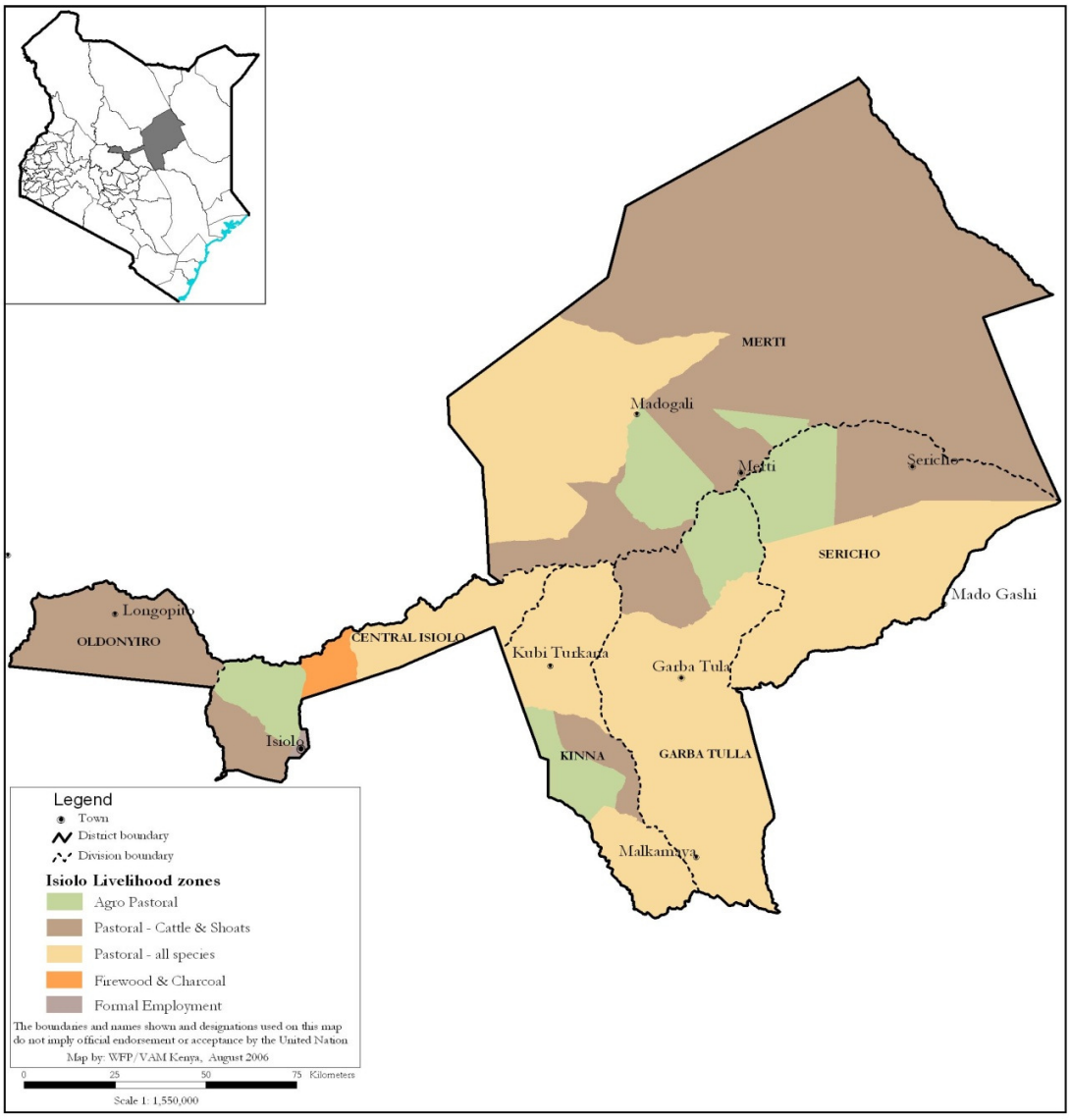
ISIOLO COUNTY
LONG RAINS 2013 ASSESSMENT REPORT
29TH JULY – 2ND AUGUST 2013



Assessment Team

Jackson Matheka	Ministry of Health
Esther Kinyanjui	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
Technical CSG	Isiolo County

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Background

Isiolo County is located in the Upper Eastern region covering approximately 25,000 square kilometers with an estimated population of 143,294 (73,694 male and 69,600 female) persons according to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics census (KNBS) 2009. The County borders Marsabit County to the north, Wajir and Garissa County to the east, Tana River and Meru County to the south, Samburu and Laikipia County to the west. The County comprises of three Sub counties namely Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla. It is further sub divided into ten administrative Wards namely Ol donyiro, Ngaremara, Isiolo East, Bulapesa, Burat, Kinna, Garbatula, Sericho, Chari and Cherab respectively.

The main livelihood zones in the county are pastoral (67 percent) which include; pastoral all species and pastoral cattle, sheep and goats), Agro pastoral (26 percent) and firewood, charcoal and (7 percent) livelihood zones.

1.2 Current Relief Operations

The County is currently under food assistance support where a total of 10,000 beneficiaries are targeted under the general food distribution program (GFD), 36,396 beneficiaries under the food for assets programme (FFA) and 8,200 beneficiaries under Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT). Other food support programs include protection ration (PR) and supplementary feeding programs (SFP), for the under-fives and pregnant and lactating mothers as well as regular school meals programme targeting all the public primary school going pupils and early childhood centers.
Other non food assistance interventions include vaccinations against *Peste des petit ruminate* (PPR) and Enterotoxaemia, provision of certified drought resistant seeds, Others are provision of water tanks in schools, vitamin A supplementation and immunization for under fives.

1.3 Food security trends

In the last two successive rainy seasons the county was classified in the stressed phase. The county is still in the stressed phase owing to good performance of the long rains which has led to good pasture regeneration in the pastoral livelihood zones. However, influx of livestock from within and outside the county is causing faster depletion of pasture in addition to livestock diseases. In the agro pastoral livelihood zones, flash floods and early cessation of the rainfall led to slightly less than expected yields. However, carryover stocks from the previous season, has offered the agro pastoralists some relative stability in food availability.

1.4 Current factors affecting food security

- Endemic livestock diseases
- Insecurity
- Poor road infrastructure
- Erratic rainfall
- Poor/lack of market integration

1.5 Summary of Recommendations– Food and Non-Food.

- Vaccination and deworming in Merti and Garbatulla
- Water trucking in Sericho Division

- Reseeding and fodder production trainings
- Construction of water pans
- Training on agronomic practices
- Provision of water to schools
  Scale up high impact nutrition interventions

2.0 DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

2.1 Overall current Food Security Situation

Isiolo County is currently in the stressed phase classification implying minimal change from the previous season's performance. Even though the area under rain fed maize, beans and cowpeas production increased by 56, 17.1 and 143.8 percent respectively compared to long term average, no significant difference in production from the normal was realized in the agro pastoral livelihood zones due to moisture stress occasioned by early cessation of the rains. Under irrigated agriculture, area and production under tomatoes increased by 13 percent and 22 percent compared to long term average while area and production under maize decreased by 30 percent and 10 percent respectively. Maize stocks held by household and millers in the county have increased mainly due to carryover stocks.

The forage condition in the county is generally good, though on a downward trend due to pressure being exerted by livestock migrations within the county and from outside especially in Sericho and Garbatula Sub-county. Current milk availability stands at 2 liters per day as compared to 3 liters per day. Distance to water sources remained normal ranging from 0 -5 kilometers across all livelihood zones as most water sources are permanent. Water consumed by households ranged between 7-8 liters in the pastoral and 10-15liters per person per day in the agro pastoral livelihood zones depicting a normal situation. Major water pans have water which is expected to last for the next 30 days

Malnutrition rates have steadily declined in Isiolo County. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates dropped in 2013 compared to 2012, even though severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates increased in Garbatulla by 85.7 percent. Overall, the percent of children at risk of malnutrition decreased by 22.7 percent between January and July 2013. No human disease outbreaks have been experienced in the last six months across the livelihood zones. Terms of trade are still favorable for the pastoralists; the sale of one goat can currently purchase 86 kg of maize, though slightly lower than 92 kg in January. Enrollment in public primary schools both for boys and girls has slightly improved in 2013 compared to 2012 by 4.2 and 2 percent respectively. The increase in enrolment was attributed to successive good seasons.

2.2 Current Shocks and Hazards on Food Security

2.2.1 Rainfall

The rainfall pattern in Isiolo County is bimodal which occurs in March to May and October to December. The annual mean rainfall ranges between 450 and 650 mm annually with the long rains contributing about 40 percent. The onset of the long rains was generally timely in mid March across the county. Rainfall amounts received were generally 80 to 160 percent of normal, with the exception of a few localized areas in northern Merti and western Kinna which received between 50 to 80 percent of normal as shown in figure 1. The amounts recorded were better than the 2012 short rains. The overall distribution of rainfall within the season was good in space and time. It was further characterized by early cessation in late April as compared to mid May in most parts of the county. However, the rains normally cease in early June in central and Ol donyiro divisions.

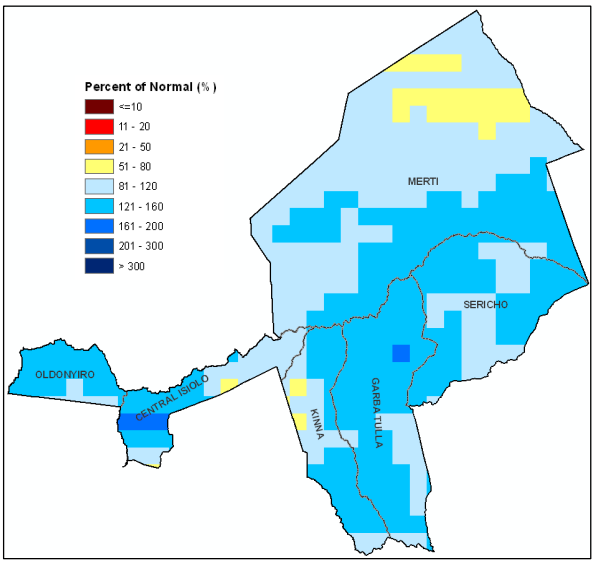

Figure 1: Rainfall performance in Isiolo

2.2.2 Other shocks and Hazards

Other key hazards within the county include cattle rustling which strips households of their livelihoods, causes death to household members resulting to tension among the communities living in the county. Resource based conflicts within the county have also increased as the dry season sets in which may also affect other food related activities.

3.0 IMPACT OF SHOCKS AND HAZARDS

3.1 Crop production

Introduction

The long rains though not highly reliable, are meant for the drought tolerant crops like green grams, cowpeas, beans and vegetables. The major food crops that are grown in the district are maize, beans and cowpeas. The crops are grown in the agro pastoral livelihood zone, along springs and Isiolo River in Isiolo Central, along Ewaso Nyiro river flood plains in Merti and Garbatulla. Farming in some parts of Kinna is done under rain fed agriculture. Irrigated farming is also done in Kinna along Bisanadi River.

Table 1: Rain-fed Crop Production)

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha)	2013 long rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags)
1.Maize	203	130	760	750
2.Beans	123	105	218	210
3.Cowpeas	39	16	58	57

The area under rain fed maize, beans and cowpeas production increased by 56, 17 and 144 percent respectively compared to long term average as farmers expected better rains as projected by the weatherman. In addition farmers were supplied with seed of high value especially in Isiolo sub-county and were able to access subsidized fertilizer from the national cereals and produce board. Projected production was however normal.

Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production

Crop	Area planted during the 2013 long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the long rains (Ha)	2013 long rains production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual	Long Term Average production during long rains season (90 kg bags)
Maize	242	355	3328	3750
Onions	97	97	1390 tons	1552 tons
Tomatoes	70	62	848 tons	693 tons
Green grams	25	30	125	150
Cowpeas	32	50	152	255

The main horticultural crops are onions and tomatoes which command a very big market locally and also Nairobi. This contributed greatly to the household incomes enhancing food security. Area and production under tomatoes increased by 13 percent and 22 percent compared to long term average while area and production under maize decreased by 30 percent and 10 percent respectively as shown in table 2.

Table 3: Maize stocks

Maize stocks held by	Quantities of maize held (90-kg bags)	Long Term Average quantities held (90-kg bags) at similar time of the year
House Holds	2481	826
Traders	4646	5348
Millers	628	450
NCPB	21392	9476
Total	29147	16100

Overall maize stocks held by household and millers in the county have increased (see table 3) mainly due to carryover stocks and the millers also bought from farmers cheaply the previous season. Stocks held by traders were however below the long term average.

3.2 Livestock production

Introduction

Livestock production contributes 80, 45, 44 and 15 percent to cash incomes in pastoral, agro pastoral, firewood/charcoal burning and casual labor livelihood zones respectively. The county is endowed with the following species of livestock: cattle, goats, sheep, camels, donkeys, rabbits and chicken. These livestock contribute towards provision of livestock products (milk, blood, and meat), transport (donkey), marriage and social obligations/traditions, paying fines, capital investment/savings among other uses.

3.2.1 Forage condition

The forage condition in the county is generally good. In Merti sub county agro pastoral zone the pasture and browse situation is fair while in the pastoral zone it is good. The grazing reserve areas (kom, yamicha, urura, Nyachis and Sabarwawa) have a lot of standing hay. In Garbatula, pasture and browse in agro-pastoral zone is good unlike the pastoral zone where it is fair. This situation also applies to Isiolo sub - county. The pasture situation is normal in the county because of the long rains experienced in the months of April The trend of pasture and browse condition is on a downward trend due to pressure being exerted by livestock within the county and from outside especially in Sericho in Garbatula Sub-county.

The pasture and browse in Merti and Garbatulla is likely to last for two months in the dry season grazing areas (along Waso Nyiro river) while in Isiolo sub-county is likely to last for three months. The grazing reserves pasture can last for one year. This situation is normal at this time of the year. Crop residues as livestock feeds are significant only in agro-pastoral zones.

Factors affecting access to pasture and browse include; inadequate water in some wet season grazing areas, insecurity especially in Isiolo sub-county (Gambela, Shaba and Mlango areas) and tsetse fly infestation especially in Kinna (areas bordering the Meru national park).

3.2.2 Livestock productivity

Livestock body condition
The body condition of all livestock species is good as a result of enough forage and water. The body condition is likely to remain stable but shall deteriorate with time as forage and pasture quality and quantity decline due to high evaporation. This situation is likely to impact negatively on food security since production of milk and meat will decline.

Birth rates
The birth rate for all livestock species is normal for all livelihood zones. The same trend was experienced during the previous year

Tropical livestock units (TLUs)
The tropical livestock unit is five now compared to six under normal circumstance. Households generally have an average of 3-5 heads of cattle, 14-20 shoats and a few chicken. The household in the middle and upper wealth groups have camels too. The herd size has increased for the last two years. This is due to the fact that the county has registered no drought hence the herd size has doubled for cattle, tripled for shoats and half for camels. The groups that have seen the significance of these changes are the middle and upper income people compared to the low income earners.

Milk availability
Current milk availability stands at 2 liters per day as compared to 3 liters per day during normal times. The current milk production per household is at 4 liters as compared to normal of 5-6 liters. It is approximated that half of the milk produced by the household are sold in the local market to get income used to access other basic needs of the household. The current milk price differs across the county. In Merti and Garbatulla town the current price is Kshs. 80/liter compared to Kshs. 40 during the normal time. In Isiolo sub County it is Kshs. 45 per liter compared to Kshs. 30 per liter during the normal time the variation in the milk prices impact negatively on food security of the low income earners as they cannot afford it. The variation in milk price is due to slightly below normal production and milking herd moving far away in search of pasture.

3.2.3 Water for Livestock
In Merti sub-county the current critical water sources are river Waso water pans and shallow wells. In Garbatula sub county they are river Waso and Bisanadi, water pans and bore holes while in Isiolo they are River Waso and Isiolo, pans and sand dams. The current water sources are the same even under normal circumstances. The water pans are expected to last for one month while the rivers and bore holes are projected to provide water up to December.

The trekking return distance to watering points is 5 to 8 km compared to a normal of 5 to 10 km. The distances are expected to increase given that the pasture and browse in these areas are being depleted. The watering interval is on daily basis in the county compared to two days under normal circumstance. The variation is due to the fact that livestock are near water sources.

3.2.4 Migration
Migration in the county is both in and out. In Garbatulla and Merti there are reports of migration of livestock from Wajir to Yamicha and Garissa to Garbatulla and Sericho areas. Livestock were also reported to have migrated to Kom in Merti Sub County from Kula Mawe and Samburu which is not normal at this time. The migrations within the sub-counties is normal as livestock is following the normal grazing areas and routes during this particular time of the year. The proportion of the herds remaining at homestead is about 10 percent.

3.2.5 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities
Foot and mouth disease and PPR was reported in Garbatulla sub-county. The measures put in place to control the situation include warning the pastoralists not to mix their herds with the infected and farmers treating the infected animals. Livestock mortality levels were within normal range.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Introduction
The main water sources in the county include; rivers namely, Ewaso Nyiro, Isiolo river and Bisanadi, boreholes, water pans, sand dams and shallow wells

3.3.1 Status of water sources
All the rivers are still flowing although the amount of water is reducing. Shallow wells and sand dams still have water although the amount is going down. Boreholes which are the major sources of water for domestic use are still fully operational. Major water pans have water which is expected to last for the next 30 days. However, four water pans in Sericho Ward (Badana, Komor Bulla, LMD and Fororsa) have dried as the area received slightly below normal rains. The major water sources for domestic use remain constant as most people live in permanent settlements.

3.3.2 Distance to water sources
Distance to water sources remained normal ranging from 0 -5 kilometers as most water sources are permanent and the fact that water sources had a good recharge.

3.3.3 Waiting time at source
Waiting time at the boreholes and shallow wells remains normal at an average of 20 to 30 minutes. The ones who rely on rivers sand dams and water pans do not have to wait at the source.

3.3.4 Cost of water
The cost of water remains the same at two shillings per 20 liter jerry can from boreholes and piped water sources. There are no charges at rivers sand dams and water pans.

3.3.5 Water consumption
Water consumed by households ranged between (7-8) liters in the pastoral and (10-15) liters per person per day in the agro pastoral livelihood zones depicting a normal situation. The current consumption is however below the recommended threshold of 15 liters per person per day.

Consumption was slightly higher in agro pastoral than in the pastoral due to shorter distances to the water sources and relatively shorter time to collect the water.

3.3.6 Sanitation and Hygiene

There were no reported cases of contamination at water sources although the risk of contamination remains high particularly where people use unprotected sources like sand dams in Ol donyiro, shallow wells in central division and the three main rivers in the county. Water treatment at house hold level is quite prevalent in most areas due to interventions by other stake holders who have done very well both in distributing water treatment chemicals and capacity building. There are no reported cases of outbreak of water borne diseases.

3.4 Markets and Trade

3.4.1 Market Operations

Most markets have been operating normally. Food commodities are available in the local markets. The main market for food commodities are Merti, Isiolo and Nanyuki town while the major traded commodities include cereals like maize, posho and pulses such as beans and cow peas. The poor road network leading to Merti is a disincentive to investors and has resulted into poor market performance leading to significantly high prices in times of scarcity.

Recurring conflicts have negatively impact on the markets in the county since much of the cereals traded and consumed in this county are sourced from Isiolo town. The only alternative market source for Merti during times of conflicts is Wajir but the long distance is prohibitive.

3.4.2 Market Supply and Traded Volumes

The major local sources of food commodities are Isiolo town, Kipsing and Merti while external sources include Tigania East, Meru and Nanyuki in Laikipia. Local traders have been buying from farmers who dispose off their farm produce from the current season or from carry over stocks. Main supply sources for livestock include Merti, Garbatulla and Sericho.

3.4.3 Market Prices

The average maize prices were generally high and above the five year average. The price of maize has gone up by 22 percent between March and July 2013, from Kshs 32 to Kshs 39 per kilogram as shown in figure 2. This increase in maize prices could have resulted from increased demand for the commodity as a result lower than expected production as well as better livestock prices. Poor infrastructure especially in the far flung areas such as Sericho and Merti could also be contributing to increased maize prices. Maize prices are highest; Kshs. 50, in Merti, Sericho and Ol donyiro compared to Long Term Average (LTA) of Kshs. 35. (Source: June 2013 Drought Bulletin, NDMA

Goat prices

Figure 2: Maize prices in Isiolo

The average goat prices in Isiolo County are good and on upward trend owed to good body condition for the pastoral communities as seen in figure 3. Goat prices remained above five year average with prices ranging between Kshs 3,500 to Kshs 6,000. The prices are likely to start declining in the next two to three months as the quality of pasture and browse condition deteriorate.

Figure 3: Goat prices in Isiolo

3.4.4 Terms of trade

Terms of trade are still favorable for the pastoralists; the sale of one goat can currently purchase 86 kg of maize, though slightly lower than 92 kilogram which were being bought in January. The terms of trade remain above the long term average of 60kilogram.

3.5 Health and Nutrition

3.5.1 Morbidity and Mortality Patterns

The most common diseases prevalent in Isiolo among all population ages were URTI's, Malaria, Diarrhea, Skin diseases and pneumonia. Confirmed cases of upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria and diarrhea reduced by six, 43.4 and 28 percent between January to June 2013 as compared to 2012 same period as indicated in ; however cases of skin diseases and pneumonia increased by seven and 19 percent in same time period. No disease outbreak was reported in the last six months. No variations were experienced across the livelihood zones. There was no current data on mortality rates, however survey conducted in 2011 indicated that Crude death rate and underfive mortality rate was 0.14 per 10,000 per day and 0.17/10,000 per day respectively.

Table 4: Morbidity trends in Isiolo County

Confirmed cases (All population)	2013	2012	Percent(increase (+)/decrease(-)
Upper respiratory tract infections	33812	35863	-5.7%
Malaria	11555	20405	-43.4%
Diarrhoea	4339	5995	-28%
Skin disease	6543	6142	+7%
Pneumonia	3285	2762	+19%

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3.5.2 Immunization and Vitamin A Supplementation

The proportion of fully immunized child in the county for the period of Jan to June 2013 was 86.2 percent. Strategies such as integrated outreaches, integrated support supervisions to monitor quality of services, strengthened feedback mechanism through monthly in charges meetings and a robust routine service have contributed to the good coverage. However, migratory patterns affect services in parts of Merti and Garbatulla sub counties.

Vitamin A supplementation coverage for 6 -11 months was 91.8, 92.4 and 73.2 percent for Merti, Garbatulla and Isiolo, while for the age group 12 – 59 months was 70.1, 41.4 and 42.2 percent respectively. Vitamin A coverage in 2013 improved due to an integration of supplementation into various on going activities across the county such as Mass campaigns and supplementary feeding programme that was on going at the time. There is need to strengthen the various strategies set aside such as early child development and Malezi bora to improve on coverage specifically for the group 12 -59 months which is hard to reach.

3.5.3 Nutrition Status and Dietary Diversity

Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates improved in 2013 compared to 2012 as seen in the table 4 below. Strengthened multi sectoral linkages to address the causes of malnutrition coupled with a steady improvement in food security situation have contributed to the improvement. The table 4 below shows the trend of malnutrition rates over a two year period. In 2012, Isiolo and Merti conducted a single survey and split in 2013 hence the difference.

Table 5: Malnutrition rates in Isiolo (Data Source; SMART survey report – 2012 and 2013.)

District	**Isiolo**	**Merti**	**Garbatulla**	**Isiolo**	**Merti**	**Garbatulla**
Period	**May-12**		**Sep-12**	**May-13**		
Percent Weight-for-height Z scores Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	11		9.2	7.2	10.5	8.6
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) -%	3.4		0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3

Dietary diversity remains a challenge across the livelihood zones with most people consuming 2 – 3 meals in a day for both children and adults. House hold dietary diversity is equally low with 23.7 percent consuming 3 food groups, 41.4 percent consuming 4 – 5 food groups and 34.9 percent consuming > 6 food groups. Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) rates for children aged (0-5 months) were 74.0, 82.2 and 86.6 percent for Isiolo, Merti and Garbatulla respectively (SMART survey May, 2013).

3.6 Education Sector

Introduction

Isiolo County has a total of 114 public primary schools and Early Child Development (ECD) centers with a total population of 38,576 pupils. All the public schools and ECDs are under the regular school meals programme. The county is also implementing food for fees programme targeting secondary school pupils from poor backgrounds.

3.6.1 Enrollment and attendance

Enrollment in public primary schools both for boys and girls has slightly improved in 2013 compared to 2012 by 4.2 and 2 percent respectively. The increase in enrolment was attributed to successive good seasons, increased community sensitization and fear of prosecution because of the government directive. Boy's enrollment was generally better than that of girls during the same period. Attendance was noted to be generally good in 2013 in comparison to 2012 in all the public schools. The good attendance has been attributed to the regular schools meals program.

3.6.2 Dropout

Drop out cases in primary schools has declined for both boys and girls in 2013 compared to 2012. 115 boys dropped out of school in 2013 compared to 123 who dropped in 2012 across the county. This was attributed to reduced labor requirements in livestock grazing due to

increased availability of both water and forage. Girls who dropped out in 2013 were 88 compared to 197 who dropped in 2012. Girls dropped out of school due social cultural reasons like early marriages, pregnancies and involvement in household chores.

3.6.3 School Meals Programme

Regular school meals programme (SMP) cover all public schools and early childhood centers in the county. In addition, the county implements food for fees in some public secondary schools in Isiolo central, and Merti. Main objectives of the SMP programme are to enhance retention, increase completion rates and improve performance in all public schools. Some of the challenges reported for SMP programme include: firewood for cooking, scarcity of water during dry spells insecurity and irregular food supply.

3.7 Food Security Prognosis

The food security situation in Isiolo is projected to deteriorate slightly but remain stressed in all livelihood zones in the next three months. Pasture and browse are likely to be depleted in two to three month time as a result of influx of animals from within and outside the county. Increased trekking distances in search of water may negate the gains should the short rains delay. Nutrition status of children is likely to remain stable in the next six months owing to the ongoing interventions as well as the relatively stable food security situation. Terms of trade are likely to remain favorable for the next three to four months owing to good livestock prices in the markets. The poor road network and insecurity may contribute negatively to food security at household level

3.8 Coping Mechanism

Households in this county were employing increased coping mechanisms which included: Borrowing from friends, sharing food, relying on less preferred and less expensive foods and restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat. Less than a quarter of the households were practicing severe coping strategies. (SMART Survey, May 2013). The coping strategy index was 18.6 in May which worsened from 7 in Dec 2012 implying more households were practicing more insurance coping mechanisms. (WFP FSOM May, 2013).

3.9 Ongoing Interventions

3.9.1 Food interventions

- School meals program in all primary schools
- General food distribution targeting 10,000 beneficiaries
- Food for Assets program targeting 36,396 beneficiaries
- Unconditional cash transfer targeting 8,200 beneficiaries
- Protection ration.
- Supplementary feeding and Outpatient therapeutic program

3.9.2 Non- Food Interventions

Ongoing Interventions

Table 6: Ongoing Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficia	Implementers	Impacts in terms	Cost	Time Frame	Implementation Status

			ries		**of food security**			**(% of completion)**
Water								
Merti	Drilling, equipping of borehole and pipeline extension	Biliqo marara, Bisan Biliqo and Cherab	5000	Gok	Access safe drinking water		1 year	70%
Kina, Garbatulla	Rehabilitation of water supply	Kina, boji	8000	Kenya red cross, Gok	Access save drinking water		1 year	80%
sericho	Extension of pipe line from iresaboru to badana	badana	2000	Kenya red cross	Access to safe drinking water		1 year	70%
oldonyiro	New water supply	oldonyiro	3000	Action aid	Access to safe drinking water		1 year	40%
Livestock								
Merti	Planned grazing(holistic management)	Merti and Cherab	Entire merti community	VSF-funded by FAO, MOALF	-more pasture to ensure reliable milk supply	=	2 years	Merti
Garbatula	Capacity building on drought mitigation	Kina and central div	400 households	FH, ACF and GoK	Increased milk supply and fodder	900,000	6 months	Garbatula
Isiolo	Vaccination and deworming of shoats	Oldonyiro and central div	Entire two divisions	GoK and VSF	Reduced mortality of shoats	-	One month	Isiolo
Agriculture								
Isiolo	Promotion of drought	Whole county	2630	MOA, action	Increased production	1 millio	ongoing	

	tolerant crops			aid,ACF	, nutrition improved and incomes.	n		
	Water harvesting technologies	Whole county	3400	MOA	Increased crop hectarage & incomes	5 million	ongoing	
Merti sub county	Seed bulking	Merti sub county	930	MOA, ACF	Increased production	300000	ongoing	
	Rice promotion	Whole county	250	MOA	Diet diversification, increased incomes	1.5 million	ongoing	
	Rehabilitation of muchuro irrigation scheme	Garbatulla sub county	300	KRDP,MOA	Increased hectarage ,improved incomes and nutrition	5 million	ongoing	
Health and Nutrition								
All divisions	Scale up of HINI implementation	All	Children <5 and Mothers	MOH, ACF, IMC, UNICEF	Improved Health and nutrition status		On going	
All divisions	Integrated mobile outreaches	All	Children < 5 and Mothers	MOH, ACF	Improved Health and nutrition status		On going	
All Divisions	Strengthen School deworming and VAS	All	All Schools	MOH, MOE, ACF	Improved Health and nutrition status		On going with limitations	
Education								
All	Provision of school meals	All	24,783	WFP Action aid	Improve attendance			
Kom	4 latrines & 4 classroom	Awarsitu	100	Min.Education			1 year	

3.9.3 Divisional Food Security Ranking (Worst to Best)

Table 7: Divisional Ranking

Division	Food Insecurity Rank (Worst to best), No 1 is Worst	Factors affecting food security
Sericho	1	• Depleted pastures, Foot and mouth disease, influx from merti and Habaswein, poor access to drinking water
Merti	2	• Poor access to market, Out migration of animals, conflict as a result of influx of animals from Kula Mawe and Samburu, human diseases due to dust/ strong winds
Oldonyiro	3	• Poor access to water, Land degradation, Out migration of animals, Outbreak of PPR
Garbatulla	4	• Influx from neighboring counties, Livestock diseases
Kinna	5	• Over abstraction of water by upstream farmers, tsetse fly menace, foot and mouth disease
Central	6	• Displacement, high poverty rates

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS INTERVENTIONS

4.1 Monitoring required.

To assist in programming for interventions the following parameters need close monitoring:

- Livestock diseases
- Conflicts in the district
- Livestock migration
- Food commodity prices
- Water levels in surface structures

4.2 Food Interventions Required

Table 7: Percentage of Population Requiring Food Aid

Division	Population in Division	Population in need (% range min-max)	Proposed mode of intervention	Remarks
Sericho		40- 45	GFD/CFA	
Merti		40-45	GFD/CFA	
Oldonyiro		35-40	FFA/CFA	
Garbatulla		30-35	FFA/CFA	
Kinna		25-30	FFA/CFA	
Central		20-25	FFA/CFA	

4.3 Table 8: Recommended Non-food Interventions

Division	Intervention	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Water							
Sericho	Water trucking	Badana, mogore and qone	3000	GoK	Fuel and allowances	Water bowser	60 days
Livestock							
Merti and GarbaTulla	Vaccination & deworming	Merti ,kina, Garbatulla central, sericho and cherab	Entire community	Department of Veterinary services and VSF	vaccines logistics personnel	personnel	before October 2013
Garbatulla & Isiolo	Reseeding, Fodder production and trainings	Central Kinna	5200	GoK	Facilitation, funds and seeds	personnel;	One year
Agriculture							
Isiolo	Water pan construction &Training on agronomy	Whole county	11,400	MoA and other partners	Funds, personnel	Farmers, personnel, Land	Jan-dec 2013
Education							
Isiolo, Garbatulla, Merti	Provision of water to schools	All schools		MoEST & other partners	Funds personnel		One year
Health and Nutrition							
All divisions	Scale up of HINI	All Health facilities		MOH & Partners	Funds,	Personnel,	1 Year