



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



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

MAY EW PHASE	Early Warning (EW) Phase Classification		
<div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 10px;"> <p>Drought Status: ALERT</p> <p>Maandalizi ya mapema</p> </div>	LIVELIHOOD ZONE	PHASE	TREND
	PASTORAL-ALL SPECIES	ALERT	IMPROVING
	AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	IMPROVING
	FISHERIES	ALERT	IMPROVING
	COUNTY	ALERT	IMPROVING
<p>Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification</p> <p>Biophysical Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall: The county received uneven but fair to good amounts of rainfall in dekad 1 followed by showers through to dekad 3 during the reporting month. The rain was below the amount recorded both the long-term average and in wet years. The quality and quantity of water improved and water sources had recharged as water table improved. Vegetation: The vegetation condition improved and was good in most parts of the county as portrayed by increase in VCI. Grass and shrubs, favoured by livestock, portrayed green fleshy leaves. Fisheries livelihood zone had vegetation that had not developed compared to other zones. <p>Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production Indicators: Livestock body condition improved. Milk production was poor and immensely below the average. In-migration was recorded as livestock migrate from the insecure borders into save grazing areas within the county. Access Indicators: Livestock and households' distance to water sources reduced but was higher than the long-term average. Milk consumption was poor and below normal. The market price of Goat increased resulting to increase in Terms of Trade despite the rise in the Maize price. Utilization Indicators: Food consumption score for households improved. Coping strategy index reduced implying that households employed less severe coping mechanisms in May. The proportion of children aged 6-59 months reduced and was below the long-term average. 	Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Range
	Rainfall (% of Normal)	30	90-110
	VCI-3 month (County)	38.6	>35
	VCI-3 month (T. East)	26.4	>35
	State of water Sources	4-5	5-6
	Production indicators	Value	Normal Range
	Livestock Migration Pattern	Normal	Normal
	Livestock Body Conditions	Fair	Normal
	Milk Production	Nil	>1.46 Litres
	Livestock deaths (Attributed to Drought)	No Deaths	No Deaths
	Access Indicators	Value	Normal Range
	Terms of Trade (ToT)	25	>43.2
	Milk Consumption	Nil Litres	>1.34 Litres
	Return distance to water Sources (Households)	6.2 km	<5.9 Km
	Cost of Water (Kshs/20L)	Kshs 10	Kshs 10
Utilization indicators	Value	Normal Range	
Nutrition Status, MUAC (% at risk of malnutrition)	8 %	<12.6%	
Food Consumption Score Proportions (%)	24.14	>35	
Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	16.6	<18.2	

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

- The county received considerably fair amount of rainfall that was enhanced in the first dekad of the reporting month with showers continuing in space and time through to the third dekad. The rainfall comprised of erratic showers that caused flash floods in plains and lower region areas.
- The precipitation was continuous from the first dekad of the month but it became irregular and unreliable followed by an instant cessation in the third dekad. The

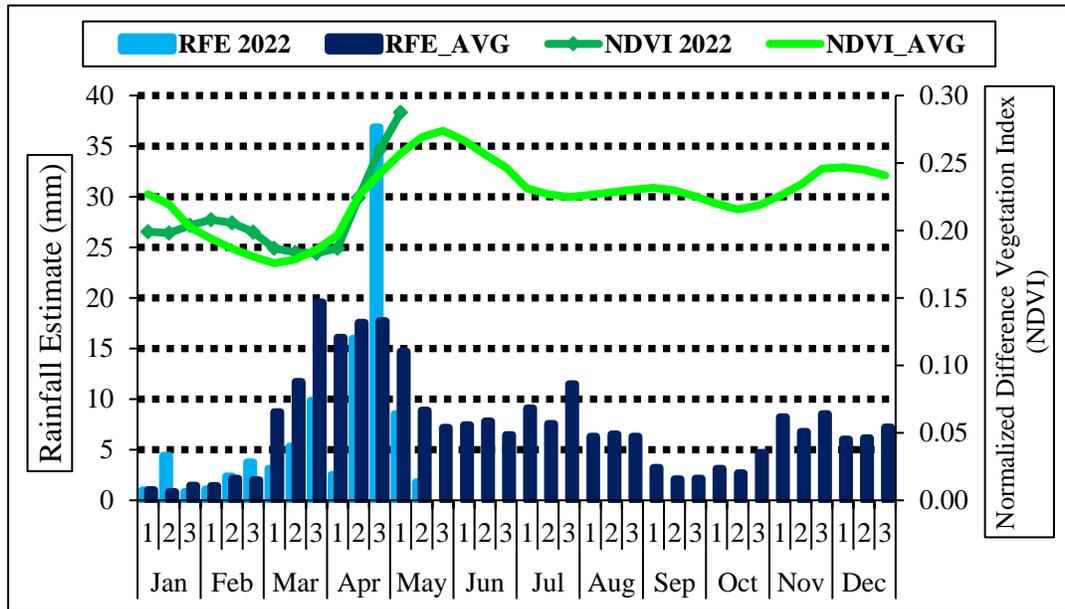


Figure 1: Dekadal Rainfall (mm) and NDVI Values Compared to the Long-Term Average

Source: Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping Unit-World Food Programme, CHIRPS/MODIS

temperature was ranging from 21° to 32° during the first dekad and later increased progressively to 35° at higher limit with dry and cold winds experienced in the third dekad.

- The vegetation condition improved compared to the previous month as displayed on figure 1 above where the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) shifted upwards from dekad 1 to 3. The NDVI recorded in May was above the average for such time of the month.
- However, the combined dekadal sum of rainfall received in the reporting month, was below the average recorded in similar period.

1.2 AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

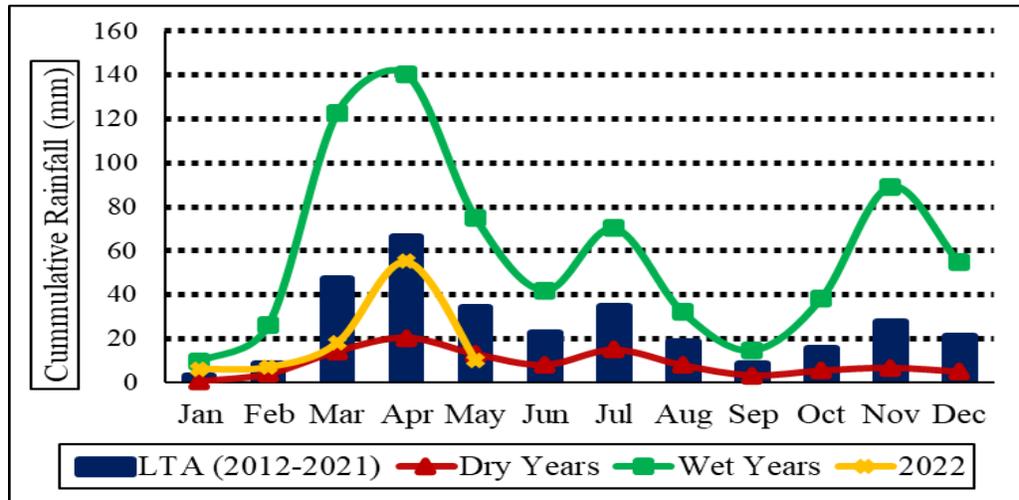


Figure 2: Cumulative Rainfall performance in Turkana County – May 2022

- The county received an average amount of rainfall of 10.3mm; depicting a 70 percent decrease from the amount recorded during the previous month. This is attributed to the rainfall deficits resulting from delayed onset of rainfall and uneven distribution of the rains across the County in the month under review.
- As illustrated on figure 2 above, the cumulative rainfall recorded in wet years at such time of the year is 86 percent higher than the amount recorded in the month under review. Similarly, the cumulative rainfall recorded during the dry years was above the rainfall recorded in May by 21 percent.
- In comparison to the 10-year long term average rainfall recorded at such time of the year, the current amount of rainfall is lower by 70 percent. This has categorically identified the current month as worse/poor with which the least amount of rainfall was recorded in 10 years on similar period.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- As illustrated on figure 3 below, the 3-Month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), which measures the vegetation greenness and derived by comparing the current Normalized Difference

Vegetation Index (NDVI) to the range of values observed in the same period in previous years, was 38.64 for the county. This depicts a 5 percent decrease from the VCI recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to the performance of the long-rains season that was below the average with late onset in the last month of the season which resulted in the slight rejuvenation of the vegetation cover across the county.

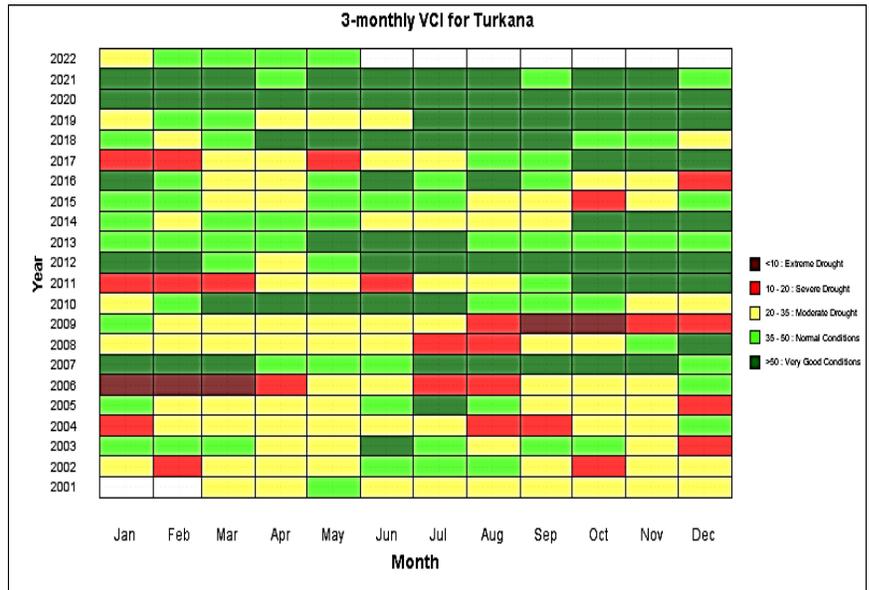


Figure 3: Trends in Vegetation Condition in Turkana County

- Nevertheless, *Prosopis Juliflora* menace which has been a dominant non-palatable crop

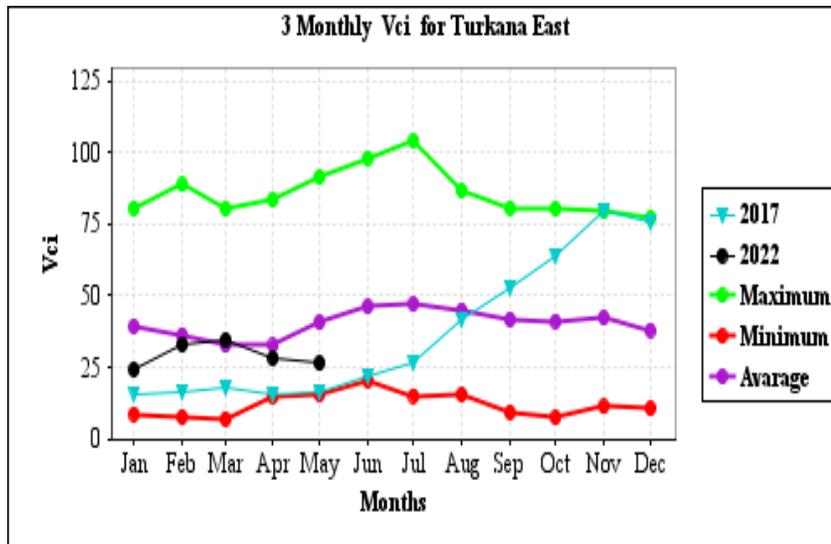


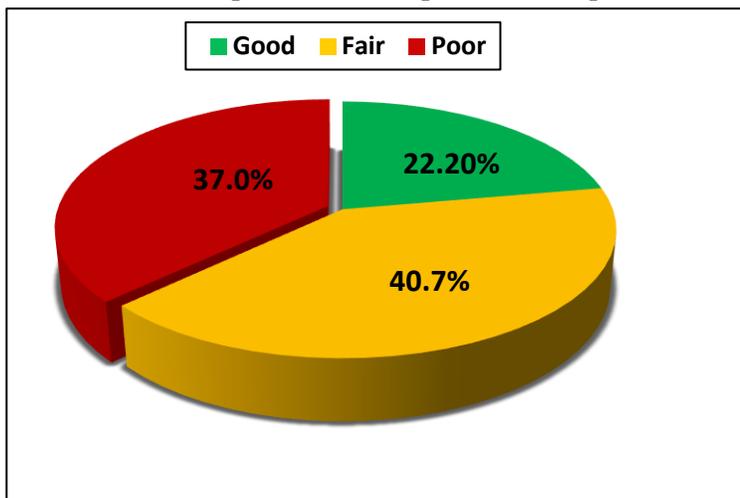
Figure 4: VCI for Turkana East Sub County – May 2022

species gives a false greenness perception of the county hence resulting to a non-representative VCI record.

- Turkana East sub county recorded the lowest VCI of 26.37 As displayed on figure 4 below while Turkana Central recorded the highest of 49.7.
- In comparison to the VCI recorded in wet years at similar time of the year, the current VCI was below indicating a poor to fair condition of the vegetation in the county.

2.1.2 Pasture

- The condition of pasture had improved from poor that was recorded in the previous month to fair. The observed improvement in pasture is attributed to the rainfall that was received in April that led to sprouting and enhancement of fresh grass in May.



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There was a significant percentage improvement in pasture to 22 percent; indicating that pasture had received a considerable rejuvenation from the

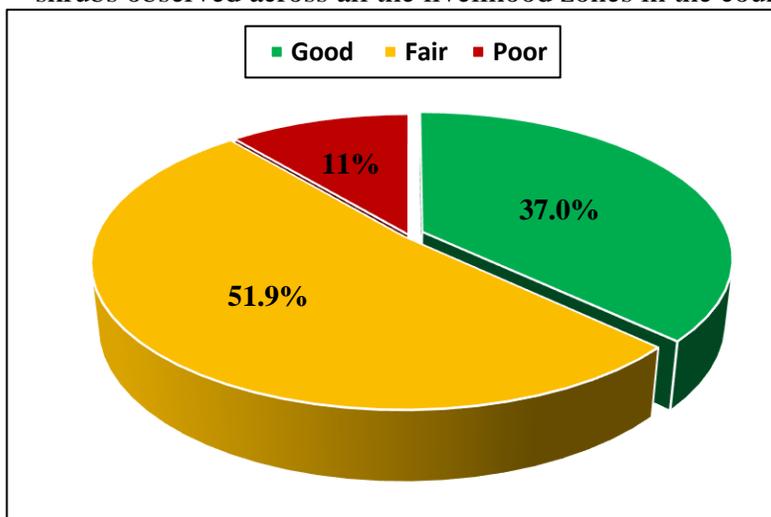
Figure 5: Pasture condition – May 2022

rainfall that the county received in April. Insecurity incidents that have been reported in Turkana East and South sub counties are most largely the absolute hindrance towards livestock accessing pasture in those parts of the county.

- Pasture was well developed in the Agro Pastoral livelihood zone as well as in the pastoral zone. It is noteworthy that the pasture condition in fisheries was somewhat poor especially in areas like Lomekwei, Kataboi, Kalokol, Nachukui and Lokitoengaber.
- The current browse is expected to last for less than two months now that the long rains season has performed below the expected.

2.1.3 Browse

- During the month under review, the condition of browse had significantly improved from below average to fair and good as characterized by the green leafy trees and shrubs observed across all the livelihood zones in the county.



The observed improvement in the browse condition is entirely ascribed to the rainfall that was received in the previous month. This provided significant and sufficient water to browse. The current browse is anticipated to last for the next three months. There were no major obstacles when it came to livestock accessing browse in

Figure 6: Browse condition – May 2022

Turkana North, West, central and Loima sub counties. However, insecurity, allegedly from the bandits from west pokot, was what hindered livestock in Turkana East and South sub counties from accessing browse.

- The quality and quantity of browse had consequently improved compared to the previous month across the county.
- Variation was observed/noted in browse condition in the different livelihood zones; where browse was more enhanced in Agro pastoral livelihood zone but was slightly below average in fisheries zone.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Water Sources:

- During the month under analysis, households and livestock used different water sources at different proportions and the first three were used as follows; Traditional River wells (30 percent), Boreholes (28.7 percent) and finally Shallow wells (18.8 percent). The reduced usage of Traditional River wells from 33.3 percent in the previous month is attributed to households finding alternative sources of water like pans and Dams. This has equally reduced the pressure on the strategic boreholes usually used during dry seasons by migrating pastoralists as evidenced by the reduction on the water usage of boreholes from 29.6 percent recorded in the previous month.
- During the reporting month, the quantity of water in the county had generally improved. Water was readily accessible and available for households and livestock across all the three livelihood zones. Water quality had equally improved since households were able to access clean and safe water. This is attributed to the cumulative rainfall that was received during the season and the current month.

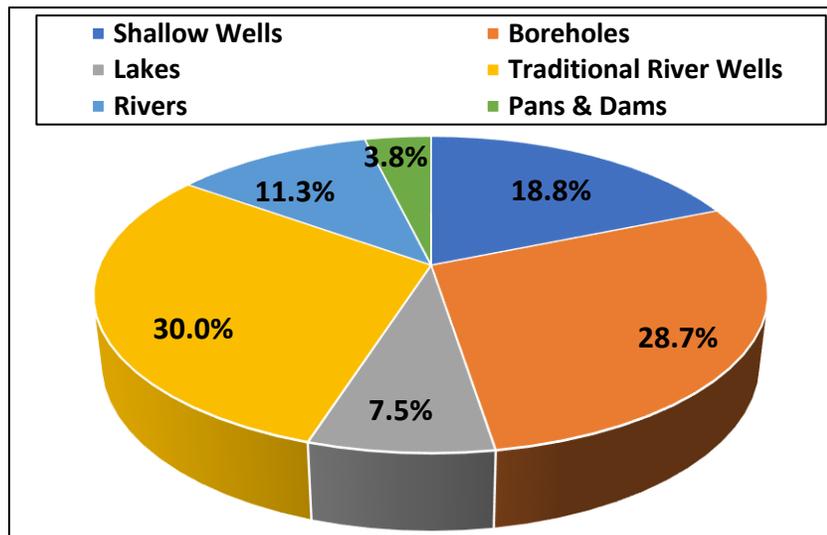


Figure 7: Household Water Sources in Turkana County – May 2022

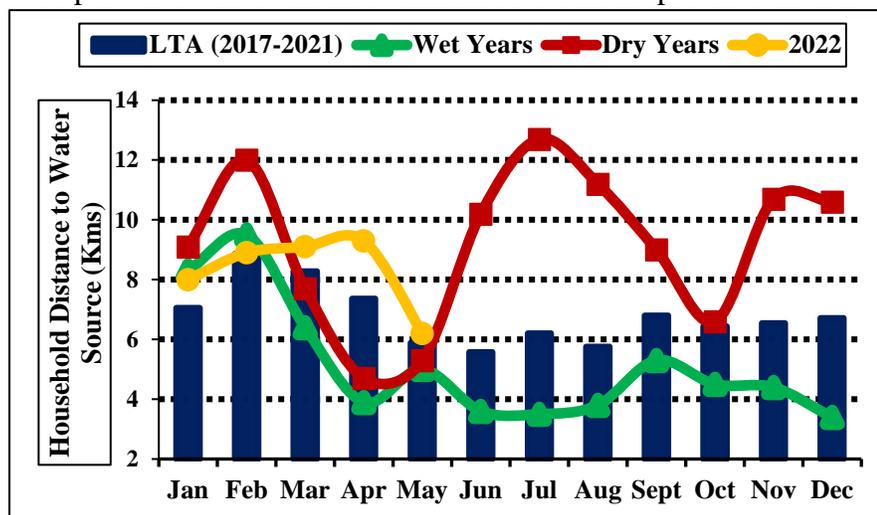
There was a slight increase in the volume of water flowing in River Turkwel and Kerio and Water table consequently improved in all the wards in the county.

- Open water sources like pans and dams and rock catchments had accumulated

fair amounts of water gathered from the rainfall and the flash floods from slopping areas. On the other hand, there was increase in the usage of Pans and Dams from 3.7 to 3.8 percent during the reporting month.

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- In May, the households return distance to water sources was recorded as 6.2Km; a 33 percent decrease from 9.3Km recorded in the previous month.



This is ascribed to the good rainfall that was received in the previous month. The water sources usually relied upon by households had recharged significantly providing variety and closer water

Figure 8: Household return distance to Water Sources

options for the households to choose. Variations were noted within the livelihood zones. The longest distance of 5Km was recorded in the fishing livelihood zone while the shortest of 4Km was recorded in the agro pastoral zone.

- Compared to the distance recorded during dry and wet years at such time of the year, the current household distance was longer by fifteen and nineteen percent respectively. The current households return distance to water is expected to increase in the coming months due to the below average performance of the current long rains season. The waiting time of households at water source had reduced compared to the previous month.
- Despite water being available across all the livelihood zones during the reporting month, some households bought water in towns like Kalokol, Kakuma and Lodwar at Kshs 10 and others would buy at higher cost when transport by motorbikes to far places was involved.
- The average waiting time at water source by households to fetch water had reduced to less than ten minutes. The general water consumption per person per day had equally increased and households could now use 4 to 5 20-litre jerrycans per day. The current households' distance is five percent higher than the 5-year Long Term distance recorded at such time of the year.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average return trekking distance for livestock to water sources from grazing areas was 9.6Km which depicts a 29 percent decrease from 13.6Km recorded in the previous month as shown on figure 9. This is attributed to the vegetation that was now available near the

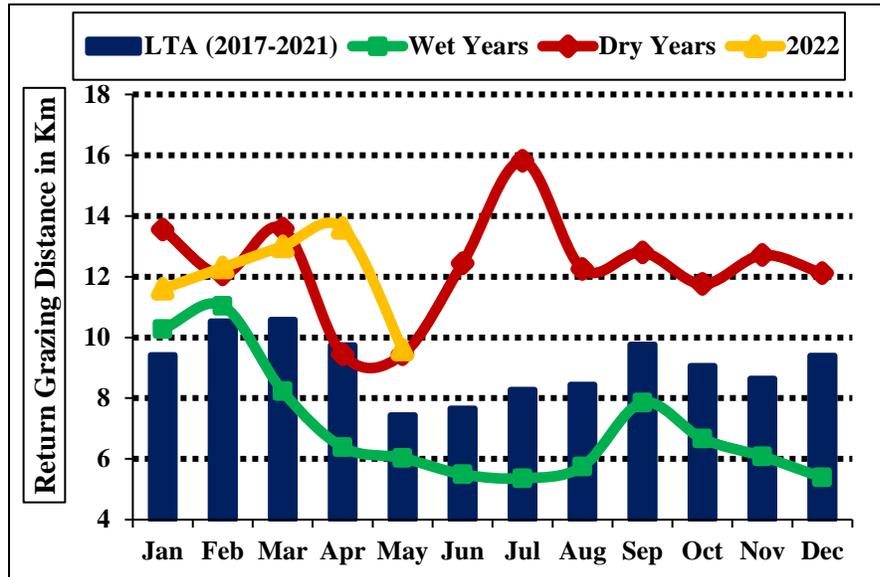


Figure 9: Return Trekking Distance to Water Source from Grazing Sites

water sources enabling livestock to trek less compared to the previous month.

- The current livestock trekking distance is at par with the distance that was recorded during dry years at such time of the year. However, compared to the distance recorded during wet years at similar period of time, the current livestock trekking distance is fifty-nine percent higher.
- The longest livestock trekking distance was recorded in fishing livelihood zone where livestock did not have much options of water sources other than the lake which was far from grazing areas. Pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded trekking distances of 4.9Km and 4.3Km respectively.
- In comparison to the 5-year long term average, the livestock trekking distance recorded in the current month is twenty-nine percent longer. Owing to the poor performance of the season which was basically below the expected, the current livestock trekking distance is expected to increase as the current water sources shrink and livestock resolve to go for water in far areas.
- The watering frequency for livestock had also improved to 4 to 5 times per week since water was now readily available at sources and livestock did not have to skip drinking. Seasonal rivers had flooded and thus shallow hand-dug wells could easily be dug on river beds to provide quick water to the livestock.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- During the month under review, the livestock body condition had improved from poor to fair. However, the body condition of livestock in fisheries livelihood zones had not improved and remained below average compared to pastoral and Agro Pastoral livelihood zones.
- This is ascribed to the depressed vegetation along the fisheries livelihood zones that

would not enable the livestock recover from their previous body condition that was poor. On the other hand, the vegetation in pastoral and Agro pastoral livelihood zone had undergone some improvement that caused improved body condition for livestock in those zones.

- Since the livestock trekking distance is anticipated to increase in the coming months due to the underperformed rainfall season, and vegetation get depleted quickly, the livestock body condition will worsen in the next two months.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Mortalities

- During the reporting month, frequently reported livestock diseases in the county were; worms, Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia (CCPP) in goats and Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) in cattle.
- No major livestock deaths associated to drought were reported during the month under analysis. However, some goats and sheep were reported to have died due to excess and unexpected rainfall that fell on them while on the grazing fields in Kaeris, Lorigum and Lokori. These livestock experienced Hypothermia for exceedingly long time without any resuscitation attempts by the owners.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the month under review, all the 270 households that were sampled did not report own Milk production. There was low calving and kidding rate for livestock which was contrary for this period of the season where it was expected to be high across the county. This is due to poor rainfall season that would otherwise create enough vegetation supply for the lactating livestock to produce enough milk.
- The few livestock that were lactating were allowed to feed their young without any interruption since the milk they produced was not enough to be used as surplus for humans. The current milk produced was hundred percent below the long-term average and the amount recorded during the wet and dry years for a similar time of the year.

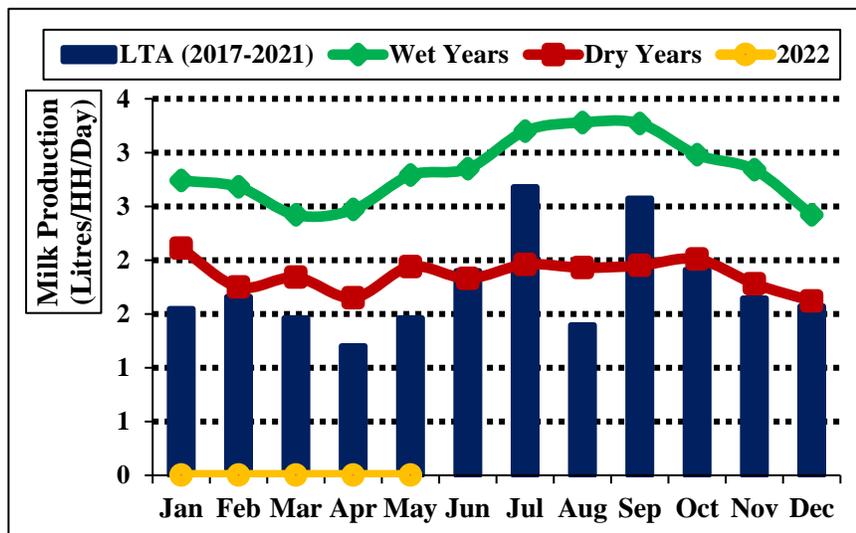


Figure 10: Milk production Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

The current milk produced was hundred percent below the long-term average and the amount recorded during the wet and dry years for a similar time of the year.

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.3 Stage and Condition of food Crops

- Farmers in Agro pastoral livelihood zone had planted crops like; sorghum, cowpeas and Maize on their farms which had reached knee stage of development. Despite most farmers starting to plant in the anticipation of good rainfall during the month, some farmers had already foreseen poor harvests since the rainfall that was received was little and could not support the plants to maturity.
- A farmer practicing rain-fed farming in Letea, for example, had planted sorghum which had reached podding stage but the plants were at the verge of dying due to lack of water in soil and no prospects of rain during the month. This poses a loss to farmers in the rain-fed farms across the county.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- In May, a four-year-old medium sized bull was sold at Kshs 11,700 which was a fifteen percent increase from the price recorded in the previous month. The current increase in cattle price is attributed to pastoralists holding to their cattle and not being ready present for sell in anticipation that the rainfall season will be good and enhance recovery of vegetation. They prefer to keep and grow their herd rather than to selling. This made cattle scarce in the markets and hence increase in the cattle market prices.

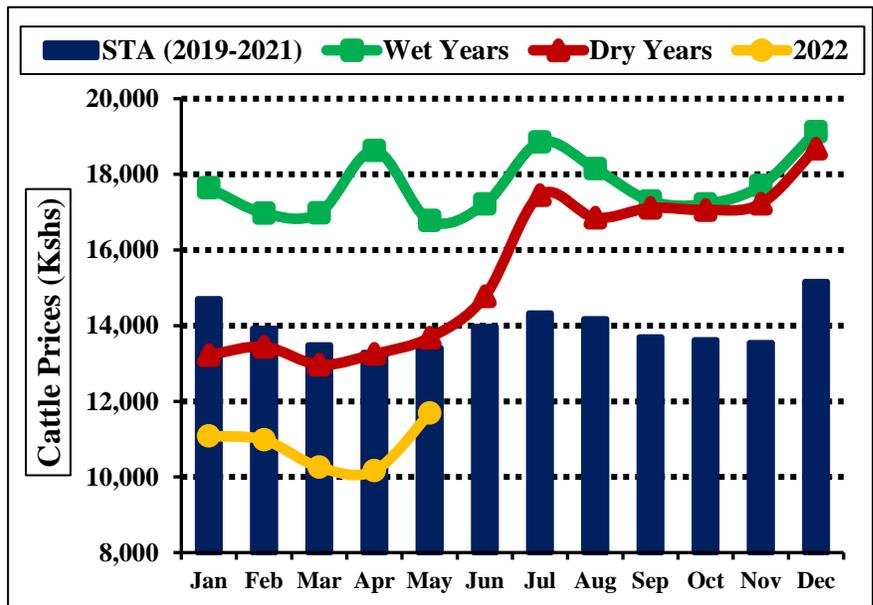


Figure 11: Cattle Price Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

- The current price is 30 and 15 percent below the price recorded at such time during wet and dry years respectively.
- In comparison to the three-year short-term average, the current cattle price is lower by 15 percent. On the other hand, variations were noted within the livelihood zones where Agro Pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones recorded cattle prices of Kshs 10,960 and Kshs 10,890 respectively. There was no sale of cattle reported in fisheries livelihood zone.

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat price)

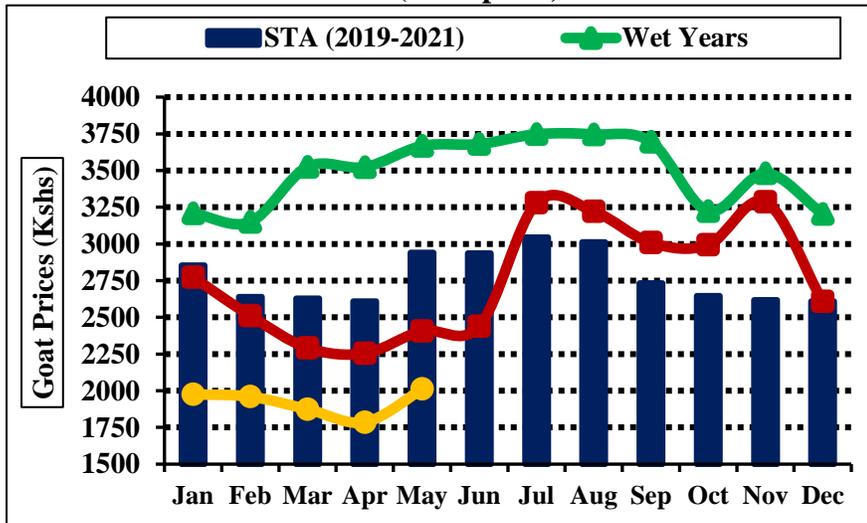


Figure 12: Goat Price Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

There was an increase in the price in the market price of a 2-year-old goat during the reporting month from Kshs 1,785 recorded in April to Kshs 2,013 recorded in May. This depicts a 13 percent increase which is ascribed to low number of goats available for sell in

the market as the pastoralists hold on to the goats for plans and anticipation that the rainfall season will be good and hence improve vegetation condition for the goats to thrive.

- The price of goat was 45 percent below the one that was recorded during wet years at such time of the year indicating that the goat prices have been performing on a downward trend since the beginning of this year through to the current long rainfall season. Similarly, the current goat price was 16 percent below the prices recorded in wet year during may.
- The 3-year short term average goat price was 32 percent above the current price. No much variation was noted in the price of goat across all the three livelihood zones.

4.1.3 Camel Prices

- The price of cattle has portrayed a downward trend throughout the long rain season except in May as illustrated on figure 13 below. However, on the current month, the price of a 4-year-old camel sprung up from Kshs 20,190 recorded in the previous month to Kshs 21,119 by 5 percent.

- The improving body condition of camel and the anticipation of a good rainfall by pastoralists in the month of May and beyond was the main reason why the camel price went up during the reporting month. The sellers and buyers of camel at the markets also experienced rising camel prices due to few camels presented by pastoralists for sell, hence increasing demand, as they held on to camel with aim of growing the herd.

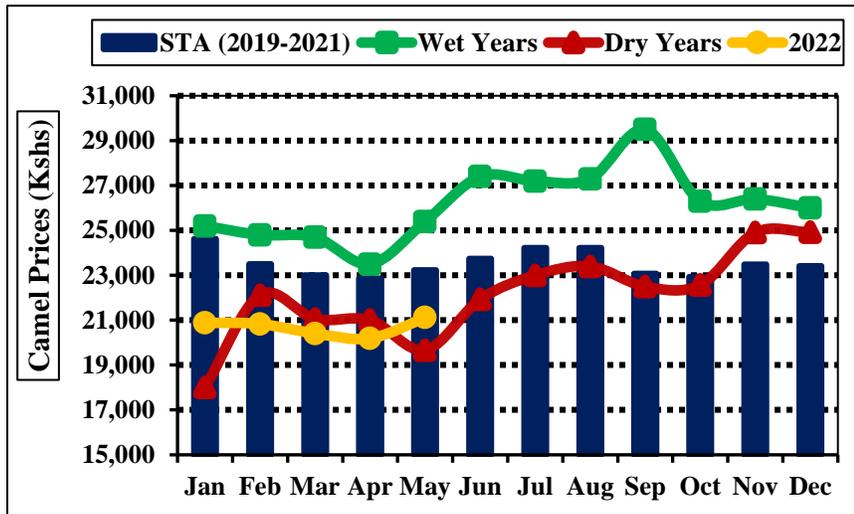


Figure 13: Camel price Trends in Turkana County – May 2022.

- The 3-year short term average was 9 percent above the price of camel recorded on the month under review as indicated on figure 13 above. The price recorded at such time of the year during wet years is 17 percent above the price of camel recorded in the current month.
- However, in comparison to the price of camel that was recorded on dry year during similar period, the current price was high by 7 percent. Camel prices in Agro pastoral and pastoral livelihood zones were similar.

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- During the month under analysis, the price of a kilogram of maize was Kshs 78; depicting an increase of 7 percent from the price of Kshs 73 recorded in the previous month.

- The increase in the market price of Maize is attributed to high cost of transport since maize in the county is supplied from external markets like Kitale and Kapenguria.

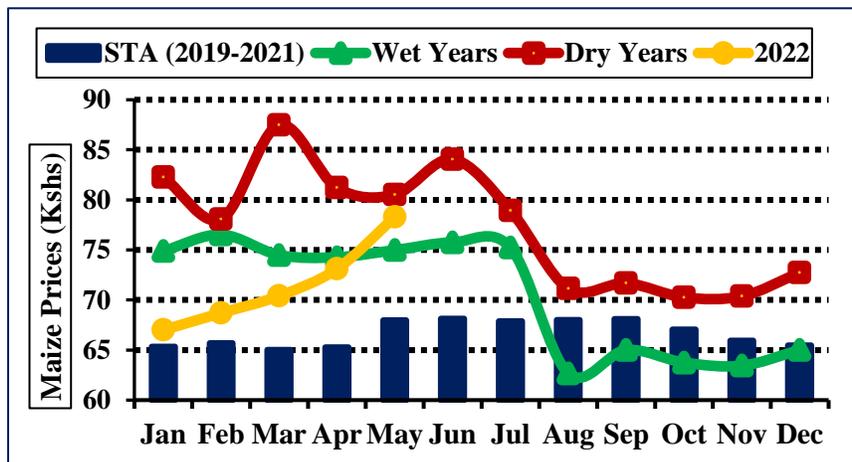


Figure 14: Maize Price Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

The high cost of transport came as a result of the shortage of fuel experienced across the country which resulted in increase in the price of fuel from the few vendors who had stock.

- Lack of locally grown grains like sorghum that would otherwise supplement maize also contributed to overreliance on maize and thus rise in price. The long rainfall season that had a poor onset and progression also contributed to farmers not planting own maize that would also flood the market and hence bring down the maize price.
- Variations in maize prices were noted within the livelihood zones. The pastoral livelihood zone recorded maize price at Kshs 80 while fisheries and agro pastoral zones recorded price of Kshs 75. Maize was sold at high prices in markets like Kaeris, Kibish and Letea where distance to transport maize was the major reason for the rise.
- The current price of Maize was 4 percent higher and 4 percent lower compared to prices recorded in wet and dry years respectively at similar time of the year. On the same note, the current maize price is above the three-year average by fifteen percent for such time of the year.

4.2.2 Beans

- During the month under review, the price of beans was similar to the one recorded in the previous and therefore beans was sold at Kshs 124 per kilogram. This is ascribed to continued reliance of the households in the county on beans from external markets like Kitale and Kapenguria that created a stable supply of beans to the county.
- In comparison to the three-year short-term average recorded at such time of the year, the current price of beans was 10 percent higher as illustrated on figure 15 below. Since the long rains season performed below expectation, farmers in irrigated farms could not grow and harvest cowpeas that would complement beans and reduce its market prices in the county.
- On the same note, the price of beans recorded on the month under analysis was lower

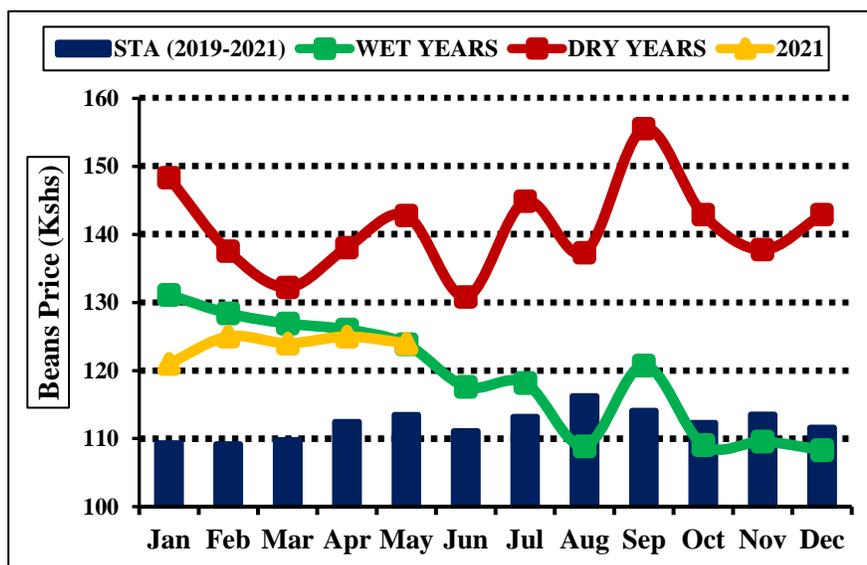


Figure 15: Beans Price Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

than that recorded in dry years at such time of the year by 13 percent but was at par with the price recorded during wet years. The highest beans price of Kshs 130 was recorded in fisheries

livelihood zone while Agro pastoral livelihood zone recorded the lowest price of Kshs 121. Owing to the performance of the long rainfall season that has been below average, the price of beans is anticipated to rise in the next two months.

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade (ToT)

- Figure 16 below displays the Terms of Trade in the county which was 25; depicting that if a person sold a 2-year old medium-sized goat at the current market price, he/she would be able to buy 25 kilograms of Maize. The current ToT had undergone a 5 percent increase compared to the one recorded in the previous month.

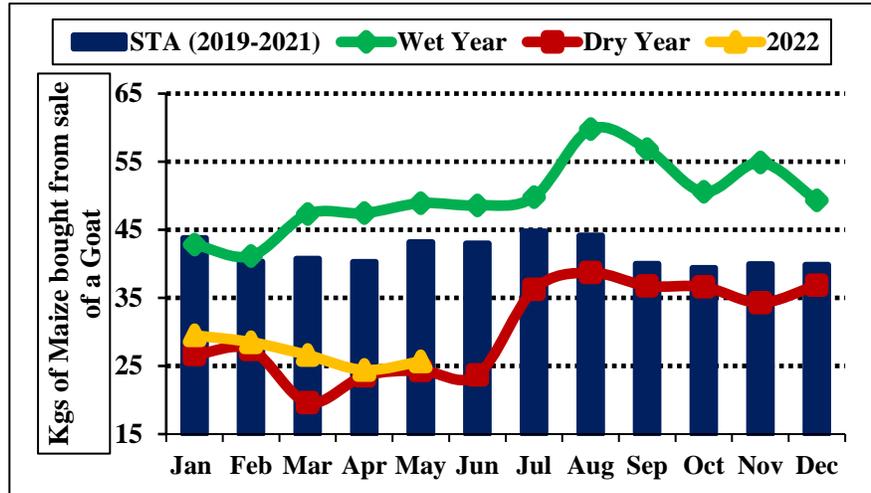


Figure 16: Terms of Trade Trend in Turkana County - May

- The reason for the noted increase in ToT, albeit by a small margin, is because the market price of goat experienced an upward shift as a result of goats’ body condition improving during the reporting month. This ultimately gave pastoralists a better purchasing power.
- Comparatively, the current ToT was 47 percent lower than the one recorded during wet years for such time of the year and 6 percent above the ToT recorded in dry years.
- The three-year short-term average was 41 percent below the current ToT. Variations within livelihood zones were identified where the highest ToT of 27 was recorded in Agro pastoral zone while pastoral and fishing.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- Out of the 270 households that were sampled during the month under analysis, none reported that they consumed milk from own production. The trend of milk being

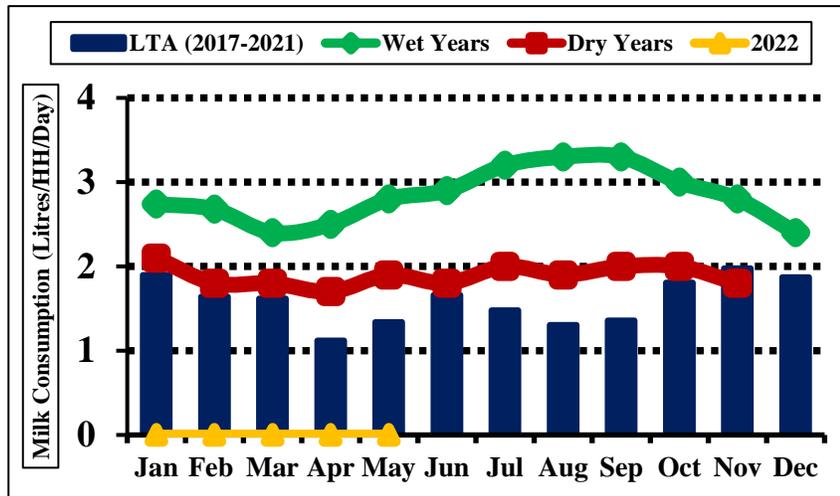


Figure 17: Milk Consumption Pattern Trend in Turkana County – May 2022

reported to be nil for the entire long rains season, as displayed on figure17 below, is contributed by the delayed improvement in the vegetation condition during the period and hence stunted livestock body condition which

in turn affected kidding and calving. The young kids and calves of the few livestock that gave birth and lactating were allowed to feed their young since the milk produced was not enough to cater for human consumption.

- The current milk consumption was below the long-term average and both the amount recorded during wet and dry years for similar time of the year.

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)

- During the month under review, the proportion of the sampled household categorized within the different Food Consumption scores were; Acceptable 19.2 percent, 29.3 percent and 52.5 percent.
- The average FCS for the county was 24.14 which represented a 2 percent improvement in dietary diversity of the households compared to the one recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to the improvement in the Terms of Trade as households were able to access and buy more food from the sale of a goat compared to the previous month.

- Variations in the FCS within the livelihood zones was witnessed where households in fishing zone recorded the FCS of 26.7, pastoral zone recorded 23.1 and those in the Agro pastoral zone recorded the FCS of 15.76.

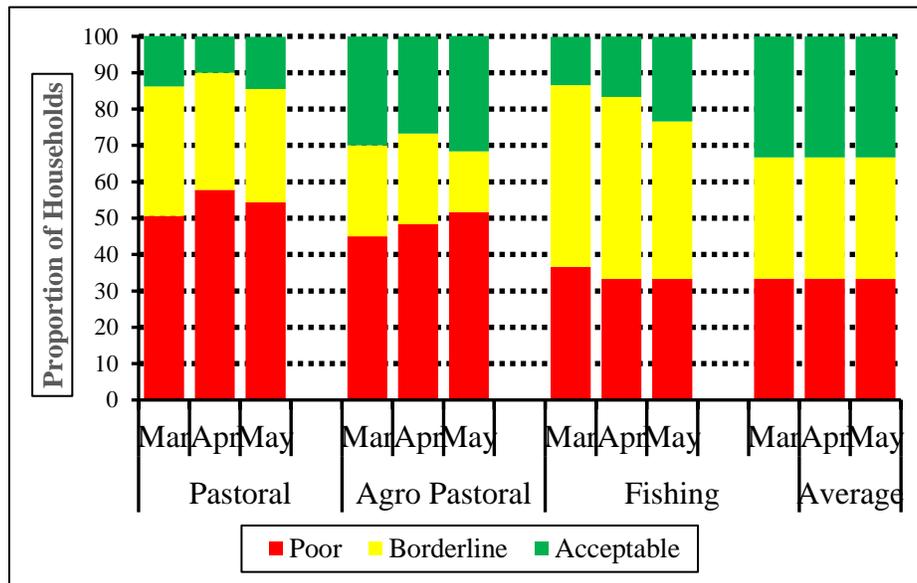


Figure 18: Food Consumption Trends in Turkana

Access to the fish as source of food within the fisheries livelihood zone was the main factor that helped improve the food diversity of the households in the fishing zone. The county was categorized into IPC food security phase 4 using the 20 percent rule.

- Households in Turkana North and west were noted to be having the poor FCS that was characterized by poor food varieties that constituted of mainly carbohydrates without proteins while the households classified as having a fair FC were from Turkana East sub counties.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- The proportion of children between the age of 6 and 59 months whose Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC Color) was measured during the month, comprised

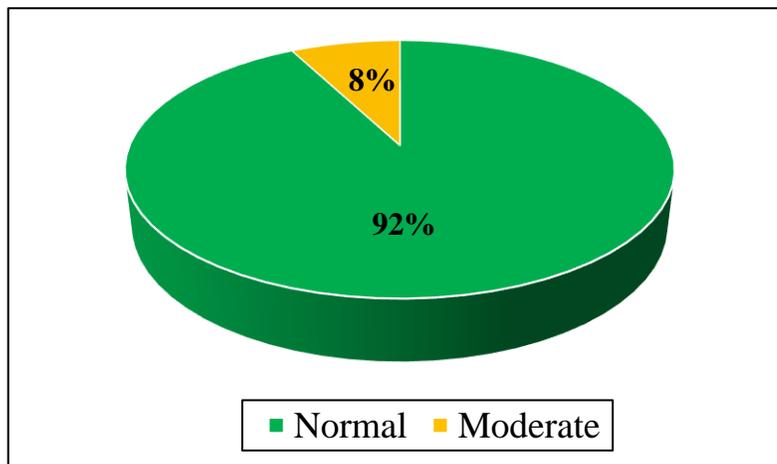


Figure 19: Malnutrition Trends in the Turkana County; n=923

of 55 percent males and 45 percent females.

- During the reporting month, the proportion of children who were moderately malnourished, was 8 percent; which was similar to the proportion recorded in the previous month. This is attributed to

stable Terms of Trade that enabled pastoralists to obtain considerably fair quantities of food for household consumption.

- Comparatively, the current proportion of children who are moderately malnourished is at par with the one recorded during the wet years and 50 percent below the one that was recorded in dry years.
- On the same note, the current proportion is 38 percent below the long-term average for such time of the year.

5.3.2 Health

- Chest infections, Malaria and Typhoid were the main human diseases that were reported in the county during the period under analysis. No cases of malnutrition referrals were made to health facilities during the month.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

5.4.1 Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

- As illustrated on figure 20 below, the reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) recorded during the reporting month was 16.59 and which was 6 percent lower than the one recorded in the previous month.

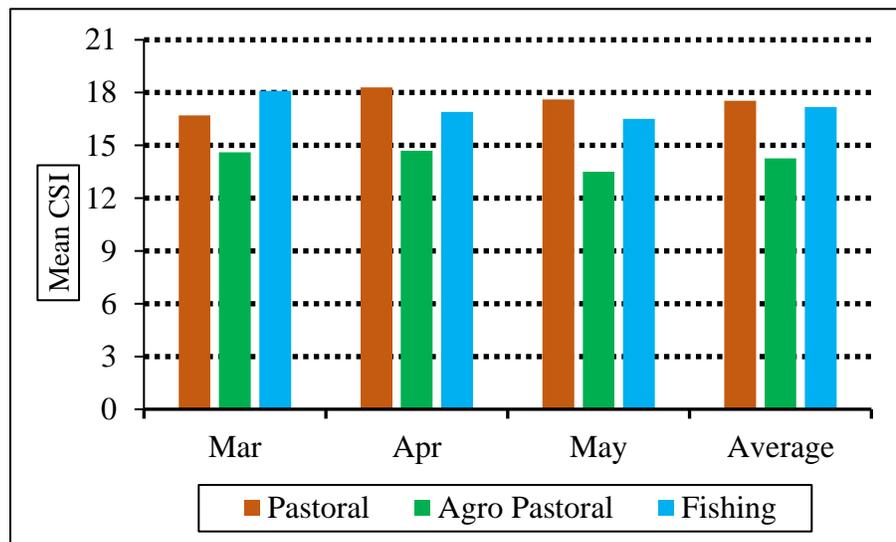


Figure 20: Trends in Coping Strategy in Turkana County – May 2022

- Households in pastoral livelihood zone employed less severe coping strategy mechanisms as evidenced by the reduction on the rCSI from the previous by 5 percent. The livelihood zones had different rCSI; pastoral, Agro pastoral and fisheries had 17.6, 13.5 and 16.5 respectively.
- This is ascribed to the improved purchasing power of pastoralists during the reporting month enabling food to be accessible and hence reduce chances of applying severe coping mechanisms.
- The most commonly applied coping mechanisms by households during the month under review were reliance on less expensive/less preferred food, reducing the number of meals eaten per day and adults leaving food for the children to eat.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES (ACTION)

6.1 FOOD INTERVENTIONS.

Table 1: Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementer s/Organization
Nutrition Treatment Programme	Turkana North/Kibish, Turkana West, Loima, Turkana Central, Turkana East and Turkana South (All wards)	25,590 under-fives and 17,018 PLWs	WFP
WFP drought response on cash transfers	Turkana North/Kibish (Kibish, Lapur, Lakezone and Nakalale Wards. Turkana East (Kochodin, Lokori, Katilia, Kapedo and Napeitom wards) Turkana South (Kalapata Ward)	39,960	WFP
Sustainable Food Assistance Project. 1011.014 MT of food (Cereals and Pulses) distributed to 73,902 beneficiaries within the month of May 2022.	ALL THE 7 SUB-COUNTIES	73,902	World Vision on behalf of WFP and Turkana County Government.
Supplementary Feeding Programme. 215.37 MT of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and Plumpy Supp delivered to health facilities to manage moderate and acute malnutrition	Turkana North, Kibish, Turkana West and Turkana East Sub-Counties.	21,978 under five children and pregnant/lactating women.	

6.2 NON-FOOD

Table 2: Non-Food Interventions

Intervention(s)	Sub-County/Ward/Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Implementers/ organization

Integrated health and nutrition outreaches	Kaeris Ward- Turkana North Kibish Ward- Kibish	385 children and 263 pregnant and lactating women	Concern Worldwide
Livestock Vaccination	Kaeris ward- Turkana North Loima and Lokirama wards- Loima	5441 beneficiaries 66,184 shoats	Concern Worldwide
Subsidized treatment for livestock diseases	Loima and Lokirama wards- Loima	36 Households 998 shoats	Concern Worldwide
Rehabilitation of Lochor Emeyan Borehole	Loima ward, Loima	450 households 5000 livestock	Concern Worldwide
Resilient Livelihood Programme	Turkana North/Kibish, Turkana West, Loima, Turkana Central, Turkana East and Turkana South-26 wards	73,902	WFP
Seed distribution	Turkana West-Letea, Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Songot Wards	10,260	WFP

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 INSECURITY/CONFLICT/HUMAN DISPLACEMENT

- Cases of cattle rustling was reported in Turkana East and south sub counties where alleged bandits from West pokot county raided some Kraals and unconfirmed number of livestock were driven away. No death cases were reported during the confrontations.

7.2 MIGRATION

- During the month under review, livestock migration was reported. Livestock which had migrated to the border of Ethiopia and Kibish sub county, were returning to their normal grazing zone in the county.
- Livestock from Uganda were migrating back into the county along Lokirama, Lorengippi, Urum, Kalemng'orok, Lokori and Naturturio where rainfall was good and vegetation condition was now improving.
- This concentration of livestock in one place as they migrate into the county poses a possible source of livestock and human diseases and pressure on available water sources.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

- The increasing fuel prices across the county which has consequently led to increase in cost of transport will translate to pastoralists buying lees food as they divert some money to pay for transport of food to their rural homes.

- The purchasing power of pastoralists will go down as a result of the increase in the price of maize in the coming months as households shall be able to purchase decreasing quantities of maize with sale of a goat. This will negatively affect the portions and number of meals consumed by households per day and eventually lead to poor food security.
- The June-July-August rainfall forecast from the Meteorological department indicates that fair to good amounts of rainfall shall be received in the county. This will enhance the replenishment of the vegetation in the county and hence healthy livestock body condition that will attract fair to good market price and thus enable pastoralists to buy more food which will improve food security. Similarly, livestock shall maintain a short trekking distance from grazing areas to water sources and maintain good and healthy body condition that will attract favorable market prices.
- The failure of the March-April-May long rains season has resulted to farming activities on the rain-fed farms that are below the average resulting to poor harvests and ultimately low food consumption at the household level.
- Owing to the Nil amounts of milk that has been recorded throughout the long rain season, children under five years will continue relying on their mothers' milk as the main source of nutrition. This jeopardizes the food security situation in the county as food access and acquisition remains a challenge even to lactating mothers during the reporting period.
- The improving VCI and NDVI coupled with the anticipated good rainfall in the months of June, July and August the vegetation condition will gradually improve which will result to good livestock body condition which in turn sell at good market prices. Healthy livestock also imply enough milk available for the children. This will guarantee a positive food security in the county.

8.0 RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS.

- **Agriculture:** Provision of improved quality seeds like Maize, Sorghum, Cowpeas, Green grams and assorted vegetables to farmers in both the irrigated and rain-fed farms. Desilting of canal infrastructure especially in the irrigated farms.
- **Water:** Construction and desilting of water harvesting structures like water pans and rock catchments.
- **Peace and Security:** Strengthen peace dialogue meetings and schedule inter-county & Cross border meetings for resource sharing among the warring communities.
- **Health and nutrition:** Promotion of sanitation and hygiene activities in fragile communities. Improve health seeking behavior through demand creation (Dialogue days).

Livestock and fisheries: Initiate livestock restocking interventions in all the livelihood zones. Livestock treatment and Vaccination need to be carried out on all the livestock in regions where suspicion of different diseases have been reported. Provision of right-sized fishing nets and hooks. Sensitizing the fishermen on the safety precautions during fishing.