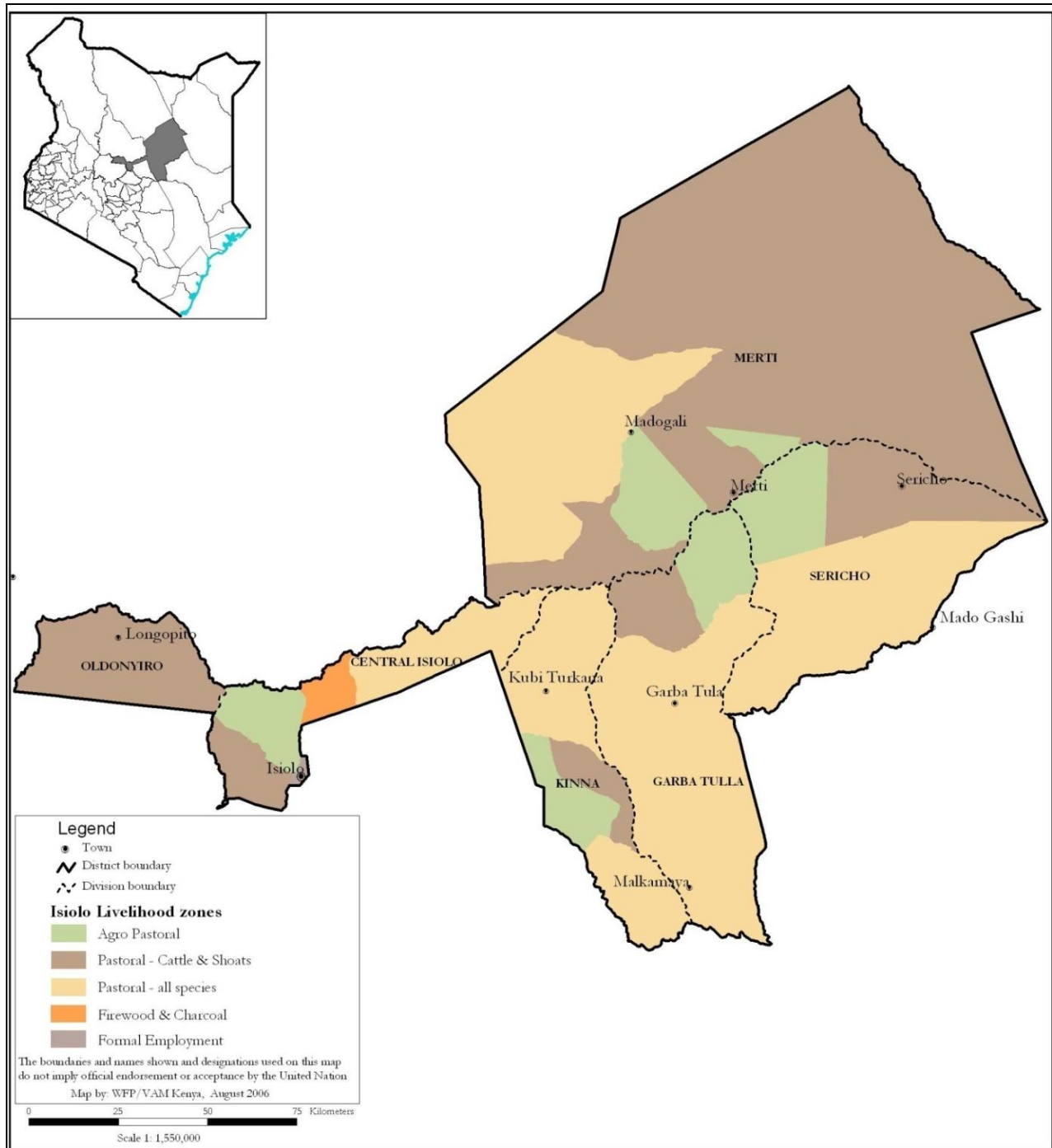


# ISIOLO COUNTY

## 2018 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



### A Joint Report of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG<sup>1</sup>) and the County Steering Group, Isiolo County

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The long and short rains food security assessments are national exercises conducted jointly by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and County Steering Group (CSG). The exercise is conducted annually and covers 23 arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties. This report entails the 2018 long rains assessment findings, conclusions and interventions based for Isiolo County.

The main objective of the 2018 long rains assessment (LRA) was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis for Isiolo County, following the long rains season of 2018 taking into account the cumulative effects of previous seasons and to provide recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis.

Water availability and accessibility for both domestic and livestock use has greatly improved in all livelihood zones. The return trekking distances from grazing area to watering points is normal averaging five kilometres across the livelihood zones.

Fall army worm invasion extensively affected crop production in the agro pastoral areas reducing production of maize. Rift valley fever outbreak was reported in the county resulting in the closure of livestock markets for two weeks and enforcement of quarantine. Flare up of insecurity was witnessed in Ngare Mara and Eldera in Sericho leading to disruption of learning and closure of schools in the affected areas.

The main drivers of food and nutrition security in the county are rainfall performance, insecurity, fall army worm (FAW) infestation and livestock diseases. Majority of the households depend on rainfall either for crop production or livestock rearing. Above average harvests have been realized in the agro pastoral livelihood zone due to adequate performance of the long rains. Pastoral households are expected to continue accessing staple foods from the markets and supply to these markets is expected to remain stable. Pasture and water condition is expected to remain stable until the onset of the short rains, while the impact of bumper crop harvests is expected to be felt until September 2018 hence improving households' food availability and access.. Ongoing peace building initiatives will guarantee favourable atmosphere and coexistence among communities.

According to NDMA data, the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by MUAC (below 135.0mm) was 14.5 percent in July 2018, an improvement from 26.8 percent recorded in February 2018, and a pointer to improved food security at household level. The coping strategy index is currently 11.3 compared to 20.4 for February 2018, an indication of an improving food security situation. Households in the pastoral zones are accessing food stuffs from the markets while adequate household stocks are available in the agro pastoral zones (maize over 300% of LTA). The terms of trade are favorable to livestock farmers since households are able to purchase 73 kilograms of maize with the sale of one medium-sized goat compared to 58 kilograms of maize for long term average.

The county is currently classified in Stressed (IPC phase 2) food insecurity phase. Majority of households 97 percent have acceptable food consumption score (FCS), while only three percent are classified under borderline food consumption score. The statistics point to an improvement from food security situation in February 2018 when 15.7 percent of the population had poor food consumption score, 23.1 percent borderline and 61.2 percent acceptable.

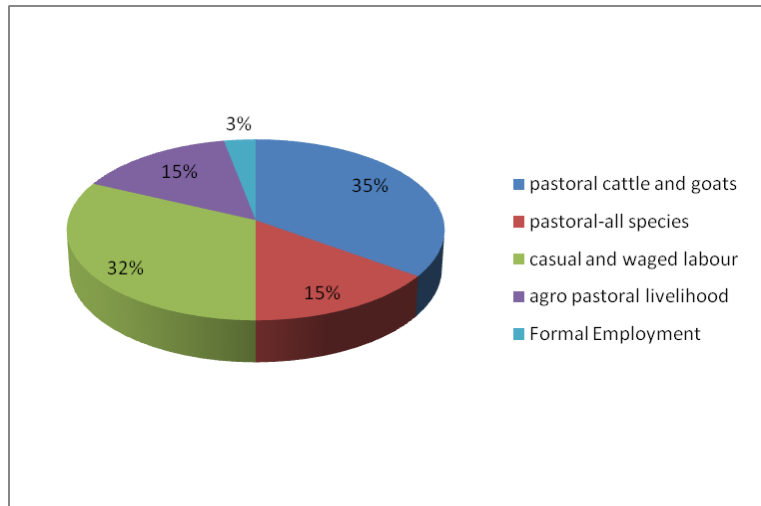
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County Background

Isiolo County lies on the Eastern side of the country and borders the following counties; 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 area of 25,605 square kilometres (KNBS 2016). It is divided into two administrative units; Isiolo North and Isiolo South sub counties, and has four main livelihood zones: Pastoral cattle and goats, with 35 percent of the population, pastoral-all species (15 percent), casual and waged labour (32 percent) and agro pastoral livelihood zones 15 percent of the population (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.



**Figure 1: Population proportion by livelihood zone**

The agro pastoralists reside along/close to the main rivers, and suffer from loss of crop plantation when rivers experience flooding. The pastoralist areas of Sericho and Garbatulla bordering Wajir and Garissa counties occasionally suffer resource based conflicts.

### 1.2 Methodology and Approach

The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the long rains season of 2018 and taking into consideration the cumulative effects of previous seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The assessment was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018 using a multi-sectoral approach. Primary data sources involved key informant interviews, focus group discussions and checklist administration by county technical sector leads. Secondary data sources included SMART surveys, NDMA drought early warning bulletins, and poverty statistics among others. Initial briefings by the county steering group (CSG) provided valuable information. The field data was collated, reviewed and triangulated to produce a food security assessment report, which was presented before the CSG for validation and approval.

## 2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

### 2.1 Rainfall Performance

The onset was early in the first dekad of March compared to the third dekad normally. Most of the county received above 200 percent of normal rains. Most of western Isiolo received above 350 percent of normal rains, while the eastern side received 200-350 percent of normal rains. The least amounts of 140-200 percent of normal rains were recorded in the north eastern portion of the county. Spatial distribution was even while temporal distribution was fair (figure 2). Cessation was early in the third dekad of May compared to first dekad of June normally. The rainfall performance was adequate for pasture and browses regeneration as well as crop production. Open water were adequately recharged. This impacted positively for both water for livestock as well as domestic use in terms of availability and reduced distances to water sources.

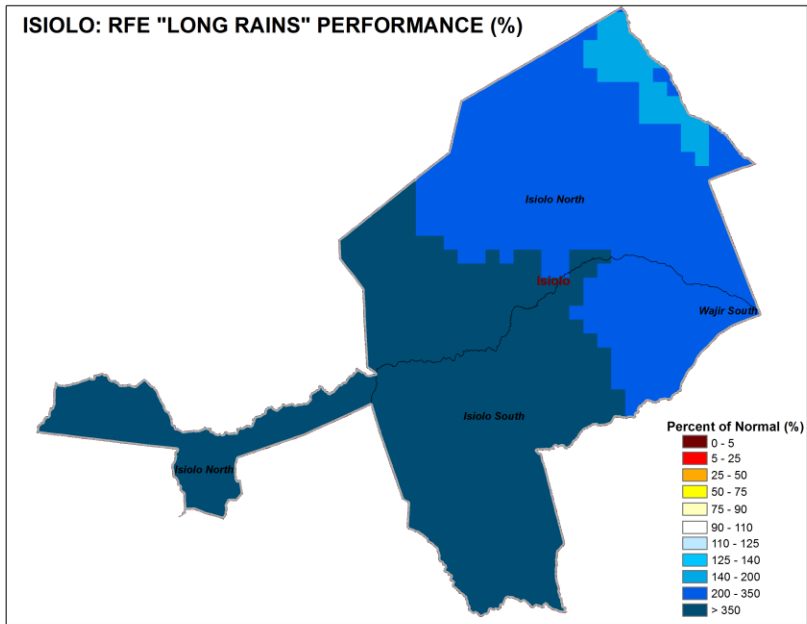


Figure 2: Rainfall performance as a percentage of normal

### 2.2 Insecurity/Conflict

Resource based conflicts between pastoralists from Garissa and Isiolo counties in Garbatulla and Eldera in Sericho have been reported during the period. The conflict was attributed to earlier movement of livestock into Isiolo from Garissa without prior agreement considering that pasture is in plenty in Garissa county. Livestock theft was also reported and security operation to recover them has led to increased volatility in localized spots. In Ngare Mare, cattle rustling counter raids led to insecurity that lasted for over two weeks in the area. The conflicts have caused displacement of households (300 households Ngare Mara, 47 households Eldera/Sericho) and paralysis of learning institutions in the affected areas. Some pastoralist fled to Meru with approximately 1500 – 1700 camels. Peace building initiatives have been ongoing to address the situation.

### 2.3 Other Shocks and Hazards

A countywide outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in livestock occurred, and affected several markets which were subsequently closed. Quarantine was imposed as a measure to curb the spread of the disease. Fall army worm (FAW) infestation affected maize yields in agro pastoral zone for instance Kombola. Massive flooding along Ewaso Nyiro River swept away entire crop fields planted along the riverbanks in Chari and Cherab wards.

### 3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

#### 3.1 Availability

Availability is defined as the physical presence of a commodity at a certain place in a given time. In food security, it is one of the pillars and refers to the physical presence of food commodities in the market or household level, cross border imports, pasture and browse, stocks as well as expected or actual harvests.

##### 3.1.1 Crops Production

The main crops grown in the county are maize and beans while cowpeas are grown in small scale. Crop production is only practiced in the agro-pastoral and casual waged labour livelihood zones. The county is short rains dependent. Food crop production contributes 23 and 15 percent of cash income in the agro pastoral and casual waged labour livelihood zones respectively. Maize contributes 15 percent of cash income and 45 percent to food in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. In casual waged labour, firewood and charcoal livelihood zone, maize and beans contribute 70 and 20 percent to food income respectively. The long rains season accounts for about 40 percent of annual rainfall experienced in the county.

#### Rain fed Crop Production

**Table 1: Rain fed Production in Isiolo County**

Crop	Area planted during 2018 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Short rains season (Ha)	2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	300	372	4250	5400
Beans	210	265	2625	1800
Green grams	60	67	450	400

Area under maize reduced by 19 percent compared to the long term average (LTA), which was attributed to early onset of the rains predicted below average long rains performance, and late planting as most farmers were caught unawares by the early rains. Production declined correspondingly by 21 percent of LTA, which was attributed to reduction in area planted and fall army worm (FAW) infestation as well as flooding. The latter affected Chari and Cherab wards. The area put under bean production reduced by 21 percent of the LTA due to early onset of the rains and the predicted below average long rains performance. However, the distribution of the rains favoured beans production; consequently, production increased by 46 percent of the LTA. Area under green grams production also declined by 10 percent attributed to similar reasons as beans. Production of green grams increased by 12.5 percent of the LTA as shown in table 1.

## Irrigated Crop Production

**Table 2: Irrigated Crop acreage and Production in Isiolo County**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area planted during 2018 Long rains season (Ha)</b>	<b>Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)</b>	<b>2018 Long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual</b>	<b>Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (90 kg bags)</b>
Maize	280	330	2300	4200
Tomatoes	100	80	1600	1440
Onions	110	79	1300	1074

The area under maize declined by 15 percent of the short term average (STA) as farmers did not anticipate adequate rains. However, area under tomatoes and onions increased by 25 and 39 percent respectively of their STA attributed to good rains and availability of farm inputs. Maize production also declined by 45 percent attributed to flooding and fall army worm infestation, which greatly affected maize production in the agro pastoral areas. Flooding affected 30 percent of maize production. However, the production of tomatoes and onions increased by 11 and 21 percent respectively attributed to adequate rains (Table 2).

The above average production for beans and green grams and near average rain fed maize production is a boost to household food security in terms of food availability as well as source of income through the sale of crops. The increased tomato and onion production has greatly enhanced household food security through income generation since these are grown purely income generation. Conversely, the poor maize performance in the irrigated zones has denied the households the much needed income. Overall, crop production has boosted household food security during the season.

### 3.1.2 Cereals Stock

**Table 3: Stocks held in Isiolo County (90 kg bags)**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Maize</b>		<b>Beans</b>		<b>Sorghum</b>		<b>Green grams</b>	
	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>
<b>Farmers</b>	610	115	200	150	0	0	106	80
<b>Traders</b>	429	366	272	180	56		48	18
<b>Millers</b>	284	273						

Maize stocks held by farmers are 530 percent of LTA boosted by carry stocks; while traders are holding 17 percent above LTA attributed to purchases from farmers since harvesting has already happened. The stocks are expected to last for three months, which is normal. Besides, traders are importing maize from Meru, Laikipia and Trans Nzoia counties. Current maize stocks held by millers are within the long term average. Bean stocks held by farmers are 33 percent above LTA

attributed to good rainfall performance, while that held by traders are 51 percent above the LTA owing to stocking by traders due to low prices in anticipation of higher prices in the coming months. Household green gram stocks are 32.5 percent above the LTA attributed to good harvest as a result of adequate rainfall (Table 3).

### 3.1.3 Livestock Production

Livestock production forms the mainstay of Isiolo County’s economy. About 80 percent of the population derive their livelihood from livestock related activities. The sub-sector also employs about 70 percent of the rural labour force. Cattle, sheep, camels, goats, poultry and donkeys are the main livestock species kept. The small stock such as sheep and goats are normally sold for basic household needs including food, while the large stocks are the main milk producers and are usually sold to cater for major household needs and investments.

Livestock production contributes 80 percent of cash income in the pastoral all species livelihood zone while in the agro pastoral livelihood zone, the sector contributes 45 percent of cash income. In the pastoral cattle and charcoal/firewood livelihood zone, it contributes 44 percent of cash income and 15 percent of cash income in the casual waged labour zone. The above average performance of the rains impacted positively on the sector, leading to adequate pasture and browse regeneration.

#### Pasture and Browse Situation

The condition of pasture and browse is good across all livelihood zones, which is normal at this time of the year (Table 4). Current pasture and browse condition is stable since most of the livestock are concentrated in the wet grazing areas while pasture in the dry grazing areas has been conserved until pasture is depleted in the latter areas. The available pasture and browse is adequate and will last into the next rainy season. This is normal at this time of the year.

Access to pasture has been affected by insecurity; inadequate water and tsetse fly infestation in Eldera in Sericho ward and parts of Cherab wards. Nonetheless, in many parts of the county, pasture is easily accessed. Due to late planting and early onset of the rains, majority of farmers were caught unaware and only few managed to plant. Thus the contribution of crop residues as source of livestock feeds is very minimal.

**Table 4: Pasture and Browse Condition in Isiolo County**

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 all species	Good	Good	4 months	4 months	Insecurity	Good	Good	4 months	4 months	Insecurity
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good	4 months	4 months	Insecurity	Good	Good	4 months	4 months	Insecurity



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## Livestock Productivity

### Livestock body condition

Livestock body condition for all species is good, which is normal at this time of the year (Table 5). There is adequate forage to support dietary/feed needs for the livestock. The body condition for all livestock species is expected to remain good for the next four months given that pasture and browse is in plenty. Stability of body condition will ensure continuous supply of milk and stability of livestock prices hence food security.

**Table 5: Livestock body Condition**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat		Camel	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Agro-pastoral	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

### Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)

The tropical livestock units (TLUs) for low income earners is currently three while for the middle income earners is seven compared to 5 and 10 respectively for the two categories normally (Table 6). The variation has been occasioned by the 2017 and early 2018 drought, disease outbreaks and livestock off take by individual pastoralists and government. Low TLUs implies low milk production at household level and reduced ability to sell animals in order to purchase food for consumption. The estimated loss suffered cumulatively from 2016 drought to date in terms of death stands at about 20 percent for small stocks and 30 percent for cattle (Cattle-92,346, Sheep-133,870, Goats-147,668) based on the 2017 projected livestock population of cattle, sheep and goats.

**Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs)**

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
<b>Pastoral</b>	3	5	7	10
<b>Agro-pastoral</b>	3	5	7	10

### Birth rate

The birth rate is generally below normal in cattle. The prolonged 2017/2018 drought led to few cattle being served. The rate is normal in the other livestock species.

### **Milk Production and Consumption**

Currently, most of the household milk is sourced from goats and camels since cattle are yet to calf. Average milk production per household is about one litre compared to two litres normally. The reduction is attributed to the reduced TLUs. Milk production is expected to increase in September as cattle begin calving. Current availability of adequate pasture and browse will support increased production rate.

The current average milk consumption by household is about 0.5 litres compare to about 1 litre normally. The variation is due reduced TLUs and most of the cattle are pregnant at this time. The price of milk is Ksh 60 per litre, which is normal at this time of the year (Table 7). Limited milk consumption implies some of the vulnerable family members like children and the elderly may suffer from malnutrition.

**Table 7: Milk Production, Consumption and Prices**

<b>Livelihood zone</b>	<b>Milk Production (Litres)/Household</b>		<b>Milk consumption (Litres) per Household</b>		<b>Prices (Ksh)/Litre</b>	
	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>LTA</b>
<b>Pastoral</b>	1	2	0.5	1	60	60
<b>Agro-pastoral</b>	1	2	0.5	1	60	60

### **Migration**

Currently, about 1500 – 1700 livestock (camels and cows) from Isiolo have moved to Meru North as a result of insecurity witnessed in Sericho area in June and July over pasture and browse between Isiolo and Garissa pastoralists. The movement is not normal at this time of the year. However, the estimated number of livestock is minimal. Regarding intra county movements, most of the livestock are in the wet season grazing areas.

### **Mortalities**

Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) was reported in all the wards in the county though situation has been contained after ring vaccination was conducted. Second phase of vaccination is ongoing. During the time of outbreak, all markets were closed and consumption of meat and livestock products like milk depressed. Most households suffered economic losses in terms of income and deaths of livestock as a result of abortions. Mortality rates for livestock are currently normal and are two percent for cattle, sheep and goats and one percent for camels. Earlier cases of abortion reported in the county were linked to RVF.

### **Water for Livestock**

The current sources of water for livestock are rivers, boreholes, sand dams, water pans and shallow wells, which are the normal sources at this time of the year. The trekking return distances from grazing areas to watering points is about 5 kilometres which is normal (Table 8). Majority of livestock are watered daily apart from camels that are watered after 4 days. The watering interval for these different species is normal. The available water is expected to last into the next season.

**Table 8: Water for Livestock**

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances (Kms)		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency			
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current		Normal	
Pastoral	5	5	4	4	Camel	Twice	Camel	Twice
					Others	Daily	Others	Daily
Agro pastoral	5	5	4	4	Camel	Twice	Camel	Twice
					Others	Daily	Others	Daily

**3.1.4 Impact on Availability**

The current season has impacted positively in terms of food availability. The available household stocks are above the long term average by over 200 percent implying that households can access other commodities through the sale of crops. Livestock production has also been enhanced. Livestock body condition is good for all species translating into good livestock prices thus enhancing the purchasing power of the pastoralists. In addition, milk availability at the household has improved the nutritional status of children as well as that of the household as a whole.

**3.2 Access****3.2.1 Markets Operations**

The main markets in the county are Isiolo, Oldonyiro for both cereals and livestock. However, most of the livestock is traded in these two markets though Isiolo market is underutilized because of presence of numerous middle men. Other notable markets include Bisan Biliqo, Garbatulla, Merti, Kipsing and Modogashe There has been no market disruptions in terms of cereals supply and market operations are expected to remain normal in the next six months. However, livestock markets have witnessed market disruptions in the form of quarantines in June and July due to outbreak of rift valley fever across the county. The quarantine has since been lifted and market operations restored.

During the quarantine period, pastoralists, who rely almost entirely on livestock for cash income could not access cash as no livestock was traded. Consequently, household food security was adversely affected as access to other commodities was hampered by scarcity of cash. Traded volumes have however been low for both livestock and cereals. The current average harvests for maize, beans and green grams have boosted cereals availability at household level in the agro pastoral zones. Pastoralists are holding back their livestock in a bid to build herds. Besides, most of the livestock are calving. The market supply sources for cereals are local production, Meru, Laikipia and Trans Nzoia counties while that of livestock is within the county. This is normal for the cereals at this time of the year but not normal for livestock since intercounty trade is expected but curtailed by RVF outbreak. Previous droughts have reduced the herd numbers for the pastoralists hence the retaining of these livestock to rebuild their herds.

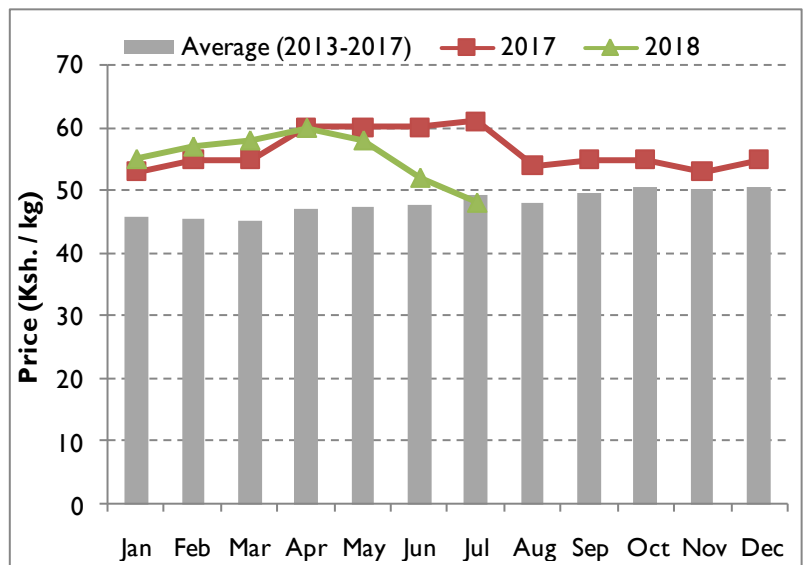
There were no distress sales noted and commodity demand for cereals is high in the pastoral zones and low in the agro pastoral zones. High livestock demand is attributed to the good body condition although supply is low. About 80 percent of the households are relying on markets for their food stuff which is normal at this time of the year. Only the agro pastoral livelihood zone is

not relying on markets for food commodities due to availability of household stocks. More households are likely to depend on markets as the lean season progresses and the agro pastoralists dispose of their stocks to the market.

## Market Prices

### Maize price

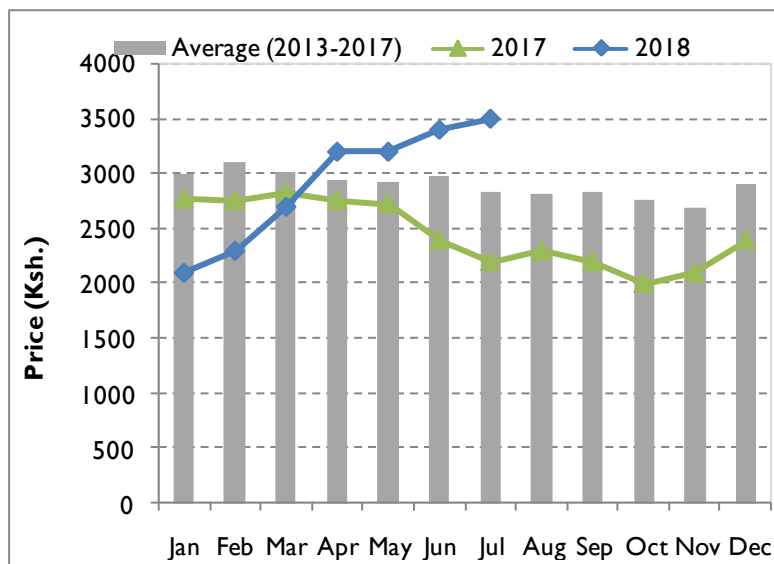
The price of maize has been on a downward trend since April defying the seasonal norms. The drop in price has been attributed first to the increased supply of the cereal in green form and later the average harvests that have been realized from the agro pastoral zones. In addition, the preference of rice to maize in the face of the rising prices in April has led to more households preferring rice to maize leading to a drop in demand for the commodity. The current price is within the LTA but 21 percent below similar period in 2017 (Figure 3). The lowest price of Ksh. 45 was recorded in the urban/ casual waged labour livelihood zone while the highest of Ksh. 57 was recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone (Merti). The downward trend in prices is expected to continue as harvesting of the last crop takes place before the price rises again gradually from September as the lean season sets in.



**Figure 3: Trends in maize prices**

### Goat Price

The price of goats has defied the seasonal norms and is on an upward trend since January 2018 (Figure 4). This has been attributed to low supply in the markets as farmers retain the goats for stock building and improved body condition. Market closures as a result of outbreak of rift valley fever additionally contributed to the steady upward trend in the prices due to low supply in the markets and high demand. The current price of a mature goat is Ksh.3500 which is 23 percent above the LTA and 46 percent above that of similar period in the previous season. The highest price of Ksh. 5000



**Figure 4: Trends in goat prices**

was recorded in the agro pastoral livelihood zone while the lowest recorded price was Ksh.2500 (Kinna) in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. The price of goats is expected to continue in an upward trend as farmers continue holding for herd rebuilding implying demand will continue to exceed supply.

### 3.2.2 Terms of Trade

Terms of trade have been on an increasing trend occasioned by the rising goat prices and falling maize prices. The current average terms of trade are 26 percent above the LTA and also 103 percent above that of similar period in 2017(Figure 5). Favourable terms of trade implies enhanced purchasing power for the households as more cereals can be accessed with the sale of one goat. Currently, the sale of a mature goat can access 73 kilogrammes of maize compared to the long term average of 58 kilogrammes.

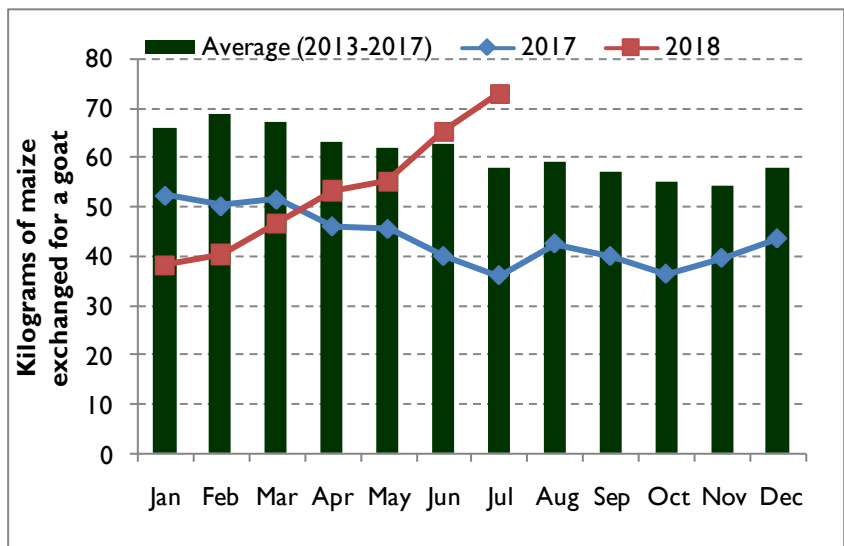


Figure 5: Trends in terms of trade

The highest terms of trade 100 kilogrammes were recorded in urban/casual waged labour livelihood zone while the lowest of 51 kilogrammes was recorded in the pastoral all species livelihood zone. The upward trend is expected to continue until September when the price of maize is expected to stabilize or rise while that of goats is expected to fall.

### 3.2.3 Income Sources

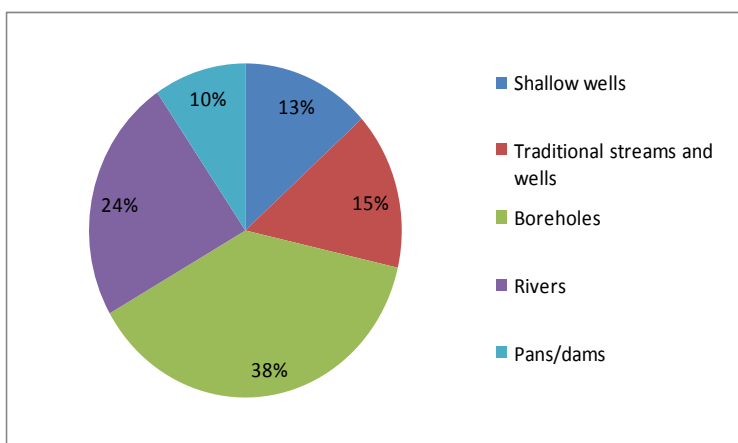
There are various sources of income in the county. In the pastoral livelihood zone, sale of livestock and livestock products accounts for the majority of the household income. Sale of charcoal as well as waged labour is the main source of income for the casual waged labour livelihood zone, while sale of both crops produce and livestock and livestock products constitutes the bulk of the household income in the agro pastoral livelihood zone. Other sources include remittances and petty trade.

### 3.2.4 Water Access and Availability

#### Major water sources

The main sources of water in the county are rivers, boreholes, streams, water pans, and natural ponds. About 38 percent of households depend on boreholes for domestic water followed by river water at 23.8 percent. Traditional streams and wells as well as shallow wells contribute 14 percent each to water for domestic use while pans/dams contribute 10 percent as shown in figure 6.

Recharge to open water sources was 100 percent of their capacity. However, due to siltation in some of these sources, only 60 percent of their capacity could be retained.



**Figure 6: Sources of water for domestic use**

The three major water sources are boreholes, rivers and traditional streams and wells, which are all currently operational. In addition, all the other water sources are also operational, which is normal at this time of the year. Currently all the rivers, traditional wells, shallow wells and pans /dams have water. Out of 91 boreholes in the county, 58 are operational. The situation of the open water sources is normal at this time of the year while that of boreholes is not normal.

Breakdown of gensets and vandalism of water infrastructure, poor yields and poor water quality are among the reasons behind the non-operation of some boreholes.

Some of the non-operational boreholes are Awarsitu and Bulesa boreholes in Chare Ward, Urura, Duma, Machalo, Dogogicha and Boji boreholes in Cherab Ward, Boji and Eskot in Garbatulla Ward and Chumvi Yare Borehole in Ngaremara Ward. Duma, Yamicha, Urura and Machalo strategic boreholes of have low concentration of human and livestock because they have moved to the riverine areas of Ewaso Nyiro and are relying on shallow wells dug along the river banks. Oldonyiro ward and most parts of Sericho ward have poor ground water potential thus have less concentration of boreholes.

Currently, due to abundance of water in the various water sources, there are no areas with high concentration of human populations, which is normal at this time of the year. Available water is expected to last into the next season in all the livelihood zones, which is normal at this time of the year. However, some boreholes are overstretched due to increase in population as well as breakdown of nearby boreholes (Table 9).

**Table 9: Concentrated Water Points**

Ward/ Livelihood zone	Actual Name of the Water Point	Normal Number Served	Current Number Being Served	Reason(s) for Variation
Cherab, Sericho (Pastoral)	Yamicha Borehole	500 persons	1,000 persons	Domestic water use and water for supply to settled community in the drought grazing reserves
	Sericho Borehole	5,000 persons	5,000 persons	Domestic water use only
	Iresaboru Borehole	3,000 persons	3,000 persons	Domestic water use only
	Alango Borehole	5,000 persons	5,000 persons	Domestic water use only supply

Kinna pastoral)	(Agro	Kinna	5,000 persons	5,000 persons	Domestic water use only supplied and the improved and newly equipped Kinna CDF borehole has boosted water supply
		Kulamawe	5,000 persons	5,000 persons	Domestic water use only supplied

### Distance to Water Sources

The average distance to water sources for domestic use has significantly reduced from 1.5 kilometres to 0.4 kilometres in the agro-pastoralist zone due to availability of water in almost all open water sources that has supplemented permanent water sources (boreholes). The average distance in the pastoral livelihood zones was 0.8 km, which is normal at this time of the year. The distances have shortened due to availability of water in the open water sources as opposed to trekking to the boreholes.

Currently there are no areas under emergency water trucking or relying on water vendors as households can easily access water in the open water sources such as water pans, shallow wells and natural ponds.

### Waiting Time at the Source and Cost

The current waiting time is estimated at 5 minutes or less in all livelihood zones which is normal, attributed to availability of water in almost all water sources. However, in areas with high concentration at the protected water sources and piped schemes, waiting time is slightly longer ranging from 30 minutes to two hours. The problem has been compounded by breakdown of adjacent boreholes. Meanwhile the Department of Water in the county government is in the process of addressing these breakdowns. The current cost of a 20 litre jerrican is Kenya Shillings (Ksh) five across all livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. However, water is free at the open water sources (Table 10).

**Table 10: Water Accessibility**

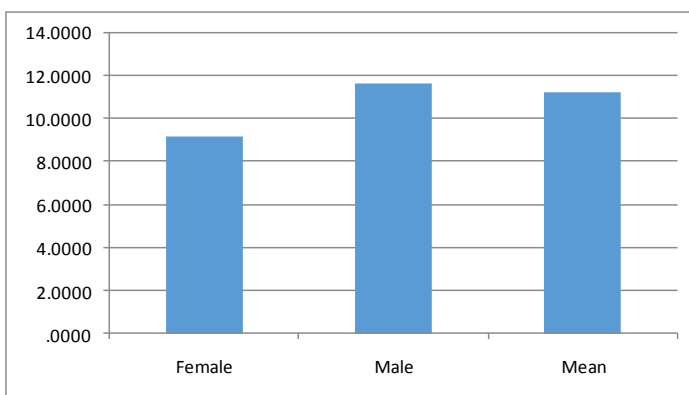
Livelihood zone	Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)		Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20 litres)		Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)		Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
Pastoral livelihood zone	2Km	0.8Km	5	5	Less than 5 minutes	Less than 5 minutes	20	20
Agro-pastoral livelihood zone	1.5 Km	0.4Km	5	5	Less than 5 minutes	Less than 5 minutes	20	20

### 3.2.5 Food Consumption

#### Milk Consumption

The current milk consumption by households is 0.5 litres compared to the normal one litre across the livelihood zones. Most of the milk consumed come from small stocks as the large stocks are in calving state. In spite of this, the available milk has boosted household food security through provision of rich source of proteins, which is vital for children and the elderly. The current price of milk is Ksh. 60 in the agro pastoral zones and Ksh. 80 in the pastoral zones, which is normal at this time of the year. Cash received from the sale of milk in the households supplements the incomes thus providing cash for other expenses related to food. The current improvement in conditions has led to an improvement in the households' overall food security situation.

### 3.2.6 Coping Strategy



**Figure 7: Coping Strategy Index**

include reduced meal portions, giving preference to children and skipping meals.

According to World Food Programme (WFP) food security outcome monitoring the coping strategy index (CSI) has reduced from 20.45 in February 2018 to 11.27 in July 2018. The situation indicates significant improvement. Households are employing the normal consumption based coping mechanisms to bridge any food gaps. The statistics indicate a higher coping tendency by males compared to the female gender. The coping strategies being employed

### 3.3 Utilization

Utilization is affected by food preparation/feeding practices, food handling and access to water. Currently water is readily available in open sources as well as boreholes. Personal and environmental hygiene practices are on improving trend across the livelihood zones buoyed by improved water availability except in pastoral areas of Sericho and Bassa. The average consumption in litres per person per day ranges from 15-20 litres in pastoral zones and 20-25 litres per person per day in the agro-pastoral zones which is normal at this time of the year thus utilization is a minor limiting factor to food security at this time.

#### 3.3.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The morbidity trends for both under-five and the general population for three most common diseases (upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs), diarrhoea and malaria) remained unchanged from Jan to July 2018 compared to similar period in 2016 and 2017; except for URTIs which shot up for both populations in May 2018. This was attributed to the effects of peak rainfall season as well as the cold season that followed the rain season.

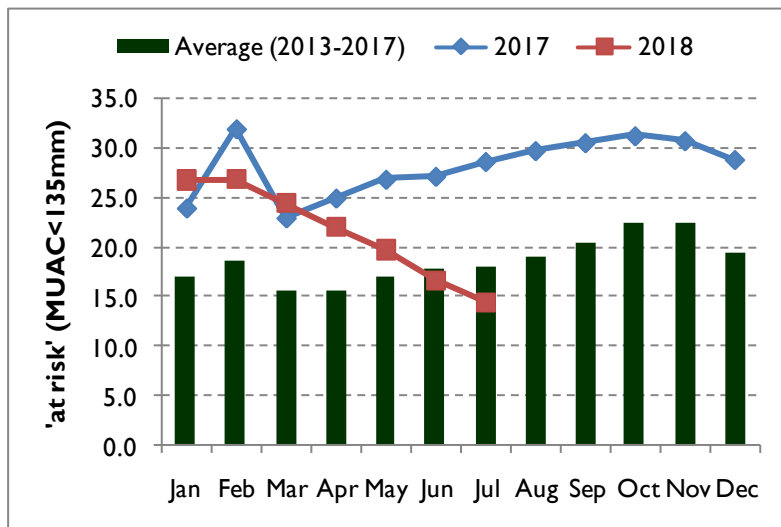


### 3.3.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

The percentage of children who received polio 1 antigen increased to 78 percent in 2018 from 41 percent in 2017. The apparent increase is due to nurses' strike in 2017 when health services were affected including vaccinations. The percentage of children aged 6 – 11 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the last six months increased to 69 percent from 52.8 percent recorded similar period 2017. For 12 – 59 months, the percentage increased to 49.5 percent from 28 percent in 2017. The increase was attributed to continuous health service provision in 2018 in contrast to 2017 when nurses' strike paralyzed services across the country.

### 3.3.3 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

The proportion of households who were persistently food insecure was on decreasing trend from

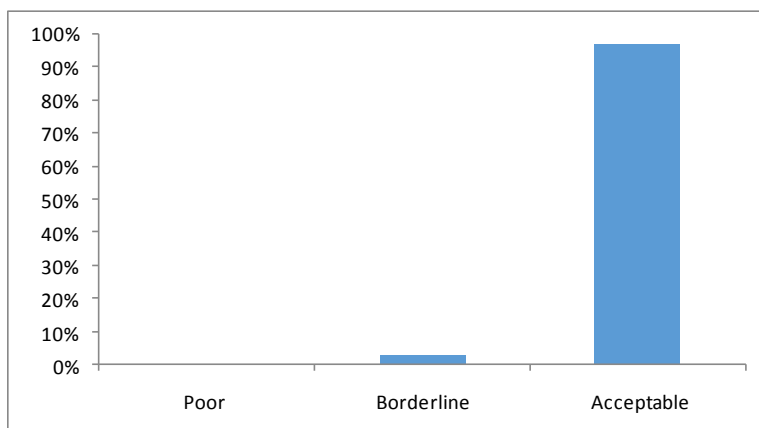


**Figure 8: Percentage at risk of malnutrition**

43.4 percent to 39.5 in July 2018. The trend is a positive indication of improving food consumption patterns at the household level attributed to improved animal and crop production which resulted into improved access to diverse diet in any given day. For instance, there was an increased milk production favouring a subsequent increase in consumption.

There was a significant increase in consumption of vegetables purchased from the markets as well as from irrigated farms along rivers.

The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by MUAC (below 135.0mm) was 14.5 percent in July 2018. This is an improvement from 26.8 percent recorded in February 2018,



**Figure 9: Food consumption Scores**

a pointer to improved food security at household level. The figure is also below the long-term average of 16.9 percent implying a relatively better nutritional situation as compared to the long-term mean during this time of the year. The improvement was attributed to the increased consumption of milk and activities associated with blanket supplementary feeding programme at the facilities countywide.

According to World Food Programme (WFP) food security outcome monitoring, almost all households (97 percent) have acceptable food consumption score (FCS) , indicating that they can afford a meal with vegetables, carbohydrates and high value protein compared to three percent with borderline food consumption score who can afford a meal of carbohydrates, vegetables and pulses. This is an improvement from the previous season when 61.2 percent of the households had acceptable food consumption score, 23.1 borderline and 15.7 percent poor food consumption scores.

### 3.3.4 Sanitation and Hygiene

The current household water sources are piped system, boreholes, protected springs and protected shallow wells. The proportion that draws water from protected water sources is 72 percent while 15 percent draw water from rivers and springs. A small percentage of households use bigger containers for storage as well as for collection of water from the sources. Roof catchment during the rainy season is practiced. Majority of households do not use water treatment chemicals. A minimal percentage boil water or use pot filters to purify water for drinking. Water borne diseases have been reported especially at the peak of the rainy season as a result of flooding and contamination of the open water sources by overflowing latrines. Cholera and diarrheal disease outbreaks were reported in Ngare Mara and Oldonyiro wards. Cases of diarrhea have also been reported attributed to uptake of contaminated water.

The facilities mostly affected were shallow wells and water pans/dams. The departments of Water and Public Health in conjunction with UNICEF intervened in all wards by supplying households with buckets, jerricans, water treatment chemicals, detergents and soaps to promote sanitation and hygiene and to disinfect water at household level. About 2000 households benefitted and improved their sanitation and hygiene practices. Household human waste disposal method includes use of latrines, both improved and makeshift as well as open defecation. The latrine coverage has improved from 71 percent in 2017 to 77.8 percent in 2018 due to increased sensitization on sanitation and hygiene. Household waste is disposed-off in compost pits as well as dump pits.

The percentage of people who are aware of the necessity to wash hands at the four critical times in Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo was 70 percent as at February 2018 according to SMART survey. Those actually practice were only 11 percent. In areas associated with water scarcity, hand washing practices are rare.

### 3.4 Trends of Key Food Security Indicators

**Table 11: Food Security Trends**

Indicator	Short Rains Assessment Feb 2018		Long Rains Assessment August 2018
% of maize stocks held by households (agro-pastoral)	Nil		530%
Livestock body condition	Cattle and sheep	Fair to Poor	Good
	Camel and	Good to fair	Good

Indicator	Short Rains Assessment Feb 2018			Long Rains Assessment August 2018		
		goats				
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Pastoral	7.5		Pastoral	15-20	
	Agro Pastoral	15		Agro Pastoral	20-25	
Price of maize (per kg)	Ksh.55			Ksh.30		
Distance to grazing	Pastoral			Pastoral		
	Agro Pastoral			Agro Pastoral		
Terms of trade (pastoral zone)	38			73		
Coping strategy index	15.7			11.3		
Food consumption score	Poor	borderline	Acceptable	Poor	borderline	Acceptable
	10.6%	16.9%	72.4	0	3%	97%
Proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (Muac)	26.8%			14.5%		
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	18.2%			15%		

## Cross Cutting Issues

### 3.5 Education

#### 3.5.1 Enrolment

Enrolment for early childhood development education centres (ECDE) increased from 5956 for boys in the first term to 6006 in second term. The enrolment of girls increased from 6949 in term one to 7029 in term two. Primary and secondary schools enrolment increased for both girls and boys by a margin of 3.5 percent for secondary schools and 1.2 percent for primary schools (Table 12).

**Table 12: School Enrolment by Gender**

Level	Term I 2018			Term II 2018 (includes new students registered and drop-out since term I 2018)			Total % change (increase)
	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total	No. of boys	No. of Girls	Total	

ECDE	5,956	6,949	12,905	6006	7,029	13,036	1%
Primary	17,212	17,964	35,176	17,483	18,114	35,597	1.2%
Secondary	3,182	3,011	6,193	3,264	3,247	6,511	3.5%

The increased enrolment was attributed to: reduced harsh drought conditions, employment of ECDE teachers by the county government, feeding programme for ECDE pupils, transfers of pupils from neighbouring counties, food for fees for secondary schools and 100 percent transition policy for secondary schools.

### **3.5.2 Participation**

Pupils' attendance for ECDE, primary and secondary schools increased gradually from January to March. No significant difference between attendance of boys and girls was recorded. Attendance decreased in second term from May to July. Many pupils and students did not open school in the second term affected by floods. Leparua, Aramiet and Ntalabany schools were not accessible in May due river overflows. In June and July schools in Ngaremara area were affected by insecurity caused by cattle rustling. About 1304 pupils in ECDE and primary schools were unable to attend school from 19<sup>th</sup> June to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2018. Besides, 237 students in secondary schools and 31 teachers were affected and could not attend school due to insecurity conditions in Ngare Mara and Eldera.

### **3.5.3 Retention**

The dropout rate for both primary schools pupils and secondary school students was at 0.2% and 0.6% respectively. Dropout reduced in second term from 125 to 78 pupils for ECDE attributed to employment of teachers by the County Government. The ECDE dropout was 0.6%. Most pupils remained at home when they missed school. A few cases of dropouts were noted in secondary and primary schools especially in second term where learners could not access school due to insecurity and floods. Boys' dropout was attributed to absconding school to secure their parents' livestock.

### **3.5.4 School Meals Programme**

Currently, 111 public primary schools with population of 27,555 pupils receive regular supply of food under home grown school meals programme. The remaining 7,621 pupils from private schools do not benefit from any feeding programme. The ECDE pupils have been sharing meals with the primary school pupils yet not budgeted for, thus affecting food ration sizes. However the County Government provided meals in the month of July to ECDE pupils. The availability of school meals program enhances retention and school attendance in primary and ECDE centres. Secondary schools in the county received food for fees disbursement. This enhanced retention as most students could not pay for lunch programme. New upcoming schools like Kawalash and Longobito did not receive food. Water was available for school feeding programme throughout the period.

### **3.5.5 Inter Sectoral**

As a result of insecurity, some pupils from Ngare Mara area camped at Catholic Mission in the area. Pupils from Tana Athi primary School migrated to Dida Abakiri primary school in Garbatulla. Similarly Eldera primary school was closed and pupils relocated to Garbatulla Day school owing to insecurity.

## **4 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

### **4.1 Prognosis Assumptions**

- According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), the onset of the October-December rains will be timely with average to above average performance.
- The market prices for cereals and livestock products will stabilize in the next three months.
- The pasture and browse are expected to remain stable in the next three months in both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.
- Crop harvests in the agro pastoral zone will boost household stocks
- Market operations across all livelihood zones will be normal for the next three months
- Peace and security will prevail

### **4.2 Food Security Outlook (August-October)**

The food security situation is expected to continue on improving trend across the livelihood zones. Water availability and accessibility is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones. Pasture is expected to last into the next rainy season. Livestock production in the pastoral and agro pastoral zones is expected to improve further due to availability of forage. Although market operations across all livelihood zones are expected to be normal, market supply are expected to be low owing to the available household stocks as well as holding livestock for herd rebuilding by pastoralists. The nutritional status for the under five children is expected to continue on improving trend due to availability of food at household level as well as availability and consumption of milk. The crude death rate and crude mortality rates are expected to remain below the alert thresholds.

### **4.3 Food Security Outlook (November – January)**

The short rains performance is expected to be average to above average, according to FEWSNET. Onset will be timely coupled with even spatial and good temporal distribution. Thus pasture regeneration is expected to continue. Terms of trade is expected to be favourable to the pastoralists, and food commodities prices are expected to decline. Milk production, food stocks, number of meals taken per day and dietary diversity per households across livelihood zones is expected to increase. The nutrition status of children under-five years is expected to remain stable or improve further following the availability of adequate food and milk at household level.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

#### **5.1.1 Phase Classification**

The current food security situation in the county is stable and is projected to remain so for the next three months. The indicative food security phase classification for all livelihood zones is Stressed (IPC phase 2), an indication that even with any humanitarian assistance, household groups have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential

nonfood expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies. Therefore, disaster risk reduction interventions to protect livelihoods are required.

### 5.1.2 Summary of Findings

The 2018 long rains onset was early; cessation was also early. Distribution was even in terms of space and time. The entire county received enhanced rainfall well above normal percentage. Pasture and browse condition is good across all the livelihood zones and is expected to last into the next season. Water is available for both domestic as well as livestock use. There was water rationing in the piped schemes thus most households were using water from open sources. Water is not treated hence exposing households to water borne diseases. Although there was average crop production in the agro pastoral zone, carry-over stocks has resulted in overall stocks held by both household and traders to be high above the LTA.

The current terms of trade are favourable to the livestock keepers and enhancing the households' purchasing power. The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition as measured by MUAC (below 135.0mm) was 14.5 percent in July 2018, an improvement from 26.8 percent recorded in February 2018. The figure is also below the long-term average of 16.9 percent implying a relatively better nutritional situation as compared to the long-term mean during this time of the year. Almost all households (97 percent) have acceptable food consumption score (FCS), indicating they can afford a meal with vegetables, carbohydrates and high value protein compared to three percent with borderline food consumption score. The coping strategy index (CSI) has reduced from 20.45 in February 2018 to 11.27 in July 2018.

### 5.1.3 Sub-County Ranking

**Table 13: Sub County Ranking**

Ward	Rank	Factors
Sericho	1	Insecurity, flooding, fall army worm (FAW)
Oldonyiro	2	Insecurity, flooding, fall army worm (FAW)
Merti	3	Insecurity, flooding, fall army worm (FAW)
Garbatulla	4	Insecurity, flooding, fall army worm (FAW)
Kinna	5	
Central	6	

## 5.2 Ongoing Food Interventions

### 5.2.1 On going Food Interventions

**Table 14: Population Receiving Food Assistance**

Sub county	Population	Percentage Range	Mode of Assistance
Isiolo North	108,685	65-70	Cash For Assets/Food For Assets
Isiolo South	46,780	55-60	Cash For Assets/Food For Assets

## 5.2.2 Ongoing Non-food interventions

(See Annex)

## 5.3 Recommended Interventions

### 5.3.1 Food Interventions

**Table 15: Population in Need of Food Assistance**

Ward	Population	Percentage Population Range
Sericho	12,099	45-50
Oldonyiro	15,388	45-50
Merti	20,341	45-50
Garbatula	16,401	40-45
Kinna	16,618	40-45
Central	64,447	35-40

### 5.3.2 Recommended Non-food Interventions (See Annex)

## 6.0 ANNEXES

### 6.1 Annex 1: Ongoing Non Food Interventions

**Table 16: Ongoing Non Food Interventions**

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Capacity building and provision of farm inputs on crop protection	Enhanced food security at house hold level	Burat, Oldonyiro Ngaremara, Kinna, Sericho, Cherab, Chari, Burat, Wabera Bulapesa	Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	1.2M	12,000	January – April 2018	County /National Government Caritas, ACTION AID and Kenya Rapid
Agri Nutrition capacity building on Post-Harvest management, food preservation,	Good utilization and storage of the available food,	Burat, Oldonyiro Ngaremara, Kinna Sericho, Cherab,	Isiolo Merti Marbatulla	2 M	12,000	January to September 2018	County /National Government (Agriculture and Health) ILRI, Caritas, ADS

value addition and utilization.	reduced malnutrition	Chari, Burat, Wabera, Bulapesa					Kenya Rapid
Procurement and distribution of assorted certified seeds	Enhanced food security at house hold level	Burat, Oldonyiro Ngaremara, Kinna Sericho, Cherab Chari, Burat, Wabera Bulapesa	Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	8 M	6,000	January to September 2018	County /National Government (Agriculture and Health) ILRI, Caritas, ADS Kenya Rapid
Sensitization on climate smart Agriculture interventions	Good use of land, increased productivity	Burat, Oldonyiro Ngaremara, Sericho, Cherab Chari, Burat	Isiolo Merti Garbatulla	532,800	1920	July to September 2018	County Government (Agriculture)
<b>Livestock</b>							
Vaccination against RVF	Improved livestock productivity	Garbatulla, Merti Isiolo Central	Garbatulla, Merti Isiolo Central	1.5m	80,000 animals	End of August 2018	Vaccination against RVF
Capacity building of community on improved husbandry practices	Improved livestock productivity	Garbatulla, Merti Isiolo Central	Garbatulla, Merti Isiolo Central	500,000	500 pastoralists	On going	Capacity building of community on improved husbandry practices
Pasture preservation	Improved livestock productivity	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Central	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Central	400,000	Entire county	End of August 2018	Pasture preservation
Disease surveillance	Improved livestock productivity	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Central	Kina, Garbatulla, Sericho, Cherab, Chari,	200,000	Entire county	Continuous	Disease surveillance



			Burat, Ngarema ra, Oldonyir o				
Peace meetings	Reduced resource based conflict	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Central	Kina, Garbatulla, Sericho, Cherab, Chari, Burat, Ngarema ra, Oldonyir o			Continuous	Peace meetings
Construction of boreholes and water pans	Improved livestock productivity	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Central	Cherab, Chari, Garbatulla, Burat	25m	Entire county	End of September 2018	Construction of boreholes and water pans
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Construction of 26,000m <sup>3</sup> Chapa Mohammed water pan	Improve water availability and accessibility	Cherab ward	Merti sub county	12m	2,000 persons		DRSLP
Construction of 38,000m <sup>3</sup> Herg eisa water pan	Improve water availability and accessibility	Garbatulla ward	Garbatulla sub county	15m	2,000 persons		DRSLP
Belgesh borehole	Improve water availability and accessibility	Sericho ward	Garbatulla sub county	4m	2,000	FY 2017/18	Isiolo County Govt
Solar installations and equipping and pipeline extensions of Kinna CDF	Improve water availability and accessibility	Kinna ward	Garbatulla sub county	3.9m	2,000	FY 2017/18	Isiolo County Govt

borehole							
Solar installations and equipping and pipeline extensions of Garfasa borehole	Improve water availability and accessibility	Garbatula ward	Garbatula sub county	4.6m	2000	FY 2017/18	Isiolo County Govt
Equipping Muchuro borehole with Solar	Improve water availability and accessibility	Garbatula ward	Garbatula sub county	3.9m	1,500 persons	FY 2017/2018	Isiolo County Govt
Extension of Leparua pipeline 4.6Km	Improve water availability and accessibility	Burat ward	Isiolo Central sub county	5.1m	2,000 persons	FY 2017/2018	Isiolo County and World Vision
Rehabilitation of Burat II (Mlango borehole)	Improve water availability and accessibility	Burat ward	Isiolo Central sub county	1.12m	1,000 persons	FY 2017/2018	Isiolo County
Nantundu water pan (42,000 cubic meters tank)	Improve water availability and accessibility	Oldonyiro ward	Isiolo Central sub county	4.49m	5,000 livestock and 1,000 human	FY 2017/2018	Isiolo County
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>							
Vitamin A Supplementati on	Improve the health of the under fives	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	600000	28762	Ongoing	MoH and mplementing partners
Zinc Supplementati on	Improve the health of pregnant women	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	50000	1000	Ongoing	MoH and implementing partners
Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)	Improve health of malnourished children	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	100000	3982	Ongoing	MoHand implementing partners
MIYCN	Improve	Isiolo,	All	10000	16161	Ongoing	MoH and

Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods)	health of malnourished children and mothers	Garbatulla and Merti	health facilities	0			implementing partners
Iron Folate Supplementati on among Pregnant Women	Improve the health of pregnant women	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	50000	7192	Ongoing	MoH and implementing partners
Deworming	Enhance food utilization	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	60000	25860	Ongoing	MoH and implementing partners
Promotion of Hand Washing, distribution of water treatment chemicals, CLTS	Improve on hygiene and sanitation	Isiolo, Garbatulla and Merti	All health facilities	30000	187403	Ongoing	MoH and implementing partners

### Education

Ward	ECDE Classroom -Kinna Ward	Wako Wario	30 ECDE children	World Vision	Improve access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education	Feb 21 <sup>st</sup> -May 21 <sup>st</sup> 2018	Garbatulla
Isiolo Central	Classroom	Shambani Primary	120 pupils	World Vision	Improve the learning environment	July-Sept 2018	Isiolo Central
Isiolo Central	construction of 1 block of 2 classrooms & 1 block of 3 classrooms at Chumviere primary school	Chumviere Primary school	200 pupils	World Vision	Improve the learning environment	May-July 2018	Isiolo Central
Isiolo Central	construction of	Lenguruma	160 pupils	World Vision	Improve the	Jan-April 2018	Isiolo Central

	2No.Block 4-door VIP latrines for both boys and girls at lenguruma primary sch	Primary school VIP latrine			learning environment		
Isiolo Central	construction of 2No block 4 door VIP latrines for both boys and girls	Ndugu Zangu Primary school	160 pupils	World Vision	Improve sanitation	Jan-April 2018	Isiolo Central
Garbatulla	Construction of a 1 No. Block 5-door VIP latrines	Dabasiti Primary school VIP Latrine-Kinna Ward	180 girls	World Vision	Promote Child friendly spaces	June-July2018	Garbatulla

## 6.2: Annex 2: Recommended Non Food Interventions

**Table 17: Recommended Non Food Interventions**

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost (Kshs)	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Promotion of water harvesting structures for crop production	Promote food security	All wards	Agro pastoralists	100 million	12,000	2018/2019	County/National government and partners
Promotion of technology, innovation management practices	Promote food security	All wards	Agro pastoralists		12,000	2018/2019	County/National government and partners
Certified seeds	Promote food security	All wards	Agro pastoralists	8 million	12,000	July-Sept 2018	National Government County Government

							Partners
<b>Livestock</b>							
Restocking	Herd rebuilding	All wards	Isiolo Central Garbatulla and Merti	15 million	1000H/H	Mid-September 2018	Caritas, other Development partners
Deworming and vaccination against PPR, CCPP and Sheep and Goat Pox	Prevent and Mitigate effects of diseases	Oldonyiro , Ngare Mara, Kinna, Garbatulla ,Sericho, Cherab, Chari	Isiolo Central Garbatulla and Merti	2,000,000	400,000 shoats	Before end of September 2018	Development partners, county government and national government
Peace meetings	Maintain peace	Oldonyiro ,Ngare Mara, Kinna, Garbatulla ,Sericho, Cherab, Chari	Isiolo Central Garbatulla and Merti	1 million	Entire county	Continuous	County government, peace committees and National government
Sensitization meetings on danger of bush fire	Conserve pasture and browse	Oldonyiro , Ngare Mara, Kinna, Garbatulla , Sericho, Cherab, Chari	Isiolo Central Garbatulla and Merti	500,000	All wards	Before end September 2018	County government
Desiltation of water pans	Impound adequate water	Oldonyiro , Ngare Mara, Kinna, Garbatulla , Sericho, Cherab, Chari	Isiolo Central Garbatulla and Merti	6 million	Entire county	Before end of September 2018	County government and provincial administration
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>							
Pipeline to tanks and to consumer	Improve water availability	Cherab	Merti Sub	30m	5,000 persons	FY 2018/19	County / Regional/ National

points in Korbasa, Saleti, Mataarba and Godarupa	y and accessibility		County				level WASH partners
Rehabilitation/repair of existing water supplies to improve overall performance -civil works (repair of leaking tanks - broken pipes and fittings -Replacement of draw pipes and fittings -overhaul of serviceable generators	Improve water availability and accessibility	Cherab, Oldonyiro, Sericho, Kinna	Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo Sub County	30m	10,000 persons	FY 2017/2018	County / Regional/ National level WASH partners
De-salination of Water points to improve water quality	Improve water availability and accessibility	Dogogicha, Bambot/Mado-Urura, Belgesha, Malkadaka	Merti and Garbatulla sub county	8m	4,000 persons and 30,000 livestock	FY 2018-2019	County / Regional/ National level WASH partners
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>							
Scale up of Nutrition services	Improve community health	49 health facilities	County wide	Budget??	32229 U5 and 14240 PLW (7120 PLW and 720 Lactating mothers)	12 months	MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, CRS, CARITAS, ADS, KRCS Action Aid, WFP etc )
Strengthen community based surveillance system	Improve community health	Entire county	County wide	2000000 /- for SMART survey and 600,000/- for mass screening CHV		12 months	MoH, and other partners (UNICEF, ACF, CRS, CARITAS, ADS, Action Aid, NDMA etc)

				monitoring – 500,000/- - community dialogues – 500,000 (Total 3,600,000/-)			
Strengthen coordination and feedback	Improve community health	3 sub counties and the county	County wide	360,000/-		12 months	All nutrition sensitive and specific organization
Scale up integrated outreaches services across the county	Monitor health	54 outreach sites	County wide	1296000 0/-	62460	12 months	MoH, Beyond zero and other partners