A vision 2030 flagship project

National Drought Management Authority

ISIOLO COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN AS AT 31st MAY, 2026

May 2026 EW Phase

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Period's weather was mainly characterized by sunny conditions with rains experienced in first half in Oldonyiro and Kinna regions. Onset of strong winds was experienced.
- Vegetation Condition improved significantly to normal vegetation greenness, indicating positive impact of the MAM rainfall season
- Forage availability improved significantly in most of county rangelands and expected to stabilize in June 2026
- Households accessed water from harvested rainwater collected on the roofs, as well as from rivers and water pans.

Socio-economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition improved, ranging from fair to good
- Milk production during the month was above normal hence improved availability of fresh milk for household consumption

Access Indicators

- Households' purchasing power (ToT) improved significantly remaining above the period's LTA
- Amount of milk consumed remained considerably above LTA due to increased production

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of HHs with poor and borderline food consumption reduced slightly attributed to improved food availability and access.
- Children under 5-years at risk of malnutrition declined slightly. Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition is forecasted to increase in June to July 2026

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)	10.0mm	15.4mm
VCI-3 month (Isiolo)	38.1	32.8
State of Water Sources	4	5
Production Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Livestock Body Condition	Fair to Good	Good
Milk Production	2.30 Litres	>1.90 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Normal deaths	Normal deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Minimal migration	Normal
Access Indicators	**Value**	**Normal**
Terms of Trade (ToT)	83.2kg/goat	>69.4kg/goat
Milk Consumption	1.70 Litres	>1.20Litres
Return distance (water sources for households	1.4km	<2.36km
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	3.9%	<8.3%
% Moderately malnourished	0.6%	<1.2%
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	6.7	<9.9
Food Consumption Score	35.6	>42.2

Seasonal Calendar

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

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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Dekadal rainfall estimates (RFE) during the first and third dekads of the month were significantly below the periods LTA while RFE value for second dekads was equivalent to the normal estimates.
- Current dekadal rainfall amounts were below normal in the first and third dekad and significantly above normal in the second dekads, an indication of below normal rainfall performance in May 2026.

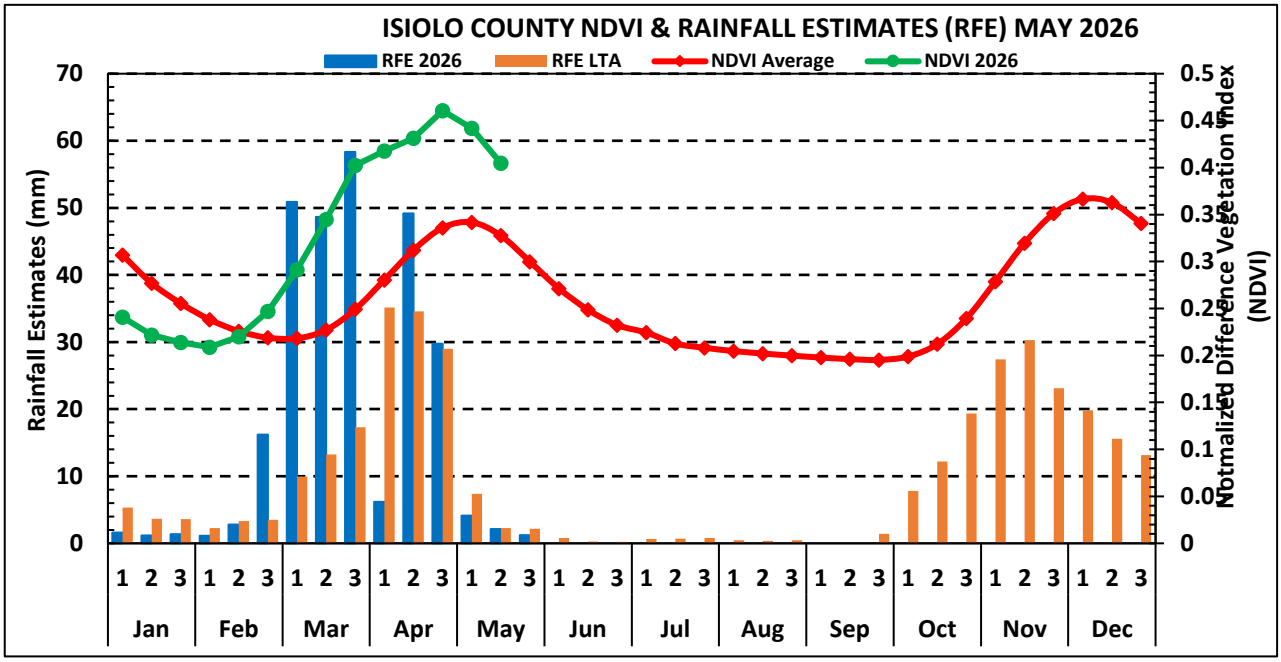

Figure 1: RFE and NDVI values for Isiolo: Data Source: CHIRPS/VAM

- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) had an above normal trend across the three dekads, displaying a significant positive impact of the March-April-May rains.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average of 10.0mm of rainfall significantly below the periods long-term average of 15.4mm.
- Rains were poorly distributed during the month under review with only two stations, Oldonyiro and Kinna recording some rains.
- Oldonyiro weather station recorded the highest at 65.5mm while Kinna weather station experienced the lowest amount of 24.5mm.
- The periods average was 35 percent below the periods long-term average, an indication of poor rainfall performance during the period under review.

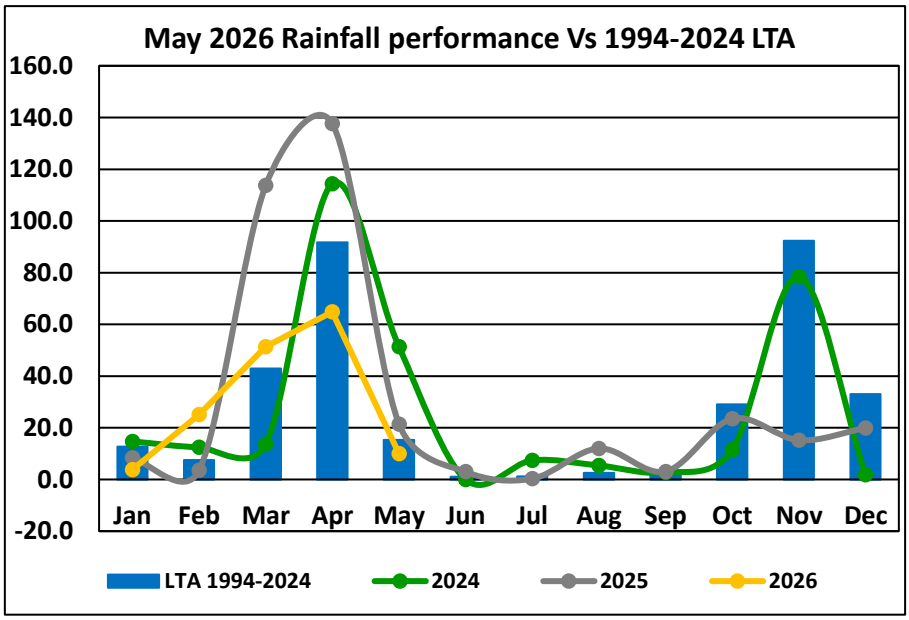

Figure 2: Isiolo ground station data

- Onset of the March-April-May 2026 season came early, in the fourth week of February 2026 although a few areas such as Cherab and Sericho experienced onset in the third week of March 2026.
- The rainfall has had a relatively fair distribution both spatially and temporally, with most parts of the county receiving above average amount apart from Oldonyiro and northern parts of Burat ward.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI

- The map below illustrates May 2026 Vegetation Condition Index, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. The overall county had a generally normal vegetation greenness.
- Overall vegetation condition recorded an average VCI value of 38.1 marking a significant increment from April's VCI value of 37.4, that could be attributed to depletion through grazing.
- Isiolo South sub-county had an average VCI index of 41.05, significantly higher compared to 36.84 recorded in Isiolo North sub-county.
- The marginal increment in VCI value in the county was attributed to poor rainfall received in May. Meanwhile, Isiolo South had a comparatively higher VCI value compared to Isiolo North, where rains ceased earlier, ushering in leave yellowing and dropping among deciduous trees.

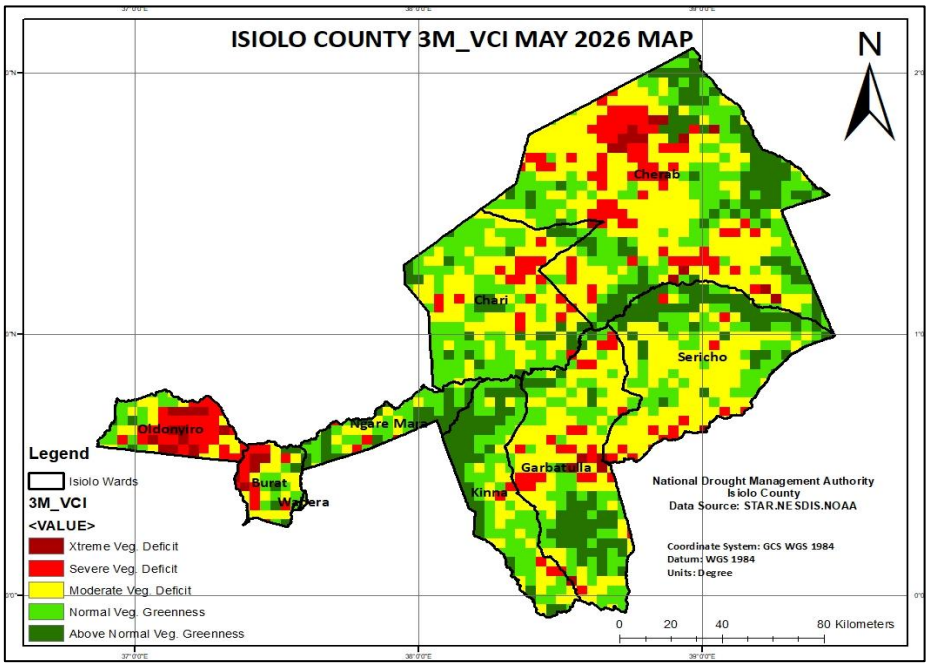

Figure 3: Isiolo County 3M_VCI May 2026 Map

- Analysis of VCI image shows vegetation condition in Oldonyiro and Burat wards had the lowest VCI values, with by M**oderate Vegetation Deficit.** All others had a normal vegetation condition.
- The general vegetation condition is expected to deteriorate slightly June to August 2026 following cessation 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 good as a result of regeneration during the rainfall season.
- Available pasture's condition followed the large variation of the rains during the rainfall season, creating large contrasts across wards and sub-counties. For instance, a large proportion of Oldonyiro and Burat rangelands, within the wards boundaries are poor, as a result of poor rainfall performance compared to other parts such as Cherab, Charri and Kinna which received enhanced rains.
- Communities reported that 43 percent and 57 percent of pasture was in fair and good condition.
- Available pasture is expected to last for a period ranging between four to five months depending on the level of regeneration and concentration.

2.1.3 Browse availability

- Overall browse condition ranged from fair to good in across the county rangelands although a few spots mainly in Oldonyiro and Burat were poor.
- Nonetheless, communities across the county reported 33 percent of the forage was in fair condition in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones grazing areas.
- Significant improvement of browse condition as a result of ample regeneration during the rainfall season, particularly in March and April, 2026.
- Available browse within the county's rangelands is expected to begin deteriorating during the long dry spell characterized by shedding of leaves and consumption by wildlife and livestock browsers.
- Grazing committee members across the county estimated that the available browse is expected to last between five and six months without influence of external factors such as fires and immigration.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers and homestead/community pipes.
- Majority of households in Garbatulla, Kina, Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Isiolo continued to access water from their homestead pipes and community access points.
- Approximately 30.9 percent of households accessed water for domestic use from rivers following a good recharge of rivers.
- Households in Modogashe in Sericho ward accessed water from traditional river wells with vendors charging Ksh.20 for a 20-litre jerrycan respectively.

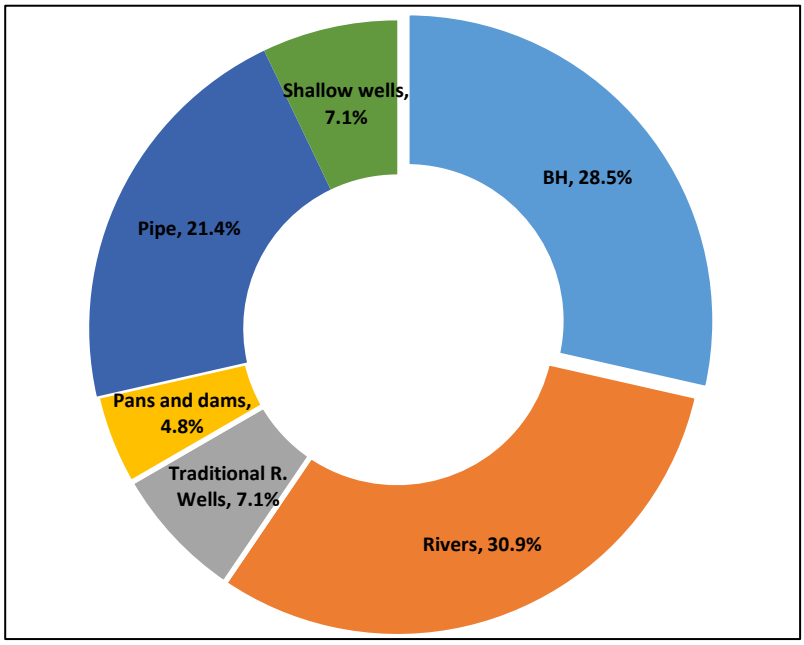

Figure 4: Main water sources

- There are no areas experiencing water shortages due to recharge in water pans, rivers and traditional rivers.
- Temporary water sources such as water pans are expected to hold water for a period of three to four months. However, high temperature expected in August and September are expected to contribute to higher rate of drying due to evaporation.

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access return distance increased slightly to 1.4km in the period under review from 1.1km in the previous month.
- The slight increase in household trekking distance to water sources was attributed to drying of some temporary rivers and traditional river wells.
- Average return distance to water sources was 41 percent below the periods long-term average distance of 2.4km at a similar period of the year.
- Average cost of water from community water distribution points (kiosks) remained normal varying between Ksh.2.00 and Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican.

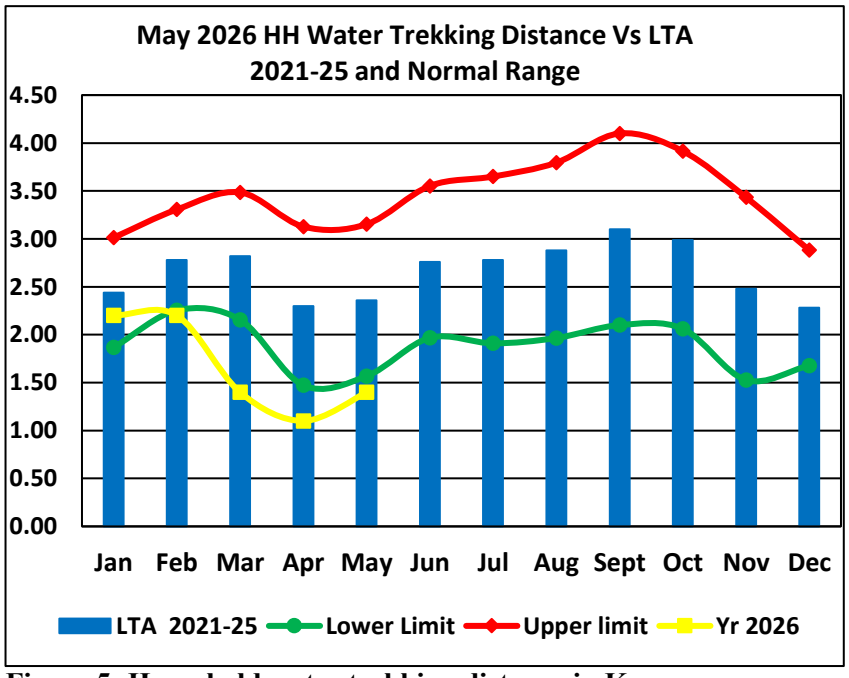

Figure 5: Household water trekking distance in Km

- Average waiting time at source across the livelihood zones ranged from 5 to 10 minutes attributed to improving water availability in temporary sources.
- Shortest return distance was 0.5km recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' accessed water from household/community access kiosks/taps.

2.1.6 Livestock Access

- Average livestock return distance to watering points increased slightly to 4.7km in the month under review from 3.1km in the previous month.
- The slight increment of the livestock water return distance was attributed to good availability of forage and water in the traditional grazing areas.
- The period's livestock water trekking distance was 38 percent below the period's LTA of 7.6km.
- Majority of goats, sheep and cattle were watered daily days due to the improved water availability. However, a section of herders in Garbatulla and Kinna wards reported to be skipping an entire day as distance to water sources increased considerably during the period under review.

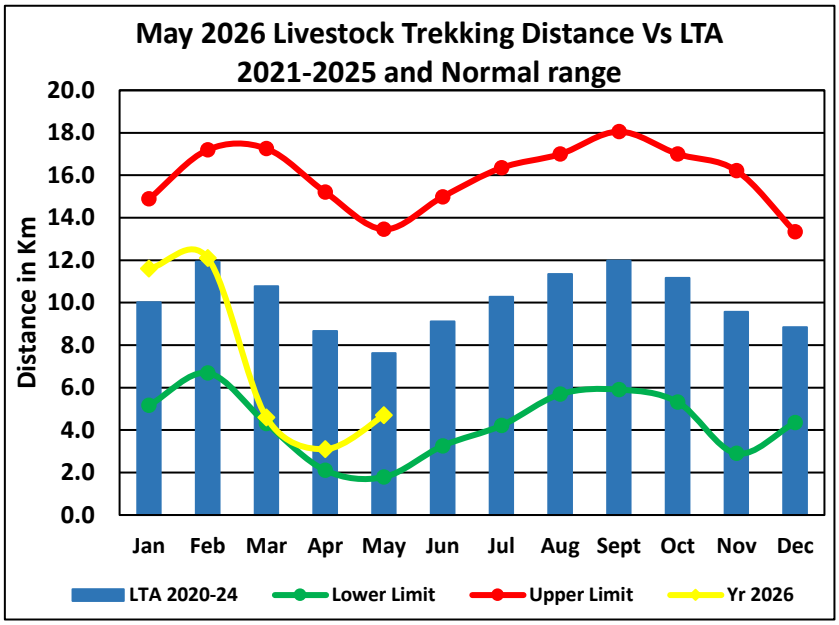

Figure 6: Livestock trekking distance in km

- Livestock water distance is expected to increase slightly in June 2026 following onset of the long dry spell in the month under review.

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 (BCS 3 and BCS 4) on an improving trend.
- All the livestock across the county were reported to be in good body condition (good smooth appearance) in the period under review.
- The improvement in livestock body condition could be attributed to the good availability of fresh and high-quality forage in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Prevailing fair to good livestock body condition is likely to improve due to good availability.

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.
- Worms' infestation among all livestock species was widely reported in all livelihood zones, attributed to consumption of fresh forage which are highly infested with eggs.
- Livestock mortalities in all livestock species were normal across the livelihood zones. Livestock deaths were as a result of slaughter, endemic diseases and predation by wild animals.

3.1.4 Milk Production

- The average amount of milk produced reduced marginally to 2.3 litres in the period under review from 2.5 litres in the previous month.
- The proportion of households that milked also decreased slightly to 26 percent in the period under review from 31 percent in the previous month. The reduction was attributed to the continued drying of goats following onset of dry spell conditions as well as increasing distance to water sources.

- A large proportion of the amount was obtained from cows and camels in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zone.
- Amount of milk produced was 24 percent above the period's LTA of 1.90 litres.
- A reduction in the amount of milk produced is expected in the month of June 2026 following onset of availability of forage in all rangelands.
- The average cost of a litre of fresh milk during the period under review was Ksh. 85 ranging from Ksh.80 in Kinna to Ksh. 100 in Merti township.

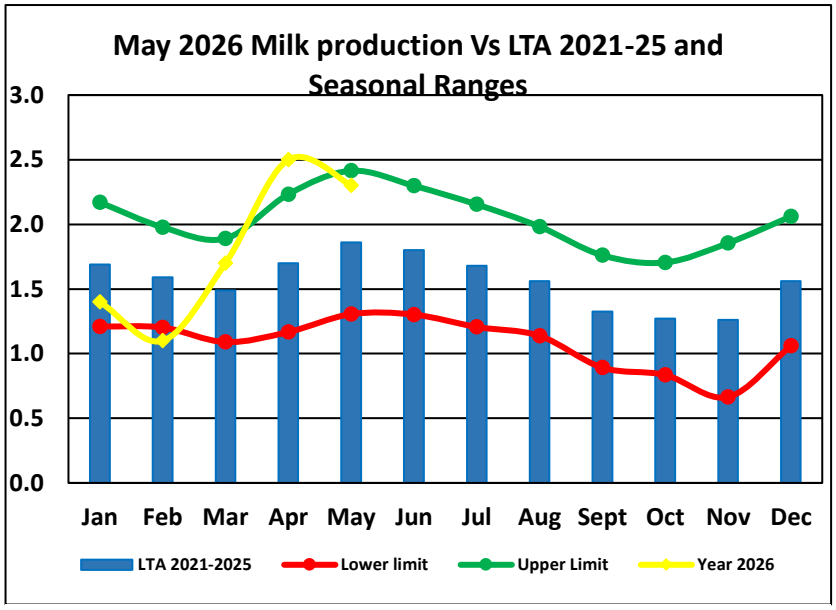

Figure 7: Household milk production in litres

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 are in poor condition following early cessation of rains early in the month under review. Maize crops planted at onset withered shortly after tussling stage due to moisture stress.
- On the other hand, majority of legumes such as beans planted at onset have matured with harvesting beginning in the month of June.
- Additionally, small-scale irrigation activities along rivers continued, boosted by the recharged water levels, giving hope for continued vegetable production.
- Crops grown under irrigation in local 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 increased marginally to Ksh.43,100 during the month under review from 42,500 in the previous month.
- The marginal increment was attributed to normal market conditions with sustained demand compared to the previous months.
- Nonetheless, Modogashe livestock market which attracts traders from Garissa market maintained a relatively higher market price compared to other primary markets.
- Average cattle price was 11 percent above the period's long-term average of Ksh. 38,933 and significantly below the periods' upper limit price.

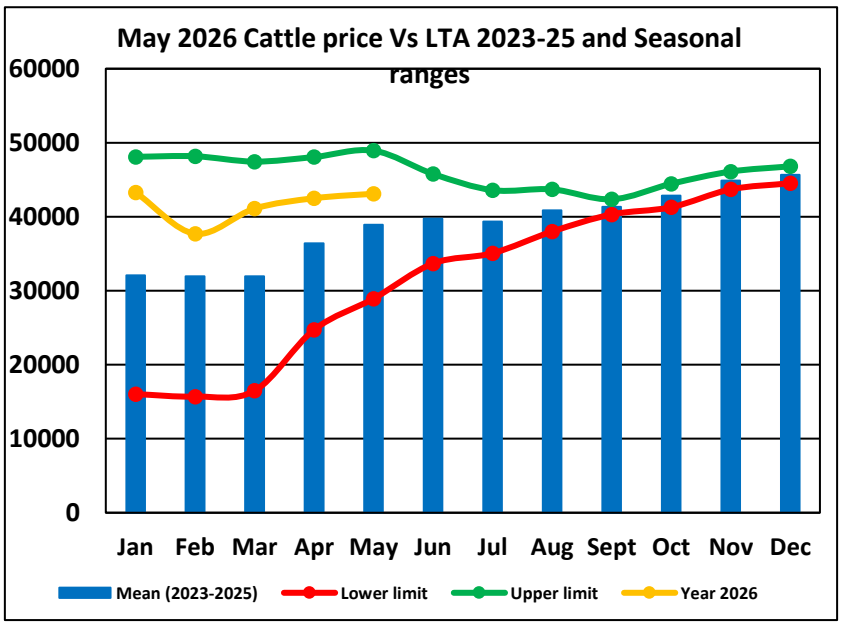

Figure 8: Isiolo Livestock market prices

- Highest market average price was recorded in Isiolo livestock market at Ksh.50,000 while the least price of Ksh.35,000 in Oldonyiro livestock market.

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

- Average price of a two-year old goat increased significantly to Ksh.6,325 in the period under review form Ksh.5,700 in the previous month.
- Consequently, the average market price for a medium sized sheep increased to Ksh.5,360 in the month under review from Ksh.4,600 in the previous month.
- The significant increment in goat price was attributed to higher demand for the species as occasioned by Islamic Eid ul Adha cerebrations.
- The highest and least goat market prices recorded were Ksh.9,000 and Ksh.5,500 in Isiolo town and Merti livestock markets respectively.

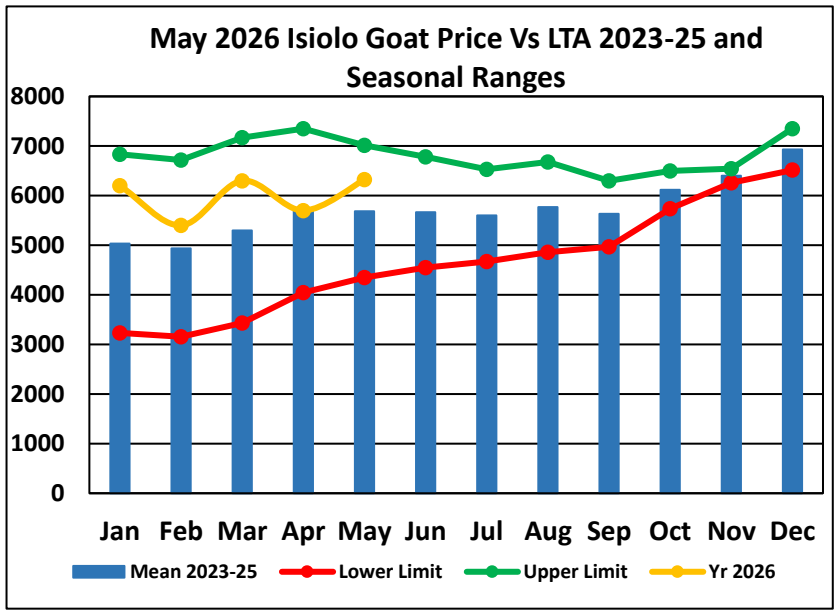

Figure 9: Small-stock market price

- Small stock's average price was 11 percent above the periods LTA. The price is expected to reduce slightly during the month of June 2026 due to resumption of normal demand.

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- Market price of a kilogram of dry maize reduced significantly to Ksh.76.00 in the period under review from Ksh.83.00 in the previous month.
- The recorded price decline was attributed to increased supply of dry maize from large scale producing areas.
- The cereal's price was 4 percent below the periods' long-term average price of Ksh.79 at a similar period of the year, and significantly below the periods' higher upper limit.
- The lowest market price of Ksh. 60 was recorded in Isiolo town market while the highest price of Ksh. 100 was recorded in Merti, Modogashe and Bisan Biliqo markets.

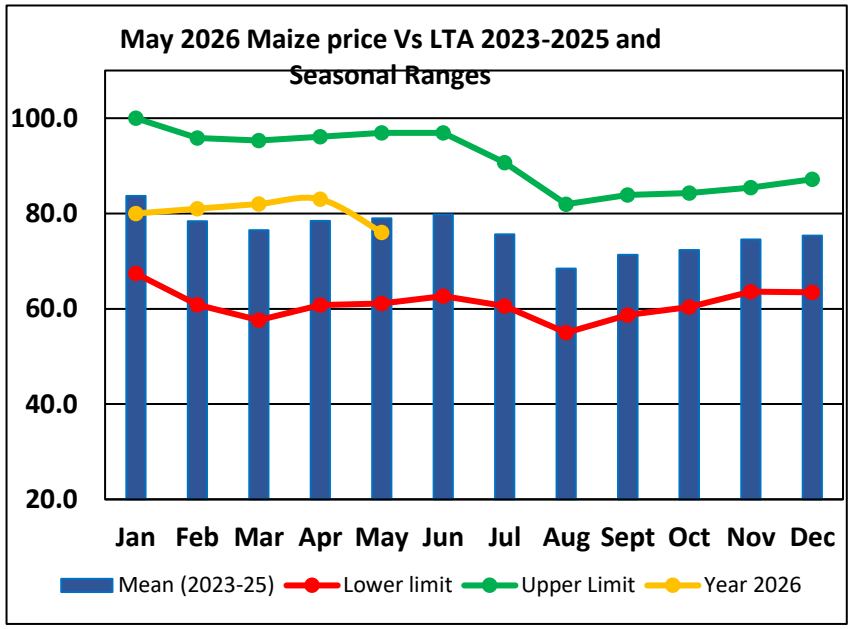

Figure 10: Isiolo Market maize price

- Cereals market prices are expected to rise considerably in the months of June 2026 and thereafter drop significantly between July and August 2026, a period that marks the harvesting season.

Beans

- Average market price of beans increased considerably to Ksh. 161 in the period under review from Ksh.156 in the previous month.
- The pulse's price increment was attributed to reducing stocks from farmers and the entire supply chain include large-scale and retail stores in the region.
- Lowest price of beans was 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.

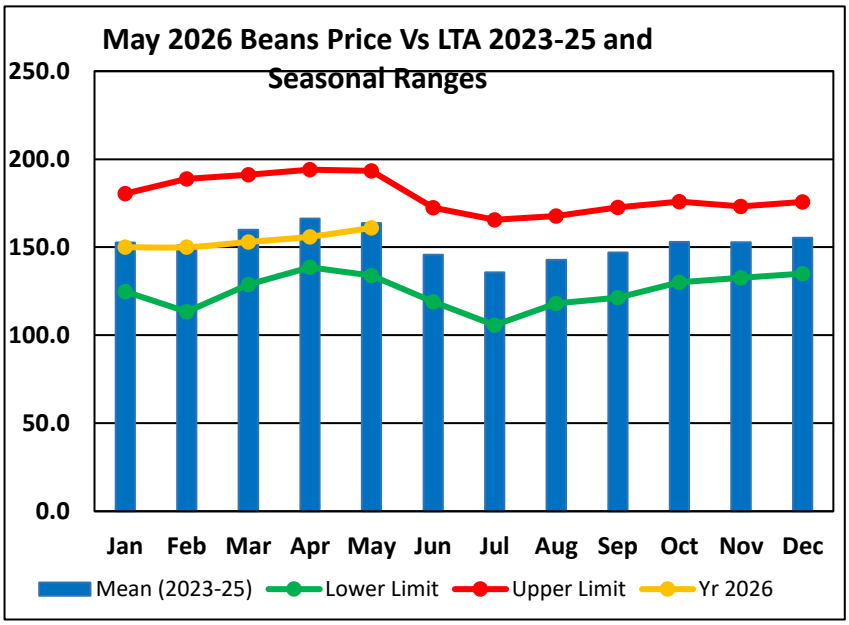

Figure 11: Beans market price in Ksh.

- The periods price was 2 percent below the long-term average price of Ksh.163 at a similar period of the year.
- The pulse's price is expected to decrease substantially in the month of June 2026 when farmers begin offloading fresh stocks into the market.

Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of Trade (number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) increased significantly to 83.2 kg/goat in the period under review from 68.7kg/goat in the previous month.
- Prevailing relative measure of household purchasing power was attributed to the increased price of goat and the reduced price of cereals.
- The periods' relative measure of purchasing power was 20 percent above the periods' long-term average price of 69.4kg/goat.

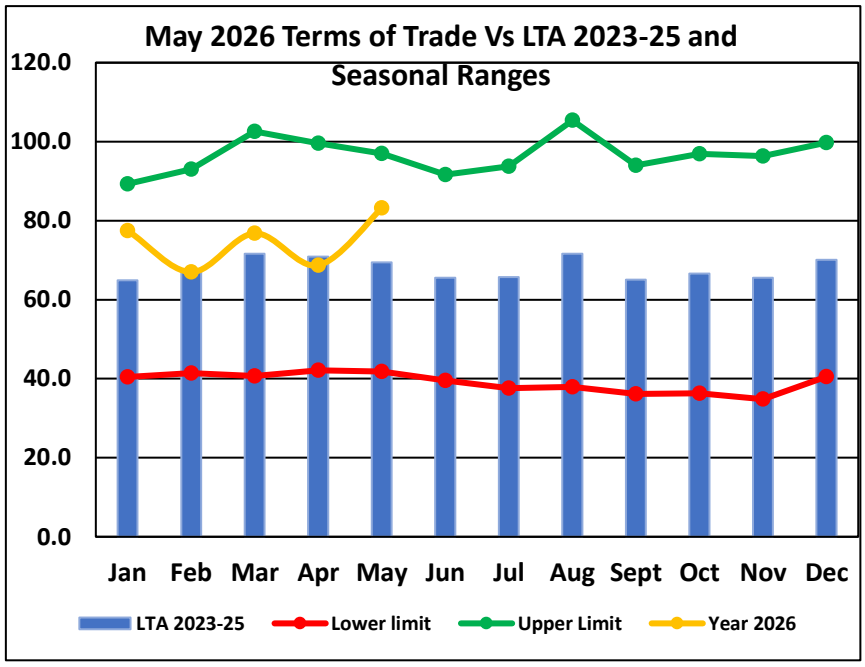

Figure 12: Household Terms of Trade

- Pastoral households in Kinna, Sericho and Merti accessed 85.7kg, 70.0kg and 51.7kg of maize respectively after sale of a 2-year goat. Consequently, farmers in Isiolo town had the highest ToT of 136kgs of maize after sale of a two-year goat.
- Household's purchasing power is expected to stabilize in June 2026 due to an expected drop in livestock price amidst an expected drop in cereal's prices.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

- Average fresh milk consumed stabilized at 1.70 litres in the month under review.
- The prevailing amount of milk consumed was attributed to the stable production attributed better availability of water and forage.
- Fresh milk consumed was 40 percent above the periods long-term average.
- Households in Merti, Garbatulla 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 decrease slightly in June as production is expected to reduce. Production of milk from small stocks is projected to be lowest as majority of them dry following a reduction in fresh forage as dry spell conditions set in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

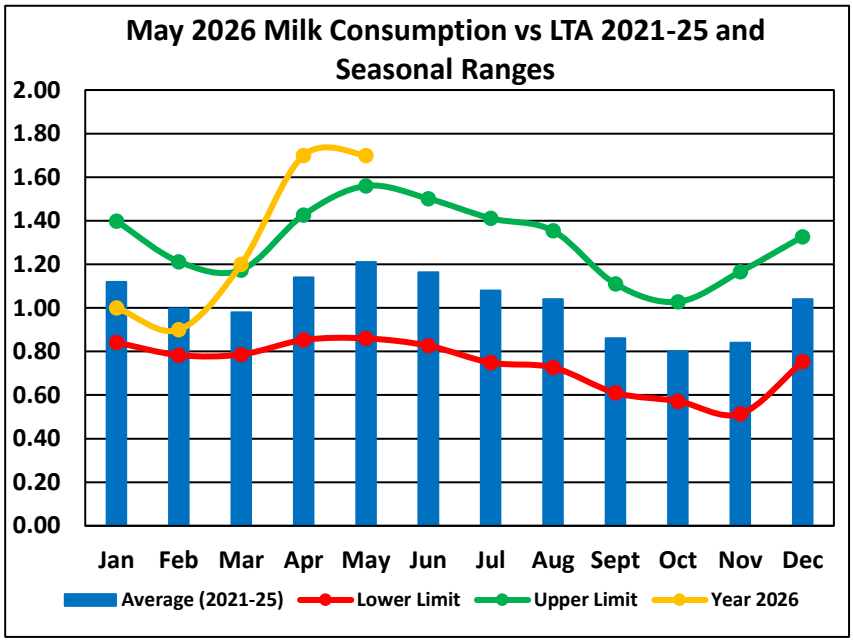

Figure 13: Household milk consumption

5.2.1 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

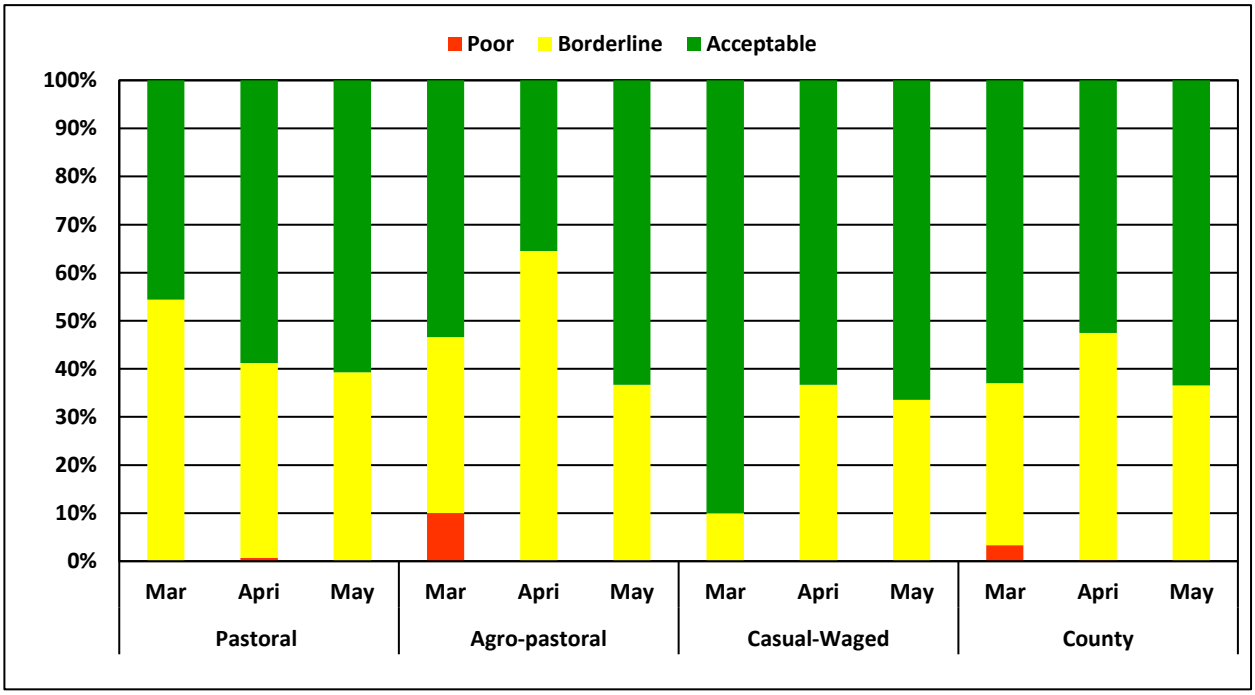

Figure 14: Households' food consumption score

- The proportion of households who had borderline food consumption reduced significantly to 35.6 percent from 47.2 percent in the previous month.
- The decrease in the proportion of households with borderline food consumption was attributed to improvement food availability and access, especially fresh foods such as milk, pulses and vegetables in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- A major improvement in food consumption was recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone where fresh milk availability was remarkably above periods normal thus boosting consumption.

- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption is expected to improve considerably in the following month as food availability and access for households is set to improve as the harvesting season begins.
- Similarly, the periods reduction of livestock market prices attributed to the increased supply of livestock to the market limited household's income which reduced their food commodity access.
- Household food consumption is expected to improve in the month of June 2026 following the expected drop in food commodities' prices as farmers seek to offload parts of their harvests to the market. Above normal livestock prices are expected to support pastoral households' ability to access substantial amount of food for their households.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Health

- Cases of typhoid likely attributed to consumption of untreated water were reported across the county while malaria cases are expected to increase due to relatively higher number of mosquito breeding sites in locations with stagnant rain 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

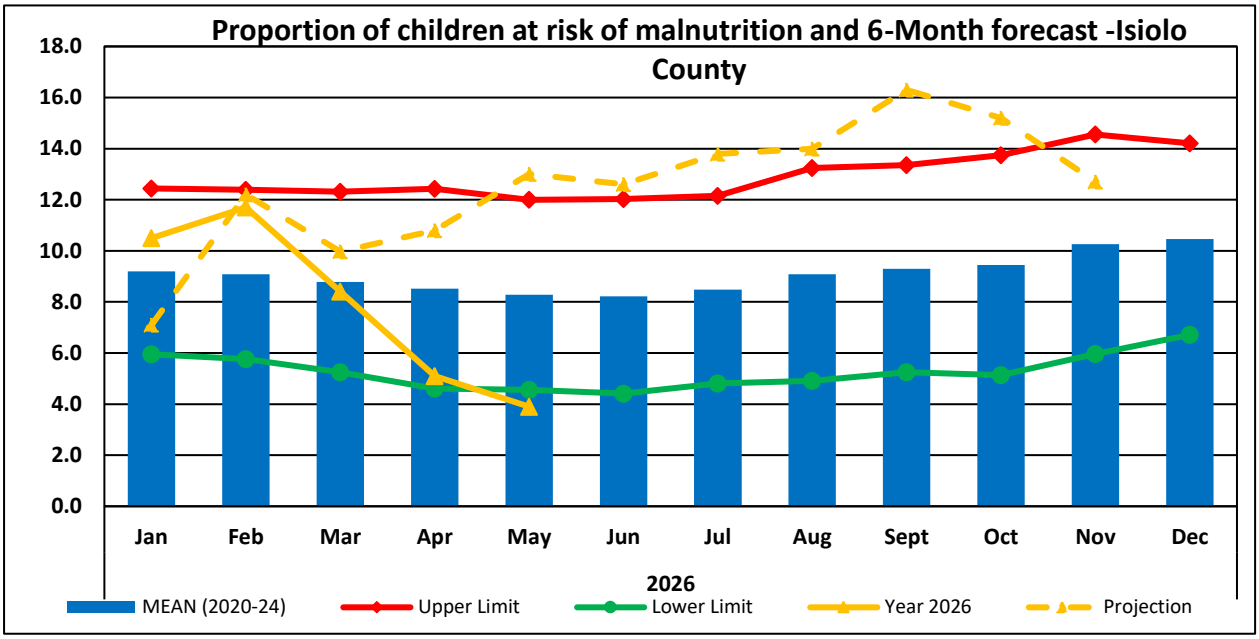

Figure 15: Children at risk of malnutrition by MUAC Data source: NDMA and MERIAM (ACF)

- Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition decreased significantly to 3.9 percent in the period under review from 5.1 percent in the previous month. The proportion is projected to rise slightly to 14 percent in August before rising further to 15.2 percent in October 2026.
- The reduction was partly attributed to improved food consumption among children under 5 years who likely consumed more fresh milk due to its improved availability.
- An improvement in the rate of child risk of malnutrition was recorded in all wards. For instance, Oldonyiro and Kinna wards which had children at risk of malnutrition at 17.4 percent and 8.7 percent respectively in April 2026 reduced to 9.8 percent and 10.1 percent in the month under review.
- The rate of children at risk of malnutrition is expected to remain low temporarily with a possibility of stabilizing from May to August 2026 as food availability is expected to improve following improving productivity of pastoral and agro-pastoral food systems.

- The prevailing rate of children at risk of malnutrition remained significantly high in Oldonyiro ward, a situation that was attributed to poor child feeding practices such as non-observance of minimum dietary diversity among the households.

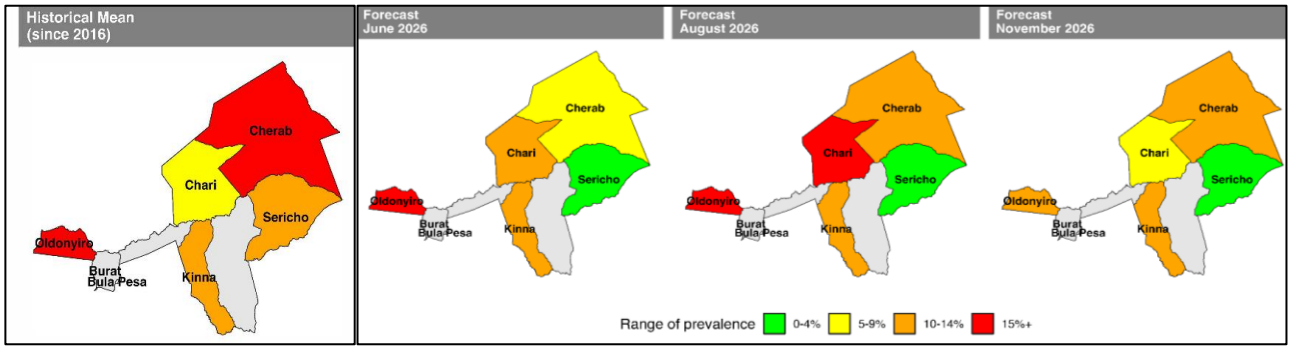

Figure 16: Projected malnutrition situation June to November 2026 compared to historical mean

- The expected reduction in the rate of malnutrition will supposedly be driven by increasing availability of fresh foods including fresh milk, vegetables and general increase in food availability and access due to reduced food commodities prices.
- Meanwhile, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition in Oldonyiro is expected to worsen significantly to 18.4 percent in June 2026 and rise slightly to 19.9 percent in September as shown in Figure 16 above.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) increased marginally to 6.7 in the period under review from 6.4 in the previous month.
- The slight increase of coping strategies index was attributed to the prevailing state of recovery of livelihoods, enhancing food availability and access among households across the livelihoods.
- Household food access weaknesses are evident as disposable income remained similar for a vast majority of the households while income from sale of livestock declined considerably due to reduced market prices.

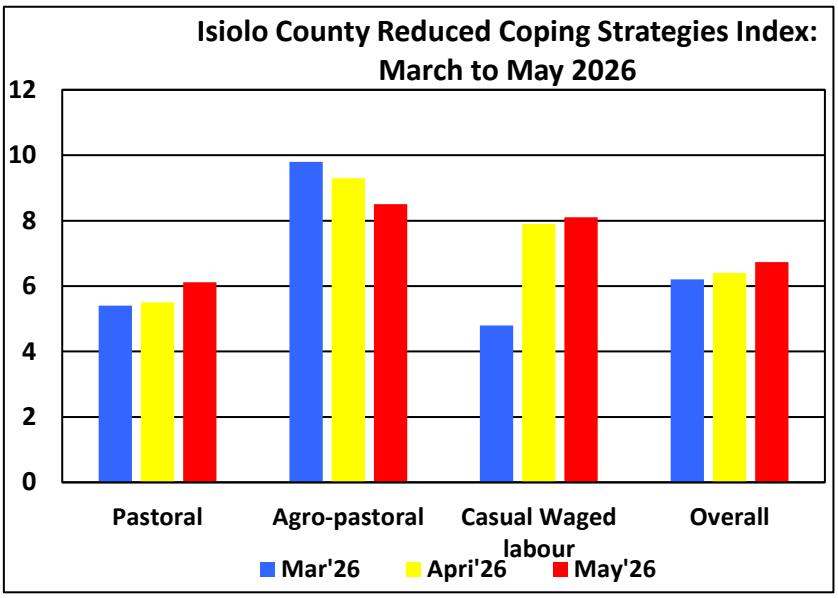

Figure 17: Household reduced Coping Strategies Index

- Approximately 76.7 percent of households employed stressed consumption-based coping strategies, recording a slight increase from 72.7 percent recorded in the previous month.
- Households in the agro-pastoral and casual-waged labour livelihood zones employed a more consumption-based coping strategies compared to their counterparts in the pastoral livelihood zone. The disparity was attributed to poor access of food due to decline in casual opportunities.
- Commonly employed consumption-based coping strategies included skipping of meals, borrowing of food from friends and relatives and taking of credit from neighbours and shops.
- Common livelihood coping mechanisms employed included taking of loans from digital lenders and friends as well sale of non-productive animals.

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- There were minimal reported cases of resource-based conflicts among local pastoral communities and herders from the neighbouring Marsabit and Wajir Counties who chose to stay and graze their livestock within the county.
- However, fear of attacks griped residents of Cherab and Chari wards, where bandits from Samburu East have occasionally been spotted carrying out surveillance.

6.2 Migration

- Internal movements within local/traditional grazing areas were minimal with some herders in Kinna reportedly moving to areas with low concentration of pests such as tse tse flies.

6.3 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- According to IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre (ICPAC) in collaboration with Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), the county is expected to remain generally dry from June to September 2026.
- 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 reduce substantially over harvesting season with a higher likelihood of stabilizing towards onset of the short rains season in October 2026.

Food Security Prognosis

- Prevailing food and nutrition security situation was generally stable, with improvements in food availability and access prevailing as a result of a substantial increase in food production in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods during the just ended rainfall season.
- Food availability and access was boosted by improved livestock productivity over the season following better availability of forage and water. Consequently, livestock body condition and milk production across the livestock species are on a remarkably good trend.
- Crops under rainfed conditions performed poorly due to early cessation of rains in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Nonetheless, farmers expect a good harvest from crops under small-scale irrigation farms such as vegetables and maize following a stable availability of water for irrigation.
- Performance of livestock markets was stable with all species recording above normal market prices and expected to remain vibrant during the June to September 2026 period. Food commodity prices were slightly above normal and expected to decline significantly during and after the harvesting season that begins in June 2026.
- Households in all livelihood zones are expected to have a continued reliance on markets although entrance of fresh stocks is expected to boost stocks of agro-pastoral farmers till August 2026.
- Approximately 60 percent of households had borderline food consumption imply that food availability and access improved substantially as a result of the good performance of the season.
- Prevailing household food consumption was supported by the moderate water access from temporary and permanent sources. However, the situation is expected to worsen substantially from June to September 2026, a period characterized by a dry spell. Distances are expected to increase.
- There were minimal cases of resource-based conflicts, a situation that is expected to reduce further in the months of May and June 2026 as herders settle in their traditional grazing areas.
- The indicative food security situation is Crisis (IPC phase 3) food insecurity on an improving trend.

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
Strengthening of pan embarkments, desiltation and repair of water inlets of empty water pans in Cherab, Kinna, Garbatulla, Sericho and Chari wards	Bibi-Kinna, Sericho, Chari, Cherab and Garbatulla	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
Agriculture (Crop production) sub-sector			
Provision of integrated farm advisory services to all farmers engaged in food crop production	Burat, Chari, Kinna, Garbatulla and Ngaremara	1,250,000	1,000,000
Farmers compensation for crops destroyed by wildlife	Burat, Garbatulla and Kinna	15,000,000	15,000,00
Livestock sub-sector			
Promote fodder harvesting upon maturity and storage	Pastoral and agro-pastoral wards	3,500,000	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
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.	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	25,000,000

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

[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]	**Households**	**Institutions (specify)[2]**			
	Graduating generations project	Business grant of Ksh 24,000	3,750	750	Extremely Vulnerable OVC Households	CRS in partnership with Caritas Isiolo	Bula pesa, Oldonyiro and Chari	
	Graduating Generations Project for extremely poor households with orphans and vulnerable children	Oldonyiro (346 HHs), Chari (118 HHs), and Bulla Pesa (286 HHs)	4500	750	Vulnerable households with orphans	CRS & CARITAS – JOINT PROJECT	Oldonyiro, Bula Pesa and Chari Wards	
Livestock- *food system and resilience program*	Livestock disease surveillance	All livestock species	All	All	All pastoral wards	CGI dept of Vet services	All pastoral locations	
	Vaccinations against endemic diseases FMD and PRR	All cattle, shoats	All	All	-	CGI/ National 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 partners	Burat, Charri, Cherab, Kinn, Oldonyiro	2,500,000
	Support Community land registration process				Land management Committees	MID-P in partnership with Netherlands Govt and Sign of Hope	Chari, Cherab, Kinna and Sericho	
	Integrated participatory land and Rangeland Management (IPLRM) plan		All residents	All households in the target area	Community Land and rangeland Management committees	MID-P in partnership with MercyCorps under RANGE program	Chari, Burat, Kinna and Ngaremara	
	Capacity assessments for Ward Planning Committees in Chari, Ngaremara, Burat and Kinna WPCs		4 WPCs	4 WPCs	Ward Planning committees	MID-P in partnership with MercyCorps under RANGE	Chari, Burat, Kinna and Ngaremara	
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
	Drilling of Bulesa Goda BH, equipping and 2.5km pipeline extension	-	10500	2100		CGI-FLLoCA Funds	Chari ward	15,000,000

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]**			
	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	-
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
	Drilling and equipping of Diid Nagele borehole and piping to the groups farm		250	50 households	Diid Nagele community group members	MID-P in partnership with Sign of Hope	Cherab	
	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	-
	Emergency child health and nutrition (outreaches for 11 sites)		2,900 children under 5 years	5,000	Households	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	1,000,000
	Support mass screening		2,900 children under 5 years	6000	Households	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	
	Group level counselling by CHPs and Community Health Assistants		9 mother to mother support groups	180	Mothers	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	
	Capacity building of healthcare workers through trainings, mentorship and OJT		9 health care facilities	9 health care facilities	Health facilities	CRS partnering with health and nutrition	Oldonyiro ward	

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]**			
	Provision of small quantities Nutritious foods		8,000 children	2000 HHs	Households	ACF partnering with Dept of Nutrition	Oldonyiro, Chari, Cherab	
	Household level sensitization on Maternal Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)		16000	3150 HHs	Households	ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro	
	Supporting household level screening and referral of children with acute malnutrition		3,000	1500 HHs		ACF with Dept. of Health and Nutrition	Oldonyiro, Charri, Burat, Wabera, Cherab 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		58,848 learners	58,848 learners	Pre-primary and primary schools	Ministry of Education	All wards	15,000,000