

National Drought Management Authority

TURKANA COUNTY

DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR SEPTEMBER 2019



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



SEPTEMBER EW PHASE

Drought Status: ALERT



Maandalizi ya mapema

Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	PHASE	TREND
PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	ALERT	WORSENING
AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	WORSENING
FISHERIES	ALERT	WORSENING
COUNTY	ALERT	WORSENING

Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Rainfall (% of Normal)	58	80-120
VCI-3 month (T. North)	46	>35
Forage Condition	Fair	Good
State of Water Sources	3-4	5-6

Production Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
Livestock Body Condition	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.1 L	> 2.7 Litres
Livestock deaths (attributed to drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths

Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Terms of Trade (ToT)	40	>45
Milk Consumption	1.1 L	>1.2 Litres
Return distance to water sources	4.7 km	< 6.6 km
Cost of Water(Ksh/20L)	KSh. 0-5	<KSh .5

Utilization Indicators	Value	Normal Range
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	16.5	<19.3
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	30	>35
Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	16.5	<17.9

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Sunny and dry weather conditions dominated most parts of the county during the period under review. Consequently, the aggregate rainfall for the six month period spanning from April to September 2019 represented only 58 percent of the normal rainfall for the period.
- The condition of vegetation deteriorated further across most sites in the county as evidenced by the shift in the VCI-3 month values for all sub counties during the review period.
- A general decline and inadequacy in water availability was observed in September across the Pastoral/Fisheries zones.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

- Despite the return trekking distance to water source increasing, the body condition of all livestock species remained fair but the level of milk produced and consumed was low and below the normal range for the period.
- Stabilization in the terms of trade was witnessed nevertheless remaining lower than the three year average. Livestock movement was observed although not significant while no deaths attributed to starvation/dehydration were reported.
- Proportion of under-fives 'at risk' of malnutrition increased with households applying more severe coping strategies in September. Additionally, more households transitioned from the acceptable FCS band to the lower FCS categories.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains harvests Short dry spell Reduced milk yields Increased HH Food Stocks Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting/Weeding Long rains High Calving Rate Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long rains harvests A long dry spell Land preparation Increased HH Food Stocks Kidding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding
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Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- During the period under review, dry and hot weather conditions dominated most parts of the county, however, some parts of Turkana west, south and Loima received rainfall albeit depressed with a temporal distribution of just a day.

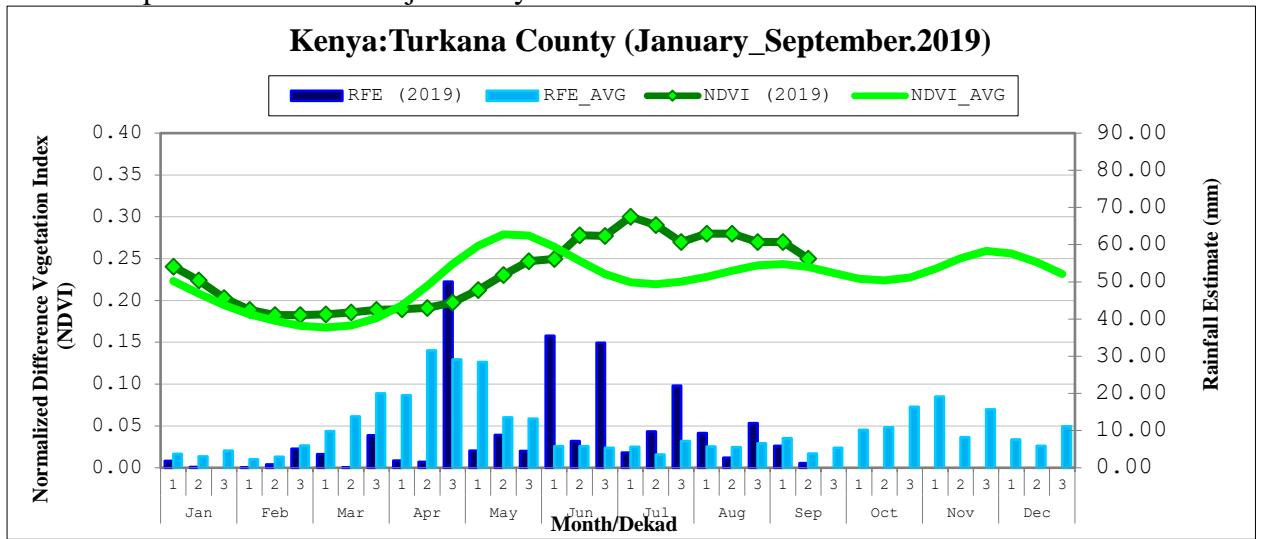


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long Term Average
 Source: VAM-World Food Programme

- Dekadal rainfall amounts recorded in September were lower than the expected dekadal amounts for the period. Consequently, the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) exhibited a negative trend as illustrated in figure 1 above.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

- The cumulative rainfall for the period April to September during the current year as illustrated in figure 2 below make up for only 58 percent of the normal rainfall for the period. Further, amount of rainfall recorded at Lodwar meteorological station constituted less than five percent of the rainfall normally received during the month of September.

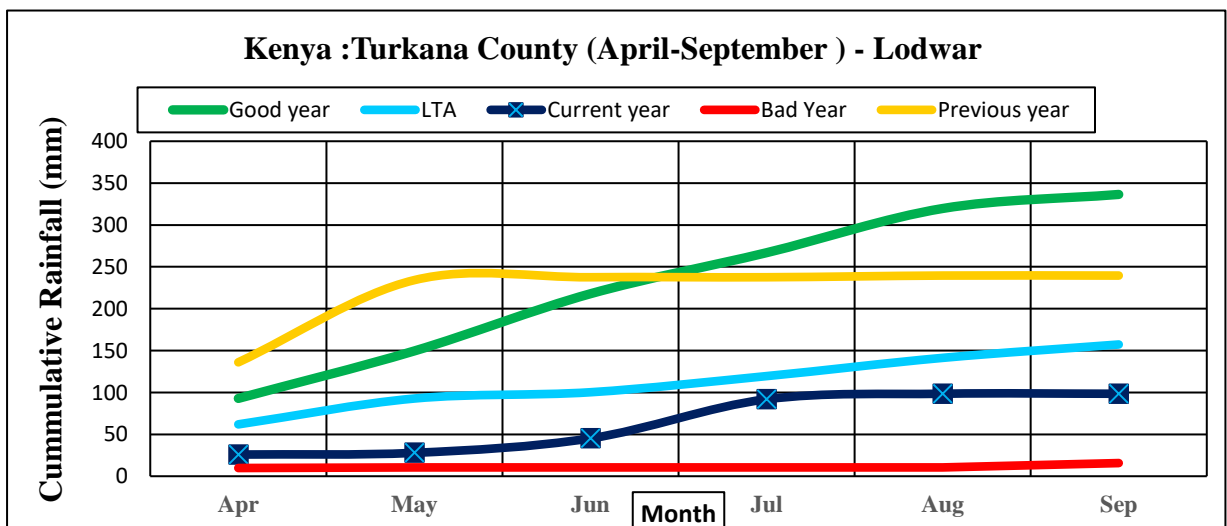


Figure 2: Six Month Cumulative Rainfall Trend
 Source: Meteorological Department-Turkana

- Spatial distribution of rainfall during the period under review was extremely uneven across all the three livelihood zones. Only a few areas like Urum, Kalemngorok, Kakong, Nanaam, and Lokichoggio experienced rainfall.

- Cumulative rainfall for the six month period highlighted above during the previous year surpasses that of the current year by a notable absolute margin of 141 mm of rainfall. Therefore, the current rainfall amount accounts for only 41 percent of rainfall received during the period April to September the previous year.
- The period commencing April to September 2008 recorded the lowest amount of 15.7mm hence considered to be the bad year within the last 12 years as depicted in figure 2 above.

1.3 OTHER EVENTS

- The only other major incident witnessed during the month of September was the strong winds accompanied with moderate rainfall that resulted to massive destruction in Kaakong village where approximately 100 shoats were lost with shelter belonging to 97 household being partially/wholly destroyed.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

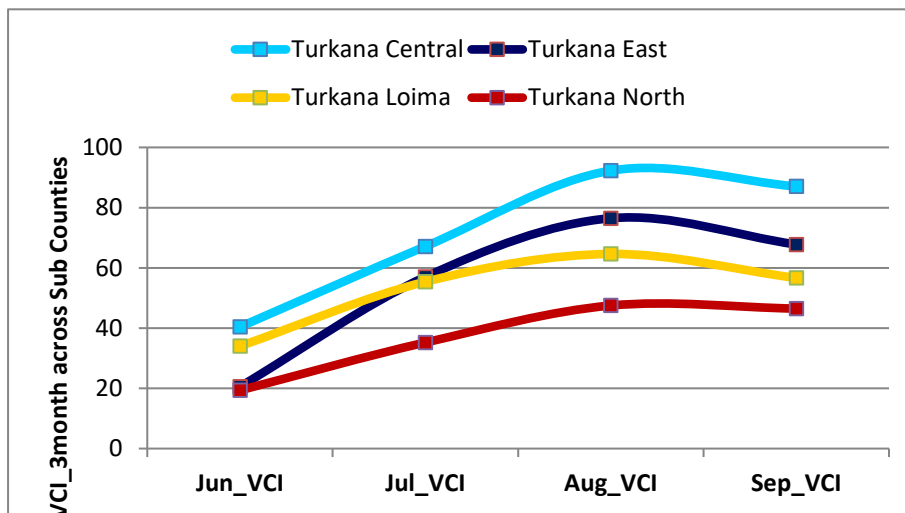


Figure 3: Vegetation Condition Trend across Sub Counties

- Deterioration in the condition of vegetation across most parts of the county was witnessed as for instance evidenced by the shift in the VCI-3 month value from 74 to 62 for Turkana south with that of the county declining to 58 from 63 recorded in August.

• Figure 3 shows the vegetation condition trend across the top four sub counties experiencing the highest level of deterioration during the month under review.

- Generally, all the sub counties recorded deterioration in the condition of vegetation albeit in varying degree as illustrated in figure 4 below. Vegetation condition deteriorated significantly in Turkana central, east (Katilia, Lokori/Kochodin ward) and Loima (Loima ward) in comparison to the other sub counties during the month of September.
- Notable though was the stability in vegetation condition observed in Turkana west Sub County attributed to receipt of rainfall across most sites during the month under review.
- Overall, Turkana north especially Kaeris and Lakezone wards exhibited vegetation of poor condition owing to the persistent and prolonged period of precipitation deficit.
- Deteriorating vegetation condition across the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones could be attributed to sunny and dry weather conditions prevailing during the month under review.

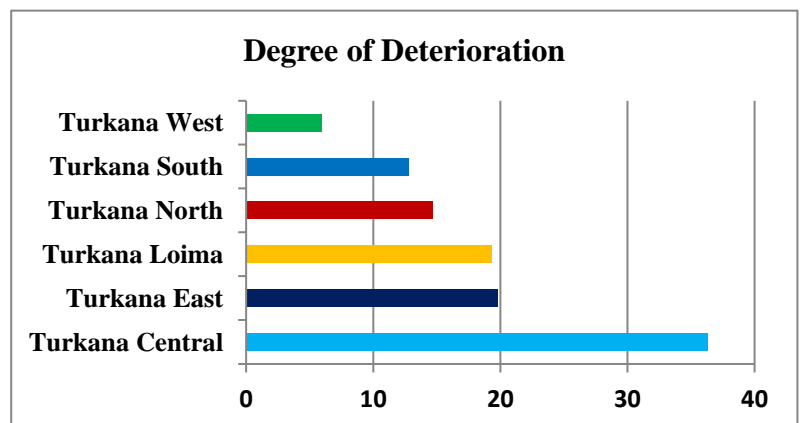


Figure 4: Level of Deterioration in September across sub Counties

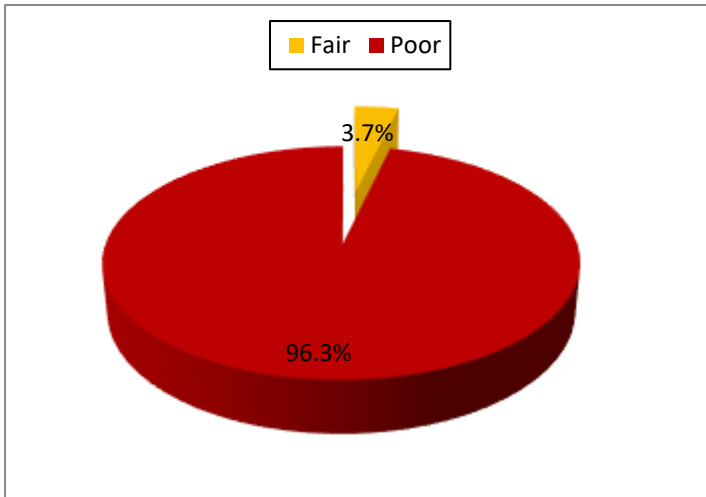


Figure 5: Pasture Condition-September 2019

2.1.2 Pasture

- Most areas in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones exhibited pasture whose condition was generally poor during the period under review as shown in figure 5. Additionally, the observed pasture level in September was remarkably lower than the level normally witnessed in the subject livelihood zones at such a time of the year.

- Deteriorating pasture condition could be attributed to absence of rainfall coupled with the prevailing dry and hot weather conditions across

most areas in the county more so along the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.

- It is projected that the available pasture mainly along the river line in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone would last for a period of one month to less as opposed to two months normally.
- Areas exhibiting pasture depletion characteristics included: Namoruputh, Nachukui, Kangakipur, Kapese, Lochwaa, Lokwii and some parts of Kalokol.
- The major impediments to pasture access during the month of September were increased incidents of livestock diseases occasioned by convergence, insecurity in the dry season grazing areas like Loriu ranges and reduced acreage for palatable pasture resulting from proliferation of some poisonous invasive species across most sites in the Pastoral livelihood zone.
- The quality and quantity of pasture in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones was similar with the only slight variation being observed in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.

2.1.3 Browse

- Browse condition was generally fair across most areas in the county save for the Fisheries livelihood zone where it was notably poor as illustrated in figure 6 below.
- Significant precipitation deficit compounded with the dry and hot weather conditions dominating all sites in the county during the month under review was the major factor accelerating the deterioration in the condition of browse.
- It's forecasted that the available browse mainly in the Agro Pastoral and Pastoral livelihood zones would last for a period of two months on condition that the onset of the short rains anticipated in October is timely with the performance being above average.
- Insecurity in some sites in Turkana east and north coupled with high prevalence of some endemic diseases mainly in climatic zone three and four occasioned by high livestock concentration due to migration were the main constraints to browse access during the period under review.

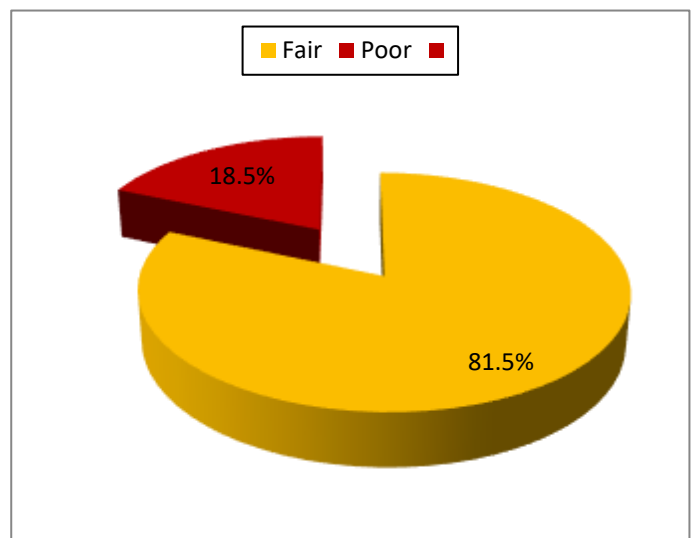


Figure 6: Browse Condition-September 2019

- The quality and quantity of browse in the Fisheries and some areas in the Pastoral livelihood zone such as Loima, Kalapata, Lokichar, Kaeris, Kaitese, Katilia and Nakalale wards was significantly poor in comparison to the one observed in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- The three major water sources in use by the community across the three livelihood zones during the month under review was traditional river wells, boreholes and shallow wells as depicted in figure 7.

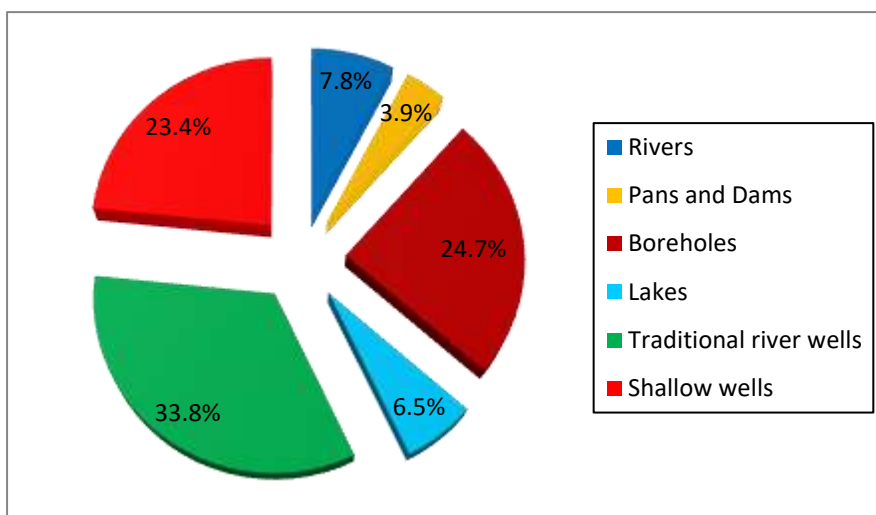


Figure 7: Water Sources in Turkana County

decreased by 51 percent, 59 percent and 26 percent respectively from that reported in August. On the other hand, those resorting to use of traditional river wells and shallow wells increased by 52 percent and 63 percent in that order in relation to the one reported previously.

- Volume of water in most open water sources such as rock catchments and water pans decreased with majority being 25-50 percent full in comparison to 50-75 percent in August. It's projected that the available water in these sources mainly in the Fisheries and some areas in the Pastoral livelihood zones would last for a period of one month if no recharge takes place.
- During the month under review, the water situation was at par with the one normally witnessed across most areas save for some sites in the Pastoral livelihood zone where deficits occasioned by structure breakdown were reported. In addition, normal water flow through Turkwel and some seasonal rivers like Kawalase albeit at periodic instances was observed.
- The witnessed sources in use during the month of September were the normal sources where households normally drew water from at such a time however, in slightly changed proportions.

2.2.2 Household access and Utilization

- The return trekking distance to water source for households increased by 23 percent in relation to the one reported in August with households covering an average distance of 4.7 km to access water from the various sources as shown in figure 8 below.
- Despite the increase, the average trekking distance for the month under review was lower than the five year average trekking distance for the period under review by 28 percent.

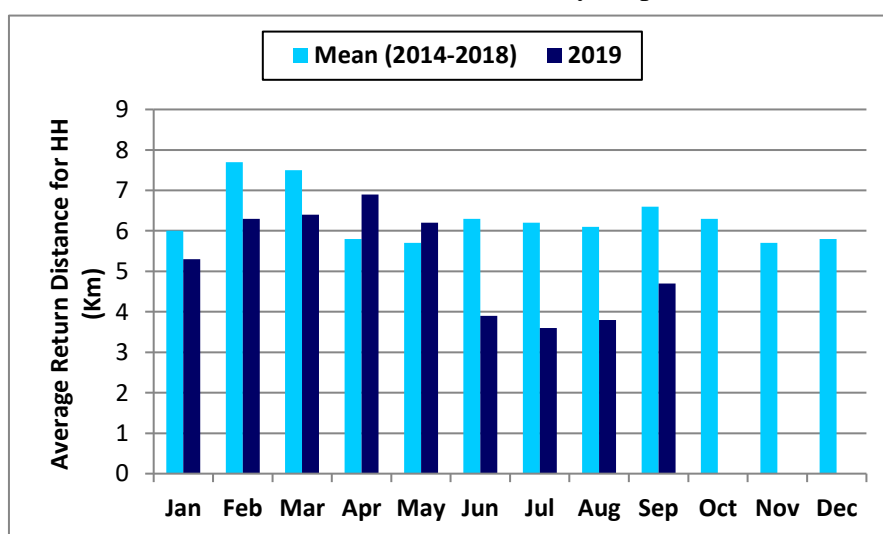


Figure 8: Household Access to Water Source

- The shortest trekking distance was recorded in the Fisheries livelihood zone followed by that in the Pastoral livelihood zone while the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reported the longest distance during the month of September.
- There was a notable increase in the average waiting time at water source by households during the period under review in comparison to the month of August. Households queued for an average of 30-45 minutes to fetch water in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones as opposed to less than 30 minutes normally while in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone it took 30 minutes to draw water rather than the 15 minutes normally.
- During the subject period under analysis, the average water consumption per person per day adjusted downwards to 15-30 litres for those households residing in the Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones compared to 30-45 litres normally with that of the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone being 30-45 litres as opposed to 45-60 litres normally at such a time of the year.
- Households accessed water at source cost free across the three livelihood zones. However, in the major urban centres such as Kakuma, Kalokol, Lodwar and Lokichar, a 20 litre jerrycan was being dispensed at five shillings at the point of sale and 20-30 shillings once delivered to the household. Additionally, the reported price of water during the month of September was within the normal range for the period.

2.2.3 Livestock access

- The return trekking distance to water source for livestock from grazing areas increased significantly by 39 percent and thus necessitating livestock to cover an average of 8.5 km in order to access water as illustrated in figure 9.

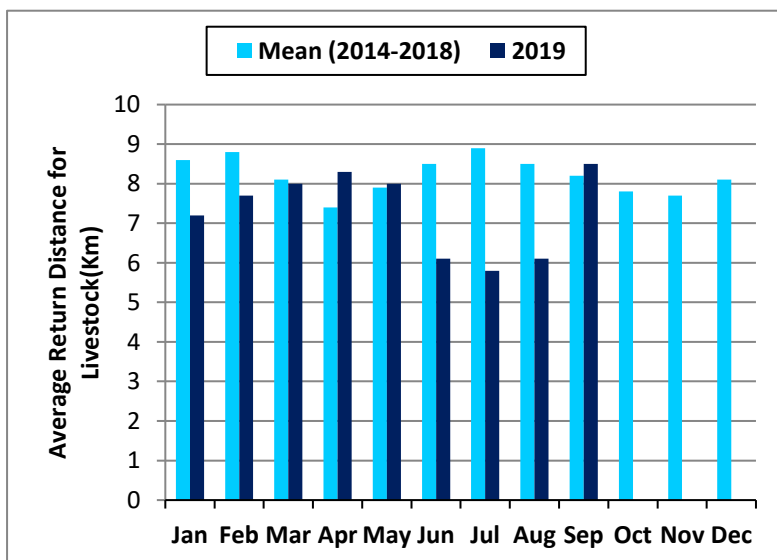


Figure 9: Return Distance to Water Source from Grazing Areas

increased breakdown of boreholes due to over utilization and drop in water table mainly in climatic zone one and two were some of the major drivers of the increased trekking distance during the month under review.

- During the period under review, the watering frequency for the large stock in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone was three to four times per week while that of the small stock in those zones was four to five times. On the other hand, for the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone the watering frequency for the large stock was four to five times with that of the small stock being five to six times.
- Declining watering frequency could be attributed to pasture scarcity in areas adjacent to water sources coupled with non-functionality of some water structures such as boreholes along migratory corridors. The situation had also been aggravated by the increased depth of traditional river wells occasioned by the drying of river beds normally relied upon by majority of households more so those resident in the Pastoral livelihood zone.

Consequently, the reported distance exceeded albeit slightly the five year average trekking distance for the period under analysis.

The Fisheries and Pastoral livelihood zones reported the longest trekking distance with the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone reporting the lowest.

Migration triggered by search for pasture owing to depletion within the plains, non-functionality of some open water sources in close proximity to pasture reserves near households,

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition during the month under review was fair across most areas save for isolated cases of sheep mainly in the Fisheries livelihood zone that exhibited a poor body condition.
- Thin fore ribs were clearly visible in sheep and cattle along the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones with the 12th and 13th ribs in large stock along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone also visible. Goats in Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zone were neither fat nor thin.
- In comparison to the livestock body condition observed in August, a negative trend was evident during the month of September for all species. Further decline in the livestock body condition attributed to pasture/browse in availability coupled with longer than average trekking distance to water source is anticipated across October before the onset of the short rains.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- Increased incidents of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) in small stock were reported across most sites in the Pastoral livelihood zone including Loima, Lokichar, and Kaeris wards. Additionally, select sites along the Fisheries livelihood zone reported cases of lumpy skin disease (LSD) and sheep and goat pox.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the month under review, a small proportion approximated to be six percent of the sampled households reported on own milk production mainly from the

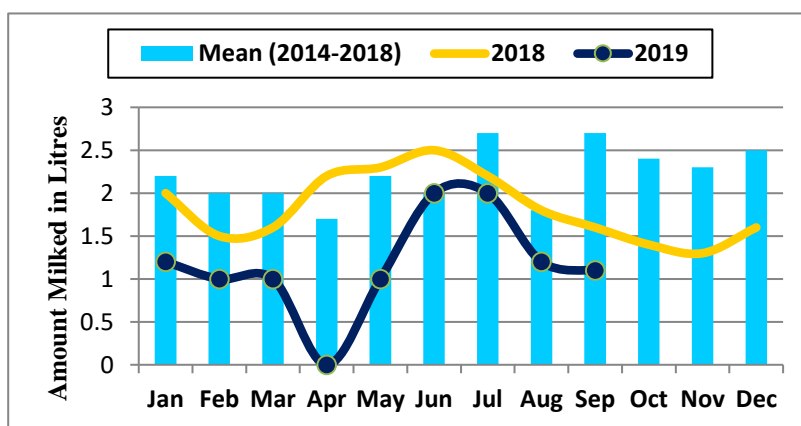


Figure 10: Average Amount of Milk Produced Per Household

- goats in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Quantity of milk produced per day per household remained unchanged from the one reported during the previous month of August and notably localized to specific sites more so those in climatic zone three and four (periphery areas of the county) as illustrated in figure 10 above.
- Not only was the reported production level lower than that of the same period during the previous year (by almost 31 percent) but also the five year production average for the month of September by a remarkable margin of 59 percent.
- A litre of milk in the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zone retailed at Ksh. 80-120 and that was an increase from the price of KSh. 60-80 reported previously.
- Stable but with a tendency to decline milk production level could mainly be attributed to the longer than normal trekking distance in search of water and forage compounded with the low birth rate witnessed during the month under review.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- The major crops cultivated in the county mainly in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone during the long and short rains season are Maize, Sorghum and Cowpeas.
- During the month under review, most farmers were engaged in land preparation in anticipation of the short rains for planting. Horticultural production entailing supply of Mangoes and cowpeas leaves to major markets was also taking place during the period under analysis.
- Markets were generally well provisioned with essential household foodstuffs like Maize.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- During the period under analysis the price of a 4-year old medium sized bull did not fluctuate significantly from the one reported previously and thus it traded at an average price of KSh. 13,610 as indicated in figure 11 across the three livelihood zones.

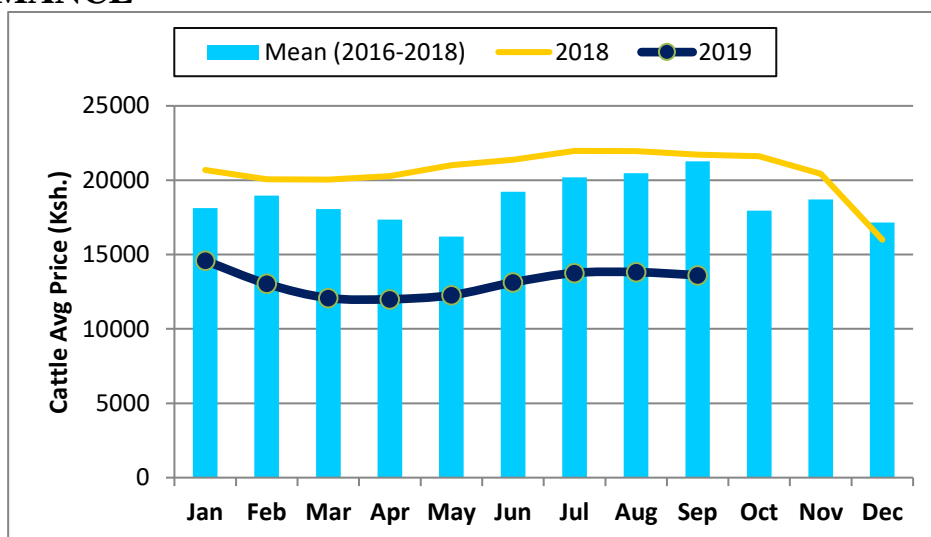


Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County

- Despite the deterioration in the pasture condition observed in September, the available dry pasture sufficed in maintaining the body condition of cattle within a similar level as the one observed in August hence the witnessed price stabilization during the period under review.
- There was no significant variation in price across the Pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones. The reported price in the former zone was KSh. 13,500 with that of the latter zone being KSh.13,460. There were no cattle sales reported in the Fisheries livelihood zone during the month of September.
- Comparatively, the reported price for cattle during the same period the previous year was remarkably higher than the reported price for the current year by 37 percent.
- Likewise, the short term average price of cattle for the month of September was equally higher than the recorded price for the period under review by 36 percent.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

- As depicted in figure 12, there was no adjustment in the price of a 2-year old medium sized goat from the one reported previously and hence it exchanged at Ksh. 2,655 in September.
- The stability in price was as a consequence of the body condition of goat not deteriorating considerably despite browse depicting out of the norm characteristics for the period.
- The variance in price across all the livelihood zones was negligible during the period under analysis. The Agro Pastoral, Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zone reported an average market price of KSh. 2,720, KSh 2,660 and KSh. 2,600 respectively.

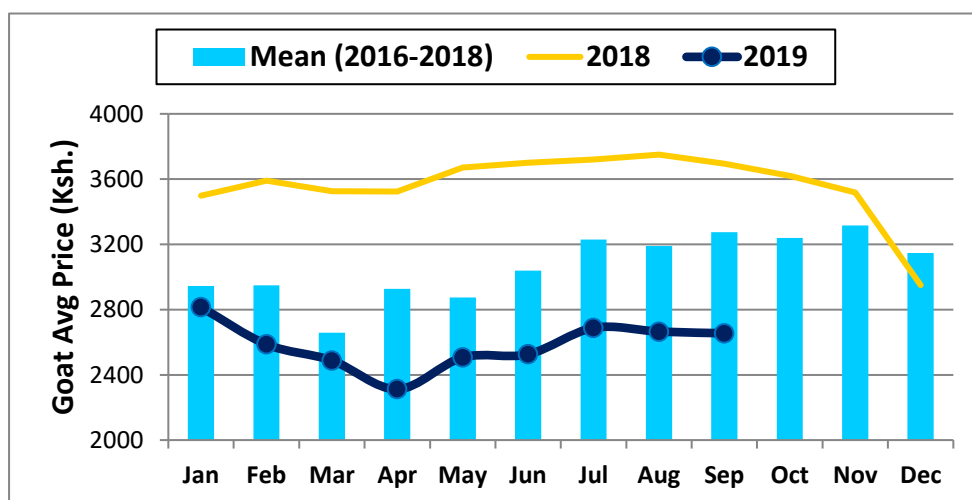


Figure 12: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County

price of KSh. 2,720, KSh 2,660 and KSh. 2,600 respectively.

- Not only was the reported price for the same period during the previous year higher than the prevailing market price but also the short term average price for the period by 19 percent.

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The price of a 4-year old camel remained relatively stable albeit adjusting downwards slightly in relation to the previous month as illustrated in figure 13. Consequently, the prevailing trading price during the month under review was KSh. 22,500.
- The observed price stabilization during the reference period could be attributed to the fact that

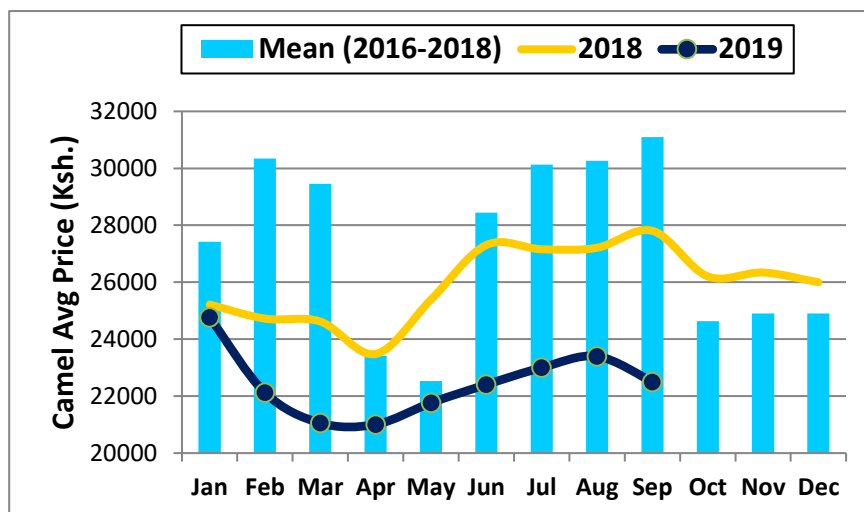


Figure 13: Camel Price Trend in Turkana County

the body condition of camel did not deteriorate significantly from the one witnessed in August owing to the available palatable browse despite being of poor quality still sufficed in maintaining the camel within a desirable body condition.

- The highest camel price of KSh. 23,560 was recorded along the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone while the Pastoral livelihood zone reported an average price of KSh. 23,100 with the Fisheries livelihood zone returning the lowest price of KSh. 16,470 during the month of September.
- The reported camel price during the period under review was significantly lower than that posted for the same period during the previous year and the short term average price for the month of September by 19 percent and 27 percent accordingly.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- A kilogram of maize exchanged at an average price of KSh.66 across most markets and therefore, there was no variation from the one that had been reported over the past three months.
- Though not significantly, the prevailing market price of maize was higher than the one reported for a similar period the preceding year by five percent and at par with the three year average price for the month under review.
- The highest price of KSh. 69 was reflected along the Pastoral livelihood zone while the Fisheries livelihood zone gave a return value of KSh. 66 per kilogram of maize with the lowest price of

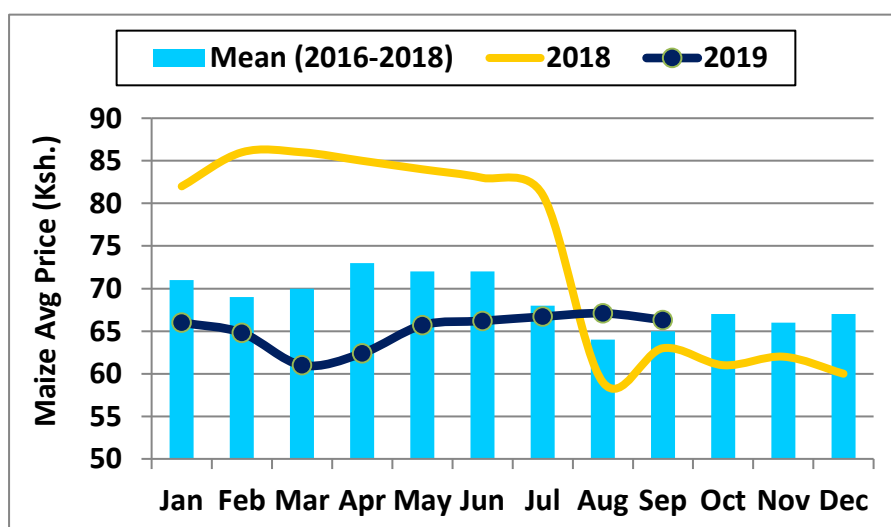


Figure 14: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County

KSh. 60 being posted in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.

- Save for Kaeris and Nachukui markets that posted outlier values of KSh. 100 and KSh. 72 per kilogram of maize, majority of the markets reported an average price of KSh.60 per kilogram of maize.

The observed stability could be attributed to improved maize availability as a result of imports coupled with supply from internal sources where harvesting had taken place.

4.2.2 Beans

- Stability in the price of beans in relation to the month of August was noted during the period under review. Therefore, a kilogram of beans retailed at an average price of KSh. 104 across the major markets in all the livelihood zones as shown in figure 15.
- The observed price stabilization could be attributed to improved availability occasioned by harvesting within the source areas of external markets mainly in Trans Nzoia coupled with imports from Uganda via Moroto market. In addition, continued provision of beans in form of relief by various actors enhanced availability of the commodity at the household level hence limiting the possibility of any major price fluctuations at the market level.
- The highest price of KSh. 108 was recorded along the Pastoral livelihood zone whereas the lowest of KSh. 100 was reported in the Fisheries and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones during the reference period under review.
- Notably, the price reported for a kilogram of beans during the month of September the previous year and the three year average price for the period under review were higher than the prevailing market price by nine percent and 19 percent respectively.

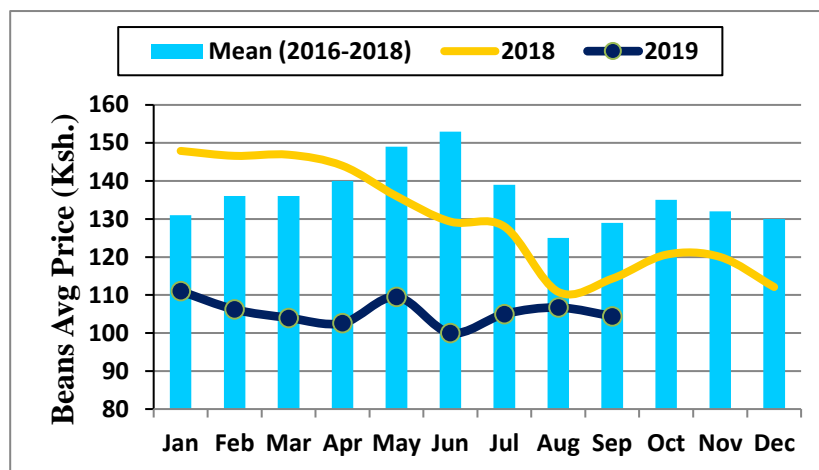


Figure 15: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- The terms of trade did not change from the one recorded during the previous month as shown in figure 16 below and therefore, pastoral households continued obtaining only forty kilograms of maize from the proceeds obtained upon sale of a goat identical to the one sold in August.
- The terms of trade reported during the month under review was significantly lower than the one recorded for the same period during the previous year and the short term average terms of trade for September by 31 percent and 12 percent respectively.
- Consequently, pastoral households normally heavily reliant on the market in replenishing their household food stocks and meeting other basic needs continued being disadvantaged owing to the remarkably low amount of maize they could obtain for their livestock investments.
- The stabilization in the terms of trade could be ascribed to the unchanged price of goat and maize recorded in September with respect to the one reported in August.
- The lowest terms of trade of 29.4 was reported in Turkana north followed by the one recorded in Turkana east of 38.5 and thus the purchasing power of pastoralists in these areas was highly compromised.

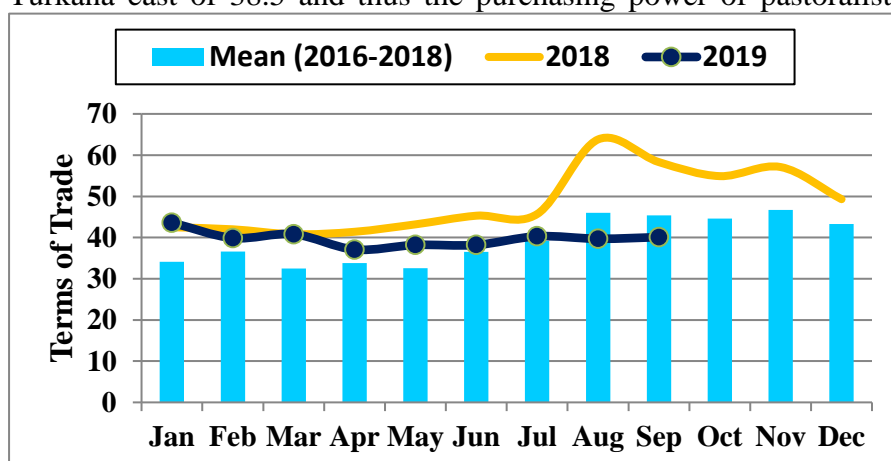


Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County

- Deteriorating rangeland conditions will most likely have a negative impact on the body condition of goat and as a consequence, the terms of trade is anticipated to decline albeit marginally before the onset of the short rains further aggravating the already dire situation.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- From the sampled households during the period under review, only six percent reported to have consumed milk out of own production. The average consumption level during the month of September per household per day was 1.1 litres and hence did not vary significantly from the one reported in August as depicted in figure 17.

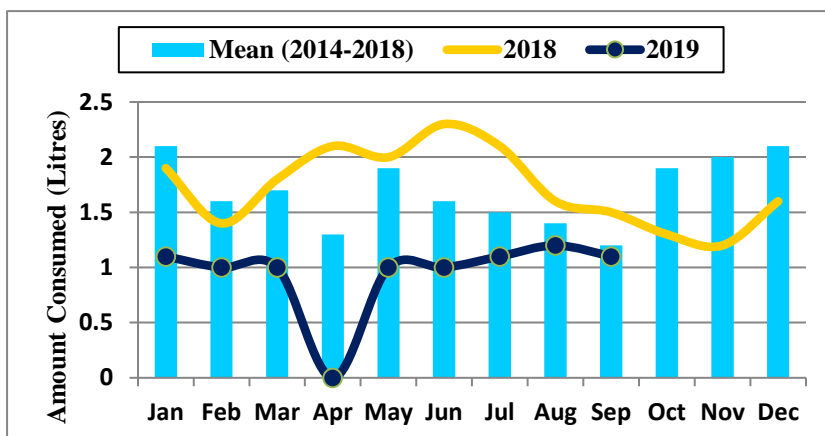


Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern in Turkana County

August hence the observed stability in consumption could basically be attributed to the fact that amount of milk produced was equally unchanged with respect to the previous month.

- The normal average consumption level for the period and the one realised for the same period the previous year was considerably higher than the reported consumption level for the month under review by 59 percent and 31 percent in that sequence.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- During the month of September, from the sampled two hundred and nine households, proportion of households categorized as having an acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption scores constituted 26 percent, 38 percent and 36 percent accordingly.
- Therefore, with respect to the previous month, a number of households estimated to be five percent transitioned from the acceptable FCS category to the other two categories indicative of a deteriorating situation in terms of varieties of food groups accessed by households.
- Despite the observed transitions across the classes, the overall food consumption pattern across the county remained generally stable as evidenced by the mean FCS of 30 that remained the same as the one reported during the month of August.
- As illustrated in figure 18 below, majority of households classified as having a poor food consumption score resided in the Pastoral livelihood zone with the highest proportion of households in the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones falling under the borderline food consumption score category during the period under review.

- The Pastoral livelihood zone reported the lowest FCS of 23 while the Agro Pastoral and Fisheries zones both recorded an average FCS of 33 during the month of September.
- Approximately 39 percent of households in Turkana north fell under the poor FCS class.

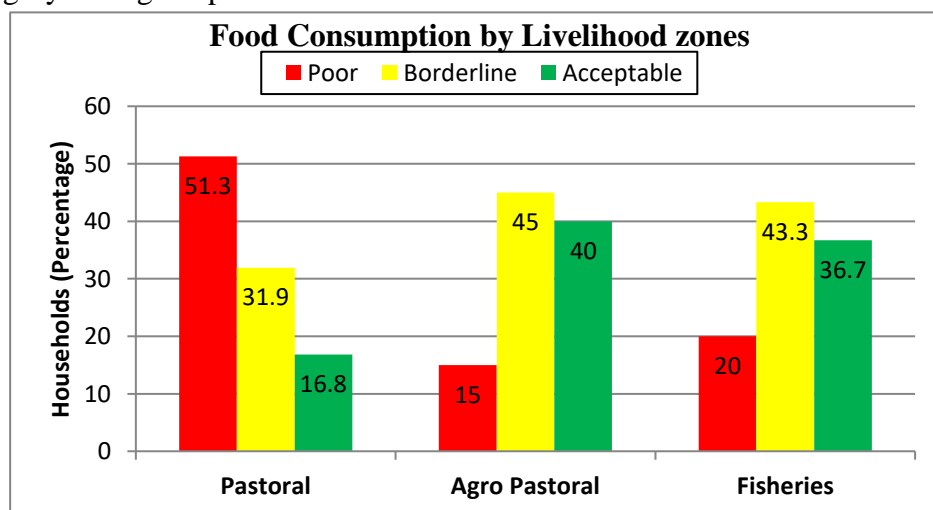


Figure 18: Food Consumption Patterns in Turkana-September 2019

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- Out of the sampled under-fives across all sentinel sites whose MUAC measurements were taken during the month under analysis, 45 percent constituted females while the rest were males.

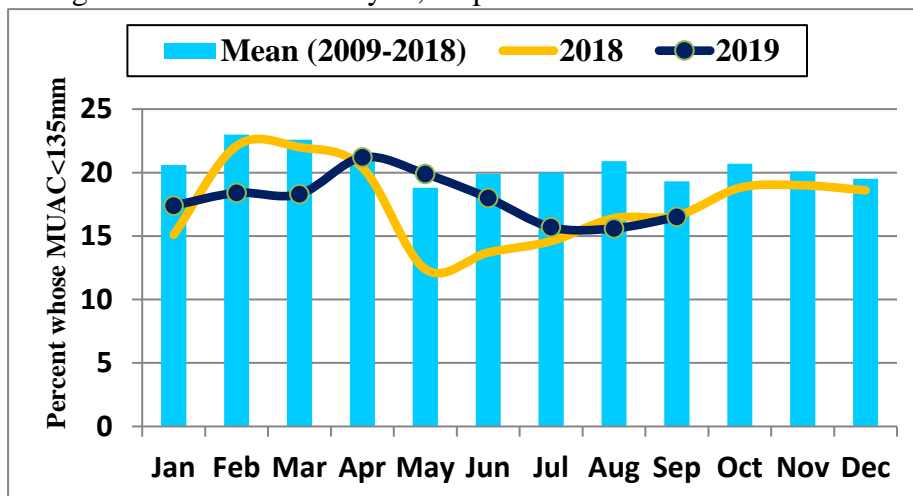


Figure 19: Mid at Risk Children 2019-Turkana, sample size, n=909

remarkably lower than the long term average proportion of under-fives classified as being ‘at risk’ by 15 percent.

- Despite households accessing food through assistance by the various actors, variety was limited to cereals mainly maize compounded with non-improving milk consumption within a narrow household base and limited access to other nutritious supplements especially across some hotspots in Turkana north and south were some of the drivers of the increasing proportion of children categorized as being ‘at risk’ more so in the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones.
- Limited market activity witnessed during the period under review occasioned by absence of emergency cash transfer scale ups was also a probable cause of the observed negative trend.

- Proportion of the under-fives considered as being ‘at risk’ of malnutrition adjusted upwards slightly to 16.5 percent from the 15.6 percent recorded in August. The reported proportion during the month under review was at par with the one reported during the same month the previous year but

5.4 COPING STRATEGY

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- During the month under review, a slight adjustment upwards in the reduced coping strategy index with respect to the month of August was recorded. Consequently, the overall index for the county rose to 16.5 from the 15.8 reported previously.
- Therefore, majority of the households applied more severe consumption based coping strategies during the month of September in comparison to those employed in August.
- As shown in figure 20, access to food or money to buy food across the three livelihood zones varied considerably with households residing in the Pastoral livelihood zone highly predisposed to a multiplicity of challenges than those in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone.
- Reliance on less preferred /less expensive food and reduced number of meals eaten per day were the prevalent coping approaches applied in September.

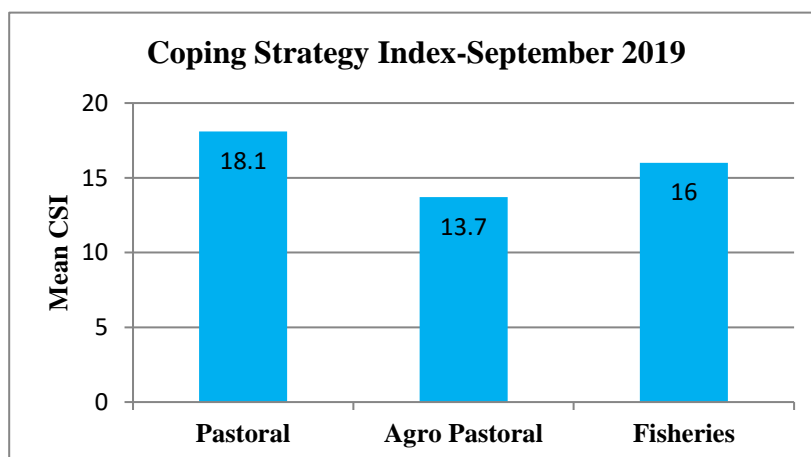


Figure 20: Reduced Coping Strategy Index-Turkana

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD

- During the month under review, relief food distribution was conducted by World Vision under the Sustainable Food Systems Programme as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers
Distribution of 906.639 Metric Tonnes of food (716.100MT of Sorghum, 142.950MT Pulses and 47.639MT vegetable oil.) under Sustainable Food System Programme.	Turkana South, Turkana East, Turkana Central, Loima, Turkana west and Turkana North Sub-Counties	6,630	World Vision Kenya on behalf of WFP and Turkana County Government.

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- There were no major incidents of insecurity reported during the period under review.

7.2 MIGRATION

- Livestock migration although not on a significant scale was taking place during the period under analysis. For instance, majority of the herd from Lokichar and Kalapata was witnessed moving towards Kalemngorok and other surrounding areas with those from some parts of Turkana north such as Kaeris and Lakezone migrating to Pelekech hills and Lapur hills respectively.
- The herd from Loima ward was observed moving towards Kotaruk and Urum while those from Turkana central in areas like Kerio had started moving towards Loru ranges.
- Proportion of the herd mainly the cattle that had migrated from their normal grazing areas within the plains to the dry season grazing zones was approximately 25 percent.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The released seasonal forecast by the Kenya meteorological department indicates that the short rains onset is anticipated during the third to fourth week of October with cessation likely to be during the first week of December. Based on the forecast and the current sunny and dry weather conditions being witnessed the following food security outcomes will be the most likely.
- Household food stocks will continue being on the optimal minimum across October owing to the poor harvest following a late onset during the long rains that impacted on rain fed farming activities in the county. However, the likelihood of a significant shift in commodity price being witnessed shall remain low due to the assured supply via external markets and cross border imports that will maintain availability at a satisfactory threshold.
- Livestock productivity is projected to decline albeit marginally owing to the deteriorating rangeland conditions. Consequently, the possibility of the purchasing power of the households reducing further remains high as a result of the diminishing terms of trade influenced by the projected deterioration in the livestock body condition.
- It's highly probable that the proportion of under-fives considered to be 'at risk' of malnutrition will be on the rise over the next one month as a result of households more so those along the Pastoral and Fisheries livelihood zones remaining highly constrained in accessing a variety of nutritious foods through the market due to the low and poor goat to cereal ratio.
- Therefore, the current food gaps will most likely persist across October with a considerable proportion of the population continuing to experience IPC Phase III and IV food insecurity outcomes with the possibility of those 'stressed' likely to fall into the aforementioned phases.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

Table 2: Hotspots to be targeted with Immediate Interventions

Turkana North	Turkana Central	Turkana East	Turkana South	Loima	Turkana West
Kaeris, Kangakipur, Kibusok, Riokomor, Mlima tatu, Arekit, Nariokotome, Nachukui, Narengewoi, Lomekwi, Lokitoe ngaber and Kopotia	Kalokol, Lodwar, Kawalase and Kerio	Lopii, Lokori, Lokwamosing and Lokwii	Lochwaa, Kasuroi, Kapese, Lokichar and Kakong'u	Lorugum, Nakamane, Kaitese, Nadapal	Kakuma, Abune, Lokipoto, Lolupe, Ataerika and Kalobeyei

Table 3: Sectoral Immediate Recommended Interventions

Sector	Recommended Intervention	Sub-County/Ward	No. of Beneficiaries
Food and Safety Net	Food assistance and scale up of cash transfer targeting households experiencing Phase crisis and emergency food insecurity outcomes across the three livelihood zones.	All the Six Sub Counties	62,200 - 70,300 HHs
Veterinary	Enhance livestock disease surveillance while monitoring and vaccinating animals against CCPP, LSD, Sheep and Goat Pox	Turkana north: Lakezone, Nakalale and Kaeris Wards Turkana South: Lokichar, Kalapata Loima: Loima, Turkwel wards	860,000-1,200,000 Shoats
Water	Repair of broken down water facilities such as strategic boreholes at the same time installing water harvesting structures in strategic institutions	Turkana north, central and east	8,000-9,000 HHs
Livestock	Provision of supplementary livestock feed to the milking herd	Lakezone, Kalapata, Kaeris (Kaeris, Mlima Tatu, Nakitoe-Kakumon, Kalokol (Kapua), Katilia, Lokori/Kochodin (Lokwomosing))	650,000-700,000 Shoats/Cattle
Health and Nutrition	Scale up mass screening and integrated medical outreaches to sites exhibiting high morbidity and malnutrition rates in all the livelihood zones	Countywide	40,000 - 50,000 under fives
Peace and Security	Conduct inter-county and cross border peace dialogue meetings and awareness creation sessions aimed at sustaining the prevailing peace	Lobokat, Katilu Lokirama/Lorengipi, Letea, Kalobeyei, Kibish, Lokichoggio	80,000-100,000 People