



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority
ISIOLO COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2023

April 2023 EW Phase

Drought status: **RECOVERY**



Mipango ya ahueni

Early Warning Phase Classification

Livelihood Zone	EW PHASE		TRENDS
Pastoral-All Species		Improving	
Agro-Pastoral		Improving	
Casual Waged Labour /Charcoal burning		Improving	
County	Recovery	Improving	
Biophysical Indicators	Value		Normal Range/Value
Rainfall (% of Normal)	125.9mm		>81.5mm
VCI-3month (Isiolo)	16.42		30.43
State of Water Sources	5		5
Production Indicators	Value		Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair		Fair to Good
Milk Production	1.5 Litres		>1.40 Litres
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No deaths		No deaths
Livestock Migration Pattern	Internal & External migration		Normal
Access Indicators	Value		Normal
Terms of Trade (ToT)	33 kg/goat		>57.0kg/goat

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The month's weather pattern was characterized by heavy clouds intermittent rainfall events and lower temperature.
- Overall vegetation condition remained in severe vegetation deficit
- Forage availability improved significantly in many parts of the county and expected to regenerate further due to ongoing rains.
- Water availability improved considerably in many parts of the county leading to a reduction in distances to watering points.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Body condition of all livestock species ranged from poor to fair with no deaths reported over the period under review.
- Household milk production was low and expected to increase in the following month due to improving livestock feed availability.

Access Indicators

- Household income improved substantially with the ongoing recovery. Food commodities prices remained higher than normal due to low supply of cereals which affected purchasing power.
- Household milk consumption improved slightly due to increased availability following increased production.

Utilization Indicators

- Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption decreased slightly with the slight improvement in food availability and access.
- Proportion of children who were at risk of malnutrition decreased marginally over the period under review.

Sasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains starts ▪ 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. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- From Figure 1 below, dekadal rainfall estimates (RFE) amount for the second dekad was above normal compared to the long-term dekadal RFE estimates.
- The current dekadal rainfall amount show an above normal trend in second dekad of April. The amounts received had a good spatial and temporal distribution.
- The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for dekads 1 and 2 was significantly slightly below normal when compared to the respective long-term dekadal NDVI values.

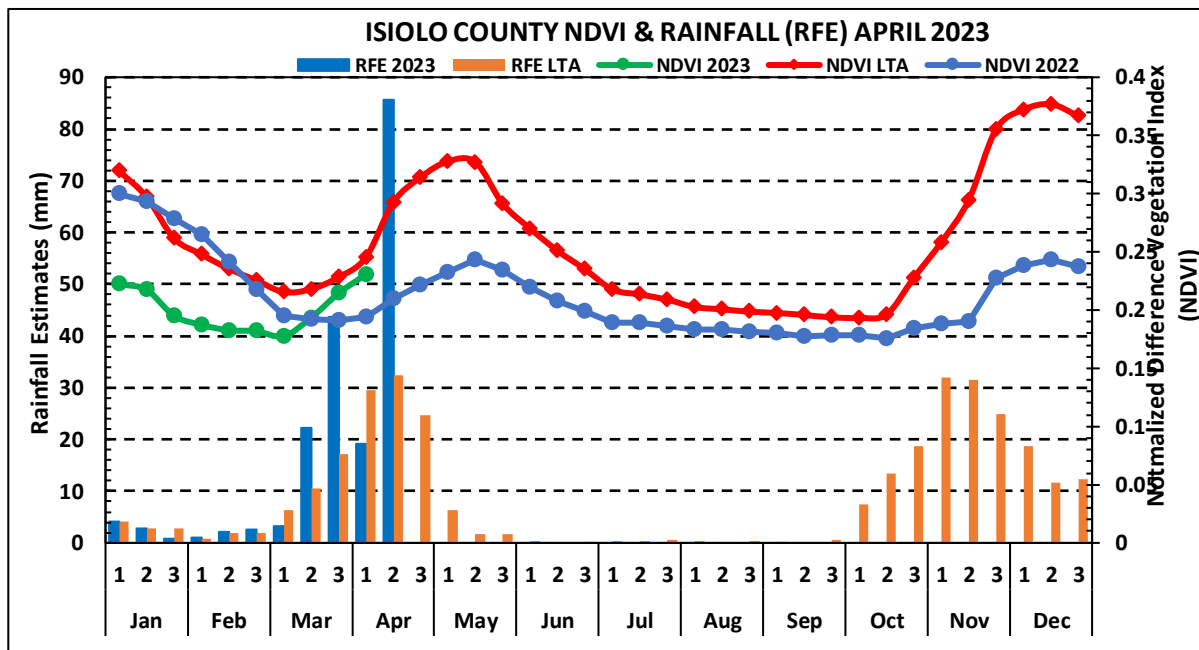


Figure 1: Average NDVI and RFE Estimates

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The county received an average of 125.9mm mostly concentrated in Isiolo Central, Kinna, and Oldonyiro. Merti rainfall station in Cherab ward received 70.5mm of rainfall, while Oldonyiro, Sericho, and Kinna received cumulative amounts of 246.1mm, 173.7mm and 130.8 respectively. Other areas have received moderate showers with poor distribution spatially and temporarily.
- The average amount of rain received during the month of May has superseded the long-term average by 54 percent with a good spatial distribution.

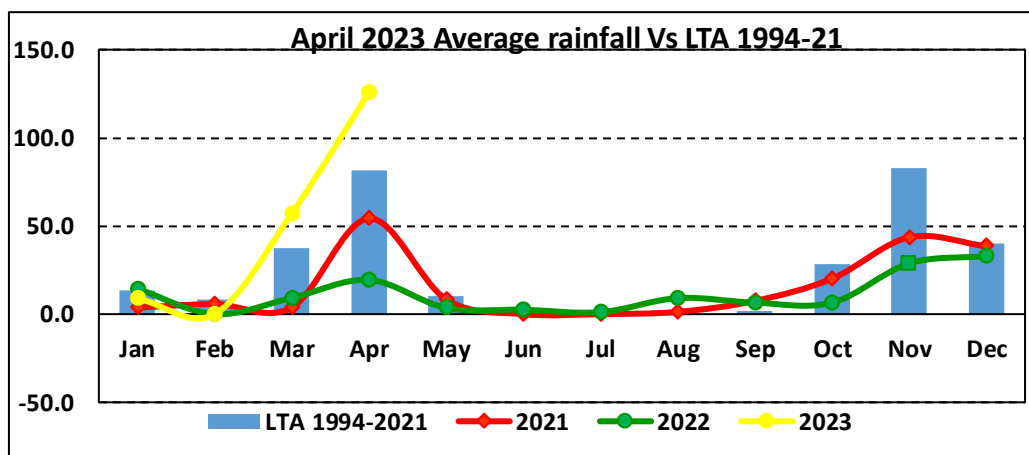


Figure 2: Average amount of rainfall (station data)

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The matrix below illustrates April 2023 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.

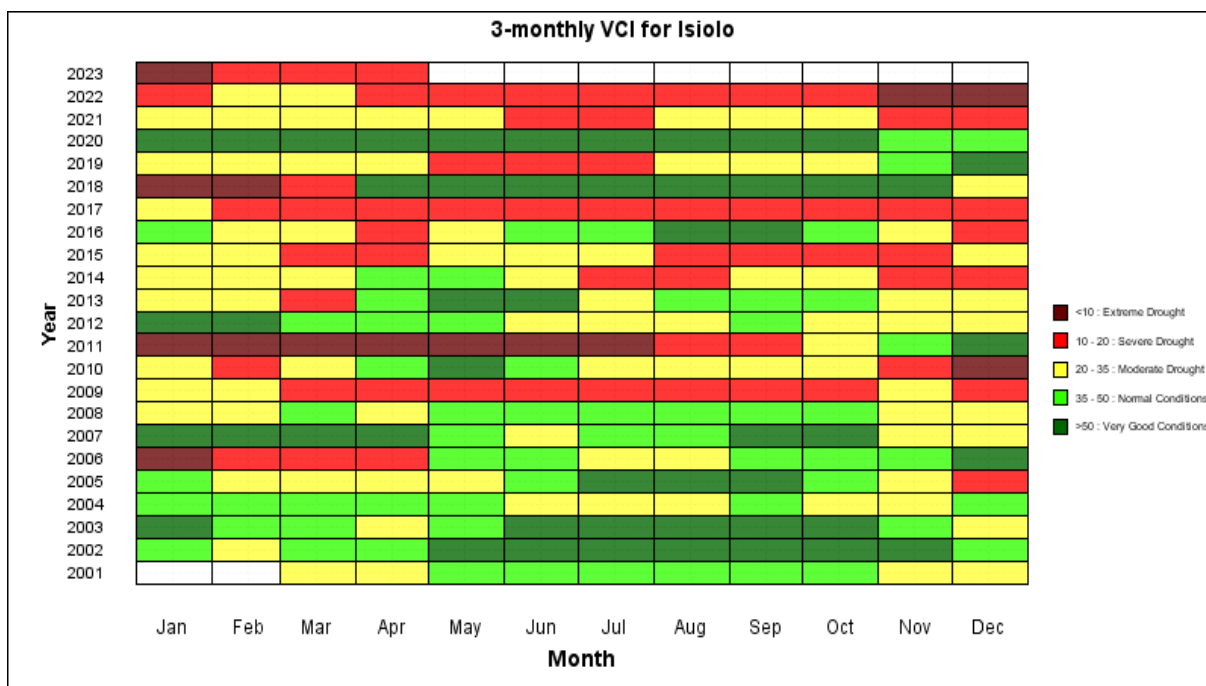


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Index for Isiolo County

- The county’s vegetation condition remained at a severe drought status despite VCI’s slight decline to 16.42 in the month under review from 17.46 in the previous month.
- Isiolo South sub-county vegetation had a slight decline although the area remained in severe vegetation deficit band with an implication that the achieved level of regeneration is lower compared to the long term average.
- Pasture regeneration continued across all the livelihood zone.

2.1.2 Pasture

- Pasture availability has significantly improved in most parts of the county with Garbatulla, Kinna, Burat and Ngaremara wards leading in pasture regeneration after receiving enhanced rains compared to the rest. Pasture regeneration was also reported in Cherab ward after receiving few but heavy downpours within the period under review. Sericho ward also experienced three separate days of heavy rainfall thus promoting regeneration of pasture which is currently in good condition.
- The improving availability of pasture in all parts of the county will enable pastoral communities to migrate back to their traditional grazing areas and thus minimize competition that was experienced in the beginning of the year.
- The overall pasture condition was generally good compared to normal, a situation that is expected to improve further as the rains are projected to continue in the month of May.

2.1.3 Browse

- Availability of browse resources significantly improved in most parts of the county but more prominently in Garbatulla, Kinna, Burat, Oldonyiro, Sericho and Ngaremara wards due to heavy and consistent rains received since onset in mid-March.
- Browse has significantly improved in the larger pastoral livelihood zone covering Cherab and Chari wards following few days of heavy rains that were received in the mid of the period under review.

- The improving availability of browse in all grazing areas across the county is likely to trigger a temporary return of herders to their traditional grazing areas thus minimize conflicts over rangeland resources until these areas are substantially depleted.
- The overall browse condition was generally good and projected to be normal as more rains are expected during the month of May.

2.1.4 Water Sources

- Main water sources during the period under review were boreholes, rivers, water pans, shallow wells, traditional river wells.
- Water levels in most of surface sources including rivers and water pans improved substantially following the ongoing rainfall in the county and country at large.
- Approximately 39.6 percent and 18.3 percent of the population utilized groundwater to meet domestic and intermediate water needs respectively during the month of April, majority of whom reside in Isiolo South sub-county.
- Over the 2023 wet season, nearly 38.1 percent of the population in the county is expected to experience high groundwater use during at least one month in the season. *(Source: DRIP- Kenya Rapid+).*
- Water access in Modogashe in Sericho ward has temporarily improved following recharge of the rivers in the area.
- The proportion of boreholes on normal usage was 36.6 percent in the month under review. However, the proportion of boreholes reporting no use was 22.8 percent while the fraction of offline ones was 45.3 percent. *(Source: Kenya RAPID).*

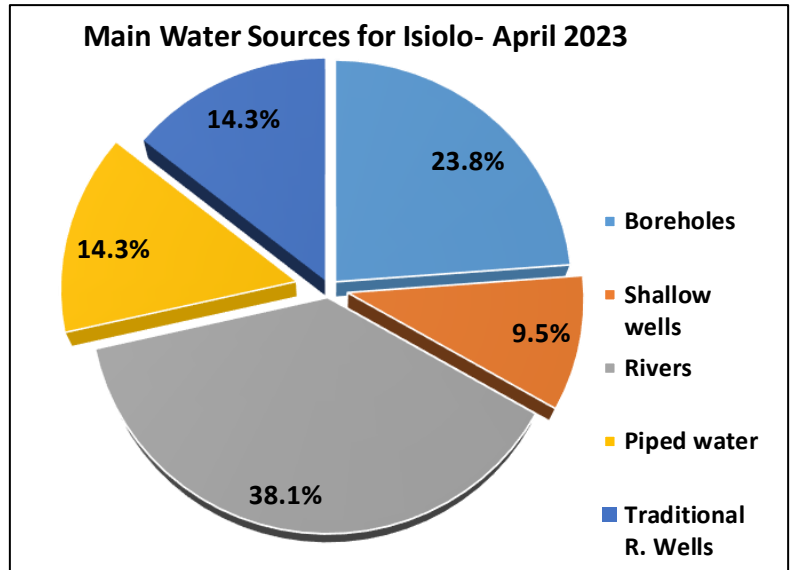


Figure 5: Main water sources

2.1.5 Household access and Utilization

- Average household water access return distance to main sources reduced significantly to 1.8km in the month under review from 3.3km in the previous month.
- The substantial decline in household water distance was attributed to recharge in rivers, shallow wells, and water pans across the county.
- The distance was 25 percent below the long-term average distance of 2.4km during a similar period of the year.
- The average cost of water from community distribution points (*kiosks*) is Ksh.5.00 per 20 litre jerrican which is normal at this time of the year. The cost of water in Modogashe reduced substantially to Ksh. 10 in the month under review from Ksh.50.00 in the previous month as residents enjoy a sigh of relief following substantial recharge of the nearby temporary river.
- Waiting time in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones ranged between 5 and 10 minutes as availability of water improved significantly in all parts of the county.
- The shortest average distance of about 0.5km was recorded in the casual-waged labour livelihood zone where households' access water from household/community access kiosks/taps.

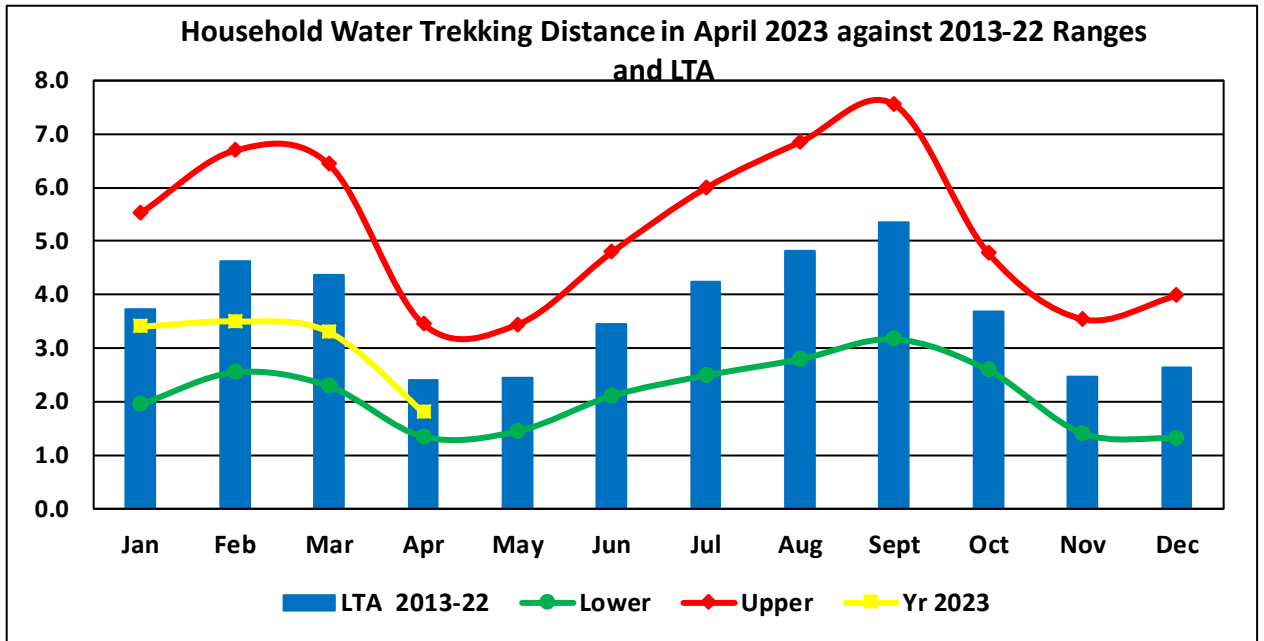


Figure 6: Household distance to water sources

2.1.6 Livestock Access

- Livestock return distance to watering points from the grazing areas decreased significantly to 5.0km in the month under review from 16.1km in the previous month.
- The decline was attributed to improved forage availability in most of the county’s grazing areas as well as improved water availability in most surface water sources in all livelihood zones.
- The month’s livestock watering distance was 48 percent lower than the long-term average though within the normal range.
- All livestock species were watered daily except camel which was watered at an interval of 2 to 3 days. The watering interval decreased due to good availability of the commodity in surface sources.
- Livestock watering distances are expected to stabilize during the month of May as availability of forage is set to improve further amid the continuing rains.

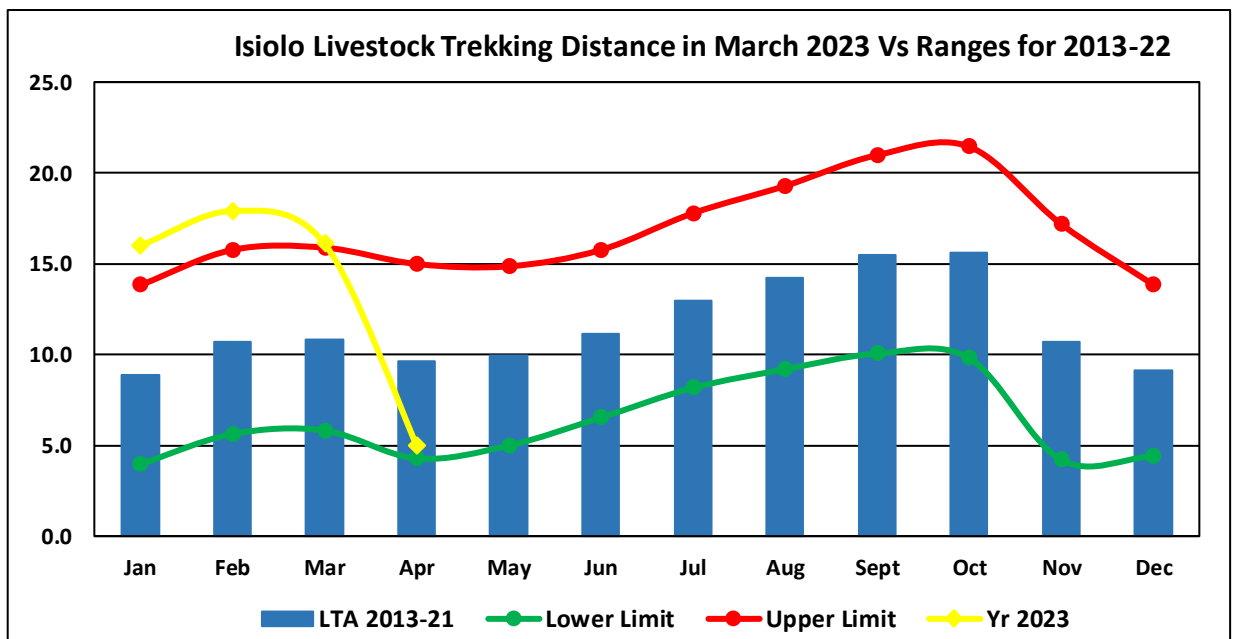


Figure 7: A graph of distance to grazing areas from water points

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The general body condition for all livestock species was fair to good in all livelihood zones with all species being on an improving trend.
- Body condition of livestock in areas that experienced shortage of forage is expected to improve after consumption of regenerating vegetation.
- The recovery process of livestock has been boosted by the ongoing regeneration of natural vegetation in most grazing areas of the county.
- The current livestock body condition is however fairly poor compared to the situation at a similar period of time in the previous year and in the long-term.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Considerable cases of endemic diseases such as PPR and CCPP were reported in most parts of the county in sheep and goats while helminthiasis was reported among sheep, goat and cattle.
- More livestock diseases are expected to arise as an influence of the ongoing rains with a higher likelihood along the River Ewaso Nyiro flood basin which has been flooded following the ongoing heavy rains in the country.

3.1.3 Livestock Mortality

- There were few cases of livestock mortality reported during the period under review associated with floods and cold in some sections of the pastoral livelihood zone.
- The death rate is expected to be minimal when most of the animals' immunity improves as they recover due to improved availability of forage in all livelihood zones.

3.1.4 Milk Production

- The average amount of milk produced improved significantly to 1.5 litres in the month under review from 0.9 litres in the previous month mostly obtained from goats and camels which have recovered substantially within the one and a half months period after onset of rains.
- The significant improvement in milk produced was attributed to improved availability of forage in most parts of the county but more amounts were produced in Kinna, Burat, Ngaremara, Oldonyiro and Garbatulla grazing areas which received rains earlier compared to others.
- Production of fresh milk expected to increase significantly in the following month as quality and quantity of pasture and browse improve further.

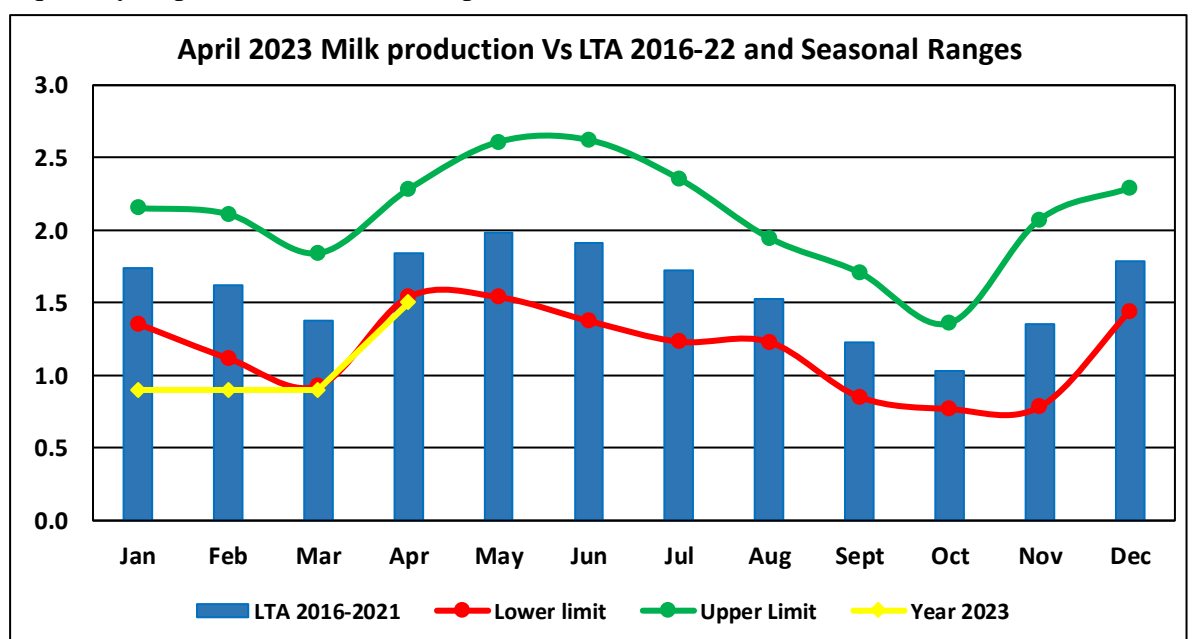


Figure 8: A graph of average milk production in litres

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- Most food crops grown under rainfed conditions were in young development stages; beans, cow peas and green grams were at budding and flowering stages while maize crops are at knee high and in good condition following the continued reception of rains.
- Small-scale irrigation continued along permanent rivers; R. Isiolo, R. Ewaso Nyiro and River Bisan adhi with an increasing farming activity due to increased water volumes.
- Majority of farmers grew horticultural crops such as onions, kales, spinach capsicum and tomatoes with production set to increase in the following month and beyond due to improved water volumes along rivers.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

Cattle Prices

- Cattle price increased significantly to an average of Ksh.19,900 during the month under review from Ksh.10,100 in the previous month. The significant improvement was attributed to low supply of the species as majority of farmers held them to recover and for reproduction following improved availability of water and pasture.

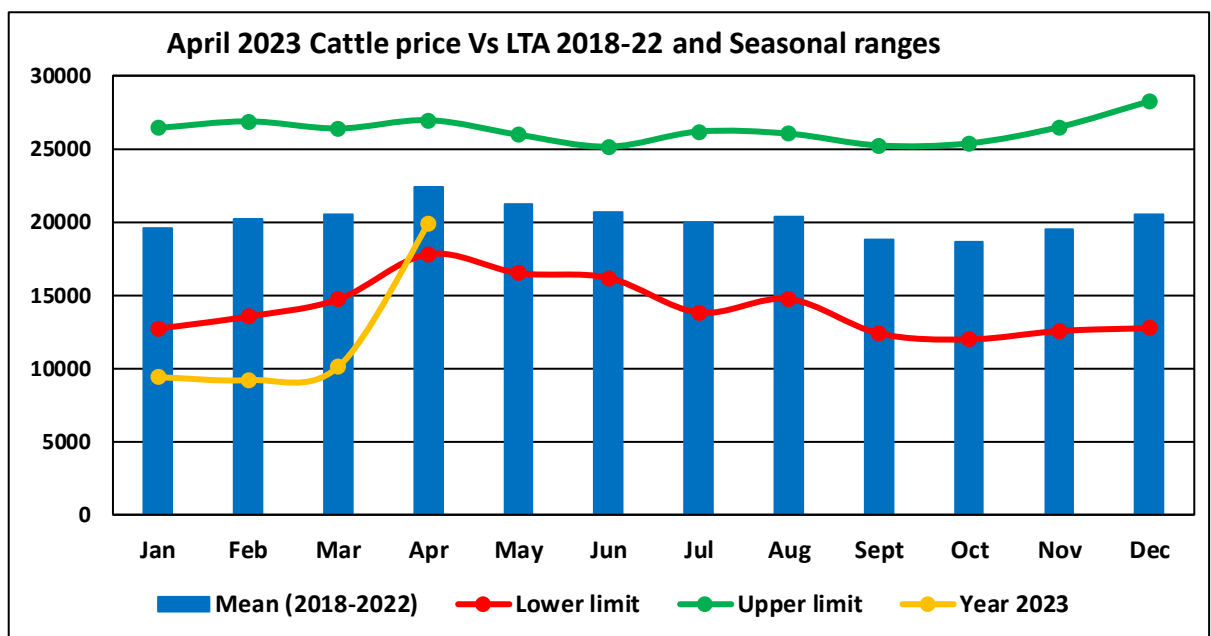


Figure 9: A graph of average market price of cattle

- Cattle price was however 11 percent below the long-term average mainly due to poor body condition with most of them gradually recovering.
- The average price improved in all primary markets as majority of cattle heads had fairly improved body condition.
- The highest average price was recorded in Isiolo town market at Ksh.25,500 while the least was Ksh.17,000 in Oldonyiro market.

Small Ruminants Prices (Goat)

- Average price for a two-year old goat increased significantly to Ksh.3,400 in the month under review from Ksh.2,700 in the previous month.
- The increment was attributed to improving body condition and low supply of small stock to markets after most farmers opted to hold majority of them to recover with the improved rangeland conditions.

- The least and highest market prices recorded were Ksh.3,000 and Ksh.4,000 in Modogashe and Isiolo town markets respectively.
- Average goat price for the period was 7 percent above the long-term average at a similar period of the year.

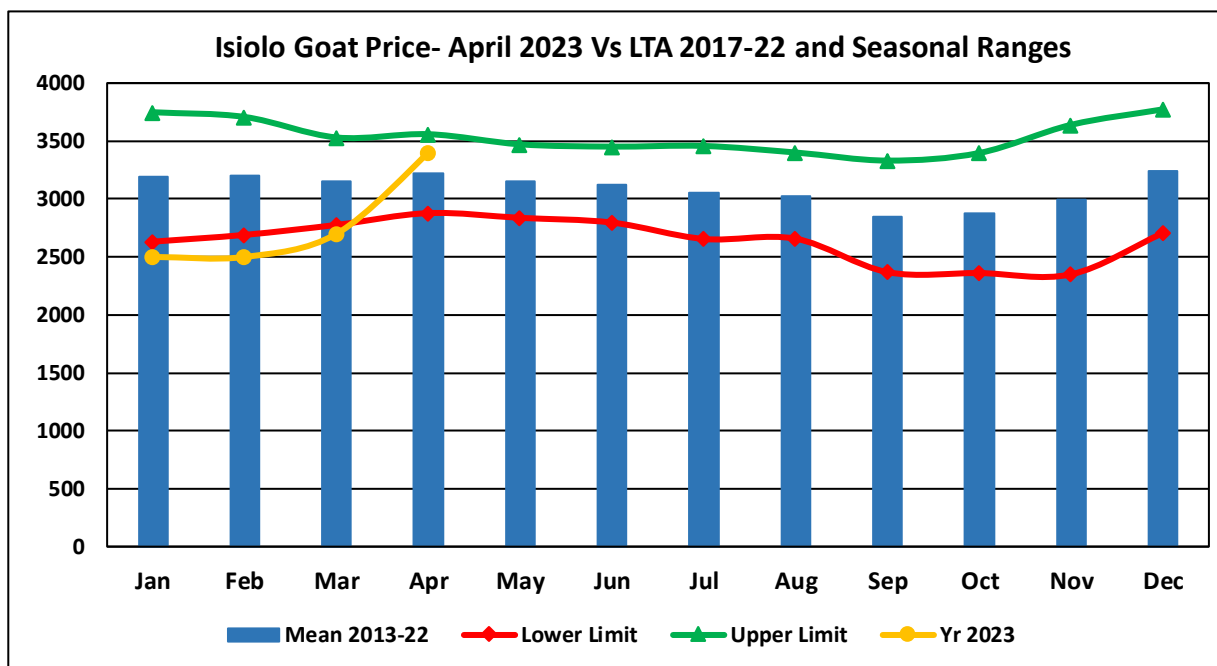


Figure 4: A graph of Average price of goats

4.2 CROP PRICES

Maize

- The market price of a kilogram of maize stabilized at Ksh.103 during the month under review.
- The cereal's price remained above the normal range almost doubling the long-term average of Ksh.52.40 at a similar period of the year.
- This super normal cereal price was attributed to low amount of stocks held by traders and households within the county and the country at large.
- The cereals lowest price and highest market prices were Ksh.90 and Ksh. 120 in Isiolo town and Merti markets respectively.

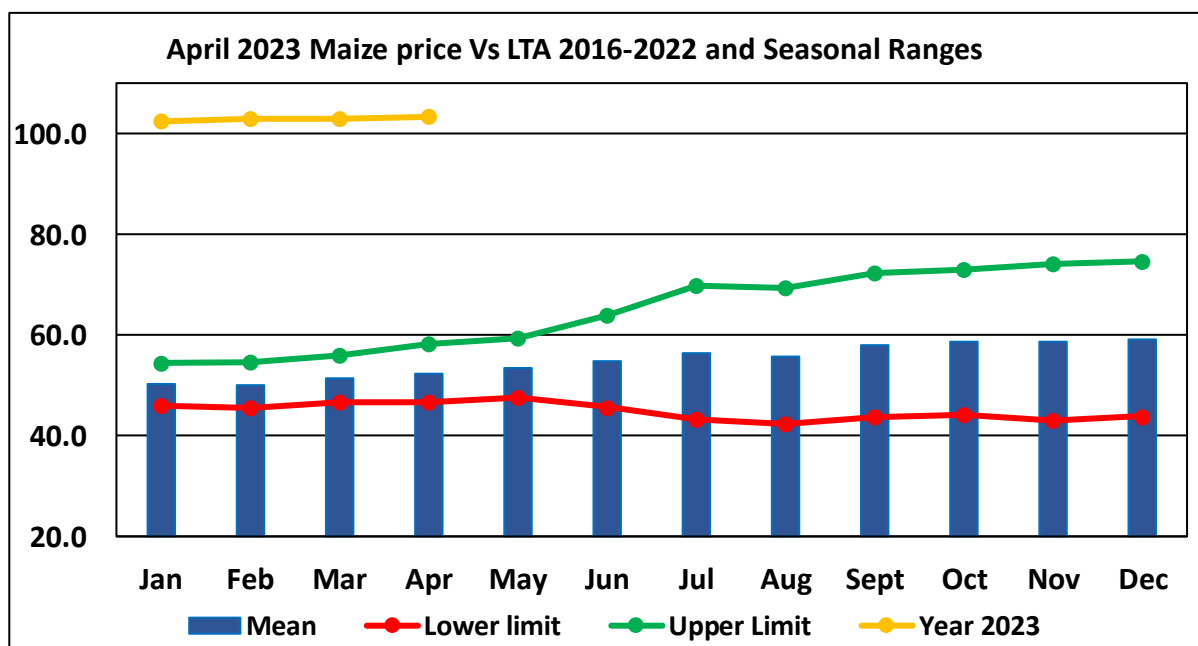


Figure 5: A graph of average maize (cereal) market price in the county

- The cereal’s price in rural markets such as Cherab, Sericho and Chari was higher than the rest as supplies were low attributed to the long distances from main markets such as Isiolo, Nanyuki and Maua.

Beans

- Average price of beans increased marginally to Ksh.204 in the month under review from Ksh.202 in March, remaining above the upper limit mainly due to low stocks of pulses held by traders and households within and outside the county.

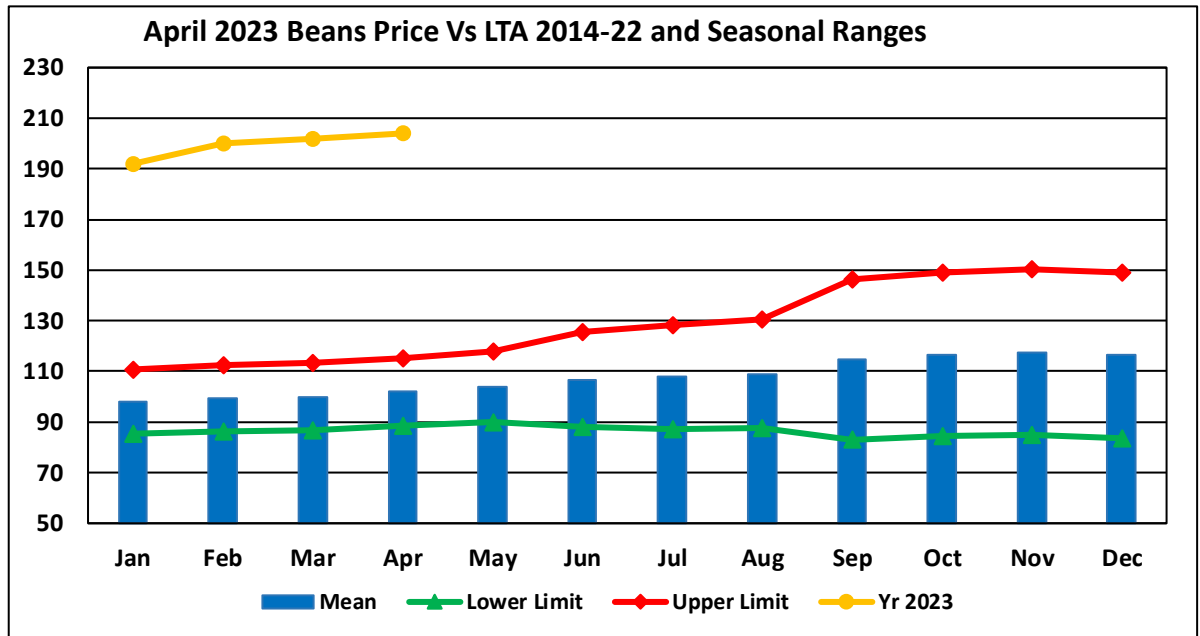


Figure 6: A graph showing average market price for pulses (beans)

- The pulse’s price trended above the upper limit since the beginning of this year, a situation that has been attributed to low stocks of the pulses among the traders.
- The pulse’s price is expected to rise considerably during the period preceding the June-July 2023 harvest season due to low stocks held in the country.
- The highest price was in Merti market in Merti sub-county zone where an average of Ksh.220 was recorded. The lowest price was in Isiolo at Ksh.193 in Isiolo town market.
- The price was 100 percent higher than the long-term average price of Ksh.102 during a similar period of the year.

Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- Terms of Trade (the number of kilograms of maize a farmer would purchase after a sale of one goat) increased significantly to 33kg/goat in the period under review from 26kg/goat in the previous month.
- The increment was attributed to the sharp rise recorded in small stocks market price and a relatively stable cereals price.
- The current households’ purchasing power was attributed to improved market price of small stock against an above normal prevailing cereals price.
- The periods’ relative measure of purchasing power was 42 percent below the long-term average of 57kg/goat at a similar period of time in a year.
- The measure of purchasing power in the county is expected to increase significantly in May as livestock marketing improves with the improving body condition of livestock triggered by the improving rangelands condition.

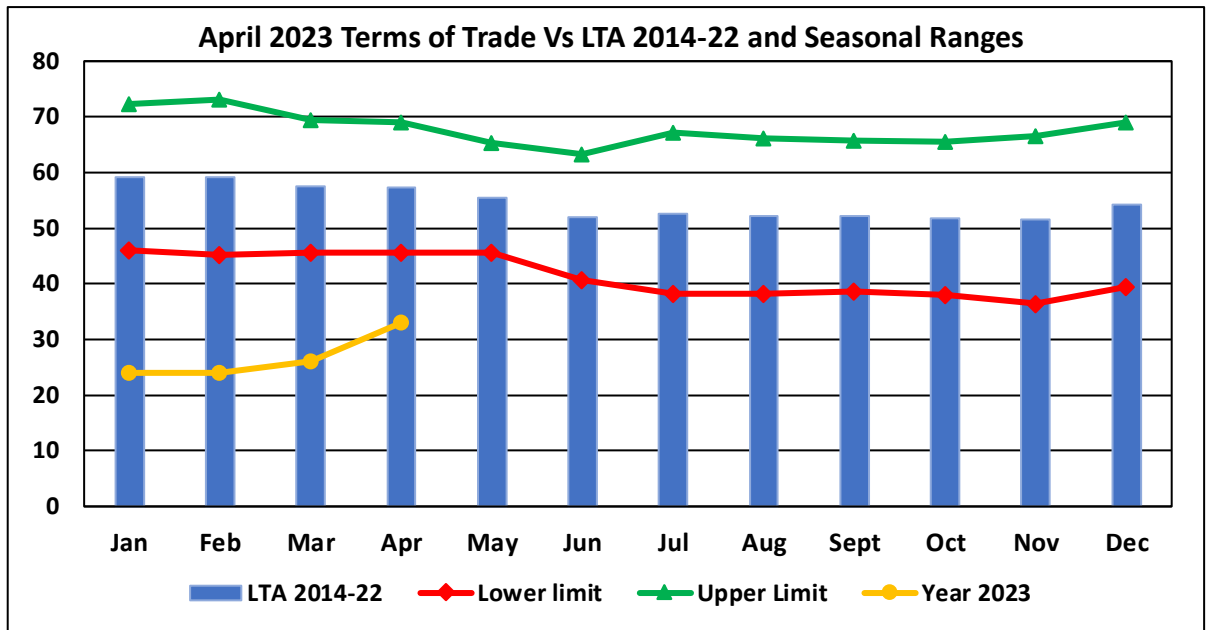


Figure 7: A graph showing the typical pastoralist households Terms of Trade in the county

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

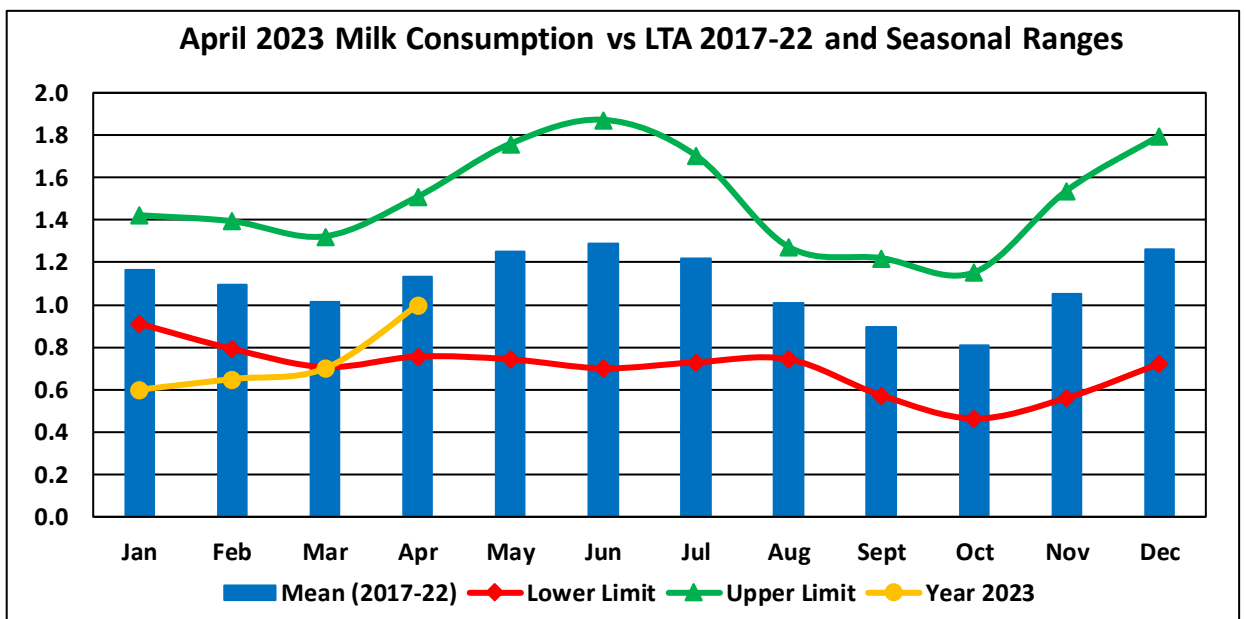


Figure 8: Average milk consumption in litres

- The average milk consumed increased slightly to 1.0 litres in the month under review from 0.7 litres in the previous month.
- The amount consumed was 12 percent below the period's long-term average and 32 percent above the lower limit during the period.
- The slight increment in amount of milk consumed was attributed to improved milk production as all livestock species continued to recover from the effects of prolonged drought.
- The amount consumed is expected to increase significantly in May and beyond when milk production is expected to increase significantly due to improved rangelands condition.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

Patterns of household food consumption deteriorated considerably as shown in Figure 14 where an estimated 14.9 percent and 35.6 percent of households had poor and borderline food consumption

respectively.

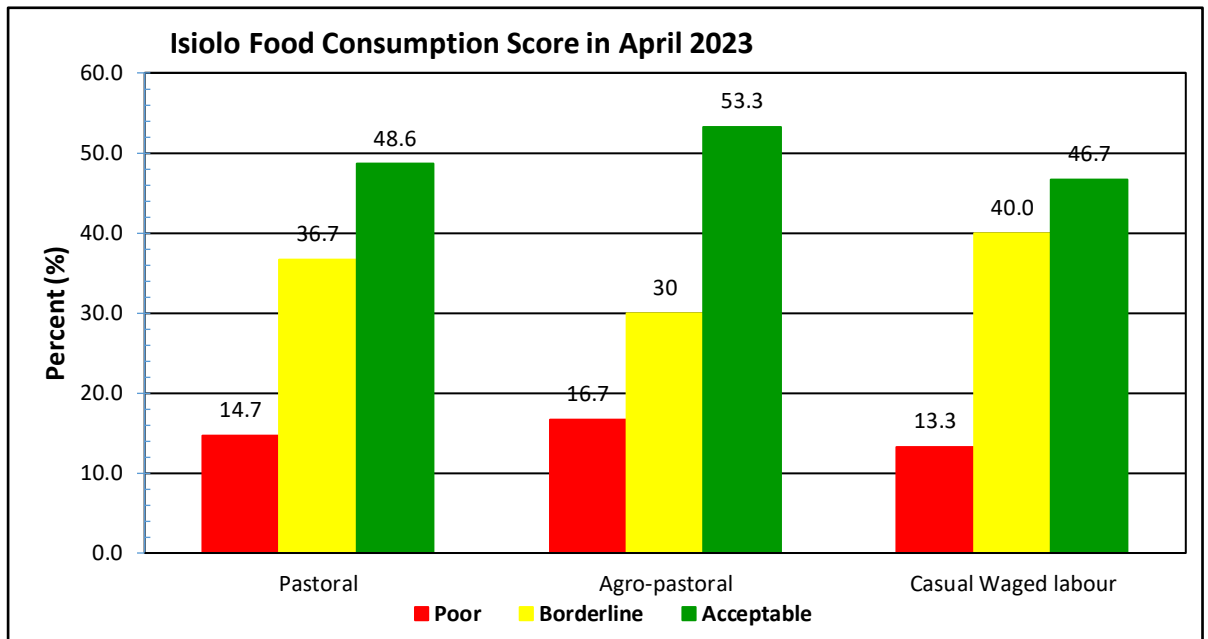


Figure 9: Households' food consumption score

- Overall, the proportion of households with borderline and poor food consumption reduced slightly to 50.5 percent from 57.6 percent implying that over half of the population experienced food availability and access challenges during the period under review.
- Overall, households with borderline food consumption had a slight decline to 35.6 percent during the same period from 37.9 in the previous month.
- The overall households with poor food consumption reduced significantly to 14.7 percent in the month under review from 19.5 percent in the pastoral livelihood zone.
- The overall dietary diversity in the pastoral livelihood zone improved considerably due to availability of fresh milk and wild vegetables following the continued reception of rains.
- The level of food consumption is expected to improve significantly during the next three months when supply of commodities such as fresh milk and vegetables is expected to improve further.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

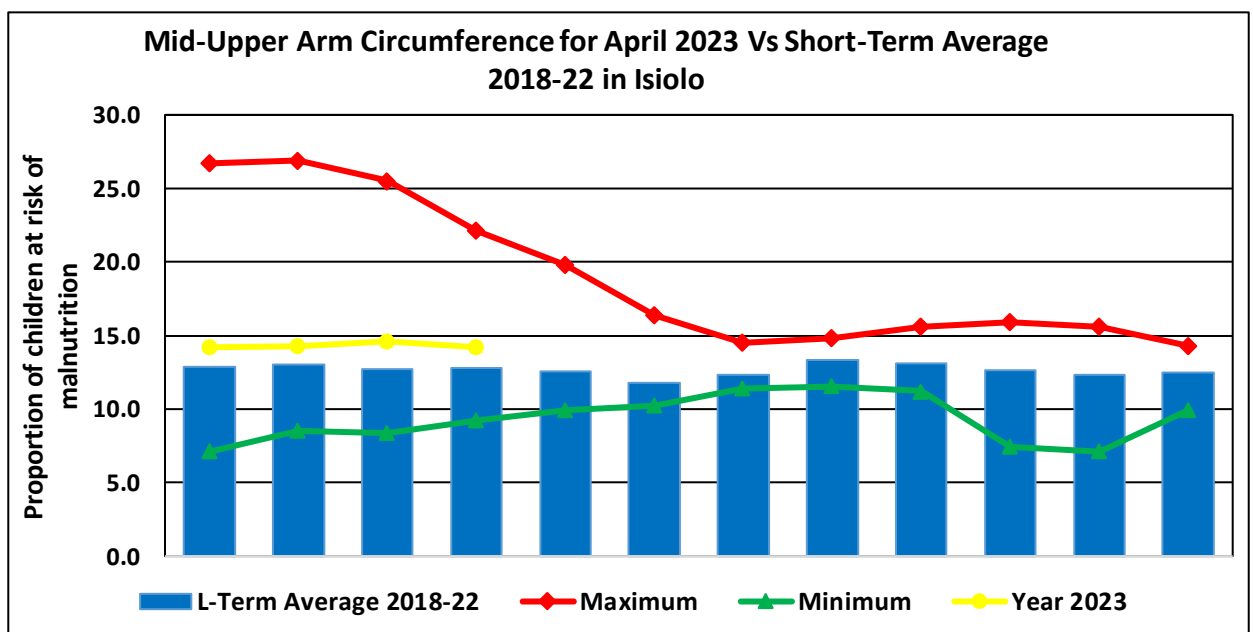


Figure 10: Proportion of under five-year children who are moderately and severely malnourished

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition decreased marginally to 14.2 percent in the month under review from 14.6 percent in the previous month.
- The marginal decline could be attributed to improved consumption of fresh milk and vegetables although moderate prevalence of diseases such as upper respiratory tract infections and diarrheal diseases among the under-fives derailed recovery of affected children.
- Additionally, the prevailing rate of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) stands at 15.4 percent (*SMART Survey February 2023*) which indicate a generally poor access and availability of food.
- The rate is projected to decrease gradually in the next few months when availability of fresh produce, such as vegetables and milk whose production is set to improve significantly following the enhanced performance of rains in the month under review.
- The high rate of malnutrition was also partially due to poor young children feeding practices among pastoral and agro-pastoral households in addition to high prevalence of endemic diseases such as upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea and malaria among the under-fives.

5.3.2 Health

- There were no major disease outbreaks other than cases of diarrhea mainly attributed to poor hygiene associated with limited access to potable water for household consumption.
- The general populations' most prevalent diseases included acute upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin disease and urinary tract infections.
- The most prevalent diseases among children under five years of age were diarrhea, upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- Coping Strategy Index (CSI) reduced considerably to 13.2 in the month under review from 15.9 in the previous month.

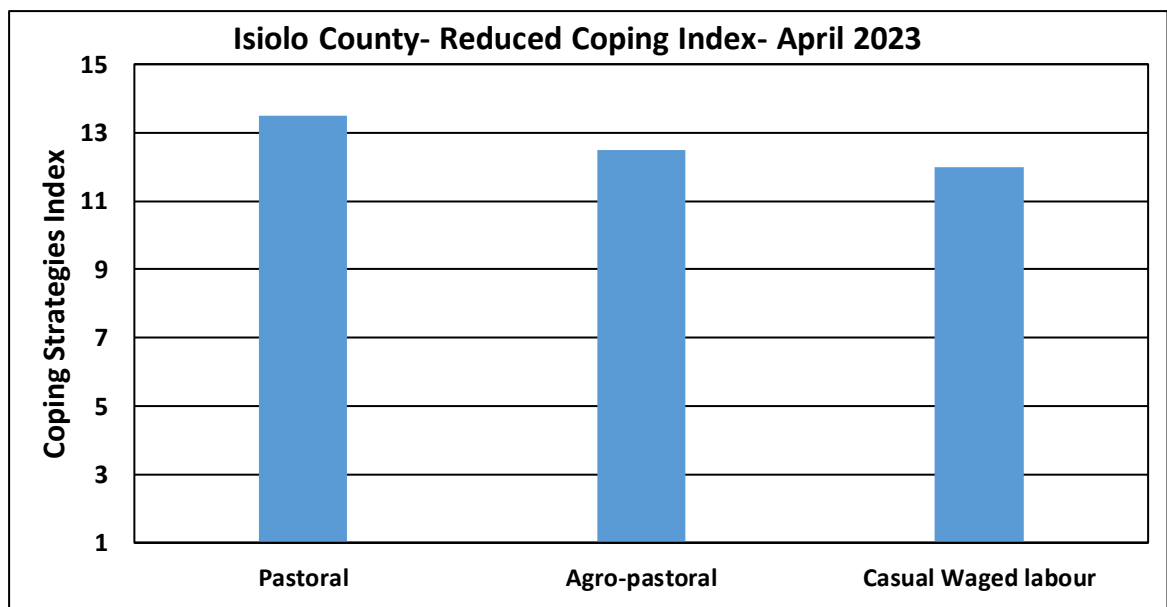


Figure 11: Household Reduced Coping Strategies Index

- The pastoral livelihood zone had the highest coping strategies index owing to the impacts of drought which resulted to a large number of households lose significant productive assets.
- The index's decline showed that households had a slight relaxed utilization of some severe consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies at a time when livelihoods are recovering thus improving income generating opportunities and subsequently slightly better food availability and access.

- 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.
- Households reduced 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

- Iresaboru location in Sericho ward, Garbatulla sub-county with about 630 households, has been surrounded by water after R. Ewaso Nyiro broke its banks hence flooding the entire location.
- There were no reports of resource-based conflicts were due to ample availability of forage in all parts of the county.

6.2 Migration

- Herding communities from Marsabit and Samburu access forage resources in the county were reportedly returning back to their traditional grazing areas following improvement of rangeland condition in their home counties and sub-counties.

6.2.1 Assumptions and Food Security Prognosis

Assumptions

- Performance of the March-April-May 2023 long rains season is expected to be above normal with a good spatial and temporal distribution.
- The average temperature is expected to be low in the months of April and May which mark the peak of the long rains. The lower temperature will favour recovery of rangeland resources.

Prognosis

- The prevailing food security situation is dismal but improving with the ongoing livelihoods recovery after a prolonged drought episode that led to massive losses of productive assets.
- Most grazing areas have improved forage availability even as regeneration continues thanks to the enhanced rainfall received, almost in all parts of the county. The current rangelands condition will provide substantial support need for recovery of livestock production.
- Food crop production under rainfed conditions is expected to improve considerably with the ongoing rains expected to support crop development up to maturity in agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Food crops in farms are at middle stages and in good condition and expected to perform well should the performance continue at the prevailing trend.
- Production in small-scale irrigation is expected to improve following improved levels of water in rivers and water pans, a situation that is expected to substantially increase fresh food supply during and after the rainy season.
- Livestock markets had low animal supplies as many farmers held back them for fattening and reproduction. The decreased supply led to increased livestock market price, thus improved income and a higher purchasing power, and expected to improve as animals recover.
- The amount of stocks held by traders and millers was low leading to exceptionally higher prices of cereal and their products. The scenario is expected to worsen for the next one to two months before they get ready for harvesting in June and July.
- Food consumption was poor in all livelihood's zones with a half of households reporting poor and borderline food consumption. Proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption is expected to decrease considerably as food availability and access improves.
- Household food utilization was considerably fair attributed to improving food availability and access. Improved water access enabled households' food utilization in all livelihood zones and is expected to be improve further in the following month.
- There were no cases of resource-based conflicts with the improved availability of forage and water resources. The peaceful situation is expected to prevail for the next two to three months.
- The overall food security situation is gradually improving with a likelihood of getting into alert phase (IPC phase 2) incase the ongoing rains perform well, spatially and temporarily.

Annex I

CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTIONS)

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

Intervention	Ward/Areas	Sub-County	Action	Beneficiaries	Cost (Ksh)	Gap (next 3 Months)
Water Sector						
Repairs of boreholes	Oldonyiro,	Merti	Dept. of water with support of CRS-Nawiri	2500 HHs	150,000	
Repair of masonry tank	Malkagalla	Merti	LVIA partnering with Dept of water	1200 HHs	250,000	
Distribution of NFIs (water tanks, jericans and water purifying chemicals)	Sericho ward	Garbatulla	Dept. of water with support of MID-P	500 HHs	2,500,000	
Livestock Sector						
Livestock disease surveillance	All pastoral wards	Garbatulla, Merti & Isiolo	Vet Dept with support from VSF	All livestock species	200,000	
Procurement and delivery supplementary livestock feeds	Cherab, Oldonyiro, Sericho	Isiolo, Merti & Garbatulla	LMS	1000 HHs	5,500,000	
Reseeding of pasture seeds	Kinna pasture plot	Garbatulla	Dept. of agriculture with DRSLP	125 HHs	300,000	
Training of farmers on animal husbandry	Burat, Charri, Cherab, Kinna, Oldonyiro	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	Dept of livestock with support from VSF and LMS	400 HHs	1,200,000	
Health and Nutrition						
Enrolment of 1500 malnourished children to IMAM program	Oldonyiro, Cherab and Sericho	Garbatulla, Isiolo and Merti	Dept. of Health with support NAWIRI, ACF & Unicef,	1,500 HHs	21,500,000	
Household level screening for acute malnutrition through family MUAC	Oldonyiro, Merti and Garbatulla	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	Dept. of Health with support of NAWIRI, ACF & Unicef	7,559 HHs	600,000	
Integrated medical outreaches	Oldonyiro and Cherab	Merti, Isiolo, Garbatulla	Dept. of Health with support of NAWIRI, ACF & Unicef, KRCS and AMREF	27 villages	5,000,000	-
Household level hygiene promotion	Cherab, and Oldonyiro	Isiolo and Merti	Action Against Hunger	1080 HHs	450,000	-
Procurement and transport of nutrition commodities for treatment of MAM.	All wards	All sub-counties	World Food Program	45 Health facilities	18,312,376	-
Procurement of human drugs	All wards	All sub-counties	AMREF	3 Health facilities	1,000,000	-
Support to community level meetings and supportive supervision	All wards	All sub-counties	ACF with support from Unicef and CRS NAWIRI	Health facilities	1,234,000	-
Social Safety Nets and Food Aid						
Relief food provision to vulnerable households (30,000 HHs)	All wards	All sub-counties	County Government of Isiolo	10 wards	90,000,000	
Cash transfer to vulnerable HHs (Ksh. 9600 for 5 months)	Garbatulla	Sericho	MID-P (JIA)	677 HHs	6,499,200	-
Cash transfer to vulnerable HHs under the SFSP program	Burat, Kinna, Oldonyiro, Ngaremara	Isiolo North & South	WFP	6,500 HHs	95,790,000	
Emergency cash transfers to vulnerable and food insecure households	Oldonyiro, Charri, Cherab Garbatulla, Sericho	Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	CRS-NAWIRI	1,500 HHs	54,268,000	

Emergency response to drought impacts	Charri, Cherab, Sericho and Garbatulla	Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla	WFP	2,717 HHs	64,700,000	-
Emergency cash transfer response to drought impacts	Garbatulla, Kinna and Garbatulla	Isiolo	CARITAS (CAFOD)	200 HHs	3,600,000	-
Education sector						
Provision of school meals to ECDE pupils	Kinna, Garbatulla	Garbatulla	World Vision	1200 pupils	2,600,000	
Provision fee subsidy	Kinna and Garbatulla	Garbatulla	World Vision	400 students	2,000,000	
Provision of food for fees	Wabera, Cherab, Garbatulla & Chari	Merti, Isiolo, and Garbatulla	NDMA with support from EU	300 students	3,000,000	

Recommended Interventions

Intervention	Coverage	Cost (Ksh)	Gap
Encourage and support households and communities to harvest rain water during the rainfall season	All wards	10,000,000	8,500,000
Strengthen livestock disease surveillance focusing on areas hosting thousands of livestock in Kinna, Garbatulla, and Burat where disease spread is more.	Kinna, Garbatulla and Burat and Ngaremara	2,500,000	2,500,000
Procurement, distribution and planting of grass seeds in degraded areas.	All rural wards	120,500,000	100,500,00
Provision of school meals to 140 ECDE centres (11,600 pupils)	All wards	25,000,000	22,400,000
Support to rangeland management committees to build their capacity in managing rangelands for optimum recovery and management.	Kinna, Garbatulla and Burat	3,500,000	2,200,000
Sensitize and support households to prepare and maintain kitchen gardens for supply of fresh vegetables.	All wards	5,000,000	4,500,000
Provision of food for fees to students whose parents are unable to raise fee requirements.	All wards	15,550,000	12,550,000
Upscale cash transfer programs to bridge food access gaps among households affected by drought and to support them during the recovery period	All wards	400,000,000	280,000,000
Promotion of hygiene and sanitation practices especially treatment of water for household consumption among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities.	All wards	6,000,000	5,400,000
Upscale supplementary feeding program at health facilities to reach the large proportion of malnourished children.	All wards	125,000,000	60,700,000