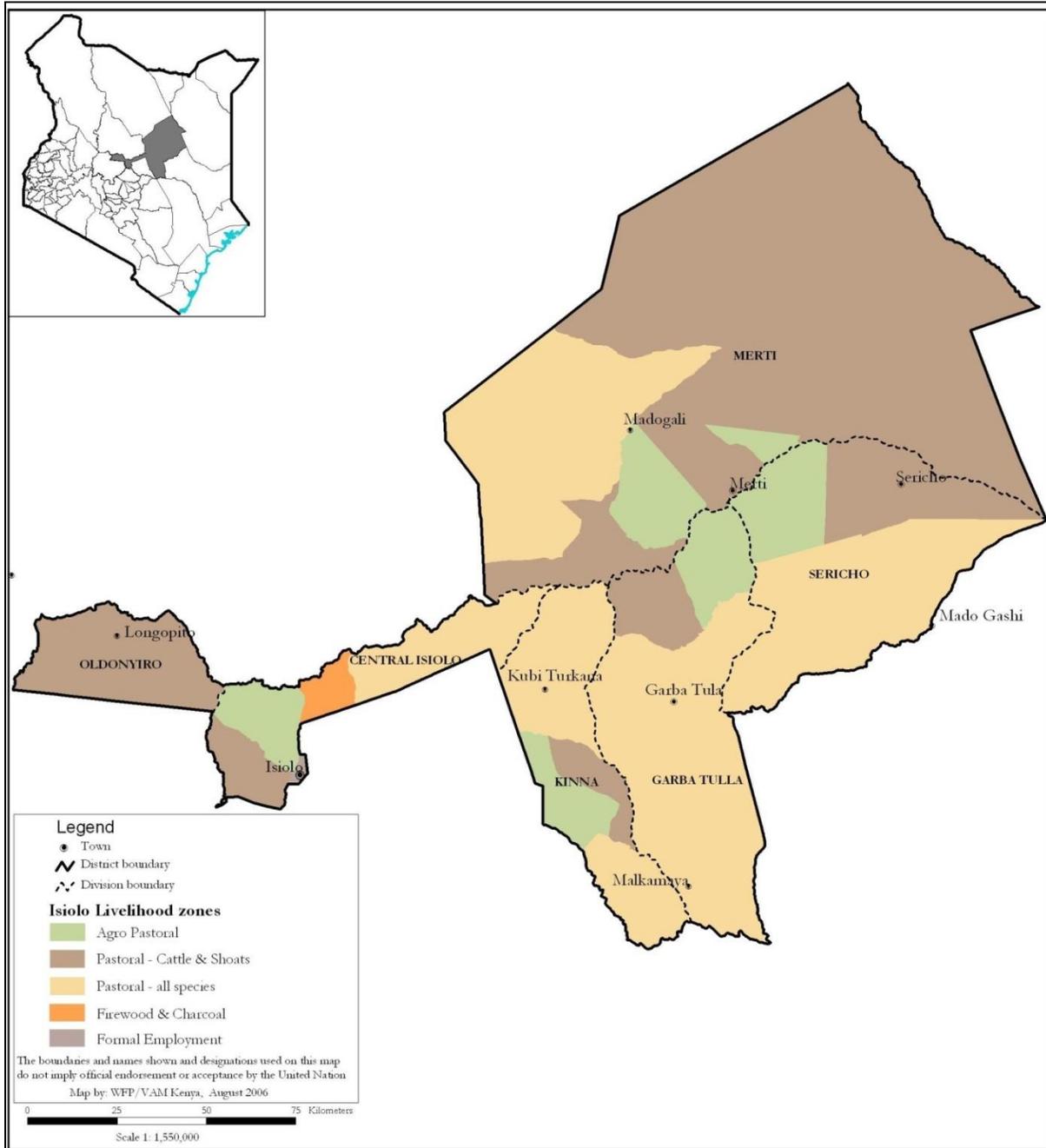


ISIOLO COUNTY
2016 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the Isiolo County Steering Group (CSG)

February 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The county is classified in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase 2). Majority of the population had an acceptable food consumption score and an estimated 17.4 percent employed food consumption–based coping strategies; relying on less preferred or less expensive food, limiting meal portions and reducing the number of meals.

In the pastoral zone, milk was available but production had reduced by half to one litre per household per day. Forage for livestock was available in the grazing reserves though the quantities were expected to last for one month compared to three months normally. The migration of livestock into the county is likely to accelerate depletion of pastures, deterioration of animal body conditions and reduction in milk production. The available maize stocks were inadequate and constituted of food reserves held by national cereals and produce board, stocks held by traders as well as millers. All these stocks totaled to 18 percent of normal.

Food was accessible in the markets but acquisition was compromised by low and diminishing purchasing power. The terms of trade as calculated by the number of kilos of maize one can purchase from the proceeds of the sale of a goat was lower than normal by 13 percent. Besides the sale of livestock, other sources of income to purchase food included: casual labor, petty trade, employment, gifts and remittances.

According to a SMART survey conducted in January 2017, nutrition situation in the county has deteriorated from serious to critical level. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) increased to 18.2 percent (CI 14.6 - 22.5) from 12.3 percent (CI 9.6 - 15.8) reported in 2016. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) also increased to 3.3 percent from 1.2 percent during the same period. Meal consumption was two to three times a day and constituted of cereals, milk, pulses, vegetable and occasionally meat. Water for domestic use was generally available and communities were able to access 10-15 litres per person per day which is normal. However, households in Sericho, Oldonyiro and Modogashe were consuming 7-10 litres as a result of breakdown of boreholes making communities to rely on unprotected wells along Ewaso Nyiro River.

The main food security driver in the county was poor performance of the short rains that led to near total crop failure, inadequate regeneration of pasture and browse and below–normal recharge of water facilities. In addition, earlier–than–normal and high numbers of migrating livestock to the reserve grazing areas had increased competition for rangeland resources leading to conflicts and occasioning disruption of access to forage and water.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 County background	4
1.2 Objective	4
2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY	5
2.1 Rainfall performance.....	5
2.2 Insecurity/Conflict	5
2.3 Other shocks and hazards	5
3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	5
3.1 Availability.....	5
3.1.1 Crops Production	5
3.2 Access	9
3.2.1 Markets	9
3.2.3 Income sources	10
3.2.4 Water access and availability	10
3.2.5 Food Consumption.....	11
3.3 Utilization.....	12
3.3.1 Nutritional status.....	12
3.3.2 Sanitation and hygiene.....	12
3.4 Trends of key food security indicators	12
3.5 Education	13
4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS.....	13
4.1 Assumptions.....	13
4.2 Food security outcomes for the next three months (February to April)	13
4.2 Food security outcomes for the last three months (May-July).....	13
5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS	13
5.1 Conclusion	13
5.1.1 Summary of key recommendations	13
5.1.2 Sub-county ranking.....	14
5.2 Ongoing Interventions	14
5.2.1 Food interventions.....	14
5.3 Recommended Interventions	14
6.0 ANNEXES	19

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Isiolo County borders eight counties namely; Marsabit to the North, Wajir to the East and Garissa to the South East, Tana River, Kitui, Meru to the South, Laikipia to the South West and Samburu to the West. The County covers an estimated 25,605 Square km² with a population of 155,465 persons according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) projection (2016). The county is divided into two sub counties; Isiolo North and Isiolo South. There are four main livelihood zones in the county (Figure 1). In the pastoral livelihood zone, 50 percent of the population is semi nomadic while the other 15 percent are fully and occasionally nomadic. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, 45 percent of the population is fully settled while 30 percent are semi nomadic.

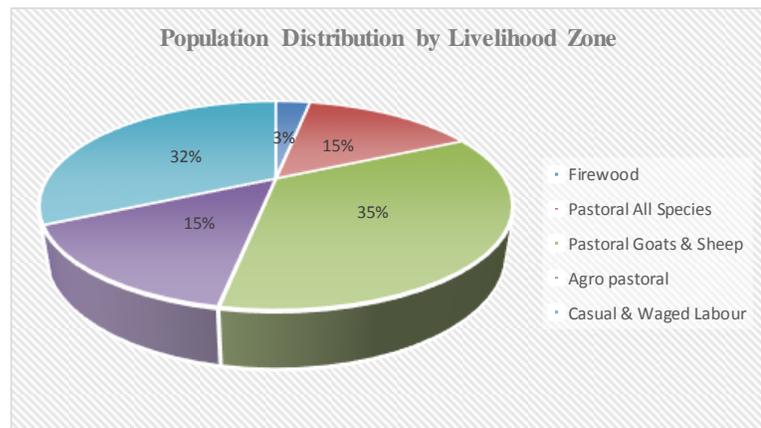


Figure 1: Population by livelihood zone

1.2 Objective

The main objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence – based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2016 while taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and thereafter provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

Approach

The assessment employed a multi – agency and multi – sectoral approach. Administration of checklists was undertaken by the government line departments at the county level under the supervision of National Drought Management Authority. Field work was preceded by a county steering group meeting where the sectoral reports were presented and discussed. A two – day field mission then followed that involved a transect drive covering all the livelihood zones; beginning from Isiolo central through Sharp, Yaqbarsadi, Garbatulla, Sericho, Merti, Urura and finally to Kinna. In all these sites, fourteen community focus group discussions (FGDs) and household interviews covering the five key sectors were conducted; Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Education and Water. In addition to FGDs, key discussions were held with the various non-governmental and civil society actors in food security to validate information generated from the field work and from government departments. Finally, all information collected was analyzed and shared in a final CSG meeting where the report was adopted as a true finding and reflection of the situation on the ground. Further analysis was later done using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall performance

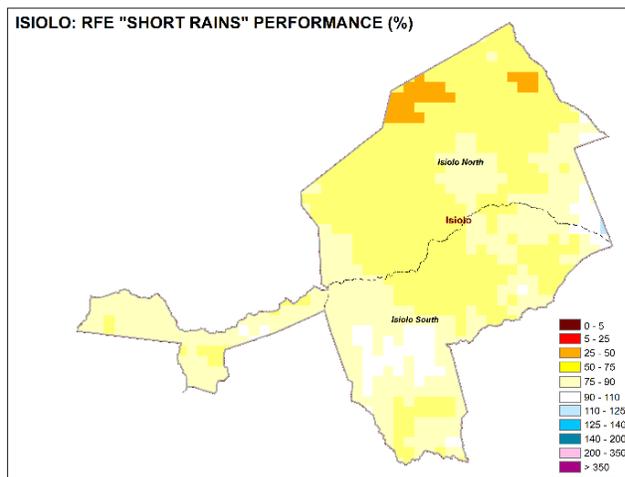


Figure 1: Rainfall Performance as a Percent of Normal

The onset of rains in the county was late by two weeks, starting in the first dekad of November instead of the third dekad of October normally. The cumulative rainfall amounts received varied from 50-75 in Isiolo North to 75-90 percent in Isiolo South. The rains were characterized by poor temporal distribution and uneven spatial distribution. Cessation was early by one week during the second week of December instead of third dekad of December normally.

2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

The county is experiencing higher-than-normal livestock in – migration from neighboring Marsabit, Samburu and Garissa Counties. Livestock were concentrated in Isiolo South where pasture and browse regeneration was near normal. The congestion of livestock from different counties has put pressure on water and rangeland resources with anticipated earlier depletion, livestock theft and communal fights over the diminishing resources.

2.3 Other shocks and hazards

Isiolo County borders Meru National Park and private conservancies. Herders were reported to be driving their livestock to the parks and conservancies in search of pasture exposing them to attacks by wildlife and trespass related conflict.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

There was minimal contribution from own production. Nonetheless, food commodities were available in the markets from the neighboring Meru and Laikipia Counties. Milk from own production was available in small quantities and the available forage for livestock in the grazing reserves is expected to support animals for the next one month.

3.1.1 Crops Production

Crop production in the county is carried out in the agro – pastoral livelihood zone and the main crops grown included; maize, cowpeas and beans.

Table 1: Rain – fed crop performance

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average (LTA) area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	Area planted as Percent of LTA	2016 Short rains season production(90 kg bags) Projected	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)	Production as Percent of LTA
Maize	250	350	71	0	3000	0
Cowpeas	30	75	40	30	105	29
Beans	110	265	42	270	1905	14

Area planted under maize, cowpeas and beans was 71, 40 and 42 percent of the long term average (LTA) and the expected production was zero, 29 and 14 percent respectively (Table 1). The decline in area planted and subsequent drop in production was attributed to poor performance of the short rains. The hectares declined in line with the seasons forecast of a below normal season which farmers followed. Most of the crop was grown in Isiolo Central and Garbatulla areas and restricted to the agro – pastoral livelihood zone. The poor rainfall performance will affect food availability and access to households that rely on the rain for farming.

Irrigated crop production

Irrigation agriculture is practiced in the agro – pastoral livelihood zone in Merti, Garbatulla and parts of Isiolo Central Ward. It is mainly carried out along rivers; Bisinadi, Isiolo River and Ewaso Nyiro.

Table 2: Irrigated crop production

Crop	Area planted during 2016 Short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	Area planted as percent of LTA	2016 Short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Short rains season (90 kg bags)	Production as a percent of LTA
Maize	288	330	87	4545	4200	108
Tomatoes	80	74	108	840	1420	59
Kales	45	50	90	400	300	133
Onions	10	29	34	1314	1668	79

The area under irrigation agriculture for maize, kales, tomatoes and onions was 87, 90, 108 and 34 percent of LTA which was mainly attributed to sustained campaigns on promotion of irrigation farming (Table 2). Farmers expected to realize 108, 59, 133 and 79 percent of their LTA production for maize, tomatoes, kales and onions respectively. Low productivity for tomatoes was attributed to attacks by *tuta absoluta* and moisture stress. Extensive campaigns on farming as a business option were promoted by the county department of agriculture with support from ADESO as well as agricultural sector development support programme which is likely to improve incomes and dietary diversity to the targeted households.

Maize stocks held

Households relied on market supplies for maize and traders held 38 percent of their long term average. In Isiolo and Garbatulla, millers held 59 percent of their long term average while the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) located in Isiolo Town held 19 percent of the long term average (Table 3). The available stocks are from previous season's harvest as well as supplies from outside the county.

Table 3: Maize stocks held

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long term average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year	Stock held as a percent of normal
Households	0	5381	0
Traders	932	2482	38
Millers	551	930	59
NCPB	2620	13769	19
Total	4103	22542	18

Based on the low available stocks and the communities' reliance on markets, the prices of main food commodities are expected to rise and erode households' purchasing power especially in the remote parts like Sericho and Kipsing.

3.1.2 Livestock production

The main livestock kept across the livelihood zones are sheep, goats and cattle. Livestock production contributes to 80, 45, 44 and 27 percent of cash income in the pastoral, agro pastoral, charcoal/firewood and casual/waged labor livelihood zones respectively.

Pasture and browse

Pasture and browse was available and the condition ranged from good to fair compared to normal. The accessible pasture is estimated to last for one month up to the end of February while browse is expected to last for two months up to the end of March compared to four months normally (Table 4). Depletion of pasture is likely to be accelerated by influx of animals from Garissa, Marsabit and Samburu Counties, as well as increased land surface temperatures. Relatively, forage was available in Kulamawe, Duse, Rapsu, Barabate, Kurobarata, Kinaduba in Isiolo North Sub – county and in Ngaremara, Burat, Sharp in Isiolo South Sub – county. Pasture in Sharp area was inaccessible because of conflict between the Borana and Turkana herders in addition to lack of water. Minimal contribution to animal feed is expected from irrigated farms in Kina and Isiolo.

Table 4: Pasture and browse condition

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition			Browse condition		
	Current	Normally	Projected period in months	Current	Normally	Projected period in months
Agro – pastoral	Fair	Good	1	Good	Good	2
Pastoral	Fair	Good	1	Fair	Good	2

Livestock body condition

The body condition for all livestock species was good (Table 5) but deteriorating except in the pastoral livelihood zone where the body condition was fair. The current situation was attributed to availability and access to forage and water during the short rains period. Relatively, the body condition was better in the agro – pastoral livelihood zone as a result of better regeneration of pasture locally as well as access to the same from the neighboring Nyambene Hills.

Table 5: Livestock body condition in Isiolo County

Livelihood zone	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Camels
Agro – pastoral	Good	Good	Good	good
Pastoral	Fair	Good	Good	Good

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

The average TLUs per household was four compared to five normally. The poor, medium and rich household owned 15, 35 and above 100 heads of cattle respectively. The decline in TLUs was attributed to sales, loss to theft and diseases.

Milk availability

Milk was available from cattle, goats and camel and production per household per day was one litre compared to 2 litres normally (Table 6). Reduction in production was attributed to livestock migration and deterioration in quality and quantity of forage. Milk was available in the market and the settlements, and the price had increased from Ksh. 40 normally to Ksh. 60 attributed to additional transportation costs from the grazing reserves where livestock were to the settlements. The increase in price was likely to negatively affect availability and consumption at household level.

Table 6: Milk production in Isiolo County

Livelihood Zone	Current Production per household per day	Normal Production Per household per day	Percent of Normal
Agro pastoral	2	3	33
Pastoral	2	1	50

Livestock migration

High numbers and earlier – than – normal livestock migration into and outside the county was reported. Livestock from Isiolo Central were migrating to Oldonyiro then to Laikipia County and from Ngaremara to Meru North County. Migration routes into the county were: from Garissa to Modogashe, Belgesh and Ewaso Nyiro flood plains, and from Marsabit and Wajir Counties to Yamicha and Kom. High concentration of animals is projected to deplete the available forage in grazing reserves and increase the risk of transmission of diseases.

Livestock diseases

No disease outbreak was reported in the county. However, incidences of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Contagious Caprine Pleuro – Pneumonia (CCPP), tick – borne diseases and Black Quarter were reported in both livelihood zones. As part of drought mitigation, the county government in conjunction with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Regional Pastoral Resilience and Livelihood Project (RPRLP) had initiated vaccination against sheep and goat fox and *Pestes des Petits Ruminants* (PPR).

3.2 Access

Generally, food was accessible in the markets though the terms of trade were unfavorable to pastoralists. In addition to income from livestock sales, communities relied on income from casual labor, petty trade and employment to purchase food.

3.2.1 Markets

The main markets in the county are Isiolo and Oldonyiro. Food commodities were also obtained from Maua in Meru North County. Market operations were normal. The markets were well provisioned with cereals, fruits, goats, cattle, sheep and other non-food items.

Maize price

The average price of maize remained stable and consistently above the LTA since September 2016. In December 2016, a kilogram retailed at Kshs. 53, 18 percent above the LTA (Figure 3). The rise in price was attributed to reduction in supply following poor performance of the crop in the agro – pastoral livelihood zone as well as the neighboring Meru and Laikipia Counties.

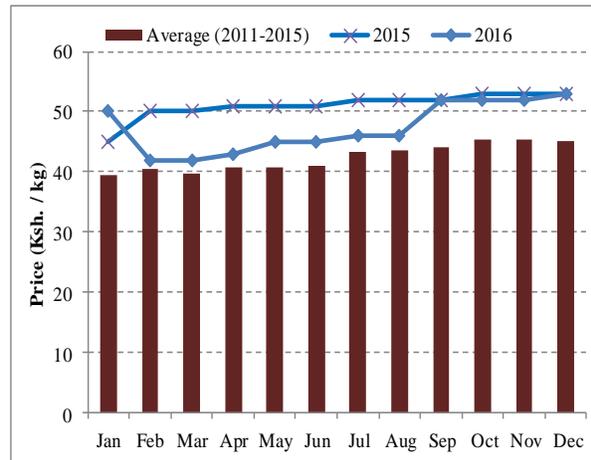


Figure 2: Maize price trends in Isiolo County

Goat price

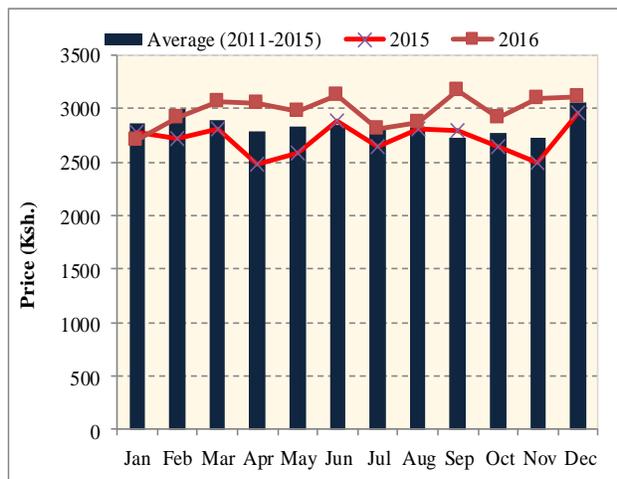


Figure 3: Goat price trends in Isiolo County

The average price of goats was normal at about Ksh. 3,100 in December 2016 (Figure 4). The prices showed a gradual increase since October. The higher – than – normal prices were attributed to the prevailing good body condition of goats and availability of and access to browse and water. The price is expected to decline with increased supply to the markets by farmers destocking to cushion themselves from drought – related losses.

3.2.2 Terms of trade (ToT)

In December 2016, the proceeds from the sale of a goat could purchase 59 kg of maize compared to the LTA of 68 kg (Figure 5). The ToT were therefore unfavourable and were attributed to the above – average maize prices that have prevailed for the most part of 2016. The declining purchasing power implied that most households were having reduced access to food from the markets and subsequently household food availability.

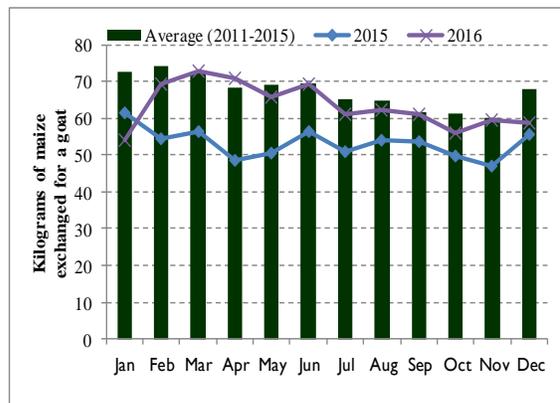


Figure 4: Trends in terms of trade in Isiolo County

3.2.3 Income sources

The main sources of income in the county were: the sale of livestock, casual labour, petty trading, gifts, employment and sale of charcoal; and were relied upon by 38, 31, 14, 7 and five percent of households respectively (Table 7). The sale of livestock was the main source in the pastoral livelihood zone while casual labour opportunities were mostly available in the agro – pastoral and formal/business livelihood zone. Income from the sale of livestock is expected to decline with deterioration of livestock body conditions and will therefore likely reduce food access and consumption for the pastoralists.

Table 7: Income Sources in Isiolo County

Income source	Sale of livestock	Casual labor	Petty trade	Employment	Sale of charcoal
Percentage population relied	38	31	14	7	5

3.2.4 Water access and availability

The major sources of water in the county included: Rivers Ewaso Nyiro, Bisanadi and Isiolo, water pans/dams, boreholes, sand dams and shallow wells. Minimal recharge (50-60) percent was experienced during the short rains and most pans and the main rivers are at the verge of drying up. Ewaso Nyiro and Isiolo rivers have dried downstream while Bisanadi and Kinna have significantly reduced flow.

Household access to water

The population in Isiolo County is settled in villages that have access to water mainly from boreholes and the return distance to domestic water sources ranged from 0 – 5 kilometers. However, in Malkagalla and the surrounding pastoral villages, the distance was 10 kilometers as a result of breakdown of their only bore hole. Similar distances were recorded in sections of Kipsing and Oldonyiro areas where wells had dried up and communities relied on two sand dams.

The waiting time at the boreholes and shallow wells had increased from 25 minutes normally, to one hour due to concentration of people and milking herds at water points in permanent settlements.

The cost of water per 20 – liter jerry can was normal at Ksh 2 – 5 shillings across the livelihood zones except in Madogashe and Malkagalla in pastoral zones where it was 30 – 50 shillings. Households had concentrated on the remaining water sources as the borehole they normally relied on had broken down.

Water consumption was stable and normal in Isiolo Central, Garbatulla and Kinna at 10 – 15 liters per person per day and below normal in Oldonyiro, Malkagalla and Sericho at 7-10 liters. The decline in consumption in these areas was attributed to water stress occasioned by breakdown of boreholes and poor ground water potential in Madogashe.

Water for livestock

Water for livestock was available and accessible in boreholes and sand dams. The strategic boreholes in Merti were open and recorded higher–than–normal concentration following increased migration of livestock into the county from Marsabit and Wajir Counties. The return distance to the watering points had increased from 5 – 10km and as a result, cattle were watered daily, shoats once in two days and camels once in seven days compared to once daily for all species during a normal season.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

Based on the findings of a nutrition survey conducted in the county in January 2017, households were found to have 87.3, 9.33 and 3.37 percent acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores respectively (Table 8).

Table 8: Food Consumption Score in Isiolo County

Period	Percentage with acceptable FCS	Percentage with borderline FCS	Percentage with poor FCS
2017	87.3	9.33	3.37
2016	94.8	3.8	1.4

Majority of the households frequently consumed four food groups consisting of cereals, pulses, milk, fruits and vegetables and occasionally meat. There was a slight deterioration compared with February 2016 when a similar survey was conducted (Table 8), mainly attributed to drought stress and reduced community outreaches.

3.2.6 Coping strategy

The coping strategy index in January 2017 was 17.4 compared to 16.85 in February 2016, indicating that communities mostly employed consumption – based strategies to cope with food consumption gaps, which included relying on less preferred or less expensive food, limiting portion sizes of and reducing the number of meals.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Nutritional status

The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in January 2017 increased to 18.2 percent from 12.3

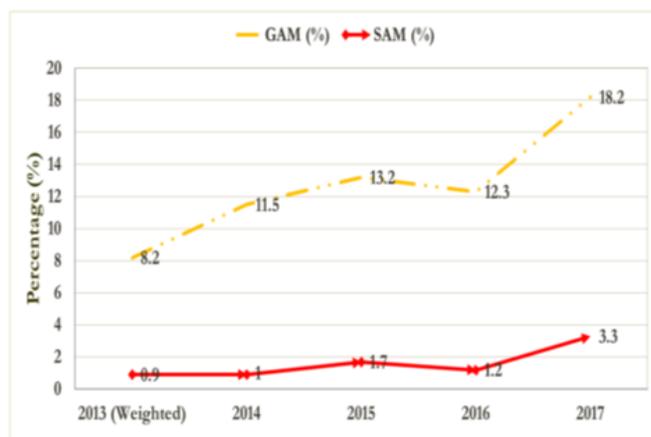


Figure 6: Trends in malnutrition rates in Isiolo

percent in February 2016 (SMART survey, January 2016). The severe acute malnutrition (SAM) increased to 3.3 percent in January 2017 from 1.2 percent during the same period last year (Figure 6). There was a general increase in malnutrition in children below the age of five years. The increase was attributed to the cumulative effects of protracted drought that has been experienced in the county since 2015 to date and communities were not able to meet their dietary requirements as a result.

3.3.2 Sanitation and hygiene

There was a slight increase in the number of households who own pit-latrines from 45% in 2015 to 50% in 2016. Households did not treat water before drinking regardless of the source and, owing to congestion at water sources and sharing of facilities with livestock, the risk of contamination and outbreak of water borne diseases was high.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 9: Food security trends in Isiolo County

Indicator	Long rains assessment, July 2016	Short rains assessment, Feb 2017
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	2.7%	Nil
Livestock body condition	Fair for all species	Good for all species
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	10-15 Pastoral LZ 15-20 Agro Pastoral LZ	7-10 10-15
Price of maize (Ksh. per kg)	51	53
Distance to grazing	15km	15km
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	58.7	59
Coping strategy index	19	11.67
Food consumption score (Percent in acceptable category)	94.8	87.3

3.5 Education

Education in the county was affected in Belgesh in Garbatula sub-county where conflict flare up between the locals and migrating Somali herders led to closure of Belgesh Primary School and relocation of pupils to an Administration Police Camp. Elsewhere, schools opened normally and attendance was normal. During the time of assessment, no school meals programme was running and school – going children had to go without meals, rush home for their lunch or skip learning altogether. Transition rates from primary to secondary education were reportedly low owing to parents' inability to raise required school fees.

4.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

4.1 Assumptions

- In – migration of livestock from neighboring counties is likely to continue and lead to conflict of water and grazing resources
- The performance of March – May rains is likely to be below normal

4.2 Food security outcomes for the next three months (February to April)

The food security situation is expected to worsen. The projected harvest from the short rains is expected to be minimal, high temperatures will continue to be experienced and hasten the depletion of pasture and browse. Food prices will also increase with the decline in food stocks, livestock body condition will deteriorate and depress the prices of livestock as well as milk production. Consequently, livestock migration will intensify and conflicts flare-up, and ultimately the percentage of households experiencing food gaps is likely to increase. Pockets of households in the pastoral livelihood zones are likely to lapse into Crisis Phase (IPC Phase 3).

4.2 Food security outcomes for the last three months (May-July)

According to FEWSNET rainfall estimates, the performance of the March – May long rains is expected to be below average. As a result, only marginal improvements are expected in rangeland conditions and recharge of water sources. Consequently, modest improvements in livestock body condition as well as milk production are anticipated. Households are likely to experience food gaps, and nutrition status of children is expected to deteriorate.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

It is projected that the food security status will deteriorate across all livelihood zones for the next three months. There is need for close monitoring of the pastoral livelihood zone where pasture is likely to be depleted leading to emaciation of livestock and reduction in milk production. Conflict management and peace – building initiatives should be intensified along the migration routes in Isiolo South Sub – county to forestall flare-ups and loss of livestock and lives. Nutrition situation and water and hygiene practices are likely to deteriorate. The food security status is likely to remain in the Stressed Phase (IPC Phase II) in the pastoral and agro – pastoral farming livelihood zones.

5.1.1 Summary of key recommendations

- Undertake water trucking in 11 high priority localities across the county including Malkagalla, Dadachabasa and Madogashe.

- Undertake assorted water works such as provision of fast moving spare parts, water treatment kits, civil works for cattle troughs and pipelines, storage tanks, fuel subsidy and rapid response.
- Drill new boreholes in Yaqbarsadi.
- Provide market – based commercial livestock off-take.
- Urgently resume school meals program by the national government in all public primary schools as well as in all ECDs by the county government.
- Enhance disease surveillance in the County particularly strengthen community-based nutrition surveillance and referral system for treatment at health facility to reduce cases of malnutrition in the community
- Intensify integrated health and nutrition outreaches in hard to reach areas
- Supply and distribution of water treatment chemicals at household level to reduce water-borne diseases

5.1.2 Sub-county ranking

Ward	Rank	Main food security threat
Oldonyiro	1	Higher than normal distance to water points Migration of livestock
Sericho	2	Higher than normal distance to water points Migration of livestock
Merti	3	Higher than normal distance to water points Migration
Garbatulla	4	
Kinna	5	
Central	6	

5.2 Ongoing Interventions

5.2.1 Food interventions

- Distribution of relief supplies by the national government
- Food for assets by UN WFP

5.3 Recommended Interventions

5.3.1 Food interventions

Ward	Population	Percent in need of assistance	Remarks
Oldonyiro	15,388	60-65	Earlier than livestock in-migration, increased distance to water from 5 to 10km
Sericho	12,099	60-65	Inter-communal clashes, poor rangeland conditions
Merti	20,341	50-55	Inter-communal clashes, poor rangeland conditions
Garbatulla	16,401	50-55	
Kinna	14,618	30-35	
Central	64,447	35-40	

5.3.2 Non-food interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water sector							
Cherab	Water trucking	Malkagalla	2000	County government/ partners	Water bowser Manpower power funds	One water bowser	90 days
Cherab	Water trucking	Dadachabasa	2000	County Government/ partners	manpower funds Water bowser	Manpower	90 days
Sericho	Water trucking	Madogashe	5000	County Government	Manpower funds	Manpower	90 days
Education							
Undertake school meals program and Food for fees	All public primary schools and ECDs			MoE and implementing partners	Cash/food	immediately	Undertake school meals program
	Selected secondary schools			MoE and implementing partners	Cash/food	immediately	Food for fees
Livestock							
Merti	Livestock off take 30,000 Cattle 60,000 sheep 15,000 Goats	All wards	Entire communities	County government	-funds -logistics -personnel	750M	continuous
County wide	Livestock supplementary feeds Hay-30,000 bales@500 Range cubes-(5,000 bags) 70kg each @3000/bag 12,000 bags, Survival mash 70 kg	All wards	Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	County Government NDMA	Funds Logistics Personnel	100 million	Before end of July 2017

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	each @3000 sheep and goats Vaccines- 100,000 doses against PPR,POX, CCPP @10/= 10,000 liters of acaricides 2000 per liter for control of ectoparasites i.e ticks and tsetseflies 20,000 liters of wormcides @1000 per liter for worm control						
Garbatulla	Vaccination & control of endo and ectoparasites	All wards	Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	County Government NDMA	Funds Logistics Personnel	- personnel	Before end of July 2017
	Livestock Cattle-10,000 Sheep - 30,000 Goats - 10,000	All wards	Pastoral and agropastoral communities	County Government NDMA	Funds Logistics Personnel	- personnel	Before end of July 2017
Isiolo sub county	Livestock offtake Cattle-20,000 Sheep - 40,000 Goats - 15,000 Livestock feed supplements 30, 000 bales of hay 10,000 range cubes 20,000 liters	All wards	Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	County Government NDMA	Funds Logistics Personnel	- personnel	Before end of July 2017

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	molasses						
	Vaccination & control of endo and ecto-parasite Against PPRR, FMD, sheep and goat pox (100,000 dozes of each vaccine	All wards	Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities	County Government NDMA National government	Funds Logistics Personnel	Personnel	Before end of July 2017
Agriculture							
Garbatulla	Supply of certified seeds to the community for MAM rains	Kinna, Malkadaka, Merti irrigarion cluster, Isiolo irrigation canal,	3000	Department of agriculture	26M	Staff, and transport	March 2017
Nutrition							
County-wide	Scale up of nutrition services	Duse, Daaba, Eskot, Tuale, Pepo Latumaini, Mataarba, Biliqo Marara,	50,000	MOH and implementing partners	225,000	Staffing.	
	Strengthen coordination and feed backing	Isiolo, Merti, Garbatulla, Oldonyiro, Sericho	30,000		270,000	Human resources	
	Intensify CLTS initiatives follow up of triggered villages - Follow up of 263 villages that have been triggered.	Chari, Gotu, Cherab Duse, Belgesh, Daaba, Twale, Nanturbii	37,000				

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
	Prepositioning of supplies - Drugs and nutrition commodities	All the health facilities 53 (Merti, Garbatulla, and Isiolo county health facilities)	80,000		27,000	staff	3 month
	Rapid nutrition assessment in identified "Hot Spots"	Twale, Kipsing, Oldonyiro, Daaba, Erimet, Sericho, Malkadaka, Duse, Lafe, Yamicha, Alango	20,000		1,125,000	staff	3 month
	Supply and distribution of water treatment chemicals – Pur, Water guard, water maker and chlorine tablet	Waso, Twale, Oldonyiro, Biliqi, Badana Raro, Malkagalla, Awarsitu, Salleti, Mataarba, Fororsa, Belgesh, Gubadida, Duse, Malkadaka, Korbesa, Shambani, LMD,	40,000		527,000	staff	3 month
	Procurement of 100 Water testing kit (Paqua Lab and HH testing kits) @2500				250,000	staff	3 month
	Mass screening for Kalazar	15 endemic areas - Dadachabasa, Malkagalla, Badana, Biliqi, Matarba, Biliqo Bisan, Bulesa,			67,500	staff	3 month

Sub-county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
		Muchuro, Gafarsa, Iresaboru, Sericho, Hawayei, Lafe, Biliqi Noor, Bulesa Goda					
	CHMT support supervision	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti sub counties			420,000	staff	3 month
	Orientation of Health Workers on Kalazar and cholera testing and reporting	56 Health Facilities			252,000	staff	

6.0 ANNEXES

Ongoing interventions

Sub-county	Intervention	Division	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Livestock sector							
Garbatulla	Construction of livestock market completed	Duse, Escort and Mbarabate Isiolo town	Garbatulla, sub county communities	REGAL-AG		-	
	Construction of the hay shed. Expansion of grass reseeding fields	Kinna Oldonyiro Kipsing	Entire community	DRSLP	Diversification of source of livelihoods	-	continuous
	Training of livestock market stake holders	Kina, Kinna, Rapsu, Kulamawe	GROUPS	K.A.M.E partners DRLSP RPLRP		-	

Agriculture sector							
Various county sites	Irrigation canal improvement and seed distribution	Gafarsa Kombolla, Muchoro, Odha, Isiolo west	1180	County government	Boost food production	14 M	Completed though seeds were not adequate
Various county sites	Capacity building	Isiolo west, Odha, Isiolo central	3780	ASDSP/Ad eso			On going
Nutrition sector							
County wide	Vitamin A Supplementation, Zinc Supplementation, Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women, Food fortification and deworming	All health facilities	88,772	MoH and implementing partners	To reduce prevalence of Micronutrient deficiencies	Kshs 1,415,000	On going
County wide	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Introduction of complementary Foods)	All health facilities	66512	MoH and implementing partners	To improve access to quality curative nutrition services and improve nutritional status of children under five	Kshs 129,600	On going
County wide	Integrated outreaches	All health facilities	-	MoH and Partners	To improve access to essential health and nutrition services	12 sites	On going
	Promotion of Hand Washing, distribution of water treatment chemicals, CLTS	All health facilities, selected schools and community units.	-	MoH and implementing partners	To improve hygiene and sanitation		On going