percent of households accessed water for domestic use from boreholes and rivers. A slight reduction in the proportion of communities accessing water from rivers was attributed to continued drying. Water flow in major rivers such as R. Ewaso Nyiro and R. Isiolo declined gradually during the month under review

- Households in Modogashe in Sericho ward accessed water from traditional river wells with vendors charging Ksh.20 for a 20-litre jerrycan respectively.
- Temporary water sources such as rivers are expected to experience a decline in water volumes over the next two to three months. However, the high temperatures expected in September are likely to accelerate drying due to increased evaporation rates.

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

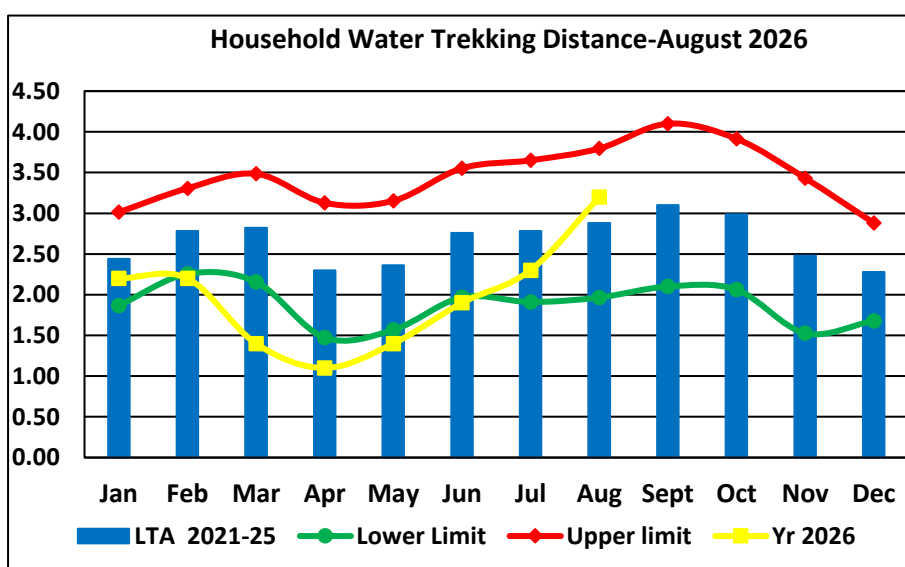


Figure 5: Household water trekking distance in Km

- Average household water access return distance increased slightly to 3.2km in the period under review from 2.3km in the previous month.

- The increase to water sources was attributed to drying of rivers upstream as well as water pans and traditional river wells.

- The average return distance to water sources was 14 percent above the periods long-term average distance of 2.8km at a similar period of the year.

- Average cost of water from community distribution points (kiosks) remained normal varying between Ksh.2.00 and Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican.
- Average waiting time at source across the livelihood zones ranged from 5 to 15 minutes attributed to a stable water availability situation.
- Shortest return distance was 0.5km recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' accessed water from household/community access kiosks/taps.

2.1.6 Livestock Access

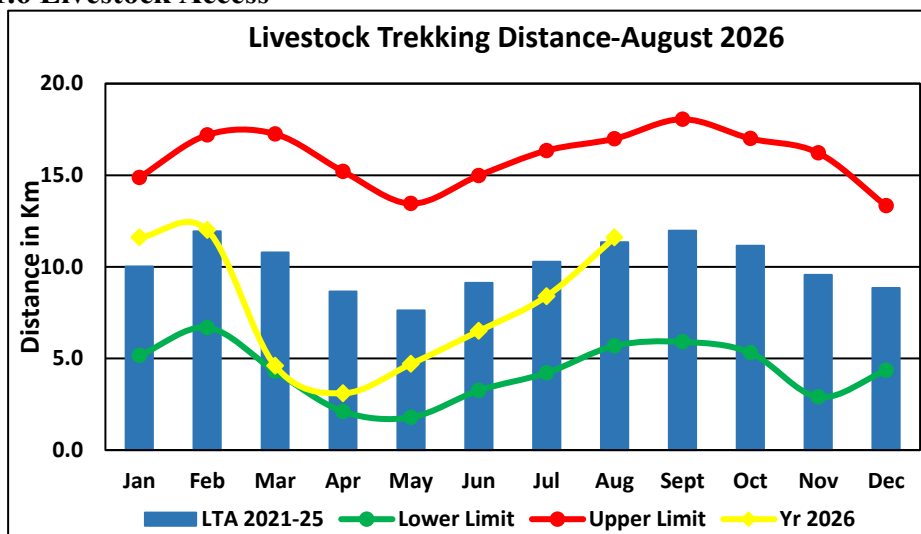


Figure 6: Livestock trekking distance in km

▪ Average livestock return distance to watering points increased substantially to 11.6km in the month under review from 8.4km in the previous month.

▪ The substantial increment of livestock distance to watering points from grazing areas was attributed to declining availability of forage and water in the traditional grazing areas,

hence prompting herders to move deeper into the rangelands.

- The average livestock trekking distance to watering points during the period under review was 11.6 km, which was similar to the long-term average (LTA) of 11.6 km for the same period
- A significant proportion of goats, sheep and cattle in some pastoral livelihood zones were watered three to four times a week, indicating a growing skip pattern as distance to water sources from grazing areas lengthens.
- Livestock water distance is expected to increase further in the month of September 2026 as the dry spell conditions progress in the following month.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Majority of livestock had a fair body condition (BCS 3) with a small proportion being in good body in a deteriorating trend.
- The ongoing deterioration of livestock body condition is attributable to the declining availability of pasture and browse in majority of traditional grazing areas prompting an increase in distance to grazing areas to water sources. The increased movements coupled with declining forage availability has contributed to the deterioration of livestock body condition in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods.
- Prevailing fair livestock body condition is likely to deteriorate further in the following months of September 2026 as the quantity and quality of available pasture is expected to decline further, particularly areas experiencing poor rainfall performance.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and mortality

- According to the County Veterinary Department, cases of endemic diseases such as PPR and CCPP were prevalent in all grazing areas affecting sheep and goats.
- Additionally, cases of Foot and Mouth Diseases (FMD) among cattle were reported by farmers in all pastoral livelihood zones.
- Livestock mortalities in all livestock species were normal across the livelihood zones. Livestock deaths were as a result of slaughter, endemic diseases and predation by wild animals.

3.1.4 Milk Production

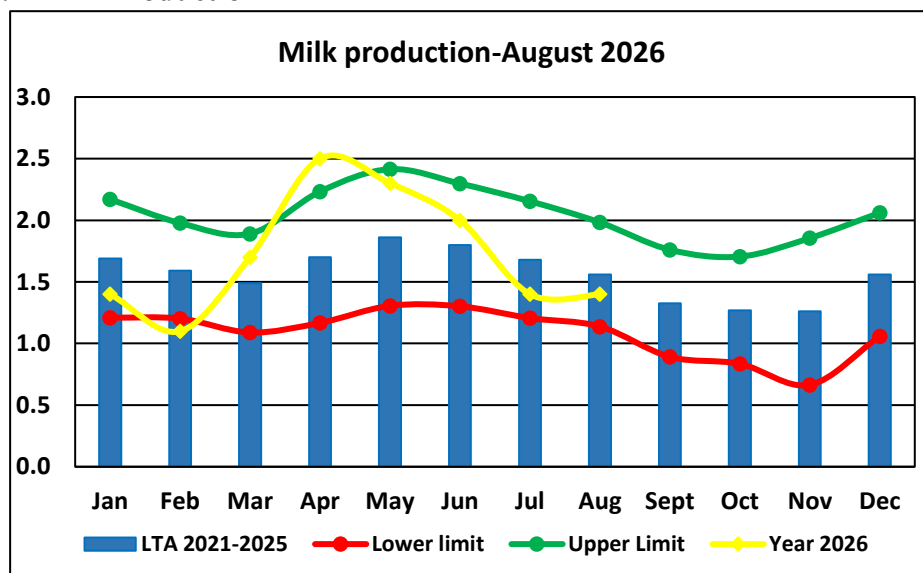


Figure 7: Household milk production in litres

continued drying of goats following dry spell conditions experienced as well as increasing distance to water sources.

- A large proportion of the amount was obtained from cows and camels in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- A reduction in the amount of milk produced is expected in the month of September 2026 as forage availability deteriorates and trekking distances increases.
- The average cost of a litre of fresh milk during the period under review was Ksh. 98 ranging from Ksh.70 in Burat to Ksh. 120 in Merti township.

- The average amount of milk produced remained stable at 1.4 litres during the period under review, similar to the level recorded in the previous month.

- The amount of milk produced was 12.5 percent slightly below the period 's LTA of 1.6 litres at a similar period of the year.

- The stability and slight reduction was attributed to the

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Majority of crops grown under rainfed condition in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone performed poorly as indicated through meagre harvests of pulses following poor distribution of rains in the zone. A large of proportion of maize crop under rainfed conditions didn't develop to maturity.
- Majority of maize crops grown under both rainfed and irrigated systems were harvested the previous month and the current month. Overall production remained below normal
- Vegetable production, including tomatoes, onions, and kales, as well as maize production, continued in small scale irrigation schemes, particularly along riverine areas. These irrigation activities provided an important source of food and income for households, although production remained limited to areas with access to reliable water sources.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

Cattle Prices

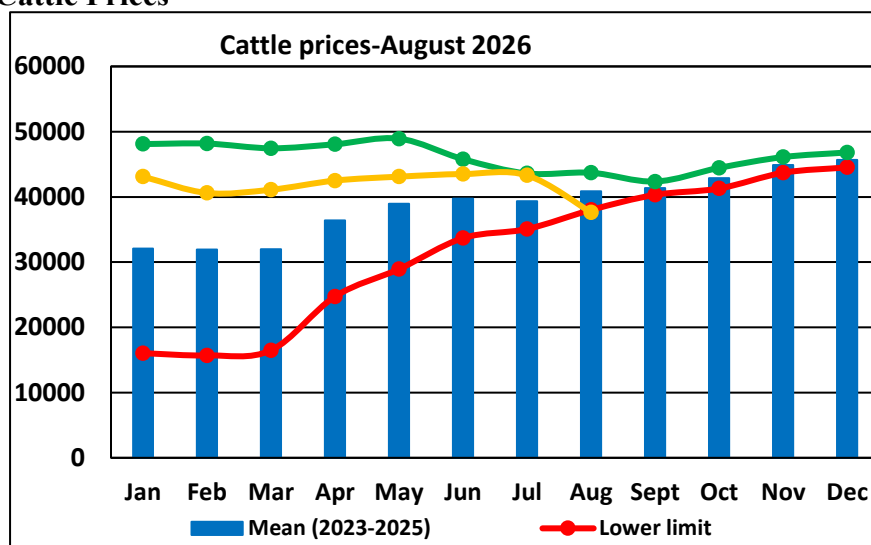


Figure 8: Cattle market prices

other primary markets.

- Average cattle price was 10 percent slightly below the period's long-term average of Ksh. 39,300 and slightly below the periods' upper limit price.
- Highest market average price was recorded in Isiolo livestock market at an average of Ksh.42,000 while the least price of Ksh.25,000 in Oldonyiro livestock market.

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

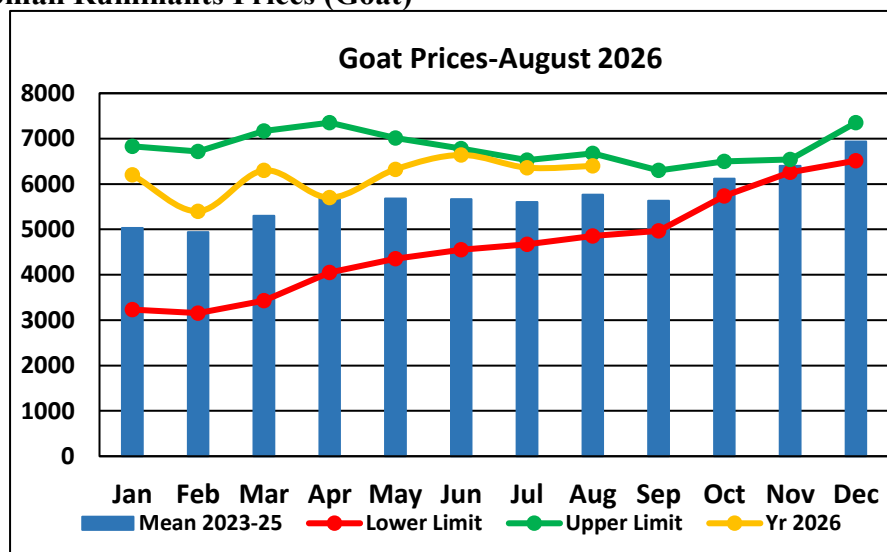


Figure 9: Small-stock market price

market price was attributed to weak demand associated with the prevailing moderate performance of region's economic environment.

- The highest average market price was recorded in Sericho (Ksh. 8,333), followed by Burat (Ksh. 7,667) and Chari (Ksh. 7,400). The lowest prices were recorded in Cherab (Ksh. 5,000) and Oldonyiro (Ksh. 4,000) livestock markets respectively.
- Small stock's average price was 10 percent above the periods LTA. The price is expected to reduce slightly during the month of September 2026 as the small stocks' body condition deteriorates.

- The average market price of cattle declined to Ksh.37,600, during the month under review from Ksh. 43,300 in the previous month.

- The marginal decline was attributed to livestock body condition which reduces market value.

- Nonetheless, Modogashe livestock market that attracts traders from Garissa market maintained a relatively higher market price at Ksh.45,000 compared to

- Average price of a two-year old goat stabilized at Ksh.6,400 in the period under review, remaining relatively stable compared to Ksh. 6,360 in the previous month.

- Consequently, the average market price for a medium sized sheep decreased slightly to Ksh.5,100 in the month under review from Ksh.5,700 in the previous month.

- The stability of goat

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

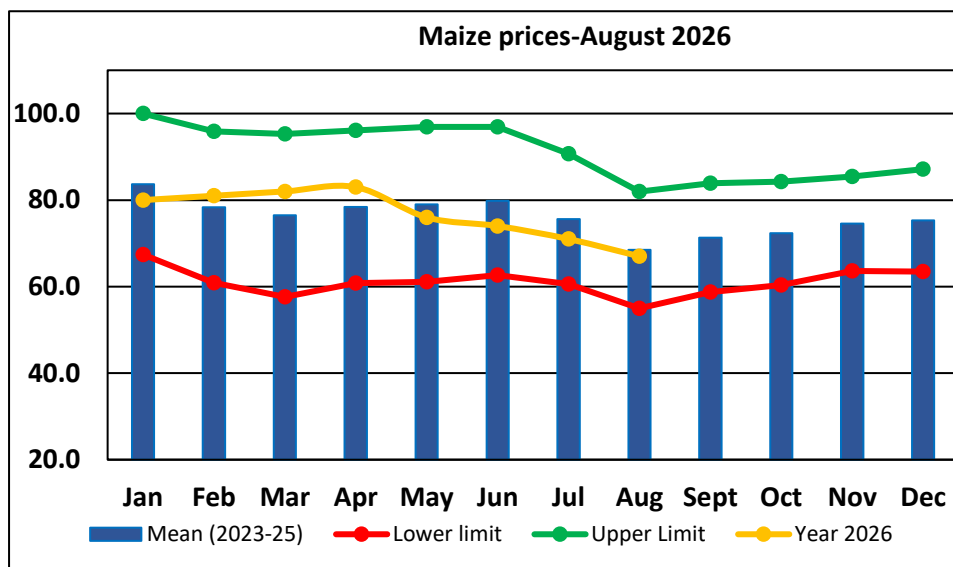


Figure 10: Isiolo Market maize price

below the periods' long-term average at a similar period of the year, and significantly above the periods' lower upper limit price.

- The lowest market price of Ksh. 50 was recorded in Isiolo town market while the highest price of Ksh.100 was recorded in Merti market.
- Cereals market prices are expected to drop slightly in the month of September 2026 and thereafter stabilize in October 2026.

Market price of a kilogram of dry maize reduced slightly to Ksh.67 in the period under review from Ksh.71 in the previous month.

Recorded price decline was attributed to moderate supply of dry maize from local and external production following lapse of the harvesting season.

The cereal's price trended 2 percent

Beans

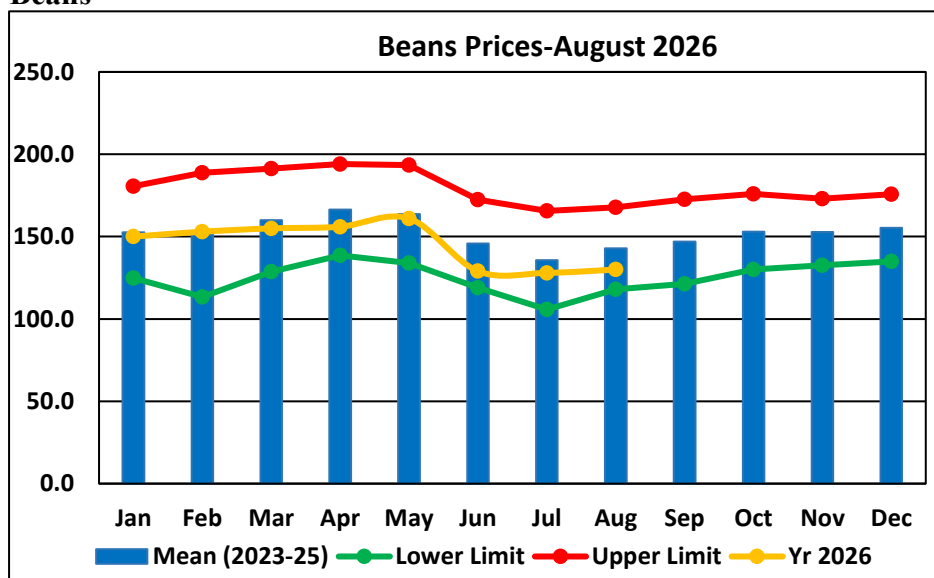


Figure 11: Beans market price

where a kilogram of beans was sold at an average retail price of Ksh.100 while highest in Merti market at Ksh.180.

- The periods price was 6 percent below the long-term average price of Ksh.135 at a similar period of the year.

Average market price of beans stabilized at Ksh. 130 in the period under review, almost similar compared to the previous month of Ksh 128.

The pulse's price stability at the current price was attributed to a sustained flow of stocks from farms barely a month after the end of the harvesting season.

Lowest price of beans was recorded in Isiolo town market

- The pulse's price is expected to stabilize
- further in the month of August and September 2026 due to increased availability of stocks among traders and farmers.

Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

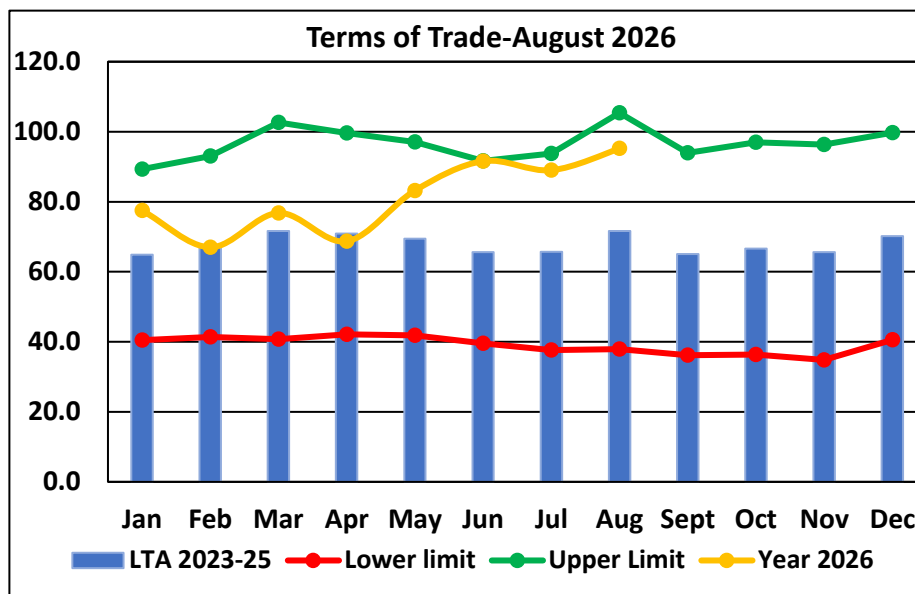


Figure 12: Household Terms of Trade

- power was 33 percent above the periods' long-term average price of 71.7kg/goat.
- Pastoral households in Kinna, Bisan Biliqo and Oldonyiro accessed 70kg, 90.0kg and 70kg of maize respectively after sale of a 2-year goat. Consequently, farmers in Merti town had the highest ToT of 100kgs of maize after sale of a two-year goat.
- Household's purchasing power is expected to stabilize in the month of September 2026 with the higher likelihood of minimal livestock and cereal commodities' market fluctuations.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

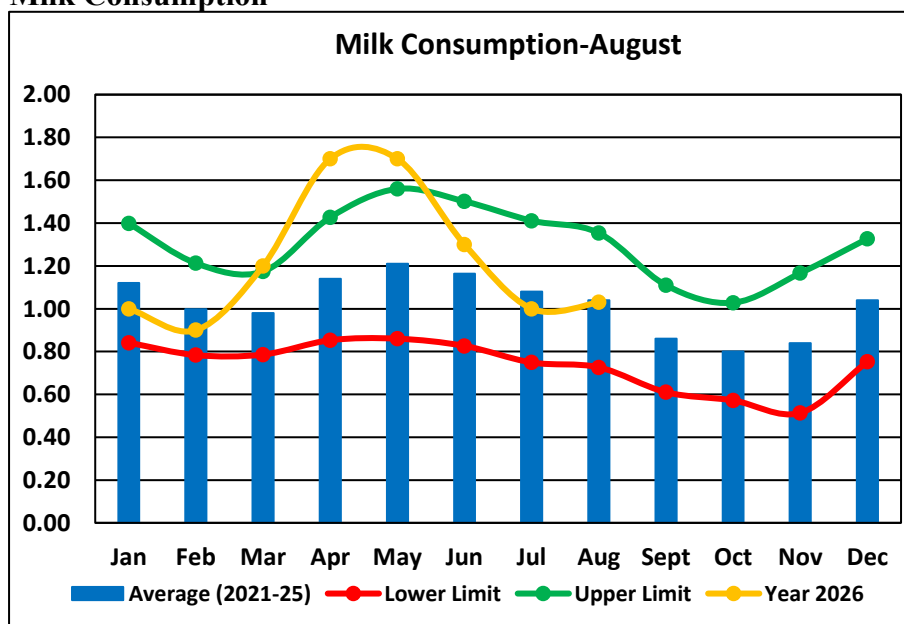


Figure 13: Household milk consumption

- period's normal range.
- Households in Merti and Garbatulla wards consumed comparatively higher amount of fresh milk due to higher production from cows and camels highly concentrated in these areas.

▪ Terms of Trade (number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) increased marginally to 95.2kg/goat in the period under review from 89kg/goat in the previous month.

▪ Prevailing measure of household purchasing power was attributed to stable income generated after sale of small stock amid a relatively low market price of cereals.

▪ The periods' relative measure of purchasing

▪ Average fresh milk consumed stabilized at Ksh. 1.03 litres in the month under review, almost similar compared to 1.0 litres recorded in the previous month.

▪ The prevailing amount of milk consumed was attributed to the declining local production attributed the deteriorating quality of forage as well as increased distances to water sources.

▪ Amount of fresh milk consumed was within the

- Amount consumed is expected to decrease further in the following month due to the high rate of decline in production.
- Milk production from small stocks is projected to be extremely low as majority of goats dry following due to non-availability of fresh forage as dry spell conditions continue in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

5.2.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

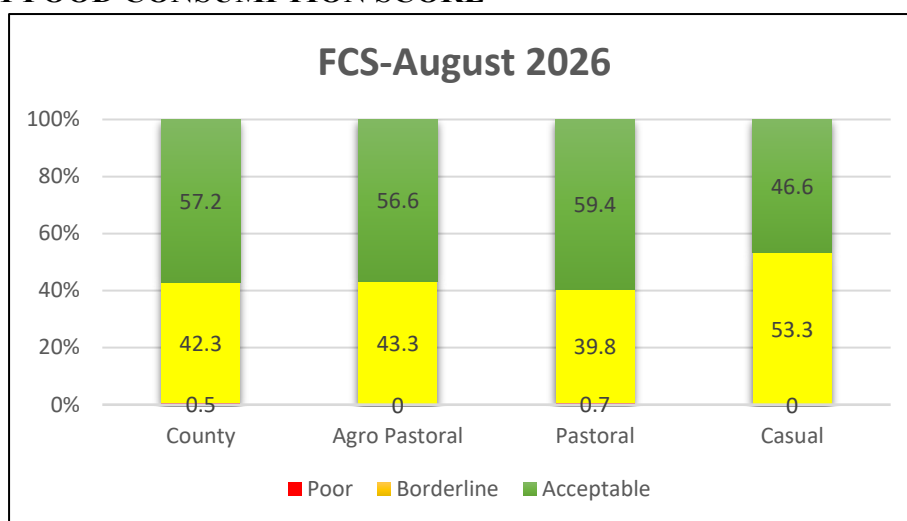


Figure 14: Household food consumption pattern

deteriorating ability to access sufficient food commodities, especially fresh foods such as fresh milk that experienced a decline in production in the month under review.

- A slight decline in household food consumption was recorded in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, mainly attributed to reduced availability of cereals. This was largely due to farmers selling a significant proportion of their cereal stocks in local markets to generate income for meeting other essential household needs.
- The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption is expected to worsen slightly over the next two months as food availability and access continue to decline. The situation is likely to be further exacerbated by higher temperatures and reduced water availability, which are expected to worsen compared to the period under review.
- majority of households recorded acceptable food consumption during the month under review, the proportion with borderline food consumption is likely to increase slightly as the availability of fresh food products, particularly milk and vegetables, continues to decline. Nevertheless, above-normal livestock prices are expected to support household purchasing power and sustain relatively stable access to food commodities

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Health

- Prevailing cases of typhoid were attributed to consumption of untreated water especially in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones. Meanwhile malaria cases reduced significantly due to a decline in mosquito breeding grounds.
- High prevalence of acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) disease in the general population was recorded in the period under review attributed to strong winds and increased dust in the air.
- The most prevalent diseases among children under five years of age were diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin diseases. A rise in waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea were attributed to consumption of untreated water from rivers and water pans.

5.3.2 Nutrition Status

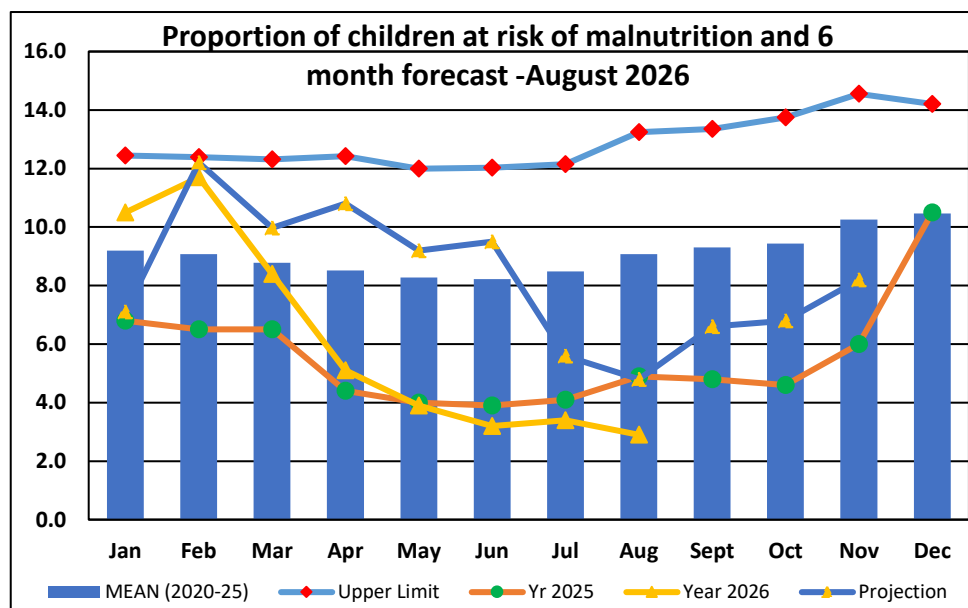


Figure 15: Children at risk of malnutrition by MUAC
Data source: NDMA and MERIAM (ACF)

Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition decreased marginally to 2.9 percent in the period under review from 3.4 percent in the previous month.

▪ The marginal reduction was partly attributed to improved feeding practice among children despite declining in fresh milk consumption.

Nonetheless, majority of children remained in good health attributed to stable

access to foods especially pulses which are accessible at relatively low prices compared to normal.

- The proportion is projected to be 9.3percent in September before declining further to 6.8 percent in October 2026.
- A reduction in the rate of children at risk of malnutrition was recorded in most of the wards, except in Oldonyiro ward where the rate increased slightly to 10.8 percent from 10.2 percent in the previous month. Additionally, Kinna ward recorded increased rate of malnutrition which recorded 7.6 percent suggesting localized nutritional vulnerability.
- The prevailing proportion of children at risk of malnutrition remained significantly low in Cherab, Sericho and Chari wards, a situation that was attributed to optimal consumption of fresh milk from local production.
- Meanwhile, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Oldonyiro is expected to worsen significantly to 16.6 percent in September and decline significantly to 13.8 percent in November 2026 as shown in Figure 16 above.

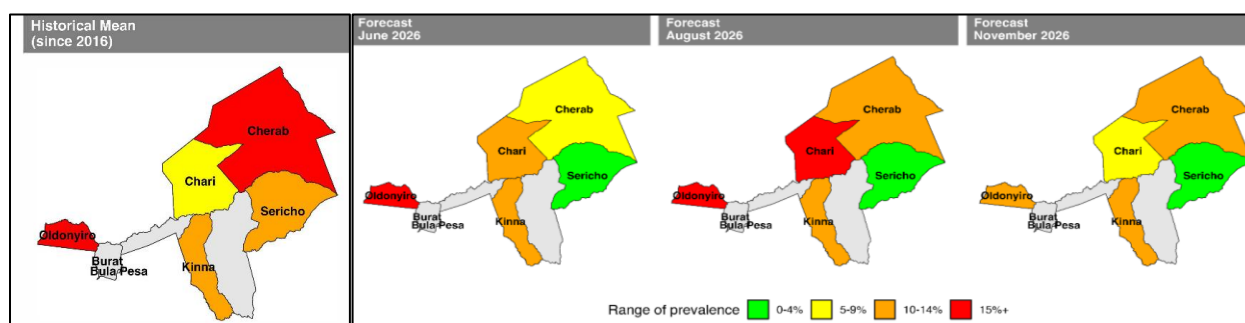


Figure 16: Projected malnutrition situation June to November 2026 compared to historical mean

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

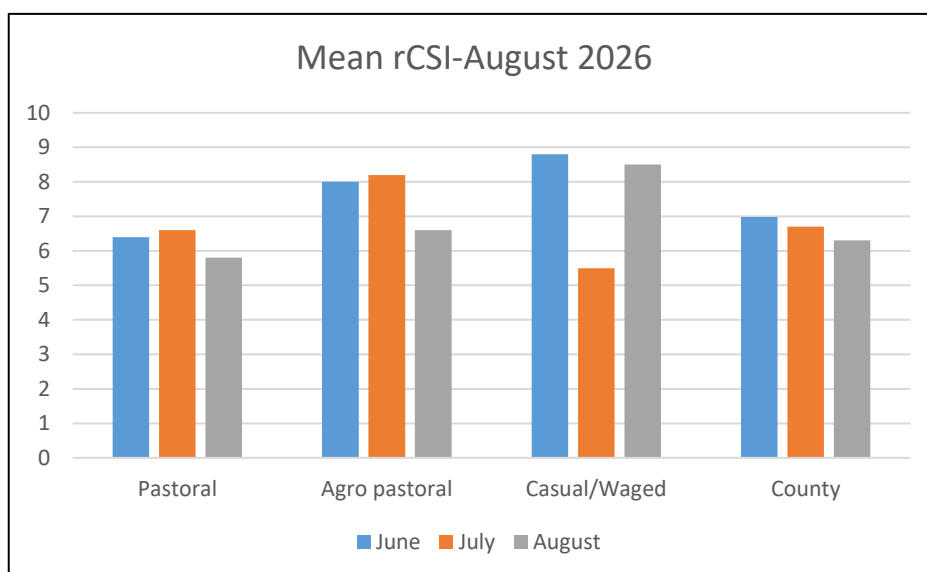


Figure 17: Household reduced Coping Strategies Index

evident as disposable income reduced slightly for a significant proportion of pastoral and agro-pastoral households who have few livestock heads, and were thus forced to derive an income from casual labour, firewood sales and petty trade/businesses.

- Approximately 73 percent of households employed stressed consumption-based coping strategies, from 71.4 percent recorded in the previous month.
- Households in the agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones employed more of consumption-based coping strategies compared to their counterparts in the pastoral livelihood zone. The disparity was attributed to poor access of food due to decline in casual-labour opportunities and poor performance of food crops, leading to poor harvests.
- Commonly employed consumption-based coping strategies included skipping of meals, borrowing of food from friends and relatives and taking of credit from neighbours and shops.
- Common livelihood coping mechanisms employed included taking of loans from digital lenders and friends as well sale of non-productive animals.

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- Minimal cases of resource-based conflicts were reported among local pastoral communities and between local herders and those from neighbouring counties, including Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir, and Samburu.
- However, fear of attacks gripped residents of Cherab and Chari wards, where bandits from Samburu East have occasionally been spotted carrying out surveillance.

6.2 Migration

- Internal movements within local/traditional grazing areas were minimal with some herders in Kinna reportedly moving to areas with low concentration of pests such as tse tse flies.
- In Cherab, local herders utilized available forage in the Ewaso Nyiro River floodplain. Meanwhile, herders from Kinna, Kulamawe, and Garbatulla crossed towards Chari Ward in search of available forage. These movements require collective security arrangements due to the high incidence of banditry attacks previously experienced in the area.

- Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) reduced marginally to 6.3 in the period under review from 6.5 in the previous month.

- The marginal decrease was attributed to the improved food access, partly supported by the availability of cash benefit from the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) paid in July 2026.

- Household food access limitations were

6.3 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- According to IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in collaboration with Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), the county is expected to remain generally dry until September, 2026.
- Livestock market operations are expected to remain normal over the next three months with livestock prices projected to remain above the long-term average with a high likelihood of increments.
- Food commodity prices are expected to decline substantially following the harvesting season, owing to improved market supplies. However, prices are likely to increase gradually towards the onset of the short-rains season in October 2026 as household food stocks decline and market demand increases.

Food Security Prognosis

- The ongoing dry spell is expected to intensify, with continued high temperatures and limited rainfall. Vegetation conditions, particularly in Isiolo North, are likely to deteriorate further as available pasture is in poor condition. Pasture, currently ranging from fair to poor, is expected to decline further, while livestock trekking distances to water and grazing areas are likely to increase. This will place additional pressure on livestock body condition and productivity, particularly in areas already experiencing poor forage conditions such as Oldonyiro, Burat and Garbatulla.
- Milk production and household milk consumption are expected to decline further, particularly among households dependent on goats and other small stock, as livestock increasingly experience forage and water stress. The proportion of households with borderline food consumption is likely to increase as availability of fresh foods, particularly milk and vegetables, declines. Approximately 42.3 percent of households were already recording borderline food consumption in August, while about 73 percent were employing stressed consumption-based coping strategies, including meal reduction, borrowing food and purchasing food on credit. These coping strategies are likely to intensify if household incomes and food availability deteriorate further.
- Despite the anticipated deterioration in food availability, market access is expected to provide some protection to household food insecurity in the short term. Livestock markets are expected to remain operational, with livestock prices projected to remain above their long-term averages. The relatively favourable terms of trade are likely to support pastoral households' ability to purchase cereals. Food commodity prices are expected to remain relatively stable due to continued market supplies.
- Water availability will remain a major constraint through September. Temporary water sources, including rivers, are expected to continue declining as high temperatures increase evaporation. Household and livestock trekking distances are therefore likely to increase, increasing the time and distance required to access water and grazing areas. Resource-based conflicts could increase as herders move towards areas with relatively better forage and water availability. Movements from Kinna, Kulamawe, and Garbatulla towards Chari and the use of the Ewaso Nyiro floodplain are likely to require continued community-based security arrangements, given previous instances of banditry.
- Nutrition outcomes are expected to remain a concern during the dry-season peak. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is projected to increase in September. Continued decline in milk availability, reduced dietary diversity and increased household food-access constraints could increase nutritional vulnerability among children and other nutritionally vulnerable groups. Food insecurity is expected to worsen through September, with the highest levels of livelihood and food-access stress occurring during the peak of the dry spell.

Recommended Interventions

Intervention	Coverage	Cost (Ksh)	Gap
Water sector			
Construction/Rehabilitation of Kinna Kanchoradi Water supply 108m ³ Elevated Steel tank	Dadacha lafey, Adhewarbesa,	5.5m	
Rehabilitation of Girisa, Belges, Dadacha lafey, Parkuruk, Dambala Diri, Dololo Dakiyem, Bahari water pans in Kinna, Garbatulla, Sericho wards	Kinna, Sericho and Garbatulla, Oldonyiro, Cherab	30m	30m
Drilling replacement borehole for Biliku Marara	Oldonyiro, Sericho, Garbatulla	15m	15m
Construction of raw water treatment facility for Oldonyiro Ndungu Zangu water project	Oldonyiro	10m	10m
Equipping of Aregai and Akatareti boreholes	Ngaremarara	6.5m	6.5m
Rehabilitation of water pans at Manyatta Zebra, Ngampaoi – Daaba, Aukot-Attan water pan and Kisile-Ngaremarara furrow diversion of flood water	Ngaremarara	35m	35m
Drilling, equipping of Borehole for Merti Sub County Hospital	Cherab	5.5m	5.5m
Construction of No.10 sand dams in Oldonyiro	Oldonyiro	20m	20m
Agriculture (Crop production) sub-sector			
Rehabilitation of Leparua irrigation scheme for provision of irrigation water for improved food production	Burat	12.5m	12.5m
Provision of subsidized fertilizers	All wards	6m	6m
Provision of certified seeds and seedlings	All ward	3m	3m
Assessment of water infrastructure for irrigation- drilling and equipping of borehole	All agro-pastoral wards	4.5m	4.5m
Provision of integrated farm advisory services to all farmers engaged in food crop production	Burat, Chari, Kinna, Garbatulla and Ngaremarara	1.25m	1.2m
Farmers compensation for crops destroyed by wildlife	Burat, Garbatulla and Kinna	25m	25m
Livestock sub-sector			
Promote fodder harvesting upon maturity and storage	Pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	4.0m	4.0m
Vaccination against PPR, CCPP, and FMD	All wards	20.0m	20.0m
Conduct Livestock disease surveillance and mapping of High risks areas ahead of El-nino	All pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	3.25m	3.25m
Sensitization of Oldonyiro community on Rabies management	Oldonyiro	1.5m	1.5m
Recruitment and Training of CDR, grazing committees on animal health and disease surveillance	All wards	0.7m	0.7m
Capacity building of pastoralists and rangeland management institutions on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat	All pastoral wards	2.0m	2.0m
Development, Repair and rehabilitation of damaged water infrastructures for livestock	All pastoral wards	9m	9m
Health and nutrition			
Sensitize communities on diversification of livelihoods and utilization in order to improve on household food and nutrition security as a way to reduce malnutrition	All wards	2.5m	2.5m
Integrated management of Acute malnutrition	Facilities & Outreach sites	5m	4.8m
Implementation of SBCC messages for improved nutrition outcomes, nutrition key messaging	Facilities & Outreach sites	2.5m	2.5m

Scale up of nutrition preventive interventions including Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) messaging through BFCI	County & sub-county levels	2.5	2.5
Peace and security			
Promotion of integrated peace initiatives through dialogue meetings and inter-cultural fairs.	Charri, Garbatulla, Cherab and Oldonyiro	5.5m	5.5m
Education sector			
Provision of school meals to pupils in public primary schools across the county for Term II	All schools in all sub-counties	30m	30.0m

Annex I

CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTIONS)

Table 1: A table showing the current non-food interventions in the county

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographic coverage (County, Sub-County/ Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²			
Social protection	Cash transfer HSNP cash transfer	Cash transfer 7,005 households	39,726	7,005	-	NDMA	All sub counties	17,876,700
	Graduating Generations Project for extremely poor households with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)	Oldonyiro (289HHs), Chari (130 HHs), and Bulla Pesa (331 HHs)		750	Vulnerable households with orphans	CRS & CARITAS – JOINT PROJECT	Oldonyiro, Bula Pesa and Chari Wards	
	RISE Cash readiness pilot project-Cash transfer to Drought affected HHs.	Cash transfer of Ksh.9,756 per HH		150 Beneficiaries	Drought affected HHs in Chari ward	Funded by CRS and implemented by CARITAS Isiolo	Chari ward (Awarsitu, Goda, Bulesa, Biliqo, Marara and Dima Adho)	
Livestock-food system and resilience program	Livestock disease surveillance	All livestock species	All	All	All pastoral wards	CGI dept of Vet services	All pastoral locations	
	Vaccinations against endemic diseases FMD and PRR	All cattle, shoats	All	All	-	CGI/ National govt and World Bank	All sub counties	60,000,000
	E-Animal Health Service aimed at subsidizing livestock vaccination against PPR & FMD	All cattle, shoats	All	All	-	County Government of Isiolo/ National government. World Bank	All sub counties	
	Capacity building of farmers on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat		10,000	2,000	Value addition groups and cooperatives	Dept of Livestock and partners	Burat, Charri, Cherab, Kina Oldonyiro	2,500,000
	Support Community land registration process				Land management Committees	MID-P in partnership with	Chari, Cherab,	

¹ The population in terms of human elements and numbers for the case of non-human elements

² Critical facilities like schools, health facilities, markets among others.

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographic coverage (County, Sub-County/ Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²			
						Netherlands Govt and Sign of Hope	Kinna and Sericho	
	Integrated participatory land and Rangeland Management (IPLRM) plan		All residents	All HHs in the target area	Community Land and rangeland Management committees	MID-P in partnership with Mercy Corps under RANGE program	Chari, Burat, Kinna and Ngaremarara	
	Capacity assessments for Ward Planning Committees in Chari, Ngaremarara, Burat and Kinna WPCs		4 WPCs	4 WPCs	Ward Planning committees	MID-P in partnership with Mercy Corps under RANGE	Chari, Burat, Kinna and Ngaremarara	
Water sector	Digging, equipment and solarization of Kiwanja Borehole and construction of 2 Water Kiosk and pipeline)	-	1800	300	Community (Households with water shortages)	Kenya Red Cross Society (Back donor – GoK, IFRC)	Burat Ward, Isiolo sub-county	-
	Iresaboru community water supply extension and distribution		6,200	1000	Community water management	FLLOCA	Sericho ward, Garbatulla sub-county	
	Eremet integrated community borehole drilling and equpping		1500	300	Community water management	FLLOCA	Burat ward, Isiolo sub-county	
	Drilling and equpping of Merti Replacement BH		8000	2000	Community (Households with water shortages)	FLLOCA	Cherab ward, cherab sub-county	
	Digging, equipment and solarization of Lemorinjo Borehole and construction of Water Kiosk and pipeline)	-	2700	450	Community (Households with water shortages)	Kenya Red Cross Society (Back donor – GoK, IFRC)	Oldonyiro Ward	-
	Digging and equpping of additional Didimtu shallow wells in Modogashe		3500	700		Community (Households with water shortages)	Sericho ward, Garbatulla sub-county	
Crop production	Tree growing		5,500	1,000 HHs		MID-P partnering with SEI	Isiolo Central	246,000
	Establishment of school garden – distribution of farm tools/equipment and shade nets		4	-	Schools	MID-P in partnering with Johanniter Int'l Assistance	4 schools Akadeli, Kambi Juu, Kisima Pri & Lowangila	895,000
	Establishment of nursery trees and green belt at 3 schools				Groups and institutions	MID-P in partnership with Sign of Hope	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	1,108,600

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographic coverage (County, Sub-County/ Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²			
	Establishment of demo farms (seeds support, connect with water, extension services, fencing)		900	215	Households	ACF and Agric Dept	Chari, Ngaremarara, Oldonyiro	
Health and nutrition	Integrated outreaches in 20 hard to reach sites in Oldonyiro ward		3,000	1500 HHs	Households	ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	-
	Emergency Child health and Nutrition (outreaches for 11 sites)		2,900 children under 5 years	5,000	Households	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	1,000,000
	Support mass screening		2,900 children under 5 years	6000	Households	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	
	Group level counselling by CHPs and Community Health Assistants		9 M-2-M support groups	180	Mothers	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	
	Capacity building of healthcare workers through trainings, mentorship and OJT		9 health care facilities	9 health care facilities	Health facilities	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	
	Provision of small quantities Nutritious foods		8,000 children	2000 HHs	Households	ACF partnering with Dept of Nutrition	Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab	
	Household level sensitization on Maternal Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)		16000	3150 HHs	Households	ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro	
	Supporting household level screening and referral of children with acute malnutrition		3,000	1500 HHs		ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro, Charri, Burat, Wabera, Cherab Ngaremarara	
	Routine Iron and folate supplementation (IFAS) among pregnant women		200,000	40,000	Facilities and community level	Department of Health	All wards	3,500,000
	Hygiene promotion messaging				Facilities and community	Department of Health	All wards	
Education sector	Construction of temporary classrooms and latrines		58,848 learners	58,848 learners	Pre-primary and primary schools	Ministry of Education	All wards	15,000,000