



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



## National Drought Management Authority TURKANA COUNTY DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2022

JUNE EW PHASE	Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification		
<p><b>Drought Status: ALERT</b></p> <p><b>Maandalizi ya mapema</b></p>	<b>LIVELIHOOD ZONE</b>	<b>PHASE</b>	<b>TREND</b>
	PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	ALERT	WORSENING
	AGRO-PASTORAL	ALERT	STABLE
	FISHERIES	ALERT	WORSENING
	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>ALERT</b>	<b>WORSENING</b>
<b>Biophysical Indicators</b>			<b>Value</b>
<b>Production indicators</b>			<b>Normal Range</b>
<b>Access Indicators</b>			<b>Value</b>
<b>Utilization indicators</b>			<b>Normal Range</b>
Rainfall (% of Normal)			33
VCI-3 month (County)			43.33
VCI-3 month (T. East)			28.8
State of water Sources			3-4
Livestock Migration Pattern			Normal
Livestock Body Conditions			Fair
Milk Production			Nil
Livestock deaths (Attributed to Drought)			No Deaths
Terms of Trade (ToT)			22
Milk Consumption			Nil Litres
Return distance to water Sources (Households)			6.9 km
Cost of Water (Kshs/20L)			Kshs 10
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)			7 %
Food Consumption Score Proportions (%)			24.14
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			16
			90-110
			>35
			>35
			5-6
			Normal
			Normal
			>1.46 Litres
			No Deaths
			>43
			>1.34 Litres
			<5.9 Km
			Kshs 10
			<4.9%
			>35
			<15.9

### Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

#### Biophysical Indicators

- **Rainfall:** The county received poor amount of rainfall that was below the average. The cumulative rainfall was below the wet, dry and the long-term average. Rainfall was evenly distributed in time during the month.
- **Vegetation:** During the month, the vegetation condition remained fair as the previous month. Vegetation was basically on a declining trend despite the observed increase in the VCI. Fisheries livelihood zone had the worst vegetation compared to the other zones.

#### Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

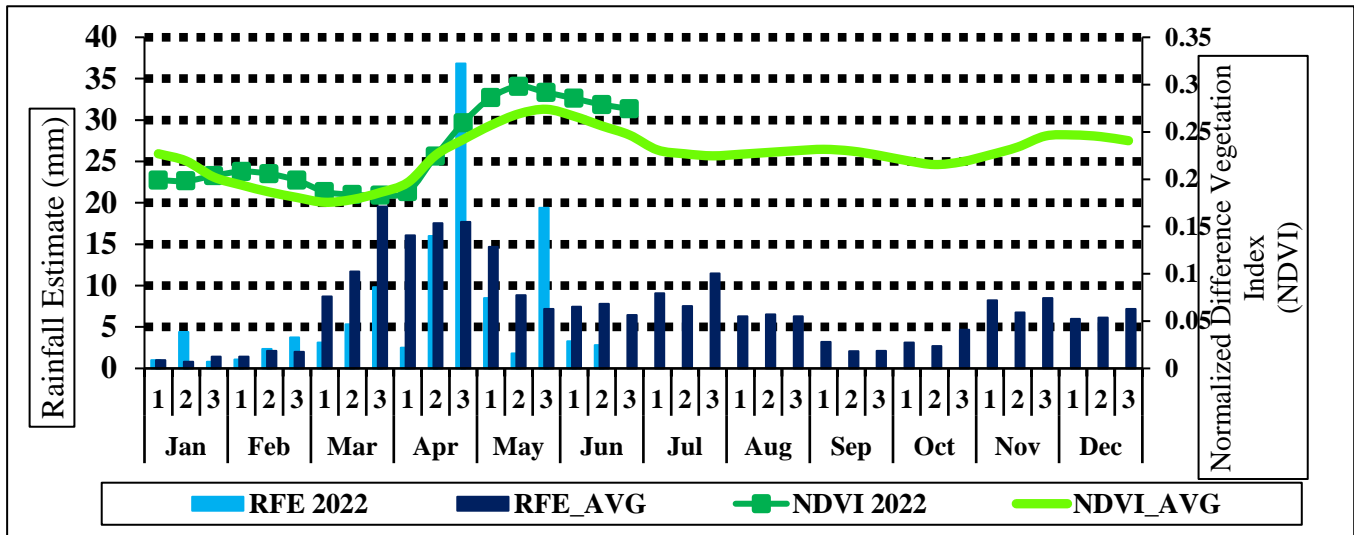
- **Production Indicators:** The condition of livestock during the month was fair and was on a worsening trend. The county recorded Nil mount of milk from own production. Cases of out-migration to areas with good forage was recorded.
- **Access Indicators:** The return distance of households to water sources increased and was above the long-term average. Livestock trekking distance increased and was above the average for such time of the year. Milk consumption was Nil. Terms of Trade reduced and was below the average.
- **Utilization Indicators:** The proportion of children who were under 5 years and 'at Risk' of malnutrition was above the normal range. FCS was below the previous month and also below the average. CSI was below the normal range.

Short rainsharvests			Planting/Weeding			Long rainsharvests			Short rains		
Short dryspell			Long rains			A long dryspell			Planting/weeding		
Reduced milkyields			High Calving Rate			Land preparation					
Increased HH Food Stocks			Milk Yields Increase			Increased HH Food Stocks					
Land preparation						Kidding (Sept)					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec

## 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

### 1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- During the reporting month, the county received poor rainfall that was generally below the average. The

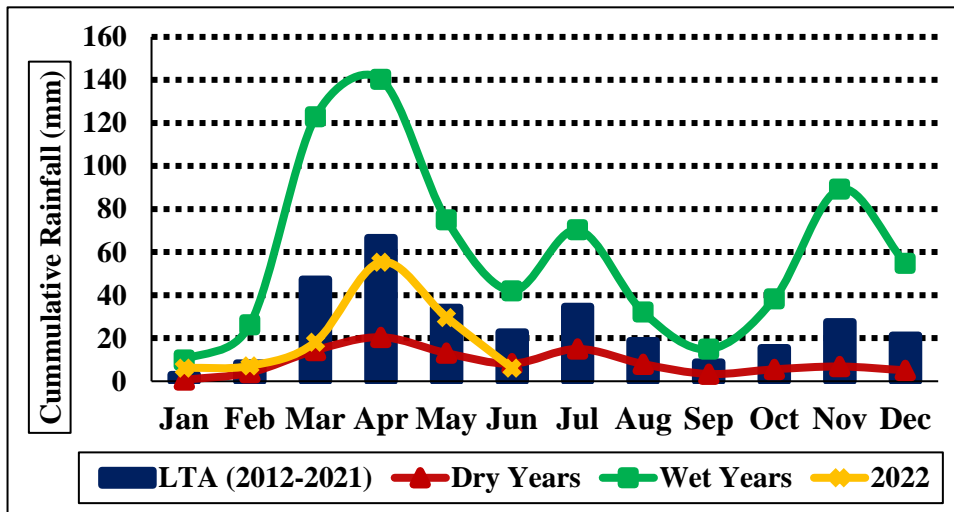


**Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long-Term Average**  
**Source: Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit-World Food Programme, CHIRPS/MODIS**

rainfall was poor as it declined through the first to the third dekad. As displayed on figure 1 above, the rainfall estimates that were recorded in dekad one and two were typically the same.

- The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the current month took a downward trend similar to the long term NDVI average that was recorded at such time of the year.
- This is ascribed to the general underperformance of long rains season that left forage to dry out quickly than expected after the season.

### 1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION



**Figure 2: Cumulative Rainfall performance in Turkana County – June 2022**

- In June, the county received little rainfall that was poorly distributed in time and space. The amount of rainfall that was recorded was 6.09mm which represents a 80 percent decrease from the amount that recorded in the previous month.

- The amount of rainfall that was recorded in wet years for such time of the year was 86 percent above the current amount. Similarly, the amount of rainfall that was recorded in dry

years was 26 percent lower than the current rainfall for similar time of the year.

- The long term average was below the current amount of rainfall by 73 percent. This is attributed to the declining rainfall that has kept being recorded since the previous month up to the current month.

## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

### 2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

## 2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

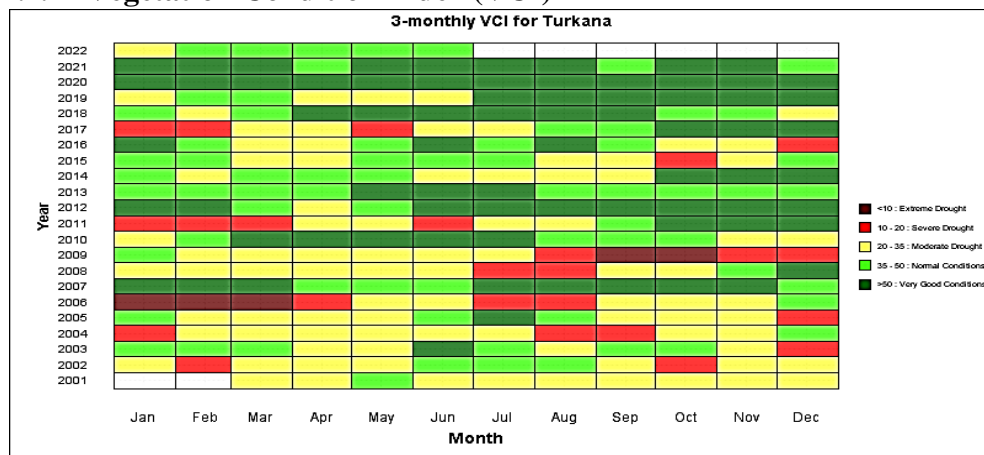


Figure 3: Trends in Vegetation Condition in Turkana County- June 2022

• During the month under analysis, the 3-Month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), which measures the greenness of vegetation cover and is derived from comparing the current Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to the range of values observed in the same period was 43.33; which connotes an improvement from the previous month by 12

percent.

- This is attributed to the overall improvement of vegetation to fair as reported in the current month.
- The interference of *Prosopis Juliflora*, which is a dominant ever-green shrub species in the county, gives a false impression of the vegetation greenness despite the true depiction of the value to the true picture of the vegetation in the county.
- The lowest VCI of 28.78 was recorded in Turkana East sub county while the highest VCI of 62.78 was recorded in Turkana West sub county.

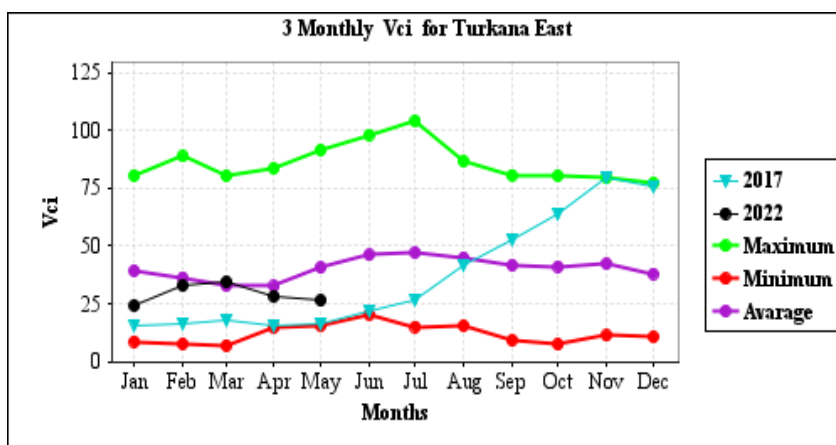


Figure 4: VCI for Turkana East Sub County – June 2022

## 2.1.2 Pasture

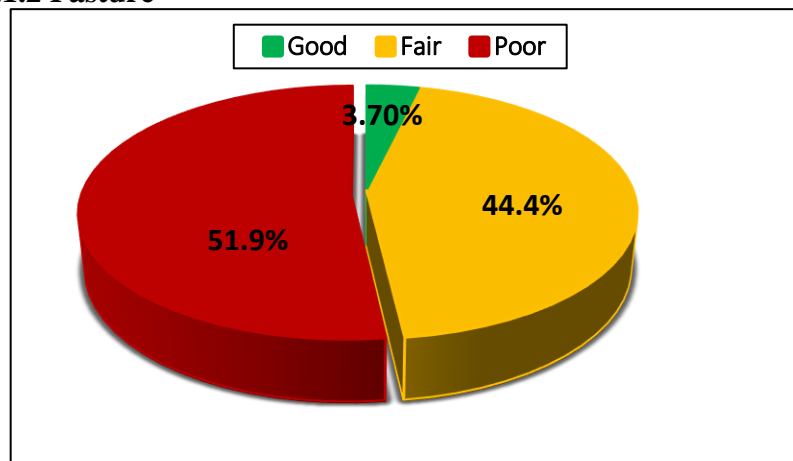


Figure 5: Pasture condition – June 2022

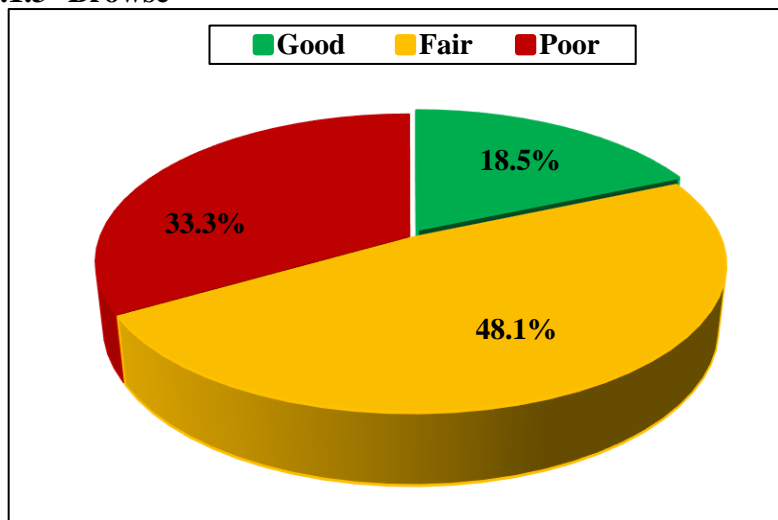
• During the month under analysis, the condition of pasture deteriorated compared to the previous month and categorized within fair to poor. This is due to high temperatures experienced in the county that increased evapotranspiration of pasture and grass. The condition is also tied to the poor performance of the long rains which had an early cessation in the previous month.

- Compared to the previous month, the percentage of pasture that was good, which was mainly recorded along Turkana West and parts of Turkana North sub county, had decreased by 83 percent. On the same note, the proportion of pasture that was categorized as poor had increased by 29 percent compared to the previous month.
- The condition of pasture in fisheries livelihood zone was poor compared to the pastoral and agro pastoral zones. The main factor that was a hindrance to livestock accessing pasture was insecurity especially in

Turkana south and east sub counties where cases of livestock rustling was frequently reported.

- The current existing pasture is generally on a declining trend and is anticipated to last for one month or less as the temperatures continue rising due to lack of rain expected in the next months.

### 2.1.3 Browse



- The condition of pasture generally fair and had declined compared to the one recorded in the previous month. Browse typically consisted of shrubs and herbs which constituted drying twigs and half-succulent leaves that could be chewed by browsing livestock.

- This is attributed to the underperformance of the long rains season that caused low water content in the soil coupled with high land surface temperatures that subjected the existing browse to rapid drying.

**Figure 6: Browse condition – June 2022**

- The condition of browse that was considered to be good has degenerated by 50 percent compared to the previous month. Correspondingly, the proportion of poor browse increased by 67 percent from the one recorded in the previous month.

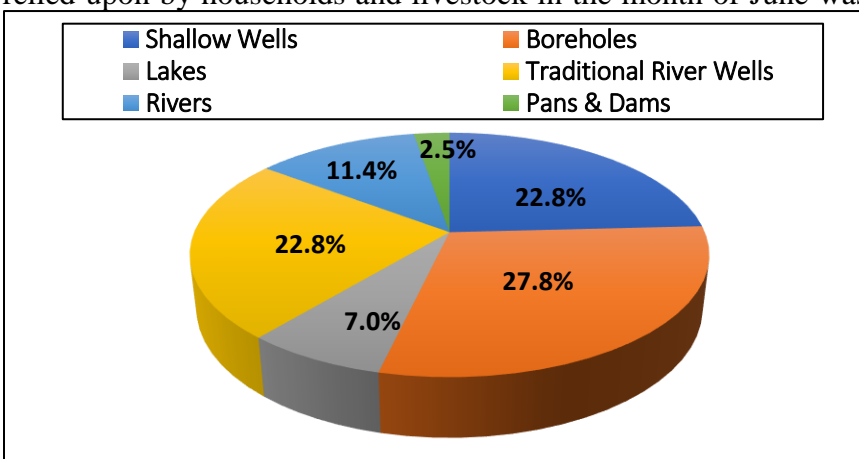
- The existing browse is expected to last for two months or less due to the rising temperatures that will speed evaporation of soil moisture. Insecurity was the main factor that hindered livestock from accessing browse especially in Turkana East and South sub counties.
- During the month under analysis, the quality and quantity of browse had deteriorated in the county compared to the previous month. Variations in the condition of browse within livelihood zones was noted where browse in fisheries zone was worse compared to pastoral and agro pastoral zones.

## 2.2 WATER RESOURCE

### 2.2.1 Water Sources:

- The proportion of main water sources relied upon by households and livestock in the month of June was 27.8 percent, 22.8 percent and 22.8 percent boreholes, Traditional River wells and shallow wells respectively.

- Reliance on shallow wells increased by 18 percent compared to the previous month due to people opting to dig shallow wells as open Traditional River wells (usually easy to dig) become less reliable since water table has gone down.



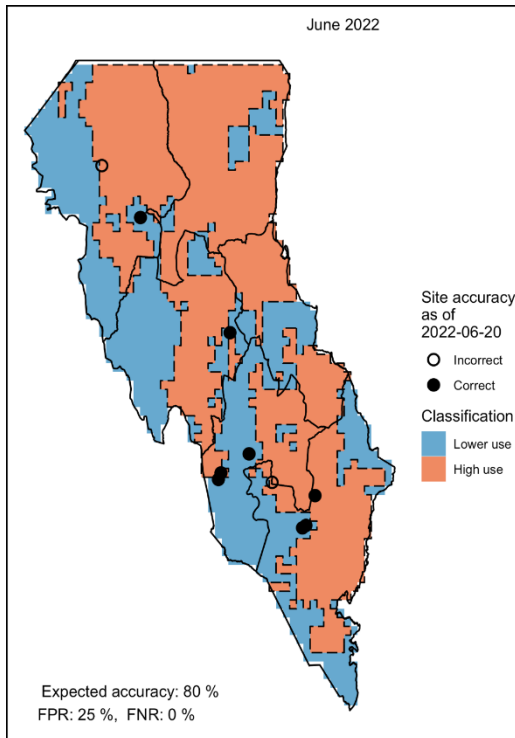
**Figure 7: Household Water Sources in Turkana County – June 2022**

- The quality and quantity of water declined compared to the previous month as water table continued to rapidly go down due to poor recharge in the previous month. Open water sources like pans and dams had less than 30 percent of normal water capacity with other sources completely drying like for the case of dams in Kaaruko and Ngamia one.
- The main river (Turkwel) flowing through Lodwar town into lake Turkana had less than 40 percent of

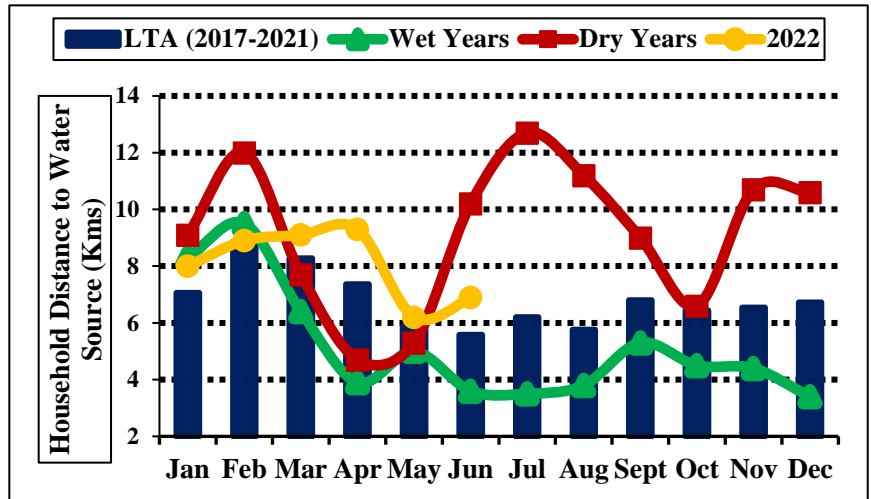
normal water capacity flowing on it. River Kerio has less than 10 percent of normal water capacity; comprising of a single little stream with most parts of the river bed remaining dry.

### 2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- During the reporting month, the return distance covered by Households from dwelling places to water sources was 6.9Km, which was slightly higher by 11 percent compared to the distance recorded in the previous month as displayed on figure 8 below.
- The observed increase in households'



**Figure 8.1: Groundwater for domestic water needs (75+ L/pc/d), June 2022**



**Figure 8: Household Return Distance to Water Sources – June 2022**

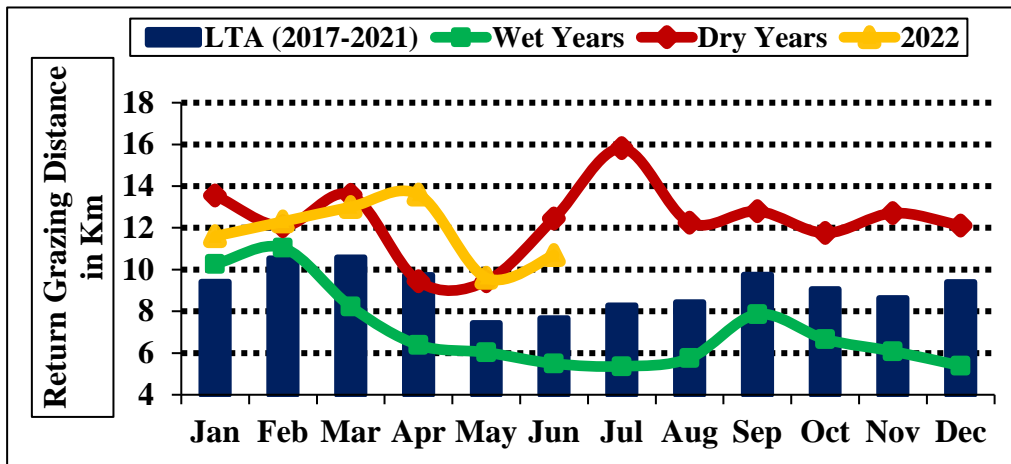
distance to water is attributed to the shrinking and drying of water sources like seasonal rivers' hand-dug wells near the dwelling areas due to poor rainfall during the long rain season that would otherwise recharge them, forcing households to adopt far water sources like boreholes.

- Figure 8.1 depicts the amount of ground water that is available for domestic use. This can be drilled and availed for use by households and livestock in the county.
- Disparities were noted withing livelihood zones where the household distance to water of 5 Km to water was recorded in fisheries and pastoral livelihood zones while the shortest distance of 4km was recorded in Agro Pastoral zone. Household in Agro pastoral zone relied on water sources like boreholes that are constructed near their dwellings and Traditional River wells usually dug on the beds of river Turkwel and Kerio that are permanently located at a specific distance from them.
- The average time spent by household to queue at the water sources had increased to more than 15 minutes. Noteworthy, water consumption by a person per day was averaging to 3 or less 20-litre jerrycans since water was not readily available and even worse for some towns like Kalokol, Kakuma, Naduat, lolupe and Lodwar where households bought water at the highest price of Kshs 30-50 per 20-litre jerrycan after delivered to the door step by a boda-boda operator.
- The distance that was recorded in the dry year is 92 percent higher and the one recorded in wet years is 32 percent lower than the current household distance for such time of the year. Similarly, the current household distance is 24 percent higher than the 5-year long term average recorded at such time of the year.

### 2.2.3 Livestock Access

- As displayed on figure 9 below, the livestock trekking distance increased to 10.7Km by, 11 percent, from the distance recorded in the previous month. This is owing to deteriorating forage condition and shrinking water sources in the county which has continuously forced livestock to seek water and forage from areas that are comparably far from the water sources compared to the previous month.

- The current livestock trekking distance to water sources is 95 percent higher than the one recorded during wet years and 14 percent lower than the distance recorded in dry years during such time of the year.
- Similar to the previous month, the longest livestock distance of 6Km was recorded in fisheries livelihood zone since forage keep getting depleted near the lake which is the main water source for livestock in fisheries zone. The shortest distance of 4Km was recorded in agro pastoral livelihood zone where forage had not deteriorated like in fisheries zone.



- The 5-year Long Term Average is 40 percent lower than the current livestock trekking distance for such of the year. The frequency at which livestock were watered remained similar to the previous as livestock would drink daily. The current livestock watering

Figure 9: Return Trekking Distance to Water Source from Grazing Sites – June 2022

frequency is expected to reduce since livestock will now begin skipping a day or two before the next drink. Similarly, the livestock trekking distance to water is expected to increase as water sources shrink further and forage diminish in the next two months if no rain will be received in the next two months.

### 3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

#### 3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

##### 3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The general livestock body condition was fair across most wards in the county with some disparities noted in Turkana East and central sub county where livestock body condition had deteriorated due to poor pasture and browse as a result of poor rainfall in the previous month. Livestock in fisheries livelihood zone had worse body condition compared to pastoral and agro pastoral zones.
- Goats and camels had moderate body condition with most camels having slightly heaped humps and goats having skinny tails with no fore ribs seen. Sheep had fair bodies with little fat deposits seen on their tails for both long and fat tailed sheep. Donkeys had blocky bodies that did not show much change as the previous month. The general livestock body condition is anticipated to worsen in the coming two months if no rainfall shall be received in the county.
- Cattle which mainly are in the borders of the county with Uganda, Ethiopia and West pokot had fair body condition with high insecurity probability.

##### 3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- The three major livestock diseases that were reported during the month under review were; Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) in cattle, Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats and coughing.
- During the month, no livestock deaths attributed to drought were reported in the county. However, livestock deaths in goats and sheep due to unknown diseases were reported in Loima, Lokori, and Letea where livestock were found to be having bloody intestines and swollen lungs.

##### 3.1.3 Milk Production

- All the 270 households that were sampled during the month under analysis reported that they did not produce

milk. They typically did not milk their livestock as the milk livestock produced was barely enough for their lactating young. This is attributed to low calving rate and unstable body condition and feeding of lactating livestock that forced the pastoralist to avoid milking their livestock and allow the kids to suckle. The forage condition was not good enough to enable goats and camel to produce enough milk that would be used by both humans and young livestock.

- The current milk production is 100 percent below the Wet, Dry years as well as the 5-year long average for similar time of the year. This is due to the poor performance of the long rains season that ended in May that did not provide enough water for the forage to develop well in the county hence stunted livestock body

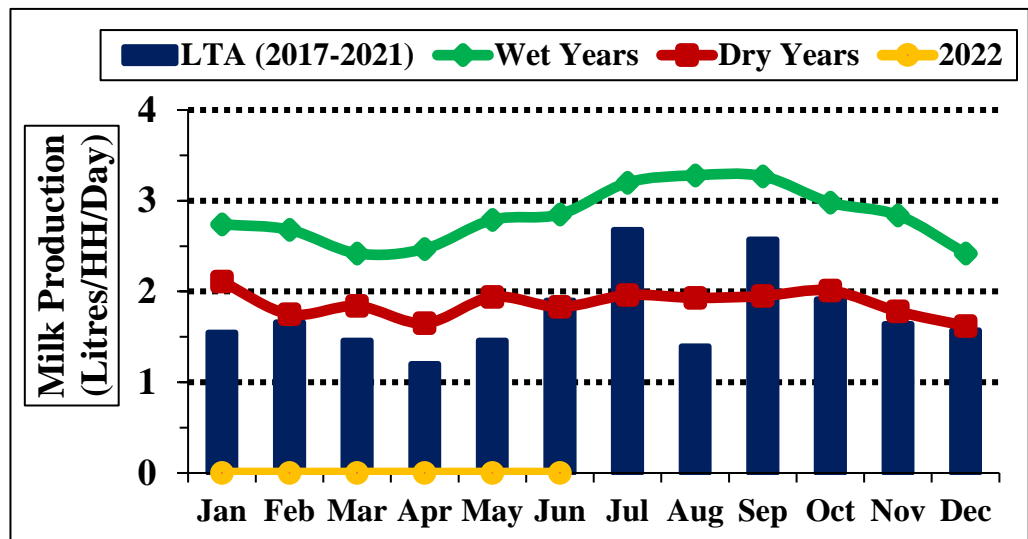


Figure 10: Milk production Trend in Turkana County – June 2022

condition that would not enable enough and sufficient milk production.

### 3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

#### 3.2.3 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- During the reporting month, the condition of Rain-fed crops was poor since most crops withered off and dried up at flowering stage for farmers who had planted at the onset of the long rains season which was in April. Most of those crops lacked water in their second month in May and withered off especially in Letea where sorghum was planted by a farmer.

### 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

#### 4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

##### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

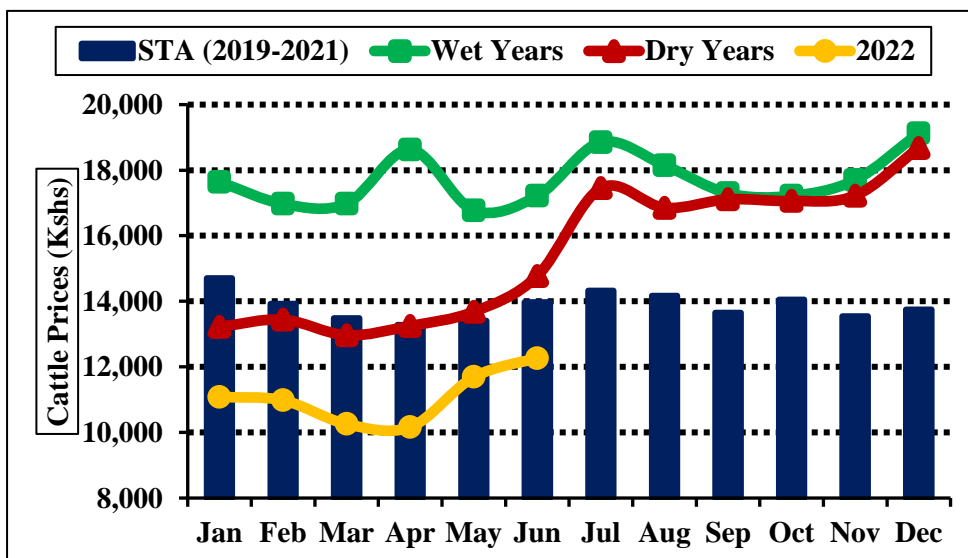


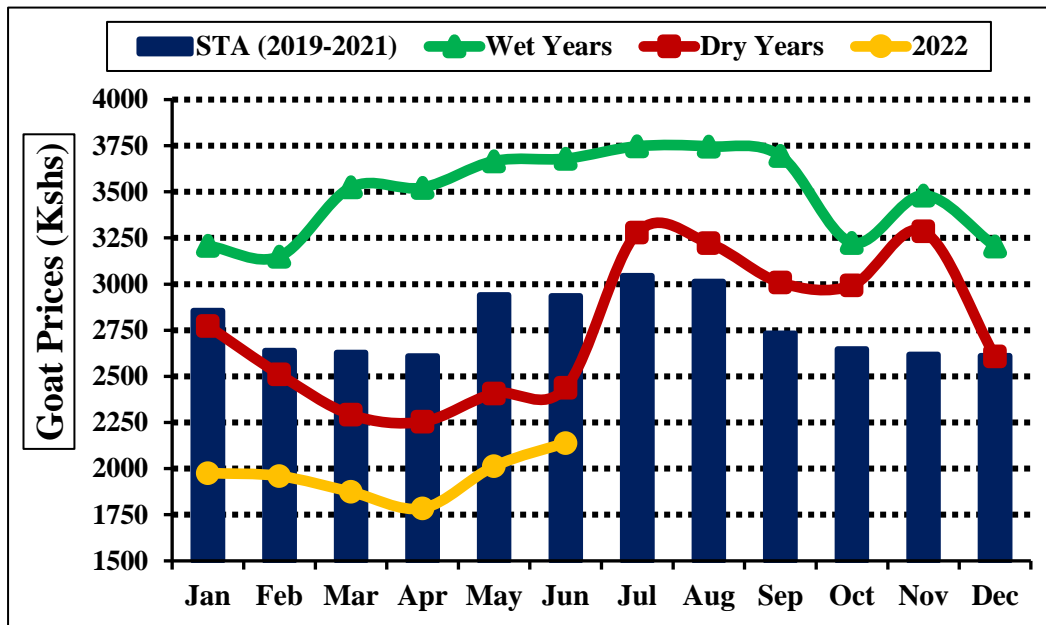
Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County – June 2022

- During the month under review, a 4-year-old medium sized bull was sold at an average price of Kshs 12,300; connoting a 5 percent increase from the price a bull was sold in the previous month. Cattle was not readily available in major markets in the county since most cattle were withing the borders of the county with Uganda and Ethiopia. This has reduced the supply of cattle in markets hence the observed

increase in price. Similarly, cattle have maintained a stable body condition that attracts favourable markets price since they graze in areas with somewhat fair pasture.

- Variations in cattle price was noted where; Agro Pastoral livelihood zone recorded the highest cattle price of Kshs12,500 while the lowest price of Kshs 12,200 was recorded in pastoral zone. No cattle sale was recorded in fisheries zone.
- As illustrated on figure 11 above, the current cattle price is below both the price recorded in wet and dry years by 29 percent and 17 percent respectively at such time of the year. Similarly, cattle price was 12 percent below the 5-year Long-term average for such time of the year.

#### 4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)



- During the month under analysis, the price of a 2-year-old medium sized male goat was sold at Kshs2,139; connoting a 6 percent increase from price of Kshs 2,013 that was recorded in the previous month. This is accredited to the stability in goat body condition across the county coupled with low supply of goats to

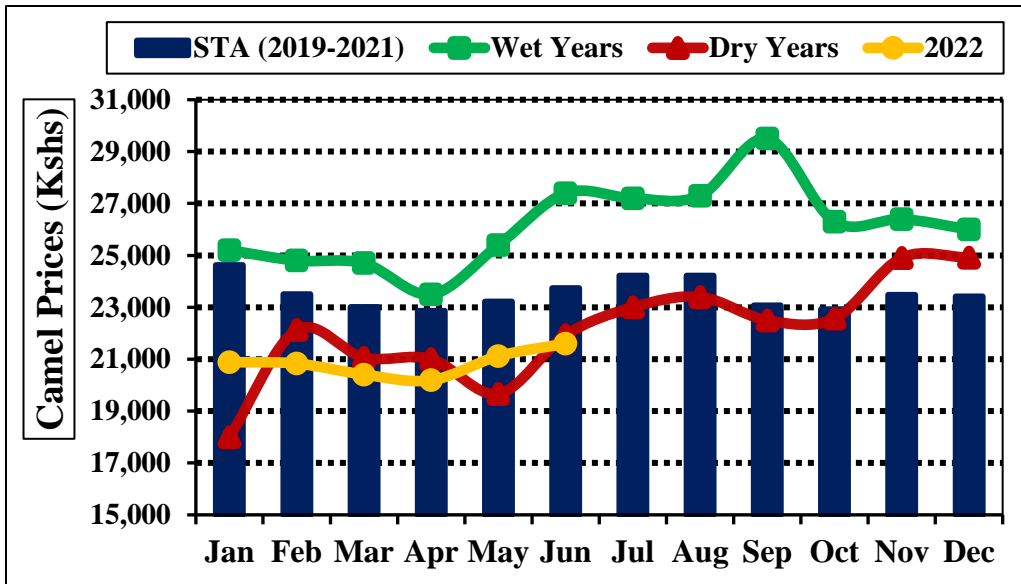
**Figure 12: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County – June 2022**  
the markets that increased demand of goat.

- Pastoralists were generally reluctant at selling their goats due to the anticipation that they will increase and grow their stock numbers especially that the meteorological forecast indicated that there might be some rainfall in June, July and August off-season period.
- The current price of Goat was 42 percent and 12 percent below the price that was recorded during Wet years and Dry years respectively for such time of the year.
- In comparison to the 3-year short term average, the current goat price is lower by 27 percent. However, variations within livelihood zones were noted where the highest goat price of Kshs 2,700 was recorded in Agro pastoral zone while the lowest prices of Kshs 2,000 was recorded in pastoral zone.

#### 4.1.3 Camel Prices

- A 4-year-old medium sized male camel was traded at Kshs 21,600 at across markets in the county. This is a 2 percent increase from the price camel was sold in the previous month. From figure 13 below, camel price has portrayed a steady increase, albeit by a small margin, from the one recorded in the previous month. Owing to the little browse that sprouted in May, last month of the long rains season, the camel got fairly enough browse that stabilized their body condition and hence the observed stability in camel market price.





**Figure 13: Camel price Trends in Turkana County – June 2022.**

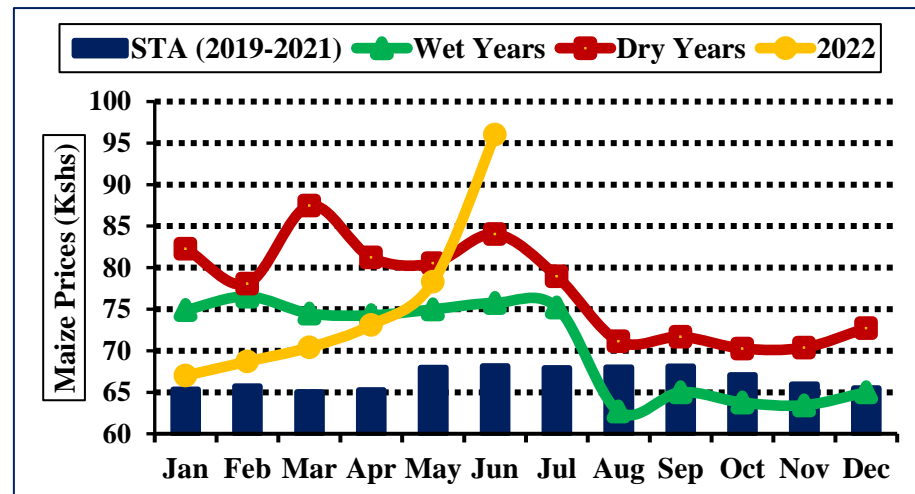
The current camel price is 21 percent lower than the price that was recorded during the wet years at such time of the year. In comparison to the camel price that was recorded in dry years, the current camel price is at par with the current price.

- The price of camel that recorded in the month under review, was 9 percent above the one recorded during the 3-year long term average for such time of the year. The highest camel price (Kshs 23,000) was recorded in Agro pastoral livelihood zone while the least camel price of Kshs 21,000 was recorded in pastoral zone.

**• CROP PRICES**

**4.2.1 Maize**

- During the reporting month, one Kilogram of maize was sold at an average price of 96. This represents a 23 percent increase from the one recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to the rising price of fuel across the country and ultimately in the county that has consequently led to hiked transport costs for maize in the county.
- Since the main source of Maize in the county are markets located outside the county, whose stocks were also negatively affected by the poor performance of the long rains season, the available stock of maize in the county is low. This resulted to low supply and hence high price of maize in the county.
- Overreliance on maize as the main grain due to lack of locally grown grains like sorghum that would otherwise supplement maize from external markets has created high demand for maize and has directly contributed to high maize prices across markets in the county.



**Figure 14: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County – June 2022**

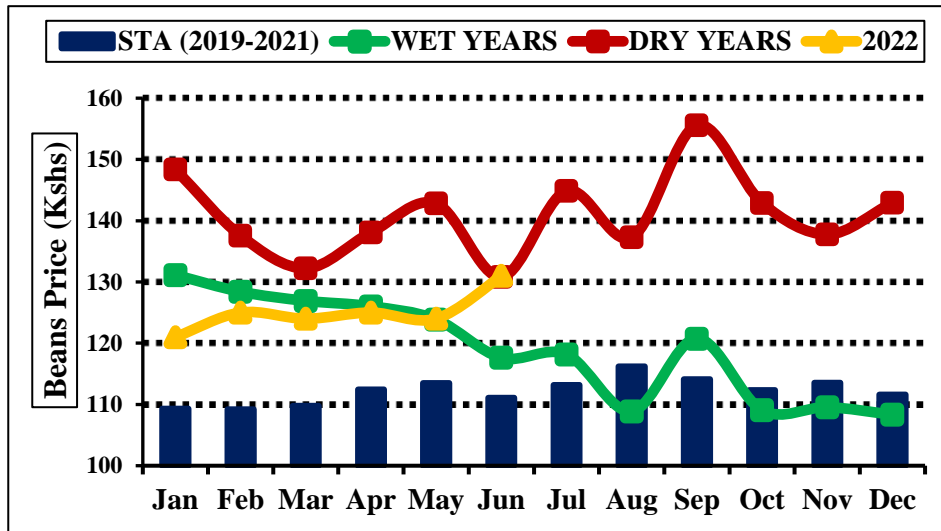
otherwise supplement maize from external markets has created high demand for maize and has directly contributed to high maize prices across markets in the county.

- The highest price of Maize of Kshs 100 was recorded in fishing livelihood zone while the least price of Kshs 85 was recorded in Agro Pastoral zone. On the same note, the current price of maize was higher than the 3-year long

term average by 41 percent for such time of the year.

- The current price of maize was higher than the one that was recorded during the wet years by 26 percent at such time of the year and lower than the price recorded during dry years by 14 percent at similar time of the year.

#### 4.2.2 Beans



**Figure 15: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County – June 2022**

and failure of the long rains season, farmers in both rain-fed and irrigated farms did not plant crops like cowpeas and green grams as expected. This led to increasing price of beans in the county as households did not have alternative varieties of beans.

- Variations were noted in the price of beans within the livelihood zones where the highest price of Kshs 138 was recorded in fisheries zone while the lowest price of Kshs 115 was recorded in Agro pastoral livelihood zone. This due to the distance taken to transport beans to the areas in the fisheries zone that ultimately make traders increase prices of beans in order to cover the fuel costs
- The current price of beans is similar to the one that was recorded during dry years and higher than the price that was recorded during wet years for such of the year by 11 percent. The 3-year long term average was 16 percent below the price of beans that was recorded in current month.

#### 4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The ratio of the price of goat against the price of one kilogram of Maize (ToT) was 23. This is a 6 percent decrease from the ToT recorded in the previous month. This implies that a person is able to buy 23 kilograms of maize upon sale of a 2-year-old medium-sized goat during the current month compared to 26 kilograms one could buy in the previous month.

- As illustrated on figure 15 below, one kilogram of Beans was sold at an average price of Kshs 131 across markets in the county; connoting a 6 percent increase from the price of Kshs 124 that was recorded in the previous month.

- This is ascribed to households in the county relying on beans from external markets located in Kapenguria and Kitale. Owing to the poor rainfall in the previous month

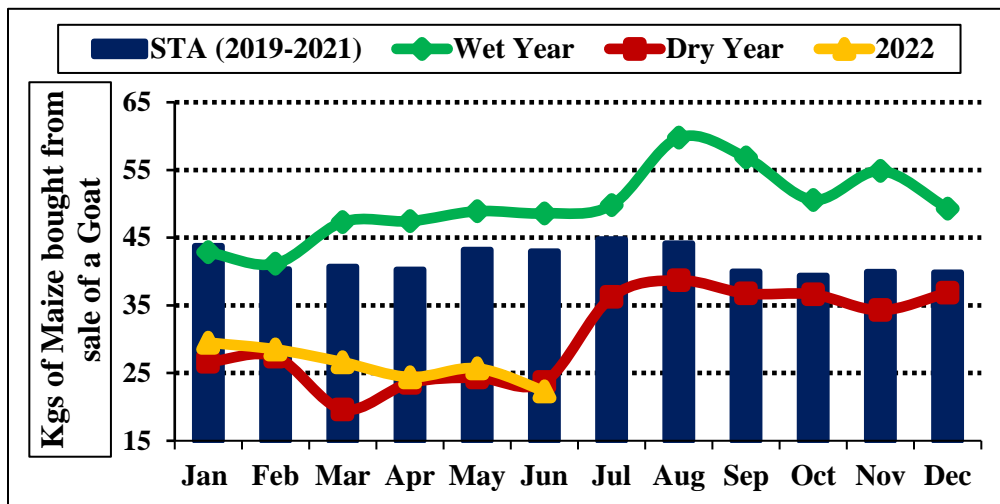


Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County - June 2022

- This attributed to the high rise in price of Maize across the county despite the stability observed in the price of goat during June 2022 and overdependence on Maize as the only grain in the county hence low ToT.
- In comparison to the ToT that was recorded during wet years for such time of the year, the current ToT is low by 52 percent.

Similarly, the ToT recorded in the current month is lower, albeit by a small margin, than one recorded during dry years at such time of the year by 6 percent.

- The highest ToT of 32 was recorded in Agro Pastoral livelihood zone where the highest goat price was fairly above the other two major zones. Similarly, the lowest ToT was recorded in fisheries and pastoral livelihood zones. The 3-year long term average ToT was 48 percent above the current ToT.

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

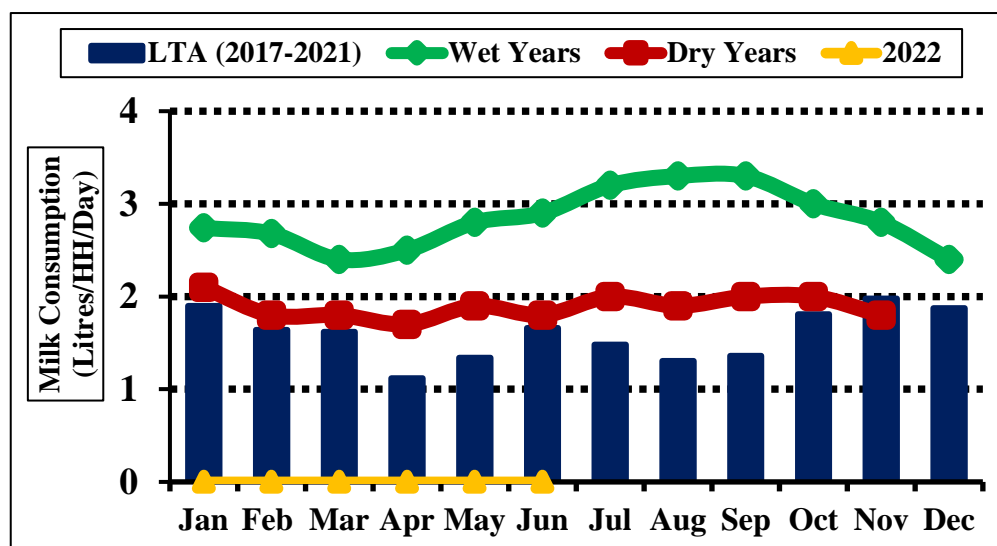


Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern Trend in Turkana County – June 2022

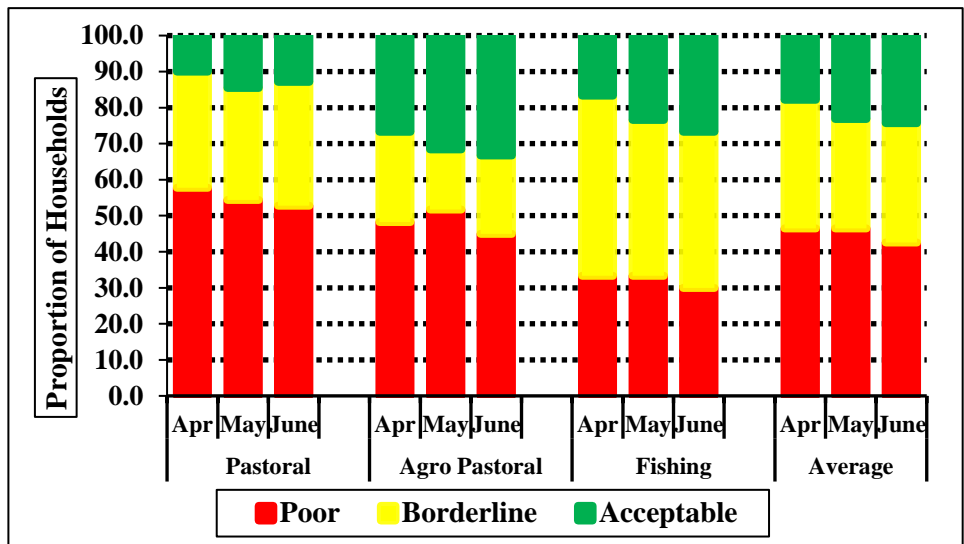
- During the reporting month, Nil own milk consumption was reported by the 270 households that were sampled. This is attributed to the poor milk production that was reported by the sampled households as a result of low/poor calving rate coupled with declining livestock body condition in the county. As illustrated on figure 17 below, milk consumption has been

reported to be nil since the beginning of the year and being worsened by the long rainfall performance that was poor. This has led to poor recovery of the livestock due to insufficient forage as expected to be the case after the season leading to households letting young goats and camel (usually milked stock) to feed their young and not milking them.

- Compared to the Wet, dry and the 5-year long term average, the current milk consumption is completely below the figures.

### 5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- During the reporting month, the sampled households were categorized into different proportions within different food consumption groups as follows; 43.7 percent were under acceptable FCS, 26 percent were within borderline FCS and 15.73 percent were categorized into poor FCS.



**Figure 18: Food Consumption Trends in Turkana – June 2022**

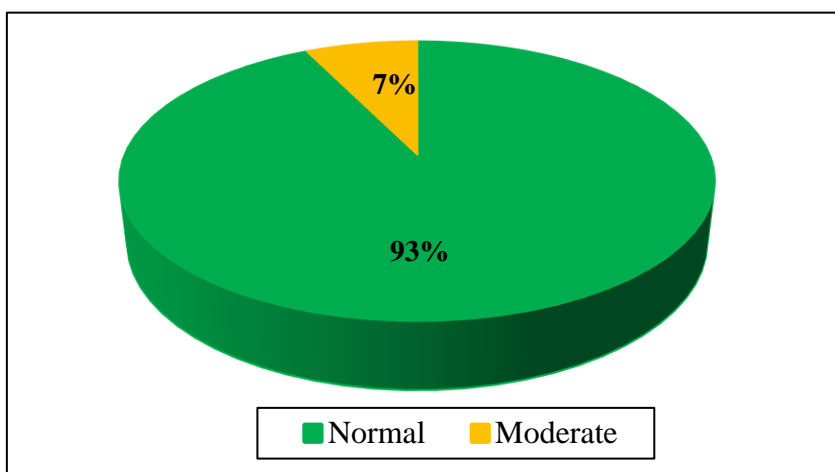
- The county recorded an average FCS of 24 during the month under analysis that was

at par with the FCS recorded in the previous month. The current FCS is below the acceptable normal by 29 percent. The observed stability in food dietary consumption is ascribed to the different food aid intervention activities that have been done across the county by the partners working towards humanitarian development in the county.

- The highest food consumption score of 29.8 was recorded in the fisheries livelihood zone. The presence of fish is the main driver of the improved food consumption. On the same note, the lowest FCS was recorded in the pastoral livelihood zone which mainly relied on food from markets which had hiked and hence could be accessed in low quantities. The main food varieties that were consumed at the household level during the month were basically grains, lentils, beans and meat as condiments.

### 5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

#### 5.3.1 Nutrition Status



**Figure 19: Malnutrition Trends in the Turkana County; n=905**

during the month.

- The current percentage of children who were severely malnourished was 1.2; which was lower than the moderately nourished children by 5.8 percent. Compared to the Long-term average, the current proportion of malnourished children was higher by 43 percent.

#### 5.3.2 Health

- During June, the main illnesses that were reported by the sampled households and Key informants were

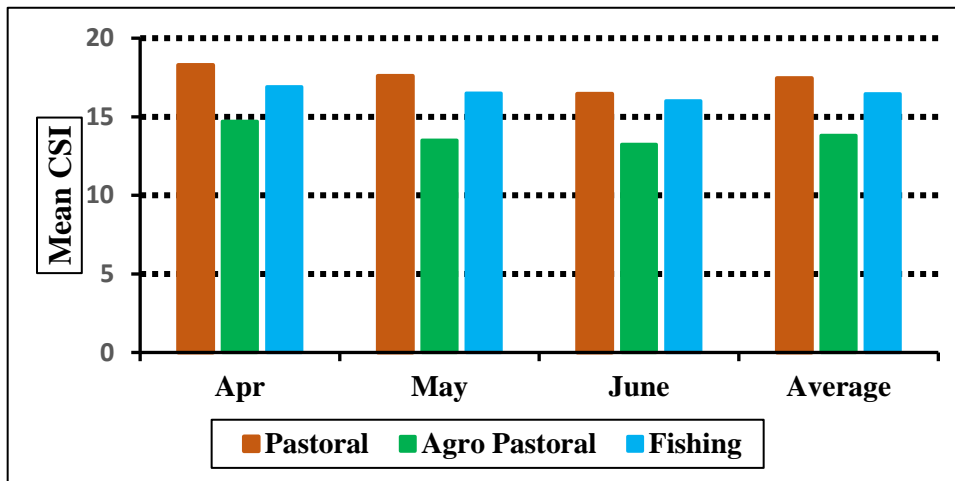
- During the month under review, the proportion of children who were under 5 years that were sampled and their Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC Color) taken, 46 percent were females and 54 percent were males.

- The proportion of children who were categorized as moderately malnourished was 7 percent which is comparable to the one recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to the stability in the food consumption score that were reported by households

Malaria, Stomach and Chest pains. No malnutrition cases referrals were reported.

## 5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

### 5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



**Figure 20: Trends in Coping Strategy in Turkana County – June 2022**

• During the month under analysis, the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) was 16, similar to the coping strategy index that was recorded in the previous month. This implies that households were applying similar coping mechanisms as the previous month like; reducing food portion sizes, reducing number of meals consumed per day and reliance on less expensive/less preferred food. CSI was at par with the long-term average for such time of the year.

- Variations in CSI were observed within the livelihood zones where; Agro pastoral zone had 13.3, Fisheries zone had 16 and pastoral zone had 16.5 CSI.
- Households in Agro pastoral livelihood zone utilized less severe coping mechanisms as indicated by the low CSI that was recorded in that zone compared to fisheries and pastoral zones.

## 6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

### 6.1 FOOD INTERVENTIONS.

**Table 1: Food Interventions**

- No food interventions were reported to have been done in the county during the current month.

### 6.2 NON-FOOD

**Table 2: Non-Food Interventions**

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/ Organization
Multipurpose cash transfer (assistance)	Turkana South - Napusmoru	150	IRC
Integrated medical outreaches	34 sites in Kibish and Turkana North		Concern Worldwide
Completed construction of handwashing stations in 4 schools	Loima		Concern Worldwide

## 7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

### 7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- The major insecurity cases that were reported during the month were cattle rustling and competition for water and pasture resources along the borders of Turkana south and East and suspected bandits from west pokot county and Baringo.

## 7.2 MIGRATION

- Cases of migration has been reported within and out of the county where livestock in Loima and Turkana west sub counties have migrated into Uganda despite the warning given by the Uganda government that banned pastoralists from Kenya from entering into Uganda.
- Livestock in Turkana South have migrated towards Lorengippi and Loya which is vulnerable to raids and attack from bandits from Uganda and West pokot. The current congestion of livestock in one location is an easy spread of different livestock and human diseases.

## 7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- Owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of pastoralists across the county as the price of maize and declining in goat price, food availability at the house level is anticipated to reduce which in turn will affect food security negatively.
- The failure of the long rainfall season has drastically affected the crops in both irrigated and rain-fed farms. This will continuously affect food security situation in the county since households will entirely rely on food from markets which has also continued to rise.
- However, in case there will be rainfall in the July-August off-season period as forecasted by the meteorological department, vegetation condition will thrive and this will lead to improved livestock body condition and hence improve goat prices which will in turn improve food availability at the household level and thus improved food security in the county.
- The rising price of maize and the high transportation costs due to high fuel prices will lead poor affordability of food at the households. This will negatively affect food security situation in the county.
- Cases of malnutrition might surge since children under 5 years shall only rely on their mother's milk as the only source of food since no milk production/consumption was recorded or anticipated in the next two months in the county.

## 8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS.

- **Peace and Security:** Strengthen peace dialogue meetings and schedule inter-county & Cross border meetings for resource sharing among the warring communities.
- **Health and nutrition:** Improve health seeking behavior through demand creation e.g., health and public dialogue days. Promotion of sanitation and hygiene activities in fragile communities like in Kalokol and the areas that livestock have migrated to.
- **Water:** Equipping and construction of boreholes and dams in the county. Strategic boreholes to be repaired and fuel subsidy provided in the migratory routes.
- **Livestock and fisheries:** provide supplementary livestock feeds to livestock in the hotspot areas in Turkana East and South sub counties. Provision of Livestock treatment medication and Vaccination in the areas where livestock concentration is high due to migration. Promoting safety precautions and the use of the right-sized fishing nets and boats.
- **Food and Cash safety nets:** Provision of food aid and cash transfers to beneficiaries in the worst hit areas of Turkana east and south sub counties.