



A vision 2030 flagship project

**National Drought Management Authority
ISIOLO COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN AS AT 28TH FEBRUARY, 2026**

February 2026 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALERT



Maandalizi ya mapema

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Period's weather was mainly characterized by cloudy and rainy weather from third week. Several areas including Kinna, Isiolo central, Oldonyiro, Garbatulla experienced at least two rainy days.
- Vegetation Condition was in severe vegetation deficit
- Forage availability deteriorated in most of the county grazing areas but expected to improve in March after rains onset
- Water shortages experienced, Dadachabasa, Biliqo and Iresaboru.

Socio-economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- A significant proportion of livestock had moderate (neither fat nor thin) body condition
- Milk production declined significantly attributed to deteriorating of quality of available forage and increasing trekking distance

Access Indicators

- Households' purchasing power (ToT) reduced significantly but remained normal in the period under review
- Amount of milk consumed reduced slightly due to reduced production in all livestock species

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of HHs with poor and borderline food consumption increased attributed to reduced income from livestock sales, farm labour and reduction of fresh milk and vegetables
- Children under 5-years at risk of malnutrition increased significantly. Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is forecasted to reduce slightly in March 2026

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Alert	Deteriorating
Agro-Pastoral	Alert	Deteriorating
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Alert	Deteriorating
County	Alert	Deteriorating
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	25.1mm	7.8mm
VCI-3 month (Isiolo)	14.9	38.9
State of Water Sources	4	5
Production Indicators	Value	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Good to Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.10 Litres	>1.60 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Normal deaths	Normal deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Minimal migration	Normal
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	67.0kg/goat	>67.2kg/goat
Milk Consumption	0.90 Litres	>1.0 Litres
Return distance (water sources for households)	2.2km	<2.8km
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)	11.7%	<9.1%
% Moderately malnourished	0.6%	<1.4%
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	7.1	<11.2
Food Consumption Score	44.4	>40.5

Seasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cessation of short rains ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Migration to dry season area ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migration to wet grazing areas ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase ▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Increased distances to water and pasture ▪ Reduced water levels ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Community/HH coping measures taken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 and second of February 2026 were slightly below normal and significantly above normal in the third dekad.
- Current dekadal rainfall amounts indicated a below normal trend in the first two dekads and significantly above normal in the third dekad where an abnormal onset of rains occurred.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) values were below normal across the periods three dekads.

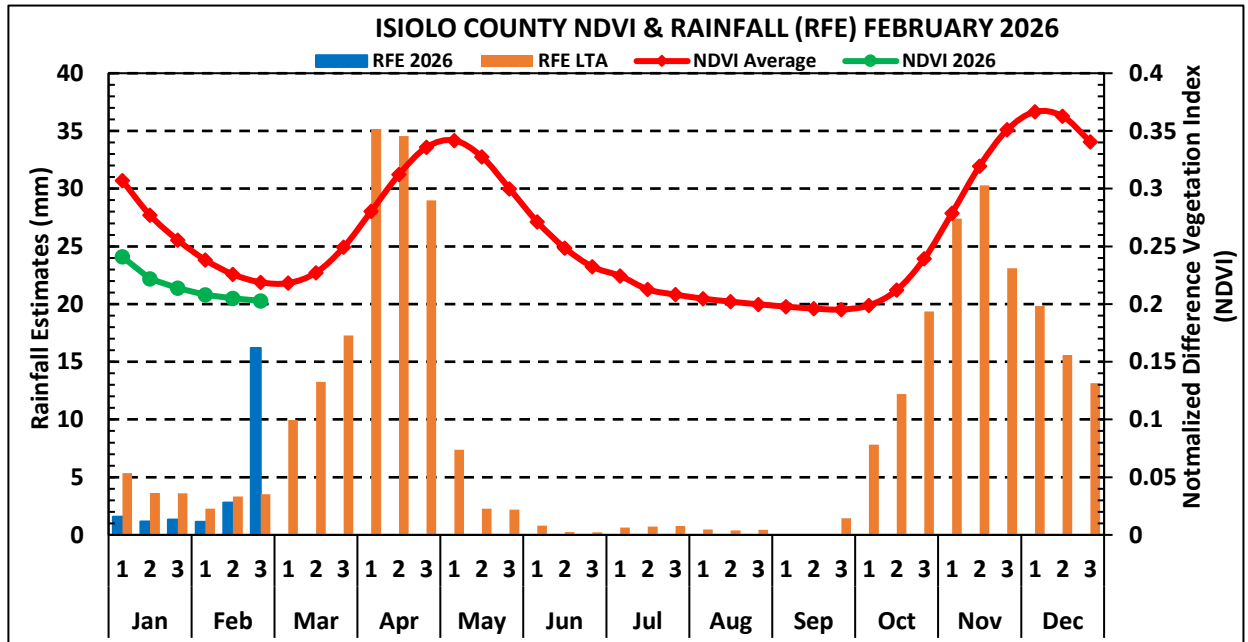


Figure 1: RFE and NDVI values for Isiolo: Data Source: CHIRPS/VAM

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average of 25.1mm of rainfall, although most of the showers were experienced in Isiolo, Kinna and Kipsing in Oldonyiro areas.
- Kipsing rainfall station recorded a cumulative amount of 78.0mm while Kinna recorded 77.8mm in one downpour on 26th February 2026.
- During the same period, Isiolo NEMA station, Oldonyiro and Kulamawe cumulatively recorded 45.5mm, 51mm and 35.5mm respectively while other stations recorded less than 10mm.

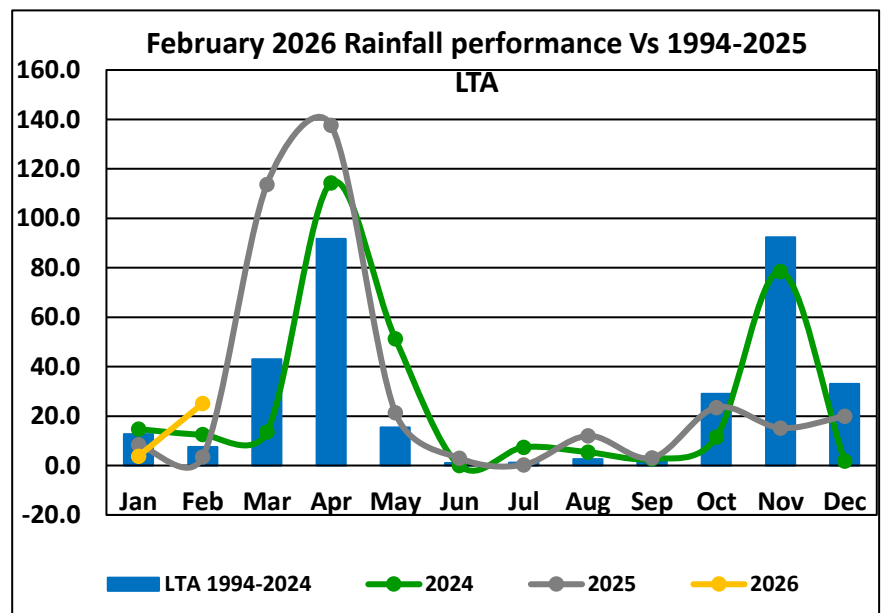


Figure 2: Isiolo ground station data

- The periods average was 23 percent above the periods long-term average, an indication of above normal performance.
- Onset of the ongoing March-April-May 2026 long rains season occurred in the fourth week of February although a few areas such as Cherab and Sericho have not received any rainfall.
- The rainfall performed poorly in terms of spatial and temporal distribution, with skewed positive effect on livelihoods wellbeing and recovery.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The map below illustrates February 2026 Vegetation Condition Index, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. The overall county experienced a severe vegetation deficit.
- Overall vegetation condition recorded an average VCI value of 14.9 marking a significant decline from January's VCI value of 22.87 signifying a deterioration attributed depletion through grazing.

- Isiolo South sub-county had an average VCI index of 19.6, significantly higher compared to 11.8 recorded in Isiolo North sub-county.

- The decline in VCI value in both sub-counties was attributed to poor regeneration during the short rains season and depletion of natural vegetation through utilization by livestock.

- Analysis of VCI image shows that vegetation condition in Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab, Burat, Ngaremara, Sericho and Garbatulla wards had **Severe Vegetation Deficit** with

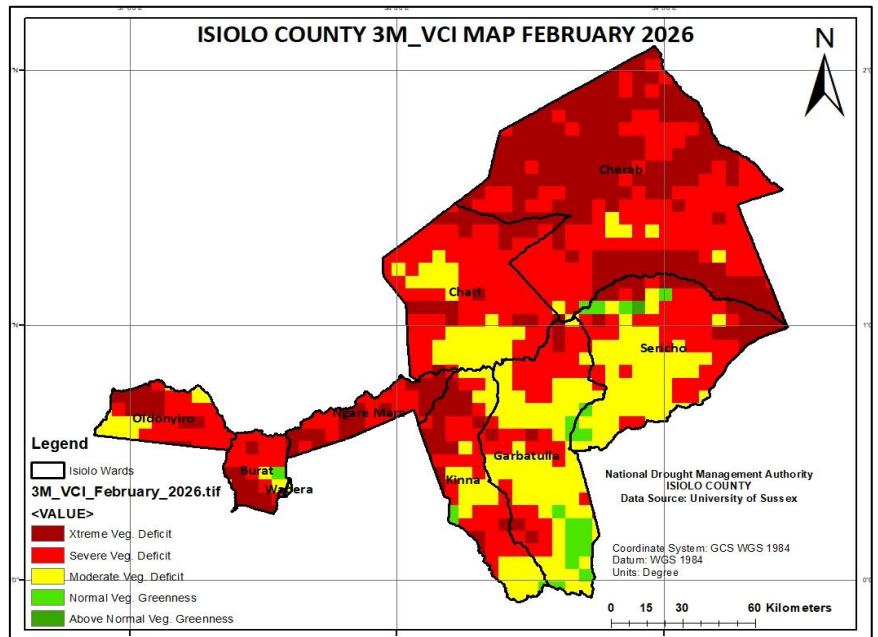


Figure 3: Isiolo County 3M_VCI February 2026 Map

- several pockets in Kinna, Oldonyiro, Burat, Sericho and Cherab displaying an **Extreme Vegetation Deficit** situation.

- Consequently, ground observations shown severe vegetation deficit in Cherab, Sericho and Kinna wards as well as Chari, Oldonyiro and Burat wards in Isiolo North.
- The general vegetation condition is expected to improve slightly in March 2026 following earlier than normal onset of the long rains season.

2.1.2 Pasture availability

- Overall condition of available pasture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones ranged from fair to poor with minimal regenerated reported in areas that received some rains in the third week of the month under review.
- The deterioration in most parts of the county was attributed to depletion of forage, high temperature although onset of rains during the period under review is expected to reverse the trend, a situation that is expected to improve pasture availability in the pastoral livelihood zone.
- Communities reported that 24 percent and 76 percent of pasture was in poor and fair condition respectively.
- Available pasture is expected to last for a longer period should a substantial regeneration occur during the long rains season. However, some areas such as Oldonyiro, Cherab, Kinna and Sericho where influx is high, the grazing committees projected that the available pasture may only last for less than a month.

2.1.3 Browse availability

- Communities reported that 28 percent and 72 percent of browse in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones grazing areas was in fair and poor condition during the period under review.
- Prevailing browse condition was as an impact of the poor performance of the October-November-December 2025 rainfall season and the gradual depletion by livestock and wildlife.

- However, browse condition is expected to improve in many parts of the county’s grazing land following early onset of long rains. Areas where regeneration is on-course include Oldonyiro, Kinna, Ngaremara, parts of Garbatulla bordering Kinna ward and some parts of Chari ward.
- Grazing committee members across the county estimated that the available browse may only last for about two months although the period could be much shorter in areas experiencing influx of livestock from their neighbouring locations and counties such as Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir and Samburu.
- Majority of herders utilized browse in traditional grazing areas with increased movements into areas that have received some rains in the third dekad of the month under review.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers, traditional river wells, homestead/community pipes and roof catchments.
- More than half of communities drew water from rivers, boreholes and pipes.
- Water Users Associations in several settlements such as Adhewarabesa in Cherab reported unattended breakdowns of boreholes resulting in severe water shortage.
- Households in Modogashe in Sericho ward and Dadachabasa Cherab ward accessed water from traditional river wells and water truck and vendors charged Ksh.15 and Kshs 40 for a 20-litre jerrycan respectively.
- Severe water shortages were experienced in Cherab ward affecting households’ consumption as well as learning in Dadachabasa secondary, Dololo Dakiye, Adhewarabesa, Abaqabale and Alango primary schools. Hagarsu and Malkamansa primary in Sericho continued to experience acute water shortages.

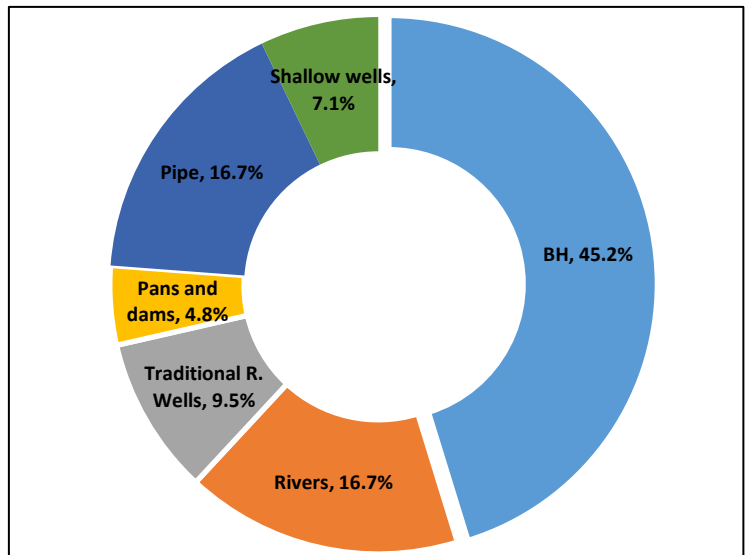


Figure 4: Isiolo main water sources

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access return distance stabilized at 2.2 km in the period under review.
- Household distance to water sources remained long in the first half of the month was attributed to drying of temporary water sources although this is expected to reduce substantially in March 2026 following onset of the long rains season.
- The average household return distance to water sources had a marginal difference from the long-term average distance of 2.7km at a similar period of the year.
- Average cost of water from community water distribution points (kiosks) varied between Ksh.2.00 and Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrycan which is normal.

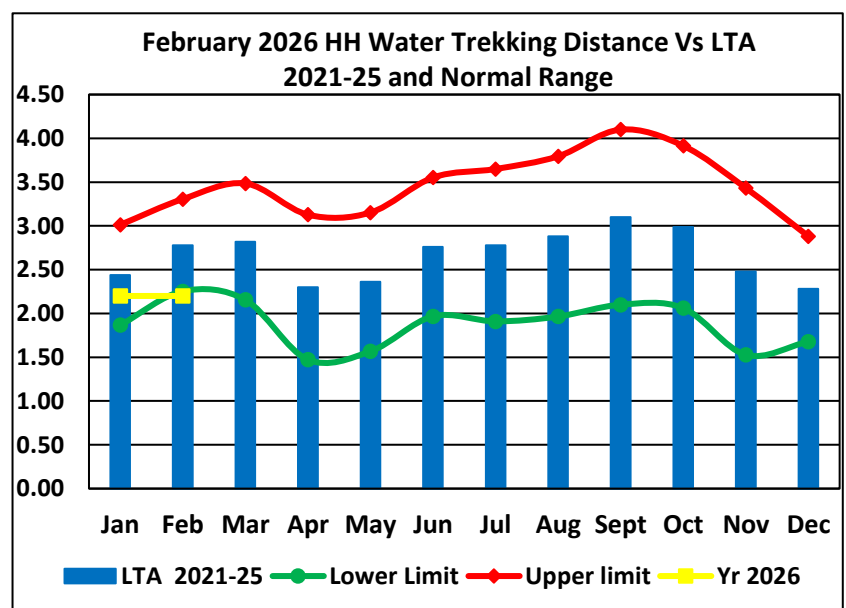


Figure 5: Household water trekking distance in Km

- Average waiting time at source across the livelihood zones ranged from 5 to 15 minutes attributed to declining water availability in temporary sources.
- Shortest return distance was less than 04km recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' accessed water from household/community access kiosks/taps.

2.1.6 Livestock Access

- Average livestock return distance to watering points increased significantly to 11.1km in the month under review from 8.5km in the previous month.
- The sustained increase in livestock water return distance was attributed to the declining pasture availability which continually forced herders to move further away from water sources.
- The period's livestock water trekking distance was 2 percent above the period's LTA of 8.5km. Majority of goats, sheep and cattle were watered after 2 days as distance to grazing areas increases while camels were only watered once in a week.

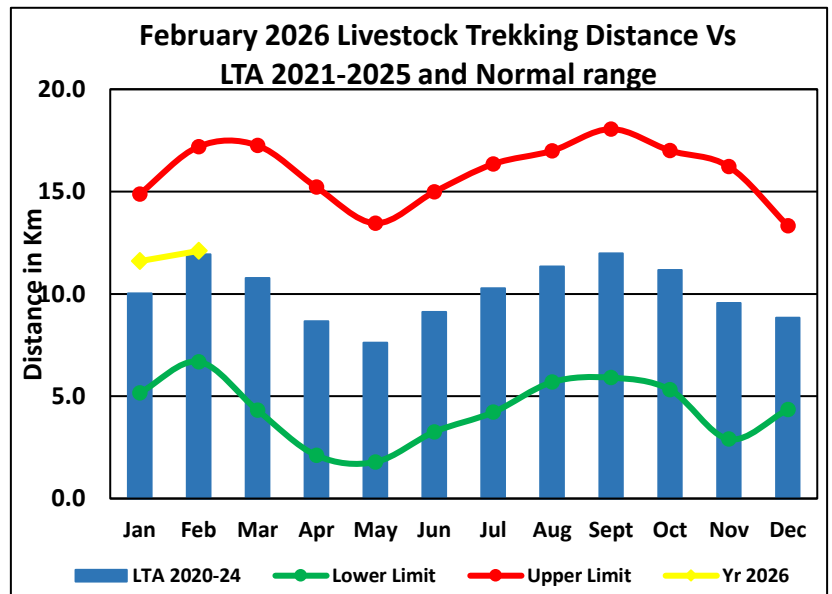


Figure 6: Livestock trekking distance in km

- Longer water distances were recorded in Cherab and Sericho where sources of water for livestock watering are only limited to boreholes, traditional river wells and shallow wells.
- Livestock water distance is expected to reduce significantly in March following onset of long rains season with likely improvements in vegetation condition and water availability.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Majority of livestock body condition across all species ranged from good to fair ranged from BCS 3 to BCS 4, on a deteriorating trend.
- Approximately 90 percent of livestock were reported to be in moderate body condition (neither fat nor thin) in the period under review rising from 80.2 percent in the previous month, indicating that livestock's condition has continued to deteriorate as a result of poor feed availability.
- The prevailing good to fair livestock body condition is likely to improve due to the expected improvement in forage availability as the onset of the long rains season came earlier than expected.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and mortality

- According to the County Veterinary Department, cases of endemic diseases such as PPR and CCPP were prevalent in all grazing areas affecting sheep and goats. Sheep and goat pox was also reported as one of the endemic livestock diseases.
- Livestock mortalities in all livestock species was normal across the livelihood zones.

3.1.4 Milk Production

- The average amount of milk produced reduced substantially to 1.1 litres in the period under review from 1.4 litres in the previous month.
- The proportion of households that milked also reduced significantly to 11 percent in the period under review from 29 percent in the previous month.

- The reduction was attributed to deteriorating forage availability amid the increasing distance to water sources.
- A large proportion of the amount was obtained from cows and camels in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Almost all goats were reported to be dry.
- Amount of milk produced was 31 percent below the period's LTA of 1.6 litres.
- An increment in the amount of milk produced is expected in the month of March 2026 following the ongoing regeneration of forage in areas that experienced an early onset. The average cost of a litre of fresh milk ranged between Ksh. 120 to Ksh.160.

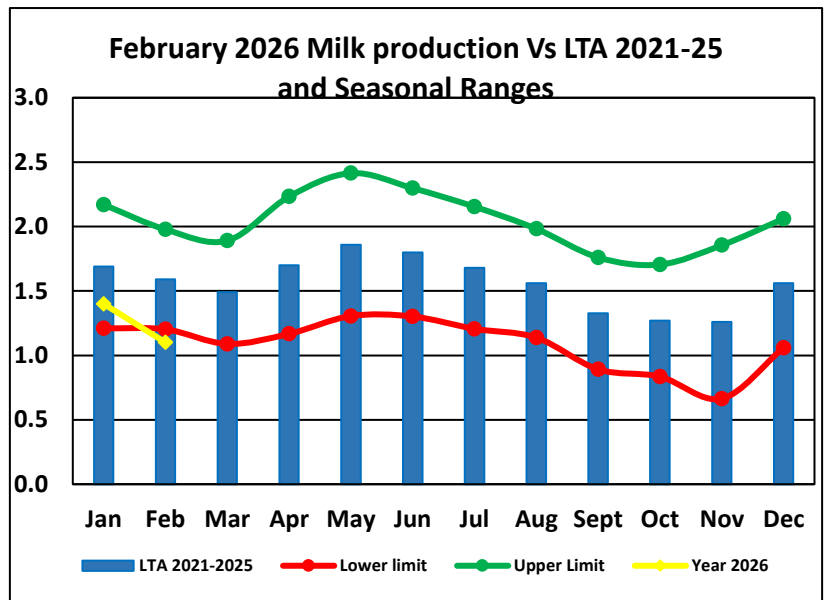


Figure 7: Household milk production in litres

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Most of the crops grown under rainfed condition in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone dried before maturity due to moisture stress apart from a small strip in Isiolo Central.
- Nonetheless, farmers in the agro-pastoral began carrying out rushed farm preparation in the third dekad after being caught unaware by the early onset of the long rains.
- Additionally, small-scale irrigation activities along rivers continued amid struggles with declining water volumes in rivers.
- Crops grown under irrigation in local irrigation schemes are 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

- The average market price of cattle decreased substantially to Ksh.37,700 during the month under review from 43,300 in the previous month.
- The decline was attributed to prevailing low demand for cattle in addition to deteriorating body condition. Low market supplies characterized all livestock markets attributed to the prevailing hard economic situation in the country.
- Nonetheless, Modogashe livestock market which attracts traders from Garissa market had a relatively better livestock market performance compared to other primary markets.

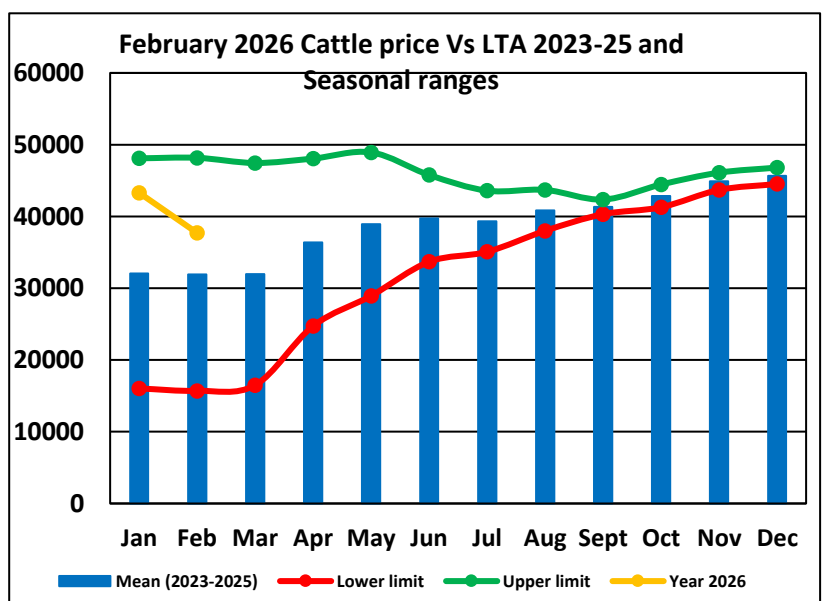


Figure 8: Isiolo Livestock market prices

- Average price was 18 percent above the period’s long-term average of Ksh. 31,900 and significantly below the periods’ upper limit price.
- Highest market average price was recorded in Isiolo livestock market at Ksh.45,000 while the least price of Ksh.30,000 in Oldonyiro livestock market.

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

- The average price of a two-year old goat reduced significantly to Ksh.5,500 in the period under review from Ksh.6,200 in the previous month.
- Consequently, the average market price for a medium sized sheep decreased to Ksh.4,700 in the month under review from Ksh.5,200 in the previous month.
- The significant goat market price decline was attributed to reducing demand and deteriorating body condition amid a poorly performing local economic environment.

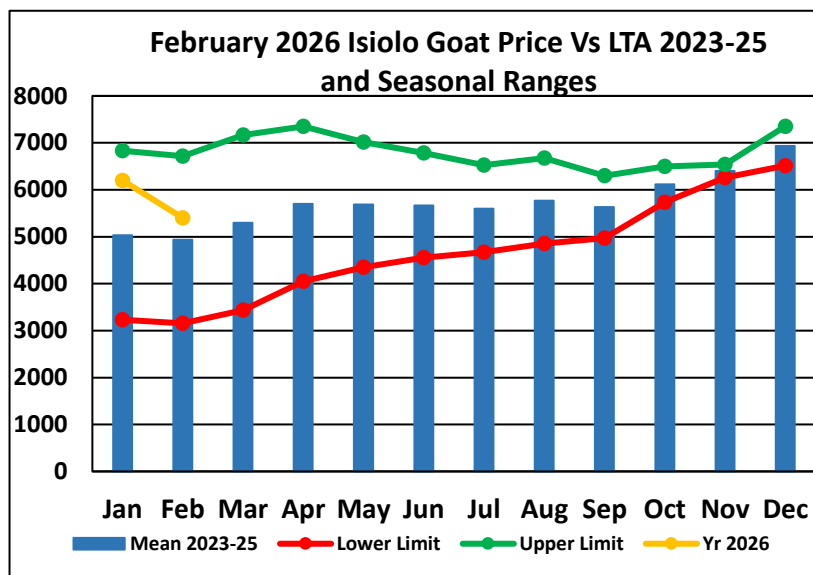


Figure 9: Small-stock market price

- The highest and least goat market prices recorded were Ksh.8,000 and Ksh.4,500 in Isiolo town and Oldonyiro and Merti livestock markets respectively.
- Small stock’s average price was 9 percent above the periods LTA. The price is expected to increase substantially from the month March 2026 where body condition is expected to improve.

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- Market price of a kilogram of dry maize increased marginally to Ksh.81 in the period under review from Ksh.80 in the previous month.
- Cereal’s price increment was attributed to low amount of stocks available at household level due to poor production during the short rains 2025 season that affected the county and neighbouring regions.
- The cereal’s price was 3.3 percent below the long-term average price of Ksh.84 at a similar period of the year, and significantly below the periods’ higher upper limit.

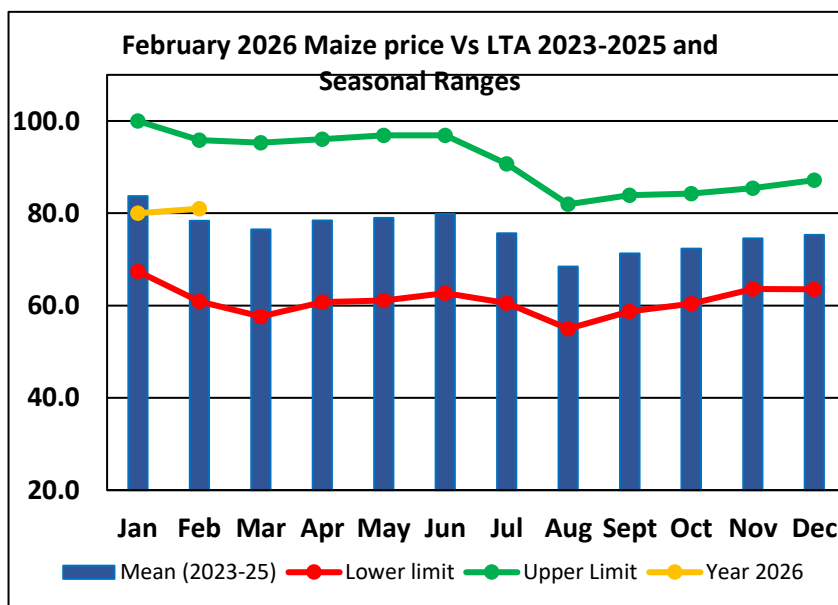


Figure 10: Isiolo Market maize price

- The lowest market price of Ksh. 60 was recorded in Isiolo town market while the highest price of Ksh. 100 was recorded in Merti market.

Beans

- Average market price of beans stabilized Ksh. 150 in the period under review.
- The pulse's price stability at the prevailing price was attributed to reducing stocks from farmers who realized very low harvests following the poor rainfall experienced during the OND 2025 short rains season.
- Lowest beans prices were recorded in Isiolo town market where a kilogram of beans was sold at an average retail price of Ksh.120 while highest in Merti market at Ksh.200.
- The periods price was less than 1 percent below the long-term average price of Ksh.151 at a similar period of the year.

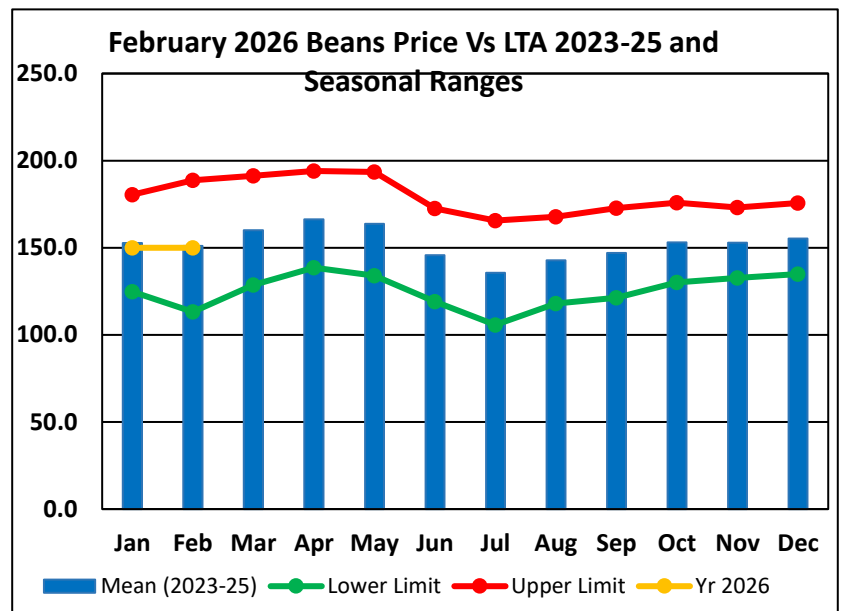


Figure 11: Beans market price in Ksh.

- The pulses expected to increase substantially in the month of March and April as household stocks continue to reduce amid a poor restock after the failed short rains season.

Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of Trade (number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) decreased significantly to 67 kg/goat in the period under review from 77.5kg/goat in the previous month.
- The prevailing relative measure of household purchasing power was attributed to the increasing price of maize and a reducing market price of goat.
- The periods' relative measure of purchasing power was equivalent to the periods' long-term average of 67kg/goat.

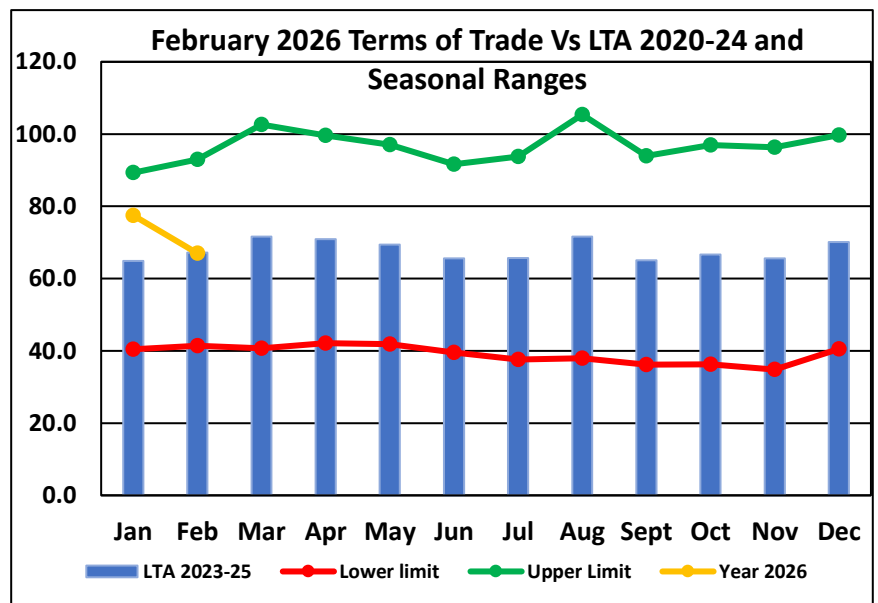


Figure 12: Household Terms of Trade

- Pastoral households in Kinna, Sericho and Merti accessed 65kg, 57kg and 42kg of maize respectively after sale of a 2-year goat. Consequently, farmers who accessed Isiolo town market had the highest ToT of 127kgs of maize after sale of a two-year goat.
- Household's purchasing power is expected to have a slight increment in the month of March 2026 due to an expected rise in maize market price as stocks decline amid an expected improvement in the livestock market performance.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- The average fresh milk consumed reduced to 0.90 litres in the month under review from 1.0 litre in the previous month.
- The reduction in the amount of milk consumed was attributed to the reduced production blamed on low availability of forage.
- Fresh milk consumed was 10 percent below the periods long-term average amount of 1 litre.
- Households in Garbatulla, Sericho and Kinna wards consumed comparatively higher amount of fresh milk due to higher production from cows and camels highly concentrated in the areas.
- The amount consumed is expected to increase slightly in March 2026 as production is expected to increase in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

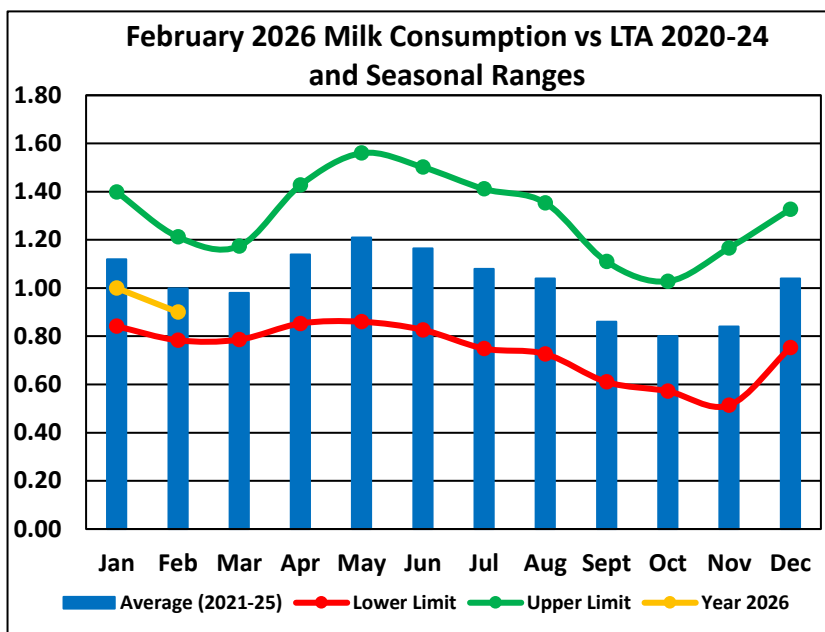


Figure 13: Household Milk Consumption in litres

5.2.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

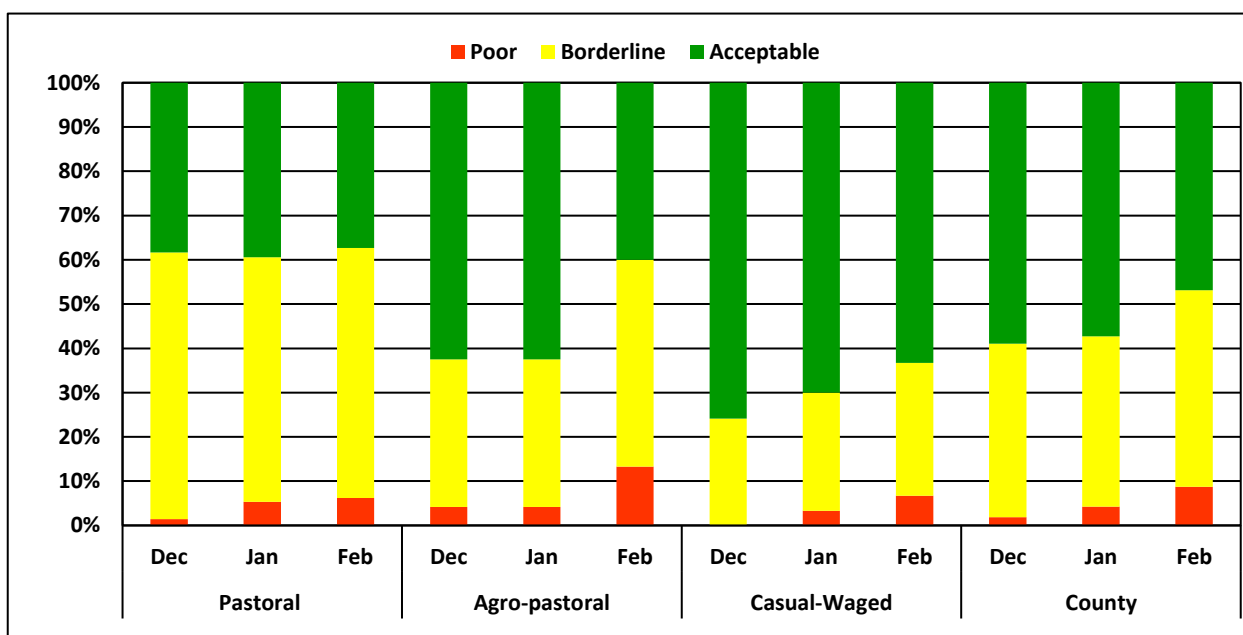


Figure 14: Households food consumption score

- The proportion of households who had borderline food consumption increased significantly to 44.4 percent in the period under review from 38.4 percent in the previous month. At the same time, the proportion of households who had poor food consumption increased slightly 8.7 percent in the period under review from 4.2 in the previous month.
- The increasing proportion of households with borderline and poor food consumption was attributed to worsening food availability and access which depict the deteriorating livelihoods productivity.
- There is reduced fresh milk and vegetables availability.
- The proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption is expected to reduce slightly in the month of March 2026, following early onset of the long rains season which is expected to boost productivity of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods.

- On-farm labour is set to increase substantially following onset of the MAM 2026 rainfall season hence increasing disposable income among casual-labour dependent households across the county hence improved purchasing power.
- Similarly, an improvement in livestock market prices is expected to boost household income among livestock keepers which will in turn help improve their purchasing power and thus increased access to food commodities, a scenario that is likely improve their food consumption in the months of March and April 2026.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Health

- There was no disease outbreak during the period under review apart from sustained cases of typhoid that were likely attributed to consumption of untreated water.
- High prevalence of acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) disease in the general population was recorded in the period under review. Malaria, skin disease and urinary tract infections were moderately prevalent.
- The most prevalent diseases among children under five years of age were diarrhoea, upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

5.3.2 Nutrition Status

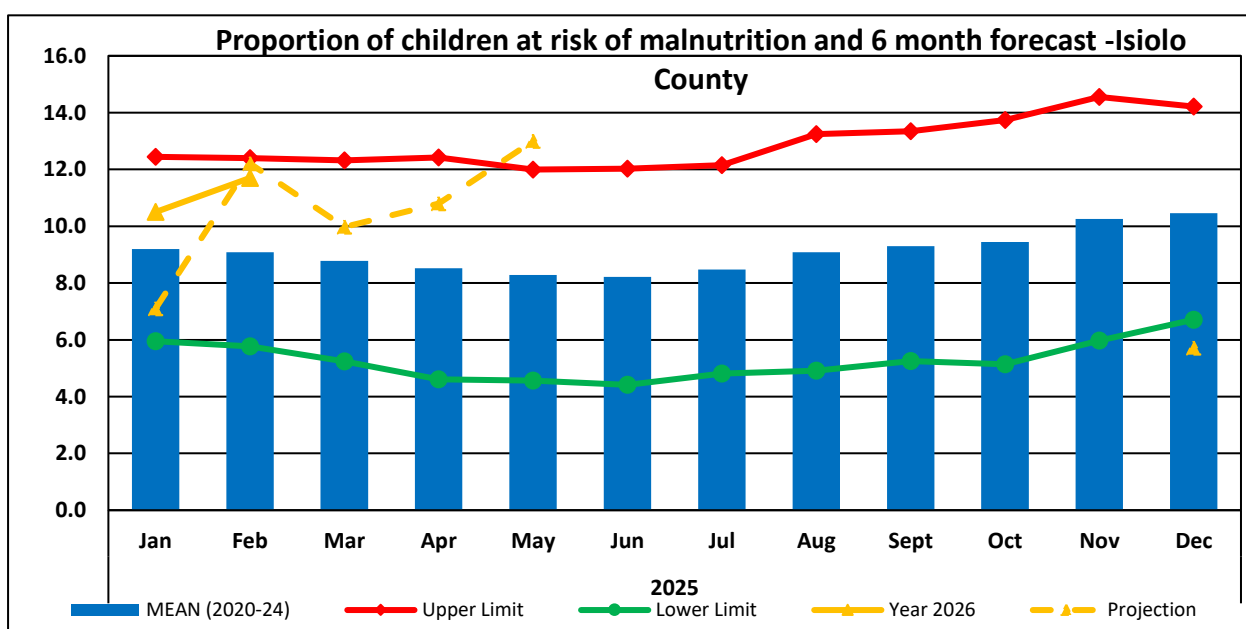


Figure 15: Children at risk of malnutrition by MUAC Data source: NDMA and MERIAM (ACF)

- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition increased significantly to 11.7 percent in the period under review from 10.5 percent in the previous month.
- The proportion is however projected to reduce significantly to 10.0 percent in March 2026 and thereafter increase slightly to 10.8 percent in April and a significant rise to 13.0 in May 2026.
- Chari ward had the highest proportion of children at risk of malnutrition at 28.8 percent, recording a reduction from 38.3 percent. The second highest was Oldonyiro ward with 14.3 percent children at risk of malnutrition. The rate of children at risk of malnutrition is expected to remain high temporarily and then reduce from April and May 2026 as food availability is expected to improves following onset of the long rains season.
- Cherab ward recorded 11.4 percent of children as being at risk of malnutrition. However, the prevalence of children at risk of malnutrition in the ward is expected to rise to 16.4 percent in March and 17.1 in April 2026.
- The prevailing rate of children at risk of malnutrition remained significantly high in Oldonyiro ward, a situation that could be attributed to poor child feeding practices such as non-observance of minimum dietary diversity among the households.

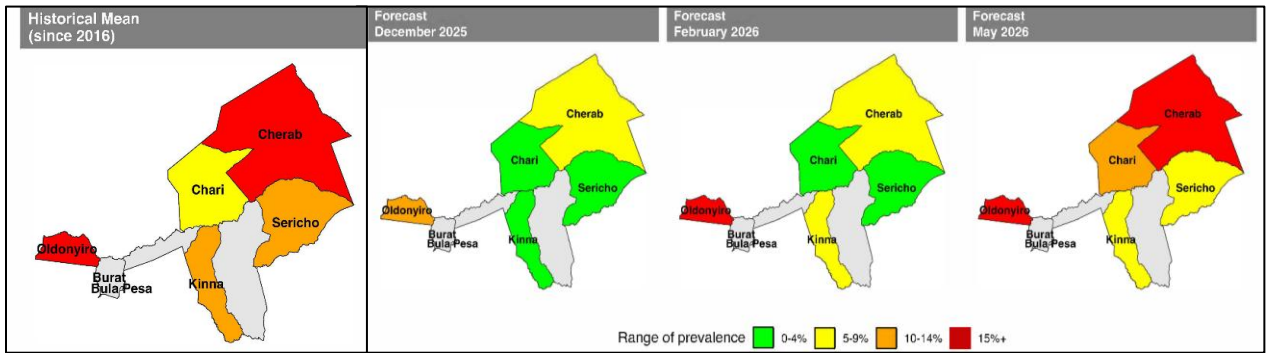


Figure 16: Projected malnutrition situation December 2025 to May 2026 compared to historical mean

- The expected rise in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition will supposedly be driven by compromised food availability and access largely attributed to poor rainfall performance.
- Meanwhile, the situation in Oldonyiro is expected to worsen to over 17.8 percent in May 2026 while Cherab’s rate of children at risk of malnutrition is expected to worsen to 22.7 percent in May 2026 as shown in Figure 15 above.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) reduced slightly to 7.1 in the period under review from 6.8 in the previous month.
- The increment pointed to employment of stressed consumption-based coping strategies by more households due to the worsening food availability and access due to prevailing food availability and access in all livelihood zones.
- Approximately 75 percent of households employed stressed consumption-based coping strategies.
- Households in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone employed a more consumption-based coping strategies following poor availability of food from the local production in addition to the increased cost of food commodities.
- The most employed coping strategies were skipping of meals, borrowing of food from friends and relatives and reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive foods. Households also took credit from neighbours and shops.
- Common livelihood coping mechanisms employed included taking of loans from digital lenders and friends as well sale of non-productive animals.

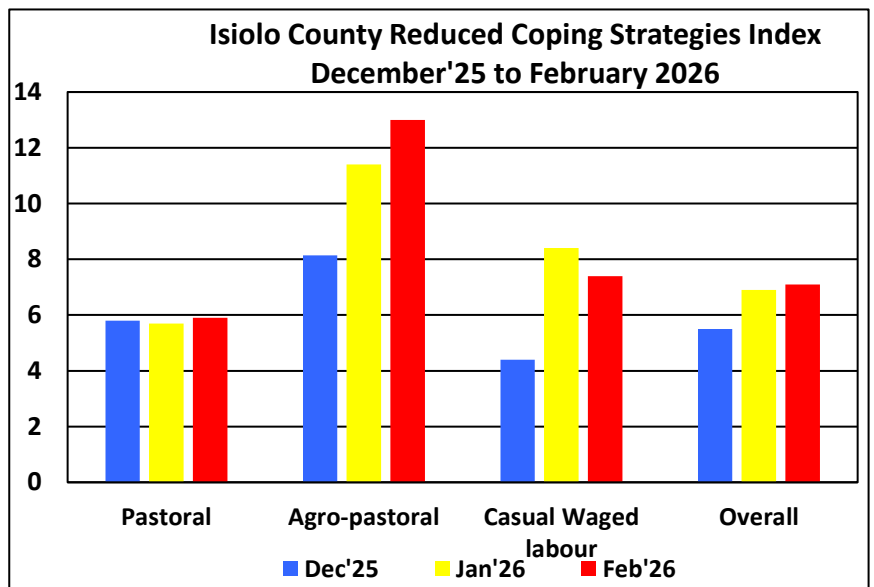


Figure 17: Household reduced Coping Strategies Index

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were few reported cases of resource-based conflicts among local pastoral communities and immigrating herders from the neighbouring Garissa and Wajir Counties.
- Fear continued to grip herders in Kinna, Ngaremara, Chari and Cherab wards who were forced to team up together to enhance their security while accessing forage resources in Balambala section of Chari ward.

6.2 Migration

- Internal movements within local/traditional grazing areas increased considerably as majority of local herders in Kinna, Ngaremara, Garbatulla, Cherab and Charri seek to forage in Balambala area in Chari ward, which received significant amount of rains in addition to have a large stock of forage that remained unutilized for years due to fear attacks.
- Other livestock are concentrated in Hawaye grazing area in Sericho ward and Belgesh grazing in Garbatulla ward.
- Meanwhile, livestock from neighbouring Wajir, Marsabit, Garissa, Samburu and Mandera counties was reported in Sericho and Kinna wards.

6.3 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- According to IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) KMD, wetter than normal conditions are expected over most parts of central to northern and eastern Kenya. Additionally, warmer than usual conditions are expected in northern and eastern Kenya, where Isiolo county lies.
- Market operations are expected to remain normal over the next three months with livestock prices projected to remain above the long-term average with a high likelihood of increments.
- Food commodity prices are expected to increase substantially over the rainfall season with a likelihood of surpassing the long-term averages during the growing period and reduce during the harvesting season expected in June and July 2026.

Food Security Prognosis

- The prevailing food and nutrition security status deteriorated substantially due to poor productivity of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods following poor performance of the OND 2025 rainfall season. There has been a general poor livestock and crop production that immensely affected food availability and access which consequently affected utilization shown by the alarming rate of Global Acute Malnutrition. The early onset of much anticipated long rains is expected to reverse the trend, enabling an improvement in all food security pillars.
- On the production side, livestock productivity displayed a moderate level of deterioration with majority of heads showing moderate body condition score. Production is however expected to improve following early onset of the long rains season.
- Crop production under rainfed conditions underperformed in the previous season with very poor harvests realized although farmers are encouraged by the early onset of long rains 2025 hoping rainfall will be sufficient to support food crops growth to maturity. Additionally, crops under small-scale irrigation farms including vegetables are expected to perform better due to increment in water in rivers and other sources such as pans.
- Performance of livestock markets was stable with all species recording above normal market prices and expected to improve in March and April 2026. Food commodity prices remained slightly above normal and expected to rise slightly during the growing period and thereafter reduce during the harvesting season in June to August 2026.
- Households in all livelihood zones will continue relying on food stocks from the food commodity markets after early depletion of stocks realized by farmers in the agro-pastoral zones.
- Slightly more than half of households had borderline and poor food consumption with increased employment of severe consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies. Proportion of households with borderline food consumption is expected to decrease slightly in March 2026.
- Prevailing household food consumption was supported by the moderate water access from temporary and permanent sources. However, the situation is expected to improve in March and April 2026 following early onset of long rains season, with reduced trekking distances to water sources.
- There were increased cases of resource-based conflicts, a situation that is expected to reduce in the months of March as herders return back to their traditional grazing areas.
- The indicative food security situation is Crisis (IPC phase 3) food insecurity with expectation of improvement in the next three months.

Recommended Interventions

Intervention	Coverage	Cost (Ksh)	Gap
Water sector			
Repair of boreholes in Cherab and Sericho to improve water access	Dadacha lafey, Adhewarbesa,	3,000,000	3,000,000
Water truck to health facilities and households in Dadacha basa and its surrounding settlements and Hagarsu in Sericho ward	Lakole, Dadacha basa, Alango, and Hagarsu	10,000,000	10,000,000
Strengthening of pan embankments, desiltation and repair of water inlets of empty water pans in Cherab, Kinna, Garbatulla, Sericho wards	Bibi-Kinna, Moliti-Sericho, Belgesh-Garbatulla and Bassa-Cherab	25,000,000	25,000,000
Drilling and equipping of a borehole and construction of water supply infrastructure for new Iresaboru settlement at Hagarsu	Hagarsu (Sericho ward)	29,000,000	29,000,000
Fuel subsidy for all the strategic Boreholes	Urura, Matasadhen, Yamicha, Dogogicha, Duma, Machalo, Bertume, Kulamawe, Bassa, Boji, Madowale, Kotikora, Dadachalafe, Alango	1,500,000	1,500,000
Repair and supply of fast-moving spare parts for strategic boreholes	Matasadhen, Yamicha, Urura Dogogicha, Duma, Machalo,	2,500,000	2,500,000
Agriculture (Crop production) sub-sector			
Provision/distribution of fast-maturing food crop varieties to farmers in preparation for MAM 2026 planting season	All ten wards	1,500,000	1,500,000
Provision of fuel subsidies to farmers for irrigation purposes to support immature crops to maturity	All wards	4,000,000	4,000,000
Farmers training on crop husbandry	Burat, Bulesa, Kina, and Garbatulla	3,000,000	3,000,000
Farmers compensation for crops destroyed by wildlife	Burat, Garbatulla and Kinna	15,000,000	15,000,000
Livestock sub-sector			
Promote fodder production under rainfed and irrigation systems	Pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	4,000,000	4,000,000
Vaccination against PPR, CCPP, and FMD	All wards	20,000,000	20,000,000
Livestock disease surveillance	All pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	3,250,000	3,250,000
Strengthen livestock market linkages and encourage farmers to exercise commercial livestock keeping	All pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	2,500,000	2,500,000
Capacity building of pastoralists and rangeland management institutions on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat	All pastoral wards	2,000,000	2,000,000
Provision of livestock feeds to core breeding herds	All wards	40,000,000	40,000,000
Health and nutrition			
Sensitize communities on diversification of livelihood and utilization in order to improve on household food and nutrition security as a way to reduce malnutrition.	All wards	2,500,000	2,500,000
Integrated management of Acute malnutrition.	Facilities & Outreach sites	5,000,000	4,800,000
Implementation of SBCC messages for improved nutrition outcomes, nutrition key messaging	Facilities & Outreach sites	2,500,000	2,500,000
Scale up of nutrition preventive interventions including Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) messaging through BFCI	County & sub-county levels	2,500,000	2,500,000
Peace and security			
Promotion of integrated peace initiatives through dialogue meetings and inter-cultural fairs.	Chari, 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 III	All schools in all sub-counties	30,000,000	25,000,000
Provision of water to critical facilities including schools (Dadachabasa, Dololo Dakiye, Alango, Abaqabale, Adhewarabesa) in Cherab ward, Bisan Biliqo and Iresaboru and Malka Mansa in Sericho ward	Garbatulla, Chari and Cherab sub-counties	5,000,000	5,000,000

Annex I

CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTIONS)

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

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County/Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²			
Social protection	Cash transfer HSNP cash transfer	Cash transfer 6,621 households	39,726	6625	-	NDMA	All sub counties	17,876,700
	Distribution of relief food	7300 bags rice @ 50KG and 4200 bags of beans @50KG	175,200	29,200	Schools	Office of the President	All sub-counties	176,200,000
	Distribution of super Cereals (CSB+)	800 bags @5KG	4800	800	Community (HHs with malnourished children/Mother)	Kenya Red Cross Society	Cherab Sub-county (Cherab, Isiolo Sub-county (Oldonyiro)	-
	Cash transfer to vulnerable households for 2 months	Cash transfer for one month	2400	400		PACIDA	Ngaremara (Atan & Daaba) and Garbatulla (Gafarsa & Malkadaka)	3,964,000
	Cash transfer to vulnerable households	3-4 months	3000	500	Vulnerable households with animals	Rural Initiatives for Agricultural Development and Social Networking (RIAD-SN	10 villages in Chari and Cherab wards	-
	Graduating Generations Project for extremely poor households with orphans and vulnerable children	Oldonyiro (346 households), Chari (118 households), and Bulla Pesa (286 households)	4500	750	Vulnerable households with orphans	CRS & CARITAS-JOINT PROJECT	Oldonyiro, Bula Pesa and Chari Wards	
<i>Livestock-food system</i>	Livestock disease surveillance	All livestock species	all	all	All pastoral wards	CGI dept of Vet services	All pastoral locations	-

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

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

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County/Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	House holds	Institutions (specify) ²			
<i>and resilience program</i>	Vaccinations against endemic diseases FMD and PRR	All cattle, shoats	All	All	-	CGI/ National government and world bank	All sub counties	60,000,000
	E-Animal Health Service aimed at subsidizing livestock vaccination against PPR & FMD	All cattle, shoats	All	All	-	County Government of Isiolo / National government. world bank	All sub counties	
	Capacity building of pastoralists on different livestock value chains e.g camel milk, poultry, red meat		10,000	2,000	Value addition groups and cooperatives	Dept of Livestock and from partners	Burat, Charri, Cherab, Kinna, Oldonyiro	2,500,000
	Training of agro-pastoralists on natural fodder production, harvesting and storage		540	108 HHs	Farmer groups	Dept of livestock/agriculture with support from CARITAS- Isiolo	Manyatta Zebra & Kawalash	454,000
	Provision of fodder harvesting tools and related equipment to agro-pastoral farmers.		540	108 HHs	Farmer groups and cooperatives	Dept of livestock/ Agriculture with support from CARITAS	Manyatta Zebra & Kawalash	388,000
Water sector	Provision of Fuel subsidy for 3 strategic boreholes	2	4524	754		ICG Dept of water supported by PACIDA	Garbatulla Ward (Belgesh, Duse & Boji BHs)	350,000
	Provision of fast-moving spare parts 4 boreholes twice during the project period	3	1550	9300		ICG Dept of water supported by PACIDA	Garbatulla (Gafarsa, Belgesh, Duse Boji BHs)	400,000
	Drilling of Bulesa Goda BH, equipping and 2.5km pipeline extension	-	10500	2100		CGI- FLLoCA Funds	Chari ward	15,000,000
	Climate proofing around Boreholes (Perimeter wall to protect boreholes)	-	175,000	35,000		CGI, MID-P, and other partners	Merti, Isiolo and G/tulla	20,000,000
	Design of 20 km pipeline extension and storage tanks to water scarce communities, schools and health care facility	-	5,000	1,000		ACF, Dept of Water, Irrigation Environment, WRA	Oldonyiro (Lowai, Kitegesi, Kililio, Lengwenyi, Kipsing)	10,000,000
	Equipping and solarization of Lowai borehole	-	1000	200		ACF, Dept of Water & WRA	Kipsing location (Oldonyiro)	1,950,000
	Construction of two community water	-	1750	350 HHs		ACF, Dept of Water	Oldonyiro (Kitegesi,	350,000

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County/Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	Households	Institutions (specify) ²			
	points with solar motion sensor light						Lowai villages)	
	Digging, equipment and solarization of Kiwanja Borehole and construction of 2 Water Kiosk and pipeline)	-	1800	300	Community (Households with water shortages)	Kenya Red Cross Society (Back donor – GoK, IFRC)	Burat Ward	-
	Digging, equipment and solarization of Lemorinjo Borehole and construction of Water Kiosk and pipeline)	-	2700	450	Community (Households with water shortages)	Kenya Red Cross Society (Back donor – GoK, IFRC)	Oldonyiro Ward	-
	Water trucking to three water scarce settlements	Water trucking	1158	6948	Community (Households with water shortages)	Kenya Red Cross Society	Cherab Ward-D/basa, Dadachalafe, Dololodakie location	-
Crop production	Tree growing		5,500	1000 HHs		MID-P partnering with SEI	Isiolo central	246,000
	Establishment of school garden – distribution of farm tools/equipment and shade nets		4	-	Schools	MID-P in partnering with Johanniter Int'l Assistance	4 schools Alkadeli, Kambi Juu, Kisima Pri & Lowangila	895,000
	Establishment of nursery trees and green belt at 3 schools				Groups and institutions	MID-P in partnership with Sign of Hope	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	1,108,600
	Training of farmers and teachers as trainer of trainees (ToTs) on post-harvest handling and management of organic produce.		780	156 HHs	Schools and farmer groups	Caritas Isiolo	Manyatta Zebra, Chumvi Ere, Lenguruma, Manyatta Zebra Primary sch	
	Provision of irrigation water for improved agricultural production for food security and incomes		250	50 HHs	Farmers	ELRP and CGI	Kinna (Garbatulla sub-county)	
	Establishment of demo farms (seeds support, connect with water, extension services, fencing)		900	215	Households	ACF and Agric Dept	Chari, Ngaremara, Oldonyiro	
Health and nutrition	Integrated outreaches in 20 hard to reach sites in Oldonyiro ward		3,000	1500 HHs	Households	ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	-
	Household level sensitization on		16000	3150 HHs	Households	ACF with Dept. of	Oldonyiro	

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County/Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention
			Population/Numbers ¹	House holds	Institutions (specify) ²			
	Maternal Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)					Health and Nutrition		
	Supporting household level screening and referral of children with acute malnutrition		3,000	1500 HHs		ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro, Charri, Burat, Wabera, Cherab Ngaremara	
	Routine Iron and folate supplementation (IFAS) among pregnant women		200,000	40,000	Facilities and community level	Department of Health	All wards	3,500,000
	Hygiene promotion messaging				Facilities and community	Department of Health	All wards	
Education sector	Construction of temporary classrooms and latrines				Pre-primary and primary schools			