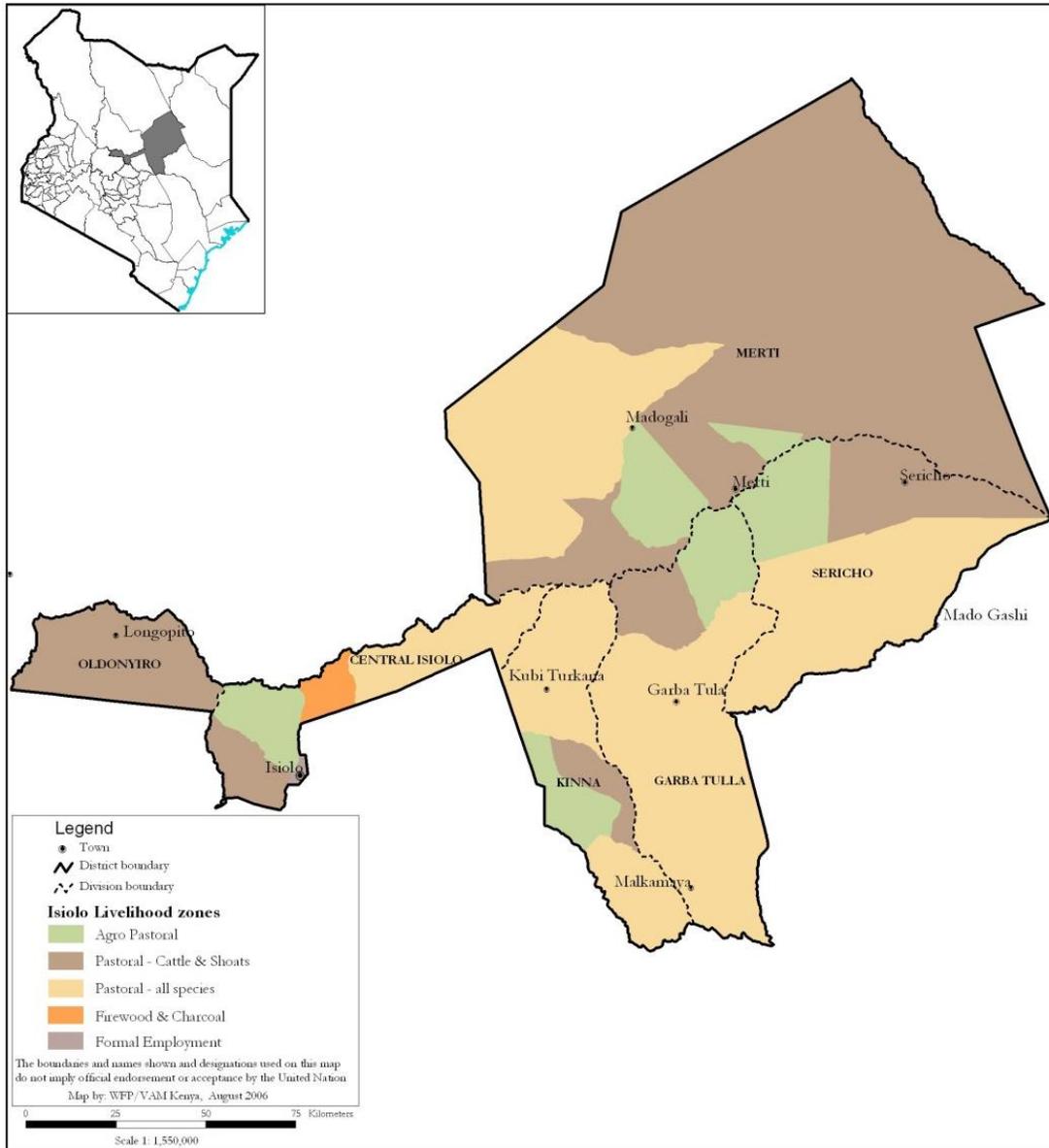


ISIOLO COUNTY

2018 SHORT RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report of Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)¹ and Isiolo County Steering Group

February, 2019

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Executive Summary

The rapid food security assessments are bi-annual, conducted during the March to May long rains and after the October to December short rains. The 2018 short rains food security assessment (SRA) was conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering group and covered the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Isiolo County. The main objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the 2018 October to December (OND) short rains season, taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons, and to provide immediate and medium term recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The short rains delayed by a month with poor temporal and spatial distribution across the county. Rains ceased as expected in the third to fourth week of December.

Maize stocks held by households are 37 percent of the long term average (LTA) and are expected to last for a month. The body condition of camels, goat and sheep is good while that of cattle is fair. Most livestock are currently in the dry season grazing areas. Influx of livestock from Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa counties was reported. The average household milk production per day is two litres, which is normal at this time of the year. Due to good forage and good body condition, most cattle and small stocks are in-calf/in-kid and birth rates are expected to increase from April. The average household milk consumption is one litre per day.

All markets are operating normally, with the average market price of maize ranging from Ksh. 35-40 per kilogram in the agro-pastoral zone and between Ksh. 40 and 60 in the pastoral zone. Average market goat price is 26 percent above the LTA with a medium sized goat selling at Ksh. 3,500. With a sale of one goat, a household is able to buy between 87 and 100 kilograms of maize.

Return distances for domestic water in the pastoral areas are up to 6km while in agro-pastoral areas the return distance is less than a kilometre. Waiting time has remained at 30 minutes. The average water consumption is normal at 10 litres per person per day in the pastoral zone while in the agro-pastoral zone, average water consumption is 15-20 litres per person per day. ECD enrolment has increased while enrolment in primary school level has declined. Attendance has reduced for both ECD and primary school level due to lack of meals in school.

Most households applied reduced consumption-based coping strategies, of which rCSI was 8.6 in January 2019 compared to 11.27 in July 2018. There has been significant improvement in nutrition status with only 8.9 percent of children being at risk of malnutrition. According to the 2019 SMART Survey, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels for the county is 9.2 percent, an improvement from the previous year when GAM rate was 13.8 percent. About 87 percent of households have acceptable food consumption. No livelihood change is expected while under five and crude mortality rates are within the normal range.

Food is readily available and over 80 percent of households are relying on market purchases. Most indicators are pointing towards stable situation until the next rain season in March through May. Isiolo County is classified in Stressed Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 2).

TABLE OF CONTENT

- Executive Summary 1
- 1.1 County Background..... 3
- 1.2 Methodology and Approach 3
- 2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY 3
 - 2.1 Rainfall Performance..... 3
 - 2.2 Insecurity / Conflict..... 4
 - 2.3 Other Shock and Hazards..... 4
- 3.0 IMPACT OF IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY 4
 - 3.1 Availability 4
 - 3.1.3 Livestock Production..... 5
 - 3.2 Access..... 8
 - 3.2.1 Market Operations..... 8
 - Terms of trade..... 9
 - 3.2.3 Income Sources 9
 - 3.2.4 Water Access and Availability..... 9
 - 3.2.5 Food Consumption Score 10
 - 3.2.6 Coping Mechanisms 11
 - 3.3 Utilization..... 11
 - 3.3.1 Health and Nutrition..... 11
- 4.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES..... 13
 - 4.1 Education 13
- 5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS 17
 - 5.1 Prognosis Assumptions 17
 - 5.2 Food Security Outcomes from March to May 17
 - 5.3 Food Security Outcomes from June to August 17
- 6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 17
 - 6.1 Conclusion 17
 - 6.1.1 Phase Classification..... 17
 - 6.1.2 Summary of the Findings..... 17
 - 6.3 Recommended Interventions 4

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Isiolo County lies on the eastern side of the country and borders Marsabit to the North, Wajir to the East, Garissa to the East and South East, Tana River, Kitui and Meru to the South, and Samburu and Laikipia to the West. The county has a population of 155,465 persons and occupies an estimated 25,605 square kilometres (KNBS, 2016). It is divided into two administrative units; Isiolo North and Isiolo South sub counties. The county has four livelihood zones namely; pastoral cattle and goats, pastoral-all species, casual and waged labour, and agro-pastoral with population per livelihood zone being 35 percent, 15 percent, 32 percent and 15 percent respectively. (Figure 1). In the pastoral livelihood zone, 50 percent of the population is semi nomadic while the other 15 percent are fully nomadic. In the agro pastoral livelihood zone, 45 percent of the population is fully settled while 30 percent are semi nomadic. The agro pastoralists reside along/close to the main rivers, and suffer from loss of crop plantation when rivers flood. The pastoralist areas of Sericho and Garbatulla bordering Wajir and Garissa counties occasionally suffer resource based conflicts.

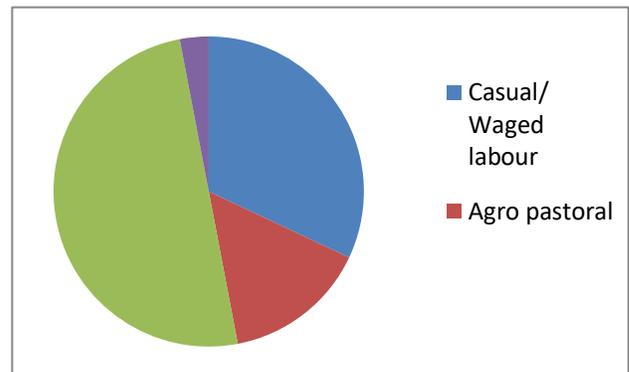


Figure 1: Proportion of population in Isiolo County

1.2 Methodology and Approach

The assessment used both qualitative and quantitative data. Primary data was collected during the field visits at the county where community and market interviews were conducted. Secondary data was collected using structured questionnaires for each sector that were sent two weeks prior to the field visits. Technical reports were also provided by the sectoral technical members at the county level. Secondary data collected from the early warning system and SMART survey was relied upon to provide trends for the different food security indicators.

2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

2.1 Rainfall Performance

Rainfall onset was delayed by two to three weeks in most parts of the County compared to a normal onset during the third week of October. In Isiolo Central, rains began during the first week of November while in Garbatulla, Merti, Sericho and Kinna rains began during the second week. However, rains in Oldonyiro started in early December. Throughout the season, rainfall was erratic with poor spatial and temporal distribution. Several parts of the County experienced rainfall for only one day in November and less than two rain days in December. Rainfall cessation was normal during the third to the fourth weeks of December.

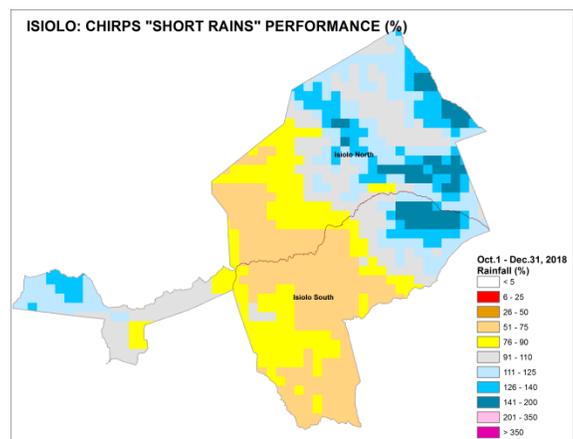


Figure 2: Rainfall performance

2.2 Insecurity / Conflict

There were tensions and disputes along the Isiolo and Garissa border in Eldera Centre, Duse and Kinna. In Eldera, 47 households from Isiolo County have fled the centre and are camping in Garbatulla Centre., Conflicts and fights between herders from Meru and Isiolo in Kula Mawe were also reported in November 2018. Primary schools that have been closed since October due to insecurity as a result of border disputes are Eldera, Tana, Belgesh and Kone.

2.3 Other Shock and Hazards

The main hazards contributing to food insecurity in the county include crop destruction by wildlife especially in areas surrounding the game reserves, high food prices especially in Merti, Dadacha, Sericho and Modogashe and influx of livestock from Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa Counties. In addition, irrigated areas are experiencing water shortage due to illegal abstraction upstream.

3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

3.1 Availability

3.1.1 Crop Production

Isiolo County depends on the short rain season for crop production. The season accounts for 60 percent of annual rainfall experienced in the county. Main crops grown in the County are maize, beans and cowpeas, which are both irrigated and rain fed. Crop production has declined slightly compared to the LTA and the previous year in the agro pastoral livelihood zones. The reduction in production was mainly attributed to poor temporal and spatial distribution of short rains and wildlife menace especially elephant. However, supply from other counties is sufficient supply. The total area under maize was 300 Ha compared to the LTA of 372Ha, while that under beans was 210 Ha compared to the LTA of 265 Ha. The area under green beans was 60Ha against the LTA of 67 Ha.

Rain fed Crop Production

The main rain fed crops in Isiolo are maize, beans and green grams. The area planted for maize and beans was 80 and 79 percent respectively of the long-term average (Table 1). The slight reduction in area planted was attributed to delayed rainfall onset coupled with poor spatial and temporal distribution. Fears over wild life invasion especially elephants into the crop fields, costly farm inputs and delay in the acquisition of the government subsidized inputs especially fertilizers also led to the reduction in area planted. Some of the farmers could not get certified seeds due to low purchasing power. The moisture deficits during at various crop growing stages led to wilting and drying except for the crop that was harvested in November. Provision of certified green gram seeds by the County government increased areas under the crop to 12 percent above the long term average.

Table 1: Rain fed Crop acreage and Production for Isiolo County

Crop	Area planted 2018 SR (Ha)	Area Planted (LTA) in Ha.	2018 Projected SR production (90 kg bags)	Production SR LTA (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	300	372	4250	5400
2.Beans	210	265	2625	1800
3.Green grams	60	67	450	400

Irrigated Crop Production

Irrigation is practiced in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone along River Ewaso Nyiro in Merti, Garbatulla and parts of Isiolo Central ward. The main crops grown under irrigation include maize, tomatoes and onions. Onions and tomatoes contribute 18 and 20 percent to cash incomes in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. Area cultivated under maize, tomatoes and onions was 23 percent, 38 percent and 39 percent respectively below the long-term average (LTA). Consequently, production reduced to 45 percent and 39 percent in maize and onions respectively but increased to 52 percent above average in tomatoes. In addition to reduced area planted, production was also lowered by the poor rainfall onset and progression reducing amount of water available for irrigation, fall armyworm (FAW) invasion and other crop pests and diseases and flooding along the Waso basin (Table 2). The increase in tomato production was attributed to improvements in the irrigation infrastructure in the county, in addition to support to farmers with certified seeds and good crop husbandry by the County government.

Table 2: Irrigated Crop acreage and Production for Isiolo County

Crop	Area planted during 2018 short rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2018 short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	280	368	2300	4200
2.Onions	226	359	1980	3250
3.Tomatoes	159	260	217	143Tonnes

Table 3: Cereal Stocks

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram		TOTAL	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	140	375	200	150	0	0	106	80		
Traders	70	250	272	180	56		48	18		
Millers	300	292								
Food Assistance/ NCPB										

3.1.3 Livestock Production

Livestock production is the main economic activity in the County. Eighty percent of the population depends on livestock and livestock related activities which employ over 70 percent of the rural labor force. The main livestock species kept in both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones are cattle, sheep, camels, goats, poultry and donkeys. The small stock is normally sold to cater for basic household needs including food. The large stocks on the other hand are the main milk producers and are usually sold to cater for major household needs and investments. Livestock production contributes 80 percent to cash income in the pastoral livelihood zone and 45 percent in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. In the latter, an average household keeps 10-20 goats and 5-10 sheep with some owning a few cattle especially in the irrigated zone. In the pastoral areas, households rear camels. Goats contribute immensely to food and cash income whereas camels contribute to household food through milk provision.

Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture and browse rejuvenation and establishment was not optimal following the below average short rains. Consequently, pastures and browse are of fair to good conditions in both the pastoral and agro-

pastoral livelihood zones compared to good conditions normally. However, pasture and browse quantity was above average due to the carry over effects of the above average 2018 March to May long rains. The prevailing dry conditions are likely to hasten pasture and browse depletion, shortening availability to 2 months against 3 months normally. In both agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones, insecurity, water scarcity and tsetse fly infestation are some of the factors limiting pasture and browse access. Livestock migration from the neighboring counties of Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit in search of pastures and water for their livestock are increasing pressure on the available forage. The migrations are also building tension among the communities and may result into conflicts.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse Conditions

Livelihood zone	Pasture					Browse				
	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access	Condition		How long to last (Months)		Factors Limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal		Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Good to fair	Fair	2	3	Water scarcity Tsetse fly and insecurity	Good	Fair	2	3	Water, tsetsefly, insecurity
Agro-pastoral	Good	Fair	2	3	Insecurity and water	Good	Fair	2	3	Insecurity and water

1.3.1 Livestock Productivity

Livestock Body Condition

The body condition of all livestock species in all the livelihood zones is fair to good comparable to normal times because pasture, browse and water is still available. However, livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate as water and range resources deplete. This will impact negatively on food security as the market value for livestock is likely to reduce and milk production for domestic consumption and sale is likely to decline.

Table 5: Livestock body condition

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Pastoral	Fair to good	Fair	Fair to good	Fair	Good	Good to fair	Good	Good
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good to fair	Good	Good to fair	Good	Good	Good	Good

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)

One TLU is equivalent to a bull of 250kg live weight. Currently, TLUs in pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones are two among the poor income households compared to four in pastoral and three in agro-pastoral normally. In pastoral livelihood zone the medium income households have 10 TLUs compared to 15 normally while those in the agro-pastoral livelihood have five compared to 10 normally. Livestock holdings have not returned to normal numbers due to losses incurred during the 2016/2017 drought, disease-related mortalities and cattle rustling.

Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs) by household income groups

Livelihood Zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	2	4	10	15
Agro-pastoral	2	3	5	10

Birth Rate

The current birth rate for sheep and goat is 25 percent attributed to good performance of the long rain. Calving and lambing is expected to start from March.

Milk production and consumption

The average milk production per household in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones is two litres per day which is typical. However, milk production is likely to decline in the short term due to the expected declines in water and forage resources and subsequent declines in livestock body conditions. The average household milk consumption per day is one litre across both the livelihood zones which is within the average consumption levels. Households are selling milk at ksh.60 per litre which is normal at this time of the year. Sale of milk is necessitated by the increased demand for money to meet other household needs.

Table: 7: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices

Livelihood zone	Milk Production (Litres)/ Household		Milk consumption (Litres) per Household		Prices (Ksh)/Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Pastoral	2	2	0.75	1	60	60
Agro-pastoral	2	2	0.75	1	60	60

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

There are no reported cases of disease outbreaks in livestock. Currently, mortality rates for livestock in both agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones are two percent for cattle, goats and one percent for camel which is normal.

Migration

Normal internal livestock movements to dry season grazing areas and outmigration into Laikipia County were ongoing although they started earlier than normal. Migrations were driven mainly by water scarcity in the normal grazing areas since pastures and browse were still in good to fair conditions. The current migration routes are: Isiolo Central to areas bordering Meru County; Oldonyiro to Laikipia; Oldonyiro to Ngare ndare; Merti to Sericho; Achers post to Kom; Chari areas to lower Waso basin, Nyachis, Sabarwawa and kom; Garbatulla to Kula Mawe and Kinna, Garbatulla to lower waso river and lower areas of Gubatu. In-migration of livestock from Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa Counties was reported, which is likely to accelerate depletion of pasture, browse and water resources. Consequently, migrations into other dry

season grazing areas of Kom, Nyachis, Sabarwawa and the Meru National Park is expected in the next two months.

Water for Livestock

The main sources of water for livestock in the two livelihood zones are shallow wells, rivers, water springs and boreholes. Bore holes in the reserved dry season grazing areas are currently not in use. Piped water through pipeline extensions from boreholes and rivers were also important sources. All water pans have dried up following below average recharge. The average return distances to water sources are 10-15km in the pastoral areas compared to 5-10km normally and 5-10km in the agro-pastoral areas which was normal. The expected declines in water sources is likely to increase trekking distances further especially in the opastoral livelihood zone. The watering frequency for goats and cattle was daily while that of camels was after every 6-8 days. Tghe frequency was normal.

Table 8: Water for livestock

Livelihood zone	Sources		Return distances(km)		Expected duration to last(months)		Factors limiting access
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	
Pastoral	Boreholes and rivers	River	10-15	5-10	1 months	2 months	Insecurity, tsetse flies
Agro pastoral	boreholes	Water pans	5-10	5-10	Less than 1 month	1.5 months	insecurity

3.2 Access

3.2.1 Market Operations

The main livestock and cereals markets in the county are Isiolo and Oldonyiro. Other feeder markets include Bisan Biliqo, Garbatulla, Merti, Kipsing and Modogashe. Markets have been operating normally without disruption. Staple foods in the markets include maize, maize floor, rice and beans. Other key food items traded are sugar, milk, cooking oil, tomatoes, potatoes, mangoes, onions, cabbage. Most food stuff are sourced from Nanyuki and Meru. The main livestock sold in the markets are sheep and goats which were sourced locally. About 80 percent of households in the county are relying on market purchases, which is normal at this time of the year. Although there are no distress sales currently, livestock prices are generally low.

Maize Prices

The market price of maize in January 2019 was Ksh. 55 per kilogram, which was 11 percent higher than the five-year average (Figure 3). The price of maize ranged between Ksh 35-40 in the agro-pastoral livelihood and between Ksh 40-60 in the pastoral areas. The highest prices were in Merti, Dadacha, Sericho and Modogashe where a kilogram retailed at Ksh 60. The maize in the markets was sources from local farmers, Meru,

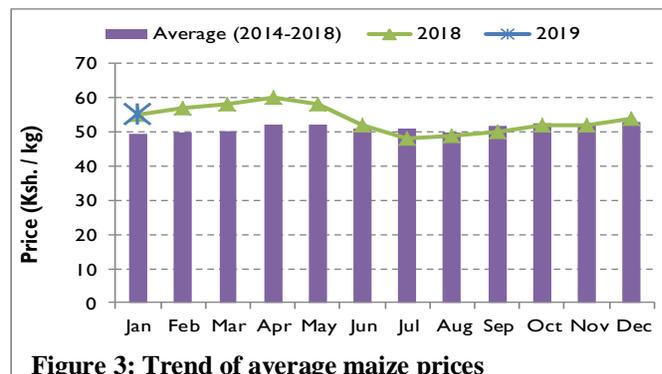


Figure 3: Trend of average maize prices

Laikipia, Trans Nzoia and Busia. Maize prices are expected to remain above average over the coming three months.

Goat Prices

The price of a mature goat was Ksh. 3,500 in January, which was 26 percent higher than the five-year average for the month (Figure 4). The price is comparable in both the both livelihood zones. Livestock is mainly supplied locally. Goat prices are expected to remain higher than average over the next three months as the current body condition is likely to be sustained.

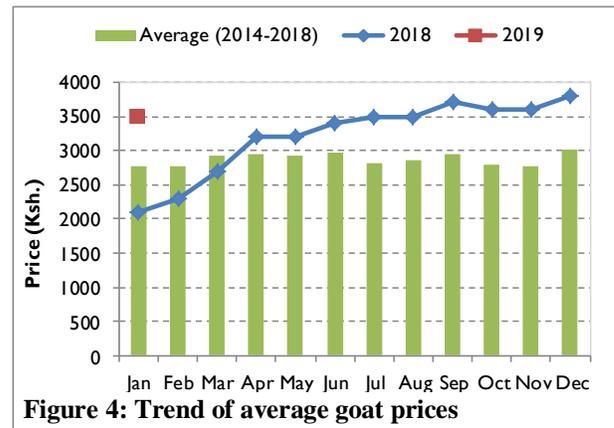


Figure 4: Trend of average goat prices

Terms of trade

The term of trade in January were above the five-year average due to the low maize prices and high livestock prices. From the sale of one medium-sized goat, households could purchase 64 kgs of maize in January compared to the 56 kgs they would afford normally (Figure 5). Households in the Agro-pastoral areas were able to purchase between 87 and 100Kgs while those in the pastoral areas were able to purchase between 50 and 87Kg from sale of a goat. Given the good livestock body conditions and low maize prices, terms of trade are likely to remain above average over the coming three months.

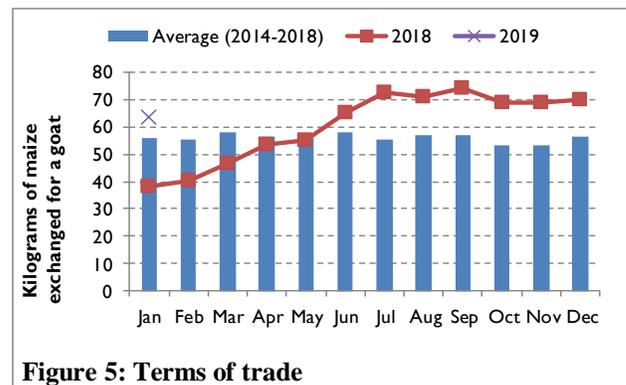


Figure 5: Terms of trade

3.2.3 Income Sources

The current main income source of income in both the pastoral and agro-pastoral zone is sale of goat and sheep. Other sources of income in the agro-pastoral zone include sale of onions, vegetables, mangoes, tomatoes and pawpaw. Income sources are normal at this time of the year.

3.2.4 Water Access and Availability

The major water sources in both the agro-pastoral and pastoral areas are river Isiolo and Ewaso Nyiro, Bisan Adhi and river Kinna, boreholes, shallow wells and traditional hand dug wells. Surface water sources were poorly recharged as a result of the poor performance of the short rains. Only one water pan in Sericho has water while the other in Duse is almost dry. Normally, most pans/dams hold water until the following season. About 50 percent of population is relying on boreholes. River Ewaso Nyiro is flowing up to Bisan Biliqo and Malka Daka and water levels in River Isiolo are very low. The most concentrated water sources in Gabartulla serving between 1,500 and 2,500 persons include Taiboto, Boji and Bibi due to influx of livestock and human as the area received better rains. However, Manyagab water which serves about 2,000 persons is currently serving 500 persons due to low volume hence restricted watering while Hawaye which serve about 1,500 persons is currently serving 300 persons due to out migration of pastoralist and are not yet back to shallow wells. In Merti sub-county, Merti Town, Korbesa and Malka

Galla shallow wells are serving, 10,000, 2,400 and 3,000 persons respectively. Bulesa borehole is serving about 4,000 persons in B/Godha and Bulesa town supplemented by shallow wells. Areas of low water point concentration include Sericho, Basa, Malka galla, Korbasa and Madogache due to high salinity of ground water /poor ground water quality and drying of water pans. Water trucking is currently taking place in Saleti, Korbasa, Malka galla and Malkadaka.

Distance to Water Sources

Return distances in the pastoral areas are normal ranging 5-6 km in the pastoral areas. In the agro-pastoral areas, return distance is less than one kilometre. Despite drying up of water pans, distances have stabilized due to opening of strategic boreholes. The longest distances were observed in Lemorijo in Oldonyiro Ward where households were fetching water about 7km away in Kipsing sand dam after every one day which was normal.

Waiting Time at the Source

The average waiting time across all the livelihood zones is about 30 minutes, which is normal. However, extreme cases were encountered in Duse. The borehole supplying water here had low yields forcing households to rely on Moriti borehole 16.5Km away. Supply was also restricted to night time only. During the day, water is supplied from Kinna although the pipeline suffers frequent breakages often caused by wildlife and herders in search of drinking water.

Cost of Water

In areas where households were relying on rivers, shallow wells, sand dams and boreholes powered by solar energy, water was offered free of charge. However, in other areas, households were charged between Ksh. 1-2 per 20 litre jerry can. Households in Gabartulla were paying Ksh. 300 per month for water consumption. However, households in Duse were paying Ksh. 10 per jerry can to meet the cost of repairs and pumping water from Moriti borehole, which is 16.5Km away.

Water Consumption

The average water consumption in the agro-pastoral livelihood ranged between 15-20 litres per person per day, which was normal. Households in the pastoral livelihood zone were consuming 10 litres per person per day which was normal. Lowest consumption was observed in Lemorijo where a household was consuming 80 litres in two days.

3.2.5 Food Consumption Score

According to the February 2019 SMART survey, about 87.6 percent of households have acceptable food consumption score (FCS) while 2.2 have poor FCS. The February 2019 NDMA drought early warning bulletin indicates that the proportion of households in the pastoral LZ with Poor, Borderline and acceptable FCS were 6.7, 21.3 and 72.0 percent respectively and improvement compared to the previous year's poor, borderline and acceptable FCS of 33.0, 48 and 19 percent respectively. The same improvement was also noted in the agro pastoral LZ in January 2019 with 26.7 and 73.3 percent households at borderline and

acceptable respectively compared to 50.0 and 33.0 percent respectively in January 2018. Acceptable FCS indicates that households are accessing a meal with vegetables, carbohydrates and high value protein.

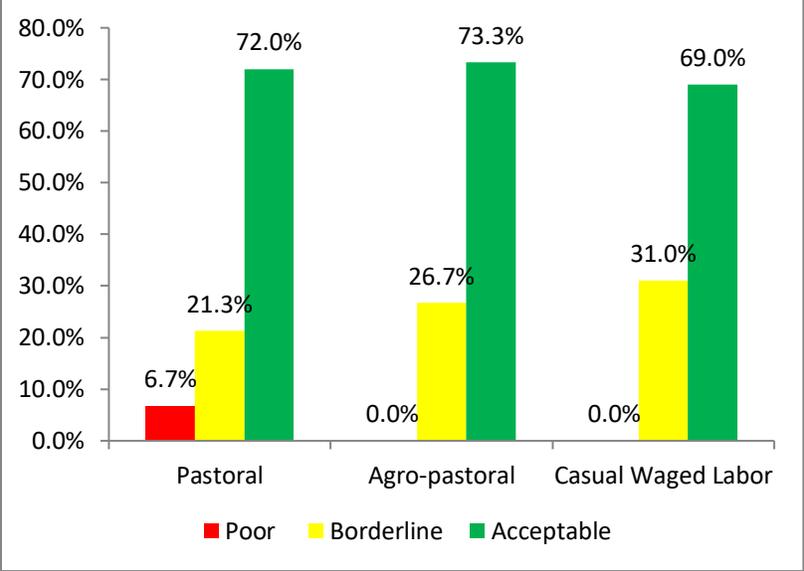


Figure 6: Food consumption score across the LZ as at January 2019

3.2.6 Coping Mechanisms

According to NDMA January 2019 bulletin, reduced consumption based coping strategy index (rCSI) was 6.7, which was an improvement from 8.6 recorded in the preceding month of December 2018 indicating that households were employing less coping strategies to meet their food gaps. Reduced coping strategy index for both agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones were 5.8 and 9.9 respectively. The improved coping strategy index was attributed to improved productivity and incomes of main county’s livelihoods a factor that has led to improved purchasing power hence better access to food commodities. Commonly employed coping mechanisms over the period included; reliance on less preferred and or expensive food, reduction of the number of meals and reduction in portion or size of meals. According to the February 2019 SMART Survey, the county CSI remained stable compared to the previous year, with restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat being the highest strategy employed.

3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Health and Nutrition

Morbidity and Mortality patterns

The most common morbidities for both the under-fives and the general population were upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhea and malaria. For under-fives, cases of diarrhea and malaria declined during the last six months compared to the same period in 2017. However, there have been increased cases of URTIs due to increased dry and dusty conditions. Other common morbidities for the general population include urinary tract infections and skin diseases. Total reported cases for general population have declined compared with the last two years. No significant difference in the morbidity patterns across the livelihood zones. Seven cases of cholera were reported during the season and all cases were successfully contained. Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and under-five mortality rate is at 0.57 per 10,000 per day and 0.001/10,000/day respectively, below the emergency threshold (SMART Survey, February 2014). Health

services were interrupted therefore limiting outreaches and health support activities. Increase in morbidities reduces productivity as households spend a lot of time during hospital visits and also reduces households' income at the expense of other important necessities such as food.

Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage

The county immunization coverage between July and December 2018 stood at 65.4 percent which was an improvement compared to 41.5 percent coverage during the same period of 2017. However, the coverage is below the national target of 80 percent. The low coverage can be attributed to the long distances between health facilities with some areas such as Lemorijo covering more than 20Km. There were no variations on coverage across the livelihoods.

Vitamin A supplementation semester coverage for children aged 6 -59 months in February 2019 stood at 86, well above the National target of 80 percent. This is a significant improvement compared to the same period of 2018 when the coverage was 65 percent due to disruption of health services by health workers' strike. The remarkable improvement was associated with uninterrupted health services supported by outreaches and Malezi Bora activities. Vitamin A supplementation helps to boost the immunity of the children and reduce severity of infections. No variations were noted across the livelihood zones.

Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Children at risk of malnutrition

The proportion of Children 6 to 59 months at risk of malnutrition in the month of January 2018 was 8.9 percent which is a progressive improvement throughout the season compared to 26.8 in January 2018. MUAC has reduced by half compared to long term average of 17.1 percent. According to the February 2019 SMART Survey, there was significant improvement in malnutrition status from serious to poor (IPC Phase 2) with GAM prevalence reducing from 13.8 percent in February 2018 to 9.2 percent in February 2019. Similarly, the prevalence of underweight for children aged 6 to 59 months improved with a significant difference from 19.2 percent in 2019 compared to 13.6 percent in 2018. From the SMART survey nutrition situation is similar across the livelihood zones. The improvement is associated with improved household purchasing power as a result of good livestock prices and availability of milk at household level. The main causes of malnutrition in the county include sub optimal young child feeding and care practices, poor dietary diversity, poor hygiene and sanitation leading to epidemic prone illnesses, nomadic migration patterns, low access to essential nutrition services and increased distances to health facilities in some areas. Figure 7 indicates trend of children at risk of malnutrition. From the DHIS, admission to IMAM Program (both OTP and SFP) has been increasing since September 2018.

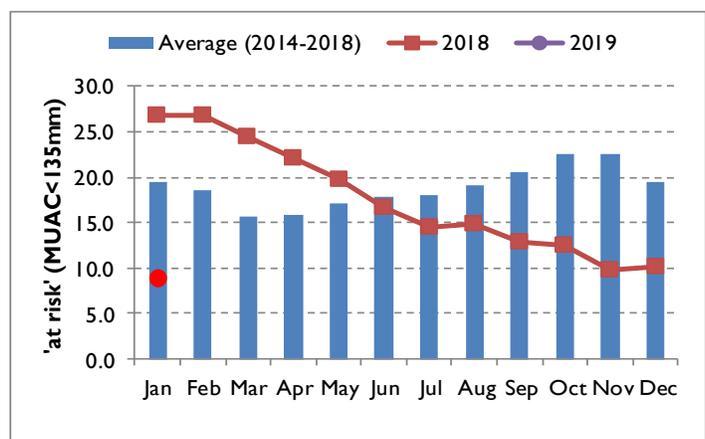


Figure 7: Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition

Dietary diversity remains normal across the livelihood zones with most Households consuming an average of two to three meals in a day, common for both adults and children below five years. With an increase in milk production, children below five years have an extra glass of milk daily. Common foods mainly consumed are ugali, Rice, beans and sometimes vegetables. Meat and other animal products are consumed occasionally with most households reporting an average of three times in week.

According to SMART survey 2019, household dietary diversity increased compared to the previous year with 59.3 percent of the households consuming food from more than five groups and on 6.3 percent of households consuming foods from less than 3 food groups, which is normal at this time of the year.

According to MIYCN KABP October 2017, early initiation currently is at 83.7 percent while exclusive breastfeeding is at 74.1 percent. This is an improvement from 2014 when the rate if early initiation was at 53.3 percent and rate of exclusive breastfeeding was 19.2 percent. The minimum meal frequency for children 6-23 months fed in a day is at 46.1 percent while the minimum dietary diversity for children 6-23 months day stands at 39.7 percent.

Hygiene and Sanitation

SMART Survey conducted in February 2019 indicates that 72 percent of households depend on protected water sources mainly piped water for domestic use which is safe. Water related diseases decreased compared to 2017 with a total of 53, 571, and 3,827 cases of, dysentery, malaria, and diarrhoea being reported between July and December 2018 respectively. Seven cases of cholera outbreak were also reported. Lack of adequate safe water was highly associated with contamination of water sources hence reported cases of water borne diseases. Latrine coverage has remained constant at 78 percent with households in agro-pastoral livelihood zone having a higher coverage compared to pastoral zones where open defecation is common. On hygiene practices, 86.3 percent of the caregivers reported to be aware of the hand washing instances while 66 percent of the caregivers reported to be washing hands during four critical times. Hand washing during the four critical times also increased significantly compared to 60 percent reported in January 2018 owing to ongoing health education and improved access to water by the households. More than 80 percent of the caregivers are using the recommend soap and water to wash their hands. About 20 percent of households are treating water. The main treatment methods include boiling, use of treatment chemicals and pot filters with 60 percent of households boiling water.

4.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Education

Enrollment

There was a slight increase in the enrollment of pupils in Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in first term of 2019 compared to third term 2018 by 0.1 percent (81) as shown in the table. This was attributed to the employment of ECD teachers by the County government, as this relieved the parents from paying salaries to ECD teachers. Enrollment in primary schools decreased by 0.7 percent attributed to delay in provision of school- meals. Boys enrollment in primary level decreased by 0.8 percent (293 pupils), whereas the enrollment of girls increased by 0.5 percent (96 pupils). The decrease in the enrolment of boys was attributed to their engagement in herding which involves migrating with the animals to distant places in search of pasture and water especially in Garbagarse, Kinna, Kulamawe and Kinna. Enrolment

in Secondary level increased especially among the boys due to free Day secondary education and the emphasis on 100 percent transition policy by the government. In addition, new schools have also been opened in areas where there were no schools before.

Table 9: Enrolment rate

	Term III 2018			Term I 2019 (includes new students registered and drop-outs since Term III 2018)			Comments (reasons for increase or decrease)
	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	Total	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	Total	
Enrollment							
ECD	7885	7546	15431	7891	7621	15512	Increased
Primary	18003	18154	36157	17710	18250	35960	Decreased
Secondary	3227	3065	6292	3290	3058	6348	FDSE

Participation (Attendance: Average monthly school attendance)

School attendance among the boys in both ECD (7890) and primary (1710) was consistent in January and February, 2019, on the contrary reduction in attendance rate among the girls during the same period was reported. Reduction in participation rate was associated with lack of meals in the school or delay in provision of the same through school feeding programme. Some schools especially in Kula Mawe do not have adequate toilets for learners nor for teachers and this may demotivate girls more than boys from attending school. It was noted that pupils boarding in Lenguruma & Leparua primary schools access school meals through support from well-wishers. Secondary school attendance has increased because of the FDSE, students are no longer being chased for school.

Table 10: Attendance rate

Indicator	September 2018		Term III 2018				Term I 2019		February 2019		Comments (reasons for increase or decrease)
	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	October 2018	November 2018	January 2019	February 2019	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	N _o Boys	N _o Girls	
School attendance											
ECD	7780	7430	7810	7491	-	-	7890	7620	7890	7260	Decreased
Primary	18001	18120	17611	18125	-	-	17710	18230	17710	18150	Decreased
Secondary	3218	3062	3290	3171	-	-	3290	3058	3290	3058	Increased

Retention (Dropout rate)

Dropout rate has remained steadily low during the period under review. ECD dropout rate was 0.5 percent (80) in term three of 2018. Reasons attributed to the drop out include: -lack of ECD schools nearby, migration from school area (including displacement), family labour responsibilities/household chores, lack of food in the school and insecurity/Violence. The dropout rate for learners in primary and secondary

schools was 0.5 percent (167) and 1.2 percent (76) respectively because of family labour responsibilities/household chores, household doesn't see value of schooling migration from school area, insecurity/violence married/pregnant and fees or costs among the secondary school students.

Table 11: Retention rate

Indicator	End of Term II 2018		End of Term III 2018	
	Nº Boys	Nº Girls	Nº Boys	Nº Girls
Students dropped out from school				
ECD	71	54	47	33
Primary	52	57	114	53
Secondary	33	27	40	36

School Feeding Programme

There are 112 public schools in the county and only 45 which are in Isiolo sub county are providing school meals (Merti: 29, Garbatulla: 38, Isiolo sub county: 45), which translates into 22,080 beneficiaries. It was noted that there were instances where some schools were not able to provide the meals due to food delivery delays. Delays in procurement and supply of food to schools have denied the children from accessing the meal in time.

Another major challenge is poor storage of food in schools, reducing its shelf life. In all schools, there were no kitchen gardens to supplement the school meals Program. This was due to inadequacy of water as storage facilities were insufficient. Generally, challenges related to hygiene and sanitation outcomes were cited in most schools. Due to delays in food delivery, 10 boys & 14 girls from primary schools in Garbatulla have transferred to Isiolo sub-county. Challenges of insecurity have led to closure of schools such as Eldera, Tana, Belgesh and Kone. Pupils from Eldera have moved to Matagari while those in Tana have migrated to Dida Abakiri and Belgesh respectively. In the same vein, those in Kone have moved to Gabartulla thereby constraining the available resources. There were reported cases of insecurity during the review period; hence some schools in Garbatulla Sub County were closed due to insecurity and used to shelter IDPs. Matagari, Dida Abakiri and Garbatulla have IDPs camped outside whereas Eldera, Tana, Belgesh and Kone have IDPs camped around them.

In regard to nutrition and health services, 16 schools in Garbatulla are benefiting from trachoma prevention programme. It was established that some schools especially in Kula mawe and Kombola in Gabartulla lacked functional latrine for both the pupils and the teachers. Most schools either lack functional sources for drinking water or if available they are beyond 100m. These schools are Badana, Gubatu, Biliqi Nur in Gabartulla & Awasitu pry, Biliqi New, Korbesa, Saleti, Riga. Water tracking targeting 1,000 pupils in Merti is being done. Some ECDE children used tree shade as classes. Moreover, desks and chairs were not available in some schools thus, discouraging learners.

Literacy level

According to January 2019 SMART Survey, the highest proportion of household heads have completed the pre-primary level of education, with Isiolo and Garbatulla sub-counties forming the majority. Only 8.2 percent have attained primary level of education and 4.1 percent have secondary education. This indicates high level of illiteracy in the population.

Trends of key food security indicators

Table 12: Comparison of the Current Food Security Indicators with LRA 2017

INDICATOR	LRA 2018	SRA 2018
Distance from source(km)	Pastoral: 0.8Km Agro-pastoral: 0.4Km	Pastoral: 5-6Km Agro-pastoral: <1Km
Waiting time (min)	5 minutes	30 mins
Cost	Ksh. 5	Ksh. 1-2
Consumption (Litres per person per day)	Pastoral: 15-20 litres/p/d Agro-p: 20-25/p/d	Pastoral: 10lppd Agro-pastoral: 15-20
Goat Prices	Ksh. 3,500	Ksh. 3,500
Maize prices/Kilogram	Ksh.49	Ksh. 55
Terms of Trade	71Kgs	64Kg
Livestock Body condition	Cattle: Good Sheep: Good Goat: Good Camel: Good	Cattle: Fair Sheep: Good Goat: Good Camel: Good
Milk Production	1 across the county	2 litres across the county
Migration	Towards Meru North as a result of insecurity in Sericho area	In migration from Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit
Livestock Disease outbreak	RVF outbreak	No outbreak reported
School Attendance	Increased enrolment	Normal school attendance
Coping Strategy Index	11.3	6.7
Food Consumption Score (SMART Survey)	Acceptable:	86.7 percent
	Borderline:	11 percent
	Poor:	2.3 percent
Food Consumption Score (NDMA)	Acceptable: 97	71
	Borderline: 3	26.3
	Poor: 0	2.2
CSI	11.27	6.7
Food Security Phase	Pastoral: Crisis (IPC Phase 3), some parts of the Agro pastoral in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).	Pastoral: Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Agro-pastoral: Stressed (IPC Phase 2).
MUAC<135mm	14.5 percent	8.9 percent
GAM	15 percent	13.8 percent

5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

Isiolo County food security prognosis for the next six months is based on the following assumptions:

- According to the preliminary forecast by Kenya Meteorological Department, the onset of the Long rains will be timely and above normal performance in most areas.
- Due to the good performance of the long rains, pasture and browse available will impact positively on livestock productivity.
- With improved households' purchasing power, maize deficit in the County is likely to be met through imports by traders, and maize prices may remain low.
- Assessment findings will be disseminated timely to stakeholders and recommendations provided will be actualized. Therefore, farmers will get a bumper harvest after the long rains.

5.2 Food Security Outcomes from March to May

Food consumption is likely to stabilize as food is expected to be physically available until August. With improving livestock prices and low maize prices, improved households' purchasing power will be maintained thereby accessing and utilizing foods effectively. Nutrition status is likely to improve as calving is expected from April 2019 which will likely enhance milk production and consumption at household level. With sustained peace, security and on-going programs, no abnormal mortalities are expected. No livelihood change is expected.

5.3 Food Security Outcomes from June to August

Although the most reliable season in the County is the Short Rains season, the expected good performance of the long rains coupled with timely provision of farm inputs is likely to yield good agricultural production. Forage will improve significantly thereby improving livestock productivity. Food consumption will improve. Dietary diversity is likely to improve with more household taking more than five food groups which will improve nutrition status. Neither unusual mortalities nor livelihood change is expected.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase Classification

Isiolo County is classified under stressed Food Insecurity Phase (IPC Phase 2). The phase classification has been maintained since the previous assessment when the County was under the same phase. Most of the indicators indicate a stable trend compared to LRA 2018.

6.1.2 Summary of the Findings

Isiolo County is short rains dependent. Though the last season did not perform well, significant improvement was noted due to the December rainfall that impacted positively especially on livestock sector. FCS as at February, 2018 improved to 86.7 percent. Most rain fed crops wilted and the only harvest are only from farmers who planted in November, 2018. The irrigated farming is hampered by water shortage due to illegal upstream water abstraction. Distance to domestic water sources are within the seasonal norm across the county. Water consumption is also normal with households in the Mixed and MMF consuming an average of 15-20 litres per person per day. The County is experiencing influx of

livestock from Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit. Livestock are now grazing in the dry season grazing areas. Cumulative effects from the Long rains season which performed extremely well will lead to improved livestock productivity and lambing, kidding and lambing is expected to peak from April. The nutrition status of children under five years has improved with GAM reducing to 13.8 percent. Purchasing power has also significantly improved and markets are functioning well. Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and under-five mortality rate is also below the emergency threshold at 0.57 and 0.001/10,000/day respectively. No livelihood zone change is expected. Food Security is expected to remain stable until the next Long rains season.

6.1.3 Sub-County Food Security Ranking

Table 13: Sub-County Food Security Ranking (Worst to best)

Sub-County	Sub-County Ranking (1=Most food insecure,....6=Least food insecure)	Main food security threats		
			Very Good (9-10)	Good (7-8)
Oldonyiro	3	Water shortage, high malnutrition levels, higher trekking distance for livestock, water shortage hence water trucking from Ole Samburu, rely on water pans which are dry, high migration		
Merti	4	Severe water shortage in Makagalla, Korbasa , insecurity (Wajir Yamiche, Kom), higher malnutrition level, high drop outs, Under water trucking		
Sericho	5	Burning of forage by forest fire in Hawaye, insecurity leading to closure of El-dera primary school, higher school drop outs, water shortage, high malnutrition levels, in migration of livestock from Garissa, within, (Garbatulla ward – Malkadaka)		
Garbatulla	6	Poor rainfall (No rainfall in Malkadaka, Kombora), Ewaso nyioro have dried up affecting irrigation, insecurity in Tana leading to closure of school, outward migration to other areas due to poor pasture towards Sericho, Kinna, Crop pest (FAW)		
Kinna	7	Human wildlife conflict in Rapsu, FAW infestation, pest, poor pasture (Duse, Kula Mawe), water shortage, high influx of livestock from Garissa (Camel, goats, sheep)		
Central	8	Water shortage in Elsa & Garamara, Low water level in Isiolo river affecting irrigation, pest, wildlife conflict, insecurity, invasion of national park by pastoralists from national park		

6.1.4 On-going Non Food Interventions

- Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition targeting 1990 males and 1,912 females.
- MIYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods) targeting 8,008 males and 8,153 females.
- Relief Food Distribution by the County Government of Isiolo targeting 50,000 beneficiaries

Table 14: On-going Non Food Interventions by Sector

Agriculture Sector

Sub County	WARD	INTERVENTION	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	BURAT OLDONYIRO NGAREMARA KINNA, SERICHO OLONYIRO BULAPESA, WABERA Chari and Cherab	Agri Nutrition Education utilization and storage	1040	County Government (Agriculture and Health) ACF Livelihood project Kenya Rapid	Good utilization and storage of the available food, reduced malnutrition	429,000	January – April 2019
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	BURAT OLDONYIRO NGAREMARA CHARI, SERICHO, CHERAB & GARBATULA	Sensitization on climate smart Agriculture interventions	1920	County & National Government (Agriculture)	Good use of land, increased productivity	532,800	January – April 2019
Isiolo Garbatulla	BURAT OLDONYIRO NGAREMARA KINNA	Sustainable food systems interventions		County government and World Food Programme	Enhance food and nutrition security		
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	BURAT OLDONYIRO NGAREMARA KINNA, SERICHO OLONYIRO BULAPESA, WABERA CHARI and CHERAB	Subsidized Agriculture mechanization services	800	County Government (Agriculture)	Enhance food and nutrition security		Continuous

Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	BURAT OLDONYIRO NGAREMARA KINNA, SERICHO OLONYIRO BULAPESA, WABERA CHARI and CHERAB	Improving of soil fertility through Issuing of Subsidized Fertilizer	600	County & National Government (Agriculture)	Enhance food and nutrition security		Continuous
Isiolo	BURAT	Scale up water harvesting technology by construction of Kilimani dam	400	County & National Government (Agriculture)	Increase crop production and productivity		2018 to June 2019

Livestock Sector

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Impacts in terms of food security	Cost	Time Frame
Isiolo	Participatory integrated community development action planning	Isiolo, merti and Garbatulla	all	County government and Kenya climate smart agriculture project (KCSAP)	-key community priorities in order to address food security identified	-	-
	Regular disease surveillance	Isiolo, merti and Garbatulla	all	Veterinary dept			

Water Sector

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Implementers	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status (% of completion)
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G/Tulla Cherab Kinna	Water Trucking	-Taiboto, Korbesa, - M/Daka, Kinna central	22,000	Water Dept		NOV- JAN	100%
Sericho, Chari	Biliqi borehole(drilling &equipping), Repair & maintenance of Boreholes	Biliqi, Saleti, - Ber-Tume	21,000	WSTF		1YR	95%
Countywide	First moving spares		County				
Garbatulla	Stand by generators (3) Repair and Maintenance		Wide				
	Rehabilitation lengurua water suppy, Ngara- Mara water supply extension, Arimet pipeline &Lotic Solar, Lengurumat water improvement						

Health and Nutrition

Sub county	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries		Implementers	Estimated Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame
			Male	Female			
Isiolo, G/Tulla ,Merti	Vitamin. A Supplementation	All health facilities	14467	14295	MoH and implementing partners	650000	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla ,Merti	Zinc Supplementation	All health facilities	1950	1873	MoH and implementing partners	0	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla ,Merti	Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	All health facilities	1990	1912	MoH and implementing partners	120000	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla ,Merti	MIYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	All health facilities	8008	8153	MoH and implementing partners	100000	Ongoing

Isiolo, G/Tulla, Merti	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All health facilities		7192	MoH and implementing partners	500000	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla, Merti	Deworming	All health facilities	12679	12181	MoH and implementing partners		Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla, Merti	Integrated outreaches,	54 sites			MoH implementing partners and	4000000	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla, Merti	Promotion of Hand Washing, distribution of water treatment chemicals, CLTS	All health facilities	94601	92802	MoH implementing partners and	3000000	Ongoing
Isiolo, G/Tulla, Merti	Food Fortification	Whole population	94601	92802	MoH implementing partners and	1000000	Ongoing

Education Sector

Sub-county	Intervention/activity (Please be as detailed as possible.)	Name of school	No beneficiaries	Implementers (Please list all partners.)	Please detail any impacts (positive and negative) of each intervention.	Timeframe (please detail whether activity is long-term, short-term, when it began and when it will finish.)
Isiolo, Garbatulla & Merti	SFP	All Pry schools	28,336 schools	GoK		
Garbatulla & Merti	Water trucking	Awarsitu, Biliqi New,	1,000	CG		

		Korbesa, Saleti, Riga				
Isiolo, Garbatulla & Merti	Provision of plates	All public primary schools	28,336 schools	WFP		

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1 Recommended Food Interventions

Table 15: Proposed population in need of food assistance

Sub-County	Population in the Sub-County (Projected 2016)	Pop in need (percent range min – max)	Proposed mode of intervention
Oldonyiro	15,388	50 -55 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program
Merti	20,341	50-55 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program
Sericho	12,099	50-55 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program
Garbatulla	16,401	45-50 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program
Kinna	16,618	45-50 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program
Central	64,447	40-45 percent	Cash Transfers / Asset Creation Program

6.3.2 Recommended Non-Food Interventions

Table 16: Proposed non-food interventions

Agriculture Sector

Sub County	WARD	INTERVENTION	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Isiolo	All wards	Certified seeds	8000	National Government County Government Partners	5,000,000	0	March 2019

Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	10 Wards	Crop protection(Integrated pest management)	1200	County government (Agriculture) National government CARITAS and other partners	500,000	50,000	March 2019 – June 2019
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	10 wards	Agri Nutrition	1200	County government (Agriculture) National government other partners	350,000	50,000	March to JUNE 2019
Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	Kinna, Burat Sericho, Garbatula and Chari	Rehabilitating and expanding irrigation schemes	750	County government (Agriculture) National government other partners	10M		
Isiolo	All wards	Climate Smart agriculture technology	1200	County government & partners	Ksh.100m	Ksh.2m	2019 - 2020

Livestock Sector

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Isiolo	Commercial destocking	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	2000	Development partners, county government and national government	Funds	-	Before end of march 2018
	Supplementary livestock feeds provision	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	1500	Caritas, NDMA, National Government and County government	funds	Ksh 500,000	Immediately and upto march 2018
	Vaccination and deworming	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	3,000	Department of veterinary, FAO, Caritas	Funds, vaccines	vaccines	Before end march 2018
	Peace meetings	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla	2,000	County government and provincial administration	funds	Peace committees, security personnel	Before end of march 2018

Water Sector

Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
G/Tulla, Sericho, Oldonyiro	Intensive water trucking	M/DAKA, Badana, Oldonyiro	17,500	Water Dept	9m	9m	Jan - March
Gabartulla	Rehabilitation of water supplies, Drilling & equipping of boreholes, Opening of strategic Boreholes, Prepositioning of fast moving spares	(Korbasa ,Dadacha Basa, Merti, Balesa – Godha					
	Lenguomat water pan improvement -5 m				5m		
	Arimet pipeline & lotic solar , Ngaramara water supply extension, Nakuprat				6.6m		

Health and Nutrition Sector

Immediate Recommended Interventions							
Sub County/ Ward	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
County wide	Scale up no. of facilities offering IMAM and IMAM Surge Services	50 HF's (IMAM) 28 HF's (IMAM Surge)	SAM – MAM -	MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, KRCS).	1,700,000	0	6 months
County wide	Strengthen micronutrient supplementation (Zinc, IFAS, MNP's, Deworming)	54 HF's	28,528 (6 to 59 Months)	MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, CRS, CARITAS, K- RAPID)	1,200,000	0	6 months

County wide	Strengthen coordination mechanism at Sub County level	Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla Sub Counties		All nutrition sensitive and specific organization	360,000/-	0	6 Months
County wide	Capacity building of new/untrained Health workers on IMAM, MIYCN, IMAM Surge	44 HF's	Training - 90 HW's OJT – 130 HW's	MOH and other implementing partners (UNICEF, ACF, KRCS)	1,700,000		
County	Strengthen Nutrition Advocacy	County	60 Pax		700,000		6 Months
County wide	Scale up integrated outreach services across the county	55 outreach sites	62460	MoH, Beyond zero and other partners	12,960,000	0	12 months
Medium and Long term Recommended Interventions							
County wide	Intensify CLTS initiatives	31 H/H	189000	MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, CRS, CARITAS, ADS, WVI and NDMA etc	1000000	0	
County wide	Rapid nutrition assessment in identified "Hot Spots"	Twale, kipsingi, oldonyiro, daaba, erimet, sericho, malkadaka, duse, Lafe, Yamicha, Alango		MoH and partners	SMART Survey 2,000,000 Rapid Screening 500,000/-	0	6 months

County wide	Supply and distribution of water treatment chemicals – Pur, Water guard, water maker and chlorine tablet	Waso, twale, oldonyiro, biliqi, badana raro, malkagalla, awarsitu, sale ti, mataarba, fororsa, belgesh, gubadida, duse, malka daka, Korbesa		MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, CRS, CARITAS, ADS, WVI etc)	18,000,000 (10,000 hrs * 2 * 10 * 3 * 3 = 18,000,000)		3 months
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Education Sector

Sub-county	Intervention/activity	Justification/reason/need for this activity	Location	№ beneficiaries targeted	Proposed implementers	Required resources	Available resources	Timeframe
Isiolo, Garbatulla & Merti	SFP	Enhance retention	All schools	28336	MoE	Food	None	Immediately
	SFP	To increase retentions	All ECD	9,369	CG	Funds	None	Immediately
	Water tracking	Drinking and cooking	4 schools	280 pupils	County Government	Funds	None	Immediately
	Food for fees	To enhance retention	3 sub-counties	4,880 students	NDMA	Funds	None	Immediately
	ECDE feeding programme	Enhance attendance	All public ECDE centers	15512 pupils	County Government	Funds	None	immediately