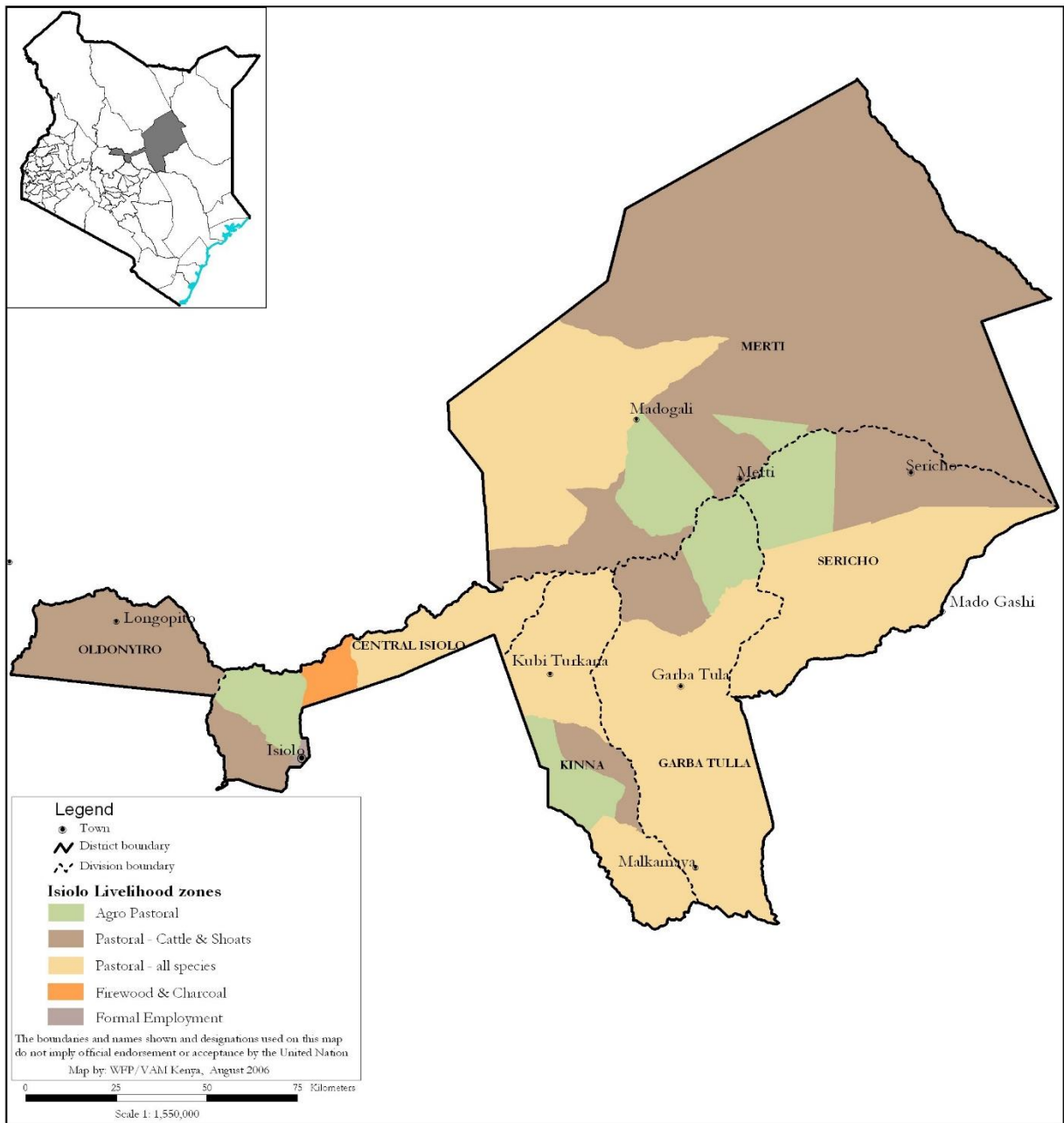


ISIOLO COUNTY

2023 LONG RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT



Executive Summary

The long and short rains food security assessments are national exercises conducted jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and County Steering Group (CSG). The exercise is conducted annually and covers 23 arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties. This report entails the 2023 long rains assessment findings, conclusions and recommended and ongoing interventions for Isiolo County.

The main objective of the 2023 long rains assessment (LRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis for Isiolo County, following the long rains season of 2023 considering the cumulative effects of previous seasons and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

Water availability and accessibility for both domestic and livestock use improved significantly in all livelihood zones. The return trekking distances from grazing area to watering points are normal ranging between 4 and seven kilometres in the pastoral and agro-pastoral the livelihood zones.

Crop production under the rainfed system performed dismally. Fall army worm extensively affected maize crop in the agro-pastoral areas thus reducing seasonal production. Endemic livestock diseases such as PPR and CCPP are common and manageable with available pastoralist resources. Insecurity incidences have been minimal although perennial conflicts along Isiolo-Garissa and Samburu-Isiolo border boundary in Garbatulla disrupted grazing patterns. There were few incidences of animal theft that have not been recovered yet.

The main drivers of food and nutrition security in the county are poor rainfall performance in the previous seasons, insecurity, fall army worm (FAW) infestation and livestock diseases. The majority of households depend on rainfall either for crop production or livestock rearing. Pasture condition is expected to remain stable until the onset of the short rains. Below average harvests were realized in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone due to poor temporal distribution of the rains. Farming households are expected to deplete their little cereal stocks in a month's time and thereafter resort to markets to access food commodities. Pastoral households are expected to continue accessing staple foods from the markets and supply to these markets is expected to be low as many farmers hold animals for reproduction and rebuilding their herds. Ongoing peace building initiatives will guarantee a favorable atmosphere and coexistence among communities.

According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) sentinel surveillance findings, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by MUAC (below 135.0mm) was 10.4 percent in July 2023, an improvement from 14.2 percent recorded in February 2023, and a pointer to improved food security at household level. The coping strategy index is currently 10.6 compared to 15.4 in February 2023, an indication of an improving food security situation. Households in the pastoral livelihood zones are accessing food stuffs from the markets even as households in agro-pastoral livelihood zones stare at a possible depletion of their stocks in one month's time. Terms of trade (TOT) are below average for livestock farmers since households can only obtain 46 kilograms of maize with sale of a two-year old goat compared to 58 kilograms of maize for long-term average (LTA).

The county is currently classified in the Stressed (IPC phase 2) food insecurity phase. Slightly more than half of households, 57 percent, have acceptable food consumption score (FCS), even as 33 percent and 10 percent of households are classified under borderline and poor food consumption score respectively. The statistics point to a slight improvement from food security situation in February 2023 when 18 percent of the population had poor food consumption score, 39 percent borderline and 43 percent acceptable.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Isiolo County lies on the eastern side of the country sharing boundaries with Marsabit to the North, Wajir to the East, Garissa to the East and Southeast, Tana River, Kitui and Meru to the South, and Samburu and Laikipia to the West. The county has a population of 315,937 (KNBS 2022 projections) people and with an estimated area coverage of 25,605 square kilometers.

The county has three livelihood zones namely, Pastoral, Casual and Waged Labour, and Agro-Pastoral with human population per livelihood zone being 52, 33 and 15 percent respectively.

In the Pastoral livelihood zone, 50 percent of the population is semi-nomadic while the other 15 percent are fully nomadic. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, 45 percent of the population is fully settled while 30 percent are semi-nomadic. The agro-pastoralists reside along or close to the

main rivers and suffer from crop losses when rivers break their banks. Most of the population in the casual-waged labor livelihood zone rely mainly on petty trade while offering casual labor in the business enterprises and construction work among others.

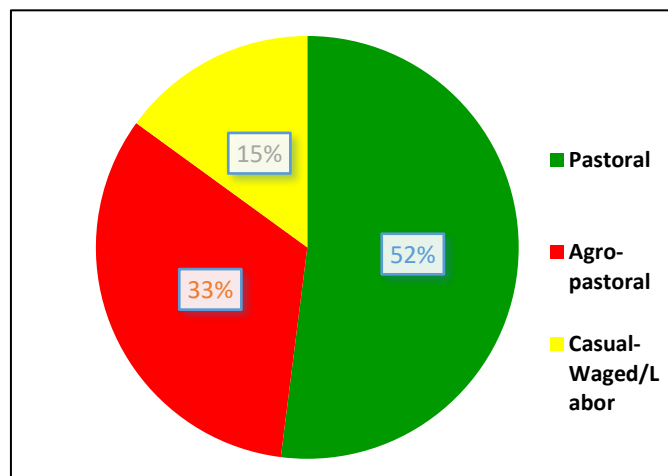


Figure 1: Isiolo livelihood zones

1.2 Methodology and approach

The main objective of the long rains Food and nutrition Security Assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the long rains season of March-April-May 2023 considering the cumulative effects of previous seasons and thereafter provide immediate and medium-term recommendations for possible response options for stakeholders based on actual situation analysis. The analysis of food and nutritional security status in the county was done by a multi-sectoral team comprising of the KFSSG and CSG technical team, between 10th and 20th July 2023. The team was drawn from departments of Agriculture, Livestock education, health and nutrition, water and education, and the NDMA. The assessment used both primary and secondary data and was based on the food security four pillars of food availability, access, utilization and stability also an analysis of the contributing factors, outcomes and effects on each sector was done. Primary data was collected during field visits through household, community and market interviews which included a transect drive to validate and triangulate the primary data collected where sampled sites visited include Kulamawe, Barambate, Gafarsa, Iresaboru, Korbesa, Dadachabasa, Bulesa, Elsa and Bulapesa. Secondary data collected from the early warning system bulletins was utilized to highlight trends of different food security indicators while sector technical members at the county level provided technical reports through consolidated checklists. Results of the SMART survey February 2023 were also utilized in the analysis. Information collected was analyzed based on livelihood zones and then subjected to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) protocols in order to inform the county food security status classification.

1. Drivers of Food and Nutrition Security in the County

1.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset of the long rains was experienced relatively earlier in the third dekad of March in Isiolo and Kinna and adjacent parts of Garbatulla. In Merti and Garbatulla sub-counties, the onset was a bit late occurring during the dekad of April. A greater proportion of the county land mass (East and North) received rainfall above 200 percent of the normal apart from small pockets around Kinna where the rainfall was between 141 and 200 percent of the normal. A greater part of the Western parts of the county consisting of Oldonyiro, Burat and Isiolo town and Ngaremara had rainfall performance of between 140 and 200 percent of the normal. The rains cessation was abrupt occurring between the first dekad of May in the Northern and Eastern parts of the county and second dekad of May in the Western parts that consist of Burat and Oldonyiro wards.

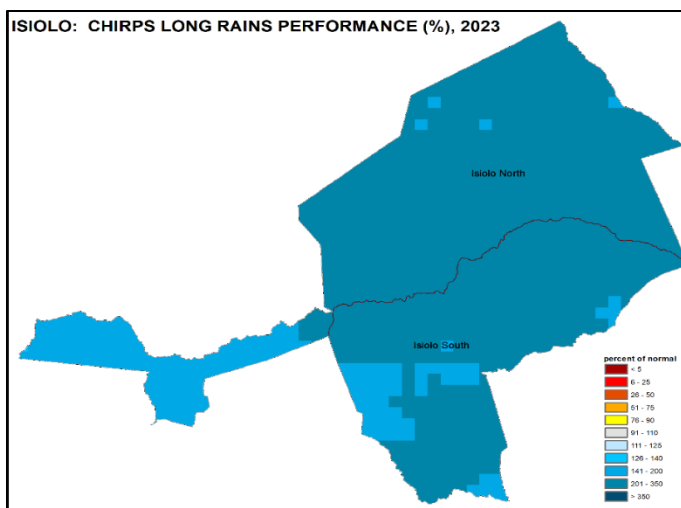


Figure 2: Rainfall performance map. Source: CHIRPS/VAM

1.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Resource-based conflicts between pastoralists from Garissa and Isiolo counties in Garbatulla in Korbesa-Rapsu have been reported during the period. The Garissa-Isiolo conflicts led to several human deaths being reported over the review period. The conflict was attributed to earlier movement of livestock into Isiolo from Garissa without prior agreement considering that pasture is still sufficient in Garissa County. livestock theft and border conflicts between pastoralists from Meru and Isiolo clashed resulting in human deaths from both counties. Livestock theft was also reported and security operations to recover them has led to increased volatility in localized spots. Cattle rustling incidences reported in western parts of Kinna ward led to abandonment of grazing fields adjacent to Samburu East for fear of repeated livestock theft. Peace building initiatives have been ongoing to address the situation.

1.3 Other shocks and hazards

Floods

The ranging floods have led to destruction of property, that is houses and household items including livestock which have not recovered from the effects of the prolonged drought. Approximately 3,219 households were affected by floods in Kinna, Cherab and Sericho wards with the majority being in Iresaboru location where the settlement was marooned by water for about four months. Households affected by floods need food and non-food assistance as most became victims of floods even before they could recover from effects of prolonged drought taking where they lost productive assets. Reconstruction of damaged houses and dwellings will be a key point to re-starting their normal lives. Diarrheal cases were reported in a few areas such as Cherab and Sericho wards, mainly blamed on consumption of contaminated water shortly after floods.

High food commodity prices

Staple food prices especially maize and pulses remained high above LTAs attributed to limited availability due to crop failure and poor harvests locally over a prolonged period affecting the county and country at large. The above normal food prices were blamed on international macro-economic effects such as the global rise in petroleum prices. The abnormal price of maize and pulses has eroded the purchasing power of households who sell their livestock, mainly small stocks at the current livestock market price which is below normal. The resultant weak household purchasing power is expected to diminish households' ability to access food commodities and sufficiently provide food to family members a situation that will lead to adoption of more severe consumption-based and livelihood-based coping strategies.

Fall army worms

Fall army worm (FAW) infestation negatively affected maize yields in all agro-pastoral zones thus expected to reduce overall production.

3.0 Impacts of Drivers on Food and Nutrition Security

3.1 Availability

Food availability is defined as the physical presence of food commodities in a given area in a specific period of time. In food security, it is one of key pillars and refers to the physical presence of food commodities in the markets or households, cross border imports, animal feeds, stocks as well as expected or actual harvests.

3.1.1 Crop Production

Introduction

The Long rains (MAM) season is generally considered an unreliable season for farmers relying on rain fed farming in the county, having experienced a shift mainly blamed on climate change. The prediction of a poorly performed rainfall season slowed down farm preparation activities leading to lower than normal area under crop production. The main rain fed crops grown were maize, beans and green grams, these crops are a major contributor to household food and nutrition security since they can be dried and stored for long even after harvest. They are also a source of income for farmers since they sell the surplus to meet their other needs in the expanding agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

Table 1. Rain-fed crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2023 Long rains season (Ha)	Long term average (5 year) area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	2023 Long rains production (90kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long term average production (5 year) during the long rains season (90 kg bags)
MAIZE	160	522	628	1120
BEANS	180	265	466	742
GREEN GRAMS	72	152	254	400

Area under maize, beans and green grams were 69 percent, 32 percent and 53 percent respectively below the LTA. The area under cultivation and production was generally lower than LTA due to inadequate rainfall, high cost of farm inputs, attack of crops by pests and diseases and also crop damage by livestock and wildlife. Farmers were not able to increase the area under crops to reach the LTA due to fear of crop failure since weather prediction indicated depressed rainfall in most parts of the county. Due to the high cost of inputs, most farmers were not able to afford planting seeds and other inputs. Farm operations were negatively affected by the high cost of labour, both manual and mechanized. This led to small portions of land being prepared.

Maize, beans and green grams production were 44 percent, 37 percent and 36 percent respectively below the LTA. Production for all crops grown under rainfed conditions was generally poor mainly attributed to poor soil moisture as a result of poor temporal distribution of long rains which had an abrupt cessation. Maize production was significantly affected by FAW.

Table 1: Irrigated Crop (three main irrigated crops)

Crop	Area planted during the 2023 Long rains season (ha)	LTA (3 years) area planted during long rains season (ha)	2023 Long rains season production (90 kg bags/MT) Projected/Actual	LTA production (3 years) during long rains season (90 kg bags/MT)
TOMATOES	99	318	527MT	921MT
ONIONS	58	131	239MT	584MT
KALES	6	20	84MT	152MT

The area under irrigated crop production was generally low for tomatoes, onions and kales compared to normal. The area under tomatoes, onions and kales was 69 percent, 56 percent and 70 percent respectively. Irrigated crop production was carried out in some parts of Burat, Kinna, Malkadaka, Bulesa, Bulapesa, Ngaremara and Wabera.

The decline in area under irrigation declined due to insufficient availability of water for irrigation in rivers and surface temporary water sources such as water pans and dams. There was equal proportion of male and females among farmers undertaking irrigation farming. The production of tomatoes, onions and kales was 43 percent, 59 percent and 44 percent respectively below the LTA at a similar period under review. However, production under irrigation improved significantly compared to the previous season attributed to an increase in area under irrigation being increased compared to the previous season. A greater proportion of irrigated crop production is carried out along rivers whose rate of flow has significantly declined due to poor recharge and poor temporal distribution. The rivers were flowing during the April – May rains but they were not sufficient to support the crop to full maturity, thus the reduction in LTA for area and production. The main pest that affected tomato production was Tuta absoluta causing an estimated loss of 20 percent while diamond bark moth was linked to 30 percent of loss in kales.

3.1.2 Cereal Stocks

Key staple foods consumed in all the different livelihoods of the county are maize, beans and rice. Stocks by all players are below the LTA due to low yields by farmers and high cost of commodities at all levels.

Maize stocks held by farmers and traders were 87 percent and 61 percent respectively below the periods LTA.

Farmers have low volumes due to poor harvest while traders and millers did not have sufficient stocks due to the high cost of food commodities which they mainly buy outside the county.

Table 2: Quantities held currently (90 kg bags)

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	51	418	0	0	0	18	23	98
Traders	260	675	50	100	15	20	35	50
Millers	180	438	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCPB	0		0		0	0	0	0
Total	205	540	50	100	15	38	58	148

In the agro-pastoral livelihoods, available stocks are likely to last for a month compared to 6 months in a normal season and less than a month in the pastoral livelihood zone. Significant amounts of cereals consisting of maize and beans are obtained from neighboring counties such as Meru and Laikipia.

Agricultural Market and Trade

The market operations were normal but there was an increase in prices of all food commodities. The main sources of food commodities are maize, pulses, and vegetables are locally supplied in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The pastoral livelihood zones get most of their supply of food commodities from Isiolo central, Laikipia and Meru counties. Food commodity demand is low due to low purchasing of farmers both in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones whose productive assets were significantly reduced by prolonged drought.

Female gender is the main player in agro pastoral zone markets across the county while for pastoral zones men are the key players. Availability of staple foods for Agro pastoral livelihoods is available at the farm/household level and market while for pastoral livelihood, they get their staple foods from the market. Maize and beans are grown in agro-pastoral areas therefore those living in these areas can access commodities from the farmers while pastoral zones have to rely on retailers/ market to access the commodity.

3.1.3 Livestock Production

Introduction

Livestock Production is the mainstay of the County's economy. It is carried out in all livelihood zones in the county. In the pastoral livelihood zone, livestock production generates 80 percent of cash income through the sale of live animals and products. The sub-sector also employs close to 70% of the rural labour force. The main livestock species kept in the county are cattle, goat, sheep, camel, donkey and chicken. The most important species in the food chain are sheep and goats which are easily sold by farmers to replenish food stocks. On the other hand, camel and cattle are usually sold when undertaking major investments or emergencies requiring considerably large amounts of cash. The camels have also been

largely kept for milk as they produce milk throughout the year and even during drought for household consumption and sale. Few cases of Insecurity and other forms of resource-based conflict were reported in some part of the county especially along Isiolo-Samburu border, Burat-Oldonyiro border and Isiolo-Meru border with Merti sub-county being affected most. Most livestock in the sub-county have crossed to Garbatulla sub-county.

Pasture and Browse

The pasture and browse condition ranged from fair to good in quality and quantity. This was attributed to above normal rains which led to good rejuvenation of the forage. This condition was normal. The available pasture and browse expected to last for 3-4 months which was normal.

Table 3: Pasture and Browse Condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Fair to Good	Fair-good	3-4	3-4	Insecurity, water scarcity	Fair to Good	Fair-good	4	4	Insecurity, water scarcity
Agro-Pastoral	Fair to Good	Fair-good	4	3-4	Insecurity	Fair to Good	Fair-good	5	4	Insecurity

A few factors were limiting access to pasture and browse including; cases of insecurity along Isiolo-Samburu border, Wajir-Isiolo border, Isiolo -Meru border, Isiolo-laikipia, Isiolo-Garrisa border and generally fear of attack around the strategic grazing reserves in Merti sub-county e.g Kom, Yamicha, Nyachis, Duma, and Alango. Incidence of banditry, broken boreholes e.g Alango in Merti sub-county, endemic diseases and tsetse fly infestation in some parts of the county also limited access to pasture and browse.

The county has been facing Invasive plant species such as *prosopis juliflora*, *acacia reficiensse*, *opuntia commiphora* among others in Oldonyiro, kinna, Garbatulla, Sericho, Chari, Cherab, Ngaremara, and Burat wards. The plants limit access to pasture and browse where large track of land was affected. Efforts to manage the plants are cutting the plants, rangeland rehabilitation through reseeding and control of gullies among others. Partners supporting such efforts are Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT), Caritas, Veterinary Sans frontiers (VSF)-Suisse among other wards/livelihood zones affected, total hectreage affected, effects any control measures put in place to control the spread.

Pasture conservation

Pasture production and conservation was promoted in the county. The specific sites are Kinna, Rapsu, Shambani, Korbasa, Munanda Nur, Muchuro, Gafarsa, Ngaremara, Burat. Since the county recorded good rejuvenation of pasture across the county, pastoralists have also engaged a lot in natural pasture harvesting estimated 10,000 bales of hay have been conserved. The institutions supporting pasture conservation efforts in the county were; world food programme (WFP), Veterinary sans frontiers Suisse (VSF) through the Drought resilience in Isiolo County (DRIC) project, Livestock Marketing System (LMS), FAO, Nawiri, SNV, world Vision among others.

Table 4: Baled hay status

Sub County	No. of Hay Stores	Storage Capacity (Total No. of bales)	No. of Bales currently being held	How long is expected to last (months)	Sub County demand	Average Weight per bale (in Kgs)	Average price per bale (Kshs.)	Remarks
Merti	3	9000	2000	N/A	30,000	12	500	
Garbatulla	4	12000	5000	N/A	40,000	14	500	
Isiolo	3	25,000	3000	N/A	11,000	14	400	

The supplementary feeds in the county include range cubes, acacia pods, and mineral blocks. Most pastoralists rarely purchase them in the local feed dealers in the county but get them as relief feed through the support of the county government and development partners. The factors limiting the conservation /utilization of conserved pastures/hay or supplementary feeds includes; water scarcity/drought, limited knowledge on conservation, low demand for the feed, and lack of pasture harvesting tools and storage structure.

Livestock Productivity

Livestock body condition

The livestock body condition score for cattle, goat camel and sheep ranged from 3-4 which was normal across all livelihood zone with positive trend. The good rejuvenation of pasture and browse during the MAM rains which was above normal and good recharge of water sources. The body condition score expected to improve as the animals continues to recover. There is little pressure on the available pasture and browse due to mass death of livestock recorded in the previous seasons. Good body condition translates to good price in the market and improved livestock production and productivity.

Table 5: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 4-5
Agro-Pastoral	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 3-4	BCS 4-5

Note: BCS – Livestock Body Condition Score

BCS 1 – Very Poor (Emaciated) BCS 2 – Poor BCS 3 – Fair BCS 4 – Good BCS 5- Very Good

Birth rate

The birth rates were below normal across all livestock species since majority of female herd were served in the month of April and May. The prolonged drought experienced in the previous season weakened their body condition. In the next three months lambing and kidding rate is expected to improve. Then in the next six months births rate across all livestock species will normalize as camels and cattle will be calving.

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

The county recorded worst decline in the TLU owned across the different wealth groups in all the livelihood zones due to mass deaths of livestock due to starvation, deaths associated with diseases, cattle rustling and Offtake of the animals to meet household needs. The decline was between 60-75 percent of the normal.

Table 6: Tropical livestock units

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	<1	4	4-7	15
Agro-Pastoral	<1	3	3-5	10

TLU Conversion factors: cattle = 0.7, sheep = 0.1, goats = 0.1, pigs = 0.2, chicken = 0.01. Donkey= 0.50, Camel= 1.3

The reduced TLU has impacted negatively on household food security in terms of milk production, income from sales of animals and animal products. The households have coped with the reduction through diversification of livelihood activities.

Milk availability

Milk production was mostly from camels and a few goats. Cattle had not given birth since being served on April-May. Again majority of household also lost almost half of their herd due to 2022-2023 droughts hence inability to produce more milk. Average milk production per household in all livelihood zones is less than 1 litre compared to 2 litres normally. Milk consumption is also less than 1 litre compared to 1 normally. Production and consumption will slightly increase as kidding will improve. In the next six months it will also improve further as the cattle calve. Milk prices increased significantly above the LTA. Current prices range from Kshs. 100-200 per litre against the LTA price of Kshs. 60.

Table 7: Milk availability and consumption

Livelihood zone	Average milk Production (Litres)/Household/day		Average milk consumption (Litres) per Household/day		Prices (Kshs.)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	<1	2	<1	1	100-200	60
Agro-Pastoral	<1	2	<1	1	100-200	60

Alternative sources of milk are powdered milk which was going at Kshs. 60/50gm packet or Kshs. 2600-3000 per 2.5kg. The majority of the household are not using milk.

Water for Livestock

The current water sources for livestock in both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones were rivers, bore holes, springs, shallow wells, sand dams and water pans which was normal. This was attributed to good recharge of water sources during the MAM rains. The water sources expected to last for 3-4 months, which was normal.

Table 8: Water availability and access

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return average distances (km)		Expected duration to last (months) for each source	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Rivers, Boreholes, shallow wells, springs, sand dams & water pans	Rivers, Boreholes, shallow wells, springs, sand dams and water pans	4-6	Less than 5	3-4	4
Agro-Pastoral	Rivers, Boreholes, shallow wells, sand dams and water pans	Rivers, Boreholes, shallow wells, sand dams and water pans	Less than 5	Less than 5	3-4	

The current trekking return distances from grazing area to watering points was 4-6 km in agro-pastoral and about 6 km in pastoral which was normal in all livelihood zones. The distances are expected to increase slightly in the next three months as pasture and browse get depleted. The factors limiting access to water are; 1) Saline water (Dogogicha, Dadachabasa), 2) insecurity (Oldonyiro-Burat border, Isiolo-Samburu border, 3) broken borehole e.g Alango, low water yield in Kulamawe borehole).

Watering frequency

The majority of livestock species except camel were watered daily while camels done after 3-4 days which was normal for all livestock species across the livelihood zones. Water sources were adequately recharged during the MAM 2023 rains which was above normal.

Table 9: Watering frequency (no. of days per week)

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Camels		Goats		Sheep	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	7	7	2	2	7	7	7	7
Ago-Pastoral	7	7	2	2	7	7	7	7

Migration

There were minimal internal migrations within the county. Most of the animals were within the traditional grazing areas around the homestead except in Merti sub-county where livestock moved to Garbatulla sub-county because of fear of banditry. Livestock from Marsabit were also reported to have not migrated back to their county. Migration is expected to increase slightly as available pasture, browse and water get depleted in some areas. However, the situation will remain stable as available pasture, browse and water get depleted. Factors limiting livestock migration includes mostly water scarcity and insecurity.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Livestock diseases

There were no reported cases of notifiable disease outbreak in the county. Endemic diseases however continued to pose challenges to pastoralists. The diseases were Anaplasmosis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), Pestes Petit Ruminant (PPR), sheep and Goat pox (S&GP) among others.

Livestock Markets

Market operations

The main livestock markets in the county are Isiolo, and Oldonyiro. Other small markets include Eskot, Merti, Bisan Biliqo, Kipsing and Duse . Apart from Isiolo market, which is a secondary market, the rest of the markets are primary markets which get their supply of livestock from within. Isiolo markets get supply from primary markets across the county and the neighboring counties; Samburu, Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit.

Table 10: Main markets in the county

Livelihood zone	Name the main Market(s)	Type of livestock species traded	Have market functions been normal?	Comment on market functions. (Indicate any reasons for disruptions or closures)	Alternative livestock markets (Within or outside the county)
Pastoral	Oldonyiro, Kipsing, Bisan Biliqo, Merti, Duse, Ngaremara Mbarabate, Eskot, Ngare Ndare, Leparua, Belgesh, Modogashe	Sheep and goats	Not normal	Depressed marketing activity due to low supply. insecurity also limit operation of Leparua, escot and Ngarendare market	Laikipia, Nyeri, Meru (Mua) and Nairobi, Habaswein
Agro-pastoral	Isiolo	Sheep, goat and cattle	Yes	No disruption but supply of livestock is low	Nairobi, Karatina

Livestock market operations were normal across the livelihood zones except Eskot, Barambate, Duse, and Ngarendare that are closed due to insecurity and migration of livestock. Marketing activities were depressed due to harsh economic condition prevailing in the country at large and migration of livestock far away from the markets.

Market Supply and Traded Volumes trends:

Livestock supply volume was low due to farmers holding the animals to increase the size of the herd. The price was generally high. Price likely to remain high since most of pastoralist are not willing to sell.

Table 11: Livestock sales and volumes

Livelihood Zone	Name of the main market	Main livestock sold	Number of livestock or volumes traded for the last one month		Main sources of supply	Comment on type and number of traders buying the livestock currently; and compared to Normal	
			Current	normal		Current supply source (Name)	Normal supply source
Pastoral	Oldonyiro, kipsing, Duse, Merti, Bisan Biliko	Sheep and goat	Below normal		within	within	Butchers, middlemen, producers.

Agro-pastoral/ casual labour	isiolo	Sheep. Goat, cattle	below normal		Within, Marsabit, Wajir, Samburu, Garissa	Within Marsabit and Samburu	Butchers, middlemen, producers' consumers
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3.1.4 Impact on availability

The long rains season has impacted positively food availability in the pastoral livelihood zone and below average in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. The available household stocks are below the LTA by 87 percent implying household stocks will last for less than a month, and afterwards only access food commodities through the sale of livestock and other sources of income such as casual labor. Livestock production has also been enhanced although their numbers are low due to massive deaths that occurred during the prolonged drought. The condition of livestock’s body is good for all species translating into good livestock prices thus enhancing the purchasing power of farmers in the pastoral livelihood zone. In addition, improved milk availability at the household has significantly improved the nutritional status of children as well as that of the household as a whole.

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Markets- prices

Market operations

The main livestock and cereal markets in the county were operating normally across all the livelihood zones. The main markets are Isiolo, and Oldonyiro. Other small markets include Belgesh, Bisan Biliqo, Garbatulla, Modogashe, Kipsing, and Merti. Other livestock markets such as Eskot, Ngarandare, Leparua and Barambate were not operating due to insecurity, after a series of resource-based conflicts around the areas. Apart from Isiolo market, which is a secondary market, the rest of the markets get their supply of livestock from the surrounding locations. Isiolo markets get supply from primary markets across the county and the neighboring counties such as Samburu and Marsabit. Staple food commodities such as beans, rice and maize. Other key food items that households accessed were cooking oil, sugar, milk tomatoes, green-leafy vegetables, cabbage, onions and potatoes.

Prices of staple food commodities are above the LTA. Livestock volumes offered to the markets are low since majority of the pastoralists have a tendency of holding their livestock to increase the size of the herd which were reduced by the previous prolonged drought, cattle rustling and incidences of diseases. The majority of pastoral households, estimated at about 95 percent, obtained food commodities from the markets majorly from livestock sales. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, food produced within their farms provided less than 50 percent of household food requirements and the remaining proportion was sourced from the markets, which was not normal at this period of the year. However, the dependence on markets is likely to increase as the little available food stocks get depleted.

Market Prices

Maize Price

The average market price of a kilogram of dry maize reduced significantly to Kshs. 93 during the month of July compared to Kshs. 102 recorded in June. The reduction could be attributed to increasing dry maize stocks following the onset of the harvesting season. The cereal's price was 55 percent above the LTA.

The cereals lowest price and highest market prices were Kshs.80 and Kshs. 100 in Isiolo town and Merti, Modogashe and Oldonyiro markets respectively.

The cereal prices were high in Pastoral livelihood zone compared to Agro pastoral livelihood zone. This was attributed to the high cost of transportation and low supply due to low demand for the cereals as a result of low preference for maize grains in the Pastoral livelihood zone. The current price is expected to prevail until July when the next harvesting season is expected.

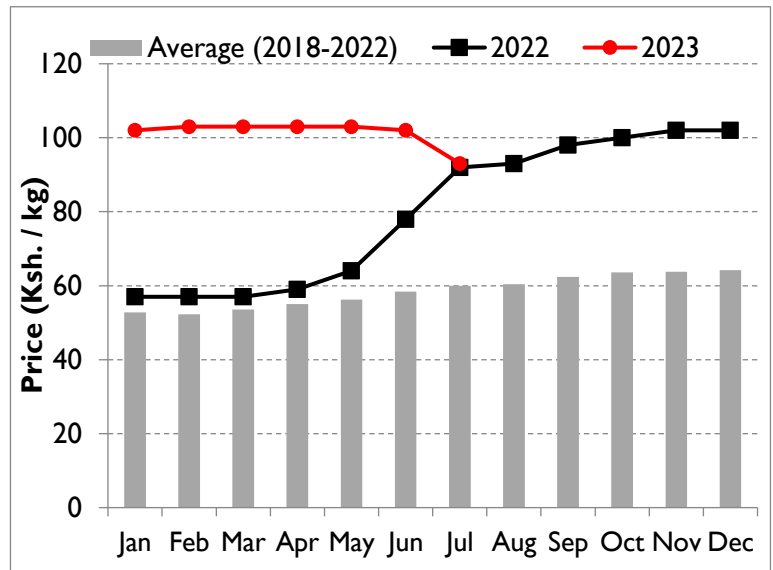


Figure 3: Cereals market price

Goat price

Average price for a two-year old goat has improved significantly over the review period to Kshs.4,300 in the month under review from Kshs.2,700 in the beginning of the rainfall season. The average goat price for the period was 33 percent above the LTA at a similar period of the year and above the normal range for the second month since the beginning of the year. There were no significant price differences across the livelihood zones.

The price significant increase was attributed to low supply as many farmers held their flocks for reproduction and fattening. The improved price could be attributed to improved body condition among the small stock following better forage availability. The least and highest market prices recorded were Kshs.3,900 and Kshs.5,000 in Kinna and Oldonyiro markets respectively. The small stocks price is expected to increase considerably in the coming months due to stable demand and the improving body condition.

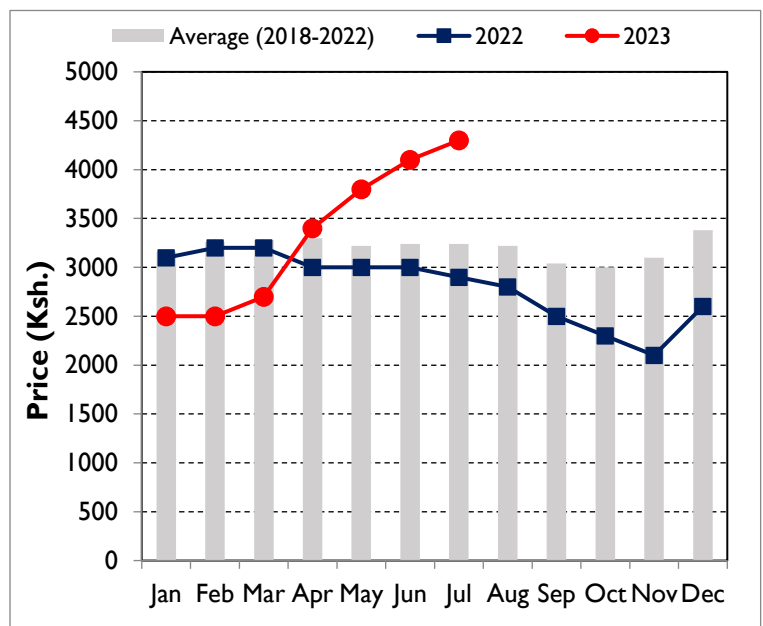


Figure 4: Average small stock market price

3.2.2 Terms of trade

Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) increased steadily during the review period to 46kg/goat. The increment could be attributed to the improved market price of small stocks amidst a relatively low supply of livestock to the markets for sale.

The current households' purchasing power is however below the LTA, a scenario that is attributed to above normal price of cereals.

The periods' relative measure of purchasing power was 15 percent below the LTA of 54kg/goat at a similar period of time in a year.

The ToT had insignificant variation across the livelihood zones attributed to long distance to some markets especially in Sericho and Dadachabasa. The measure of household purchasing power in the county is

expected to improve in the next three months as maize supply is expected to increase after the July to August harvesting season.

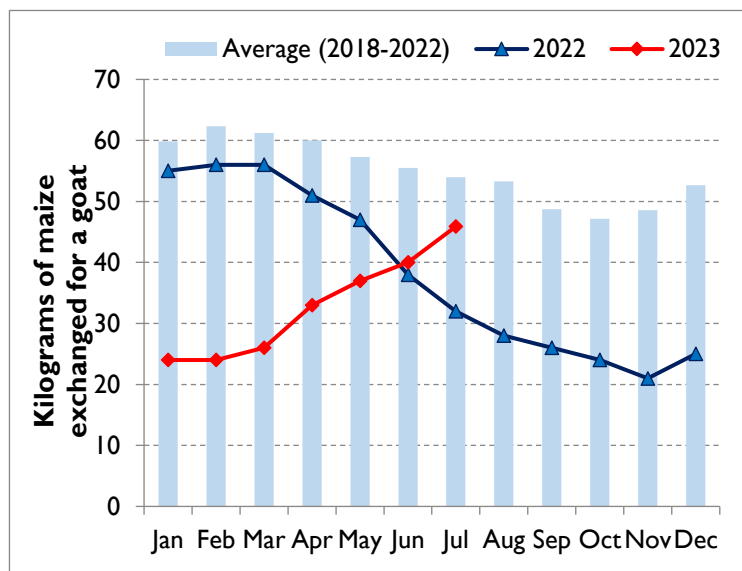


Figure 5: Household Terms of Trade (ToT)

3.2.3 Income sources

There are several sources of income in the county. Residents of the pastoral livelihood zone relied on mainly the sale of livestock and livestock products for food and household income. Sale of charcoal as well as waged labour is the main source of income for the casual waged labour livelihood zone, while sale of both crops produces, and livestock and livestock products constitutes the bulk of the household income in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. Other sources include remittances and petty trade.

3.2.4 Water access and availability (including cost and consumption)

Introduction

The sources of water in Isiolo County are classified into two namely; Surface water sources and ground water sources. The Surface water sources include Ewaso Nyiro River, springs and ephemeral streams. There is also surface run off harnessed through water pans, rock catchments and sand dam storages. However, surface water in the County varies with seasons of the year and are dependent much on rainfall recharge. Ground water sources are mainly boreholes and wells which also vary from area to area in the county. The groundwater quality of alluvial aquifers is generally good, though prone to contamination since they are shallow and unconfined. The basement and volcanic formations have locally poor water quality, with predominantly slightly saline water at greater depths.

Major water sources

In the rural areas, rains are generally vital for recharging the surface and ground water sources and the MAM 2023 rains recharged water pans by 90 percent and sand dams by 75 percent. River Ewaso Nyiro has a continuous flow up to Merti. Pressure on boreholes has appreciably reduced due to community using the surface source water sources. The wells have also recharged, and major springs are fully flowing.

Emergency water supply by the government using tankers was stopped due to availability of water sources.

Isiolo River, which is the main source of water for resident of Isiolo, has reduced its volume due to continuous abstraction upstream for Irrigation purposes leading to water crisis in Isiolo Town. In Merti Sub County only 9 boreholes (Bertume, Machallo, Qoti kore, Madowalle, Urura, Yamicha, Duma, Mata Sathe and Dogogicha) are currently non-operational and abandoned due to insecurity that was witnessed in those borehole sites during the long drought. In Dadachabasa and Alango water scarcity is also being witnessed due to collapsed of Alango borehole and salinity in other alternative borehole sources within the vicinity, currently the resident use dam for drinking and other need.

The current water sources in the pastoral livelihood zone are rivers, water pans, traditional river wells, springs, sand dams and piped water sourced from boreholes while in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones boreholes, springe and rivers formed the main water sources. The sources are normal at this time of the year. The county has a number of areas with low concentration of water sources include Modogashe town, Yaqbarsathi, Malkagalla, Dadachabasa, Lakole and some parts of Oldonyiro.

Currently due to massive upstream use of Isiolo River the water flow has substantially reduced downstream and intakes of Isiolo Urban Water Supply serving Isiolo town and thus causing shortage of water to about 100,000 residents in Isiolo town. In Agro-pastoral zone the water from rivers, wells and springs is expected to last 3 months and this within the normal range whereas in the pastoral livelihood zone the borehole will be normal as usual lasting 12 months while water pans and sand dams are expected to last 3 months.

Distance to water sources

Households trekked return distance of 1 to 2km to water sources in the agro-pastoralist livelihood zone and 3 to 4km in the pastoral livelihood zone. Household water return distance was less than a kilometer in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone due to higher concentration and proximity of household and community water points in the urban centres. The short distances recorded in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones could be attributed to the substantial recharge to surface sources such as water pans and dams, shallow wells, traditional river, sand dams and rivers.

Waiting time at the source

Waiting time was determined by the type of accessible sources which include direct fetching from river and water pans to queuing at boreholes. The waiting time ranged from 10 to 15 minutes in the majority of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood settlements mainly due to improved water availability from all sources which recharged significantly during the rainfall season. Households in the casual-waged livelihood zone spent less than 10 minutes at common water points although a substantial proportion of households have a compound connection.

Cost of water

The current cost of a 20 litres container/Jerrican of water is normal in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones ranged from Kshs. 2 to 5 with exceptions in areas that do not have developed water supplies such as Malkagalla, Dadachabasa and Modogashe where the same container of water costs between Kshs. 20-50 due to unavailability of the commodity and water vending being done by

motorbikes. Households were charged a flat rate of Kshs. 200 in settlements with community managed water supply system such as Merti Township, Garbatulla and Cherab Merti-Matarba-Biliqi water project.

Water consumption

The average household water consumption was normal for both agro-pastoral and pastoral zones and ranged between 15 and 20 litres per person per day. There were however exceptions of areas in the pastoral livelihood zone such as Malkagalla, Dadachabasa and Modogashe, high cost of water has led to minimization of consumption to 7 to 10 litres per person per day due to prevailing water shortage.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Approximately 52 percent of households in the county have access to potable water from piped water systems across the three livelihood zones even as 6.4 percent used unprotected shallow. (SMART Survey 2023). Approximately 60 percent of households used chemicals to treat drinking water. Households also used boiling method and pot filtration as alternatives to chemicals when Point of Use water (POU) treatment chemicals ran out.

Water treatment chemicals available for use include Purr, Aqua tabs/Chorine tablets and water guard. Purr acceptability is still a challenge due to the taste it impacts to water.

The water systems especially in the rural areas of Isiolo County especially in the pastoral livelihood zone have distinct drawing points for domestic and livestock water with water for domestic use drawn from water kiosks and livestock watering done at the cattle troughs.

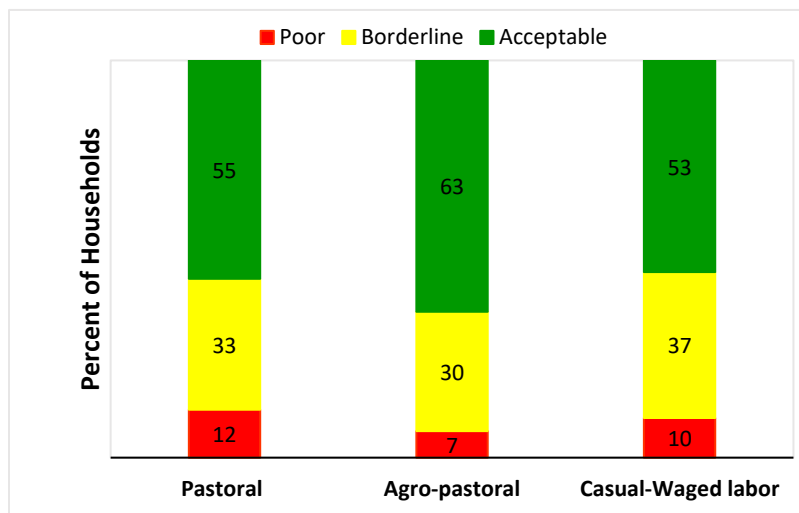
Waterborne diseases, mainly cholera, was reported in areas of Burat specifically Akadeli and Malkadaka in Garbatulla Sub County where six cases were diagnosed. Contamination of water sources is mainly through open defecation, contamination at water pans and surface run off.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Food Consumption

The overall food consumption in the county for the month of July was 37 which was below the period’s LTA. The proportion of households with borderline and poor food consumption was 33.2 percent and 9.6 percent respectively.

An estimated 32.9 percent, 30 percent and 36.7 percent of households in pastoral, agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones respectively had borderline food consumption during the month of June.



Approximately 12 percent, 7 percent and 10 percent of households in pastoral, agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones respectively had poor food consumption in July.

The proportions of households with poor and borderline food consumption have reduced slightly in two consecutive months of June and July attributed to improved food diversity following increased availability of fresh milk and fresh vegetables in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones.

Milk consumption

Households consumed an average of less than 1.0 litre which is below normal during the review period. The consumption was 1.5 litres in some parts of the pastoral livelihood zone especially Kinna and Garbatulla wards in Garbatulla sub-county which had higher milk production due to a higher concentration of livestock, mostly camels and cattle that have substantially recovered compared to the rest. Households consumed an average of 1.0 litres in Oldonyiro and Burat whose livestock have recovered.

The average cost of a litre ranged between 100 to 200 during the period under review as opposed to Kshs. 60 to 80 normally. The price ranged between 120 and 200 in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone and 80 to 120 in pastoral livelihood zone. The current cost of fresh milk limits access and thus utilization by many households who are struggling with low purchasing power.

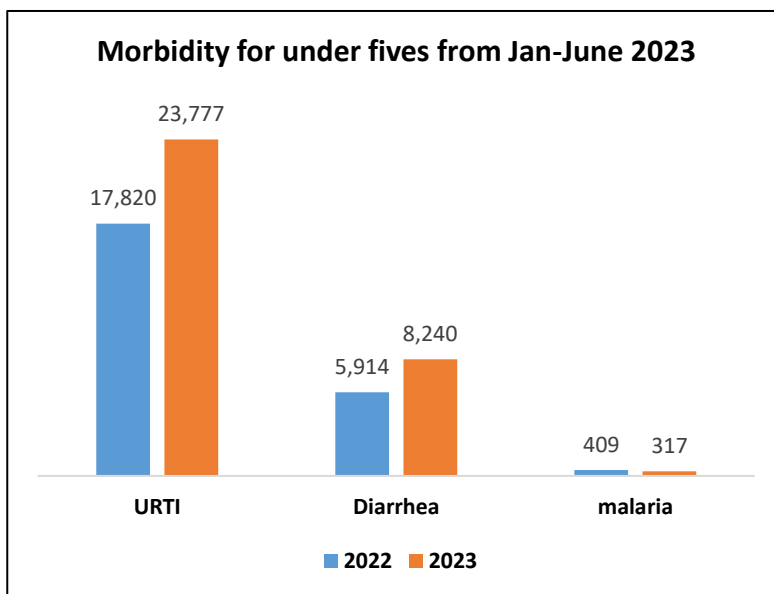


Figure 6: Under 5 Morbidity

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The overall reduced coping strategies index during the period under review was 10.6, slightly above the period's LTA. The pastoral livelihood zone had the highest coping strategies index owing to the impacts of drought which resulted in a large number of households losing a significant proportion of productive assets.

Commonly employed coping strategies were skipping meals, reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive foods as well as taking credit from neighbors and shops. Households reduced the number of meals, reduction in portion or size of meals and borrowing as others spent their savings to meet household food needs.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Under Fives

The most common ailments among the children under the age of five years remain as follows; URTI, Diarrhea, and malaria. An increase is noted in the number of URTI cases this year compared to the same period last year. This can be attributed to high coverage of outreach services that have enhanced access to services and active case finding.

The prevalence of children with watery diarrhea slightly increased by 4% in the review period. The increment was partially attributed to inadequate uptake of water, sanitation and hygiene services. There was no notable change for malaria cases this year compared to last year which can be attributed to good uptake of integrated antenatal care with Malaria prevention service

General population

There was a slight increase in URTI cases among adults last year compared to this year. This can also be attributed to high coverage of outreach services that have also enhanced access to services and active case finding. A spike in diarrheal disease was noted within the review period which is also attributed to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene services. No change noted for malarial cases last year compared to this year which can be attributed to good uptake of integrated antenatal care.

3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A Supplementation.

There was a significant drop noted in Vitamin A supplementation coverage for the review period. Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-11 months dropped from 100 to 73 percent. while there was a slight decrease in Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 12-59 months from 49 to 42 percent which is below the 80 percent National Target. This was attributed to migration that has affected nutrition and health services.

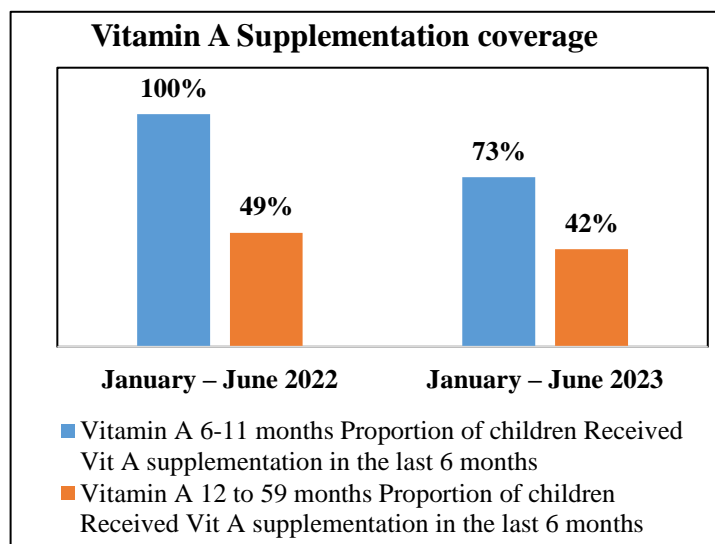


Figure 7: Vitamin A Supplementation coverage

Immunization coverage

Immunization coverage has reduced for most antigens in the review period compared to a similar period in the previous year. The reduction in coverage could be attributed to migration, hence affecting access to health and nutrition services.

3.3.3 Nutritional status and dietary diversity

Dietary diversity

Household food consumption and dietary diversity was poor across all livelihood zones with the majority of households consuming two meals a day. Households that consumed more than 5 food groups decreased from 55.1% in 2022 to 45.0% in 2023. The decrease can be attributed to poor household food insecurity. The proportion of households within acceptable food consumption score significantly decreased from 78.3% in 2022 to 38.9% in 2023 while from 8% to those in the poor increased 23.9%. This can be attributed to household food insecurity due to worsening drought situation as well as the inflation of prices in food commodities.

Nutrition status

A reduction in GAM rate prevalence is noted in 2023 (SMART Survey) compared to 2022 (SMART Survey) report. GAM prevalence however remained at *critical* level for the third consecutive year owing to worsening drought situation aggravated by 5 failed rainy seasons. SAM prevalence however increased owing to insecurity in some villages hence not covered by integrated outreaches and active case finding interventions, high non-response and relapse rates due to worsening food security situation at household level.

Nutrition status of children remains at *critical* level with no significant change in GAM prevalence (WHZ<-2SD) which slightly decreased from 17.8% in 2022 to 15.4% 2023.

However, according to NDMA sentinel surveillance, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC<135), was 10.4 percent in July, showing a significant reduction from the rate of 14.6 percent recorded in March.

The slight decrease in rate of malnutrition could be attributed to heightened case finding and treatment at the community level through family MUAC, Active case finding in integrated medical outreaches, as well as various interventions such as conditional cash transfers which helped to improve the nutritional status of children hence reduction in prevalence.

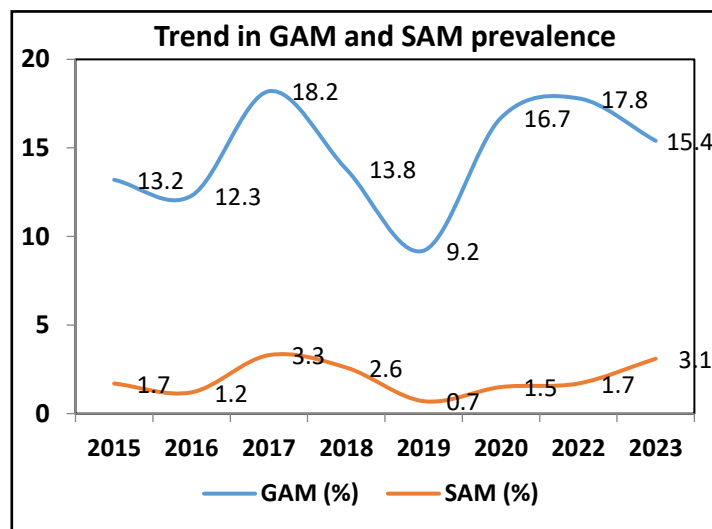


Figure 8: GAM and SAM Prevalence trend

Admission and program trends

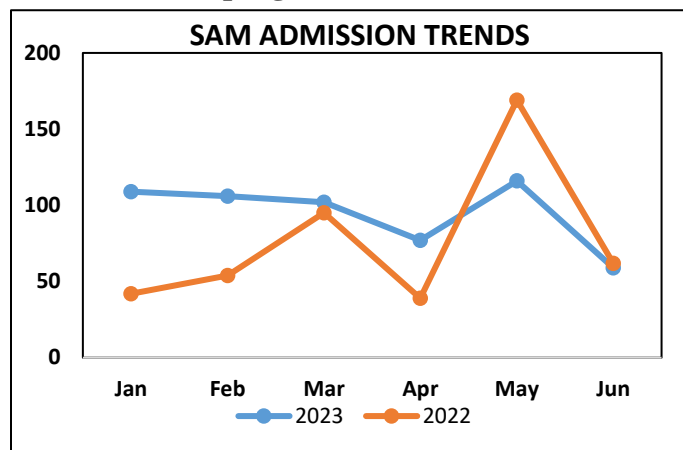


Figure 9: SAM Admission Trends

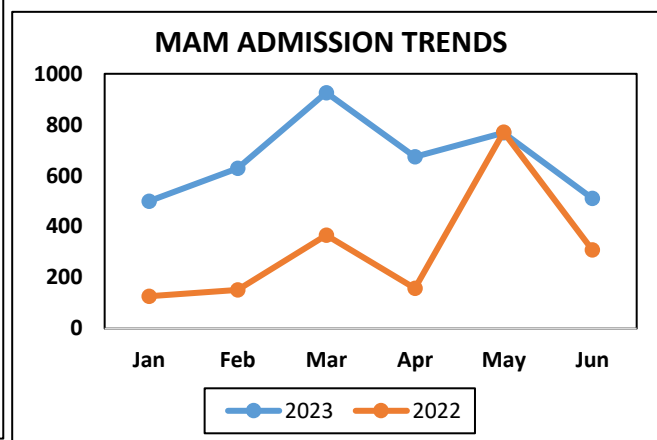


Figure 10: MAM admission trends

There was a significant increase in the number of new admissions for both Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP). This is attributed to the good uptake of health and nutrition services specifically early identification and timely management of malnourished children through intensive screening at all levels (community and facility,) and integrated outreaches in hard-to-reach areas. The prolonged effect of drought has greatly contributed to the deterioration of nutritional status of children due to food consumption and poor dietary diversity at household level, diarrheal diseases has also led to the deterioration of the nutritional status of the children. There is also a notable spike for both OTP and SFP cases in the month of May due to intensive mass screening conducted across the county and instant enrollment of children to various treatment programs. The main causes of malnutrition in the county include sub-optimal young child and care practices driven by the prevailing drought situation, reduced milk consumption at the household level, poor dietary diversity, poor hygiene and sanitation practices leading to epidemic prone illnesses.

3.3.7 Water sanitation and hygiene

Proportion of populations accessing latrines slightly decreased from 68 percent in 2022 to 65.4 percent, SMART survey 2023) While open defecation has slightly increased to 24.4 percent (2023 SMART Survey) from 21 percent in (2022 SMART survey.) Water storage in closed container/jerrican has also increased significantly from 84 percent in 2022 SMART Survey to 92.5 percent in 2023 SMART Survey. This is attributed to the continuous hygiene promotion on safe water storage, distribution of WASH non-food items which includes a jerrican with lid by various partners and county government. Based on the SMART Survey 2023, the proportion of the population that was practicing handwashing at 4 critical times is at 27.81 percent which can be attributed to water scarcity for basic use.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 12: Food security trends in Isiolo county

Indicator	Short rains assessment, January 2023	Long rains assessment, July 2023
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	39.4 percent	87 percent
Livestock body condition	Poor	Fair to good
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	15	20
Price of maize (per kg)	102	93
Distance to grazing	12.6km	5.0km
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	25 kg/goat	46
Coping strategy index	15.39	10.5
Food consumption score	34.4	37

3.5 Education

3.5.1 Enrolment

Enrollment is one of the Education Access indicators that relate to food security. Enrollment in ECD, Primary and Secondary schools has increased in term II 2023 as compared to term I 2023 across the three levels of education.

Table 13: Enrolment in ECD, Primary and Secondary

Enrollment	Term I 2023			Term II 2023			Comments (reasons for increase or decrease in enrollment)
	No Boys	No Girls	Total	No Boys	No Girls	Total	
ECD	5872	5662	11594	8731	8647	17378	Increase because food was provided by the county government to all ECDEs.
Primary	15215	16520	31735	15393	16,861	32,254	Increase as a result of food availability in all the schools. Out Of School program implementation in the county
Secondary	3769	4134	7903	3861	4477	8338	Increase as students who left school due to drought effect came back to continue with education. Bursary was provided by NGCDF, Conservancies and County government.

The reasons for increases in enrollment for both boys and girls at the ECD level were attributed to the availability of school feeding programme which was provided by the county government. Increase in enrolment in primary schools for both boys and girls was due to presence of school feeding program, the implementation of Out of School (OOSC) programme by MoE and UNICEF. At the secondary school the increase in number of boys and girls is attributed to students who left school due to drought effect coming back to continue with education as bursary was provided by NGCDF, Conservancies and County government.

3.5.2 Food Availability in schools

Teaching and learning has improved in the schools in term II 2023. This was attributed by supply of food by the MOE and County government in term I and II 2023. Morning and afternoon sessions were well attended by learners and teachers were able to cover the syllabus as planned. Learner's retention was enhanced, hence good performance.

Water Availability in Schools

The assessment has also established that there was water in most of the schools, however water used by some schools was from the dams and seasonal rivers and was not safe for drinking. Therefore there was a need to treat the water before drinking, especially in Oldonyiro, Cherab, Sericho and Garbatulla. The water shortage was addressed through drilling of boreholes in Rumate in Oldonyiro, Akili in Isiolo and piping of water was done in Biliqi New in Merti. Some schools like Tuale, Longopito, Lakole, Dadachabasa, Dololo dakiye, and Malkagalla have harvested rainwater though it was not enough.

Effects of the season on learning continuity

There were floods in Iresaboru and Sericho which damaged the latrines for Iresaboru primary, Malkamansa primary, Bahari Girls primary. Also the heavy rains caused some latrines sink in schools like Merti Muslim Girls Secondary, Korbasa primary, Adhewarabesa primary, Dadachabasa Primary. Some classroom roofs were blown off during the heavy rains in schools like Daaba primary and Malkamansa primary.

Infrastructure in terms of **classrooms** and **toilets** are not enough in most of the Primary Schools. The available infrastructure also needs repair, maintenance, and the vote head for repair maintenance and improvement given by **MOE** is not enough.

Cross-cutting issues

There are also other cross-cutting issues in Education that affect teaching and learners in the schools like Health and Nutrition, Sanitation and Hygiene. The aspect of moranism affected the learning of young, circumcised boys in Oldonyiro and boda boda riding negatively affected learning of boys across the county. Abuse of drugs especially in secondary schools has affected the learning of students.

3.6 Child Protection

Introduction

Child protection is essential in providing children with a conducive environment for an all-round growth and development, that is, mentally, socially, psychologically, intellectually and physically. However, the community and county at large have been grappling with a myriad of child protection issues the main ones being child migration, family separation, child marriages, violence against children and gender-based violence and teen pregnancies among others. During the review period, the community provided information that was used to compile prevalence of the following child protection issues.

Child migration

Migration of children from their homes can expose children to potential exploitation and abuse. During the review period, slightly more than half of community members (54 percent) acknowledged child migration incidences in their localities in the review period. Main reasons cited for child migration were search for pasture by parents, poverty and lack of basic needs such as food. Others due to poverty in their homes. Other minor reasons for migration were search for jobs.

Family Separation

Family breakdown was the main issue highlighted as parents stopped living together due to family disagreements. During the review period, seven out of ten community members acknowledged the occurrence of family breakdown in their localities resulting into a high number of child separation from one or both parents. There were however few cases of unaccompanied children and child headed households.

Violence against children, GBV

Violence against children and gender based violence were highly prevalent in the local communities during the review period. It was found out that 70 percent of community members affirmed knowledge of incidents of violence against children with the most prevalent forms being sexual and psychosocial violence. Community members also pointed out child neglect and corporal punishment as other forms of violence perpetrated against children. Other forms of violence against children are corporal punishment and child trafficking.

Child marriage

Pastoral communities in the have been known to allow child marriage notwithstanding the myriad resources that have been spent to campaign against the vice. Approximately 85 percent of respondents reported awareness of cases of child marriage in their communities. Dropping out of school, lack of food and poverty were identified as the leading contributors to child marriage among the pastoral communities in the county. Culture and dowry had significant contribution to child marriage

Teenage pregnancies

Teen pregnancies among the county pastoral and urban communities are common and are known to disrupt adolescent girls' education. The majority of community members, 72 percent, affirmed awareness

of teen pregnancies in their localities. Lack of basic needs such as food following impacts of drought on pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods was cited as the leading contributing factor of teen pregnancies in the county. Separation from parents, neglect by parents, school drop-out rate and unprotected sex were other contributors to teen pregnancies reported by the community.

4.0 Food Security Prognosis

4.1 Prognosis Assumptions

1. According to IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO), El Nino conditions have been confirmed with a 54 percent probability of occurrence and such conditions are likely to lead to a normal onset in October and late cessation with higher than normal rainfall performance.
2. The market price of livestock will stabilize over the next three months while prices of food commodities such as maize will reduce substantially over the same period.
3. The pasture and browse are expected to remain stable in the next three months in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
4. Market operations across all livelihood zones will be normal for the next three months.
5. Peace and security will prevail in the next three months running from August to October.

4.2 Food security Outlook for the next 6 months

4.2 Food Security Outlook (August-October 2023)

The county food security situation is expected to improve significantly across all the livelihood zones during the three months. Water availability and accessibility is expected to remain stable in the pastoral livelihood zone but may deteriorate in the agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones. The decline in water resources in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone will reduce the irrigated crop production. Forage availability will be stable for the entire three months period and into the onset of the short rainy season. Livestock production in the pastoral and agro-pastoral zones is expected to improve further due to improved availability of forage in most grazing areas. Although market operations across all livelihood

zones are expected to be normal, market supply for food commodities is expected to be below normal due to the low availability of household stocks. Additionally, livestock supplies to the markets are expected to be below normal as herders/farmers hold animals for reproduction and rebuilding their herds. The nutritional status of children under five years of age is expected to continue on an improving trend due to improved availability fresh milk and food at household level. The crude death rate and crude mortality rates are expected to remain below the alert thresholds.

Food Security Outlook for November 2023 to January 2024

Performance of the short rains season 2023 is expected to be above average, according to the ongoing predictions of el nino conditions by the World Meteorological Organization and ICPC. Onset will be timely coupled with even spatial and good temporal distribution which will support pasture regeneration and build onto the current forage. Livestock production is expected to be good with good animal body conditions and boost pastoralists' bid to further build their herds and flocks and fetch better prices. Additionally, milk production is expected to improve substantially at a time when calving rate is expected to be high.

Crop production in rainfed and irrigated systems will improve, and food commodities will be available at a lower price, hence boosting purchasing power. Higher resultant income from livestock sales and lower food commodity food prices will eventually improve household terms of trade and thus improve food access and utilization across the livelihood zones. The nutritional status of children under five years is expected to improve further following the availability of adequate food and milk at household level. The crude death rate and crude mortality rates are expected to remain below the alert thresholds.

5.0 Conclusion and Interventions

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 Phase classification

The overall food security situation in the county is stressed and is projected to improve substantially in the next three months. The indicative food security phase classification for all livelihood zones is Stressed (IPC phase 2), an indication that even with any humanitarian assistance, households have minimally adequate food consumption. This implies that households need support to protect their current assets while investing in recovery and resilience building interventions for those adequately affected by the previous prolonged drought.

5.1.2 Summary of Findings

The 2023 long rains onset was late while the cessation was early and rapid with a good distribution in terms of space. The entire county received enhanced rainfall above normal amounts in a normal season. As a result of the enhanced rainfall, pasture and browse condition in terms of quality and quantity improved immensely in the pastoral and the agro-pastoral livelihood zones and is expected to last into the next rainfall season. Water availability is relatively good for both domestic as well as livestock use in all livelihood zones. A substantial proportion of households do not treat water meant for drinking, hence exposing themselves to water borne diseases. There was below average crop production in the agro-

pastoral livelihood zone, which is expected to deplete in less than a months' time. Food commodity prices are higher than normal, a situation that has led to poor stocking by households and traders. The current terms of trade are unfavorable to the livestock keepers driven by higher than normal cereals' prices resulting in weakened households' purchasing power in all livelihoods. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured through MUAC screening was 10.4 percent in July 2023, an improvement from 14.3 percent recorded in February 2023. About 57 percent of households had acceptable food consumption score (FCS), indicating they can afford a meal with vegetables, carbohydrates and high value protein for a few days in a week. However, 33 percent with borderline and 10 percent with borderline and poor food consumption scores respectively. The coping strategy index (CSI) has reduced from 15.8 in February 2023 to 10.5 in July 2023.

5.1.3 Sub-county and ward ranking

Table 14: Sub- County and ward ranking

Sub-county	Ward	Rank	Vulnerabilities
Merti	Cherab	1	Rampant conflicts and insecurity Poor milk production and high prices High food commodity prices Poor access to markets Poor road network High number of non-functional water sources (boreholes)
Merti	Chari	2	Insecurity that hinders access to drought season grazing areas Poor milk production and high prices High food commodity prices Poor access to markets
Garbatulla	Sericho	3	Rampant conflicts and insecurity poor milk production and high prices High food commodity prices Poor access to markets Poor road network High malnutrition rate
Isiolo	Oldonyiro	4	Water scarcity High rate of degradation Rampant conflicts and insecurity High food commodity prices Poor road network High malnutrition rate
Garbatulla	Garbatulla	5	Insecurity at border lines Heavy influx of livestock in accessible market due to insecurity i.Eskot
Garbatulla	Kinna	6	Water abstraction High food prices in several settlements

			insecurity	Floods that lead to destruction of property
Isiolo	Ngaremara	7	Poor availability of pasture Insecurity and high rate of banditry	High rate of livestock deaths during the last drought High food prices
Isiolo	Burat	8	Heavy concentration of livestock Moderate cases of Insecurity	High food prices Shrinking job opportunities
Isiolo	Bulapesa	10	Water scarcity due to water rationing	shrinking job opportunities High food prices
Isiolo	Wabera	9	Water scarcity due to rationing	High food commodity prices shrinking job opportunities

5.1.4 Population in need of food assistance

Ward	Total population (Projections 2023)	Proportion in need of food assistance (July 2023)	Total population (Projections 2023)	Total No. of Households (Projections 2023)	Households in Need of Food Assistance (August 2023)
Chari	9,036	60-65	9,036	1,853	1,112
Cherab	46,611	60-65	46,611	9,560	5,736
Sericho	42,692	60-65	42,692	8,756	5,254
Garbatulla	42,794	60-65	42,794	8,777	5,266
Kinna	32,085	55-60	32,085	6,581	3,619
Oldonyiro	23,740	55-60	23,740	4,869	2,678
Ngaremara	19,506	55-60	19,506	4,001	2,200
Bulapesa	36,536	50-55	36,536	7,494	3,747
Wabera	44,134	45-50	44,134	9,052	4,073
Burat	29,555	50-55	29,555	6,062	3,031
Total	326,689	55-60	326,689	67,005	36,716

NB: The total population is significantly higher than the projections for 2023 following inclusion of approximately 10,753 households who live and counted in Meru county during KNBS 2019 Census but are administratively residents and citizens served by Isiolo County Government.

Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

Social protection ongoing interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	Beneficiaries	Implementers	Estimated cost (Kshs.)	Time frame
Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	Cash transfer to vulnerable households Kshs.5,400 bi-monthly	All sub-counties	4,571 HHs	NDMA under HSNP III	24,683,400	March 2023-2027
Garbatulla	Cash transfer to vulnerable HHs (Kshs. 9,600 for 5 months) (ended June)	Sericho	713 HHs	MID-P (Oxfam	6,499,200	March to June 2023
Merti	Cash transfer to vulnerable Households 400 (ended June)	Cherab	400 HHs	MID-P (Johanniter Int'l Assistance)	3,200,000	February - June 2023
Isiolo and Garbatulla	Cash transfer to vulnerable HHs under the SFSP program	Burat, Kinna, Oldonyiro, Ngaremara	6,500 HHs	WFP	95,790,000	June 2023
Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	Emergency response to drought impacts	Charri, Cherab, Sericho & Garba	2,717 HHs	WFP	64,700,000	March to Nov 2023
Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	Conditional Cash transfer to Households with malnourished children, Cash Transfer value Kshs. 7,500 for 6 months	Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab Kinna, Garba, & Sericho	2,500 HHS	ACF (donor BHA)	116,000,000	July to December 2023.

5.2.2 Non-food interventions

Agriculture- Crop production sub-sector

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost (Kshs.)	(Time Frame
Short-term ongoing interventions							
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Farmers training on crop husbandry and post-harvest management	12,000	County Govt, National Govt, (DRSLP ELRP & KCSAP) government & partners (WFP, NAWIRI, LISTEN,	Improved skills on farming and post-harvest management	4M	Continuou s

				World Action Aid Vision, Caritas,			
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla		Farmers training on agro processing, value addition and utilization of available foods	12,000	County Govt & partners (National government (DRSLP ELRP & KCSAP) government & partners (WFP, NAWIRI, LISTEN, World Action Aid Vision, FAO & AMREF,	Reduced issues of acute malnutrition & improve skills of utilization of available foods	5M	Continuous
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti		Farmers compensation for crops through crop insurance	2,000	County govt & national govt partners (state department of crops)	The project is at initial stages	20M	2023-2024
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti		Recruiting Farmers (TOT, VBAs, FSCs) and training on climate Smart technologies	100	County government WFP and LISTEN	A strategy to reach far place areas with agriculture extension	5M	Continuous
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All the 10 wards	Promotion of Kitchen gardens technologies mother to support groups	90	County Govt., National Govt and Partners (DRSLP, ELRP & KCSAP) (WFP, NAWIRI, LISTEN, World Action Aid Vision, Caritas, ACF FAO & AMREF,	Improve food and nutrition security at household.	8M	Continuous
ISIOLO	Bulapesa ward	Operationalize of Agriculture Training Centre (ATC) by development of ATC policy and BILL	15,000	County government national government partners (Agribiz KICC, CRS Kenya Rapid+,World Vision)	the provision of training facilities aimed at bringing about change of attitudes and skills of farmers and enhancing receptiveness to emerging skills and technologies.	8M	June – December 2023
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	Burat, Kinna, and Ngarema ra wards	Establishment of super demos, mother demos and baby demos	16,000	County government national government partners WFP,World Vision & LISEN	Improved skills on good agricultural practices		March to December 2023

Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All 10 wards	Rehabilitating small scale irrigation infrastructures solarizing boreholes and fencing of the farm plots	6,000	County Govt, National Govt partners. (DRSLP ELRP & KCSAP) government & partners (WFP, Nawiri, LISTEN, World Vision Action Aid, Caritas, AMREF & Rapid PLUS	Improve food and nutrition security at household	20M	Continuou s
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All the 10 wards	Promotion of Agriculture in schools (establishment of 4k clubs and young farmers clubs)	300 clubs	County government national government partners. NAWIRI, Agribiz KICC, WFP, Action AID, WE WORLD	aimed at bringing about change of attitudes and skills of farmers and enhancing receptiveness to emerging skills and technologies	2M	Continuou s
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All the 10 wards	Supply of certified green vegetable seeds and climate smart technologies such shade nets and vertical bags in order to facilitate establishment of kitchen gardens.	800	County Govt, National Govt partners. (DRSLP ELRP & KCSAP) govt & partners (WFP, Nawiri LISTEN, World Action Aid Vision, Caritas, FAO	Improve food and nutrition security at household	10M	July –Dec 2024
Isiolo, Merti Garbatulla	Burat ward	Rehabilitation of Leparua Irrigation scheme	1,000	County Govt, National Govt, partners (WFP, World VISION)	Improve food and nutrition security at household	6M	2023-2024
Medium to long-term interventions							
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all ten wards	Rehabilitating small scale irrigation infrastructures (solarizing boreholes and fencing of the farm plots	4,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023- 2027
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all 10 wards	Capacity building of farmers and extension officers on climate smart technologies	12,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		Continuo us

Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all ten wards	Recruiting Farmers (TOT, VBAs, FSCs) and training on climate Smart technologies	200	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2024
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all 10 wards	Procure and distribute assorted certified seeds and seedlings	12,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2024
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all 10 wards	Promotion of utilization of available through conducting cookery demos	800	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2024
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all 10 wards	Promotion production of nutrient dense crops.	5,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2024
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all 10 wards	Up-scale Farmers compensation for crops through crop insurance	3,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2027
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all ten wards	Supply of certified green vegetable seeds and climate smart technologies such shade nets and vertical bags in order to facilitate establishment of kitchen gardens.	2,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2025
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all ten wards	Promote adoption of certified crop seeds	6,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2027
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all wards	Advocate for the use of water efficient farming technologies by smallholder	3,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2025

		farmers to increase crop production (e.g. use of shade nets, drip irrigation, conservation agriculture)					
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	In all wards	Facilitate farmers' linkages to government and private sector extension support services	12,000	County government national government partners	Improve food and nutrition security at household		2023-2027

Livestock sub-sector

County	Sub County	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts on food security	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame
IMMEDIATE							
Isiolo	Isiolo/ Garbatlla/Merti	Disease surveillance	all	County Govt VSF, ILRI	-reduced incidence of livestock diseases outbreaks	0.5 million	Continuous
Isiolo	Isiolo/ Garbatlla/Merti	Capacity building of pastoralists on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat	2,000 HHs	NAWIRI. DRIC, LMS, SNV,	Improved livestock production and productivity	3m	Continous
isiolo	Isiolo/ Garbatlla/Merti	Fodder production and Natural Pasture harvesting,	1,000HHs	DRIC, NAWIRI,	Increased production	2m	March-August 2023
Isiolo	Isiolo/ Garbatlla/Merti	Capacity building of rangeland management institutions e.g grazing committee, ward planning committee, marketing committees	300HHs	GRIC, NAWIRI, LMS,	Improved skills and knowledge to execute their manadate leading to improved management of the resources	3m	continous
isiolo	Isiolo, merti, garbatulla	implementation of grazing plans	1,200HHs	DRIC,NAWIRI , Kenya Rapid	Sustainable utilization of forage	1m	March-Oct 2023

Water Sector

Immediate On-going Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
Kinna	Solarization of Jillo Dima borehole, fencing, installation 50m3 elevated tank rehabilitation of pipeline and replacement of pump	Kinna	500	Catholic relief service (CRS)	3.5	FY 2023-2024	75
Sericho	Purchase of water trucking fuels	Modogashe	750	County Govt and development partners		FY 2023-2024	This is done all the time because the area does not have a good aquifer
Garbatulla	Rehabilitation of pipeline, rehabilitation of trough and installation of 50m3 elevated tank	Muchuro	450	Catholic relief service		2023-2024	0
Medium and Long-Term On-going Interventions							

Education sector

Sub-county	Ward	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Timeframe
Isiolo	Oldonyiro, Wabera, Burat, Bulapesa and Ngaremara	All locations	Provision of school meals program and CSB porridge and also dignity kits.	24,197	MOE, NACONEK, County Government	Increased access, retention and completion rates.	Termly.
Merti	Chari and Cherab	All locations	-Provision of food	8,292	MoE/NACONEK, County Government	Learners access food	Termly
Garbatulla	Garbatulla, Kina and Sericho	All locations	SMP in schools. -Provision of sanitary towels.	11,834	MoE, NACONEK, County Government	-Boosts enrolment & retention rates. -Motivates school attendance.	- Termly

			-Provision of CSB to all Lower classes.				
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Health and Nutrition

Sub county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries		Implementers	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame
			Male	Female			
Isiolo, Garba Merti	Vitamin A supplementation	Malezi bora Facilities Outreach sites			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing
Isiolo, Garba Merti	Zinc Supplementation	Facilities Outreach sites			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing
Isiolo, Garba Merti	Integrated management of Acute malnutrition.	Facilities Outreach sites			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing
Isiolo, Garba Merti	IYCF Interventions (EBF and timely introduction of complementary foods.)	Facilities Outreach sites			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing
Isiolo Garba Merti	Iron and folate supplementation among pregnant women	Facilities Outreach sites			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing
Isiolo, Garba Merti	Deworming	Facilities Outreach sites Malezi bora			MOH and implementing partners		ongoing

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	Beneficiaries (HHs)	Implementers	Estimated cost (Ksh.)	Time frame
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Isiolo	Cash transfer amounting Ksh.8,500 to vulnerable and poor households in the urban setting in Isiolo town for three months	Bulapesa, Wabera and Burat	3,500	County Government, National Government and Partners	297,500,000	August to October 2023
Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	Unconditional Cash transfer amount of Ksh.7,500 to vulnerable households to support them during the recovery period for three months	Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab, Kinna, Garbatulla, and Sericho	10,000	National Government, County Government and Partners	225,000,000	August to October, 2023

5.3.2 Non-food interventions

Agriculture sub-sector: Immediate/Short-term interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Isiolo, Merti Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Capacity building of farmers and extension officers on climate smart technologies	12,000	County govt, National Govt and partners	12M	1.5M	July-Dec 202
Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Recruiting Farmers (TOT, VBAs, FSCs) and training on climate Smart technologies	400	County govt, National Govt and partners	2.5	0.5	2023-2024
Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Supply of certified green vegetable seeds and climate smart technologies such shade nets and vertical bags in order to facilitate establishment of kitchen gardens.	1,000	County govt, National Govt and partners	12M	4.7M	2023/2024
Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Promotion of utilization of available through conducting cookery demos	1,000	County govt, National Govt and partners	6M	1.5	2023/2024
Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Development and operationalize county crop policy, Agri –Nutrition Strategy, county youth Agri –business strategy	15,000	County govt, National Govt and partners	25M	5M	2023/2024
Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Support farmers with cash plus transfers (in form of certified farm inputs)	12,000	County govt, National Govt and partners	30M	0	2023-2024

Table 11: Agriculture sector medium term/Long-Term interventions

Sub County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Isiolo, Merti Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Drilling and equipping of 8 boreholes	4,000	County and National Govt & partners	100M	20M	2023/2027
Isiolo, Merti Garbatulla	All 10 wards	Promotion production of nutrient dense crops.	2,000	County and National Govt & partners	250M	15M	2023/2027
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All 10 wards	Promotion of sustainable strategies that can improve access to extension services in far to reach areas. (Community strategies use of Village Based Advisors (VBAs) or Farmer Service Centres(FSC).	2,000	County government national government partners	100M	10M	2023/2027
Isiolo Garbatulla Merti	All 10 wards	Support of youth in agriculture strategies e.g 4K Clubs, my young farmers & youth out of school	4,000	County government national government partners	50M	10M	2023/2027

Table 9: Livestock sector Recommended interventions

RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS – SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM							
County	Sub County	Intervention	No. Of beneficiaries (HHs)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Upscale capacity Strengthening of the rangeland management structures e.g peace, water, marketing, ward planning and grazing committees	All	County government , National government and development partners	4,000,000	0	June- October 2023

Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Strengthen and upscale livestock disease surveillance	All	County government and development partners e.g VSF, ILRI	2,000,000	0	March-October 2023
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Support natural pasture harvesting and conservation	5,000	County government and development partners	6,000,000	0	June-August 2023
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Support strategic vaccination, treatment and deworming against endemic diseases and control of vectors	6,000	County government and development partners	6,000,000	0	July 2023-October 2023
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Restocking of camel and goat	1,000	County government and development partners	100 million	0	immediately
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Drilling of bore holes in kulamawe, garfakat, alango, mado salesa	2,000	County government and development partners	60 million	0	immediately
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Control of bush fire	4,000	County government and development partners	10 million	0	immediately
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Control of invasive plant species	4,000	County government and development partners	20 million	0	immediately
Isiolo	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla	Construction of water pan in korbesa, matarba, basa, merti	1,200	County government and development partners	10 million	0	immediately

Water sector recommended interventions

Immediate recommended Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries (HHs)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame

Garba tulla	Purchase of water trucking fuel	Sericho Modogashe	5,000	County, national government and development partners	1.5m	0	FY 2022
Garba tulla	Rehabilitations of storage tank and rehabilitation of existing pipeline	rapsu	4,80	Development partners and county govt	2m	0	Fy 2022-2023
Garba tulla	Drilling of borehole and equiping of ell-borte borehole	Garba tulla	1200	ICG AND Development partners	5m	0	Fy 2023-2024
Garba tulla	Drilling and equiping of borehole Rehabilitation of existing pipeline Provision of chemical at household level Need of new storage tank Rehabilitation pipeline	Gafarsa	846	ICG AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	5M	0	FY 2023-2024
Garbatulla	2kmPipe line extension, construction of two water kiosk rehabilitation of existing masonry tank installation of 50 cubic metre of elevated storage tank	Kula mawe	2,300	ICG AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	-	0	2023-2024
Medium and Long-Term recommended Interventions							
Garba tulla	Rehabilitation of existing water supply pipes to improve overhaul of serviceable gensets	Sericho & G/tulla	6,650	Development partners ad County govt	2m	0	Fy 2023-2024
Garba tulla	Civil works repair of leaking tanks and extention of pipeline	Kina,kula mawe	8,500	C GI And partners	3m	0	Fy 2023-2024
Garba tulla	Pipeline extention from water sources to household	belgesh	350	CGI and Partners	1.5	0	Fy 2023-2024
Garba tulla	Drilling of borehole in charabthicha village	kinna	150	ICG And partners			2023-2024

Education sector Recommendations

Sub-county	Ward	Intervention	No. of schools	No. of targeted beneficiaries (HHs)	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources Kshs.	Available Resources Kshs.	Resource Gap Kshs.	Timeframe
Garbatulla	Garbatulla, Kina and Sericho	SMP in schools. -Provision of sanitary towels. -Provision of CSB to all Lower classes.	76	11,834	MoE/NACONEK, County Government				Termly
Isiolo	Oldonyiro, Burat, Wabera, Bulapesa, Ngaremara	- Provision of school meals program and CSB porridge and also dignity kits.	98	24,194	MoE/NACONEK, County Government				Termly
Merti	Chari and Cherab	SMP in schools. -Provision of sanitary towels. -Provision of CSB to all Lower classes.	58	8,292	MoE/NACONEK, County Government				Termly

Child protection sector short-term recommended interventions

Sub-county	Ward	Intervention	No. of targeted beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Timeframe
Garbatulla	Garbatulla, Kina and Sericho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management for vulnerable children including children with disability. • Cash transfer, Health insurance subsidy program, and bursary for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. • Psychosocial support for children in distress. • Provision of child friendly services e.g. rescue centres, counselling centres, helpline 	10,000	Directorate of children services County government National Hospital Insurance Fund	Quarterly
Isiolo	Oldonyiro, Wabera, Burat, Bulapesa and Ngaremara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management for vulnerable children • Cash transfer, Health insurance subsidy program, and bursary for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. • Enforcement of the Children related laws and support for children in contact with the law. • Psychosocial support for children in distress 	20,000	Directorate of children services County government National Hospital Insurance Fund	Quarterly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of child friendly services e.g. rescue centres, counselling centres, helpline 			
Merti	Chari and Cherab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case management for vulnerable children ● Cash transfer, Health insurance subsidy program, and bursary for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. ● Psychosocial support for children in distress ● Provision of child friendly services e.g. rescue centres, counselling centres, helpline ● Enforcement of the Children related laws and support for children in contact with the law. 	10,000	Directorate of children services County government National Hospital Insurance Fund	Quarterly

Child protection sector medium to long term recommended interventions

Sub-county	Ward	Intervention	No. of targeted beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Timeframe
Garbatulla	Garbatulla, Kina and Sericho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building for caregivers on child rights, protection, and parenting skills. ● Capacity building for children on child rights, protection, and parenting skills. ● Cash transfer for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. ● Strengthening of the social service workforce through capacity building and sensitization for child protection volunteers and sub county children's officers. ● Community engagement in child protection to strengthen the community-based child protection system. 	20,000	Directorate of children services County government	Quarterly
Isiolo	Oldonyiro, Wabera, Burat, Bulapesa and Ngaremara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building for caregivers on child rights, protection, and parenting skills. ● Capacity building for children on child rights, life skills, protection, and parenting skills. ● Cash transfer for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. 	30,000	Directorate of children services County government	Quarterly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening of the social service workforce through capacity building and sensitization for child protection volunteers and sub county children officers ● Community engagement in child protection to strengthen the community-based child protection system. ● Develop and enhance child protection policies and laws at the devolved units 			
Merti	Chari and Cherab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building for caregivers on child rights, protection, and parenting skills. ● Capacity building for children on child rights, protection, and parenting skills. ● Cash transfer for Orphaned and Vulnerable children. ● Strengthening of the social service workforce through capacity building and sensitization for child protection volunteers and sub county children’s officers ● Community engagement in child protection to strengthen the community-based child protection system. 	20,000	Directorate of children services County government	Quarterly