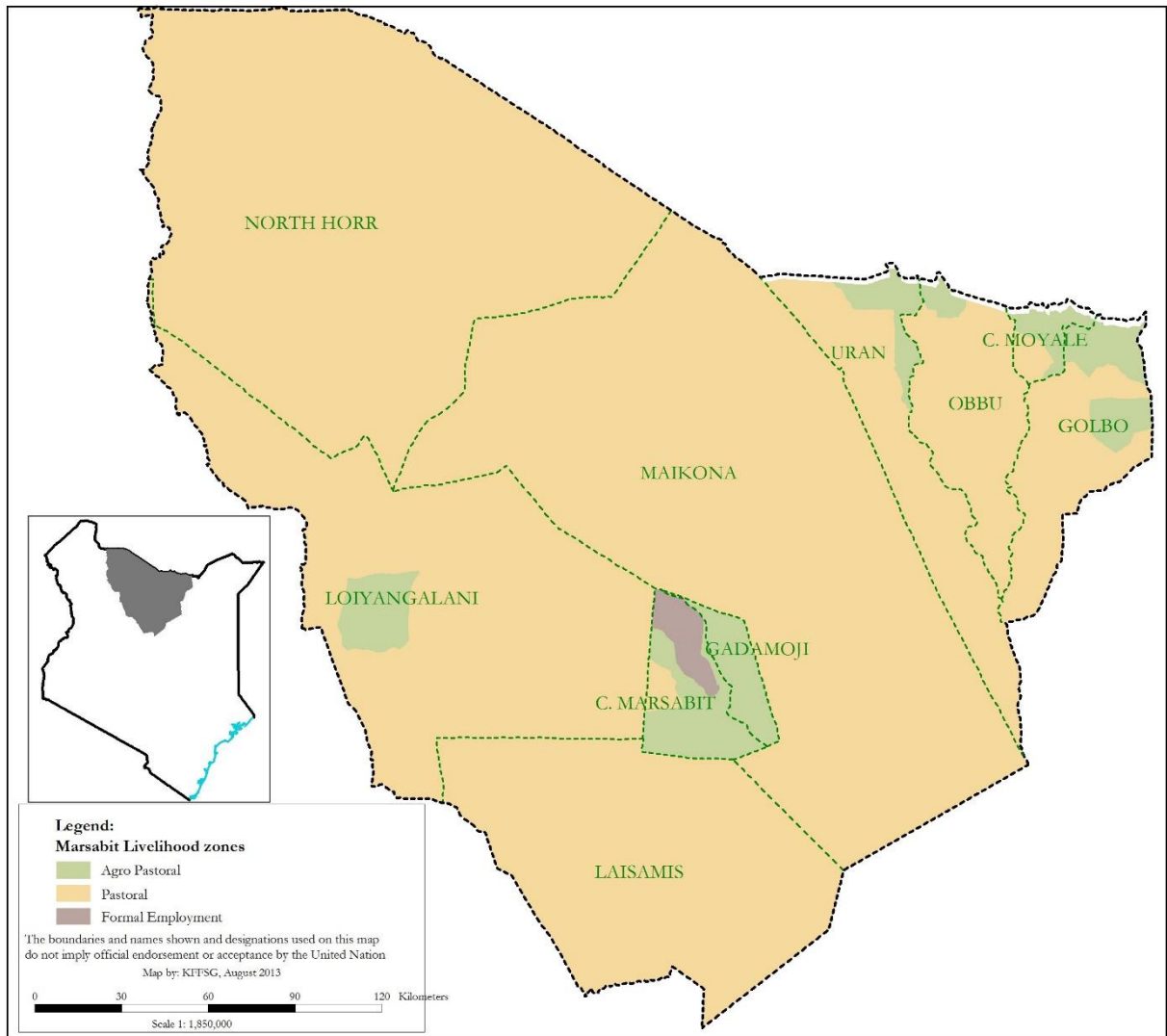


MARSABIT COUNTY
2019 SHORT RAINS FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT



A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and Marsabit County Steering Group (CSG)¹

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The short rains food security assessment was carried out in the County through the support of Kenya Food Security Steering Group in conjunction with the county steering group. The assessment is biannual and mainly covers the agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones. The main objective of the short rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the October-December (OND) 2019 rains. The situation analysis was done using both quantitative and qualitative methods and provided recommendations for appropriate responses.

The main drivers of food and nutrition security in Marsabit County are; short rains that were 350 percent of the normal and were well distributed both spatially and temporally, flash floods that occurred in parts of Moyale sub-county in the months of October and November 2019 which led to loss of 2,500 small stock, disruption of infrastructure and markets and insecurity along the Kenya-Ethiopia border (Dukana and Maikona wards in North Horr sub-county). Desert locust invasions occurred from December 2019 in Moyale and Saku sub-counties then Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties from January to date destroying approximately 10-15 percent of the rangeland.

Maize production is projected to be 5,100 bags by March amounting to 15 percent below the long-term average. Similarly, bean production is expected to be 1,200 bags which is 68 below long-term average while green-grams harvest was average. Pasture condition ranges from good to very good in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively while livestock body condition is also good to very good across the County. Return trekking distances to water sources for domestic sources was at a historical low of 0.5-7 km compared to the long-term average of 2-8km resulting in a consumption of 12-20 litres of water per person per day household across the livelihood zones. Maize prices were within average, goat prices were 19 percent above the long-term average while terms of trade were 96 kilograms and 55 percent above the long-term average of 62 kilograms.

Food consumption score was acceptable band for 65 percent of the households while the proportion of children under the age of five years who were 'at risk' of malnutrition was 13.9 percent and within the average while admission trends showing a decline across the County. The current reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the households is 13.9 compared to 18.2 in the similar period last year (2019) and the reduction to 13.9 implies application of less severe and reversible coping mechanisms due to available harvests from the Agropastoral zones, various safety nets programmes and ongoing food distribution by the national government. Good performance of the short rains across the County led to improved food availability and access thus majority of the households are in the Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in all the livelihood zones of Marsabit County

1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 County background

Marsabit County is located in northern Kenya and borders Turkana County to the West, Samburu County to the South, Wajir County to the East and Ethiopia to the North. The county's population is 459,785 people (KNBS Census 2019), covering an estimated 75,750 square kilometres. The county is divided into four sub counties namely; Moyale, North Horr, Laisamis and Saku. There are three main livelihood zones which include: the Pastoral livelihood zone constituting 81 percent of the county population; Agro-pastoral livelihood zone at 16 percent of the county population; and others having a combined population of three percent (Figure 1).

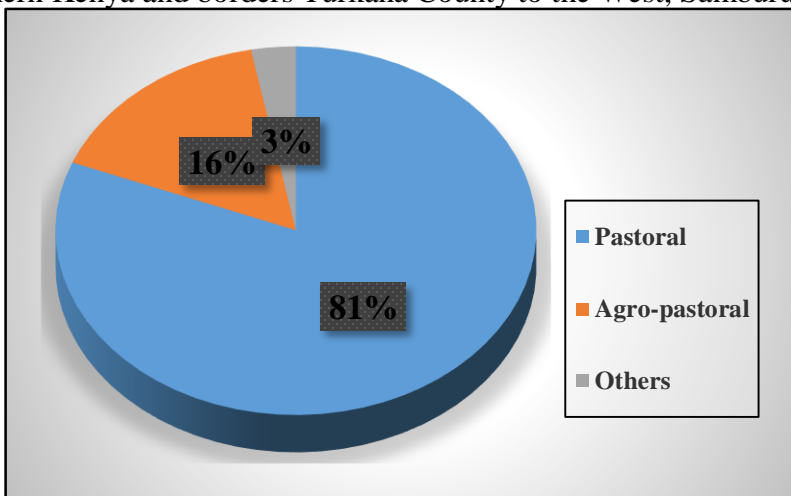


Figure 1. Population proportion by livelihood zone

The main source of cash income in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zones is sale of livestock and livestock products contributing 82 and 60 percent of cash income in the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zones respectively. Food crop production contributes 20 percent of cash income in the Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone while in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, formal waged labour and petty trade contribute 11 percent of cash income. The percentage of population below the poverty line is 80 and 69 percent in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively.

1.2 Methodology and approach

The main objective of the 2019 short rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food security situation analysis following the short rains season of 2019 and taking into consideration the cumulative effects of previous three seasons, and to provide actionable recommendations for possible response options based on the situation analysis. The assessment was conducted from 19th to 20th February 2020 using a multi-sectoral approach, which involved checklist administration by county sector heads followed by initial briefings by the county food security group (CSG) and Kenya Food Security Steering group representatives. Other sources of secondary data include Marsabit County 2019 Long Rains Food Security Assessment Report, Nutritional Surveillance report, Floods Assessment Report and Desert Locust Invasion situational analysis report. 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

Onset of the short rains occurred in the first dekad of October across the County which was early when compared to a normal onset of third dekad of October. Most parts of the County received exceedingly above normal cumulative rainfall which constituted over 350 percent of the average with exception of localized areas of southern Laisamis sub-county and southern North Horr sub-county that received 141-200 percent of the normal rains. Distribution of the short rains was good both spatially and temporally across the County. Saku and Moyale sub-counties received cumulative seasonal rainfall amounts which were higher than the amounts received by North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties. Similarly, Saku and Moyale sub-counties received rains in 20-25 days while North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties received rains in 15-20 days. The short rains continued past the normal cessation period in most parts of the County occurring in the last dekad of January against the normal cessation of first and second dekad of December.

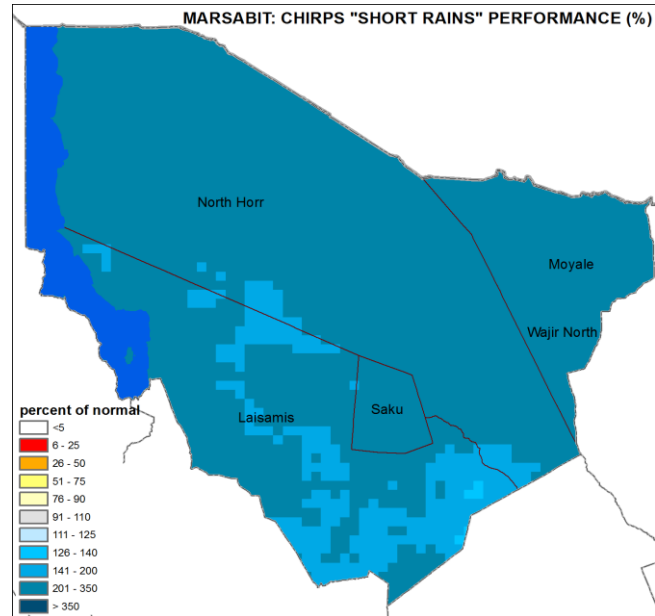


Figure 2: Rainfall Performance as a % of normal

2.2 Insecurity/ Conflicts

The County experienced a spate of conflict incidences in the month of November majorly attributed to retaliatory attacks mainly in Saku sub-county and parts of North Horr sub-county (Dukana and Maikona wards) which led to closure of markets, and Garwole and Lagdima primary schools. 150 households from Balesaru (North Horr sub-county) are displaced and settled in Balesa, North Horr sub-county due to insecurity.

2.3 Floods

Torrential rains received in October and November led to loss of 2,500 small stock in Moyale sub county, 600 in North-Horr sub-county, 1,800 in Saku sub-county and 500 in Laisamis sub-county. Some livestock were infested with blood sucking parasites (lice, ticks) and a few deaths resulted among weaner calves from diarrhea. One person was swept away by floods in Eleborr (Moyale sub-county) and three persons also swept by floods in Laisamis ward. Some health centers were inaccessible due to floods, which constrained delivery of medical nutritional commodities to the health facilities. The Agro-pastoral zones of Moyale sub-county experienced flooding that submerged crops and others were stunted due to water logging. Some schools were used to host internally displaced persons, like Godoma Primary School. However, due to flood waters during this period, most schools were not safe to reach both for learners and teachers and in some cases both teachers and learners were displaced, affecting attendance. In some schools, food ration stocks and education materials were washed away with significant impacts.

2.4 Desert locust infestation

The County was invaded by desert locusts that negatively impacted on pasture and forage and it is estimated to have destroyed approximately 24,000 hectares (10-15 percent) of pasture and browse mostly in parts of Kinisa in Moyale sub-county, parts of Tirgamo, Koya, Namarei, South-Horr, Moite, Civicon, Loiyangalani in Laisamis sub-county, and parts of El-Isako malla, Elgade, Barambate, Elboru Magado, Gas, Balesa and Dukana in North Horr sub-county. With the persistence of the swarms and latest prediction on multiplication and invasion lasting up to June 2020, it is likely more acreage of rangeland approximately (30,000-50,000 hectares) could be destroyed unless timely intensive aerial spraying and surveillance undertaken. However, non-coordinated and untimely desert locust interventions could negatively impact on the 85 percent of the households who depend majorly on pastoralism as their livelihood and are still recovering from the last severe drought. In the Agro-pastoral areas of Saku & Moyale sub-counties invasions were projected to result in five percent loss of the short rains crop harvest particularly in Saku sub-county in the month of March.

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

Crop production contributes to 40 percent of food and 30 percent of income in the Agro-Pastoral areas of the County.

Rain fed crop production

The main crops grown in the County under rain-fed production are maize, beans and green grams while kales and tomatoes are grown under irrigation. The County is short rains – dependent as it is more reliable than the long rains even though less in terms of cumulative amounts. Long rains contribute to 20-30 percent and 20 percent to annual food production and cash income in the Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zones of the County.

Table 1: Rain-fed Cropping

| Crop | Area planted during 2019 short rains season (Ha) | Long Term Average area planted during the short rains season (Ha) | 2019 short rains season production (90 kg bags) Projected/Actual | Long Term Average production during the short rains season (90 kg bags) |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1.Maize | 340 | 600 | 5100 (Projected) | 6000 |
| 2. Beans | 200 | 400 | 1200 (Actual) | 3800 |
| 3.Green grams | 80 | 60 | 120 | 120 |

During the 2020 short rains, the area planted was approximately; 340 hectares (Ha) under maize, 200 Ha under beans during the short rains period thus denoted to decline of 43 percent, and 50 percent for maize and beans respectively when compared to the long term average and an increase of 33 percent for green grams as illustrated in Table 1 above. The below average area under cultivation for maize and beans crops was attributed to early onset of the short rains which got farmers unaware and unprepared, inadequate and high cost of labour for bush and weed clearance during land preparation, lack of certified seeds for pulses in the local markets and resultant late land preparation. A projected production of 5,100 bags of maize is expected which is 15 percent below the normal. Similarly, 1,200 bags of beans were harvested which was below long-term average by 68 percent while green-grams harvest was average. Below average harvest for maize and beans was attributed to reduced acreage, floods and prolonged rains in some parts of Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zones, expensive farm labor which restricted weeding activities, incidences of insecurity in Jaldesa and Shurr during land preparation and planting period, outbreak of pests such as the army worm on maize plantation and crop destruction by wildlife (Elephants) mainly in Karare ward in Saku sub-county. However, in the Agro-pastoral areas of Moyale sub-county, the area under maize crop was 20 percent above the long term average as seeds were provided on time by County Government of Marsabit in addition to the available seeds that were kept by the farmers from the failed 2019 long rains. Even though Moyale sub-county registered 20 percent loss of the total maize harvest to floods, the sub-county was able to attain 114 percent of the long-term average due to increased area under cultivation and early planting.

Table 2: Irrigated Cropping

| Crop | Area planted in the 2019 Short Rains season (ha) | Long Term Average (3 years) area planted during Short rains season (ha) | 2019 Short rains season production Projected/actual (MT) | Long Term Average (3 years) production during 2019 Short Rains season (MT) |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1.Tomatoes | 10 | 15 | 150 MT | 200 MT |
| 2.Kales | 24 | 16 | 480 MT | 320 MT |

From Table 2 shown above, the area under kales production was 24 hectares which translated to 31 percent above the long-term average of 16 hectares. This was attributed to establishment of several micro irrigation schemes across the County, rehabilitation of Walda and Madoadhi micro irrigation farms, support for establishment of kitchen gardens by the department of agriculture, NGO’s, Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service. The acreage under tomatoes was 10 hectares which is 33 percent below the three-year averages mainly attributed to flooding in farms. Kales production is 50 percent above long term average due to considerable increase in acreage under production in Moyale, North Horr and Laisamis sub-counties, highly enhanced short rains that was also well distributed both spatially and temporally and increased promotion of micro irrigation and kitchen gardens in the three sub-counties. However, tomato production was 25 percent below the long-term average due to lack of certified seeds from the local stockists and flooding in farms. Therefore, the main hazard in the Agro-pastoral areas was flooding that affected

farms in Walda, Bori, Kinisa horticultural farms, Sololo Makutano and Dambala Fachana in Moyale sub-county and Sagante ward in Saku sub-county.

3.1.2: Cereal Stocks held in the County

Table 3: Cereal Stocks

| Commodity | Maize (kg) | | Rice(kg) | | Sorghum(kg) | | Green gram(kg) | | Beans (kg) | |
|-----------------|------------|-------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|-----|------------|-------|
| | Current | LTA | Current | LTA | Current | LTA | Current | LTA | Current | LTA |
| Farmers | 3,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 500 | 80 | 20 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Traders | 4,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 120 | 100 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Food Assistance | | | | | 25,876,000 | 0 | | | | |

Food stocks remain below average in the County for maize, rice and beans. Stocks held by farmers are 50, 20 and 33 below the long-term average due to the prolonged short rains that resulted in loss of beans produced in addition to maize crop in Saku sub-county where most of it was yet to be harvested. However, sorghum held by farmers (through the World Food Programme Sustainable Food System Programme) is exceedingly above the long term average which was caused by inaccessible roads in the month October that led to late distribution of food commodities by Strategies for Northern Development supported by World Food Programme/USAID where 894.045 (50Kg) bags of Sorghum, 108.182 (50kg) bags of pulses, 67.11 (22.045kg) of vegetable oil, 93.147(50kg) bags of beans and 112.601 (50kg) bags of maize were distributed in the month of November 2019 targeting 9,168 beneficiaries. Stocks held by traders were slightly below normal for maize, rice and beans whereas sorghum and green grams was above normal. Currently, there are no millers in the County and the National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB) warehouses mostly stores relief food destined to different parts of the County.

3.1.3 Livestock Production

The main types of livestock kept are camels, cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys. Livestock production is the main source of income in the county. It contributes about 80 percent of household income in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone and 60 percent in the Agro Pastoral Livelihood Zone.

Pasture and browse condition

From Table 4 shown below, pasture condition is good to very good in the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones respectively, occasioned by the good performance of the above normal short rains and off-season rains received that revitalized forage condition. The Agro-pastoral areas of Moyale and Saku sub-counties had better succulent pasture than the Pastoral areas of Laisamis and North Horr sub-counties. When compared normally, the quality and quantity of pasture is good very good in all the livelihood zones. Similarly, browse condition is very good across the livelihood zones. Insecurity hindered access to pasture in some parts of Laisamis sub-county and North Horr sub-county (Balesaru) as well as Rawana in Uran Ward.

Table 4: Pasture and Browse condition

| | Pasture | Browse |
|--|---------|--------|
|--|---------|--------|

| Livelihood zone | Condition | | How long to last (Months) | | Factor s Limiting access | Condition | | How long to last (Months) | | Factor s Limiting access |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | |
| Pastoral | Good | Fair | 5 | 2 | Insecurity | Very good | Fair | 5 | 2 | Insecurity |
| Agro-pastoral | Very good | Good | 5-6 | 3 | None | Very good | Fair | 5-6 | 3 | None |

With the current invasion of desert locust in some parts of the County, pasture has been negatively affected in some parts which will likely reduce the expected period pasture is expected to last from 4 months to 2 months in the affected areas. Areas persistently invaded by desert locust and pasture include some parts of Kinisa, Badanrero, Dukana, Balesa, Ngurunit, Tirgamo, Loiyangalani, Gas, Mt.Kulal, and El-isakomalla. In areas not invaded by desert locust, pasture and browse is expected to last for the next 5- 6 months against the normal of 2-3 months.

Livestock Productivity:

From Table 5 below, the body condition for all the livestock species is good to very good across the livelihood zones which is above normal when compared to similar periods attributed to succulent forage and low watering frequencies.

Table 5: Livestock Body Condition

| Livelihood zone | Cattle | | Sheep | | Goat | | Camel | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal |
| Pastoral | Good | Fair | Very Good | Fair | Very good | Good | Very good | Good |
| Agro-pastoral | Very good | Fair | Very good | Fair | Very good | Good | Very good | Good |

The camel body condition is also very good because lower populations of biting flies and presence of adequate browse. The body condition for all the livestock species is expected to improve further and be sustained in the good to very good category until the month of August across the livelihood zones.

Tropical Livestock Units (TLU) and Birth Rates

Table 6: Tropical Livestock Units

| Livelihood zone | Poor income households | | Medium income households | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Current | Normal | Current | Normal |
| Pastoral | 2-5 | 4-7 | 8-12 | 15-20 |
| Agro-pastoral | 2-3 | 2-4 | 5-10 | 10-15 |

From (Table 6) shown above; in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone, poor income households had 2-3 tropical livestock units compared to 2-4 normally while the middle income had 5-10 compared to 10-15 normally. In the pastoral livelihood zone, poor income households had 2-5 tropical livestock units compared to 4-7 normally while the middle income had 8-12 compared to 15-20 normally. Generally, most livestock are calving down, kidding and lambing is high across all the livelihood zones attributed to improved watering intervals, adequate and succulent forage in all the livelihood zones. However, despite the increased birth rates, tropical livestock units are below normal across the livelihood zones due to deaths of livestock from flooding in October 2019 and considerable livestock losses during the 2016-2017 drought. Livestock generation interval is expected to improve hence likely increase in the tropical livestock units for all the species across the livelihood zones.

Milk Production and Consumption

Table 7: Milk Production and Consumption

| Livelihood zone | Milk Production (Litres)/Household | | Milk consumption (Litres)per Household | | Prices (Ksh)/Litre | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|---------|--------------------|-----|
| | Current | LTA | Current | LTA | Current | LTA |
| Pastoral | 3-5 | 2-3 | 2-3 | 1-1.5 | 60 | 90 |
| Agro pastoral | 1-3 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 0.5-1.0 | 60 | 75 |

From Table 7 shown above, milk production in the pastoral livelihood zone is 3-5 litres per household per day against the average of 2-3 litres. In the agro-pastoral livelihood zone, milk production is 1-3 litres per household per day compared to a normal of 1-2 litres. Above normal milk production across the livelihood zones was attributed to high calving, kidding, lambing and most of the lactating animals are within their usual settlement areas. Majority of households in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones consumed 1-3 litres of milk compared to 0.5-1.5 per litres per household per day normally. Above normal milk production has led to decline in the sale of milk due to oversupply as livestock are in their wet season grazing grounds closer to homesteads improving household food availability. Milk retailed at an average of Ksh.60 per litre across the livelihood zones compared to Ksh.75-90 normally which is 20-33 percent below normal. The below average milk price is attributed to grazing of livestock in their normal settlements hence improved milk availability. Milk production and consumption is anticipated to be above normal until June.

Livestock Migration

Livestock are currently grazing in their normal wet season grazing areas across the livelihood zones. Ninety five percent of livestock that had trekked to far-flung areas in search of pasture and water have returned to these areas. Generally, there is no in and out-migration in all the livelihood zones due to the presence of above normal vegetation greenness and recharge of majority of the open water sources. Normally, at this time of the year, migration of livestock is usually intense. Livestock are expected to graze within their settlements for the next 5-6 months across all the livelihood zones.

Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

Cumulatively, 2,500 small stock in Moyale, 600 in North-Horr, 1,800 in Saku and 500 in Laisamis were lost to the effects of the rain and floods. Most of the livestock were infested with blood sucking parasites like lice and ticks, and a few deaths among weaner calves from diarrhea were experienced before the onset of rains. However, some fatalities were characterized by respiratory symptoms and haemonchosis. Incidences of epidemic livestock diseases such as FMD, CCPP PPR cases have been reported in all the livelihood zones. Livestock mortality is at 0.5 percent and 2 percent for cattle and camel respectively. However, mortality in small stock which stood at 6 percent is above normal due to the flooding incidents.

Water for Livestock

Main sources of water for livestock consumption are water pans, shallow wells, traditional rivers and ponds compared to boreholes which is usually the main source of water for livestock at this time of the year. However, Currently, cattle and small stock are watered daily and camels watered after 2-3 days across all the livelihood zones thus watering frequencies were high. Normally, cattle are always watered after 1-2 days, small stock after 2 days and camel after 4-6 days. Therefore, watering frequencies are likely to be higher than normal across the livelihood zones for the next 5 months.

Table 8: Water for Livestock

| Livelihood zone | Return trekking distances (Km) | | Expected duration to last (Months) | | Watering frequency (Days) | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal |
| Agro-pastoral | 1-6 | 10-15 | 5 months | 2-3 | Cattle: Daily Small stock: Daily Camel: 2-3 | Cattle: 1-2 Sheep and goats: 2 Camel:4-6 |
| Pastoral | 1-8 | 15-20 | 4 months | 2 | Cattle: Daily Small stock: Daily Camel:2-3 | Cattle:1-2 Sheep and goats: 2 Camel:4-6 |

From the table shown above, livestock in the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones trekked for 1-6 and 1-10 kilometers respectively against the normal of 10-15 and 15-20 kilometers. Historically low livestock trekking distances from the grazing areas to water points was attributed to the remarkably above normal short rains coupled with off-season rains received that significantly recharged water and forage resources in all the livelihood zones. However, in isolated areas of Hurri Hills (Baqaa, Jaldesa, Shankera, Bori and Mangudho) and Tigo in North Horr sub-county livestock trekked for a distance of 10-15 kilometers in search of water. Livestock trekking distances are expected to remain below average until July

Impact on availability

Above normal vegetation condition, succulent forage and recharge of 85 percent of open water sources across the livelihood zones have positively impacted on livestock body condition, resulting to above normal milk production and consumption at the household level as most of the lactating herds are within their homestead thereby improving the nutritional status of children below the age of five years.

3.2 Access

3.2.1. Market operations and Prices

Major food markets commodities are Marsabit and Moyale. Key markets for livestock are Moyale, Merille and Jirime (Marsabit Town) whereas Korr, Turbi, Karare, Olturot, Karare and Kurungu are livestock feeder markets. Currently, major food commodities and livestock markets are operational. Food commodity markets majorly in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone of Moyale sub-county are staple food commodity volumes which are above normal attributed to improved injections from local production coupled with supplies from the neighbouring vibrant Ethiopia market. Currently, 70-80 percent of the population is depending on markets for food commodities against a normal of 60-70 percent at similar periods of the year and are likely to sustain this until the next 2-3 months when the agro-pastoralists shall have the depleted stock held from local production. Major sources of cereals and pulses are local production, Meru, Isiolo, Nairobi, Ethiopia and Nyahururu.

Traded volumes for cattle considerably increased because traders do not prefer selling to Ethiopia livestock market attributed to significant decline in demand of cattle for export to Arabian Countries. Prices for cattle are averaging between Kshs. 28,000-30,000. In the pastoral livelihood zones, market operations remained normal with a total dependence by households on them for staple food commodities with an exception of Dukana and Dabel livestock markets in North Horr and Moyale sub-counties which are closed due to lack of traders. Generally, the main markets are stable in terms of availability and access across the livelihood zones.

Maize prices

The current average maize price is Ksh 43 per kilogram which is within the long-term average price of Ksh 44 as illustrated in Figure 3. Moyale sub-county recorded lower prices averaging at Kshs.30 per kilogram due to above normal maize harvest and cross border supplies from Ethiopia. Saku sub-county illustrated a stable maize price at Ksh.45 per kilogram attributed to near normal harvest and supplies

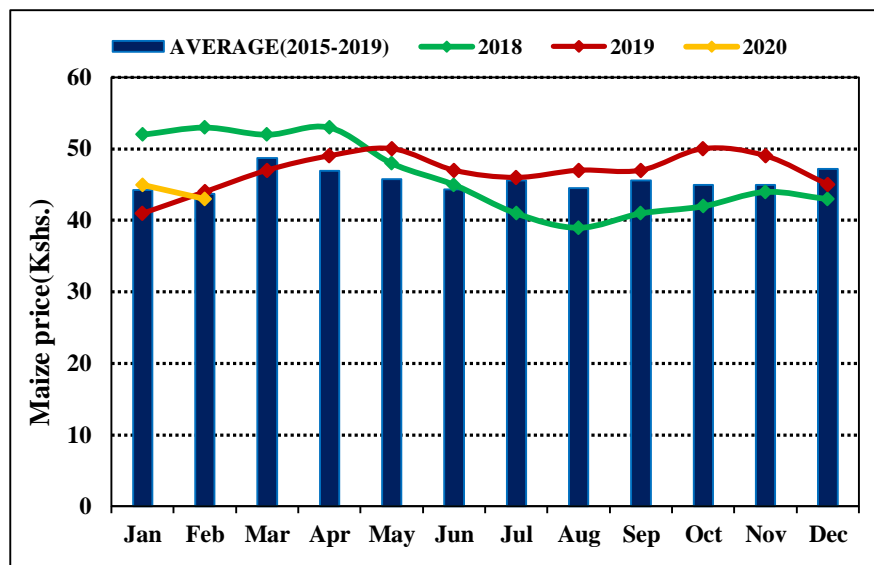


Figure 3: Trends in Maize Prices

from the external terminal markets of Meru and Nyahururu. However, prices were 10-20 percent above average in North Horr Sub County due to poor market integration and insecurity incidences along the porous Kenya – Ethiopia border. Laisamis sub-county recorded the highest maize prices with isolated areas of Loiyangalani and Elmolo where a kilogram retailed at Ksh.70-80 attributed

to poor infrastructure and poor market integration. With expected maize harvest in most parts of Saku sub-county in the next 2 weeks, maize prices are expected to remain stable through June.

Goat Prices

The current average goat price is Ksh. 4, 150 thus 19 percent above the average price of Ksh. 3,497 as illustrated in Figure 4. Above normal goat prices were occasioned by good body condition across the livelihood zones. Moyale and Merille livestock markets exhibited above average goat prices averaging Ksh 4500-5000 with average daily traded volumes for Moyale livestock market ranging between 250-300 goats (buyers from Ethiopia, Wajir and Nairobi Counties as they prefer Moyale as a main livestock market for shoats) which is good when compared to normal traded volumes of 150-200 goats daily.

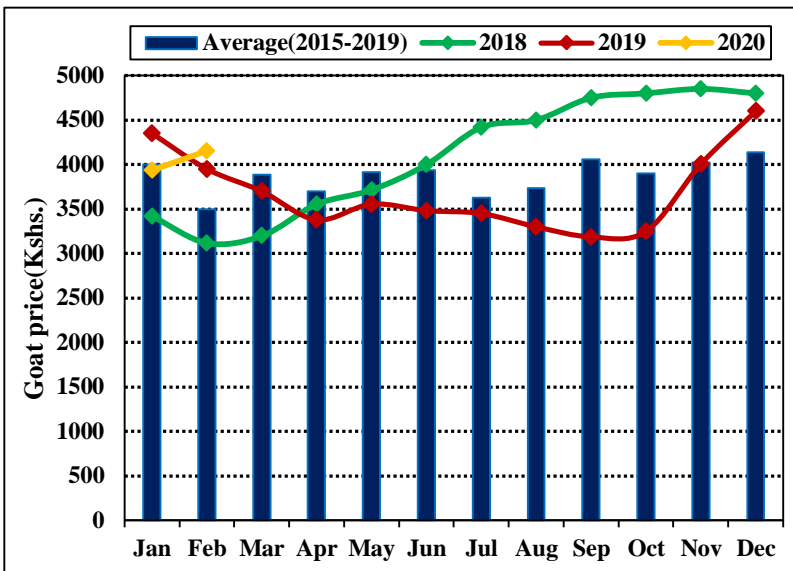


Figure 4: Trends in Goats Prices

However, North Horr sub-county posted slightly lower goat prices averaging at Ksh. 2,500-3,500 when compared to long term average of Ksh 4,220 mainly attributed to insecurity incidence along the Kenya-Ethiopia border. Most of the livestock markets were operational as there were no reported incidences of insecurity or major occurrences that might have disrupted the livestock markets operations apart from Dukana and Forolle markets that were closed due to insecurity. Goats prices are likely to increase further due to expected improvement in body condition.

Terms of Trade

The current terms of trade are 96 kilograms in exchange for the sale of a goat which is 55 percent above the long-term average terms of trade of 62 kilograms. Above average terms of trade were attributed to favorable goat prices and stable maize prices thus the high purchasing power of the pastoralists. Moyale sub-county posted better terms of trade than other sub-counties due to higher goats' prices and much lower maize prices driven by supplies from Ethiopia across the border. Terms of trade however were average in Saku sub-county and near average in North Horr and

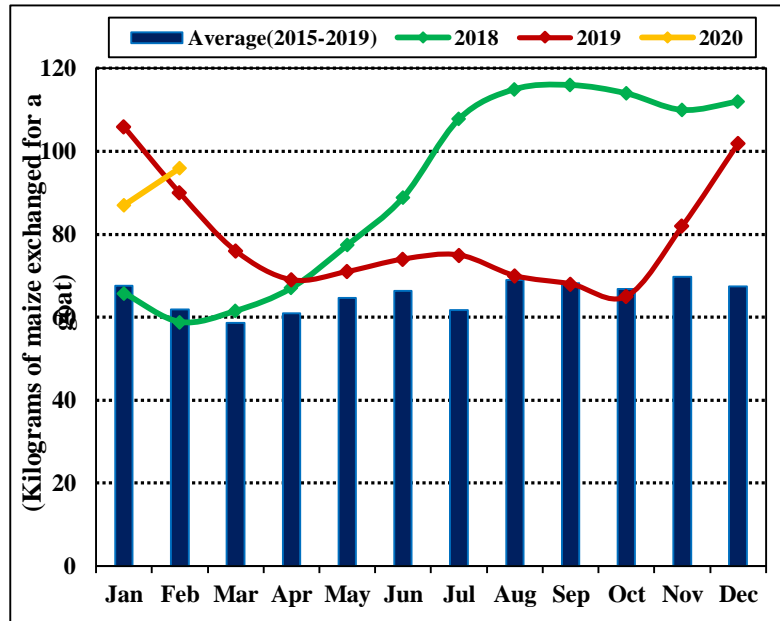


Figure 5: Terms of Trade Trends

Laisamis sub-counties. Terms of trade are better in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Moyale and Saku sub-counties than in the pastoral livelihood zones occasioned by higher goats' prices and stable maize prices. With expected improvement in goat body condition and goat prices are likely to improve further coupled with stable maize prices hence anticipated increase in terms of trade and household purchasing power.

3.2.4: Water availability and access

Major Water Sources

From Figure 6 shown, water pans are the main water source employed by most of the communities across the livelihood zones as illustrated by a response rate of 47 percent which is usually the normal source of water at this time of the year. Other water sources adopted by the communities in the month under review were boreholes, shallow wells and springs at 21 percent, 18 percent and 14 percent respectively.

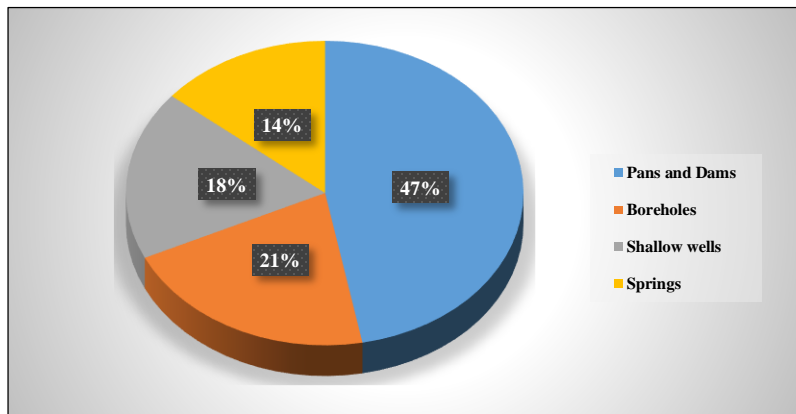


Figure 6: Main sources of water

80 percent of open water sources in all the livelihood zones are fully recharged because of the good performance of the short rains and ongoing off-season rains in localized areas of the County. Normally, the main source of water for household consumption is borehole because the open water sources like pans and dams are always dry at this time of the year. Moyale and North Horr sub-counties didn't exhibit variation between the normal number of population and current number of population served with the main sources of water.

| Most Concentrated Water Points | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Livelihood zone | Actual Name of the Water Point | Normal No. Served | Current No. Being Served | Reason(s) for Variation |
| Saku (Agro-pastoral) | Gadamoji Dam | 1,200 | 5000 | Improvement of dams through desilting improved volume of water |
| | Dirib Borehole | | | Currently people are using water from open water sources. Only few water bowsers accessing water for construction activities |
| | Kubiqallo Borehole | 1,200 | | Currently, there are only few water trucks coming to draw water from the borehole for construction activities. Improvement in maintenance at this Borehole has seen increase in the number of users during the dry spell |
| | Karare Dam | 900 | 1,500 | Improvement of water volume due to desilting |
| | Haro Bota Earth Pan | 2,500 | 3,500 | Desilting of pan improved water volume collected |
| Laisamis (Pastoral) | Log logo | 50% | 70% | Good pasture and immigration of livestock from other areas |
| | Kargi | 55% | 45% | Poor pasture; water is for domestic use and livestock migrated to wet season grazing areas |
| | Laisamis | 50% | 50% | Poor/diminishing pasture and livestock market |
| | Merille | 50% | 65% | Availability of pasture and livestock market |
| | Oltorot | 50% | 60% | Availability of pasture and livestock market |

Distance to water sources

From Table 9 shown above, current return household water distances are 0.5-7 km and 0.5-6 km in the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones respectively against their normal water distances of 0.5-10km in the pastoral and 2-8 km in the Agro-pastoral livelihood zone. Below normal and shorter household water distances was as a result of increased water availability due to sufficiently recharged water sources. Additionally, various interventions by the County Government of Marsabit, National Government and non-state actors through development of water related infrastructure and support particularly through roof catchment rain water harvesting has improved water availability, access and utilization at household level for areas within both the pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood zones.

Table 9.0: Distance to water sources

| Livelihood zone | Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km) | | Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres) | | Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes) | | Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day) | |
|------------------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current | Normal | Current |
| Agro-pastoral | 2-8 | 0.5-7 | 0-5 | 0 | 45-60 | 5-10 | 5-8 | 15-20 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|-----|---|-------|------|-----|-------|
| Pastoral | 0.5-10 | 0.5-6 | 0-5 | 0 | 45-90 | 5-15 | 4-8 | 12-15 |
|----------|--------|-------|-----|---|-------|------|-----|-------|

Availability of water at major sources such as water pans, springs, shallow wells and underground tanks has significantly reduced household return trekking distances. The distances are up to 20 km around Tigo in North Horr Sub-County and in EleIsacko Malla where distances are upto eight kilometers due to high water salinity. Water salinity has been a common challenge in pastoral livelihood zones of Laisamis and North Horr Sub-County. With off-season rains in localized areas and the expected onset of the long rains in mid-March, water trekking distances are expected to drop further and remain below average for the next six months.

Waiting time at the source

The current waiting time in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone was 5-10 minutes against the normal of 45-60 minutes. In the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, waiting time was 5-15 minutes compared to a normal of 45-90 minutes. Generally, households waiting time at the water source is currently at an all-time low due to the recharged sources and very low concentration of livestock at water points. Short waiting times at the water source across the livelihood zones is expected to be stable and drop further with the forecasted long rains.

Cost of Water

Currently, both people and their livestock within all livelihood zones access water from open water sources whose cost is currently free. Normally, cost of water is always Kshs. 2-5 per 20 litre jerrican across the livelihood zones and water vendors in Marsabit and Moyale Towns sell water to households at Kshs.30-50 which is not the case as no households are currently purchasing water from vendors. With expected onset of the long rains in the second dekad of march, cost of water is likely to remain free for the next 4-5 months.

Water Consumption

The current average water consumption in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone is 15-20 litres per person per day against the normal of 5-8 litres. Similarly, in the Pastoral Livelihood Zone, the current water consumption per person per day is 12-15 litres against the average of 4-8 litres.

3.2.5 Food Consumption

From the figure shown (Figure 7), proportion of households in the Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score were 72.5 percent, 25.3 percent and 2.2 percent respectively. Acceptable food consumption score was attributed to above average milk consumption at the household level, various interventions on safety nets and harvests. However, proportion of households in the pastoral livelihood zone that were

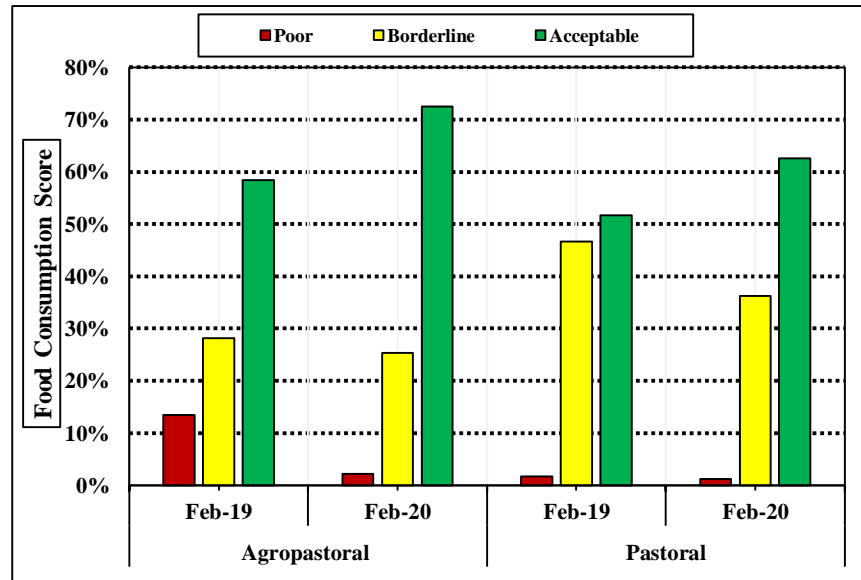


Figure 7: Food Consumption Score

within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 62.6 percent, 36.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. In comparison to February 2019, there was an improvement because Agro-pastoral Livelihood Zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score were 58.4 percent, 28.1 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. Similarly, proportion of households in the pastoral livelihood zone that were within the acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores were 51.7 percent, 46.6 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. Generally, food consumption score has been in the acceptable band for the last 3 months with an improving trend.

3.2.6 Coping strategy

From the figure shown below, the current reduced consumption based coping strategy index (rCSI) for households in the month of February is 13.9 compared to 18.2 during a similar period last year. Reduced consumption based coping strategy index declined significantly from October to November then afterwards it stabilized before declining further in the month of January 2020.

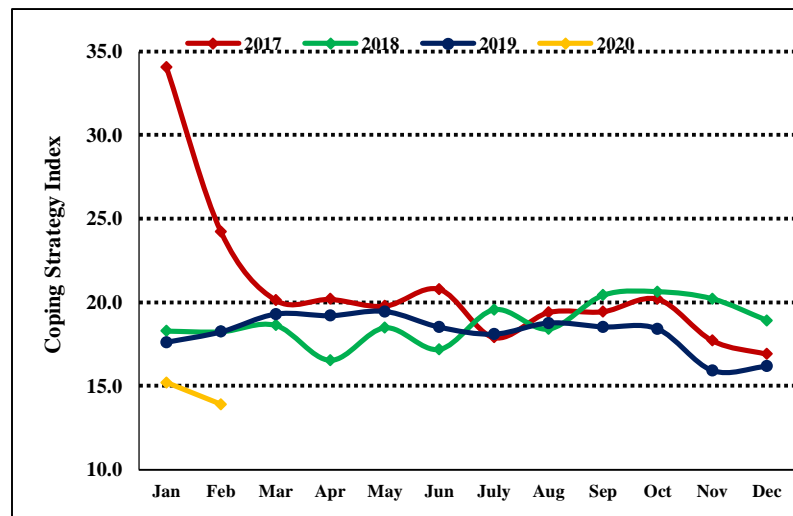


Figure 8: Reduced Coping Strategy Index Trends

A reduced coping strategy index of 13.9 implies that households adopted coping mechanisms that were less severe and irreversible due to the harvests, various safety nets programmes and ongoing food distribution by the national government. Generally, households employed different strategies to cope with food gaps at a less severe extent. Notable consumption based coping strategies employed by the households were; reduced portion size of meals, reduction in frequency of food consumption and reliance on less preferred food. Households are expected to employ consumption based coping strategies less frequently through July.

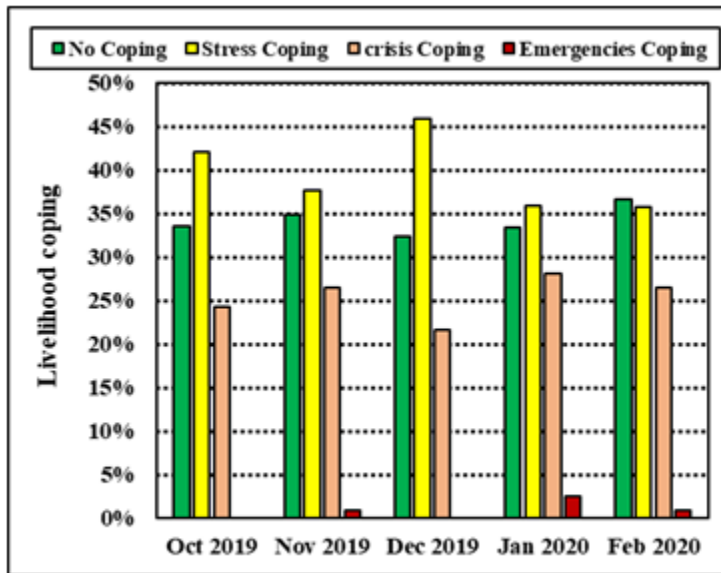


Figure 1: Livelihood coping trends

From Figure 9, 37 percent of households did not apply any of the livelihood coping strategies while 36 percent and 27 percent of the households employed stressed and crisis livelihood coping strategies respectively. Generally, different categories of livelihood change didn't not exhibit meaningful variations from October 2019 to February 2020. Therefore, there was no livelihood change within the period.

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3.3 Utilization

3.3.1 Morbidity and mortality patterns

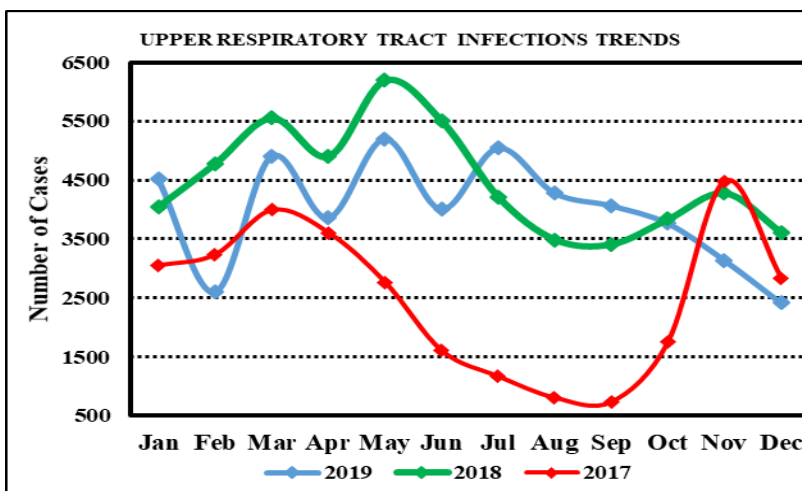


Figure 10: URTI Trends for under-fives

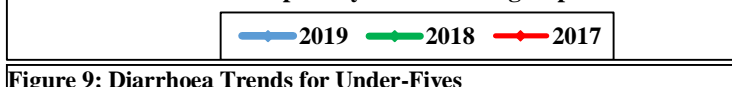


Figure 9: Diarrhoea Trends for Under-Fives

The number of URTI cases reported for the same period increased in the last two years (2019 and 2018) as compared to the year 2017. The higher numbers reported were attributed to poor childcare practices both in the dry and wet seasons of the year. Secondly there was increased access to services due to outreach support that was accelerated from the month of July 2019 and another positive contributing factor is the staff commitment in proper documentation

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and reporting. Generally, there were higher cases of diarrhea for both under-fives and general population in the year 2019 as compared to the year 2018 and 2017. Moyale sub-county reported higher incidences of diarrhea (15,119 caseloads) in 2019 compared to the other sub-counties within the same period 2018. This was attributed to poor WASH practices reported in various SMART surveys conducted in the county and here was open defecation at 41.9 percent across the sub-counties further increasing the risk of diarrhea. By and large, with exception of the year 2017 November outbreak, prevalence

of malaria has been low across the sub-counties in the past two years. This is due to real time reporting of any surge in the caseload to respective sub-county and county management teams for timely interventions. Currently, the health sector is running IMAM surge program at facility level and malaria is among the incidences being monitored.

Finally, the cycle of malnutrition that revolves around the seasons of the year and morbidity has been higher in the year 2019 as compared to 2018 and 2017. The SFP admissions has been on an increasing trend attributed to outreach services. Generally, there was no outbreak across the

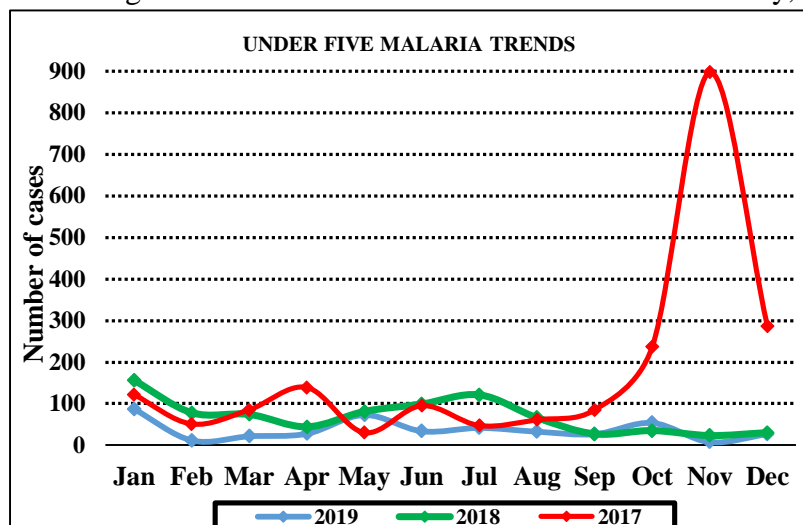


Figure 11: Malaria Trends for under-fives

county. However, there was an upsurge of Malaria cases in Laisamis, Tirgamo, Lontolio, Namarei, Southhorr and Gus in Northhorr and diarrhoea in Dabel, Watiti, Kinisa, Antut, Rawana and Huri Hills. Diarrhea and dysentery remained predominant epidemic prone diseases in Marsabit County, in both 2018 and 2019 according to DHIS.

3.3.2: Immunization and

Vitamin A supplementation

The coverage for fully immunized children indicates that there was higher coverage for (FIC) in 2018 (91.2 percent), as compared to the year 2019 (83.6 percent) the same period. This was due to shortage of the measles/ polio antigen as from May 2019 which is still being experienced up to now (measles). However according to the community interviews, children have received most of the antigens they require.

Table 10: Proportion of Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

| Year | Percentage of fully immunized children in the county Source DHIS MOH 710 | Percentage of children immunized against the mentioned diseases in the county Source: (Nutrition survey) |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| July to December 2019 | 83.6% | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPV 1_75.5 percent 2. OPV 3_74.2 percent 3. Measles_70.6 percent |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| July to December 2018 | 91.2% | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPV 1_69.1 percent 2. OPV 3_67.5 percent 3. Measles _66.0 percent |
|------------------------------|-------|--|

Vitamin A Supplementation coverage for the County from July to December 2019 was at 98.5 percent according to DHIS data (above the national target of 80 percent). This was higher compared to 2018 the same period mainly attributed to availability of supplements needed on time and proper documentation in the registers and reporting tools. Outreaches also played a greater role in terms of access in last semester of the year. However, there were concerns some parts of the county where the medical outreaches were phased out e.g. Antut in Moyale outreach which was phased out in November 2019. The link observed between Vitamin A Supplementation coverage and morbidity pattern is that incidences such as URTI and diarrhoea have continued to increase in almost all sub-counties in spite of the good coverage as highlighted above. This is explained by the fact that the body immune system cannot only be sustained by the preventive and micronutrient supplementation but also with nutrients from diversified food sources which is among the major problem in the county.

3.3.3: Nutrition status

From the Figure 13 shown, proportion of children under the age of five years who were ‘at risk’ of malnutrition was 13.9 percent in February thus no change when compared to the preceding months MUAC. The proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition was 26 percent below the long-term average MUAC of 19 percent showing improvement in the nutritional status of children below the age of five years over time. Generally, nutritional status of children below five years has been improving since October mainly attributed to good performance of the short rains. Improvement in nutritional status of children below the age of five years was attributed to above average milk consumption at the household level, favourable terms of trade and acceptable food consumption score across the livelihood zones.

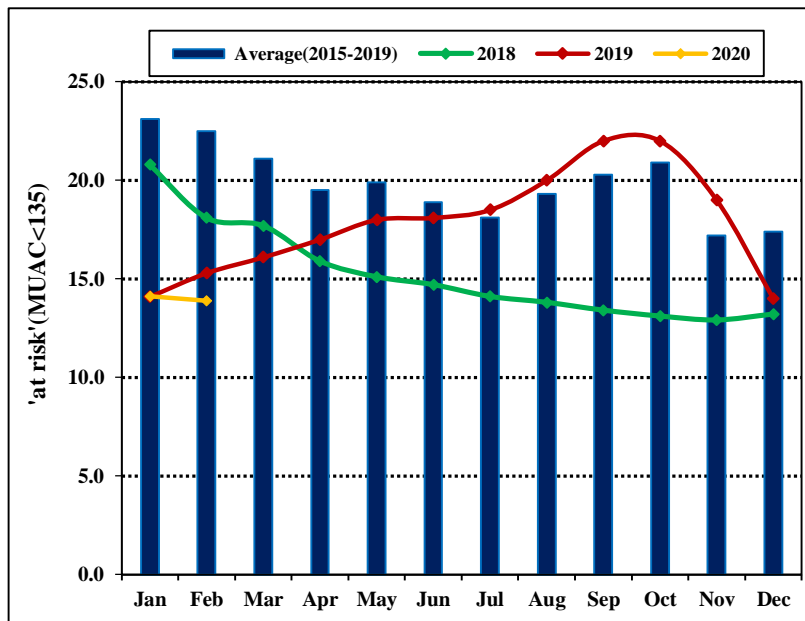


Figure 12: Trends in Nutritional Status of under-fives

Improvement in nutritional status of children below the age of five years was attributed to above average milk consumption at the household level, favourable terms of trade and acceptable food consumption score across the livelihood zones.

According to July 2019 SMART survey results, GAM rates of July 2019 (18.0 percent) were higher when compared to July 2018 (12.4 percent) which was occasioned by the failure of 2018 short rains and 2019 long rains thus significantly led to a decline in food security contributing factors thus causal link to high malnutrition rate which was above the global acute malnutrition rate of 15 percent. The trends of OTP new admissions were stable for both 2019 and 2018, however some mild peaks were witnessed in the months of July, September and December 2019. Mild peaks

were attributed to active case finding that normally occurs at the household level and continuous outreaches that were consistent within the same period of July to December which improved access. Notably, in both 2018 and 2019 the reason for stability was mainly the good performance of the 2018 long rains and 2019 short rains which led to improved milk availability at the household level. The trends in SFP new admissions were increasing in 2019 as compared to 2018 and 2017 which was due to early identification and enrolment of children on nutrition program before being at risk of severe malnutrition, which was achieved through consistent scheduled integrated outreaches and active case findings across the livelihood zones.

3.3.4: Epidemic Prone Diseases

Diarrhea and dysentery remained the predominant epidemic prone diseases in Marsabit County in both 2018 and 2019 same period, with 1,043 cases of dysentery and 20,125 cases of diarrhea 2018 compared to 1,312 cases of dysentery and 24,670 cases of diarrhea in 2019 thus higher than 2019. The main reason was due to poor WASH practices across the livelihood zones. This is also confirmed from reports in the SMART surveys conducted within the county over time.

3.3.5: Sanitation and Hygiene

There is a serious gap when it comes to practicing knowledge management gained despite communities demonstrating that they have some knowledge on issues concerning hygiene and sanitation. The SMART survey conducted in both 2018 and 2019 showed that there was slight improvement in latrine coverage with an increment to 54.8 percent in 2019 from 52.0 percent in 2018. However, open defecation remains high in the county standing at 41.9 percent. The pastoral areas of Laisamis and North Horr posted high open defecation rates of with 76 percent and 65.7 percent respectively. The Agro-pastoral areas of Saku and Moyale sub-counties exhibited open defecation rates of 31 percent and 15.4 percent respectively. There has been a considerable decline in latrine coverage majorly in most parts of Moyale sub-county where latrines were washed away by floods in October-November 2019. The practice of hand washing at critical times showed no remarkable change from the year 2018 where it was at 26.3 percent compared to 2019 where it's at 27.0 percent.

From the community interviews that were conducted across the livelihood zones, approximately 78 percent of households are not treating drinking water which is comparable to the SMART survey 2019 result of 20.0 percent of the households within the county treating water by either boiling, use of water treatment chemicals, traditional herbs and pot filters as compared to 2018 which was at 30.5percent.

3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

Table 11: Food security trends in Marsabit County

| Indicator | Long Rains Assessment, July 2019 | Short Rains Assessment, February 2020 |
|---|---|---|
| Percent of maize stocks held by households (Agro-Pastoral Zone) | 3 percent of LTA | 5 percent of LTA |
| Livestock body condition | Camels & Goats- Good-Fair, Cattle and Sheep- Fair | Small Stock- Good-Very Good Camel-Very Good |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------|-------|----------------------|------------|------|
| Water consumption (litres per person per day) | 10-15 | | | 12-20 | | |
| Price of maize (per kg) | 44 | | | 43 | | |
| Distance to grazing(km) | Pastoral | | 20-40 | 1-8 | | |
| | Agro pastoral | | 10-20 | 1-6 | | |
| Terms of trade (kg) | 90 | | | 96 | | |
| Coping strategy index | 18.2 | | | 13.9 | | |
| Food consumption score | Pastoral | | | Pastoral | | |
| | Acceptable | Borderline | Poor | Acceptable | Borderline | Poor |
| | 51.7% | 46.6% | 1.7% | 62.6% | 36.2% | 1.2% |
| | Agro pastoral | | | Agro pastoral | | |
| | Acceptable | Borderline | Poor | Acceptable | Borderline | Poor |
| | 58.4% | 28.1% | 13.5% | 72.5% | 25.3% | 2.2% |

4.0: CROSS – CUTTING ISSUES

4.1. Education

4.1.1. Enrolment

Table 12: Enrollment

| Enrollment | Term III 2019 | | | Term I 2020 (includes new students registered and drop-outs since Term III 2018) | | |
|------------|---------------|---------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | № Boys | № Girls | Total | №Boys | №Girls | Total |
| ECD | 9,787 | 9,677 | 19,464 | 9,906 | 10,047 | 19,953 |
| Primary | 26,376 | 25,822 | 52,198 | 26,526 | 25,993 | 52,519 |
| Secondary | 4,459 | 3,585 | 8,042 | 4,657 | 3,768 | 8,425 |

There was significant increase in enrolment at all levels of education, i.e. ECD, Primary and Secondary levels when compared with enrolments in Term III 2019 mainly attributed to natural increase in population and generally a good rainfall season. However, enrolment in primary schools in Loyangalani District dropped by 2.5percent from 4,054 pupils to 3,950 pupils. The drop of 122 pupils mainly affected the girls. This was attributed to dropouts, early marriages and transfers. Moyale Sub County recorded 2.8percent growth in enrolment from 20,968 pupils in term III of 2019 to 21,556 pupils in term I of 2020. Saku sub County recorded the highest increase in enrolment of 3.4percent from 12,715 pupils in 2019 to 13,150 in 2020.

Most secondary schools registered significant increase in enrolment attributed to the government's policy of ensuring 100percent transition from primary to secondary schools, free day secondary education fund, enrolment drives and upgrading of schools. However, schools in Uran, North Horr and Sololo wards experienced a decline in enrollment due to parents' withdrawal of students from

the schools, like Uran Secondary School, lack of fees and parent's inability to understand the significance of education.

4.1.2: Participation

Over 90 percent of school aged children go to school. Few cases of school aged children were reported to be attending to small stock in the neighborhood villages/*foras*. School attendance at all levels was regular. Absenteeism in upper classes was reported in Laisamis Ward and Korr-Ngurnet ward in Laisamis Sub County. This is likely due to a circumcision ceremony that will be held in March, the students are expected to return in second term. Few cases of absenteeism were reported in the pre-primary education level. This was attributed to lack of an ECDE Meals program in the schools across the County from the beginning of the first term. The retention and transition rates are very high at over 99 percent. No cases of dropouts were reported before KCPE exams.

Table 13: Attendance

| Indicator | Term III 2019 | | | | | | Term I 2020 | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | September 2019 | | October 2019 | | November 2019 | | January 2020 | | February 2020 | |
| School attendance | № Boys | № Girls | № Boys | № Girls | № Boys | № Girls | № Boys | № Girls | № Boys | № Girls |
| ECD | 9,787 | 9,677 | 9,787 | 9,677 | 9,787 | 9,677 | 9,906 | 10,047 | 9,910 | 10,055 |
| Primary | 26,376 | 25,822 | 26,376 | 25,822 | 26,376 | 25,822 | 26,526 | 25,993 | 26,345 | 25,993 |
| Secondary | 4,459 | 3,585 | 4,459 | 3,585 | 4,459 | 3,585 | 4,657 | 3,768 | 4,538 | 3,768 |

4.1.4: School meals programme

This is a National Government School Feeding Program meant to benefit learners in primary schools. The SMP is fully operational across the County during the term save for Kurungu Primary school in South Horr where the majority of learners attending it are from Marsabit but it is in Samburu County administratively hence not a beneficiary of the SMP.

Table 14: ECDE Meals and SMP across the County.

| Sub County | Primary schools with SMP | ECDEs without feeding program | ECDE | Total Beneficiaries (ECDEs) | Total Beneficiaries (SMP) |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Laisamis | 50 | 82 | | 0 | 8,269 |
| North Horr | 37 | 91 | | 0 | 9,544 |
| Moyale | 61 | 94 | | 0 | 21,556 |
| Marsabit Central | 34 | 48 | | 0 | 13,150 |
| TOTAL | 182 | 315 | | 0 | 52,519 |

Serichoi ECD center in Kargi-South Horr ward in Laisamis sub county has never benefitted from ECDE meals supplied by County Government.

During the term, all the learners across the County have missed meals in ECDEs and isolated cases for Primary schools at one time or the other. This was due to: -

- Lack of supplies particularly for pre- primary schools
- Late deliveries of the supplies
- Lacked water for cooking meal
- Lack of firewood for cooking

However, no students were reported to switch school during the term due to lack of SFP/SMP in primary schools.

4.1.5: Inter Sectoral links where available

Garwole ECDE in Dukana Ward and Lag-dima ECDE in Sagante/Jaldesa ward have remained closed due to past insecurity activities. While the areas are now peaceful, this has not translated into the return of the community to the affected area. The two centers also serve as primary schools.

5.0: FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

5.1 Prognosis Assumptions

- According to Kenya Meteorological Department forecast, the **March to May 2020** long rains season is most likely to be near average rainfall in most parts of the County and the onset of the rains expected in the third and fourth week of **March 2020** which is timely.
- Milk production and consumption is likely to be above normal in the next 3-4 months.
- Livestock are expected to graze within their settlements for the next 5-6 months across all the livelihood zones.
- Rift Valley Fever is likely to occur in parts of the County that receive above average rainfall.
- According to FAO forecast, Locust Invasion is expected to persist across the County until end of June 2020 if not controlled.

5.2 Food Security Outlook

5.2.1 Food security Prognosis (March, April and May)

Below normal and above normal harvest of maize crop in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone of Saku and Moyale sub counties respectively will likely increase household food stocks until May. Maize prices in the market will be stable resulting to improved household food access and improved food consumption. With expected onset of the long rains in third-fourth week of March, household waiting time at the water source is expected to be low, household and livestock trekking distances are likely to remain low improving water access and consumption. Forage condition will likely be very good driven by the rains and this together with improved water resources will maintain a high livestock productivity. Livestock body condition is expected to be good to very good with births occurring from March improving livestock TLUs and milk production and consumption which will improve nutrition status of children under five years of age. No in-migration or out-migration of livestock is expected to occur, and livestock prices are expected to remain high maintaining the terms of trade at above normal levels also due to stable maize prices. Households are likely to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in all the livelihood zones.

5.2.2 Food Security Prognosis (June, July and August)

With the persistence of the desert locust invasion and latest prediction on multiplication and invasion lasting up to June 2020, resulting in the destruction of more forage in the range of 30 – 40 percent unless timely intensive aerial spraying and surveillance undertaken. The forecasted average to above average long rains could lead to outbreaks of rift valley fever in some of the areas that receive above average rains that will likely occur in livestock and human deaths and quarantine on sale, slaughter and movement of livestock that may affect households adversely Food consumption will likely remain within the acceptable range for a majority of households. From July, a seasonal decline in food security is expected as typical deterioration of forage and water resources occurs which in turn will be reflected in declines in food consumption, an application of typical coping strategies. However, the food situation is likely to remain above normal and the nutrition status of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition will likely be below the long-term average in addition to low admission rates to various nutritional within the normal range. Household food security is likely to deteriorate gradually during the lean season from August to October but will likely remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in all the livelihood zones.

6.0: CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 Phase classification

The food security situation in the county is stable with an improving trend. The County is classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in both the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones.

6.1.2 Summary of Findings

A projected production of 5,100 bags of maize will be harvested by March which will denote to 15 percent below the long-term average but bean production is 68 percent below long term average while green-grams harvest was average. Pasture condition is good and very good in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood zones and consequently livestock body conditions range from good to very good across the County. Milk production is 1-3 litres and 3-5 litres per household per day in the agro-pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones against the average of 1-2 and 2-3 litres respectively attributed to high calving, kidding, lambing and most of the lactating animals are within the wet season grazing areas. Return trekking distances to water sources for households was historically low at 0.5-7 km against the long-term average of 2-8 km resulting in consumption of 12-20 litres of water per person per day household across the livelihood zones. Maize prices were within average and goat prices were 19 percent above the long-term average while terms of trade of 96 kilograms was 55 percent above the long-term average terms of trade of 62 kilograms.

Food consumption score was within the acceptable band as 65 percent of the households were within this range, proportion of children under the age of five years who were ‘at risk’ of malnutrition was 13.9 percent which is 26 percent below the long-term average. The current rCSI for the households is 13.9 compared to 18.2 in the similar period last year implying households adopted coping mechanisms that were non- irreversible and less severe due to the short rains harvests, high livestock productivity, various safety nets programmes and ongoing food distribution by the national government. Generally, most livestock are calving down, kidding and lambing is high across all the livelihood zones but TLUs remain below normal due to losses from recent floods and previous droughts. The food security situation in the county remains on an

improving trend and both the Agro-pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones are Stressed (IPC Phase 2).

6.1.3 Sub-county ranking

Table 15: Sub County Ranking

| Sub County | Food Insecurity Rank (1-10 from worst to best) | Main Food Security Threats |
|------------|--|---|
| North Horr | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High malnutrition rates ➤ Insecurity and human displacement ➤ Closure of Dukana and Forolle livestock markets ➤ High food prices ➤ Below normal livestock prices (market is in Ethiopia but they can't access due to insecurity) ➤ Desert locust invasion ➤ Long trekking distances for livestock in localized areas (Dukana and Maikona wards) ➤ Incidences of livestock diseases ➤ Intra-migration of livestock in some parts of North Horr, especially in Dukana and Maikona wards |
| Laisamis | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High food prices ➤ Desert locust invasion ➤ Low terms of trade ➤ Insecurity ➤ High admission rates in SFP ➤ Low latrine coverage ➤ Livestock diseases and pests ➤ Access to markets |
| Moyale | 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Epidemic livestock diseases ➤ Cholera cases ➤ Floods during October-November rains that led to deaths of small stock ➤ Insecurity ➤ Access to basic services (access roads to markets) ➤ Breached water pans |
| Saku | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harvest – near normal (expectation was above normal) ➤ Breached water pans ➤ Floods during October-November rains that led to deaths of small stock |

6.2 Ongoing Interventions

6.2.1 Food interventions

Table 16: Ongoing food interventions (1)

| Intervention | Objective | Specific Location | Cost | No. of beneficiaries | Implementation Time Frame | Implementation stakeholders |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Provision of food stuff | Increased food availability | 13 | | 9,168 households | Ongoing | WFP/SND |

Table 17: Ongoing Interventions (2)

| S/No | Sub County | Population Range | Mode of intervention |
|------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | North Norr | 30-35 | GFD |
| 2. | Laisamis | 30-35 | GFD |
| 3. | Saku | 20-25 | GFD |
| 4. | Moyale | 15-20 | GFD |

6.3 Recommended Interventions

6.3.1 Recommended Food interventions

Table 18: Recommended food interventions

| S/N | Sub County | Population Range | Mode of intervention |
|-----|------------|------------------|---|
| 1. | North Norr | 15-20percent | Resilience Building/Safety Net Programmes |
| 2. | Laisamis | 15-20percent | Resilience Building/Safety Net Programmes |
| 3. | Moyale | 5-10percent | Resilience Building/Safety Net Programmes |
| 4. | Saku | 0-5percent | Resilience Building/Safety Net Programmes |

7.0: ANNEXES

7.1: Ongoing Nonfood Interventions

Table 19: Ongoing Non-Food Interventions

| Sub-county | Ward/s | Intervention | No. of Beneficiaries | Implementers | Impacts in terms of food security | Resources required | Timeframe |
|-------------|-----------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Countywide | 12 wards | Subsidized tractor ploughing services @ 1500 /acre | 2000 HH | CGM | Increased area under crop production | 2M | Feb –April |
| Countywide | 20 wards | Continued provision of agriculture extension services | 2000 HH | CGM, | To impact crop production knowledge and skills to farmers | 1M | Feb –April |
| Countywide | 15 wards | Provision of assorted farm inputs, pumps, agro chemicals, herbicides and tools | 2000 HH | CGM, WFP | Reduced crop loss through improved weeds, pests and disease control | 8M | Feb –April |
| Countywide | 13 wards | Provision of assorted food stuff | 9168 HH | WFP/SND | Increased availability of food | | Feb –April |
| Laisamis | Logologo | Establishment of micro irrigation scheme | 200 HH | KCSAP | Increased household income and food production | 15M | Feb-June |
| Saku | Sagante | Establishment of micro irrigation scheme | 200 HH | KCSAP | Increased household income and food production | 15M | Feb-June |
| Laisamis | Logologo | Establishment of spate irrigation scheme | 300 HH | GIZ | Increased household income and food production | | Feb-June |
| County wide | All wards | Capacity building | 3000 HH | NGOs | Fair | 3M | 3months |
| Countywide | 12 wards | Sustainable Food Systems Programme | 800 HH | WFP & DoALF | Good | 50M | 4years |
| County wide | 6 wards | Milk and meat goat value chain | 900 HH | KCSAP | Good | 270M | 4years |
| Saku | Central | 26 water development infrastructure projects that have been approved by the County Assembly during the 2019-2020 budget making cycle and implementation is ongoing | 3,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 8,06,0000 | June 2019-July-2020 |
| Laisamis | Logo logo | 66 water development infrastructure projects that have been approved by the County Assembly during the 2019-2020 budget making cycle and implementation is ongoing | 1,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 118,900,000 | June 2019-July-2020 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--|----------|--|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Moyale | Golbo | 62 water development infrastructure projects that have been approved by the County Assembly during the 2019-2020 budget making cycle and implementation is ongoing | 500 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 169,302,000 | June 2019-July-2020 |
| North Horr | Illeret | 64 water development infrastructure projects that have been approved by the County Assembly during the 2019-2020 budget making cycle and implementation is ongoing | 500 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 128,750,000 | June 2019-July-2020 |
| Countywide | County Wide | 27 water development infrastructure projects that have been approved by the County Assembly during the 2019-2020 budget making cycle and implementation is ongoing | 8,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 69,251,596 | June 2019-July-2020 |
| Saku | Central | Investment into rain water harvesting through roof catchment infrastructure | 4,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 100M | Continuous |
| Saku | Sagante/Jaldesa | Damming of volcanic gorges on and around the periphery of Mt. Marsabit Forest | 5,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 60M | Continuous |
| North Horr | Illeret | Investment rain water harvesting infrastructure through underground tanks and medium sized water pans/dams | 4,500 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 150M | Continuous |
| North Horr | Dukana | Desalination of saline water sources | 400 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 60M | Continuous |
| Laisamis | Log logo | Investment into integrated borehole development and management system | 5,000 HH | County Government of Marsabit | | 100M | Continuous |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|------------|------------|
| | | | | and other partners | | | |
| Laisamis | Laisamis | Desalination of saline water sources | 550 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 50M | Continuous |
| Moyale | Golbo, Sololo, Uraan | Investment into rain water harvesting through water pans/dams | 6000 HH | County Government of Marsabit and other partners | | 150M | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Vitamin A Supplementation | 48,993 children between 6 to 59 months | MoH, UNICEF, Concern, WVK, FHK, GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS, WHH | Improve the Micronutrient status of the community. Infections prevention | 3989747 | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Zinc Supplementation | All children with diarrhea | MoH, UNICEF, THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK, GIZ, NHP plus, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improve the Micronutrient status of the community. | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) | 1060 SAM & 7618 MAM | MoH, UNICEF, THS-UHC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK, GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS, WFP, SND | The OTP and the SFP treatment helps improve the Nutrient status of malnourished children and women. | 72,473,896 | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | IYCN Interventions (EBF and Timely Intro of complementary Foods) | 12,388 children < the age of 1 year. | MoH, UNICEF, THS-UHC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK, GIZ, Sign of | Reduction in Morbidity and Mortality rates hence more productivity on their day to day activities improving food security. | 5,741,889 | Continuous |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|------------|
| | | | | Hope, TBI, KRCS, WHH | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women | 13,770 Pregnant women | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UHC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS, DESIP,WH H | Improve the micronutrient status of the women of reproductive age for improved pregnancy outcomes. | 6,059,792 | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Deworming | 43,549.6 children between 1 & 5 yrs | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS,WH H | Worm's infestation reduces nutrient absorption and therefore compromising the nutrition status of both children and adults. | 2,753,758 | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Food Fortification (MNPS-micronutrient powder supplementation. | 6194 children between 6 to 24 months | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improve access and intake of Micronutrient of importance by children. | 8,945,805 | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Promotion of hand washing at 4 critical times. | All the HHs | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Increase the practice of hand washing at 4 critical times thus reduction of illness | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Promotion of water treatment and distribution of water treatment chemical/technologies. | 67132 HH(DHIS) | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, | Reduce water and hygiene related illness thus money available to be channeled to words purchasing | | Continuous |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------|
| | | | | WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | food. Thus improved food security | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition through 106 Health Facilities and 133 integrated monthly outreaches across the county. | Children aged 0-59months in | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improved healthy outcomes thus proper utilization of ingested foods. | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Capacity strengthening on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and IMAM surge | 500 staffs deployed to our facilities | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improve the capacity of health workers to enhance the quality of service delivery. | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Community Screening and Active case finding through Community Health Volunteers. | All CUs within the county | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improved and timely close monitoring of community health | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Immunization and treatment of minor illness in all health facilities and outreaches. | 12,388 children < the age of 1 year | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Reduction in Morbidity and Mortality rates hence more productivity on their day to day activities improving food security | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Enhanced Nutrition counseling in all 8 Community units implementing Baby Friendly CI. | 8 community units | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, | Improve child care practices and the micronutrient status of the women of reproductive age for improved pregnancy outcomes | | Continuous |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|---------------------|---|--|--|------------|
| | | | | FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Provision of RUTF, RUSF, CSB, Resomal, F75 and F100 for treatment of Malnourished children and Women. | 1678 Childrens | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Supplies used for treatment improve the Nutrient status of malnourished children and women | | Continuous |
| Countywide | All wards | Coordination of the response at the sub county and the county. | 4subcounties | MoH,UNIC EF,THS-UC, Beyond Zero, Concern, WVK, FHK,GIZ, Sign of Hope, TBI, KRCS | Improved coordination for the smooth working relation ship | | Continuous |
| County wide | All wards | SMP | All primary schools | 52,519 | National Government. State | Enhanced access, retention and transition. | On going |
| North Horr | North Horr | Solar installation | Gas/Galasa | 300 Children | NG-CDF | Enhanced performance | February |

7.2: Recommended Nonfood interventions

Table 19: Recommended Non-Food Interventions

| Sub County | Ward | Intervention | No. of beneficiaries | Proposed Implementers | Required Resources | Available Resources | Time Frame |
|--------------------|------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | | | |
| Saku | Sagante & Karare | Establishment of on farm rain water harvesting structures | 2000 | CGM, WFP | 12M | 3M | Feb -April |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|------------|--|-----------------------|
| Moyale | Golbo, Sololo, Uran , Butiye | Establishment of on farm rain water harvesting structures | 1500 | CGM, WFP | 8M | 1M | Feb -April |
| Saku | Sagante | Establishment of Irrigation scheme | 600 | CGM/WFP | 30M | 5M | March-June |
| Moyale | Golbo | Establishment of Irrigation scheme | 450 | CGM/WFP | 20M | 3M | March-June |
| Livestock | | | | | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Disease surveillance | 20,000 households | DoALF and Partners | 50 million | Human resource | March-September, 2020 |
| County Wide | All wards | Restocking | 1000 households | DoALF & partners | 40 Million | | March-May2020 |
| County wide | All wards | Fodder conservation and storage | 20,000HH | DoALF & partners | 50m | Storage facilities, Human resource , machineries | 3months |
| Countywide | All wards | Vaccination | 20,000HH | DoALF & partners | 80m | Human resource | 6months |
| Countywide | All wards | Natural seed harvesting and storage | 1000HH | DoALF & partners | 10m | Human resource | 1month |
| Countywide | All wards | Trainings of livestock keepers | 10000 | DoALF and Partners | 20m | Human resource | 6 months |
| Countywide | All wards | Locust control | 20,000HH | DoALF and Partners | 68M | Human resource, funds, spray, chemicals | 6months |
| Health and Nutrition | | | | | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Support quarterly exhaustive 2 stage screening by MUAC & Weight for Height in all hot pots. | All children < 5 years & PLW(38,280) in 100 outreach site and 50 health facilities. | | 2,560,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Sustain MUAC screening, referral of Malnourished children and PLW as well | 1500 CHVs in 70 community units | | 9,000,000 | 1,068,000 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|--|--|------------|------------|--|
| | | as follow up through selected CHVs in the 70 CUs. | | | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | | 100 CHAs in all the 84 Health facilities. | | 900,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Scaling up health and nutrition emergency response through continuation of integrated outreach support in all mapped areas based on the priority ranking and the emerging issues e.g. displacements from floods and conflict/ emerging diseases i.e. Kalaazar | 15,765 Children <5 years and 2,280 PLW in all 130 outreach sites and 84 health facilities. | | 9,600,000 | 3,840,000 | |
| Countywide | All wards | Provision of RUTF, RUSF, CSB, Resomal, F75 and F100 for treatment of Malnourished children and Women. | 15,765 Children <5 years and 2,280 PLW in all 130 outreach sites and 84 health facilities. | | 69,391,800 | 69,391,800 | |
| Countywide | All wards | Provide a Surge team to support facilities experiencing surge in caseload /influx from displaced communities for 3 months. | | | 1,260,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Coordination of the response at the sub county | | | 42,000 | Nil | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--|--|--|-----------|-----|--|
| | | and the county. | | | | | |
| County Wide | All wards | Scale up of WASH services in areas that are most affected by drought. | | | 250,000 | Nil | |
| County wide | All wards | | | | 1,090,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Capacity strengthening on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and LMIS for all newly recruited Nutritionist and Nurses. | Training of 90 newly recruited health workers (Nutritionist and CHAs) on IMAM. | | 810,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Procure & distribute NFI, Chlorine tablets, chlorine powder, purr, water filters, and soap. | Procure 10000 household water filters | | 4,000,000 | Nil | |
| County Wide | All wards | | 6000 aqua tabs | | 600,000 | Nil | |
| County wide | All wards | | 6000 cartons of purr water purifiers | | 600,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Improve sanitation through Community Led Total Sanitation approach | Triggering 50 villages towards attaining open defecation free status. | | 5,000,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Raising public awareness on hygiene, sanitation and water safety | training of 100 CHAs and CHVs | | 500,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Improve laboratory capacity in identification of pathogens and monitoring | 5 day training 30 hcw on lab capacity/reagents and rapid test kits for | | 1,050,000 | Nil | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|---|--|-----------|-----|--|
| | | drug sensitivity | epidemic prone diseases | | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Stock piling of medicines, vaccines and disinfectants likely to be necessary are kept at the county and Sub-county health facilities. | assorted quantities of non-pharms and pharmaceuticals 4 referral hospitals | | 1,000,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Mapping of Hot Spots areas\ in terms of vulnerability to diarrhea disease outbreak | mapped epidemic prone sites by 7 rapid response teams DSA for 5 days | | 343,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Facilitate disease surveillance capacity to respond to suspected/ detected cases of priority diseases targeted under surveillance | train 50 HCWs on outbreak response and management for 7 days | | 2,450,000 | Nil | |
| ..Countywide | All wards | Strengthen case based surveillance and response intervention activities in cases of cholera, rift valley fever, and other VHF's | preposition commodities at 4 referral hospitals for emergency response to cholera, rift valley fever and other VHF's for rapid intervention | | 1,000,000 | Nil | |
| County Wide | All wards | Support response towards Kalazaar outbreak. in | Set up and fully equip Kalaazar management sites at 4 referral hospital | | 1,200,000 | Nil | |
| Countywide | All wards | Procure and supply vector control | spray 500 household in Laisamis | | 3,000,000 | Nil | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------|------|--|------------|----------------------|
| | | chemicals and equipment for household spraying | and logo | | | | |
| Countywide | All wards | Subtotal for Health and Nutrition | | | 107,483,600 | 74,749,800 | |
| Water and Sanitation | | | | | | | |
| Saku | Dirib | Desilting of Gadamoji Dam | | 1500 | County Government and Partners | 3M | July-September, 2020 |
| Saku | Qilta/Sagante | Borehole Services | | 1400 | County Govt of Marsabit and Partners | 0.4M | May-October, 2020 |
| Saku | Karare | Desilting of dams | | 1000 | County Govt of Marsabit and Partners | 3M | July-September, 2020 |
| Saku | Nagayo | Desilting of Dams | | 2800 | County Govt of Marsabit and Partners | 3M | July-September, 2020 |
| Laisamis | Sub-County Wide | Rehabilitation of shallow wells | | 1000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 1 M | June-September, 2020 |
| Laisamis | Sub-County wide | Desilting of earth pans | | 2000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 20 m | June-September, 2020 |
| Laisamis | Sub-County Wide | Borehole maintenance support | | 3000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 15 m | June-September, 2020 |
| Laisamis | Sub-County Wide | Capacity building for communities on water and financial resource management | | 1000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 5m | June-September, 2020 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|----------------------|
| North Horr | Sub-County Wide | Desilting and protection of earth pans | | 5000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 30m | June-September, 2020 |
| North Horr | Sub-County Wide | Boreholes maintenance support | | 8000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 20m | June-September, 2020 |
| Moyale | Kinisa, Qate boreholes | Borehole Maintenance Support | | 6000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 3.5 m | Feb – March 2020 |
| Moyale | Anona, waye dida, Mukh Gura, Kukub, Qolob, Qalaliwe, Nana, | Desilting and protection of earth pans | | | County Government of Marsabit and Partners | 52.5m | Jan – June 2020 |
| | Antuta, Tarino, mansile. Har bagaza, Teso, somare, Halo bula, mansile and qilta | | | 40000 | | | |
| Saku Sub-County | Sub-County wide | · Investm ent into rain water harvesting infrastructures in the form of plastic water tanks /medium/large size dams | | 20000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partner | 100m | June-September, 2020 |
| North Horr Sub-County | Sub-County Wide | · Investm ent into water development structures- earth pans, dams and strategic boreholes | | 15000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partner | 50m | June-September, 2020 |
| Laisamis Sub-County | Sub-County Wide | · Investm ent into rain water harvesting infrastructures in the form of medium/large size dams | | 15000 | County Government of Marsabit and Partner | 50m | June-September, 2020 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Moyale Sub-County | Sub county wide | Investment into rain water harvesting infrastructures in the form of medium/large size dams | | 25000 | County Government of Marsabit and other Partners | 50M | June-September, 2020 |
| | | Developing Capacity of communities in Water Resource Governance | | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Countywide | All the 20 wards across the County | All 315 ECDE centers in the County | Provision of ECDE Meals (CSB+) | 19,953 | CGM | 2794 bags (25Kg) of CSB+ | January to April 2020 |
| Countywide | All the 20 wards across the County | Tigo, Antut, Guyotimo, Wattiti, Toricha, Hurri Hills, Baqaqa, Shankera, Yaa Odola, Yaa Alhganna, Yaa sharbanna, Sarima, Ulauli, Karare, Kamboe, Diid adhi, halake jaldesa, Mountain, Chiracha, Qalaliwe, Godoma Didiqo, yabalo Bururi. | Procurement, distribution and installation of 10,000 litres capacity plastic tanks | | CGM | 38 plastic tanks @ Kshs 300,000 = | March to June 2020 |
| Countywide | All the 20 wards across the County | Tigo, Antut, Guyotimo, Wattiti, Toricha, Hurri Hills, Baqaqa, Shankera, Yaa Odola, Yaa Alhganna, Yaa sharbanna, Sarima, Ulauli, Karare, Kamboe, Diid adhi, halake | Construction of Kitchen/stores | | CGM | 26 kitchen/stores @ 1,50,000 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | jaldesa, Mountain, Chiracha, Qalaliwe, Godoma Didiqo, yabalo Bururi. | | | | | |
| Countywide | All the 20 wards across the County | All 315 ECDE centers | Provision of hand washing facilities | 70,128 | CGM | -@Kshs 5000 x 472 schools | |
| Countywide | All the 20 wards across the County | All 182 pry schools | | | MOE | Kshs 2,360,000 | July to December |