

National Drought Management Authority

MARSABIT COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN AS AT 31st MAY 2026



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



DROUGHT EW PHASE: NORMAL

Drought Status: **NORMAL**



Shughull za kawaida

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

Rainfall: Marsabit County recorded negative rainfall anomalies across all three dekads during the month under review. Rainfall received ranged between 67 and 76 percent below the long-term average across all dekads.

Vegetation Condition: The VCI stood at 67.4, which falls in the above normal vegetation greenness band. NDVI anomaly was 133-139 percent of the long-term average, indicative of above-normal vegetation greenness across the County.

Water Sources: There is a significant increase in reliance on open water sources and roof catchment, attributed to above normal seasonal rainfall amounts received across the County.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

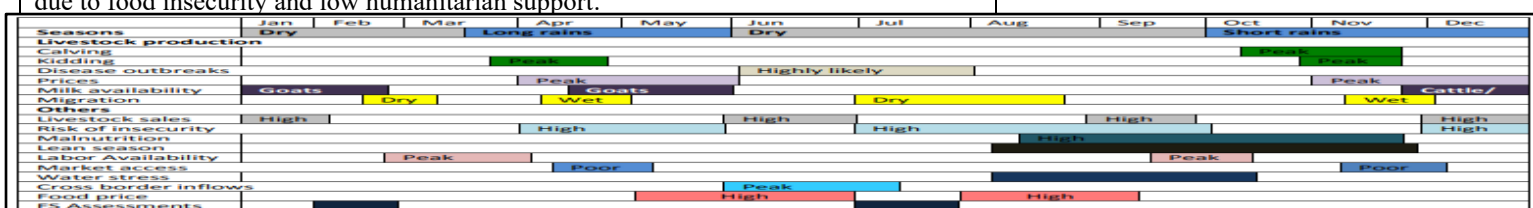
Production Indicators: Most livestock species had body condition score of 4 (good), which is within the normal range. Households produced an average of 1.2 litres of milk per day, which is below normal. Livestock migration patterns were typical, with movements within the normal traditional routes. Crop production remained generally good during the reporting period. Maize was at the reproductive to maturity stage, with early planted crops having reached physiological maturity, while beans and green grams were at maturity, with bean harvesting already underway and green grams performing well despite some pest incidences. Cowpeas were at the germination stage. Saku recorded CCPP, PPR, goat pox, and suspected FMD. Moyale reported rabies, sheep and goat pox, enterotoxemia, CCPP, haemorrhagic septicaemia in camels, and increased vector activity. Laisamis experienced PPR, CCPP, FMD, Black Quarter, mass abortions in goats and camels, and camel deaths. North Horr reported CCPP, PPR, sheep and goat pox.

Access Indicators: The terms of trade (ToT) stood at 100, which is above the normal threshold of 86 thus favourable. Household milk consumption averaged only 0.7 litres per day, which is below the normal of 1.2 litres and thus indicates exceedingly low milk availability at the household level. Household water distances and livestock grazing distances are below normal across the livelihood zones driven by above normal rains.

Utilization Indicators: Households recorded large food consumption gaps illustrated by emergency level food consumption outcome. Households applied crisis and worse off reduced consumption based, crisis livelihood coping strategies to address large food consumption gaps. Currently, 19 percent of children under five are at risk of malnutrition due to food insecurity and low humanitarian support.

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	Phase	Trend
Agro-pastoral	Normal	Stable
Pastoral All species	Normal	Stable
Fisher folk/ Casual labour/ Petty Trading	Normal	Stable
County	Normal	Stable
Biophysical Indicators	Current Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	67-76	80 -120%
VCI- 3 Months	67.4	35-50
NDVI Anomaly	133-139	100%
State of Water Sources	3-4	3-4
Production indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	LBCS 4	LBCS 3-4
Milk Production	1.15	>1.8 Litres
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No deaths	No deaths
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	100.3	85.6
Milk Consumption	0.68	>1.2 Litres
Return distance to water	3.7	0.0 – 6.3 Km
Livestock distances	10.1	< 12.5
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal
Nutrition Status	18.7	0.0 – 17.4
Coping Strategy Index	15.9	< 18
Livelihood Coping	Crisis	Crisis
Food Consumption Score	31.4	> 35



1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall Performance

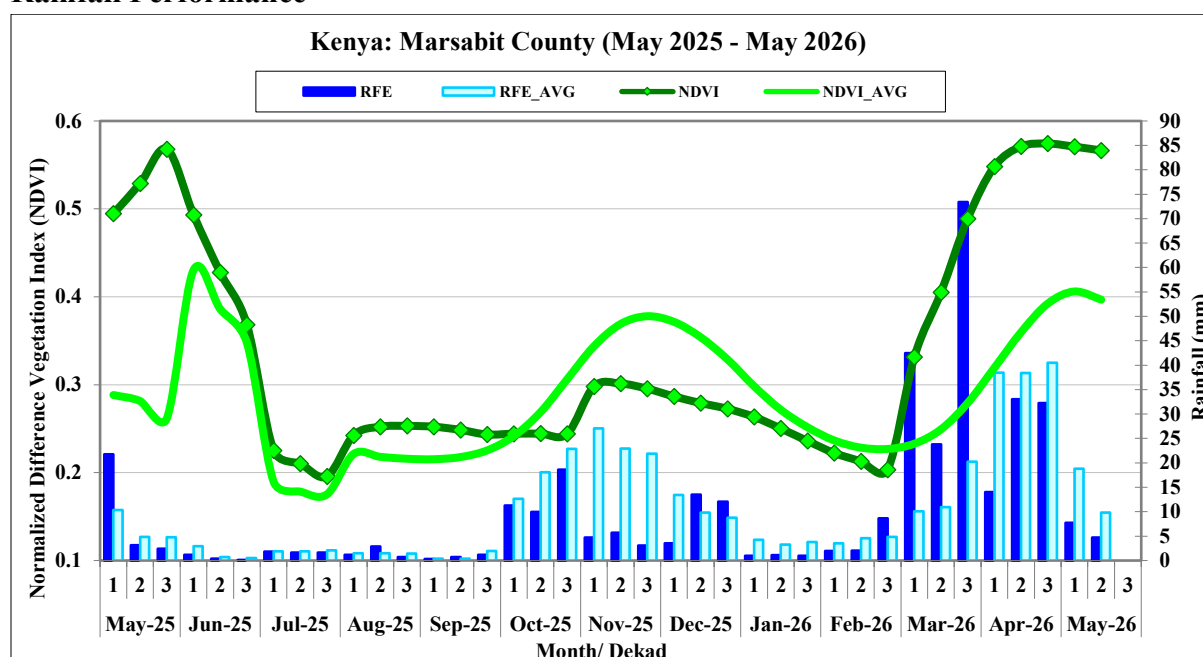


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI values compared to the Long-Term Average

Source: WFP VAM

- Figure 1 illustrates the current dekadal Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and Rainfall Estimate (RFE) compared to their respective historical averages. The figure indicates that Marsabit County recorded negative rainfall anomalies across all three dekads during the month under review. Rainfall received ranged between 67 and 76 percent below the long-term average.
- Despite the below-average rainfall performance, vegetation conditions remained favorable. NDVI anomalies were 139 percent and 133 percent above the long-term average during the first and second dekads, respectively, indicating above-normal vegetation greenness across the county.

1.2 Rainfall Amounts

- During the month under review, Marsabit Meteorological Station recorded a cumulative rainfall total of 21.3 mm over one rainy day, representing a significant decline compared to the 254 mm recorded in the previous month.
- Similarly, Moyale Meteorological Station recorded a cumulative rainfall total of 34.8 mm over five rainy days, a substantial decrease from the 107.2 mm received in the previous month. The highest daily rainfall amount recorded at the station was 17 mm on 9 May.
- Rainfall data from the Community-Based Observation Network (CBON) manual stations across North Horr Sub-County indicated spatial variability in rainfall distribution during the month under review. Elboru Magadho recorded the highest monthly rainfall total of 95 mm over three rainy days. Dukana followed with 16 mm over two rainy days, while Balesa recorded 3 mm over one rainy day. North Horr recorded the lowest rainfall amount of 2 mm during the month under review.

1.3 Spatial and Temporal Distribution

- Figure 2 shows considerable spatial variability in rainfall distribution across Marsabit County during the month under review. The highest rainfall amounts (55.0–86.0 mm) were recorded in isolated pockets of the northern and northeastern parts of the county, particularly around Dukana and areas bordering Ethiopia. Moderate rainfall amounts ranging

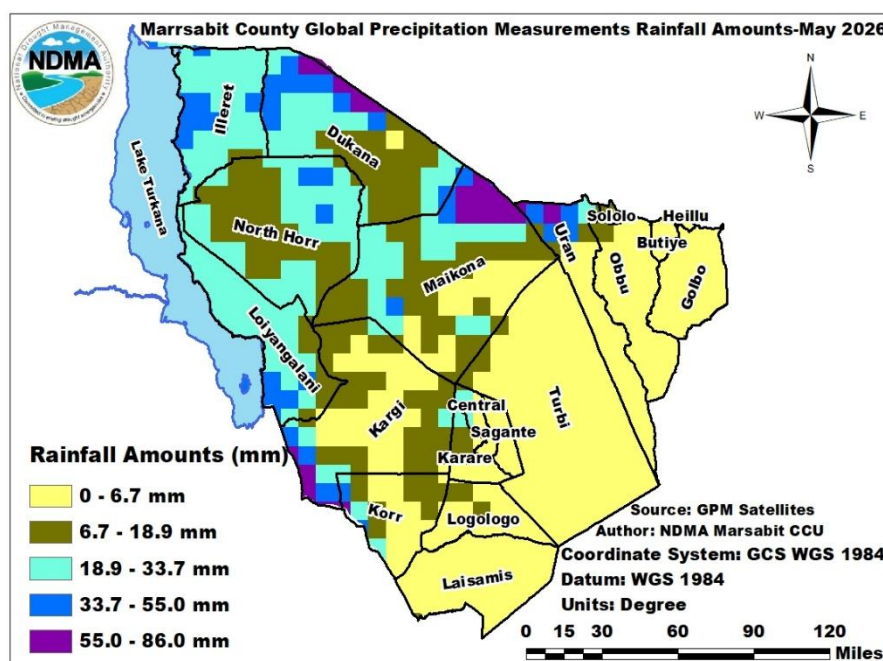


Figure 2: Marsabit County Global Precipitation Measurements Rainfall Amounts May 2026. The highest rainfall amounts (55.0–86.0 mm) were recorded in isolated pockets of the northern and northeastern parts of the county, particularly around Dukana and areas bordering Ethiopia. Moderate rainfall amounts ranging from 33.7–55.0 mm and 18.9–33.7 mm were observed in parts of Illeret, North Horr, and localized sections of Moyale and Laisamis sub-counties.

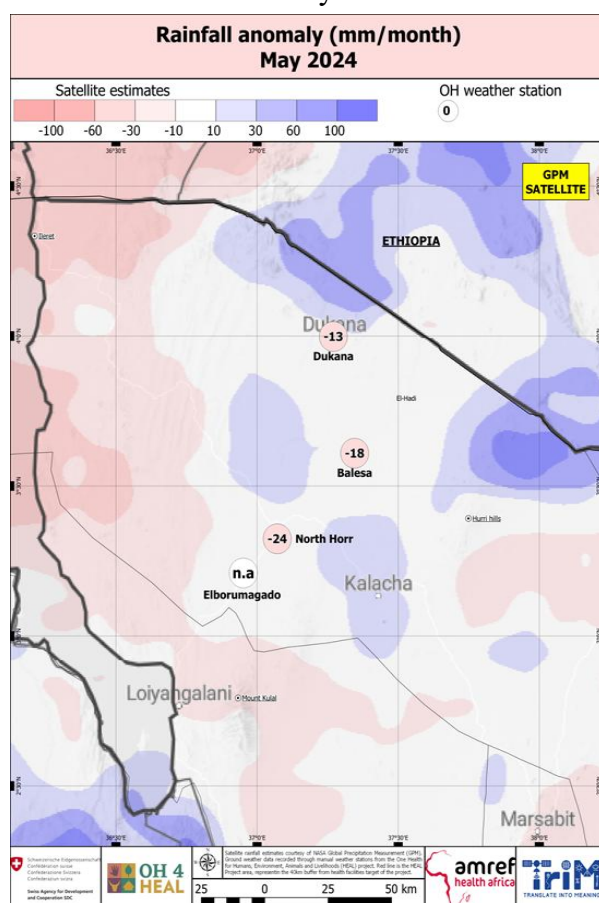


Figure 3: Grounded Stations overlaid with Satellites Estimates

Generally, the rainfall anomaly pattern indicates a generally drier-than-average month across North Horr Sub-County during May 2026.

- However, the central, eastern, and southeastern parts of the county, including large portions of Saku, Laisamis, and Moyale sub-counties, received the lowest rainfall amounts of between 0 and 6.7 mm. Areas receiving between 6.7 mm and 18.9 mm formed a transitional zone across parts of North Horr, Saku, and Laisamis sub-counties.

- In North Horr Sub-County, negative rainfall anomalies were recorded across all reporting CBON stations, indicating below-normal rainfall conditions. The largest rainfall deficit was recorded in North Horr (-24 mm), followed by Balesa (-18 mm) and Dukana (-13 mm). Satellite-derived rainfall estimates from the Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) further show that most parts of the sub-county experienced near-normal to below-normal rainfall, with localized areas of slightly above-normal rainfall observed in parts of the eastern and

Table 1.0: May Global Precipitation Measurements- Absolute Amounts and Anomaly

No.	Polygon	GPM Absolute Amounts-May (mm)	GPM Absolute Anomaly April (mm)	Long Term Mean
1.	County	13.7	-8.5	Below Normal
2.	Sagante	2.6	-19.9	Below Normal
3.	Central	8.6	-5.3	Below Normal
4.	Karare	9.3	-6.3	Below Normal
5.	Turbi	1.3	-12.3	Below Normal
6.	Uran	11.6	-8.1	Below Normal
7.	Logologo	4.3	-9.7	Below Normal
8.	Maikona	20.9	6.6	Below Normal
9.	Obbu	1.3	-22.5	Below Normal
10.	Kargi	12.6	-7.0	Below Normal
11.	Golbo	0.6	-29.9	Below Normal
12.	Korr	9.7	-4.1	Below Normal
13.	North Horr	19.6	-9.0	Below Normal
14.	Dukana	26.2	5.0	Below Normal
15.	Loiyangalani	25.3	-12.5	Below Normal
16.	Sololo	9.5	-27.1	Below Normal
17.	Butiye	0.7	-28.3	Below Normal
18.	Laisamis	1.4	-17.0	Below Normal
19.	Illeret	28.5	-26.7	Below Normal

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

- Across all livelihood zones, the County recorded a Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) of 67.4 for the month under review, indicative of an above normal vegetation greenness. This indicates a significant improvement from 48.5 (normal vegetation greenness) in the preceding month. The improvement trend the VCI is attributed to the positive effect of the MAM rainfall season across most of the County.
- According to Figure 4 on the right, most of the County falls within normal to above normal vegetation greenness, with small pockets of vegetation deficits in parts of Logologo ward (South Eastern), Korr (South Central), Maikona, Turbi, Uran and Obbu wards. However, above normal vegetation greenness is noted across the rest of the County.

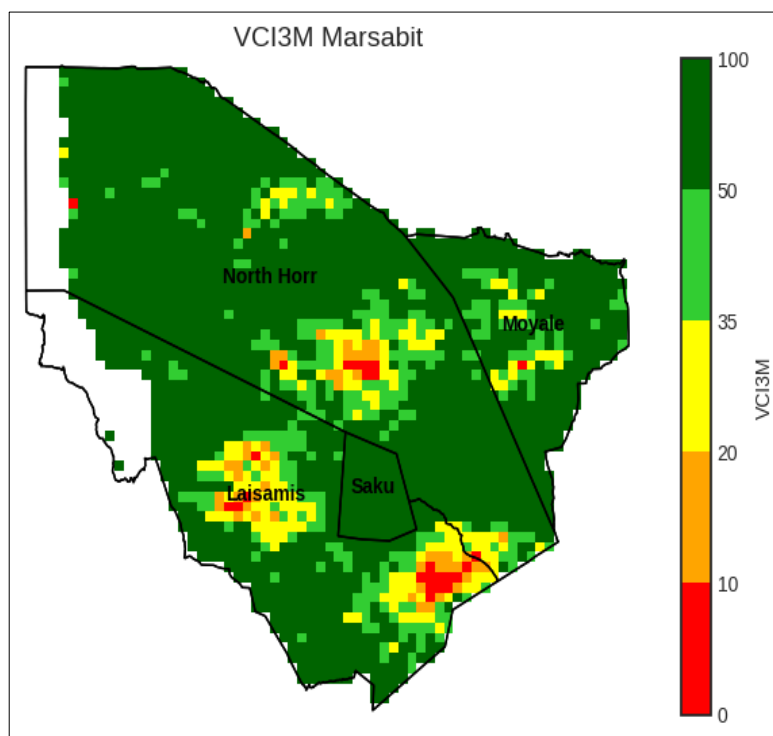


Figure 4: Vegetation Condition Index across Marsabit County

Table 2: Vegetation Condition Index across Wards

No	Ward	VCI_April	Vegetation Condition Category April	Ward	VCI_May	Vegetation Condition Category May
1.	County	52	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	County	67	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
2.	Kargi	45	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Kargi	53	Normal Vegetation Greenness
3.	Korr	49	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Korr	57	Normal Vegetation Greenness
4.	Laisamis	52	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Laisamis	63	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
5.	Logologo	39	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Logologo	49	Normal Vegetation Greenness
6.	Loiyangalani	59	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Loiyangalani	81	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
7.	Butiye	54	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Butiye	77	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
8.	Golbo	48	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Golbo	67	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
9.	Heillu	54	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Heillu	82	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
10.	Obbu	42	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Obbu	60	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
11.	Sololo	51	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Sololo	82	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
12.	Uran	45	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Uran	69	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
13.	Dukana	66	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Dukana	80	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
14.	Illeret	74	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Illeret	87	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
15.	Maikona	51	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Maikona	60	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
16.	North Horr	65	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	North Horr	80	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
17.	Turbi	45	Normal Vegetation Greenness	Turbi	66	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
18.	Karare	64	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Karare	90	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
19.	Central	62	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Central	85	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness
20.	Sagante	63	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness	Sagante	91	Above Normal Vegetation Greenness

- The current Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) indicates a significant improvement in vegetation conditions across most wards, with a prevalent shift to above-normal vegetation greenness. All wards exhibited significant vegetation regeneration, with the exception of a few pockets.

2.1.1 Pasture Condition

- The pasture condition across the County was recorded at 87.9 percent good and 12.1 percent fair, a notable improvement compared to the previous reporting period at 80 percent good and 20 percent fair. This indicates continued improvement of pasture conditions across the County, which are above normal for this period and are expected to last for the next 3–4 months. The improvement is attributed to the MAM rains received in the month under review.

- The spatial outlook of pasture quality indicates that generally, the pasture conditions are good except for some pockets i.e. Parts of Bubisa, Kambi Nyoka, Logologo and some areas in Obbu an Uran wards.
- Key factors restricting pasture access are insecurity and conflicts in productive grazing areas such as Darade, Gotu Agariti – Sinafur, Moite – Gas, Luai–Sarima, Galas – Elmololo Bay, and the lowlands of Mt. Kulal-Sarima, among other factors i.e. the proliferation of invasive species such as *Acacia reficiens* and *Prosopis spp.*, which reduce available forage.

2.1.2 Browse Condition

- The current browse conditions across all livelihood zones are largely good, with 85 percent good and 15 percent fair. This indicates an improvement compared to the previous month, which recorded a response of 73.3 percent good and 26.7 percent fair. Generally, browse conditions are above normal for this period and are expected to last for the next 3–4 months. The current browse conditions are expected to remain stable for the immediate future, with expected deterioration trend in the next month in all the livelihood zones.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The period under review recorded a continued bias towards open surface water sources due to rainfall received across most parts of the County during the MAM season. However, boreholes recorded a slight increase in usage, currently accounting for 31.5 percent of total household consumption, compared to 25.6 percent recorded in the previous month. This slight shift is attributed to hot and sunny conditions in some areas of Turbi, Maikona and Golbo wards.
- Pans and dams follow at 18.7 percent, pans and dams at 14.7 percent, with roof catchment and shallow wells each following at 13.7 percent. Other sources include natural ponds (5 percent), piped water (3.7 percent), traditional river wells (3.7 percent), rivers (5 percent), springs (3.7 percent), and springs (3.7 percent).

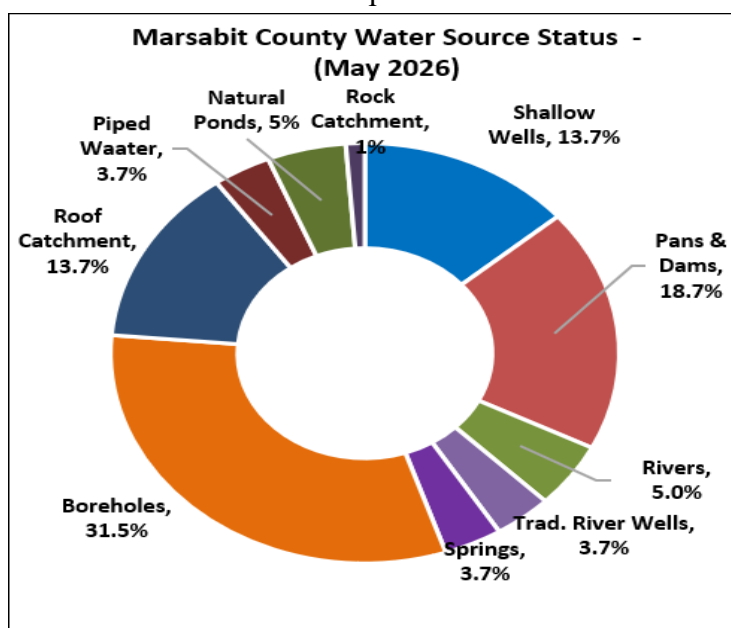


Figure 5: Status of Water Sources across the County

2.2.2 Household Water Access and Utilization

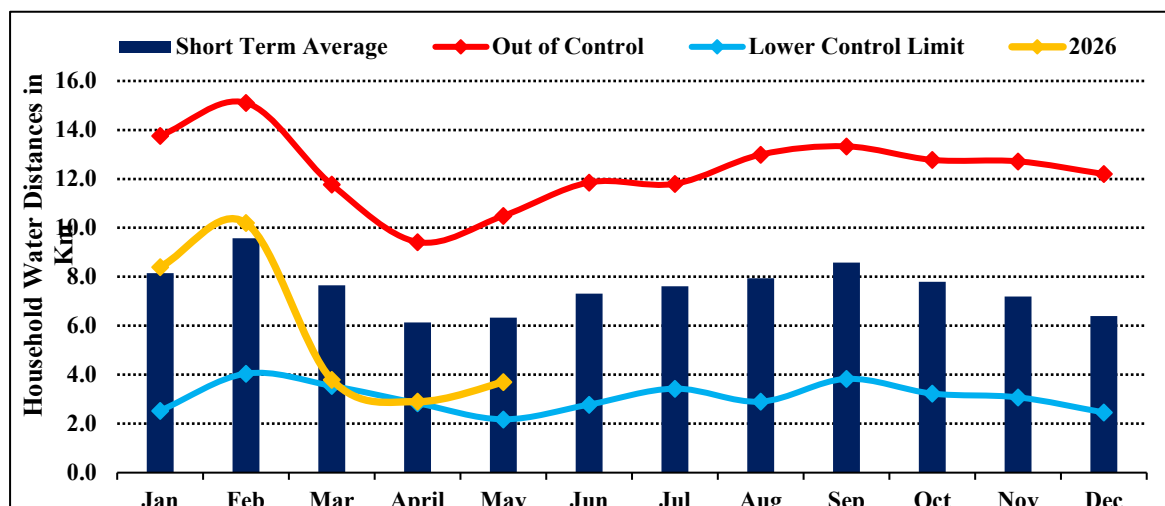


Figure 6: Current household return water distances compared to the Short-Term Average distances (Km)

- The average household distance to water sources recorded a slight increase at 3.7 Km, compared to the previous month's 2.9 km. This slight increase is attributed to the decrease in precipitation levels across the County, as the rain season ends. Compared to the typical distance of 6.3 km across the livelihood zones, this is 58 percent below normal.
- Household waiting time at water sources remained stable for the month. In the pastoral livelihood zones, waiting times ranged from 10–20 minutes, compared to the normal of 15–30 minutes, while in the agropastoral zones, the average waiting time was 5-10 minutes, also below the normal range.
- Household water consumption per person per day is currently 15–20 liters, with households reporting an average of 3.5 20-litre jerricans per household per day across the livelihood zones. With the cessation of the MAM rains season, it is expected that household water distances increase gradually.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

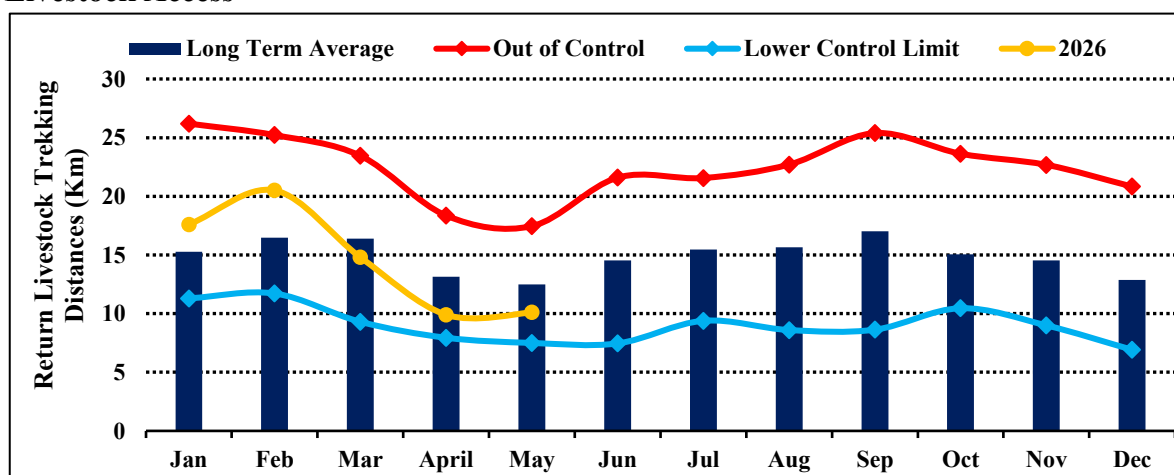


Figure 7: Current livestock trekking distances compared to the Short-Term Average distances (Km)

- According to figure 7 above, the return trekking distance for livestock from grazing areas to water points across the County remained stable, with a negligible increase from 9.9 km in the previous month to 10.1 km.
- The recorded distance for the current period is 23 percent below the normal grazing distance of 12.5 km for the same period. The current distance is largely driven by livestock grazing in

wet season grazing areas, mostly located near homesteads due to the availability of forage and water resources.

- Watering intervals have remained stable after recorded continuous improvement during the MAM rain season across majority of all livelihood zones, except for areas such as Burgabo, which have recorded borehole breakdowns and low precipitation levels. Cattle are currently watered daily, compared to the normal of after one day. Sheep and goats are watered every 1–2 days, compared to the normal 2-3-day interval, while camels are watered every 5 days, compared to the normal range of after 6–7 days in both pastoral and agropastoral zones.
- The high watering frequency is largely attributed to the enhanced rains received during the MAM rains season, which have led to good recharge of open water sources and improved forage availability. With the cessation of the MAM rains, it is projected that livestock grazing distances will remain stable in the immediate short term but will start to increase gradually, especially in places already exhibiting hot and dry conditions, leading to a decline in livestock watering frequencies across the County.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Livestock production, the main livelihood in the County remained stable to good across most livelihood zones during the month of May 2026. This was supported by good to very good pasture and browse conditions in many areas following earlier rains, even though May itself recorded limited or no rainfall in most wards. The improvement is further supported by relatively below-normal tropical livestock units (TLUs) and reduced grazing pressure, which have allowed available pasture resources to sustain animals more effectively.
- A notable issue hampering livestock production is persistent and widespread cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in isolated pockets of Moyale and North Horr sub-counties.

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Generally, livestock across all livelihood zones maintained a good body condition, with an average BCS of 4, within the seasonal norm of BCS 3-4 during the reporting period. The current state was primarily driven by adequate grazing resources and minimal movement as livestock remained near homesteads or in traditional grazing areas. The current livestock body condition is likely to persist in the immediate short term across livelihood zones as a result of the enhanced MAM rainfall season.

3.1.2 Livestock Migration

- The period under review was characterized by minimal livestock migration observed across the County, indicating a general state of ease of availability of grazing resources. Almost all herds remained within their traditional grazing areas and within the vicinity of homesteads. Laisamis and North Horr sub counties recording negligible migration levels except for Turbi area where some movement of livestock closer to wetter parts of Turbi/Bubisa ward for better pasture was reported. No notable migration was reported in Saku and Moyale sub-Counties.
- Majority of livestock are expected to remain close to homesteads across all livelihood zones in the coming month.

3.1.3 Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Calving & Kidding Rates

- The County continues to report below normal Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) when compared to good years before the prolonged drought period. In the contrary, the County has experienced abundant grazing resources over the past 2 to 3 years, which have supported fair to good livestock body condition and enabled consistent calving, kidding, and lambing across the last three seasons. The current trajectory indicates a likely positive recovery in TLUs, driven by the enhanced MAM rainfall season.
- Saku area reported high calving rates during the MAM rainfall, which is indicative of positive reproductive performance in agro-pastoral zones.

3.1.4 Livestock Diseases

- During the month under review, the community syndromic surveillance reported a total of 18 livestock disease syndromes across the county affecting all livestock species. The Notifiable Disease form recorded prevalence of six notifiable livestock diseases which include Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) 12.2 percent, Sheep & Goat Pox 10.2 percent, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) 8.2 percent, Brucellosis 6.1 percent, Enterotoxaemia 6.1 percent and Rabies 4.1 percent. The frequency of incidences of diseases observed by species were; Goats 52.1 percent, Sheep 20.3 percent, Camel 19.8 percent and Cattle 3.3 percent. This shows a high incidence of diseases affecting the goats an occurrence commonly observed in Marsabit County.

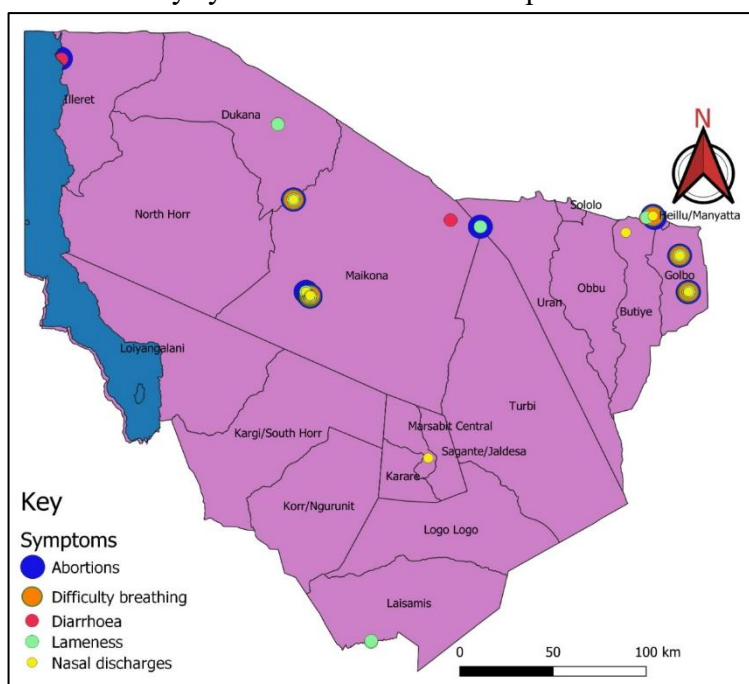


Figure 8: Livestock Disease Incidences across Marsabit County

- The reported syndromes especially abortions, diarrhea, nasal discharges and Difficulty breathing are associated with CCPP, PPR and Brucellosis. Lameness is associated with foot conditions mainly the Infectious pododermatitis (foot rot) while Wounds on Legs & mouth could be Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) or infectious pustular dermatitis(Orf).The ND1 data identifies high frequency for 5 notifiable CCPP, PPR and Brucellosis drawing a clear comparison between community reporting and ND1.The main risk factor for Foot rot is wet conditions, muddy environments, and trauma to the interdigital skin from rocky or rough terrain which damages the skin, allowing bacteria entry to cause infection. Other diseases reported include n small livestock and goat pox.
- PPR cases are still high and widespread. Brucellosis, is a zoonotic disease of public health concern mainly transmitted through consumption of raw milk and contact with contaminated animal fluids (placenta, blood). Cases of Rabies whose incidences were reported in February reduced in March but were reported in April.

Specific Disease Outbreaks:

Saku Subcounty:

- Cases of CCPP and PPR are reported in Sagante, Jaldesa Badasa and Dirib areas in Sagante/Jaldesa ward. Goat pox cases are reported in Segel. There was reported outbreak of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).

Moyale Subcounty:

- Rabies outbreak in Mansile, Heillu Manyatta ward, involving 2 donkeys, which were earlier mentioned to have been bitten by a suspected rabid dog from Ethiopia. Cases of sheep and goats' pox reported in Ellebor, Funan Qumbi and Rawana in Uran ward as well as Godoma in Golbo ward. Diarrhoea and deaths sheep and goats in areas of Funan Qumbi, Rawana, Ellebor, Elle Dimtu and Walda in Uran, Amballo in Obbu and Bori in Butiye ward. This is suspected enterotoxemia. Cases of CCPP reported across Sololo, Obbu Golbo, Uran, Butiye, H/Manyatta wards. Camel deaths due to haemorrhagic septicaemia reported in Bori, Dadach Elele and Ellebor. Increased vectors due to flooding in most grazing areas mostly, Kinisa, Dambala Fachana and Dirdima.

Laisamis subcounty:

- Small ruminants (Sheep and Goats). PPR and CCPP cases are reported all over the Sub County. Mass abortions have been reported in some spots of Laisamis ward e.g Ndikir along Malgis river, Ulauli, Losidan and Kamatonyi, Merille river and Tirgamo areas along Laisamis river. Camels- abortion have also affected camels. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Black Quarter has been reported in Arapal and Olturot areas. There is proliferation of vectors including Mosquitoes, ticks and biting flies. Reports of unexplained camel deaths were recorded.

North Horr Subcounty:

- There are cases of CCPP, PPR and sheep and goat pox reported with widespread distribution across the subcounty. There was reported outbreak of Rabies in Gas location.

3.1.5 Milk Production

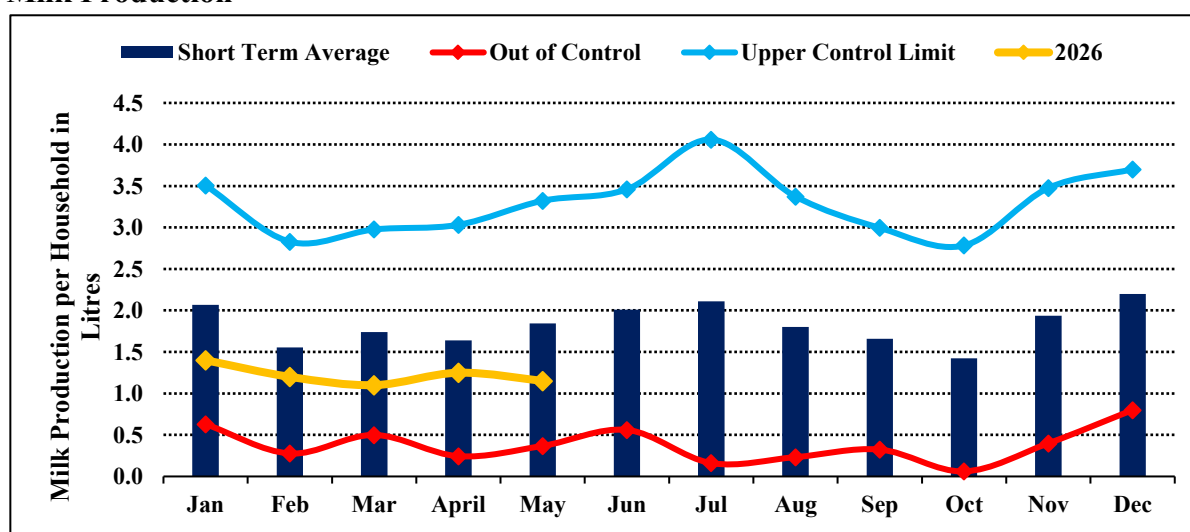


Figure 9: Household Milk Production across Marsabit County

- Figure 9 above indicates the average daily household milk production across the livelihood zones as 1.15 liters, slightly below the previous month's production of 1.25 liters and significantly below the long-term average of 1.8 liters for this period. This deficit is observed

in both agropastoral and pastoral areas and is largely attributed to the failure of the previous season. However, milk production is expected to increase over the next two months.

- Farm-gate prices for raw milk averaged Kshs.100- 150 per liter across the livelihood zones. Camel milk is relatively more available in major market centers and sells at approximately Kshs 100 – 120 per liter, while cow and goat milk are available in limited quantities and sell up to Kshs 150 per liter.

3.2 Rainfed Crop Production

Table 3: Rainfed Crop Production

Crop	Area (ha)	Stage of growth	Performance	Field activities	Pest/ Diseases	Remarks
Maize	950	Reproductive/ Maturity stage	Good	Pests control	Fall Army worm in maize, Cut worms	The crop is at physiological maturity stage for the early planted crop
Beans	600	Maturity stage	Good	Harvesting	None	Farmers are being sensitized on the post-harvest handling
Green grams	100	Maturity stage	Good	None	Aphids and pod borers	Farmers are being sensitized on the post-harvest handling
Cowpeas	40	Germination	Good	Weeding and pests control		

- Crop production in the area remained generally good during the reporting period. Maize covered approximately 950 hectares and was at the reproductive to maturity stage, with the early planted crop having reached physiological maturity. Pest control activities were ongoing due to the presence of Fall Armyworm and cutworms. Beans occupied about 600 hectares and were at the maturity stage, with harvesting underway.
- Green grams covered approximately 100 hectares and had reached the maturity stage. Crop performance remained good despite incidences of aphids and pod borers. Cowpeas occupied about 40 hectares and were at the germination stage. The crop was performing well, with weeding and pest control activities being undertaken to support crop establishment and growth. Generally, crop conditions across all monitored crops were reported as good, supported by ongoing field management activities and farmer awareness initiatives.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Price

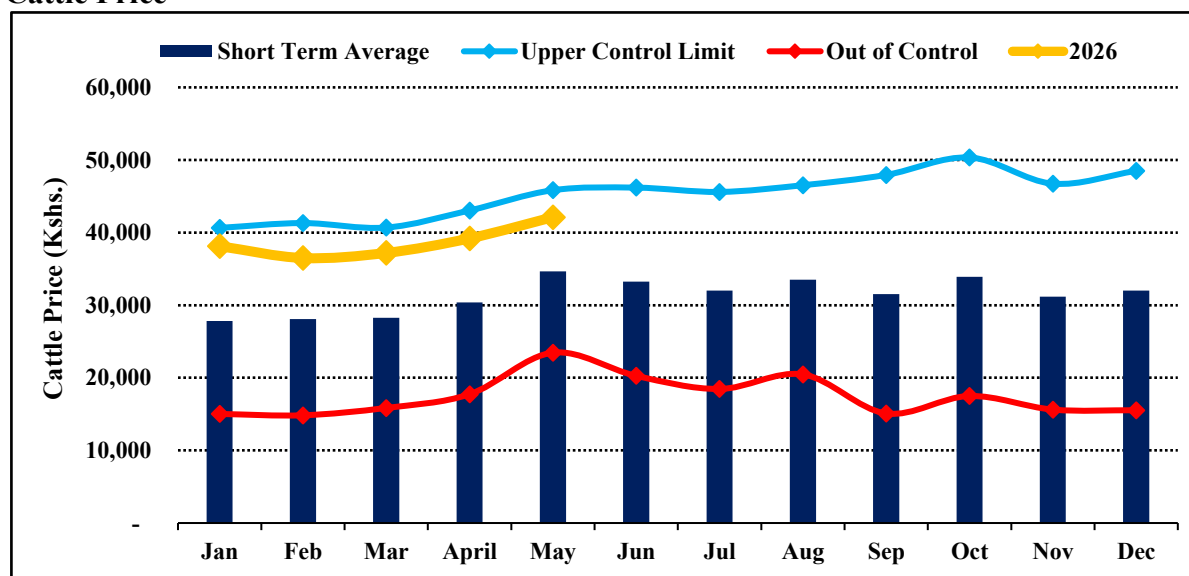


Figure 10: Cattle Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- During the month under review as indicated in the figure 10 above, the average price of medium-sized cattle across the County was Ksh. 42,130 which slightly increased from Ksh. 39,200 as recorded in the preceding month. The current average cattle price was above the short-term value for the month but within the normal ranges. The above short-term average price was generally attributed to fairly good livestock body condition, resulting from water and pasture availability across all livelihood zones.
- North Horr recorded the highest cattle price at Kshs 69,800, followed by Dukana market at Kshs 65,300, while the lowest price was observed in Loiyangalani at Kshs 18,300, mainly due to weak market functionality and poor market integration among other factors.
- Cattle prices are expected to significantly increase across all livelihood zones in the coming month, due to continued improvements in livestock body condition driven by the positive effect of the just concluded enhanced 2026 MAM rains.

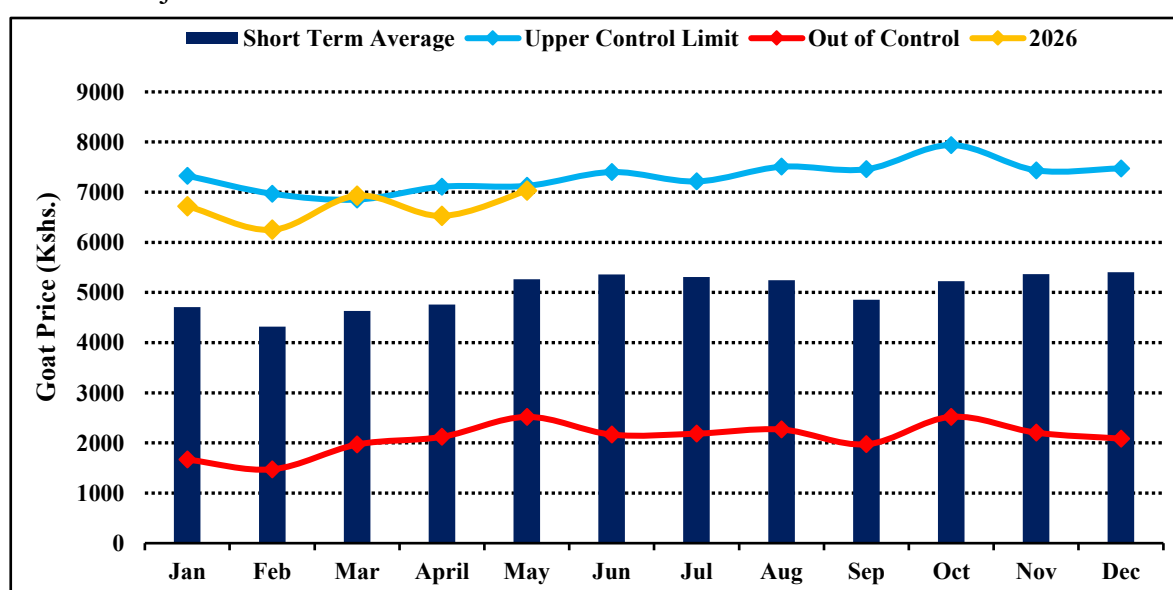


Figure 11: Goats Prices Trends across Marsabit County

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The illustration above shows that the current average price of a medium-sized goat is Kshs 7,033 which increased from Kshs 6,526 as recorded during the previous month of April. Unlike previous month of April when an increase in supply to markets by parents as schools re-open led to the decline in livestock prices, the volumes reduced during the month of May hence increase in goats' price. The current average goat price was 33.7 percent above the short-term average for the month under review but within the month's normal ranges.
- Across the vast county of Marsabit, the highest prices were recorded in North Horr and Marsabit (Jirime market) at Kshs 11,200, followed by Moyale at Kshs 9,300, and this was attributed good and improved livestock body conditions. Mid-range prices were observed in Sololo, Merille and Dukana, ranging between Kshs 7800 and Kshs 6,400, while the lowest prices were reported in Korr and Loiyangalani at Kshs 4,600 and Kshs 5,380, respectively, largely due to weaker market performance.
- With the current pasture and water availability across the county, goats body condition is expected to remain stable hence fetching better prices in the coming month of June.

4.1.3 Sheep Prices

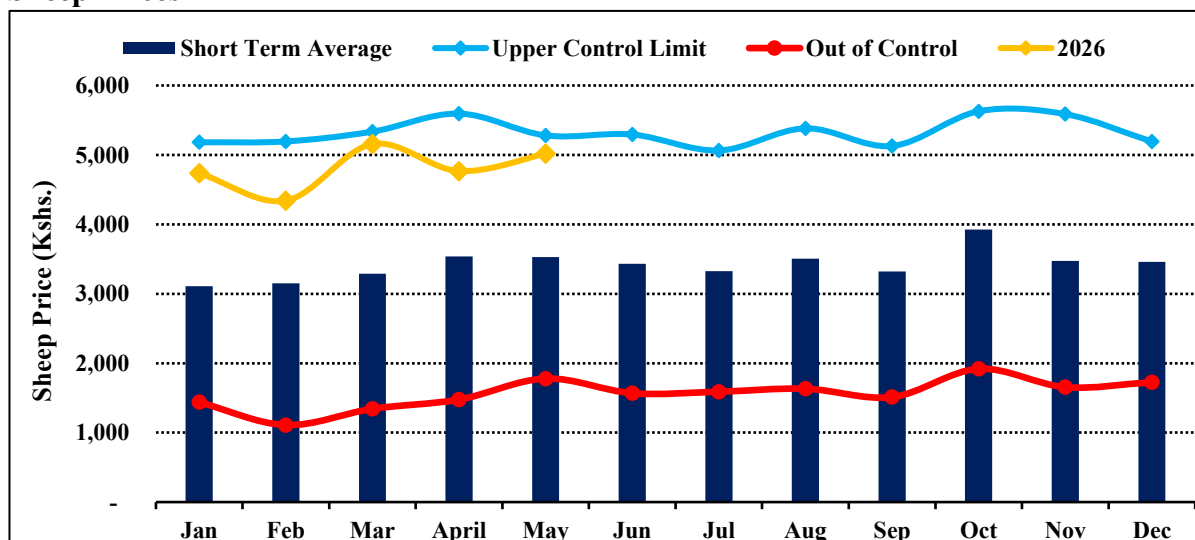


Figure 12: Sheep Price Trends in Marsabit County

- Across the vast county of Marsabit, average sheep price for the month under review was Ksh. 5,020, an increase from Ksh 4,766 recorded in the month of April, depicting a 5.3 percent increase when compared to previous month. This is attributed to improved body condition and a decline in supply vis-à-vis the previous month. The current average sheep price was above the short-term price but within the normal ranges for the month.
- The highest prices were recorded in North Horr and Marsabit livestock markets at Kshs 9,200 and Kshs 7,900 respectively, driven by strong demand from the Arabian market, while Merille, Dukana and Moyale markets recorded mid-range prices of around Kshs 5,600. The lowest prices of Kshs 3,300 were recorded at Korr market, mainly due to poor demand and market integration.
- As the sheep body condition keep improving due to quality pasture and water availability, sheep price expected to improve or remain stable during the coming month of June.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

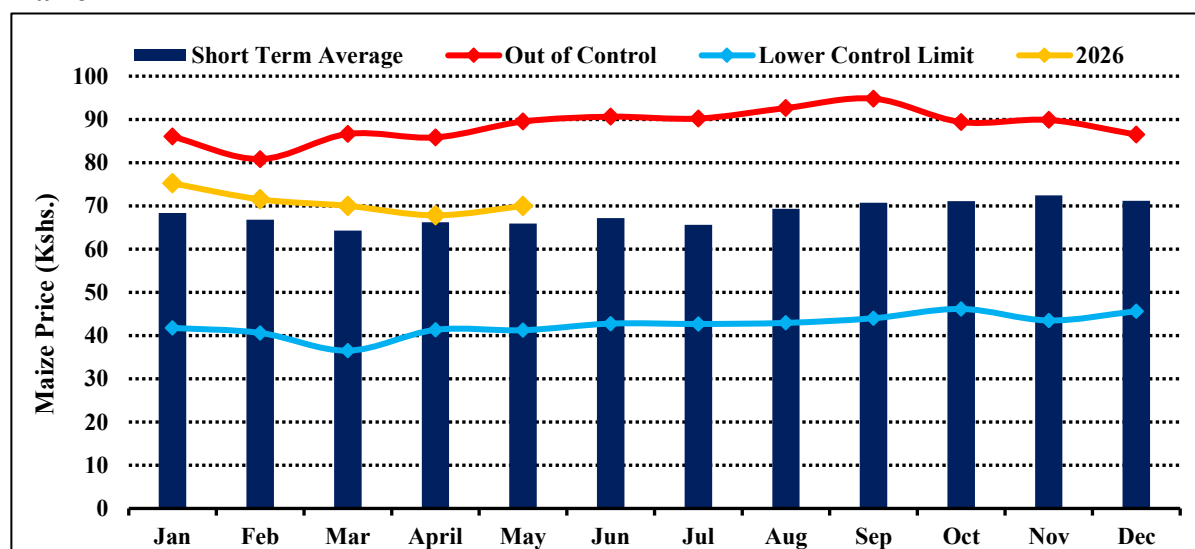


Figure 13: Maize Prices Trends in Marsabit County

- As indicated in the illustration above, the average price of maize was Kshs. 70 per kilogram in May, which is an increase from Ksh.68 recorded in April. This was attributed to the increase in transportation costs that resulted from hike in fuel prices in Kenya and the bordering country of Ethiopia. The current average maize price is slightly above the short-term average for the month but within the normal range.
- The highest price was recorded in North Horr at Kshs 105 per kilogram, followed by Korr at Kshs 94, reflecting supply constraints as a result of geographical location and increase in transportation cost which resulted from significant increase in fuel prices. Markets in Jirime, Sololo, Moyale, Turbi, and Loiyangalani recorded prices ranging between Kshs 63 and Kshs 74, while the lowest prices were observed in Dukana and Merille at Kshs 55, likely due to better supply flows from cross-border and external terminal markets of down Kenya.
- Increase in fuel prices has significantly affected Cross border imports from Ethiopia to Sololo, Moyale, and Dukana markets leading to rise in commodity price. Majority of the other markets rely on supplies sourced from major commodity hubs such as Nyahururu and Meru, making them more susceptible to higher transport costs and supply fluctuations.
- In the coming period, maize prices are likely to decrease due to expected harvests. However, prevailing macroeconomic challenges, including likely rising fuel prices and inflationary tendencies may hamper price stability at the markets located outside the agropastoral zones especially pastoralists livelihood zones.

4.2.2 Bean Price

- As indicated in the Figure 15 below, the average price of beans in Marsabit County during the month of May reduced to Ksh. 126 when compared to the previous month of April that recorded an average price of Kshs. 131 per kilogram. The decrease was attributed to ongoing beans harvest. The current average price of beans is still above the short-term average for the month but within the normal ranges. The average price is expected to decline further with harvest. The highest price was recorded in Turbi, Marsabit, Korr and North Horr markets at approximately Kshs 145 per kilogram. Merille and Loiyangalani markets recorded a price of

Kshs 138 and above whereas Dukana posted slightly lower prices at Kshs 118/kg. The lowest price was observed in Sololo and Moyale markets at Kshs 98/kg and below, likely influenced by harvest from cross-border and inflows from neighboring Ethiopia.

- External and cross-border supplies will continue to play a key role in stabilizing commodity prices, despite localized variations driven by supply constraints and market access challenges due rise in commodities transportation cost as a result of fuel price increase. In the next month, beans prices are likely to decrease due to ongoing harvests. However, prevailing macroeconomic challenges, including likely rising fuel prices and inflationary tendencies may hamper price stability at the markets located outside the agro-pastoral livelihood zone.

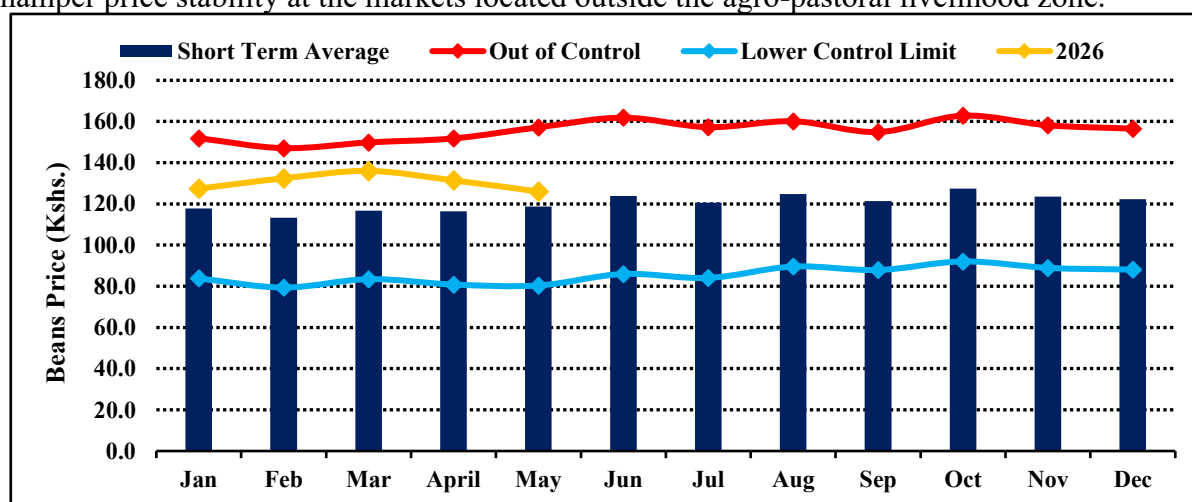


Figure 14: Beans Prices Trends in Marsabit County

4.2.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

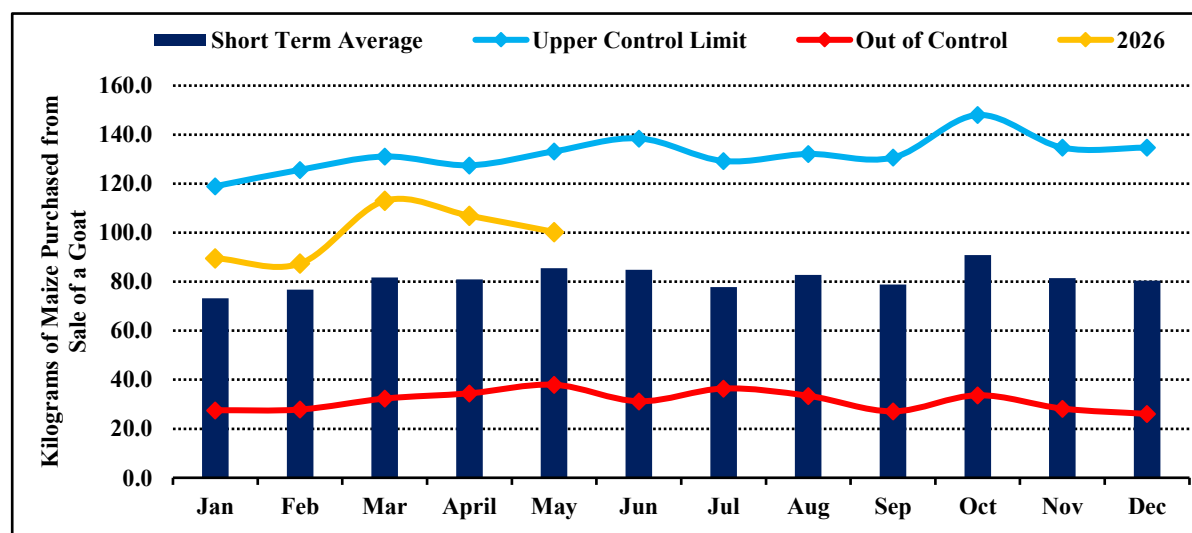


Figure 15: Current Terms of Trade versus Short Term Average

- The average terms of trade (ToT) for the County declined from 106.9 kg to 100.3 kg during the month under review, depicting a decline in household purchasing power, hence the application of coping strategies.
- The reduction in ToT was attributed to the increase in food commodity prices fueled by rise in transportation costs. The current stable ToT is above the monthly average value but within the normal ranges for month of May. The ToT is expected to remain above the short-term

average in the coming month, and this will be attributed to the expected above average goat prices and stable maize prices across the livelihood zones with the expected harvest

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

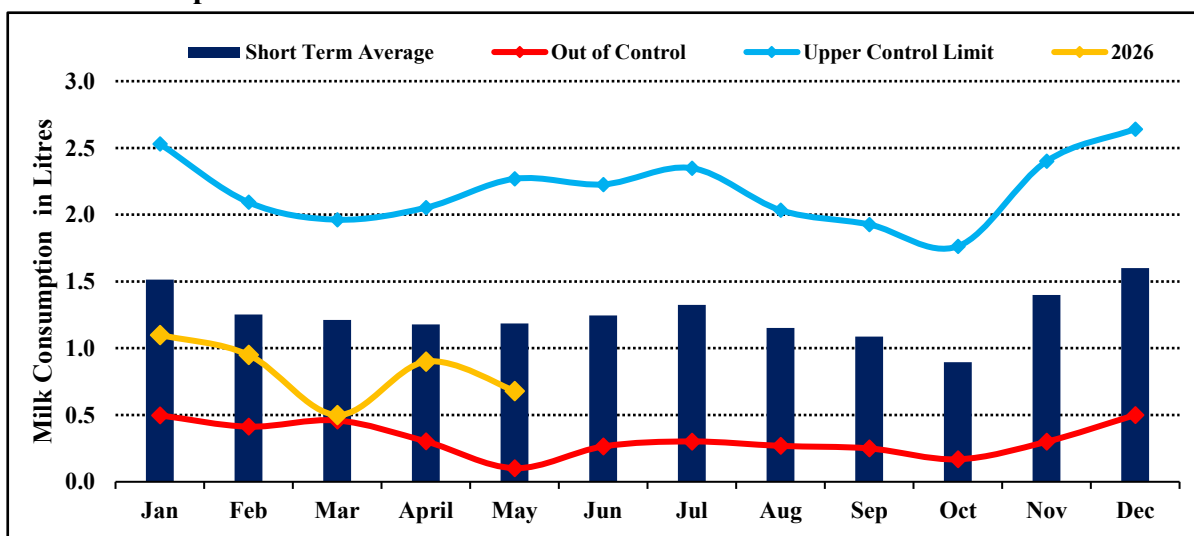


Figure 16: Household Milk Consumption across Marsabit County

- Average household milk consumption decreased to 0.7 liters per day, compared to 0.9 liter in the previous month. This is attributed to the slight decrease in milk availability as a result of the slowdown of kidding and lambing. In pastoral livelihood zones, households consumed an average of 0.72 liters per day, down from 0.95 liters previously, mainly due to slow down of kidding and lambing, leading to decreasing milk production at the household level.
- Households reporting milk sales noted the average price of a liter to be Kshs 100, which is stable compared to a normal range of Kshs 100 to 120 as recorded in the preceding month. The effect of slowdown of kidding and lambing and the cessation of the MAM rains season is expected to result in reduced milk production, which will likely increase milk consumption.

5.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- During the reporting period, the average County Food Consumption Score (FCS) was recorded at 31.4 (borderline), a slight improvement compared to 30.2 (borderline) recorded previously. The current FCS is indicative of crisis-level food consumption. About 15.6 percent of households have poor food consumption, within the IPC threshold for emergency outcomes, while the majority (61-68.5 percent) fall within the borderline category, consistent with Crisis conditions.
- 15-24.3 percent of the households fall within the acceptable category;

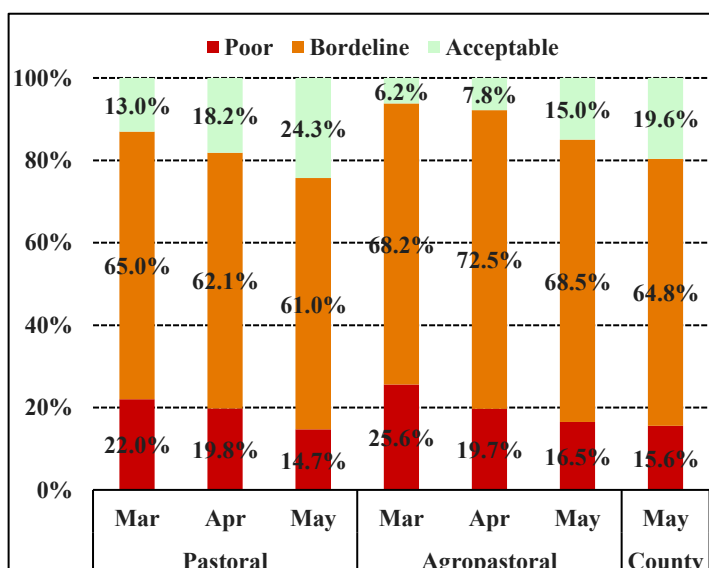


Figure 17: Food Consumption across Livelihood Zones

a notable improvement compared to the preceding period (7.8–18.2 percent), attributable to the MAM rains season and ongoing humanitarian interventions. However, widespread food consumption gaps persist, leading to reliance on coping strategies.

- Current food security outcomes are affected by declining humanitarian assistance, limited market integration in pastoral areas, and slow recovery of livestock-based livelihoods following the protracted 2021–2023 drought. In the event that the present constraints on food access and livelihoods persist, the community is at a high risk of deteriorating to emergency conditions due to the persistence of these factors.

5.3 Health and Nutrition Status

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

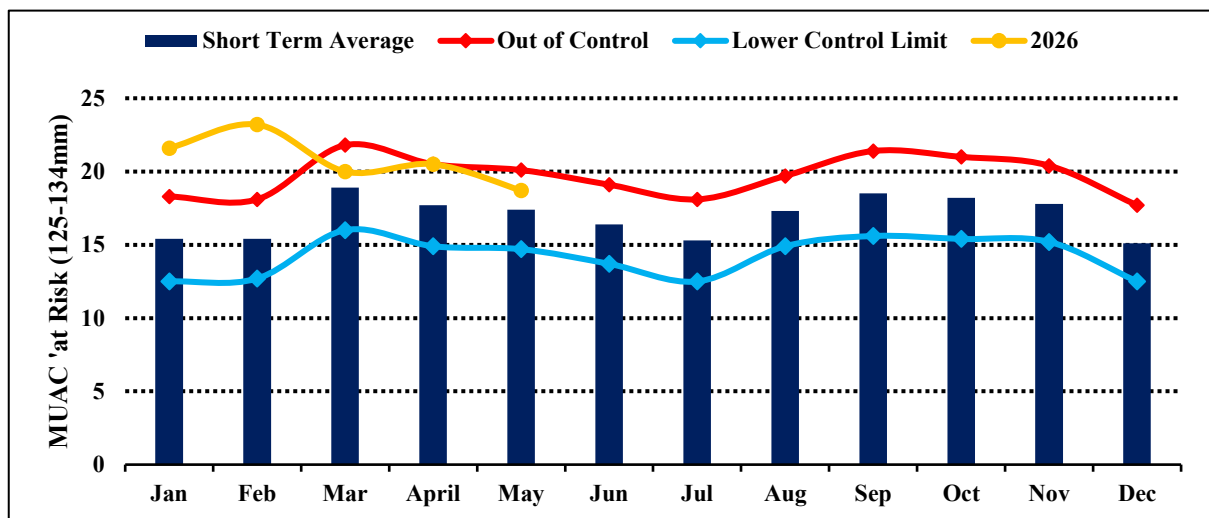


Figure 18: Proportion of Children < 5 Years at Risk of Malnutrition in Marsabit County

- The figure above indicates that 18.7 percent of children under five years are currently at risk of malnutrition, which is above the long-term average MUAC at-risk threshold of 17.4 percent. This indicates a continuing nutritional deficiency for children under five years old throughout the County. This is mostly due to historically low milk consumption in households, low dietary diversity/poor feeding practices, emergency food security outcomes indicating widespread family food consumption gaps, and the current decline in humanitarian assistance.

- SAM: 1,713 severely malnourished children 6-59 months enrolled from January to April 2026 of the projected total and target caseload of 5,192 & 3,894 respectively, translating to coverage of 33.0% and 44.0% against caseload & coverage targets respectively. An increase in admission was recorded between

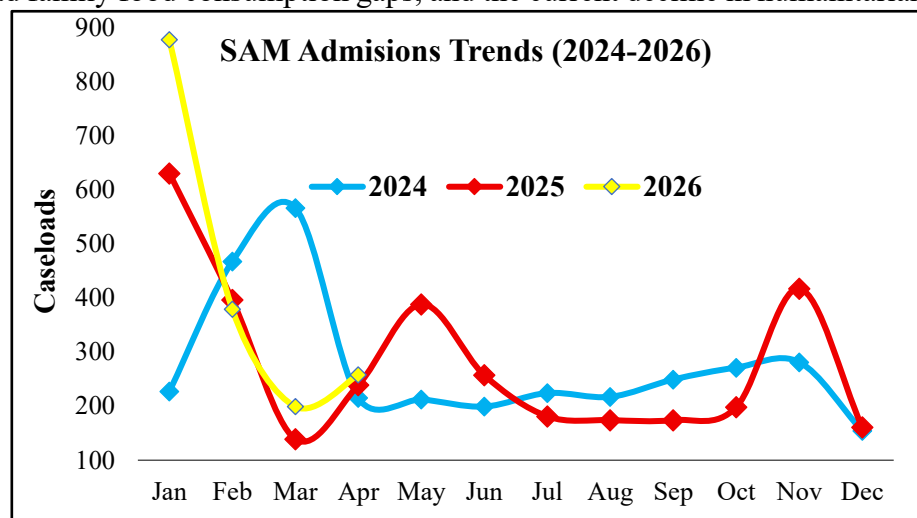


Figure 19: SAM Admission Trends across Marsabit County

January to April 2026 compared to same period previous year. This may be attributed to scale up of integrated outreaches. services.

5.4 Reduced Consumption-Based Coping Strategies

- The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) for the month under review was 15.9 percent, which is stable compared to the previous month. 47 percent of households employed crisis or worse-off coping strategies, a notable decrease compared to the previous month at 54 percent. 42.3 percent applied stressed coping strategies, indicating a significant level of food in accessibility across all livelihood zones.
- For the livelihood zones, 38.6 percent and 56.2 percent of households applied crisis and worse-off coping mechanisms in the pastoral and agropastoral livelihood zones respectively. Additionally, 46.7 percent and 38 percent of households in the pastoral and agropastoral zones respectively, relied on stressed strategies. The data shows a slight improvement when compared to the previous reporting period. However, large food consumption gaps at household level persist, leading to dependence on negative coping strategies and humanitarian aid.

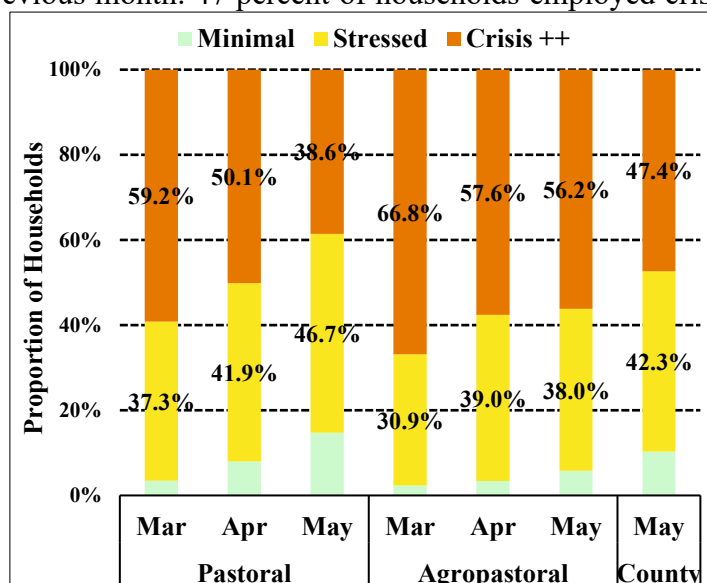


Figure 20: Consumption based CSI across Marsabit County

5.5 Livelihood Coping

- Across the County, 30 percent of households did not apply any of the livelihood coping mechanisms during May, a slight improvement compared to the previous month at 26.4 percent. 30 percent and 29 percent of households applied crisis-level livelihood coping strategies in the pastoral and agropastoral zones respectively.
- Additionally, 12 percent and 7 percent of households applied emergency-level livelihood coping strategies in the pastoral and agropastoral zones, respectively.
- The application of livelihood coping strategies is on a declining trend over the past two months. Nevertheless, a significant number of households continue to record negative food security outcomes, thus resulting in the application of crisis and emergency level coping strategies. This is

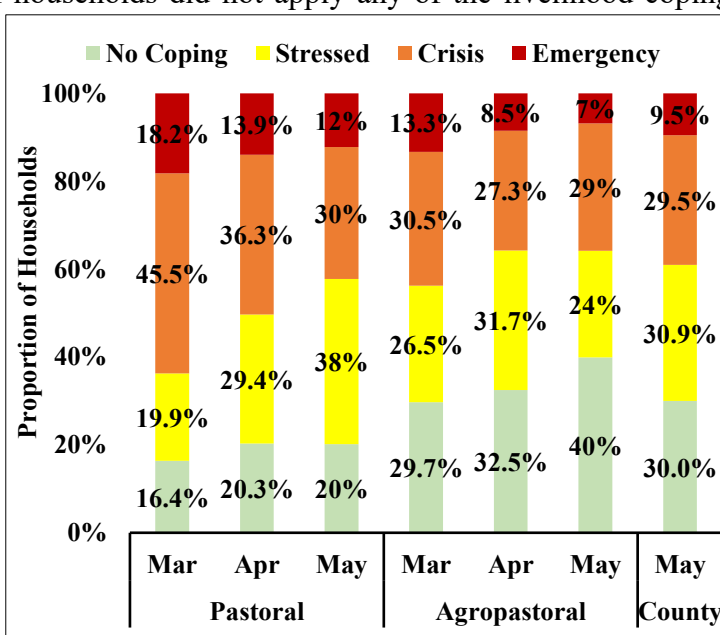


Figure 21: Livelihood Coping across Marsabit County

aggravated by factors such as poor market integration, other hazards such as floods and disease, and waning humanitarian support.

6.0 Marsabit County Drought Situation Outlook

- ❖ The drought situation in Marsabit County is Normal. The County continues to benefit from the positive effects of the enhanced 2026 March–May (MAM) rainfall season, reflected in improved vegetation conditions, water availability, and livestock productivity.
- ❖ Vegetation conditions have improved significantly across the County, with the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) increasing from 48.5 in April to 67.4 in May, indicating above-normal vegetation greenness. Most wards are experiencing above-normal vegetation conditions, supporting continued regeneration of pasture and browse resources. Pasture and browse conditions are generally good and above normal across the livelihood zones. These resources are expected to remain adequate for the next 3–4 months, although accessibility challenges may persist in some areas due to insecurity, conflict, and invasive plant species.
- ❖ Water availability remains favourable following the MAM rains. Open surface water sources continue to support household and livestock water needs, while household return distances to water sources remain below normal at 3.7 km. Livestock trekking distances to water sources are also below normal at 10.1 km, reflecting adequate water and forage availability across most livelihood zones. However, gradual increases in water distances are expected with the cessation of the rainy season.
- ❖ Livestock production conditions remained stable. Livestock body condition scores average 4 (good) across species, migration remains minimal, and watering frequencies are favourable. Nevertheless, livestock disease outbreaks, including PPR, CCPP, sheep and goat pox, brucellosis, rabies, and FMD, continue to pose a risk to livestock productivity and require sustained surveillance and control measures.
- ❖ Crop production prospects in the agropastoral livelihood zone remain favourable. Good harvests are expected if current conditions persist, although crop performance remains threatened by Fall Armyworm infestations, pod borers, and increasing weed pressure.
- ❖ Market performance is fairly satisfactory. Livestock prices are above seasonal averages, supported by good body conditions and improved productivity. Although maize prices have increased slightly due to rising transport and fuel costs, household purchasing power remains relatively favourable, with Terms of Trade remaining above the long-term average despite a slight decline during the month.
- ❖ Despite improvements in environmental and production indicators, household food security and nutrition outcomes remain fragile. The Food Consumption Score remains in the borderline category at 31.4, while 18.7 percent of children under five years are at risk of malnutrition. A considerable proportion of households continue to rely on crisis and stressed coping strategies due to persistent food consumption gaps, low milk consumption, and declining humanitarian assistance.

Annex 1: Ongoing Interventions

Organization	Intervention	Quantity & Type	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)		Geographical coverage
			Population	HH	
Ministry of Interior and National Coordinator	Relief Food Distribution	A total of 7,500 bags of rice, 7,060 bags of beans, and 560 bags of maize across Marsabit County, with rice and beans forming the bulk of the food assistance.	134,750	22,400	Countywide
WFP	Multi-purpose cash transfer	Cash transfer to 4,492 households (IPC 4) at Kshs. 7,000 per household per month for three months.	26,952	4,492	Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties
UNICEF	Supply of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and therapeutic milk.	Support the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) across 84 health facilities.	84 health facilities		Countywide Illeret (200), North Horr (100), Moyale (200), Saku (100), and Laisamis (100).
	Prepositioning RUTF cartons carried out at sub-county hubs	Ensure timely access for treatment	800 cartons		
Kenya Red Cross Society	Emergency Food Distribution	10kg of maize flour, beans 2kg, salt 500gm, cooking 500gm per household	4,000	770	Mpagas (Korr-Ngurunit)
Kenya Red Cross Society	Emergency Food Distribution	10kg of maize flour, beans 2kg, salt 500gm, cooking 500gm per household	8,400	1,200	Illeret Ward
MWADO	2 months at 9,000 3200 households	Cash transfer to 320 households for 2 months each household at Kshs.9,000 monthly	18,000	320	Marsabit Central Ward
Department of Livestock in collaboration with Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)and Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Routine vaccination of small livestock against PPR within the national livestock vaccination program	66,082 animals were vaccinated against PPR (sheep 23,798 and goats 42,284). Those treated for various clinical conditions were 2,079 (1,361 goats, 578 sheep, 86 camels and 54 cattle). A total of 66,482 animals were covered with vector control products (camel 349, sheep 24,447 and goats 41,686. Those that were dewormed 23,287 (cattle 79, sheep 9,375, goats 13,833).	20,676	3,446	Countywide
ADS MKE	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Cash transfer of 125HH in Dukana each received Kshs. 10,000ksh, Sololo cash transfer of 105HH each received KShs. 9,200	1,200	230	Dukana and Sololo wards
ADS MKE	Desilting of water pans	Desilting of 2 water pans at Turbi, water pan 1 harvested to it full capacity of approx. 70,000 cubic metres, water pan 2 at approx. 60,000 cubic metres	6,000	1,000	Turbi/Bubisa ward
ADS MKE	Provision of Water Storage Tanks	Purchasing and installation of 10,000 storage tank with guttering systems and construction of tank base to designated institution including health facility turbi,2 school in Turbi, Rawana Pry school-1, Kukub Fami Sch-1, Turbi Nomadic Girls Sch-1, Funan Qumbi borehole-1 ongoing, Tumaini Health Facility-1, Ack Tigo church-1, Ack Tigo sch-1 and ECDE Turbi pry sch-1.			Turbi/Bubisa and Uran Wards
FH Kenya	Support to BRRT	On needs-based			Countywide
FH Kenya	Pipeline connections to schools	Korole high school and possibly Maikona Primary	2 learning institutions		North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties

FH Kenya	Distribution of 50 Litres lifestraws to 15 schools	50 Litres lifestraws to 15 schools	15 learning institutions		Countywide
World Vision	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Loiyangalani - 600 HH and North Horr - 500 HH	6,000	1,100 households	North Horr and Loiyangalani
World Vision	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Cash transfer for 310 HH @10,000 per HH	17,000	310	Golbo Ward
World Vision Kenya	Rectification of Anona and Godoma boreholes, solarization of Misa boreholes	4 boreholes rehabilitated at Kshs.2,500,000 each totalling to 10,000,000	14,500 people	2,000 households	Godoma, Misa and Anona boreholes
Concern Worldwide	Integrated outreaches to 50 outreach sites	Provision of monthly stipends for 300 CHPs and 63 CHAs/HW	150,000 people	25,000 HH	North Horr (all wards)
	Active case finding	Logistics support for integrated outreach activities two cycles per month			Laisamis (Loiyangalani, Korr Ngurnit, Kargi)
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance – 347 HH	15 Surge team monthly stipend support SNA top-up of KES 1000/HH to UCT			Moyale (Uran, Obbu)
Concern Worldwide	ICCM/CMAM research	Monthly Stipend for 8 quality assurance nurses	150,000 people	25,000 HH	North Horr
		Monthly stipend for 360 CHPs			Moyale
		Provision of basic drugs for common ailment			Laisamis and Saku
Concern Worldwide	Unconditional Cash Transfers	Kshs. 4,637 per household per month for 3 months	14,730 people	2,455 HH	North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale
Concern Worldwide	Logistical support for mass vaccination	Logistics support for e-mass livestock vaccination (motor vehicle hire 20 No. for 20 days). Daily allowances for 66 AHW and Veterinary officers, 22 CDRs, and 8 Supervisors. Support coordination meetings for the vaccination exercise	800,000 livestock herds	20,000 HH	North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale and Saku
Concern Worldwide	Provision of livestock feeds	Procurement and distribution of livestock feeds - 6,000 bags of 50Kgs	18,000 people	3,000 HH	North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale, Saku
Concern Worldwide	BRRT	Provision of fast-moving parts for repair of boreholes across the County. Fuel for crane vehicle. Provision of DSA/ Allowances for BRRT Team	126,000	21,000 HH	North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale, Saku
Concern Worldwide	Distribution of NFIs	Provision of sanitary pads and undergarments to teenage girls	26,000 people	4,000 HH	Laisamis
		Provision bar soap, aqua tabs to HHs and liquid soap to institutions		24 institutions	North Horr, Moyale and Saku
Concern Worldwide	Repair and Rehabilitation of water systems (Civicon, Loglogo and Lataka) and Kinisa I & Kinisa II Water supply	Pump testing, water quality analysis, and design scheme design. Rehabilitation of water systems	21000 people	3,600 HH	Laisamis (Korr and Loglogo) and Moyale
Concern Worldwide	Excavation and desilting water pans	Water pan Excavation – 1			Moyale
		Water pan desilting and expansion – 2 No.			North Horr
		Construction of abstraction system, cattle troughs & fencing			Laisamis
Concern Worldwide	Hygiene promotion. Construction of VIP latrines in Schools. Promotion CLTS	Construction of VIP latrines in 4 schools. CLTS in 90 villages	21000 people	3,600 HH	Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis

Concern Worldwide	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply schemes	Dabel water supply, Olturot water supply, Ngororoi water supply, Tiniqu water supply, Sololo water supply	21000 people	3,600 HH	Moyale (Golbo & Sololo ward). North Horr (North Horr ward).Laisamis (Korr/Ngurnit ward) and Moyale
Concern Worldwide	Provision of science resources to Junior Secondary Schools	Supporting 27 Junior Secondary Schools with Science resources (Mobile labs, science kits)	5,600 learners	27 Junior schools	Moyale, North Horr and Saku
Caritas Marsabit	Provision of 10,000 litres rainwater harvesting plastic tank for 11 learning institutions.	10,000 litres water tank each to Tirgamo Primary, Sakardala primary, Logologo integrated school of blind, Kinisa Mixed secondary, Sacred Heart Academy ECD, Qoloba Primary, Bori primary, Kukub Fami primary school and Turbi Mission nursery	6,000 learners	10 learning institutions	Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis and Saku
Caritas Marsabit	Provision of Fuel subsidy for 8 key strategic boreholes (Each borehole received 1000 litres of diesel)	1,000 litres of diesel each to Forole, Shurr, Kambi Nyoka, Dololo Dokatu, Jaldesa, Shegel, Logologo and Gudas boreholes	11,000	2,249	Maikona, Turbi, Sagante, Central and Logologo wards
Caritas Marsabit	Support to borehole breakdown in 4 strategic boreholes	Repair of Bubisa, Kambinyoka, Ambalo and Farakoren boreholes	8,000	2,500	Turbi, Obbu and Korr /Ngurunit wards
Caritas Marsabit	Support Emergency water trucking to households and schools	Bubisa Primary. Elle Dimtu,Tigo, Murub and Kambinye villages	6,000	1,800	Turbi, Uran and Kargi Wards
Caritas Marsabit	Support school feeding program in 6 primary schools and Early Childhood Development and Education	Demo primary and/ ECD, Kukub Fami primary school, Turbi nursery/ECD, Sacred Heart ECD, Fr. John Memorial and Our Lady of Nazareth-Mata Arba	1,500 learners		Turbi, Heilu Manyatta and Marsabit central wards
Caritas Marsabit	Provision of Cash Transfer to vulnerable households	560 vulnerable households with cash transfer of KES 6,200 for 3 months	3,000	560	Mudhe, Kukub Fami Demo, Halisurwa and Farakoren
Caritas Marsabit	Provision of Cash Transfer to households with persons with disabilities	Provide a one-month cash transfer of KES 8,500 to 10 vulnerable households	60	10	Moyale and Saku
SND	Rehabilitation of underweight children		1,400		Maikona Ward & North Horr town
SND	Nutrition sensitive Agriculture support	1 school farm supported with horticulture production and tree planting			Maikona Ward
SND	Nutrition sensitive Agriculture support	HH farms established for vegetable production	1,566	261	- Maikona Ward
SND	Drilling and equipping of Borehole to support irrigation	- 1 borehole	650	105	Maikona Ward
SND	Rangelands Ecosystem Restoration	2 Commercial tree nurseries established	240	40	Golbo ward
		Fencing of 36acre rangeland farm			Maikona ward
		Training centre and vetiver production	600	100	Sagante /Jaldesa Ward
		Rehabilitation of livestock market holding ground			Maikona Ward
PACIDA (CG-GFFO)	Emergency Food Distribution	Food distribution to communities of Yaa Gara, Mangudho and Gandille for 3 months	18,000	375	North Horr sub-county

PACIDA (CG-GFFO)	Cash Transfer	Cash Transfer to communities in Tiigo, Kambi Nyoka, Yaa Odhola each Kshs.9,370 for 3 months	17,800	365	North Horr sub-county
PACIDA (CG-GFFO)	Emergency Water Trucking	Water Trucking in Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards (2000 people*7.5ltrs/p/d*30days)	10,000	2,000	Moyale and North Horr sub-counties
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Cash Transfer	Targeting 365 households each Kshs. 9,064 monthly for 4 months	17,800	365	Maikona and Kalacha wards.
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Emergency Food Distribution	47% of Minimum Food Basket (MEB) in Kenya (KES 6.000) for 4 months	30,000	450	Illeret Ward
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Emergency Water Trucking	(1,035 people*7.5ltrs/p/d*60days)	5,400	1,035	Maikona,Uran and Turbi Wards
PACIDA (MIEPA)	BRRT-Repair of strategic boreholes	8 Boreholes targeted			Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Solarization, equipment and piping for one strategic borehole	1 Boreholes targeted			Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Water Trucking for School Children	45 Trips of 10,000 Ltrs to Schools for 60 days			Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards
PACIDA (MIEPA)	School Feeding Programme	School feeding support for 9 schools* 2 terms		9 schools	Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards
PACIDA (MIEPA)	Provision of fortified nutritious UNIMIX for 325 ECD pupils	(100gms*325 school children* 60days)		325 ECD Pupils	Maikona, Uran and Turbi Wards

Annex 2: Recommended Interventions

Sector	Planned intervention	Target Hotspots Wards					Costs of Intervention	Period
			Population	Households	Quantity	Unit cost		
Food Security	Food Assistance	Wards in IPC 3 and above	134,750	22,400	Cereals (2,373,120 Kg)	100	237,312,000	April-June 2026
					Pulses (345,600)	150	51,840,000	April-June 2026
					Vegetable oil (201,600)	400	80,640,000	April-June 2026
			Cattle or Camels	Shoats				
Livestock	Livestock Vaccinations	All 20 wards	50,000 cattle	500000	1.4M PPR,50000 FMD	200/cattle, 50/shoats	35,000,000	April 2026
Livestock	Livestock Deworming and Vector Control vector control	All 20 wards	5000 cattle, 5000 camels	20000 shoats	200 litres	100/Cattle/ camel, 30/shoat	13,000,000	April 2026
			Beneficiaries					
Water	Servicing of water bowzers and crane vehicle	CGM water bowzers			3	500,000	1,500,000	April 2026

	Support to BRRT	Strategic Boreholes			30 trips	70,000	2,100,000	April 2026
	Prepositioning of fast-moving spare parts	Strategic Boreholes			Assorted		3,000,000	April 2026
	Fuel subsidy	Strategic Boreholes					2,500,000	April 2026
Health	Implementation of ICCM-CMAM research project with support of UNICEF/Concern- trained health care workers and Community Health Promoters in 36 CUs (ICCM).					6,000,000	6,000,000	April 2026
Health	Conduct 1 cycle integrated outreach services in far-flung sites each month 255 mapped outreach sites.				255	35,000	26,775,000	April 2026
Health	Sustain disease Surveillance and Response to outbreaks.					3,000,000	3,000,000	April 2026
Health	Implementation of Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in 99 health facilities in the County. All the 20 Wards				6,063 Boxes of therapeutic/Supplementary Foods.	5,000	30,315,000	April 2026
Health	Supply of Iron Folic Acid supplementation to health facilities with support from FH-Kenya-Distribution for 7 health facilities in the County Golole, Karbururi, Kalacha Level 4 Hospital, Karare Dispensary, Karare H/c Korr health centres							April 2026
Peace & Security	Support conflict early warning & early response systems (hotline, community reporting, hotspot monitoring) North Horr, Laisamis, Moyale, Saku sub-counties (50 mapped hotspots)		200 community reporters + Nyumba Kumi clusters		1 system	1,200,000	1,200,000	April 2026
Peace & Security	Intensify peace-building, civic education & awareness campaigns in conflict-prone areas. 15 hotspot wards: North Horr, Dukana, Maikona, Illeret, Turbi, Golbo, Uran, Laisamis, Korr, Loglogo, Karare, Sagante, Butiye, Sololo, Moyale Township		Entire population in hotspot wards		60 barazas	25,000 per baraza	1,500,000	April 2026
Education	Provision of School Meals Public Pre-primary, Primary, Junior schools, and secondary schools		400 schools				150,000,000	April 2026