A vision 2030 flagship project

National Drought Management Authority

ISIOLO COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2025

April 2025 EW Phase

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Month's weather characterized by heavy rains in the first and third dekads while daytime temperature was substantially high.
- Vegetation greenness improved to normal in most areas attributed to reception of rains in the ongoing MAM 2025 rainfall season.
- Forage availability improved substantially in all grazing areas and expected to improve further as regeneration continues.
- Water availability improved in most parts of the county following recharge of surface sources, i.e Rivers and water pans.

Socio-economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Body condition of all livestock species ranged from fair to good on an improving trend. Normal mortality for all livestock species.
- Household milk production increased significantly as livestock productivity got boosted by improved forage availability.

Access Indicators

- Households' purchasing power (ToT) remained above the period's LTA on an improving trend.
- Amount of milk consumed increased to above normal due to improved local production, mostly from all species.

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption decreased attributed to improved availability of income from farms and fresh vegetables.
- Under 5-years children at risk of malnutrition stabilized. Oldonyiro recorded highest rate of child malnutrition.

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Normal	Improving
Agro-Pastoral	Normal	Improving
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Normal	Improving
County	**Normal**	**Improving**
Biophysical Indicators	**Value**	**Normal Range/Value**
Rainfall (% of Normal)	137.6mm	87.9mm
VCI-3 month (Isiolo)	-	38.9
State of Water Sources	4	5
Production Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	Good to Fair	Good
Milk Production	2.1 Litres	>1.7 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Normal deaths	Normal deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Minimal migration	Normal
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	94.1 kg/goat	>66.6kg/goat
Milk Consumption	1.4 Litres	>1.1 Litres
Return distance (water sources to households	1.60km	<2.2km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	Ksh 2-5.00	<Ksh. 5.00
Utilization indicators	**Value**	**Range/Value**
Nutrition status: MUAC (% At Risk of Malnutrition	4.4%	<10.1%
% Moderately malnourished	0.0%	<1.7%
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	6.8	<10.8
Food Consumption Score	44.6	>40.9

Seasonal Calendar

▪ Short rains starts ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Migration to dry season area ▪ Land preparation	▪ Migration to wet grazing areas ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario)	▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Increased distances to water and pasture ▪ Reduced water levels ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Community/HH coping measures taken	▪ Short rains season ▪ Planting in Agro-pastoral LZ ▪ Migration from dry season area ▪ Increased milk yield ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal scenario)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Dekadal rainfall estimates (RFE) during the first, second and third dekads of April 2025 were substantially above normal, indicating good performance of the rains at peak month.
- Current dekadal rainfall amounts shown an above normal trend with large variations from the dekadal long-term averages. Second and third dekads recorded high amounts of rain, significantly above LTA.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) in the first, second and third dekads were significantly above the respective dekadal LTAs and on an improving trend.

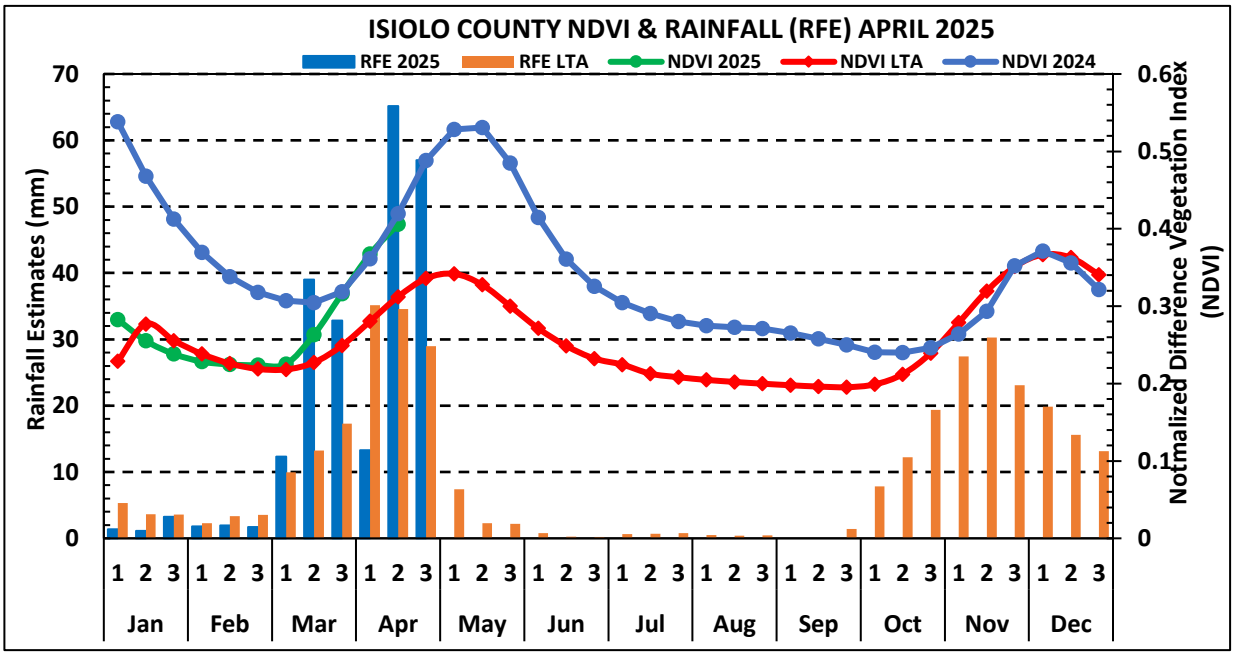

Figure 1: Isiolo RFE and NDVI trends

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- County received an average rainfall of 137.6mm in the month under review. The average amount is 56 percent above the period's LTA amount of 87.9mm.
- Onset of the rainfall season was experienced in the 3rd to 4th week of March 2025 long rains season.
- Almost all parts of the county received some rains though with a large variation. Isiolo and Gafarsa rainfall station received cumulative amount of 260.7mm, Kinna station 197.8mm while Kulamawe station received 189.8mm and Bisan Biliqo station received 148.6mm.
- Overall seasonal performance according to the KMD is expected to be near normal to normal across the county, although the cumulative performance in the March and April indicates an above normal performance.

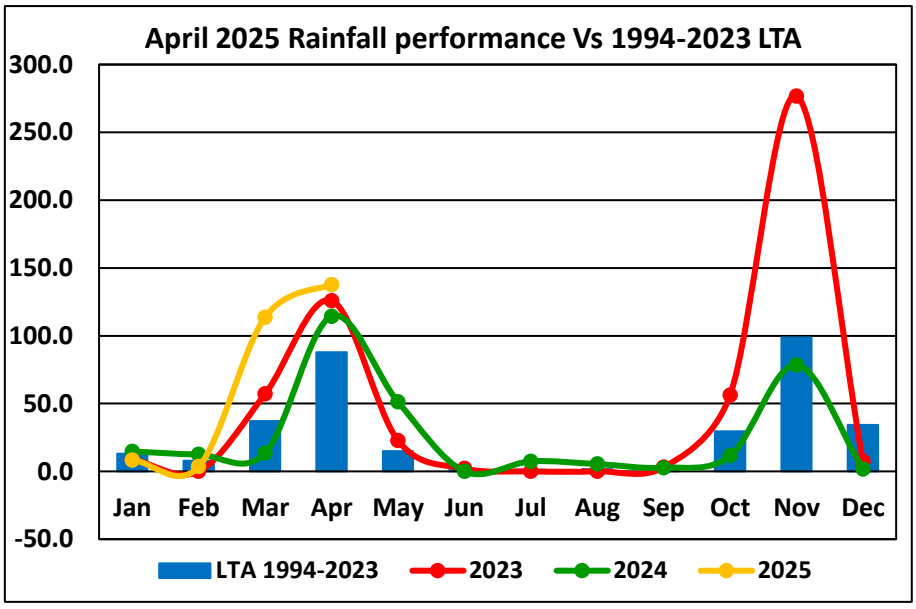

Figure 2: Isiolo ground station data

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- Ground observations indicate remarkable improvement of vegetation condition in the county attributed to the continued reception of rains over the month of March and April 2025.
- The overall vegetation condition is expected to improve substantially in the month of May 2025 long rains season.
- The prevailing vegetation condition show that most of the local grazing areas have improved availability of forage following the substantive regeneration of natural vegetation.

2.1.2 Pasture availability

- The condition of available pasture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones ranged from fair to good condition during the period under review all on an improving trend in all areas that have received more than two downpours.
- Overall, 75 percent of pasture was in good condition, a significant increase from 30 percent reported in the previous month.
- The prevailing situation is however expected to improve significantly during the month of May as regeneration of natural vegetation continues with the improved soil moisture availability following reception of well distributed rains in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Regenerating pasture is expected to extend the timeline in which the grazing livestock due to enhanced maturation of grass and herbaceous annuals.
- A significant proportion of herders in Chari wards continued to graze their livestock in Garbatulla ward due to fear of attack by raiders from neighbouring Samburu County.
- Majority of grazing areas in Oldonyiro had relatively better availability of pasture following early reception of rains compared to others. Availability of pasture is improving in other pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones following reception of heavy rains in the month under review.

2.1.3 Browse availability

- The condition of a large proportion of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones was rated as good by all communities during the period under review.
- Condition of browse is expected to improve further in all livelihood zones following a normal to above normal performance of rains in the month under review.
- Regenerating browse is expected to extend the timeline in which the grazing livestock are expected to utilize before it takes a deterioration trend after end of the rainfall season in May.
- Herders continued to utilize the regenerated browse in the traditional grazing areas, a move that will allow undisturbed regeneration of browse in all drought and dry season reserves.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers, traditional river wells and homestead/community pipes.
- More than half of communities drew water from rivers and traditional river wells, closely followed by boreholes, followed by pipes.
- The increased utilization of rivers is an indication that more households shifted to utilize water from rivers although boreholes were very key in established settlements.
- Most water pans recharged fully apart from those with blocked/poor inlets.

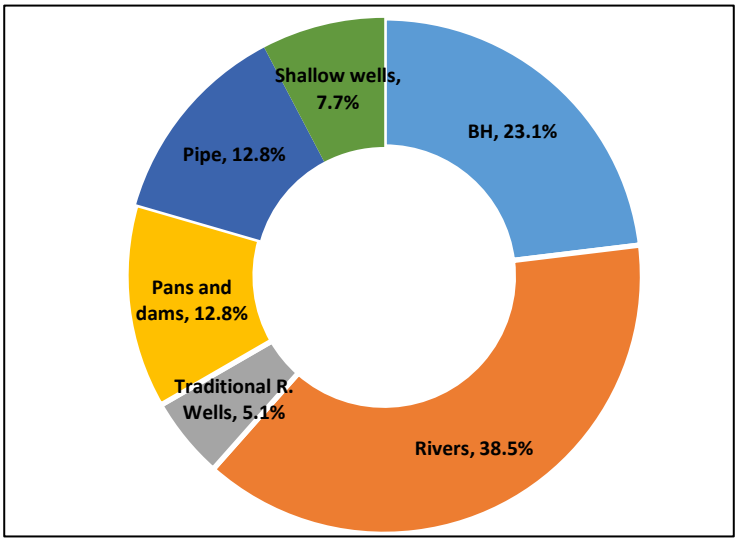

Figure 3: Isiolo main water sources

- Water trucking dependent sites such as Malkagalla were connected to piped water from Merti borehole while others utilized roof catchments to obtain water for domestic use during the month under review.
- Households in Modogashe, in Sericho ward accessed water from traditional river wells which recharged considerably as rains heavily pounded all parts of the county. Vendors charge has dropped from Ksh. 300 to Ksh. 15 due to reduced demand for the vendor services.

1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access return distance to main sources reduced substantially to 1.6km in the period under review from 2.0km in the previous month.
- The decline was attributed to the improved availability of water following significant recharge in temporary surface sources such as rivers and dams/pans following reception of rains in the month under review.
- Average household return distance to water sources was 30 percent below the long-term average distance of 2.3km at a similar period of the year.

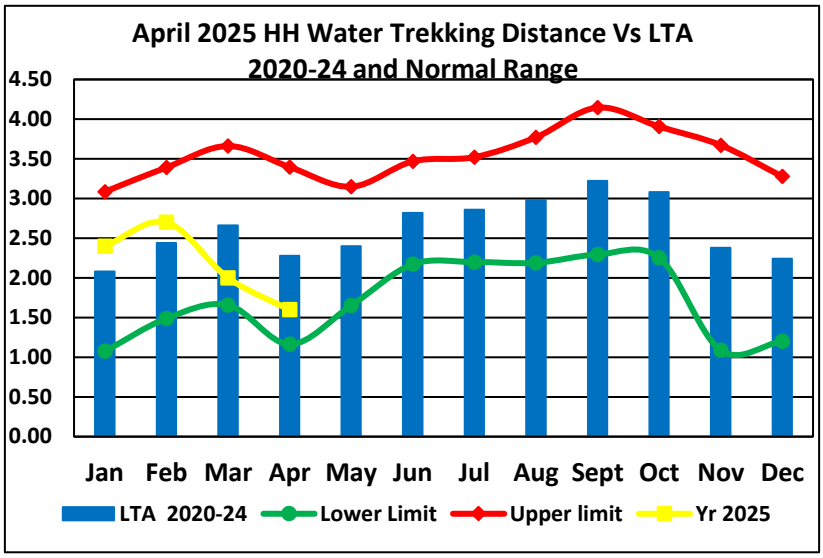

Figure 4: Household water trekking distance in km

- The average cost of water from community water distribution points (kiosks) varied between Ksh.2.00 and Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican which is normal at this time of the year.
- Average waiting time at source across the livelihood zones ranged from 5 to 10 minutes due to increased water availability in temporary sources that had previously dried up.
- The shortest return distance was 0.7km recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' accessed water from household/community access kiosks/taps.
- Households in Korbesa, Saleti, Malkagalla, Biliqi and Matarba accessed water from nearby water kiosks after resuming of water supply from the Merti borehole that was repaired.

2.1.6 Livestock Access

- The period's average livestock return distance to watering points reduced by a kilometre to 3.1km in the month under review.
- Livestock water return distance decreased further due to a further improvement in the availability of water at temporary surface water sources closer to the regenerating grazing areas.
- Most of the temporary water sources such as water pans and rivers recharged following onset of the long rains season thus easing pressure on boreholes are far and usually crowded.
- The month's livestock water trekking distance was 64 percent below the periods LTA of 8.7km and almost equal to the periods lower limit distance of 2.2km.

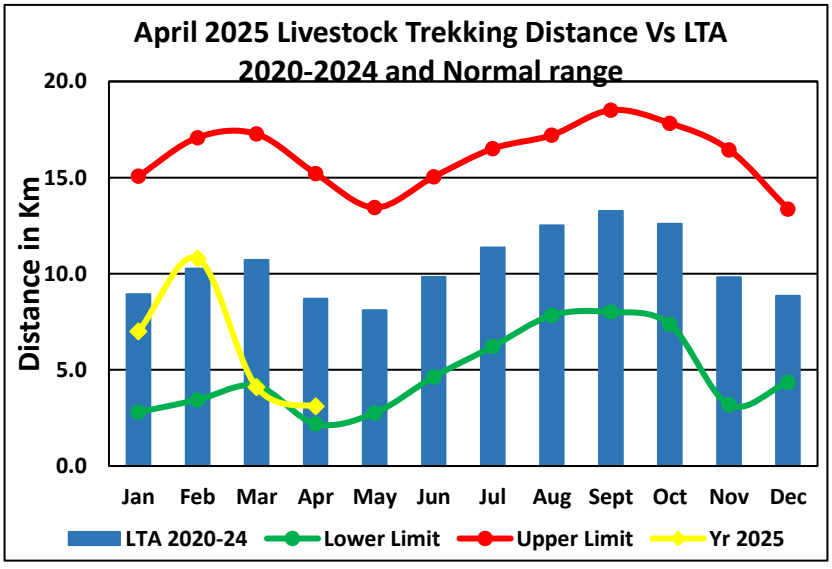

Figure 5: Livestock trekking distance in km

- Goats and sheep were watered on daily in all livelihood zones due to adequate availability of water while camels were waterd more than twice in a week.
- Livestock water distances are expected to stabilize in the month of May 2025, the peak month of the season where more recharge of wate sources is expected.
- The ongoing regeneration of forage in traditional grazing areas will be the main factor leading to improved availability of forage thus leading to shorter distance to water sources.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for all species ranged from good to fair in all livelihood zones. Majority of livestock's body condition ranged from BCS 3 to BCS 4, showing positive and gradual improvement.
- Improvement in livestock body condition could be attributed to the improved availability of forage with higher moisture content and water in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Body condition of all species is expected to improve further in the following month even as forage condition and availability improved substantially following good performance of rains.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and mortality

- According to the Veterinary department, cases of endemic diseases such as PPR and CCPP were rampant in all grazing areas affecting sheep and goats.
- Livestock mortalities in all livestock species were normal across the livelihood zones and expected to remain till cessation of the ongoing rainfall season.
- Livestock diseases surveillance was active throughout the period under review, with reports of continued prevalence endemic diseases such as PPR and CCPP. Farmers were able to control through assistance of public and private veterinary officers.
- Herders across the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones reported increased cases of unconfirmed foot and mouth disease among cattle.

3.1.4 Milk Production

- Average amount of milk produced increased slightly to 2.1 litres during the month under review from 1.7 litres in the previous month.
- Increase in milk production was attributed to improving livestock body condition following better availability of fresh forage in all grazing areas.
- Improvement in milk production could also be attributed to reduced trekking distance to water sources, favouring a sustained livestock productivity and thus increased milk production in all species.

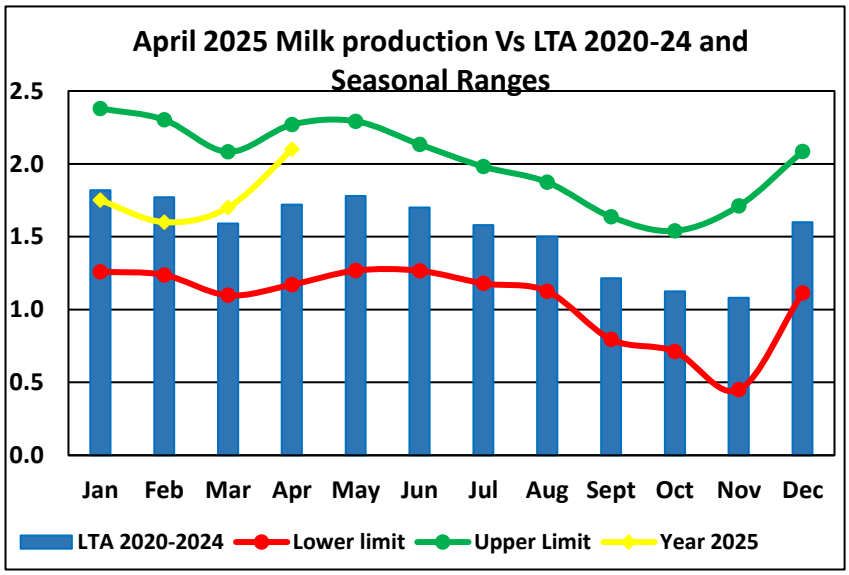

Figure 6: Average milk production in litres

- Large proportion of milk was obtained from cows and camels in Garbatulla and Kinna grazing areas.
- Amount of milk produced was 22 percent above the LTA of 1.7 litres at a similar period of the year.
- Amount of milk produced is expected to increase substantially in May 2025 as livestock productivity is set to improve as the long rains season progresses.
- Average price of a litre of fresh milk reduced considerably in all livelihoods from an average of Ksh. 120 in the previous month to Ksh.80 in the month under review.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Farmers in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones were able to finalize farm preparation and planting activities.
- Majority of cereals are at mid development stages while legumes are budding and flowering stages. Majority of food crops are in good condition following consistent reception of rains in the month under review.
- Small-scale irrigation activities along rivers increased following recharge in all livelihood zones. Crops grown under irrigation across the irrigated schemes which included maize, beans, vegetables, tomatoes, onions, green grams and cow peas were at different growth stages and in good condition.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

Cattle Prices

- Average cattle price increased substantially to Ksh.46,700 during the month under review from 41,900 in the previous month
- The increase was attributed to an increase lower supply of cattle to the markets as majority of herders held their herds for reproduction and fattening taking advantage of the higher forage availability in all livelihood zones.
- Cattle average price was 54 percent above the period's long-term average of Ksh. 29,300 and slightly above the periods' upper limit recorded.

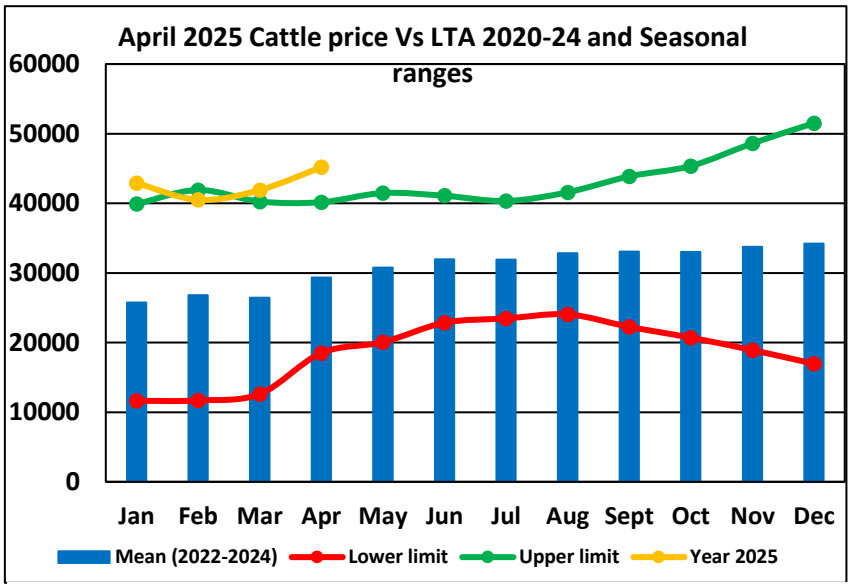

Figure 7: Cattle market prices in Ksh.

- The highest average price was recorded in Isiolo livestock market at Ksh.54,200 while the least price of Ksh.30,000 in Oldonyiro livestock markets.

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

- Average price of a two-year old goat increased slightly to Ksh.6,400 in the period under review from Ksh. 6,200 in the previous month.
- Consequently, the average market price for a medium sized sheep stabilized Ksh.5,400 in the month under review.
- The market price increment was attributed to a stable demand with a lower supply of small stock to the markets to allow for expansion of flocks while taking advantage of good availability of forage in all livelihood zones.
- The least and highest market prices recorded were Ksh.5,000 and Ksh.7,600 in Oldonyiro and Isiolo town markets respectively.

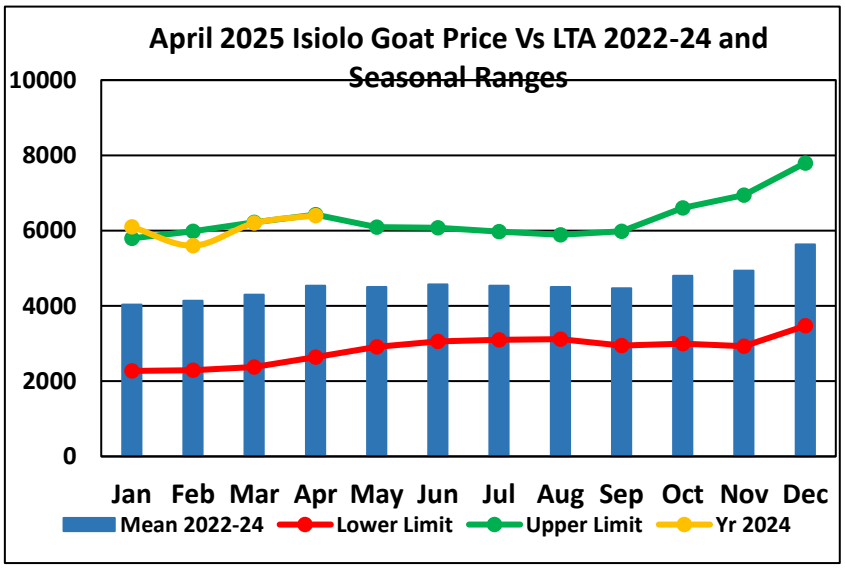

Figure 8: Small stock average price

- Small stock's average price was 41 percent above the periods LTA price and is expected to increase further in the following month a period characterized by moderate supply as farmers seek to hold back their flocks for reproduction and fattening purposes.

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- The market price of a kilogram of maize increased slightly to Ksh.68 during the month under review from Ksh. 66 in the previous month.
- Cereal's price increment was attributed to reducing stocks which subsequently affected supply of the staple food commodity from traders and millers locally and neighbouring counties.
- A lower demand for the staple cereal commodity prevailed in rural pastoral livelihood markets leading to low supply, hence sold at higher retail prices compared to agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones' markets.

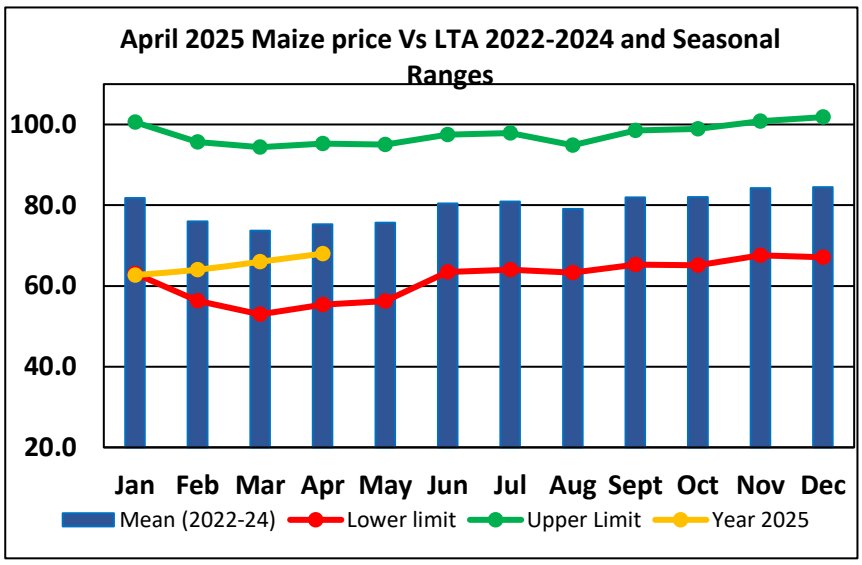

Figure 9: Market maize price

- The cereal's price was 10 percent below the long-term average price of Ksh.75 at a similar period of the year, and significantly above the periods' lower limit.
- The lowest market price of Ksh. 50 was recorded in Isiolo town market while the highest price of Ksh. 100 was recorded in Merti markets.

Beans

- Average price of beans increased significantly to Ksh.157 in the period under review from Ksh. 151 in the previous month.
- The pulse's price increment was attributed to reduced supply as the supplies deplete from the traders and farmers stores.
- Lowest beans price was recorded in Isiolo town and Oldonyiro markets where a kilogram of beans was sold at an average retail of Ksh.120 while highest in Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Modogashe markets at Ksh.200.

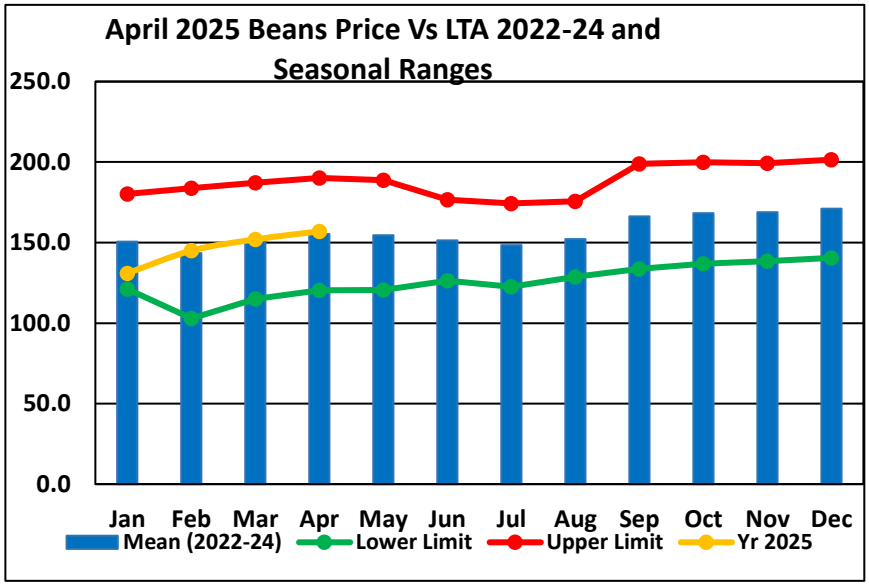

Figure 10: Beans market price in Ksh.

- The periods price was equivalent to the long-term average price of Ksh.157 during a similar period of the year and expected to increase substantially in the month of May.

Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) stabilized at 94kg/goat in the month under review.

- The increment in household purchasing power was attributed to the improvement of small- stock market prices amid the increasing cereal commodity's prices.
- The periods' relative measure of purchasing power was 41 percent above the periods' long-term average of 67kg/goat at a similar period of the year.
- Pastoral households in Oldonyiro, Sericho and Merti could afford 75kg, 77kg and 60kg of maize respectively after sale of a 2-year goat showing significant variation in the pastoral livelihood zone.
- Farmers who accessed Isiolo town market enjoyed the highest ToT of 156kgs of maize after sale of a two-year goat.
- The measure of purchasing power is expected to stabilize in the month of May, a period where livestock supply to the market is expected to be low as farmers hold their flocks for fattening and reproduction, subsequently leading to a price increase.

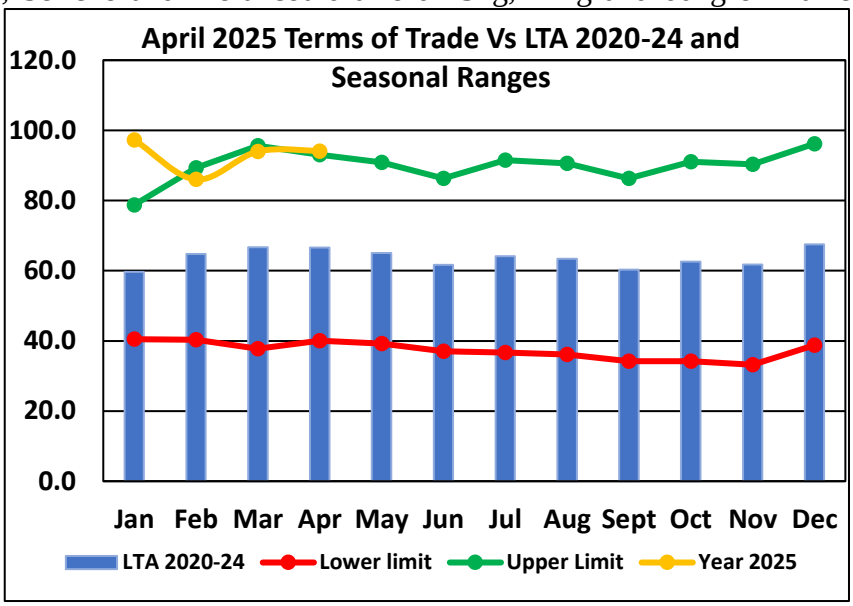

Figure 11: Household purchasing power

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- Average fresh milk consumed increased significantly to 1.4 litres in the month under review from 1.1 litres in the previous month.
- The significant increment in the amount of milk consumed was attributed to the improved production in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Amount of fresh milk consumed was 18 percent above the periods long-term average amount of 1.2 litres.
- Households in Garbatulla and Kinna wards consumed a higher amount of milk due to better production from cows and camels respectively which are concentrated in the area with relatively better availability of forage.

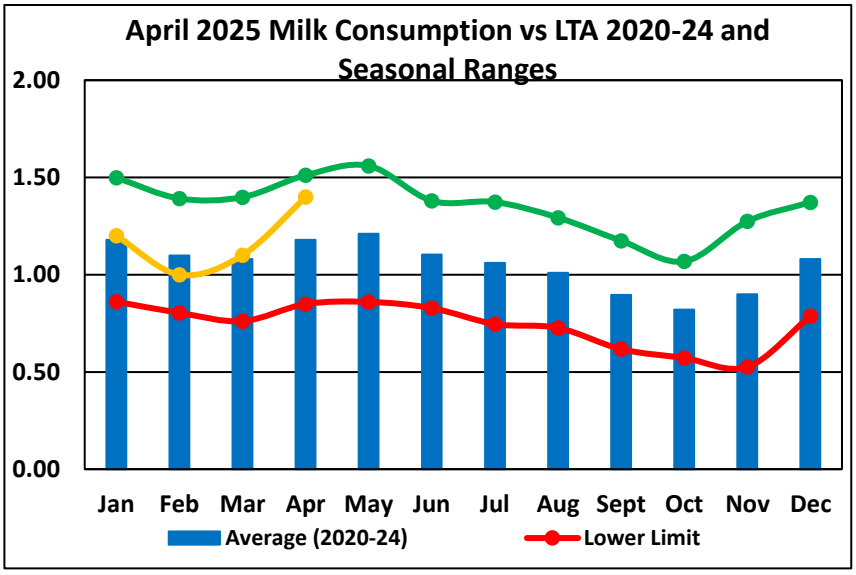

Figure 12: Household milk consumption

- The amount consumed is expected to increase in the month of May when the amount produced is expected to increase substantially as a result of the improving production.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption decreased slightly to 1.5 percent and 19.7 percent in the period under review from 4.1 percent and 27.5 percent in the previous month respectively.
- The significant decline of households who had poor and borderline food consumption was attributed to improved availability of fresh foods including vegetables, milk in all livelihood zones.

- Increased availability of the mostly on-farm labour favoured many households across the wealth groups especially in the agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones.
- Nevertheless, high food commodity prices were a hinderance to over 21 percent of who were not able to access sufficient amount of food commodities in rural and urban markets.
- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption is expected to decrease substantially in the month of May due to expected increase in consumption of fresh milk and vegetables. Expected continuation in availability of farm labour opportunities in the farms opened in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones will boost income and thus access.

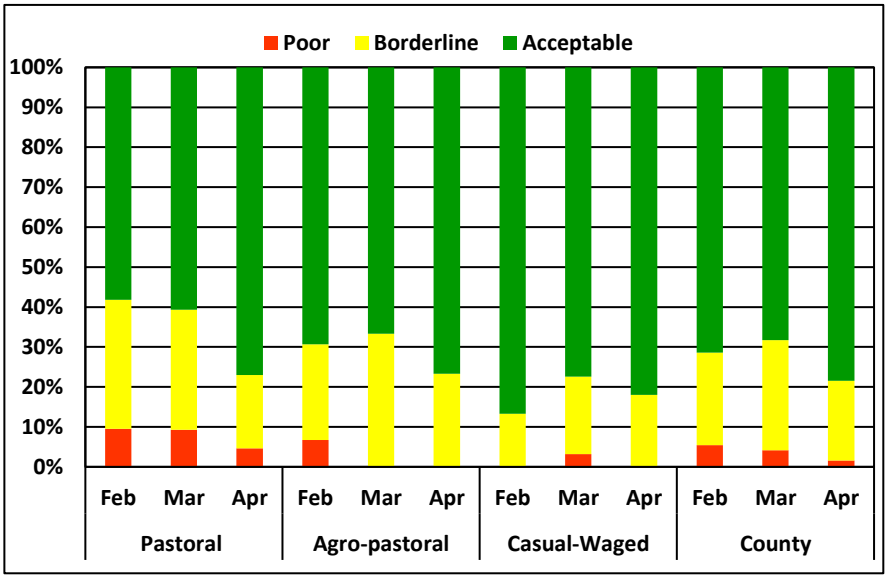

Figure 13: Household food consumption

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Health

- No disease outbreaks were reported with a sustained public health awareness among communities to drain stagnant water to control breeding of mosquitoes to control spread of malaria.
- Most prevalent diseases among the general population were acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin disease and urinary tract infections.
- The most prevalent diseases among children under five years of age were diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition reduced significantly to 4.4 percent in the period under review from 6.5 percent in the previous month.
- No child was recorded in the severe malnutrition category during the period under review implying the rates of malnutrition have considerably gone down.
- Notably, Oldonyiro ward had the highest proportion of children at risk of malnutrition of 15 percent, having reduced from 17.9 percent in the previous month.

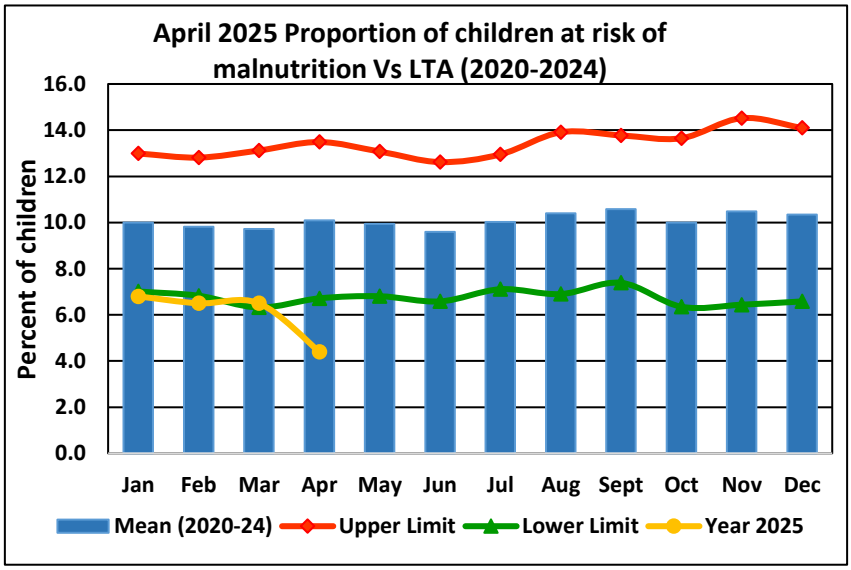

Figure 14: Children at risk of malnutrition by MUAC

- Cherab ward recorded 4.6 percent of children at risk of malnutrition which is a marginal decline from previous month's rate of 7.7 percent.
- Prevailing rate of children of malnutrition was significantly higher in Oldonyiro compared to other areas of the wards, mainly attributed to poor child feeding practices among households.

- Rate of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age is expected to decline further in the month of May 2025 due to improved consumption of fresh milk and green vegetables.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Household-based reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) decreased significantly to 6.9 in the period under review from 8.0 in the previous month.
- The decline was attributed to some notable improvement in households' incomes as well as improved access to food commodities such as vegetables and fresh milk.
- Improved income was mainly from increased opportunities in the farms had a positive effect on household disposable income leading to the improved access to food commodities.

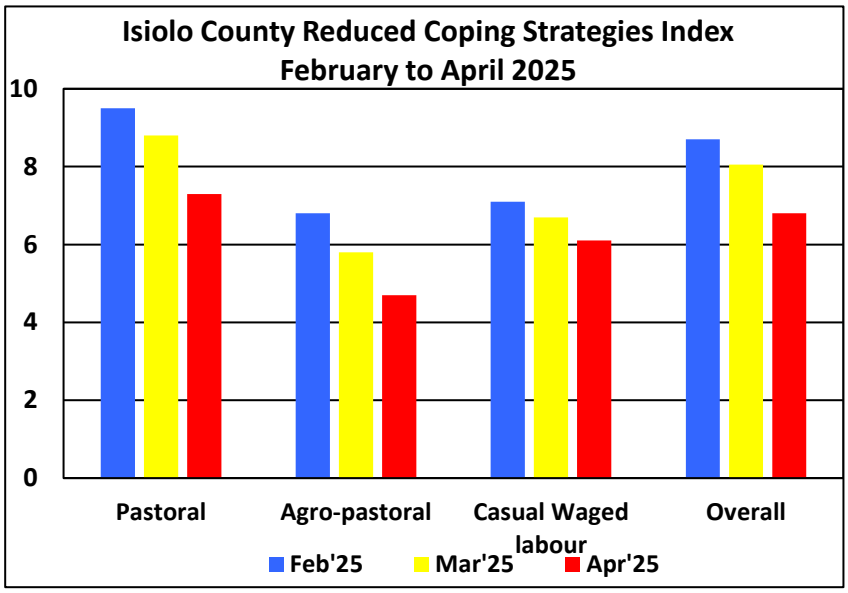

Figure 15: Reduced Coping Strategies Index

- Households employed coping strategies such as skipping of meals, borrowing of food from friends and relatives, reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive foods as well as taking credit from neighbours and shops.
- Common livelihood coping mechanisms employed included taking of loans from digital lenders and friends as well as begging and sale of non-productive animals.

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were minimal cases of reported resource-based conflicts between the local pastoral community and the neighbours. Fear griped herders of Chari ward who were forced to keep their livestock away from the Samburu border for fear of attack and livestock theft.

6.2 Migration

- There were no migrations reported in the county grazing areas even as majority of herders utilized pasture and browse in their traditional grazing areas.

6.3 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- According to the IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), mild La Nina conditions continued to develop.
- The developing atmospheric conditions are expected to lead to depressed rains during the long rains season in the Eastern part of the country, where Isiolo county lies.

Prognosis

- General status of food security during the period under review was stressed with a positive improvement supported by the heavy rains that have impounded almost all parts of the county.
- Livestock production has considerably improved as seen through livestock in good body condition and increased milk production attributed to better availability of forage following the continuing regeneration. Income obtained from sales of livestock is set to maintain an above normal rate thereby giving pastoral/agro-pastoral households a sustained purchasing power.
- Farmers relying on rainfed crop production in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones planted food crops early enough and are expecting the season to perform well. Meanwhile, small-scale irrigation

activities received a boost following significant and ongoing recharge of surface water sources, providing water needed for food and vegetable production.

- Livestock markets recorded improved price performance and likely to perform better with lesser supplies expected as farmers seek to increase their flocks/herds. Consequently, the stability of ToT above the period's LTA enabling them to access sufficient food commodities for consumption.
- Food commodities stockage across local markets was normal while food commodity prices remained below long-term averages enabling moderate to good access to food commodities. Food prices are expected to rise significantly before harvests of crops grown during the ongoing rainfall season.
- Overall household food consumption was good with a significant reduction on the proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption, indicating easing pressure as production increases subsequently providing more income generating opportunities.
- Prevailing household food consumption was supported by the stable water access. The situation is expected to improve considerably following increased recharge of water in surface sources such as rivers and dams. Access to food commodities such as fresh milk and pulses improved significantly.
- There were no cases of resource-based conflicts, a situation that is expected to prevail for much of the rainfall season in all livelihood zones unless provoked by livestock theft.
- The indicative food security situation is stressed phase (IPC phase 2) on an improving trend during triggered by the ongoing rainfall season.

Recommended Interventions

Intervention	Coverage	Cost (Ksh)	Gap
Water sector			
Desilting and repair of intakes of water pans that are currently dry and were unable to recharge during the previous rainfall seasons	Oldonyiro, Kinna, Sericho and Garbatulla	40,000,000	40,000,000
Rehabilitation of Adapal and Lokesetet sand dams to benefit 1000 households in Oldonyiro ward	Oldonyiro	3,500,000	3,500,000
Procure and distribute water treatment kits to enhance hygiene especially for households using water from water pans and rivers	Burat, Oldonyiro, Cherab, Kinna and Sericho	3,000,000	2,800,000
Agriculture (Crop production) sub-sector			
Provision of subsidized irrigation kits for farmers close to water sources to maximise the little water available for optimum production	Kinna, Burat, Sericho, Merti and Garbatulla	2,500,000	2,200,000
Livestock sub-sector			
Restocking to households that have no livestock (lost their livestock during the 2020-2023 prolonged drought)	All rural wards	45,000.000	45,000,000
Livestock disease surveillance	All pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	3,250,000	3,250,000
Promotion of livestock commercialization and encourage pastoral community to ensure there is a sustainable balance of livestock numbers kept and available forage	All pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	5,000,000	4,500,000
Vaccination of livestock against diseases such as foot and mouth, CCPP	All pastoral areas	15,000,000	15,000,000
Support pastoral communities to minimize risks of losing available pasture and browse resources by rehabilitation and introduction of range cut-lines for controlling bush fires	Sericho, Kinna, Cherab and Charri	8,000,000	7,900,000
Health and nutrition			
Support integrated medical outreaches	Facilities, Outreach sites	9,500,000	9,000,000

Implementation of SBCC messages for improved nutrition outcomes among them, nutrition key messaging	Facilities and outreach sites	5,500,000	5,000,000
Integrated management of Acute malnutrition.	Facilities & Outreach sites	5,000,000	4,800,000
Sensitize communities on diversification of livelihood and utilization in order to improve on household food and nutrition security	Facilities & Outreach sites	3,500,000	3,500,000
Peace and security			
Promotion of integrated peace initiatives through dialogue meetings and inter-cultural fairs.	Charri, Burat, Garbatulla, Cherab and Oldonyiro	5,500,000	5,000,000
Education sector			
Provision of school meals to pupils in public primary schools across the county for Term II	All schools in all sub-counties	30,000,000	30,000,000

Annex I
CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTIONS)

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

Intervention	Ward/Areas	Sub-County	Action	Beneficiaries	Cost (Ksh)	Gap (next 3M)
Social protection						
Cash transfer to vulnerable households (Ksh.5,400 bi-monthly)	All wards	All sub-counties	NDMA	4,571 HHs	24,683,400	-0
Water sector						
Drilling of Bulesa Goda Bh, equipping and 2.5km pipeline extension	Chari	Merti	CGI-FFLoCA Funds	2100 HHs	15M	3M
Climate proofing around Boreholes (Perimeter wall to protect boreholes	All boreholes	Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	CGI, MID-P, and other partners	35,000 HHs	20M	18.5M
Enhancement of water supply in Hagarsu through excavation of a water pan and piping to the settlement	Sericho	Garbatulla sub-county	Department of Water supported by KRCS	3000 HHs		
Water pipe extension from Sericho to Biliqi	Sericho	Garbatulla sub-county	Department of Water supported by KRCS	1250 HHs		
Equipping of Gafarsa community borehole for improved water access	Garbatulla	Garbatulla	Department of Water supported by KRCS	2000 HHs		
Livestock Sector						
Livestock disease surveillance	All pastoral wards	G/tula, Isiolo Merti	Vet Dept with support from VSF	All species	2,000,000	0
Capacity building of pastoralists on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat	Burat, Charri, Cherab,Kina, Oldonyiro	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	Dept of Livestock with support from partners	2,000 HHs	3,000,000	0
Agriculture						
Provision of subsidized fertilizers for improved agricultural productivity/yields for food and nutrition security and incomes	Burat, Chari, Ngaremara, G/tulla, Cherab	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	National and County Governments	All farmers	8,000,000	
Provision of irrigation water for improved agricultural production for food and nutrition security and incomes	Garbatulla	Kinna	ELRP and CGI	50 farmers	15,000,000	
Health and Nutrition						

Hygiene promotion messaging	All wards	All sub-counties	Public Health	50,000 HHs	5,000,000	4,500,000
Hygiene promotion (Community Led Total Sanitation in 45 villages	Garbatulla and Sericho	Garbatulla	MOH supported by KRCS	25,000 HHs	6,500,000	
Vitamin A supplementation	All wards	Merti, Isiolo, Garbatulla	MOH and partners	Facilities Outreach	6,500,000	5,250,000
Integrated management of Acute malnutrition.	All wards	All sub-counties	Dept. of Health	Facilities Outreach sites	5,450,000	-
IYCF Interventions (EBF and timely introduction of complementary foods.	All wards	All sub-counties	Dept. of Health	Facilities Outreach sites	5,000,000	-
Iron and folate supplementation among pregnant women	All wards	All sub-counties	MOH	Facilities Outreach sites	3,500,000	-
Aqua tabs distribution	All wards	All sub-counties	MoH	Facilities	3,000,000	2,500,000
Education sector						
Provision of school meals in all public primary schools	All wards	Isiolo, Garbatulla, and Merti	Ministry of Education (NACONEK)	112 public primary schools	13.5M	10M