



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



**National Drought Management Authority  
 ISIOLO COUNTY  
 DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR MAY 2022**

May 2022 EW Phase

**Drought Status: Alarm**



**Maandalizi ya Dharura**

**Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification**

**Biophysical Indicators**

- The weather pattern for month of May was marked by high day-time temperature, intermittent cloud cover and light showers in selected areas at the beginning of the month.
- Vegetation condition deteriorated to a severe drought status.
- Forage shortage looms due to high rate of depletion in grazing areas and dry season grazing reserves.
- Water availability was fair in majority of locations therefore shorter distances to watering points.

**Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)**

**Production Indicators**

- Body condition of all species ranged from fair to poor where a moderate proportion of cattle had very poor even as some died of starvation.
- Household milk production declined slightly and expected to deteriorate further during the dry season.

**Access Indicators**

- Livestock market performance was poor leading to depressed income. Food commodities prices increased significantly attributed to the depleting amount of food stocks.
- Household milk consumption was low due to poor availability.

**Utilization Indicators**

- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption remained high, indicating poor food availability.
- Proportion of children who were at risk of malnutrition increased slightly normal attributed to poor food consumption.

**Early Warning Phase Classification**

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species	Alarm	Worsening
Agro-Pastoral	Alarm	Worsening
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning	Alert	Worsening
<b>County</b>	<b>Alarm</b>	<b>Worsening</b>
<b>Biophysical Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal Range/Value</b>
Rainfall (% of Normal)	3.5mm	>8.4mm
VCI-3month (Isiolo)	11.7	46.3
State of Water Sources	3	5
<b>Production Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal</b>
Livestock Body Condition	Fair to poor	Fair to Good
Milk Production	0.90 Litres	>1.28 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	Few deaths	No deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Internal migration	Normal
<b>Access Indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Normal</b>
Terms of Trade (ToT)	47 kg/goat	>60.0kg/goat
Milk Consumption	0.6 Litres	>1.28 Litres
Return distance (water sources to households)	3.5km	<2.8km
Cost of water at source (20 litres)	Ksh 2-5.00	<Ksh. 5.00
<b>Utilization indicators</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Range/Value</b>
Moderately malnourished	7.8 percent	<3.1 percent
Severely malnourished	2.1 percent	<1.6 percent
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	13.18	<12.9
Food Consumption Score	38.4	>42.5

**Seasonal Calendar**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short rains starts</li> <li>▪ Short dry spell</li> <li>▪ Reduced milk yields</li> <li>▪ Migration to dry season area</li> <li>▪ Land preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Migration to wet grazing areas</li> <li>▪ Long rains</li> <li>▪ High Calving Rate</li> <li>▪ Milk Yields Increase</li> <li>▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal Scenario)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Long rains harvests</li> <li>▪ A long dry spell</li> <li>▪ Increased distances to water and pasture</li> <li>▪ Reduced water levels</li> <li>▪ Kidding (Sept)</li> <li>▪ Community/HH coping measures taken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short rains</li> <li>▪ Planting in Agro-pastoral LZ</li> <li>▪ Migration from dry season area</li> <li>▪ Increased milk yield</li> <li>▪ Reduced pasture/water stress (Normal scenario)</li> </ul>								
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

# 1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

## 1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- From figure 1 below, dekadal rainfall estimates (RFE) amounts for the first and second dekadal was significantly below the normal LT dekadal RFE estimates.
- Generally, the current dekadal rainfall amount indicates above normal trend for the 1<sup>st</sup> dekadal of May with significantly higher rainfall amounts compared to the long-term average.
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the first and second dekadal were below normal when compared to their respective long-term dekadal NDVI values.

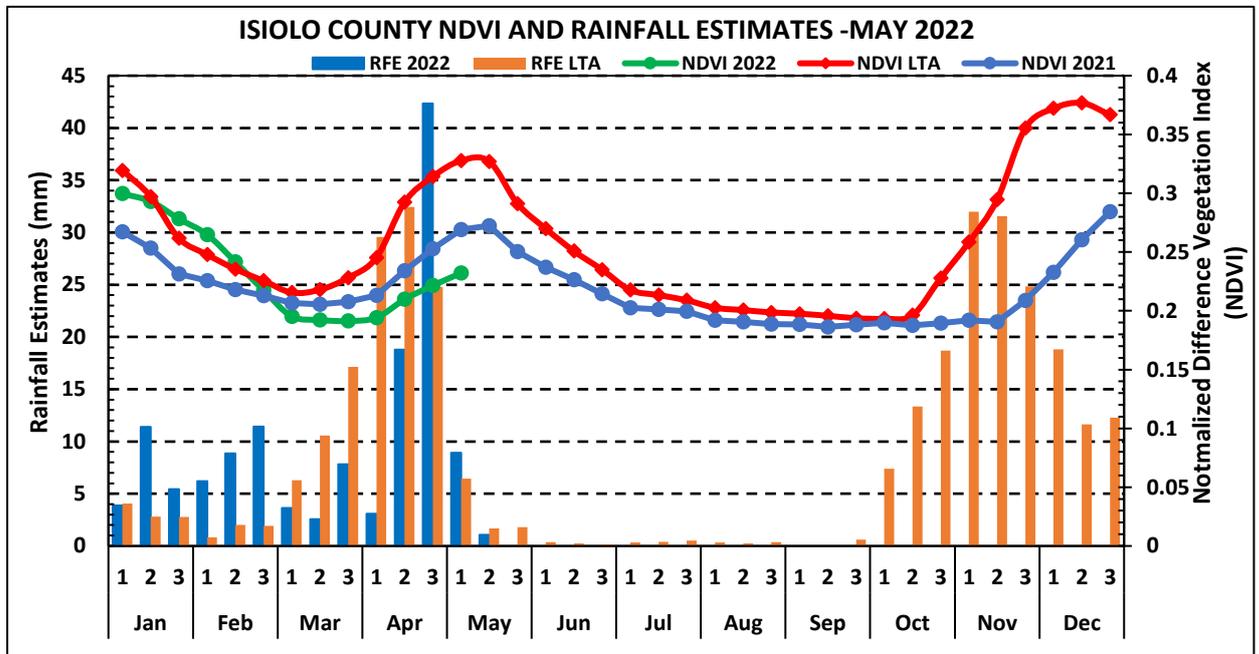


Figure 1: Average NDVI and RFE Estimates

## 1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average of 3.5mm which was below LTA of 8.4mm. The light rains were received in Oldonyiro, Isiolo town and few pockets of Oldonyiro and Cherab wards.
- The long rains ceased during the month under review having performed poorly spatially and temporarily having started late and ending earlier than the usual period.

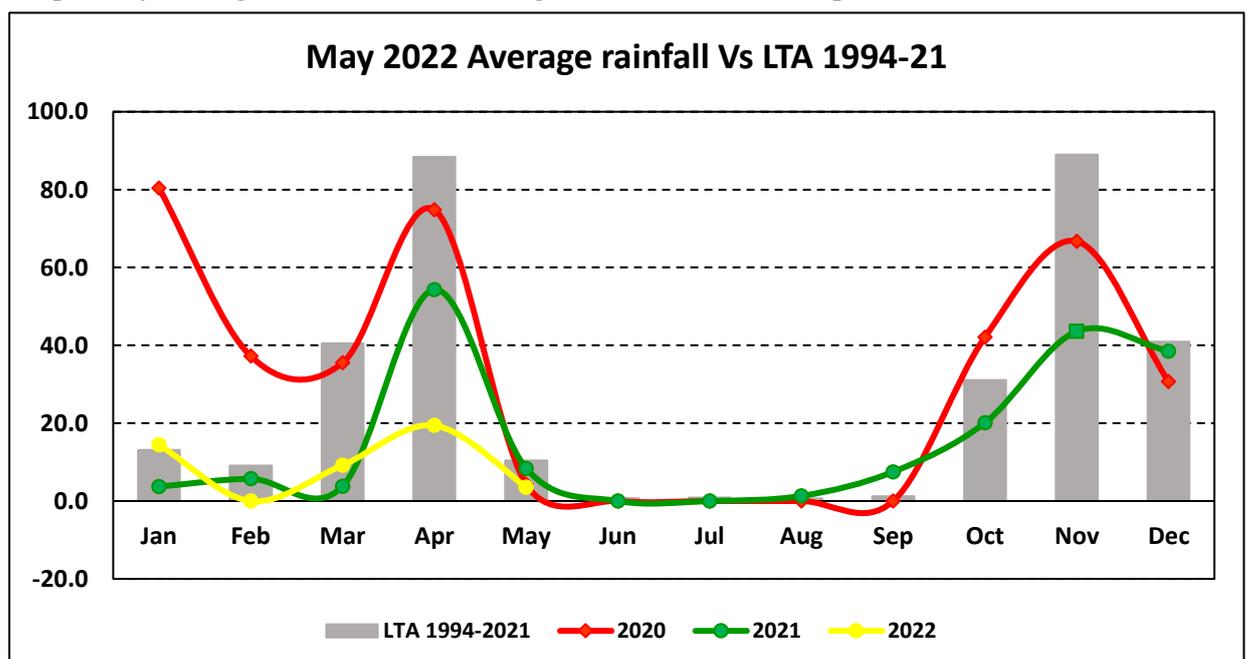


Figure 2: Average amount of rainfall (station data)

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

#### 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below illustrates May 2022 Vegetation Condition Index, classified as agricultural drought based on VCI thresholds. The chart shows a retrospective analysis of the vegetation condition as related to drought.

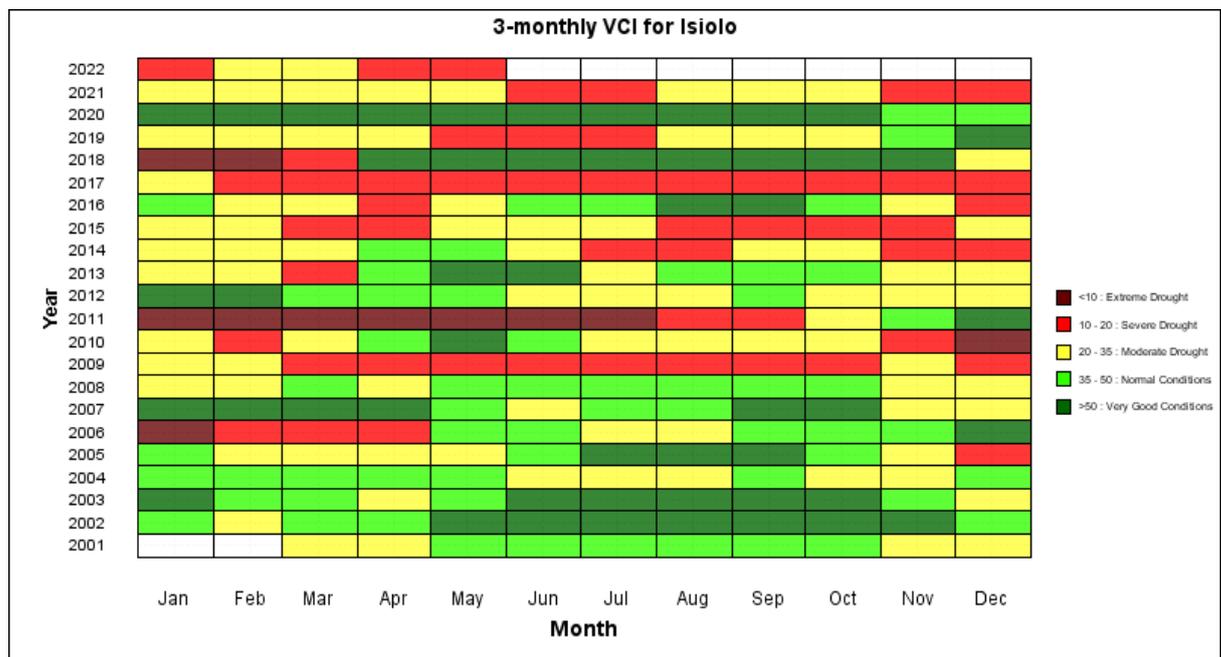


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Index for Isiolo County

- The county's vegetation condition deteriorated further into severe drought status with a VCI value of 11.57 compared to a 17.1 in the previous month, depicting a drastic negative change.
- Moreover, Isiolo North sub-county which is largely a pastoral livelihood zone had a VCI value of 11.17 placing the entire sub-county in a severe drought situation. Isiolo South's VCI value also drifted significantly to 12.17 severe drought status.
- The declining indicators of VCI meant the natural vegetation has been deteriorating during the dry season largely influenced by poor regeneration following the poor OND 2021 rainfall performance and delayed onset of the long rains season.
- Vegetation condition is expected to deteriorate considerably in the month of June being the onset of the long dry season.

#### 2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture in majority of accessible grazing areas remained poor throughout the month under review apart from small pockets in Kinna, Charri, Cherab, Isiolo Central and slopes of Nyambene hills.
- The condition of pasture in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones was inadequate to support livestock as majority of areas are nearing depletion hence causing anxiety among pastoral communities over the next course of action. This is likely to affect livestock production significantly over the June-October dry spell where mass migrations are expected.
- The overall pasture condition was poor compared to normal, a situation blamed on poor regeneration and a higher depletion rate due to overgrazing than usual due to high concentration of livestock.
- Pasture availability is expected to last for shorter than the normal period due to the ongoing fast depletion of the available pasture in the highly concentrated grazing areas.

#### 2.1.3 Browse

- Browse in the pastoral livelihood zones was generally poor except in small pockets of Oldonyiro, Kinna, Garbatulla, Charri and Cherab, where most of livestock are concentrated.
- Significant amounts of browse are available in dry season grazing areas in northern parts of Charri and Cherab wards where livestock are expected to migrate to.

- The resource is also available in selected portions of Kinna and Garbatulla and neighboring Nyambene hills where majority of livestock are concentrated in Isiolo south sub-county.
- The poor browse situation in the entire county had minimal regeneration with large spatial disparities after experiencing very poor rains in the 2022 long rains season and aggravated by the prevailing high temperature during the period under review.
- The available browse is expected to deteriorate steadily during the long dry spell running up to November, at the end of the year.

#### 2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers, shallow wells, traditional river wells dug along river beds and sand dams.
- Water volumes in rivers such as R. Ewaso Nyiro was low due to poor recharge after a delayed onset of MAM rainfall season at the Aberdare's and Mt. Kenya highlands, the key catchments.
- Yield in traditional river wells, sand dams and shallow wells deteriorated further.
- Areas with acute water shortages are Modogashe in Isiolo South, Malkagalla, Bisan Biliqo, Dadacha Bassa, Oldonyiro, Lakole in Cherab and Isiolo North.
- The proportion of boreholes on normal usage decreased to 39 percent in the month under review after breakdowns and seasonal disuse. However, the proportion of boreholes reporting no use was 8 percent while the fraction of offline ones was 35 percent. (*Source: Kenya RAPID*).
- The rate of boreholes breakdown is increasing as majority of users resort to them for water supply as temporary sources progressively dried up.
- Water supply for Isiolo town residents was rationed for the entire period under review.

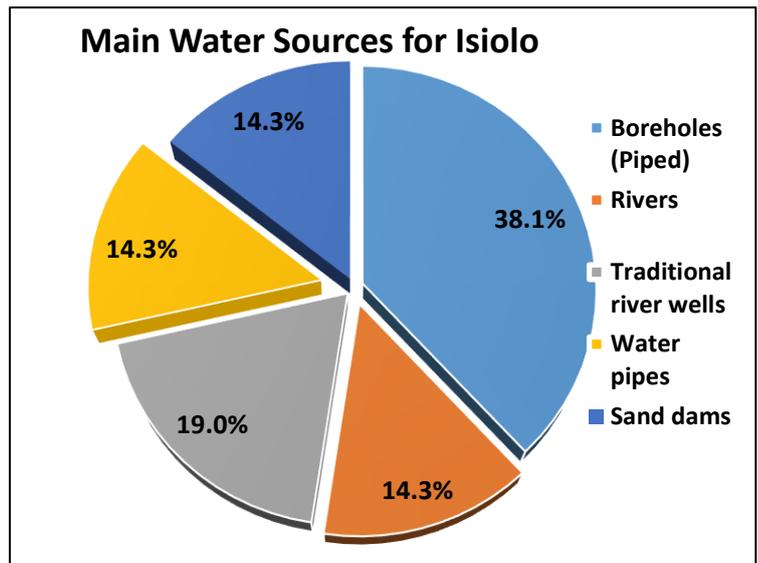


Figure 4: Main water sources

#### 2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access distance to main sources had a marginal increase to 3.5km from the previous months 3.3km. The long distance was influenced by water scarcity driven by drying of temporary water sources and breakdown of some heavily used boreholes.
- An increased proportion of households resorted to traditional river wells dug along river beds and sand dams as was the case in Oldonyiro, Bisan Biliqo while residents of Malkagalla trekked for over 8.1km to fetch water in Korbesa.
- Water volumes in shallow wells, water pans and sand dams however declined considerably due to the poor cumulative recharge during the rainy season and higher day time temperature.
- The average cost of water from community distribution points (*kiosks*) ranged from Ksh.2.00 to Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican which is normal at this time of the year.
- The cost of water in Modogashe remained exceptionally high as water shortage continued resulting into high costs as a 20 litre jerrican costed households more than Ksh.20.
- Waiting time at the main water sources in the pastoral livelihood zone ranged between 15 and 40 minutes due to reduction in yield that affected boreholes and shallow wells.
- However, in some settlements in Charri such as Bisan Biliqo resident covered 4.0km (return distance) to River Ewaso Nyiro while the distance to shallow wells in Oldonyiro was 3.8km.
- The shortest average distance of about 0.3km was recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' access water from household/community access kiosks/taps.

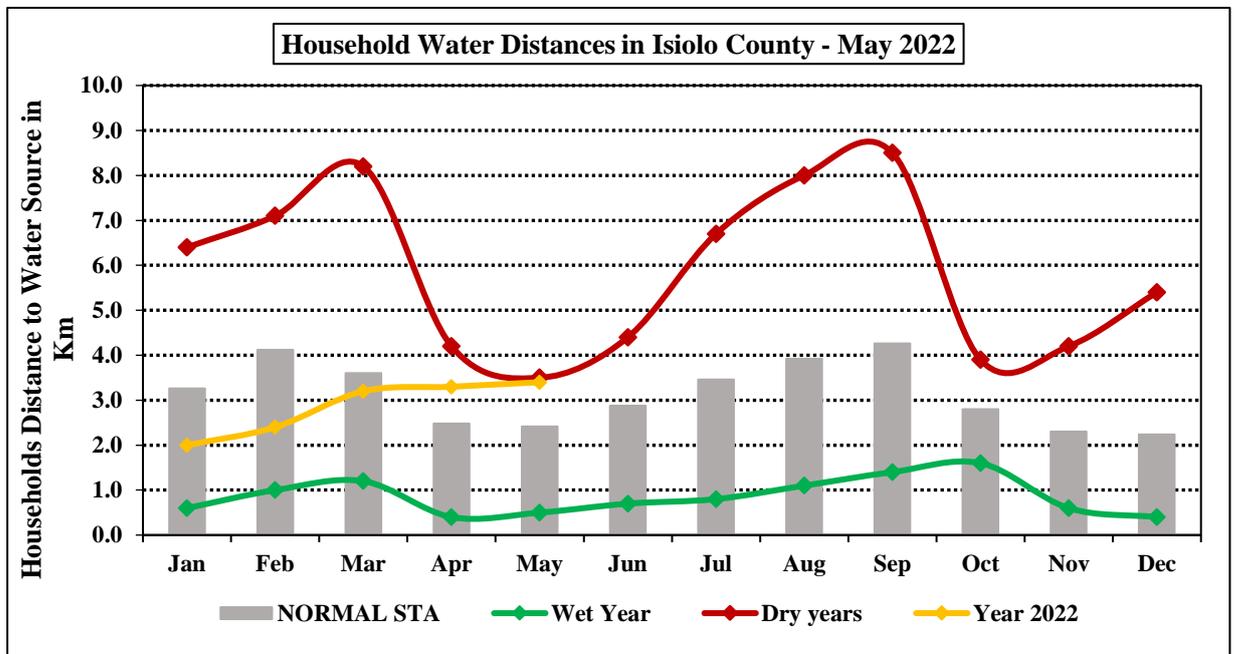


Figure 4: Household distance to water sources

### 2.1.6 Livestock Access

- Livestock return distance to watering points from the grazing areas increased considerably to an average of 14.2km in the month under review from 13.5km in the previous month.
- The increase in the distance trekked to water sources was attributed to deteriorating availability of forage in the areas where majority of livestock are grazing.
- The distances increased in the month under review following a higher rate of depletion of forage due to higher than normal concentration of livestock.
- Watering intervals for cattle, camels and small stock was two, seven and two days respectively.
- The month's livestock watering distance was 54 percent higher than the long-term average of 9.2km at a similar period of the year.
- Livestock watering distances are expected to increase considerably in the following month going forward as forage depletes in all grazing areas.

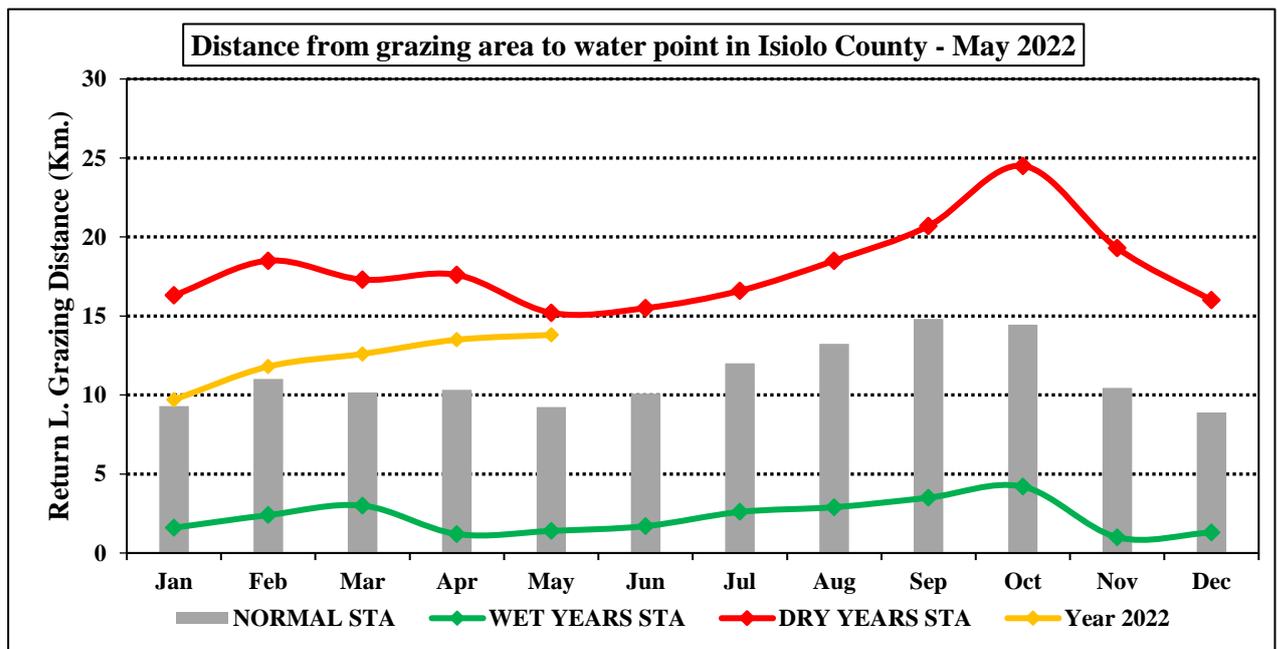


Figure 5: A graph of distance to grazing areas from water points

### 3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

#### 3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

##### 3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The general body condition for all livestock species was ranged from fair to poor in all livelihood zones. Notably, majority of cattle remained in poor body state exhibiting a slow recovery rate blamed on meagre quality and quantity of the available pasture.
- The current livestock body condition was poorer compared to a similar period in the long-term and during the previous year.
- The livestock body condition is expected to deteriorate gradually as the dry spell sets in with a significant forage deficiency.

##### 3.1.2 Livestock Mortality

- Livestock mortality was reported and gradually increasing in some parts of the county and more specifically in Oldonyiro where several heads of cattle died. The numbers of livestock species that died due to starvation are as follows, cattle 6.9%,sheep/goat 1.1% and camel 0.01% .(source County Government of Isiolo Livestock Department).

##### 3.1.3 Milk Production

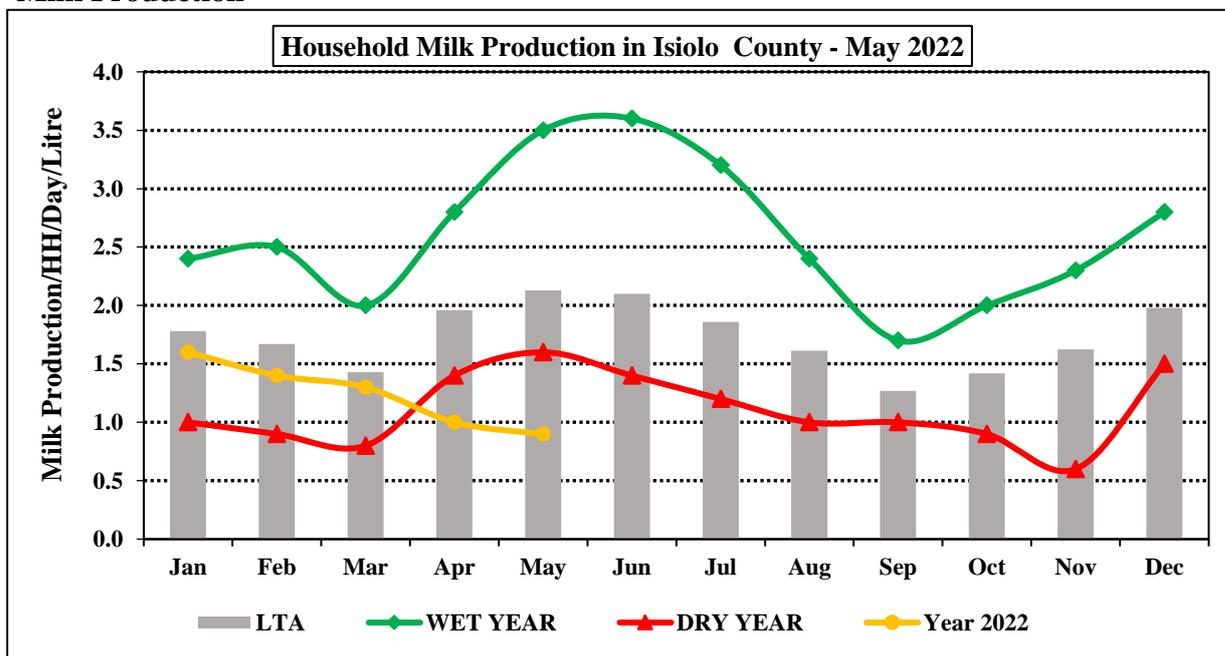


Figure 6: A graph of average milk production in litres

- A marginal decline in the amount of milk produced by households to 0.9 litres in the month under review from 1.0 in the previous month was recorded.
- The reduction was attributed to the deteriorating availability of forage amid the slow recovery of livestock across the county.
- Most of fresh milk available was obtained camels while very few goats and cows produced milk as majority are in a poor condition. Majority of milking households barely obtained a litre of milk.
- Milk production is expected to decline in the following month as the dry spell sets in.

### 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

#### 3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- There were no food crops growing under rainfed conditions, as many areas did not receive any or sufficient rain over the entire rainfall season.
- A significant number of farms where food crops were planted dried up at young development stages yet there was no water to support further development.
- Small-scale irrigation actively continued along permanent rivers; R. Isiolo, R. Ewaso Nyiro and River Bisan adhi. Majority of farms along the rivers have horticultural crops such as onions, kales, capsicum and tomatoes as well as food crops such as maize.

## 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

## 4.1 Livestock Marketing

### Cattle Prices

- Cattle price reduced slightly to an average of Ksh.21,500 during the month under review from Ksh.23,800 in the previous month.
- The reduction was attributed to the deteriorating poor body condition of the species which made their demand significantly low compared to the previous month.
- The average price was significantly depressed in most of the rural primary markets as majority of cattle heads remained in unfavorable body conditions therefore not attractive to marketers and meat processors.
- The highest average price was recorded in Isiolo town market at Ksh.30,100 while the least was Ksh.16,000 in Oldonyiro market.
- The period's price was 8 percent below the long-term average of Ksh.23,700 at the same period of the year.

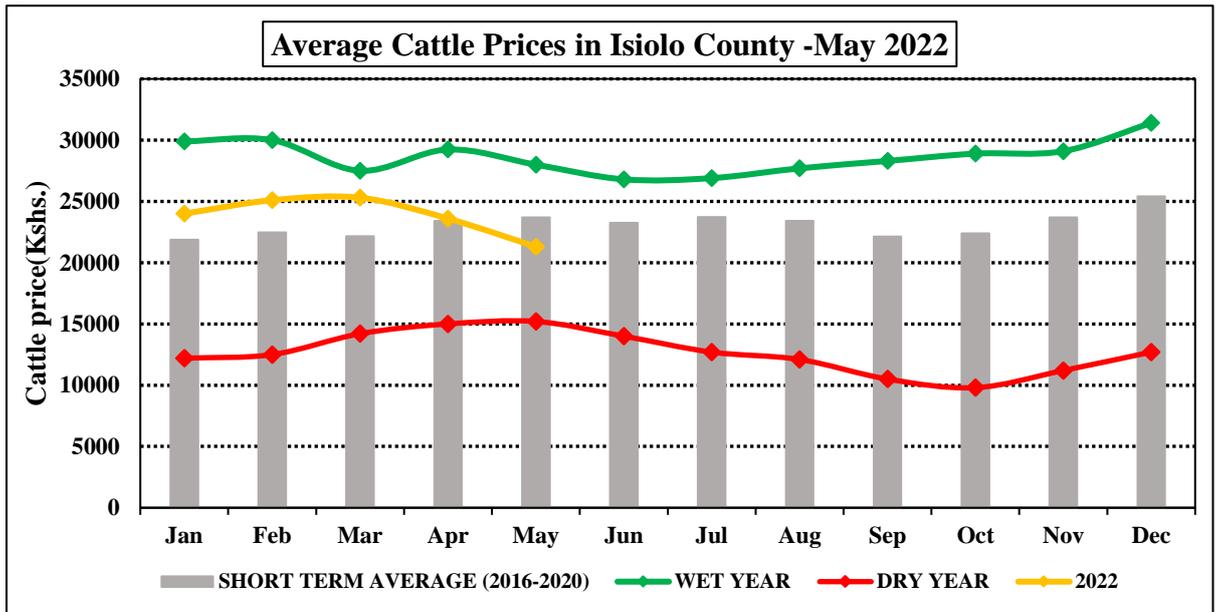


Figure 7: A graph of average market price of cattle

### Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

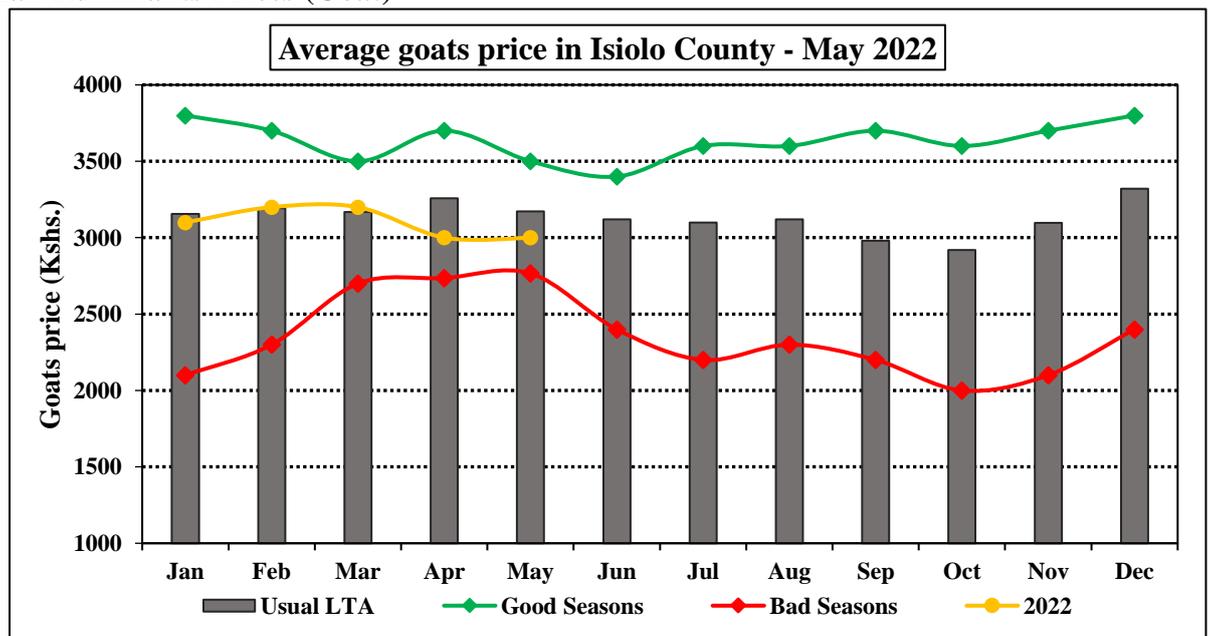


Figure 8 :A graph of Average price of goats

- A two-year old goat price stabilized at Ksh.3,000 in the month under review.
- The relatively low price was partially attributed to unfavourable body condition, and low demand that was outweighed by increased supply and the generally high cost of living.

- The supply was also relatively higher compared to normal as a considerable proportion of farmers in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones offered their goats for sale to raise funds to cater for school opening expenditure.
- The least and highest market prices recorded were Ksh.2,200 and Ksh.3,800 in Oldonyiro and Isiolo town markets respectively.
- Average goat price for the period was 5 percent below the long term average at a similar period of the year.

## 4.2 CROP PRICES

### Maize

- The market price of a kilogram of maize increased significantly to Ksh.64.00 in the month under review from Ksh. 58.60 in the previous month. This was attributed to deteriorating amount of stocks held by traders and farmers.
- The cereals lowest price was Ksh.60 in Isiolo town market and Kinna and highest in Merti at Ksh.70.00.
- The cereal's price in rural markets including Merti, Bisan Biliqo and Sericho was relatively high as supplies were low attributed to the long distances from Isiolo main market. Its demand is often low given that the cereal's preference is outweighed by rice.
- Average price of maize was 16 percent higher than the long-term average of Ksh.55 at a similar period of the year.

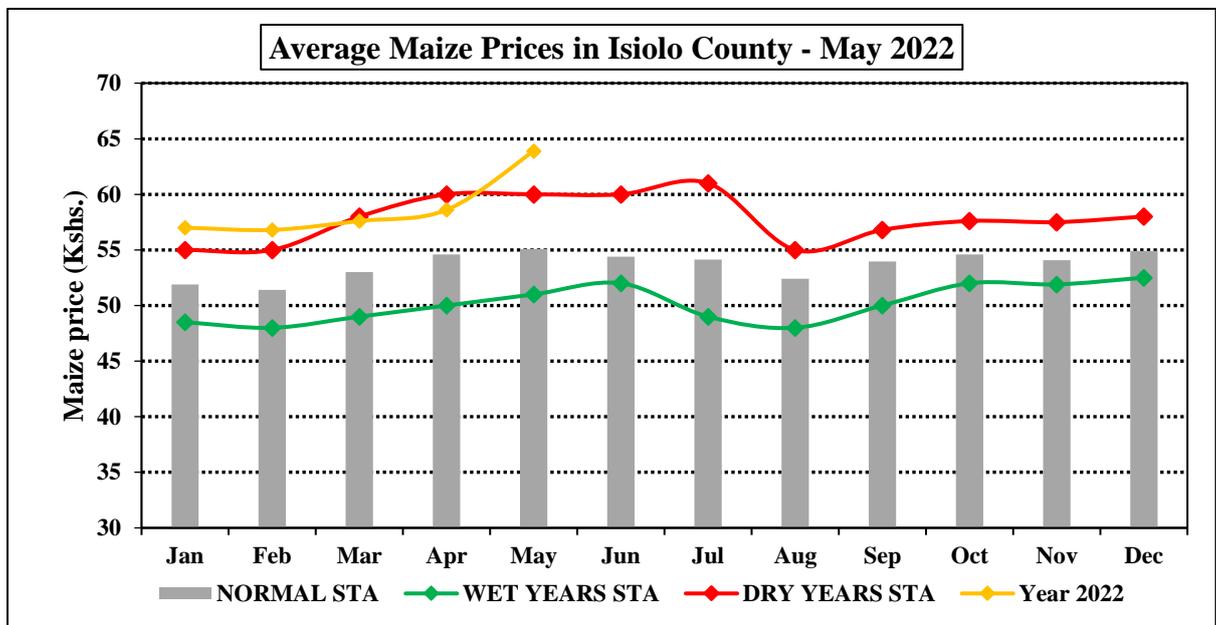


Figure 9: A graph of average maize (cereal) market price in the county

### Beans

- Average price of beans increased significantly to Ksh.130 in the month under review from Ksh.124, remaining at a higher than normal mainly due to low stocks of pulses held by traders and households.
- Its notable that the pulse's price has remained significantly high since the beginning of this year mainly due to lower than normal stocks of the pulses held by traders and farmers.
- The pulse's price is expected to increase further until harvests are made in July when supply shortages are expected to be eased.
- The highest price was in Merti market in the pastoral livelihood zone where an average of Ksh.140 was recorded. The lowest price was in Isiolo at Ksh.120 in Isiolo town market.
- The price was 20 percent higher than the long-term average price of Ksh.108 during a similar period of the year.

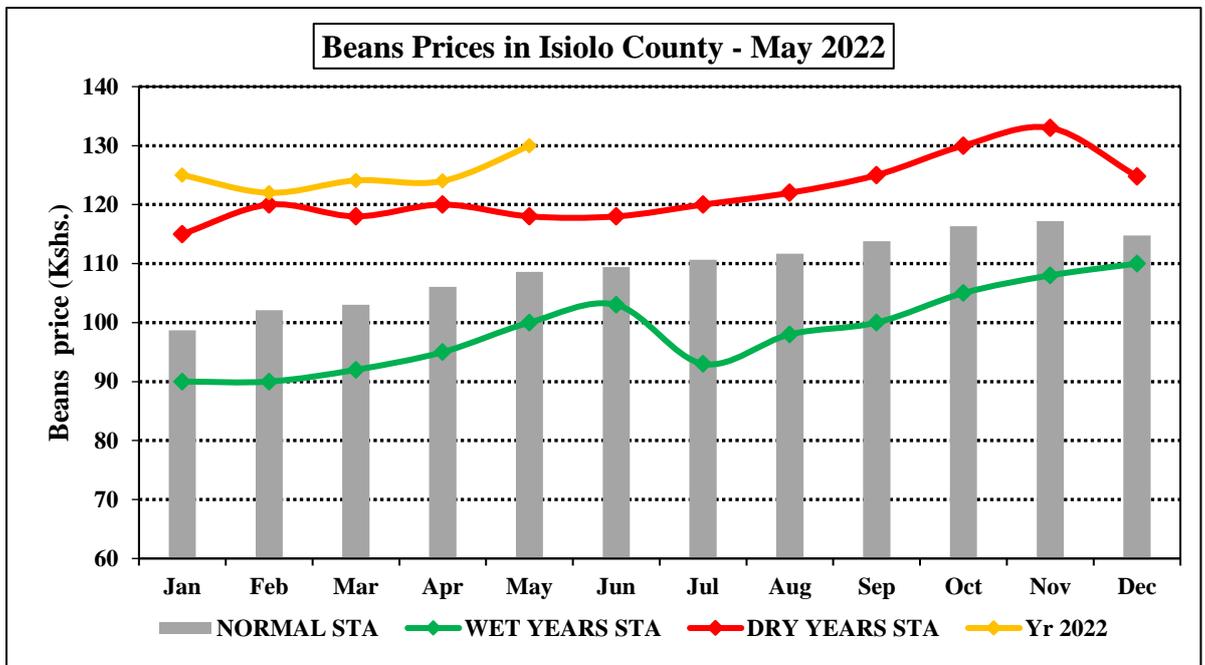


Figure 10: A graph showing average market price for pulses (beans)

#### 4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

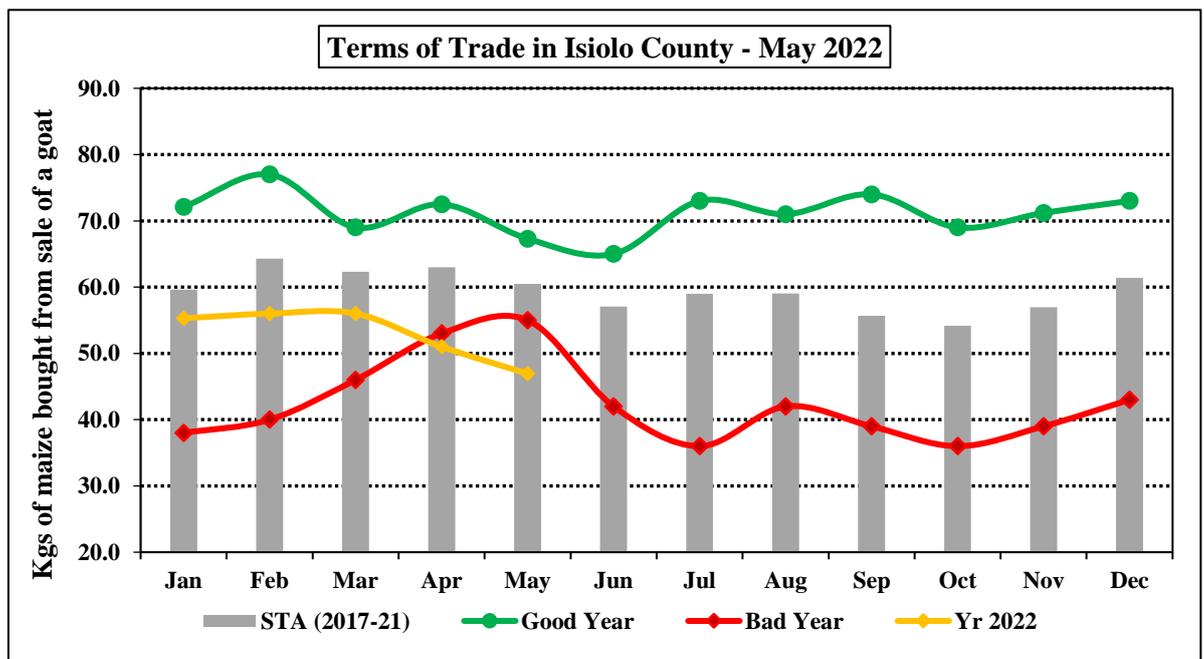


Figure 11: A graph showing the typical pastoralist households Terms of Trade in the county

- Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) reduced significantly to 47 kg/goat in the period under review from 51 kg/goat in the previous month.
- The stabilization of the purchasing power was attributed to the poor livestock marketing environment for the second month in a row.
- The ratio was 22 percent below the long-term average of 60.5kg/goat at a similar period of time in a year.
- The decrease in the Terms of Trade ratio depicted a deterioration of the household's purchasing power attributed to higher cereal prices and weakening livestock markets.
- The measure of purchasing power in the county is expected to decline further in the following month following onset of the dry spell that is expected to affect livestock and crop production.

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1 Milk Consumption

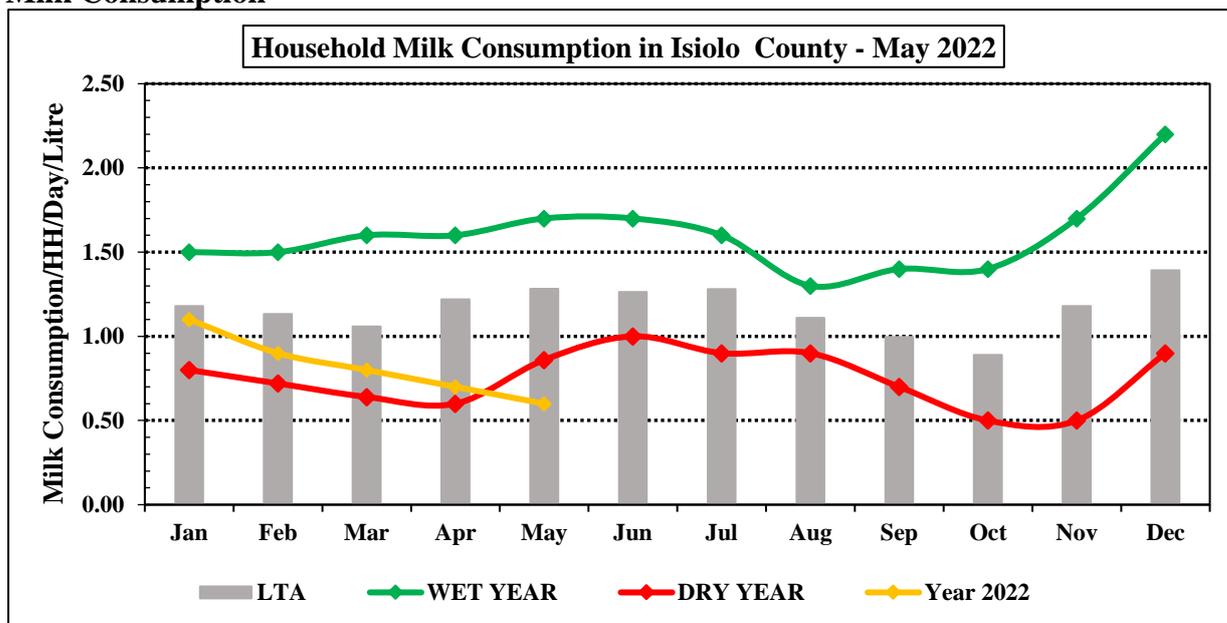


Figure 12: Average milk consumption in litres

- Average milk consumption per household reduced slightly to 0.6 litres during the period under review from 0.7 litres in the previous month.
- The decline was attributed to the reduced production from livestock majority of whom are weak due to effects of the previous year's drought. The milk consumed was mainly from camels.
- Average consumption was 53 percent below the long-term average of 1.28 litres during a similar period of the year.
- The amount consumed is expected to stabilize in the following month when production is expected to improve considerably.
- Milk consumption remained comparatively higher in the pastoral livelihood zone where animals are concentrated compared to the other livelihood zones.

### 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

Patterns of household food consumption deteriorated considerably as shown in Figure 13 where an estimated 10.0 percent and 33 percent of households had poor and borderline food consumption respectively. Proportion of households who had borderline food consumption increased by 4 percent.

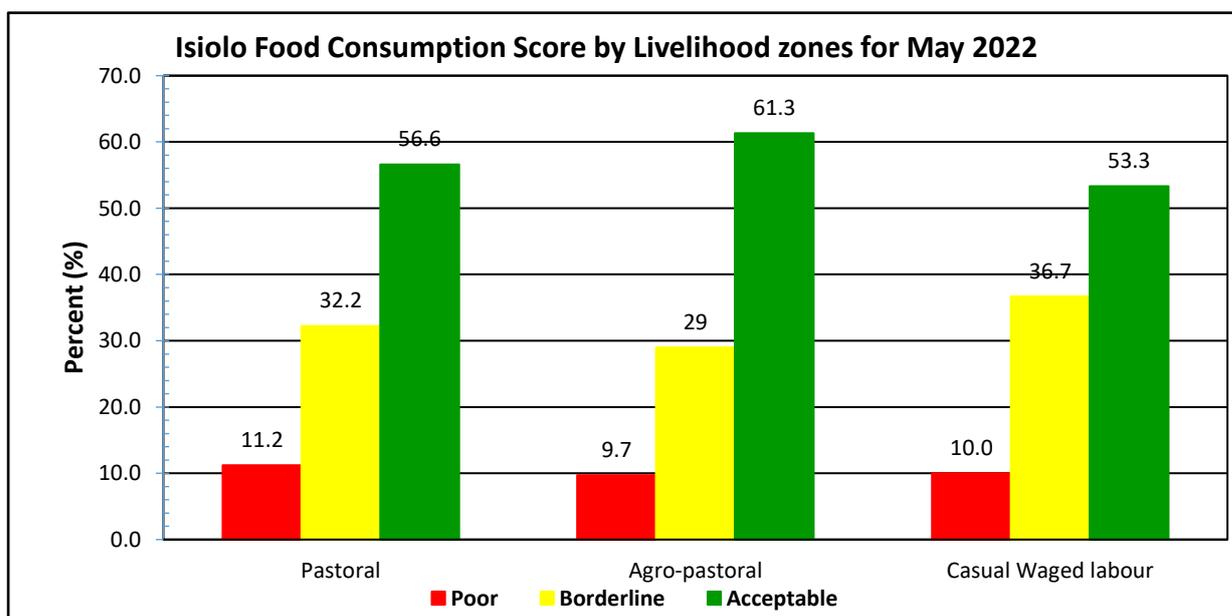


Figure 13: Households' food consumption score

- Households with poor food consumption stabilized at 10.0 percent while the proportion with borderline food consumption increased from 29 percent in April to 33 percent during the month

under review. The increase was attributed to reduced availability and accessibility of food worsened across the livelihoods.

- The 43 percent of households with borderline and poor food consumption is an indicator of a generally poor food availability which affected food access and hence utilization.
- General dietary diversity in the some pastoral settlements especially in Merti and Sericho remained poor, a situation that could be partly attributed to unavailability of a wide variety of food commodities making up the essential food groups.
- The level of food consumption is expected to deteriorate in the month of May going forward due to the likely hardships of the long dry season such as depletion of water and forage resources.

## 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition stands at 9.9 percent, after recording a marginal decline. Approximately 2.1 percent and 7.8 percent of children were severely malnourished and moderately malnourished respectively during the period under review.

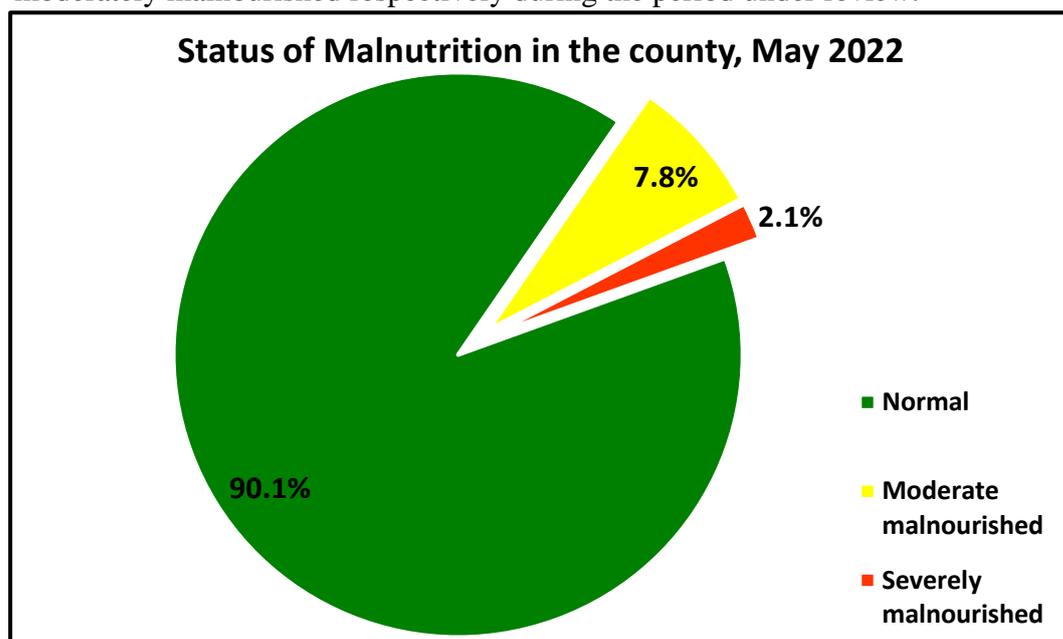


Figure 14: Proportion of under five-year children who are moderately and severely malnourished

- The proportion of children that were at risk of malnutrition increased marginally to 9.9 percent from the previous month's rate of 9.5 percent. The increment was attributed to poor food availability, accessibility and utilization in addition to illnesses among the under-fives.
- Additionally, the prevailing rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) stands at 17.8 percent (*SMART Survey 2022*) which indicates depressed livelihoods resulting into a general poor household food availability and accessibility.
- Other reasons for the high rate of malnutrition was poor young children nutrition among pastoral and agro-pastoral households as well as prevalence of endemic diseases such as upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea and malaria among the under-fives.

### 5.3.2 Health

- There were no disease outbreaks apart from an increased cases of kalazaar in Sericho and Cherab wards following a high prevalence of sun fly along the River Ewaso Nyiro river line.
- The general populations' most prevalent diseases included acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin disease and urinary tract infections.
- Children under five years' most prevalent diseases included the diarrheal, acute respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin disease.

## 5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

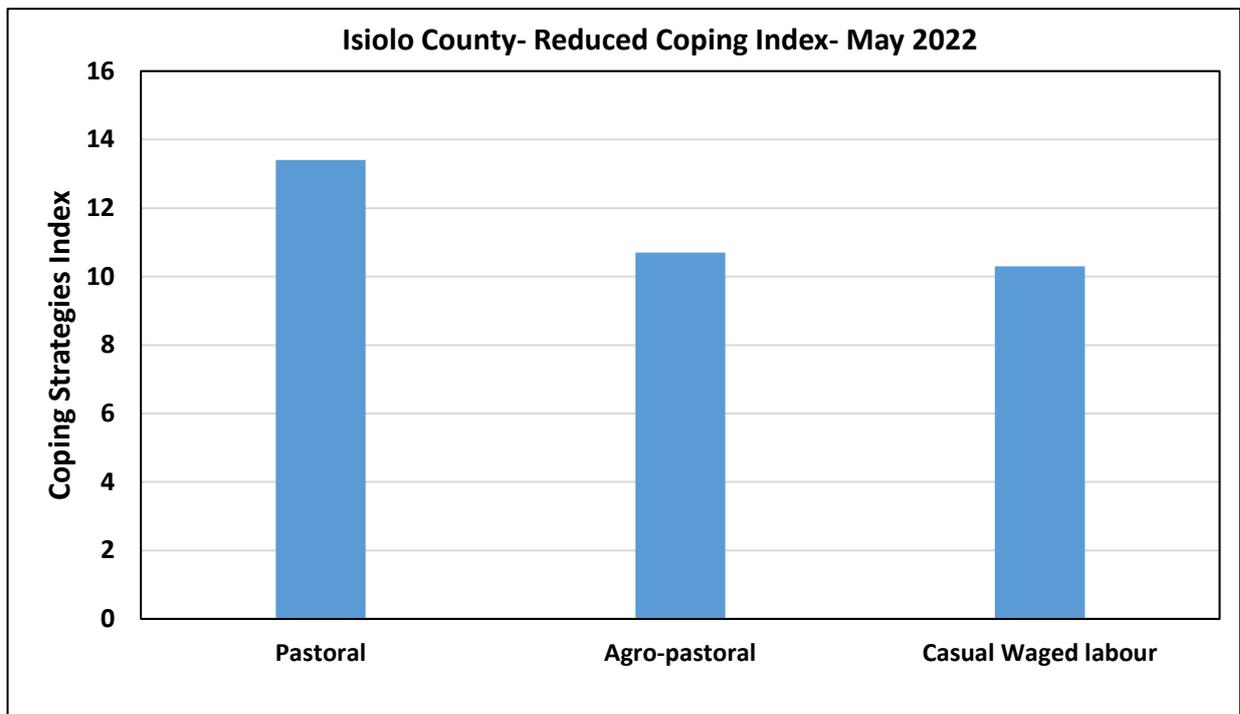


Figure 15: Household Reduced Coping Strategies Index

- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased slightly to 13.18 in the month under review from 12.6 in the previous month.
- Increment of the index imply that households employed more coping strategies with an increased frequency citing difficulties of food unavailability and access across the livelihood zones.
- Depressed livestock productivity contributing to unfavourable livestock incomes and higher than normal food commodity prices contributing largely to the higher rate of employment of consumption-based coping strategies.
- The most commonly employed coping strategies were skipping of meals, reliance on less preferred and/or less expensive foods as well as taking credit from neighbours and shops.
- Other commonly employed coping strategies are reduction of the number of meals, reduction in portion or size of meals and borrowing as others spent their savings to meet household food needs.

## **6.0 EMERGING ISSUES**

### **6.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement**

- Resource-based conflicts in Loruko, Burat ward pitting herders from Ngaremara and Oldonyiro. Fear prevailed in Tigania East-Isiolo borders after the Aprils attacks that left scores of people dead.

### **6.2 Migration**

- Herders from Sericho, western parts of Cherab and upper parts of Garbatulla ward migrated to Madho Sadhen in Dadacha bassa location in Cherab ward, an area that experienced two rainy days. There was relatively large concentration of livestock in Chari grazing areas.
- Grazing areas around Kinna and slopes of Nyambene hills wards hosted significant herds of livestock from Garbatulla, Kinna and Isiolo central as well as those from Samburu and Marsabit.

#### **6.2.1 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis**

##### **Assumptions**

- The month of May marks the cessation period for the long rains season and that no more showers will be received during the long dry season.
- The period, June to September will be characterized by average range of temperatures.

##### **Prognosis**

- The county food security situation is weak following a dismal performance of the long rains season, spatially and temporarily. Overall productivity of the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods had marginal improvements across the sub-county and thus the poor availability and accessibility of food.
- The 2022 long rains had a poor spatial distribution and was concentrated in selected areas such as Kinna, eastern parts of Cherab and pockets of Isiolo central where much of the reliable forage can be found. The livelihood remains vulnerable to the poor recharge of water sources and regeneration of forage as availability is likely to deteriorate along the dry season.
- Food crop production under the rainfed conditions failed totally due to the irregular onset and subsequent reception of rains that were needed to support development of crops to maturity. Consequently, local markets are likely to suffer reduced supply of fresh produce from the small-scale irrigation along rivers due to reducing river flow.
- Access to livestock and food commodities markets was normal where majority of households obtained their food supplies though prices were above normal. The household purchasing power is weak attributed to lower than normal incomes from livestock which have unfavorable body conditions. The situation is expected to worsen as productivity of livelihoods diminish along the dry season.
- Poor production of food in the county as well as other parts of the country has led to low stocks being held by traders and millers and thus higher than normal price of cereals and their products. This has affected accessibility by a significant proportion of households across the livelihood zones. The scenario is expected to worsen along the dry season to December.
- Food consumption was poor in all livelihood's zones considering the increasing proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption. The proportion is likely to increase along the dry season beginning the following month of June.
- Food utilization at the household level was fair but has been affected by the decreasing water accessibility in especially in the pastoral livelihood zone. Herding households trekked relatively longer distances to obtain water for household consumption with its availability expected to worsen along the dry season as temporary sources gradually dry up
- Competition over rangeland resources in the areas experiencing heavy influx has a higher probability of occurrence, a situation that is likely to result in conflicts and insecurity.
- The overall food security situation remains in the critical phase (IPC phase 3) and on a deteriorating trend.

# 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 for the next 6 Months
<b>Water Sector</b>						
Water trucking to water scarce locations for 15 days	Cherab (Lakole, Malkagalla, Biliqi and Badan Raro)	Isiolo North	NDMA	2,000 HHs	564,800	25,000,000
Replacement of dysfunctional motor and pump	Modogashe	Garbatulla Isiolo	LVIA and CGI- Dept. of water	4,000HH	2,000,000	4,000,000
Distribution of 20 litre jerry cans in various locations in 3 wards	Oldonyiro, Sericho and Cherab	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	LVIA CGI Dept. of Water	4,900 HHs	6,000,000	19,000,000
Support to Rapid Response Teams to attend to water supply emergencies	10 wards	Garbatulla, Merti and Isiolo	LVIA and CGI Dept. of Water Services	20,000 HHs	4,200,000	26,000,000
<b>Livestock Sector</b>						
Deworming of Livestock	Charri, Garbatulla and Oldonyiro	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	FAO and CGI Dept. of Veterinary services	5,000 TLUs	15,000,000	60,000,000
Provision of 3,600 bags of range cubes	Kinna, Ngaremara, Oldonyiro, Garbatulla, Charri	Garbatulla, Merti and Isiolo	FAO and CGI Dept. Livestock production	900 HHs	12,600,000	80,000,000
Provision of 1500 bags of Range cubes	Oldonyiro, Cherab and Sericho	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	ACF in collaboration with Dept. of Livestock	1500 HHs	5,400,000	
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>						
Enrolment of 1500 malnourished children to IMAM program	Oldonyiro, Cherab and Sericho	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	ACF in collaboration with Dept. of Health	1500 HHs	21,500,000	20,000,000
Health outreaches (promotion of WASH related interventions)	Oldonyiro, Cherab and Sericho, Garbatulla, Kinna, and Charri	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	NAWIRI in collaboration with Public Health	40,000 HHs	24,000,000	40,000,000
<b>Social Safety Nets</b>						
Cash transfer to vulnerable HHs	Burat, Oldonyiro, Kinna, Ngaremara	Isiolo North Isiolo South	WFP	6,600 HHs	33,000,000	115,000,000
Cash transfers to households with IMAM children.	Burat, Ngaremara, Wabera and Bulapesa	Isiolo	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	300 HHs	4,200,000	
Emergency cash transfers to vulnerable and food insecure households	Oldonyiro, Garbatulla, Charri, Cherab, Sericho	Isiolo South Isiolo North	CRS-NAWIRI	1,000 HHs (additional 300 HHs put on board)	45,000,000	

Emergency cash transfers to households affected by drought	Oldonyiro, Cherab and Sericho	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	ACF	1500 HHs	18,000,000	
Emergency cash transfers to households affected by drought	Badana, Modogashe	Sericho-	Mid-P	354 HHs	3,540,000	

## Recommended Interventions

Intervention	Coverage	Cost (Ksh)	Gap
Review of drought response plan for May-October 2022 to guide humanitarian interventions and resource mobilization.	Whole county	500,000	-
Support and build capacity of community range and peace management structures to strengthen their ability to manage resource-based conflicts on their own with minimal support from the local administration and political leadership.	Kinna, Cherab, Garbatulla, Charri, Sericho, Oldonyiro and Ngaremara	6,000,000	6,000,000
Upscale water trucking in water scarce locations in Cherab and Oldonyiro as well as Sericho (Modogashe).	Cherab, Sericho and Oldonyiro	1,200,000	25,000,000
Promotion of hygiene and sanitation practices especially treatment of water for household consumption among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.	All wards	5,000,000	5,000,000
Promote agri-nutrition sensitive interventions to boost nutrition security especially among the pastoral and agro-pastoral households.	Burat, Ngaremara, Kinna and Garbatulla, Oldonyiro, Sericho	10,000,000	8,000,000
Repair and maintenance of boreholes and watering infrastructure at settlements and dry season grazing reserves to enhance water services delivery and preparedness.	All wards	16,000,000	10,000,000
Upscale cash transfer programs to support recovery of households affected by drought to improve food access and consequently food consumption.	All wards	200,000,000	95,000,000
Upscale supplementary feeding programme at health facilities to reach the large proportion of malnourished children.	All wards	120,000,000	80,000,000